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# Entrance Examination 2011 English Paper 1 

## 30 minutes

## Do not open this booklet until told to do so

Write your names, school and candidate number in the spaces provided at the top of the page.

You have 30 minutes for this paper which is worth 40 marks.

Answer all the questions, attempting them in order. If you find that you cannot answer a question straight away leave it blank and return to it later if you have time. Do not leave blank answer spaces, make the best attempt at an answer that you can.

Please use capital letters. If you need to change an answer cross it out neatly and write the new answer alongside the box.


This passage is reprinted on page 3 to help you when you are working on questions on that page.

Some words have been missed out of the following passage. Each missing word has been given a number in the passage, and we want you first to concentrate on the missing words numbered 1-5. Beneath the passage is a list of words. We want you to choose the word from the list which BEST fits the meaning of the passage in each of the five places.

The road to the embassy was $\qquad$ 1 with traffic: cars, motorcycles, tricycle rickshaws, buses and jitneys filled to twice their capacity, a procession of wheels and limbs all $\qquad$ 2 for space in the mid-afternoon heat. We nudged $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ a few feet, stopped, found an $\qquad$ 4 $\qquad$ , stopped again. Our taxi driver shooed away a group of boys who were hawking gum and loose cigarettes, then $\qquad$ 5 avoided a motor scooter carrying an $\qquad$ family on its back - father, mother, son and $\qquad$ all leaning as one into a $\qquad$ , their mouths wrapped with handkerchiefs to blunt the exhaust, a family of bandits. Along the side of the road, wizened brown women in faded brown sarongs stacked straw baskets high with ripening $\qquad$ , and a pair of mechanics squatted before their open-air garage, lazily brushing away flies as they took an $\qquad$ apart.
taken from "Dreams from My Father" by Barack Obama

Choose the words out of the following list:

| foolishly | fighting | gap | forward | narrowly |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| thrilled | opening | upward | choked | calling |


| 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| L |  |

## The passage on page 2 is reprinted here to help you answer the questions this page.

## Carry on reading the passage, then answer the questions beneath.

The road to the embassy was $\qquad$ with traffic: cars, motorcycles, tricycle rickshaws, buses and jitneys filled to twice their capacity, a procession of wheels and limbs all $\qquad$ for space in the mid-afternoon heat. We nudged $\qquad$ a few feet, stopped, found an $\qquad$ stopped again. Our taxi driver shooed away a group of boys who were hawking gum and loose cigarettes, then $\qquad$ avoided a motor scooter carrying an $\qquad$ 6 $\qquad$ family on its back - father, mother, son and $\qquad$ 7 $\qquad$ all leaning as one into a $\qquad$ 8 , their mouths wrapped with handkerchiefs to blunt the exhaust, a family of bandits. Along the side of the road, wizened brown women in faded brown sarongs stacked straw baskets high with ripening $\qquad$ 9 , and a pair of mechanics squatted before their open-air garage, lazily brushing away flies as they took an $\qquad$ 10 $\qquad$ apart.

This time, the missing words have been given to you - but the letters in each word have been scrambled out of order. Put the letters back to form the original words.

| 6 | in tree | original word: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | the guard | original word: |
| 8 | runt | original word: |
| 9 | fur it | original word: |
| 10 | nee gin | original word: |

## Read this passage and then answer the questions on the following page

Along the Bournemouth sea-front the beach-huts turned blank wooden faces towards a greeny-grey, froth-chained sea that leapt eagerly at the cement bulwark of the shore. The gulls had been tumbled inland over the town, and they now drifted above the house-tops on taut wings, whining peevishly. Considered as a group my family was not a very
"nge something about this house."
"Arrange? Arrange what, for heaven's sake? Sell it."
"I can't do that, dear," said Mother, shocked.
"Why not?"
"But l've only just bought it."
So we sold the house and fled from the gloom of the English summer, like a flock of migrating swallows.

The passage is reprinted on page 6 to help you when you are working on th questions on page 7

Now that you have read the passage, from "My Family and Other Animals" by Gerald Durrell, answer these questions by writing the letter A, B, C or D in the appropriate answer-spaces.
11. Why do the beach-huts turn "blank wooden faces" towards the sea?

A The huts are closed up and empty, which makes them seem detached from the seaside.
$B$ The huts seem uninterested in the sea.
C The huts are unaffected by the rough weather and they always look that way.
D They have not been painted in the lovely bright colours you would normally expect.
12. The gulls are described as having been "tumbled inland" on line 3 .

What do you think the narrator is trying to tell us about them?
A The gulls were knocked off their feet by the wind.
$B$ The gulls were unable to take off because the wind made their wings "taut".
C The wind forced the gulls to fly so fast that they were unable to land on the house-tops.
D The gulls were unable to control the direction of their flight because the wind was so strong.
13. The narrator states that his cold forced him to breathe "stertorously through open mouth" (line 8). Which word(s) could you use to replace "stertorously"?

A steadily
B noisily and with difficulty
C rhythmically
D smoothly and with ease
14. What does the description of Margo on lines $8-9$ suggest about her appearance?

A She looks even more beautiful now that her veil is "dappled".
B She has very few spots.
C She now has even more spots than before.
D Her face is flushed in the heat of the fire.
15. What does Larry's reference to producing "deathless prose" (line 25) suggest?

A He wants to live forever.
B He is most interested in the practical side of life (specifically of moving house).
C He is working to produce a cure for disease.
D He is interested in the creative side of life and dreams of becoming a writer.

## Read this passage and then answer the questions on the following page

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"I can't do that, dear," said Mother, shocked.
"Why not?"
"But l've only just bought it."
So we sold the house and fled from the gloom of the English summer, like a flock of migrating swallows.
16. Which of the following quotations does not reflect the narrator's dislike of Larry's behaviour?

A "curling up with cat-like unctuousness and refusing to take any blame for the consequences."
B "Only my eldest brother, Larry, was untouched"
C "glancing moodily around the room, he decided to attack Mother, as being the obvious cause of the trouble."
D "Larry gave her a withering look."
17. The narrator describes Mother as responding to Larry "plaintively" (line 40). What is he suggesting about the way in which she speaks? She speaks:

A plainly, without emotion
B aggressively
C sorrowfully
D humorously
18. At the end of the passage, the family are described as "a flock of migrating swallows" (lines 46-47). What does this suggest to the reader about the family's lifestyle?

A They are fragile and delicate, like swallows.
B The family does not stick together.
C The family does not move around a lot.
D The family moves around a lot.
19. Using the description of Larry on lines 13-15, and the whole of the passage, decide which of the following most accurately describes his character.

A He has a shock (explosion) of blond hair on his head.
B He is short-tempered, strong-willed and difficult to handle.
C He is physically small but, nevertheless, impressive to look at.
D He has blond hair and is lively and fun, like a firework.
20. Who has the most influence in the family?

A Mother
B Larry
C Leslie
D Margo

This table is reprinted on page 10 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 11. Look at the table and answer the questions on the follo page.

In the table there is a list of numbers in the Bambara language (which is spoken in parts of Africa). Some of the Bambara words are missing, but you should be able to work out what they are. You may use the spaces in the table for your working if you would like to do so.

| 1 | kelen | 19 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | fla | 20 | mugan |
| 3 |  | 21 |  |
| 4 | naani | 22 | mugan ni fla |
| 5 | duurun | 23 | mugan ni saba |
| 6 |  | 30 | bi saba |
| 7 |  | 40 | bi naani |
| 8 | segi | 50 |  |
| 9 | kononto | 55 |  |
| 10 | tan | 70 |  |
| 11 | tan ni kelen | 80 | bi segi |
| 12 |  | 90 |  |
| 13 |  | 100 | keme |
| 14 | tan ni naani | 200 | keme fla |
| 15 |  | 300 |  |
| 16 | tan ni wooro | 1000 | wa kelen |
| 17 | tan ni wolonfla | 2000 |  |
| 18 | tan ni segi |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

21. Which of the following is the Bambara word for 3 ?

A kelen fla
B wooro
C saba
D wolonfla
22. What does tan ni fla mean in Bambara?

A 8
B 12
C 20
D 102
23. Write down the Bambara word for 15 .

23
24. Write down the Bambara word for 300 .

24

25

The table from page 8 is reprinted below to help you when you are workin on the questions on page 11

| 1 | kelen | 19 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | fla | 20 | mugan |
| 3 |  | 21 |  |
| 4 | naani | 22 | mugan ni fla |
| 5 | duurun | 23 | mugan ni saba |
| 6 |  | 30 | bi saba |
| 7 |  | 40 | bi naani |
| 8 | segi | 50 |  |
| 9 | kononto | 55 |  |
| 10 | tan | 70 | bi wolonfla |
| 11 | tan ni kelen | 80 | bi segi |
| 12 |  | 90 |  |
| 13 |  | 100 | keme |
| 14 | tan ni naani | 200 | keme fla |
| 15 |  | 300 |  |
| 16 | tan ni wooro | 1000 | wa kelen |
| 17 | tan ni wolonfla | 2000 |  |
| 18 | tan ni segi |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

26. Which of the following English expressions is most like the Bambara word bi?

A ten
B ten plus
C ten times
D two
27. Which of the following English expressions is least like the Bambara word ni?

A plus
B times
C and
D with
28. Write down the Bambara word for 55 .
29. Write wa saba ni keme naani ni bi duurun ni kelen as a number.
30. In Bambara, wolonfla divided by fla is saba ni tilance. What does tilance mean?

A one
B remainder one
C a half

# Read the following fictional passage and answer the questions on the follo page: 

The humanoids of Galafray are in many ways just like us. The way they sense things, however, is very different.

For example, light reflected in the frequency range of the spectrum visible to humans is smelled by the Galafrains. What we see as blue, they sniff as lemons. Also, what we hear, they see. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is for them a silent psychedelic light show of breathtaking beauty. The only things they hear are thoughts: their own and those of others. A Galafrain only tastes when he sees with his eyes, in fact the art galleries on Galafray are praised for their deliciousness.

They do not have the sense of touch, but they do have another sense we lack, called mulst. It detects movement and is perceived through the joints. It is as impossible for us to imagine mulst as it is for Galafrains to imagine touch.

When humans first heard about this strange race, it did not take long for someone to ask: when a tree falls in a forest on Galafray, does it make a noise? At the same time, on Galafray they were asking: when a film is shown on Earth, does it make a smell?
adapted from 'The Pig that Wants to be Eaten' by Julian Baggini

The passage is reprinted on page 14 to help you when you are working on questions on page 15.

## Answer these questions by writing the letter $A, B, C$ or $D$ in the appropriate answer-spaces.

31. What sense do humans use when a Galafrain smells something?

A Sight
B Hearing
C Taste
D Touch
31
32. What sense do Galafrains use when a human hears?

A Touch
B Taste
C Sight
D Smell
33. If you were trying to explain to a Galafrain what lemons smell like, what might you ask him to do?

A Listen to the radio
B Look at something blue
C Cut open a lemon
D Dance like a ballerina
33
34. When a human sees the colour orange, what might a Galafrain experience?

A A light show
B The colour blue
C The smell of coffee
D The sound of breaking glass

## 34

35. What would a Galafrain be most likely to think when confronted with a beautiful piece of art?

A "That sounds nice."
B "Yum, that tastes like chocolate."
C "That's a nice shade of pink."
D "Wow, that's bright."

# The passage on page 12 is reprinted here to help you answer the question page 15. 

The humanoids of Galafray are in many ways just like us. The way they sense things, however, is very different.

For example, light reflected in the frequency range of the spectrum visible to humans is smelled by the Galafrains. What we see as blue, they sniff as lemons. Also, what we hear, they see.
Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is for them a silent psychedelic light show of breathtaking beauty. The only things they hear are thoughts: their own and those of others. A Galafrain only tastes when he sees with his eyes, in fact the art galleries on Galafray are praised for their deliciousness.

They do not have the sense of touch, but they do have another sense we lack, called mulst. It detects movement and is perceived through the joints. It is as impossible for us to imagine mulst as it is for Galafrains to imagine touch.

When humans first heard about this strange race, it did not take long for someone to ask: when a tree falls in a forest on Galafray, does it make a noise? At the same time, on Galafray they were asking: when a film is shown on Earth, does it make a smell?
36. Which of the following would a Galafrain be least likely to think?

A "That feels sharp."
B "You smell nice."
C "That music is bright."
D "Your T-shirt is tasty."
37. If a small, brown dog ran around barking close to a Galafrain, what senses would the Galafrain be using?

A Sight, hearing and touch
B Hearing only

C Mulst, smell and sight
D Touch and hearing
37
38. What would be the best way of telling a Galafrain friend your name?

A Speaking very clearly and loudly
B Writing it down for him
C Thinking about it
D Baking him a cake

## 38

39. Although it is impossible to imagine mulst, in which of these activities would a Galafrain probably not experience mulst?

A Ice skating
B Riding a horse
C Having a conversation with another Galafrain
D Watching a live football game
40. Why would someone ask 'when a tree falls in a forest on Galafray, does it make a noise'?

A Because trees on Galafray are made of a light, spongy substance called xufyt.
B Because the ground in Galafray is soft and bouncy.
C Because Galafrain trees are very quiet.
D Because no Galafrain would be able to hear it.

## End of Examination

Use any remaining time to check your work or try any questions you have not answered.

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