

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2008
PART 1 ENGLISH EXAMINATION**

Time available: 50 minutes

Surname:

First Name(s):

School:

There are 60 questions in this paper and each question is worth one mark.

Answer all the questions by doing them in the order in which they appear. If you find that you cannot answer a particular question straight away, leave it, and return to it later if you have time.

It is best to use capital letters, which are easier to read. If you need to change an answer, cross it through and write the new answer clearly alongside the box.

Instead of leaving blank answer-spaces, you should use any available time at the end of the examination to make the best attempt you can at questions you have not done.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	

	Marker 1	Marker 2
Total number of ticks	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total number of crosses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Check total is 60 and initial here	Check total is 60 and initial here

Blank Page

A.

In each of these sentences, the last word is wrong. Rearrange the letters of this last word to form a new word which makes the sentence more sensible. Write this word in the space provided, with one letter of the word on each dash.

EXAMPLE:

Harry Potter can speak to snakes and PRESENTS.

	S E R P E N T S
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1. The wizard brewed a magic OPTION.

1	_____
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2. In the dark, scary forest, Daniel looked out for the big, bad FLOW.

2	_____
---	-------

3. Before paddling in the stream, Martin took off his HOSES.

3	_____
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4. In the maths lesson, Tom used his compasses to draw a CLERIC.

4	_____
---	-------

5. Tom then used his ruler to draw a RELATING.

5	_____
---	-------

6. When the teacher said "Hush!" Alex became LISTEN.

6	_____
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7. George went on holiday with his Mum, his Dad and his two RESISTS.

7	_____
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8. Jordan went on a trip to the DISEASE.

8	_____
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9. In the morning, James opened the curtains and let in the HUSTLING.

9	_____
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10. As he was sewing, Daniel pricked his FRINGE.

10	_____
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A	Question Total
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PLEASE TURN OVER

B.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions by writing the letter A, B, C or D in the appropriate answer-spaces. The passage is reprinted on page 6 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 7.

The Squid – Nature’s Nightmare

Most people who know anything about the giant squid - one of the sea’s most bizarre and terrifying creatures – assume it is some sort of octopus, because it has snaky arms at the end of a bullet-shaped body. This is like comparing a tiger with an alley cat. Octopuses retreat singly into holes on the ocean bottom; though one may occasionally maul a diver who surprises it in its den, most leave the scene when man appears. Squid, on the other hand, may attack anything – even anchors, boat hooks or the hull of a ship. They work in ravenous mobs in open water. An attack by one is the signal for a frenzied rush by others.

The squid has eight arms with rows of suckers – but with the added touch of tooth-like horny rings around the edge of each sucker; and there are two more arms called tentacles. Like long rubber cables, these can stretch far beyond the reach of the other arms or snap back until they are nearly hidden. Armed at the tip with suckers, the tentacles shoot out towards a victim, clamp fast and pull the shocked prey back into the squid’s writhing nest of arms with the parrot-like beak in the centre.

A squid has two horizontal fins at one end and travels by jet propulsion. Taking in water by opening the muscular mantle that surrounds its body like a loose overcoat, the squid squirts it out through a powerful siphon near the head, thus shooting the squid backwards. Rocketing through the water, it can overtake nearly everything that swims. By reversing the flexible siphon, it shuttles back and forth through a school of fish. The two tentacles whip out, catching fish after fish – killing far beyond its needs. Just a bite out of each one, and then it is dropped for a new victim.

When I saw my first living squid in an aquarium, I had the uncanny feeling that I was being watched. The eyes are intelligent, alert and strangely human. Each eye has a movable lens to focus on objects at any distance. It has an iris and a pupil, just as the human eye has, and sometimes there are even eyelids.

The squid is a living kaleidoscope. Rob it of its prey, and it turns an angry red. Frighten it, and it turns a pale, watery colour. It can be mottled like the sand or rippled like the surface. If camouflage does not work against a predatory enemy, the squid has an emergency measure – it shoots out a blob of black, gooey “ink” through the siphon to form a smoke-screen. Some even have luminous ink to make a flare in the water while the darkened owner sneaks away.

The numbers of squid are fantastic. Ships sometimes get false bottom readings from echo sounders owing to millions of squid suspended halfway to the bottom, feeding on plankton. Sometimes this layer is found on the surface. One ship sailed for two hours through a solid sea of squid stretching to the horizon in all directions.

11. When the author says “This is like comparing a tiger with an alley cat” (lines 3-4), he means that
- A. the average octopus is much more powerful and ferocious than even a giant squid
 - B. both tigers and alley cats are as ferocious as octopuses
 - C. the giant squid is much more powerful and ferocious than an octopus
 - D. comparing an octopus to a tiger or an alley cat is ridiculous because it is a sea creature and they are not
12. Which of the following statements about the giant squid is NOT suggested by the information given in the first paragraph?
- A. It often attacks in large groups.
 - B. It is not afraid to attack man.
 - C. Apart from the occasional mauling of a diver, it usually leaves when man appears on the scene.
 - D. It can sometimes seem a madly aggressive creature, prepared to attack almost anything.
13. Which of the following does the squid use to attack its prey?
- A. an extendable, razor sharp beak which can snap the back of even a large victim
 - B. two extendable tentacles armed with suckers at the tip to draw the victim in
 - C. hidden rubber cables which inflict a crippling electric shock to the victim
 - D. a ring of teeth as sharp and hard as horn hidden within its writhing nest of arms
14. The squid is described as travelling by “jet propulsion” (line 15) because
- A. it moves by means of the coat of loose but powerful muscles around its body
 - B. its two horizontal fins are shaped like the wings of a jet fighter
 - C. its slender tentacles act as powerful rockets launching the squid through the water
 - D. it moves by taking water into the body and firing it out powerfully from an opening by the head
15. In describing the way in which a squid might attack a school of fish, the writer suggests that
- A. it seems to kill for the sake of killing as it could not possibly eat all the fish which it attacks
 - B. it is indecisive as it can never seem to make up its mind which fish to eat
 - C. it seems to want to teach the young fish a lesson – to show them who is master of the sea
 - D. it is extremely fussy in its eating habits – only a certain type of fish will do

11

12

13

14

15

The passage on page 4 is reprinted here to help you answer the questions on page 7.

The Squid – Nature’s Nightmare

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The squid has eight arms with rows of suckers – but with the added touch of tooth-like horny rings around the edge of each sucker; and there are two more arms called tentacles. Like long rubber cables, these can stretch far beyond the reach of the other arms or snap back until they are nearly hidden. Armed at the tip with suckers, the tentacles shoot out towards a victim, clamp fast and pull the shocked prey back into the squid’s writhing nest of arms with the parrot-like beak in the centre.

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When I saw my first living squid in an aquarium, I had the uncanny feeling that I was being watched. The eyes are intelligent, alert and strangely human. Each eye has a movable lens to focus on objects at any distance. It has an iris and a pupil, just as the human eye has, and sometimes there are even eyelids.

The squid is a living kaleidoscope. Rob it of its prey, and it turns an angry red. Frighten it, and it turns a pale, watery colour. It can be mottled like the sand or rippled like the surface. If camouflage does not work against a predatory enemy, the squid has an emergency measure – it shoots out a blob of black, gooey “ink” through the siphon to form a smoke-screen. Some even have luminous ink to make a flare in the water while the darkened owner sneaks away.

The numbers of squid are fantastic. Ships sometimes get false bottom readings from echo sounders owing to millions of squid suspended halfway to the bottom, feeding on plankton. Sometimes this layer is found on the surface. One ship sailed for two hours through a solid sea of squid stretching to the horizon in all directions.

16. On first seeing a squid in an aquarium, the writer had the impression that he was being watched because
- A. the mobile lens of a surveillance camera tracked his every move
 - B. he felt very strange, even unwell, and this led him to imagine things
 - C. the squid's eyes are so similar in appearance and structure to a human's
 - D. the squid's eyes have been very intelligently adapted specifically to be able to follow human movement
- 16**
17. When the writer says that "the squid is a living kaleidoscope" (line 27), he suggests that
- A. it is like a living camera, so sharp is its eyesight and its sensitivity to different colours
 - B. it changes colour rapidly according to its mood or its background
 - C. it has an extraordinary range of emotions from violent anger to extreme, cowardly fear
 - D. it changes colour as it gets older and passes through the different stages of its life cycle
- 17**
18. In order to protect itself from attack, the squid
- A. either changes colour and pattern to blend into its background or hides behind a cloud of black ink which it produces
 - B. is able to shine with a bright, luminous light, terrifying the enemy and forcing it to sneak away
 - C. relies solely on its ability to change its colour, size and shape
 - D. can disable its enemy by coating it with a shot of sticky, black ink which burns its skin
- 18**
19. The number of squid which can be found living in the sea is
- A. based on a fantasy rather than readings made by ships' echo sounders
 - B. sometimes low if disease hits and dead squid are found floating on the surface for as far as the eye can see
 - C. difficult to assess accurately because they are so often mixed with millions of plankton in a solid mass
 - D. extraordinarily large
- 19**
20. The writer's feelings about the squid can best be summed up as
- A. a mild sense of scientific curiosity at its peculiar appearance and behaviour
 - B. a hatred of its physical ugliness and violent nature
 - C. a mixture of wonder, disgust and fear
 - D. an affectionate liking for its gentle beauty and essentially peaceful nature
- 20**

B	<input type="text"/>	Question Total	<input type="text"/>
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C.

Read this poem carefully and then answer the questions by writing A, B, C or D in the answer-spaces. The poem is reprinted on page 10 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 11.

The poet describes memories of his childhood

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
5 He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away.

I remember, I remember,
10 The roses, red and white;
The violets, and the lily-cups,
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs where the robin built,
And where my brother set
15 The laburnum on his birthday-
The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember,
Where I was used to swing;
And thought the air must rush as fresh
20 To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember,
25 The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
30 But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from Heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

by Thomas Hood

21. Where is the boy's bedroom ?

- A. in the south, the smallest part of the house
- B. in the west where he catches the sunset
- C. in the east where he sees the sunrise
- D. in the north where he wishes night might come quicker

21

22. As the word is used in the poem 'borne'(line 8) means

- A. produced
- B. taken
- C. driven
- D. multiplied

22

23. The flowers are 'made of light' (line 12) because

- A. they floated away so easily on the breeze
- B. their colours were so glowing
- C. they weighed as little as thin paper
- D. his room was decorated with fairy lights

23

24. When he says, 'And where my brother set/ The laburnum on his birthday' on lines 14-15 does he mean that

- A. he remembers his brother sitting by the tree
- B. his brother set the tree on fire
- C. his brother planted the tree
- D. his brother would go out there at sunset

24

25. The comparison 'as fresh/ To swallows on the wing' (lines 19-20) suggests that

- A. he would feel out of control, as if blown around like a small bird in a gusty wind
- B. he is focusing on a specific memory of seeing a bird
- C. as he would swing with force the leaves would rise and swirl around him
- D. he delights in feeling like a bird who is flying through the air

25

The poem on page 8 is reprinted here to help you answer the questions on page 11.

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
5 He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away.

I remember, I remember,
10 The roses, red and white;
The violets, and the lily-cups,
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs where the robin built,
And where my brother set
15 The laburnum on his birthday-
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Where I was used to swing;
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20 To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

25 I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
30 But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from Heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

by Thomas Hood

26. Lines 21-24 are included to suggest that

- A. what troubles him now is not so easily cured
- B. he gained no pleasure from bathing in the summer
- C. he would often perspire after expending his energies on the swing
- D. he suffered a fever as a child

26	
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27. 'their slender tops/ Were close against the sky' (lines 27-28) means

- A. the trees in the garden totally block out the sun
- B. the trees were so high he thought that they could touch the sky
- C. the trees were so thin they were very tightly packed
- D. the trees made him feel very small

27	
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28. Line 29 suggests that he

- A. thinks he was a stupid child
- B. was rude and lacking in manners
- C. took no notice of things that were going on
- D. realises how innocent he was as a child

28	
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29. When he writes 'farther off from Heav'n' (line 31) he means

- A. he has lost the purity he had as a child
- B. he has moved away from the house in which he lived
- C. he no longer looks up to the sky in the way he used to
- D. his memory of childhood is becoming dim and hazy

29	
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30. Which of the following statements best reflects the central idea of the poem?

- A. He feels he has wasted his childhood.
- B. He wishes to go to heaven.
- C. He has a love of nature.
- D. He regrets his loss of innocence.

30	
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C		Question Total	
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Mineral	Use in body	RDA	Source	Effect of too little
Calcium	hardens bones and teeth, needed for muscles, helps blood to clot.	about 700 mg	dairy products, eggs, fish, soya-beans, leaves of sweet potato, cocoyam	Weak or brittle bones
Fluorine	hardens bones and teeth	not known	milk	tooth decay
Iron	helps the blood to transport oxygen	13 to 16 mg	liver, eggs, red meat, beans, groundnuts, plantain, raisins, cocoa	anaemia
Magnesium	bone structure, control of nerve and muscle action	about 13 mg	green vegetables, milk, meat	muscles do not work properly
Potassium	needed for muscles and nerves	1 to 2 mg	all foods, especially meats, vegetables, milk	heart and other muscles may not work properly
Sodium	needed for nerves to work, controls the amount of water in cells and blood.	about 6 g	most foods, table salt	dehydration, muscle cramps, kidney failure.

Vitamin	Use in body	RDA	Source	Effect of too little
Carotene	keeps skin healthy and helps sight	0.9 mg	egg yolk, green or yellow vegetables, fruits, liver, butter, palm oil	night blindness, skin sores
Thiamine	needed so the body can gain energy from food	1.5 mg	liver, kidney, heart, whole grains, yeast, spinach, beans, groundnuts	heart failure, lack of energy
Ascorbic acid	needed for healthy flesh, teeth and bones	75 mg	fresh fruits, raw vegetables, tomatoes, sweet potatoes	scurvy
Calciferol	needed for strong bones	0.01 mg	fish oils, liver, milk, formed beneath the skin in sunlight	rickets (soft bones)
Tocopherol	helps blood clotting	not known	green leafy vegetables, whole grains, cottonseed oil	fewer red blood cells and anaemia.
Naphthoquinone	helps blood clotting	not known	liver, leafy vegetables, also made by bacteria in the body	blood may not clot

D.

The table on the left gives you information about some of the minerals and vitamins that help to keep us healthy. The table tells you what the minerals and vitamins are used for in the body and what happens if you don't have enough of them. There is also information about where we get the minerals and vitamins from.

The initials RDA stand for recommended daily amount. In the RDA column, g stands for grams, and mg stands for milligrams.

31. Which of the following minerals has the highest RDA?

- A. Calcium
- B. Iron
- C. Potassium
- D. Sodium

31	
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32. Which of the following vitamins has the lowest RDA?

- A. Carotene
- B. Thiamine
- C. Ascorbic acid
- D. Calciferol

32	
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33. When you cut yourself, the scab that forms is made from blood. Which of the following plays a part in making this process work?

- A. Carotene
- B. Ascorbic acid
- C. Tocopherol
- D. Iron

33	
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34. Which of the following is not found in dairy products?

- A. Calcium
- B. Potassium
- C. Thiamine
- D. Calciferol

34	
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35. Which of the following is not needed for the blood to be healthy?

- A. Iron
- B. Potassium
- C. Tocopherol
- D. Naphthoquinone

35	
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The table on page 12 is reprinted here to help you answer the questions on page 15.

Mineral	Use in body	RDA	Source	Effect of too little
Calcium	hardens bones and teeth, needed for muscles, helps blood to clot.	about 700 mg	dairy products, eggs, fish, soya-beans, leaves of sweet potato, cocoyam	Weak or brittle bones
Fluorine	hardens bones and teeth	not known	milk	tooth decay
Iron	helps the blood to transport oxygen	13 to 16 mg	liver, eggs, red meat, beans, groundnuts, plantain, raisins, cocoa	anaemia
Magnesium	bone structure, control of nerve and muscle action	about 13 mg	green vegetables, milk, meat	muscles do not work properly
Potassium	needed for muscles and nerves	1 to 2 mg	all foods, especially meats, vegetables, milk	heart and other muscles may not work properly
Sodium	needed for nerves to work, controls the amount of water in cells and blood.	about 6 g	most foods, table salt	dehydration, muscle cramps, kidney failure.

Vitamin	Use in body	RDA	Source	Effect of too little
Carotene	keeps skin healthy and helps sight	0.9 mg	egg yolk, green or yellow vegetables, fruits, liver, butter, palm oil	night blindness, skin sores
Thiamine	needed so the body can gain energy from food	1.5 mg	liver, kidney, heart, whole grains, yeast, spinach, beans, groundnuts	heart failure, lack of energy
Ascorbic acid	needed for healthy flesh, teeth and bones	75 mg	fresh fruits, raw vegetables, tomatoes, sweet potatoes	scurvy
Calciferol	needed for strong bones	0.01 mg	fish oils, liver, milk, formed beneath the skin in sunlight	rickets (soft bones)
Tocopherol	helps blood clotting	not known	green leafy vegetables, whole grains, cottonseed oil	fewer red blood cells and anaemia.
Naphthoquinone	helps blood clotting	not known	liver, leafy vegetables, also made by bacteria in the body	blood may not clot

36. Osteoporosis is a disease in which bones crack and break easily. Which of the following is most likely to help prevent osteoporosis?

- A. Calcium
- B. Calciferol
- C. Magnesium
- D. Ascorbic acid

36	
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37. Suppose you were eating well but still felt very tired and listless. What vitamin might be lacking in your diet?

- A. Carotene
- B. Thiamine
- C. Ascorbic Acid
- D. Calciferol

37	
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38. Which of the following does drinking milk not help to protect you from?

- A. Poor muscle control
- B. Anaemia
- C. Bone disease
- D. Tooth decay

38	
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39. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Minerals and vitamins are needed for healthy bones.
- B. Minerals and vitamins are needed for healthy blood.
- C. Minerals and vitamins are needed for healthy teeth.
- D. Minerals and vitamins are needed for healthy eyesight.

39	
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40. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Vegetables alone can provide all the minerals and vitamins.
- B. Vegetables and sunlight can provide all the minerals and vitamins.
- C. Vegetables and milk can provide all the minerals and vitamins.
- D. Vegetables and table salt can provide all the minerals and vitamins.

40	
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D		Question Total	
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E.

Ten words have been missed out of the following passage. Each missing word has been given a number in the passage. At the bottom of this page is a list of words, each one of which is identified by a capital letter. We want you to choose the word from the list which **BEST** fits the meaning of the passage in each of the ten places. In the numbered answer-spaces provided, write the capital letter which identifies the word you choose.

The brass butt of the (...41...) slammed into Sharpe's shoulder. He had (...42...) the weapon at a sashed officer leading the (...43...) column, though even at sixty yards' range it was hardly worth aiming a musket for it was a frighteningly (...44...) weapon, but unless the ball flew high it ought to hit someone. He could not tell what (...45...) the volley had caused for the instant the musket banged into his shoulder his vision was (...46...) by the filthy bank of rolling smoke coughed out of the seven hundred musket muzzles. He could hardly hear anything either, for the sound of the rear rank muskets, going off close beside his head, had left his ears (...47...). His right hand (...48...) went to find a new cartridge from his (...49...), but then he heard the Colonel's (...50...) voice. "Forward! Thirty-third, forward!"

41	
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- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. ringing | I. thrown |
| B. expensive | J. enemy |
| C. threat | K. nelson |
| D. gun | L. aimed |
| E. expressed | M. inaccurate |
| F. pouch | N. joke |
| G. damage | O. abrupt |
| H. obscured | P. automatically |

E		Question Total	
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F.

Read this passage carefully and then answer the questions by writing A, B, C or D in the appropriate answer-spaces. The passage is reprinted on page 20 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 21.

The strange sea captain

This story takes place in the eighteenth century. The writer is a teenage boy whose father keeps a seaside inn called the 'Admiral Benbow'. He tells us about a captain who is staying at the inn.

He was a very silent man by custom. All day he hung round the cove, or upon the cliffs, with a brass telescope; all evening he sat in a corner of the parlour next the fire, and drank rum and water very strong. Mostly he would not speak when spoken to; only look up sudden and fierce, and blow through his nose like a fog-horn; and we and the people who came about our
5 house soon learned to let him be. Every day, when he came back from his stroll, he would ask if any seafaring men had gone by along the road. At first we thought it was the want of company of his own kind that made him ask this question; but at last we began to see he was desirous to avoid them. When a seaman put up at the 'Admiral Benbow' (as now and then some did, making by the coast road for Bristol), he would look in at him through the curtained door before
10 he entered the parlour; and he was always sure to be as silent as a mouse when any such was present. For me, at least, there was no secret about the matter; for I was, in a way, a sharer in his alarms. He had taken me aside one day, and promised me a silver fourpenny on the first of every month if I would only keep my 'weather-eye open for a seafaring man with one leg', and let him know the moment he appeared. Often enough, when the first of the month came
15 round, and I applied to him for my wage, he would only blow through his nose at me, and stare me down; but before the week was out he was sure to think better of it, bring me my fourpenny piece, and repeat his orders to look out for 'the seafaring man with one leg'.

How that personage haunted my dreams, I need scarcely tell you. On stormy nights, when the wind shook the four corners of the house, and the surf roared along the cove and
20 up the cliffs, I would see him in a thousand forms, and with a thousand diabolical expressions. Now the leg would be cut off at the knee, now at the hip; now he was a monstrous kind of a creature who had never had but the one leg, and that in the middle of his body. To see him leap and run and pursue me over hedge and ditch was the worst of nightmares. And altogether I paid pretty dear for my monthly fourpenny piece, in the shape of these abominable fancies.

25 But though I was so terrified by the idea of the seafaring man with one leg, I was far less afraid of the captain himself than anybody else who knew him. There were nights when he took a deal more rum and water than his head would carry; and then he would sometimes sit and sing his wicked, old, wild sea-songs, minding nobody; but sometimes he would call for glasses round, and force all the trembling company to listen to his stories or bear a
30 chorus to his singing. Often I have heard the house shaking with 'Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum', all the neighbours joining in for dear life, with the fear of death upon them, and each singing louder than the other, to avoid remark. For in these fits he was the most over-riding companion ever known; he would slap his hand on the table for silence all round; he would fly up in a passion of anger at a question, or sometimes because none was put, and so he
35 judged the company was not following his story. Nor would he allow anyone to leave the inn till he had drunk himself sleepy and reeled off to bed.

from *Treasue Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson

51. The man described in lines 1-8

- A. is unable to speak
- B. is an astronomer
- C. is a sailor
- D. plays a musical instrument

51

52. The sentence 'At first we thought...to avoid them' (lines 6-8) shows that initially

- A. people thought he wanted to set up in business but later they realised that he was not keen to do so.
- B. people thought that he wanted to make friends with anybody but later they realised that he didn't like people at all.
- C. people thought that he wanted to meet seafaring folk but later they realised that he was hoping to keep clear of them.
- D. people thought that he was kind but later they realised that he avoided being generous whenever he could.

52

53. Read lines 8-11. Whenever a seaman arrived to stay at the 'Admiral Benbow'

- A. the captain returned from Bristol to see him
- B. the captain checked the new guest first and then said nothing to him
- C. the new guest looked in through the curtained door before entering the parlour
- D. the new guest kept quiet when the captain was present

53

54. Read lines 11-17. The writer is a 'sharer in his alarms' (line 11) because the captain

- A. has told him who the 'seafaring man with one leg' is
- B. pays him regularly on the first of each month
- C. has told him to look out for a 'seafaring man with one leg'
- D. has promised him a silver fourpenny piece but hasn't yet paid him

54

55. In the second paragraph (lines 18-24) which ONE of these does NOT appear in the writer's dreams?

- A. a man with a thousand different devilish looks on his face
- B. a man with two legs cut off, one at the knee, the other at the hip
- C. a man with one leg in the middle of his body
- D. the writer being chased by a seafaring man with one leg

55

The passage on page 18 is reprinted here to help you answer the questions on page 21.

The strange sea captain

This story takes place in the eighteenth century. The writer is a teenage boy whose father keeps a seaside inn called the 'Admiral Benbow'. He tells us about a captain who is staying at the inn.

He was a very silent man by custom. All day he hung round the cove, or upon the cliffs, with a brass telescope; all evening he sat in a corner of the parlour next the fire, and drank rum and water very strong. Mostly he would not speak when spoken to; only look up sudden and fierce, and blow through his nose like a fog-horn; and we and the people who came about our
5 house soon learned to let him be. Every day, when he came back from his stroll, he would ask if any seafaring men had gone by along the road. At first we thought it was the want of company of his own kind that made him ask this question; but at last we began to see he was desirous to avoid them. When a seaman put up at the 'Admiral Benbow' (as now and then some did, making by the coast road for Bristol), he would look in at him through the curtained door before
10 he entered the parlour; and he was always sure to be as silent as a mouse when any such was present. For me, at least, there was no secret about the matter; for I was, in a way, a sharer in his alarms. He had taken me aside one day, and promised me a silver fourpenny on the first of every month if I would only keep my 'weather-eye open for a seafaring man with one leg', and let him know the moment he appeared. Often enough, when the first of the month came
15 round, and I applied to him for my wage, he would only blow through his nose at me, and stare me down; but before the week was out he was sure to think better of it, bring me my fourpenny piece, and repeat his orders to look out for 'the seafaring man with one leg'.

How that personage haunted my dreams, I need scarcely tell you. On stormy nights, when the wind shook the four corners of the house, and the surf roared along the cove and
20 up the cliffs, I would see him in a thousand forms, and with a thousand diabolical expressions. Now the leg would be cut off at the knee, now at the hip; now he was a monstrous kind of a creature who had never had but the one leg, and that in the middle of his body. To see him leap and run and pursue me over hedge and ditch was the worst of nightmares. And altogether I paid pretty dear for my monthly fourpenny piece, in the shape of these abominable fancies.

25 But though I was so terrified by the idea of the seafaring man with one leg, I was far less afraid of the captain himself than anybody else who knew him. There were nights when he took a deal more rum and water than his head would carry; and then he would sometimes sit and sing his wicked, old, wild sea-songs, minding nobody; but sometimes he would call for glasses round, and force all the trembling company to listen to his stories or bear a
30 chorus to his singing. Often I have heard the house shaking with 'Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum', all the neighbours joining in for dear life, with the fear of death upon them, and each singing louder than the other, to avoid remark. For in these fits he was the most over-riding companion ever known; he would slap his hand on the table for silence all round; he would fly up in a passion of anger at a question, or sometimes because none was put, and so he
35 judged the company was not following his story. Nor would he allow anyone to leave the inn till he had drunk himself sleepy and reeled off to bed.

from ***Treasue Island*** by Robert Louis Stevenson

56. In lines 25-26, how does the writer differ from other people?

- A. Unlike them, he was afraid of the one-legged man.
- B. Unlike them, he was afraid of the captain.
- C. He was less afraid than they were of the one-legged man.
- D. He was less afraid than they were of the captain.

56

57. 'There were nights when he took a deal more rum and water than his head could carry' (lines 26-27) means

- A. some evenings he played cards
- B. some evenings he bought his old headteacher a drink
- C. some evenings he got drunk
- D. some evenings he made other people drunk

57

58. The house often shook (line 30) because

- A. bottles were thrown
- B. people were silently quaking with fear
- C. the neighbours came round to see what was happening
- D. everyone was singing

58

59. 'He was the most over-riding companion ever known' (lines 32-33) means that

- A. he forced other people to do what they didn't want to do
- B. he was the best friend you could imagine
- C. he shared a horse with the one-legged man
- D. everybody knew how good he was at riding a horse

59

60. Taking the passage as a whole, which ONE of these statements is NOT true?

- A. The captain relies on the writer for information.
- B. The captain's behaviour is rather unpredictable.
- C. The captain is worried about meeting somebody.
- D. The captain is part of the writer's dream world.

60

END OF EXAMINATION

**USE ANY REMAINING TIME TO CHECK YOUR WORK
OR TRY ANY QUESTIONS YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED.**

F

**Question
Total**