



DAME ALICE OWEN'S
SCHOOL
est. 1613

Practice Test 2

In each sentence, **two** words have had one letter removed and their remaining letters mixed up. The same letter has been removed from **both** words.

You must unscramble the letters and work out which letter is missing. Both words **must** make sense in the context of the sentence.

Find the letter that is missing from both words and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example The pleap were juicy and tewe.

A p B h C t D s E d

Answer **s**

Solution The sentence is: The apples were juicy and sweet.
The letter missing from both words is **s**.

1 Collen was doneemmd for her sponge eak.

A l B c C s D r E w

2 The ame was awarded a critical aeplyn.

A s B g C k D f E t

3 The popular rides at the meht park had lengthy squeuu.

A e B d C f D g E r

4 It is still krd when I veel for school on winter mornings.

A i B o C u D a E y

5 The hotel is lfly booked for the remms.

A o B i C u D a E y

6 The net roccets nlsieeg people from mosquitoes.

A a B g C m D k E p

7 Passengers were asked to fasten their ase sleb for take-off.

A d B t C n D m E p

In these questions, three of the five words are related in some way.

Find the **two** words that do **not** go with these three and mark them both on your answer sheet.

Example robin beak crow rabbit eagle

- A robin
- B beak
- C crow
- D rabbit
- E eagle

Answer **beak** **rabbit**

Solution The words 'robin', 'crow' and 'eagle' are related because they are all types of bird. The words '**beak**' and '**rabbit**' do not go with these three words.

8 vial chemical flask liquid tube

- A vial
- B chemical
- C flask
- D liquid
- E tube

9 spectacles microscope glass telescope increase

- A spectacles
- B microscope
- C glass
- D telescope
- E increase

10 avalanche mountain tsunami hurricane sea

- A avalanche
- B mountain
- C tsunami
- D hurricane
- E sea

11 dollar note rouble pound paper

- A dollar
- B note
- C rouble
- D pound
- E paper

12

island escape castle fortress stronghold

- A island
- B escape
- C castle
- D fortress
- E stronghold

13

bumper mechanic engine petrol chassis

- A bumper
- B mechanic
- C engine
- D petrol
- E chassis

14

forewarning omen future sign genius

- A forewarning
- B omen
- C future
- D sign
- E genius

15

derelict auctioned sold furnished decorated

- A derelict
- B auctioned
- C sold
- D furnished
- E decorated

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

The alphabet is here to help you with these questions.

Find the letters that will complete the sentence in the best way and mark the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Example EF is to HI as ST is to [?]

A VV B TU C VW D VX E UW

Answer **VW**

Solution Look at the first two pairs of letters. The letter H is three places after E in the alphabet, and the letter I is three places after F. The second two pairs of letters must go together in the same way. The letter that is three places after S in the alphabet is V, and the letter that is three places after T is W, so the answer is **VW**.

16

NU is to **OS** as **OP** is to [?]

- A QN B PO C ON D QO E PN

17

MP is to **NK** as **JN** is to [?]

- A RM B QM C QN D SM E RN

18

SW is to **TR** as **CI** is to [?]

- A CE B DE C CD D DD E EE

19

VZ is to **QC** as **FL** is to [?]

- A ZP B AP C BO D AO E AN

20

X**A** is to **T****B** as **H****O** is to [?]

- A DP B EP C DQ D CP E EQ

21

A**C** is to **E****Y** as **M****S** is to [?]

- A RO B QO C PO D RP E PP

22

T**B** is to **V****Y** as **R****D** is to [?]

- A UA B SA C TB D VA E TA

23

U**E** is to **S****D** as **W****H** is to [?]

- A VF B VG C UF D UH E UG

In these sentences, the word in capitals has had three letters **next to each other** taken out. These three letters make one correctly-spelt word without changing their order.

Mark the correct three-letter word on your answer sheet.

The sentence that you make must make sense.

Example For how many days will you go on **HOAY**?

- A LAD B PIN C LID D NOT E FUN

Answer **LID**

Solution The three-letter word that has been removed from **HOAY** is **LID**. If you place this three-letter word between HO and AY, it makes the word **HOLIDAY** and thus completes the sentence sensibly.

24

Small **RETERS** are essential for villages throughout the country.

- A** ALL **B** AIR **C** AIM **D** AIL **E** ANT

25

The new settee was **COMTABLE**.

- A** FAR **B** FOR **C** FEE **D** FIR **E** ART

26

The **AUNCE** gasped in astonishment.

- A** DON **B** TIE **C** TEN **D** URN **E** DIE

27

The clouds cast **SOWS** over the sea.

- A CON B HAT C HAD D CAN E TEA

28

Australia is in the **SOUTN** Hemisphere.

29

People who drop litter are IGNOR.

- A ANY B ANT C END D RAT E TAP

30

Wendy was awarded a gold medal in the maths **CHENGE**.

- A ALL B III C ORB D RAY E TAN

In these questions, find the **two** words, **one** from each group, that are **closest** in meaning.

Mark **both** words on your answer sheet.

Example (part relax calm) (peace dream tense)

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| A | part | X | peace |
| B | relax | Y | dream |
| C | calm | Z | tense |

Answer calm peace

Solution The two words, one from each group, that are closest in meaning are '**calm**' from the first group and '**peace**' from the second group.

31 (explanation fancy scientist) (elaborate research dress)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|-----------|
| A | explanation | X | elaborate |
| B | fancy | Y | research |
| C | scientist | Z | dress |

32

(present there ceremony) (far gift register)

- A present X far
- B there Y gift
- C ceremony Z register

33

(diameter tolerance grumble) (stomach giant complain)

- A diameter X stomach
- B tolerance Y giant
- C grumble Z complain

34

(briefcase fasten bracket) (attach blunt accelerate)

- A briefcase X attach
- B fasten Y blunt
- C bracket Z accelerate

35

(total challenge line-up) (reward full complete)

- A total X reward
- B challenge Y full
- C line-up Z complete

36

(last gleaming dawn) (sunset daybreak twilight)

- A last X sunset
- B gleaming Y daybreak
- C dawn Z twilight

37

(conceited gallantly star) (hailed bellow arrogant)

- A conceited X hailed
- B gallantly Y bellow
- C star Z arrogant

In these sentences, a word of **four letters** is hidden at the **end** of one word and the **beginning** of the next.

Find the pair of words that contains the hidden word and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

Example My scar took weeks to fade.

- A My scar
- B scar took
- C took weeks
- D weeks to
- E to fade.

Answer **scar took**

Solution In this sentence, the hidden four-letter word is '**cart**', which is made up of the last three letters of the word '**scar**' and the first letter of the word '**took**'. So the pair of words that contains the hidden word is '**scar took**'.

38 Will it even take that many people?

- A** Will it
- B** it even
- C** even take
- D** take that
- E** many people?

39 The mermaid lives far below the sea.

- A** The mermaid
- B** lives far
- C** far below
- D** below the
- E** the sea.

40 Birds have the remarkable power of flight.

- A** Birds have
- B** have the
- C** the remarkable
- D** remarkable power
- E** power of

41 These are words that go together well.

- A** These are
- B** are words
- C** that go
- D** go together
- E** together well.

42 Mollusc species can represent hazards for humans.

- A** Mollusc species
- B** species can
- C** can represent
- D** represent hazards
- E** for humans.

43

What can make me feel this way?

- A What can
- B can make
- C make me
- D feel this
- E this way?

44

We celebrated when we caught our first fish.

- A We celebrated
- B celebrated when
- C when we
- D caught our
- E our first

Read the following information, then find the correct answer and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

45

Annie is 16 years old.

Bertie is 4 years younger than Carla.

Dexter is 2 years older than Carla and 3 years younger than Annie.

How old is Bertie?

- A 9 years old
- B 7 years old
- C 5 years old
- D 11 years old
- E 13 years old

In these questions, the **same** letter must fit into **both** sets of brackets to complete the word in front of the brackets and begin the word after the brackets.

Find this letter and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example boa [?] idy

car [?] urn

A r

B m

C d

D t

E s

Answer t

Solution The letter that fits into both sets of brackets to make four words is **t**. The four words are **boat, tidy, cart, turn**.

46

pai [] ame

ova [] int

A n

B t

C r

D s

E i

47

run [] ram gai [] een

- A e B s C t D i E k

48

lea [] ume bee [] lak

- A p B f C s D k E c

49

yel [] oor lim [] eat

- A l B e C s D m E p

50

dra [] rim lon [] ore

- A b B p C t D g E e

51

pas [] aid tap [] ham

- A t B s C e D c E p

52

cha [] eal pou [] aid

- A r B m C s D l E t

In each question, find the number that will complete the equation correctly and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example $1 + 4 = 3 + [?]$

- A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4 E 5

Answer **2**

Solution

The calculation on the right-hand side of the equals sign must have the same value as the calculation on the left-hand side. In this case, the calculation on the left-hand side makes 5, so the question mark must be replaced by the number **2** so that the right-hand side also makes 5.

53

$27 \div 9 = 20 - [?]$

- A 27 B 17 C 3 D 4 E 18

54

$56 + 9 = 4 \times 16 + [?]$

- A 21 B -1 C 1 D 3 E 4

55

$$8 \times 5 = 10 \times [?]$$

- A 0 B 1 C 2 D 3 E 4

56

$$9 \times 4 - 8 = 56 \div [?]$$

- A 2 B 0.5 C 28 D 4 E 0

57

$$96 \div 16 + 8 = 75 \div 5 + [?]$$

- A 19 B -1 C 9 D 11 E 14

58

$$2 + 3 \times 4 = 2 \times [?]$$

- A 7 B 5 C 2 D 10 E 20

59

$$6 - 21 + 19 = 24 \div 8 + [?]$$

- A -23 B 43 C 12 D 1 E 16

In these questions, you must unscramble the words to form the longest sentence possible. **One** of the words is not needed.

Identify the word that is not needed and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example camping huge holiday family a of amount with going my is fun

- A a B holiday C with D camping E of

Answer **holiday**

Solution The longest sentence that can be made from these letters is: Going camping with my family is a huge amount of fun. The word '**holiday**' is not needed.

60

to added minutes pedestrian road journey my twenty the closure

- A added B to C closure D road E pedestrian

61

roundabout first at take exit the car the

- A the B first C exit D take E car

62

garden of the a shrub stocks variety centre plants wide

- A stocks B a C shrub D wide E centre

63

coffee the me in mug started helps a of from get morning

- A of B from C get D helps E started

64

quickly sun will weather this the in dry washing windy

- A windy B quickly C sun D will E in

65

over I a need turn know leaf tree to new I

- A leaf B know C I D tree E over

66

result exceeding speed in may a the limit fine fast

- A** fast **B** speed **C** fine **D** may **E** result

These questions contain three pairs of words.

Find the word that completes the last pair of words in the **same way** as the other two pairs and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example (hind hid) (cosy coy) (pain [?])

- A** pin **B** pan **C** nap **D** nip **E** in

Answer pan

Solution In the first pair of words, 'hid' is made from the first, second and fourth letters of 'hind'. Likewise, in the second pair of words, 'coy' is made from the first, second and fourth letters of 'cosy'. If you apply the same rule to the third pair of words, you get the answer '**pan**'.

67 (truncate nut) (separate apt) (property [?])

- A** toy **B** top **C** pet **D** toe **E** pot

68 (manager rang) (learned dean) (debated [?])

- A** debt **B** date **C** bate **D** dead **E** beat

69 (appeases pass) (position spin) (alliance [?])

- A** lice **B** lace **C** lean **D** lane **E** line

70 (action cot) (senior eon) (likely [?])

- A** ill **B** elk **C** ilk **D** key **E** lie

71

- (rattled dart) (nettles sent) (passing [?])
A gain B saps C gins D gaps E naps

72

- (career are) (global lob) (nearly [?])
A nay B ear C are D any E ale

73

- (picture rut) (central art) (waiting [?])
A nit B naw C nag D wig E win

In these questions, there are two pairs of words.

Only one of the five possible answers will go equally well with **both** of these pairs.
Find the word and mark it on your answer sheet.

- Example** (twig cane) (adhere affix)
A stick B branch C glue D cling E sugar

- Answer** **stick**

- Solution** The word that goes equally well with both pairs is **stick**.
It can be used as a noun to mean a piece of wood (as in twig and cane) and as a verb to mean to attach something (as in adhere and affix).

74

- (pimple swelling) (simmer bubble)
A spot
B seethe
C growth
D boil
E cook

75

- (enthral captivate) (portal access)
A witness
B mesmerise
C drive
D computer
E entrance

76

(meaning reason) (dot locus)

- A point
- B mark
- C decipher
- D site
- E conclude

77

(extremity border) (advantage lead)

- A fringe
- B superiority
- C corner
- D edge
- E first

78

(level uniform) (deflated punctured)

- A crossing
- B flat
- C straight
- D hole
- E pierced

79

(affable genial) (squash concentrate)

- A crush
- B friendly
- C cordial
- D strong
- E drink

80

(hole mine) (nut seed)

- A crater
- B stone
- C pit
- D trench
- E cavity

Passage

From *The Same Earth* by Kei Miller

River Mumma had taken her poor brother — Miss Dorcas' son. Just like the legend. Tempted him with the golden comb. Now he was drownded. And when Miss Dorcas heard this, she too collapsed without anyone to catch her. Flat out on her doorstep. The other children who had been playing by the river soon arrived — they had not run as fast as
5 the little girl who was energised by a grief she should not have known at that young age. They backed up her story. Yes Miss Dorcas. Yes, is true. Her little boy was drownded. No. They didn't see exactly how or when. They was just playing a game of hide and seek by the river and everybody know Jonathon was a boy who loved to play it dangerous — loved to go into the river and hide. Hold his breath under water whenever someone came
10 near, for who would look for him in the waters? Don't it? Don't they had all seen him do that before? Yes. Yes they had. And don't they had told him, him play too dangerous. Dat him luck was going to run out — don't they had told him? Yes, the children all agreed with each other. They had told him. Well, sure as fate, this time the worst had happened. They found his shoes by the river, but nothing else. All the children called and called.
15 They went into the water. His sister called and called. And it was over an hour. The sun was about to set, and all of them had looked up just in time to see the light glinting off of a rock. And didn't all of them see it? Yes — all the children nodded that they had — glinting on the stone, something that looked like a golden comb — a sure sign of the River Mumma who tempts children her way, then drowns them.
20 Soon everybody was walking down to the Rio Bueno with candles and lamps. They had to hold Miss Dorcas up and carry her the whole way. The children were all silent and serious as they made up the rear of the procession. At the river, men rolled up their pants to their knees and women tied their skirts up high. ...They all walked into the water, slowly down and around it, feeling the bottom with their feet, searching for something softer and larger than simple river stones.
25

All this time little Jonathon watched from on top of a mango tree fearing what was surely going to happen to him for he realised he had taken a joke too far this time. He was in trouble and he knew it. If Miss Dorcas beat him all the way into next year, he would count himself lucky.

SECTION A

**You will be assessed on the quality of your reading in this section.
Answer ALL questions.**

- 1.** Give **two** short quotes that we would consider to be grammatically incorrect and explain why the author has chosen to use what we see as incorrect grammar.

(3 marks)

- 2.** Think of **two** adjectives to describe Jonathon.
Give a brief explanation for each choice, using evidence from the text.

(5 marks)

- 3.** Give **three** reasons why the children came to the conclusion that Jonathon had drowned.

(3 marks)

- 4.** What do you think the River Mumma is supposed to be?
Give a reason for your answer.

(2 marks)

- 5.** What does 'beat him all the way into next year' mean, and what literary technique is it an example of?

(3 marks)

- 6.** Mention **two** things that we can infer about the river and explain *how* we can infer these things.

(4 marks)

- 7.** What were the men and women looking for in the river?

(1 mark)

- 8.** Give **two** reasons to explain how we know that it was getting dark when the adults went to the river.

(2 marks)

- 9.** How is the repetition of the word 'called' effective?

(2 marks)

- 10.** Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases, *as they are used in the passage*:

legend (line 1)

backed up (line 6)

fate (line 13)

sure (line 18)

count (line 29)

(5 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)

PLEASE CONTINUE TO SECTION B

SECTION B

Imagine you are a hotel inspector who reviews hotels for a national newspaper. Write an article on a hotel that you awarded only a one-star rating.

You will be assessed on the quality of your writing in this section. Marks will be awarded for:

- variety of sentences and punctuation
 - imaginative use of language and interesting vocabulary
 - accuracy in punctuation, spelling and use of paragraphs.

1. $3.4 \times 0.2 =$

.....

2. $200 \div 0.4 =$

.....

3. Two-thirds of a number is 30.

What is double the number?

.....

4. What is the sum of the fourth prime number and the fourth square number?

.....

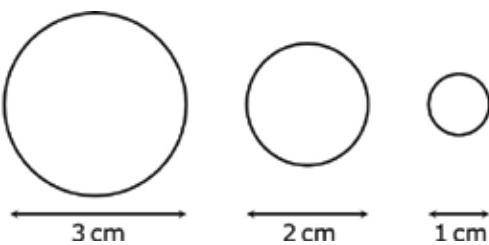
For questions 5, 6 and 7, fill in the missing numbers.

5. $(54 \div 9) + (28 \div 7) = 2.5 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. $(0.25 \times 8)^2 = 400 \div (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 20)$

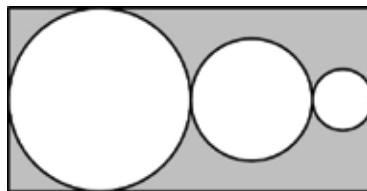
7. $8 + 3 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 2$

- 8.** The diagram shows circles of different areas.



The areas of the circles (to the nearest tenth of a square centimetre) are 7.1 cm^2 , 3.1 cm^2 and 0.8 cm^2 respectively.

Each of the circles are placed in a rectangle as shown.



What is the area of the shaded section of the rectangle?

..... cm^2

-
- 9.** Paul can run at a speed of 12 km per hour, jog at a speed of 8 km per hour and walk at a speed of 4 km per hour.
Paul is going from one side of a park to the other, which is a distance of 8 km.
Paul runs for 5 minutes, jogs for 5 minutes and then walks for 5 minutes.
Then Paul repeats this pattern until he reaches his destination.

How many minutes does it take Paul to cross the park?

..... minutes

-
- 10.** The cost of the ingredients for a cake are as follows:

Eggs 35p each
Sugar 20p per 100 g
Butter 45p per 100 g
Flour 15p per 100 g
Icing 50p per 100 g

The recipe for the cake requires:

3 eggs
500 g of sugar
400 g of butter
500 g of flour
250 g of icing

The baker buys the ingredients and sells the cakes, when finished, for £10 each.

If the baker makes a profit of £83 on the cakes in one day, how many cakes did they sell?

.....

- 11.** What is the value of $49 \times 98\ 765 + 51 \times 98\ 765$?

.....

- 12.** What is the value of $107 \times 4567 - 7 \times 4567$?

.....

- 13.** What is one-eighth of a million?

.....

For questions 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, use this information.

The table shows the number of different endings possible for the numbers in the first eight times tables.

For example, the numbers in the 4 times table always ends in the digits 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8, so there are five different endings.

Times table	Number of different endings
1	10
2	5
3	A
4	5
5	B
6	C
7	D
8	E

- 14.** What number should go in Box A?

.....

- 15.** What number should go in Box B?

.....

16. What number should go in Box C?

17. What number should go in Box D?

18. What number should go in Box E?

19. I think of a whole number.

I square my number, subtract 13 and then divide by 6.

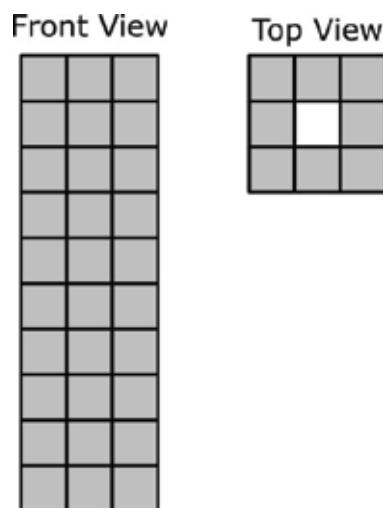
The answer is 6.

What number did I first think of?

20. Benji has many cubes, each of length 1 cm.

Benji creates a cuboid (tower) that has a hole down the middle.

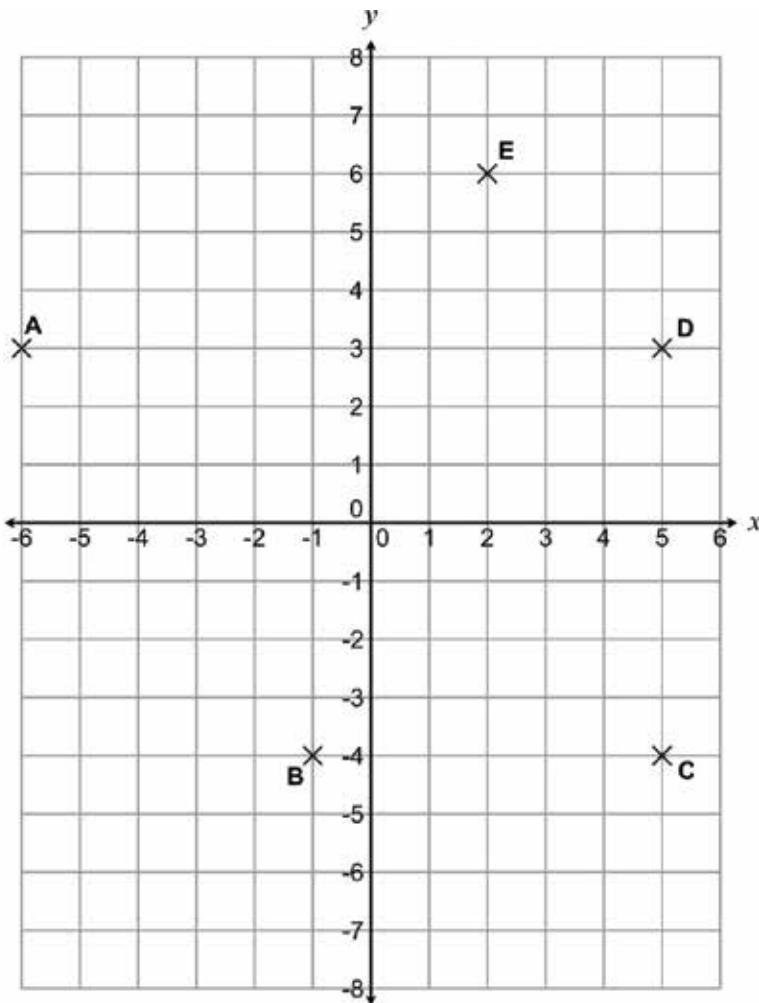
The diagram shows the view of the tower from different perspectives.



How many cubes were used to make the tower?

For questions 21, 22 and 23, use this information.

Five points are marked with a cross on the grid.



The points can be connected.

For example, ADE forms a scalene triangle.

Connect the points in alphabetical order to answer the following questions.

- 21.** Which three points form the smallest right-angled triangle?

.....

- 22.** Which three points form an isosceles triangle?

.....

- 23.** Which four points form a trapezium?

.....

- 24.** Four consecutive square numbers have a mean of 21.5.

Which is the smallest of the four square numbers?

.....

25. $1\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{5} =$

.....

26. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{5} =$

.....

27. $1\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{1}{5} =$

.....

28. $1\frac{1}{4} \div 1\frac{1}{5} =$

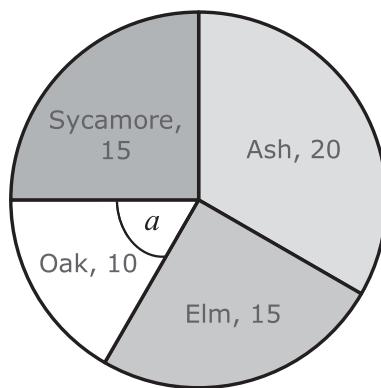
.....

-
- 29.** If $N^2 + 1 = 122$, and N is a positive number, what is the value of N ?

.....

For questions 30, 31 and 32, use this information.

The pie chart shows the total number and types of trees in a park.



- 30.** What fraction of the trees are ash?

- 31.** What is the size of angle a ?

°
.....

- 32.** The manager of the park says, 'Next year we are planting 40 new willow trees.'

If a new pie chart is formed after the willow trees are planted, what will the new angle representing oak trees be?

°
.....

For questions 33, 34 and 35, use this information.

Each letter stands for a number.

The total of each row and column is shown.

M	N	M	N	12
N	N	N	M	16
M	N	P	N	14
P	P	N	N	16
10	18	14	16	

- 33.** What is the value of M?

34. What is the value of N?

35. What is the value of P?

For questions 36, 37 and 38, use this information.

Let \wedge mean to take the average of the two numbers.

For example, $4 \wedge 2 = 3$.

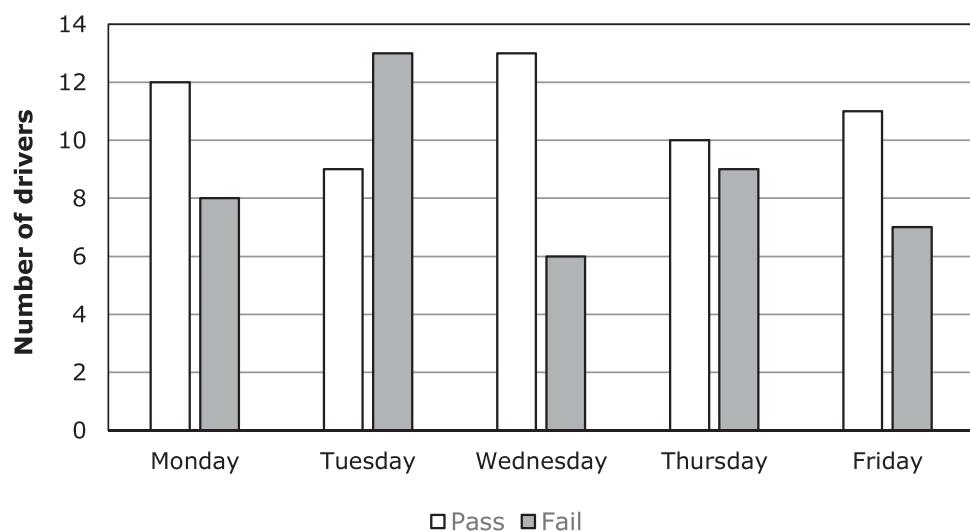
36. What is the value of $(4 \wedge 16) \wedge 32$?

37. What is the value of $-18 \wedge 108$?

38. What is the value of $(16 \wedge 44) \wedge (27 \wedge 3^2)$?

For questions 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43, use this information.

The graph shows the number of drivers that passed or failed at the Dalton driving test centre in one week.



39. On which day did most drivers take their test?

- 40.** On how many days did more drivers pass than fail?

.....

- 41.** What is the median number of people failing the test each day?

.....

- 42.** What is the mean number of people passing the test each day?

.....

- 43.** What is the mode of the number of people taking the test each day?

.....

- 44.** Aadya practises playing her violin every day for 15 minutes.

For how many hours in total does Aadya practise during one year?
Give your answer to the nearest hour.

hours

.....

- 45.** Maya thinks of a number between 1 and 100.

Maya says, 'My number is directly next to a square number in one direction
and a cube number in the other direction.'

What is Maya's number?

.....

- 46.** P is a multiple of 3 and Q is a multiple of 7.

What is the largest number less than 1000 that is a multiple of P and Q ?

.....

For questions 47 and 48, use this information.

A cake has a circumference of 90 cm.

It is cut into 15 equal pieces.



- 47.** What is the angle of each wedge (marked w)?

.....
°

- 48.** What is the length of the arc of each wedge (marked C)?

.....
cm

- 49.** Mariam, Mary and Mari share 144 beads in a ratio of 2:3:4.

How many more beads does Mari receive than Mariam?

.....

- 50.** Daria has one of each of the following number cards:

3	4	5	8	9
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How many different four-digit numbers can Daria make that are greater than 6000?

.....



DAME ALICE OWEN'S
SCHOOL
est. 1613

Practice Test 2

Answers

English: Section A

Answers must be written in full sentences.

1. Award 1 mark for having one quotation that demonstrates incorrect grammar (e.g. 'Yes, is true', which we would expect to be 'Yes, it is true'). Award 2 marks if you have two quotations that demonstrate incorrect grammar. Award the third mark for saying something along the lines of this being to reflect how the characters speak; the language reflects the language used where the extract is set.

Example

'Yes, is true' is grammatically incorrect, as it should be 'Yes, it is true'. 'They was just playing' is grammatically incorrect, as it should be 'They were just playing'. There are what we call grammatical errors because the author is reflecting the way the characters speak.

2. Award 1 mark for having one relevant adjective and another mark if you have two relevant adjectives (e.g. *reckless* and *mischiefous*). Award an additional mark if you have a sensible explanation for one of the adjectives and an additional 2 marks if you have a sensible explanation for both adjectives. The fifth mark is for giving an accurate quotation, in quotation marks, as evidence for each adjective.

Example

Jonathon is reckless. I think this because we are told that he would 'go into the river and hide' under the water. This is a dangerous thing to do, as you can drown in water. I think he is mischievous because he allowed everyone to think he had drowned. All the time people were looking for him, 'Jonathon watched from on top of a mango tree'. It was naughty of him to know that everyone was worried but to stay in his hiding place.

3. Award 1 mark for each reason you have that is correct (up to 3 marks). You could, for example, have any of the following:

- They knew that Jonathon messed around in the water.
- They felt that Jonathon did not play safely in water.
- There was no response when they called him.
- His shoes were by the water.
- They thought he had been drowned by the River Mumma after they saw what they thought was the golden comb.

Example

The children concluded that Jonathon had drowned because he had a history of messing around in the river and holding his breath under the water. Also, they found his shoes by the river, making them think he had definitely gone

into the water and then drowned. Furthermore, they thought they saw the golden comb, making them think Jonathon had gone to the golden comb and been drowned by the River Mumma.

4. Award 1 mark for saying that she is supposed to be some sort of monster or creature. Award the additional mark for having a sensible reason for thinking this (e.g. the fact that she is supposed to be able to tempt people and drown them makes her sound like a terrible living thing).

Example

I think the River Mumma is some sort of scary creature. I think this because she sounds like a living creature, as she is referred to as female and is supposed to be able to tempt children into the river and drown them, making her scary.

5. Award 1 mark for saying something along the lines of it meaning *hit him really hard*. Award the second mark for saying it is an idiom, and award the third mark for explaining why it is an idiom. An idiom is when words are not used literally. Obviously, Miss Dorcas will not literally beat Jonathon into a different year, so it is an idiom.

Example

The phrase 'beat him all the way into next year' means hit him really hard. It is an idiom because it contains words that are not being used literally. Jonathon will not end up in a different year after being physically punished.

6. Award 1 mark for mentioning one thing we can infer and another mark for mentioning a second thing (e.g. *shallow* and *calm*). Award an additional mark for giving an explanation for one inference and an additional 2 marks if you have given an explanation for both inferences.

Example

We can infer that the river is shallow because the adults are able to enter the river and walk about in it. We can infer that the river is calm and not flowing fast because there is no suggestion that the adults find it hard to stay on their feet in the water.

7. Award the mark for saying that they were looking for Jonathon's body. You do not get the mark if you have said only that they were looking for Jonathon. You need to demonstrate that you recognise that they do not think he is alive.

Example

The men and women were looking for Jonathon's body in the water. To be feeling around the bottom of the river, they clearly did not think he was still alive.

- 8.** Award 1 mark if you have one of the correct reasons and 2 marks if you have both.

Example

We know it was getting dark when the adults went to the river because we are told that the 'sun was about to set'. Sunset, and just before the sun has fully set, is the time in the evening when daylight fades. Also, the adults took 'candles and lamps' with them. They wouldn't need sources of light if it wasn't getting dark.

- 9.** Award 1 mark for mentioning one way in which the repetition is effective and 2 marks if you have mentioned two ways in which it is effective. You could have anything along the lines that it emphasises how worried the children are about Jonathon, that it emphasises that they did not want to give up trying to find him and that it emphasises how long they tried to find him for.

Example

The repetition of 'called' is effective because it emphasises how concerned the children were, making us believe Jonathon really might have drowned. It is also effective because it emphasises how much effort they put into looking for him. They did not just look half-heartedly and give up but raised their voices over and over again, building up the tension.

- 10.** Award 1 mark for each correct definition you have.

legend – A legend is a very old and popular story that may or may not be true.

backed up – If someone backs up a story, they supply evidence (or a similar account) to suggest that it is true.

fate – Fate is a power that some people believe controls and decides everything that happens.

sure – Sure means certain or definite.

count – Here the word count is used to mean regard – he would regard or consider himself lucky.

(30 marks)

English: Section B

Marking a composition is more subjective and less rigid than marking a comprehension. However, in general, marks should be awarded for:

- a focused response to the question that fulfils the length requirement without straying off topic
- a clear structure with a beginning, a middle and an end, defined through the use of paragraphs
- use of interesting vocabulary and expressive adjectives and adverbs
- correct use of punctuation, including dialogue (if appropriate), and the use of sub-clauses
- good spelling and handwriting.

Sample mark scheme

Punctuation and Spelling	4 marks
Vocabulary	4 marks
Structure and Story Development	10 marks
Presentation	2 marks

To gain full marks your response must demonstrate imagination and excellent language skills. Your article must make sense and be written in correct English.

You will lose marks if you make a lot of errors with grammar, punctuation and spelling, so be careful to avoid basic mistakes.

The mark scheme that follows illustrates how the 20 marks might be awarded. If your response meets all the criteria for the first range of marks, move on to the next, and so on. If it meets just one or two of the criteria for a range, it will be at the bottom end of that range. If it meets all of the criteria, it will be at the top of that range.

1–10 marks

Content

- You have written your answer as an article.
- Your article covers at least two aspects of the hotel (e.g. cleanliness and décor).
- You have tried to use language in a way that makes the piece interesting.
- You have used some simple techniques, e.g. a common simile:
The room was as dirty as dishwater.

Organisation

- The piece has a clear opening, middle and ending.
- You have used paragraphs but not always accurately.

Technical accuracy

- You have written some clear sentences and with correct but basic punctuation.
- You have used basic sentence forms, e.g. simple and compound sentences.
- You have mostly used Standard English.
- Your basic spelling is accurate.

11–15 marks

Content

- The reader gets a sense of your personality.
- You have given the hotel a name and location.
- Your article covers at least three aspects of the hotel (e.g. cleanliness, décor and food).
- You have included more than just the sense of sight.
- You have used some effective descriptive language, e.g. alliteration: *The filthy floor made me feel faintly nauseous*.

Organisation

- You lead the reader fluently through your article, following a logical sequence, e.g. describing the appearance of the hotel first, as this is the first thing you notice; and ending with what the breakfast is like, as having breakfast is the last thing you do before leaving.
- You have used paragraphs accurately.

Technical accuracy

- Your sentences are mainly clear and accurate.
- You have used a range of punctuation.
- You have used a variety of sentence forms for effect.
- You have used Standard English appropriately and shown good control of grammar.
- Your spelling is generally accurate, including for complex and irregular words.

16–20 marks

Content

- You convey a strong sense of your personality and how you feel about the hotel.
- You may have mentioned other hotels in the article, giving the reader a sense of your experience and knowledge.
- You have used a wide and ambitious vocabulary.
- You have used a range of different literary techniques to good effect.
- You have mentioned staff at the hotel and how they impacted your experience.

Organisation

- You have fluently linked paragraphs using connectives.
- You have included a range of interesting descriptive details and woven them seamlessly into the article.
- You finish with a sense of anticipation about the next hotel you will be visiting.

Technical accuracy

- Your sentences are clear and accurate throughout the article.
- You have used a wide range of punctuation accurately.
- You have used a full range of sentence forms for effect.
- You have used Standard English consistently and shown strong control of grammar.
- There is a high level of accuracy in your spelling.

On the following pages you will find two examples of responses to the question. The first is at the lower end of the marks range, and the second is at the higher end of the marks range.

Example Response: Lower Level

The latest hotel I have spent time in was not good¹. I will tell you why.

It was a bit dirty^{2a} and the deccoration^{3a} was not nice^{2b}. It only deserves a one-star rating. Don't go there. There was mud on there^{3b} floor and ugly wallpaper on the walls. I didn't like it.

My room was small^{2c} and has⁴ no wardrobe. The mattress^{3c} was uncomfortable and the wi-fi was weak^{3d}. I could not get the^{5a} signal. This made me angrier^{5b}. I want to be happy in a hotel. I was definitley^{3e} not happy. The room was as dirty as dishwater.

The toilet and sink where^{5c} not clean. I had to clean them. The bleach was at^{5d} the bathroom. I used the bleach and then they were clean. Its^{5e} important to have a clean bathroom. The floor had hair on it. I had to keep my shoes on.

I am not going there again. I got none^{5f} sleep and still feel tired.

Examiner's Comments

1. You should name the hotel and its location.
2. Try to use interesting words.
 - a. The word 'filthy' is more interesting than 'dirty'.
 - b. The word 'appealing' is more interesting than 'nice'.
 - c. The word 'minuscule' is more interesting than 'small'.
3. Be careful with your spelling.
 - It should be 'decoration' (a), 'mattress' (c) and 'definitely' (e).
 - Make sure you know your homophones: it should be '*their* floor' (b) and 'the wi-fi was *weak*' (d).
4. Be consistent with the tense you use.
 - It should be 'had' to be consistent with the rest of the article.
5. Make sure that your grammar is correct.
 - a. It should be 'a signal', as you are not referring to a specific signal that has already been mentioned.
 - b. It should be 'angry' and not 'angrier', as you have not previously mentioned that you were angry.
 - c. It should be 'were not clean'.
 - d. It should be '*in* the bathroom'.
 - e. It should be '*It's*' with an apostrophe because it is short for 'It is'.
 - f. It should be '*no* sleep'.
6. Only basic and compound sentences have been used. Try to use a wider variety of sentence structures.
7. Only full stops and commas have been used. Try to use a wider variety of punctuation.
8. Use paragraphs properly and effectively; for example, starting a new paragraph when you move from one part of the hotel to the next.

Example Response: Higher Level

My Dear Reader, last week, as you know, I had a fabulous five-star experience at the Melody Hotel in Lancashire. This week, I am sad to report, was a one-star experience at Discord Inn in London. Perhaps the name should have been a warning to me!

The first thing I noticed was how shabby it was from the outside (always, I think, an indicator of what it is going to be like inside). Paint was peeling off the walls, the sign was rusty and the windows were grubby. Disappointing.

On entering, my initial fears were confirmed – the interior was no better. A dusty vase of dead flowers stood on the reception desk, behind which a bored-looking receptionist barely looked up to acknowledge my arrival. There can be no excuse for such apathy and rudeness; you all know how I feel about the importance of customer service. He asked if he could help me in a way that conveyed he was hoping I would respond in the negative.

Finally, after much flapping around by the receptionist trying to find my booking details, I found myself in what would unfortunately be my room for the night, but not before I had been forced to climb a flight of stairs and walk down a corridor covered in the most hideously patterned carpet.

Where do I even start with the room? A musty smell competed with the sickly, artificial aroma of cheap air freshener, causing me to gag slightly. Patches of mould on the ceiling revealed the source of the mustiness. Striding across the room, I threw the window open – such an easy thing to do to keep damp at bay and freshen a room, and yet it staggers me how many hotels overlook this simple point. The bed looked embarrassed to be there: the mattress was as lumpy as my mother's custard; the duvet cover was stained; and the whole thing felt like it would collapse when I gingerly sat on the edge of it. As for the bathroom . . . I will spare you the grisly details. Suffice to say, there were hairs on the floor, balls of fluff in the corners and a ring of dirt in the bath. Remember the ironically named Flower Hotel in York? It was worse than that.

After a night of tossing and turning, I 'woke up' with a thumping headache. Maybe, I thought, breakfast would be a revelation. It was not. The clatter of cutlery and shouts from the kitchen did nothing to alleviate my suffering nor did the burnt toast and congealed baked beans delivered to me by a surly waiter. It was time to depart.

Let us hope that I can bring you better news next week. I remain as optimistic as ever!

Mathematics

Each correct answer is worth 1 mark.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| 1. | 0.68 | 39. | Tuesday |
| 2. | 500 | 40. | 4 |
| 3. | 90 | 41. | 8 |
| 4. | 23 | 42. | 11 |
| 5. | 4 | 43. | 19 |
| 6. | 80 | 44. | 91 |
| 7. | 13 | 45. | 26 |
| 8. | 7 | 46. | 987 |
| 9. | 60 | 47. | 24 |
| 10. | 20 | 48. | 6 |
| 11. | 9 876 500 | 49. | 32 |
| 12. | 456 700 | 50. | 48 |
| 13. | 125 000 | | |
| 14. | 10 | | |
| 15. | 2 | | |
| 16. | 5 | | |
| 17. | 10 | | |
| 18. | 5 | | |
| 19. | 7 | | |
| 20. | 80 | | |
| 21. | BCD | | |
| 22. | BCE | | |
| 23. | ABCD | | |
| 24. | 9 | | |
| 25. | $2\frac{9}{20}$ | | |
| 26. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 27. | $\frac{1}{20}$ | | |
| 28. | $1\frac{1}{24}$ | | |
| 29. | 11 | | |
| 30. | $\frac{1}{3}$ | | |
| 31. | 60 | | |
| 32. | 36 | | |
| 33. | 1 | | |
| 34. | 5 | | |
| 35. | 3 | | |
| 36. | 21 | | |
| 37. | 45 | | |
| 38. | 24 | | |

1	c	37	conceited / arrogant	73	nit
2	t	38	C even take	74	boil
3	e	39	A The mermaid	75	entrance
4	a	40	C the remarkable	76	point
5	u	41	A These are	77	edge
6	p	42	B species can	78	flat
7	t	43	E this way?	79	cordial
8	chemical / liquid	44	D caught our	80	pit
9	glass / increase	45	B		
10	mountain / sea	46	I		
11	note / paper	47	t		
12	island / escape	48	f		
13	mechanic / petrol	49	p		
14	future / genius	50	g		
15	auctioned / sold	51	s		
16	PN	52	r		
17	QM	53	17		
18	DD	54	1		
19	AO	55	4		
20	DP	56	2		
21	QO	57	-1		
22	TA	58	7		
23	UG	59	1		
24	AIL	60	pedestrian (The road closure added twenty minutes to my journey.)		
25	FOR	61	car (Take the first exit at the roundabout.)		
26	DIE	62	shrub (The garden centre stocks a wide variety of plants.)		
27	HAD	63	from (A mug of coffee helps get me started in the morning.)		
28	HER	64	sun (The washing will dry quickly in this windy weather.)		
29	ANT	65	tree (I know I need to turn over a new leaf.)		
30	ALL	66	fast (Exceeding the speed limit may result in a fine.)		
31	fancy / elaborate	67	pot		
32	present / gift	68	debt		
33	grumble / complain	69	lane		
34	fasten / attach	70	ilk		
35	total / complete	71	gaps		
36	dawn / daybreak	72	ear		