



EXAM PAPERS PLUS

Product Title: The Latymer School
Practice Test 4

Contents:	Mathematics	19 pages	30 minutes
	Verbal Reasoning	19 pages	30 minutes
	English	12 pages	60 minutes
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1

Seventy-six thousand, four hundred and seventeen.

What is this number in digits?

- A 7614
- B 76 471
- C 74 671
- D 76 417
- E 76 407

2

39 318

What is the value of the 9 in this number?

- A 9 hundreds
- B 9 tens
- C 9 thousands
- D 9 units
- E 9 thousandths

415 425 434 ____ 449

3

What is the missing number in this sequence?

- A 442
- B 444
- C 446
- D 448
- E 441

4

Samantha is 1.4 metres tall.

Bob is 10% taller than Samantha.

How tall is Bob?

- A 140 cm
- B 152 cm
- C 114 cm
- D 14 cm
- E 154 cm

5

$14\,890 \div ? = 148.9$

Which number should replace the question mark to make the calculation correct?

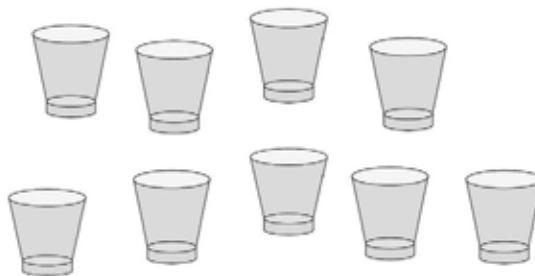
- A 0.1
- B 10
- C 100
- D 1000
- E 1489

6

Each glass below holds 220 ml of water when full.

A jug holds 2 litres of water.

Pedro uses the jug to fill all the glasses with water.



How much water is left in the jug?

- A 220 ml
- B 80 ml
- C 20 ml
- D 1980 ml
- E 1400 ml

A dog eats 250 g of dog food per day.

7

If dog food costs £13.60 per kilogram, what is the total cost of the dog food eaten by the dog per week?

- A £13.60
- B £23.80
- C £3.40
- D £27.20
- E £22.40

8

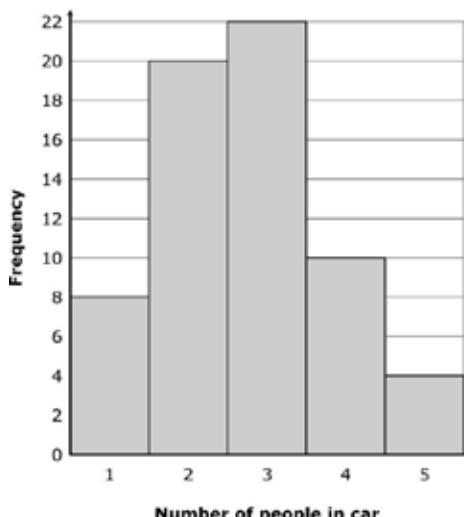
What number is 7564 greater than half of 14 832?

- A 14 980
- B 15 128
- C 7416
- D 14 978
- E 22 396

9

Priya recorded the number of people in each car that passed her house in a 60 minute period.

She displayed her results in the chart below.



What is the total number of cars that had either less than 2 people or more than 3 people in them?

- A 8
- B 14
- C 28
- D 22
- E 12

10

A circle has a radius of 7.25 mm.

A square has a side length equal to the diameter of the circle.

What is the perimeter of the square?

- A 5.8 cm
- B 29 cm
- C 14.5 cm
- D 58 cm
- E 2.9 cm

11

A train departed from Station A at 14:36.

It arrived at Station B $1\frac{2}{3}$ hours later.

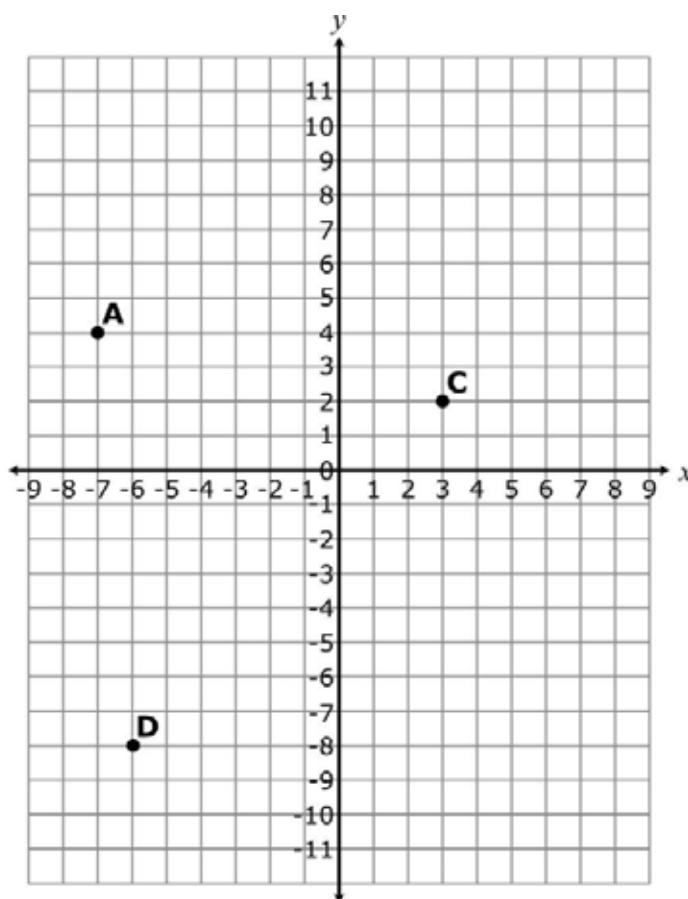
At what time did the train arrive at Station B?

- A 2.36 p.m.
- B 3.18 p.m.
- C 3.48 p.m.
- D 4.16 p.m.
- E 4.44 p.m.

12

The grid below shows the positions of Points A, C and D.

Point B is a reflection of Point D in the y -axis.



What are the coordinates of point B?

- A (6, 8)
- B (6, -8)
- C (-6, 8)
- D (-8, 6)
- E (-6, -8)

13

Robert drives for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours and covers a total distance of 320 km.

What is Robert's speed, to the nearest whole number, in kilometres per hour?

- A 71 km/5
- B 80 km/h
- C 640 km/h
- D 72 km/h
- E 160 km/h

14

Ivan draws a shape.

The shape contains at least 1 right-angle and has at least 1 pair of parallel sides.

Which shape could Ivan NOT have drawn?

- A square
- B pentagon
- C right-angled triangle
- D rectangle
- E hexagon

15

What percentage of £8 is £11?

- A 72.7%
- B 37.5%
- C 42%
- D 57.8%
- E 137.5%

16

The standard price of a theatre ticket is £7.50.

The price is reduced by 8% during a sale.

Tim buys 7 tickets at the sale price.

How much does Tim save in total compared to the standard price?

- A £0.60
- B £6.90
- C £48.30
- D £4.80
- E £4.20

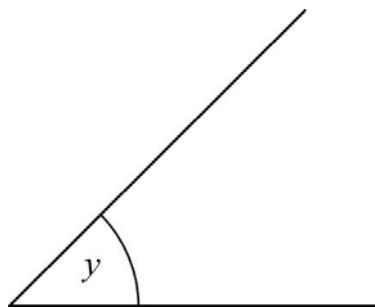
17

Raj's marks in four tests are 75, 78, 73 and X.

If Raj's average score is 71, what is the value of X?

- A 71
- B 58
- C 74
- D 72
- E 67

18

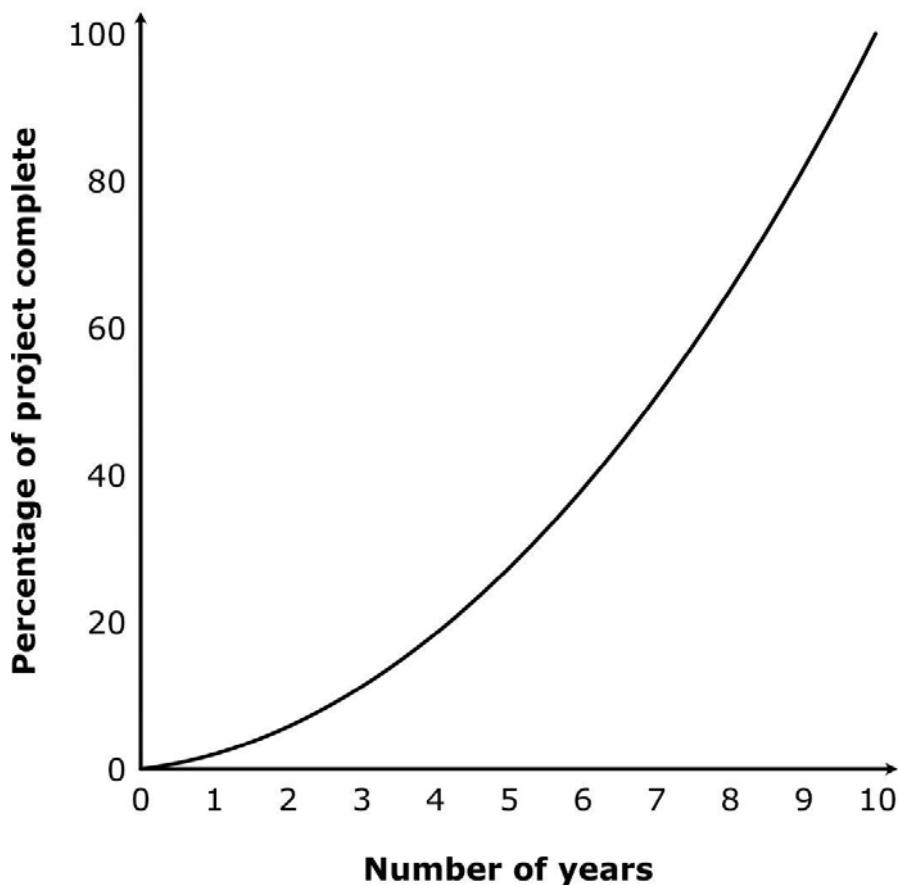


Which statement about angle y is correct?

- A Angle y is about 25° .
- B Angle y is a reflex angle.
- C Angle y is greater than 90° .
- D Angle y is an acute angle.
- E None of the above statements are correct.

19

The graph below shows the progress of a construction project that took 10 years to complete.



Approximately how many years did it take to complete half the project?

- A 4 years
- B 5 years
- C 6 years
- D 7 years
- E 8 years

20

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{1}{6}$$

Put the fractions in order of size, smallest first.

- A $\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6}$
- B $\frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{2}{3}$
- C $\frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{5}{8}$
- D $\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6}$
- E $\frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{5}{8}$

21

How much greater is 2.683 rounded to the nearest whole number than 2.683 rounded to the nearest tenth?

- A 0.1
- B 0.3
- C 0.25
- D 0.5
- E 0.4

22

A is one-sixth as large as H.
G is one-fifth as large as Z.
H is one-eighth as large as Z.

How many times larger is Z than A?

- A 40 times
- B 30 times
- C 45 times
- D 48 times
- E 240 times

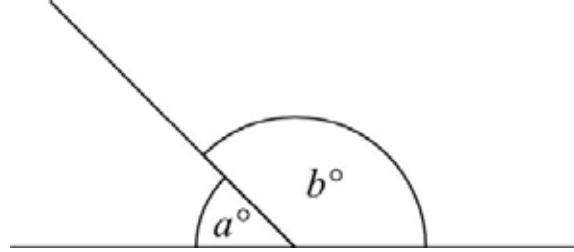
23

Peter mixes 3.5 litres of green paint with four times as much yellow paint.

How many 250 ml tins can he fill with the resulting mixture?

- A 4
- B 14
- C 36
- D 56
- E 70

24



If a° is less than 55° , which of the following must be true?

- A $b^\circ = 125^\circ$
- B $b^\circ < 125^\circ$
- C $b^\circ \leq 125^\circ$
- D $b^\circ \geq 125^\circ$
- E $b^\circ > 125^\circ$

25

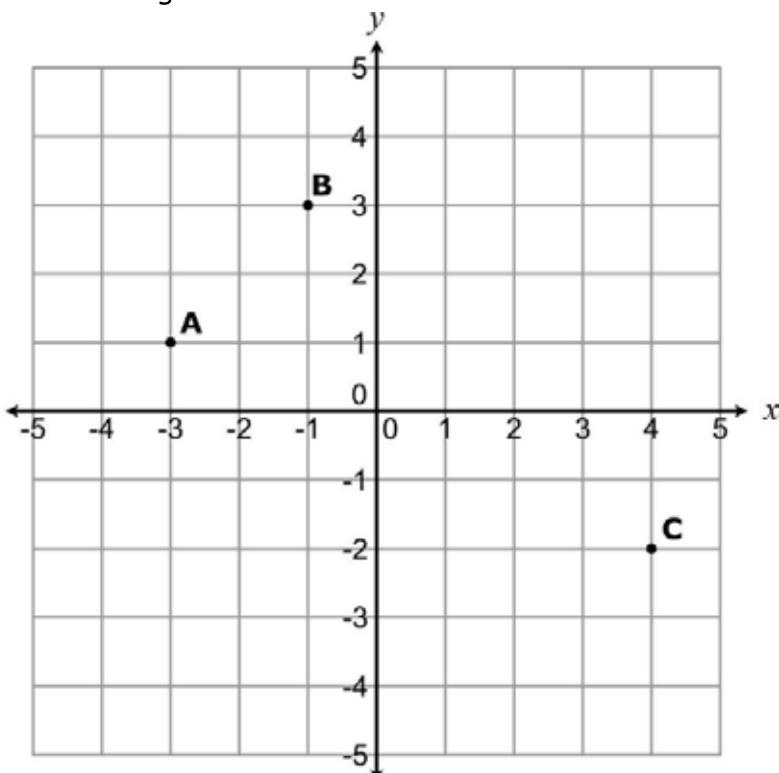
Five rabbits weigh the same as three cats.

Which of these statements is correct?

- A 7 cats weigh the same as 7 rabbits.
- B 4 rabbits weigh the same as 2 cats.
- C 10 rabbits weigh the same as 7 cats.
- D 9 cats weigh the same as 15 rabbits.
- E 6 cats weigh the same as 9 rabbits.

26

ABCD is a rectangle.



What are the coordinates of point D?

- A $(1, -5)$
- B $(5, 1)$
- C $(4, 2)$
- D $(2, -4)$
- E $(-2, 4)$

27

A certain ant can carry thirty times its own body weight.

If the ant weighs 1.31 g, how much can it carry?

- A** 390 g
- B** 0.393 kg
- C** 3.93 g
- D** 0.0393 kg
- E** 0.00393 g

28

$$6x - 7 = 9 - 2x$$

What is the value of x ?

- A** 2
- B** $\frac{1}{2}$
- C** $\frac{1}{4}$
- D** 4
- E** 1

29

The distance between two towns is 6.75 km.

How far apart are the two towns on a map drawn to the scale 1:1 000 000?

- A** 0.0675 cm
- B** 0.675 cm
- C** 6.75 cm
- D** 67.6 cm
- E** 675 cm

30

The wheels on Alice's bike each have a circumference of 100 cm.

She replaces them with wheels with twice the circumference.

Over a 10 km bike journey, how many full rotations will each new wheel make?

- A** 5000
- B** 10 000
- C** 15 000
- D** 20 000
- E** 25 000

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

Find the pair of words that contains the hidden word and mark this answer 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**'.

1 The class made all those cakes.

- A The class
- B class made
- C made all
- D all those
- E those cakes.

2 Hannah ate much of the jelly.

- A Hannah ate
- B ate much
- C much of
- D of the
- E the jelly.

3 My aunt asked me to lunch.

- A My aunt
- B aunt asked
- C asked me
- D me to
- E to lunch.

4 The fair only opened last Saturday.

- A The fair
- B fair only
- C only opened
- D opened last
- E last Saturday.

5

The elves danced till morning light.

- A The elves
- B elves danced
- C danced till
- D till morning
- E morning light.

6

The hero led people to safety.

- A the hero
- B hero led
- C led people
- D people to
- E to safety.

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.

You need to work out a **different** code for **each** question.

Choose the correct answer and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example If the code for **LARGE** is **MBSHF**, what is the code for **SMALL**?

- A TNBMM
- B RLZKK
- C TLBKM
- D SNCNO
- E TANBB

Answer **TNBMM**

Solution If the code for **LARGE** is **MBSHF**, then the code for L is M, the code for A is B, the code for R is S, the code for G is H and the code for E is F. Looking at the alphabet, each code letter comes immediately after the letter that it represents. Using the same code for **SMALL**, the code for S is T, the code for M is N, the code for A is B and the code for L is M. So, the answer is **TNBMM**.

7

If the code for **NOT** is **MPS**, what is the code for **YES**?

- A XDR
- B XFR
- C XFT
- D ZFT
- E ZFR

8

If the code for **BOOK** is **EPRL**, what is the code for **WORM**?

- A ZPUL
- B ZRUN
- C XRSP
- D YPWN
- E ZPUN

9

If the code for **LIGHT** is **MKJLY**, what does **IGDZD** mean?

- A JAUNT
- B HEARD
- C JIVES
- D HEAVY
- E HEAVE

10

If the code for **CANE** is **XZMV**, what is the code for **WALK**?

- A DZPO
- B RCFG
- C DZOP
- D RZQR
- E DYOQ

11

If the code for **MONEY** is **KQLGW**, what is the code for **POUND**?

- A NQSPB
- B NQSOA
- C RMWLF
- D NLSKB
- E RMWKF

12

If the code for **HORSE** is **CKOQD**, what does **HKRQD** mean?

- A MOUTH
- B CAMEL
- C MOUNT
- D MANSE
- E MOUSE

In these questions, find the number that will complete the calculation 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 sum on the right must equal the sum on the left. You have to think of a number to replace the question mark that will make both sides of the calculation equal. In this case, the sum on the left has a value of 5, so the question mark must be replaced with the number **2** to also make 5.

$$13 \quad 3 + 14 - 5 = 19 - [?]$$

- A 8 B 11 C 9 D 7 E 6

$$14 \quad 2 + 4 \times 9 = 33 + [?]$$

- A 4 B 7 C 5 D 8 E 6

$$1.5 \quad 50 + (9 - 2) = 3 \times [?]$$

- A 11 B 19 C 13 D 21 E 17

$$16 \quad 25 \div 5 \times 9 = 135 \div [?]$$

- A 5 B 2 C 7 D 4 E 3

$$17 \quad 18 - (7 + 4) = 4 \times 5 - [?]$$

- A 13 B 5 C 11 D 15 E 0

18 $(16 + 32) \div 8 = 0.25 \times [?]$

A 12 **B** 48

In these questions, find the **two** words
opposite in meaning.

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

In these questions, find the **two** words

opposite in meaning.
Mark **both** words on the answer sheet.

Example (knew new known)

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| A | knew | X | think |
| B | new | Y | meet |
| C | known | Z | old |

Answer new old

Solution The two words, one from each group, that are **most opposite** in meaning are 'new' from group one and 'old' from group two.

19 (dominant domestic domino) (submit submerge submissive)

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|------------|
| A | dominant | X | submit |
| B | domestic | Y | submerge |
| C | domino | Z | submissive |

20 (serene straddle strategic) (rancour random rancid)

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|---------|
| A | serene | X | rancour |
| B | straddle | Y | random |
| C | strategic | Z | rancid |

21

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (absolute abscond abbreviate) | (elongate elevate eligible) |
| A absolute | X elongate |
| B abscond | Y elevate |
| C abbreviate | Z eligible |

22

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| (pliant plausible pledge) | (impudent improbable impede) |
| A pliant | X impudent |
| B plausible | Y improbable |
| C pledge | Z impede |

23

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (evaluate validity valour) | (timid tinged timidity) |
| A evaluate | X timid |
| B validity | Y tinged |
| C valour | Z timidity |

24

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (innovator innocuous innocent) | (imitator imperative imposter) |
| A innovator | X imitator |
| B innocuous | Y imperative |
| C innocent | Z imposter |

In these questions, find the **two** words, **one** from each group, that will complete the sentence in the best way.

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

Example Left is to (right wrong light) as near is to (close far pear).

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A right | X close |
| B wrong | Y far |
| C light | Z pear |

Answer **right far**

Solution In this example 'left' is to 'right' as 'near' is to 'far' is correct because the words in each pair are antonyms (opposites). For other questions, the word relationship will be something different (pay attention to word type as well as meaning), but the important thing to remember is that the second relationship will be connected to the first relationship.

Circle is to (round symmetry one) as square is to (rectangle rotation four).

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A round | X rectangle |
| B symmetry | Y rotation |
| C one | Z four |

Pedant is to (fussy penalise pent) as cavort is to (dance cart endure).

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A fussy | X dance |
| B penalise | Y cart |
| C pent | Z endure |

27

Barrow is to (garden wheel waste) as wheel is to (cart spoke car).

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A garden | X cart |
| B wheel | Y spoke |
| C waste | Z car |

28

Whisk is to (beat drink feline) as colander is to (strain date metal).

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A beat | X strain |
| B drink | Y date |
| C feline | Z metal |

29

Will is to (testament future write) as saw is to (log see past).

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| A testament | X log |
| B future | Y see |
| C write | Z past |

30

North is to (south direction east) as up to (left right lower).

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| A south | X left |
| B direction | Y right |
| C east | Z lower |

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 the 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**.

31
ST is to **WR** as **DE** is to [?].

- A GC B HG C IC D HC E GG

32
CB is to **FY** as **GL** is to [?].

- A II B JI C JH D DH E KJ

33
CD is to **XW** as **LM** is to [?].

- A ON B HJ C GT D OP E OO

34
AJ is to **JA** as **GH** is to [?].

- A PJ B HA C PL D MY E HG

35
HR is to **CW** as **NY** is to [?].

- A IC B HD C ID D JU E HC

36
OU is to **UA** as **EI** is to [?].

- A AU B IO C IU D AO E OU

In these questions, one letter can be moved from the first word to the second word to make two new words.

The letters must **not** otherwise be rearranged and **both** new words must make sense.

Find the letter that moves and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example mouth ant

A m B o C u D t E h

Answer u

Solution The answer is **u**: when removed from the word 'mouth', we get the new word '**moth**', and when added to the word 'ant', we get the new word '**aunt**'.

37

factor rat

A f B c C t D o E r

38

shone rigs

A s B h C o D n E e

39

preach ensue

A p B r C e D a E h

40

board fining

A b B o C a D r E d

41

weight ravel

A w B e C i D g E t

42

doing chose

A d B o C i D n E g

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

The sentence that you make must make sense.

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

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 we place this three-letter word between HO and AY, it makes the word **HOLIDAY** and so completes the sentence.

43

The **OCCUR** pays for any damage done to the property

A PIE B PAY C PIT D PEN E PAN

44

I work more **PUCTIVELY** after a good night's sleep.

- A RID B RED C ROD D RAN E RUN

45

My brother can be very **JUVEE**.

- A NOR B NOT C NET D NIL E NOW

46

The **SYLLA** can be found on the website.

- A BAT B BIT C BIN D BUT E BUS

47

Tania spotted an **OCUS** in the calm ocean.

- A POT B TOP C TON D TAP E TIP

48

The **MRATOR** checked all the posts before they went live.

- A ORE B ORB C ODE D EGG E OUT

49

Grandpa Pops is in hospital.

Visiting hours are from 10:00–15:00.

On Saturday, brother Greg visited from 10:00 to 12:00.

Sister May left the ward at 15:00 after visiting for 2 hours.

Daughter Dana arrived at 11:00 and stayed for 4 hours.

Son Sam arrived 2 hours after Greg arrived and left 2 hours before Dana left.

For how many hours during visiting did Grandpa Pops only have one visitor?

- A 0
B 1
C 2
D 3
E 4

50

Tomorrow is the day that comes four days after Friday.

What is the third letter of the day that comes two days before yesterday?

- A i
B e
C d
D u
E n

The following extract is taken from Meredith Hooper's book 'The Ferocious Summer: Palmer's Penguins and the Warming of Antarctica'. It describes conditions in Antarctica during the author's trip to the continent to research the effects of climate change.

1 Brief autumn turns to bitter winter. The ice thickens and spreads, shifting,
2 buckling, breaking apart, grinding together. Floes drift with the winds;
3 icebergs bear down, driven by ocean currents. The ice tempts and punishes.
4 It can open enough to let a ship through; it can pincer together with
5 unrelenting, crushing force.

6 By early spring the ice surrounding the continent of Antarctica is at its greatest
7 extent, ice-covered land merging into ice-covered sea, a doubling of glaring
8 white. Sometimes the ice lies in flat, smooth surfaces like wet beach sand.
9 Sometimes it separates into floes*, archipelagos** of ice, with still black water
10 between. The ice can be whipped into peaks like an endless white meringue, or
11 heap slab on slab or jumble into contorted piles – textured, sculpted, glittering,
12 subtle, a hundred shades of white, pierced with intense electric blue. The mind
13 is easily fooled and all sense of the deep, dark depths below vanishes.

14 Summer comes. The ice breaks apart, melts, decays, reducing in area by
15 perhaps four-fifths. Until sun-retreating, summer over, the sea's surface
16 begins once again to freeze.

17 But the sea no longer freezes around Antarctica with the same grand,
18 predictable gesture. The glittering, fantastical, white ice world is changing. Sea
19 ice, that mix of frozen sea water and all the bits of frozen fresh water from the
20 land – lumps of ancient glaciers, pieces of ice that once clung to the highest
21 mountains – is in some places declining. Estimates vary for the extent and
22 thickness of the great annual pulsing, the timing of advance and retreat,
23 depending on the region. But along the western side of the Antarctic Peninsula
24 there has been a 40 per cent decrease in the mean annual sea ice extent since
25 1979, when reliable satellite observations became available.

26 Ninety per cent of our planet's ice is in Antarctica. Around 70 per cent of all our
27 fresh water, locked in as ice. The statistics numb the mind. An ocean covers
28 the north pole. But the south pole is in the middle of a vast continent. The ice
29 sheets lying here, over the centre of Antarctica are so crushingly heavy that
30 the crust is depressed, pushed down into the mantle, flattening the bottom of
31 the globe. The ice sheets are a roll-call of annual snowfalls, settling,
32 compressing, hardening into glacier ice, moving downwards, century after
33 century, millennium after millennium, shoving irretrievably seawards until, at
34 the land's edges, the ice pauses in ice cliffs, decaying and crumbling or
35 shearing off in tilting, wallowing lumps.

36 I came to Antarctica first in late spring, edging through the pack in a research
37 and supply ship around the continent's east coast. Metre-thick lumps of broken
38 floe swallowed past, milky green bulk, yellow-brown undersides streaked with
39 phytoplankton, the ocean's grass. Emperor penguins stood apart, their heads
40 swivelling as the ice resisted. Adélie penguins ran one behind the other across
41 the floes or dropped onto their bellies, sliding in agitation. Crabeater seals,
42 skins scarred with the wide bite of failed leopard seal attacks, lay with new-
43 born pups. Whales swam in patches of open water, backs lifting briefly above
44 the still surface. Birds flew with us all day, all night. Our helicopters landed on
45 floes like mayflies pausing on lily pads. I walked across the sea's white surface,
46 shallow solidity above deep oblivion. Ice defined every horizon. From the air
47 the ship dwarfed to a small red toy, shrank to insignificance, then disappeared
48 in the white immensity. We flew 120 kilometres over the sea ice to the
49 continent's edge, to one of Australia's three research stations. Along the
50 horizon, wisps of snow were lifting off the high surface of the great East
51 Antarctic Ice Sheet like hair being tugged up, heralding a blizzard. I was in
52 thrall to the ice: forever captured.

*Floe – a sheet of floating ice

**Archipelagos – groups of islands

Write your answers in the spaces provided after each question. If you run out of space for an answer, continue your answer on a separate sheet, numbering it carefully.

Reading Section – 30 minutes

1. Identify one example of a simile and one example of personification in lines 1–8.

simile:

personification:

[2 marks]

2. a) Identify a word in the **first paragraph** that suggests the movement of the ice never stops and cannot be prevented.

[1 mark]

- b) Referring to the **first paragraph**, explain **in your own words** why this environment of moving ice is hazardous to ships.

[2 marks]

3. A 'meringue' (line 10) is a sweet made by beating egg whites and sugar together. Describe **in your own words** the effect of comparing the ice to meringue.

[1 mark]

4. Identify the phrase in the **second paragraph** that suggests the colours and shapes of the melting ice confuse and disorientate those who visit the area.

[1 mark]

5. Decide whether the following statements are true or false and put a tick in the correct box.

	True	False
There are different estimates regarding the rate at which the thickness of the ice is changing.		
Satellite photos have made it easier to monitor changes in the area covered by ice.		
Most of the world's ice is in the Arctic.		

6. Referring to the paragraph that begins, 'But the sea no longer freezes around Antarctica...', where does the fresh water in the sea ice come from?

[1 mark]

7. Look at the **lines 28–31**. What is the effect of the weight of the ice sheets that lie across Antarctica? Explain your answer **in your own words** as far as possible.

[3 marks]

8. Look at **lines 31–35**. What effect does the writer create by using the phrase 'century after century, millennium after millennium'?

[2 marks]

9. The author describes her arrival in the paragraph that begins, 'I came to Antarctica...'. Which forms of life does she see as she arrives? Provide at least four examples.

[2 marks]

10. Think of one adjective **of your own** to describe each of the following, based on the information in the final paragraph.

a) The Adélie penguins (line 40):
b) The birds accompanying the boat (line 44):
c) The 120 kilometres of sea ice (line 48):

[3 marks]

11. In the final line of the extract, the author describes herself as being 'in thrall' to the ice, which means that the ice has power over her. The author also says that she is 'forever captured'. What do you think she means by this?

- 12.** Write down the meaning of the following words. (They are underlined in the passage.)

i. brief	
ii. predictable	
iii. vast	

[3 marks]

- 13.** Look again at the following two images and explain in your own words what they each mean.

Image	Explanation
<i>The ice tempts and punishes</i>	
<i>From the air the ship is dwarfed to a small red toy</i>	

[2 marks] for each explanation
4 marks available in total]

- Writing Section – 30 minutes**
- Take care with **spelling, punctuation** and **paragraphing** and try to be **neat**. **5 of the 25 marks** for this task are specifically for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
 - There are **20 marks** available for the content. You will be marked on how creative you have been and how well you have managed to imitate the tone and style of the passage.

Task

Imagine you are accompanying the author and have just arrived at the research station. Write a diary entry to describe your day.

You might want to include:

- A description of your journey to the research station.
- A description of your new surroundings.
- A description of the storm (as signalled in the last few lines of the extract).
- Details of your actions during the storm.

Mathematics

1	D	16	E
2	C	17	B
3	A	18	D
4	E	19	D
5	C	20	B
6	C	21	B
7	B	22	D
8	A	23	E
9	D	24	E
10	A	25	D
11	D	26	D
12	B	27	D
13	A	28	A
14	C	29	B
15	E	30	A

Verbal Reasoning

1	C	26	CY
2	A	27	BX
3	B	28	AX
4	B	29	BZ
5	A	30	CY
6	B	31	D
7	B	32	B
8	E	33	A
9	D	34	E
10	C	35	C
11	A	36	B
12	E	37	A
13	D	38	D
14	C	39	B
15	B	40	E
16	E	41	E
17	A	42	B
18	D	43	A
19	AZ	44	C
20	CY	45	D
21	CX	46	E
22	BY	47	B
23	CZ	48	C
24	AX	49	B
25	CZ	50	A

English

Reading Section

- 1 Simile: 'smooth surfaces like wet beach sand'
Personification: 'the ice tempts and punishes' 2 marks
- 2 a) 'unrelenting'
b) The ice moves with great force and is unpredictable; it can trap and pulverise ships. 1 mark 2 marks
- 3 It creates an image of an expanse of light, airy mounds, like the top of a pie (or similar). / It emphasises how the ice can seem appealing and innocuous. 1 mark
- 4 'The mind is easily fooled' 1 mark
- 5 True
True
False 3 marks
- 6 'lumps of ancient glaciers' / 'ice that once clung to the highest mountains' 1 mark
- 7 The slabs of ice are so incredibly heavy; that they have forced the surface of the earth downwards; creating a sunken area. 3 marks
- 8 The writer uses repetition; to emphasise the vast length of time it has taken for the ice layers to form. 2 marks
- 9 Any four from: phytoplankton / emperor penguins / Adélie penguins / crabeater seals / whales / birds (half mark for each example given; do not accept 'leopard seals' / 'mayflies' / 'lily pads') 2 marks
- 10 Adélie penguins: animated (or similar) unsettled (or similar)
Birds: tireless / loyal
Sea ice: vast / mesmerising / never-ending 3 marks
- 11 She has been dazzled or enchanted by the beauty of the ice; and it will always be part of her life (or similar). 2 marks
- 12 Brief: short / fleeting
Predictable: anticipated / foreseeable
Vast: immense / huge 3 marks
- 13 The ice tempts and punishes: This makes the ice seem fickle; it can behave in an inviting way, but quickly turn deadly.
From the air, the ship dwarfed to a small red toy: This image emphasises the unfathomable size of the ice sheets; it has the ability to make a large ship look tiny and unimportant. 4 marks

Writing Section

Marks	Content and Text Organisation	How to arrive at a mark
16–20 Imaginative, thoughtful, interesting	Content <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A convincing narrative voice that is appropriate in tone and register to a scientist / researcher.• Extensive and impressive vocabulary correctly used.• Creative ideas communicated effectively.• Effective development of details / ideas from the extract.• Dramatic tension successfully created. Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fluently linked paragraphs.• Good structural development.• Consistent use of the first person.• Good use of techniques appropriate to a diary entry, e.g. revealing private thoughts / feelings / reactions, and anticipating what may happen in the coming days.	At the top of the range, a candidate's response will meet all of the skills descriptors for this level. At the bottom of the range, a candidate will have met all the skills descriptors for the previous level and some of the descriptors for this level.

10–15 Clear, detailed, organised, well-expressed	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good attempt at creating an appropriate narrative voice. • Some use of imaginative and ambitious vocabulary. • A mostly coherent account, which builds on information from the extract in an interesting way. <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The piece is structured in a logical way, e.g. describing events in order of time. • A new paragraph is used whenever there is a change of subject. 	<p>At the top of the range, a candidate's response will meet all of the skills descriptors for this level.</p> <p>At the bottom of the range, a candidate will have met all the skills descriptors for the previous level and some of the descriptors for this level.</p>
5–9 Some good ideas	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some attempts to create an appropriate narrative voice and build on information from the extract. • Limited vocabulary. <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple organisational features, such as an opening, middle and ending. • Ideas are simply linked. 	<p>At the top of the range, a candidate's response will meet all of the skills descriptors for this level.</p> <p>At the bottom of the range, a candidate will have met all the skills descriptors for the previous level and some of the descriptors for this level.</p>
0–4 Basic / nothing written	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple ideas and vocabulary (with some lack of clarity). <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very simplistic /no structural features. 	<p>At the top of the range, a candidates response will meet all of the skills descriptors for this level.</p> <p>At the bottom of the range, a candidate will have written a very limited response or nothing at all.</p>

Spelling, punctuation and grammar

Marks	
5	A high level of accuracy throughout; used for effect.
4	Accurate; beginning to use for effect.
3	Some lapses in accuracy; limited in range.
2	Several inaccuracies; simple punctuation and vocabulary only.
1	Consistent inaccuracies; limited / no punctuation.