



Pupil's Name _____

School Name _____

DATE OF TEST

Day Month Year

UNIQUE PUPIL NUMBER**SCHOOL NUMBER****DATE OF BIRTH**

Day Month Year

Please mark boxes with a thin horizontal line like this —.**Shadows in the Snow**

1 A	2 A	3 A	4 A	5 A	6 A	7 A	8 A	9 A	10 A
B	B	C	C	D	E	B	B	C	C
C	D	D	E	D	E	C	D	D	E
D	E	E	E	E	E	D	E	E	E
E									
11 A	12 A	13 A	14 A	15 A	16 A	17 A	18 A	19 A	20 A
B	B	C	D	D	E	B	C	D	E
C	D	E	E	E	E	C	D	E	E
D	E								
E									

The Winning Streak

21 A	22 A	23 A	24 A	25 A	26 A	27 A	28 A	29 A	30 A
B	B	C	C	D	N	B	C	D	N
C	D	E	D	N	N	C	D	E	N
D	N	N	N	N	N	D	N	N	N
N									
31 A	32 A								
B	B								
C	C								
D	D								
N	N								

Spelling Exercise

33 A	34 A	35 A	36 A	37 A	38 A	39 A	40 A	41 A	42 A
B	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B
C	D	D	D	N	D	D	C	D	C
D	N	N	N		N	N	D	N	D
N									
43 A	44 A								
B	B								
C	C								
D	D								
N	N								

Please mark boxes with a thin horizontal line like this .

A Difficult Case

45

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

46

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
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D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

47

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
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D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

48

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

49

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
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E	<input type="checkbox"/>

50

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
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D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

51

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

52

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
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D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

53

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

54

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

55

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

56

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>

END OF TEST

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Practice Paper 1

English

Read the following carefully:

1. **Do not open or turn over the page in this booklet until you are told to do so.**
 2. You have to read a passage and then answer some questions about it. You can look back at the passage to check your answers as many times as you want. There are also some grammar, spelling and punctuation exercises to do.
 3. This is a multiple-choice test in which you have to mark your answer to each question on the answer sheet. You should mark only one answer for each question.
 4. Draw a firm line clearly through the rectangle next to your answer like this . If you make a mistake, rub it out as completely as you can and put in your new answer.
 5. Be sure to keep your place on the answer sheet. Mark your answer in the box that has the same number as the question.
 6. You may not be able to finish all the questions, but try to do as many as you can. If you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it but go on to the next. If you are not sure of an answer, choose the one you think is best.
 7. You may do any rough working on a separate sheet of paper.
 8. **Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.**
 9. You will have 45 minutes to do the test.
-

Read this passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

Shadows in the Snow

1. ‘Who’s afraid of the big bad wolf?’

Wolf.

The very name sends a shiver down the spine.

- Wolves are fearsome and savage, dangerous and dark. They fill our folklore. In children’s stories, the wolf blew down the little pigs’ houses and swallowed Red Riding Hood’s grandmother whole. In Norse mythology, a wolf tore off the hand of the god Tyr. There is a legend that the wolf is the devil in disguise, and that some men become murderous werewolves when the moon is full.

Dogs and wolves

10. Poor wolves. They have done little to deserve their reputation. In biological terms, they are little more than large dogs, such close relations that they can easily breed with them.

More than 15,000 years ago, a few wolves were domesticated and, over centuries of breeding, turned into Man’s Best Friend. Without wolves, we would have no guide dogs or sheepdogs, no hounds or retrievers, and no doggy family pets.

15. Size and shape

Wolves are usually larger than dogs but their bodies are narrower and their legs longer – all in all, they are more athletic, and more intelligent, too. Unlike dogs, however, they cannot be kept as pets. They are pack animals, unhappy away from other wolves. They can be destructive, hard to train, and need enormous areas over which to roam.

20. Wild hunters

Our own distant ancestors were hunters and competed with wolves, which were much more numerous than today. But people then probably thought they had little to fear.

25. Wolves are shy, and unlikely to attack something as dangerous as a person. Like many predators, they choose the easiest prey – old, sick or wounded animals. The native peoples of North America called them brother and sister hunters, and respected them.

Changing times

The change in human attitudes came when people became farmers, keeping livestock in fields. Wolves soon learned to take advantage of this. They raided human settlements and gained a reputation as fearless thieves, who must be hunted to death.

30. And so they were. And, as farms replaced forest, their habitat dwindled. Wolves, which used to roam over most of Europe, have disappeared completely from much of the continent.

They are more numerous in North America, where there are believed to be around 8000 in Alaska alone, roaming the vast northern forests and tundra*.

35. **The pack**

It is unlikely that there was ever any truth in the idea of a wolf pack as a hoard of ravening beasts terrorising the countryside. There is certainly none today.

Mostly, the packs are small – in Europe numbering only three or four individuals.

- Far from being cruel, they have an almost cosy family life. The pack works co-operatively
40. to look after the cubs, which are born in spring. They bring food for the mother and her young, and even toys – such as bones – to toss about. Wolves enjoy playing – chasing, bouncing through freshly fallen snow – and even, it is said, dancing.

They are clever and graceful: those who study them believe that the world would be poorer without them.

45. **Bring back the wolf?**

Wolves were common in Britain in Roman and Anglo-Saxon times. But by the Middle Ages they had begun to disappear, along with the forests in which they lived.

- The last wolf in England was probably killed in the 15th century. In Scotland, they may have lasted until the 1700s, but like the wolves in England and Wales, they were hunted
50. mercilessly.

Today, the wolf's admirers are making a case for re-introducing these magnificent creatures to the Scottish Highlands. They argue that the wild open moors and mountains would suit the wolf well, and that they would be less of a problem than many farmers fear. In America, very few sheep are reported as taken by wolves.

55. But the wolf has been so feared over the centuries that there seems little chance that it will ever have enough supporters to bring it back to Britain. Few Scottish farmers would be happy with the idea of wolves roaming where their flocks now graze.

Our wild open spaces will probably never again be home to these extraordinary creatures.

* Tundra: a region of Europe, Asia and North America that is flat and treeless, and has a layer below the soil that is always frozen.

Please answer these questions. (Look at the passage again if you need to.)
You should choose the **best** answer and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

1

The main point made in the first paragraph is that...

- A wolves are dangerous.
- B stories tells us the wolf is dangerous.
- C there are lots of wolves in children's stories.
- D stories about wolves are very old.
- E wolves are fictitious animals.

2

What does the writer emphasise in the second paragraph?

- A the close relationship between dogs and wolves
- B that wolves are much larger than dogs
- C the close relationship between dog and man
- D the usefulness of the dog to man
- E the friendliness of wolves towards man

3

In the third paragraph, the writer uses phrases such as 'Man's Best Friend' and 'doggy family pets'. What is the likely effect of such phrases on the reader?

- A to make the reader consider keeping a wolf as a pet
- B to make the reader feel sorry for wolves
- C to make the reader think there is no difference between dogs and wolves
- D to make the reader interested in knowing more about dogs
- E to make the reader feel positive towards wolves

4

Why would wolves be unsuitable as pets?

- A They are too big and too dangerous.
- B They are too intelligent.
- C They have to roam free with other wolves.
- D They are impossible to tame or train.
- E Other people would be frightened of them.

5

The native peoples of North America called wolves ‘brother and sister hunters’. (line 25)

What did they mean by this?

- A** They thought they were related to wolves.
- B** They saw man and wolf as equals.
- C** They thought that all wolves came from one large family.
- D** They thought that wolves would hunt their own kind.
- E** They knew that both male and female wolves hunted for food.

6

Where do wolves mostly live?

- A** in cold areas
- B** in mountainous regions
- C** near human settlements
- D** in large wooded areas
- E** South America

7

Which of the following caused the disappearance of the European wolf?

Choose TWO answers:

1. removal of forests
2. They were hunted by humans.
3. They were hunted by other, larger animals.
4. Large numbers were caught and tamed.

- A** 1 and 2
- B** 1 and 3
- C** 2 and 4
- D** 2 and 3
- E** 3 and 4

8

How do wolves live?

- A** alone
- B** in pairs
- C** parents with their young
- D** in small groups
- E** in herds

9

Why might farmers be against bringing wolves back to Scotland?

- A They might fear wolves attacking people.
- B They might fear wolves attacking deer.
- C They might fear wolves attacking sheep.
- D They might fear wolves destroying crops.
- E They might fear wolves trespassing on their land.

10

Based on the whole text, what is likely to be the writer's opinion about bringing wolves back to Scotland?

- A The writer would be strongly against it.
- B The writer would be slightly against it.
- C The writer would be indifferent.
- D The writer would be slightly in favour of it.
- E The writer would be strongly in favour of it.

11

How likely does the writer think it is that wolves will be brought back to Scotland?

- A The writer thinks that wolves will never be reintroduced to Scotland.
- B The writer thinks that it is unlikely that wolves will ever be brought back to Scotland.
- C The writer does not have a view on this matter.
- D The writer thinks that it is quite likely that wolves will be allowed back to Scotland.
- E The writer thinks that it is very likely that wolves will be allowed back to Scotland.

12

Much of what we hear about wolves is not true. Which of these is true?

- A Wolves gather in packs to howl at the moon.
- B Wolves are no different, physically, to dogs.
- C Wolves are independent.
- D Wolves can be trained as guide dogs.
- E Wolves kill sheep.

13

What is the writer's view of wolves in general?

- A terrifying but very beautiful
- B friendly and quite cute
- C unattractive and extremely wild
- D intelligent and mostly harmless
- E poor, helpless victims

14

In which of these would you be mostly likely to read this text?

- A an encyclopedia
- B a wildlife magazine
- C a dictionary
- D a comic
- E a book of fairy tales

15

Which section of the text tells the reader about ways in which wolves show human-like behaviour?

- A Dogs and wolves
- B Size and shape
- C Wild hunters
- D Changing times
- E The pack

16

Information about the disappearance of the wolf is found in which sections?

Choose TWO answers:

1. Dogs and wolves
2. Size and shape
3. Wild hunters
4. Changing times
5. Bring back the wolf?

- A 1 and 2
- B 2 and 3
- C 3 and 4
- D 4 and 5
- E 3 and 5

Now answer the following questions about the meanings of words as they are used in the passage.

17

The text describes the wolf as ‘fearsome’. (line 4)

What does this mean?

- A** Wolves are rarely seen.
- B** Wolves are easily frightened.
- C** Wolves are frightening.
- D** Wolves are wicked.
- E** Wolves are courageous.

18

Which of these is the closest in meaning to ‘domesticated’? (line 12)

- A** tamed
- B** trapped
- C** house-trained
- D** trained to perform tricks
- E** cave-dwelling

Now answer these questions about words and phrases as they are used in the passage.

19

What type of words are the following? (line 4)

fearsome savage dangerous dark

- A** nouns
- B** adjectives
- C** prepositions
- D** verbs
- E** adverbs

20

'The very name sends a shiver down the spine.' (line 3)

Which of these words is a verb?

- A** very
- B** name
- C** sends
- D** shiver
- E** down

In this exercise, there are some mistakes in the use of **capital letters** and **punctuation**. On each numbered line, there is either **one** mistake or **no** mistake. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter on your answer sheet. **If there is no mistake, mark N.**

The Winning Streak

Marco knew that he only had to use the magic spell in order to win, but

21 his team was still two goals down as the referees whistle went for half-time.



22 Anna hurried on with the refreshments and hissed in Marco's ear. 'why



23 haven't you used it yet? You'll lose us the game you idiot!'



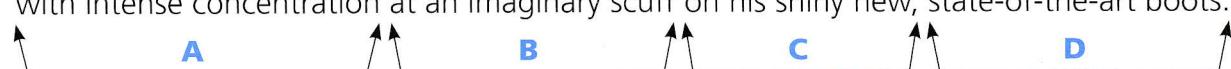
24 Marco, who was feeling flustered enough without this attack on his tactics, tried



25 to pretend he hadn't heard. He wandered away from the main group and began staring



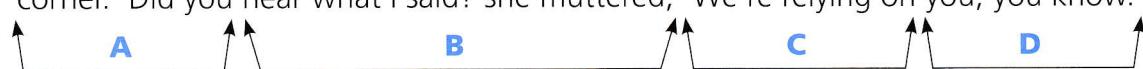
26 with intense concentration at an imaginary scuff on his shiny new, state-of-the-art boots.



27 On the pretext of making sure he didn't miss out on the snacks, Anna pursued him to his quiet



28 corner. 'Did you hear what I said?' she muttered, 'We're relying on you, you know.'



29 'OK' Marco snapped. 'I want to win too.' He hated it when Anna got like this.



30 Why couldn't she be more reasonable? He'd never let the team down before.

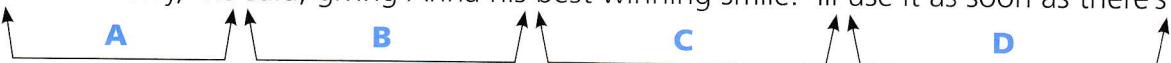


31 And it wasn't as though Zack, Anna or any of the rest of them had any better ideas.



Still, there was no point arguing.

32 'Don't worry,' he said, giving Anna his best winning smile. 'I'll use it as soon as there's
a chance.



This exercise contains some **spelling** mistakes. On each numbered line, there is either **one** mistake or **no** mistake. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter on your answer sheet. **If there is no mistake, mark N.**

Spelling Exercise

33 We decided the most efficeint way to complete the challenge would be by participating as

A

B

C

D

a team.

34 Gabor finaly finished building the tree house, determined that it would be better than his neighbours'.

A

B

C

D

35 We exchanged the television we had perchased because it was faulty and dangerous to use.

A

B

C

D

36 Nathan felt invincible as he perched at the peak of the mountain surveying the view.

A

B

C

D

37 Beneath the whether vane, you can observe the digital thermometer and humidity instruments.

A

B

C

D

38 I struggled to sleep last night because of the shrieking owl that enhabits the tree by my window.

A

B

C

D

39 The pottery studio sign states that any breakages must be paid for, even if they are accidentle

A

B

C

D

in nature.

40 Computers may appear simple to the casual eye, but they have a complicated design of circuits.



41 In winter the atmosphere is gloomy, as the vegetation looks particularly menacing without leaves.



42 Receiving such an undeserved and generous present from my neighbour was an enormous surprise!



43 The committee agreed that new members would have to apply by tomorrow.



44 Some umpires are more lenient than others depending on their perspective and point of view.



In this exercise, you have to choose the **best** word, or **group of words**, to complete each numbered line so that the passage makes sense and is written in correct English. Choose the **best** answer and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

A Difficult Case

Inspector Graham put down the receiver and sighed. This case was

45

different

different from

different than

unlike from

dislike

A

B

C

D

E

46

any other he

had known

had knowed

has known

has knewd

had knew

A

B

C

D

E

47

The body of a middle-aged man had been found

laying

laid

lied

lying

lain

A

B

C

D

E

face-down on the beach.

48

It looked

as

so as

like as if

though

as though

A

B

C

D

E

he had gone out too far and got into difficulties,

49

because

since

despite

whereas

however

being a strong swimmer.

A

B

C

D

E

50

It

should of

could of

might of

would have

did ought to have

been

A

B

C

D

E

an open-and-shut case, if it

51

didn't

wouldn't have

hadn't

dosen't

hasn't

been for the package found

A

B

C

D

E

52

hung up

hanging from

hanged from

hanging onto

hanged in

A

B

C

D

E

bushes nearby.

53

Quite what he

was going

went

had been going

is going

would have gone

A

B

C

D

E

to tell the media, he had no idea.

54

He

would

should

could

wanted to

would want to

see the headlines

A

B

C

D

E

already. And he'd have the Chief Superintendant on his back, of course,

55

and

because

yet

in spite of

so

that's just what the Chief was like.

A

B

C

D

E

Then the phone rang again, and Inspector Graham knew before

56

almost

just

not

never

even

picking up the phone that things were

A

B

C

D

E

about to get much, much worse.