



Pupil's Name

School Name

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| Pupil's Name |
| School Name  |

**DATE OF TEST**

Day      Month      Year

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| SCHOOL NUMBER |  |  |  |  |  |
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**DATE OF BIRTH**

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| Day | Month | Year |
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Please mark boxes with a thin horizontal line like this   .

# The Dog from Outer Space

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

Dear Mum

|    |                       |
|----|-----------------------|
| 21 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>N |
| 22 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>N |
| 23 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>N |
| 24 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>N |
| 25 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>N |
| 26 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>N |
| 27 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>N |
| 28 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>N |

## The Ambush

|    |  |    |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|--|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 |  | 30 | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  |    | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  | 31 | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  |    | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  |    | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  | 32 | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  |    | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  |    | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  | 33 | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  |    | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  | 34 | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  |    | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  | 35 | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  |    | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  | 36 | A | B | C | D | E |
|    |  |    | A | B | C | D | E |

## A Track across the Ocean

|    |  |    |                       |    |                       |    |                       |    |                       |    |                       |    |                       |    |                       |    |                       |    |                       |
|----|--|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 37 |  | 38 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 39 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 40 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 41 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 42 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 43 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 44 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 45 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 46 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E |
| 47 |  | 48 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 49 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 50 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 51 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 52 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 53 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 54 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 55 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E | 56 | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E |



## Practice Paper 2

# 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 and spelling 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.

## The Dog from Outer Space

1. Alix McCartney, visiting her grandmother for what promised to be a dreary weekend, stepped out of number 23 Market Lane into the silent, sunny early-morning village street. She reflected as she walked to the telephone box that it was absolutely not fair that she had no mobile. All her friends had one. She was going to ask her mother to fetch her  
5. home at once. Two days in this dead place was too much to bear.

'You'll have a great time,' her mother had said. 'There's a dog show, and some sort of fancy dress barbecue.'

'Ugh,' Alix had replied.

The street was so empty, it was as if a passing spaceship had stopped off and whisked all  
10. the people away.

As if to prove it, an apparition appeared that, Alix decided, could only prove the presence of aliens. It was a small green dog, running very fast down the centre of the road.

Wonder of wonders. Something had actually happened. The dog ran round the corner into Main Street. Alix followed it as far as the telephone box, but then lost sight of it.

15. There was, of course, no sign of a spaceship, or of the dog's other-worldly owner. Still, just to have seen the animal was something.

Alix reached the telephone box but, even before she went inside it, changed her mind. It was, she knew, a lost cause. There was no point in arguing with her mother.

She wandered back to her grandmother's house. As she reached the front door, a sound  
20. above her head made Alix look up. For a brief moment, she glimpsed a boy, aged about 16, who she knew was called Charlie Gubb. He was closing an upstairs window at number 21, and he was laughing.

Alix went indoors. Unaccountably, she had decided to go to the barbecue after all. It might not be so bad, if the music was all right... or if Charlie Gubb were there. In any  
25. case, a village with green dogs was not, perhaps, such an indescribably boring place.

Neither Alix, nor Charlie, nor even Mr Potter saw Jack Philpott. Awake early on a Saturday for almost the first time in his 12 years of life, he slammed shut the front door of his home at number 25 Market Lane and set off down the road, carrying his fishing tackle and some sandwiches. In fact, to say Jack was awake was something of an exaggeration.

30. He was still bleary-eyed, and looked forward to snoozing all afternoon by the river. The slamming front door woke Jack's sister, Elsa. She went downstairs, into the kitchen. The back door to the garden was open and MacTavish was not in his basket. Still in her

pyjamas, Elsa went outside to look for him. He was not there – and there was an ominous-looking gap in the fence between their garden and that of number 23. She peered  
35. through it.

'He's been chasing their cat again,' she thought.

A cat, somewhat dishevelled, had walked with as much elegance as it could muster, in through the open gate from the street and along the path to its back garden. It sat down, tucked its tail around its body, and reflected mildly on life in general, and the curious  
40. nature of a world in which green dogs chased innocent felines down the street.

Elsa went back into the kitchen, where her mother was reading a scrap of paper.

'Oh, poor, dear Jack,' she said, suppressing a smile, and handed the paper to Elsa.

'Dear Mum,' Elsa read. 'I have gone fishing with Dan. You said I could. I done all my chores. EVEN THOUGH OTHER KIDS DO NOT HAVE TO DO CHORES. I have washed  
45. MacTavish for the stupid dog show. I have MADE MY OWN SANDWICHES. Sorry the bread is bent. IF YOU HAD MADE THEM IT WOULD NOT BE. I will be back for the ~~barbbikew~~ party but I am NOT dressing up. Jack.'

'Are you going to the barbecue?' asked Elsa's mother.

'Yes...' said Elsa, her mind immediately conjuring up an image of Charlie Gubb.

50. 'Are you dressing up?'

'Yes...' Elsa answered cautiously. 'I'm going as a sea-nymph and...'

'And?' Her mother detected Elsa's increasing hesitation.

'Don't get cross. I've got this shampoo that's going to make my hair green.'

'Is this it?' Her mother was holding a bottle. The label said: 'Safe...vegetable dye for  
55. hair...'

Elsa looked at the bottle, appalled.

'It's empty! There was enough for ten treatments! It was really expensive...where was it?'

'By the tub Jack washed MacTavish in...' said her mother. 'Where is MacTavish?' she added in sudden alarm.

60. Barking outside the front door provided an answer.

'I'll let him in,' said Elsa.

Elsa marched to the front door and admitted the Dog from Outer Space, who knew nothing of dog shows, or of his colour – only that he had not yet had breakfast.

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

**How long was Alix staying with her grandmother?**

- A for the summer holidays
- B for the Christmas holidays
- C for a half-term break
- D for two days
- E for an afternoon

2

**Why did Alix want to go home?**

- A She did not get on with her grandmother.
- B She had started having strange visions.
- C She was very bored.
- D She had no mobile phone.
- E She was missing her mother.

3

**Which of the following made Alix decide to stay in the village?**

**Choose TWO answers:**

- 1 She knew her mother would not yet allow her to go home.
- 2 Charlie had invited her to the fancy dress barbecue.
- 3 She wanted to see the dog show.
- 4 Village life suddenly seemed more interesting.

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

4

**What did Elsa think when she saw the gap in the fence?**

- A 'Oh no, the dog's got through the fence.'
- B 'That cat has made a hole in the fence.'
- C 'Oh no, Jack's broken the fence!'
- D 'Bother, I'm going to get into trouble for breaking the fence.'
- E 'That new girl next door has broken our fence.'

**5**

**To whom did the cat belong?**

- A** Mrs Philpott
- B** Alix's grandmother
- C** Charlie Gubb
- D** MacTavish
- E** Alix

**6**

**What had happened to the cat just before Elsa saw it?**

- A** It had been chased by an alien.
- B** It had been chased by an alien dog.
- C** It had been chased by Jack Philpott.
- D** It had seen another cat being chased.
- E** It had been chased by its neighbour's dog.

**7**

**Which of these best describes the impression the cat wished to create after its unpleasant experience?**

- A** dishevelled
- B** brave
- C** dignified
- D** sorry
- E** intelligent

**8**

**Which of these best describes Jack's feelings when he wrote the note to his mother?**

- A** tired because he had woken early
- B** bored because he hated washing the dog
- C** annoyed because he had so many jobs to do
- D** fed up because the bread was bent
- E** excited about going fishing

**9**

**Jack had written parts of his note in capital letters. Why?**

- A** He was not sure about the spelling of those words.
- B** He wanted to emphasise those words.
- C** For no special reason – that was his style of writing.
- D** His mother had poor eyesight.
- E** He was so tired that he could not pay attention to his handwriting.

10

**Why had Jack's note made his mother smile?**

- A She was amused by his jokes.
- B She was amused that he had bent the bread.
- C She was amused by his bad spelling.
- D She was amused by his self-pitying tone.
- E She was pleased that he had done his chores.

11

**According to Jack, whose fault was it that the bread was bent?**

- A his own fault
- B Elsa's fault
- C the dog's fault
- D his mother's fault
- E no one's fault

12

**Jack made an error in his note that he did not correct. Which of these sentences contains the error?**

- A I have gone fishing with Dan.
- B You said I could.
- C I done all my chores.
- D I have washed MacTavish for the stupid dog show.
- E I have made my own sandwiches.

13

**What made Elsa's mother suspicious about Elsa's costume?**

- A Elsa seemed reluctant to answer her questions.
- B She found an empty bottle of hair dye.
- C Jack's letter made her suspicious.
- D Elsa seemed to be avoiding her mother.
- E Elsa kept changing the subject of the conversation.

14

**Why was Elsa's mother suddenly alarmed?**

- A She realised that there was a hole in the fence.
- B She realised that the dog had not had its breakfast.
- C She realised that the dog would not be able to win the dog show.
- D She realised that Elsa's costume was ruined.
- E She realised that the dog had been washed with the wrong shampoo.

**15**

**By the end of the story, which of these characters were unaware of the accident with the shampoo?**

**Choose TWO answers:**

- 1 the mother
- 2 Elsa
- 3 the dog
- 4 Jack

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

**16**

**Who is MacTavish?**

- A** Dan MacTavish is Jack's fishing companion.
- B** Alix MacTavish is the girl who had first seen the green dog.
- C** MacTavish is the name of the neighbour's cat.
- D** MacTavish is the name of the green dog.
- E** MacTavish is the name of the inventor of vegetable shampoo dye.

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

**17**

**What is the closest meaning to 'dishevelled'? (line 37)**

- A** cross
- B** ruffled
- C** fluffy
- D** terrified
- E** bad-tempered

**18**

**Elsa was described as 'appalled' (line 56) when she saw the empty shampoo bottle. Which of these is the closest to this description?**

- A** cross
- B** frightened
- C** horrified
- D** disappointed
- E** panicking

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

19

**What type of words are these?**

Elsa    Market Lane    MacTavish    Main Street

- A common nouns
- B adjectives
- C proper nouns
- D verbs
- E adverbs

20

**'The slamming front door woke Jack's sister...' (line 31)**

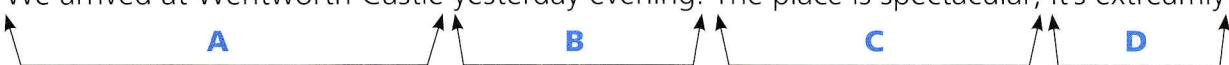
**Which of these words is a verb?**

- A slamming
- B front
- C door
- D woke
- E sister

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.**

## Dear Mum

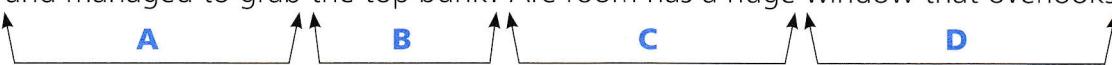
21 We arrived at Wentworth Castle yesterday evening. The place is spectacular; it's extreamly



22 old and has stone corridors and an amazing spiral staircase. I'm sharing a room with Kate



23 and managed to grab the top bunk! Are room has a huge window that overlooks



24 a forest and I am sure I spotted a squirrel in the distnce. Thanks for hiding the biscuits



25 in my suitcase – they were a lovely surprise, especially because the food is discusting.



26 I couldn't beleive it – they served sardines and sprouts for tea. YUCK! The timetable is so



27 busy – we'll definitely be having an action-packed holiday! All the activities sound exhausting too.



28 We will be rock climbing, swiming, caving and canoeing. See you on Wednesday!



Love,

Kirsten

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.

## The Ambush

We kept perfectly still in the bushes, hardly daring to breathe. Nearby, we could hear

Roo, Chuck and the twins

- 29** discussed    disgust    discussion    discussing    disgusting    our whereabouts.  
A                B                C                D                E

- 30** 'What's the quickly    most quickest    quickliest    quick    quickest  
A                B                C                D                E

way of getting to the river from here?' asked one of the twins (I wasn't sure

- 31** whichever    what    whose    who's    that voice it was.  
A                B                C                D                E

'You don't want to go to the river,' said Chuck. 'You just have to wait a couple of hours.

- 32** The others will soon tired out    tire of    tiring from    tiring    tired hiding  
A                B                C                D                E

from us.'

**33**

'But we haven't brought bought buyed bringed brung our food

**A**      **B**      **C**      **D**      **E**

supplies!' moaned Roo. 'They have got

**34**

they'res there's theyre's theirs their's.'

**A**      **B**      **C**      **D**      **E**

**35**

The twins, meanwhile, choose chosen chose choosing choosed

**A**      **B**      **C**      **D**      **E**

**36**

to ignore Chuck's advised advise advice advising advertise and

**A**      **B**      **C**      **D**      **E**

scrambled down to the path and started to run.

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

## A Track across the Ocean

### 1. The world of John Harrison

John Harrison was born in Yorkshire in 1693, the son of a carpenter. Hard-working and determined, he taught himself, when still young, to make fine clocks. Harrison lived in a world that was yet to see railways and steam engines, and where ships relied on sails to carry them across the oceans.

Among the many dangers facing these ships was that they frequently missed their way and, as a result, were often wrecked on shoals of rocks. This was because, although sailors had known for centuries how to work out their 'latitude' (how far north or south they were), they had no reliable way of knowing their 'longitude' (their position in terms of east and west). As a result, countless lives and thousands, if not millions, of pounds were being lost.

Harrison's great achievement was to solve the problem of how to calculate a ship's position in terms of longitude.

### The prize

By 1714, Parliament decided that the problem was so urgent that it would offer a prize of £20,000 to anyone who could 'discover longitude'. It was a huge amount – the equivalent of making the winner as rich as a modern millionaire.

A Board of Longitude was set up to distribute the prize money and to help inventors who had promising ideas. The Board was made up of judges and other important people, including astronomers – scientists who studied the stars.

### 20. Stars versus clocks

Scientists of the time believed there might be two ways of working out longitude. One was from the position of the Sun and the stars in the sky, the other was by using a clock. The clock theory worked like this:

1. Each day, the Sun appears to circle the Earth, from east to west.
2. There are 360 degrees in a circle.
3. There are 24 hours in a day.
4. Therefore, in one hour, the Sun appears to travel 15 degrees across the sky (15 is one twenty-fourth of 360).
5. Wherever you are in the world, when the Sun is at its highest point it is noon, local time.
6. Suppose a clock was set to show the time in London, and then carried west on a ship. A ship in a place where noon (local time) occurred an hour later than in London must be 15 degrees west of London.

The problem with this simple theory was that it depended on building a clock more accurate than had ever been made. Although many believed this was impossible, John  
35. Harrison was sure that such a clock could be made, and that he was the man to make it.  
In 1728, he went to London where he built his first marine clock, now known as *H-1*.

### **Years of disappointment**

The most important difference between *H-1* and other clocks of its day was that, instead of a pendulum (which could not work properly on board a moving ship), it kept time using  
40. a system of balances.

*H-1* was remarkably accurate, though its appearance was strange. It was box-shaped and weighed around 72 pounds (over 30 kg).

The members of the Board of Longitude were sufficiently impressed to give Harrison £500 to work on an improved model, and he went on to make a second clock (*H-2*) and  
45. a third (*H-3*).

Nevertheless, as Harrison worked, and as the years passed, it seemed that, however hard he tried and however accurate his clocks were, nothing was good enough for the members of the Board.

The truth was that the highly educated men of the Board despised Harrison, whom they  
50. thought of as merely a simple mechanic from Yorkshire. While they might give him a little money now and then, he was never awarded the prize. The members of the Board wanted an astronomer, a scientist like themselves, to win.

### **A trip to the West Indies**

John Harrison was a stubborn man, however.

55. In 1760, over 30 years after his first attempt, he finished a fourth clock, *H-4*. It was of an entirely new design, resembling a large watch. It weighed about three pounds (1.5 kg) and was only five inches (around 13 cm) across.

In November 1761, by which time Harrison was approaching 70 years of age, his son William boarded the Royal Navy's *HMS Deptford*, to test *H-4* on a voyage to Jamaica.  
60. Security was tight. *H-4* was kept locked up, and William was allowed to take it out only once a day, to wind it.

When they reached Jamaica, *H-4* was only five seconds slow. The watch – and the system of navigation – had been proved to work almost perfectly.

Astonishingly, the Board members remained unconvinced. They demanded more clocks  
65. and more tests, and would pay out only half the prize money. They preferred a system worked out by an astronomer named Nevil Maskelyne. They did not care that it was far too complicated for everyday use, and even allowed Maskelyne – a rival for the prize – to test H-4. He claimed it was inaccurate.

### **King George III steps in**

70. Harrison was now nearly 80 years old. Heartbroken and angry, he appealed to the King, George III.

When His Majesty learned how the inventor had been denied recognition, he was furious and vowed, 'By God, Harrison, I will see you righted!'

And so he was.

75. In 1773, after nearly 60 years of work, John Harrison was finally awarded the prize.

Though he died three years later, his clocks live on, and can still be seen in London's National Maritime Museum in Greenwich.

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.

**37**

### **When did John Harrison learn to make clocks?**

- A** when trains were invented
- B** when ships ran on time
- C** when he was a young man
- D** when he was in his eighties
- E** when he was short of money

**38**

### **Why was the Board of Longitude set up?**

- A** A clock was the only way to work out longitude.
- B** Astronomers did not study the stars enough.
- C** Someone had to become very rich.
- D** Money and lives were being lost.
- E** Longitude was only imaginary.

**39**

**What did the Board of Longitude have to decide?**

- A** how to make money
- B** who should receive money
- C** what prizes should be bought
- D** whether astronomers were important
- E** which way to calculate longitude

**40**

**When it was noon in London, what time was it 15 degrees west of London?**

- A** the middle of the day
- B** 24 hours later
- C** noon exactly
- D** 11 am
- E** 1 pm

**41**

**Which of the following was necessary for the clock theory to work?**

- A** The Sun had to be shining.
- B** Ships had to be west of London.
- C** It had to be noon.
- D** The clock had to be accurate.
- E** There had to be 12 hours of daylight.

**42**

**Where did John Harrison build his first marine clock?**

- A** at sea
- B** in Jamaica
- C** in London
- D** 15 degrees west of London
- E** in Yorkshire

**43**

**Why did H-1 work well on board ship?**

- A** It had no pendulum.
- B** It looked strange.
- C** It was heavy.
- D** It was a marine clock.
- E** It moved with the ship.

44

**What happened when H-1 had been tested?**

- A Harrison received some money.
- B The Board thought it was a bad idea.
- C More people entered the competition.
- D The test was repeated.
- E Other clocks worked better.

45

**Why did the Board not respect Harrison?**

- A He was stubborn.
- B He did not win the prize.
- C They never gave him any money.
- D His clocks were not accurate.
- E He was not an astronomer.

46

**In what way was H-4 an improvement on H-1?**

- A It told the time.
- B It travelled to Jamaica.
- C It was kept locked up.
- D It was small and light.
- E It cost £500.

47

**What was HMS Deptford?**

- A a Royal Navy dockyard
- B the Navy's most accurate clock
- C a cruise ship
- D the Navy's own Board of Longitude
- E a Royal Navy ship

48

**Maskelyne said that H-4 was inaccurate. Why is this not surprising?**

- A Maskelyne knew William had cheated.
- B The Board told him what to say.
- C He wanted the prize for himself.
- D He knew nothing about clocks.
- E He had never been to Jamaica.

49

**What drove John Harrison to contact King George?**

- A He was nearly 70 years old.
- B He wanted the king to give him money.
- C He wanted his clocks to be put in a museum.
- D He felt he had been treated unjustly.
- E He was jealous of Maskelyne's success.

50

**Why was John Harrison awarded the prize?**

- A His clock was easy to take on board ships.
- B He had worked for almost 60 years.
- C His was the most effective system.
- D He was by now a famous navigator.
- E He was a friend of the king.

51

**How would the author be most likely to describe John Harrison at the end of the text?**

- A a humble mechanic
- B a brilliant inventor
- C an unsuccessful clockmaker
- D a successful astronomer
- E a heartbroken old man

52

**What does the author feel about the subject of the text?**

- A The author just wants to convey the facts.
- B The author finds Harrison's life boring.
- C The author is critical of Harrison and his invention.
- D The author is overawed by Harrison's invention.
- E The author sympathises with Harrison.

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

**53**

**What does ‘reliable’ (line 9) mean?**

- A** responsible
- B** traditional
- C** scientific
- D** dependable
- E** punctual

**54**

**What does ‘countless’ (line 10) mean?**

- A** some
- B** a small number of
- C** very many
- D** relatively few
- E** an insignificant number of

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

**55**

**Which of these is a verb?**

- A** theory (line 33)
- B** occurred (line 31)
- C** disappointment (line 37)
- D** modern (line 16)
- E** although (line 7)

**56**

**What type of words are the following?**

**highest** (line 29)    **simple** (line 50)    **moving** (line 39)

**complicated** (line 67)

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