

English Paper A

English Paper B

1 B
2 D
3 E
4 B
5 A
6 B
7 B
8 A
9 C
10 D
11 D
12 A
13 E
14 C
15 C
16 C
17 D
18 E
19 A
20 A
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22 A
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41 C
42 A
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44 D
45 D
46 N
47 C
48 B
49 A
50 C

ENGLISH PAPER B

Please read the following before you start the test :-

1. Do not begin the test until you are told to do so.
2. This is a multiple choice test so you need to mark your answers on the separate answer sheets, not in this booklet.
3. Mark your answers clearly on the answer sheets using a pencil. In the column that has the same number as the question, draw a firm line clearly through the rectangle next to your answer. Do not cross out any answers – if you want to change an answer, rub it out completely and put in your new answer. Make sure that you keep your place on the answer sheet.
4. Try and answer as many questions as you can. If you cannot answer a question, do not waste time on it but go on to the next question. If you are unsure of an answer, choose the one which you think is best.
5. You can do any rough working out in this booklet.
6. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.
7. You will have 50 minutes to complete the test.



My War

The following interview took place with John Carter Stott, an octogenarian who relates his memories of the Second World War.

When Britain declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939, at the beginning of the Second World War, I was just a young boy aged 10 years. I lived on a farm at Eccleshill, Bradford with my mother, father and sister who was 13 years old.

When the war broke out, everything began to change!

5 Conscription

The first major change was that all men between the ages of 18 and 41 were conscripted into the Forces. This meant that, with very little notice, these men had to go and train how to use various weapons before going to fight the Germans. By 1942, the age limits were changed to 18 to 51 for men and also females aged 20 to 30 were now enlisted. The women could join one of the three services;

- 10 Army, Royal Navy or Royal Air Force, or they could go to work in the ammunition factories to produce armaments for the war effort.

Farming the land

Another option for the women was to go into the Land Army, where the work would either be farm or forestry work. Because this work often necessitated moving away from home, most of the women

15 would live in hostels or with the families they worked for. Many women found this work very hard, but they soon built up their strength and also learnt how to endure the hot summers and the cold, frosty weather in winter.

- Even before the war, British farmers could only grow enough food to feed half our population, so food had to be imported from other countries all over the world and this was transported by the Merchant
- 20 Navy. Unfortunately, when the war started, the Germans began to intercept the merchant shipping vessels. Many ships were sunk and the Germans thereby intercepted our food supplies and tried to 'starve us out'. The War Agricultural Executive Committee was set up which had the power to instruct farmers how much land they had to plough and cultivate to grow crops. Besides the farmers working hard to supply more food, ordinary folk were also encouraged to dig up their gardens to grow fruit and
- 25 vegetables. Even the school that I went to dug up part of the sports fields in order that pupils could have a session each week digging and planting 'for England'.

Rationing

Because of the shortage of food when the war broke out, rationing of food was introduced by the Minister of Food, Lord Woolton. The rationed amounts per person per week were as follows:

30

3 pints of milk	4 oz of bacon or ham
1 lb of meat	2 oz of tea
1 egg	8 oz of sugar
(or 1 packet of dried eggs every 2 months)	2 oz of butter
3-4 oz of cheese	2 oz of cooking fat

- 35 Points were also given for other rationed foods, usually tinned foods, subject to availability. The weekly portions were stretched out with the help of unrationed extras like bread (which incidentally was not rationed until after the war), cereal, potatoes, offal, fruit and vegetables.

On 1 June 1941, in addition to the rigid rationing of food, clothes were rationed and controlled by the issue of clothing coupons. Every individual was allocated a maximum of just 66 clothing coupons per annum. This equated to one complete outfit a year! Also affected by rationing were other goods like furniture. People couldn't replace items or repair their homes which grew shabbier as the war went on.

Blackout

During the war, there was a volunteer force of people called the Home Guard, mainly men who were unable to go to fight because of their age or health. They patrolled the district after dark to make sure that there wasn't any light visible from the buildings. If there was light showing, the volunteers had the authority to tell the owners to make the situation right.

Because of the dangers associated with lights being visible, motor car headlights had to have specially made shades fitted so that the light only shone down onto the road. Moreover, if you were driving in the countryside, it was necessary to be familiar with your route because all directional signs were taken down or blacked out. This was done in case the 'Enemy' landed on this island of ours so they wouldn't be able to find their way about!

Operation 'Pied Piper'

At the beginning of the war, it became necessary to evacuate Britain's cities in what became the most concentrated mass movement of people in British history. During the first four days of September 1939, nearly three million people were moved from towns and cities under threat of being bombed to places of safety in the countryside.

Most evacuees were schoolchildren who were labelled like pieces of luggage and separated from their parents. They were accompanied by teachers in an astonishing operation called 'Pied Piper'. The order to evacuate was issued at 11:07am on Thursday 31 August 1939 and very few people realised that within a week, one quarter of the population of Britain would have moved home.

1. When did the Second World War begin?

- A. September 1916
- B. August 1939
- C. September 1939
- D. June 1941
- E. September 1942

2. How many people lived on the farm at Eccleshill?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 6

3. How old were the youngest women who were allowed to fight in the war?

- A. 18
- B. 41
- C. 20
- D. 30
- E. 51

4. Who were the Land Army?

- A. Men aged 18-51 who fought on the land
- B. Women who worked in factories producing weapons
- C. Older men who didn't go to war but stayed in Britain to guard the land
- D. Women who worked on farms or in forestry
- E. Men who went to France to fight the Germans

5. How much food did British farmers grow before the war?

- A. Just enough for everyone in Britain
- B. Enough to feed half the people in Britain
- C. They did not grow food - they kept cows and sheep
- D. Not very much as most people got their food from supermarkets
- E. More than enough to feed the Merchant Navy

6. Who was responsible for transporting food from other countries to Britain during the war?

- A. British farmers
- B. The War Agricultural Executive Committee
- C. The Land Army
- D. The Royal Air Force
- E. The Merchant Navy

Continue to the next page

7. What do you think is meant by the author's words when he says that the Germans tried to 'starve us out' (line 22)?

- A. The Germans wanted us to starve to death
- B. The Germans wanted us to buy more food from them
- C. The Germans wanted to weaken us so that we would surrender
- D. The Germans wanted us to leave Britain to find food
- E. The Germans wanted us to grow less food of our own

8. During the war, posters containing the phrase 'Dig for England' were commonly seen all over the country. What did this encourage people to do?

- A. To dig up sports fields so that more houses could be built
- B. To grow more fruit and vegetables in their gardens
- C. To dig for hidden treasure
- D. To dig trenches in which to hide if the Germans invaded
- E. To dig up any soil because the real England was hidden under it

9. Who introduced the rationing of food during the war?

- A. The War Agricultural Executive Committee
- B. The Merchant Navy
- C. The Minister of Food
- D. The British Rationing Council
- E. The Pied Piper

10. What do you think was meant by the rationing of food?

- A. People were given extra food each week to make them stronger to fight in the war
- B. Food was given out as prizes each week to anyone who grew fruit in their garden
- C. Shops made food cheaper so that people could afford to buy more
- D. People were only allowed to buy small amounts of certain foods each week
- E. People were only allowed to eat the food they could grow themselves

11. During rationing, what did some people choose as an alternative to an egg each week?

- A. 1 packet of dried eggs every two months
- B. 3 pints of milk each week
- C. 1 lb of meat each week
- D. 3-4 oz of cheese each week
- E. 1 packet of dried eggs each week

12. Which of the following foods was rationed during the war?

- A. Bread
- B. Ham
- C. Potatoes
- D. Fruit
- E. Cereals

Continue to the next page

13. Why do you think people did not often dress up smartly during the war?
- A. New clothes were too expensive to buy
 - B. Because of the war, Britain was very dirty
 - C. During the war, people were not allowed to buy new clothes whenever they liked
 - D. The Germans sank all the ships bringing new clothes to Britain
 - E. All the young people who dressed smartly were away fighting in the war

14. How did British people make it harder for the German bombers to see towns and cities?
- A. By leaving the towns and cities and moving to the country
 - B. By taking down directional road signs
 - C. By painting the roof of their house black
 - D. By not letting light escape from their houses
 - E. By hiding towns and cities behind black screens

15. How did motorists reduce the amount of light coming from their cars?
- A. They fitted shades to the headlights so that they did not shine into the air
 - B. They painted the headlights black
 - C. They used dark glass for the headlights rather like sunglasses
 - D. They did not drive cars at night
 - E. They turned off their headlights at night

16. Where did nearly three million people move to during the early part of September 1939?
- A. London
 - B. Scotland
 - C. The seaside
 - D. Germany
 - E. The countryside

17. What were the three million people who moved known as?
- A. The Land Army
 - B. Pied Piper
 - C. Orphans
 - D. Evacuees
 - E. Luggage

Consider the following words as they are used in the passage, then answer the following questions. You may use each word only once.

Bradford (line 2)

home (line 14)

hot (line 16)

endure (line 16)

hard (line 24)

and (line 37)

in (line 48)

They (line 58)

18. Which word is a noun?

A. hot

B. endure

C. in

D. and

E. home

19. Which word is an adjective?

A. Bradford

B. home

C. hard

D. hot

E. in

20. Which word is a verb?

A. endure

B. They

C. hot

D. and

E. home

21. Which word is a proper noun?

A. in

B. They

C. Bradford

D. home

E. hard

22. Which word is an adverb?

A. They

B. hot

C. hard

D. and

E. in

23. Which word is a connective or conjunction?

A. Bradford

B. home

C. in

D. and

E. They

24. Which word is a preposition?

A. Bradford

B. in

C. home

D. endure

E. hard

Continue to the next page

In each of the following questions, choose the word which completes the sentence so that it makes sense. Mark the letter on your answer sheet.

25. The Rocket was a steam engine _____ by Robert Stephenson.

- A. designated B. desired C. detained D. detailed E. designed

26. At the seaside, children play on the _____.

- A. birch B. brake C. beach D. brisk E. beech

27. One of the cleaner's jobs was to clean the _____.

- A. flower B. floor C. flour D. four E. frown

28. Snakes and ladders is an example of a _____ game.

- A. broom B. bored C. broad D. board E. borrowed

29. At Christmas, the tree was _____ with tinsel and baubles.

- A. decorated B. destroyed C. developed D. divided E. doubled

30. In the library, the silence was _____ by the book falling to the floor.

- A. shifted B. shouted C. shunted D. shattered E. started

31. Queen Elizabeth II has _____ for over 60 years.

- A. rained B. rushed C. rinsed D. reigned E. rendered

32. In a General Election, members of Parliament are elected using a secret _____.

- A. password B. beret C. minister D. shallot E. ballot

33. The actress had a most _____ voice.

- A. expansion B. expressive C. expensive D. erupting E. erasing

Continue to the next page

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

34. For a minite or two she stood looking at the house, wondering what to do next, when

A

B

C

D

N

35. suddenly a footman in livery came runing out of the wood - (she considered him to be a

A

B

C

D

N

36. footman because he was in livery. Otherwise, juding by his face only, she would have called

A

B

C

D

N

37. him a fish) - and rapped loudly at the door with his nuckles. It was opened by another

A

B

C

D

N

38. footman in livary, with a round face and large eyes like a frog; and both footmen, Alice

A

B

C

D

N

39. noticed, had powderd hair that curled all over their heads. She felt very curious to know

A

B

C

D

N

40. what it was all about and crepped a little way out of the wood to listen. The Fish-Footman

A

B

C

D

N

41. began by producing from under his arm a grate letter, nearly as large as himself.

A

B

C

D

N

Continue to the next page

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

42. The animal's knew that Badger, having eaten a good breakfast, had retired to his study

A	B	C	D	N
---	---	---	---	---

43. and settled, himself in an armchair with his legs up on another and a red cotton hanky

A	B	C	D	N
---	---	---	---	---

44. over his face. He was being 'busy' in the usual way at this time of the year? The front

A	B	C	D	N
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45. doorbell clanged and Rat, who was rather greasy with buttered toast, sent billy, the

A	B	C	D	N
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46. smaller hedgehog, to see who it might be. There was a sound of much stamping in the

A	B	C	D	N
---	---	---	---	---

47. hall and presently Billy returned in front of Otter. Who threw himself on Rat with an

A	B	C	D	N
---	---	---	---	---

48. embrace and a shout of greeting. "get off!" spluttered Rat, with his mouth full.

A	B	C	D	N
---	---	---	---	---

49. "Thought Id find you here all right," said Otter cheerfully. "They were all in a great state

A	B	C	D	N
---	---	---	---	---

50. of alarm along River Bank when I arrived this morning. He turned and smiled widely at Rat.

A	B	C	D	N
---	---	---	---	---

END OF TEST

English Paper B

Pupil's Name

Date of Test

School Name

DATE OF BIRTH

PUPIL NUMBER					
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
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SCHOOL NUMBER					
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Day	Month	Year
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[1]	[1]	February
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35	A	☐
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36	A	☐
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37	A	☐
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38	A	☐
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39	A	☐
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42	A	☐
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