

Surname Candidate number

First name

Current school



The Manchester
Grammar School



Entrance Examination 2020

English Section A

30 minutes

Do not open this booklet until told to do so

Write your names, school and candidate number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

You have 30 minutes for this paper which is worth 40 marks.
Each question is worth 1 mark.

Answer all the questions, attempting them in order and writing your answers clearly. If you find that you cannot answer a question straight away leave it blank and return to it later if you have time. Try not to leave blank answer spaces at the end, instead make the best attempt at an answer that you can.

If you need to change an answer cross it out neatly and write the new answer alongside the box.

| Marker 1 | Use of English | Poetry Comprehension | Verbal Reasoning | Factual Comprehension | Marker 1 TOTAL | Marker 2 CHECK |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Q1-10 | Q11-20 | Q21-30 | Q31-40 | | |
| Number Correct | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Number Wrong | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
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Use of English

In questions 1 - 4, which of the four alternative words do you think is closest in meaning to the word in capital letters? Choose the letter which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

1. **ACQUIRE**

- A forgive
- B oppose
- C obtain
- D chorus

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2. **DECEIVE**

- A mislead
- B slump
- C crucial
- D view

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3. **SELFISH**

- A regret
- B prawn
- C impartial
- D greedy

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4. **THRONG**

- A seat
- B crowd
- C strap
- D fling

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| 4 | |
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Questions 5 - 10 look at various forms of punctuation and grammar. In each question, there are four possible alternatives to choose from labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the letter which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

5. Which of the following sentences should finish with a question mark?

- A Must you register your details with the librarian
- B She wondered if reading was allowed during lunchtime
- C Take your books back to the library when you finish
- D You must stay silent in the library

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6. In the sentence below, which word is a **verb**?

For a moment something appeared in his eyes, an echo of the child within perhaps.

- A within
B echo
C appeared
D moment

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7. How many **adjectives** are there in the sentence below?

As the young man came over the hill, the first thin blowing of rain met him.

- A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

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| 7 | |
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8. Which of these sentences is punctuated correctly?

- A "Would'nt you like that"? I asked.
B "Would'nt you like that," I asked.
C "Wouldn't you like that", I asked.
D "Wouldn't you like that?" I asked.

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9. Which **connective** is best to complete the sentence below in the space indicated

The library is a sanctuary in which to read, research and study; _____, it is not a space for socialising or playing games.

- A in addition
B therefore
C despite the fact that
D since

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10. How many words should begin with a capital letter in the sentence below?

it took diana more than two hours to get to the bridgewater hall in the rain last thursday.

- A 3
B 4
C 5
D 6

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**FOR
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Q1 - 10

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Q1 - 10

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Poetry Comprehension

Read the whole passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow by writing the letter A, B, C or D in the appropriate answer space. The passage is reprinted on page 6 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 7.

Workings of the Wind

James Berry

Wind doesn't always topple trees
and shake houses to pieces.

Wind plays
all over woods, with weighty ghosts
in swings in thousands, 5
Swinging from every branch.

Wind doesn't always rattle windows
and push, push at walls.

Wind whistles
down cul-de-sacs and worries 10
dry leaves and old newspapers to leap
and curl like kite tails.

Wind doesn't always dry out
sweatshirts and blouses.

Wind scatters 15
pollen dust of flowers, washes
people's and animals' faces
and combs out birds' feathers.

Wind doesn't always whip up waves
into white horses. 20

Wind shakes up
tree-shadows to dance on rivers,
to jig about on grass, and hanging
lantern light to play signalman.

Wind doesn't always run wild 25
kicking tinny dustbin lids.

Wind makes
leafy limbs bow to red roses
and bob up and down outside windows
and makes desk papers fly up indoors. 30

Choose the letter A, B, C or D which you think answers the question best, then write the letter in the answer space. The passage is reprinted on page 6 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 7.

11. How is wind being described in lines 1-2 when we are told that it can “topple trees and shake houses to pieces”?

A mischievous
B destructive
C jolly
D energetic

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| 11 | |
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12. In which lines of the poem is it suggested that wind can be (though isn't always) useful to us?

A Lines 3-4
B Lines 7-8
C Lines 13-14
D Lines 21-22

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13. Line 24 describes the way wind makes the lantern “play signalman”. What do you think is meant by this?

A As the wind blows the lamp, it gleams like a disco ball
B As the wind blows the lamp, it flashes as if communicating in code
C When the wind blows the lamp, it falls down and breaks
D As the wind blows the lamp, it blares out music

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14. What do you think is meant by “wind makes leafy limbs bow to red roses” in lines 27-28?

A The flowers force the leafy branches to bend before them
B The wind makes the branches burst into flower
C The wind ties the leaves into bows that look like roses
D The wind bends the branches down towards the flowers respectfully

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15. Which of these statements about the poem's structure do you find most convincing?

A The lines on the right reveal a more pleasant and playful side to the wind
B The lines on the right reduce the power of the wind
C The lines on the right make the poem too long
D The lines on the right echo the lines on the left

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Poetry Comprehension

The passage on page 4 is reprinted here to help you answer the questions on page 7.

Workings of the Wind

James Berry

Wind doesn't always topple trees
and shake houses to pieces.

Wind plays
all over woods, with weighty ghosts
in swings in thousands,
Swinging from every branch.

5

Wind doesn't always rattle windows
and push, push at walls.

Wind whistles
down cul-de-sacs and worries
dry leaves and old newspapers to leap
and curl like kite tails.

10

Wind doesn't always dry out
sweatshirts and blouses.

Wind scatters
pollen dust of flowers, washes
people's and animals' faces
and combs out birds' feathers.

15

Wind doesn't always whip up waves
into white horses.

20

Wind shakes up
tree-shadows to dance on rivers,
to jig about on grass, and hanging
lantern light to play signalman.

Wind doesn't always run wild
kicking tinny dustbin lids.

25

Wind makes
leafy limbs bow to red roses
and bob up and down outside windows
and makes desk papers fly up indoors.

30

Choose the letter A, B, C or D which you think answers the question best, then write the letter in the answer space. The passage is reprinted on page 6 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 7.

16. Which of the words below is closest in meaning to “scatters” in line 15?

- A Flecks
- B Spreads
- C Talks incessantly
- D Wipes

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17. Lines 19-20 is an example of alliteration. But what is alliteration?

- A Alliteration is a comparison made using “like” or “as”
- B Alliteration is using powerful verbs
- C Alliteration is use of animal imagery
- D Alliteration is repeated sounds at the start of neighbouring words

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18. Lines 10 and 22 use the same punctuation mark. How should it be spelt?

- A Hyphen
- B Hiphen
- C Highfen
- D Hyfon

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19. Look at the apostrophe use on line 18. Why has the apostrophe been used?

- A To show that there are many birds
- B To show that the feathers belong to a bird
- C To show that the feathers belong to many birds
- D To show where the reader should take a breath.

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20. Which of these active verbs gives the most violence to the wind?

- A Shakes (line 21)
- B Worries (line 10)
- C Whistles (line 9)
- D Washes (line 16)

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**FOR
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Q11 - 20

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Q11 - 20

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Verbal Reasoning

In each of the questions 21 - 24, the same letter must go in place of the star (*) in both sets of brackets to complete two words in each case, with a last letter of one word and a first letter of the other word.

Example hea(*)ace pai(*)ock

 A m B p C r D t

In this example, the correct letter that goes in place of the * in **both** sets of brackets is r, since it makes the following four words:- hear, race, pair, rock.

Now attempt questions 21 - 24 in the same way. In each question, there are four possible alternatives to choose from labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the letter for the alternative which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

21. bee(*)ext pla(*)eed

 A r B l C n D d

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| 21 | |
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22. bil(*)ean too(*)unch

 A k B t C l D b

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| 22 | |
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23. kin(*)ive brea(*)rink

 A g B k C t D d

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| 23 | |
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24. ma(*)reat fla(*)rap

 A p B t C g D d

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In each of questions 25 - 27, the second group of three words should follow the same pattern as the three words in the first group if you place the correct word in the set of brackets containing the stars

Example mop(mat)bat cue(***)tar

In this example, the word to replace the stars in the second set of brackets should be car, as the word in the first set of brackets takes the first letter of the first word and the last two letters of the second word.

Now try and work out the new patterns in questions 25 - 27 in order to attempt those questions. In each question, there are four possible alternatives to choose from labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the letter for the alternative which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

25. can(pat)pet lid(***)has

A hid B his C las D dis

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26. kettle(net)spoon carpet(***)chair

A rap B rat C tar D nap

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27. subject(seat)class pencils(****)desks

A sink B kiss C pass D kiln

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| 27 | |
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In questions 28 - 30 find the word in the group of four words in the brackets that best completes the sentence.

Example Train is to driver as Plane is to (sky, cloud, runway, pilot)

In this example, **pilot** would be the best choice because they do the same job in a plane as the driver of a train.

Now use the same logic when attempting questions 28 - 30. In each question, there are four possible alternatives to choose from labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the letter for the alternative which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

28. Smell is to nose as taste is to (food, dinner, chocolate, tongue)

A food B dinner C chocolate D tongue

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29. Fish is to water as bird is to (rain, wing, air, feathers)

A rain B wing C air D feathers

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30. Right is to left as forward is to (front, reverse, upward, out)

A front B reverse C upward D out

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**FOR
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Q21 - 30

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Q21 - 30

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FOR
QUESTIONS 31 - 40**

Factual Comprehension

For each of the questions 31 - 40 there are four possible alternatives to choose from labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the letter which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

Questions 31 - 40 are based on a passage and a table of data about the five boroughs of New York City.

New York City consists of five boroughs: The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens and Staten Island.

The Bronx is the only borough that is part of the United States mainland. The Bronx is named after Swedish-born Jonas Bronck, who started a farm here in 1639. The New York Yankees baseball team play their home games in The Bronx at Yankee Stadium.

Brooklyn takes its name from the town of Breukelen in The Netherlands. The borough is located on the western tip of Long Island. The New York Islanders (ice hockey) and the Brooklyn Nets (basketball) play their home games at Barclays Center in Brooklyn.

The New York Knicks basketball team and the New York Rangers ice hockey team play at Madison Square Garden in Manhattan. Manhattan is an island and the name is derived from the word 'manaháhtaan'. In the language of the Native American Lenape tribe, this means "the place for gathering the wood to make bows".

Queens is named after the English queen Catherine of Braganza, the wife of King Charles II. The New York Mets play their baseball matches at Citi Field in Queens. Like Brooklyn, Queens is located on Long Island.

Staten Island has no professional sports teams. The Dutch named the island "Staaten Eylandt" ("States Island") in honour of the Dutch parliament.

Some information about each of the five boroughs is shown in the table below.

| Name of borough | The Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | Staten Island |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Population (2017 figures) | 1,471,160 | 2,648,771 | 1,664,727 | 2,358,582 | 479,458 |
| Land area (km²) | 109.04 | 183.42 | 59.13 | 281.09 | 151.18 |
| Population density (number of people per km²) | 13,231 | 14,649 | 27,826 | 8,354 | 3,132 |
| Tallest building | Harlem River Park Towers (130m) | Brooklyn Point (220m) | One World Trade Center (541m) | One Court Square (205m) | Church at Mount Loretto (69m) |

31. Which borough has the **second** highest population?

- A The Bronx
- B Brooklyn
- C Manhattan
- D Queens

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32. Which borough's tallest building is the **shortest** in height?

- A Manhattan
- B Staten Island
- C Queens
- D The Bronx

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33. The only borough **not** located on an island is home to which of these sports teams?

- A Mets
- B Knicks
- C Rangers
- D Yankees

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34. Which sport is played by the team based in the borough with the largest area?

- A Football
- B Ice hockey
- C Baseball
- D Basketball

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35. In which two boroughs could I watch a basketball match?

- A The Bronx and Manhattan
- B Brooklyn and Manhattan
- C Brooklyn and Queens
- D The Bronx and Queens

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36. What is the name of the sports venue in the borough whose tallest building is Harlem River Park Towers?

- A Yankee Stadium
- B Barclays Center
- C Madison Square Garden
- D Citi Field

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| 36 | |
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Factual Comprehension

Questions 31 - 40 are based on a passage and a table of data about the five boroughs of New York City.

The passage and table from page 12 have been repeated here to help you with questions 37 - 40.

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| Tallest building | Harlem River Park Towers (130m) | Brooklyn Point (220m) | One World Trade Center (541m) | One Court Square (205m) | Church at Mount Loretto (69m) |

37. What is the name of the tallest building in the borough that is **not** named after a European person or place?

- A One World Trade Center
- B One Court Square
- C Harlem River Park Towers
- D Brooklyn Point

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38. Which of the boroughs with an ice hockey team has the **higher** population?

- A The Bronx
- B Brooklyn
- C Manhattan
- D Queens

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39. Which one of these statements is **true**?

- A The borough with the largest area has the largest population
- B The borough with the smallest area has the smallest population
- C The borough with the largest area has the lowest population density
- D The borough with the smallest area has the highest population density

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40. Which of these statements is **false**?

- A The borough named after a Swede has the third highest population density
- B All of the boroughs that are located on islands are larger in area than the borough that is not located on an island
- C The borough with the biggest population does not have a baseball team
- D Citi Field is located in the same borough as One Court Square

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This is the end of the Examination
Use any remaining time to check your work
or try any questions you have not answered.

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Q31 - 40

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Q31 - 40

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