

THE TRANSFER TEST

GL

Practice Test
English Paper 6

Time: 50 minutes

This test must not be copied.

Introduction

In this booklet there are some stories. There are passages from different types of books. We hope you will find them interesting and informative. You will be asked some questions on the passages themselves and on using books in general.

As you work through the booklet refer to the Glossary and Contents pages whenever you wish.

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Read this passage through, then answer the questions on the following pages. If there are any words you don't understand, you may find them in the Glossary at the end of the booklet.

The Wind in the Willows

1 Packing the basket was not quite such pleasant work as unpacking the basket. It never is. But the Mole was bent on enjoying everything, and although just when he had got the basket packed and strapped up tightly he saw a plate staring up at him from the grass, and when the job had been done again the Rat pointed out a fork
5 which anybody ought to have seen, and last of all, behold! the mustard pot, which he had been sitting on without knowing it; still, somehow, the thing got finished at last, without much loss of temper.

The afternoon sun was getting low as the Rat sculled gently homewards in a dreamy mood, murmuring poetry-things over to himself, and not paying much attention to
10 Mole. But the Mole was very full of lunch, and self satisfaction, and pride, and already quite at home in a boat (so he thought) and was getting a bit restless besides: and presently he said, `Ratty! Please, I want to row, now!'

The Rat shook his head with a smile. `Not yet, my young friend,' he said, 'Wait till you've had a few lessons. It's not so easy as it looks.'

15 The Mole was quiet for a minute or two. But he began to feel more and more jealous of Rat, sculling so strongly and so easily along, and his pride began to whisper that he could do it every bit as well. He jumped up and seized the sculls, so suddenly, that the Rat, who was gazing out over the water and saying more poetry-things to himself, was taken by surprise and fell backwards off his seat with his legs in the air
20 for the second time, while the triumphant Mole took his place and grabbed the sculls with entire confidence.

Please go to the next page >>>

'Stop it, you SILLY ass!' cried the Rat, from the bottom of the boat. 'You can't do it! You'll have us over!'

The Mole flung his sculls back with a flourish, and made a great dig at the water. He
25 missed the surface altogether, his legs flew up above his head, and he found himself lying on the top of the prostrate Rat. Greatly alarmed, he made a grab at the side of the boat, and the next moment: Sploosh!

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** **As the sun was setting, what sounds could be heard from the Rat?**
- A he was reciting poetry in a low voice
 - B he was begging to have a turn at rowing
 - C he was silent because he was so satisfied
 - D he was grumbling because they kept missing things to pack things up
 - E he was muttering because he was upset that he wasn't allowed to row

- 2** **What caused Rat to fall backwards?**
- A he was inexperienced at rowing and did it incorrectly
 - B the Mole pushed him out of the way to get the sculls
 - C surprise caused him to lose his balance
 - D the boat became unsteady
 - E he tripped

- 3** **What was the last item they found that they had forgotten to pack?**
- A a plate
 - B a mustard pot
 - C a fork
 - D the picnic blanket
 - E the sculls

Please go to the next page >>>

4

When the Mole was rowing

- A he ended up falling into the water
- B he dug the sculls too deeply into the water
- C he did so very easily
- D he was unseated by the Rat
- E the Rat felt very jealous

5

When the creatures realised they had forgotten to pack some things, they reacted by

- A becoming annoyed
- B arguing with each other
- C blaming the other
- D laughing
- E staying calm

6

Rat was reluctant to allow Mole to row because

- A he preferred rowing himself
- B he had watched Mole row before and wasn't impressed
- C he knew that Mole had not been taught how to row
- D he was upset with Mole for not packing the basket properly
- E it was his boat and he didn't like anyone else being in charge but himself

7

Which word in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to *rowed*?

- A murmuring
- B sculled
- C restless
- D dreamy
- E low

Please go to the next page >>>

8

What is meant by the phrase, “with a flourish” in line 24?

- A in a sneaky manner
- B carefully
- C gently
- D furiously
- E making a bold or extravagant gesture

9

What is the pronoun in line 26?

- A Rat
- B the
- C he
- D side
- E alarmed

10

What are the hyphenated words in paragraph 2?

- A afternoon sun
- B self and satisfaction
- C poetry and things
- D Ratty and please
- E row and now

Please go 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 the mistake in it and mark the letter for it on your answer sheet. If there is no mistake, choose option N on your answer sheet.

Frogs

- 11 A frog lays its eggs in water, becuase the eggs have no shells to stop them from
 A B C D
- 12 drying out. Tadpoles hach from the soft, wet eggs and take about 12 weeks to
 A B C D
- 13 grow and change into frogs. Frogs our cold-blooded which means that their
 A B C D
- 14 bodys are the same temperature as the air or water around them. When they're
 A B C D
- 15 cold they will lie in the sun to warm up and when they get to warm they will go
 A B C D
- 16 into the water to cool down. Frogs are the only amphibians that can hop. Some
 A B C D
- 17 have webed feet and are good swimmers. They live mainly on land. Their diet
 A B C D
- 18 consists of worms and insects which they catch with they're long, sticky tongues.
 A B C D
- 19 Most frogs do in fact have a ridge of very small cone teeth around the upper egde
 A B C D
- 20 of the jaw but none on their lower jaw, so they usually swallow their food whole.
 A B C D

Please go to the next page >>>

Read this passage through, then answer the questions which follow. If there are any words you don't understand, you may find them in the Glossary at the end of the

Pelé

1 Beginnings

Pelé's real name is Edison Arantes do Nascimento. He was named after the American inventor Thomas Edison. He was born on 3rd of October in 1940 in Brazil and was the first child of Joao Ramos and Dona Celeste. His father, Joao Ramos was also a
5 football player and was nicknamed Dondinho. He found it difficult to earn money playing football so Pelé grew up in poverty.

Teenage Footballer

As a teenager, Pelé practised his football skills with some friends from his neighbourhood. They called themselves "The Shoeless Ones" and played football
10 using a sock stuffed with paper or rags because they did not have enough money to buy a real football.

The Nickname

He was nicknamed Dico by his family when he was growing up. He did not get the nickname Pelé until his school days. His friends began to call him Pelé because he
15 used to pronounce the name of the local Vasco da Gama goalkeeper, Bile, as 'Pile'. He later said that, as a teenager, he didn't enjoy being referred to in this way .

Early Career

Pelé was only 15 years old when he was discovered by another great Brazilian player Waldemar de Brito, who said "Pelé will be greatest football player in the world". He
20 signed for Santos Football Club in the Major League and scored the first professional goal of his career before he was 16 years old. He was top goal scorer in his first full season.

Playing for Brazil

Pelé was soon picked to play for Brazil's national team in 1958. He was the only player
25 to take part in three world cup victories which occurred in 1958, 1962, and 1970.

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Pelé became a worldwide superstar with his performance in the 1958 World Cup in Sweden at the age of seventeen. He is the youngest player to have won a World Cup title and by 1970 he had scored his 1000th goal. This made him the most prolific goal scorer in history.

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.

21**Why did Pelé grow up poor?**

- A because everyone in Brazil was poor
- B because his father's profession didn't pay him well
- C because there wasn't much money around in the 1940s
- D because no footballers ever get good wages
- E because he gave his money away

22**Why did he play football using a sock?**

- A because it was softer on his bare feet
- B because it was a good size for children to practise football with
- C because he couldn't afford a real football
- D because you can't stuff a real football with rags and paper
- E he using preferred socks to footballs

23**Who discovered Pelé?**

- A Dondinho
- B Bile
- C Waldemar de Brito
- D Joao Ramos
- E Vasco de Gama

24**By which year had he scored his thousandth goal?**

- A 1940
- B 1958
- C 1907
- D 1962
- E 1970

Please go to the next page >>>

25

Pelé's parents named him after

- A an inventor
- B his father
- C a famous football player
- D a famous goalkeeper
- E his grandfather

26

Pelé's father's nickname was

- A Pelé
- B Bile
- C Dondinho
- D Dico
- E Vasco de Gama

27

Pelé's first nickname was

- A Pelé
- B Bile
- C Dondinho
- D Dico
- E Vasco de Gama

28

Pelé was discovered in

- A 1940
- B 1955
- C 1958
- D 1962
- E 1970

29

The word 'pronounce' in line 15 means

- A denounce
- B say
- C spell
- D pounce
- E accent

Please go to the next page >>>

30 Which words in the third paragraph are nouns?

- A enjoy and growing
- B nicknamed and school
- C friends and goalkeeper
- D began and because
- E he and his

31 The word in line 20, 'professional' means

- A well-qualified
- B amateur
- C unskilled
- D sport
- E unassisted

32 The word 'because' in line 14 is

- A an adverb
- B a conjunction
- C a noun
- D a verb
- E an adjective

33 The word 'prolific' in line 28 means

- A graceful
- B abundant
- C useless
- D popular
- E insufficient

34 The proper adjective in line 18 is

- A Pelé
- B old
- C discovered
- D Brazilian
- E great

Please go to the next page >>>

In this passage there are some mistakes in the use of capital letters and punctuation. On each numbers 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, choose option N on your answer sheet.

James Boswell

35

James boswell was a famous biographer who wrote The Life of

A B C D

36

Samuel Johnson. Have you heard of him! It is an excellent biography which

A B C D

37

earned much admiration. It's style was unusual in that, unlike other

A B C D

38

biographies of that time, it reported conversations "that he had with

A B C D

39

Johnson? He also surprised his readers by including more personal

A B C D

40

detail's about Johnson. Instead of writing a respectful and dry record

A B C D

41

of Johnson's life, he painted a vivid portrait of the complete man. it is

A B C D

42

often said to be the greatest biography ever written in the world.

A B C D

Please go to the next page >>>

Read this passage through, then answer the questions which follow. If there are any words you don't understand, you may find them in the Glossary at the end of the booklet.

The Berlin Wall

- 1 The Berlin Wall was built in Berlin, the capital of Germany, in 1961 to separate the Eastern side of Berlin from the Western side. It was built by the communist government of East Berlin to keep its citizens from going to West Berlin.

At the end of World War Two in 1945, Germany was split into four zones, each controlled
5 by one of the four Allied powers that defeated the Nazis, namely France, Great Britain, America and the Soviet Union. The zones controlled by France, Great Britain and America became West Germany, a democratic country. The Soviet Union controlled East Germany, a communist country under the control of the Soviet Union. The initial plan was that
10 Germany would eventually be reunited as one country, but it took a long time for this to come about. America and the Soviet Union did not have a good relationship with each other. The Berlin Wall was constructed to separate the zones controlled by France, Britain and America from the zone controlled by the Soviet Union. Construction began on 13th August 1961.

The Berlin Wall was constructed as a way of preventing East Germans from entering West
15 Germany. Many people in East Germany did not want to live under the communist rule of the Soviet Union, and moved to the west. These people were called defectors. Between 1949 and 1959, over 2 million people left East Germany. In 1960, around 230,000 people defected. The Soviets and the East German leaders wanted this to stop so on the 12th and 13th August 1961 they built a wall around Berlin to stop people from leaving. West Berliners
20 were still able to move freely to the East by asking for permission.

At first the wall was just a barbed wire fence, but then it was rebuilt in concrete. The Berlin Wall was 96 miles long and made of concrete blocks 12 feet high and four feet wide. It was topped with barbed wire to prevent anyone from climbing over. Sections of the Berlin Wall were covered with colourful graffiti artwork. There were a number of checkpoints along the
25 wall that allowed people to travel to and from each side. The most famous of these was Checkpoint Charlie. However, people attempting to get from East to West without permission were seen as traitors and the guards in the watchtowers were instructed

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to shoot at them, although not to kill them. Around 5000 people escaped over or through the wall while at least 136 people died trying to cross the border.

- 30 By the end of the 1980s, the Soviet Union began to collapse and lose their hold on East Germany. On 9th November, 1989 the borders were open and East Berlin residents were allowed to visit West Berlin. Thousands of people crossed the checkpoints, and started to tear down portions of the wall to celebrate as guards watched. Demolition of the wall began on 13th June 1990. All border controls ended on 1st July 1990. Germany officially
- 35 reunified into a single country on 3rd October, 1990.

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.

43

The list of Allied powers in alphabetical order are

- A** France, Great Britain, America, Soviet Union
- B** America, Great Britain, France, Soviet Union
- C** America, Soviet Union, France, Great Britain
- D** Great Britain, America, Soviet Union, France
- E** America, France, Great Britain, Soviet Union

44

When did the building of the Berlin Wall begin?

- A** 1945
- B** 1949
- C** 1959
- D** 1961
- E** 1989

45

What height was the Berlin Wall?

- A** 96 miles
- B** 4 feet
- C** 12 feet
- D** 16 feet
- E** 12 miles

Please go to the next page >>>

46

Destruction of the wall was started in

- A 1945
- B 1959
- C 1961
- D 1989
- E 1990

47

Why was the Berlin Wall constructed?

- A to prevent the citizens of East Berlin from entering West Berlin
- B to prevent the citizens of West Berlin from entering East Berlin
- C to prevent the citizens of West and East Berlin from crossing the border
- D because communists were unwelcome in the democratic zone
- E because democrats were unwelcome in the communist zone

48

Which of the Allied Powers did not get along?

- A France and Great Britain
- B Great Britain and America
- C The Soviet Union and Great Britain
- D America and the Soviet Union
- E France and America

49

Why did the defectors want to move?

- A they wished to visit family who lived on the other side of the wall
- B the weather was better at the other side of the wall
- C they didn't enjoy being ruled by communists
- D house prices were cheaper at the other side of the wall
- E food was more plentiful on the other side of the wall

50

Guards in the watchtowers would deal with illegal defectors by

- A shooting to injure
- B interviewing them
- C helping them to leave
- D shooting to kill
- E persuading them to stay

Please go to the next page >>>

- 51** **The proper adjective in line 18 is**
A leaders
B German
C defected
D stop
E wanted
- 52** **The conjunction in line 18 is**
A this
B so
C East
D on
E Soviets
- 53** **The word 'reunified' in line 35 is**
A a noun
B a verb
C an adjective
D an adverb
E a conjunction
- 54** **The best meaning of 'defector' as used in line 16 is**
A someone who abandons one side to join another
B someone who defeats their own side
C a person who wants to start a fight
D a keen traveller
E another name for a communist
- 55** **The word in line 31, 'residents' means**
A men
B immigrants
C inhabitants
D guards
E democrats

Please go to the next page >>>

General Section

To answer these questions, you may have to think about the passages you have read. Look back at these if you need to. Look also at the Contents at the beginning of the booklet and the Index, Glossary, and Bibliography at the end of the booklet if you need to.

56 A representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features is
A a magazine **B** a diary
C a brochure **D** a map

57 Which word in the GLOSSARY means the same as 'being victorious'?
A vivid **B** triumphant
C prostrate **D** nickname

58 The hyphenated word below is
A armchair **B** see-saw
C MARCH **D** Colin

59 The words which have the past tense of the verb 'catch' and 'tell' are
A catching / tell **B** told / caught
C catch / telling **D** telled / caught

60 In the next question you have to choose the best word to complete the sentence so that it makes sense. Choose one of the answers and mark the letter on the answer sheet.

Can you **raise** **rays** **rased** **raze** both arms?

A

B

C

D

END OF TEST

Glossary

amphibians	cold-blooded vertebrate animals, e.g. frogs, toads or newts
biography	an account of someone's life written by someone else
checkpoint	a barrier at a border, where travellers have security checks
nickname	a familiar or humorous name given to a person
prostrate	to lie face down
triumphant	feeling or expressing jubilation after having won a victory
vivid	strong, clear images in the mind
watchtower	a tower built to create high observation point

Bibliography

Kenneth Grahame, *The Wind in the Willows*, 1980
 Frogs, GL English Practice Test, 2013
 Pelé, GL English Practice Test, 2013
 James Boswell, GL English Practice Test, 2013
 The Berlin Wall, GL English Practice Test, 2013

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GL ENGLISH PAPER 6**ANSWER SHEET**

1 A
2 C
3 B
4 A
5 E

6 C
7 B
8 E
9 C
10 C

11 B
12 B
13 B
14 A
15 D

16 N
17 A
18 C
19 D
20 C

21 B
22 C
23 C
24 E
25 A

26 C
27 D
28 B
29 B
30 C

31 A
32 B
33 B
34 D
35 A

36 C
37 B
38 C
39 A
40 A

41 D
42 N
43 E
44 D
45 C

46 E
47 A
48 D
49 C
50 A

51 B
52 B
53 B
54 A
55 C

56 D
57 B
58 B
59 B
60 A