

**ST EDWARD'S SCHOOL
OXFORD**

**13+ and 14+ ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
2013**

ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour

Section 1

Grammar (20 marks)

A. Complete the sentences. Use ONE word only.

Example: There WAS a concert at the town hall last night.

1. Do you like for walks?
2. I usually go to workcar.
3. My friend often mistakes with her homework
4. The two ladies lived next door were called Mary and Jean.
5. A.you like a cigarette?
B: No thank you, I don't smoke.
6. The examination was easierwe expected.
7. They have known each otherthree years.
8.bicycle is that? Is it yours?
9. We're goingSweden for our holidays this year.
- 10.How water is there in the jug?

B. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

Example: How long HAVE YOU BEEN LEARNING English? (You/Learn)

1. Ihome at 9 O'clock last night. (Arrive)
2. I my homework yet. (Not/Finish)
3. I..... the door for you, if you like. (Open)
4. Look at that black cloud. I think it..... any minute now. (Rain)

5. When I got home I found that someone into my flat and stolen all my jewellery. (Break)
6. Oh dear! I think I my pen (lose)
7. I think she her driving test (just/pass)
8. John a mobile phone for his birthday by his parents (give)
9. If you (tell) me the truth yesterday, I (believe) you.
10. If there (be) nothing good on TV tonight I (go) out.

Section 2
Reading (15 marks)

OUR TRUE FRIEND THE DOLPHIN

The dog may be ‘man’s best friend’ but the sharp-eyed dolphin, with its cheery smile and intuitive intelligence, is the creature we love to love. Whether it’s delighting whale-watchers swimming playfully with scuba divers, the dolphin’s ability to delight the world of humans made it one of our favourites in the animal kingdom.

‘Like us, dolphins are great communicators,’ says Jo Clark, Conservation Officer for the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society. They are very social, and communicate through a range of clicks, whistles and calls. Researchers say that each dolphin has its own unique whistle, which may identify it to others.’

Dolphins live in groups and work together to feed and to drive away predators. Orcas, a kind of dolphin known more commonly as killer whales, have strong family bonds and remain together in family groups called pods, which have their own individual language dialect. They are known to pass down knowledge from one generation to the next. Scientists are now suggesting that the only equivalent to the complex and stable relationships in orca groups is found in human societies.

Jo says, ‘There are many examples of dolphins forming partnerships with people. For three generations, in Laguna, Brazil, a group of bottlenosed dolphins have been working with fishermen to catch mullet. The dolphins drive the fish towards the fishermen’s nets, even signalling with a splash of their tails when the nets should be thrown.

A particularly dramatic account of dolphins protecting humans from danger was reported by a group of fishermen from South Carolina in the United States in 2001. Their boat sank 50 kilometres from the shore and they found themselves surrounded by mako, hammerhead and tiger sharks. A group of dolphins arrived and set about driving the sharks away. They remained all night and the following day, protecting the fishermen from any sharks that came near.

Witnesses have also seen dolphins saving people from drowning, when there was no apparent benefit to themselves. We’ll never know for certain why dolphins act like this at times. What we do know is that they have to protect their families from attacks by sharks, so it is possible they are acting instinctively when they help people or that they extend their concept of family to include an obviously vulnerable human.

