

English

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

FILL IN YOUR DETAILS

Turn to your ANSWER SHEET and fill in your name, school, grade, section, today's date, your date of birth and gender.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS

Go to the ENGLISH ANSWER SHEET.

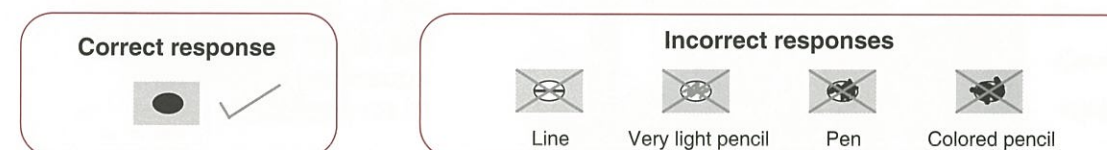
This test has **45 QUESTIONS**. Each question has four possible options.

Choose the **BEST** answer from the four options, **A, B, C** or **D**.

FILL in **ONE** circle on your answer sheet with a pencil.

If you make a mistake, erase the pencil mark and fill in a different circle.

You must colour the entire circle as shown below:



Marks are NOT deducted for incorrect answers.

ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE MARKED ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET ONLY.

EQUIPMENT ALLOWED IN THIS TEST

You may use a 2B or B pencil for this test. You may NOT use a dictionary for this test.

TIME ALLOWED FOR TEST

The time allowed to complete this test is **60 minutes**.

Forklift Truck

A forklift truck is a vehicle with two forks sticking out at the front. It is used to move heavy loads from one place to another, especially within factories and warehouses. While most forklifts are powered by LPG, a bottled gas, some run on electricity. There are no emissions from electric engines, and this feature can be useful in confined spaces.

Forklifts are complicated pieces of machinery and a license is needed to operate one. The main challenge is spatial awareness – getting heavy loads safely from one place to another requires a detailed mental plan. Stacking loads even slightly unevenly can create instability and this can be disastrous, especially when the load is valuable.

A driver's forward vision is often obscured by the load, making manoeuvring challenging. Indeed, some sites insist that all major journeys are done backwards to reduce the risk of accidents. When carrying a heavy load down an incline, it is usual for drivers to travel backwards so the forklift doesn't tip over.

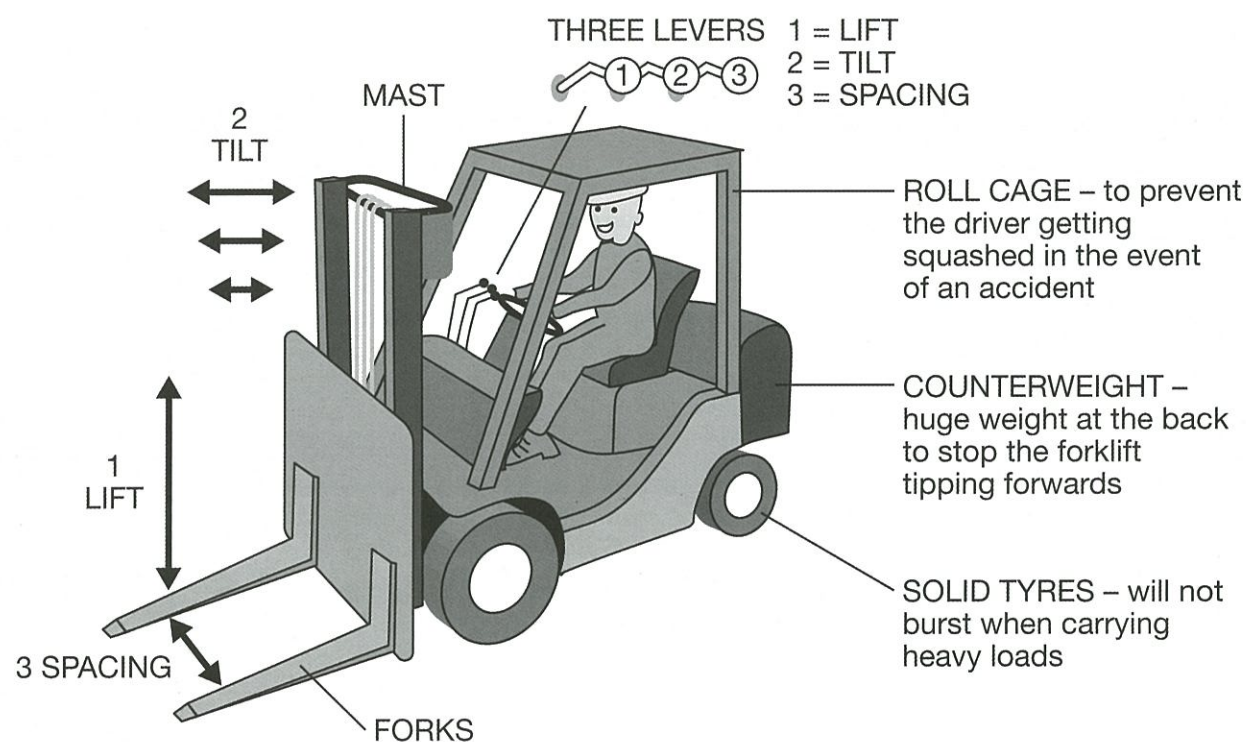
The main types of accidents involving forklifts are collisions with people, while the main risk to the driver is from the forklift tipping over. Other common accidents are 'foot crush' incidents, which is why steel-capped boots are standard in places where forklifts are used.

HOW THE FORKS MOVE

LIFT: The forks move up and down to raise and lower the load.

TILT: Drivers tilt the mast backwards over longer trips or uneven ground to make the load more secure.

SPACING: The forks move closer together for narrower loads and further apart for wider loads.



41 What is the main question this article is debating?

- A Are CCTV cameras being installed correctly?
- B Are criminals using CCTV to commit crime?
- C Is the unauthorised use of CCTV a crime?
- D Is CCTV a useful tool for reducing crime?

42 According to the article, how do CCTV companies react to the data in police reports?

- A They avoid commenting on the data in the reports.
- B They dispute the accuracy of the data in the reports.
- C They use the report data to highlight their successes.
- D They analyse the report data from a neutral perspective.

43 What does the article suggest is the main reason for the reduction in car theft?

- A better car security
- B increased use of CCTV
- C improvements in policing
- D tougher penalties for criminals

44 In the article, what criticism is made of the use of CCTV to identify people who have committed a crime?

- A The police are too busy to examine all that is captured on CCTV.
- B The video images taken by police CCTV cameras are of a low quality.
- C The CCTV cameras used by the police are often in the wrong locations.
- D The police are not adequately trained to extract evidence from CCTV footage.

45 Which of these statements best summarises the final paragraph of the article?

- A People evolve at a faster rate than technology.
- B People have little interest in modern technology.
- C Technology is only as good as the people using it.
- D Technology only benefits wealthy members of society.

CCTV?

As video technology becomes cheaper, easier to use, and more readily available, the use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance cameras is increasing. CCTV advocates will claim that cameras placed in public spaces help to prevent crime, but does the evidence back up these claims?

Take car parks for example. Industry supporters will point to reports showing that the installation of CCTV cameras in public car parks in the last twenty years has resulted in a massive reduction in car theft. Impressive, it seems, but these figures fail to take into account that, within a similar time frame, car security has improved drastically: since immobilisers became a standard feature of most new cars, it has become almost impossible to drive away a stolen car without its encrypted car key.

Similar reports from police highlight a drop in vandalism and violent assault in streets monitored by surveillance cameras, and CCTV manufacturers jump on the figures, arguing that their product is solely responsible. However, little mention is made of the fact that the introduction of CCTV is invariably accompanied by other security upgrades in those areas (better lighting, more signage, safer pedestrian access), all of which are likely to contribute to the drop in crime.

The truth is that it's actually very difficult to ascertain whether CCTV is of any use in crime prevention: there are too many other immeasurable factors in play that these reports (perhaps, conveniently) ignore. If CCTV did truly work, London (with the world's highest rate of cameras per capita) should be the safest city on the planet, but it's not.

There is little doubt, however, that CCTV can assist in the catching of the perpetrator should a crime take place. But this relies on the police spending many hours reviewing the footage and, with police departments often stretched, this depth of investigation will only happen for the high-profile cases. If, say, someone's bag is snatched, it's unlikely the police will pore over every frame from every available camera in the area.

Regardless of whether CCTV is of any use to society, there is an important point to consider for any persons planning to install a camera: it can only be effective if used intelligently. Positioning a camera so high up that it points down on the crown of a bag-snatcher's head is going to be of little use in identifying the thief. Pointing a camera down a dimly-lit alleyway is not going to produce high-quality images. And if the shiny, new camera has a protective cover over its lens that someone forgot to remove during installation ... well, that's just criminal.

- 1 What do the three levers control?
 - A the direction the forklift truck travels
 - B the speed the forklift truck travels
 - C the position of the driver's seat
 - D the position of the forks
- 2 The forklift is fully loaded.
What could the driver do to increase safety?
 - A travel backwards
 - B tilt the mast forwards
 - C reduce the tyre pressure
 - D adjust the spacing of the forks
- 3 According to the text, what quality does a forklift driver need most?
 - A the ability to judge the space between objects
 - B the reflexes to react quickly if things go wrong
 - C the strength to lift heavy weights
 - D the patience to drive slowly
- 4 What is the purpose of the counterweight?
 - A to protect the engine
 - B to prevent an accident
 - C to make reversing easier
 - D to reduce the vehicle's speed
- 5 What does the text suggest about the load on a forklift?
 - A A heavier load makes driving easier.
 - B The driver must be able to see above the load.
 - C The load can not be moved between confined spaces.
 - D The load is kept stable because of the forklift's features.

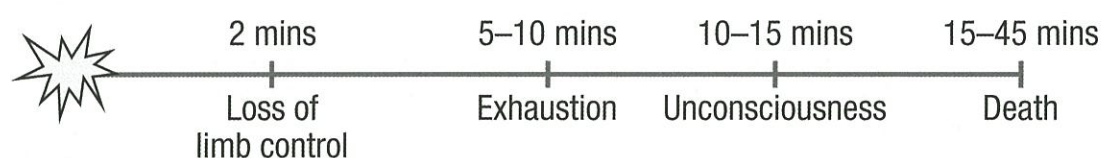
Escape from Ice

In cold countries during winter months, rivers and lakes sometimes freeze over. People who walk across or skate on the ice need to be careful because, even though it may appear stable, the ice can be dangerously thin in patches. If you do find yourself falling through ice, these tips may help save your life.

- Stay calm and regulate your breathing. Falling into ice cold water triggers a 'gasp reflex' which can cause you to inhale water and drown. Take a moment to process what has just happened.
- If you are fully submerged under the ice sheet, look for a patch of light. This is likely to be where you fell in, and it offers the best chance of you getting out.
- If your head is above water, face the direction from where you came. Even though the direction you were heading may provide a shorter route to escape, you have no idea how strong that section of ice is. You do know, however, the path that you took to get here was strong enough to support you before you fell in.
- When you find a suitable place to exit the water, move your body into a horizontal position and slide your hands as far forward on the ice as possible. Bang the ice with the base of your hand to dent it – this will allow you to get a grip on the ice. Pull with your arms and kick your legs until you are out of the water.
- If you can't haul yourself fully out of the water, get as much of your body out as possible. If you feel yourself losing consciousness, allow your hair to freeze to the ice. This may keep your head out of the water until help arrives.
- If you can't get any part of your body out of the water, minimise heat loss by staying as still as possible. If you have a life jacket, move into the HELP (Heat Escape Lessening Posture) position as shown.
- Once out of the water, lie flat and roll across the ice, away from the water. Rolling avoids putting too much pressure on any one area of ice.
- Find a warm place, a warm drink and dry clothes as soon as possible. Your body temperature will have dropped drastically and hypothermia will likely kick in. Take off the wet clothes as these will continue to reduce your body temperature.



Typical timeline of events after falling in water of temperatures near zero degrees



- 36 Why are Jaguars and Bugattis mentioned in the text?
- to give examples of what Jovan was interested in
 - to show how Jovan was different from other boys his age
 - to highlight how Jovan had a comfortable upbringing
 - to suggest that the war did not affect Jovan

- 37 What sort of person is Jovan?
- strict but tolerant
 - clever but irresponsible
 - passionate but disciplined
 - adventurous but old-fashioned

- 38 How is Jovan likely to have felt when he took the job in the bank?
- resigned to his current situation
 - ungrateful towards his father-in-law
 - enthusiastic about the new opportunity
 - pleased with his achievement

- 39 How did Jovan try to influence Manuela?
- He persuaded her to be realistic.
 - He moulded her to be just like him.
 - He encouraged her to defy convention.
 - He allowed her to please her grandparents.

- 40 What is the main feeling Jovan experiences at the end of this text?
- hope
 - jealousy
 - relief
 - pride

The Plane Spotter's Daughter

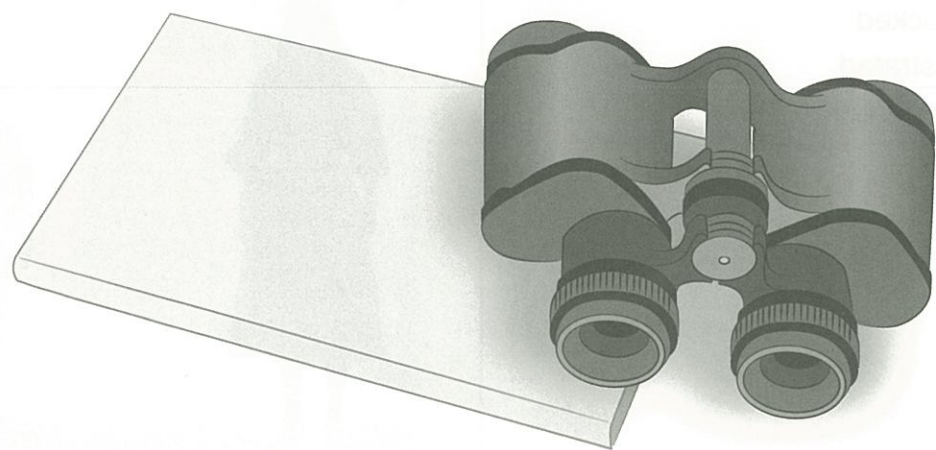
When Jovan was a child in the '40s, he dreamed of planes in the way the other kids dreamed of cars. Jaguars and Bugattis held no interest for him. It was Spitfires and Stukas, Hurricanes and Heinkels. He didn't care on which side of the war they fought, he was just mesmerised by the way the aircraft carved up the skies. During one air raid he had to be dragged into the bunker, kicking and screaming, by his mother: he was desperate to catch a glimpse of a bomber, its engines making sounds he had not previously heard.

With his first pay cheque from his first job after leaving school, he bought a pair of binoculars. Loitering around the airport in a way that would these days get a young man into trouble, Jovan watched the planes. He kept a meticulous record in a leather-bound notebook of all the passenger jets he spotted.

The list grew long but then stalled. In his early twenties, though not through choice, Jovan got married. His bride's father arranged a respectable job for him in a bank, and this serious work took precedence over the fanciful aspirations of a young man yearning to become a pilot. Jovan and his wife produced four children within seven years, all daughters. And with so many mouths to feed, his pursuit of planes became impracticable. Would he forever be tied to the ground, starved of the poetry of flight?

But as is often the case with the eldest child, keen to make an impression on her father, Jovan's first daughter adopted his love of aircraft. Together, the two of them patrolled the airports, matching notebooks, shared binoculars. And when Manuela had the chance to study aeronautical engineering at a prestigious university, she was supported by her father all the way. Much to the dismay of his own parents who considered such a career path unsuitable for a girl, Jovan instilled in his daughter the confidence to be different. He was determined that she would not, like him, be shackled by expectation, confined by early marriage.

It was several years later, during a test flight for a new military cargo aircraft, that Jovan realised his dream vicariously. Well into his fifties by this stage, and shaking with nerves, he sat just behind Manuela in the cockpit of a jumbo jet. When the plane took off he beamed at his daughter and shed a tear. Through all the detours of his life he had never lost hope.



- 6 According to the text, why do people fall through ice?
- A They are unaware of the dangers.
 - B They fail to exercise sufficient caution.
 - C They lack the skills to walk across ice properly.
 - D They do not use the right equipment for the conditions.

- 7 What do both steps 2 & 3 suggest may save your life?
- A returning to your point of origin
 - B moving your head to keep warm
 - C swimming underneath the ice sheet
 - D taking the shortest path away from the water

- 8 If you fall through ice, you should stay calm and
- A remove your outer layer of clothing.
 - B adopt the HELP position.
 - C plan an escape strategy.
 - D call out for help.

- 9 In step 4, why do you make a small hole in the ice with your hand?
- A to get your body into a horizontal position
 - B to stop your hands from freezing
 - C to drag yourself out of the water
 - D to help you breathe

- 10 Which word best describes the tone in which this information is presented?
- A terrifying
 - B humorous
 - C emotional
 - D dispassionate

Choose the best word(s) for each blank space.

Hang-gliding

It wasn't **11** Toshi had taken off on his maiden solo flight **12** he realised the safety clip for his harness was missing. Of all the things he **13** forgotten in his **14** to fly, this tiny clip was the one thing he should definitely not have forgotten. If his harness **15** snap, he would find himself in all kinds of trouble.

11 Choose the best option for space 11.

- A since
- B prior
- C until
- D while

12 Choose the best option for space 12.

- A that
- B then
- C when
- D before

13 Choose the best option for space 13.

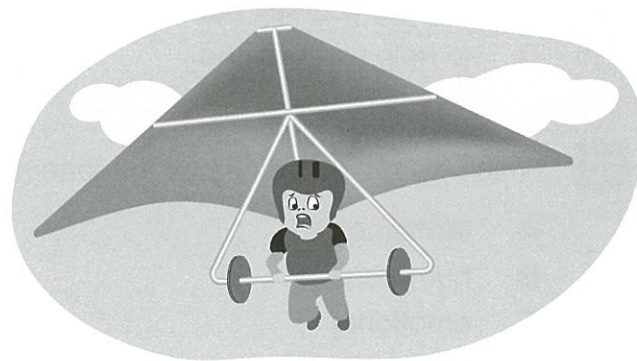
- A must have
- B could have
- C must not have
- D could not have

14 Choose the best option for space 14.

- A eager
- B eagerly
- C eagering
- D eagerness

15 Choose the best option for space 15.

- A might
- B would
- C were to
- D happens to



Replace the **bolded** words. The meaning of the text should remain the same.

Movie Trip

My father's taste in movies is quite **eclectic**. A trip to the cinema with him always involves a great deal of **deliberation** about the movie we will watch. On our last trip I was **flabbergasted** at his choice – a 1940s French movie that left me **traumatised**. I guess that the movie is fairly typical for that **era**.

31 Select the best word to replace **eclectic**.

- A diverse
- B traditional
- C extraordinary
- D sophisticated

32 Select the best word to replace **deliberation**.

- A tension
- B suspicion
- C anticipation
- D consideration

33 Select the best word to replace **flabbergasted**.

- A amused
- B shocked
- C frustrated
- D saddened

34 Select the best word to replace **traumatised**.

- A inspired
- B satisfied
- C unmoved
- D distressed

35 Select the best word to replace **era**.

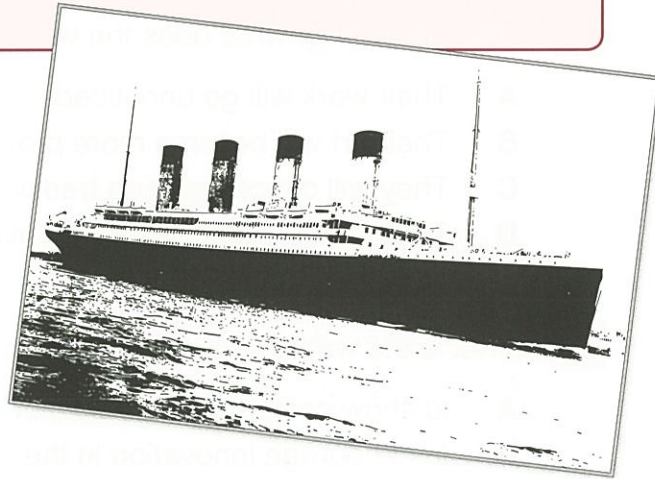
- A time
- B style
- C region
- D category



Choose the correctly spelt word for each blank space.

Titanic

The most famous sunken ship is **26** the *Titanic*, which struck an iceberg on its maiden voyage. The sinking was a great **27** that **28** many families. It seemed **29** that such a **30** advanced ship could be destroyed so easily.



26 Choose the best option for space 26.

- A undowtedly
- B undoubtably
- C undoubtedly
- D undoughtedly

27 Choose the best option for space 27.

- A trajidy
- B tragedy
- C tradgidy
- D tradgedy

28 Choose the best option for space 28.

- A devastated
- B devostated
- C devestaded
- D devastaded

29 Choose the best option for space 29.

- A inconceivable
- B inconseivable
- C inconcievable
- D inconceivale

30 Choose the best option for space 30.

- A ridicuelously
- B ridiculosely
- C ridiculously
- D ridiculosely

16 Which two words should have a comma (,) after them?

Omar claimed that Darren who hated pets and was jealous of the attention being given to his friend had set the parrot free.

- A claimed pets
- B Darren attention
- C Darren friend
- D pets attention

17 Which word should have a semicolon (;) after it?

New research is showing that eating meat is unhealthy of course, not many people will give it up.

- A research
- B that
- C meat
- D unhealthy

18 Which part of the sentence should have brackets () around it?

Tapirs are large, herbivorous mammals with a relatively long lifespan 25 to 30 years that inhabit the jungle and forest regions of South America, Central America, and Southeastern Asia.

- A herbivorous mammals
- B a relatively long lifespan
- C 25 to 30 years
- D jungle and forest

19 Which word should have a colon (:) after it?

My father gave me the following advice on my eighteenth birthday which has often served me well don't spend more than you make.

- A advice
- B birthday
- C often
- D well

20 Which two words should have a comma (,) after them?

The automobile though radically different from when it was first introduced has changed very little compared to how aviation has evolved over the last hundred years.

- A automobile introduced
- B though changed
- C different little
- D little evolved

Funding of the Arts

In many countries around the world, taxes paid by citizens help to fund arts projects. The following text provides one opinion on this issue.

When an artist's work is provocative it usually ruffles the feathers of conservative audiences. If the artist receives public money for the project, these same people make a fuss, and the public funding of the arts is again in the spotlight.

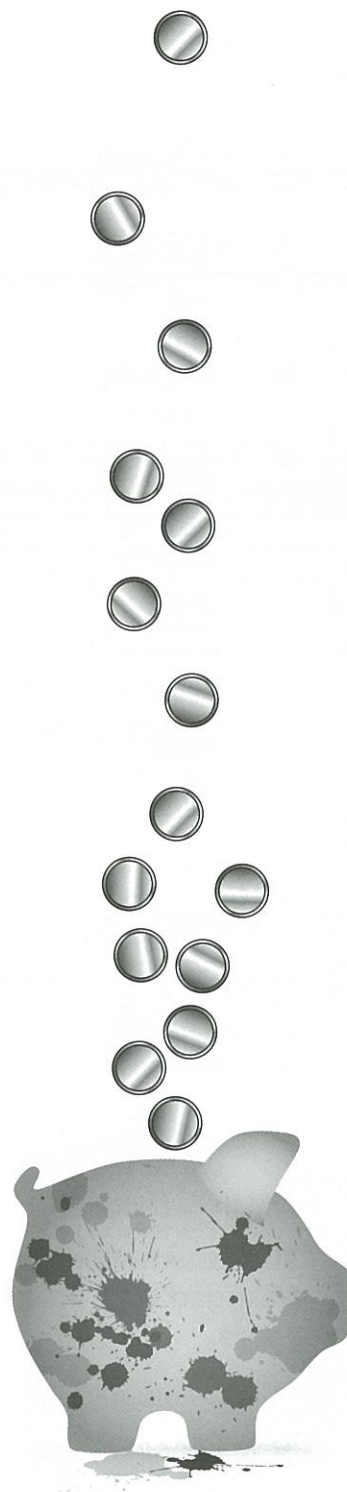
This is what happened last week at the opening performance of Letitia Buschen's *Madame Superfly*. Though the hip-hop opera (or 'hip-hopera') was received warmly by a few, the majority lambasted the show as being both juvenile and offensive. The phrase "waste of taxpayers' money" made its usual appearance, igniting the usual debate.

Few would disagree that art, in its various forms, contributes to a happier, healthier society, but to what extent should the public's taxes help fund it? If the critics of *Madame Superfly* had their way, only the traditional forms of art would be entitled to funding. Radical artists like Buschen would be left to fend for themselves and, more often than not, would disappear from the cultural radar.

There are those who feel that no art should be given funding, but one shudders to imagine the state of the arts if commercial appeal was the only pathway to artistic success. They may argue that if an artist is talented enough, an audience will follow, but this fails to take into account the general ignorance surrounding arts in society – adventurous, stimulating art requires that people support what they may not initially appreciate.

It is this constant reinvention of art that makes it appealing. Without reinvention, art would become predictable and, ultimately, mundane. Noses were once turned up at the likes of cubism, rock 'n' roll and break-dancing – all of which have undeniably added to the cultural fabric of modern society.

It is important that all artists remain eligible for financial support regardless of how outlandish their ideas may be. Though Buschen may have outraged many opera fans with her latest venture, experimentation like this is the only way that art will continue to stimulate society.



21 How did the audience react to the opening of *Madame Superfly*?

- A Most people hated it.
- B Almost everyone loved it.
- C Hardly anyone went to see it.
- D Some people left half-way through it.

22 Without funding, what does the writer claim will happen to artists like Buschen?

- A Their work will go unnoticed.
- B Their art will become more provocative.
- C They will concentrate on traditional arts.
- D They will seek funding from private donors.

23 What is the writer's main argument for funding the arts?

- A to show society that art is valued
- B to encourage innovation in the arts
- C to persuade people to become artists
- D to give more people the opportunity to see art

24 According to the writer, what is the general public's relationship with art?

- A The public needs time to appreciate new art.
- B The public actively seeks out provocative art.
- C The public is the best judge of the quality of art.
- D The public does not understand that art is important.

25 Why is break-dancing mentioned in this text?

- A Letitia Buschen used to be a break-dancer.
- B Break-dancing has received a lot of public funding.
- C 'Hip-hopera' has been heavily influenced by break-dancing.
- D Break-dancing was an art form not initially accepted by society.