

THE TRANSFER TEST

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English Multiple Choice

Practice Test
Paper 3

Time: 50 minutes

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 Princess and the Goblin

1 Even that is a change, and the princess wakes up a little, and looks about her. Then she tumbles off her chair and runs out of the door, not the same door the nurse went out of, but one which opened at the foot of a curious old stair of worm-eaten oak, which looked as if never anyone had set foot upon it. She had once before been up
5 six steps, and that was sufficient reason, in such a day, for trying to find out what was at the top of it.

Up and up she ran, such a long way it seemed to her, until she came to the top of the third flight. There she found the landing was the end of a long passage. Into this she ran. It was full of doors on each side. There were so many that she did not care
10 to open any, but ran on to the end, where she turned into another passage, also full of doors.

When she had turned twice more, and still saw doors and only doors about her, she began to get frightened. It was so silent! And all those doors must hide rooms with nobody in them! That was dreadful. Also the rain made a great trampling noise on
15 the roof. She turned and started at full speed, her little footsteps echoing through the sounds of the rain, back for the stairs and her safe nursery. So she thought, but she had lost herself long ago.

She ran for some distance, turned several times, and then began to be afraid. Very soon she was sure that she had lost the way back. Rooms everywhere, and no stair!
20 Her little heart beat as fast as her little feet ran, and a lump of tears was growing in her throat. But she was too eager and perhaps too frightened to cry for some time. At last her hope failed her. Nothing but passages and doors everywhere! She threw herself on the floor, and burst into a wailing cry broken by sobs.

Please go to the next page >>>

25 She did not cry long, however, for she was as brave as could be expected of a
 princess of her age. After a good cry, she got up, and brushed the dust from her
 frock. Oh, what old dust it was! Then she wiped her eyes with her hands, for
 princesses don't always have their handkerchiefs in their pockets, any more than
 some other little girls I know of. Next, like a true princess, she resolved on going
 30 wisely to work to find her way back: she would walk through the passages, and look
 in every direction for the stair. This she did, but without success. She went over the
 same ground again and again without knowing it, for the passages and doors were
 all alike. At last, in a corner, through a half-open door, she did see a stair. But alas! It
 went the wrong way: instead of going down, it went up. Frightened as she was,
 however, she could not help wishing to see where yet further the stair could lead.

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 Which phrase in paragraph 3 tells us that *she changed direction and ran quickly*?

- A the rain made a great trampling sound on the roof
- B she turned twice more and still saw doors
- C she turned and started at full speed
- D her little footsteps echoing through the sounds of the rain
- E she had lost her way long ago

2 Which is the correct order of events from the story?

- A saw lots of doors, ran up the stairs, tried to return to the nursery, started to feel afraid
- B started to feel afraid, saw lots of doors, ran up the stairs, tried to return to the nursery
- C saw lots of doors, tried to return to the nursery, ran up the stairs, started to feel afraid
- D tried to return to the nursery, started to feel afraid, saw lots of doors, ran up the stairs
- E ran up the stairs, saw lots of doors, started to feel afraid, tried to return to the nursery

3 Why did the girl want to climb the stairs? Choose the best answer.

- A she wanted to find her nurse
- B she was afraid
- C no one had ever set foot on the stair
- D to satisfy her curiosity
- E she was bored

Please go to the next page >>>

4

How do we know that this part of the building was probably unused?

- A it was very dusty
- B the stair was made from worm-eaten oak
- C there were lots of doors
- D the passages and doors were all alike
- E it was three flights high

5

When did the princess first begin to get frightened?

- A when she realised that her nurse had left her
- B when she reached the sixth step
- C when she only saw doors around her
- D when she found a stair that went up rather than down
- E as she was crying on the floor

6

What did the princess fear most about the doors?

- A they might be locked
- B behind them may be rooms containing people that she didn't know
- C they led to empty rooms
- D someone might come out from behind one of the doors
- E they might be creaky

7

Which word in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to *enough*?

- A change
- B tumbles
- C curious
- D sufficient
- E once

Please go to the next page >>>

8

What is meant by the phrase, “her hope failed her” in line 22?

- A she fell on the floor
- B she stopped believing that she would find her way back
- C she had failed to find her way back
- D all she had left was hope
- E she hoped that she would fail to find her way back

9

The princess wakes up a little, and looks about her.

What are the two verbs in this sentence?

- A up and about
- B princess and her
- C wakes and looks
- D the and a
- E wakes and up

10

What are the adjectives in line 3?

- A curious and old
- B went and opened
- C nurse and stair
- D foot and curious
- E which and of

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.

Consumer Rights

- 11 Every child enjoys bying a new toy, getting it home and spending all day playing
 A B C D
- 12 with it. But what can you do if you discover that your new purchase doesn't work
 A B C D
- 13 properly? You have consumer rights. If there's something rong with what
 A B C D
- 14 you've bought, you may be able to get a refund, a replacement or a free repair
 A B C D
- 15 from the person you bought it from. However, you can only get your monney back
 A B C D
- 16 if you bring it back to the shop as soon as possible and haven't used it too much.
 A B C D
- 17 If you bought the toy six months ago or less and their's something wrong with it,
 A B C D
- 18 the seller should accept that there was something wrong at the time of sale and
 A B C D
- 19 should ofer to put things right. However, if it is really obvious that you caused
 A B C D
- 20 the problem yourself, then the seller dose not have to give you a refund or fix it.
 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.

Dolphins

1 Although they live in the water, dolphins are not fish, but marine mammals. This means that they are warm-blooded and nurse their young with milk. Female dolphins are called cows, males are called bulls and young dolphins are called calves. They live in schools or pods formed by 10 to 12 individuals. They form large groups as way to
5 protect themselves against predators. There are currently 36 different kinds of salt-water dolphins and 5 species of river dolphins. In terms of size dolphins vary greatly. Maui's dolphin measures approximately 4 feet, while the killer whale can measure up to 30 feet or more.

Dolphins are meat eaters. They are known to eat a large variety of food. Most species
10 eat small fish, squid and crustaceans, but the killer whale and false killer whale have been known to prey on larger marine mammals. Dolphins have about 100 teeth that they use for grasping food, however they cannot chew their food as they have no jaw muscles. They have to swallow their food whole. Salt-water dolphins do not drink sea water as is too salty and can make them sick or kill
15 them. They do need water to survive and get most of their water from their food.

Dolphins can stay under water for up to 15 minutes, but they cannot breathe under the water. Dolphins need to breathe air to breathe, so they must come to the surface of the water when they need oxygen. They use a blowhole on top of their heads to breathe.
20 Dolphins are born with a single blowhole, unlike baleen whales which are born with two. Dolphins can swim up to 260 metres below the surface of the ocean.

Dolphins communicate through clicking, whistling and other sounds. All of the sounds you hear a dolphin make actually come out of their blowholes, they do not make sounds with their mouths. Dolphins also communicate through body
25 language by leaping out of the water, slapping their fins against the water and bumping

Please go to the next page >>>

into one another. Each dolphin has a unique frequency that allows other dolphins to recognise who is communicating. Using sound to communicate is very useful at times of low visibility, for example, at night or during deep dives.

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 do dolphins swallow their food in one go?**

- A their one hundred teeth are useless
- B they have no muscles to help them chew
- C they have to eat as fast as possible before predators arrive
- D because they only eat small food, such as small fish, squid or crustaceans
- E because they cannot grasp the food

22**A male dolphin is called**

- A Maui's dolphin
- B a pod
- C a bull
- D a killer whale
- E a cow

23**A dolphin breathes by**

- A taking oxygen from the air
- B taking in oxygen when underwater
- C going 260 metres underwater
- D using its two blowholes
- E staying underwater for 15 minutes

24**Using sound to communicate is most useful**

- A when they are close together
- B at times when it's too dark to see
- C when they are leaping above the water
- D when they are eating
- E when predators are approaching

Please go to the next page >>>

25

How do we know that dolphins are mammals?

- A because they live in schools of 10 to 12 dolphins
- B because their young are called calves
- C because they have warm blood and feed their young with milk
- D because they breathe air
- E because they can live on land

26

Apart from using sound, dolphins can also communicate by

- A facial expressions
- B using scent
- C changing colour
- D mind reading
- E using physical gestures

27

Why do dolphins travel in large groups?

- A they enjoy company
- B in order to stay safe
- C because they are mammals
- D because all fish travel in large groups
- E so that they can use their great communication skills

28

How do salt-water dolphins get water into their diet?

- A they travel to places with fresh water
- B their bodies naturally extract the water from the salt-water
- C their food contains water
- D they filter salt-water through their blowholes
- E they drink milk

29

The word in line 11, 'marine' means

- A huge
- B red
- C sea
- D dangerous
- E shy

Please go to the next page >>>

- 30** Which words in the first paragraph are hyphenated?
A calves and predators
B schools and pods
C cows and bulls
D warm and blooded
E fish and mammals
- 31** The word in line 26, 'frequency' means
A how often something happens
B pitch
C shape
D movement
E body language
- 32** The word 'breathe' in line 17 is
A a noun
B a verb
C an adjective
D an adverb
E a conjunction
- 33** The word in the last paragraph that means 'one of a kind' is
A communicate
B visibility
C useful
D recognise
E unique
- 34** The pronoun in line 9 is
A Dolphins
B meat
C large
D species
E they

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.

Alexander the Great

35 Alexander the Great was a very powerful ruler. He was born in July 356 BC.
 A B C D

36 He was the Macedonian kings son. He was trained to be a ruler, a warrior and
 A B C D

37 a leader of men? Alexander led his army to conquer all of Greece. The
 A B C D

38 city states of Ancient Greece put up a good fight, but he never lost a battle. He
 A B C D

39 also conquered other culture's, creating an empire that reached as far as
 A B C D

40 Afghanistan and india. Before his death, he had built over 70 cities, and had
 A B C D

41 conquered the entire known world in the Mediterranean region. Its known that
 A B C D

42 Alexander became quite ill after a boating trip and died at the age of 32.
 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 Velveteen Rabbit

1 Weeks passed, and the little Rabbit grew very old and shabby, but the Boy loved him just as much. He loved him so hard that he loved all his whiskers off, and the pink lining to his ears turned grey, and his brown spots faded. He even began to lose his shape, and he scarcely looked like a rabbit any more, except to the Boy. To him he was always beautiful,
5 and that was all that the little Rabbit cared about. He didn't mind how he looked to other people, because the nursery magic had made him Real, and when you are Real, shabbiness doesn't matter.

And then, one day, the Boy was ill. His face grew very flushed, and he talked in his sleep, and his little body was so hot that it burned the Rabbit when he held him close. Strange
10 people came and went in the nursery, and a light burned all night and through it all the little Velveteen Rabbit lay there, hidden from sight under the bedclothes, and he never stirred, for he was afraid that if they found him some one might take him away, and he knew that the Boy needed him.

It was a long weary time, for the Boy was too ill to play, and the little Rabbit found it rather
15 dull with nothing to do all day long. But he snuggled down patiently, and looked forward to the time when the Boy should be well again, and they would go out in the garden amongst the flowers and the butterflies and play splendid games in the raspberry thicket like they used to. All sorts of delightful things he planned, and while the Boy lay half asleep he crept up close to the pillow and whispered them in his ear. And presently the fever turned, and
20 the Boy got better. He was able to sit up in bed and look at picture-books, while the little Rabbit cuddled close at his side. And one day, they let him get up and dress.

It was a bright, sunny morning, and the windows stood wide open. They had carried the Boy out on to the balcony, wrapped in a shawl, and the little Rabbit lay tangled up among the bedclothes, thinking.

25 The Boy was going to the seaside tomorrow. Everything was arranged, and now it only remained to carry out the doctor's orders. They talked about it all, while the little Rabbit lay

Please go to the next page >>>

under the bedclothes, with just his head peeping out, and listened. The room was to be disinfected, and all the books and toys that the Boy had played with in bed must be burnt.

"Hurrah!" thought the little Rabbit. "Tomorrow we shall go to the seaside!" For the boy had often talked of the seaside, and he wanted very much to see the big waves coming in, and the tiny crabs, and the sand castles.

Just then Nana caught sight of him.

"How about his old Bunny?" she asked.

"That?" said the doctor. "Why, it's a mass of scarlet fever germs! Burn it at once. What? Nonsense! Get him a new one. He mustn't have that anymore!"

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 Why did the Rabbit stay still under the bedclothes when the boy was sick?

- A so that he didn't hurt the boy by moving
- B so that he didn't make the boy feel too warm
- C he liked to be close to the boy
- D so that the boy didn't know he was there
- E to make sure no one else knew he was there

44 How did the adults plan to get rid of the germs?

- A by opening the windows wide
- B have the doctor visit the patient often
- C going to the seaside for fresh air
- D send the boy away
- E burning anything that might carry disease

45 Why was the little boy so hot and flushed?

- A he had a fever
- B the weather was hot and sunny
- C the light was burning for the whole night
- D he was under too many covers
- E he had sunstroke

Please go to the next page >>>

46

The Rabbit was looking forward to a visit to the seaside because

- A he believed it would help the boy to recover
- B he wanted to see some new sights
- C he wanted to swim in the sea
- D he was bored of playing in the garden
- E he wanted to eat ice-cream

47

According to the passage, when does shabbiness not matter?

- A when you are loved
- B when you are old
- C when you are real
- D when you are a Rabbit
- E when you are beautiful

48

How did the Rabbit cope with not having a friend to play with?

- A he looked forward to better times
- B he felt annoyed
- C he played alone
- D he looked at picture books to pass the time
- E he played in the garden with the flowers and butterflies

49

How is the boy likely to feel if the adults carry out their plan with the Rabbit?

- A relieved
- B upset
- C content
- D surprised
- E joyful

50

According to the passage, what may have helped the boy to get better?

- A treatment from the doctor
- B fresh air on the balcony
- C a visit to the seaside
- D the Rabbit sharing his plans with him
- E having his possessions destroyed

Please go to the next page >>>

51 The hyphenated words in line 20 are

- A picture and books
- B sit and up
- C in and bed
- D sit and look
- E up and little

52 The verbs in line 8 are

- A his and he
- B was and sleep
- C grew and talked
- D Boy and day
- E one and then

53 The adjectives in line 22 are

- A morning and windows
- B wide and open
- C carried and stood
- D bright and sunny
- E it and they

54 The best meaning of 'shabby' as used in line 1 is

- A pretty
- B clean
- C untidy
- D sophisticated
- E scabby

55 The word in line 14, 'weary' means

- A careful
- B tiring
- C weird
- D boring
- E lively

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 book in which one keeps a daily record of events and experiences is

A a letter

B a novel

C a diary

D a catalogue

57

The section of the test in which you would find a list of the books referred to in this test paper is

A The Princess and the Goblin

B the BIBLIOGRAPHY

C the INDEX

D the GLOSSARY

58

Choose the best word or group of words to complete this sentence so that it makes sense. Mark the letter on the answer sheet.

The Princess and the Goblin is about

a royal girl / an ordinary girl / a goblin / a nurse

A

B

C

D

59

who feels curious about / does not care about / discusses / hides

A

B

C

D

what is at the top of the stairs. She discovers many doors, and is

60

interested to / amazed to / looking forward to / afraid to enter them.

A

B

C

D

END OF TEST

Glossary

blowhole	the nostril of a whale on the top of its head
crustaceans	class of sea creatures including lobsters, crabs and shrimps
disinfected	to destroy bacteria
handkerchief	a square of material, intended for wiping one's nose
predators	an animal that naturally preys on others
scarlet fever	An infectious disease which causes fever and a rash
thicket	a dense group of bushes or trees
visibility	the state of being able to see

Bibliography

George MacDonald, *The Princess and the Goblin*, 1872
 Consumer Rights, *GL English Practice Test*, 2013
 Dolphins, *GL English Practice Test*, 2013
 Alexander the Great, *GL English Practice Test*, 2013
 Margery Williams, *The Velveteen Rabbit*, 1922

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ENGLISH PAPER 3**ANSWER SHEET**

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