

## Section R1 (13 marks)

Read the following article and answer all the questions.

Marks  
Awarded

### Unwelcome Visitors

Chalermkiat, a village in Thailand, is having problems with two male elephants, Boonchuay and Boonmee. Somsak Bunma, who lives in Chalermkiat, was woken up recently by Boonchuay trying to push down his kitchen wall. Boonchuay obviously wanted to get to the bananas which Somsak planned to sell at the market the following day. This was not Boonchuay's first visit. The animal had previously tried to break in on several occasions. Every night, restaurant owner Kitti Somsri hides all bananas, papayas and other fruit as she knows this is what particularly attracts them. Ani Panit, a watermelon seller, says Boonmee has destroyed a wall in her house, passing through to eat fresh fruit, and even taking uncooked noodles and rice.

The problem with Boonchuay and Boonmee started three years ago. In Chalermkiat, they are currently the only elephants stealing food, but this is not a rare event in Thailand. Many villages have been built in areas where elephants used to live. As humans have pushed further into the forests, these animals have been forced to look somewhere else to find food. They have learned that villages are a good place.

However, experts believe the problem in this particular village is due to the international pineapple industry. The soil and climate are ideal for pineapples. In the 1960s many farmers grew them for the local market. However, pineapples became popular worldwide in the 70s, and the first factory for putting the fruit into cans was built in 1977. At that time, several villages, including Chalermkiat, were built for factory employees to live in. The industry was hugely successful, and workers began leaving unwanted pineapple waste in the forest. Elephants were attracted to this sweet, nutritious fruit, and also became less afraid of humans.

The people of Chalermkiat are considerate towards elephants. They understand that these forests are the animals' home and don't want to hurt them. However, they are working with local authorities to find ways to stop the damage caused, including building stronger fences, and raising money for technology to scare the elephants away.

In questions 1-3, please answer in complete sentences. (2 marks each)

1. What different kinds of food have the animals stolen?

2. Why have elephants become a bigger problem in villages across Thailand?

3. When did the international pineapple industry start in Thailand?



For questions 4-8, tick (✓) the box. (1 mark each)

Marks  
Awarded

4. The trouble in Chalermkiat is caused by a large number of elephants.

True ☐ False ☐

5. The village of Chalermkiat has existed for hundreds of years.

True ☐ False ☐

6. How often has Boonchuay tried to get into Somsak's house?

A every night  
B several times  
C once before

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. Why did factory employees start putting fruit out into the forest?

A They wanted to feed the elephants in the area.  
B They needed somewhere to throw away waste.  
C They hoped to improve the quality of the soil.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. The villagers of Chalermkiat have asked the authorities to

A move the elephants to another forest.  
B keep the animals away from the village.  
C give them money to pay for the damage.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

Write the words in the box. (1 mark each)

9. Find the word in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:

*unkind (paragraph 4)*

10. Find the word in the passage which means the **SAME** as:

*healthy (paragraph 3)*

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## Section R2 (7 marks)

Read the five short texts below, which are all about letters. Choose from the texts (A to E) and complete the answer grid. The texts may be chosen more than once. One has been done for you as an example.

Marks  
Awarded

A. In 1990, English schoolgirl Maddy Jacobs wrote a letter which she placed in a bottle and threw into the North Sea. She wrote, 'Please write to me. I am 10 years old. I like tennis and playing the piano. I have a hamster called Biscuit, a fish called Goldie and an older sister.' A Dutch couple found her message in 2013 and replied - 23 years later.

B. A postcard sent from the Canary Islands in July 2014 arrived at its destination eight years later. Mr and Mrs Chudley sent two postcards whilst on holiday. One postcard was sent to Germany and was received two weeks later. The first the Chudleys knew about the other was when their 30-year-old daughter, having received the late card, rang to ask why they hadn't told her they were going on holiday.

C. Residents of Newcastle were surprised to find post arriving 13 years late. Paul Frankson, now in his 70s, said that he was pleased to receive a letter with photographs of his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday party. It is thought that an ex-employee of the Post Office was responsible for the theft of thousands of items. The police are now starting to return them. The Post Office has apologised.

D. When Joy Reed changed the frame of a photograph of her father, she did not expect to find a letter from him as well. As she removed the photograph she found a small handwritten letter inside a yellow envelope. It had been written to her 50 years ago when Joy was three, but she had never seen it before. She does not know when her father placed the note behind the photograph.

E. A letter and a photo album dating from the 1960s which had been left on a plane in Chicago have been returned to their owner. Rachel Callo's father had written the letter to his sister who had moved to Florida. Rachel's cousin had given her the letter and photos when she visited last month, but she left them under her seat when she got off her flight home.

Which text A, B, C, D or E is about a letter which

received an answer?	e.g.	A
mentions a celebration?	1	
was to a child?	2	
was sent by a brother to his sister?	3	
mentions pets?	4	
was stolen?	5	
arrived the same year that it was sent?	6	
had been hidden?	7	

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Section R3 (20 marks)

Choose the correct answer for each sentence and tick the box.

Marks  
Awarded

Example:

Working on a fishing boat was the hardest job he ever had.

- ☒ A the hardest ☐ B as hard ☐ C harder than ☐ D too hard

1. If they had emailed me yesterday, I would \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
☐ A telling ☐ B have told ☐ C told ☐ D had told
2. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ leaves at 6 pm is often full.  
☐ A where ☐ B what ☐ C which ☐ D when
3. Jess has recently become interested \_\_\_\_\_ gardening.  
☐ A with ☐ B for ☐ C on ☐ D in
4. Most people say that \_\_\_\_\_ a new language is often slow at the beginning.  
☐ A be learnt ☐ B learn ☐ C having learnt ☐ D learning
5. Max has been \_\_\_\_\_ as the new sports club president.  
☐ A chosen ☐ B chose ☐ C choose ☐ D choosing
6. He's having his hair \_\_\_\_\_ by the barber tomorrow.  
☐ A have cut ☐ B cut ☐ C to cut ☐ D cutting
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the awful weather, they went for a long walk.  
☐ A Although ☐ B However ☐ C Despite ☐ D Whereas
8. He's moved to a new school, \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ A hasn't he? ☐ B doesn't he? ☐ C isn't he? ☐ D shouldn't he?
9. If I had a car, I \_\_\_\_\_ to work.  
☐ A drive ☐ B would drive ☐ C will drive ☐ D drove
10. Jo \_\_\_\_\_ that book for the past month.  
☐ A is reading ☐ B is read ☐ C has been reading ☐ D would read

20

**Section W3 (10 marks)**

*Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original. The beginning of the sentence has been provided. Also use the word in brackets. Do not change it in any way. Other changes to the sentence will be necessary. Rewrite all direct speech as reported speech.*

Marks  
Awarded

**Example:**

These shoes are more comfortable than all the others. (most)

These are the most comfortable shoes.

1. 'I wrote two emails to my colleague,' she said. (that)

She said

2. The postman has delivered three parcels. (by)

Three parcels

3. Marie is too young to drive a car. (enough)

Marie

4. The film was so long that we missed the bus. (such)

It

5. Travelling by train is more interesting than flying. (as)

Flying

10

Section R4 (10 marks)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.  
Write ONE WORD ONLY on the line.

Marks  
Awarded

Example:

She usually plays football on Saturday afternoon. (usual)

1. My father really likes \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. (Turkey)
2. It was \_\_\_\_\_ the worst film he had ever seen. (possible)
3. Jim was very \_\_\_\_\_ to be asked to play tennis for his school. (excite)
4. I'm afraid my son has left the room very \_\_\_\_\_. (tidy)
5. She was a fast \_\_\_\_\_ and soon caught up with her cousin. (run)
6. Lara is still \_\_\_\_\_ with her brother for dropping her phone. (anger)
7. They held a \_\_\_\_\_ to mark his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday. (celebrate)
8. When their mother got home the children were playing \_\_\_\_\_ upstairs. (noise)
9. If you don't know the \_\_\_\_\_ of a word, look it up in a dictionary. (mean)
10. Don't look so \_\_\_\_\_. I'm sure we will find your bag. (worry)

10

**Section W4 (5 marks)**

*In each sentence, there are two verbs. One of the verbs can be changed for the phrasal verb given in brackets. Rewrite each sentence using the phrasal verb given. Change the form of the phrasal verb where necessary. There are two examples.*

Marks  
Awarded

**Example 1:**

John had an accident at work last week and he is still recovering from it. (get over)

John had an accident at work last week and he is still getting over it.

**Example 2:**

She disappointed her cousin because she didn't go to the school sports day. (let down)

She let down her cousin because she didn't go to the school sports day.

1. The police are investigating the number of bicycle thefts which has increased since last summer. (look into)

2. He was enjoying a quiet walk in the country when he discovered a bag of money on the path. (come across)

3. Fatima has a good relationship with her neighbours and they often invite her to dinner. (get on)

4. They got lost and arrived at the restaurant an hour late. (turn up)

5. When Mark opened the front door, the burglar alarm rang. (go off)

