

UNIVERSITIES OF MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL,
LEEDS, SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

Candidates **MUST** answer Questions 1 and 2, and any **TWO** other questions.

Candidates are recommended to spend not more than 50 minutes on Question 1 and not more than 60 minutes on Question 2.

Write legibly and pay great attention to spelling and punctuation.

1. Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions on it :

There are many schools of walking ; one is that of the road-walkers, but to my thinking they have grasped only a part of the truth. The road is invaluable for pace and swing, and the ideal walk demands a smooth surface for some considerable portion of the way. On other terms it is hard to cover a respectable distance, and a road—like other ways—provides a change of tactile values underfoot which is agreeable.

I insist, however, that road-walking is but a small part of the whole art : twenty-five miles of wood and field-path are better in every way than thirty-five hammered out on the road. The secret beauties of nature are unveiled only to the cross-country walker : the sudden glory of a woodland glade, the slow stream murmuring its sweet refrain, the roaring torrent, the early-morning autumnal tears on the bracken—these and a thousand other blessed chances of the day are the very heart of walking, and these are not of the road. Yet the hard road plays a part in every good walk ; nor must we forget the " soft " road, the broad grass-tracks, relics of medieval wayfaring.

25 It is well to seek as much variety as possible in a day's walking. Road and track, field and wood, hill and plain, should follow each other in shifting vision. But variety is not all: I scarcely know whether most to value the aloofness and magic in country I have never seen before, or the familiar joys of country where every tree and rock are rooted in the memories that make up my life.

(a) Summarise, without detail or illustration, in about fifty of **your own words**, the writer's ideas of how to obtain the fullest possible enjoyment from walking.

(b) Give the meaning of **three** of the following words as used in the passage, and for each of the words you choose write a sentence in which it is used with a different meaning: (i) terms (line 5), (ii) ways (line 7), (iii) refrain (line 14), (iv) part (line 18).

(c) Explain the meaning of **two** of the following: (i) blessed chances of the day (lines 10—17), (ii) these are not of the road (lines 17—18), (iii) relics of medieval way-faring (line 20).

(d) Choose **three** of the following words and state what comparison underlies the metaphorical use of each of the three in the passage: (i) grasped (line 2), (ii) hammered (line 11), (iii) unveiled (line 12), (iv) tears (line 15), (v) heart (line 17), (vi) rooted (line 27).

(e) In the essay from which it is taken the passage is preceded by the sentence "I have two doctors, my left leg and my right, and when body and mind are creaking, I know that I have only to summon my doctors and I shall be well again".

Write a version of this sentence without using any metaphors, and give one reason why you think it is, or is not, a good introduction to the passage.

2. Write from two to three pages on one of the following subjects :

- (a) A fair on Saturday night.
- (b) Occasions I detest.
- (c) The influence of the sun on our daily lives.
- (d) Through which do we obtain more pleasure, our eyes or our ears?
- (e) A discussion between two School Certificate candidates about whether to leave school or go on to the sixth form.
- (f) A letter describing your daily life to a boy or girl in another country.

3. (a) Choose nine of the following verbs, and give the noun (not ending in *-er* or *-ing*) most closely corresponding to each, e.g. verb, *occur*; noun, *occurrence* : (i) depute, (ii) defer, (iii) abhor, (iv) defy, (v) maintain, (vi) prevail, (vii) abstain, (viii) resolve, (ix) behave, (x) reveal, (xi) receive, (xii) till.

(b) Express the meaning of each of the following sentences without using any negative words :

- (i) His work was not altogether unsatisfactory.
- (ii) None but the brave deserve the fair.
- (iii) A citizen of no mean city.
- (iv) Please do not look so miserable.
- (v) I was never so surprised in all my life.

(c) Point out as many faults as you can in each of the following definitions :

- (i) A table is a wooden square with four legs.
- (ii) An argument is when two people argue about something.

[Turn over.

4. (a) Analyse the following passage into clauses, stating the kind and relation of each clause :

Although heavy rain had fallen, the moor where we were walking had drained so quickly that our shoes remained almost dry. We forgot mother's instruction that we should be home by noon, and the truth is that she received us rather coldly when we returned.

(b) Write **six** sentences, three containing the verb *live* followed by a preposition and three containing the verb *provide* followed by a preposition : the three prepositions in each case must all be different.

(c) Without changing the order of the words, punctuate each of the following in **three** different ways, so giving a different meaning to each sentence :

(i) You say I cannot answer the question

(ii) Do you know Mr. Brown asked Mr. Smith

Question 5 is on page 5 overleaf.

5. Read the following poem carefully, and then answer the questions on it :

Now the full-throated daffodils,
Our trumpeters in gold,
Call resurrection from the ground
And bid the year be told.

5 To-day the almond-tree turns pink,
The first flush of the spring ;
Winds loll and gossip through the town
Her secret whispering.

Now too the bird must try his voice
10 Upon the morning air ;
Down drowsy avenues he cries
A novel great affair.

He tells of royalty to be ;
How with her train of rose
15 Summer to coronation comes
Through waving wild hedgerows.

(a) Write a prose version of lines 13—16 ("He tells . . . hedgerows.") in non-figurative language.

(b) For what reasons did the daffodils suggest trumpeters to the poet (lines 1—2) ?

(c) To whom does *her* refer in line 8 ?

(d) Explain fully the meaning of **three** of the following phrases as used in the poem : (i) call resurrection from the ground (line 3), (ii) loll and gossip (line 7), (iii) try his voice (line 9), (iv) cries a novel great affair (lines 11—12).

(e) Point out **two** examples of personification in this poem.