A. Fill in with ONE word. (10 marks)

Lewis Hamilton was ___________ in England in 1985. He was ___________ after American sprint champion Carl Lewis, so he was associated ___________ speed even from when he ___________ a baby. Perhaps it came as no surprise that Lewis got into racing of some sort. He ___________ the Formula 1 World Championship in November 2008 to become F1’s youngest ever champion, at the ___________ of 23.
Hamilton got into racing at a very ___________ age. He loved radio- ___________ cars. When he was seven, he came second in a national competition against adults. Lewis’ father knew his son had a special talent and ___________ him a go-kart. He began ___________ many championships and got a taste for bigger and faster things. He fell in ___________ with Formula One.
When Lewis was ___________ ten years old, he ___________ the boss of the Formula 1 McLaren team Ron Dennis. Hamilton told him: "I ___________ to race for you one day." He impressed Dennis and three years ___________ Lewis joined McLaren’s Young Driver Support Programme. He won championships in formula two and three and ___________ an F1 driver for McLaren in 2007.
Hamilton ___________ many records in his first season in Formula One and ___________ many races. He finished second in the championship, missing out on the title by one point in his
final race. He ____________ determined to win in 2008 and did just that, winning ____________ title by a single point on the last corner in the last lap of the last race of the season.

B. Fill in this conversation with suitable prepositions.  
(5 marks)
A - How are you getting _____ with your new neighbours?
B - Well, to be honest _____ you, I am already sick and tired _____ their noisy behaviour. To make matters worse, they are also very keen _____ heavy metal music!
A - I completely agree _____ you, I wouldn’t like to be _____ your situation.
B - If it continues like this I can’t look forward _____ my weekends anymore!
A - Why don’t you talk to them. I am sure you will succeed _____ convincing them. You could ask them to use their headphones instead _____ disturbing all the neighbours.
B - Well, I shall try, if not I will have to think _____ finding a flat somewhere else!

C. Put the words in brackets into the correct form.  
(5 Marks)
Example: During the war there was a SHORTAGE of food and petrol. (SHORT)
1. The investigation concluded that the air crash was due to engine ____________. (FAIL)
2. The book was so ____________ that I did not realise it was well past midnight. (ABSORB)
3. The volcano eruption caused the _____________ of the entire village. (DESTROY)
4. A _____________ 90th minute equalizer saved the game for my team. (DRAMA)
5. Our fantastic holiday in Switzerland will always be ______________. (FORGET)
6. If you gobble up your food you might get ________________. (DIGEST)
7. The world is experiencing serious ________________ challenges. (ENVIRONMENT)
8. In ____________ to the free luxury cruise we also given some spending money. (ADD)
9. If you learn to accept your __________________ you will lead a better life. (LIMIT)
10. His remarks and support were most ________________ for all of us. (COURAGE)
Chinese and Canadian scientists working in the Gobi Desert have stumbled across a series of eighty-million-year-old dinosaur colonies – including one with dozen 150-centimetre-long babies, and another with five tiny embryos. These perfectly preserved, uncrushed skeletons are now helping experts study the range of facial and other physical differences displayed by dinosaurs within a single species. Because all the babies are of the same colony, they are certain to be of the same species and must therefore have a common gene pool. Detailed examination is revealing marked differences between individual family members, with some of them having broader or larger faces than others.

The new data emerging from this and related research have serious implications for dinosaur studies in general. In the past, differences in head size and shape have often led palaeontologists to conclude that they had discovered new species. But now that it is known that great physical variations can occur within a single dinosaur colony, experts fear that many of the five hundred listed dinosaur species on the fossil record may not be separate species after all.

The Gobi Desert colony discovered this year is of a species of vegetarian armoured dinosaur known as an Ankylosaur. Finds so far include a large number of eggs, the babies, some adults and a group
of embryos – each only 36 centimetres long. Excavations have provided snapshots of daily life in an Ankylosaur colony, including what appears to be an attack by a carnivorous dinosaur on an Ankylosaur nest full of eggs. The fossilised predator is preserved lying on top of the egg-filled nest, and seems to have perished as a result of a sand storm which buried both the hunter and the prey.

The Sino-Canadian team excavating several Gobi sites has unearthed eggs belonging to numerous dinosaur species. Some appear to have produced the strangest of eggs in the strangest of ways. Ankylosaur eggs, for example were neither round nor oval, but long and thin – around 180 centimetres long and 60 centimetres in diameter. Ankylosaur females seem to have laid them with great efficiency, two at a time. One extraordinary nest, containing thirty of these eggs, has yielded some clues about laying technique. The eggs were arranged in the nest in a multi-layer spiral, resembling a pyramid. It seems that the female dug the nest with her hind legs, then laid pairs of eggs as she proceeded around it.

The team has also unearthed the skull and vertebrae of what seems to be the Old World’s largest dinosaur. From the remains unearthed, palaeontologists have been able to calculate that the creature was 31 metres from head to tail – ten per cent longer than any other Old World dinosaur found so far. Related to a dinosaur called Mamenchisaurus – but as yet unnamed in its own right – it lived around 140 million years ago, was vegetarian, weighed up to forty tonnes and would probably have walked at less than sixteen kilometres per hour.

China’s dinosaur discoveries cover the entire epoch of dinosaur prevalence on Earth – from around 225 million to 65 million years ago. In the end they were wiped out by a natural disaster, possibly caused by a meteorite impact. Detailed study from fossil material found in China, and in North America, is helping to prove that many of the later dinosaurs had comparatively large brains, mammal-style binocular vision and more complex behaviour than previously thought. They were not, it seems, always the dumb giants they are normally portrayed as being.
E. READING COMPREHENSION

1. This article may be described as a) entertaining.  
   b) dramatic.  
   c) scientific.  
   d) fiction.  

(1 mark)

2. Underline to indicate whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE and give a reason for your choice.  

   a. Baby dinosaurs within the same species had identical faces.  
      TRUE/FALSE because____________________________________________________
   
   b. There may be less than 500 dinosaur species.  
      TRUE/FALSE because____________________________________________________
   
   c. There are a number of varied dinosaur discoveries in China.  
      TRUE/FALSE because____________________________________________________
   
   d. Some dinosaurs may have been more intelligent than previously thought.  
      TRUE/FALSE because____________________________________________________  

(4 marks)

3. (a) Which word in paragraph one indicates that this discovery was accidental and unexpected?  
   (b) In para. 6 find a word showing the dinosaurs dominance during their time.  

   (a) ____________________, (b) ____________________  

(2 marks)

4. In paragraph one the author says that our theories regarding dinosaur studies may change completely.  

   a) What are these new discoveries revealing?  
      _______________________________________________________________________  
      _______________________________________________________________________  
      _______________________________________________________________________  

   b) What was the main reason which has helped scientists arrive at these new conclusions?  
      _______________________________________________________________________  
      _______________________________________________________________________  
      _______________________________________________________________________
5. According to paragraph two, palaeontologists may be facing ‘serious implications’ for dinosaur studies. What might this result in?  

________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________

(2 marks)

6. Scientists have described an Ankylosaur nest as ‘strange’. Mention three characteristics which have led to this description.  

a)________________________________________________________________________
b)_________________________________________________________________________
c)________________________________________________________________________

(3 marks)

7. Find words in the passage which mean

a) belonging to the face (para.1) _______________________________
b) differences (para.2) _______________________________
c) a group of persons/animals living together(para.3) _______________________________
d) produced (para.4) _______________________________
e) dug up (para.5) _______________________________
f) a period of time (para.6) _______________________________

(3 marks)

8. What do the following stand for in the text?  

a) one (para.1) _______________________________
b) they (para.1) _______________________________
c) they (para.2) _______________________________
d) them (para.4) _______________________________
e) it (para.4) _______________________________
f) they (para.6) _______________________________

(3 marks)

9. Apart from the Ankylosaur these scientists have made another discovery. What was this find, and what why is it different from previous ones?  

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

(2 marks)

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10. In about 60 words write about how this dinosaur research in China may change existing theories about the subject. (8 marks)

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Number of words __________

E. COMPOSITION (30 marks)

Write about 250-300 words on ONE of the following titles:

1. Noisy Neighbours are No Fun! Discuss.
2. Lost and Found.
3. Write an email to a club, company or organisation asking them whether it would be possible for them to provide you with a job during the next summer holidays.
4. Write an article for your school magazine about a book, or an interesting film which you wish to recommend to others.
5. Write about a school trip, which may be a local one, or even a visit abroad.