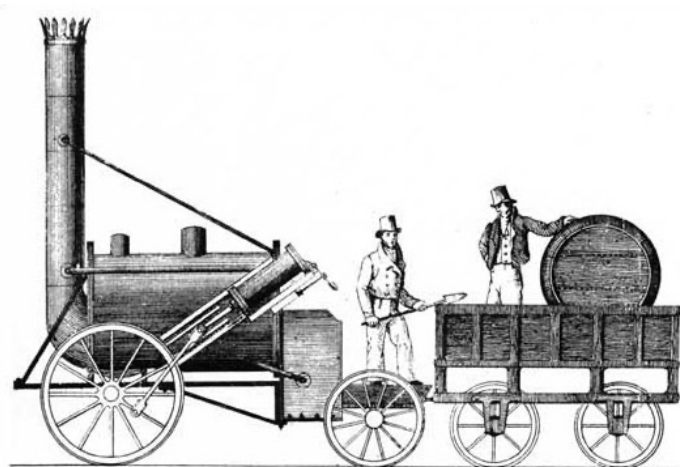


Rocket – Multiple-Choice English

Optional time limit: 50 minutes

This sample paper shows the style of multiple-choice resources available from 11 Plus Lifeline. For more resources, visit www.11pluslifeline.com. Detailed solutions begin on page 16.

Multiple-choice skills are also extremely valuable for students whose main focus is on written-answer comprehension: the questions teach close reading and the ability to identify subtle differences in meaning, without the distraction of having to construct a formal response.



Rocket is famous as a revolutionary design in the history of transport. It was the prototype that won the 1829 competition for steam locomotives to power the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, the first modern railway: the first line not to use horses for towing at any point along its length.

Therefore, while by no means the first steam locomotive, *Rocket* can claim to have been the first fully operational locomotive in the modern sense.

The Rainhill Trials

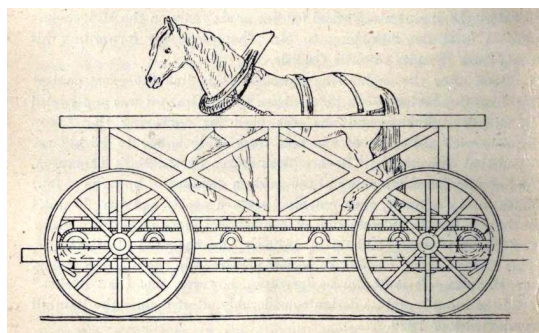
The railway management had intended to install fixed steam engines which would draw cables along the railway. Wagons would be

hooked to the cables and dragged along the tracks. However, the engineer George Stephenson argued strongly that travelling locomotives would be more efficient, while also making operation of the line more flexible.

Persuaded by Stephenson, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway announced the Rainhill Trials for October 1829, to find the best locomotive design by putting prototypes through various tests. Entrants included *Rocket*, built by the Stephenson family's own company and designed primarily by George Stephenson's son, Robert. Other prototypes included *Cycloped*, a

locomotive built around a horse on a treadmill.

Cycloped had to withdraw from the trials when the horse fell through the floor of the structure, onto the tracks.



For reasons which are difficult to understand, the design never took off.

Rocket was the only locomotive to complete the trials without damage, thereby proving its reliability. It reached the (for the time) remarkable speed of 30 mph while towing a weight of 13 tons behind it.

A Revolutionary Design

Because the railway management were more focused on passenger transport than on heavy freight, the winning locomotive was required to be fast and reliable, but was not expected to be able to tow enormous loads (trains of coal trucks, for instance). Robert Stephenson made several innovations in locomotive design in order to achieve these things.

The essential principle of a steam engine is that hot gases from a fire heat water in a boiler, so that it evaporates: it becomes steam. Because

steam occupies more space than water, it is forced out of the boiler at great pressure. This pressure can be used to drive a piston, which in turn drives a rod attached to an axle or wheel. The resulting wheel power can perform tasks such as propelling a locomotive forwards.

In previous steam engines, hot gases from the firebox had been passed through a single fire-tube in the water-filled boiler. *Rocket* had 25 fire-tubes passing through its boiler. This meant that there was much more direct contact between the heat of the fire and the water. This allowed more steam to be generated, more rapidly. Besides making the locomotive more powerful and efficient, this had side benefits such as allowing it to be ready for work quickly from a cold start.

Another innovation was the incorporation of effective blastpipe technology. This meant that waste steam from the engine would be circulated back to the firebox (rather than being vented near the pistons and other moving parts), in order to be discharged up the chimney at pressure. This increased the airflow significantly, drawing more oxygen across the fire and increasing the power of the engine.

The blastpipe design had been used before, but *Rocket* was the first locomotive in which it didn't lead to expensive waste by sucking a large

volume of unburnt fuel fragments out of the chimney.

105 Other important developments included only connecting the engine to one pair of wheels. Previous locomotive designers had feared that this way, there would not be enough
110 grip on the track. Bearing in mind that speed was more important than power to the organisers of the Rainhill Trials, Stephenson simply distributed the weight of the locomotive more
115 towards the front, maximising the weight over the drive-wheels and minimising the loss of traction. This allowed him to use lighter rear wheels, as well as avoiding the need
120 for heavy linking rods to transfer power to the rear axle: a significant overall weight-reduction.

Rocket's Tragic Debut

125 Although the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was tremendously successful, its grand opening was a disaster.

The Member of Parliament for Liverpool, William Huskisson, who is
130 remembered as a pioneer in the development of modern international trade (though his legacy is at best mixed with regard to slavery, another great controversy of the age), became
135 the first widely reported victim of a fatal railway accident.

He was travelling in a special train drawn by the locomotive *Northumbrian*, which stopped to take
140 on water for its boiler. Against strict instructions, the passengers got out, at which moment a train drawn by *Rocket* was seen approaching from the other direction.

145 Because he had some mobility difficulties, Huskisson was less able to get out of the way than were the other passengers. Rather than standing where he was (there would have been
150 enough space between the trains), he panicked and tried to climb back into a carriage. The door swung open with him holding on to it, dangling him directly in front of the oncoming
155 *Rocket*, which struck him.

Huskisson's misfortune greatly increased interest in the railway's opening. Ironically, it drew the public's attention to the exciting
160 possibility of rapid travel; but it also offered a useful warning about the dangers involved.

Rocket only operated for a few more
165 years, but its direct descendants ran regular journeys on the British railway network until 1968.

Adapted with permission from *My Favourite Trains* by Lok Anteckningsbok

Answer these questions about the text. Refer back to it as often as necessary.

You should always choose the **best** answer.

Once you have chosen your answer, either:

(a) draw a line through the correct box, as in the following example:

Q. What language is the text written in?

- ☐ **A** Welsh
- ☐ **B** French
- ☒ **C** English
- ☐ **D** Chinese
- ☐ **E** Arabic

or

(b) for realistic GL exam practice, mark the relevant letter on the answer sheet that follows this question paper.

1. Which of these statements about the Liverpool and Manchester railway is definitely not correct, based on information in the passage?

- ☐ **A** Horses were not used to tow vehicles on the railway.
- ☐ **B** The railway ran from Manchester to Liverpool.
- ☐ **C** The railway won the competition to use *Rocket* as a locomotive.
- ☐ **D** It was revolutionary in the development of transport.
- ☐ **E** The railway was not initially planned for use by steam locomotives.

2. Choose the statement about *Rocket* which is most accurate.

- ☐ **A** *Rocket* was the first locomotive.
- ☐ **B** *Rocket* was the first steam locomotive.
- ☐ **C** *Rocket* was the first steam locomotive to pull passenger carriages.
- ☐ **D** *Rocket* was the first steam locomotive to pull passenger carriages along a railway's entire length.
- ☐ **E** *Rocket* was the first steam locomotive to pull passenger carriages and horses along a railway's entire length.

3. What was the original idea for the railway?
- ☐ A Carriages would be pulled by a cable.
 - ☐ B Locomotives would be powered remotely.
 - ☐ C Locomotives would drive along the tracks, pulling cables with wagons attached to them.
 - ☐ D Steam power would not be used.
 - ☐ E Trains would be drawn by horses for part of the journey.
4. Which two of the following reasons did George Stephenson give for using "travelling locomotives" on the railway?
- 1) They would enable trains to be run when they were needed.
 - 2) They would enable the track to be bent / re-routed more easily.
 - 3) They would be faster.
 - 4) They would generate less waste heat.
 - 5) They would cost less to run.
- ☐ A 3 and 5
 - ☐ B 2 and 4
 - ☐ C 2 and 5
 - ☐ D 1 and 3
 - ☐ E 1 and 5
5. What was George Stephenson's connection to *Rocket*?
- ☐ A He was the train driver.
 - ☐ B He opposed it.
 - ☐ C The Stephenson family company built it.
 - ☐ D His son was the sole designer.
 - ☐ E He was not directly connected to *Rocket*.

6. Which of the following things were the Rainhill Trials not designed to test, so far as you can tell from the passage?
- ☐ A Speed
 - ☐ B Elegance
 - ☐ C Reliability
 - ☐ D Usefulness
 - ☐ E Towing power
7. What was *Cycloped*?
- ☐ A Another locomotive designed by Robert Stephenson
 - ☐ B A locomotive built by a horse
 - ☐ C A locomotive powered by a horse
 - ☐ D A steam locomotive based on a horse's way of moving
 - ☐ E A locomotive designed for horses to fall through.
8. Why does the passage say that it is "difficult to understand" why the *Cycloped* design did not become popular with railway owners?
- ☐ A The author is joking: it is easy to understand.
 - ☐ B This is because the design was excellent.
 - ☐ C One unfortunate accident shouldn't have been enough to dismiss a promising invention.
 - ☐ D Horses are much more attractive than steam locomotives.
 - ☐ E Because it could pull 13 tons at 30 miles per hour.
9. Why does the passage add the phrase "for the time" (line 47)?
- ☐ A The locomotive was only designed for use during its own lifetime.
 - ☐ B This isn't a performance which would seem special now.
 - ☐ C It was an impressive speed to achieve in such a limited time.
 - ☐ D The locomotive achieved the fastest time of all the others there.
 - ☐ E Because *Rocket* was so reliable.

10. Which of the following statements about the railway company's requirements is most accurate?
- ☐ A They wanted locomotives with multiple fire-tubes, a blastpipe and front-wheel drive.
 - ☐ B They wanted locomotives designed with heavy freight particularly in mind.
 - ☐ C They only cared about passenger trains.
 - ☐ D Their railway was supposed to be capable of carrying passenger carriages and freight.
 - ☐ E They were only interested in coal and passengers.
11. Based on the information in the passage, in what ways was *Rocket's* design not revolutionary?
- ☐ A It could be ready for work very quickly in the morning.
 - ☐ B It had multiple fire-tubes.
 - ☐ C It generated good traction despite having two-wheel drive.
 - ☐ D It didn't throw lots of unburnt fuel out of its chimney.
 - ☐ E It used blastpipe technology.
12. What was the main advantage of having 25 fire-tubes?
- ☐ A It reduced the effect of one tube becoming blocked.
 - ☐ B It increased the engine's power and made better use of the fire's heat.
 - ☐ C It allowed steam to escape from the fire more easily.
 - ☐ D It reduced the noise produced by the engine.
 - ☐ E The tubes didn't need to be so big.
13. What was the advantage of a blastpipe?
- ☐ A It shifted the locomotive's weight over the front axle.
 - ☐ B It meant that there was more direct contact between the heat of the fire and the water.
 - ☐ C It drew the fire towards the boiler, increasing the heat applied to the water.
 - ☐ D It stopped steam from being wasted.
 - ☐ E It exposed the fire to more oxygen, generating more heat for steam production and thus increasing the power of the engine.

14. What had the disadvantage of a blastpipe been, in previous locomotives?
- ☐ A It didn't lead to expensive waste.
 - ☐ B It generated too much airflow, sucking fuel away before it had even been burnt.
 - ☐ C It sucked smoke out of the chimney.
 - ☐ D It forced steam into the fire.
 - ☐ E It was too expensive to construct.
15. What was the potential drawback of only powering two wheels?
- ☐ A The locomotive might not go fast enough.
 - ☐ B The rear wheels would have to be lighter.
 - ☐ C The locomotive might not grip the rails well enough.
 - ☐ D The front wheels would be heavier.
 - ☐ E The locomotive might have unnecessary traction.
16. How did Stephenson overcome the problem of two-wheel drive?
- ☐ A He made the heaviest parts of the locomotive push down on the smaller wheels, leaving the drive wheels free to grip the track.
 - ☐ B He abandoned it: by redistributing the weight, four wheel drive was practical for his locomotive.
 - ☐ C He compensated by increasing the locomotive's weight.
 - ☐ D He made sure that the heaviest parts of the locomotive pushed down on the front wheels, making them grip better.
 - ☐ E He transferred power to the rear axle with linking rods.
17. How successful was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway?
- ☐ A It was supposed to be a tremendous success, but things went badly wrong.
 - ☐ B It was a disaster.
 - ☐ C The company collapsed because of the railway's terrible opening day.
 - ☐ D It wasn't successful initially, but things got much better.
 - ☐ E It was very successful.

18. Which of these options best describes William Huskisson's career, according to the passage?
- ☐ A He made a great difference to the lives of Liverpudlians.
 - ☐ B He was a pioneer of the slave trade.
 - ☐ C He is famous for expanding trade and reforming slavery.
 - ☐ D Although his effect on slavery wasn't entirely praiseworthy, he made important contributions to trade.
 - ☐ E He owned slaves, but did a lot to develop modern trade.
19. Which of the following statements is most accurate, based only on the information in the passage?
- ☐ A Huskisson was the first person to be killed in a railway accident.
 - ☐ B Huskisson was the first person to be famous for being hurt by a train.
 - ☐ C Huskisson's was the first well-known death on a railway.
 - ☐ D Huskisson was the first well-known person to be killed on a railway.
 - ☐ E Huskisson was the first well-known person to be injured on a railway.
20. According to the passage, what caused the accident?
- ☐ A The *Rocket* was travelling too fast.
 - ☐ B The behaviour of the other passengers
 - ☐ C The lack of space between the train tracks
 - ☐ D Passengers didn't do as they were told, and Huskisson judged the situation badly.
 - ☐ E Huskisson's disability
21. How did Huskisson's tragic death influence the development of rail travel, according to the text?
- ☐ A It scared people off railway travel.
 - ☐ B It made people want to travel by rail, because it made them more aware of the possibility.
 - ☐ C It created ironic interest from the public.
 - ☐ D It made people more interested in reading about rail accidents.
 - ☐ E It distracted people from the dangers of rail travel.

22. When did Rocket finish operating, according to the passage?

- ☐ A Not made clear by the passage
- ☐ B The 1840s
- ☐ C The 1830s
- ☐ D 1829
- ☐ E 1968

The following questions relate to the meanings of words **as they are used in the text**.

23. What does the word "prototype" (line 3) mean?
- ☐ A Steam locomotive
 - ☐ B The first version of an invention
 - ☐ C A copy
 - ☐ D A new idea
 - ☐ E Revolution
24. The word "innovations" (line 59) could most accurately be replaced by:
- ☐ A surprises
 - ☐ B tinkerings
 - ☐ C new
 - ☐ D improvements
 - ☐ E better

The following questions relate to the kinds of word used in the text.

25. What type of word is "previous" (line 74)?
- ☐ A Verb
 - ☐ B Adverb
 - ☐ C Adjective
 - ☐ D Preposition
 - ☐ E Pronoun
26. Here is a sentence from the text:
- "Besides making the locomotive more powerful and efficient, this had side benefits such as allowing it to be ready for work quickly from a cold start."
- Which group of words, taken from this sentence, does not contain an adjective?
- ☐ A side, ready, cold
 - ☐ B making, powerful, side
 - ☐ C besides, the, efficient
 - ☐ D besides, benefits, quickly
 - ☐ E making, allowing, cold

Each line in the following passage contains either one **spelling mistake** or no mistake.

If there is a mistake, identify which group of words it is in. Each group is marked by a letter from **A** to **D**.

If there is **no mistake**, choose the letter **N**.

Mark the appropriate letter on the answer sheet if you are practising for a GL exam.

Otherwise, circle it here.

27. Bertha the toitoise lifted her nose and let it hang two inches
A
B
C
D
N
28. above the ground, as though savoring the air. Her
A
B
C
D
N
29. head swaied gently, her eyes closed in rapture. Then,
A
B
C
D
N
30. as though surprised by the suddenness of her own
A
B
C
D
N
31. decision, she bent her neck, flashed a glance back over her
A
B
C
D
N
32. horny shoulder, and strode of down the path towards
A
B
C
D
N
33. the lettice patch, emitting little grumblng and wheezing
A
B
C
D
N
34. sounds as she trundled determindly across the flagstones.
A
B
C
D
N

Now look for mistakes with **capital letters** or **punctuation**.

Each line contains one mistake or no mistakes.

Mark your answers in the same way as for Questions 27 to 34.

35. Lok Anteckningsbok was born in Sweden but was soon
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
36. drawn to explore his love of trains' in the United States and
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
37. in great Britain – particularly in Scotland. Anteckningsbok's
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
38. love of trains is paralleled, unsurprisingly by his love of
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
39. station amenities. His popular series, *Railway Station Platform*
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
40. *Vending Machines Of The British Isles*, was serialised in *The*
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
41. *times*, before being released as a book that has been
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
42. translated into: five languages, including Korean and Dutch.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

Now choose the best word or phrase from each set of options so that the passage is completed correctly: so that it is written in good English and makes sense.

Either circle your answer here, or (if you are a GL candidate) practise marking it on the answer sheet.

43. "Were "Where "When "What "Why have you been all this time, Isaac?"

A

B

C

D

E

44. asked my father, apparently too to two over much angry to notice the

A

B

C

D

E

45. dust what whereby that were with which draped itself from my hair,

A

B

C

D

E

46. clearly remnants of vindicating indicting indicating a foray into the

A

B

C

D

E

47. attic. Containingly, Fully, Contentedly, Satisfaction, But, I stroked

A

B

C

D

E

48. the treasure in my pocket, feeling what's its it is it's of smooth

A

B

C

D

E

49. surface and rugf rough ruff rugh rouff perimeter as I contemplated

A

B

C

D

E

50. this raging parent parents' relativ's parent's relatives' crimson features.

A

B

C

D

E

TOTAL 50 MARKS

Answer Sheet (Blank)

Mark your answers like this:

1.	A	☐
	B	☐
	C	☐
	D	☒
	E	☐

1. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	2. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	3. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	4. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	5. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	6. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	7. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	8. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
9. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	10. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	11. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	12. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	13. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	14. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	15. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	16. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
17. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	18. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	19. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	20. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	21. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	22. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	23. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	24. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
25. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	26. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	27. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	28. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	29. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	30. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	31. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	32. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐
33. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	34. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	35. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	36. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	37. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	38. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	39. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	40. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐
41. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	42. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	43. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	44. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	45. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	46. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	47. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	48. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
49. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	50. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐						

Solutions

1. Which of these statements about the Liverpool and Manchester railway is definitely not correct, based on information in the passage?
- ☐ A ~~Horses were not used to tow vehicles on the railway.~~
 - ☐ B The railway ran from Manchester to Liverpool.
 - ☒ C The railway won the competition to use *Rocket* as a locomotive.
 - ☐ D It was revolutionary in the development of transport.
 - ☐ E ~~The railway was not initially planned for use by steam locomotives.~~

It isn't specified that the railway ran between Liverpool and Manchester (**B** – though this is fairly obvious from its name). Similarly, the locomotive (rather than the railway) is described as “revolutionary” (**D**).

However, the question asks for things that are “definitely” incorrect, not merely things that aren't 100% supported by the text, and **B** and **D** are more than likely to be true.

C is incorrect (and therefore the correct answer here), because *Rocket* competed to be used by the railway, not the other way round.

2. Choose the statement about *Rocket* which is most accurate.
- ☐ A ~~*Rocket* was the first locomotive.~~
 - ☐ B ~~*Rocket* was the first steam locomotive.~~
 - ☐ C *Rocket* was the first steam locomotive to pull passenger carriages.
 - ☒ D *Rocket* was the first steam locomotive to pull passenger carriages along a railway's entire length.
 - ☐ E ~~*Rocket* was the first steam locomotive to pull passenger carriages and horses along a railway's entire length.~~

A and **B** are contradicted by the text (lines 10-11). **E** is nowhere near the information in the passage, and seems unlikely.

C might be true, but **D** most closely matches the information in the first section of the text.

3. What was the original idea for the railway?

- ☒ A Carriages would be pulled by a cable.
- ☐ B Locomotives would be powered remotely.
- ☐ C Locomotives would drive along the tracks, pulling cables with wagons attached to them.
- ☐ D Steam power would not be used.
- ☐ E Trains would be drawn by horses for part of the journey.

A is clearly explained in lines 15-20, which say that the steam engines would be “fixed” and would pull cables along the railway, with these hooked onto carriages.

To make your life even easier, the other options are all clearly contradicted by the text.

4. Which two of the following reasons did George Stephenson give for using “travelling locomotives” on the railway?

- 1) They would enable trains to be run when they were needed.
- 2) They would enable the track to be bent / re-routed more easily.
- 3) They would be faster.
- 4) They would generate less waste heat.
- 5) They would cost less to run.

- ☐ A 3 and 5
- ☐ B 2 and 4
- ☐ C 2 and 5
- ☐ D 1 and 3
- ☒ E 1 and 5

Options 2 and 4 involve interpretations of “flexible” (line 25) and “efficient” (line 23) that don’t fit their context in the text.

3 is probably not very far from the truth, but 5 involves an accurate meaning of “efficient” – whereas, while efficiency can be related to speed (e.g. more speed for less fuel usage would be very efficient), “faster” does not in itself mean “efficient”.

5. What was George Stephenson’s connection to *Rocket*?

- ☐ A He was the train driver.
- ☐ B He opposed it.
- ☒ C The Stephenson family company built it.
- ☐ D His son was the sole designer.
- ☐ E He was not directly connected to Rocket.

D and E are contradicted by the text (Robert was the “primary” – and therefore not “sole” – designer), while B seems very improbable!

A is possible, but there is no evidence for it. C is supported by lines 32-33.

6. Which of the following things were the Rainhill Trials not designed to test, so far as you can tell from the passage?

- ☐ A Speed
- ☒ B Elegance
- ☐ C Reliability
- ☐ D Usefulness
- ☐ E Towing power

D may not be directly mentioned by the passage, but it sums up A, C and E.

“Elegance” is not discussed anywhere.

7. What was *Cycloped*?

- ☐ A Another locomotive designed by Robert Stephenson
- ☐ B A locomotive built by a horse
- ☒ C A locomotive powered by a horse
- ☐ D A steam locomotive based on a horse’s way of moving
- ☐ E A locomotive designed for horses to fall through.

This should be an easy one!

8. Why does the passage say that it is “difficult to understand” why the *Cycloped* design did not become popular with railway owners?

- ☒ **A** The author is joking: it is easy to understand.
- ☐ **B** This is because the design was excellent.
- ☐ **C** One unfortunate accident shouldn't have been enough to dismiss a promising invention.
- ☐ **D** Horses are much more attractive than steam locomotives.
- ☐ **E** ~~Because it could pull 13 tons at 30 miles per hour.~~

B, **C** and **D** are all just about possible (in fact, **D** is a reasonable point of view).

However, **A** is clearly the most plausible answer. That, in the age of steam power, trains ought to be propelled by horses on mobile gym equipment, does not seem a very promising argument: it is easy to understand why *Cycloped* did not take off.

9. Why does the passage add the phrase "for the time" (line 47)?
- ☐ **A** ~~The locomotive was only designed for use during its own lifetime.~~
 - ☒ **B** This isn't a performance which would seem special now.
 - ☐ **C** It was an impressive speed to achieve in such a limited time.
 - ☐ **D** The locomotive achieved the fastest time of all the others there.
 - ☐ **E** ~~Because Rocket was so reliable.~~

C and **D** may seem tempting, because they relate to "time".

However, **B** is clearly the intended meaning of the text.

10. Which of the following statements about the railway company's requirements is most accurate?
- ☐ **A** ~~They wanted locomotives with multiple fire-tubes, a blastpipe and front-wheel drive.~~
 - ☐ **B** ~~They wanted locomotives designed with heavy freight particularly in mind.~~
 - ☐ **C** They only cared about passenger trains.
 - ☒ **D** Their railway was supposed to be capable of carrying passenger carriages and freight.
 - ☐ **E** They were only interested in coal and passengers.

A isn't what the management "wanted": they cared about performance, not design.

C and E are both slightly wrong. They were “more” interested in passengers than freight – so not exclusively concerned with passengers – and coal is an example (“for instance”) of “heavy freight”, but not the only kind.

11. Based on the information in the passage, in what ways was *Rocket*'s design not revolutionary?

- ☐ A ~~It could be ready for work very quickly in the morning.~~
- ☐ B ~~It had multiple fire-tubes.~~
- ☐ C ~~It generated good traction despite having two-wheel drive.~~
- ☐ D ~~It didn't throw lots of unburnt fuel out of its chimney.~~
- ☒ E It used blastpipe technology.

A to D are all presented in the text as design features that **were** revolutionary.

However, the text makes clear that “blastpipe technology ... had been used before”. It is the “effective” use of it that was new, not the technology itself.

12. What was the main advantage of having 25 fire-tubes?

- ☐ A It reduced the effect of one tube becoming blocked.
- ☒ B It increased the engine's power and made better use of the fire's heat.
- ☐ C ~~It allowed steam to escape from the fire more easily.~~
- ☐ D ~~It reduced the noise produced by the engine.~~
- ☐ E The tubes didn't need to be so big.

“This allowed more steam to be generated, more rapidly ... making the locomotive more powerful and efficient”.

“Efficient” expresses the same concept as “made better use of the fire's heat” (B).

13. What was the advantage of a blastpipe?
- ☐ A ~~It shifted the locomotive's weight over the front axle.~~
 - ☐ B It meant that there was more direct contact between the heat of the fire and the water.
 - ☐ C It drew the fire towards the boiler, increasing the heat applied to the water.
 - ☐ D It stopped steam from being wasted.
 - ☒ E It exposed the fire to more oxygen, generating more heat for steam production and thus increasing the power of the engine.

The sentence that refers to "drawing more oxygen across the fire and increasing the power of the engine" is extremely close to E.

14. What had the disadvantage of a blastpipe been, in previous locomotives?
- ☐ A ~~It didn't lead to expensive waste.~~
 - ☒ B It generated too much airflow, sucking fuel away before it had even been burnt.
 - ☐ C ~~It sucked smoke out of the chimney.~~
 - ☐ D ~~It forced steam into the fire.~~
 - ☐ E ~~It was too expensive to construct.~~

B is supported by lines 101-105. Meanwhile, none of the other options make very much sense.

15. What was the potential drawback of only powering two wheels?
- ☐ A The locomotive might not go fast enough.
 - ☐ B ~~The rear wheels would have to be lighter.~~
 - ☒ C The locomotive might not grip the rails well enough.
 - ☐ D ~~The front wheels would be heavier.~~
 - ☐ E ~~The locomotive might have unnecessary traction.~~

"Previous locomotive designers had feared that this way, there would not be enough grip on the track."

16. How did Stephenson overcome the problem of two-wheel drive?
- ☐ A He made the heaviest parts of the locomotive push down on the smaller wheels, leaving the drive wheels free to grip the track.
 - ☐ B ~~He abandoned it: by redistributing the weight, four wheel drive was practical for his locomotive.~~
 - ☐ C ~~He compensated by increasing the locomotive's weight.~~
 - ☒ D He made sure that the heaviest parts of the locomotive pushed down on the front wheels, making them grip better.
 - ☐ E ~~He transferred power to the rear axle with linking rods.~~

A may look tempting, but in fact it is the opposite of the truth. Taking weight away from the drive wheels would leave them with very little grip.

17. How successful was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway?
- ☐ A It was supposed to be a tremendous success, but things went badly wrong.
 - ☐ B ~~It was a disaster.~~
 - ☐ C ~~The company collapsed because of the railway's terrible opening day.~~
 - ☐ D It wasn't successful initially, but things got much better.
 - ☒ E It was very successful.

If you consider the opening day of the railway, you could make an argument for A or D.

However, the text states explicitly that, *despite* the opening day, the railway "was tremendously successful". The word "tremendously" leaves little doubt.

In other words, even though the railway received some dubious publicity, it was unaffected in its ability to make lots of money. For one reason why the disastrous opening might even have helped, see lines 157-161 (and Question 21)!

18. Which of these options best describes William Huskisson's career, according to the passage?
- ☐ A ~~He made a great difference to the lives of Liverpudlians.~~
 - ☐ B ~~He was a pioneer of the slave trade.~~
 - ☐ C He is famous for expanding trade and reforming slavery.
 - ☒ D Although his effect on slavery wasn't entirely praiseworthy, he made important contributions to trade.
 - ☐ E ~~He owned slaves, but did a lot to develop modern trade.~~

Lots of these possibilities are either not mentioned or clearly wrong.

The key is to understand what "his legacy was at best mixed with regard to slavery" means: whereas he had a positive effect on "international trade", the *very best* that you could say about his role in dealing with slavery is that it was partly good and partly bad. (This implies that it may in fact have been more bad than good.)

19. Which of the following statements is most accurate, based only on the information in the passage?
- ☐ A ~~Huskisson was the first person to be killed in a railway accident.~~
 - ☐ B ~~Huskisson was the first person to be famous for being hurt by a train.~~
 - ☒ C Huskisson's was the first well-known death on a railway.
 - ☐ D Huskisson was the first well-known person to be killed on a railway.
 - ☐ E ~~Huskisson was the first well-known person to be injured on a railway.~~

Huskisson was "the first widely reported victim of a fatal railway accident".

In other words, we are talking about death – not "injury" or "being hurt" – and not about the absolute first time, but the first "widely reported" one. These things rule out **A**, **B** and **E**.

D is almost certainly true, but the passage is clearly referring to Huskisson's status as a "victim" being "widely reported" – not about the fact that he was already well-known.

20. According to the passage, what caused the accident?

- ☐ A ~~The Rocket was travelling too fast.~~
- ☐ B The behaviour of the other passengers
- ☐ C ~~The lack of space between the train tracks~~
- ☒ D Passengers didn't do as they were told, and Huskisson judged the situation badly.
- ☐ E Huskisson's disability

E and B both have elements of truth.

However, B is wrong because it was the behaviour of the passengers *including Huskisson*, in ignoring instructions not to leave the train, which created the situation.

E is partly correct, but for one thing D is more comprehensive, and for another, Huskisson's disability ("mobility difficulties", lines 146-7) would not have stopped him staying still between the tracks and letting the *Rocket* pass by.

21. How did Huskisson's tragic death influence the development of rail travel, according to the text?

- ☐ A ~~It scared people off railway travel.~~
- ☒ B It made people want to travel by rail, because it made them more aware of the possibility.
- ☐ C It created ironic interest from the public.
- ☐ D It made people more interested in reading about rail accidents.
- ☐ E ~~It distracted people from the dangers of rail travel.~~

It is ironic that the accident increased people's interest; but they weren't *being* ironic (C)!

D may well be true, but there's no evidence for it in the passage.

22. When did Rocket finish operating, according to the passage?

- ☒ A Not made clear by the passage
- ☐ B The 1840s
- ☐ C The 1830s
- ☐ D 1829
- ☐ E 1968

All we learn is that it "only operated for a few more years".

23. What does the word “prototype” (line 3) mean?

- ☐ A Steam locomotive
- ☒ B The first version of an invention
- ☐ C A copy
- ☐ D A new idea
- ☐ E Revolution

You can rule some options out, to improve your chances (always do this), but in the end you need to know the word. Sometimes logic will only carry you so far!

24. The word “innovations” (line 59) could most accurately be replaced by:

- ☐ A surprises
- ☐ B tinkerings
- ☐ C new
- ☒ D improvements
- ☐ E better

This question helps you by specifying that the word must be able to “replace” the word “innovations”.

None of A, C or E sound right in the same spot.

Because *Rocket* is presented as a “revolutionary design” (lines 1-2), it wouldn’t make sense to trivialise Robert Stephenson’s ideas as “tinkerings”.

25. What type of word is “previous” (line 74)?

- ☐ A Verb
- ☐ B Adverb
- ☒ C Adjective
- ☐ D Preposition
- ☐ E Pronoun

You can see that “previous” is an adjective if you look at the phrase “in previous steam engines”, and notice that words such as “older”, “bigger”, “golden”, etc. (all adjectives) could sit in the same place.

26. Here is a sentence from the text:

“Besides making the locomotive more powerful and efficient, this had side benefits such as allowing it to be ready for work quickly from a cold start.”

Which group of words, taken from this sentence, does not contain an adjective?

- ☐ A side, ready, cold
- ☐ B making, powerful, side
- ☐ C besides, the, efficient
- ☒ D besides, benefits, quickly
- ☐ E making, allowing, cold

“Besides” is a **preposition**, “benefits” is a **noun** and “quickly” is an **adverb**.

27. Bertha the **toitoise** lifted her nose and let it hang two inches
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
28. above the ground, as though **savoring** the air. Her
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
29. head **swaied** gently, her eyes closed in rapture. Then,
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
30. as though surprised by the suddenness of her own
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
31. decision, she bent her neck, flashed a glance back over her
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
32. **horny** shoulder, and strode **of** down the path towards
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
33. the **lettice** patch, emitting little grumbling and wheezing
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
34. sounds as she **trundled** **determindly** across the flagstones.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

Even in a real exam, I recommend circling your answers here before marking them on the answer sheet.

The correct spellings are:

TORTOISE

SAVOURING – “Savoring” is a spelling from American English.

SWAYED

SUDDENNESS – The spelling is a combination of “sudden” and “-ness”, giving a double “n”.

OFF

LETTUCE

DETERMINEDLY – Check spellings by covering suffixes such as “-ly” and looking at the rest of the word.

35. Lok Anteckningsbok was born in Sweden but was soon
A B C D N
36. drawn to explore his love of trains' in the United States and
A B C D N
37. in great Britain – particularly in Scotland. Anteckningsbok's
A B C D N
38. love of trains is paralleled, unsurprisingly by his love of
A B C D N
39. station amenities. His popular series, *Railway Station Platform*
A B C D N
40. *Vending Machines Of The British Isles*, was serialised in *The*
A B C D N
41. *times*, before being released as a book that has been
A B C D N
42. translated into: five languages, including Korean and Dutch.
A B C D N

Here is a correct version:

Lok Anteckningsbok was born in Sweden, but was soon drawn to explore his love of trains in the United States and in Great Britain – particularly in Scotland. Anteckningsbok's love of trains is paralleled, unsurprisingly, by his love of station amenities. His popular series, Railway Station Platform Vending Machines of the British Isles, was serialised in The Times, before being released as a book that has been translated into five languages, including Korean and Dutch.

43. "Were "Where "When "What "Why have you been all this time, Isaac?"
A B C D E
44. asked my father, apparently too to two over much angry to notice the
A B C D E
45. dust what whereby that were with which draped itself from my hair,
A B C D E
46. clearly remnants of vindicating indicting indicating a foray into the
A B C D E
47. attic. Containingly, Fully, Contentedly, Satisfaction, But, I stroked
A B C D E
48. the treasure in my pocket, feeling what's its it is it's of smooth
A B C D E
49. surface and rugf rough ruff rugh rouff perimeter, as I contemplated
A B C D E
50. this raging parent parents' relativ's parent's relatives' crimson features.
A B C D E

As with a standard multiple-choice task, it can make sense to eliminate the less likely options before you circle the answer.

47. Pay attention to parts of speech. "Satisfaction", for example, is a noun and doesn't belong here.
48. Remember that "it's" means "it is".
50. Pay attention to clues such as "this", making clear that there is only one parent involved.

Answer Sheet (Completed)

There is a BLANK answer sheet on page 15 of this pack.

1. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐	2. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E ☐	3. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	4. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☒	5. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐	6. A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	7. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐	8. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
9. A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	10. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E ☐	11. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☒	12. A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	13. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☒	14. A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	15. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐	16. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E ☐
17. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☒	18. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E ☐	19. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐	20. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E ☐	21. A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	22. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	23. A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	24. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E ☐
25. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐	26. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E ☐	27. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	28. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ N ☐	29. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	30. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ N ☐	31. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☒	32. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ N ☐
33. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	34. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ N ☐	35. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ N ☐	36. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ N ☐	37. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	38. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ N ☐	39. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☒	40. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☒
41. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	42. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N ☐	43. A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	44. A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	45. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐	46. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☒	47. A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐	48. A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
49. A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐	50. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E ☐						

END