

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PAPER 1

1. (a) To include the following points:
London bus services have been reduced by 5 per cent; country buses have regular customers but town buses have greater competition from other modes of transport; buses have more frequent stopping places, but are hindered by traffic congestion and high fares; in London, more people are using the underground, walking or cycling; buses remain crowded at peak times but it would not be cost effective to provide more crews for the whole day; other towns are likely to follow suit and reduce services; perhaps a lowering of fares is the only solution.
- (b) (i) characteristic or indicative of
(ii) active, robust, powerful in effect
(iii) become inferior in quality
(iv) when demand is greatest, busiest
(v) overcrowding on the road, traffic jams
(vi) necessary, indispensable
- (c) (i) a railway line that leads off from and connects to a main railway line, linking smaller towns rather than cities
(ii) a railway line that connects the suburban locations of a town or city
(iii) the people who work on the buses
(iv) a bicycle with a chargeable motor for increased speed
- (d) (i) the Executive is a single person, and so the apostrophe comes before the 's' to denote possession, i.e. the decision of the London Transport Executive
(ii) the apostrophe is placed after the 's' to indicate that there is more than one crew, i.e. the dislike of the bus crews
- (e) The semi-colon splits the sentence into two parts of equal sense in the same way that a conjunction would do.
- (f) The word station is not normally associated with bus routes, and is being used to refer to unofficial main

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stopping places equivalent to those fixed stations a train stops at.

2. (a) (i) newly grown
 (ii) recently laid
 (iii) unspoilt and unpreserved
 (iv) clean and awake
 (v) recently applied
 (vi) cold, brisk
 (vii) cool and refreshing, free from impurities
 (viii) not saline, pure
 (ix) recent, additional
 (x) youthful and healthy
- (b) (i) an informal agreement that is binding as a matter of personal honour
 (ii) a person who unwittingly or maliciously depresses/discourages someone while attempting to console them
 (iii) an epic battle or conflict; a struggle of enormous magnitude
 (iv) resembling a parent in appearance or behaviour
 (v) very seldom, rarely
 (vi) actions are more important than appearances
 (vii) to do something pointless and superfluous
3. (a) immature, dissimilar, ignoble, illegible, irrational, incomplete
 (b) vocal, creditable, spectacular, laborious, beneficial, exemplary
 (c) (i) The milkman finished his round.
 (ii) That is her mother.
 (iii) As you are oldest, you can go first.
 (iv) Each painting was beautiful.
 (v) He ran off.
 (vi) Shakespeare coined many words.
4. (a) (i) Uncle Tom has agreed to share his money between you and me.
 (ii) The dog had hurt its paw.
 (ii) The number of accidents on the road is increasing.
 (ii) While she was crossing the road, her heel got stuck in a manhole cover.
- (b) Olympian – majestic, grand; pasteurization – partial
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE ANSWERS

sterilization of a substance, e.g. milk, to destroy harmful micro-organisms; Martian – an inhabitant of Mars; titanic – of enormous strength and size; tantalizing – something that evokes interest and excitement; Elizabethan – relating to Elizabeth I, or referring to the period of her rule.

PAPER II

1. (a) To include the following points:
 The guilds were run according to an intricate code of conduct; they served to protect both craftsmen and the public, ensuring the quality of goods, eradicating counterfeits and controlling prices; 'searchers' visited craftsmen to inspect goods and pricing; wardens ensured those breaching the codes were punished; the guilds had a monopoly of their trades meaning that non-members were unable to succeed but that members were honest and produced quality goods; chaplains of the guilds encouraged teamwork through events, fundraising, and building work; because of the existence of the guilds, most craftsman worked hard, otherwise they risked being expelled.
 - (b) an organization designed to protect its members and maintain high standards
 - (c) Through monopolizing the trade, the guild ensured its members were free from competition from outsiders and foreigners and inspired in them a desire to produce high-quality workmanship.
 - (d) *ruthlessly* without pity, unrelentingly; *askance* with distrust; *spiritual* devotional/sacred; *beneficence* goodness; *lore* knowledge
 - (e) Customs are the traditional mores of a group of people. Beliefs are the set of ideas accepted by an individual or group of people to be true. Customs are conventionally founded on beliefs.
2. (a) *a square deal* a fair agreement; *a square meal* a substantial meal; *a square dance* a form of traditional dance in which the couples form squares; *to square a person* to secure the help or compliance of, often by offering reward; *to square an account* to balance the

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books; *to square accounts* to reconcile, even or settle a matter.

- (b) an almoner distributes alms for an institution; a psychiatrist is a physician who specializes in mental health; a geologist is a scientist who studies the earth and its formation; a journalist reports, writes or broadcasts news stories; an accountant inspects or audits a person or company's financial accounts; a draughtsman is an artist specializing in mechanical drawings.

3. (a) (i) credible; (ii) infallible; (iii) incompatible; (iv) visible; (v) inedible; (vi) illegible

- (b) Licence: James Bond has a licence to kill.

License: I license you to practise law.

Eliminate: I sprayed perfume to eliminate the odour.

Illuminate: If we light the candles, we will illuminate the garden.

Inform: He promised to inform me when he had arrived.

Conform: She will never conform to the rules of society.

Official: We are attending the official opening of the town hall.

Officious: His officious interference left me feeling stifled.

4. (a) (i) As soon as we have laid her new carpet she will give us her old one.
 (ii) The player was dropped because he disagreed with his captain.
 (iii) He ended his letter with 'Yours sincerely' rather than 'Yours faithfully'.

- (b) A cup: a small, open drinking vessel that is often made of china.

A saucer: a small, shallow dish on which a cup rests.

A jug: a vessel used for holding liquids, often with a handle and lipped edge for pouring.

A plate: a flat, usually circular piece of crockery on which food is served.

A spoon: a utensil used for mixing, serving and eating food.

A knife: a utensil with a blade edge for cutting food.