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ESTABLISHED 1863

WINDERMERE SCHOOL

..... Date

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**English as an Additional Language  
 (EAL/EFL)  
 IB Entrance Examination  
 Time: 1½ Hours**

WINDERMERE  
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# CAVES

1 Caves are natural underground spaces, commonly those into which man can enter. There are three major types: the most widespread in and extensive are those developed in soluble rocks, usually limestone or marble, by underground movement of water; on the coast are those formed in cliffs generally by the concentrated pounding of waves along joints and zones of crushed rock; and a few caves are formed in lava flows, where the solidified outer crust is left after the molten core has drained away to form rough tunnels, like those on the small basalt volcanoes of Auckland.

2 Limestone of all ages, ranging from geologically recent times to more than 450 million years ago, is found in many parts of New Zealand, although it is not all cavernous. Many caves have been discovered, but hundreds still remain to be explored. The most notable limestone areas for caves are the many hundreds of square kilometres of Te Kuiti Group (Oligocene) rocks from Port Waikato south to Mōkau and from the coast inland to the Waipa Valley – especially in the Waitomo district; and the Mount Arthur Marble (Upper Ordovician) of the mountains of north-west Nelson (fringed by thin bands of Oligocene limestone in the valleys and near the coast).

3 Sedimentary rocks (including limestone) are usually laid down in almost horizontal layers or beds which may be of any thickness, but most commonly of 5–7.5 cm. These beds may accumulate to a total thickness of about a hundred metres. Pure limestone is brittle, and folding due to earth movements causes cracks

along the partings, and joints at angles to them. Rain water percolates down through the soil and the fractures in the underlying rocks to the water table, below which all cavities and pores are filled with water. This water, which is usually acidic, dissolves the limestone along the joints and, once a passage is opened, it is enlarged by the abrasive action of sand and pebbles carried by streams. Extensive solution takes place between the seasonal limits of the water table. Erosion may continue to cut down into the floor, or silt and pebbles may build up floors and divert stream courses. Most caves still carry the stream that formed them.

4 Caves in the softer, well-bedded Oligocene limestones are typically horizontal in development, often with passages on several levels, and frequently of considerable length. Gardner's Gut, Waitomo, has two main levels and more than seven kilometres of passages. Plans of caves show prominent features, such as long, narrow, straight passages following joint patterns as in Ruakuri,

5 The unique beauty of caves lies in the variety of mineral encrustations which are found sometimes completely covering walls, ceiling, and floor. Stalactites (Gk. *stalaktos*, dripping) are pendent growths of crystalline calcium carbonate (calcite) formed from solution by the deposition of minute quantities of calcite from Waitomo, or a number of parallel straight oriented in one or more directions like Te Anaroa, Rockville. Vertical cross sections of cave passages may be tall and narrow following joints, as in Burr Cave, Waitomo; large and ragged in collapse chambers, like Hollow Hill, Waitomo (233m long, 59.4m wide, and 30.48m high); low and wide along bedding planes, as in Luckie Strike, Waitomo; or high vertical water-worn shafts, like Rangitaawa Shaft (91m). Waitomo Caves in the harder, massive Mount Arthur Marble (a metamorphosed limestone) are mainly vertical in development, many reaching several hundred metres, the deepest known being Harwood Hole, Takaka (370m).

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7 The unique beauty of caves lies in the variety of mineral encrustations which are found sometimes completely covering walls or floor, flowstone is formed and pools of water may build up their edges to form narrow walls of *rimstone*. Gypsum (calcium sulphate) is a white cave deposit of many crystal habits which are probably dependent on humidity. The most beautiful form is the gypsum flower which extrudes from a point on the cave wall in curling and diverging bundles of fibres like a lily or orchid.

8 They are usually white to yellow in colour, but occasionally are brown or red. Where water evaporates faster than it drips, long thin *straws* are formed which may reach the floor or thicken into *columns*. If the source of water moves across the ceiling, a thin *drape*, very like a stage curtain, is formed. Helictites are stalactites that branch or curl. Stalagmites (Gk. *stalagmos*, that which dripped) are conical or gnarled floor growths formed by splashing, if the water drips faster than it evaporates. These may grow toward the ceiling to form columns of massive proportions. Where calcite is deposited by water spreading thinly over the walls or floor, *flowstone* is formed and pools of water may build up their edges to form narrow walls of *rimstone*. Gypsum (calcium sulphate) is a white cave deposit of many crystal habits which are probably dependent on humidity. The most beautiful form is the gypsum flower which extrudes from a point on the cave wall in curling and diverging bundles of fibres like a lily or orchid.

**Questions 1-3**

Complete the summary.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

There are several 1 ..... of caves with the most common and largest being located in limestone or marble. Coastal caves are created in cliffs usually by waves. In lava flows, the solidified outer crusts that remain once the molten core has drained away also form 2 ..... Limestone is to be found all over New Zealand, but not all of it contains caves. While many caves are known, there are large numbers that have yet to be uncovered. The main 3 ..... for limestone caves are Te Kuiti Group rocks.

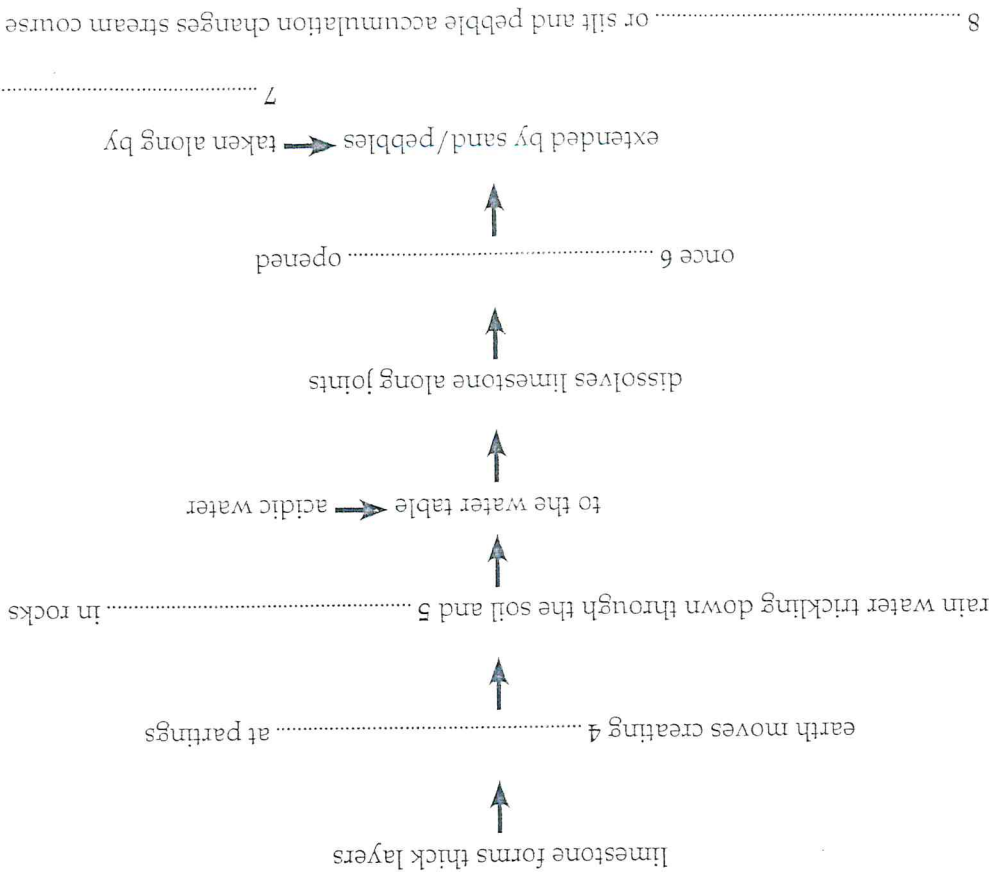
**Questions 4-8**

Complete the flow-chart.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 4-8 on your answer sheet.

**The Creation of Limestone Caves**



Questions 9 and 10

Choose TWO letters A-E.

Write the correct letter A-E in boxes 9 and 10 on your answer sheet.

NB Your answers may be given in either order.

Which TWO of the following features of caves in the softer limestones are mentioned in the text?

- A they are often long
- B they are all at least 7.2km long
- C most of them are vertical
- D they only ever have one passage
- E they are characteristically horizontal

Questions 11-13

Do the following statements agree with the information in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet write

- TRUE - if the statement agrees with the information
- FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
- NOT GIVEN if there is no information about the statement

- 11 The limestone found in New Zealand is more than 450 million years old.
- 12 Stalactites are more often white to yellow than brown or red.
- 13 Stalagmites never grow very large.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

*The writer has been found guilty in court and describes his last morning at home before going to prison.*

Ordinary people hardly ever think about being free. You may wonder what it feels like to leave your home and have to go to prison...

In the house where I live, a quiet house in Boston, I am lying awake, unable to sleep. The only light in the room is the glimmer of green from the face of the alarm clock, the only sound is the breathing of my wife, Elaine. Outside, it is cold and dark and completely quiet.

Suddenly, from downstairs, I hear the grandfather clock as it strikes the familiar chimes, sad notes that remind me my time has come. From its place in the hall, the grandfather clock has struck the hours of my life, celebrating the joys and marking the sad times. It has rung in happiness through the years as my seven children grew into adults.

Now my old friend, the grandfather clock, strikes the hour I have been dreading.

One...

Two...

Three...

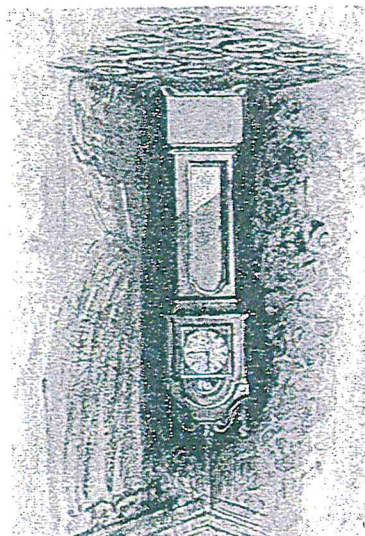
Four...

Silence...

It is four o'clock in the morning, the loneliest of hours, the final moments before dawn on the worst day of my life.

I climb out of bed. I shower and shave. The house is dark and quiet. Yesterday the whole of my family visited and in spite of what was about to happen to me, we enjoyed the evening, as we always do when we're together – good food, lively music and lots of laughter and love.

In the kitchen, I flick the switch and suddenly the room is flooded with harsh light. The only sound is the purring of Shadow, the cat. I fill the kettle with water and heat it. I feed Shadow. I spoon coffee into a cup, then add steaming water. Once again, I have made what may be the worst cup of coffee ever. Tonight, when I fall asleep,



I will not be in my home. Tonight, I'll sleep in another room, in another place, and who knows what the coffee will taste like? Maybe I'll discover that my coffee is the second worst.

35 I have to watch the clock. It's 4.30 a.m., and I check my things one last time. I've been quietly packing for days. I can't take much with me, but there are things I cannot get by without: two pairs of glasses, two pairs of shoes and two tracksuits that were bought for me a few weeks ago by Elaine. She's something special. I think for a moment how lucky I am to have Elaine.

40 As I slice a banana for breakfast, the radio is on, so low as not to disturb anyone. Shortly after five in the morning, I climb the stairs to see Elaine one more time, and to kiss her and tell her that I'll get word to her as soon as I can. As I make my way out of the house, everyone else is still asleep. In our household, we believe that if you don't say goodbye, there is no goodbye.

45 I cannot count the mornings that I have driven away from home. Like most people, I am so busy with the day-to-day details of life that I take things for granted. I do not usually give a thought to what I am leaving – my wife, my sons, my daughters, my home and everything I love most. On this morning, however, in the darkness, as I speed away from my family, my mind is busy and my heart aches to think about what I am leaving behind. So, I cling to every thought of my family, try to memorise every word that has been said in recent days.

It will be a long time before I see them again, a long time before I come home.

The average person who rarely thinks about freedom may wonder what it feels like to leave home for prison.

55 What I feel this morning, in the darkness, as I drive away from my home and my wife and my children and head to prison, what I feel above everything else is deep sorrow.

Last night, millions of people slept in prisons of all types.

Tonight, there'll be one more. Me.

Leave blank

You should refer closely to the passage to support your answers.  
You may include brief quotations.

1. In which town or city does the writer live?

.....

Q1

(Total 1 mark)

2. What two sounds does the writer hear as he lies in bed?

1 .....

2 .....

.....

Q2

(Total 2 marks)

3. Look again at lines 10 to 16.

Give two examples of how the sound of the grandfather clock makes the writer think of something positive, and one example of how it represents something negative.

Positive example 1: .....

Positive example 2: .....

Negative example: .....

.....

Q3

(Total 3 marks)



Q5	<p>(Total 5 marks)</p> <p>5. What do we learn about the writer's feelings for his wife and family in this passage?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
Q4	<p>(Total 3 marks)</p> <p>4. Look again at lines 22 to 34. Give <b>three</b> differences that the writer notices between the evening before, and the early morning.</p> <p>1 .....</p> <p>2 .....</p> <p>3 .....</p>

Read the poem then answer the following questions:

'It' by Rudyard Kipling

If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too;  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise.

If you can dream — and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think — and not make thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with Triumph and disaster  
And treat those two imposters just the same;

If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginnings  
And never breathe a word about your loss;

If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with Kings — nor lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And — which is more — you'll be a Man, my son!

21. Match the quotations from the poem in the right-hand column to their explanations in the left-hand column. The first one is done for you.

1. I can remain calm when everyone else is panicking and pointing the finger at me.

2. I have confidence in myself even if other people do not.

3. I do not take revenge on other people even if they treat me badly.

4. I have ambition but I know it is not the most important thing in my life.

5. I believe in what I say and it doesn't matter if other people turn it against me.

6. I work hard for things but if they are damaged, I will simply start again with whatever I have left.

7. Even when I am exhausted, I will carry on.

8. When I know that I am right, I will not boast about it.

9. It doesn't matter whose celebrity company I am in, I will always be true to the ordinary person.

10. As a leader, I will always act honestly.

11. I make the most of every moment.

**a** 'If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken / Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools'

**b** 'If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue'

**c** 'Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken, / And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools'

**d** 'And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise.'

**e** 'If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you'

**f** 'If you can fill the unforgiving minute With sixty seconds' worth of distance run'

**g** 'Or being lied about, don't deal in lies, Or being hated, don't give way to hating'

**h** 'If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew / To serve your turn long after they are gone'

**i** 'If you can keep your head when all about you / Are losing theirs and blaming it on you'

**j** 'Or walk with Kings — nor lose the common touch'

**k** 'If you can dream — and not make dreams your master'

Example : 1.         !

2.          3.          4.          5.          6.          7.          8.          9.         

10.          11.         

(10 marks)

22. What are your impressions of this poem? What is the poet trying to say? Do you like this poem or not and why?

(5 marks)

A large rectangular box with horizontal dotted lines, intended for the student to write their answer to question 22. The box is empty and occupies the central portion of the page.

## Part 4 Writing

Some people say change is an important part of life while others say it is not necessary. Write an essay saying whether you **agree** or **disagree** with this statement.

Write at least 200 words.

