
NILE TUITION ACADEMY

EXCELLENCE IN 11+ PREPARATION

Sutton Selective Eligibility Test (SET) — Style Practice

English

MULTIPLE-CHOICE PAPER · PRACTICE PAPER 4

Time allowed	50 minutes
Number of questions	53
Total marks	53
Equipment	Pencil and eraser only

Candidate details

Name: _____

School: _____ Date: _____

Instructions to candidates

1. Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.
2. Write your name, school and the date in the spaces on this cover.
3. This paper has 53 questions in four sections. You have 50 minutes.
4. Read each text carefully before answering the questions on it.
5. Most questions need **one** answer (A–E). Some ask you to choose **TWO** answers, or to **select all** that apply — read each question carefully.
6. Mark your answers by filling the matching **lozenge(s)** on the Answer Sheet at the back.
7. Use a pencil. To change an answer, rub it out fully and fill your new lozenge.
8. If a question is difficult, leave it and come back to it later. Try to answer every question.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO BEGIN

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English

This paper has four sections. Answer all 53 questions and fill your answers on the Answer Sheet at the back. Read each question carefully — some need more than one answer.

Examples

X1. Choose the word spelled **correctly**. A freind B frend C friend D frind E freand → fill C: ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E

X2. Choose the **TWO** even numbers. A 3 B 6 C 7 D 8 E 9 → fill B and D: ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E

Section 1 — Spelling

Questions 1–10

Read each instruction carefully before choosing your answer(s).

- 1 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A surprize B suprise C surprice D surprise E surprise
- 2 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A beatiful B beautiful C beutiful D beautifull E beautiful
- 3 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A interupt B intterupt C interrpt D interrup E interrupt
- 4 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A occassionally B occasionaly C occasionnally D occasionally E ocasionaly
- 5 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A queue B qeue C kew D que E queu
- 6 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A guaruntee B guarentee C garentee D guarantee E garantee
- 7 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A recommend B recomennd C reccomend D reccommend E recomend
- 8 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A beginning B beginnning C beggining D beginning E begining
- 9 Which word is spelled **incorrectly**?
 A calendar B enviroment C vegetable D rhythm E decision
- 10 Choose the **TWO** words that are spelled **correctly**. **Choose TWO answers.**
 A tommorow B necessary C occured D privilege E adress

Section 2 — Reading: Text A

Questions 11–28

Read Text A below, then answer the questions that follow. Some questions ask about words, phrases and techniques the writer uses.

TEXT A

The Hill at Night

Maya had not wanted to come. It was nearly midnight, the cold pressed through her coat, and her bed was warm and far away. But Grandad had promised her something “worth losing a little sleep for”, and so she trudged up the dark hillside behind him, the long telescope balanced on his shoulder, grumbling under her breath.

At the top he set the telescope on its three thin legs with the slow care of someone who had done it a thousand times. Maya stamped her feet and asked, not for the first time, whether they could go home. Grandad only smiled and tilted the tube towards the moon. “Look,” he said. “Just look.”

She put her eye to the glass, ready to be unimpressed — and stopped. The moon was not the flat coin she had always seen. It was a world: grey plains and sharp mountains, and craters scattered like rain across its surface, each one rimmed with shadow. She had not known the moon had edges. She did not say anything, but she did not ask to go home again.

Grandad began to name things. That faint smudge, he said, was a whole galaxy, so far away that its light had been travelling towards them for two and a half million years. “What you’re seeing left before there were people to see it.” Maya looked at the small pale blur and tried, and failed, to imagine it.

They stayed a long time. The cold stopped mattering. Grandad pointed out the slow wheel of the stars, the red eye of a planet, and the smoky band of the Milky Way arching overhead like a road. When Maya finally looked away from the telescope, she found that Grandad was not looking at the sky at all, but at her — and that he said nothing for a moment, and when he spoke his voice was not quite steady.

Walking back down, Maya kept glancing upward, bumping gently into him as she went. The hill was just as cold and dark as before, and her bed was just as far away. But the sky above her was no longer a flat black ceiling; it had become deep, and old, and full, and she could not stop looking at it.

11 Why did Maya **not** want to go up the hill at first?

- A it was nearly midnight and cold, and she wanted her warm bed
- B she was frightened of the dark hill
- C she had already seen the telescope before
- D she had homework to finish
- E she did not like her grandfather

12 Grandad set up the telescope “**with the slow care of someone who had done it a thousand times**”. This suggests he —

- A had done this many times and knew exactly what to do
- B was doing it for the very first time
- C was being slow on purpose to annoy Maya
- D had forgotten how the telescope worked
- E found the telescope too heavy to lift

- 13 The word **“trudged”** in “she trudged up the dark hillside” suggests Maya walked —
- A nervously and afraid
 - B happily and lightly
 - C slowly and with effort, unwillingly
 - D quickly and eagerly
 - E quietly and carefully
- 14 Maya had thought of the moon as **“the flat coin she had always seen”**. Looking through the telescope changes this because she now sees —
- A that the moon is too bright to look at
 - B that the moon really is flat
 - C that the moon is closer than she thought
 - D that the moon is made of silver
 - E that the moon is a world, with mountains, plains and craters
- 15 Why does Maya **“not ask to go home again”** after looking through the telescope?
- A she is too cold to speak
 - B what she has seen has captured her interest and changed her mood
 - C she has fallen asleep standing up
 - D she is angry and sulking
 - E her grandfather has told her to be quiet
- 16 Grandad says, “What you're seeing left before there were people to see it.” He means that —
- A nobody else has ever looked at the galaxy
 - B the galaxy's light is so old it began travelling before humans existed
 - C the galaxy has completely disappeared
 - D the light is too faint for people to see
 - E the galaxy is moving away very quickly
- 17 The writer describes the Milky Way **“arching overhead like a road”**. This helps the reader picture it as —
- A a narrow, twisting path
 - B a busy street full of traffic
 - C a long, broad band stretching across the sky
 - D a small circle directly above them
 - E a bright white wall
- 18 **“craters scattered like rain”** is an example of —
- A a simile
 - B a metaphor
 - C alliteration
 - D a command
 - E personification
- 19 When Maya looks away from the telescope she finds Grandad **“was not looking at the sky at all, but at her”**. This suggests that Grandad —
- A wanted to go home now
 - B was bored of looking at the sky
 - C was enjoying watching Maya discover the stars more than the stars themselves
 - D had seen something dangerous behind her
 - E was worried that Maya was cold

- 20 Why is Grandad's voice **"not quite steady"** when he speaks?
- A he is out of breath from the climb
 - B he is moved by sharing this moment with his granddaughter
 - C he is annoyed that Maya took so long
 - D he is frightened of the dark
 - E he is shivering because of the cold
- 21 Choose the **TWO** details that show Maya's feelings had **changed** by the end. **Choose TWO answers.**
- A the cold no longer mattered to her
 - B she refused to leave the telescope
 - C she kept glancing upward as they walked home
 - D she asked to come back the next night
 - E she ran all the way down the hill
- 22 Which of these is the **best summary** of the passage?
- A A girl is frightened by what she sees through a telescope
 - B A reluctant girl is taken stargazing by her grandfather and discovers a sense of wonder at the night sky
 - C A girl argues with her grandfather about her bedtime
 - D A girl learns how to build and repair a telescope
 - E A girl and her grandfather get lost on a hill in the dark
- 23 In "she trudged up the **dark** hillside", the word **"dark"** is a —
- A noun
 - B verb
 - C pronoun
 - D adverb
 - E adjective
- 24 In "the cold **pressed** through her coat", the word **"pressed"** is used as a —
- A pronoun
 - B noun
 - C adverb
 - D adjective
 - E verb
- 25 The word **"grumbling"** in "grumbling under her breath" suggests Maya was —
- A singing softly
 - B breathing heavily
 - C laughing to herself
 - D talking cheerfully
 - E complaining quietly
- 26 The writer calls a planet **"the red eye of a planet"**. This is an example of —
- A a metaphor
 - B a simile
 - C a question
 - D alliteration
 - E a list
- 27 How does the writer show that **time passed** while they were on the hill?
- A by counting the craters on the moon
 - B by saying the sun came up
 - C by describing Maya falling asleep
 - D by giving the exact time on a clock
 - E by saying "They stayed a long time" and describing "the slow wheel of the stars"
- 28 How does Maya's attitude change from the **start** of the passage to the **end**?
- A from frightened to calm
 - B from excited to disappointed
 - C from reluctant and cold to filled with wonder
 - D from happy to bored
 - E it does not change at all

Section 3 — Reading: Text B

Questions 29–44

Read Text B below, then answer the questions that follow. Some questions ask about words, phrases and techniques the poet uses.

TEXT B

The Night Sky

The dark is not a ceiling
but a door thrown open wide;
the stars come out like candle-flames
that nothing here can hide.

The moon climbs slow and silver,
a lantern on the hill;
the patient planets wander
while all the world is still.

They shone before our cities,
they shone before our names;
the same slow light that finds us
once left those distant flames.

So when the night feels empty,
look up — you're not alone:
a thousand silent watchers
have made the dark their home.

29 What is the poem mainly about?

- A the changing of the seasons
- B a frightening storm at night
- C a city lit up by street lamps
- D the wonder of the night sky and the ancient light of the stars
- E a long journey by night train

30 “the stars come out like candle-flames” is an example of —

- A a metaphor
- B alliteration
- C a question
- D a simile
- E personification

31 The poet writes that the dark “is not a ceiling / but a door thrown open wide”. By this the poet means the night sky is —

- A not a limit but an opening onto something vast
- B a real door that can be opened
- C a dangerous place to avoid
- D a low roof close above us
- E a window that is shut tight

32 The moon is called “a lantern on the hill”. This is an example of —

- A a simile
- B alliteration
- C a metaphor
- D a rhyme
- E a fact

33 Which phrase is an example of **alliteration**?

- A open door
- B cold light
- C candle-flames
- D patient planets
- E thrown open wide

- 34 “the patient planets wander” gives the planets human qualities. This technique is called —
A a metaphor B alliteration C personification D onomatopoeia E a simile
- 35 What do the lines “They shone before our cities, / they shone before our names” tell us about the stars?
A the stars are named after people
B the stars are extremely old — far older than people and their towns
C the stars vanish when cities are built
D the stars only come out over cities
E the stars were brighter in the past
- 36 In “the patient planets wander”, the word “patient” suggests the planets move —
A calmly and without hurry B angrily and violently C nervously and afraid D quickly and suddenly
E brightly and noisily
- 37 “the same slow light that finds us / once left those distant flames” suggests that starlight —
A comes only from the moon
B travels faster than anything else
C is made here on Earth
D has travelled a very long way over a very long time to reach us
E is too dim ever to reach us
- 38 The stars are called “a thousand silent watchers”. This suggests the stars —
A are afraid of the dark
B make a loud noise at night
C are exactly one thousand in number
D seem to watch over us, like quiet companions
E are about to fall to Earth
- 39 The overall mood of the poem is best described as —
A silly and playful B angry and bitter C calm and full of wonder D tense and frightening
E gloomy and hopeless
- 40 In “a thousand silent watchers”, the word “silent” means —
A moving quickly B very large C making no sound D far away E shining brightly
- 41 In “the patient planets”, the word “patient” is a —
A adjective B pronoun C verb D noun E adverb
- 42 What message does the poet leave the reader with in the final stanza?
A the stars will soon go out
B the sky is completely empty
C we should be afraid of the dark
D the night is a dangerous place
E even when the night feels empty, we are not truly alone
- 43 Choose the TWO lines in which the poet gives something human or living actions. Choose TWO answers.
A “a lantern on the hill”
B “The moon climbs slow and silver”
C “the stars come out like candle-flames”
D “while all the world is still”
E “the patient planets wander”

44 Select all the statements that are **true** about the poem. **Select all the correct answers.**

- A** The poem is set during the daytime
- B** The poem is about a thunderstorm
- C** The poem ends with a comforting message
- D** The poem describes the moon and the stars
- E** The poet says the starlight is very old

Section 4 — Comparing the Texts

Questions 45–53

These questions compare **Text A** (“The Hill at Night”) with **Text B** (“The Night Sky”).

- 45** What do **both** texts have in common?
- A** both are about a day at the seaside
 - B** both are about a sports match
 - C** both are about a frightening storm
 - D** both are about the wonder of the night sky
 - E** both are about a busy city
- 46** Both texts suggest that the night sky is —
- A** dangerous and frightening
 - B** small and close above us
 - C** vast, ancient and full of wonder
 - D** empty and boring
 - E** best ignored
- 47** Choose the **TWO** statements that are true of **both** texts. **Choose TWO answers.**
- A** both are funny
 - B** both use figurative language to create a sense of wonder
 - C** both are written as poems
 - D** both are set indoors
 - E** both describe the stars and the moon
- 48** One clear **difference** in form is that —
- A** both are poems
 - B** both are stories
 - C** Text A is written in rhyme
 - D** Text A is a story written in prose, while Text B is a poem in verse
 - E** Text B is a set of instructions
- 49** How do the two texts differ in the way they present the night sky?
- A** Text A is about the sea and Text B about a forest
 - B** Text A is a poem and Text B is a story
 - C** neither text is really about the sky
 - D** Text A shows one girl's personal experience of stargazing, while Text B speaks more generally about the sky and its meaning
 - E** both describe exactly the same night
- 50** In Text A the wonder is felt by a girl with a telescope. In Text B, the wonder is —
- A** felt by a frightened sailor
 - B** felt by a crowd in a city
 - C** spoken about more generally, as a message to the reader
 - D** described as a bad thing
 - E** not present at all

51 Both texts contain —

- A figurative language, such as similes and metaphors
- B a recipe
- C step-by-step instructions
- D speech on every line
- E numbered lists

52 Which best describes how the two texts make the reader **feel**?

- A Text A is funny and Text B is angry
- B both create a feeling of wonder, though Text A also shows warmth between two people
- C both leave the reader bored
- D both are sad
- E both are frightening

53 Text A is written in **paragraphs**. Text B is written in —

- A chapters
- B verses (stanzas)
- C full sentences only
- D a numbered list
- E columns

Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fill the **lozenge** for each answer with a pencil. To change an answer, rub it out fully and fill your new choice.

Questions needing more than one answer: 10, 21, 43, 44, 47. For these, fill every lozenge the question asks for.

Q	A	B	C	D	E
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
13	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
14	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
15	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
16	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
17	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
18	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
19	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
20	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
21	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
22	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
23	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
24	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
25	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
26	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
27	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q	A	B	C	D	E
28	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
29	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
30	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
31	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
32	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
33	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
34	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
35	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
36	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
37	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
38	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
39	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
40	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
41	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
42	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
43	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
44	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
45	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
46	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
47	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
48	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
49	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
50	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
51	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
52	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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END OF PAPER