

NILE TUITION ACADEMY

EXCELLENCE IN 11+ PREPARATION

Sutton Selective Eligibility Test (SET) — Style Practice

English

MULTIPLE-CHOICE PAPER · PRACTICE PAPER 5

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 Wednesday B Wendesday C Wednsday D Wednesday E Wensday
- 2 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A occasion B occasionn C ocassion D occassion E ocasion
- 3 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A librery B liberry C librarry D libary E library
- 4 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A parrallel B paralell C parralel D parallel E paralel
- 5 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A rhythm B rythem C rythm D rhthym E rhythm
- 6 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A neccessary B necessary C necesary D nessessary E neccesary
- 7 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A disappeer B dissapear C dissappear D disapear E disappear
- 8 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A calendar B calender C calandar D calander E callendar
- 9 Which word is spelled **incorrectly**?
 A conscience B sentence C definately D believe E beautiful
- 10 Choose the **TWO** words that are spelled **correctly**. **Choose TWO answers.**
 A mischievous B address C que D Febuary E embarass

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 Market**

Long before the sun came up, the market was already awake. Sami trailed after his grandfather between the rows of stalls, his breath clouding in the cold air, hugging a crate of apples that seemed to grow heavier with every step. He would much rather have been in bed.

Their stall stood at the far end, beneath a striped awning that had faded to the colour of weak tea. Grandad set to work at once, building the oranges into a glowing pyramid with the speed of long practice, while Sami fumbled and dropped things and wished the morning would hurry up and warm him.

Then the market opened, and everything changed. A river of people poured between the stalls, and the quiet square filled with noise: the clatter of crates, the cheerful shouting of the traders, the smell of bread and coffee drifting from the bakery opposite. Grandad's voice rose above it all, bright and tireless, and customers began to gather like bees around the bright fruit.

Sami found himself swept up in it. He weighed potatoes and counted out change; he learned to call out prices without feeling foolish; he discovered that if he smiled, people smiled back. The cold was forgotten. When an old woman told him he had “a proper market voice, just like his grandad”, he felt his face grow warm with something that was not the weather.

By mid-morning the crates were nearly empty. Grandad leaned against the stall, watching Sami hand an apple to a small child, and for a moment he said nothing at all. Then he rested a hand on the boy's shoulder. “You'll do,” he said quietly — which, from Grandad, was the highest praise there was.

Walking home through the emptying square, tired in a way that felt good, Sami found that he was already wondering what time they would set out tomorrow. Somewhere between the apples and the afternoon, he had stopped wishing he were anywhere else.

- 11** How did Sami feel at the very start of the morning?
- A** tired, and wishing he were still in bed
 - B** excited to start work
 - C** frightened of the market
 - D** angry with his grandfather
 - E** proud to be carrying the apples
- 12** The crate of apples “seemed to grow heavier with every step”. This suggests that Sami was —
- A** tired and reluctant, so the work felt harder
 - B** walking many miles to the market
 - C** very ill and weak
 - D** carrying the crate the wrong way up
 - E** adding more apples as he walked
- 13** The awning had “faded to the colour of weak tea”. This description is an example of —
- A** a metaphor **B** a simile **C** alliteration **D** personification **E** a question

- 14** Grandad built the oranges into a pyramid “with the speed of long practice”. This shows that he —
- A** was in a hurry to leave
 - B** had done this job for many years
 - C** was younger than Sami
 - D** had never built a display before
 - E** was showing off to the customers
- 15** The writer says “a river of people poured between the stalls”. Calling the crowd a “river” is an example of —
- A** a list
 - B** alliteration
 - C** a metaphor
 - D** a simile
 - E** a fact
- 16** What does “a river of people poured between the stalls” suggest about the market?
- A** a large crowd moved through it in a steady stream
 - B** the stalls stood beside a river
 - C** the people were swimming
 - D** the square had flooded with water
 - E** only a few people came
- 17** Customers “began to gather like bees around the bright fruit”. This suggests the customers were —
- A** dressed in black and yellow
 - B** angry and likely to sting
 - C** drawn in eagerly and in large numbers
 - D** frightened of the fruit
 - E** flying through the air
- 18** When the old woman praised him, Sami “felt his face grow warm with something that was not the weather”. What was this feeling?
- A** fear of the old woman
 - B** cold from the morning air
 - C** anger at being teased
 - D** pride and pleasure at the compliment
 - E** embarrassment at making a mistake
- 19** Grandad “said nothing at all” as he watched Sami, then said “You’ll do.” What does this suggest about Grandad?
- A** he was disappointed in Sami’s work
 - B** he was too tired to speak
 - C** he was quietly proud, but not one to say much
 - D** he wanted Sami to work faster
 - E** he had not been watching Sami
- 20** Why does the writer tell us that “You’ll do” was, from Grandad, “the highest praise there was”?
- A** it was a complaint about Sami’s work
 - B** Grandad said it to everyone he met
 - C** Grandad rarely gave compliments, so even small praise meant a great deal
 - D** Grandad usually gave long speeches of praise
 - E** it really means Sami had done badly

- 21 Choose the **TWO** details that show Sami's feelings **changed** during the morning. **Choose TWO answers.**
- A he went home early
 - B he dropped all the apples on purpose
 - C he refused to serve any customers
 - D he learned to call out prices without feeling foolish
 - E he forgot all about the cold
- 22 Which of these is the **best summary** of the passage?
- A A boy sells a record number of apples to win a prize
 - B A boy and his grandfather argue about selling fruit
 - C A boy gets lost in a busy market
 - D A boy visits a market for the first time as a customer
 - E A reluctant boy helps at his grandfather's market stall and finds that he enjoys the work and belongs there
- 23 In "he **hugged** a crate of apples", the word "**hugged**" is used as a —
- A pronoun
 - B adjective
 - C verb
 - D noun
 - E adverb
- 24 In "Grandad's voice rose above it all, **bright** and tireless", the word "**bright**" is a —
- A verb
 - B adverb
 - C noun
 - D pronoun
 - E adjective
- 25 The word "**fumbled**" in "Sami fumbled and dropped things" suggests he was handling things —
- A clumsily and awkwardly
 - B slowly and lazily
 - C carefully and neatly
 - D angrily and roughly
 - E quickly and skilfully
- 26 How does the writer show that the market was a **lively, busy** place?
- A by giving the exact number of stalls
 - B by listing its sounds and smells — clattering crates, shouting traders, bread and coffee
 - C by saying nobody came to buy anything
 - D by describing one empty stall
 - E by saying it was completely silent
- 27 The word "**tireless**", describing Grandad's voice, means —
- A rather bored
 - B never seeming to get tired
 - C easily annoyed
 - D very quiet
 - E always tired
- 28 How does Sami's **attitude** to the market change from the beginning to the end?
- A from reluctant and cold to eager to come back again
 - B from excited to bored
 - C from happy to disappointed
 - D it does not change at all
 - E from frightened to calm

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**City Morning**

The city wakes and rubs its eyes,
the shutters rattle, one by one;
the lamps go out like tired stars
that worked all night and now are done.

The market hums, a waking hive,
where sleepy sellers stack and call;
the morning paints the rooftops gold
and slips its light along the wall.

The baker's window breathes out warmth,
the pigeons squabble for a crust;
the traffic grumbles into life
and lifts the day out of the dust.

So much begins before we wake,
so much is done while we still dream;
the city, like a patient friend,
is never quite the way it seems.

- 29** What is the poem mainly about?
- A** a city deep in the middle of the night
 - B** a quiet day in the countryside
 - C** a thunderstorm over a town
 - D** a journey across the sea
 - E** a city coming to life early in the morning
- 30** “The city wakes and rubs its eyes” gives the city human qualities. This technique is called —
- A** a simile
 - B** personification
 - C** a metaphor
 - D** alliteration
 - E** onomatopoeia
- 31** “the lamps go out like tired stars” is an example of —
- A** a simile
 - B** alliteration
 - C** a command
 - D** a metaphor
 - E** personification
- 32** Why does the poet compare the street lamps to “tired stars that worked all night”?
- A** the lamps are broken
 - B** the lamps shine only in summer
 - C** the lamps are very far away
 - D** like the stars, the lamps have shone all night and are switching off at dawn
 - E** the lamps are really stars
- 33** “The market hums, a waking hive” calls the market a hive. This is an example of —
- A** alliteration
 - B** a rhyme
 - C** a fact
 - D** a simile
 - E** a metaphor

- 34 By calling the market “a waking hive”, the poet suggests the market is —
A full of busy, buzzing activity, like bees
B full of honey
C closed for the day
D home to real bees
E completely silent
- 35 Which phrase is an example of **alliteration**?
A sleepy sellers stack B patient friend C tired stars D rooftops gold
E waking hive
- 36 “the morning paints the rooftops gold” suggests that —
A someone is painting the roofs with a brush
B the morning is cold and grey
C the rising sun is spreading golden light across the roofs
D it is about to rain
E the roofs are made of gold
- 37 In “the traffic **grumbles** into life”, the word “**grumbles**” suggests the traffic sounds —
A high and squeaky
B quick and light
C low and complaining, like a grumpy voice
D soft and silent
E bright and cheerful
- 38 What do the lines “So much begins before we wake, / so much is done while we still dream” suggest?
A nothing happens in the morning
B the city never sleeps at all
C people should sleep for longer
D a great deal of work happens early, while most people are still asleep
E dreams come true in the city
- 39 “the city, like a patient friend” is an example of —
A personification B a simile C a metaphor D alliteration E a question
- 40 The overall **mood** of the poem is best described as —
A frightening and tense B sad and hopeless C silly and joking D angry and bitter
E warm and gently admiring
- 41 In “the **sleepy** sellers”, the word “**sleepy**” is a —
A verb B adverb C pronoun D noun E adjective
- 42 The word “**squabble**” in “the pigeons squabble for a crust” means —
A fly away quickly B sing sweetly C sleep peacefully D quarrel or fight noisily
E share politely
- 43 Choose the **TWO** lines in which the poet gives the city or its parts **human actions**. **Choose TWO answers.**
A “the pigeons squabble for a crust”
B “the traffic grumbles into life”
C “the lamps go out like tired stars”
D “The city wakes and rubs its eyes”
E “so much is done while we still dream”

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

- A** The poem is set in the early morning
- B** The poem describes a snowstorm
- C** The poem is set deep in the night
- D** The poem suggests work is done before most people wake
- E** The poet describes a market

Section 4 — Comparing the Texts

Questions 45–53

These questions compare **Text A** (“The Market”) with **Text B** (“City Morning”).

- 45** What do **both** texts have in common?
- A** both are about a long journey
 - B** both are about a quiet night
 - C** both are about the seaside
 - D** both are about a school day
 - E** both are about a market coming to life in the early morning
- 46** Both texts show that —
- A** a market is a busy, lively place, especially in the morning
 - B** cities are unfriendly places
 - C** mornings are best spent asleep
 - D** markets only open at night
 - E** markets are always empty
- 47** Choose the **TWO** statements that are true of **both** texts. **Choose TWO answers.**
- A** both are set early in the morning
 - B** both are written as poems
 - C** both are funny
 - D** both use figurative language to bring the scene to life
 - E** both are set in winter snow
- 48** One clear **difference** in form is that —
- A** both are stories
 - B** Text B is a diary entry
 - C** Text A is a story written in prose, while Text B is a poem in verse
 - D** Text A is written in rhyme
 - E** both are poems
- 49** How do the two texts differ in what they **focus on**?
- A** both describe exactly the same person
 - B** Text A follows one boy's morning at the stall, while Text B describes the whole city waking up
 - C** Text A is about the sea and Text B about a forest
 - D** Text A is a poem and Text B is a story
 - E** neither text is about a market
- 50** In Text A the market is seen through the eyes of a boy helping his grandfather. Text B instead describes —
- A** a thunderstorm at sea
 - B** the middle of the night
 - C** a quiet country village
 - D** the whole city waking at dawn
 - E** a single empty stall
- 51** Both texts contain —
- A** numbered lists
 - B** step-by-step instructions
 - C** figurative language, such as similes and metaphors
 - D** a recipe
 - E** speech on every line

52 Which best describes the **mood** of the two texts?

- A** Text A is angry and Text B is gloomy
- B** both are dull and lifeless
- C** both are frightening
- D** both are sad
- E** both feel busy and warm, though Text A also shows the bond between a boy and his grandfather

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

- A** full sentences only **B** a numbered list **C** chapters **D** verses (stanzas)
- 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	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
53	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

END OF PAPER