
NILE TUITION ACADEMY

EXCELLENCE IN 11+ PREPARATION

Sutton Selective Eligibility Test (SET) — Style Practice

English

MULTIPLE-CHOICE PAPER · PRACTICE PAPER 6

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 calander B calandar C calender D calendar E callendar
- 2 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
A librery B libarry C liberry D library E library
- 3 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
A neccessary B necessary C nessessary D necesary E neccesary
- 4 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
A dissappear B dissapear C disapear D disappear E disappeer
- 5 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
A conscience B consience C consceince D conscence E conshience
- 6 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
A parallel B paralel C parrallel D parralel E paralell
- 7 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
A vegetable B vegatable C vegtable D vegetabel E vegetable
- 8 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
A embarress B embarrass C embarass D embarras E embaras
- 9 Which word is spelled **incorrectly**?
A mischievious B government C environment D accomodate E interrupt
- 10 Choose the **TWO** words that are spelled **correctly**. **Choose TWO answers.**
A privelege B February C sentence D beleive E ocassion

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**First Snow**

Lena knew something was different the moment she woke. The light in her room was wrong — too bright, too white, and very still. She lay for a moment, puzzled, before she understood: the ordinary sounds of the morning, the traffic and the voices, had all been swallowed up.

She crossed to the window and drew back the curtain. Overnight, the world had been made new. The grubby street, the tired gardens, the row of bins by the gate — all of it lay hidden under a smooth white blanket that glittered where the early light touched it. Not a single footprint marked it anywhere.

From the next room came a shriek of pure joy. Her little brother Theo had seen it too. Within minutes he was thundering down the stairs in his pyjamas, demanding boots and gloves and breakfast all at the same time, his face shining as though someone had handed him the moon.

Lena was nearly eleven, and had begun to feel that she was rather too old to be excited by snow. But as she stepped outside, the cold pinched her cheeks and the snow squeaked under her boots like fresh bread, and something inside her that she had almost forgotten woke up again. She caught a falling flake on her glove and bent to look: a tiny, perfect star, gone before she could really see it.

They built a crooked snowman with a carrot they were not supposed to take, and Theo named it after their teacher. For an hour the street belonged entirely to them. Lena knew, even then, that by the afternoon the snow would be grey and slushy and ordinary again, and somehow that made the morning matter more, not less.

When their mother finally called them in, red-cheeked and soaked to the elbows, Lena looked back at the marked-up snow and the snowman leaning into the cold, and was glad — fiercely glad — that she had not been too grown-up after all.

- 11** How did Lena first know that something was different when she woke?
- A** it was much darker than usual
 - B** she heard heavy traffic outside
 - C** the light in her room was too bright and white, and everything was very still
 - D** her alarm had not gone off
 - E** her brother woke her up
- 12** The “ordinary sounds of the morning... had all been swallowed up”. This tells us that —
- A** a loud machine was covering the sounds
 - B** everyone had left the town
 - C** the traffic had stopped for a holiday
 - D** the snow had muffled the usual noises, making everything quiet
 - E** Lena had lost her hearing
- 13** The snow is described as “a smooth white blanket”. Calling the snow a “blanket” is an example of —
- A** a metaphor
 - B** a question
 - C** a simile
 - D** personification
 - E** alliteration

- 14** Why does the writer say “the world had been made new”?
- A** Lena had woken in a different town
 - B** the snow had covered everything, so the familiar street looked completely different
 - C** the houses had been rebuilt overnight
 - D** new gardens had been planted
 - E** the world was actually brand new
- 15** Theo's face was “shining as though someone had handed him the moon”. This shows that he was —
- A** frightened of the snow
 - B** tired and grumpy
 - C** feeling unwell
 - D** disappointed by the weather
 - E** overjoyed and full of wonder
- 16** “the snow squeaked under her boots like fresh bread” is an example of —
- A** a list
 - B** alliteration
 - C** personification
 - D** a metaphor
 - E** a simile
- 17** Lena had begun to feel she was “rather too old to be excited by snow”. What happens to this feeling when she goes outside?
- A** it grows stronger and she goes back inside
 - B** she decides snow is boring
 - C** she becomes angry with Theo
 - D** it disappears, and her old sense of wonder comes back
 - E** nothing changes at all
- 18** Lena describes the snowflake as “a tiny, perfect star, gone before she could really see it”. This suggests the snowflake was —
- A** dirty and grey
 - B** very large and heavy
 - C** beautiful, but lasted only a moment
 - D** made of paper
 - E** really a star
- 19** What did Lena and Theo make, and what did Theo do with it?
- A** a sledge, which they rode down the street
 - B** a snowball, which they threw at the bins
 - C** a crooked snowman, which he named after their teacher
 - D** a snow castle, which they knocked down
 - E** a snow angel, which they photographed
- 20** Lena knew the snow would soon be “grey and slushy and ordinary again”, and “somehow that made the morning matter more, not less”. What does this suggest?
- A** she wanted the snow to melt quickly
 - B** she did not enjoy the morning at all
 - C** knowing the moment would not last made her treasure it
 - D** she wished the snow had never come
 - E** the snow had already melted

21 Choose the **TWO** details that show how much Lena **enjoyed** the morning in the end. **Choose TWO** answers.

- A for an hour the street “belonged entirely to them”
- B she refused to touch the snow
- C she was “fiercely glad” she had not been too grown-up
- D she stayed inside the whole time
- E she told Theo to go back to bed

22 Which of these is the **best summary** of the passage?

- A A girl is annoyed when snow stops her going to school
- B A girl builds a prize-winning snowman
- C Two children get lost in a snowstorm
- D A family argues about going out in the snow
- E A girl who thinks she is too old for snow rediscovers her sense of wonder on the morning of the first snowfall

23 In “the cold **pinched** her cheeks”, the word “**pinched**” is used as a —

- A adjective
- B noun
- C pronoun
- D verb
- E adverb

24 In “a **smooth** white blanket”, the word “**smooth**” is a —

- A noun
- B verb
- C adverb
- D pronoun
- E adjective

25 The word “**thundering**” in “thundering down the stairs” suggests Theo came down —

- A carefully and neatly
- B sadly and slowly
- C loudly and very fast
- D slowly and quietly
- E calmly and gently

26 The word “**glittered**” in “glittered where the early light touched it” means —

- A made a noise
- B melted away
- C grew dark
- D sparkled and shone
- E felt warm

27 How does the writer show that the snow made everything seem clean and **untouched**?

- A by counting the cars on the road
- B by saying “not a single footprint marked it anywhere”
- C by saying the snow was grey
- D by describing crowds of people outside
- E by saying the street was muddy

28 How do Lena's feelings **change** during the passage?

- A from anger to sadness
- B they do not change
- C from feeling too grown-up for snow to delighting in it like a child again
- D from fear to calm
- E from joy to boredom

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

Snow

It came in secret, while we slept,
and laid its hush on hill and home;
the noisy world held its breath
as stillness settled like a dome.

Each post now wears a hat of white,
each branch a sleeve of frozen lace;
the morning shines like polished glass
and holds a stillness in its face.

The children come with shouts and boots,
the first to break the silver crust;
the snowball flies, the snowman grows,
and grey-old streets forget the dust.

But snow is borrowed, never kept;
by afternoon it slips away;
so take your joy while it is white,
for nothing gold can hold the day.

- 29 What is the poem mainly about?
- A a hot summer's day
 - B a snowfall that transforms the world, then melts away
 - C a busy city market
 - D a thunderstorm at sea
 - E a long car journey
- 30 "It came in secret, while we slept" gives the snow human qualities. This technique is called —
- A alliteration
 - B a metaphor
 - C a simile
 - D onomatopoeia
 - E personification
- 31 "as stillness settled like a dome" is an example of —
- A personification
 - B a simile
 - C a question
 - D a metaphor
 - E alliteration
- 32 "the noisy world held its breath" suggests that —
- A everyone was running out of air
 - B people were shouting loudly
 - C the world suddenly became very quiet and still
 - D the world was frightened
 - E a strong wind was blowing
- 33 The poet writes that each branch wears "a sleeve of frozen lace". Calling the snow on a branch a "sleeve of lace" is an example of —
- A a metaphor
 - B a fact
 - C alliteration
 - D a rhyme
 - E a simile

- 34 What does “a sleeve of frozen lace” help the reader to picture?
- A a real lace sleeve hung on a tree
 - B a thick, heavy block of ice
 - C a branch made of cloth
 - D a branch with no snow on it
 - E delicate, patterned snow and ice covering the branch
- 35 Which phrase is an example of **alliteration**?
- A frozen lace
 - B polished glass
 - C silver crust
 - D hush on hill and home
 - E snowman grows
- 36 “grey-old streets forget the dust” suggests that —
- A the dust has been painted grey
 - B the streets have lost their memory
 - C the streets have been swept by hand
 - D the snow has hidden the dirt, so the old streets look clean and fresh
 - E the streets are brand new
- 37 In “the first to break the silver **crust**”, the word “**crust**” refers to —
- A the bark of a tree
 - B a sheet of metal
 - C the hard, frozen top layer of the snow
 - D a layer of dust
 - E a piece of bread
- 38 What do the lines “But snow is borrowed, never kept; / by afternoon it slips away” tell us?
- A the snow will not last — it soon melts
 - B someone has stolen the snow
 - C the snow was bought from a shop
 - D the snow will stay forever
 - E more snow will fall in the afternoon
- 39 What is the poet advising in the line “so take your joy while it is white”?
- A only enjoy things that are white
 - B stay indoors during the snow
 - C wait until the snow turns grey
 - D enjoy the snow while it lasts, because it will soon be gone
 - E paint the snow before it melts
- 40 The overall **mood** of the poem is best described as —
- A peaceful and gently wistful
 - B silly and joking
 - C gloomy and hopeless
 - D angry and bitter
 - E frightening and tense
- 41 In “the **noisy** world”, the word “**noisy**” is a —
- A adverb
 - B verb
 - C pronoun
 - D adjective
 - E noun

42 The word “**hush**” in “laid its hush” means —

- A** a bright light
- B** a deep silence or quietness
- C** a thick fog
- D** a cold wind
- E** a loud noise

43 Choose the **TWO** lines in which the poet gives the snow or the streets **human actions**. **Choose TWO answers.**

- A** “the first to break the silver crust”
- B** “grey-old streets forget the dust”
- C** “It came in secret, while we slept”
- D** “the morning shines like polished glass”
- E** “the snowball flies, the snowman grows”

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

- A** Children come out to play in the snow
- B** The snow stays all year round
- C** The snow falls quietly during the night
- D** The poet says the snow will not last
- E** The poem is set on a hot beach

Section 4 — Comparing the Texts

Questions 45–53

These questions compare **Text A** ("First Snow") with **Text B** ("Snow").

- 45** What do **both** texts have in common?
- A** both are about the first snow and how it changes everything
 - B** both are about a hot day
 - C** both are about a school lesson
 - D** both are about a long journey
 - E** both are about the seaside
- 46** Both texts show that —
- A** snow falls every single day
 - B** snow transforms the familiar world, but does not last long
 - C** snow is best avoided altogether
 - D** snow never melts
 - E** snow is dangerous and frightening
- 47** Choose the **TWO** statements that are true of **both** texts. **Choose TWO answers.**
- A** both are written as poems
 - B** both are funny
 - C** both use figurative language to capture the scene
 - D** both are set in summer
 - E** both describe how snow makes the world quiet and clean
- 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 B is a diary entry
 - E** Text A is a story written in prose, while Text B is a poem in verse
- 49** How do the two texts differ in what they **focus on**?
- A** neither text is about snow
 - B** Text A is a poem and Text B is a story
 - C** Text A follows one girl's morning in the snow, while Text B speaks more generally about snow and how brief it is
 - D** Text A is about the sea and Text B about a forest
 - E** both describe exactly the same family
- 50** In Text A the snow is experienced by a girl and her brother. Text B instead —
- A** is about a summer holiday
 - B** describes a snowstorm at sea
 - C** tells the story of one snowman
 - D** reflects more generally on snow and the fact that it soon melts
 - E** never mentions snow

51 Both texts contain —

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

52 Which best describes a difference in **mood** between the two texts?

- A both share a sense of wonder, but Text A is warmer and more personal, while Text B is more thoughtful and reflective
- B both are dull and lifeless
- C Text A is gloomy and Text B is funny
- D both are frightening
- E both are angry

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

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

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