
NILE TUITION ACADEMY

EXCELLENCE IN 11+ PREPARATION

Sutton Selective Eligibility Test (SET) — Style Practice

English

MULTIPLE-CHOICE PAPER · PRACTICE PAPER 7

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 parralel B paralel C paralell D parallel E parrallel
- 2 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A disappeer B disapear C disappear D dissapear E dissappear
- 3 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A garentee B guarantee C garantee D guarentee E guaruntee
- 4 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A mischievious B mischeivous C mischevous D mischievus E mischievous
- 5 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A Wendesday B Wedensday C Wednsday D Wensday E Wednesday
- 6 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A occasion B occasionn C occassion D ocassion E ocasion
- 7 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A seperete B separate C separete D seperate E saporate
- 8 Choose the word that is spelled **correctly**.
 A govenment B government C gouvernment D goverment E governmant
- 9 Which word is spelled **incorrectly**?
 A embarrass B library C February D que E address
- 10 Choose the **TWO** words that are spelled **correctly**. **Choose TWO answers.**
 A necessary B accommodate C beautifull D rythm E posess

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 Race

Priya had not wanted to enter the cross-country race. As she stood shivering at the start line in her thin vest, watching the older girls stretch and joke as though none of this frightened them, she wished with all her heart that she had stayed at home with a cold.

The whistle went, and the field surged forward in a thunder of feet. Almost at once Priya felt herself slipping backwards through the pack, until she was running near the very tail of the race, her breath ragged, a sharp stitch beginning to bite beneath her ribs. This was exactly what she had feared. She thought, quite seriously, about stopping.

But the path turned into the woods, and something changed. The shouting of the crowd faded behind her. There was only the soft thud of her own trainers on the earth, the cool green light beneath the trees, and the steady rhythm of her breathing as she found it at last. She stopped thinking about the other runners. She stopped thinking about winning. She simply ran.

One by one, without quite meaning to, she began to pass people — a girl clutching her side, another who had slowed to a walk. Priya did not speed up; she only kept going, even and unhurried, while around her others burned out and fell back. The stitch faded. Her legs, which had felt like lead, seemed to remember what they were for.

She came over the final hill to find the finish line waiting, and a small knot of people clapping. She was nowhere near first — eleventh, perhaps, or twelfth; she never found out exactly. But as she crossed the line, chest heaving, she was grinning like someone who had won. Her teacher caught her eye and nodded, once, as if to say she had understood something.

On the bus home, aching all over, Priya found she was already half-hoping there would be another race next term. She had discovered something on that muddy path that had nothing to do with coming first — and she was not about to let it go.

- 11 Why had Priya **not** wanted to enter the race?
- A she thought races were boring
 - B she had hurt her leg
 - C she was nervous and frightened, and would rather have stayed at home
 - D she did not like the other girls
 - E she had a more important match
- 12 Priya watched the older girls “as though none of this frightened them”. This suggests that Priya —
- A was sure she would win
 - B disliked the older girls
 - C was not nervous at all
 - D wished she were older
 - E felt much more nervous than they appeared to be
- 13 The field of runners set off “in a thunder of feet”. Calling the sound “thunder” is an example of —
- A alliteration
 - B a question
 - C a simile
 - D a metaphor
 - E personification

- 14 Near the start, Priya “thought, quite seriously, about stopping”. Why?
- A she had already finished the race
 - B a teacher had told her to stop
 - C she had won already
 - D she was at the back, out of breath and in pain, and feared she would fail
 - E she had seen something frightening in the woods
- 15 What “changed” for Priya when the path “turned into the woods”?
- A she tripped over a root
 - B she slowed to a walk
 - C she got lost among the trees
 - D she decided to give up
 - E away from the crowd she found a steady rhythm and stopped worrying
- 16 Priya's legs “had felt like lead”. This is an example of —
- A a list
 - B a metaphor
 - C personification
 - D a simile
 - E alliteration
- 17 What does “her legs... had felt like lead” tell us about how Priya was running at first?
- A her legs were cold
 - B she had injured her legs
 - C her legs were made of metal
 - D she was running very fast
 - E her legs felt heavy and tired, making running hard
- 18 As Priya ran on, “around her others burned out and fell back”. What does “burned out” mean here?
- A the other runners had used up their energy and slowed down
 - B the other runners caught fire
 - C the other runners ran faster
 - D the other runners rested on purpose
 - E the other runners went the wrong way
- 19 Why does the writer tell us that Priya “did not speed up; she only kept going, even and unhurried”?
- A to show she was lost
 - B to show that her steady pace, not sudden bursts, was what carried her past others
 - C to show she had given up trying
 - D to show she wanted to come last
 - E to show she was too tired to run
- 20 Priya finished “nowhere near first” but was “grinning like someone who had won”. Why was she so happy?
- A she was proud of finishing strongly and not giving up
 - B she was just glad it was over
 - C she had found some money
 - D she was laughing at the other runners
 - E she had actually won the race
- 21 Choose the **TWO** details that show Priya found a sense of **calm** in the woods. **Choose TWO answers.**
- A she stopped to look at her watch
 - B the shouting of the crowd faded behind her
 - C she sat down to rest
 - D she found the steady rhythm of her breathing
 - E she called out to her teacher

- 22 Which of these is the **best summary** of the passage?
- A A girl argues with her teacher about running
 - B A girl wins a cross-country race against older runners
 - C A nervous girl who nearly gives up finds her rhythm in a race and feels proud of finishing, even without winning
 - D A girl gets lost in the woods during a race
 - E A girl refuses to take part in a race
- 23 In “the field **surged** forward”, the word “**surged**” is used as a —
- A noun
 - B pronoun
 - C verb
 - D adjective
 - E adverb
- 24 In “a **sharp** stitch began to bite”, the word “**sharp**” is a —
- A adverb
 - B adjective
 - C noun
 - D pronoun
 - E verb
- 25 The word “**ragged**” in “her breath ragged” suggests her breathing was —
- A smooth and easy
 - B quiet and steady
 - C warm and gentle
 - D slow and deep
 - E rough and uneven
- 26 The word “**unhurried**” in “even and unhurried” means —
- A frightened
 - B clumsy
 - C exhausted
 - D calm and not rushing
 - E very fast
- 27 How does the writer show that the woods were **peaceful** compared with the start of the race?
- A by saying the woods were noisy and crowded
 - B by saying Priya fell asleep
 - C by contrasting the “thunder of feet” and shouting crowd with the “soft thud” of her trainers and the “cool green light”
 - D by describing a storm in the woods
 - E by listing the names of the trees
- 28 How do Priya’s feelings change from the **start** of the passage to the **end**?
- A from angry to calm
 - B from excited to disappointed
 - C from happy to bored
 - D they do not change
 - E from nervous and wanting to quit to proud and eager to race again

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 Runner

The track lies waiting, white and straight,
the morning cool, the marks all set;
my heart is hammering like a drum
before a single step is met.

Then go — and the world begins to blur,
the wind a hand against my face;
my breath, my feet, my swinging arms
all settle to a single pace.

The finish does not call my name,
the others fall away like rain;
I do not race the watching crowd,
I race the quiet voice of pain.

And though I cross in no one's gold,
and no one cheers a famous name,
I keep the thing I came to keep:
I finished, and I am not the same.

- 29 What is the poem mainly about?
- A a quiet walk in the countryside
B a swimming competition
C running a race and finishing it for oneself, not to beat others
D a race between cars
E watching a race on television
- 30 “The track lies waiting, white and straight” gives the track a human quality. This technique is called —
- A onomatopoeia B a simile C personification D a metaphor E alliteration
- 31 “my heart is hammering like a drum” is an example of —
- A a simile B a command C personification D alliteration E a metaphor
- 32 Why does the runner's heart “hammer like a drum” before the race begins?
- A the runner is unwell
B the race has already finished
C the runner is nervous and excited as the race is about to start
D someone is playing a drum nearby
E the runner is asleep
- 33 The poet calls the wind “a hand against my face”. This is an example of —
- A a rhyme B alliteration C a fact D a metaphor E a simile

- 34 What does “the wind a hand against my face” help the reader to feel?
- A that someone is touching the runner's face
 - B that the runner has fallen over
 - C that the wind has stopped
 - D that it is a calm, still day
 - E the push of the wind against the runner as they speed up
- 35 Which phrase is an example of **alliteration**?
- A single pace B white and straight C heart is hammering D fall away
 - E watching crowd
- 36 “the others fall away like rain” suggests the other runners —
- A stopped to shelter from rain
 - B dropped behind, one after another
 - C were soaked by the rain
 - D ran much faster
 - E were made of water
- 37 What does the poet mean by “I race the quiet voice of pain”?
- A a voice is shouting at the runner
 - B the runner enjoys feeling pain
 - C the runner is talking to an injured person
 - D the runner is racing in total silence
 - E the runner's real struggle is against their own tiredness and pain, not the other runners
- 38 “The finish does not call my name” suggests that —
- A the runner is not expecting to win or be famous
 - B the race has been cancelled
 - C nobody knows the runner's name
 - D the finish line is broken
 - E the runner cannot hear anything
- 39 In the last stanza, what does the runner mean by “I keep the thing I came to keep”?
- A the runner kept their running shoes
 - B the runner has stolen a prize
 - C the pride and self-belief from finishing matter more than a medal
 - D the runner came only to watch
 - E the runner kept a secret
- 40 The overall **mood** of the poem is best described as —
- A silly and joking
 - B determined and quietly proud
 - C angry and bitter
 - D sad and hopeless
 - E frightened and panicky
- 41 In “a **single** pace”, the word “**single**” is a —
- A noun B verb C adverb D adjective E pronoun
- 42 The word “**blur**” in “the world begins to blur” suggests that, as the runner speeds up, things look —
- A large and close B smeared and unclear C bright and sharp D dark and empty
 - E still and frozen

43 Choose the **TWO** lines in which the poet gives something that is **not human** a human action or quality.

Choose **TWO** answers.

- A “the others fall away like rain”
- B “The finish does not call my name”
- C “The track lies waiting, white and straight”
- D “before a single step is met”
- E “my heart is hammering like a drum”

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

- A The runner feels nervous before the race
- B The runner is proud of finishing
- C The poem is about a car race
- D The runner does not win the race
- E The runner comes first and wins gold

Section 4 — Comparing the Texts

Questions 45–53

These questions compare **Text A** (“The Race”) with **Text B** (“The Runner”).

- 45** What do **both** texts have in common?
- A** both are about swimming
 - B** both are about a school lesson
 - C** both are about a football match
 - D** both are about running a race and not giving up
 - E** both are about a holiday
- 46** Both texts suggest that —
- A** finishing and trying your best matters more than coming first
 - B** winning is the only thing that matters
 - C** running is easy for everyone
 - D** you should give up if you are losing
 - E** races are a waste of time
- 47** Choose the **TWO** statements that are true of **both** texts. **Choose TWO answers.**
- A** both are set at the seaside
 - B** both are written as poems
 - C** both are funny
 - D** both use figurative language to describe running
 - E** both describe the runner's nerves and tiredness
- 48** One clear **difference** in form is that —
- A** Text A is a story written in prose, while Text B is a poem in verse
 - B** both are stories
 - C** both are poems
 - D** Text B is a diary entry
 - E** Text A is written in rhyme
- 49** How do the two texts differ in what they **focus on**?
- A** Text A tells the full story of one girl's race, while Text B captures a runner's thoughts and feelings in verse
 - B** both describe the same named girl
 - C** Text A is about the sea and Text B about a forest
 - D** neither text is about running
 - E** Text A is a poem and Text B is a story
- 50** In both texts, the runner's main struggle is —
- A** against a much faster friend
 - B** against the rules of the race
 - C** against unfair judges
 - D** against bad weather
 - E** against their own tiredness and doubt, rather than the other runners
- 51** Both texts contain —
- A** figurative language, such as similes and metaphors
 - B** a recipe
 - C** speech on every line
 - D** numbered lists
 - E** step-by-step instructions

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

- A** both are frightening
- B** Text A is angry and Text B is gloomy
- C** both are sad
- D** both are dull and lifeless
- E** both feel determined and proud, but Text A also describes the calm Priya finds in the woods

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

- A** columns **B** chapters **C** verses (stanzas) **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