

Sutton S.E.T Mock 3 English Paper



Name:

Contents: English (50 minutes)

- This paper starts with some instructions and further details on timings.
- All answers should be marked on the separate answer sheet provided.

Mock Paper 1 – English

Read the instructions carefully.

1. This test contains 34 questions, which are split over 4 sections.
2. You are advised to spend the time suggested below on each section:
 - Section A: Spelling – 5 minutes
 - Section B: Text 1 – 20 minutes
 - Section C: Text 2 – 15 minutes
 - Section D: Comparison of Texts 1 & 2 – 10 minutes
3. These timings are just recommendations – you are allowed to spend as much of the given time as you like on each section, and may return to questions at any time during the test.
4. This is a multiple-choice paper in which you have to mark your answer to each question on the separate answer sheet.
5. You may find some of the questions difficult. If you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it, but go on to the next questions. If you are not sure of an answer, choose the one you think is best.
6. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.
7. Make sure you can see a clock.
8. Allocate enough time to check your answers at the end.

Section A

Which of these is the correct spelling?

- 1 **A** embarrassment
 B embarrassent
 C embarrassment
 D embarasment
 E embarrassmant
- 2 **A** mischievous
 B mischevous
 C mischivous
 D mischievus
 E mischeivous
- 3 **A** recomendation
 B recommendation
 C recommendaton
 D recommendaion
 E reccomendation
- 4 **A** predjdice
 B prejudice
 C predjudice
 D prejudise
 E prejudiss

- 5 **A** acquaintaince
 B accquaintance
 C accquaintence
 D acquaintance
 E acquaintence

- 6 **A** enviromentally
 B environmentalie
 C envirometaly
 D environmantally
 E environmentally

- 7 **A** pronunciation
 B pronuciation
 C pronunsiation
 D pronunseation
 E pronunsiashon

Section B

Read this passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Thandiwe's March for Education – A Real Life Story

Born in 1991, Thandiwe Chama was just eight years old when she became a changemaker. Something happened that would alter her life and the lives of many others around her. She lived in Zambia, a country in southern Africa, and she adored going to school. However, her school suddenly closed down, as many of the teachers had become sick and the school could no longer operate. Many children in her community had no other place to go, and for some, it would mean the end of their education. Thandiwe didn't think that was fair. She believed all children deserved the right to learn and that, without education, a child's future could be profoundly impacted. So, she made a brave decision. She gathered around sixty of her classmates and led them on a march to another school. She courageously spoke with the headteacher to ask that her fellow pupils be allowed to join. The issue was that the school wasn't large enough for the additional students and children were having to be taught outside in the searing heat. Thandiwe saw this as an injustice, so she negotiated with the local government to build additional facilities. Her determination paid off. Thanks to Thandiwe's actions, the children were able to continue learning in appropriate facilities.

Her bravery didn't stop there. As she grew older, Thandiwe continued to speak out about children's rights. In 2007, at just sixteen, she was awarded the International Children's Peace Prize for her efforts to improve education in Zambia. With support from non-governmental organisations such as KidsRights, she was able to continue her education. She went on to deliver speeches across the globe, from Norway to New York, about children's health and education. She continues to be an advocate for children's rights and raises awareness while inspiring others. She even has a library named after her at her old school, Jack CECUP.

Thandiwe didn't need to be a superhero to change the world. She just needed to believe that a child could make a difference – and she did. Her mantra is:

"If not you, then who? If not me, then who? If not now, then when?"

8 At what age did Thandiwe win the International Children's Peace Prize?

- A 8
- B 16
- C 21
- D 18
- E 11

9 Which word is the best synonym for '**profoundly**' in the context of this passage? (Line 8)

- A lightly
- B apparently
- C slowly
- D severely
- E dangerously

10 Which of these traits does Thandiwe possess?

- A selfishness
- B laziness
- C determination
- D confusion
- E anger

- 11** Which organisation helped Thandiwe with her education?
- A Unicef
 - B university
 - C nursery
 - D KidsRights
 - E The Peace Prize
- 12** What do Thandiwe's actions show?
- A Only adults can make a difference.
 - B You need to be 16 to win the Children's Peace Prize.
 - C You need to have a lot of funding to be able to make a change in the world.
 - D Children have a voice and can make an impact.
 - E One person can't make a difference so it's not worth trying.
- 13** Which **two** locations are given as examples of places Thadiwe gave speeches?
- A Southern Africa
 - B Zambia
 - C New York
 - D New Zealand
 - E Norway

- 14** When Thandiwe approached the government, what did they do?
- A Built a brand-new school for the pupils.
 - B They were not able to help.
 - C Built more facilities at another school for children.
 - D Knocked down the old school and rebuilt it.
 - E Built a library for the children to learn in.
- 15** Looking at lines 11-13, what impression do you think the author is trying to give of Thandiwe?
- That she is:
- A bold
 - B calm
 - C mischievous
 - D nervous
 - E gracious
- 16** What is the meaning of the word '**advocate**'? (Line 21)
- A Someone who disagrees with an idea.
 - B A person who argues with teachers.
 - C Someone who speaks up for a cause.
 - D A student who wins lots of prizes.
 - E A person who builds schools for others.

Section C

***Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy Maud Montgomery. Excerpt from Chapter XVIII.**

Minnie May, aged three, was really very sick. She lay on the kitchen sofa feverish and restless, while her hoarse breathing could be heard all over the house. Young Mary Joe, a buxom, broad-faced French girl from the creek, whom Mrs. Barry had engaged to stay with the children during her absence, was helpless and bewildered, quite incapable of thinking what to do, or doing it if she thought of it.

Anne went to work with skill and promptness.

"Minnie May has croup all right; she's pretty bad, but I've seen them worse. First we must have lots of hot water. I declare, Diana, there isn't more than a cupful in the kettle! There, I've filled it up, and, Mary Joe, you may put some wood in the stove. I don't want to hurt your feelings but it seems to me you might have thought of this before if you'd any imagination. Now, I'll undress Minnie May and put her to bed and you try to find some soft flannel cloths, Diana. I'm going to give her a dose of ipecac first of all."

Minnie May did not take kindly to the ipecac but Anne had not brought up three pairs of twins for nothing. Down that ipecac went, not only once, but many times during the long, anxious night when the two little girls worked patiently over the suffering Minnie May, and Young Mary Joe, honestly anxious to do all she could, kept up a roaring fire and heated more water than would have been needed for a hospital of croupy babies.

It was three o'clock when Matthew came with a doctor, for he had been obliged to go all the way to Spencervale for one. But the pressing need for assistance was past. Minnie May was much better and was sleeping soundly.

"I was awfully near giving up in despair," explained Anne. "She got worse and worse until she was sicker than ever the Hammond twins were, even the last pair. I actually thought she was going to choke to death. I gave her every drop of ipecac in that bottle and when the last dose went down I said to myself—not to Diana or Young Mary Joe, because I didn't want to worry them any more than they were worried, but I had to say it to myself just to relieve my feelings—'This is the last lingering hope and I fear, 'tis a vain one.' But in about three minutes she coughed up the phlegm and began to get better right away. You must just imagine my relief, doctor, because I can't express it in words. You know there are some things that cannot be expressed in words."

"Yes, I know," nodded the doctor. He looked at Anne as if he were thinking some things about her that couldn't be expressed in words. Later on, however, he expressed them to Mr. and Mrs. Barry.

"That little redheaded girl they have over at Cuthbert's is as smart as they make 'em. I tell you she saved that baby's life, for it would have been too late by the time I got there. She seems to have a skill and presence of mind perfectly wonderful in a child of her age. I never saw anything like the eyes of her when she was explaining the case to me."

- 17** In line 2, Minnie's breathing is described as '**hoarse**'. What does that mean?
- A It sounds like she is neighing.
 - B Her breathing is husky and rough.
 - C She is talking.
 - D It is the standard way of breathing.
 - E She is breathing softly and slowly.
- 18** Why was Minnie May very sick?
- A She had a cold.
 - B She had croup.
 - C She was teething.
 - D She had pneumonia.
 - E She fell and hit her head.
- 19** How is Mary Joe described in the passage?
- A Calm and capable
 - B Nervous but resourceful
 - C Cheerful and knowledgeable
 - D Feeble and confused
 - E Strict and demanding

- 20** What is Anne's first reaction when she sees there is little hot water?
- A She cries out in panic.
 - B She asks Mary Joe to boil more.
 - C She scolds Diana.
 - D She fills the kettle herself.
 - E She runs outside for help.
- 21** What medicine did Anne give to Minnie May?
- A aspirin
 - B cough syrup
 - C ipecac
 - D penicillin
 - E castor oil
- 22** What quality of Anne is most evident when she cares for Minnie May?
- A courage
 - B intelligence
 - C imagination
 - D curiosity
 - E humour

- 23** What does the phrase, “**every drop of ipecac in that bottle**” suggest? (Line 23)
- A Anne was careless with the dosage.
 - B Anne was desperate to help.
 - C Anne did not know how to use it.
 - D There was too much medicine.
 - E The bottle was newly opened.
- 24** How does Anne cope with her feelings during the emergency?
- A By asking for help from adults.
 - B By imagining a different situation.
 - C By keeping calm and talking to herself.
 - D By sitting silently and ignoring the baby.
 - E By crying in the corner of the room.
- 25** What does the doctor think of Anne after meeting her?
- A She is a friendly and amusing child.
 - B She is imaginative but irresponsible.
 - C She is shy and humble.
 - D She is exceptionally capable and intelligent.
 - E She talks too much and hadn't helped.

- 26** In line 16, what does the phrase 'roaring fire' most likely mean in this context?
- A The fire was dangerous and spreading around the house.
 - B The fire made a loud noise.
 - C The fire was burning strongly and steadily.
 - D The fire was magical.
 - E The fire was uncontrollable.
- 27** Why was Matthew late in arriving with the doctor?
- A He had to travel to Spencervale.
 - B He couldn't find the doctor.
 - C He got lost.
 - D He forgot where he was going.
 - E He went the wrong way.
- 28** Which best describes Anne's leadership style in the crisis?
- A Quiet and reserved
 - B Uncertain and slow
 - C Controlling and angry
 - D Shy but clever
 - E Bold and assertive

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What message does this passage send to the reader?

- A Adults are unreliable in emergencies.
- B Doctors are always late.
- C Children can be capable and heroic.
- D Medicines always work quickly.
- E Fireplaces are dangerous.

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In line 6, what would a suitable antonym for the word '**promptness**' be?

- A sluggishness
- B swiftness
- C numbness
- D nimbleness
- E alertness

Section D

Answer the following questions using BOTH extracts.

- 31** What key quality do both Thandiwe and Anne display in their stories?
- A Shyness
 - B Creativity in art
 - C Courage
 - D Sickness
 - E Dislike of adults
- 32** Which statement best describes the tone of the two passages?
- A Both are humorous and light-hearted; designed to entertain.
 - B Anne's story is factual; Thandiwe's is emotional.
 - C Thandiwe's story is inspirational; Anne's is dramatic and intense.
 - D Both are fictional stories, designed to spark emotions.
 - E Anne's story is sad; Thandiwe's is scary.

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How do others respond to the girls' actions in both passages?

- A They ignore them.
- B They reward them with money.
- C They try to stop them.
- D They admire and praise their courage.
- E They are unsure about the girls' decisions.

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Which quote from Anne's story matches Thandiwe's determination?

- A "You must just imagine my relief..."
- B "I don't want to hurt your feelings..."
- C "This is the last lingering hope and I fear, 'tis a vain one."
- D "She seems to have a skill and presence of mind..."
- E "She got worse and worse..."

END OF TEST

