

Sutton S.E.T Mock 1 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 sheets 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** acommodation
 B accomodation
 C acomodation
 D accommodation
 E accommodaton

- 2 **A** imaginary
 B imaginery
 C imaginrey
 D imaginry
 E imaginare

- 3 **A** sincerley
 B sincerlie
 C sincerlay
 D sincerly
 E sincerely

- 4 **A** participashon
 B participation
 C partisipation
 D participaton
 E participaytion

- 5** **A** possession
B possession
C possession
D posesion
E pozession

- 6** **A** questionnaire
B questionnaire
C questionair
D questionnair
E questionayre

- 7** **A** dimond
B diemond
C diamonde
D diamond
E dimonde

Section B

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

***Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson**

The appearance of the island when I came on deck next morning was altogether changed. Although the breeze had now utterly ceased, we had made a great deal of way during the night and were now lying becalmed about half a mile to the south-east of the low eastern coast. Grey-coloured woods covered a large part of the surface. This
5 even tint was indeed broken up by streaks of yellow sand-break in the lower lands, and by many tall trees of the pine family, out-topping the others—some singly, some in clumps; but the general colouring was uniform and sad. The hills ran up clear above the vegetation in spires of naked rock. All were strangely shaped, and the Spy-glass, which was by three or four hundred feet the tallest on the island, was likewise the strangest in
10 configuration, running up sheer from almost every side and then suddenly cut off at the top like a pedestal to put a statue on.

The Hispaniola was rolling scuppers under in the ocean swell. The booms were tearing at the blocks, the rudder was banging to and fro, and the whole ship creaking, groaning, and jumping like a manufactory. I had to cling tight to the backstay, and the world turned
15 giddily before my eyes, for though I was a good enough sailor when there was way on, this standing still and being rolled about like a bottle was a thing I never learned to stand without a qualm or so, above all in the morning, on an empty stomach.

Perhaps it was this—perhaps it was the look of the island, with its grey, melancholy woods, and wild stone spires, and the surf that we could both see and hear foaming and
20 thundering on the steep beach—at least, although the sun shone bright and hot, and the shore birds were fishing and crying all around us, and you would have thought anyone would have been glad to get to land after being so long at sea, my heart sank, as the saying is, into my boots; and from the first look onward, I hated the very thought of Treasure Island.

We had a dreary morning's work before us, for there was no sign of any wind, and the boats had to be got out and manned, and the ship warped three or four miles round the corner of the island and up the narrow passage to the haven behind Skeleton Island. I volunteered for one of the boats, where I had, of course, no business. The heat was sweltering, and the men grumbled fiercely over their work. Anderson was in command of
30 my boat, and instead of keeping the crew in order, he grumbled as loud as the worst. "Well," he said with an oath, "it's not forever."

I thought this was a very bad sign, for up to that day the men had gone briskly and willingly about their business; but the very sight of the island had relaxed the cords of discipline.

35 All the way in, Long John stood by the steersman and conned the ship. He knew the passage like the palm of his hand, and though the man in the chains got everywhere more water than was down in the chart, John never hesitated once.

"There's a strong scour with the ebb," he said, "and this here passage has been dug out, in a manner of speaking, with a spade."

40 We brought up just where the anchor was in the chart, about a third of a mile from each shore, the mainland on one side and Skeleton Island on the other. The bottom was clean sand. The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds wheeling and crying over the woods, but in less than a minute they were down again and all was once more silent.

The place was entirely land-locked, buried in woods, the trees coming right down to
45 high-water mark, the shores mostly flat, and the hilltops standing round at a distance in a sort of amphitheatre, one here, one there. Two little rivers, or rather two swamps, emptied out into this pond, as you might call it; and the foliage round that part of the shore had a kind of poisonous brightness. From the ship we could see nothing of the house or

stockade, for they were quite buried among trees; and if it had not been for the chart
50 on the companion, we might have been the first that had ever anchored there since the island arose out of the seas.

There was not a breath of air moving, nor a sound but that of the surf booming half a mile away along the beaches and against the rocks outside. A peculiar stagnant smell hung over the anchorage—a smell of sodden leaves and rotting tree trunks. I observed the

55 doctor sniffing and sniffing, like someone tasting a bad egg.

"I don't know about treasure," he said, "but I'll stake my wig there's fever here."

- 8 What is the position of the ship when Jim came on deck the next morning?
- A Anchored near the western coast.
 - B About half a mile to the south-east of the low eastern coast.
 - C Sailing swiftly along the northern shore.
 - D Docked at a bustling port.
 - E Moored beside a sandy beach.
- 9 Choose a synonym for the word '**becalmed**', in the context of the passage.
(Line 3)
- A anchored
 - B stranded
 - C motionless
 - D damaged
 - E rapid
- 10 What natural features broke up the uniform grey of the island's woods?
(Line 4)
- A Lakes and rivers
 - B Streaks of yellow sand and tall pine trees.
 - C Fields of wildflowers
 - D Snow-capped mountains
 - E Desert dunes

- 11** What does the phrase 'spires of naked rock' suggest about the hills?
(Line 7–8)
- A They are covered in thick vegetation.
 - B They are smooth and rounded.
 - C They are made of soft soil.
 - D They are covered in thick snow.
 - E They are tall, pointed, and bare.
- 12** What is described in the extract as 'running up sheer from almost every side and then suddenly cut off at the top like a pedestal to put a statue on'?
(Lines 10-11)
- A The grey-coloured woods
 - B The yellow sand-breaks
 - C The tall pine trees
 - D The Spy-glass hill
 - E The ship's mast
- 13** Select the TWO most accurate words to describe the narrator's first impression of the island.
- A anxious
 - B indifferent
 - C fearful
 - D disappointed
 - E excited

- 14** What is the quote below an example of?
'being rolled about like a bottle' (Line16)
- A alliteration
 - B simile
 - C personification
 - D onomatopoeia
 - E metaphor
- 15** What was the crew's task in the morning?
- A Exploring the island and starting a fire.
 - B Repairing the ship and replenishing stock.
 - C Fishing for food.
 - D Boats manned and the ship warped.
 - E Mapping the coastline.
- 16** Why do you think Jim volunteered for one of the boats, even though he had no business there?
- A He wanted to prove his bravery.
 - B He was eager to explore the island.
 - C He wanted to escape the ship.
 - D He was trying to avoid a particular person.
 - E He felt uneasy and preferred activity over idleness.

17 Who was in command of the boat the author worked on?

- A The captain
- B The steersman
- C Anderson
- D John
- E Jim

18 What does the word '**conned**' mean in the context:
'Long John stood by the steersman and conned the ship'?

- A deceived
- B navigated
- C repaired
- D cleaned
- E crashed

19 What action does the plunge of the anchor cause?

- A The birds to fly up over the woods.
- B Clouds of sand to engulf the boat.
- C The trees come down.
- D It turns the rivers into swamps.
- E It buries the house amongst the trees.

- 20** What do you think is meant by, '**the foliage round that part of the shore had a kind of poisonous brightness**'?
- A The vegetation appeared unusually vibrant, almost suggesting it might be toxic or dangerous.
 - B The plants were emitting a bright light, indicating the presence of bioluminescence.
 - C The foliage was glowing due to the reflection of the setting sun.
 - D The leaves had a metallic sheen, implying they were covered in a harmful substance.
 - E The plants were wilting and discoloured, showing signs of being poisoned.
- 21** Choose an antonym for the word '**stagnant**'.
- A flowing
 - B frozen
 - C still
 - D rapid
 - E fragrant
- 22** What observation did the doctor make about the anchorage?
- A He believed it was an ideal spot for treasure hunting.
 - B He suspected the area might be prone to fever.
 - C He thought the water was too shallow for anchoring.
 - D He noticed abundant wildlife in the vicinity.
 - E He felt the anchorage was well protected from storms.

23

How does the crew's attitude change upon sighting the island?

- A They become more disciplined.
- B They grow increasingly discontented.
- C They are eager to explore.
- D They become fearful.
- E They remain indifferent.

Section C

The Discovery of the Deepest Point on Earth

For centuries, humans have explored towering mountains, vast deserts and dense jungles, but the depths of the ocean remained an uncharted frontier. Scientists knew that the ocean floor contained deep trenches, but their exact depth and what lay within them remained a mystery. That changed on January 23, 1960, when oceanographer, Jacques
5 Piccard, and U.S. Navy Lieutenant Don Walsh made history by reaching the deepest known part of the ocean – the Challenger Deep, located within the Mariana Trench in the western Pacific Ocean.

The Mariana Trench is the deepest oceanic trench on Earth, stretching over 1,500 miles (2,550 km) in length and plunging to depths greater than any point on land. The
10 Challenger Deep, its deepest section, lies nearly 11,000 metres (36,000 feet) below the surface – so deep that if Mount Everest were placed inside, its peak would still be over a mile under water. The crushing pressure at these depths is more than 1,000 times that at sea level, enough to obliterate most submarines and marine vessels. For centuries, scientists believed that no life could survive under such extreme conditions.

15 On that historic day, Piccard and Walsh climbed into the Trieste, a specially designed deep-sea submersible engineered to endure the immense pressures of the abyss. As they descended, the light from the surface gradually faded, giving way to an eerie twilight zone. At around 1,000 metres, they left behind the last rays of sunlight and entered complete darkness. The deeper they went, the more alien the ocean became. Strange,
20 bioluminescent creatures flickered in the void, their bodies glowing with an unearthly light. The journey was long and tense, and after nearly five hours of descent, they finally reached the bottom of the Challenger Deep. “It was a strange world,” Walsh later recalled. “There was no current, no movement – just a stillness that was both beautiful and unsettling.”

25 Movie director, James Cameron, made a solo plunge over half a century later in 2012, in his bright-green sub. More recently, Victor Vescovo, an American explorer, descended nearly seven miles to the Mariana Trench and spent four hours exploring the bottom of the trench in his submersible, built to withstand the immense pressure of the deep. Mr Vescovo said: “It is almost indescribable how excited all of us are about achieving what
30 we just did. This submarine and its mother ship, along with its extraordinarily talented expedition team, took marine technology to a ridiculously higher new level by diving – rapidly and repeatedly – into the deepest, harshest, area of the ocean.” The team

believes it discovered four new species of prawn-like crustaceans called amphipods, saw a creature called a spoon worm 7,000m down and a pink snailfish at 8,000m.

- 35 Humanity's impact on the planet was also evident with the discovery of plastic pollution, including a plastic bag and a sweet wrapper. Millions of tonnes of plastic enter the oceans each year, but little is known about where a lot of it ends up.

- 24** Select the **TWO** most accurate words to describe the tone of this text.
- A empathetic
 - B informative
 - C educational
 - D humorous
 - E pessimistic
- 25** What date did Jacques Piccard and Don Walsh make history by reaching the deepest known part of the ocean?
- A June 23rd 1960
 - B January 23rd 1960
 - C January 23rd 2010
 - D January 23rd 2012
 - E July 23rd 1960
- 26** Choose the best definition for the word '**frontier**' in the context of this passage. (Line 2)
- A An unexplored or unknown area.
 - B A border between two countries.
 - C A type of ship used for deep-sea exploration.
 - D A dangerous obstacle that must be overcome.
 - E A scientific research facility.

- 27** Look carefully at lines 8–14. Which of these is NOT true? Select **one** answer.
- A The Mariana Trench is the deepest oceanic trench on Earth.
 - B The Challenger Deep is the deepest section of the Mariana Trench.
 - C The Challenger Deep lies nearly 36,000 feet below the surface.
 - D The pressure within the Challenger Deep is more than 100 times that at sea level.
 - E For many years, scientists believed that no life could survive under such extreme conditions.
- 28** What was the significance of the Challenger Deep expedition in 1960?
- A It discovered the Mariana Trench for the first time.
 - B It proved that Mount Everest could fit inside the trench.
 - C It was the first time humans reached the deepest part of the ocean.
 - D It found the first evidence of plastic pollution in the ocean.
 - E It was the first underwater journey to use bioluminescent lights.
- 29** What happened to the light as Piccard and Walsh descended?
- A It became brighter due to bioluminescent creatures.
 - B It flickered rapidly due to water currents.
 - C It remained the same throughout the journey.
 - D It faded gradually until complete darkness.
 - E It turned blue and green due to deep-sea minerals.

30

What did Victor Vescovo and his team discover during their expedition?
Select all that are correct.

- A five new species of prawn-like crustaceans

- B sweet wrapper

- C blue snailfish

- D spoon worm

- E plastic bag

Section D

Answer the following questions using BOTH extracts.

- 31** How does the theme of the two extracts compare?
- A The extracts both focus on the dangers and risks of exploration.
 - B The extracts both explore the theme of first impressions of a discovery.
 - C The extracts both describe a journey to an unfamiliar location, but only the Treasure Island extract focuses on first impressions.
 - D The extracts both describe fictional journeys to new places.
 - E The extracts both highlight the excitement and beauty of a new location, with no mention of fear or uncertainty.
- 32** Both extracts describe a significant discovery. How do the feelings of the explorers in each text differ about their discoveries?
- A Both groups of explorers express how fearful they are of what they might find.
 - B The Treasure Island characters are nervous and apprehensive about the island, while the Mariana Trench explorers are excited and proud of their scientific discoveries.
 - C The Mariana Trench explorers are disappointed, whereas the Treasure Island characters are thrilled by their discovery.
 - D Both groups of explorers are only interested in personal gain.
 - E The Treasure Island characters are uninterested in their discovery, while the Mariana Trench explorers are overwhelmed.

- 33** How does the setting of each extract contribute to the mood of the story?
- A Treasure Island creates a tense and suspenseful mood, while the Mariana Trench extract creates a sense of mystery and wonder.
 - B Both settings create a dangerous and frightening atmosphere.
 - C Treasure Island describes a calm and peaceful setting, while the Mariana Trench extract describes an intense and chaotic environment.
 - D The Mariana Trench setting is full of adventure, while Treasure Island is slow and uneventful.
 - E Both extracts use the setting to emphasise the importance of teamwork.

- 34** How does the purpose of each extract differ?
- A The Treasure Island extract is written for entertainment, while the Mariana Trench extract is informative.
 - B The Mariana Trench extract is a fictional adventure story, while Treasure Island is a historical account.
 - C Both extracts are fictional and meant to entertain young readers.
 - D The Treasure Island extract teaches readers about deep-sea exploration, while the Mariana Trench extract focuses on pirate life.
 - E Both extracts are written to inform readers about scientific discoveries.

END OF TEST