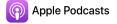
11+ GL English Paper 1

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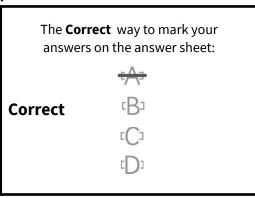


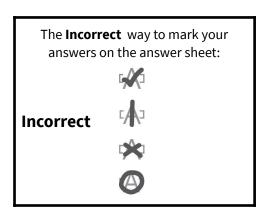
11+ GL English Paper 1

Instructions:

- You have 50 minutes to answer 44 questions.
- Read the instruction given at the beginning of each section before answering the questions.
- Put a line through the correct answer by choosing one of the options A-E.
- Each question is worth 1 mark.
- There are <u>four</u> sections in this paper.
 - 1. Comprehension
 - 2. Spellings
 - 3. Punctuation and Capital Letters
 - 4. Missing Words

Example:





Use a pencil to mark your answers. Rub out any errors, do not cross them out.

Please take care when marking your answers on your answer sheets.

Make sure you mark your answer on the line that matches the question number and mark only one answer per line.

Information about the test papers:

- The page number is in the top right corner of each page.
- The title of each section is provided in the box at the top of each page.

Instructions at the bottom of the pages inform you:

- If you can continue to the next page
- When you should wait for instructions before you turn the page
- When you have reached the end of a section.

The following symbols and phrases are used on the test papers.



Go to the next page.



Do not turn the page until told to do so.



Stop working and await instructions.



5



Section 1 - Comprehension

Instructions

Carefully read through the passage of writing, then answer the questions that follow.

Mark your chosen answer for each question on the answering sheet.

You will have five options (A - E).

Stonehenge: Today and Yesterday

By Frank Stevens

The bibliography of Stonehenge alone comprises nearly a thousand volumes, and it is hard to pick up an old magazine or periodical which does not contain some notice of it. County historians, astronomers, Egyptologists, and antiquaries have argued, as old Omar would say, "about it and about" until the man of ordinary tastes who chances to visit the spot and to study the stones, finds himself confronted with such a mass of evidence, of theory, and of fantastic speculation, that he sadly turns aside befogged, or maybe fired by the example of others evolves from his inner consciousness yet another theory of his own to add to the already plethoric accumulation on the subject.

The object of the following pages is not to propound any new theories, but rather to reduce the existing knowledge of Stonehenge to a compact compass, and to make it readily accessible to that vast body of individuals who take an intelligent interest in the stones, without having the leisure or opportunity of following up the elaborate stages by which certain conclusions have been arrived at. In short, it is a plain statement of the facts about Stonehenge that may serve either as a guide to the visitor, or as a useful remembrance of his visit. Stonehenge is one of those historical monuments which possesses the disadvantage of a reputation. The first impression is always one of disappointment, the circle appears so much smaller than it really is by reason of its isolated situation.

Its proportions are dwarfed by the wide expanse of downland which surrounds it. This feeling of disappointment, however, gradually gives place to one of wonder, as the stones are approached more closely, and their bulk is seen in true proportion. The diameter of the outer **20** circle of stones is 108 feet, or almost exactly that of the internal diameter of the Dome of St. Paul's. A casual glance even at the monument is sufficient to show that its basic form is



25

35

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intended to be a circle. The earthwork which girdles the stones is circular and 300 feet in diameter. Within this stands the remnant of a circle of 30 upright stones, bearing imposts upon them; within this again is what was once a circle of smaller stones. Inside these three outer circular forms are two others, shaped like a horseshoe. The first consisted of the five large 'Trilithons', huge pylons of stone, comprising two uprights and an impost; standing separate, while in front of them is the remnant of a horseshoe of small upright stones, similar to those which comprise the inner circle of the monument.

At first, it may seem difficult to disentangle the chaos of fallen stone which meets the eye; but **30** when once the original design of the structure is grasped, it becomes easy to piece together again in imagination a work which even in the light of modern and scientific engineering presents very considerable difficulties and problems.

Lying flat within these concentric circles and horseshoes is a single flat tabular block, generally known as the 'Altar Stone'. From this slab, now almost buried beneath the remains of a fallen Trilithon, the visitor may look in a north-easterly direction, and through the arches of the outer circle observe the 'Hele Stone' or 'Friar's Heel', which stands at some considerable distance from the main structure. On the Summer Solstice (or 'Longest Day'), the sun rises immediately over the top of this monolith, when viewed from the centre of the Altar Stone.

Such, then, are the facts which meet the eye when standing within Stonehenge. Each minute the stones appear to increase in bulk, and the problem of their coming grows more inscrutable.





1) What is Stonehenge?

- A. A palace
- B. A historical monument
- C. A rock
- D. A downland
- E. A dome

2) Who has argued over Stonehenge in the past?

- A. Antiquaries
- B. Astronomers
- C. Egyptologists
- D. Historians
- E. All the above

3) Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "befogged" (line 6)?

- A. Clear
- B. Crazy
- C. Boring
- D. Confused
- E. Complicated

4) What makes people who study Stonehenge "befogged" (line 6)?

- A. The lack of evidence
- B. The lack of theories
- C. The amount of evidence and theories available
- D. The truth
- E. The size of Stonehenge

5) Why does Stonehenge first appear "so much smaller than it really is" (lines 16-17)?

- A. It is very small
- B. It is surrounded by taller buildings
- C. It is isolated
- D. It is covered by tall trees
- E. It has been partially destroyed





6) When are feelings of "disappointment" replaced with "wonder" (line 19)?

- A. As you walk away
- B. As you walk closer
- C. As the sun sets
- D. As the sun rises
- E. All the above

7) Which of the following is roughly the same size as Stonehenge?

- A. A circle
- B. A horseshoe
- C. A monument
- D. St. Paul's Cathedral
- E. The earth

8) What is a "Trilithon" (line 27)?

- A. A large, upright stone
- B. Two large stones, stood next to each other
- C. Three circles of stones
- D. A circle of 30 stones
- E. Three large stones, forming an arch shape

9) What shape is Stonehenge?

- A. Round
- B. Semicircular
- C. Straight
- D. A slightly bent line
- E. A perfect square

10) What does the word "remnant" suggest about Stonehenge in line 28?

- A. Stonehenge has been rebuilt
- B. Stonehenge has changed over time
- C. The stones have recently been moved
- D. The stones have been destroyed
- E. The stones are heavy





11) What "horseshoe" is referred to in line 34?

- A. A horse's shoe
- B. The indentations of horse's hooves left in the ground
- C. Horseshoes carved into the rocks
- D. A type of small, upright stone
- E. The shape that some of the rocks formed

12) "County historians, astronomers, Egyptologists, and antiquaries have argued..." (lines

2-3). Which technique is used in this sentence?

- A. Listing
- B. Alliteration
- C. A metaphor
- D. A simile
- E. Onomatopoeia

13) What is the "Summer Solstice" (line 38)?

- A. The middle of summer
- B. The last day of summer
- C. The first day of summer
- D. The longest day of sunlight of the year
- E. The hottest day of the year

14) What happens at Stonehenge on the Summer Solstice?

- A. The sun rises directly over the Hele Stone/Friar's Heel
- B. The sun rises over the Altar Stone
- C. The sun illuminates Stonehenge
- D. The sun sets directly over the Hele Stone/Friar's Heel
- E. The sun sets over the Altar Stone

15) Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Stonehenge is circular
- B. Stonehenge has been damaged over time
- C. Stonehenge did not use to be circular
- D. A lot has been written about Stonehenge
- E. Stonehenge is made of large stones





16) Why did Frank Stevens' write this book?

- A. To suggest new theories about Stonehenge
- B. As a guide or memento for visitors
- C. To explain all the existing theories in great detail
- D. For experts and historians to read
- E. To convince people to visit Stonehenge

17) What type of word is "considerable" (line 38)?

- A. Adjective
- B. Adverb
- C. Noun
- D. Verb
- E. Pronoun

18) Where is Stonehenge's altar stone?

- A. Just outside of Stonehenge
- B. Inside Stonehenge
- C. On top of another stone
- D. A long distance from Stonehenge
- E. Next to the Hele Stone

19) Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word "elaborate" (line 12)?

- A. Complicated
- B. Flashy
- C. Extravagant
- D. Painstaking
- E. Simple

20) What does the author find "inscrutable" at the end of this passage (line 43)?

- A. How Stonehenge has stood for so long
- B. The purpose of Stonehenge
- C. Who built Stonehenge
- D. How the large stones got to Stonehenge
- E. Why Stonehenge is so big





Section 2 - Spelling

Instructions

In the following sentences there are some spelling mistakes.

On each numbered line there is either one mistake or no mistake.

Find the group of works with the mistake in it and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

If there is no mistake, mark N.

A	В	С		D	
e decided to f	ake his disape	earance to av	oid going	to prison).
А	В		C	D	
The house caug	tht fire and dr	amaticaly b	urnt to the	ground.	
Α	В	C		D	
Excitment repla	aced my fear a	s the roller	oaster be	gan to sp	eed up.
A	В		С	İ	D .
The sudden thu	ınderstorm sh	ot bolts of li	ghtening	through t	he sky
А	İ	В	С		D
Sam had one ai	nbition in life	: to become	a race-car	driver.	
Α	В	С	D	1	
She recieved th	o bost birthd	av procent e	vor a nur	myl	
A	B	c C	vei - a pup D	,ру. 	
I		I			
One day, I plan	i	y own succe 		ness.	
A I B	l C		D	- 1	





Section 3 - Punctuation and Capital Letters Instructions

In the following passage there are some punctuation mistakes.

On each numbered line there is either one mistake or no mistake.

Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

If there is no mistake, mark N.

Rainforests are a t	ype of forest hab	oitat The	y are fou	nd in warm	places a	round	
A	В	В		С			
)) the equator and th	eyre called 'rain	forests'	because	they also g	et a lot o	f rain	
А		В		С)	
L) every year. Becaus	e rainforests are	e so warn	n wet an	d dense, th	ey are fu	ll of life	
A	В	ĺ				D	
2) Millions of differen	t species of plar	nts and a	nimals li	ve there an	d some r	emain	
А	В	С		С	D		
3) undiscovered to th	is day)! It's imp	ortant to	protect	our rainfor	est's for	all the	
А	В			С		D	
4) creatures who live	there. Many end	dangered	l animal:	s and plants	s live in		
А	В			С	D		
5) rainforests, includ	ing Jaguars and	Gorillas.	Human	s also need	the rainf	orests;	
А	В	В		С	D		
6) rainforests produc	ce 20% of the ox	ygen in t	he world	l			
A	В	С	D				





which,

Section 4 - Missing Words

Instructions

In the following passage you have to choose the best word (or group of words) to complete each numbered line so that it makes sense and is written in correct English.

Choose the best answer and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

	Α	В	С	D	Е
37)					
	can.	could.	did.	would.	was.
Splodg	e the dog ran, lik	e a rocket bursting	gfrom a launcher, a	and	
38)	А	В	С	D	E
30)	caught	catch	catched	get	catching
the ball	l in mid-air. Splo	dge barked triump	hantly and		
20)	А	В	С	D	E
39) 🗀	run	runs	go	ran	goes
back to	Sarah, his tail w	agging			
40)	Α	В	С	D	E
40) —	on	in	of	an	at
one-hu	ndred miles per	hour. Sarah loved ş	going		
41)	А	В	С	D	E
41) -	too	two	from	with	to
the par	k with Splodge. 1	They went there			
42)	А	В	С	D	E
42) -	every	in	once	always	sometimes
mornin	g, no matter the				
	А	В	С	D	E
43) 🗀					



way,

sun,

weather,

whether,



and played

44)	А	В	С	D	E
	together.	alone.	away.	playing.	off.

End of paper.

