

11+ GL English Paper 1

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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 four sections in this paper.
 1. Comprehension
 2. Spellings
 3. Punctuation and Capital Letters
 4. Missing Words

Example:

The **Correct** way to mark your answers on the answer sheet:

Correct

~~A~~
[B]
[C]
[D]

The **Incorrect** way to mark your answers on the answer sheet:

Incorrect

~~A~~
~~B~~
~~C~~
A

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.



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. **5**

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. **10**

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 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 **15**



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. **25**

At first, it may seem difficult to disentangle the chaos of fallen stone which meets the eye; but 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. **30**

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. **35**

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. **40**



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

If there is no mistake, mark N.

21) There can never be too many cherrys on an ice cream sundae.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

22) He decided to fake his disapearance to avoid going to prison.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

23) The house caught fire and dramatically burnt to the ground.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

24) Excitment replaced my fear as the rollercoaster began to speed up.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

25) The sudden thunderstorm shot bolts of lightening through the sky.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

26) Sam had one ambition in life: to become a race-car driver.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

27) She recieved the best birthday present ever - a puppy!

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

28) One day, I plan on starting my own successful buisness.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---



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.

29) Rainforests are a type of forest habitat They are found in warm places around

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

30) the equator and theyre called 'rainforests' because they also get a lot of rain

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

31) every year. Because rainforests are so warm wet and dense, they are full of life.

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

32) Millions of different species of plants and animals live there and some remain

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

33) undiscovered to this day)! It's important to protect our rainforest's for all the

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

34) creatures who live there. Many endangered animals and plants live in

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

35) rainforests, including Jaguars and Gorillas. Humans also need the rainforests;

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

36) rainforests produce 20% of the oxygen in the world

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---



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.

Sarah laughed as she threw the ball as far as she

37)	A	B	C	D	E
	can.	could.	did.	would.	was.

Splodge the dog ran, like a rocket bursting from a launcher, and

38)	A	B	C	D	E
	caught	catch	caught	get	catching

the ball in mid-air. Splodge barked triumphantly and

39)	A	B	C	D	E
	run	runs	go	ran	goes

back to Sarah, his tail wagging

40)	A	B	C	D	E
	on	in	of	an	at

one-hundred miles per hour. Sarah loved going

41)	A	B	C	D	E
	too	two	from	with	to

the park with Splodge. They went there

42)	A	B	C	D	E
	every	in	once	always	sometimes

morning, no matter the

43)	A	B	C	D	E
	which,	weather,	sun,	whether,	way,



and played

44)	A	B	C	D	E
	<i>together.</i>	<i>alone.</i>	<i>away.</i>	<i>playing.</i>	<i>off.</i>

End of paper.

