

Paper A. 2015

# Literacy 11+



Name:.....

Candidate Number.....

Seat Number.....

You have 40 minutes to complete this paper.

Work as quickly and as accurately as possible, making sure you have enough time for the comprehension.

Section 1 has 30 marks.

Section 2 has 10 marks.

Section 3 has 20 marks.

Put your answers on the multiple choice answer sheet.

Read the questions carefully.

Cross out or erase any wrong answers.

Copyright © 2015 ElevenPlusMock

## Literacy Test A. 2015

### Section 1.

Choose the best word from the choice given to fill the gap in the following sentences:

1. Eating a well-balanced diet is \_\_\_\_\_ for good health.
  - A. Essentially
  - B. Necessary
  - C. Importance
  - D. Advise
  - E. Healthy
  
2. A teacher should be firm but \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Soft
  - B. Strict
  - C. Confident
  - D. Scary
  - E. Fair
  
3. Dogs need to have \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.
  - A. Frequently
  - B. Large
  - C. Important
  - D. Calm
  - E. Regular
  
4. Her eyes \_\_\_\_\_ like jewels.
  - A. Shut
  - B. Blinked
  - C. Twinkled
  - D. Winked
  - E. Closed
  
5. I am rather \_\_\_\_\_ of spiders.
  - A. Fearful
  - B. Fear
  - C. Feared
  - D. Frightful
  - E. Frighten

**Choose the correctly spelt word from the following:**

6. A. Assessment  
B. Asessment  
C. Assesment  
D. Assessmant  
E. Asessmant
  
7. A. Substancial  
B. Substanchial  
C. Substantial  
D. Substanthial  
E. Substansial
  
8. A. Wierd  
B. Weird  
C. Weard  
D. Weerd  
E. Wiered
  
9. A. Unprobable  
B. Inprobable  
C. Improbable  
D. Umprobable  
E. Unnprobable
  
10. A. Correspondence  
B. Corresspondence  
C. Coresspondence  
D. Correspondentse  
E. Coreespondence

**In the following questions, which sentence is punctuated correctly?**

11. A. My cat, who is called Oscar, is grey and fluffy.  
B. "Put the scissors down"! shouted my brother.  
C. Last week, it was my brothers birthday.  
D. Poisonous' substances should be stored securely.  
E. I was tired but, decided to stay up and watch the film.

- 12.A. To be a pet owner you need three things: patience, time and money.  
B. To be a pet owner, you need three things, patience, time and money.  
C. To be a pet owner you need three things. Patience, time and money.  
D. To be a pet owner you need three things; patience, time and money.  
E. To be a pet owner, you need three things, patience time and money.
- 13.A. "What is the time," asked Sarah.  
B. "Theres no need to shout," John said.  
C. Its pouring with rain today.  
D. The dog kept chasing its tail.  
E. The boy's coat's were filthy.
- 14.A. I loved the film, it made me want to be an actress.  
B. I bought, eggs, flour and milk to make pancakes.  
C. I haven't eaten for age's.  
D. I can't wait for my birthday  
E. You'll feel better after Harry's been to visit.
- 15.A. "I'm hungry." he said.  
B. "Are you hungry," my mum asked?  
C. "I am very hungry," I said.  
D. Shes definitely hungry.  
E. "We're hungry?" we shouted.

**Choose the word which is closest in meaning to the word in bold.**

**16. Apparent**

- A. Dirty
- B. Evident
- C. Coat
- D. Mother
- E. Clearly

**17. Complementary**

- A. Praising
- B. Lovely
- C. Matching
- D. Proud
- E. Happy

18. **Coarse**  
A. Route  
B. Journey  
C. Rough  
D. Lesson  
E. Educate

19. **Bough**  
A. Bend  
B. Kneel  
C. Trunk  
D. Ribbon  
E. Branch

20. **Loose**  
A. Untied  
B. Ease  
C. Miss  
D. Last  
E. Exhaust

**Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word in bold.**

21. **Perfect**  
A. Refuse  
B. Imperfect  
C. Blemishes  
D. Broke  
E. Damage

22. **Courteous**  
A. Slow  
B. Hinder  
C. Rude  
D. Evil  
E. Gracious

23. **Ultimate**  
A. Worse  
B. Last  
C. Early  
D. First  
E. Best

24. **Natural**

- A. Artificial
- B. Prison
- C. Zoo
- D. Caged
- E. Decorations

25. **Elation**

- A. Lower
- B. Pain
- C. Back
- D. Despondency
- E. Independence

**Choose the word which is the same word type (i.e. noun, verb etc.) as the word in bold.**

26. **Mother**

- A. Grandfatherly
- B. Parental
- C. Sister
- D. Nurture
- E. Older

27. **Dessert**

- A. Only
- B. Table
- C. Therefore
- D. Suddenly
- E. Scared

28. **Whereas**

- A. Unless
- B. Over
- C. Duck
- D. Beneath
- E. Upon

29. **Lazily**
- A. Heavenly
  - B. Directly
  - C. Happy
  - D. Obedient
  - E. Punishable

30. **His**
- A. Your
  - B. Me
  - C. Everywhere
  - D. Themselves
  - E. Everything

## Section 2.

Using the Periodic Table, answer the following questions.

31. What is the atomic number of carbon (**C**)?
- A. 6
  - B. 12
  - C. C
  - D. 24
  - E. 12
32. What is the chemical symbol for nitrogen?
- A. 7
  - B. N
  - C. 14
  - D. Solid
  - E. Gas
33. Which one of the following elements is a gas at room temperature?
- A. Iron (**Fe**)
  - B. Aluminium (**Al**)
  - C. Calcium (**Ca**)
  - D. Helium (**He**)
  - E. Nickel (**Ni**)

34. Which one of the following elements is a liquid at room temperature?
- A. Neon (**Ne**)
  - B. Mercury (**Hg**)
  - C. Hydrogen (**H**)
  - D. Silicon (**Si**)
  - E. Carbon (**C**)
35. What is the atomic weight of an element?
- A. The number of protons.
  - B. The number of electrons.
  - C. The number of protons +electrons.
  - D. The number of neutrons.
  - E. The number of protons + neutrons.
36. What is the chemical name of **Ti**?
- A. 22
  - B. 48
  - C. Solid
  - D. Radioactive
  - E. Titanium
37. What is the number of protons in an element equal to?
- A. The number of neutrons.
  - B. The number of electrons.
  - C. The atomic weight.
  - D. The chemical symbol.
  - E. None of the above.
38. What are most elements at room temperature?
- A. Gases.
  - B. Liquids.
  - C. Radioactive.
  - D. Solids.
  - E. Artificially made.
39. Which one of the following elements is radioactive?
- A. Bohrium (**Bh**)
  - B. Calcium (**Ca**)
  - C. Cobalt (**Co**)
  - D. Chlorine (**Cl**)
  - E. Sulphur (**S**)

40. Are there more metals or non-metals in the table?
- A. There are more non-metals.
  - B. There are more metals.
  - C. There are the same of both.
  - D. We can't tell from the table.
  - E. There aren't any of either.

### Section 3.

**Read the following, and then answer the questions that follow.**

**The extract is from *The Human Side of Animals* by Royal Dixon.**

There are many ground-dwellers in the animal world, and foremost among them is the mole. This remarkable little creature is not only gifted as a digger of canals and tunnels, but plans and makes the most extraordinary subterranean homes. Sometimes he unites with his fellow creatures and establishes whole  
5 cities with winding passages, chambers, exits and entrances. In fact, he has not only an exquisitely arranged home, but highways and roads that lead to his kingly hunting-grounds which are as elaborate as that of a modern man of wealth and culture. Indeed his subterranean network of tunnels excels in  
10 complexity our modern city subways. His engineering calculations never fail, and a cave-in of his hallways is unknown. This little gentleman with the velvet coat is a genius of varied accomplishments!

But this is only true when the mole is in his proper sphere or home. There he can fight like a tiger, catch his prey both below and above ground, build wells to collect and retain water, swim like a fish, and do many things which would  
15 seem impossible, judging from his awkward and clumsy manner above ground.

His apparent awkwardness while out of his natural habitat is largely due to the peculiar formation of his limbs, and the stupid appearance of his small half-hidden eyes. These features seem to mark him to the casual observer as a dull animal, yet in reality he is very active and bright, and when at home displays his  
20 marvellous genius in many ways! His upturned hands become powerful shovels, and by the aid of an extra bone, the sickle, which belongs to the inside of the thumb, he is enabled to work like an athlete. His velvet-like hair stands straight up, like the pile on velvet, and his tiny eyes are so hidden by hair that they do not get injured. The eyes are not well finished from an optician's point of  
25 view—but they serve admirably all the needs of the mole's life. As dull and stupid as he appears, he is, considering his size, the fiercest and most active animal in existence. Imagine him the size of a wild cat! He would be a beast of exceeding ferocity. Even a lion would find him a formidable antagonist. With

30 such an animal tunnelling in his fields and cellars, man would have a terror hard to exterminate.

The mole is an engineer and miner who seems to have a strange sense of direction practically unknown to many other animals. How he manages to form tunnels and burrows in lines of such unusual straightness is unknown; he always works in darkness, unless it is that he can see in the dark. His little hills are not  
35 deliberate structures; they are only shaft ends through which this miner throws out the earth that he has scooped from subterranean depths, and in most cases smoothed out so that if an observer examines the burrow he will find only solid earth, and a road into his tunnel which leads to his real habitation.

The home of the mole is usually beneath a tree or hillock, and reminds one of a  
40 miniature city of tunnels and engineering feats. The main, or central, room is shaped like a great dome, the upper part of which is level with the earth around the hill, and therefore nowhere near its apex. Mr. Wood has verified the observation that around the keep are two circular passages, one of which is level with the ceiling, while the other is above. The upper circle is decidedly smaller  
45 than the lower; and there are five ascending passages which connect the galleries with each other. There is only one entrance, however, and from it three roads lead into the upper part of the keep. When a mole enters the house from one of the tunnels, he must go through the basement in order to get to the upper part of the house and so descend into the keep. There is still another entrance  
50 into the keep from below. One passage leads downward directly from the middle of the chamber, then curving upward, leads into a larger tunnel or subway.

Throughout the vast network of tunnels every inch of wall space seems quite smooth and polished. This is due to the continuous pressure of the mole's fur  
55 against the walls. Thus there is little danger of the walls collapsing even after a rain-storm. No human being knows just why the mole has such a complex system of underground streets and tunnels; perhaps it is because he finds that a greater feeling of safety surrounds his home when he knows that in case of danger he can escape in a dozen directions. Surely he is the original builder of  
60 labyrinths!

41. Why do you think that Dixon refers to the mole as a “remarkable little creature”? (line 2)

- A. He wants to make the reader realise how small they are.
- B. He wants to convey to the reader how amazing he finds moles.
- C. He wants to express how strange he finds moles.
- D. He wants to describe the appearance of moles.
- E. He wants to get across how much he admires animals.

42. "Sometimes he unites with his fellow creatures" (line 4). This suggests that:
- A. Moles do not like to work alone.
  - B. Moles work alongside a wide variety of other animals.
  - C. Moles work alone.
  - D. Moles can work compatibly with other moles.
  - E. Moles have to work as a group.
43. "A cave-in of his hallways is unknown" (line 9-10). This means that:
- A. Moles build caves.
  - B. We do not know how often a mole's home collapses.
  - C. Moles live in a building consisting of hallways and caves.
  - D. We do not really know much about moles.
  - E. Moles build their homes so effectively that they do not collapse.
44. What is the most likely reason that Dixon uses the word "gentleman" (line 10) in reference to the mole?
- A. Dixon must have made a mistake.
  - B. Adult moles are known as gentlemen.
  - C. Dixon thinks moles are very quiet and calm.
  - D. Dixon wants the reader to see the mole as an animal that deserves respect.
  - E. Dixon thinks that a mole's face is similar to a man's face.
45. Which words from the first paragraph tell us that Dixon sees moles as multi-talented?
- A. "Foremost among them is the mole".
  - B. "Kingly hunting-grounds".
  - C. "Genius of varied accomplishments".
  - D. "Modern man of wealth and culture".
  - E. "His engineering calculations never fail".
46. What language technique does Dixon use when he writes that a mole "can fight like a tiger"? (line 13)
- A. A simile.
  - B. Personification.
  - C. A metaphor.
  - D. Alliteration.
  - E. Hyperbole.

47. What is meant by the mole's "proper sphere"? (line 12)

- A. Above the ground.
- B. Alongside other moles.
- C. Underground where he spends most of his time.
- D. The countryside.
- E. In caves.

48. "His upturned hands become powerful shovels" (line 20). This tells us that:

- A. The mole is very good at digging.
- B. The mole's hands look like shovels.
- C. The mole is like a gardener.
- D. The mole has sharp claws.
- E. The mole's hands are turned inwards.

49. What is the "extra bone" (line 21) of the mole called?

- A. The thumb.
- B. It does not have a name.
- C. The inside.
- D. The shovel.
- E. The sickle.

50. The mole is a short-sighted animal. What problem does this cause for the mole?

- A. It often bumps into things.
- B. It is not safe from predators.
- C. It struggles to find food.
- D. Its eyes get infected easily.
- E. None of the above. Its eyesight is sufficient for its lifestyle.

51. What does "formidable antagonist" (line 28) mean?

- A. Easy prey.
- B. Difficult to kill.
- C. Intimidating opponent.
- D. Strong animal.
- E. Trained fighter.

52. “The mole is an engineer and miner” (line 31). What image does this create?

- A. The image of a mole studying hard.
- B. The image of a careless mole.
- C. The image of an industrious mole.
- D. The image of a mole trapped underground.
- E. The image of a young and playful mole.

53. What are the mole’s “little hills” made of? (line 34)

- A. His store of food.
- B. Bedding material.
- C. Air.
- D. Roads.
- E. Discarded earth.

54. How does Dixon say the mole is able to make tunnels and burrows as straight as he does?

- A. The mole can see very well in the dark.
- B. The mole uses his fur to make them straight.
- C. It is just by luck.
- D. The mole uses his eyes and ears.
- E. He does not know.

55. What is the meaning of the word “hillock”? (line 39)

- A. A stream.
- B. A mountain.
- C. A small hill.
- D. Flower.
- E. Hedge.

56. Why do the walls of the tunnels seem “smooth and polished” (line 54)?

- A. The mole flattens the walls with his hands.
- B. There is no particular reason for this.
- C. It is due to the combination of water and earth.
- D. It is due to the mole’s fur rubbing against the walls constantly.
- E. It is because the mole uses clay for the walls.

57. Why do you think that the fifth paragraph consists of such a long description of the layout of the mole's home?

- A. Dixon wants to impress the reader with his knowledge.
- B. To impress upon the reader the impressive structure of the mole's home.
- C. We need to understand the exact layout so we understand the sixth paragraph.
- D. Dixon has run out of anything else to write about the mole.
- E. Mr. Wood asked him to write about it.

58. What reason does Dixon suggest for the mole having "a complex system of underground streets and tunnels" (line 57) ?

- A. To make life more interesting for the mole.
- B. It makes his nest more secure.
- C. So he can have plenty of exercise.
- D. So that he has plenty of escape routes if need be.
- E. So a large group of moles can live in the same area.

59. What is the best explanation as to why Dixon uses exclamation marks?

- A. He is trying to be funny.
- B. He is trying to use a variety of punctuation.
- C. He wants the reader to pick up on, and share, his enthusiasm for moles.
- D. He uses them when he wants his words to be read loudly.
- E. To let the reader know that he is being sarcastic.

60. If I said that the mole is one creature below ground and another creature above ground what would my meaning be?

- A. That the mole is a fish below ground and a tiger above ground.
- B. That the mole is a miner below ground and an engineer above ground.
- C. He has the characteristics of many different animals.
- D. When the mole is above ground he literally changes shape.
- E. That the mole's behaviour and capability below ground is very different to its behaviour and capability above ground.

END of TEST /60