

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.

There are 60 questions in total.

Put your answers on the multiple choice answer sheet.

Read the questions carefully.

Cross out or erase any wrong answers.

Copyright © 2015 ElevenPlusMock

Which part of speech (noun, verb, pronoun etc.) are the following words?

1. Abrupt
A. Noun
B. Adjective
C. Adverb
D. Verb
E. Conjunction
2. Abruptly
A. Noun
B. Adjective
C. Adverb
D. Verb
E. Conjunction
3. Profess
A. Noun
B. Adjective
C. Adverb
D. Verb
E. Conjunction
4. The
A. Preposition
B. Conjunction
C. Article
D. Pronoun
E. Adjective

Which group of words consists of three conjunctions?

5. A. Unless, since, has.
B. And, but, or.
C. However, whatever, underneath.
D. If, on, table.
E. Because, quickly, although.

In the following questions, which sentence is punctuated correctly?

6. A. "Let me," said Anne, "help you with your homework."
B. "Let me" said Anne "help you with your homework."
C. "Let me." said Anne "help you with your homework."
D. "Let me", said Anne " , help you with your homework."
E. "Let me," said Anne, "help you with your homework".
7. A. "Lets play Jack!" I shouted.
B. "Let's play Jack!" I shouted.
C. "Let's play, Jack!" I shouted.
D. "Let's, play Jack!" I shouted.
E. "Lets' play, Jack!" I shouted.

8. A. I always borrow my mums' jewellery.
B. Dinner is ready! Mum shouted.
C. I am going to make: a chocolate cake.
D. For dinner I had, pizza chips and salad.
E. Last year's pantomime was better.

In each of the following questions, choose the sentence which is correct and makes sense:

9. A. I went to bed because I was not tired.
B. I went to bed since I was not tired.
C. I went to bed even though I was not tired.
D. I went to bed despite being tired.
E. I went to bed even though I was tired.
10. A. My best friend sits besides me at school.
B. My best friend sits beside me at school.
C. I am not hungry. Beside, it is too late to eat.
D. I am not hungry. Beside, it is to late to eat.
E. I am besides myself with anger.
11. A. The hen lied an egg.
B. I lied down to go to sleep.
C. He has lain on the couch all day.
D. I layed my books down.
E. He has lay on the sofa for an hour.
12. A. It is illegal to fail to ensure your car.
B. I can ensure you that I will not be late.
C. I will assure that I will be on time.
D. I can assure you that chocolate is delicious.
E. I will insure that you do your homework.

Choose the word which has the same meaning as the word in bold:

13. **Sumptuous**
A. Plump
B. Luxurious
C. Soft
D. Gentle
E. Friendly
14. **Retain**
A. Keep
B. Dismiss
C. Improve
D. Teach
E. Sell
15. **Optimistic**
A. Best
B. Biggest
C. Warm
D. Hopeful
E. Sensible

Choose the correctly spelt word from the following:

16. A. Incessant
 B. Inccesant
 C. Incessent
 D. Incessant
 E. Inccesent
17. A. Appearance
 B. Appearence
 C. Apearance
 D. Apearence
 E. Appeerance
18. A. Unfortunataly
 B. Unfortunatly
 C. Unfortunetly
 D. Unfortunately
 E. Unfortunatelly

Which adverb best describes the verb in the following sentences?

19. The dog growled _____.
 A. Gently
 B. Aggressively
 C. Patiently
 D. Sadly
 E. Diligently
20. It rained _____ yesterday.
 A. Calmly
 B. Perfectly
 C. Persistently
 D. Harmoniously
 E. Seriously

Ten words have been missed out of the following passage. Each missing word has been given a number in the passage. Choose the word which best fits out of the choice given after the passage.

He thought his (...21...) was complete when, as (...22...) (...23...) aimlessly along, suddenly he (...24...) by the edge of a full-fed river. Never in his life had he seen a (...25...) before—this sleek, sinuous, full-bodied animal, chasing and chuckling, gripping things with a gurgle and leaving them with a laugh, to fling itself on fresh playmates that shook themselves free, and were caught and held again. All was a-shake and a-shiver—glints and gleams and sparkles, rustle and swirl, chatter and bubble. The Mole was bewitched, entranced,(...26...) By the side of the river he trotted as (...27...) trots, when very small, by the side of a man who holds one spell-bound by (...28...) stories; and when tired at last, he sat on the bank, while the (...29...) still chattered on to him, a (...30...) procession of the best stories in the world, sent from the heart of the earth to be told at last to the insatiable sea.

From *The Wind in the Willows*, by Kenneth Grahame.

21. A. misery
 B. meal
 C. drawing
 D. night
 E. happiness

22. A. they
 B. he
 C. she
 D. they
 E. we

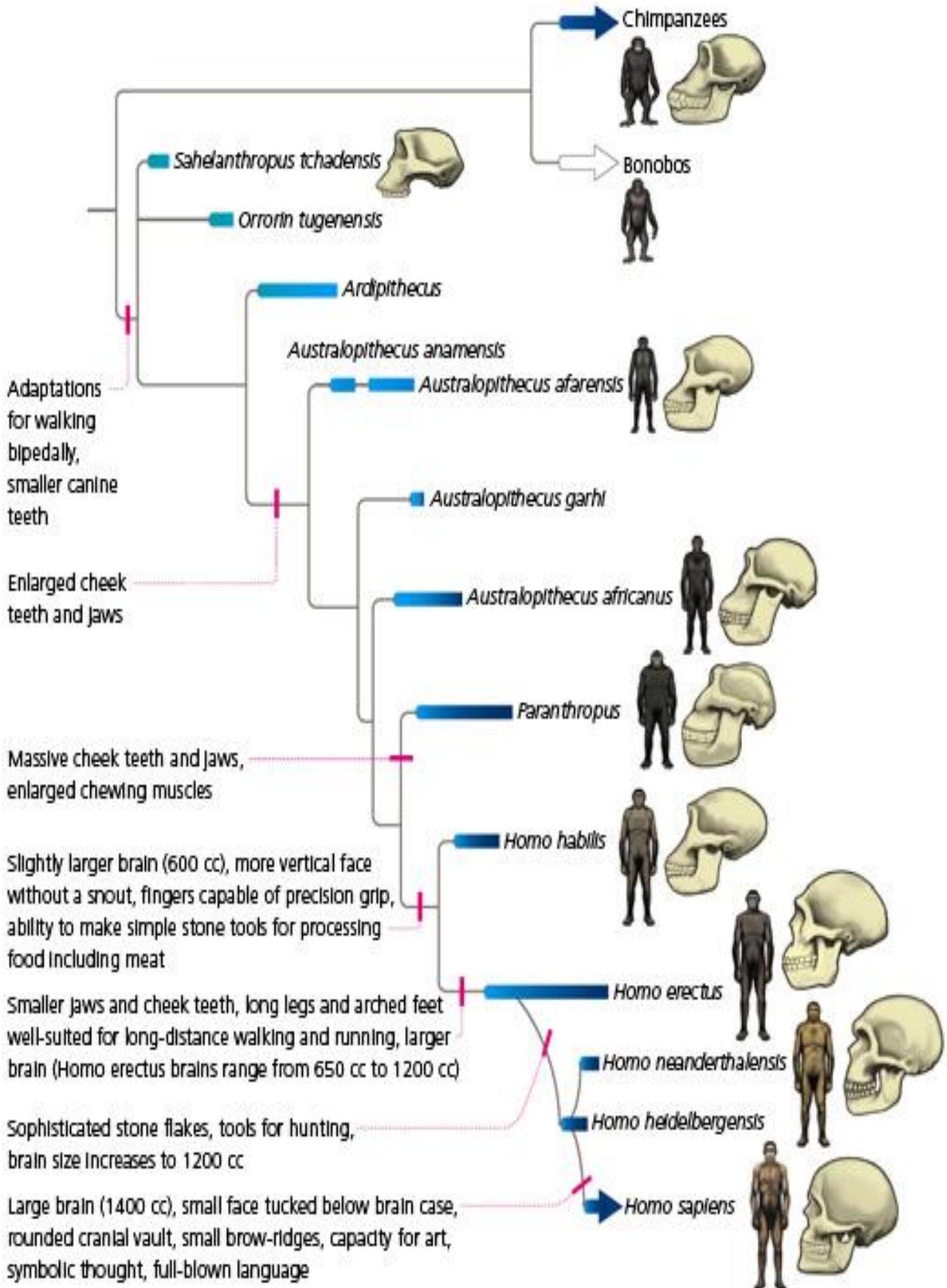
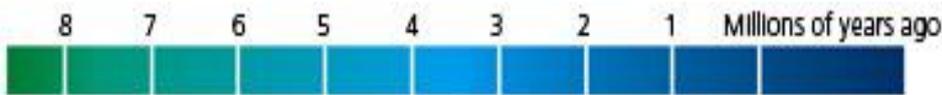
23. A. meandered
 B. ran
 C. sprinted
 D. meander
 E. wandering

24. A. standing
 B. stand
 C. standed
 D. stood
 E. strode

25. A. otter
 B. edge
 C. mole
 D. lake
 E. river

26. A. uncomfortable
B. magical
C. fascinated
D. sleepy
E. annoyed
27. A. you
B. he
C. people
D. moles
E. one
28. A. dull
B. exciting
C. long
D. tedious
E. fictional
29. A. man
B. mole
C. river
D. sea
E. bank
30. A. burning
B. babbling
C. blundering
D. boiling
E. bleak

Study the two following sets of information carefully and then answer the questions that follow. You are expected to only use the information given.



31. Approximately how long ago did *Ardipithecus* live?
- A. 7-8 million years
 - B. Less than 1 million years
 - C. Over 8 million years
 - D. 4 million years
 - E. 1 million years
32. What is the name for modern man?
- A. *Homo sapiens*
 - B. Bonobos
 - C. *Homo erectus*
 - D. Human being
 - E. *Paranthropus*
33. How big were the brains of *Australopithecus garhi*?
- A. 600 cc
 - B. Less than 600 cc
 - C. More than 600 cc
 - D. 1200 cc
 - E. We do not know
34. Which of our ancestors came first out of the following?
- A. *Homo habilis*
 - B. *Homo erectus*
 - C. *Orrorin tugenensis*
 - D. *Ardipithecus*
 - E. *Paranthropus*
35. Are the brains of *Homo sapiens* larger today than they were 500 years ago?
- A. Yes, they are much larger nowadays.
 - B. No, they are much smaller now.
 - C. They are the same size.
 - D. There is not enough information to know.
 - E. Yes, but only a little bit.

Major volcanoes of the world

Region	Elevation		First recorded eruption	Comments
	feet	metres		
Mediterranean				
Etna , Sicily, Italy	10,991	3,350	1500 BC	The tallest active volcano in Europe, Etna has had recorded eruptions for millennia, including a huge blast in 1669 that left 20,000 people dead.
Vesuvius , Campania, Italy	4,203	1,281	0217 BC	This storied volcano, which in AD 79 destroyed the city of Pompeii, is still active and is surrounded by several million people living in the area of Naples.
Stromboli , Eolie Islands, Italy	3,038	926	350 BC	Nearly continuous small eruptions of incandescent lava have given this volcano, located on an island north of Sicily, the nickname "lighthouse of the Mediterranean."
Vulcano , Eolie Islands, Italy	1,640	500	360 BC	Vulcano, the ancient archetype of the term <i>volcano</i> , has not erupted since the late 19th century.
Thera (Santoríni), Cyclades, Greece	1,204	367	197 BC	The scenic island of Thera is actually the remains of a volcano that exploded about 1500 BC in one of the largest eruptions of historic times.
Atlantic Ocean				
Teide , Tenerife, Canary Islands	12,188	3,715	1396	The highest peak in the Atlantic Ocean, Teide was observed in eruption by Christopher Columbus and still emits hot gas from vents on its slopes.
Fogo , Cape Verde Islands	9,281	2,829	1500	The highest peak in the Cape Verde Islands, Fogo rises from a caldera created by an ancient volcanic collapse.
Beerenberg, Jan Mayen, Norway	7,470	2,277	1732	Located on an island in the Arctic Circle, Beerenberg is the northernmost active volcano on Earth.
Tristan da Cunha , South Atlantic	6,758	2,060	1961	The only recorded eruption of this remote island-volcano occurred in 1961, forcing the evacuation of its small population for two years.
Askja , Iceland	4,974	1,516	1875	Askja's three large calderas are dotted by volcanically active fissures and cones.
Hekla , Iceland	4,892	1,491	1104	One of Iceland's most active volcanoes, it has an elongated profile caused by frequent eruptions of lava from a long fissure running parallel to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.
Deception Island , South Shetland Islands	1,890	576	1800	This ring-shaped island-volcano off the Antarctic Peninsula has a natural inner harbour formed from a huge caldera.
Surtsey , Iceland	554	169	1963	This volcanic island emerged from the Atlantic Ocean in a fiery eruption in 1963.

36. Which volcano had its first recorded eruption the longest time ago?
A. Surtsey
B. Thera
C. Fogo
D. Etna
E. Etna and Fogo
37. Which volcano had an eruption recorded ten years before an eruption from Stromboli?
A. Vulcano
B. Hekla
C. Thera
D. No volcano did
E. Askja
38. Which volcano has the highest elevation?
A. Surtsey
B. Fogo
C. Teide
D. Etna
E. Vesuvius
39. What country was Pompeii in?
A. Greece
B. Norway
C. Tenerife
D. Iceland
E. Italy
40. Approximately how many feet are there in one metre?
A. Three
B. Ten
C. Two
D. One
E. Seven

Read the following from *Heroes of Today*, by Mary R. Parkman, and then answer the questions that follow.

A POET-SOLDIER by RUPERT BROOKE.

- 1 If I should die, think only this of me:
 That there's some corner of a foreign field
 That is forever England. There shall be
 In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
5 A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
 Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
 A body of England's, breathing English air,
 Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

10 It sometimes happens that a hero is remembered more for the true man he was than for any fair deeds he may have wrought. Such a man was that “very perfect gentle knight,” Sir Philip Sidney. A scholar and a poet, a courtier and a soldier, he walked with grave men without becoming dull and with kings without becoming vain. In the “spacious times of great Elizabeth,” when brave men like Grenville, Drake, and Raleigh were finding a new world overseas for England, and rare souls like those of the Mermaid Tavern—Ben Jonson, Christopher Marlowe, and “best Shakespeare,” himself—were building up a mighty kingdom of the mind and heart, Sir Philip Sidney was a bright figure in the realms of high adventure and of song.

20 It was not because of epic deeds or lyric verse, however, that all England mourned the death of the young soldier. It is not for his sword or for his song that he lives in the deathless company of England’s heroes, but for his knightly heart. The oft-repeated tale of how, mortally wounded, he forgot his own parching thirst and held out the water they brought him to a dying comrade, with the words, “Thy need is greater than mine,” lives in memory because in it the true Sidney still lives.

This is the story of one who has been called the Sidney of our own day—a young poet to whom the gods, it seemed, had given all their best gifts, graces of body and of mind. When it was known that he had gone to “do his bit” in the great war, people said fearfully, “Death loves a shining mark!” When news came that he was dead, it seemed as if the shadow of loss could never be lightened. Yet it is not for the song of the poet or the sacrifice of the soldier that he will be remembered, but for something rare and beautiful in the man himself that won the hearts of all who knew him.

30 They said of Rupert Brooke, “He is the ideal youth of England—of merry England!” It seemed as if something of all that was fair and brave and free in English days and English ways had passed into the bright blueness of his eyes, the warm glow under the tan of his cheeks, and the live, shining hair that waved back from his broad clear brow.

From the very beginning his country took him to herself. He first saw the light of a summer day at Rugby, under the shadow of the ivy-covered turrets where that great friend of boys, Thomas Arnold, was headmaster in the days of Tom Brown. Rupert’s father was assistant master at the school, and so the boy grew up on “The Close,” where the happy haunts of many happy boys were the charmed playground of his earliest years, and the football field the ringing plain of his first dreams of glory and achievement.

40 “What a wonderful world it was to be born into, that little England that was mine,” said Rupert, “and how it seemed as if the days were not half long enough for one to taste all the joys they brought. How I loved everything—sights and sounds, the feel and breath of living, stirring things! I loved not only rainbows and dewdrops sparkling in cool flowers, but also footprints in the dew and washed stones gay for an hour. Wet roofs beneath the lamplight had their gleam of enchantment, and the blue bitter smoke of an autumn fire was like magic incense.”

Most people have eyes to see only that which is exceptional—the exclamation marks of nature’s round, like sunset, moonrise, mountains wrapped in purple mists, or still water under a starry sky. They do not see the beauty in the changes of the common daylight, in familiar trees, a winding path, and a few dooryard posies.

50 But Rupert noted with lingering tenderness the shapes and colors of all the simple daily things.
“White plates and cups, clean-gleaming,
Ringed with blue lines; and feathery, faery dust;
And oaks; and brown horse-chestnuts, glossy-new;
And new-peeled sticks; and shining pools on grass;—
All these have been my loves—”

60 he said, when dreaming fondly and whimsically of his boyish days. And how he loved little shy, half-hidden things—elfin moss flowers, downy curled-up ferns under the dry leaves, the musty smell of the dead leaves themselves and of the moist, moldy earth. But he was never one of those who must seek beauty in the haunts of nature untouched by man. The splendid copper beech, kingly and kind, in the headmaster’s garden, and Dr. Arnold’s own fern-leaved tree, whose tender gleams and flickerings gladdened every one who lingered in its shade, were dearer than any aloof forest monarchs could have been.

41. What language technique does Brooke use in lines 2-3?
- A. Repetition.
 - B. Onomatopoeia.
 - C. Simile.
 - D. Generalisation.
 - E. Alliteration.
42. Which word best sums up the tone of the poem?
- A. Angry.
 - B. Tragic.
 - C. Confusing.
 - D. Depressing.
 - E. Patriotic.
43. What does the “dust” in lines four and five refer to?
- A. The poet’s body.
 - B. Dust that has been carried over from England.
 - C. Mud.
 - D. Buried treasure.
 - E. Fertile land.
44. Which of the following is an example of personification from the poem?
- A. “If I should die”.
 - B. “That is forever England”.
 - C. “In that rich earth”.
 - D. “A dust whom England bore”.
 - E. “Breathing English air”.
45. “It sometimes happens that a hero is remembered more for the true man he was than for any fair deeds he may have wrought”(lines 9-10). What does this mean?
- A. A true hero performs heroic acts of kindness.
 - B. A hero does not always do good things.
 - C. Heroes can be remembered for being thoroughly decent, rather than for anything they have done in particular.
 - D. A hero always tells the truth.
 - E. You cannot be a hero unless you carry out good deeds on a regular basis.
46. What is the meaning of the word “grave”? (line 11)
- A. Clever.
 - B. Old.
 - C. Solemn.
 - D. Poorly.
 - E. Angry.
47. What is meant by the “deathless company of England’s heroes”? (lines 18-19)
- A. Most of England’s heroes are still alive.
 - B. Heroes are immortal.
 - C. England does not have many heroes.
 - D. Heroes live on, in the sense that they are not forgotten.
 - E. There are a lot of heroes who have died.

48. According to Mary R. Parkham, why did all of England mourn the death of Sidney?
- A. Because he was a scholar, poet, courtier and soldier.
 - B. Because of his songs.
 - C. Because of his epic deeds.
 - D. Because of his knightly heart.
 - E. Because he was an outstanding soldier.
49. What image do the words “parching thirst” create? (line 20)
- A. The image of a desert.
 - B. The image of Sidney being quite thirsty.
 - C. The image of Sidney being dry-mouthed and excessively thirsty.
 - D. The image of Sidney being hungry and thirsty.
 - E. The image of a very hot day.
50. “When it was known that he had gone to “do his bit” in the great war” (line 24). What is meant by “do his bit”?
- A. That Sidney would only play a small part in the war.
 - B. That Brooke would not do much in the war.
 - C. That Sidney went to fight.
 - D. That Brooke did not really want to join the war.
 - E. That Brooke had gone to assist in the war effort.
51. Parkham’s description of Brooke (lines 29-32) portrays Brooke as:
- A. Healthy and attractive.
 - B. Sunburnt.
 - C. Being a young boy.
 - D. Having long hair.
 - E. Not being a typical soldier.
52. What, or whom, does “herself” refer to (line 33)?
- A. Brooke’s mother.
 - B. Brooke’s wife.
 - C. England.
 - D. We are not told.
 - E. Brooke’s sister.
53. What is the most likely reason for Parkham using the word “happy” twice in line 36?
- A. She could not think of a different word to use.
 - B. There is no other word that is as effective as happy.
 - C. She probably did not realize that she had already used the word.
 - D. Happy does not have any synonyms.
 - E. To put emphasis on just how positive Brooke’s childhood environment was.
54. “He first saw the light of a summer day at Rugby” (lines 33-34). What does this mean?
- A. Brooke spent his summer holidays at Rugby.
 - B. Brooke was born at Rugby.
 - C. Rugby was a hot place.
 - D. Brooke had lived elsewhere before the summer.
 - E. Brooke went to school at Rugby.

55. What does “haunts” mean? (line 36)
- A. Ghosts
 - B. Mysteries
 - C. Memories
 - D. Times
 - E. Meeting places
56. What made Brooke different to most people, according to Parkham?
- A. He loved sunsets, water, mountains and the moon.
 - B. He loved trees.
 - C. He saw beauty in simple things.
 - D. He saw beauty in everything that is exceptional.
 - E. He loved the beauty of nature.
57. “White plates and cups, clean-gleaming” (line 50).
What is closest in meaning to this, using modern English?
- A. Sparkling clean white plates and cups.
 - B. Shiny, white plates and cups.
 - C. White plates and cups that need a good clean.
 - D. White plates and cups that shine when they are clean.
 - E. White plates and cups that are polished.
58. Why do you think so many adjectives are used in lines 55-61?
- A. They help the reader create an image and bring the writing to life.
 - B. The author is trying to be clever.
 - C. Adjectives have to be used regularly in writing.
 - D. They are used to bring the verbs to life.
 - E. There has to be, because of the number of nouns.
59. “But he was never one of those who must seek beauty in the haunts of nature untouched by man” (lines 57-58) means that:
- A. Brooke liked to find nature far away from where men lived.
 - B. Brooke found anything untouched by man beautiful.
 - C. Brooke did not bother to travel far to find beauty.
 - D. Brooke could find beauty in nature that had been touched by man.
 - E. Brooke thought that beauty was in the eye of the beholder.
60. What is the meaning of the word “aloof”? (line 60)
- A. Ancient
 - B. Distant
 - C. Amazing
 - D. Grand
 - E. Tall

END of TEST. CHECK YOUR WORK.