

# Literacy Paper 2021

**New Style S.E.T. Paper.**

**(With Text Comparison)**

**50 minutes for 80 questions.**

**Write your chosen answers on the multiple choice answer sheet.**

## **Section A**

**Which of these is the correct spelling?**

1. A. hasey  
B. hasy  
C. hazy  
D. hazey  
E. hazee
  
2. A. marvelous  
B. marvilous  
C. marvellus  
D. marvallous  
E. marvellous
  
3. A. ignorance  
B. ignerants  
C. ignerance  
D. ignorence  
E. igneranse
  
4. A. inclusive  
B. innclusiv  
C. inluesive  
D. incloosive  
E. inluesiv
  
5. A. impruvement  
B. impruvment  
C. improovment  
D. improvment  
E. improvement
  
6. A. deseased  
B. deceased  
C. deseased  
D. desceased  
E. desceased
  
7. A. emfatic  
B. emphatic  
C. emfatik  
D. emfatick  
E. emphatick

8. A. crustasean
- B. crustashun
- C. crustayshun
- D. crustacean
- E. crustascean

### **Section B**

**Read the following extract carefully and then answer the questions that follow. The extract is taken from *Just—William* by Richmal Crompton.**

1 William was feeling embittered with life in general. He was passing through one  
2 of his not infrequent periods of unpopularity. The climax had come with the gift  
3 of sixpence bestowed on him by a timid aunt, who hoped thus to purchase his  
4 goodwill. With the sixpence he had bought a balloon adorned with the legs and  
5 head of a duck fashioned in cardboard. This could be blown up to its fullest  
6 extent and then left to subside. It took several minutes to subside, and during  
7 those minutes it emitted a long-drawn-out and high-pitched groan. The  
8 advantage of this was obvious. William could blow it up to its fullest extent in  
9 private and leave it to subside in public concealed beneath his coat. While this  
10 was going on William looked round as though in bewildered astonishment. He  
11 inflated it before he went to breakfast. He then held it firmly and secretly so as  
12 to keep it inflated till he was sitting at the table. Then he let it subside. His  
13 mother knocked over a cup of coffee, and his father cut himself with the bread  
14 knife. Ethel, his elder sister, indulged in a mild form of nervous breakdown.  
15 William sat with a face of startled innocence. But nothing enraged his family so  
16 much as William's expression of innocence. They fell upon him, and he defended  
17 himself as well as he could. Yes, he was holding the balloon under the table.  
18 Well, he'd blown it up some time ago. He couldn't keep it blown up for ever. He  
19 had to let the air out some time. He couldn't help it making a noise when the air  
20 went out. It was the way it was made. He hadn't made it. He set off to school  
21 with an air of injured innocence—and the balloon. Observing an elderly and  
22 irascible-looking gentleman in front of him, he went a few steps down a back  
23 street, blew up his balloon and held it tightly under his coat. Then, when abreast  
24 of the old gentleman, he let it off. The old gentleman gave a leap into the air  
25 and glared fiercely around. He glanced at the small virtuous-looking schoolboy  
26 with obviously no instrument of torture at his lips, and then concentrated his  
27 glare of fury and suspicion on the upper windows. William hastened on to the  
28 next pedestrian. He had quite a happy walk to school.

29 School was at first equally successful. William opened his desk, hastily inflated  
30 his balloon, closed his desk, then gazed round with his practised expression of  
31 horrified astonishment at what followed. He drove the French master to  
32 distraction.

33 "Step out 'oo makes the noise," he screamed.

34 No one stepped out, and the noise continued at intervals.

35 The mathematics master finally discovered and confiscated the balloon.

36 "I hope," said the father at lunch, "that they've taken away that infernal  
37 machine of yours."

38 William replied sadly that they had. He added that some people didn't seem to  
39 think it was stealing to take other people's things.

40 "Then we may look forward to a little peace this evening?" said the father  
41 politely. "Not that it matters to me, as I'm going out to dinner. The only thing  
42 that relieves the tedium of going out to dinner is the fact that for a short time  
43 one has a rest from William."

44 William acknowledged the compliment by a scowl and a mysterious muttered  
45 remark to the effect that some people were always at him.

46 During preparation in afternoon school, he read a storybook kindly lent him by  
47 his next-door neighbour. It was not because he had no work to do that William  
48 read a storybook in preparation. It was a mark of defiance to the world in  
49 general. It was also a very interesting storybook. It opened with the hero as a  
50 small boy misunderstood and ill-treated by everyone around him. Then he ran  
51 away. He went to sea, and in a few years made an immense fortune in the  
52 goldfields. He returned in the last chapter and forgave his family and presented  
53 them with a noble mansion and several shiploads of gold. The idea impressed  
54 William—all except the end part. He thought he'd prefer to have the noble  
55 mansion himself and pay rare visits to his family, during which he would listen to  
56 their humble apologies, and perhaps give them a nugget or two, but not very  
57 much—certainly not much to Ethel. He wasn't sure whether he'd ever really  
58 forgive them. He'd have rooms full of squeaky balloons and trumpets in his  
59 house anyway, and he'd keep caterpillars and white rats all over the place too—  
60 things they made such fuss about in their old house—and he'd always go about  
61 in dirty boots, and he'd never brush his hair or wash, and he'd keep dozens of  
62 motor-cars, and he wouldn't let Ethel go out in any of them. He was roused from  
63 this enthralling daydream by the discovery and confiscation of his storybook by  
64 the master in charge, and the subsequent fury of its owner. In order adequately  
65 to express his annoyance, he dropped a little ball of blotting-paper soaked in ink  
66 down William's back. William, on attempting retaliation, was sentenced to stay in  
67 half an hour after school. He returned gloomily to his history book (upside down)  
68 and his misanthropic view of life. He compared himself bitterly with the hero of  
69 the storybook and decided not to waste another moment of his life in  
70 uncongenial surroundings. He made a firm determination to run away as soon as  
71 he was released from school.

72 He walked briskly down the road away from the village. In his pocket reposed  
73 the balloon. He had made the cheering discovery that the mathematics master  
74 had left it on his desk, so he had joyfully taken it again into his possession. He  
75 thought he might reach the coast before night and get to the goldfields before  
76 next week. He didn't suppose it took long to make a fortune there. He might be  
77 back before next Christmas and—crumbs! he'd jolly well make people sit up. He  
78 wouldn't go to school, for one thing, and he'd be jolly careful who he gave  
79 nuggets to for another. He'd give nuggets to the butcher's boy and the postman,  
80 and the man who came to tune the piano, and the chimneysweep. He wouldn't  
81 give any to any of his family, or any of the masters at the school. He'd just serve  
82 people out the way they served him. He just would. The road to the coast

83 seemed rather long, and he was growing rather tired. He walked in a ditch for a  
84 change, and then scraped through a hedge and took a short cut across a  
85 ploughed field. Dusk was falling fast, and even William's buoyant spirits began to  
86 flag. The fortune part was all very well, but in the meantime, he was cold and  
87 tired and hungry. He hadn't yet reached the coast, much less the goldfields.  
88 Something must be done. He remembered that the boy in the story had "begged  
89 his way" to the coast. William determined to beg his. But at present there  
90 seemed nothing to beg it from, except a hawthorn hedge and a scarecrow in the  
91 field behind it. He wandered on disconsolately deciding to begin his career as a  
92 beggar at the first sign of human habitation.

93 At last, he discovered a pair of iron gates through the dusk and, assuming an  
94 expression of patient suffering calculated to melt a heart of stone, walked up the  
95 drive. At the front door he smoothed down his hair (he had lost his cap on the  
96 way), pulled up his stockings, and rang the bell. After an interval a stout  
97 gentleman in the garb of a butler opened the door and glared ferociously up and  
98 down William.

99 "Please——" began William plaintively.

100 The stout gentleman interrupted.

101 "If you're the new Boots," he said majestically, "go round to the back door. If  
102 you're not, go away."

103 He then shut the door in William's face. William, on the top step, considered the  
104 question for a few minutes. It was dark and cold, with every prospect of  
105 becoming darker and colder. He decided to be the new Boots. He found his way  
106 round to the back door and knocked firmly. It was opened by a large woman in a  
107 print dress and apron.

108 "What y' want?" she said aggressively.

109 "He said," said William firmly, "to come round if I was the new Boots."

110 The woman surveyed him in grim disapproval.

111 "You bin round to the front?" she said. "Nerve!"

112 Her disapproval increased to suspicion.

113 "Where's your things?" she said.

114 "Comin'," said William without a moment's hesitation.

115 "Too tired to bring 'em with you?" she said sarcastically. "All right. Come in!"

9. Select the **THREE** words that are synonyms of 'embittered' in line 1.
- A. Annoyed
  - B. Puzzled
  - C. Aggravated
  - D. Infuriated
  - E. Baffled
10. What is the meaning of the prefix in 'infrequent' in line 2? Select **one** answer.
- A. Very
  - B. Not
  - C. Much
  - D. Many
  - E. Gone
11. What type of word is 'not' in line 2? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Adjective
  - B. Palindrome
  - C. Adverb
  - D. Homophone
  - E. Heteronym
12. Why did William's aunt give him sixpence? Pick the **most accurate** explanation.
- A. She wanted to reward him for good behaviour
  - B. She hoped that it would make him friendly towards her
  - C. She wanted him to buy her something from the shops
  - D. She wanted him to do some chores for her
  - E. She wanted to make the day special for him
13. What is the meaning of the suffix in 'fullest' in line 5? Select **one** answer.
- A. Much
  - B. More
  - C. Many
  - D. Mean
  - E. Most
14. What can be said about the noise the fully inflated balloon made when the air was allowed to escape from it? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. It went on for less than a minute
  - B. It was low-pitched
  - C. It went on for a few minutes
  - D. It was intermittent
  - E. It was high-pitched

15. What do we learn about William in the first paragraph? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. He is mischievous
  - B. He is good at looking innocent
  - C. He is warm and loving
  - D. He doesn't take responsibility for his behaviour
  - E. He is considerate towards others
16. Look carefully at lines 1-15. Which of these is NOT correct? Select **one** answer.
- A. William's aunt was a nervous woman
  - B. William's balloon was decorated to look like a duck
  - C. William's dad cut himself with a bread knife in the morning
  - D. William did not mean to startle his family at breakfast
  - E. Ethel was older than William
17. Which of the following describe the 'gentleman' in line 22? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Middle-aged
  - B. Elderly
  - C. Grumpy looking
  - D. Cheeky
  - E. Cheerful looking
18. Select the **TWO** most accurate words to describe how William's parents reacted to him letting air out of the balloon at breakfast.
- A. Shock
  - B. Delight
  - C. Dismay
  - D. Anger
  - E. Repulsion
19. Which words are synonyms of 'concentrated' in line 26? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Extracted
  - B. Diluted
  - C. Focused
  - D. Worked
  - E. Directed
20. What does the use of the word 'indulged' in line 14 tell us about Ethel's reaction to William letting the air out of the balloon? Pick the **most accurate** explanation.
- A. She got some pleasure from her own reaction
  - B. Her reaction was subdued
  - C. Her reaction caused her distress
  - D. She didn't know how to react
  - E. Her reaction was noisy

21. Look carefully at lines 20-28. Which of these is NOT correct? Select **one** answer.
- A. William took his balloon to school
  - B. William was alongside the old gentleman when he decided to prank him
  - C. William pranked more than one person on his way to school
  - D. The old gentleman was not amused by the prank
  - E. William walked to school
22. What is the meaning of the prefix in 'pedestrian' in line 28? Select **one** answer.
- A. Child
  - B. Walk
  - C. Cycle
  - D. Hand
  - E. Foot
23. What made the old gentleman think that William was not responsible for the prank? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. William did not look clever enough to carry out a prank
  - B. He saw somebody he thought was responsible looking out of a window
  - C. William looked honourable and decent
  - D. William did not appear to have anything on him that could make a noise
  - E. William assured him that he was not responsible
24. Look carefully at line 33. What does 'oo' mean? Select **one** answer.
- A. You
  - B. He
  - C. Thou
  - D. Who
  - E. When
25. Select the words that are antonyms of 'infernal' in line 36. Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Brilliant
  - B. Marvel
  - C. Angelic
  - D. Godlike
  - E. Heavenly
26. Look carefully at lines 40-41. Which of the following words from these lines are homophones? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Then
  - B. We
  - C. A
  - D. Peace
  - E. To



27. Which **TWO** language techniques are used in lines 44-45?
- A. Onomatopoeia
  - B. A simile
  - C. Pathetic fallacy
  - D. Alliteration
  - E. Personification
28. How did William's father feel about going out to dinner? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. He enjoyed it enormously
  - B. He liked getting a break from William
  - C. He found it boring
  - D. He found it exhilarating
  - E. He found it exhausting
29. Who lent William the storybook? Select **one** answer.
- A. His teacher
  - B. A boy who lived in the house next to his
  - C. A boy who sat next to him in class
  - D. A girl who lived in the house next to his
  - E. A boy from the classroom next to his classroom
30. What type of word is 'read' in line 46? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Adjective
  - B. Heteronym
  - C. Acronym
  - D. Palindrome
  - E. Verb
31. Why did William read the storybook? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. He wanted to be disobedient
  - B. He wanted to improve his vocabulary
  - C. The book appealed to him
  - D. He had been told to read
  - E. He had finished all of his work
32. How did William feel about the small boy in the storybook? Pick the **most accurate** response.
- A. He found him strange and difficult to relate to
  - B. He identified with him
  - C. He found him amusing
  - D. He found him incomprehensible
  - E. He found all his actions ridiculous
33. Thinking about the storybook, which of these is **NOT** true? Select **one** answer.
- A. The hero is a young male
  - B. The hero made money from goldfields
  - C. The opening scene is at sea
  - D. The hero reconciled with his family
  - E. The hero bought a mansion for his family

34. Look carefully at lines 53-58. What did William decide he would do differently from the hero? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. He would only give his family a small amount of gold
  - B. He would maybe not forgive his family
  - C. He would not run away
  - D. He would not give his family a mansion
  - E. He would not return home from the goldfields
35. Which words are antonyms of 'enthraling' in line 63? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Boring
  - B. Evasive
  - C. Dull
  - D. Tedious
  - E. Monotonous
36. What did William daydream about doing in his mansion? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Having caterpillars in there
  - B. Wearing dirty boots in there
  - C. Having rats in there
  - D. Having trumpets in there
  - E. Annoying his sister
37. Whom does the word 'owner' in line 64 refer to? Select **one** answer.
- A. The owner of the school
  - B. The owner of the classroom
  - C. The master
  - D. William
  - E. The owner of the storybook
38. What is the significance of the history book being 'upside down' in line 67? Select **one** answer.
- A. It tells us that William can't read
  - B. It tells us that William is not intelligent
  - C. It tells us that William did not intend to work
  - D. It tells us that William was not observant
  - E. It tells us that William had been pranked
39. Why was William given a detention? Select **one** answer.
- A. For reading a storybook
  - B. For not working properly
  - C. For being rude to his teacher
  - D. For dropping blotting-paper down someone's back
  - E. For trying to give as good as he got

40. Select the **TWO** most accurate words to describe William's feelings towards his family.
- A. Loving
  - B. Resentful
  - C. Envious
  - D. Unreasonable
  - E. Justified
41. Look carefully at lines 68-71. Which of the following words from these lines are adjectives? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Misanthropic
  - B. Bitterly
  - C. Uncongenial
  - D. Firm
  - E. Away
42. What is the effect of the author using the word 'released' in line 71? Pick the **most accurate** explanation.
- A. It creates the impression that school is like prison for William
  - B. It makes us realise that William's school takes security seriously
  - C. It makes us realise that William goes to a secondary school
  - D. It creates the impression that William only pretends to dislike school
  - E. We realise that the school does not allow its pupils outside at playtime
43. Look carefully at lines 76-82. What did William decide to do when he was back from the goldfields? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Not to give any nuggets to his family
  - B. To give nuggets to the postman
  - C. To give nuggets to the schoolmasters
  - D. Not to go to school
  - E. To treat people how he feels they have treated him
44. Select the **TWO** most accurate words to describe William's plan to run away and make his fortune.
- A. Considered
  - B. Sensible
  - C. Naïve
  - D. Doomed
  - E. Inspirational
45. Why did William walk 'in a ditch' in line 83? Select **one** answer.
- A. To be hidden
  - B. To take a short cut
  - C. To look for animals
  - D. To be sheltered
  - E. To break up the monotony of walking on the road

46. Look carefully at lines 86-92. Which of these is NOT correct? Select **one** answer.
- A. William was hungry
  - B. William was unhappy
  - C. William hoped to find people he could beg from
  - D. William planned to beg for help from the scarecrow
  - E. William could not see any houses
47. From the following, what is the most likely time that William saw the scarecrow? Select **one** answer.
- A. 12.00 am
  - B. 12.00 pm
  - C. 6.00 pm
  - D. 3.00pm
  - E. 11.00 pm
48. Look carefully at lines 93-115. What do we learn about William in these lines? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. He is an exceptionally vulnerable and sensitive boy
  - B. He knows how to use his initiative
  - C. He is capable of telling blatant lies
  - D. He gets tongue-tied when under pressure
  - E. He is bold

### **Section C**

**Read the following extract carefully and then answer the questions that follow. The extract is taken from Dickens' Stories About Children (edited by Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut).**

1 THE house where little Nell and her grandfather lived was one of those places  
2 where old and curious things were kept, one of those old houses which seem to  
3 crouch in odd corners of the town, and to hide their musty treasures from the  
4 public eye in jealousy and distrust. There were suits of mail standing like ghosts  
5 in armour, here and there; curious carvings brought from monkish cloisters; rusty  
6 weapons of various kinds; distorted figures in china, and wood, and iron, and  
7 ivory; tapestry, and strange furniture that might have been designed in dreams;  
8 and in the old, dark, dismal rooms there lived alone together the man and a child—  
9 his grandchild, Little Nell. Solitary and dull as was her life, the innocent and  
10 cheerful spirit of the child found happiness in all things, and through the dim rooms  
11 of the old curiosity shop Little Nell went singing, moving with gay and lightsome  
12 step.

13 But gradually over the old man, whom she so tenderly loved, there stole a sad  
14 change. He became thoughtful, sad and wretched. He had no sleep or rest but  
15 that which he took by day in his easy-chair; for every night, and all night long, he  
16 was away from home. To the child it seemed that her grandfather's love for her  
17 increased, even with the hidden grief by which she saw him struck down. And to  
18 see him sorrowful, and not to know the cause of his sorrow; to see him growing  
19 pale and weak under his trouble of mind, so weighed upon her gentle spirit that  
20 at times she felt as though her heart must break.

21 At last, the time came when the old man's feeble frame could bear up no longer  
22 against his hidden care. A raging fever seized him, and, as he lay delirious or  
23 insensible through many weeks, Nell learned that the house which sheltered them  
24 was theirs no longer; that in the future they would be very poor; that they would  
25 scarcely have bread to eat. At length the old man began to mend, but his mind  
26 was weakened.

27 He would sit for hours together, with Nell's small hand in his, playing with the  
28 fingers, and sometimes stopping to smooth her hair or kiss her brow; and when  
29 he saw that tears were glistening in her eyes, he would look amazed. As the time  
30 drew near when they must leave the house, he made no reference to the necessity  
31 of finding other shelter. An indistinct idea he had that the child was desolate and  
32 in need of help; though he seemed unable to understand their real position more  
33 distinctly. But a change came upon him one evening, as he and Nell sat silently  
34 together.

35 "Let us speak softly, Nell," he said. "Hush! for if they knew our purpose, they  
36 would say that I was mad, and take thee from me. We will not stop here another  
37 day. We will travel afoot through the fields and woods and trust ourselves to God  
38 in the places where He dwells. Tomorrow morning, dear, we'll turn our faces from  
39 this scene of sorrow, and be as free and happy as the birds."

40 The child's heart beat high with hope and confidence. She had no thought of  
41 hunger, or cold, or thirst, or suffering. To her it seemed that they might beg their  
42 way from door to door in happiness, so that they were together.

43 When the day began to glimmer, they stole out of the house, and, passing into  
44 the street, stood still.

45 "Which way?" asked the child.

46 The old man looked doubtfully and helplessly at her and shook his head. It was  
47 plain that she was thenceforth his guide and leader. The child felt it, but had no  
48 doubts or misgivings, and, putting her hand in his, led him gently away.

49. Look carefully at lines 1-4. Which language techniques are used here?

Select **all that are correct**.

- A. Pathetic fallacy
- B. A simile
- C. Alliteration
- D. Onomatopoeia
- E. Personification

50. Select the **TWO** words that are synonyms of 'curious' in line 2.

- A. Inquisitive
- B. Peculiar
- C. Prying
- D. Strange
- E. Nosey

51. Select the **TWO** words that best describe the objects in the house Nell lived in.
- A. Eclectic
  - B. Contemporary
  - C. Odd
  - D. Useful
  - E. Bright
52. Select the **TWO** most accurate words to describe Nell's personality.
- A. Boisterous
  - B. Gloomy
  - C. Positive
  - D. Affectionate
  - E. Selfish
53. Which of the following objects do we know were in the house Nell lived in? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Wooden figures
  - B. Weapons
  - C. Armour
  - D. Paintings
  - E. Ivory figures
54. Look carefully at lines 13-20. Which of these is NOT correct? Select **one** answer.
- A. Nell worried about her grandfather
  - B. Nell's grandfather stopped sleeping at night
  - C. Nell's grandfather was worried about something
  - D. Nell felt that her grandfather loved her more than ever
  - E. Nell's grandfather was out all day
55. What was Nell's grandfather worried about? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Losing his job
  - B. Losing their home
  - C. Nell being ill
  - D. Not having enough money to buy food
  - E. Getting a fever
56. What caused Nell's grandfather's 'raging fever' in line 22? Pick the **most accurate** response.
- A. His anxiety caused him to be physically ill
  - B. An infection
  - C. Being in an overheated house
  - D. Getting caught in the rain
  - E. Catching flu from Nell

57. Look carefully at lines 21-22. Which of the following words from these lines are verbs? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Last
  - B. Came
  - C. Could
  - D. Bear
  - E. Lay
58. What was Nell's grandfather like when he had his fever? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. He slept peacefully and deeply the whole time
  - B. He paced around restlessly
  - C. He was in a coma for the duration of the fever
  - D. He had periods when he was incoherent
  - E. He had periods when he was unresponsive
59. What does 'At length the old man began to mend, but his mind was weakened' in lines 25-26 tell us? Select **one** answer.
- A. Nell's grandfather could not shake off the fever
  - B. Nell's grandfather got physically and mentally strong once the fever went
  - C. Nell's grandfather got better physically but his mental abilities were impaired
  - D. Nell's grandfather became physically weak
  - E. Nell's grandfather lost the ability to communicate
60. Select the **TWO** most accurate words to describe the relationship between Nell and her grandfather.
- A. Close
  - B. Distant
  - C. Volatile
  - D. One-way
  - E. Loving
61. Look carefully at lines 35-42. Which of these is **NOT** correct? Select **one** answer.
- A. Nell's grandfather does not want to lose her
  - B. Nell wanted to be with her grandfather
  - C. Nell's grandfather believed in God
  - D. Nell was nervous about the future
  - E. Nell's grandfather planned for them to leave the house the next day

62. Look carefully at the sentence starting 'Tomorrow morning...' in lines 38-39. Which **TWO** of the following language techniques are used in this sentence?
- A. Onomatopoeia
  - B. Alliteration
  - C. A simile
  - D. Hyperbole
  - E. Pathetic fallacy
63. What can we infer from the word 'glimmer' in line 43? Select **one** answer.
- A. That it was raining
  - B. That it was foggy
  - C. That it was frosty
  - D. That the sun had come up
  - E. That it was cloudy
64. Look carefully at lines 46-48. What had changed in the relationship between Nell and her grandfather? Pick the **most accurate** explanation.
- A. Nell no longer felt that she could trust her grandfather
  - B. Nell realised that she would now need to be the one to make the decisions
  - C. Nell's grandfather realised that Nell should be looked after by somebody else
  - D. Nell decided that she needed help to look after her grandfather
  - E. They no longer had confidence in each other

### **Section D**

**Answers the questions using both of the extracts.**

65. How is the style of writing similar in **BOTH** extracts? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. They are both written in the past tense
  - B. They both include direct speech
  - C. They both include descriptions that appeal to the sense of smell
  - D. They both include alliteration
  - E. They both include puns
66. Think about the tone in **BOTH** extracts. Which of the following statements are true? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. The tone in the first extract is humorous
  - B. The second extract is not humorous
  - C. Both extracts have a macabre tone
  - D. Both extracts start with a pessimistic tone but finish with an optimistic tone
  - E. Both extracts are designed to depress the reader



67. Think about the characters in **BOTH** extracts. Which of the following statements are true? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. There is a grandfather in both extracts
  - B. There are only two characters in the second extract
  - C. There is at least one character in each extract that is not given a name
  - D. Nell and her grandfather are sympathetic characters
  - E. There are only three characters mentioned in the first extract
68. What type of narrator do we have in **BOTH** extracts? Select **one** answer.
- A. First person
  - B. First person and unreliable
  - C. Second person
  - D. Third person
  - E. Third person and objective
69. Think about William and Nell. Which of the following statements are true about **BOTH** of them? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. They both liked playing pranks on people
  - B. They both took control of the situations at the end of the extracts
  - C. They both tended to exaggerate
  - D. They both felt that life was unfair
  - E. They are both main characters
70. How do the levels of human activity in the texts compare? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. There is not much activity in the first extract because the characters are lazing about at home
  - B. There is plenty of activity in the second extract when Nell's grandfather is ill
  - C. There is plenty of activity in the first extract because William is an active child
  - D. Nell and her grandfather are less active than William
  - E. Nell's grandfather shows no signs of activity at all
71. Select the **TWO** themes that are common to both extracts.
- A. Family relationships
  - B. Revenge
  - C. Marriage
  - D. Leaving home
  - E. Death
72. Think about the settings in **BOTH** extracts. Which of the following statements are true? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. The first extract has less settings than the second extract
  - B. The first extract has more settings than the second extract
  - C. The second extract is set predominantly inside a house
  - D. Both extracts include the setting of the interior of a house
  - E. The first extract starts with the setting of a school

73. Think about both extracts. Which of these is NOT correct? Select **one** answer.
- A. Nell is better behaved than William
  - B. William leaves his home voluntarily, but Nell does because she has to
  - C. We know that William attends school, but we do not know if Nell does
  - D. We know that William's parents are alive, but we do not know if Nell's parents are
  - E. We know that Nell and William are the same age
74. Think about the time of day at the end of **BOTH** extracts. Which **one** of the following statements is true?
- A. It is the evening at the end of both extracts
  - B. It is the morning at the end of both extracts
  - C. It is later in the day at the end of the first extract than it is at the end of the second extract
  - D. It is the afternoon at the end of the first extract and the evening at the end of the second extract
  - E. It is the afternoon at the end of both extracts
75. Look at the first lines in **BOTH** extracts. Which words from these lines are homophones? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Through
  - B. One
  - C. Where
  - D. Those
  - E. Places
76. Think about the type of family William has and the type of family Nell has. Which **one** of the following statements is true?
- A. They both have a nuclear family
  - B. William has a nuclear family and Nell has a grandparent family
  - C. William lives with extended family and Nell has a nuclear family
  - D. They both have blended families
  - E. William has a blended family and Nell has a stepfamily
77. Which of the following words from the first two lines of BOTH extracts are adjectives? Select **all that are correct**.
- A. Embittered
  - B. Infrequent
  - C. Little
  - D. Lived
  - E. Old

78. Think about the pace of the two texts. Which of these is correct? Select **one** answer.

- A. The pace of both extracts is frenetic
- B. They both start with a frenetic pace and finish with a leisurely pace
- C. The second extract has a slower pace than the first
- D. They both start with a leisurely pace and end with a frenetic pace
- E. The pace of the first extract is leisurely, and the second extract is frenetic

79. Think about the speech in BOTH extracts. Which of these is NOT correct? Select **one** answer.

- A. There are only two words that are direct speech from Nell
- B. There is no indirect speech in the second paragraph of the second extract
- C. Lines 38-39 in the first extract are indirect speech
- D. The French master has the first direct speech in the first extract
- E. Six characters have direct speech in the first extract

80. What section in a library would the books these extracts are from be found? Select **one** answer.

- A. Fiction
- B. Biography
- C. Horror
- D. Health
- E. Non-fiction



Answers to New SET Paper 2021

1. C
2. E
3. A
4. A
5. E
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. A, C and D
10. B
11. C and D
12. B
13. E
14. C and E
15. A, B and D
16. D
17. B and C
18. A and D
19. C and E
20. A
21. B
22. E
23. C and D
24. D
25. C, D and E
26. B, C, D and E
27. A and D
28. B and C
29. C
30. B and E
31. A and C
32. B
33. C
34. A, B and D
35. A, C, D and E
36. A, B, C and D
37. E
38. C
39. E
40. B and D
41. A, C and D
42. A
43. A, B, D and E
44. C and D
45. E
46. D
47. C
48. B, C and E
49. B, C and E
50. B and D
51. A and C

52.C and D  
53.A, B, C and E  
54.E  
55.B and D  
56.A  
57.B, C, D and E  
58.D and E  
59.C  
60.A and E  
61.D  
62.B and C  
63.D  
64.B  
65.A, B and D  
66.A and B  
67.B, C and D  
68.D  
69.B and E  
70.C and D  
71.A and D  
72.B, C and D  
73.E  
74.C  
75.A, B and C  
76.B  
77.A, B, C and E  
78.C  
79.E  
80.A