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Police Standard Entrance Test

SET Specimen Paper Language

Do not turn the paper over until you are told to do so

Instructions to the candidate

1. You are allowed 30 minutes to complete this test.
2. The test is made up of 4 Sections.
3. You must attempt all 4 Sections.
4. Mark your answers on the test paper as instructed at the beginning of each section of the test.
5. Use ink to complete the test.

After 30 minutes you will be told to put down your pens.

Name:

Centre:

Date:

For Office Use Only					
SECTION 1	SECTION 2	SECTION 3	SECTION 4 Passage 1	SECTION 4 Passage 2	TOTAL MARK FOR ALL SECTIONS

SECTION 1

Below you will see 12 sentences each with a missing word. You have a choice of 4 words with which to fill the gap in each sentence. Underline the **word** which best completes each sentence. Give **one** answer for each question.

Study the example before you begin to make sure you understand how to do the test.

Example Question: Could you give me a ----- description of the mugger?

Answer: presise preacise precise preccise

Now answer questions 1- 12

1. She was told to lock the dog up to stop the danger ----- again.
ocurring ocurring occurring ocuring

2. The finder was advised to take the umbrella to the lost ----- office.
propperty proparty property propety

3. Did they reach a ----- on the matter?
concensus consensis consennsus consensus

4. Earlier today the sales assistant ----- over a packing case.
fall was falling fell felled

5. The boy -----to make a statement but not until he is sure what to say.
likes would like does like will like

6. Is this the place-----you saw the accident?
which when where who

7. The thief escaped ----- the open gate.
under through over on

8. Is she ----- of the two girls?
clever the cleverest the cleverer most clever

9. Could you identify the car as Mr Wilson's? How is it similar to-----?
their's him theirs his

10. The fans were ----- their team at the match.
to cheering cheer cheering cheered

11. Our summer holiday has been----- until next month.
stopped postponed withdrawn halted

12. She was troubled by a ----- of break-ins.
succcessive repetition succession serial

SECTION 1

For office use only

Q1 (1)

Q2 (1)

Q3 (1)

Q4 (1)

Q5 (1)

Q6 (1)

Q7 (1)

Q8 (1)

Q9 (1)

Q10 (1)

Q11 (1)

Q12 (1)

Total correct in Section 1

SECTION 2

You should read all of the passage below before you begin the test. You will see that there are 12 missing words in the passage. Fill in each of the 12 blanks by choosing the best word from the list below so that the passage makes sense.

This study arose from questions that were posed over the three years I acted as a work experience tutor for around thirty secondary pupils who were about to have their first taste of working life through the school'sexperience programme. The task was to brief them beforeplacements, visit them while they were with employers, andthem on return to school. I noted that thestated choices of placement were predominantly in caring, whereasstated choices were wider (although none included caring), andgenerally for occupations commanding higher financial rewards than those by girls. Many of the girls demonstrated ability that not reflected in their choices, and expressed what appeared be unreasonably low expectations for their future careers. Working an education service which promotes equality of opportunity, and makes no overt attempts to channel girls into traditionally occupations, I tried to make sense of the contradictions.

Twelve of the following 17 words have been taken out of the above passage. Choose one word that best fits each blank space. Use your choice of word only once and write it down in the order in which you think it appears in the passage.

You may use this box to try out your ideas before filling in the blanks.

- to
- life
- what
- work
- boys'
- chosen
- what
- debrief
- their
- outside
- was
- which
- male
- girls'
- within
- were
- female

SECTION 2

For office use only

Q1 (1)

Q2 (1)

Q3 (1) Q4 (1)

Q5 (1)

Q6 (1)

Q7 (1)

Q8 (1)

Q9 (1)

Q10 (1)

Q11 (1)

Q12 (1)

Total correct in Section 2

SECTION 3

Below you will see 4 jumbled up sentences. Put the brackets containing parts of the sentence in the best order for the whole sentence to make sense. You are given the first two words of each sentence.

Study the example before you begin.

Example Question: Carol expects (to make her) (me) (a party dress)

Answer: Carol expects me to make her a party dress.

1. It would
(bitter fruit) (that) (foolish to) (eat) (be)

Answer: It would

2. What did
(do) (out) (?) (with those) (had)
(old) (thrown) (clothes I) (you)

Answer: What did

3. Telephone for
(has been) (and robbed) (this poor)
(the police) (of her) (handbag)
(knocked down) (old lady) (immediately,)

Answer: Telephone for

4. He was
(long time) (and) (the) (much) (found)
(under) (before we) (suspicion for quite)
(this upset him very) (real culprit) (a)

Answer: He was

SECTION 3

For office use only

Q1
(1)

Q2
(1)

Q3
(1)

Q4
(1)

Total correct
in Section 3

SECTION 4

Passage 1

Read the passage **carefully**. Answer each of the 6 following questions. Refer to the passage to find the answers.

About 2340 hours I was in uniform on duty on patrol in Lumsden Street when I heard a message by personal radio from P.C. Low. He had come across a housebreaking at No. 6 Belleview Road and wished other units to attend.

I attended locus immediately.

Belleview Road runs in a north to south direction. No. 6, which is occupied by witness Mr Donald Howe, is a private dwelling house situated on the east side of the road. The rear garden of No. 6 backs onto a wooded area which gives onto the shorefront. The north part of the house consists of a large open plan sitting/dining room which has window units facing onto the front garden. A central hallway leads to bedrooms situated at the south west front of the house. A large kitchen is situated at the middle rear of the house.

Automatically operated proximity lights which are fitted at the rear of the house illuminate the back of the house including the garden.

On arrival at locus I saw the whole of the house was in darkness. One of the sitting room windows at the front of the house was half open. I took up position at the front of the house by the half open window while P.C. Low went to check the rear of the house. He reported by radio that the rear kitchen door was open and she was entering to check the premises for any intruder.

No person was found in the house.

On examining the front sitting room window it was seen that it had been forced by a blue coloured jemmy being inserted into the bottom of the window frame thus overcoming the window catches by physical force.

On entering the house it was found that the electricity had been switched off at the mains preventing the proximity lights at the rear of the house operating.

On examining the exterior of the house it was found that an attempt had been made to lever open the rear patio door of the sitting room but this had been unsuccessful.

Every room in the house had been ransacked.

Give one word or short phrase in answer to each of the 6 following questions. Where appropriate use any words or phrases from the passage you have read in your answers.

Study the example:

Example Question: Where had P.C. Low come across a housebreaking?

Answer: No. 6 Belleview Road

Now answer the following questions 1 - 6, writing your answer in the box provided.

1. On what side of the road is Mr Donald Howe's house situated?

Answer:

Q1
(1)

2. What lies between the rear garden of No. 6 Belleview Road and the shorefront?

Answer:

Q2
(1)

3. Where is the kitchen of No. 6 Belleview Road situated?

Answer:

Q3
(1)

4. What had been fitted at the rear of the house which illuminates the garden?

Answer:

Q4
(1)

5. Who entered the premises to check for any intruder?

Answer:

Q5
(1)

6. What colour was the jemmy that had been used to force the sitting room window?

Answer:

Q6
(1)

Total correct
in Section 4
Passage 1

Passage 2

Read the following passage **carefully** . Answer each of the 6 following questions. Refer to the passage to find the answers.

The school board in the study did not set out with the idea of conducting research. Their enquiry was in response to the issue of playtime that had been raised at one of their meetings. Once the issue had been raised, problems were identified by collecting and analysing evidence. This subsequently led to action being taken.

Parents were already concerned about playtime. Two hundred children between the ages of four and a half and twelve years 'played' in a large, featureless tarmac area. Before the formation of the school board, and before playground supervision became the duty of the janitors, the parents had initiated a playground rota. Several of the board members had served on this rota, with experiences ranging from evicting inebriate tramps and stray dogs, to stopping 'bloody' fights. It was not surprising that an article by Reva Klein in the Times Educational Supplement entitled 'School play fails to impress the critics', served as a catalyst for raising the issue at school board level. The article claimed that featureless space was 'alien to children's needs' and the school environment itself was at least 50% responsible for behaviour problems. This article was circulated to the members of the school board and playtime was put on the agenda.

The school board decided that as the children were the main players, their views should be sought. They produced a short questionnaire that was distributed to every child in the school. The questions were open-ended to encourage wide - ranging responses from the children. Although some of the younger classes produced a joint answer sheet as the result of classroom discussions, the rest of the children submitted individual sheets. Teachers were co-operative in distributing and encouraging the children's participation which ensured 100% returns. The children were keen to co-operate and delighted to have their opinions sought. Some of them included much detail and went to great lengths to suggest improvements.

The completed questionnaires were collected and studied by the school board and the children's concerns addressed.

Give one word or short phrase in answer to each of the 6 following questions. Where appropriate use any words or phrases from the passage you have read in your answers.

Study the example.

Example Question: What issue had been raised which interested the school board?

Answer: playtime

Now answer the following questions 1 to 6, writing your answer in the box provided.

1. Once the issue was raised how were the problems identified?

Answer:

Q1
(1)

2. Where did the children play?

Answer:

Q2
(1)

3. Who initiated a playground rota?

Was it:

- a) the janitor
- b) the school board
- c) the parents?

Answer:

Q3
(1)

4. What was the article by Reva Klein in the Times Educational Supplement entitled?

Answer:

Q4
(1)

5. What did the article in the Times Educational supplement say was, 'alien to children's needs'.

Answer:

Q5
(1)

6. What was produced by the school board and distributed to every child in the school?

Answer:

Q6
(1)

Total correct
in Section 4
Passage 2