FREE SAMPLE

FSCE-format English and maths (Reading, Chelmsford, Halifax, Skipton and others): Set 2 (Tests 5 to 8)

Four more full mock tests in the same format as Set 1, with new questions throughout, answer sheets, answers and the parent guide.

In this sample

- The first 5 pages of Test 5 (Question Booklet)
- The first 2 pages of the Test 5 answers

In the full set2

- Four complete mock tests (Tests 5 to 8)
- Answer sheets (where the test uses them), answers and explanations or mark schemes
- A parent guide to the format, timings and how to use the tests

Original practice material, written for NITU. Not an official paper and not produced by any school, council, consortium or test provider. Where the real test's details are not published, the papers say so and label our choice as an assumption. Practice cannot predict a result and does not guarantee a place.

You may print this sample for use in your own household.

NITU · Next Intake Test Uplift · Digichange Publication

NITU · NEXT INTAKE TEST UPLIFT · FSCE FORMAT · ENGLISH AND MATHS · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

FSCE-format English and Maths Mock Test 5

Question booklet · for entry to Year 7 in September 2028

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

How to use this booklet

1. There are three papers: **Adventure**, **Beacon** and **Compass**. All three test English and maths only. They can be done in any order, with a break between them or on different days.
2. Use a clock or timer. Allow about **45 minutes** for each paper (assumed). No calculator. Use a black pen for the answer sheet, as in the real test.
3. **Adventure and Compass:** choose one answer for each question and shade the oval on the answer sheet. To change an answer, cross it out and shade the new oval.
4. **Beacon:** write short answers on the answer sheet, one digit or one capital letter per box.
5. Wrong answers do not lose marks, so answer every question. The content is Key Stage 2 English and maths up to the end of Year 5, applied in ways you may not have met before: use what you know.

Structure of this test

Paper	Content	Questions	Answer style
Adventure	English (reading and grammar) and maths	27	Shade an oval (A–D)
Beacon	Maths and English, short answers	24	Digits or capital letters in boxes
Compass	English (a second short passage) and maths	30	Shade an oval (A–D)

What this paper is based on. Several grammar schools outside Gloucestershire and Trafford are reported to use Future Stories Community Enterprise (FSCE) English and maths papers: Reading School, Chelmsford County High School for Girls, Crossley Heath and North Halifax, Ermysted's and Skipton Girls' High, Heckmondwike, Lancaster Girls' Grammar and QEGS Penrith. Each school uses its own set of papers; most include multiple-choice papers (shaded ovals) and a short-answer paper (one digit or capital letter per box), and some add a creative writing paper. The paper names and answer styles here (Adventure, Beacon, Compass, optional Discovery writing) follow FSCE's published candidate guide. **Our assumptions:** which papers each school uses, the number of questions and minutes per paper, four options per question and the English/maths mix, because these are not published for each school. All questions are original.

Original mock test, not an official paper and not produced by Future Stories Community Enterprise or any school.

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Paper 1 · Adventure

27 questions · about 45 minutes

Shade one oval for each question. Read the passage, then answer questions 1–5.

The Otter’s Fur Coat

Sea otters live along the rocky coasts of the North Pacific Ocean. Unlike seals, they have no thick layer of fat, called blubber, to keep out the cold. Instead, they rely on their fur, which is the thickest of any animal in the world.

Their fur traps a layer of air next to the skin, so the icy water never reaches it. To keep it working, an otter must spend hours every day grooming its coat with its paws. Keeping warm uses a great deal of energy, so a sea otter eats about a quarter of its own weight in food each day.

Sea otters dive to the sea floor for crabs, clams and sea urchins. Floating on its back, an otter places a stone on its chest and bangs the shellfish against it until the shell cracks open. When it is time to sleep, it often wraps itself in long strands of seaweed called kelp, so that it does not drift away on the tide.

1. What do sea otters rely on, instead of blubber, to keep warm?

A A thick layer of fat
B Their very thick fur
C Warm feathers
D A hard shell

2. How does an otter’s fur keep it warm?

A It traps a layer of air next to the skin
B It soaks up the warm water
C It grows longer in winter
D It reflects the sunlight

3. Why does a sea otter eat so much food each day?

A Shellfish are very small
B It cannot find food at night
C It must feed the whole group
D Keeping warm uses a great deal of energy

4. What does an otter use a stone for?

A To sleep on
B To dig in the sand
C To crack open shellfish
D To comb its fur

5. Why does an otter wrap itself in kelp before it sleeps?

A To keep its fur dry
B So that it does not drift away on the tide
C To hide from crabs
D To make a soft bed

Adventure · Questions 6–27

Literacy, then maths

6. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

A separate
B seperate
C separete
D seprate

7. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

A The two otter’s coats were thick and warm.
B The two otters coat’s were thick and warm.
C The two otters’s coats were thick and warm.
D The two otters’ coats were thick and warm.

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8. Choose the word that completes the sentence. An otter uses ___ paws to groom its coat.

A it's
B its'
C its
D it is

9. Which word is closest in meaning to RELY?

A refuse
B depend
C wonder
D forget

10. Which word is opposite in meaning to ICY?

A warm
B frozen
C chilly
D bitter

11. Which word is an adverb? The otter swam quickly to the rocks.

A otter
B swam
C rocks
D quickly

12. Which sentence contains a subordinate clause?

A The otter woke up.
B The tide turned.
C When the tide turned, the otter woke up.
D Wake up, otter!

13. Which sentence uses commas correctly to mark extra information?

A Kelp a long, seaweed stops the otter drifting.
B Kelp, a long seaweed, stops the otter drifting.
C Kelp, a long seaweed stops, the otter drifting.
D Kelp a, long seaweed, stops the otter drifting.

14. Choose the word that completes the sentence. The water was freezing, ___ the otter stayed warm.

A yet
B because
C so
D when

15. Which prefix makes a word opposite in meaning to USUAL?

A dis
B im
C mis
D un

16. What is 0.9 + 0.61?

A 1.50
B 1.71
C 1.51
D 1.41

17. A rectangle has a perimeter of 58 cm and a width of 9 cm. What is its length?

A 29 cm
B 20 cm
C 49 cm
D 40 cm

18. A train leaves at 09:52 and the journey takes 3 hours 24 minutes. At what time does it arrive?

A 13:16
B 14:16
C 13:26
D 13:06

19. £108 is shared between two people in the ratio 4 : 5. How much is the smaller share?

A £60
B £36
C £72
D £48

20. Two angles of a triangle are 30° and 54°. What is the third angle?

A 84°
B 91°
C 96°
D 116°

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21. What is 8,407 rounded to the nearest hundred?

A 8,500 **B** 8,400
C 8,410 **D** 8,000

22. A shape is made by joining a rectangle measuring 11 cm by 7 cm to a square of side 5 cm along one edge, with no overlap. What is the total area?

A 102 cm² **B** 77 cm²
C 56 cm² **D** 97 cm²

23. 12 pens cost £17.40. How much do 9 pens cost?

A £18.30 **B** £11.60
C £10.15 **D** £13.05

24. Which is the largest of these fractions?

A 13/16 **B** 11/16
C 7/8 **D** 13/24

25. What is the volume of a cuboid measuring 6 cm by 7 cm by 5 cm?

A 18 cm³ **B** 210 cm³
C 214 cm³ **D** 203 cm³

26. A coat costs £80. The price goes up by 50%, then the new price is reduced by 10%. What is the final price?

A £108 **B** £114
C £72 **D** £112

27. The temperature is −5°C. It rises by 11°C, then falls by 14°C. What is the final temperature?

A 2°C **B** −30°C
C −6°C **D** −8°C

END OF ADVENTURE

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Paper 2 · Beacon

24 questions · about 45 minutes

Write each answer on the answer sheet, one digit or one capital letter per box. Questions 1–12 are maths; 13–24 are English.

1. What is 5,053 + 3,738?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

2. What is 7,000 − 2,711?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

3. What is 39 × 36?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

4. What is 1,408 ÷ 16?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

5. What is five sixths of 60?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

6. What is 25% of 440?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

7. What is the next number in the sequence 9, 13, 19, 27, ___ ?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

8. What is the mean of 13, 39, 20, 35 and 38?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

9. 8n + 13 = 149. What is the value of n?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

10. A museum sold 360 tickets on Friday. On Saturday it sold 50 more than on Friday. On Sunday it sold half as many as on Saturday. How many tickets were sold in total?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

11. A × 6 = 150. What is the value of A?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

12. I think of a number, multiply it by 6, then subtract 8. The answer is 88. What was my number?
Write the answer in the boxes, one digit per box.

13. Which letter marks the word that is spelt wrongly? The (A) otter (B) dived (C) beneeth (D) the (E) waves.
Write ONE capital letter in the box.

14. Which letter marks the verb? (A) Hungry (B) otters (C) often (D) crack (E) clams.
Write ONE capital letter in the box.

15. Which letter marks the adjective? The (A) otter (B) lay (C) on (D) the (E) slippery rock.
Write ONE capital letter in the box.

16. Which letter marks the adverb? (A) Silently (B) the (C) otter (D) slipped (E) into the water.
Write ONE capital letter in the box.

17. Which letter marks the word that needs a capital letter? In (A) june (B) we (C) watched (D) otters (E) playing.
Write ONE capital letter in the box.

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FSCE-format English and Maths Mock Test 5

Answers and explanations

Every question in this test was written for this product. Maths answers were computed and re-checked by script; the English answers were checked against the passages and the grammar rules. If you spot a mistake, tell us and we will correct it. Beacon marks: one mark per correct answer; for digit answers all digits must be right. Answer positions are balanced across A–D.

Adventure

Q	Ans	Skill	Why
1	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 1: they have no blubber; instead, they rely on their fur.
2	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2: the fur traps a layer of air, so the icy water never reaches the skin.
3	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2: keeping warm uses a great deal of energy, so it eats about a quarter of its weight.
4	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	It bangs the shellfish against the stone until the shell cracks open.
5	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 3: so that it does not drift away on the tide.
6	**A**	Spelling	There is “a rat” in separate.
7	**D**	Punctuation: apostrophes	Two otters own the coats, so the apostrophe goes after the s.
8	**C**	Grammar: homophones	“Its” shows belonging; “it’s” means “it is”.
9	**B**	Vocabulary: synonyms	To rely on something is to depend on it.
10	**A**	Vocabulary: antonyms	Icy means very cold; warm is the opposite.
11	**D**	Grammar: word classes	“Quickly” tells us how the otter swam.
12	**C**	Grammar: clauses	“When the tide turned” cannot stand on its own as a sentence.
13	**B**	Punctuation: commas	Commas go on both sides of the extra information; take it out and the sentence still makes sense: Kelp stops the otter drifting.
14	**A**	Grammar: conjunctions	“Yet” shows a contrast between the cold water and the warm otter.
15	**D**	Vocabulary: prefixes	Unusual is the opposite of usual.
16	**C**	Decimals	0.90 + 0.61 = 1.51.
17	**B**	Measure: perimeter	Half the perimeter is 29 cm; 29 − 9 = 20 cm.
18	**A**	Measure: time	09:52 + 3 h = 12:52; + 24 min = 13:16.
19	**D**	Ratio	4 + 5 = 9 parts; £108 ÷ 9 = £12; 4 × £12 = £48.
20	**C**	Geometry: angles	Angles in a triangle total 180°: 180 − 84 = 96°.
21	**B**	Number: rounding	Look at the tens digit (0); round down to 8,400.
22	**A**	Measure: area	77 + 25 = 102 cm².
23	**D**	Proportion	One pen costs £17.40 ÷ 12 = £1.45; 9 pens cost 9 × £1.45 = £13.05.
24	**C**	Fractions: ordering	As decimals: 13/16 = 0.812, 7/8 = 0.875, 11/16 = 0.688, 13/24 = 0.542, 17/20 = 0.850, so 7/8 is the largest.
25	**B**	Measure: volume	6 × 7 × 5 = 210 cm³. (214 is the total area of the six faces, not the volume.)

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26	**A**	Percentages: multi-step	50% of £80 is £40, so the new price is £120. 10% of £120 is £12, so the final price is £120 − £12 = £108.
27	**D**	Negative numbers	−5 + 11 = 6; 6 − 14 = −8°C.

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