FREE SAMPLE

Grammar schools with their own test (GL style): 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 (1 English)
- 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 · GRAMMAR SCHOOLS WITH THEIR OWN TEST · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

Grammar School Mock Test 5 (GL style)

English booklet

25 questions · about 30 minutes (assumed) · for entry to Year 7 in September 2028 · use the booklets your school's test covers

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Instructions

1. Answer on the **English** answer sheet, not in this booklet. Draw **one horizontal line** through the box beside the answer you choose. Do not tick, shade or cross.
2. To change an answer, rub it out completely and mark the new box. Check that the question number on the sheet matches the question you are answering.
3. Choose one answer for each question unless the question tells you to mark two.
4. No calculator. You may write in the margins of this booklet. There is no penalty for a wrong answer.
5. Check the parent guide for which booklets match your school's test, and how long to allow.

What this paper is based on. Several grammar schools set their own entrance test instead of an area-wide one. Most are reported to use multiple-choice papers in the GL Assessment style, each with its own mix of English, verbal reasoning, maths and non-verbal reasoning, and its own timings. This booklet practises one of those subjects. **Our assumptions:** the number of questions, the time allowed and five answer options, because these are not published for each school. All questions are original. Raw scores cannot be converted to the standardised scores schools use.

Original practice material, not an official paper and not produced by GL Assessment or any school.

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English · Part A: Comprehension

Questions 1–10

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

The Capsize Drill

The little dinghy was called Puffin, and Ellie did not trust it. It bobbed beside the jetty at Ravensmere Sailing Club like an impatient dog, tugging at its rope every time the wind gusted across the reservoir. “She’s only a beginner’s boat,” said Dev, the instructor, tightening the straps on Ellie’s buoyancy aid. “She won’t bite.”

For the first hour, everything went well. Ellie learned to hold the tiller in one hand and, in the other, the rope that controlled the sail, which was called the sheet. When she pushed the tiller away from her, the boat turned one way; when she pulled it towards her, it turned the other. Sailing, she decided, was simply a matter of remembering which was which.

Then Dev blew his whistle and called everyone to the middle of the water. “Today,” he announced cheerfully, “you’re all going to capsize.” Ellie stared at him. Capsizing was the one thing she had spent the whole morning trying not to do. Around her, the other beginners exchanged nervous glances.

Dev explained the drill. They would lean out until the boat tipped over, swim round to the bottom of the hull and climb onto the long fin underneath, called the centreboard. Their weight would pull the boat upright again. “The reservoir won’t swallow you,” he said. “Your buoyancy aid will keep you floating like a rubber duck.”

When Ellie’s turn came, the boat went over far more quickly than she had expected. Cold water closed over her head, and for one terrible second the world was green and silent. Then she bobbed up, spluttering, with the sail lying flat on the water beside her. Her heart was racing, but she remembered what to do. She kicked round to the hull, grabbed the centreboard and hauled herself up.

Slowly, with a sound like a long sigh, Puffin rose out of the water and stood upright, streaming from every corner. Ellie scrambled aboard, soaked to the skin and grinning. “Again?” asked Dev. To her own astonishment, Ellie heard herself say yes.

1. What was the name of the dinghy?

A Ravensmere
B Puffin
C Dev
D Kingfisher
E Centreboard

2. The phrase “like an impatient dog” is an example of

A a metaphor
B onomatopoeia
C alliteration
D a simile
E a rhetorical question

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3. What is the sheet on a dinghy?

A The rope that controls the sail
B A blanket kept in the boat
C The sail itself
D The handle used for steering
E The fin underneath the boat

4. “Sailing, she decided, was simply a matter of remembering which was which” suggests that Ellie

A wanted to give up sailing
B found steering very difficult
C was beginning to feel confident
D had forgotten everything Dev said
E was bored with the lesson

5. Why did Ellie stare at Dev when he said they would all capsize?

A She could not hear what he said
B She thought he had fallen in
C She wanted to be the first to go
D His whistle was too loud
E She had spent the morning trying not to capsize

6. In paragraph 3, “exchanged nervous glances” means that the beginners

A swapped their sunglasses
B looked at each other anxiously
C laughed loudly together
D waved to people on the shore
E shouted at Dev

7. What pulls the boat upright again after a capsize?

A Dev pushing it from his boat
B The wind filling the sail
C A rope tied to the jetty
D The sailor’s weight on the centreboard
E The buoyancy aid

8. The words “the world was green and silent” suggest that Ellie

A was under the water for a moment
B had fallen asleep
C was looking at the trees
D had lost her hearing for ever
E was lying on the grass

9. How do Ellie’s feelings change during the passage?

A She starts off excited but ends up frightened
B She is bored from beginning to end
C She starts off nervous but ends up wanting to capsize again
D She starts off confident but ends up wanting to go home
E She never stops being afraid of the boat

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10. The words “To her own astonishment” suggest that

A Dev was surprised by her answer
B Ellie was angry with Dev
C Ellie had planned to say yes all along
D Ellie had not heard the question
E Ellie was surprised that she wanted to do it again

Part B: Vocabulary in context (questions 11–15)

Read the paragraph. For each numbered gap, choose the word that fits best.

> Every Saturday morning, my uncle (1) his old van to the car boot sale. He sells anything he can find: chipped teapots, odd socks and books with (2) pages. Most people walk straight past, (3) now and then someone spots a treasure. Last week a woman bought a dusty painting for two pounds. When she cleaned it at home, she discovered that it was (4) a great deal more. My uncle has been (5) about it ever since.

11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.

A drive
B drives
C driving
D driven
E driver

12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.

A tear
B tore
C tearing
D torn
E tears

13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.

A but
B unless
C until
D because
E whether

14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.

A worthy
B worthily
C worth
D worthiness
E worthwhile

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15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.

A grumble
B grumbled
C grumbles
D grumbler
E grumbling

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Grammar School Mock Test 5 (GL style)

Answers and explanations

Every question was written for this product. Maths, verbal reasoning and non-verbal answers were checked by script (arithmetic, letter patterns, hidden words, anagrams and every figure) before printing; English answers were checked against the passage and the grammar rules. If you spot a mistake, tell us and we will correct it. Answer positions are balanced across A–E in each booklet. Schools see age-standardised scores; these raw scores cannot be converted to them. Use them to find question types to practise.

English

Q	Ans	Skill	Why
1	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	The first sentence says the little dinghy was called Puffin.
2	**D**	Language: simile	It compares the boat to a dog using “like”.
3	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 says the rope that controlled the sail was called the sheet.
4	**C**	Comprehension: inference	After an hour of things going well, she thinks sailing is simple.
5	**E**	Comprehension: inference	Paragraph 3 says capsizing was the one thing she had been trying not to do.
6	**B**	Vocabulary in context	A glance is a quick look; they looked at each other because they were worried.
7	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 4: climbing onto the centreboard, their weight would pull the boat upright.
8	**A**	Comprehension: inference	Cold water had closed over her head, so she could only see green water and hear nothing.
9	**C**	Comprehension: character	At first she does not trust the boat; at the end she grins and agrees to go again.
10	**E**	Comprehension: inference	Astonishment means great surprise; she did not expect to say yes.
11	**B**	Cloze: verb forms	The present tense matches “He sells” and “Every Saturday”, and agrees with “my uncle”.
12	**D**	Cloze: verb forms	The past participle “torn” is used as an adjective to describe the pages.
13	**A**	Cloze: conjunctions	“But” shows the contrast between walking past and spotting a treasure.
14	**C**	Cloze: word choice	Something is “worth” an amount of money.
15	**E**	Cloze: verb forms	“Has been grumbling” needs the -ing form.
16	**B**	Spelling	definitely: there is “finite” in the middle.
17	**D**	Punctuation: brackets	The brackets go round the extra information only; the sentence still makes sense without it.
18	**A**	Punctuation: apostrophes	“Won’t” is short for “will not”; the apostrophe goes where letters are missing.
19	**C**	Vocabulary: synonyms	To haul is to pull with effort.
20	**E**	Vocabulary: antonyms	Nervous means worried; calm is the opposite.
21	**B**	Grammar: word classes	“Cheerfully” tells us how Dev announced it.

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22	**D**	Grammar: conjunctions	“Yet” shows a contrast, like “but”.
23	**A**	Grammar: verb forms	The past tense of swim is swam; “swum” needs “has” or “had”.
24	**C**	Spelling: plurals	Potato adds -es in the plural: potatoes.
25	**E**	Grammar: sentence types	It asks something and ends with a question mark. “I wonder whether…” is a statement.

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