FREE SAMPLE

Online Pre-Test Practice (ISEB Common Pre-Test, Quest, CEM, CAT4 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 (PreTest Practice 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 · INDEPENDENT SCHOOL ONLINE PRE-TEST PRACTICE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

Online Pre-Test Practice Paper 5

English booklet

25 questions · about 40 minutes (assumed) · for entry to Year 7 in September 2028

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. The real tests are taken on a computer and get harder or easier depending on your answers. Here every child sees the same questions on paper, so focus on the question types and on working steadily.

What this paper is based on. Many independent schools use an online first-round test before their own papers or interviews. The ISEB Common Pre-Test is reported to have four timed sections (English 40 minutes, maths 40, non-verbal reasoning 30, verbal reasoning 25), multiple choice and adaptive; Quest, CEM and GL's CAT4 tests cover similar ground. This booklet practises those question types on paper, using the reported ISEB timings. **It cannot copy the real experience:** the real tests are on screen and adapt to each answer. **Our assumptions:** the number of questions and five answer options. All questions are original. Raw scores cannot be converted to the standardised scores schools see.

Original practice material, not an official paper and not produced by ISEB, Quest Assessments, Cambridge (CEM), GL Assessment or any school.

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

English · Part A: Comprehension

Questions 1–10

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

A Story in Stitches

In a museum in the town of Bayeux, in northern France, a strip of cloth nearly seventy metres long runs around the walls. It is only about half a metre high, but it tells one of the most famous stories in English history: how William, Duke of Normandy, crossed the Channel and won the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

It is known as the Bayeux Tapestry, but strictly speaking it is not a tapestry at all. A tapestry is woven on a loom. This one is an embroidery: the pictures were stitched with coloured woollen thread onto panels of linen. Most historians think it was made in England within a few years of the battle.

Like a comic strip, the story runs from left to right in a series of scenes, with short Latin words above them. Ships are built, soldiers feast and armies charge. In one scene, a group of men point up in alarm at a star with a fiery tail. We now know it was Halley's Comet, but at the time many people believed it was a warning that something terrible was about to happen.

Narrow borders along the top and bottom are full of lions, birds and dragons. The final part of the embroidery is missing, so nobody knows exactly how the story ended on the cloth. Even so, after more than nine hundred years, its colours are still bright enough to make visitors stop and stare.

1. Where is the Bayeux Tapestry kept, according to the passage?

A In London
B In the town of Bayeux, in France
C In Hastings
D In Canterbury
E In a castle in Wales

2. About how long is the strip of cloth?

A About half a metre
B Seven metres
C Nearly seven hundred metres
D Nearly seventy metres
E About seventeen metres

3. Which story does the embroidery tell?

A How William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings
B How the town of Bayeux was built
C How Halley's Comet was discovered
D How the loom was invented
E How a king sailed to America

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

4. Why is it “not a tapestry at all”?

A It is far too long
B It was made in England
C It was stitched, not woven
D It is made of paper
E It has no pictures

5. In paragraph 2, “strictly speaking” most nearly means

A speaking very loudly
B in a strict, angry voice
C according to the visitors
D in Latin
E using the exact meaning of the word

6. What were the pictures stitched with?

A Gold wire
B Coloured woollen thread
C Silk ribbons
D Strips of leather
E Horse hair

7. Why does the writer compare the embroidery to “a comic strip”?

A It is meant to be funny
B It was printed in a newspaper
C It is very small
D Its story is told in a series of pictures read from left to right
E It was drawn by children

8. How did many people at the time feel about the comet?

A They thought it was a warning of trouble
B They thought it would bring good luck
C They were not interested in it
D They thought it was a ship’s light
E They wanted to name it after William

9. Why does nobody know exactly how the story ended on the cloth?

A The words are in Latin
B The colours have faded
C The final part is missing
D The borders cover it
E Visitors are not allowed to see it

10. Which word best describes the writer’s attitude to the embroidery?

A Bored
B Disappointed
C Frightened
D Scornful
E Admiring

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser’s own household only; not for resale or sharing.

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

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

> Every spring, Gran's pond fills with frogspawn. This year Maya (1) a jar with water from the pond so that she could watch some of the eggs more closely. At first the black dots all looked (2) the same, but after a week tiny tails began to appear. Gran warned her not to keep them for too (3). "They need the pond, not a jar," she said. So Maya (4) poured them back, and by the summer the garden was (5) with tiny frogs.

11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.

A fill
B filled
C filling
D fills
E full

12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.

A exact
B exacted
C exactness
D exactly
E exacting

13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.

A long
B length
C longer
D longing
E lengthy

14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.

A gentle
B gentleness
C gently
D gentler
E gentlest

15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.

A alight
B lively
C life
D lives
E alive

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

Part C: Grammar, spelling and vocabulary (questions 16–25)

16. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

A embrodery
B embroidery
C embroidry
D embriodery
E imbroidery

17. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

A Williams' ships crossed the Channel.
B William's ship's crossed the Channel.
C Williams ship's crossed the Channel.
D William's ships crossed the Channel.
E Willia'ms ships crossed the Channel.

18. Choose the correct homophone. The needleworkers ___ the pictures with wool.

A sewed
B sowed
C sode
D sewd
E soughed

19. Which word is closest in meaning to ALARM (as in "point up in alarm")?

A calm
B joy
C fright
D silence
E comfort

20. Which word is opposite in meaning to ANCIENT?

A old
B historic
C aged
D antique
E modern

21. Which word is a preposition? The comet flew across the dark sky.

A comet
B across
C flew
D dark
E sky

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

Online Pre-Test Practice Paper 5

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 (and often adaptive) 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	Paragraph 1 places it in Bayeux, in northern France.
2	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 1 says nearly seventy metres long; half a metre is its height.
3	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 1 says it tells how William crossed the Channel and won at Hastings.
4	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	A tapestry is woven; this was stitched onto linen, so it is an embroidery.
5	**E**	Vocabulary in context	Strictly speaking, using the exact meaning of “tapestry”, it is not one.
6	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 says coloured woollen thread on linen.
7	**D**	Language: comparison	Paragraph 3 explains that the story runs from left to right in scenes.
8	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	They believed it warned that something terrible was about to happen.
9	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 4 says the final part is missing. The colours are still bright.
10	**E**	Comprehension: viewpoint	The writer praises its famous story and its colours, still bright enough to make visitors stop and stare.
11	**B**	Cloze: tense	Past tense to match “This year Maya filled a jar”.
12	**D**	Cloze: word forms	An adverb: “looked exactly the same”.
13	**A**	Cloze: word choice	“For too long” is the usual phrase.
14	**C**	Cloze: word forms	An adverb describes how she poured them.
15	**E**	Cloze: word choice	“Alive with” means full of living things.
16	**B**	Spelling	embroidery: em-broid-er-y.
17	**D**	Punctuation: apostrophes	One owner, William, so the apostrophe goes before the s: William’s.
18	**A**	Spelling: homophones	To sew is to stitch; to sow is to plant seeds.
19	**C**	Vocabulary: synonyms	Alarm here means sudden fear.
20	**E**	Vocabulary: antonyms	Ancient means very old; modern means new.
21	**B**	Grammar: word classes	“Across” shows where the comet flew in relation to the sky.
22	**D**	Punctuation: capital letters	Sentences start with a capital; place names (Bayeux, France) are proper nouns.
23	**A**	Grammar: conjunctions	“Although” links two contrasting ideas.

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser’s own household only; not for resale or sharing.

24	**C**	Vocabulary: prefixes	re- means again: rebuild means build again.
25	**E**	Grammar: relative clauses	“Which had a fiery tail” is a relative clause giving more information about the comet.

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser’s own household only; not for resale or sharing.