FREE SAMPLE

Sutton SET style (Stage 1 and Stage 2): 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 SET 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 · SUTTON SET STYLE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

Sutton-style Entrance Mock Test 5

Stage 1 (SET) · English

26 questions · about 45 minutes (assumed) · for entry to Year 7 in September 2028

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Instructions

1. Allow about **45 minutes**.
2. Answer on the separate answer sheet. Draw one line through the box beside the answer you choose.
3. Some questions ask you to mark TWO boxes. Read each question carefully.
4. There is no penalty for a wrong answer, so answer every question. No calculator.

What this paper is based on. The structure follows the published format of the Sutton Selective Eligibility Test (SET) as described by the Sutton grammar schools and publicly reported for 2027 entry. Stage 1 (the SET) is two multiple-choice papers, maths and English, of about 45 minutes each, with five answer options and a separate answer sheet; the English paper has sections on spelling, two texts and comparing the texts, and some questions ask for two answers. Schools that run Stage 2 set written-answer English and maths. **Our assumptions:** the number of questions, the marks, the timings and the content of Stage 2, because these are not published. All questions are original. Raw scores cannot be compared with any school's qualifying standard.

Original mock test, not an official paper and not produced by the Sutton grammar schools or any council.

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SET English · Section 1: Spelling

Questions 1–6

1. Choose the correct spelling to complete the sentence: We could see the ___ from the harbour.

A iland
B island
C islend
D iseland
E ailand

2. Choose the correct spelling to complete the sentence: She looked at the cliffs through her ___.

A binocculars
B binoculers
C binocalars
D binoculars
E bynoculars

3. Choose the correct spelling to complete the sentence: I cannot ___ that the boat will leave on time.

A guarantee
B garantee
C guarentee
D gaurantee
E guarantea

4. Choose the correct spelling to complete the sentence: The sunset over the sea was ___.

A beatiful
B beautifull
C beautiful
D beutiful
E beautyful

5. Choose the correct spelling to complete the sentence: Puffins are my ___ birds.

A faverite
B favourit
C favrite
D favouret
E favourite

6. Choose the correct spelling to complete the sentence: He felt ___ on the rocking boat.

A nervus
B nervous
C nervouse
D nirvous
E nervos

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SET English · Section 2: Text A

Questions 7–14

Text A: The Puffin Boat

The boat rocked so much on the way out that Grandad went quiet and held the rail with both hands. I didn't mind. I was watching the island grow from a grey smudge into a wall of cliffs, white with birds and loud with their crying.

Then I saw my first puffin. It was standing on a rock near the landing steps, as small and serious as a waiter in a black jacket, with a beak striped orange, yellow and blue-grey as if someone had painted it for a party. In its beak it held a row of silver fish, hanging down like a moustache. It looked at me, decided I was not important, and popped into a hole in the grass.

"That's its burrow," said the guide. "There's a chick down there waiting for lunch." Grandad, who had recovered, laughed so loudly that three more puffins came out to see what the noise was about.

7. Why did Grandad go quiet on the way to the island?

A He had fallen asleep
B He was cross with the narrator
C He was looking out for puffins
D The boat was rocking a lot
E The guide had asked for silence

8. How did the island change as the boat came closer?

A It grew from a grey smudge into a wall of cliffs
B It disappeared into the fog
C It turned from white to green
D It became quieter
E It looked smaller and flatter

9. "As small and serious as a waiter in a black jacket" is an example of

A a metaphor
B onomatopoeia
C a simile
D a rhetorical question
E an instruction

10. Which colours does the narrator see on the puffin's beak?

A Red, white and blue
B Black and white
C Orange and green
D Yellow and silver
E Orange, yellow and blue-grey

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11. What was hanging from the puffin's beak "like a moustache"?

A Strands of grass
B A row of silver fish
C Some feathers
D Seaweed
E A piece of string

12. "Decided I was not important" suggests that the puffin

A was frightened of the narrator
B wanted food from the narrator
C was injured
D was not bothered by the narrator
E was waiting for the guide

13. In paragraph 3, "recovered" tells us that Grandad

A no longer felt unwell from the boat trip
B had found something he had lost
C had just woken up
D had covered himself up again
E had climbed down the cliff

14. Which word best describes the mood at the end of Text A?

A Tense
B Gloomy
C Cheerful
D Frightening
E Lonely

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SET English · Section 3: Text B

Questions 15–22

Text B: The Atlantic Puffin

The Atlantic puffin is a small seabird that spends most of its life out at sea. In spring, puffins return to land to breed, often on islands and clifftops around the coasts of Britain and Ireland, where they gather in large, noisy colonies.

Instead of building a nest in the open, a pair of puffins uses an underground burrow. The female lays a single egg, and both parents take turns to keep it warm. The chick, known as a puffling, is fed on small fish such as sand eels, which the adults can carry several at a time, lined up in their beaks.

The puffin's famous colourful beak is brightest in the breeding season. In winter, when the birds are far out at sea, the colours become duller.

15. Where does the Atlantic puffin spend most of its life?

A In underground burrows
B On clifftops
C Beside rivers
D In large towns
E Out at sea

16. When do puffins return to land?

A In winter
B In spring
C In autumn
D Only at night
E Every month

17. In paragraph 1, "colonies" most nearly means

A single nests
B islands far out at sea
C kinds of fish
D large groups living together
E noisy storms

18. How many eggs does a female puffin lay, according to Text B?

A One
B Two
C Three
D Several
E None

19. What is a puffling?

A A puffin's burrow
B A kind of sand eel
C A puffin chick
D An adult male puffin
E A puffin's beak

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Sutton-style Entrance Mock Test 5

Answers, mark scheme and explanations

Every question was written for this product. Maths answers were computed and checked by script; English answers were checked against the texts and the grammar rules. Stage 2 English answers are a guide: accept other sensible answers supported by the text. If you spot a mistake, tell us and we will correct it.

Stage 1 (SET) · English

Q	Ans	Skill	Why
1	**B**	Spelling	island has a silent s.
2	**D**	Spelling	binoculars: bin-oc-u-lars, ending -ars.
3	**A**	Spelling	guarantee: gu-a-ran-tee, with a silent u after the g.
4	**C**	Spelling	beauty changes y to i before -ful, and -ful has one l.
5	**E**	Spelling	favourite: British spelling with -our-, ending -ite.
6	**B**	Spelling	nervous ends -ous.
7	**D**	Inference	The boat rocked so much that Grandad went quiet and held the rail with both hands.
8	**A**	Retrieval	Paragraph 1: the island grew from a grey smudge into a wall of cliffs.
9	**C**	Language: terminology	It uses “as … as” to compare the puffin to a waiter.
10	**E**	Retrieval	The beak is striped orange, yellow and blue-grey.
11	**B**	Retrieval	In its beak it held a row of silver fish.
12	**D**	Inference	It looked, lost interest and went about its business.
13	**A**	Vocabulary in context	He had felt ill on the rocking boat; now he was better.
14	**C**	Inference: mood	Grandad laughs loudly and more puffins pop out to look.
15	**E**	Retrieval	Paragraph 1, first sentence.
16	**B**	Retrieval	In spring, puffins return to land to breed.
17	**D**	Vocabulary in context	A colony is a large group of animals living close together.
18	**A**	Retrieval	The female lays a single egg.
19	**C**	Vocabulary	The chick, known as a puffling.
20	**E**	Retrieval	Paragraph 2: both parents take turns to keep it warm.
21	**B**	Language: purpose	It contrasts the burrow with the open nests most people expect birds to build.
22	**D**	Text type	It gives facts about puffins in the third person.
23	**C and E**	Comparison	Text A has the row of silver fish and the burrow in the grass; Text B has sand eels lined up in the beak and underground burrows. Only Text A is in the first person and has the boat trip; only Text B mentions winter.
24	**C**	Comparison	The cliffs are covered in birds and loud: a large, noisy colony.
25	**E**	Comparison: purpose	Text A is a personal recount; Text B is an information text.
26	**B**	Comparison	Text B explains what the chick is fed, which matches the fish in the puffin’s beak in Text A.

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Stage 1 (SET) · Maths

Q	Ans	Skill	Why
1	**B**	Number: addition	2,812 + 3,459 = 6,271.
2	**D**	Number: subtraction	5,000 − 1,746 = 3,254.
3	**A**	Number: multiplication	26 × 34 = 26 × 30 + 26 × 4 = 780 + 104 = 884.
4	**C**	Number: division	12 × 32 = 384.
5	**E**	Fractions	162 ÷ 6 = 27, then 27 × 2 = 54.
6	**B**	Decimals	0.30 + 0.46 = 0.76.
7	**D**	Percentages	15% of 440 = 440 × 15 ÷ 100 = 66.
8	**A**	Sequences	The differences are 3, 5, 7, so the next difference is 9: 23 + 9 = 32.
9	**C**	Measure: perimeter	Half the perimeter is 23 cm; 23 − 6 = 17 cm.
10	**E**	Measure: time	13:34 + 1 h = 14:34; + 53 min = 15:27.
11	**B**	Statistics: mean	The sum is 105; 105 ÷ 5 = 21.
12	**D**	Ratio	3 + 5 = 8 parts; £112 ÷ 8 = £14; 3 × £14 = £42.
13	**A**	Geometry: angles	Angles in a triangle total 180°: 180 − 109 = 71°.
14	**C**	Number: rounding	Look at the tens digit (2); round down to 2,600.
15	**E**	Measure: area	49 + 16 = 65 cm².
16	**B and D**	Number: primes	55 = 5 × 11; 57 = 3 × 19; 65 = 5 × 13. 67 and 79 are prime.
17	**D**	Proportion	One pen costs £5.80 ÷ 4 = £1.45; 15 pens cost 15 × £1.45 = £21.75.
18	**A**	Algebra	87 − 9 = 78; 78 ÷ 6 = 13.
19	**C**	Fractions: ordering	As decimals: 7/8 = 0.875, 11/16 = 0.688, 13/16 = 0.812, 11/12 = 0.917, 5/8 = 0.625, so 11/12 is the largest.
20	**E**	Measure: volume	6 × 3 × 3 = 54 cm³. (90 is the total area of the six faces, not the volume.)
21	**B**	Percentages: multi-step	25% of £200 is £50, so the new price is £250. 25% of £250 is £62.50, so the final price is £250 − £62.50 = £187.50.
22	**D**	Word problem	380 + 430 + 215 = 1025.
23	**A**	Negative numbers	−11 + 8 = −3; −3 − 10 = −13°C.
24	**C**	Number: missing numbers	266 ÷ 7 = 38.
25	**E**	Algebra: inverse operations	Work backwards: 55 + 10 = 65; 65 ÷ 5 = 13.

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