SharpY Mind

Every great Mind starts with Why



ISEB-style Mock Paper 1 answers and marking sheet

Maths · English · Verbal Reasoning

How to mark. Give 1 mark for each correct answer. Write each section's score in the table, then read the reasons for every question you got wrong. Each wrong option is a slip real children make, so the explanation shows what went wrong. Scores from a SharpY paper do not predict a real exam mark, because real papers differ by area and year and pass marks are set locally.

Section	Score
Maths	_____ / 12
English	_____ / 12
Verbal Reasoning	_____ / 12
Non-verbal Reasoning	_____ / 9

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SharpY Mind

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Maths

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
E	E	C	E	A	C	D	C	E	E	C	D

Q1. E) 9 Order of operations

What is 5 + 2 × 6 − 8?
Multiplication first: 2 × 6 = 12. Then 5 + 12 = 17, and 17 − 8 = 9.

- **A) 25**: this answer adds 8 instead of taking it away
- **B) 1**: this answer subtracts 8 from 6 first, which the order of operations does not allow
- **C) 34**: this answer works left to right, (5 + 2) × 6 − 8, adding before multiplying
- **D) 17**: this answer finds 5 + 2 × 6 and forgets to take away 8

Q2. E) £3 Money and change

Jack buys 4 sandwiches at £1.75 each and pays with a £10 note. How much change does Jack get?
4 × £1.75 = £7. Change: £10 − £7 = £3.

- **A) £2.90**: this answer slips by 10p when subtracting the pence
- **B) £8.25**: this answer takes the price of only one item from £10
- **C) £4**: this answer forgets to borrow in the subtraction, so it is £1 too high
- **D) £7**: this answer is the total cost, not the change

Q3. C) 24 Fraction of an amount

What is 4/12 of 72?
72 ÷ 12 = 6 is one part. 4 parts: 6 × 4 = 24.

- **A) 48**: this answer finds 8/12, the part that is left over, not 4/12
- **B) 6**: this answer finds 1/12 only (72 ÷ 12 = 6) and forgets to multiply by 4
- **D) 68**: this answer takes 4 away from 72 instead of finding a fraction
- **E) 288**: this answer multiplies 72 by 4 and never divides by 12

Q4. E) 13:05 Time

The football match starts at 11:10 and lasts 1 hour 55 minutes. At what time does it finish?
11:10 + 1 hour = 12:10. Then add 55 minutes: 12:10 + 55 = 13:05. An hour has 60 minutes, so carry over to the next hour when the minutes pass 60.

- **A) 12:55**: this answer is 10 minutes early, from a slip when counting on past the hour
- **B) 13:15**: this answer is 10 minutes late, from a slip when counting on past the hour
- **C) 09:15**: this answer takes the length away instead of adding it
- **D) 12:05**: this answer adds the minutes but does not carry the extra hour when they pass 60

Q5. A) 40 cm² Area

What is the area of a rectangle that is 10 cm long and 4 cm wide?
Area = length × width = 10 × 4 = 40 cm².

- **B) 20 cm²**: this answer halves the answer, as for a triangle
- **C) 14 cm²**: this answer adds length and width and stops
- **D) 80 cm²**: this answer doubles the answer, perhaps from multiplying one side twice
- **E) 28 cm²**: this answer finds the perimeter by adding all four sides

Q6. C) 275 Percentage of an amount

What is 55% of 500?
10% of 500 is 50. Build 55% from 10%, 5% and 1% pieces to reach 275.

- **A) 225**: this answer finds what is left after 55% has been taken away
- **B) 2750**: this answer puts the decimal point in the wrong place, so it is ten times too big
- **D) 27.5**: this answer is ten times too small, from dividing by 10 once too often
- **E) 250**: this answer counts only the whole tens of the percentage (50%) and ignores the rest

Q7. D) 96° Angles

Three angles meet on a straight line. Two of them are 50° and 34°. What is the size of the third angle?
Angles on a straight line add up to 180°. 50 + 34 = 84, and 180 − 84 = 96.

- **A) 84°**: this answer adds the two angles and stops
- **B) 40°**: this answer uses 90° (a right angle) as the total and takes away only the first angle
- **C) 130°**: this answer takes only the first angle away from 180°
- **E) 276°**: this answer uses 360° (a full turn) instead of 180° for a straight line

Q8. C) 13 Mean (average)

What is the mean of these five numbers? 9, 18, 5, 14, 19

Add: 9 + 18 + 5 + 14 + 19 = 65. Divide by 5: 65 ÷ 5 = 13.

- **A) 65**: this answer adds the numbers and forgets to divide by 5
- **B) 12**: this answer halves the biggest and smallest numbers added together
- **D) 14**: this answer gives the middle number when they are put in order (the median), not the mean
- **E) 10.83**: this answer divides by 6 instead of 5

Q9. E) 6 cm Perimeter

A rectangle has a perimeter of 48 cm and a length of 18 cm. What is its width?

Two lengths and two widths make 48 cm. Half the perimeter is 24 cm, which is length + width. 24 − 18 = 6 cm.

- **A) 15 cm**: this answer takes the length off the whole perimeter first and then halves, but two lengths must come off before halving
- **B) 30 cm**: this answer takes away only one length from the whole perimeter
- **C) 12 cm**: this answer takes away two lengths but forgets there are two widths, so this is 2 × width
- **D) 24 cm**: this answer stops at half the perimeter, which is length + width

Q10. E) £72 Ratio and sharing

£120 is shared between Tara and Noah in the ratio 6 : 4. How much does Tara get?

6 + 4 = 10 equal parts. £120 ÷ 10 = £12 for each part. Tara gets 6 × £12 = £72.

- **A) £48**: this answer is Noah's share, not Tara's
- **B) £20**: this answer divides the money by 6, the first ratio number, instead of by 10
- **C) £60**: this answer shares the money equally and ignores the ratio
- **D) £12**: this answer stops after finding the value of one part

Q11. C) 74 Number patterns

A pattern starts 2, 8, 14, 20 and keeps going up by the same amount each time. What is the 13th number in the pattern?

It goes up by 6 each time. From the 1st number to the 13th there are 12 jumps: 2 + 12 × 6 = 74.

- **A) 78**: this answer multiplies the step 6 by 13 and ignores the starting number
- **B) 68**: this answer uses 11 jumps and so finds the 12th number
- **D) 80**: this answer uses 13 jumps instead of 12
- **E) 72**: this answer finds 12 jumps but forgets the starting 2

Q12. D) 180 km Speed, distance and time

A coach travels at 80 kilometres per hour for 2 hours 15 minutes. How far does it travel?

In 2 hours it goes 160 km. In 15 minutes it goes 20 km (15/60 of 80). Total: 160 + 20 = 180 km.

- **A) 172 km**: this answer writes 2 hours 15 minutes as 2.15 hours, but 15 minutes is not 15/100 of an hour
- **B) 240 km**: this answer rounds the time up to 3 hours
- **C) 175 km**: this answer adds the 15 minutes straight onto the kilometres
- **E) 160 km**: this answer ignores the extra 15 minutes

English

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
B	D	A	D	D	A	A	C	A	C	A	D

Q13. B) the pull of the Moon's gravity Comprehension

What mainly causes the tides?
Evidence in the passage: “mainly caused by the pull of the Moon's gravity”.

- **A) the Sun's heat warming the water**: the passage names the Moon, not heat
- **C) the wind blowing over the sea**: the passage names the Moon's gravity, not wind
- **D) the seasons changing**: the passage says the name spring tide has nothing to do with the season
- **E) rivers flowing into the sea**: rivers are not mentioned

Q14. D) the gap between high tides is a little over twelve hours Comprehension

Why do the times of high tide move later each day?
Evidence in the passage: “a little over twelve hours, so the times move later each day”.

- **A) the Moon moves faster each day**: the passage does not say this
- **B) spring tides push the water back**: spring tides are a different thing in the passage
- **C) there are three tides each day**: the passage says two high and two low
- **E) the tide waits for the Sun to rise**: the passage does not say this

Q15. A) tides with the strongest pull, when the Sun, Moon and Earth line up Comprehension

What are spring tides?
Evidence in the passage: “the pull is strongest and the tides are called spring tides”.

- **B) tides that happen only in the spring season**: the passage says the name has nothing to do with the season
- **C) tides that arrive twice as often**: the passage does not say this
- **D) the weakest tides of the month**: the passage says the pull is strongest
- **E) tides caused by melting snow**: not mentioned in the passage

Q16. D) happening in a steady, predictable pattern Comprehension

In the passage, what does “regular” mean?
Evidence in the passage: “the regular rising and falling of the sea”.

- **A) sometimes missing**: regular is the opposite of unpredictable
- **B) happening only once**: regular means repeating
- **C) very large**: size is not what the word describes
- **E) ordinary and plain**: this is another meaning, not used here

Q17. D) they're, their, there Their / there / they’re and similar

Choose the words that fill the three gaps correctly, in order. “I think (1) ____ going to leave (2) ____ bags over (3) ____.”
Check each gap by saying the sentence with the words each could stand for. Answer: they're, their, there.

- **A) there, there, they're**: this answer uses “there” in blank 1, but “there” points to a place or begins “there is / there are”, so it does not fit there
- **B) their, there, they're**: this answer uses “their” in blank 1, but “their” means “belonging to them”, so it does not fit there
- **C) their, there, their**: this answer uses “their” in blank 1, but “their” means “belonging to them”, so it does not fit there
- **E) their, their, their**: this answer uses “their” in blank 1, but “their” means “belonging to them”, so it does not fit there

Q18. A) embarrass Spelling

Which word is spelt correctly in British English?
The correct spelling is “embarrass”. Split it into syllables and check each part.

- **B) embaress**: this spelling spells the end as -ess
- **C) embarras**: this spelling leaves out the double s
- **D) embarass**: this spelling leaves out one of the r letters
- **E) embarrase**: this spelling spells the end as -se

Q19. A) careful Vocabulary

Which word is closest in meaning to “cautious”?
“cautious” means careful.

- **B) reckless**: this answer means the opposite of “cautious”
- **C) conscious**: this answer looks or sounds a little like “cautious” but means something different
- **D) nervous**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “cautious” but does not mean the same
- **E) slow**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “cautious” but does not mean the same

Q20. C) the women's shed Apostrophes

Which is the correct way to write that the shed belongs to two women?
women is an irregular plural that does not end in s, so we add 's: the women's shed.

- **A) the woman's shed**: this answer uses the singular, but there is more than one owner
- **B) the womens' shed**: this answer adds an extra s to women, which is already plural
- **D) the women' shed**: this answer women is already plural without an s, so the apostrophe goes before an added s: women's
- **E) the women shed**: this answer has no apostrophe to show ownership

Q21. A) "What a brilliant goal!" shouted Femi. Speech punctuation

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?
The spoken words start with a capital letter and the punctuation (!) goes inside the speech marks. Because "shouted Femi" carries on the same sentence, it starts with a small letter.

- **B) "What a brilliant goal" shouted Femi.**: this answer has no punctuation at the end of the spoken words
- **C) "What a brilliant goal"! shouted Femi.**: this answer puts the punctuation outside the speech marks instead of inside
- **D) "What a brilliant goal!" Shouted Femi.**: this answer starts "Shouted" with a capital letter, but the sentence carries on after the speech
- **E) "What a brilliant goal." shouted Femi.**: this answer has the wrong closing mark inside the speech marks; a full stop cannot come before "shouted Femi"

Q22. C) huge Vocabulary

Which word is closest in meaning to "enormous"?
"enormous" means huge.

- **A) heavy**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with "enormous" but does not mean the same
- **B) crowded**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with "enormous" but does not mean the same
- **D) tiny**: this answer means the opposite of "enormous"
- **E) ominous**: this answer looks or sounds a little like "enormous" but means something different

Q23. A) You're, your, you're Their / there / they're and similar

Choose the words that fill the three gaps correctly, in order. "(1) ____ sure to find (2) ____ pencil if (3) ____ patient."
Check each gap by saying the sentence with the words each could stand for. Answer: You're, your, you're.

- **B) Your, you're, your**: this answer uses "your" in blank 1, but "your" means "belonging to you", so it does not fit there
- **C) You're, your, your**: this answer uses "your" in blank 3, but "your" means "belonging to you", so it does not fit there
- **D) You're, you're, you're**: this answer uses "you're" in blank 2, but "you're" is short for "you are", so it does not fit there
- **E) You're, you're, your**: this answer uses "you're" in blank 2, but "you're" is short for "you are", so it does not fit there

Q24. D) government Spelling

Which word is spelt correctly in British English?
The correct spelling is "government". Split it into syllables and check each part.

- **A) govenment**: this spelling leaves out an r
- **B) goverment**: this spelling leaves out the n
- **C) governmant**: this spelling ends -mant
- **E) guvernment**: this spelling spells the start as guv-

Verbal Reasoning

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
C	B	E	E	B	B	C	B	B	E	C	A

Q25. C) RCKPV Letter codes

In a code, DRIFT is written as FTKHV. Using the same code, how is PAINT written?
Compare DRIFT with FTKHV: each letter moves 2 places forward in the alphabet. Apply that to PAINT to get RCKPV.

- **A) NYGLR**: this answer moves each letter 2 places the wrong way
- **B) QBJOU**: this answer moves each letter one place too few
- **D) SDLQW**: this answer moves each letter one place too far
- **E) VPKCR**: this answer has the right letters but writes them in reverse order

Q26. B) 14 Number sequences

What number comes next in the sequence? 5, 48, 8, 42, 11, 36, ?
Two patterns are mixed together: one goes up by 3, the other goes down by 6. So the next number is 14.

- **A) 17**: this answer adds 3 twice
- **C) 30**: this answer continues the downward pattern instead of the upward one
- **D) 39**: this answer adds 3 to the previous number instead of following the pattern
- **E) 13**: this answer makes a slip of one

Q27. E) J Letter sequences

Which letter comes next in the sequence? B, D, F, H, ?
Each letter is 2 places after the one before. The letter at position 10 is J.

- **A) K**: this answer goes one letter too far
- **B) I**: this answer stops one letter short
- **C) L**: this answer jumps 2 places twice
- **D) H**: this answer repeats the last letter

Q28. E) mouse Anagrams

Rearrange the letters EOMUS to make a animal. Which animal is it?
The letters of EOMUS can be rearranged to spell MOUSE.

- **A) horse**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from EOMUS
- **B) camel**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from EOMUS
- **C) goose**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from EOMUS
- **D) sheep**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from EOMUS

Q29. B) hen Hidden words

The name of an animal is hidden where two or more words meet in this sentence. Which animal is it? “They hurried home after the match ended.”
Run the words together without spaces: theyhurriedhomeafterthematchended. The animal “hen” is hidden across the gap between words.

- **A) deer**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together
- **C) mule**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together
- **D) pig**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together
- **E) newt**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together

Q30. B) Tara Ordering logic

Jack is older than Grace. Tara is older than Jack. Ella is older than Maya. Grace is older than Ella. Who is the oldest?
Put the people in order: Tara, Jack, Grace, Ella, Maya (from oldest to youngest). The oldest is Tara.

- **A) Maya**: this answer is not the oldest, because Ella is older than Maya
- **C) Ella**: this answer is not the oldest, because Grace is older than Ella
- **D) Grace**: this answer is not the oldest, because Jack is older than Grace
- **E) Jack**: this answer is not the oldest, because Tara is older than Jack

Q31. C) 57 Odd number out

Which number is the odd one out? 13 23 29 41 57
13, 23, 29, 41 each is a prime number. 57 is not a prime number (it has other factors).

- **A) 29**: this answer is a prime number, so it fits the pattern
- **B) 23**: this answer is a prime number, so it fits the pattern
- **D) 41**: this answer is a prime number, so it fits the pattern
- **E) 13**: this answer is a prime number, so it fits the pattern

Q32. B) Friday Days and dates

Today is Saturday. What day of the week will it be in 27 days' time?

A week is 7 days. 27 = 3 × 7 + 6, so only the 6 extra days matter. 6 days after Saturday is Friday.

- **A) Sunday**: this answer counts backwards instead of forwards
- **C) Thursday**: this answer counts today as day 1, so it is one day early
- **D) Saturday**: this answer counts one day too many
- **E) Tuesday**: this answer treats the number of whole weeks as the number of days

Q33. B) 56 Alphabet values

If A = 1, B = 2, C = 3 and so on up to Z = 26, what is the total value of the letters in DRUM?

D=4, R=18, U=21, M=13. Add: 4 + 18 + 21 + 13 = 56.

- **A) 17**: this answer adds only the first and last letters
- **C) 52**: this answer counts A as 0 instead of 1, so every letter is one too low
- **D) 69**: this answer counts the last letter twice
- **E) 43**: this answer leaves the last letter out of the total

Q34. E) 52 Number sequences

What number comes next in the sequence? 7, 16, 25, 34, 43, ?

The numbers go up by 9 each time. So the next number is 52.

- **A) 51**: this answer makes a slip of one when adding 9
- **B) 61**: this answer adds 9 twice
- **C) 43**: this answer repeats the last number
- **D) 53**: this answer makes a slip of one when adding 9

Q35. C) I Letter sequences

Which letter comes next in the sequence? A, C, E, G, ?

Each letter is 2 places after the one before. The letter at position 9 is I.

- **A) J**: this answer goes one letter too far
- **B) H**: this answer stops one letter short
- **D) K**: this answer jumps 2 places twice
- **E) G**: this answer repeats the last letter

Q36. A) EORRP Letter codes

In a code, BENCH is written as EHQFK. Using the same code, how is BLOOM written?

Compare BENCH with EHQFK: each letter moves 3 places forward in the alphabet. Apply that to BLOOM to get EORRP.

- **B) FPSSQ**: this answer moves each letter one place too far
- **C) YILLJ**: this answer moves each letter 3 places the wrong way
- **D) DNQQO**: this answer moves each letter one place too few
- **E) PRROE**: this answer has the right letters but writes them in reverse order

Non-verbal Reasoning

37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
D	A	D	D	E	A	B	B	B

Q37. D)  **big grey diamond** Odd one out (diagrams)

Which figure is the odd one out?

Four of the figures are pentagons. Only the answer is a diamond.

- A)  **small grey pentagon**: this answer is a pentagon, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- B)  **big grey pentagon**: this answer is a pentagon, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- C)  **big black pentagon**: this answer is a pentagon, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- E)  **small black pentagon**: this answer is a pentagon, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out

Q38. A)  **small white arrow, pointing up** Pattern sequences (diagrams)

Which figure comes next in the sequence?



Look at each feature in turn: the shading follows a repeating pattern of 3; the figure turns a half turn each time.

- B)  **small grey arrow, pointing down**: this answer keeps the shading of the last figure instead of changing it; also does not turn the figure at all
- C)  **big white arrow, pointing down**: this answer does not turn the figure at all; also changes the size, which should stay the same
- D)  **small black arrow, pointing down**: this answer moves the shading one step too far along its pattern; also does not turn the figure at all
- E)  **small white arrow, pointing down**: this answer does not turn the figure at all

Q39. D)  **big black arrow, pointing down** Same change (diagrams)

The first figure changes into the second. Make the same change to the third figure. Which figure shows the result?



In the first pair the shading goes from grey to black, and the figure turns a quarter turn anticlockwise. Do exactly the same to the third figure.

- A)  **big grey arrow, pointing right**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged; also turns the figure by the wrong amount
- B)  **small black arrow, pointing right**: this answer turns the figure by the wrong amount; also changes the size, which should stay the same
- C)  **big grey arrow, pointing left**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged; also does not turn the figure
- E)  **small black arrow, pointing down**: this answer changes the size, which should stay the same

Q40. D)  **small white diamond** Odd one out (diagrams)

Which figure is the odd one out?

Four of the figures are big. Only the answer is small.

- A)  **big white diamond**: this answer is big, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- B)  **big white circle**: this answer is big, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- C)  **big black diamond**: this answer is big, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- E)  **big black circle**: this answer is big, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out

Q41. E)  **big grey triangle, pointing up** Pattern sequences (diagrams)

Which figure comes next in the sequence?



Look at each feature in turn: the figure turns a quarter turn clockwise each time; the shading follows a repeating pattern of 2.

- A)  **small grey triangle, pointing down**: this answer turns the figure the wrong way; also changes the size, which should stay the same
- B)  **big black triangle, pointing down**: this answer turns the figure the wrong way; also keeps the shading of the last figure instead of changing it
- C)  **small grey triangle, pointing right**: this answer turns the figure one step too far; also changes the size, which should stay the same
- D)  **big black triangle, pointing left**: this answer does not turn the figure at all; also keeps the shading of the last figure instead of changing it

Q42. A)  **small black triangle, pointing up** Same change (diagrams)

The first figure changes into the second. Make the same change to the third figure. Which figure shows the result?



In the first pair the figure turns a quarter turn clockwise, and the size goes from big to small. Do exactly the same to the third figure.

- B)  **small white triangle, pointing down**: this answer turns the figure the wrong way; also changes the shading, which should stay the same
- C)  **big black triangle, pointing left**: this answer does not turn the figure; also leaves the size unchanged
- D)  **big black triangle, pointing right**: this answer turns the figure by the wrong amount; also leaves the size unchanged
- E)  **big black triangle, pointing down**: this answer turns the figure the wrong way; also leaves the size unchanged

Q43. B)  **small white arrow, pointing down** Odd one out (diagrams)

Which figure is the odd one out?
Four of the figures are turned the same way. Only the answer is turned a different way.

- A)  **big white arrow, pointing up**: this answer is turned the same way, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- C)  **small grey arrow, pointing up**: this answer is turned the same way, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- D)  **small white arrow, pointing up**: this answer is turned the same way, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- E)  **big grey arrow, pointing up**: this answer is turned the same way, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out

Q44. B)  **small grey L-shape, upright** Pattern sequences (diagrams)

Which figure comes next in the sequence?



Look at each feature in turn: the shading follows a repeating pattern of 3; the figure turns a quarter turn anticlockwise each time.

- A)  **small white L-shape, upside down**: this answer moves the shading one step too far along its pattern; also turns the figure the wrong way
- C)  **big white L-shape, upright**: this answer moves the shading one step too far along its pattern; also changes the size, which should stay the same
- D)  **big black L-shape, upright**: this answer keeps the shading of the last figure instead of changing it; also changes the size, which should stay the same
- E)  **small black L-shape, upside down**: this answer keeps the shading of the last figure instead of changing it; also turns the figure the wrong way

Q45. B)  **big black arrow, pointing right** Same change (diagrams)

The first figure changes into the second. Make the same change to the third figure. Which figure shows the result?



In the first pair the figure turns a half turn, and the size goes from small to big. Do exactly the same to the third figure.

- A)  **big white arrow, pointing right**: this answer changes the shading, which should stay the same
- C)  **small black arrow, pointing up**: this answer turns the figure by the wrong amount; also leaves the size unchanged
- D)  **big white arrow, pointing left**: this answer does not turn the figure; also changes the shading, which should stay the same
- E)  **small black arrow, pointing left**: this answer does not turn the figure; also leaves the size unchanged