SharpY Mind

Every great Mind starts with Why



Sutton SET-style Mock Paper 1 answers and marking sheet

English · Maths

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
English	_____ / 20
Maths	_____ / 20

Independent practice paper. Written in the style of Sutton SET. Not a real or past paper, and not produced, checked or endorsed by Sutton SET or any school. Your school's own information is the authority on its test.

Practise free at sharpymind.co.uk →

SharpY Mind

The free 11+ app for Years 3 to 5: no account, no card, no ads.
Free to print and use at home, no sign-up needed. Source: sharpymind.co.uk/free-11-plus-mock-papers-pdf

English

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	E	B	E	B	E	D	A	E	D	C	E	B	C	B	C	E	C	C

Q1. B) six Comprehension

How many loaves had Rashid sold by seven o'clock?
Evidence in the passage: “By seven, Rashid had already sold six loaves”.

- **A) two**: two is the number the woman bought
- **C) seven**: seven is the time, not the number of loaves
- **D) three**: the passage does not give this number
- **E) one**: the passage does not give this number

Q2. D) he wanted to be certain the bread was safe for her Comprehension

Why did Rashid read the label twice?
Evidence in the passage: “a customer's safety came before a sale”.

- **A) he could not read very well**: nothing suggests this; he read it carefully
- **B) he was trying to delay the customer**: the passage says safety came before a sale
- **C) he wanted to sell more bread**: the passage says safety came before a sale
- **E) his father had written it wrongly**: nothing says the label was wrong

Q3. E) he paused because he was unsure Comprehension

What does “hesitated” suggest about Rashid?
Evidence in the passage: “Rashid hesitated.”.

- **A) he was shy with customers**: the passage gives a different reason for the pause
- **B) he was in a hurry**: hesitating means slowing down
- **C) he was very cross**: hesitating is pausing, not anger
- **D) he did not hear her**: the passage shows he answered the question

Q4. B) it is baked separately, so it is less likely to contain nuts Comprehension

Why does Rashid offer the plain white loaf?
Evidence in the passage: “the plain white loaf is baked in a separate oven”.

- **A) the woman asked for it by name**: she asked for something without nuts, not for a named loaf
- **C) it is the cheapest loaf on the stall**: price is never mentioned
- **D) it is the only bread left**: the passage does not say other loaves had sold out
- **E) his father told him to sell it first**: nothing says this

Q5. E) There, their, they're Their / there / they’re and similar

Choose the words that fill the three gaps correctly, in order. “(1) ____ are six pupils who left (2) ____ lunches where (3) ____ always safe.”
Check each gap by saying the sentence with the words each could stand for. Answer: There, their, they're.

- **A) There, there, they're**: this answer uses “there” in blank 2, but “there” points to a place or begins “there is / there are”, so it does not fit there
- **B) Their, their, there**: this answer uses “their” in blank 1, but “their” means “belonging to them”, so it does not fit there
- **C) Their, their, their**: this answer uses “their” in blank 1, but “their” means “belonging to them”, so it does not fit there
- **D) They're, they're, there**: this answer uses “they're” in blank 1, but “they're” is short for “they are”, so it does not fit there

Q6. B) neighbour Spelling

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

- **A) nieghbour**: this spelling swaps the e and i
- **C) neighbor**: this spelling uses the American spelling, not the British one
- **D) neighbur**: this spelling spells the ending as -bur
- **E) neigbour**: this spelling leaves out the h

Q7. E) wretched Vocabulary

Which word is closest in meaning to “miserable”?
“miserable” means wretched.

- **A) cheerful**: this answer means the opposite of “miserable”
- **B) lonely**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “miserable” but does not mean the same
- **C) bored**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “miserable” but does not mean the same
- **D) miserly**: this answer looks or sounds a little like “miserable” but means something different

Q8. D) the children's garden Apostrophes

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

- **A) the children garden**: this answer has no apostrophe to show ownership
- **B) the children' garden**: this answer children is already plural without an s, so the apostrophe goes before an added s: children's
- **C) the child's garden**: this answer uses the singular, but there is more than one owner
- **E) the childrens' garden**: this answer adds an extra s to children, which is already plural

Q9. A) "Have you finished your sums?" asked Theo. Speech punctuation

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

- **B) "Have you finished your sums." asked Theo.**: this answer has the wrong closing mark inside the speech marks; a full stop cannot come before "asked Theo"
- **C) "Have you finished your sums" asked Theo.**: this answer has no punctuation at the end of the spoken words
- **D) "Have you finished your sums?" Asked Theo.**: this answer starts "Asked" with a capital letter, but the sentence carries on after the speech
- **E) "Have you finished your sums"? asked Theo.**: this answer puts the punctuation outside the speech marks instead of inside

Q10. E) You're, your, you're Their / there / they're and similar

Choose the words that fill the three gaps correctly, in order. "(1) ____ welcome to bring (2) ____ friends if (3) ____ ready on time."
Check each gap by saying the sentence with the words each could stand for. Answer: You're, your, you're.

- **A) Your, you're, your**: this answer uses "your" in blank 1, but "your" means "belonging to you", so it does not fit there
- **B) 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
- **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) Your, your, your**: this answer uses "your" in blank 1, but "your" means "belonging to you", so it does not fit there

Q11. D) help Vocabulary

Which word is closest in meaning to "assist"?
"assist" means help.

- **A) teach**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with "assist" but does not mean the same
- **B) tell**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with "assist" but does not mean the same
- **C) assent**: this answer looks or sounds a little like "assist" but means something different
- **E) hinder**: this answer means the opposite of "assist"

Q12. C) disappear Spelling

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

- **A) dissappear**: this spelling doubles both the s and the p
- **B) dissapear**: this spelling doubles the wrong s
- **D) disappeer**: this spelling spells the end as -eer
- **E) disapear**: this spelling leaves out the double p

Q13. E) the teachers' boat Apostrophes

Which is the correct way to write that the boat belongs to three teachers?
There is more than one teacher, so the plural teachers is the owner. The apostrophe goes after the s: the teachers' boat.

- **A) the teachers boat's**: this answer puts the apostrophe on the thing owned instead of the owner
- **B) the teacher's boat**: this answer puts the apostrophe as if there were only one teacher
- **C) the teachers boat**: this answer has no apostrophe to show ownership
- **D) the teachers's boat**: this answer for a regular plural ending in s, the apostrophe goes after the s

Q14. B) "Is that your rucksack?" asked Zain. Speech punctuation

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

- **A) "Is that your rucksack." asked Zain.**: this answer has the wrong closing mark inside the speech marks; a full stop cannot come before "asked Zain"
- **C) "Is that your rucksack?" Asked Zain.**: this answer starts "Asked" with a capital letter, but the sentence carries on after the speech
- **D) "Is that your rucksack"? asked Zain.**: this answer puts the punctuation outside the speech marks instead of inside
- **E) "Is that your rucksack" asked Zain.**: this answer has no punctuation at the end of the spoken words

Q15. C) its, it's, its Their / there / they're and similar

Choose the words that fill the three gaps correctly, in order. “The kitten lost (1) ____ ball, and (2) ____ been searching for (3) ____ toy all day.”

Check each gap by saying the sentence with the words each could stand for. Answer: its, it's, its.

- **A) it's, it's, it's**: this answer uses “it's” in blank 1, but “it's” is short for “it is” or “it has”, so it does not fit there
- **B) it's, it's, its**: this answer uses “it's” in blank 1, but “it's” is short for “it is” or “it has”, so it does not fit there
- **D) it's, its, it's**: this answer uses “it's” in blank 1, but “it's” is short for “it is” or “it has”, so it does not fit there
- **E) its, it's, it's**: this answer uses “it's” in blank 3, but “it's” is short for “it is” or “it has”, so it does not fit there

Q16. B) allow Vocabulary

Which word is closest in meaning to “permit”?

“permit” means allow.

- **A) ask**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “permit” but does not mean the same
- **C) permanent**: this answer looks or sounds a little like “permit” but means something different
- **D) forbid**: this answer means the opposite of “permit”
- **E) offer**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “permit” but does not mean the same

Q17. C) the pupils' classroom Apostrophes

Which is the correct way to write that the classroom belongs to two pupils?

There is more than one pupil, so the plural pupils is the owner. The apostrophe goes after the s: the pupils' classroom.

- **A) the pupils classroom**: this answer has no apostrophe to show ownership
- **B) the pupils classroom's**: this answer puts the apostrophe on the thing owned instead of the owner
- **D) the pupil's classroom**: this answer puts the apostrophe as if there were only one pupil
- **E) the pupils's classroom**: this answer for a regular plural ending in s, the apostrophe goes after the s

Q18. E) “That was incredible!” gasped Rosa. Speech punctuation

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

The spoken words start with a capital letter and the punctuation (!) goes inside the speech marks. Because "gasped Rosa" carries on the same sentence, it starts with a small letter.

- **A) “That was incredible” gasped Rosa.**: this answer has no punctuation at the end of the spoken words
- **B) “That was incredible.” gasped Rosa.**: this answer has the wrong closing mark inside the speech marks; a full stop cannot come before "gasped Rosa"
- **C) “That was incredible”! gasped Rosa.**: this answer puts the punctuation outside the speech marks instead of inside
- **D) “That was incredible!” Gasped Rosa.**: this answer starts "Gasped" with a capital letter, but the sentence carries on after the speech

Q19. C) beginning Spelling

Which word is spelt correctly in British English?

The correct spelling is “beginning”. Split it into syllables and check each part.

- **A) begining**: this spelling leaves out a letter n
- **B) beginnning**: this spelling has too many n letters
- **D) begginning**: this spelling doubles the g and the n
- **E) beggining**: this spelling doubles the g

Q20. C) brave Vocabulary

Which word is closest in meaning to “bold”?

“bold” means brave.

- **A) bright**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “bold” but does not mean the same
- **B) timid**: this answer means the opposite of “bold”
- **D) loud**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “bold” but does not mean the same
- **E) bolt**: this answer looks or sounds a little like “bold” but means something different

Maths

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	B	B	D	C	B	E	D	C	A	A	E	C	A	D	A	A	A	D

Q21. A) 80 cm² Area

What is the area of a rectangle that is 10 cm long and 8 cm wide?
Area = length × width = 10 × 8 = 80 cm².

- **B) 160 cm²**: this answer doubles the answer, perhaps from multiplying one side twice
- **C) 36 cm²**: this answer finds the perimeter by adding all four sides
- **D) 18 cm²**: this answer adds length and width and stops
- **E) 40 cm²**: this answer halves the answer, as for a triangle

Q22. D) 26 Order of operations

What is 6 + 3 × 8 − 4?
Multiplication first: 3 × 8 = 24. Then 6 + 24 = 30, and 30 − 4 = 26.

- **A) 18**: this answer subtracts 4 from 8 first, which the order of operations does not allow
- **B) 68**: this answer works left to right, (6 + 3) × 8 − 4, adding before multiplying
- **C) 34**: this answer adds 4 instead of taking it away
- **E) 30**: this answer finds 6 + 3 × 8 and forgets to take away 4

Q23. B) £14.60 Money and change

Zain buys 4 sandwiches at £1.35 each and pays with a £20 note. How much change does Zain get?
4 × £1.35 = £5.40. Change: £20 − £5.40 = £14.60.

- **A) £5.40**: this answer is the total cost, not the change
- **C) £18.65**: this answer takes the price of only one item from £20
- **D) £15.60**: this answer forgets to borrow in the subtraction, so it is £1 too high
- **E) £14.50**: this answer slips by 10p when subtracting the pence

Q24. B) 40 Fraction of an amount

What is 5/8 of 64?
64 ÷ 8 = 8 is one part. 5 parts: 8 × 5 = 40.

- **A) 8**: this answer finds 1/8 only (64 ÷ 8 = 8) and forgets to multiply by 5
- **C) 59**: this answer takes 5 away from 64 instead of finding a fraction
- **D) 24**: this answer finds 3/8, the part that is left over, not 5/8
- **E) 320**: this answer multiplies 64 by 5 and never divides by 8

Q25. D) 5.06 kg Units of mass

A box of books weighs 5 kg 60 g. What is its mass in kilograms?
1 kg is 1000 g, so 60 g is 60/1000 = 0.06 kg. 5 + 0.06 = 5.06 kg.

- **A) 5060 kg**: this answer gives the mass in grams but writes kg
- **B) 5.6 kg**: this answer treats 60 g as 60/100 of a kilogram
- **C) 11 kg**: this answer treats 60 g as 60/10 of a kilogram
- **E) 0.06 kg**: this answer converts the 60 g but leaves out the 5 whole kilograms

Q26. C) 18:05 Time

The film starts at 16:20 and lasts 1 hour 45 minutes. At what time does it finish?
16:20 + 1 hour = 17:20. Then add 45 minutes: 17:20 + 45 = 18:05. An hour has 60 minutes, so carry over to the next hour when the minutes pass 60.

- **A) 17:05**: this answer adds the minutes but does not carry the extra hour when they pass 60
- **B) 17:55**: this answer is 10 minutes early, from a slip when counting on past the hour
- **D) 18:15**: this answer is 10 minutes late, from a slip when counting on past the hour
- **E) 14:35**: this answer takes the length away instead of adding it

Q27. B) −3°C Negative numbers

In the village, the temperature at 6 a.m. is 5°C. By midnight it has fallen by 8 degrees. What is the temperature at midnight?
Falling 8 degrees from 5°C: 5 − 8 = −3. It goes below zero.

- **A) −2°C**: this answer does not count zero as a step when crossing from positive to negative
- **C) 13°C**: this answer adds the fall to the temperature instead of taking it away
- **D) 3°C**: this answer takes the smaller number from the larger and loses the minus sign
- **E) −13°C**: this answer treats the starting temperature as below zero

Q28. E) 560 Long multiplication

What is 16 × 35?

16 × 5 = 80 and 16 × 30 = 480. Add: 80 + 480 = 560.

- **A) 480**: this answer only multiplies by the tens, 30
- **B) 660**: this answer has the right two parts but slips when adding them (100 too many)
- **C) 80**: this answer only multiplies by the units digit, 5
- **D) 128**: this answer forgets the zero when multiplying by the tens digit, so it uses 48 instead of 480

Q29. D) 74° Angles

Three angles meet on a straight line. Two of them are 76° and 30°. What is the size of the third angle?

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°. 76 + 30 = 106, and 180 − 106 = 74.

- **A) 14°**: this answer uses 90° (a right angle) as the total and takes away only the first angle
- **B) 104°**: this answer takes only the first angle away from 180°
- **C) 254°**: this answer uses 360° (a full turn) instead of 180° for a straight line
- **E) 106°**: this answer adds the two angles and stops

Q30. C) 175 Percentage of an amount

What is 25% of 700?

10% of 700 is 70. Build 25% from 10%, 5% and 1% pieces to reach 175.

- **A) 17.5**: this answer is ten times too small, from dividing by 10 once too often
- **B) 525**: this answer finds what is left after 25% has been taken away
- **D) 140**: this answer counts only the whole tens of the percentage (20%) and ignores the rest
- **E) 1750**: this answer puts the decimal point in the wrong place, so it is ten times too big

Q31. A) 11 Mean (average)

What is the mean of these five numbers? 7, 5, 19, 14, 10

Add: 7 + 5 + 19 + 14 + 10 = 55. Divide by 5: 55 ÷ 5 = 11.

- **B) 9.17**: this answer divides by 6 instead of 5
- **C) 10**: this answer gives the middle number when they are put in order (the median), not the mean
- **D) 12**: this answer halves the biggest and smallest numbers added together
- **E) 55**: this answer adds the numbers and forgets to divide by 5

Q32. A) 11 cm Perimeter

A rectangle has a perimeter of 48 cm and a length of 13 cm. What is its width?

Two lengths and two widths make 48 cm. Half the perimeter is 24 cm, which is length + width. 24 − 13 = 11 cm.

- **B) 24 cm**: this answer stops at half the perimeter, which is length + width
- **C) 22 cm**: this answer takes away two lengths but forgets there are two widths, so this is 2 × width
- **D) 35 cm**: this answer takes away only one length from the whole perimeter
- **E) 17.5 cm**: this answer takes the length off the whole perimeter first and then halves, but two lengths must come off before halving

Q33. E) 104 Number patterns

A pattern starts 6, 13, 20, 27 and keeps going up by the same amount each time. What is the 15th number in the pattern?

It goes up by 7 each time. From the 1st number to the 15th there are 14 jumps: 6 + 14 × 7 = 104.

- **A) 98**: this answer finds 14 jumps but forgets the starting 6
- **B) 97**: this answer uses 13 jumps and so finds the 14th number
- **C) 111**: this answer uses 15 jumps instead of 14
- **D) 105**: this answer multiplies the step 7 by 15 and ignores the starting number

Q34. C) 135 km Speed, distance and time

A coach travels at 90 kilometres per hour for 1 hour 30 minutes. How far does it travel?

In 1 hour it goes 90 km. In 30 minutes it goes 45 km (30/60 of 90). Total: 90 + 45 = 135 km.

- **A) 90 km**: this answer ignores the extra 30 minutes
- **B) 180 km**: this answer rounds the time up to 2 hours
- **D) 120 km**: this answer adds the 30 minutes straight onto the kilometres
- **E) 117 km**: this answer writes 1 hours 30 minutes as 1.30 hours, but 30 minutes is not 30/100 of an hour

Q35. A) £21 Ratio and sharing

£70 is shared between Sam and Zain in the ratio 3 : 7. How much does Sam get?

3 + 7 = 10 equal parts. £70 ÷ 10 = £7 for each part. Sam gets 3 × £7 = £21.

- **B) £7**: this answer stops after finding the value of one part
- **C) £23.33**: this answer divides the money by 3, the first ratio number, instead of by 10
- **D) £35**: this answer shares the money equally and ignores the ratio
- **E) £49**: this answer is Zain's share, not Sam's

Q36. D) 32 Fraction of an amount

What is 4/12 of 96?

96 ÷ 12 = 8 is one part. 4 parts: 8 × 4 = 32.

- **A) 384**: this answer multiplies 96 by 4 and never divides by 12
- **B) 8**: this answer finds 1/12 only (96 ÷ 12 = 8) and forgets to multiply by 4
- **C) 64**: this answer finds 8/12, the part that is left over, not 4/12
- **E) 92**: this answer takes 4 away from 96 instead of finding a fraction

Q37. A) 380 Percentage of an amount

What is 95% of 400?

10% of 400 is 40. Build 95% from 10%, 5% and 1% pieces to reach 380.

- **B) 38**: this answer is ten times too small, from dividing by 10 once too often
- **C) 360**: this answer counts only the whole tens of the percentage (90%) and ignores the rest
- **D) 3800**: this answer puts the decimal point in the wrong place, so it is ten times too big
- **E) 20**: this answer finds what is left after 95% has been taken away

Q38. A) £55 Ratio and sharing

£88 is shared between Jack and Aisha in the ratio 5 : 3. How much does Jack get?

5 + 3 = 8 equal parts. £88 ÷ 8 = £11 for each part. Jack gets 5 × £11 = £55.

- **B) £11**: this answer stops after finding the value of one part
- **C) £33**: this answer is Aisha's share, not Jack's
- **D) £17.60**: this answer divides the money by 5, the first ratio number, instead of by 8
- **E) £44**: this answer shares the money equally and ignores the ratio

Q39. A) 360 Long multiplication

What is 15 × 24?

15 × 4 = 60 and 15 × 20 = 300. Add: 60 + 300 = 360.

- **B) 460**: this answer has the right two parts but slips when adding them (100 too many)
- **C) 300**: this answer only multiplies by the tens, 20
- **D) 60**: this answer only multiplies by the units digit, 4
- **E) 90**: this answer forgets the zero when multiplying by the tens digit, so it uses 30 instead of 300

Q40. D) 74 Number patterns

A pattern starts 9, 14, 19, 24 and keeps going up by the same amount each time. What is the 14th number in the pattern?

It goes up by 5 each time. From the 1st number to the 14th there are 13 jumps: 9 + 13 × 5 = 74.

- **A) 79**: this answer uses 14 jumps instead of 13
- **B) 69**: this answer uses 12 jumps and so finds the 13th number
- **C) 70**: this answer multiplies the step 5 by 14 and ignores the starting number
- **E) 65**: this answer finds 13 jumps but forgets the starting 9