Practice Test — English Private School Entrance (Grade 7)

Non-verbal reasoning · Verbal and quantitative reasoning · Reading comprehension — 25 multiple-choice questions with an explained answer key

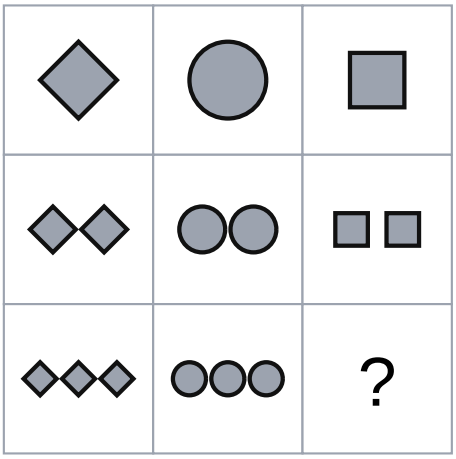
Suggested time: 25 minutes — about one minute per question, like the real test.

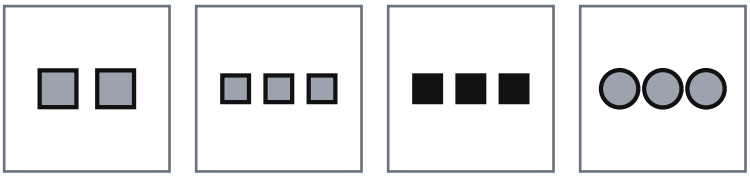
Fill in the circle of one and only one answer per question. No calculator.

Form FREE-EN-2026A

Section — Non-verbal reasoning (8 questions · 8 minutes)

1. Which figure completes the grid?

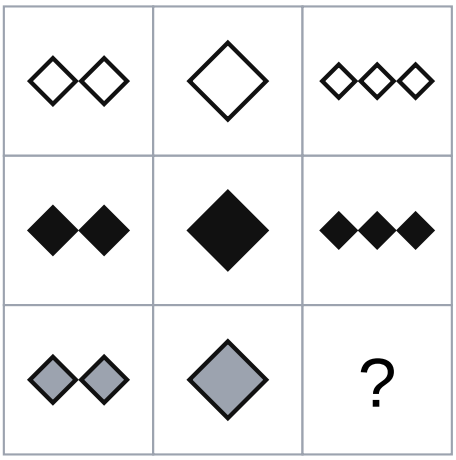


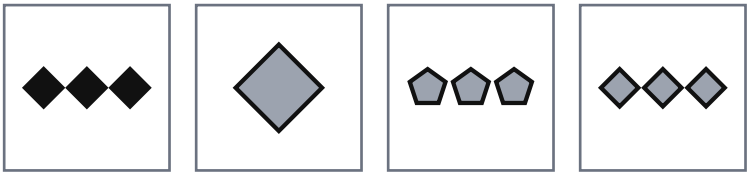


A B C D

- o a) Figure A
- o b) Figure B
- o c) Figure C
- o d) Figure D

2. Which figure completes the grid?



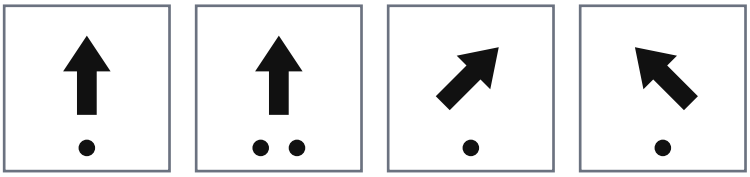


A B C D

- o a) Figure A
- o b) Figure B
- o c) Figure C
- o d) Figure D

3. Which figure comes next in the series?

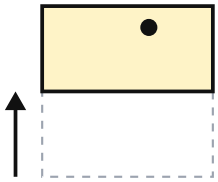




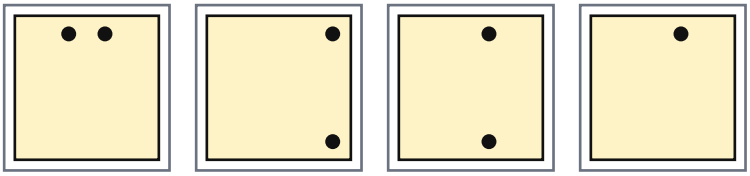
A B C D

- o a) Figure A
- o b) Figure B
- o c) Figure C
- o d) Figure D

4. A square sheet of paper is folded in half from bottom to top. Then one hole is punched through all the layers, as shown. Which figure shows the sheet once it is unfolded?



folded, holes punched



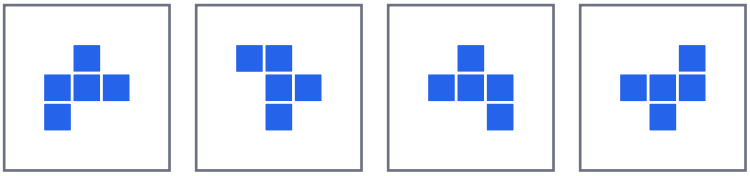
A B C D

- o a) Figure A
- o b) Figure B
- o c) Figure C
- o d) Figure D

5. Which figure shows the first figure turned around, without being flipped over?



first figure

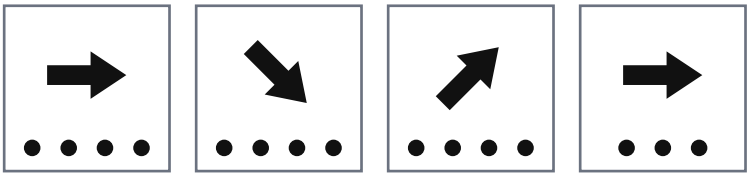


A B C D

- o a) Figure A
- o b) Figure B
- o c) Figure C
- o d) Figure D

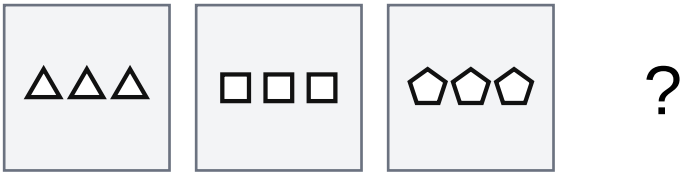
6. Which figure comes next in the series?

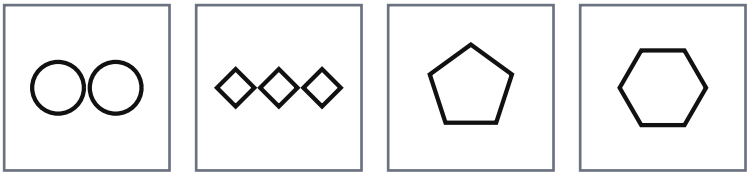




- o a) Figure A
- o b) Figure B
- o c) Figure C
- o d) Figure D

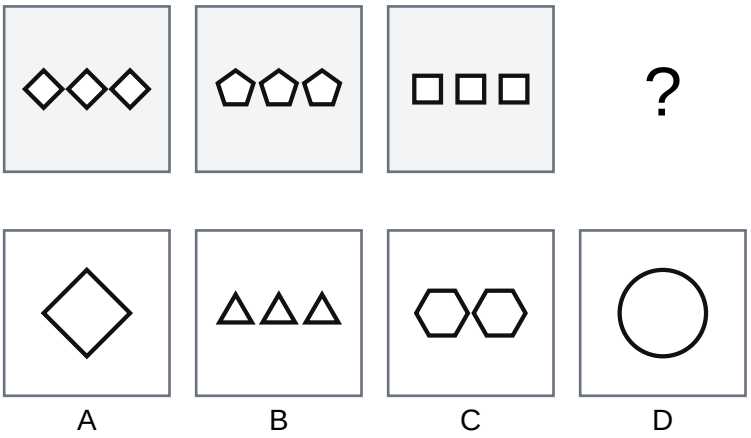
7. The first three figures go together. Which figure belongs with them?





- o a) Figure A
- o b) Figure B
- o c) Figure C
- o d) Figure D

8. The first three figures go together. Which figure belongs with them?



- o a) Figure A
- o b) Figure B
- o c) Figure C
- o d) Figure D

Section — Verbal and quantitative reasoning (10 questions · 10 minutes)

9. A hiker is walking west. They turn right, then right, then left. Which direction are they facing now?

- o a) North
- o b) East
- o c) South
- o d) West

10. Sheep is to lamb as cow is to ?

- o a) calf
- o b) milk
- o c) foal
- o d) bull

11. What is one quarter of one third of 132?

- o a) 44
- o b) 33
- o c) 11
- o d) 22

12. Rabbit, dog, horse. Which word belongs with these three?

- o a) goose
- o b) circle
- o c) elephant
- o d) Africa

13. Yasmin is lighter than Sam. Farid is heavier than Rosa. Yasmin is heavier than Farid. Who is the heaviest?

- o a) Farid
- o b) Yasmin
- o c) Sam
- o d) Rosa

14. What letter comes next? E, G, I, K, ?

- o a) L
- o b) M
- o c) N
- o d) O

15. In a secret code, SUN is written as VXQ. How is KING written in the same code?

- o a) NLQJ
- o b) OMRK
- o c) HFKD
- o d) MKPI

16. Which number does not belong with the others? 6, 9, 18, 21, 29

- o a) 9
- o b) 29
- o c) 6
- o d) 18

17. Find the rule that links each pair, then complete the last pair. (8, 15) (7, 13) (12, ?)

- o a) 37
- o b) 24
- o c) 19
- o d) 23

18. How many times does the digit 3 appear when you write every number from 1 to 50?

- o a) 16
- o b) 5
- o c) 14
- o d) 15

Section — Reading comprehension (7 questions · 7 minutes)

Text — Why Leaves Change Colour

All summer long, the leaves of maples, birches and oaks are green. The colour comes from chlorophyll, a substance that captures sunlight and lets the tree turn water and air into food. Chlorophyll is so plentiful that it hides the other colours already present in the leaf.

As autumn arrives, the days grow shorter and the nights cooler. The tree senses the change and slowly stops making chlorophyll. Without it, the green fades, and the yellow and orange pigments that were

there all along finally show through. This is why a birch turns golden in October: nothing new has been added, something has simply been taken away.

Red is a different story. Some trees, such as sugar maples, produce a new pigment in the fall. It forms when sunny days fill the leaf with sugar and cold nights trap that sugar inside. A warm, wet autumn therefore gives dull colours, while bright days followed by crisp nights produce the brilliant reds that visitors travel to see.

Finally, a thin layer of cells grows at the base of each leaf stem and cuts the leaf off from the branch. A gust of wind does the rest. The tree spends the winter bare, protected from the cold, ready to grow new leaves in the spring.

19. What is this text mainly about?

- o a) The best places to see autumn leaves
- o b) How and why leaves change colour in the fall
- o c) The different kinds of trees in Canada
- o d) How trees make food in summer

20. According to the text, what gives leaves their green colour?

- o a) Sugar
- o b) Cold nights
- o c) Chlorophyll
- o d) Wind

21. Why does the author say that when a birch turns golden 'nothing new has been added'?

- o a) The yellow pigment was already in the leaf, hidden by the green
- o b) The tree copies the colour of the sun
- o c) The leaves are painted by the wind
- o d) Birches never change colour

22. Which kind of weather produces the brightest red leaves?

- o a) Warm and wet
- o b) Cloudy and windy
- o c) Snow in early autumn
- o d) Sunny days followed by cold nights

23. In the first paragraph, what does 'plentiful' mean?

- o a) rare
- o b) dark green
- o c) present in large amounts
- o d) poisonous

24. What happens just before a leaf falls from the branch?

- o a) The leaf turns green again
- o b) A layer of cells grows at the base of the stem and cuts it off
- o c) The tree grows new leaves
- o d) The leaf fills with chlorophyll

25. The author wrote this text mainly to…

- o a) convince readers to plant maple trees
- o b) tell a story about an autumn walk
- o c) describe a painting of a forest
- o d) explain a natural process

Well done! The explained answer key starts on the next page.

Explained answer key

Section — Non-verbal reasoning

1. **b) Figure B.** In each row the count stays the same and the shape changes; in each column the shape stays the same. The missing figure must be three grey squares: Figure B.

2. **d) Figure D.** In each row the fill stays the same and the count changes; in each column the count stays the same. The missing figure must be three grey diamonds: Figure D.

3. **a) Figure A.** The arrow turns 45° clockwise at each step, so the next figure is Figure A.

4. **c) Figure C.** Unfold in reverse order: each hole is mirrored across every fold line, so 1 hole becomes 2: Figure C.

5. **c) Figure C.** Only Figure C is the first figure turned 270°. The other three are mirror images (the shape has been flipped over).

6. **a) Figure A.** The arrow turns 45° clockwise at each step and gains one dot each time, so the next figure is Figure A.

7. **b) Figure B.** The three given figures all show three shapes; Figure B is the only choice that also shows three shapes.

8. **b) Figure B.** The three given figures all show three shapes; Figure B is the only choice that also shows three shapes.

Section — Verbal and quantitative reasoning

9. **a) North.** Follow the turns from west: it ends up facing north.

10. **a) calf.** Sheep and lamb: an adult animal and its young. In the same way, cow goes with calf.

11. **c) 11.** One third of 132 is 44; one quarter of 44 is 11.

12. **c) elephant.** Rabbit, dog and horse are all mammals; so is elephant.

13. **c) Sam.** From heaviest to lightest: Sam, Yasmin, Farid, Rosa. So Sam is the heaviest.

14. **b) M.** Each letter moves 2 places forward in the alphabet: K + 2 = M.

15. **a) NLQJ.** Each letter is replaced by the letter 3 places later in the alphabet (S becomes V), so KING becomes NLQJ.

16. **b) 29.** 6, 9, 18, 21 are all multiples of 3; 29 is not.

17. **d) 23.** The rule is: double it and take away 1. 8 gives 15, 7 gives 13, so 12 gives 23.

18. **d) 15.** In the ones place: 3, 13, 23, … ; in the tens place: 30 to 39. The number 33 counts twice. Total: 15.

Section — Reading comprehension

19. **b) How and why leaves change colour in the fall.** Each paragraph explains one part of the colour change (green fading, yellow appearing, red forming, leaves falling).

20. **c) Chlorophyll.** First paragraph: 'The colour comes from chlorophyll.'

21. **a) The yellow pigment was already in the leaf, hidden by the green.** Paragraph 2: the yellow and orange pigments 'were there all along' and show through once the chlorophyll fades.

22. **d) Sunny days followed by cold nights.** Paragraph 3: 'bright days followed by crisp nights produce the brilliant reds', while a warm, wet autumn gives dull colours.

23. **c) present in large amounts.** There is so much chlorophyll that it 'hides the other colours': plentiful means present in large amounts.

24. **b) A layer of cells grows at the base of the stem and cuts it off.** Last paragraph: the layer of cells 'cuts the leaf off from the branch. A gust of wind does the rest.'

25. **d) explain a natural process.** The text gives causes and steps in order, without characters or opinions: it is an explanation.

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