FREE SAMPLE

# Buckinghamshire (Secondary Transfer Test style): four-test pack

Four full mock tests based on the published two-paper format, with answer sheets, explanations and a parent guide.

**In this sample**

- The first 5 pages of Test 1 (Question Paper)
- The first 2 pages of the Test 1 answers

**In the full pack**

- Four complete mock tests (Tests 1 to 4)
- 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 · SECONDARY TRANSFER TEST STYLE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

# Buckinghamshire-style Entrance Mock Test 1

Two papers · for entry to Year 7 in September 2028

**Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

## How to use this test

1. Do **Paper 1** and **Paper 2** in one sitting with a short break between them, as in the real test, or on separate days if your child tires easily.
2. Use a clock or timer. Allow about **45 minutes** for each paper (assumed). No calculator.
3. Answer on the **separate answer sheet**. Draw a single line through the box beside the answer you choose, as on a machine-read answer sheet. For the one question that says “Mark TWO boxes”, mark both.
4. There is no penalty for a wrong answer, so answer every question. Move on if stuck.

### Structure of this test

| Paper | Section | Questions | Share of score (reported) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | English: comprehension, cloze, technical English | 25 | 50% |
| | Verbal reasoning | 30 | |
| 2 | Maths | 25 | 25% |
| | Non-verbal reasoning | 20 | 25% |

**What this paper is based on.** The structure follows the Buckinghamshire Secondary Transfer Test as publicly reported: two multiple-choice papers on one day, a separate answer sheet, English and verbal reasoning together making half of the score, and maths and non-verbal reasoning a quarter each. The test is produced by GL Assessment. The number of questions, the timings (published sources differ between about 45 and 60 minutes per paper) and the number of answer options (five here) are our own working assumptions, because they are not published. All questions are original. Content is Key Stage 2. Raw scores cannot be turned into an official standardised score or compared with the qualifying score.

Original mock test, not an official paper and not produced by Buckinghamshire Council, GL Assessment or any school.


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# Paper 1 · English

Questions 1–25

## Part A: Comprehension (questions 1–10)

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

### The Chiltern Hills

The Chiltern Hills stretch in a long curve across Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. They are made of chalk, a soft white rock formed from the tiny shells of sea creatures that lived millions of years ago. Over time, rain and rivers have carved the chalk into steep slopes and quiet, winding valleys.

Beech trees grow well on the thin, chalky soil, and in autumn the woods blaze with copper and gold. For centuries the timber was used to make furniture, and workers known as bodgers turned chair legs on simple lathes right there in the woods. Today only a few craftspeople continue the tradition, but the Chilterns are still famous for their chairs.

One of the area's best-loved sights is the red kite, a large bird of prey with a forked tail and rust-coloured feathers. By the early twentieth century, red kites had almost vanished from Britain. From 1989 onwards, young birds were brought from Spain and released in the Chilterns. They bred successfully, and today thousands of kites circle above the hills.

Walkers can follow the Ridgeway, an ancient track along the top of the chalk that people have used for thousands of years. It is said to be Britain's oldest road. As you walk, you tread the same path as the farmers, traders and soldiers of long ago.

**1. What is chalk made from?**

**A** Volcanic ash
**B** The tiny shells of sea creatures
**C** Crushed beech wood
**D** Sand carried by rivers
**E** Rain and frost

**2. Which county is named in the passage as part of the Chilterns?**

**A** Kent
**B** Surrey
**C** Essex
**D** Hertfordshire
**E** Norfolk

**3. Why do beech trees grow well in the Chilterns?**

**A** The soil is thin and chalky
**B** The hills are very high
**C** The winters are mild
**D** There are no other trees
**E** The valleys are wide


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**4. What were bodgers?**

**A** Birds of prey
**B** Walkers on the Ridgeway
**C** Workers who turned chair legs in the woods
**D** Farmers who grew beech
**E** Builders of lathes

**5. In the second paragraph, “blaze” most nearly means**

**A** burn down
**B** make noise
**C** spread quickly
**D** fade away
**E** shine brightly

**6. How can a red kite be recognised?**

**A** It has white wings
**B** It has a forked tail and rust-coloured feathers
**C** It has a short square tail
**D** It lives only in woods
**E** It is smaller than a sparrow

**7. Why were red kites brought from Spain?**

**A** They were pets
**B** The Chilterns had too many
**C** They could not fly
**D** They had almost disappeared from Britain
**E** Spain wanted to be rid of them

**8. Which statement about the Ridgeway is supported by the passage?**

**A** It is said to be Britain’s oldest road
**B** It is the longest road in the Chilterns
**C** It was built by the Romans
**D** Nobody walks it today
**E** It runs through the valleys

**9. What is the writer’s main purpose?**

**A** To persuade readers to buy chairs
**B** To tell a story about a kite
**C** To describe features of the Chiltern Hills
**D** To explain how chalk is mined
**E** To argue that woods should be cut down

**10. In the last paragraph, “tread” most nearly means**

**A** dig up
**B** measure
**C** repair
**D** cross out
**E** walk along


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## Part B: Cloze (questions 11–15)

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

> The old mill stood beside the river, its wheel turning (1) in the current. Every morning, the miller (2) the sacks of grain onto his cart. He (3) the road to market, where farmers were (4) to buy his flour. By evening, the cart was (5) empty.

**11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.**

**A** slow
**B** slowly
**C** slower
**D** slowest
**E** slowness

**12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.**

**A** load
**B** loading
**C** loads
**D** loaded
**E** loader

**13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.**

**A** followed
**B** follow
**C** follows
**D** following
**E** follower

**14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.**

**A** eagerly
**B** eagerness
**C** eager
**D** more eagerly
**E** eagers

**15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.**

**A** complete
**B** completion
**C** completed
**D** completeness
**E** completely

## Part C: Technical English (questions 16–25)


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**16. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.**

**A** accomodation
**B** accommodation
**C** acommodation
**D** accommodacion
**E** acomodation

**17. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?**

**A** My brother who lives in London, is a pilot.
**B** My brother, who lives in London is a pilot.
**C** My brother who, lives in London, is a pilot.
**D** My brother, who lives in London, is a pilot.
**E** My, brother who lives in London is a pilot.

**18. Choose the word that completes the sentence. She ___ the ball to her sister.**

**A** passed
**B** past
**C** pass
**D** pasted
**E** pased

**19. Which word is closest in meaning to ABUNDANT?**

**A** scarce
**B** ancient
**C** plentiful
**D** heavy
**E** smooth

**20. Which word is opposite in meaning to ASCEND?**

**A** climb
**B** lift
**C** stop
**D** rise
**E** descend

**21. Which word is an adjective? The tired traveller sat on a wooden bench.**

**A** traveller
**B** wooden
**C** sat
**D** on
**E** bench

**22. Which verb form completes the sentence? The box of chocolates ___ on the table.**

**A** are
**B** were
**C** be
**D** is
**E** been


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# Buckinghamshire-style Entrance Mock Test 1

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 section. Reported weighting: English and verbal reasoning 50%, maths 25%, non-verbal 25%; your raw scores cannot be converted to an official standardised score.

## English

| Q | Ans | Skill | Why |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **B** | Comprehension: retrieval | The first paragraph says chalk is formed from tiny shells. |
| 2 | **D** | Comprehension: retrieval | Hertfordshire is listed in the first sentence. |
| 3 | **A** | Comprehension: retrieval | Beech trees grow well on thin, chalky soil. |
| 4 | **C** | Comprehension: retrieval | Bodgers turned chair legs on simple lathes in the woods. |
| 5 | **E** | Vocabulary in context | The woods shine with bright autumn colours. |
| 6 | **B** | Comprehension: retrieval | The third paragraph describes the forked tail and rust feathers. |
| 7 | **D** | Comprehension: inference | Kites had almost vanished, so young birds were released to restore them. |
| 8 | **A** | Comprehension: retrieval | The last paragraph says it is said to be Britain’s oldest road. |
| 9 | **C** | Comprehension: purpose | The passage describes the rock, trees, birds and track of the Chilterns. |
| 10 | **E** | Vocabulary in context | To tread a path is to walk on it. |
| 11 | **B** | Cloze: word forms | An adverb is needed to describe how the wheel turned. |
| 12 | **D** | Cloze: tense | The past tense matches “stood”. |
| 13 | **A** | Cloze: tense | Past tense again: he followed the road. |
| 14 | **C** | Cloze: word forms | “Were eager to buy” needs an adjective. |
| 15 | **E** | Cloze: word forms | An adverb describes how empty the cart was. |
| 16 | **B** | Spelling | accommodation has double c and double m. |
| 17 | **D** | Punctuation: commas | Commas go either side of the extra information. |
| 18 | **A** | Grammar: homophones | “Passed” is the past tense of the verb “pass”. |
| 19 | **C** | Vocabulary: synonyms | Abundant means existing in large quantities. |
| 20 | **E** | Vocabulary: antonyms | To ascend is to go up; to descend is to go down. |
| 21 | **B** | Grammar: word classes | “Wooden” describes the bench. |
| 22 | **D** | Grammar: agreement | The box is the subject, so the verb is singular. |


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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | **A** | Punctuation: apostrophes | “Women” is already plural, so the apostrophe comes before the s. |
| 24 | **C** | Vocabulary: prefixes | disappear |
| 25 | **E** | Grammar: reported speech | Reported speech changes the pronoun and moves the tense back. |


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