FREE SAMPLE

Buckinghamshire (Secondary Transfer Test style): 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 (Question Paper)
- 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 · SECONDARY TRANSFER TEST STYLE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

Buckinghamshire-style Entrance Mock Test 5

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.

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser’s own household only; not for resale or sharing.

Paper 1 · English

Questions 1–25

Part A: Comprehension (questions 1–10)

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

The Edge of an Empire

Around AD 122, the Roman emperor Hadrian visited Britain, and soon afterwards work began on a great wall across the north of England. It ran for about 73 miles, from Wallsend on the River Tyne in the east to Bowness-on-Solway in the west, crossing rivers, moorland and steep crags along the way.

The wall was built mainly by Roman soldiers, who quarried the stone, mixed the mortar and hauled the blocks into place. In the western section, it was first made from blocks of turf, which were later replaced with stone. Every Roman mile there was a small fort called a milecastle, and between each pair of milecastles stood two watchtowers, known as turrets.

Larger forts housed hundreds of soldiers. Many of them had come from distant corners of the empire, and the north of Britain must have seemed cold, wet and very far from home. Historians still argue about the wall's purpose. It may have kept out raiders, but it also allowed the Romans to control who crossed the frontier and, perhaps, to charge traders for bringing goods through.

At Vindolanda, a fort a short distance south of the wall, archaeologists have dug up hundreds of thin wooden writing tablets. One is a birthday invitation sent from one commander's wife to another. Today, much of the wall has crumbled or been taken away for building, but long stretches still stand, and visitors can walk beside them.

1. When did work on the wall begin?

A Around AD 43
B Around AD 122
C Around AD 222
D Around AD 410
E Around AD 1066

2. Where was the eastern end of the wall?

A Bowness-on-Solway
B Vindolanda
C York
D Wallsend on the River Tyne
E Edinburgh

3. Who mainly built the wall?

A Roman soldiers
B Local farmers
C Hadrian himself
D Travelling traders
E The commanders' wives

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

4. What was the western section of the wall first made from?

A Wooden posts
B Red bricks
C Blocks of turf
D Blocks of chalk
E Iron bars

5. In the third paragraph, “housed” most nearly means

A sold houses to
B built walls around
C hid from view
D trained for battle
E provided homes for

6. How does the writer suggest many soldiers may have felt?

A Proud and excited
B Homesick and uncomfortable
C Bored and lazy
D Angry with the emperor
E Happy to be near their families

7. Which of these is given as a possible purpose of the wall?

A Stopping the rivers from flooding
B Keeping wolves away from farms
C Marking the route of a race
D Controlling who crossed the frontier
E Holding back the sea

8. What is special about one of the Vindolanda tablets?

A It is a birthday invitation
B It is a map of the wall
C It was written by Hadrian
D It is made of gold
E It lists every soldier’s name

9. In the last paragraph, “crumbled” most nearly means

A been painted over
B grown taller
C slowly fallen to pieces
D been rebuilt
E frozen solid

10. What is the writer’s main purpose?

A To persuade readers to become archaeologists
B To tell a story about one soldier
C To explain how to make mortar
D To argue that the wall should be knocked down
E To give information about Hadrian’s Wall

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser’s own household only; not for resale or sharing.

Part B: Cloze (questions 11–15)

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

> Last summer, every Saturday, Ben (1) his grandmother in her garden. He pulled up the weeds (2) and watered the roses. One morning, he (3) a tiny frog hiding under a leaf. It was the (4) frog he had ever seen, (5) he carried it gently to the pond.

11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.

A help
B helped
C helps
D helping
E helper

12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.

A careful
B care
C carefulness
D carefully
E cared

13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.

A spotted
B spot
C spots
D spotting
E spotter

14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.

A small
B smaller
C smallest
D more small
E smallness

15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.

A because
B although
C unless
D until
E so

Part C: Technical English (questions 16–25)

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

16. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

A neccessary
B necessary
C necesary
D neccesary
E nessesary

17. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A After, lunch we went to the park.
B After lunch we, went to the park.
C After lunch we went, to the park.
D After lunch, we went to the park.
E After lunch we went to the, park.

18. Choose the word that completes the sentence. ___ coat was hanging on the peg.

A Your
B You’re
C Yore
D Youre
E You

19. Which word is closest in meaning to FRAGILE?

A sturdy
B heavy
C delicate
D ancient
E rough

20. Which word is opposite in meaning to GENEROUS?

A kind
B giving
C wealthy
D grateful
E mean

21. Which word is a noun? The excited puppy chased the ball across the garden.

A excited
B garden
C chased
D across
E the

22. Which verb form completes the sentence? Everyone in the class ___ a pencil.

A have
B are having
C were having
D has
E having

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser’s own household only; not for resale or sharing.

Buckinghamshire-style Entrance Mock Test 5

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 sentence says work began soon after Hadrian's visit around AD 122.
2	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	The wall ran from Wallsend on the River Tyne in the east.
3	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	The second paragraph says it was built mainly by Roman soldiers.
4	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	It was first made from blocks of turf, later replaced with stone.
5	**E**	Vocabulary in context	The forts were where hundreds of soldiers lived.
6	**B**	Comprehension: inference	The north "must have seemed cold, wet and very far from home".
7	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	The passage says it allowed the Romans to control who crossed the frontier.
8	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	One is a birthday invitation sent from one commander's wife to another.
9	**C**	Vocabulary in context	Much of the wall has broken down over time.
10	**E**	Comprehension: purpose	The passage informs readers about the wall's building, forts, purpose and remains.
11	**B**	Cloze: tense	"Last summer" shows the past tense is needed.
12	**D**	Cloze: word forms	An adverb is needed to describe how he pulled up the weeds.
13	**A**	Cloze: tense	The past tense matches "One morning".
14	**C**	Cloze: comparatives	"The … he had ever seen" needs the superlative.
15	**E**	Cloze: conjunctions	Carrying the frog to the pond is the result, so "so" is needed.
16	**B**	Spelling	necessary has one c and double s.
17	**D**	Punctuation: commas	A comma follows the opening phrase "After lunch".
18	**A**	Grammar: homophones	"Your" shows that the coat belongs to you; "you're" means "you are".
19	**C**	Vocabulary: synonyms	Fragile means easily broken.
20	**E**	Vocabulary: antonyms	A generous person gives freely; a mean person does not.
21	**B**	Grammar: word classes	"Garden" names a place.
22	**D**	Grammar: agreement	"Everyone" is singular.

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

23	**A**	Punctuation: apostrophes	For a plural ending in s, the apostrophe goes after the s.
24	**C**	Vocabulary: suffixes	happiness
25	**E**	Punctuation: semicolons	A semicolon joins two closely linked main clauses.

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.