FREE SAMPLE

# Medway Test style: four-test pack

Four full mock tests with English, maths and reasoning papers, answer sheets, explanations, a practice weighting table 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

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NITU · NEXT INTAKE TEST UPLIFT · MEDWAY TEST STYLE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

# Medway-style Entrance Mock Test 1

Three papers · for entry to Year 7 in September 2028

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

## How to use this test

1. There are three papers: **English**, **Maths** and **Reasoning**. In the real test they are sat over one or two days; do them with breaks or on separate days.
2. Allow about **50 minutes** for each paper (assumed). No calculator.
3. Answer on the **separate answer sheet**. Draw one line through the box beside the answer you choose. For the maths question that says “Mark TWO boxes”, mark both.
4. There is no penalty for a wrong answer, so answer every question.
5. An optional writing task is at the back. It is not confirmed for the current Medway Test (see below).

### Structure of this test

| Paper | Content | Questions | Weight in total (reported) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 English | Comprehension, cloze, grammar, spelling, vocabulary | 25 | × 2 |
| 2 Maths | Key Stage 2 maths | 25 | × 2 |
| 3 Reasoning | Verbal reasoning (30), non-verbal reasoning (20), spatial reasoning (10) | 60 | × 1 |

**What this paper is based on.** The structure follows the published format of the Medway Test, run by Medway Council and supplied by GL Assessment, as publicly reported for 2027 entry: three papers in English, maths and reasoning (verbal, non-verbal and spatial), multiple choice on a separate answer sheet. Medway Council reports that age-standardised scores are weighted English × 2, maths × 2 and reasoning × 1. A 2025 familiarisation guide is reported to describe all papers as multiple choice, while some sources still mention an extended writing task, so the writing task here is optional. **Our assumptions:** the number of questions, the timings, the question types and five answer options, because these are not published. All questions are original. Raw scores cannot be converted to a standardised score or compared with the Medway pass mark.

Original mock test, not an official paper and not produced by Medway 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 Siege of Rochester Castle

Rochester Castle stands high above the River Medway, guarding the old Roman road from London to the coast. Its great square tower, called a keep, was built in the 1120s by William de Corbeil, Archbishop of Canterbury. At over thirty metres tall, it was one of the highest castle towers in England.

In 1215 the castle was held by rebel barons who had turned against King John. The king arrived with an army and laid siege to it. For weeks his soldiers hurled stones at the walls with huge catapults, but the walls held firm.

So the king tried something else. His miners dug a tunnel beneath one corner of the keep, propping it up with wooden posts. Then, according to a well-known account, he ordered the fat of forty pigs to be sent to the castle. The fat was packed into the tunnel and set alight. The posts burned, the tunnel collapsed, and the corner of the keep came crashing down.

The rebels held out for a short time behind an inner wall, but hunger finally forced them to surrender. When the corner tower was rebuilt years later, it was made round rather than square, and you can still see the difference today.

**1. Which river does Rochester Castle stand above?**

**A** The Thames
**B** The Medway
**C** The Severn
**D** The Avon
**E** The Stour

**2. What is a keep, according to the passage?**

**A** A castle’s outer wall
**B** A moat
**C** A type of catapult
**D** A castle’s great tower
**E** A tunnel

**3. Who built the keep?**

**A** William de Corbeil
**B** King John
**C** The rebel barons
**D** A Roman general
**E** The king’s miners


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**4. Who held the castle in 1215?**

**A** King John
**B** The Archbishop
**C** Rebel barons
**D** Roman soldiers
**E** Nobody

**5. Why did King John change his plan?**

**A** He ran out of soldiers
**B** The rebels surrendered
**C** It began to rain
**D** The river flooded
**E** His catapults could not break the walls

**6. What were the wooden posts in the tunnel for?**

**A** To climb the walls
**B** To hold the tunnel up until it was burned
**C** To make a bridge
**D** To build catapults
**E** To block the gate

**7. Why was pig fat sent to the castle?**

**A** To feed the soldiers
**B** To grease the catapults
**C** To trade with the rebels
**D** To make a hot fire that burned the posts
**E** To light lamps

**8. Why does the writer say “according to a well-known account”?**

**A** The detail comes from an old report of what happened
**B** The writer saw it happen
**C** It is a modern invention
**D** The pigs were famous
**E** The writer made it up

**9. What finally made the rebels surrender?**

**A** The catapults
**B** The king’s promise
**C** Hunger
**D** A fire in the gate
**E** A flood

**10. What can visitors still see today?**

**A** The tunnel
**B** The pig fat
**C** The king’s catapults
**D** The Roman road
**E** One corner tower that is round instead of square


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## Part B: Cloze (questions 11–15)

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

> The tide was going out, and the mudflats (1) in the low sunlight. Hundreds of birds were (2) for worms along the water's edge. A heron stood (3) still, waiting. Suddenly it struck, and came up with a small fish (4) in its beak. The other birds did not even look up from their (5).

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

**A** glisten
**B** glistened
**C** glistening
**D** glistens
**E** glistener

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

**A** search
**B** searched
**C** searches
**D** searching
**E** searcher

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

**A** perfectly
**B** perfect
**C** perfection
**D** perfects
**E** perfected

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

**A** wriggle
**B** wriggled
**C** wriggling
**D** wriggles
**E** wriggly

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

**A** to feed
**B** fed
**C** feeds
**D** feeder
**E** feeding


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## Part C: Grammar, spelling and vocabulary (questions 16–25)

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

**A** seige
**B** siege
**C** sieje
**D** seeg
**E** seeje

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

**A** The castle which is very old, overlooks the river.
**B** The castle, which is very old overlooks the river.
**C** The castle which, is very old overlooks the river.
**D** The castle, which is very old, overlooks the river.
**E** The, castle which is very old overlooks the river.

**18. Choose the word that completes the sentence. The soldiers ___ stones at the walls.**

**A** threw
**B** through
**C** thrue
**D** throwed
**E** thew

**19. Which word or phrase is closest in meaning to SURRENDER?**

**A** fight on
**B** attack
**C** give up
**D** escape
**E** celebrate

**20. Which word or phrase is opposite in meaning to COLLAPSE?**

**A** fall
**B** crumble
**C** topple
**D** sink
**E** stand firm

**21. Which word is an adverb? The miners worked silently in the tunnel.**

**A** miners
**B** silently
**C** worked
**D** tunnel
**E** the


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# Medway-style Entrance Mock Test 1

Answers and explanations

Every question was written for this product. Maths, verbal, non-verbal and spatial answers were checked by script; English answers were checked against the passage and the grammar rules. If you spot a mistake, tell us and we will correct it.

## Paper 1 · English

| Q | Ans | Skill | Why |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **B** | Comprehension: retrieval | The first sentence names the River Medway. |
| 2 | **D** | Comprehension: retrieval | The great square tower is called a keep. |
| 3 | **A** | Comprehension: retrieval | Paragraph 1 names William de Corbeil. |
| 4 | **C** | Comprehension: retrieval | Paragraph 2 says rebel barons held it. |
| 5 | **E** | Comprehension: inference | The walls held firm against the stones. |
| 6 | **B** | Comprehension: inference | The tunnel was propped up with posts, which later burned. |
| 7 | **D** | Comprehension: inference | The fat was set alight so the posts burned. |
| 8 | **A** | Language: reliability | The phrase shows the detail comes from a historical account. |
| 9 | **C** | Comprehension: retrieval | Hunger forced them to surrender. |
| 10 | **E** | Comprehension: retrieval | The rebuilt tower is round, unlike the others. |
| 11 | **B** | Cloze: tense | Past tense to match the passage. |
| 12 | **D** | Cloze: verb forms | “Were searching” is the past progressive. |
| 13 | **A** | Cloze: word forms | An adverb describes “still”. |
| 14 | **C** | Cloze: word forms | The -ing form describes the fish. |
| 15 | **E** | Cloze: word forms | “Their feeding” uses the -ing form as a noun. |
| 16 | **B** | Spelling | siege: i before e. |
| 17 | **D** | Punctuation: commas | Commas go on both sides of the extra information. |
| 18 | **A** | Grammar: homophones | “Threw” is the past tense of throw. |
| 19 | **C** | Vocabulary: synonyms | To surrender is to give up. |
| 20 | **E** | Vocabulary: antonyms | To collapse is to fall down. |
| 21 | **B** | Grammar: word classes | “Silently” tells us how they worked. |
| 22 | **D** | Grammar: passive voice | The keep comes first and the builder is not needed. |
| 23 | **A** | Spelling: plurals | Change y to i and add -es. |
| 24 | **C** | Vocabulary: prefixes | disloyal |


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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | **E** | Grammar: conjunctions | “Until” joins the two clauses. |


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