FREE SAMPLE

Medway 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 · MEDWAY TEST STYLE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

Medway-style Entrance Mock Test 5

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 Boy Who Walked Past Gad's Hill

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth in 1812, but some of the happiest years of his childhood were spent beside the River Medway. When he was five, his family moved to Chatham, where his father worked as a clerk in the Navy Pay Office at the dockyard. Young Charles explored the busy streets, watched the ships on the river and read every book he could find in the house.

On long walks with his father, he often passed a handsome old house called Gad's Hill Place, on the road between Rochester and Gravesend. His father told him that if he worked very hard, he might one day live in a house like that. Charles never forgot it.

The happy years did not last. When Charles was ten, the family moved to London, and money soon ran short. At the age of twelve, while his father was held in a prison for people who owed money, Charles was sent to work in a factory, sticking labels on pots of boot polish. Years later, he wrote that he had felt lonely and ashamed.

Charles grew up to become one of the most famous writers in the world. In 1856, more than thirty years after those walks, he bought Gad's Hill Place, just as his father had said he might. He lived there until his death in 1870, and many of his stories, including his last unfinished novel, are set in places based on Rochester and the Medway towns.

1. Where was Charles Dickens born?

A Chatham
B Portsmouth
C Rochester
D London
E Gravesend

2. How old was Charles when his family moved to Chatham?

A Ten
B Twelve
C Two
D Five
E Eighteen

3. Where did his father work in Chatham?

A In the Navy Pay Office at the dockyard
B In a boot polish factory
C In a bookshop
D On a sailing ship
E In a prison

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4. Which of these did Charles NOT do in Chatham, according to the passage?

A Explore the busy streets
B Watch the ships on the river
C Work in a factory
D Read books he found in the house
E Go on walks with his father

5. What did his father tell him about Gad's Hill Place?

A That it was haunted
B That the family had once owned it
C That a famous writer lived there
D That it was about to be knocked down
E That if he worked hard he might live in a house like it

6. "Charles never forgot it." What does this suggest?

A He had a very good memory for dates
B His father's words stayed important to him all his life
C He forgot the house as soon as he moved
D He was angry with his father
E He wrote the words down that day

7. Why was Charles sent to work at the age of twelve?

A He wanted to save up to buy Gad's Hill Place
B He had finished school early
C He wanted to become a writer
D The family was short of money and his father was in prison for debt
E His father owned the factory

8. In paragraph 3, "ran short" most nearly means

A became too little
B grew larger
C was stolen
D was spent wisely
E was hidden away

9. In which year did Dickens buy Gad's Hill Place?

A 1812
B 1817
C 1856
D 1822
E 1870

10. Which phrase best sums up the passage?

A A guide to the Navy Pay Office
B Instructions for making boot polish
C A description of the town of Gravesend
D The story of a famous shipwreck
E A childhood hope that came true after hard times

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Part B: Cloze (questions 11–15)

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

> The rain had (1) at last, and the park was full of puddles. Mia's little brother jumped into the (2) one he could find. Muddy water (3) up his legs and over his new coat. Mum sighed, but she was (4) smiling. "Just one more," she said, and she jumped in (5).

11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.

A stop
B stopped
C stopping
D stops
E stopper

12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.

A deep
B deeper
C deeply
D deepest
E depth

13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.

A splashed
B splash
C splashing
D splashes
E splasher

14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.

A secret
B secrets
C secretly
D secrecy
E secretive

15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.

A her
B she
C hers
D herselves
E herself

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

16. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

A imagenation
B imagination
C imaginasion
D immagination
E imaginaton

17. Which sentence uses apostrophes correctly?

A Charles did’nt forget his fathers words.
B Charles didnt forget his father’s word’s.
C Charles didn’t forget his fathers’ word’s.
D Charles didn’t forget his father’s words.
E Charle’s didn’t forget his father’s words.

18. Choose the word that completes the sentence. Charles walked ___ the house with his father.

A past
B passed
C parst
D pased
E pasted

19. Which word is closest in meaning to SCARCE?

A plentiful
B common
C rare
D cheap
E heavy

20. Which word is opposite in meaning to ASHAMED?

A embarrassed
B guilty
C sorry
D shy
E proud

21. Which word is a preposition? Charles walked along the road.

A Charles
B along
C walked
D road
E the

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Medway-style Entrance Mock Test 5

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 says he was born in Portsmouth.
2	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 1: “When he was five, his family moved to Chatham.”
3	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 1 names the Navy Pay Office at the dockyard.
4	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	He worked in the factory later, in London.
5	**E**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 reports his father’s words.
6	**B**	Comprehension: inference	The words mattered so much that he remembered them for years.
7	**D**	Comprehension: inference	Paragraph 3 says money ran short and his father was in a prison for people who owed money.
8	**A**	Vocabulary in context	When money runs short, there is not enough of it.
9	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 4 gives 1856.
10	**E**	Comprehension: main idea	The passage moves from the boyhood walks, through hard times, to buying the house.
11	**B**	Cloze: tense	“Had stopped” uses the past participle.
12	**D**	Cloze: superlatives	A superlative fits “the ___ one he could find”.
13	**A**	Cloze: tense	Past tense to match “jumped”.
14	**C**	Cloze: word forms	An adverb describes how she was smiling.
15	**E**	Cloze: pronouns	A reflexive pronoun shows Mum jumped in too.
16	**B**	Spelling	imagine: drop the e and add -ation.
17	**D**	Punctuation: apostrophes	didn’t (did not) and father’s (one father owns the words).
18	**A**	Grammar: homophones	“Past” means going by; “passed” is a verb.
19	**C**	Vocabulary: synonyms	Scarce means in short supply.
20	**E**	Vocabulary: antonyms	Being proud is the opposite of being ashamed.
21	**B**	Grammar: word classes	“Along” shows where he walked in relation to the road.
22	**D**	Punctuation: semicolons	A semicolon joins two related main clauses.
23	**A**	Spelling: plurals	Change f to v and add -es.

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24	**C**	Vocabulary: suffixes	enjoyment
25	**E**	Grammar: word classes	“Them” stands in place of the people’s names.

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