FREE SAMPLE

Quest style (Bexley, Slough, Wirral, Bournemouth and Poole): four-test pack

Four full mock tests as separate English, verbal reasoning, maths and non-verbal booklets, with answer sheets, explanations and a guide to each area's format.

In this sample

- The first 5 pages of Test 1 (1 English)
- 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 · QUEST ASSESSMENTS STYLE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

Quest-style Entrance Mock Test 1

English booklet

25 questions · about 25 minutes (assumed) · for entry to Year 7 in September 2028

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Instructions

1. Answer on the **English** answer sheet, not in this booklet. Draw **one horizontal line** through the box beside the answer you choose. Do not tick, shade or cross.
2. To change an answer, rub it out completely and mark the new box. Check that the question number on the sheet matches the question you are answering.
3. Choose one answer for each question unless the question tells you to mark two.
4. No calculator. You may write in the margins of this booklet. There is no penalty for a wrong answer.
5. Check the parent guide for how long to allow and which booklets to sit together for your area.

What this paper is based on. This booklet follows the published format of Quest Assessments tests as described by Quest and by the admissions pages of Bexley, Slough, Wirral and Bournemouth/Poole (Dorset): paper-based multiple choice, a separate answer sheet per subject, answers marked with a horizontal line, content up to the end of Year 5, and questions that may need more than one answer. Each area combines the subjects differently and sets its own timings. **Our assumptions:** the number of questions, the time for this booklet, and five answer options per question, because these are not published. All questions are original. Raw scores cannot be converted to a standardised score or compared with any pass mark.

Original mock test, not an official paper and not produced by Quest Assessments, any council or any school.

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English · Part A: Comprehension

Questions 1–10

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

From Hobby Horse to Racing Bike

The first bicycle did not have pedals. In 1817 a German inventor named Karl Drais built a wooden “running machine” with two wheels and a seat. Riders sat astride it and pushed themselves along with their feet, rather like a child on a balance bike. People in Britain nicknamed it the hobby horse.

Pedals arrived in the 1860s, fixed directly to the front wheel. These machines had iron tyres and wooden wheels, and on cobbled streets they shook their riders so violently that they earned the name “boneshakers”. To go faster, makers began to build bigger and bigger front wheels, because each turn of the pedals then carried the rider further.

The result was the penny-farthing, named after a large British penny and a tiny farthing coin. Its front wheel could be almost as tall as a man, and the rider perched high above it. It was fast, but a bump in the road could send the rider flying head first over the handlebars.

In 1885 an English inventor, John Kemp Starley, produced the “safety bicycle”. Its two wheels were the same size, and a chain carried the power from the pedals to the back wheel. A few years later, air-filled rubber tyres made the ride far smoother. The shape of the safety bicycle was so successful that most bicycles today still follow it.

1. What was missing from the very first bicycle?

A A seat
B Pedals
C Wheels
D Handlebars
E A frame

2. How did riders move the hobby horse?

A By turning pedals
B By pulling a chain
C By using a motor
D By pushing along with their feet
E By being pushed by a horse

3. Why were early pedal bicycles called “boneshakers”?

A They shook riders badly on cobbled streets
B They were made of bone
C They were very quiet
D They frightened horses
E They broke easily

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4. Why did makers build bigger front wheels?

A Big wheels were cheaper
B Riders liked to sit high
C Each turn of the pedals carried the rider further
D Small wheels kept breaking
E It made the bicycle lighter

5. Where did the name “penny-farthing” come from?

A The inventor’s name
B The price of the bicycle
C A town in England
D The sound of the wheels
E Two coins of different sizes

6. What was the main danger of riding a penny-farthing?

A The chain could snap
B The rider could be thrown over the handlebars
C The tyres could burst
D It was too slow
E The seat was too low

7. In paragraph 3, “perched” most nearly means

A stood still
B lay down
C fell off
D sat high up
E pedalled hard

8. Which feature of the safety bicycle is mentioned?

A A chain to the back wheel
B A wooden frame
C A huge front wheel
D No pedals
E Iron tyres

9. What made the ride “far smoother” in the late 1880s?

A Wooden wheels
B A larger seat
C Air-filled rubber tyres
D Cobbled streets
E A longer chain

10. How is the passage organised?

A From the newest bicycle back to the oldest
B As a list of instructions
C As a story about one rider
D As an argument for and against cycling
E In time order, from the earliest bicycle to the modern shape

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Part B: Vocabulary in context (questions 11–15)

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

> The puppy (1) across the garden and dived under the hedge. Ellie called its name, but there was no (2). She knelt down and peered (3) the leaves. Two bright eyes stared back at her. The puppy had found a hedgehog, and the two animals were looking at each other with great (4). Ellie scooped up the puppy before anyone could get (5).

11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.

A race
B raced
C racing
D races
E racer

12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.

A answered
B answering
C answers
D answer
E answerable

13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.

A through
B threw
C thorough
D though
E thought

14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.

A curious
B curiously
C curiosity
D curiouser
E curio

15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.

A hurts
B hurting
C hurtful
D hurtle
E hurt

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

16. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

A beautifull
B beautiful
C beatiful
D beautyful
E beutiful

17. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A Although it was late we, kept walking.
B Although, it was late we kept walking.
C Although it was late we kept, walking.
D Although it was late, we kept walking.
E Although it, was late, we kept walking.

18. Choose the word that completes the sentence. Jo ___ the ball over the fence.

A threw
B through
C thrue
D throwed
E throughed

19. Which phrase is closest in meaning to ANCIENT?

A very large
B very new
C very old
D very kind
E very loud

20. Which word is opposite in meaning to PERMIT?

A allow
B ask
C agree
D explain
E forbid

21. Which word is a determiner? Several children waited by the gate.

A children
B Several
C waited
D by
E gate

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Quest-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 booklet. Each area weights the subjects differently (see the parent guide); raw scores cannot be converted to a standardised score.

English

Q	Ans	Skill	Why
1	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	The first sentence says it did not have pedals.
2	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	Riders pushed themselves along with their feet.
3	**A**	Comprehension: inference	Iron tyres and wooden wheels shook riders violently.
4	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 explains the bigger wheel went further per turn.
5	**E**	Comprehension: retrieval	It was named after a large penny and a tiny farthing.
6	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	A bump could send the rider flying head first.
7	**D**	Vocabulary in context	Birds perch high up; the rider sat high above the wheel.
8	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	A chain carried power from the pedals to the back wheel.
9	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 4 says air-filled rubber tyres made the ride smoother.
10	**E**	Comprehension: structure	Each paragraph moves forward in time.
11	**B**	Cloze: tense	Past tense to match “dived”.
12	**D**	Cloze: word forms	“No answer” needs a noun.
13	**A**	Cloze: homophones and near-spellings	She looked through the leaves.
14	**C**	Cloze: word forms	“With great curiosity” needs a noun.
15	**E**	Cloze: word forms	“Get hurt” uses the past participle.
16	**B**	Spelling	beautiful: b-e-a-u, then -tiful with one l.
17	**D**	Punctuation: commas	A comma follows the opening subordinate clause.
18	**A**	Grammar: homophones	“Threw” is the past tense of throw.
19	**C**	Vocabulary: synonyms	Ancient means belonging to the distant past.
20	**E**	Vocabulary: antonyms	To permit is to allow; to forbid is not to allow.
21	**B**	Grammar: word classes	“Several” comes before the noun and tells us how many.
22	**D**	Grammar: tense	“Has finished” is the present perfect.
23	**A**	Spelling: plurals	Child has an irregular plural.

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24	**C**	Vocabulary: suffixes	The suffix -ible means able to be.
25	**E**	Grammar: sentence types	A question asks something and ends with a question mark.

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