FREE SAMPLE

Redbridge 11+ style (Ilford County, Woodford County): 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 · REDBRIDGE 11+ STYLE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

Redbridge-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** on the same day with a 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 **50 minutes** for each paper (assumed; sources give 50 to 60 minutes). 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 published format of the Redbridge 11+ test for Ilford County High School and Woodford County High School, as described by the London Borough of Redbridge and publicly reported for 2027 entry: two multiple-choice papers on one day, Paper 1 English and verbal reasoning, Paper 2 maths and non-verbal reasoning (including spatial reasoning), supplied by GL Assessment, with the two age-standardised scores added together. Redbridge gives exact timings and formats only in the test invitation. **Our assumptions:** the number of questions, the timings, the order of sections within each paper and the number of answer options (five here), because these 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 any school’s pass mark.

Original mock test, not an official paper and not produced by the London Borough of Redbridge, 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 People's Forest

Stretching north-east from the edge of London, Epping Forest is one of the largest areas of ancient woodland near the capital. Its oaks, beeches and hornbeams cover thousands of acres, and on a weekday morning you can walk for an hour and meet nobody except a jay or a muntjac deer.

For centuries the forest was a royal hunting ground. In 1543 a timber-framed lodge was built for King Henry VIII so that guests could watch the hunt from its upper floors. The building still stands today and is known as Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge, after his daughter, who is said to have visited it.

Local people also used the forest. They had the right to graze cattle and to cut wood for their fires. Instead of felling whole trees, they cut the branches just above head height, a method called pollarding. The trees then grew new branches, which could be cut again a few years later. Many of the forest's strange, many-armed trees were shaped in this way hundreds of years ago.

By the nineteenth century, landowners had begun to fence off parts of the forest. Local people protested, and in 1878 a law was passed to protect it. Four years later Queen Victoria visited and declared it open to the public for ever. Ever since, Epping Forest has belonged, in a sense, to everyone who walks in it.

1. In which direction does the forest stretch from London?

A South-west
B North-east
C North-west
D Due south
E Due east

2. Which of these trees is named in the passage?

A Willow
B Birch
C Pine
D Hornbeam
E Ash

3. What does the first paragraph suggest about the forest on a weekday?

A It can be very quiet
B It is always crowded
C It is closed
D It is dangerous
E It is noisy with traffic

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4. Why was the lodge built with upper floors?

A So the king could sleep safely
B To store timber
C So guests could watch the hunt
D To keep cattle
E To see London

5. Why is the lodge named after Queen Elizabeth?

A She built it
B She was born there
C She lived there all her life
D She bought it from Henry VIII
E She is said to have visited it

6. What is pollarding?

A Felling whole trees
B Cutting branches above head height so they regrow
C Planting new trees
D Grazing cattle
E Burning dead wood

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

A climbing
B measuring
C planting
D cutting down
E painting

8. Why did local people protest in the nineteenth century?

A Landowners were fencing off parts of the forest
B The forest was on fire
C Cattle had been banned
D The lodge was being knocked down
E Trees were being planted

9. When did Queen Victoria declare the forest open to the public?

A 1543
B 1878
C 1882
D 1900
E 1850

10. What does the writer mean by “belonged, in a sense, to everyone”?

A Everyone owns a piece of land
B It is sold to visitors
C It belongs to the king
D Nobody is allowed in
E Everyone is free to enjoy it, even if they do not own it

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Part B: Cloze (questions 11–15)

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

> The lighthouse keeper’s cat was famous in the town. Every evening it (1) along the harbour wall, (2) for scraps from the fishing boats. The fishermen (3) saved a sardine or two for it. In return, the cat kept the boats (4) of mice. Nobody could remember a time (5) the cat was not there.

11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.

- **A** stroll
- **B** strolled
- **C** strolling
- **D** strolls
- **E** stroller

12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.

- **A** hope
- **B** hoped
- **C** hopes
- **D** hoping
- **E** hopeful

13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.

- **A** always
- **B** ever
- **C** never once
- **D** yet
- **E** still not

14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.

- **A** freely
- **B** freedom
- **C** free
- **D** freed
- **E** freeing

15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.

- **A** where
- **B** which
- **C** who
- **D** what
- **E** when

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Part C: Technical English (questions 16–25)

16. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

A enviroment
B environment
C envirnment
D enviranment
E invironment

17. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A The forest which is very old, is home to deer.
B The forest, which is very old is home to deer.
C The, forest which is very old is home to deer.
D The forest, which is very old, is home to deer.
E The forest which, is very old, is home to deer.

18. Choose the word that completes the sentence. The deer ran ___ the trees.

A between
B betwean
C betwen
D beetween
E beetwin

19. Which word is closest in meaning to PROTEST?

A agree
B celebrate
C object
D explain
E forget

20. Which word is opposite in meaning to PUBLIC?

A open
B shared
C common
D free
E private

21. Which word is an adverb? The old oak swayed gently in the wind.

A old
B gently
C oak
D swayed
E wind

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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 north-east.
2	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	Oaks, beeches and hornbeams are named.
3	**A**	Comprehension: inference	You can walk for an hour and meet nobody.
4	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 explains guests could watch from the upper floors.
5	**E**	Comprehension: retrieval	It is named after his daughter, who is said to have visited.
6	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 3 explains the method.
7	**D**	Vocabulary in context	To fell a tree is to cut it down.
8	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 4 says landowners had begun to fence it off.
9	**C**	Comprehension: inference	Four years after the 1878 law is 1882.
10	**E**	Comprehension: inference	The phrase “in a sense” shows it is not ownership but free use.
11	**B**	Cloze: tense	Past tense to match the passage.
12	**D**	Cloze: word forms	The -ing form adds what the cat was doing.
13	**A**	Cloze: word choice	“Always saved” fits the friendly relationship.
14	**C**	Cloze: word forms	“Kept the boats free of mice” needs an adjective.
15	**E**	Cloze: relative words	“A time when” refers to time.
16	**B**	Spelling	environment keeps the n of “environ”.
17	**D**	Punctuation: commas	Commas go on both sides of the extra information.
18	**A**	Spelling	between: b-e-t-w-e-e-n.
19	**C**	Vocabulary: synonyms	To protest is to object to something.
20	**E**	Vocabulary: antonyms	Public means for everyone; private means for a few.
21	**B**	Grammar: word classes	“Gently” describes how it swayed.
22	**D**	Grammar: tense	“Were walking” is the past progressive.
23	**A**	Spelling: plurals	Deer has the same form in the plural.

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24	**C**	Vocabulary: prefixes	illegal
25	**E**	Grammar: clauses	It cannot stand alone as a sentence.

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