FREE SAMPLE

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

Redbridge-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** 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.

Built to Race the Wind

In a dry dock beside the River Thames at Greenwich sits one of the most famous sailing ships in the world. The Cutty Sark was launched in 1869 at Dumbarton in Scotland, and she was built for one purpose: speed. Her job was to race cargoes of tea from China to London, because the first tea of each new season fetched the highest prices.

Her design helped her to fly. Her hull was long and narrow, made of wooden planks fixed to a strong iron frame, and her three tall masts could carry a huge spread of canvas. In a strong wind she could outrun many of the steamships of her day.

Yet the Cutty Sark had been built just too late. In the same year that she was launched, the Suez Canal opened, giving ships a much shorter route between Europe and Asia. Sailing ships struggled to use the narrow canal, but steamships could pass through it easily, and they soon took over the tea trade. The Cutty Sark found new work carrying wool from Australia, and there she became one of the fastest ships of all.

Her unusual name comes from a poem by the Scottish poet Robert Burns. In it, a witch called Nannie wears a “cutty sark”, an old Scots phrase for a short nightdress. A carved wooden Nannie still stretches out one arm at the front of the ship. Today visitors can walk right underneath the gleaming hull, which has been raised above the floor of the dock, and look up at a vessel that once raced the wind.

1. Where is the Cutty Sark today?

A In a harbour in Scotland
B In a dry dock at Greenwich
C At sea near China
D In a museum in Australia
E On the Suez Canal

2. Where was the ship launched?

A Greenwich in London
B Somewhere in China
C Somewhere in Australia
D Dumbarton in Scotland
E Suez in Egypt

3. Why did speed matter so much in the tea trade?

A The first tea of each season sold for the highest prices
B Tea went bad after a week at sea
C The crew were paid by the hour
D Steamships were not allowed to carry tea
E The ship had to return before winter

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4. In paragraph 1, “fetched” most nearly means

A carried away
B went to collect
C sold for
D threw back
E chased after

5. What does the writer mean by “Her design helped her to fly”?

A She could rise out of the water
B She had wings fixed to her sides
C She was lighter than air
D She was carried by aeroplanes
E Her shape and sails made her very fast

6. What was the ship’s hull made of?

A Iron planks on a wooden frame
B Wooden planks on an iron frame
C Steel sheets only
D Canvas stretched over wood
E Solid oak with no frame

7. Why does the writer say the ship “had been built just too late”?

A She was finished after the tea season had ended
B She missed her launch date by a year
C The tea trade had already closed down
D A new canal opened that same year and helped steamships take over
E Robert Burns had died before she was named

8. Why could steamships take over the tea trade?

A They could pass through the Suez Canal easily
B They carried more sails
C They were made of wood
D They did not need a crew
E They were allowed to sail faster

9. What cargo did the Cutty Sark carry after the tea trade?

A Tea from India
B Coal from Wales
C Wool from Australia
D Silk from China
E Cotton from America

10. What does “cutty sark” mean, according to the passage?

A A fast ship
B A witch’s broomstick
C A Scottish poem
D A wooden carving
E A short nightdress

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Part B: Cloze (questions 11–15)

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

> The museum was so quiet that every footstep (1) off the marble floor. Ellie (2) her way past the glass cases until she reached the one she had come to see. Inside lay a sword that had (3) belonged to a Viking. Its blade was dark with rust, (4) the handle still gleamed. She pressed her nose so (5) against the glass that it misted over.

11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.

A echo
B echoed
C echoing
D echoes
E echoey

12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.

A make
B making
C makes
D made
E maked

13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.

A once
B won
C ever
D since
E one

14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.

A so
B because
C but
D or
E if

15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.

A hardly
B harder
C hardest
D hardness
E hard

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Part C: Technical English (questions 16–25)

16. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

A famos
B famous
C fameous
D faimous
E famus

17. Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?

A The wind; dropped the ship slowed down.
B The wind dropped the; ship slowed down.
C The; wind dropped the ship slowed down.
D The wind dropped; the ship slowed down.
E The wind dropped the ship; slowed down.

18. Choose the word that completes the sentence. The sailors could not ___ the shore through the fog.

A see
B sea
C seen
D saw
E seas

19. Which word is closest in meaning to SWIFT?

A slow
B heavy
C fast
D late
E quiet

20. Which word is opposite in meaning to NARROW?

A thin
B slim
C long
D tight
E wide

21. Which word is a pronoun? She carried tea home from China.

A carried
B She
C tea
D home
E China

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Redbridge-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 she sits in a dry dock beside the Thames at Greenwich.
2	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 1 says she was launched at Dumbarton in Scotland.
3	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 1 says the first tea of each new season fetched the highest prices.
4	**C**	Vocabulary in context	Goods that fetch a high price sell for a lot of money.
5	**E**	Language: figurative	“Fly” is used figuratively: the long hull and huge sails gave her great speed.
6	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 says wooden planks were fixed to a strong iron frame.
7	**D**	Comprehension: inference	Paragraph 3 explains that the Suez Canal opened in 1869 and steamships soon took over the tea trade.
8	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Sailing ships struggled with the narrow canal, but steamships passed through easily.
9	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 3 says she found new work carrying wool from Australia.
10	**E**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 4 says it is an old Scots phrase for a short nightdress.
11	**B**	Cloze: tense	Past tense to match the passage.
12	**D**	Cloze: verb forms	“Made her way” is the past tense of the phrase “make your way”.
13	**A**	Cloze: word choice	“Had once belonged” means it belonged to a Viking long ago.
14	**C**	Cloze: conjunctions	“But” shows the contrast between the rusty blade and the gleaming handle.
15	**E**	Cloze: word forms	“So hard” describes how firmly she pressed; “hardly” means “barely”.
16	**B**	Spelling	famous ends -ous.
17	**D**	Punctuation: semicolons	A semicolon joins two complete, closely linked clauses.
18	**A**	Grammar: homophones	After “could not” use the base verb “see”; “sea” is the ocean.
19	**C**	Vocabulary: synonyms	Swift means quick.
20	**E**	Vocabulary: antonyms	Narrow means not wide.
21	**B**	Grammar: word classes	“She” stands in place of a noun (the ship).
22	**D**	Grammar: tense	“Has sailed” is the present perfect.
23	**A**	Spelling: plurals	Change f to v and add -es.

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24	**C**	Vocabulary: prefixes	impossible
25	**E**	Grammar: clauses	A relative clause starts with a relative pronoun such as “which”.

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