FREE SAMPLE

Warwickshire 11+ style: 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 · WARWICKSHIRE 11+ STYLE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

Warwickshire-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** of working time for each paper (assumed), inside a session of about 60 minutes as reported. 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	Time (assumed)
1	English: comprehension, cloze, technical English	25	about 50 min
	Verbal reasoning	30	
2	Maths	25	about 50 min
	Non-verbal reasoning	20	

What this paper is based on. The structure follows the published format of the Warwickshire grammar schools’ 11+, run by Warwickshire County Council and supplied by GL Assessment, as publicly reported for 2027 entry: two multiple-choice papers of about 50 to 60 minutes, sat on one day, covering English, verbal reasoning, maths and non-verbal reasoning, with a separate answer sheet and no marks lost for wrong answers. The same test is reported to be shared with the Birmingham grammar schools. **Our assumptions:** which sections go in which paper, the number of questions, the timings, the number of answer options (five here) and that the format is unchanged for 2028 entry, because these are not published. An older county booklet (2018 entry) showed some maths answers written in digit boxes and six options for picture questions; we have not used these because current sources describe all questions as multiple choice. 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 Warwickshire County Council, GL Assessment or any school.

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser’s own household only; not for resale or sharing.

Paper 1 · English

Questions 1–25

Part A: Comprehension (questions 1–10)

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

The House on Henley Street

In the middle of Stratford-upon-Avon stands a timber-framed house with a steep roof and small, leaded windows. It looks much like many other old buildings in Warwickshire, but every year hundreds of thousands of visitors come to see it. This is the house where William Shakespeare was born in 1564.

Shakespeare's father, John, was a glove-maker, and part of the house was used as his workshop. Gloves were made from soft leather such as goatskin, cut and stitched by hand. Visitors today can see a recreated workshop, complete with tools and scraps of leather on the bench.

As a boy, William probably went to the local grammar school, where pupils studied Latin for many hours each day. Nobody knows exactly when he left Stratford for London, but by the early 1590s he was writing plays there. He went on to write around thirty-seven plays and more than one hundred and fifty poems.

Although he spent most of his working life in London, Shakespeare returned to Stratford and died there in 1616. He is buried in the town's Holy Trinity Church, which also attracts visitors from all over the world.

1. In which year was Shakespeare born?

A 1616
B 1564
C 1590
D 1546
E 1664

2. What kind of building is the birthplace?

A A stone castle
B A brick factory
C A thatched cottage
D A timber-framed house
E A church

3. What was John Shakespeare's job?

A Glove-maker
B Teacher
C Actor
D Builder
E Shoemaker

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

4. Which material were the gloves made from?

A Wool
B Cotton
C Soft leather
D Silk
E Fur

5. What can visitors see in the workshop today?

A Shakespeare's original pen
B A working printing press
C A theatre stage
D A school classroom
E A recreated workshop with tools and leather scraps

6. Why does the writer say William "probably" went to the grammar school?

A He did not like school
B There is no record that proves it
C The school was closed
D He was taught at home
E He went to London instead

7. Which word in paragraph 3 shows that the number of plays is not exact?

A thirty-seven
B plays
C poems
D around
E hundred

8. How many plays did Shakespeare write, according to the passage?

A Around thirty-seven
B Exactly one hundred
C Around one hundred and fifty
D Seven
E Sixteen

9. Where is Shakespeare buried?

A In London
B In his birthplace
C Holy Trinity Church, Stratford
D At the grammar school
E Nobody knows

10. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A To review one of his plays
B To persuade readers to become actors
C To explain how to make gloves
D To compare Stratford with London
E To inform readers about Shakespeare's life and his birthplace

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

Part B: Cloze (questions 11–15)

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

> The village fête was the (1) event of the summer. Stalls lined the green, selling jam, cakes and (2) scarves. At two o'clock the brass band (3) to play, and children raced to the coconut shy. By the end of the afternoon, the tombola had (4) more money than ever before, and the vicar was (5) delighted.

11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.

A big
B biggest
C bigger
D bigly
E bigness

12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.

A knit
B knitting
C knits
D knitted
E knitter

13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.

A began
B begun
C begin
D begins
E beginning

14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.

A rose
B raise
C raised
D risen
E rising

15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.

A absolute
B absolution
C absolve
D absolutes
E absolutely

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

Part C: Technical English (questions 16–25)

16. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

A playwrite
B playwright
C playright
D plawright
E playwrigth

17. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A Shakespeare who was born in 1564, wrote many plays.
B Shakespeare, who was born in 1564 wrote many plays.
C Shakespeare who, was born in 1564, wrote many plays.
D Shakespeare, who was born in 1564, wrote many plays.
E Shakespeare, who was born, in 1564 wrote many plays.

18. Choose the word that completes the sentence. The actors took a ___ at the end.

A bow
B bough
C bo
D bowe
E boe

19. Which word is closest in meaning to RENOWNED?

A forgotten
B ordinary
C famous
D local
E early

20. Which word is opposite in meaning to TRAGEDY?

A drama
B disaster
C story
D play
E comedy

21. Which word is a proper noun? Every summer, crowds visit Stratford.

A summer
B Stratford
C crowds
D visit
E Every

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser's own household only; not for resale or sharing.

Warwickshire-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 section. No weighting between sections has been published for Warwickshire; your raw scores cannot be converted to an official standardised score.

English

Q	Ans	Skill	Why
1	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	The first paragraph gives 1564.
2	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 1 describes a timber-framed house.
3	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 says he was a glove-maker.
4	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Gloves were made from soft leather such as goatskin.
5	**E**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 describes the recreated workshop.
6	**B**	Comprehension: inference	“Probably” shows the writer is not certain.
7	**D**	Language: precision	“Around” means about, so the number is approximate.
8	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 3 says around thirty-seven plays.
9	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 4 names Holy Trinity Church.
10	**E**	Comprehension: purpose	It gives facts about the house and his life.
11	**B**	Cloze: superlatives	A superlative fits “the ___ event”.
12	**D**	Cloze: word forms	An adjective (past participle) describes the scarves.
13	**A**	Cloze: tense	Simple past tense: the band began.
14	**C**	Cloze: verb forms	You raise money: “had raised”.
15	**E**	Cloze: word forms	An adverb strengthens “delighted”.
16	**B**	Spelling	A wright is a maker, so a playwright is a maker of plays.
17	**D**	Punctuation: commas	Commas go on both sides of the extra information.
18	**A**	Grammar: homophones	Actors bow; a bough is a branch.
19	**C**	Vocabulary: synonyms	Renowned means widely known.
20	**E**	Vocabulary: antonyms	A tragedy is sad; a comedy is funny.
21	**B**	Grammar: word classes	Stratford is the name of a place.
22	**D**	Grammar: tense	“Had written” is the past perfect.
23	**A**	Spelling: plurals	Leaf changes f to v and adds -es.

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser’s own household only; not for resale or sharing.

24	**C**	Vocabulary: prefixes	invisible
25	**E**	Grammar: subject	The house is the thing doing the attracting.

© 2026 Digichange Publication. For use by the purchaser’s own household only; not for resale or sharing.