FREE SAMPLE

Warwickshire 11+ 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 · Digichange Publication

NITU · NEXT INTAKE TEST UPLIFT · WARWICKSHIRE 11+ STYLE · ORIGINAL PRACTICE MATERIAL

Warwickshire-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** 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.

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Paper 1 · English

Questions 1–25

Part A: Comprehension (questions 1–10)

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

The Queen at Kenilworth

Kenilworth Castle stands on a low hill in the Warwickshire countryside, its red sandstone walls now roofless and open to the sky. It was first built in the twelfth century, and over the next four hundred years it grew from a simple stronghold into one of the grandest castles in England.

For much of that time, the castle was protected by a huge artificial lake called the Great Mere. In 1266 a group of rebels held out inside the walls for around six months, in one of the longest sieges in English history. The water kept the attackers' machines well away from the walls.

In 1563 Queen Elizabeth I gave Kenilworth to Robert Dudley, one of her closest friends. Dudley spent a fortune turning it into a palace. He built a new tower of rooms with enormous windows, so that the castle glowed with candlelight at night, and he laid out a garden with a marble fountain and an aviary full of birds. When the Queen visited in July 1575, she stayed for nineteen days. There were fireworks, hunting and music, and one evening a singer rode across the lake on the back of a huge model dolphin.

Less than a hundred years later, after the Civil War, Parliament ordered part of the castle to be pulled down so that it could never again be used as a fortress, and the mere was drained. Today, visitors can climb to the top of Dudley's tower and walk through a recreation of his Elizabethan garden.

1. What are the walls of Kenilworth Castle made of?

A Grey granite
B Red sandstone
C Timber
D Brick
E White limestone

2. In which century was the castle first built?

A The tenth century
B The fifteenth century
C The sixteenth century
D The twelfth century
E The seventeenth century

3. What was the Great Mere?

A A huge artificial lake
B A tall stone tower
C A natural river
D A walled garden
E A deep well

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4. How long did the rebels hold out in 1266?

A Nineteen days
B Around six weeks
C Around six months
D One whole year
E Four hundred years

5. How did the Great Mere help the people inside the castle during the siege?

A It gave them fish to eat
B It let them escape by boat
C It put out fires
D It flooded the attackers' camp
E It kept the attackers' machines away from the walls

6. Who gave Kenilworth to Robert Dudley?

A Parliament
B Queen Elizabeth I
C The rebels
D His father
E The people of Warwickshire

7. "Dudley spent a fortune" means that he

A found some hidden treasure
B had his future told
C saved all his money
D spent a very large amount of money
E spent a long time waiting

8. Why did Dudley's new tower have enormous windows?

A So that the castle glowed with candlelight at night
B So that the Queen could watch the siege
C So that birds could fly in
D So that it was cooler in summer
E So that the guards could see the lake

9. Why did Parliament order part of the castle to be pulled down?

A Because it was falling down
B To build a new palace
C So that it could never again be used as a fortress
D To make room for a garden
E Because the Queen disliked it

10. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A To persuade readers to build a castle
B To explain how to make fireworks
C To tell a made-up story about a queen
D To compare Kenilworth with London
E To inform readers about the history of Kenilworth Castle

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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 trip had been (1) for weeks. As soon as the coach (2) into the car park, the children pressed their noses against the windows. Inside, a guide showed them a dinosaur skeleton so (3) that its head nearly touched the ceiling. Amir sketched it (4) in his notebook, and he said afterwards that it was the (5) day of the whole year.

11. Gap 1: choose the word that fits.

A plan
B planned
C planning
D plans
E planner

12. Gap 2: choose the word that fits.

A pull
B pulling
C pulls
D pulled
E puller

13. Gap 3: choose the word that fits.

A enormous
B enormously
C enormity
D enormousness
E enormouser

14. Gap 4: choose the word that fits.

A careful
B care
C carefully
D cared
E carefulness

15. Gap 5: choose the word that fits.

A good
B better
C goodest
D bestest
E best

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Part C: Technical English (questions 16–25)

16. Choose the word that is spelt correctly.

A fortres
B fortress
C fortriss
D fortess
E fourtress

17. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

A The childrens' coats hung by the door.
B The childrens coats hung by the door.
C The children's' coats hung by the door.
D The children's coats hung by the door.
E The childrens's coats hung by the door.

18. Choose the word that completes the sentence. The rebels held the castle during the long ___.

A siege
B seige
C seage
D sieje
E ciege

19. Which word is closest in meaning to LAVISH?

A plain
B cheap
C extravagant
D small
E careful

20. Which word is opposite in meaning to ANCIENT?

A old
B historic
C ruined
D famous
E modern

21. Which word is a preposition? The fireworks burst above the lake.

A fireworks
B above
C burst
D lake
E the

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Warwickshire-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. 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	Paragraph 1 describes its red sandstone walls.
2	**D**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 1 says it was first built in the twelfth century.
3	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 calls it a huge artificial lake.
4	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 2 says around six months.
5	**E**	Comprehension: inference	Paragraph 2 says the water kept the attackers' machines well away from the walls.
6	**B**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 3 says Elizabeth I gave him the castle in 1563.
7	**D**	Vocabulary in context	A fortune is a huge sum of money.
8	**A**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 3 gives this reason.
9	**C**	Comprehension: retrieval	Paragraph 4 gives this reason.
10	**E**	Comprehension: purpose	It gives facts about the castle from its building to today.
11	**B**	Cloze: verb forms	"Had been planned" needs the past participle.
12	**D**	Cloze: tense	Simple past tense: the coach pulled in.
13	**A**	Cloze: word forms	"So ___ that" needs an adjective to describe the skeleton.
14	**C**	Cloze: word forms	An adverb describes how he sketched.
15	**E**	Cloze: superlatives	A superlative fits "the ___ day of the whole year".
16	**B**	Spelling	fortress: fort + ress, with a double s at the end.
17	**D**	Punctuation: apostrophes	Children is already plural, so add 's: children's.
18	**A**	Spelling	siege: i before e, then g-e.
19	**C**	Vocabulary: synonyms	Lavish means rich and costly, like extravagant.
20	**E**	Vocabulary: antonyms	Ancient means very old; modern means new or recent.
21	**B**	Grammar: word classes	"Above" shows where the fireworks burst.
22	**D**	Grammar: tense	"Will arrive" is the future tense.
23	**A**	Spelling: silent letters	The t in castle is silent.

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24	**C**	Vocabulary: suffixes	enjoyment
25	**E**	Grammar: clauses	“Which stands on a hill” is a relative clause giving extra information.

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