

11 Plus All-in-One Enhance (GL) – Course Preview

This preview is designed to show you, in some depth, the work we'll go through in this course. It covers all elements of GL 11 Plus exams.

Who should be doing it?

- The course is designed to enhance the skills of pupils going for a GL 11 Plus Exam.
- It should be central to the work of any child preparing at home.
- It is also very useful for any child using a tutor or going to a tuition centre. **Many Tutors use our courses as the basis of the work they do and find it especially useful for homework. If your tutor doesn't give homework then this course will fill the gap.**

Why is the course so successful?

- 11 plus tests are weighted towards literacy skills over any other skill area.
- **60% of the marks** focus on literacy skills our course is similarly weighted so you spend the correct amount of time on each area.
- The course is fully planned which makes life much easier for parents than using books alone.
- We build in just the right amount of revision as we go along to ensure skills stay fresh
- The course gradually introduces children to timed tests in the right way so that they build their skills and confidence as they go.
- While the course is regularly updated the core of it has been used for many years with proven success.

Who is this course right for?

This course is ideal for any pupil with around 15-30 weeks to go until the GL 11 Plus exam. The course is delivered in 20 parts and ideally a week would be spent on each. It could be completed in 15 weeks by working more intensively or in a more relaxed way in 30 weeks.

- **No book covers the ground so completely.**
- **This course is fully structured, revision is built in.**
- **There's much less planning work for parents to do**

SCROLL DOWN TO SEE COURSE EXAMPLES





The 11 Plus Programme - Enhance - Part 1

This course will help you to develop all the skills you need for the exam. If you do a little work each day and work consistently you will give yourself the best chance.

English and Vocabulary Development

- 1. Reading:** It is essential to read every day for at least half an hour. You will have read in the introduction pack and then learn the words for this section. Use the **Look, Cover, Write, Check** method to help you. Like all learning exercises you should come back to this exercise a number of times to ensure learning is properly embedded. Please do not rush this learning activity.
- 2. Your Personal Words:** It is there for you to use when we introduce you to new words, whether by talking or listening or reading. This time words include words you have learned before. If you are unsure of a word, look it up in the dictionary. ***Clear Instructions***
Every part of the GL all-in-one course starts with a front sheet which looks like this. It details every item of work that is in that part and where relevant gives you some guidance on how to approach each item and what to focus on. Full answers are provided for every question.
- 3. Words from Past:** These are words you have learned before. If you are unsure of a word, look it up in the dictionary. This time words include words you have learned before.
- 4. Synonyms 1 and Synonyms Instructions:** Read the instructions for synonyms from the introduction pack and then learn the words for this section. Use the **Look, Cover, Write, Check** method to help you. Like all learning exercises you should come back to this exercise a number of times to ensure learning is properly embedded. Please do not rush this learning activity.
- 5. Synonyms Match-Up Test:** Only do this simple test a few days after you have learnt these words. Any mistakes or hesitancy will indicate they could be learnt more thoroughly.
- 6. Homographs:** Homographs are words which are spelt exactly the same but which have **More Than One Meaning**. Do the exercise to check your understanding of these words.
- 7. Essential Spelling:** These have previously been prescribed for all state school pupils to learn during KS2. There are **200** of them in total. We will be doing a few during some parts of the course until they are all learnt. Learn the words first. Only complete the test section once you are sure your knowledge is sound.



8. **Homophones:** Homophones are words which **SOUND** the same but are **SPELT** differently.
9. **Opposites 1 and Opposites Instructions:** Read the instructions for opposites from the introduction pack and then learn the words for this week. Use the **Look, Cover, Write, Check** method to help you. Please do not rush this learning activity. When you think you have learnt the words wait for a few days and then test yourself again to see if the learning has properly sunk in.
10. **Opposites Match-Up Test:** **Only do this simple test a few days after you have learnt these words.** Any mistakes or hesitancy will indicate they could be learnt more thoroughly.
11. **Commonly F** *Organised for you* **Test yourself** *One of the main problems with using books is that it is difficult to know which ones to buy and which order to do the work in and what to cover. We know from feedback that this course solves that problem for many parents leaving them free to help their child.* **Look, Cover, Write, Check** *It words. or do the all these* **words correctly**
12. **More Diffi** *at a test. k of the ows that ds in the* **Children should be able to give answers (at least) to all the words on the sheets.**
13. **Paired Reading:** ~~*The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett.*~~ We have produced an excerpt for you from this popular classic book. Read it together using the instructions we gave you in the introduction pack. There is a test at the end to try to draw out some new vocabulary from the text.
14. **Mad Word Pictures:** 2 hard spellings to make sure of: **necessary** and **definitely**. These sheets should help you. Please learn them.
15. **Find the Mistakes:** How good are you at correcting work? Get your red biro ready. Did you get them all?
16. **Animals with double letters:** How many of these do you already know?
17. **Comprehension Exercise:** **Edgar Evans**
18. **Diminutives:** Please learn any you didn't know and do the tests.

GL Verbal Reasoning

We'll be covering the technique needed for each question type. Please cover this properly and go over any mistakes in the ten sample questions in detail.

19. Introduction:

Read this carefully so you understand the approach we'll be taking to this preparation.

GL Verbal Reasoning question type 1:

20. Words closest in meaning - Introduction and technique

Read the technique instruction carefully before attempting the sample questions.

21. Words closest in meaning - 10 questions

Do the sample questions but remember that technique can only take you so far you also need a wide vocabulary.

GL Verbal

Used by Tutors

22. Wc

Rec

Private tutors also use this course as the central part of their work with their pupils because it gives

23. Wc

Do

a clear structure, not only for lessons, but also for homework . Much more detail on the type of work

24. VR

Try

you will encounter covering Vocabulary and Literacy (English) Verbal Reasoning , Maths and Non-Verbal Reasoning is included below, just scroll down.

25. Alp

We

stick with it.

So

Maths

26. Working Accurately

- **Accuracy table.** Children who can carry out times table based mental work quickly and accurately will be well placed to do well. This test indicates how good your skills are. It's tough but remember, whatever your result, you can always improve. This test will be repeated three times
- **Spot the mistakes.** These sheets are designed to help to switch on checking skills. The more alert children are to mistakes, the fewer they will make.

Words from past papers

- These words have come up before in 11 Plus past papers and may come up again.
- Insert the right word into each sentence. Watch out because some words will fit more than one sentence but there is only one solution. Use your logic skills to re-adjust if you go wrong.
- If you don't know any of the words then add them to your weekly vocabulary sheet.

quench	flourish	submit	release
pr	Words from past papers		ambition
merc	<i>This series looks at hundreds of challenging words which have come up in past 11 plus papers or in papers produced by publishers.</i>		digest
		ice	permit
		tenant	ordeal

1. He need _____
2. She gain _____
3. He was _____
4. The _____ was shocking.
5. The pop _____ song.
6. Peter tried to _____ his younger sisters decision.
7. The criminal begged for _____.

8. No matter how much water she _____ her thirst.
9. She went to _____ her _____
10. He began to _____
11. The accident had been a scary _____
12. He _____ with his _____
13. She demonstrated her fierce _____ four times a week.
14. He took a few moments to _____
15. She had been a perfect _____ of the house.

Children will know some of these words but many will be new. Some of the words might seem extreme but they are reflective of the papers children will face.

Marks /15

My Personal Words List

Each week you will find new words or words you haven't quite learnt yet. Familiarisation and a wide vocabulary only develops with frequent exposure. Use this sheet to identify new words, then revise them regularly

New Word (Write the new word here)	Meaning (Write down its meaning in your own words)	New word in sentence (Write a short sentence with your new word in it)
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Personal Words List

*This simple sheet is at the heart of everything we do. Children all have a **unique** vocabulary and our role is to help each child develop their **own** vocabulary.*

These personal word lists should be used by children to identify 20 words (during each part of the course) that they have either not quite learnt properly, or discovered through their reading.

There is little point in embarking on any vocabulary enhancement exercise without using personal words lists like these. All vocabulary books fail in this regard. .

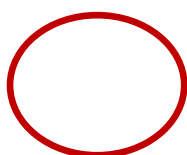


Synonyms

FOLD

Harder Word		Easier Word
abandon	<p>Synonyms</p> <p><i>We use these sheets to ask children to learn their synonyms. These sheets actively ask children to learn words, which is something most books don't do as they only include test activities. Children cannot learn by only doing tests.</i></p>	leave
abridge		shorten
abound		dwelling
abrupt		sudden
abundant		plentiful
account		room
accurate		correct
acute		sharp
adhere		stick
adversity		misfortune
affectionate	<p><i>We cover over 1000 synonyms during the course. Children will know some of them but be less familiar with or not know others.</i></p>	
aggressive		
aid		
ally		
altitude		height
amazement		wonder
amiable	<p><i>They are encouraged to make a note of less familiar words in their personal words list.</i></p>	friendly
ample		plentiful
ancient		old
animosity		hatred

First attempt



Second attempt



Synonyms Revision

You have already learnt these. Fill in the gaps to reveal the correct synonym.

expect ant p e

Synonyms Revision

In the following part of the course children will get this tough revision exercise which uses a similar CLOZE format seen in many 11 Plus tests. If they learnt the words properly previously then they should score highly.

ghost app _ _ it _ _ _
apart as _ _ d _ r
dressed att _ _ r _
greedy ava _ _ c _ ous

disas This revision exercise boosts frequency
help and helps children retain the word at
surp front of mind. It is revision activities
name like these which make all the
cloth difference and result in really good
impu outcomes.
wide b _ _ _ d

Remember - this is a test and learning exercise. If you get them all correct you will have done incredibly well. If you haven't just learn the ones you missed. As you progress your vocabulary will grow each week

Marks / 20

Essential Spelling

Learn these words. Test yourself using the look, learn, cover, write, check method.

Look/Learn/Cover	Write/Check 1	Write/Check 2...	Write/Check 3
committee			
system			
communicate			
existence			
conscious			
queue			
community			

Essential Spelling

These sheets feature the 200 words children have to learn as part of their KS2 course. It's highly likely these words will feature in 11 Plus tests because they are linked to the literacy curriculum.

These words are not covered in any 11 Plus preparation book to our knowledge.

words you have just learnt and use each a maximum once to fill in the sentences below.

(you may need to use logic to get the right answer)

1/ I was _____ that the _____ at the ticket office was very long.

2/ The _____ allowed for some companies.

3/ I wanted to _____ my views to

4/ The _____ of the _____ of

5/ My _____ was that my _____ the crime.

We ask children to learn these words properly because as tests seek to reward those who have done well through the KS2 curriculum rather than through tutoring it is likely that they will occur with increased frequency in tests.

Fill in the gaps to find the word same as the word

description _____

routine _____

Words with More than One Meaning

Some words have more than one meaning. They are called homographs.

For example:

I will **show** you how it is done. They went to the theatre to see a **show**.

fair	ter draw duck
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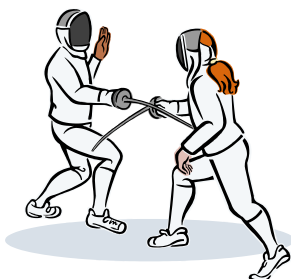
Homographs

These are words which have the same spelling but more than one meaning. We will cover over 400 of these words.

Children will be tested on these in their Verbal Reasoning and Literacy tests and it is essential that they broaden their knowledge of them.

- Write in
- 1. He had to _____
The _____
- 2. He tried to _____
His leg was _____ it.
- 3. There was _____
She wanted _____
- 4. He would _____
He used his _____
- 5. The _____
He didn't think it was _____ that he had to do all the washing up.
- 6. The weather was _____ .
He had to pay his parking _____ .
- 7. He was determined to _____
Her mother had wrapped _____
- 8. She tripped over the _____
He liked to _____ his _____
- 9. We gripped our swords and _____
The women stood talking _____
- 10. He liked a little _____ on the horses.
She would always _____ her eyelashes to get what she wanted.

By asking children to actually write out the words, learning tends to happen with greater effect than it does with tests alone.



Fence

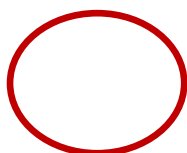




Opposites

Easy Words		
1. come	go	
2. Opposites		
3. <i>These are similar sheets to our</i>		
4. <i>synonyms work. We ask children to</i>		
5. <i>learn these thoroughly over a few days.</i>		
6. <i>These opposites are a mix of easier</i>		
7. <i>words and more difficult words.</i>		
8. depart	arrive	
Harder Words		
9. conceal	reveal	
10. condemn	By including some easier words we help ensure everything is covered in a way that also helps boost confidence.	
11. confined		
12. confirm		
13. contract		expand
14. coward		hero
15. damp	dry	
16. defend	Children will cover over 1000 opposites during the course.	
17. deposit		
18. drunk	sober	

First attempt



Second attempt



Opposites Match-up

Below you will see words from the opposites you have just learnt.
Match each word from the box below with its opposite in the list below.

big	clever	bow	cheap
black	cold	bright	chubby
bottom	bitter	broad	coarse
<p>Opposites Match Up</p> <p><i>We ask children to only do these pages a few days after they have learnt the opposites.</i></p>		captive	
		captivity	
curs			
dirty			
dull			
expensive/dear			
free			
freedom			
hot			
narrow			
sell			
slim			
small			
smooth			
stern			
stupid			
sweet			
timid			
top			
white			

Opposites Match Up

Their score will reveal how well they learnt the words first time round and may indicate further work is necessary.

More Difficult Opposites

Complete the word on the right so that it has the opposite meaning to the word on the left.

More Difficult Opposites

These sheets extend learning on opposites. The main opposites sheets cover all the basics, these more difficult words will really stretch children and it's likely that they will be writing out a number of these words into their personal words lists for on-going attention.

AFFIRM

S _ _ _ N

GULLIBLE

_ A _ Y

IRRATIONAL

C _ H _ _ _ NT

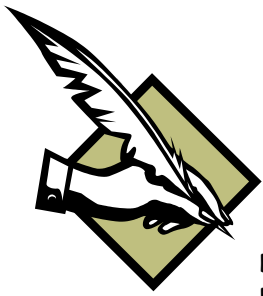
ALEERT

D _ _ _ _ Y

It is this mix of stretching and encouraging pupils to interact with words frequently which makes the course so successful.

Marks /10

If you want to improve your vocabulary make sure you read for at least half an hour every day.



Homophones



Some words are pronounced like other words but are different in spelling and meaning, e.g. write and right.

Die	To stop living
Dye	To colour or stain something, e.g. hair
Four	The number after 3

Homophones

These are words which sound the same but have different meanings and they are spelt differently. We will expose children to over 400 of these words.

Children need to actively learn these words so that they become more familiar with this category.

Choose the correct words from the pair to complete these sentences:

- A quadruped has _____ legs; two hind legs and two _____ legs. **four fore**
- Cutlery is usually made _____
- Queen Elizabeth is our _____
- Chloe decided to _____
- The miners dug a tunnel _____
- Most people _____
- Millions of people spread _____ over the world _____ for peace. **prey pray**
- In the _____ the rider used the _____ to guide the horse along the muddy track. **rein rain**
- She placed the rubbish in the _____ bin. **waist waste**
- Her shirt was coming apart at the _____. **seam seem**

Children who have not developed their skills in this area will struggle with Verbal Reasoning and with some literacy tests.

wait

You should learn these off by heart.

150 Commonly Misspelt Words

Say the word out loud, write it out five times while saying it aloud each time, then use the LOOK COVER WRITE CHECK method to learn them.

You **MUST** learn them.

There are 15 sheets altogether.

150 Commonly Misspelt Words

appear

argue

August

awkward

beautiful

because

beginning

These words are those which research has shown children of this age struggle with most. There are bound to be some in this list which your child struggles with.

We firstly ask children to learn the words properly and then test again later to re-enforce learning.

I PROMISE

I know all these
10 words.

Signed:
.....



Homophones Fun Test 4

Words which sound the same but have different meanings. Match each word to the correct words on the right hand side.



Some of the meanings are exact some are a little more fun

Aid		Female deer
Aide		Not warm
Sold		Hurled
Soled		Totally
Wholly	<p>Homophones Fun Tests</p> <p><i>These tests use a mix of definitions and fun clues to engage pupils and help them to keep these words at the front of their minds.</i></p>	site of bought
Holy		elp
Bold		ssistant
Bowler		a plus one
Ate		need paper and sticky tape
Eight		re
Chilli		it sleep
Chilly		med
Rapt		need this if worn too much
Wrap		d
Heal	with rice?	
Heel		Opposite of timid
Does		Spellbound
Doze		Part of the foot

Marks /18

CHAPTER IX
-THE STRANGEST HOUSE
ANY ONE EVER LIVED IN-



The Secret Garden is a classic novel which follows the story of Mary Lennox, an orphan who moves into her uncle's mansion. With the help of an enthusiastic

Paired Reading

Paired reading (reading out loud together while both following the text) works magically to improve a child's reading skills and vocabulary knowledge.

It
h
w
re

*en which she is
er sees Mary's*

*Imagine. The
climbing roses
knew they were
ground was covered*

with grass of a wintry brown and out of it grew clumps of bushes which were surely rosebushes if they were alive. There were numbers of standard roses which had so spread their branches that they were like little trees. There were other trees in the garden, and one of the loveliest was that climbing tendrils which made each other or at a far distance made lovely bridges now and Mary did not know brown branches and sprays

looked like a sort of hazy mantle spreading over everything, walls, and trees, and even brown grass, where they had fallen from their fastenings and run along the ground. It was this hazy tangle from tree to tree which made it all look so mysterious. Mary had thought it must be different from

We use specially selected excerpts from classic books for paired reading which should be enough for a twenty minute session of paired reading each time.

and indeed it was

A. Arthur Lee's school work for marking

When I red **Find the mistakes** whales I
did not believ *While vocabulary is of crucial*
troo, could it *importance to both GL-VR work and -* ssibly be
English work we also need to ensure
children work accurately. e storey
for the newspaper's.

Everyone knose that whales only eat plankton and other
see creatures.

On t **Find the mistakes**
with *This is a type of exercise we use throughout the course*
part *to help children focus on spotting mistakes. This is*
despi *particularly important, not only in terms of their spelling*
development but also because GL have used spot the
mistake type questions in past English tests.

it?

How many mistakes in spelling or grammar did you spot?

Using Colons

- A **colon** is a **punctuation** mark that we can use to **introduce** the items in a **list**.
- For example: 'To bake a cake you will need: butter, flour, eggs and milk.'
- We use commas to **separate** each **item** in the list. Then we use the connective '**and**' before the last item.
- You will often see colons used in **ingredient** lists and sometimes in **instruction** manuals.



Punctuation

We also work on punctuation throughout the course. GL tests often have a section where children will need to correct punctuation and the work we do ensures children are better able to do well.

Exercise 1:

The colons in the sentences and put

1. The countries G
The countries G
2. Sasha's favourit

3. At the green grocers: we bought bread, potatoes, carrots, apples and bananas.

4. The boy's hobbies include hockey, dancing, singing and: painting.

5. Tori's favourite animals are: the following monkeys, bears, tigers and elephants.

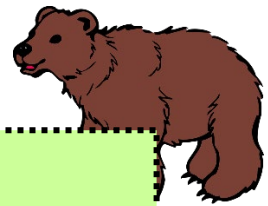
Exercise 2:

Write a list using a colon to describe the things below:

1. Your favourit

2. Your favourite subjects at school

3. What you need to make a cup of tea



Punctuation

This sheet looks at the correct use of colons

Connectives

- A **connective** is a word such as 'and', 'but', or 'because', that we use to **join** two ideas or short sentences together.
- **For example:** 'Timothy likes bananas. He doesn't like apples'. These two short sentences can be **combined** by using the connective 'but'. The new sentence would read 'Timothy likes bananas **but** he doesn't like apples'.
- Connectives are **useful** as they allow us to write **longer**, more **interesting** sentences.

Exercise 1:

Use an appropriate connective from the box to join these short sentences together. One has been done for you.

and

Grammar

although

whilst

1. Kira likes

Kira likes

2. Gary reads

Throughout the course we work on improving children's grammar ability.

3. Toby brushed his teeth. He had eaten his breakfast.

4. Dad was singing loudly. He was in the shower.

5. I revise for 3 months. I have an exam.

6. Miranda hates raisins. She also hates mushrooms.

7. Chloe

Grammar

Exercise:

Match up connectives

This sheet re-enforces their existing knowledge on connectives and abstract nouns.

and underline each

Ashir was good at maths

unless his sister was going too.

Jamie got the bus to work

so they decided to eat inside.

Tristan didn't want to go to the party

and he always did well in tests.

It started to rain heavily

because his car had broken down.

Edgar Evans

Edgar Evans was born on March 7th 1876, near Rhossili in Wales. At fifteen he joined the Royal Navy. A few years later, while serving on HMS Majestic, he met a young naval lieutenant, Robert Falcon Scott. It was a fateful meeting.



In 1911, Captain Scott, by now a famous polar explorer, wanted to be the first man to reach the South Pole. The Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, had the same intention. S

food dumps along
He chose his four
Edward Wilson. S
- every sledge, ev
man, strong, resou

Comprehension

In GL English tests they always tend to include some comprehension. We ensure children are working at their comprehension skills throughout the course.

setting up
to the pole.
fes, and Dr.
equipment
He is a big

Eleven weeks aft
January 1912. The
across hundreds

Norwegian flag planted in the ice. Amundsen's party had beaten them by five weeks. Disheartened, Scott's team now had to make the return journey of 1,500km back to safety. This became a desperate affair. Evans had cut his hand in an accident as they were nearing the pole, and the wound did not heal properly. During the return journey he began to deteriorate mentally as well as physically, suffering from frostbite to his fingers, nose and cheeks. Then, as they descended the Beardmore Glacier, he fell into a crevasse, sustaining a head wound and serious concussion. His condition rapidly worsened. This slowed up the progress of the party, and the food supplies gradually diminished. On 16 February 1912, nearing the base of the glacier, Evans collapsed. He died in the tent that night. In his diaries Scott described Evans as a 'spirited

Pole on 17
it on board,
they saw the

n
B
C
a
w
t
T

Comprehension

We use a mix of texts including non-fiction texts like this one and the more difficult classic book fiction texts.

ving he was holding back his
in. The party was now three
miles away but the weather
temperatures plummeting.

party on 12 November 1912 and his diary and their records retrieved. Their final camp became their tomb; a high cairn of snow was erected over it, topped by a roughly fashioned cross. In January 1913, before Terra Nova left for home, a large wooden cross was made by the ship's carpenters, inscribed with the names of the lost party and Tennyson's line from his poem *Ulysses*: "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield". It was erected as a permanent memorial on Observation Hill, overlooking Hut Point.

A Plaque in the little Norman church at Rhossili reads: "To the Glory of God and in memory of Edgar Evans 1st Class Petty Officer, R.N., and a native of this Parish, who perished on the 17 February 1912, when returning from the South Pole with the Southern Party of the British Antarctic Expedition under the command of Captain Robert Falcon Scott.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT – Jerome K. Jerome

This is a humorous novel that follows the adventures of three friends embarking on a boat trip along the River Thames. The extract below comes from the beginning of the story where the two of the three characters are starting out on their trip and getting ready to camp out on their first night. The narrator imagines past camping trips spent by the river before thinking about the trip he is on, where it is raining. The narrator is one of the three men; his friends are called Harris and George.

George and I

Slowly the go
sorrowing ch
harsh croak o
breathes out

From the dir
noiseless trea
feet, above t
throne, folds
pale stars, rei

Then we run

cooked and eaten. Then the big pipes are filled and lighted, and the pleasant chat goes round in musical undertone; while, in the pauses of our talk, the river, playing round the boat, prattles strange old tales and secrets, sings low the old child's song that it has sung so many thousand years—will sing so many thousand years to come, before its voice grows harsh and old—a song that we, who have learnt to love its changing face, who have so often nestled on its yielding bosom, think, somehow, we understand, though we could not tell you in mere words the story that we listen to.

And we sit there, by its margin, while the moon, who loves it too, stoops down to kiss it with a sister's kiss, and throws her silver arms around it clingingly; and we watch it as it flows, ever singing, ever whispering, out to meet its king, the sea—till our voices die away in silence, and the pipes go out—till we, common-place, everyday young men enough, feel strangely full of thoughts, half sad, half sweet, and do not care or want to speak—till we laugh, and, rising, knock the ashes from our burnt-out pipes, and say "Good-night," and, lulled by the lapping water and the rustling trees, we fall asleep beneath the great, still stars, and dream that the world is young again—young and sweet as she used to be ere the centuries of fret and care had furrowed her fair face, ere her children's sins and follies had made old her loving heart—sweet as she was in those bygone days when, a new-made mother, she nursed us, her children, upon her own deep breast—ere the wiles of painted civilization had lured us away from her fond arms, and the poisoned sneers of artificiality had made us ashamed of the simple life we led with her, and the simple, stately home where mankind was born so many thousands years ago.

Harris said:

Timed English Papers

Our English papers always include a comprehension exercise. This one uses a difficult classic book text to ensure children are prepared for every eventuality. It is delivered as a timed 11 Plus English paper with further questions dealing with punctuation and grammar

Metamorphosis

In the following passage there are some spelling mistakes. On each numbered line there is either one mistake, two mistakes or no mistakes. Each line is divided into groups of words with a letter underneath. If there is a mistake, ring the correct letter(s). If there is no mistake ring X.

- 1) "How about if I sleep a little bit longer and forget all this nonsense", he thought,
A B C D X
- 2) but that was something he was unable to do becuse he was used to sleeping on
X
- 3) his rigt
X
- 4) hard h
X
- 5) He mu
X
- 6) look at
A B C D X
- 7) mild, dull pain there that he had never felt before.
A B C D X

Timed English Papers - Mistakes Section

Our papers also include, in addition to the comprehension elements, sections on using correct spelling, punctuation and grammar. These questions mirror the type of questions children may face in their exam.

In the following sentences, there are either one or two mistakes in punctuation. Rewrite each sentence using the correct punctuation in the space provided.

- 8) The singer's voice was known as one of the country's best; his' dancing was known as the worst.

- 9) Catherine his wife of many years had decided to go and live in Spain.

- 10) Fred was asked to hold-up the picture.

- 11) My parents' house is in one of the citys nicest areas, said Josh.

Words Closest in Meaning

This is a real test of vocabulary. As with other vocabulary based tests if words are not known - learn them. Remember results in this area will only improve alongside vocabulary growth.

As this is a vocabulary test there is very little technique to learn - but the more questions you do the better your vocabulary will get.

Technique Guides

There are 21 different GL Verbal Reasoning question types. We provide a detailed technique guide for each one.

Find two

(Tip - remember

(a

are closest in meaning.

in meaning - not opposite, not

te, dear, divinity)

Technique

Remember you are

meaning not word association (which is a common mistake).

You are also looking for the actual

1) You should just work methodically through the words. Take the first word in the first set of words and compare it to each of the words in the second set. Are any similar?

2) Then do the same with the second word and then the third word.

3) It may well be that you will quickly arrive at yourself is it closest in meaning (not an opposite and

4) If you do not know the answer then you will some options. If so, your guess will have a higher ch

A number of GL question types focus on vocabulary. We deal with these first.

Children with a wider vocabulary can do better in th you should read and learn the meaning of new words

Remember this technique will not lead you directly systemised way is the best approach. It helps save

Compound Words

Now try these questions:

In each question choose one word from each group to make a whole longer word.

Practice Questions

- 1) (life) *In each case we show* (ur)
- 2) (key) *you the technique then* (ead)
- 3) (teak) *provide ten 11 plus* (own)
- standard questions to*
- work through.*

- 4) (fore might slam) (shut not close)

- 5) (dark moon black) (might)

- 6) (all next over) (together)

- 7) (jam butter bread) (not nut)

Doing ten questions as part of the process of learning technique helps children develop their skills fully.

- 8) (~~climb book writer~~) (~~caller~~ seller story)

- 9) (ampoo canter)

- 10) (ard guard)

Most books don't strike the right balance between teaching technique and giving practice exercises.

Write out the alphabet before you start this exercise.

THE ALPHABET

1. Write the letter that occurs most often in the word MESSENGER.
2. Which letter occurs only once in HEATING?
3. Which letter is nearest the end of the alphabet?
4. Which letter occurs most often in both BUSINESS and ASSASSIN?
5. If all the letters in the word FUZZY were omitted from the alphabet, which would be the last of the remaining letters?
6. Make a word from the two letters which occur most often in ATTACK.
7. What position does the middle letter in the alphabet?
8. Write the letters in the word SPAN in the second half of the alphabet.
9. Which letters in the word HOPE are in the second half of the alphabet?
10. Which letter in the word SPONTANEOUS comes nearest to L in the alphabet?

Core Skills Work

As well as work on each question type we also provide lots of core skills work.

This sheet focuses on developing alphabet skills which are particularly important with some GL question types.

How many correct? _____

If you have written out the alphabet first, your marks will be better.



REVISION PAPER – 11 PLUS VOCABULARY AND GL VR

Find two words, one from each group, that are closest in meaning.

Example

(devote)
(despise)

Answer

QUESTION

(fate)
(pleasure)

QUESTION

(rigid, straight, yielding)
(insistent, rigorous, strict)

QUESTION 3

(diligent, lazy, happy)
(prudent, indolent, forgetful)

Identify the words with the most opposite meanings (one from each set of three)

Example

(rich, plentiful, feeble)
(weak, scarce, enough)

Answer

scarce is the opposite of plentiful

QUESTION 4

(now, then)
(there, there)

QUESTION 5

(dry, wet)
(liquid, human)

QUESTION 6

(leave, export, expire)
(imply, impart, import)

GO STRAIGHT ON

Find a single word which goes equally well with both pairs of words. Choose from the selection below each question.

Example

(PLANT CULTIVATE) (PIG BOAR)
soil, grow, hog, produce, sow

Answer

sow

QUESTION 7

(GREET BECKON) (SEA CURRENT)
call, wave, water, tide

QUESTION 8

(CAR SPACE) (SWINGS PLAYING)
engine, gap, park, slide

QUESTION 9

In each sentence, one word is connected to another. Example: horizontal is to vertical, as retreat is to attack.

as retreat is to (attack, backwards, defend)

Answer

horizontal is to vertical, as retreat is to attack (they are connected because they are opposites)

QUESTION 10

horizontal is to (shine, dark, sun)
day is to (night, afternoon, year)

QUESTION 11

happy is to (fall, kind, assist)
happy is to (smile, cheerful, sad)

QUESTION 12

scarlet is to (pink, lips, red)
as navy is to (army, blue, black)

GO STRAIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Revision Paper
First revision paper. The initial ten first GL questions focus on vocabulary exercises.

Once we have been through the technique and practice questions for each type we then revise them.

The paper is in an authentic GL style and uses an authentic GL style answer sheet.

VERBAL REASONING VARIETY TEST 1

Marks

1. Inside the brackets write the letter which will end the first word and begin the second.

rumble, crumble rate, crate lock,

2. Complete the sentence. P L E
 is to BAKER

3. Underline the word which would come first if the words were arranged in alphabetical order.

snaw snout sneer snapper

4. Write the word of three letters which can be made from some or all of the letters of the words below. More than one word may be made.

GRAB RAGE

5. Write the word of three letters which can be made from the letters of the words below. More than one word may be made.

bet?

6. Write the next two letters in this series.

D H L P

7. Underline the word which would come first if the words were arranged in alphabetical order.

snaw snout sneer snapper

8. Inside the brackets write the word of three letters which can be made from the letters of the words below. More than one word may be made.

... scape ... horse ... shore ... weed ... shell (. . .)

9. Underline the two words below which are opposite in meaning.

prepare wait depart stand arrive arise

10. In a certain code TPMFNO means SOLEMN. What does MFNPOT mean in the same code?

(.)

11. Underline the word which is different from the others.

sparrow eagle

12. Write the word of three letters which can be made from the letters of the words below. More than one word may be made.

(a) to do

(b) a sp (.)

13. If 2 3 4 5 6 means OCEAN, then 3 5 6 2 4 means

VR Variety Test

While GL previously have used the 21 question types we have been through, these are subject to change.

We therefore provide several VR variety tests which use slightly different questions requiring similar technique.

These questions ensure children develop flexible skills so they can tackle whatever they face on the day.

Marks

Find two words, one from each group, that are closest in meaning.

Example

(devil) (desperately)

Answer

Revision Papers

Once we have been through the question types we then start on regular revision.

QUESTION

(delusion, gift, arrangement)
(contract, signature, stable)

Identify the words with the most opposite meanings (one from each set of three).

Example

(rich, plentiful, feeble)
(weak, scarce, enough)

Answer

scarce is the opposite of plentiful

QUESTION 2

(reduction, reduce, small)
(increase, minute, many)

Find a single word which goes equally well with both pairs of words. Choose from the selection below each question.

Example

(PLANT CUT) (soil, ?)

Answer

To give authenticity the papers are in a style which mirrors the GL style.

QUESTION

(SMALL THIN) (BRIGHT LUMINOUS)
agile, light, torch, radiant

In each question choose two words, one from each group in brackets, that best complete the sentence.

Example
The wall is to (flat, across, vertical)
The retreat is to (attack, backwards, defend)

Answer
The wall is to vertical, as retreat is to attack (they are connected because they are opposites)

QUESTION 4

are is to (not, aren't, era)
as avid is to (keen, diva, sharp)

In each question choose one word from each group to make a whole longer word.

These revision papers cover all 21 different types of question ensuring children have regular exposure to each type.

(felt, mass)
(age, acre)

Answer
sacre

QUESTION 2

(to, for, me)
(have, time, get)

In each pair the second word is formed from the letters of the first word in the same way each time. Find the missing word in the third pair.

Example
(stones nest) (stewed west) (deacon ?)

Answer

code

QUESTION 6

(spot pot) (stop top) (four ?)

GO STRAIGHT ON

GO STRAIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

15

16

17	
15	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>

18	
JMTE	<input type="checkbox"/>
LNUB	<input type="checkbox"/>
JMTC	<input type="checkbox"/>
KLTC	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer Sheets

In their exam children will be faced with particular kinds of answer sheets.

19A

19D			
62524	<input type="checkbox"/>	TREAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
63534	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT	<input type="checkbox"/>
62534	<input type="checkbox"/>	DREAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
63524	<input type="checkbox"/>	TREND	<input type="checkbox"/>

20	
javelin	<input type="checkbox"/>
football	<input type="checkbox"/>
netball	<input type="checkbox"/>
running	<input type="checkbox"/>
hockey	<input type="checkbox"/>

21	
SNIP	<input type="checkbox"/>
PINS	<input type="checkbox"/>
PIPS	<input type="checkbox"/>
SNAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
NAPS	<input type="checkbox"/>

In these revision papers we show children how to use the answer sheets so they get used to the process.

Move one letter from the word on the left and put it into the word on the right. Two new words should be created.

Example

drain

Answer

rain

Full Timed Test Papers

We provide full timed test papers for children in a GL style.

In each line find the two words that are different from the remaining three.

slipper, boot, stocking, sandal, sock

Answer
The correct answer is stocking and sock. The other three words are all types of shoe - slipper, boot, sandal

QUESTION

1

start lid

QUESTION

2

dined one

QUESTION

3

trip sill

QUESTION

4

harm sip

QUESTION

5

QUESTION

There are 85 questions on each paper and a time allowance of 50 minutes which reflects what they'll face in an exam.

QUESTIONS

7

deny man

GO STRAIGHT ON

QUESTION

8

release, seize, clasp, grip, lose

QUESTION

9

turtle, dolphin

These papers include 11 plus standard questions.

Africa, Europe

QUESTION

11

gossip, conference, quarrel, dispute, argument

QUESTION

12

climb, summit, fall, peak, top

QUESTION

13

Thames, Severn, Clyde, Seine, Amazon

QUESTION

14

Tenerife, Lanzarote, Spain, Madrid, Fuerteventura

GO STRAIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Speed and Accuracy Test

- You have five minutes. Children should be working towards scoring 100%.
- Watch out for the changes to $+$ $/\div$ $-$ $/$ \times
- This test will be repeated five times, where mistakes are made it will be an indication that further times tables work and attention to detail is necessary.

$8 + 7 =$	$9 - 4 =$	$6 \times 7 =$	$54 \div 6 =$	$8 + 4 =$
$7 \times 5 =$	<p>Speed and Accuracy Tests</p> <p><i>At the beginning of the course we spend time exposing whether pupils have sufficiently solid core skills. As these skills provide the fundamental basis from which children will develop, ensuring these are well established will aid them during the other sections of the course.</i></p>			$=$
$12 - 7 =$				$=$
$96 \div 8 =$				$9 =$
$6 \times 3 =$				$=$
$5 + 8 =$				$=$
$5 \times 6 =$				$=$
$5 + 7 =$	$15 - 6 =$	$48 \div 6 =$	$5 + 4 =$	$64 \div 8 =$
$16 - 8 =$	$36 \div 9 =$	$8 + 8 =$	$42 \div 7 =$	$7 \times 7 =$
$7 \times 6 =$	$9 - 6 =$	$72 \div 9 =$	$9 + 8 =$	$108 \div 9 =$
$17 - 9 =$	$9 + 6 =$	$6 \times 8 =$	$19 - 7 =$	$12 + 5 =$
$8 \times 3 =$	<p>Speed and Accuracy Tests</p> <p><i>This test uses what many consider easy maths but is very difficult due to the time pressure. It exposes whether children have sufficiently solid core skills and provides an important source of revision for those that do.</i></p>			$1 - 7 =$
$11 - 6 =$				$3 + 6 =$
$8 \times 6 =$				$\times 9 =$
$5 \times 7 =$				$3 - 7 =$
$7 - 2 =$				$2 \div 4 =$
$3 + 7 =$	$16 - 7 =$	$7 + 8 =$	$4 \times 6 =$	$14 - 6 =$
$12 - 9 =$	$9 \times 3 =$	$11 - 8 =$	$49 \div 7 =$	$5 + 8 =$
$8 \times 9 =$	$6 + 7 =$	$27 \div 9 =$	$15 - 4 =$	$9 \times 7 =$
$72 \div 8 =$	$13 - 9 =$	$5 \times 12 =$	$4 + 8 =$	$18 - 7 =$

Spot the Mistakes - Maths

- Victor has completed his Mental Maths task but unfortunately he's made a number of mistakes. His answers are underlined.
- Circle the mistakes. See if you can work out what he might have done wrong

① $300 +$ **Spot the mistakes** $=$ 1050mm

We also use other accuracy tests like this Spot the Mistakes test. Children that cannot work accurately will not do well in an 11 plus exam because of the time pressure.

② $2 \frac{1}{2}$ Kg

③ $£1.00 - 58p =$ 42p

⑨ $116\text{mm} =$ 11cm 6mm

④ Find the sum of £1.15 and

£2.85

Find the mistakes

Helping children to switch on their self-checking skills helps them work more accurately in the exam.

⑩ $\frac{1}{2}$ of £4.16 = £1.04

⑤ Find the costing:

$90\text{m} =$ 290m

⑥ What is the product of $9 + 99 =$ 108

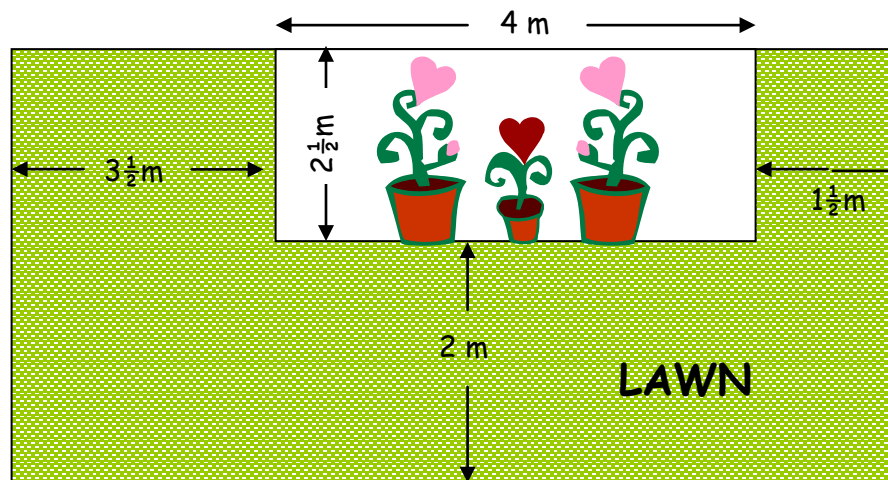
⑫ What is the product of 8 and 50 = 58

Marks /

Area Problems

A rectangular garden comprises a rectangular flowerbed surrounded on three of its sides by a lawn.

Answer the following questions which relate to this diagram.



a) **Area Problems**

We also make sure we cover the core topics

b) *children may get questions on. This sheet is one we use to help children learn about area.*

c)

garden.

Answer: _____

d) Work out, in square metres, the area of the flowerbed.

Answer: _____

e) What is the area of the lawn?

Answer: _____

f) Find the cost of re-sowing the lawn if grass seed costs £1.86 for each square metre of lawn.

Answer: _____

The BODMAS Rule

The rule for sums containing brackets is: **BODMAS**

This means:

Brainet **O**ver **D**ivision **M**ultiplication **A**ddition and **S**ubtraction.

In other words you must work out the sum in the **B**rainet first, and then complete the question by doing:

Division (if required), then

Multiplication (if required), then

Addition (if required), then

Sub

BODMAS

Remember: *This is another example of the focus we place on individual topic knowledge. For some children topics will be entirely new, for others it will act as useful re-enforcement.*

Here is an

6(12

$$= 6 \times 2 - 3$$

$$= 12 - 3$$

$$= 9 \checkmark$$

Then **M**ultiply

Then **S**ubtract

Now look at this question:

BODMAS

6(2) *As part of each topic introduction/review we include further work and examples to ensure knowledge has sunk in properly.*

$$62 = 7.98$$

Please ~~write this away~~ ~~surely~~ because you will need to refer to it again when you start your Revision papers.

PS: I bet no one in your class will know this.

TIMED TEST NUMBER 1

You have 30 minutes to complete this test.

Write the missing number in the box:

1. **Timed Tests**
We start doing easier timed tests early on to get children used to working under the time constraints similar to that of an exam.

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\boxed{} \\ 7 \overline{) 763} \end{array}$$

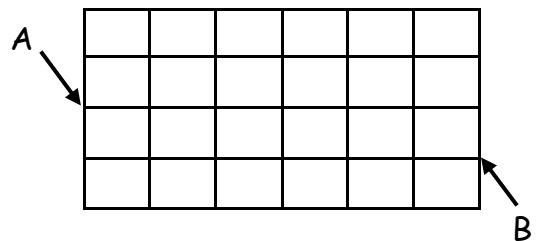
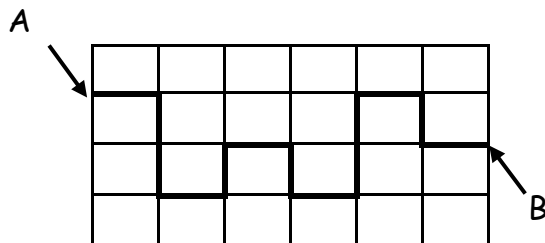
$$\begin{array}{r} 153 \\ 5 \overline{) 7\boxed{}5} \end{array}$$

This calculation has the same number missing from each box. What is it?

5. **Timed Tests**
While easier than full 11 Plus tests, these tests include questions which could end up in the test itself. This is beneficial as it gets students familiar with the types of question they might encounter.

Start at A and go along the lines, finishing at B.

Divide this grid into two halves:



Mathematics Revision Test 2

1. $323.76 + 19$ hundredths
= _____

12. $12 \times 8 =$ _____

2. Draw a hexagon in this space:

13. $6 \times 7 =$ _____

3. $13^2 =$ _____

14. $9 \times 6 =$ _____

Maths Revision Tests

Throughout the course we ensure children are using the skills they have regularly. This is an example of our regular revision test sheets. These sheets cover a great deal of the syllabus and little by little help to re-enforce knowledge and give children confidence.

4. Draw an obtuse angle - label it.

NO/YES

5. Draw a rhombus

20. How many lines of symmetry has a hexagon?
= _____

SCORE BOX:

Maths Revision Tests

With Maths it's essential that children use their skills regularly so we provide enough of these and other pages to ensure children are working at the level of frequency.



Find the area of this shape:
= _____

to do long multiplication!



9. $4.9 \text{ L} =$ _____ mls

10. Write 555 tenths as a decimal = _____

11. 9 squared = _____

Are you improving? YES/ANY MINUTE NOW

5. Complete the following money problems.

a. A single bus fare to work costs £1.25. How much have I spent altogether on bus fares by the time I have returned home? _____

b. If I go to the newsagent and buy 5 magazines costing £3.99 each. How much do I have left? _____

c. I bought in _____

question: *Midway through we start to give a full timed paper in each part of the course. We ask*

6. Answer: *parents to ensure this is administered correctly.*

a. Six squared = _____ e. The square root of 6 = _____

b. The cube root of 27 = _____ f. Two fifths of 75kg = _____

c. 60% of £60.00 = _____ g. $4(x + y)$ when $x = 6.1$ and $y = 3.8$ = _____

d. $2(p - q)$ when $p = 4.7$ and $q = 2.3$ = _____

Maths Papers

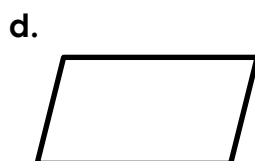
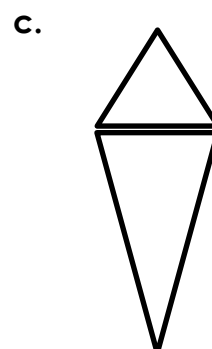
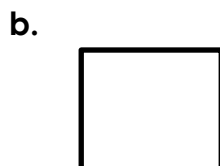
7. If *Children get every opportunity to learn to complete*

a. *the papers within the time allowance and the work*

b. *we have done on core skills and topics means they*

c. *should be focussed on accuracy.*

8. How many lines of symmetry do these shapes have? Some may have none.



17. When Peter went to Spain recently the exchange rate was 1.2 Euros to the pound sterling. He bought a bottle of wine costing 6.7 Euros. What was the cost of the bottle in pounds sterling? (round your answer to the nearest penny).

Maths Paper

18. A fan
water. The
every 3 sec

We continue to work on technique throughout the course but equally we ensure children have masses of exam practice as they are asked to do a full maths paper or tests every week.

0 litres of
water

19. Which of these numbers is closest to three? _____

- A. 3.075 B. 3.08 C. 3.1 D. 3.089 E. 3.101

20. start
took

Maths Paper

The papers towards the end are at least as difficult as the questions they will find in the exam so they will be very well prepared. We also ensure they see a variety of different types of question to ensure they are prepared for every eventuality.

ever, it
ed and

21.

6.4 6.5 6.6 6.7 6.8

22. A jar of marbles was made up like this:

	Large	Small
Black	8	14
Red	12	16

What percentage of the marbles were small? _____

Non-Verbal Reasoning

1. LIKE SHAPES / TYPE 1

In these questions you will be given an example where one shape becomes another shape. You will then be given a question shape and be asked to choose which one of five

shapes it should become. You should use the example to help you choose. You should look at the example and then apply

Like Shapes - Explanation

What: We identify 9 different types of non-verbal reasoning question. With each we introduce it with a very detailed explanation and an example.

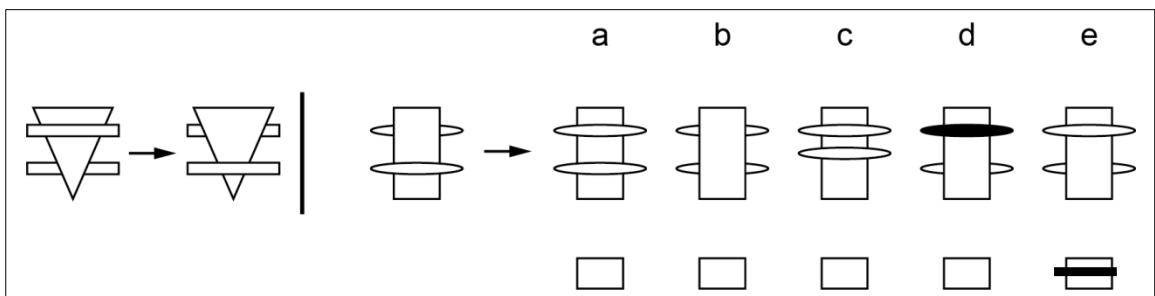
As with: We explain what the questions entails and what children need to look out for to solve it.

- What size are the shapes or items within the overall shape in relation to each other?
- What thickness or length are any lines whether these are floating or used to make up shapes? Boldness is often a feature within questions.
- Do shapes that are behind another shape change to become in front?

Technique tips

- Focus exactly on how the first shape has changed to become the second shape, more than one thing may have changed.
- Make a list of the changes if necessary
- Once you have done this look at the answer options and see which has changed in the same way.
- Often you will be left with two options which are close, there will always be a small distinguishing item which makes one of these a closer match than the other (EG direction of diagonal lines within a shape). You will need to renew your focus to find it.
- Unless you are doing a timed test do one question at a time. Give your answer then check if it is correct and review the explanation. This takes time but looking at the answer and explanation while the question is still fresh is the only way to learn.

Example



Explanation

There is no change in the large shape from the first set of shapes to the second. However the shape that is behind the larger moves to the front and the other shape that is in front moves behind.

Non-Verbal Reasoning

1. LIKE SHAPES / TYPE 1

1

2

a b c d e

Like Shapes - Examples

Having explained the question type we then give children a few questions to try out to secure their learning. Each question has a very detailed solution and as children progress they learn through reading each detailed answer and reviewing their answer vs the options.

3

4

a b c d e

5

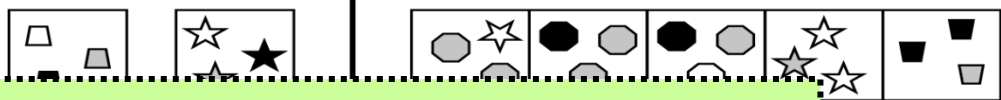
a b c d e

Non-Verbal Reasoning

Revision

7. MOST LIKE / TYPE 7

Example



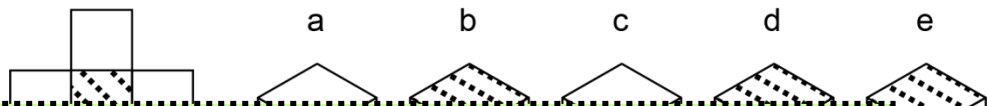
Timed Papers

Once we have introduced children to each of the nine different Non-Verbal Reasoning questions types we have identified we then start giving them timed revision tests.

Explanation

and the order of Jack, one white be C.

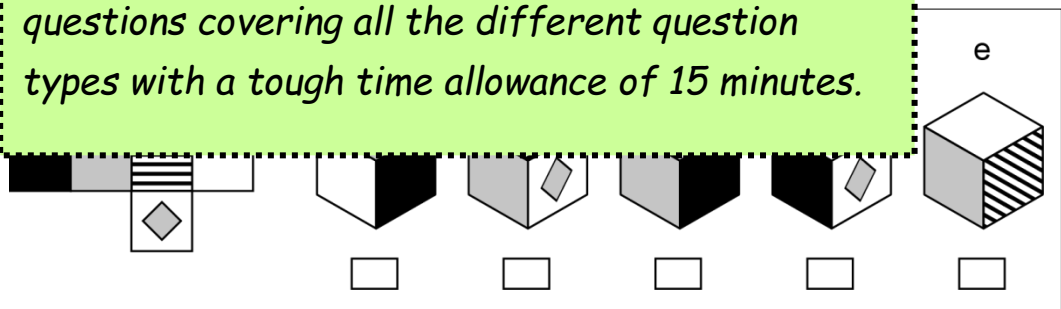
1



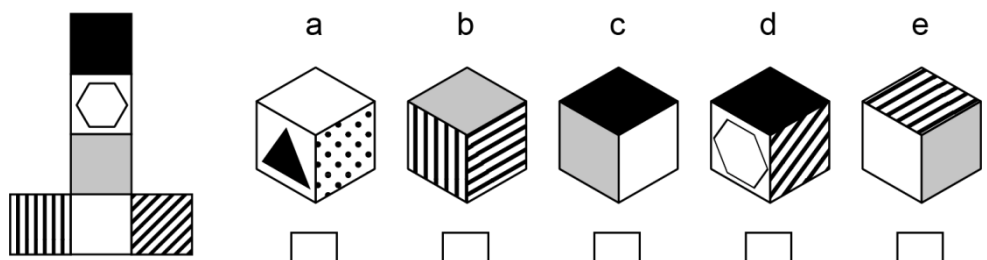
Timed Papers

Each test contains a mix of questions and a reducing time allowance. This test has 27 questions covering all the different question types with a tough time allowance of 15 minutes.

2



3



Words from Past Papers

temptation
score
concentrated
burden
adopt
determine
embrace
margin
employ
margin
employ
grate
restrain
suspect
pioneer
punctual

Synonyms Match-up

infuriated
inquire
industrious
insolent
malady
intoxicated
loath
lofty
mammoth
interior
jovial
mechanism
insane
matrimony
maximum
lubricate
invaluable
mariner
meagre
invincible

Homographs

- 1 pine
- 2 pitch
- 3 plain
- 4 plane
- 5 plant
- 6 play
- 7 plot
- 8 poach
- 9 pool
- 10 post

Tail
To
Tea
Sun
Boar
Scent
Sail
Allowed
Sale

More Difficult Opposites

Full answers for every question

There are answers provided for every question in each part of the course.

Where a full detailed explanation is needed we give it.

failure
strong

Homophones Fun Test

Aloud
Bore
Tale
Cent
Son
Tee
Too