

11 Plus Programme- Boost (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 as thoroughly as possible within the time available.

Who should be doing it?

- The course is designed to boost 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.
- The course covers Verbal Reasoning, Vocabulary, English (Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation and Comprehension), Maths and Non-Verbal Reasoning plus it focuses on the core skills that lead to success.

N.B. This is our shortest full course. It is very intensive and ideal for those with not long to go before the exam. It is designed for preparation with 6-15 weeks to go until an exam.

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. This is especially true when time is tight.
- 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.

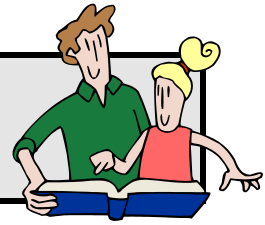
Who is this course right for?

This course is ideal for any pupil with around 6-15 weeks to go until the GL 11 Plus exam. The course is delivered in 10 parts and ideally a week would be spent on each. It could be completed in 6 weeks by working more intensively or in a more relaxed way in 15 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





11 Plus Programme - Boost - Part 2

The words from past papers worksheets help to introduce you to new words quickly. Use your personal words list if you are not completely sure of them.

English and Vocabulary Development

- Reading:** This is always the first item on our list of work because it is so important. In addition to your own reading, you will be given a paired reading text to do in addition to your own.
- Your Personal Words:** Use this sheet to write out any words from this section. Try to find ten or more words from your own activities. **revise the words** you have learnt. **Also** add **at least 1** new word to your list.
- Synonyms 2:** This section includes words such as **astor**. When you think you have really learnt the words please test yourself again to make sure the words are yours.
- Synonyms 1:** We let you know when to approach each activity and why it is important. This section includes words you have learnt to test your understanding. A simple test a few days after you have learnt them. Hesitancy will indicate they could be yours. Add the words to your personal words list.
- Words from Past Papers:** Make sure you are sure then add the word to your personal words list. **economical** and **majestic**.
- Opposites 1 Revision:** This page revises all the opposites you learnt last time. Remember to add any words you are not sure of to your personal words diary to ensure you see them with greater frequency.
- Homophones:** Remember to use the personal words list to note down any that are new and that you were not sure of.
- More Difficult Opposites:** Come back to this section and find the solutions. Remember to note down any words you are not sure of in your personal words list.
- Homographs:** Can you think of two meanings for the word **batter**. Do the exercise to check your understanding of these words. Learn any you didn't get.

Front Sheets

These sheets come at the front of every part of the course.

They let you know what is included in each part of the course.

We let you know when to approach each activity and why it is important.

The whole course is planned for you with revision built in.



GL Verbal Reasoning

- We will be introducing you to every verbal reasoning question type you will find in the exam. Please read each question type very carefully. Go over any material in detail.

GL Verbal Reasoning questions

Read the technique carefully

10. Compound words - Introduction and technique and 10 questions
11. Odd two out - Introduction and technique and 10 questions
12. Hidden word - Introduction and technique and 10 questions
13. Insert a letter - Introduction and technique and 10 questions

Front Sheets continued
You can expect around 20-30 individual activities focusing on different areas of activities in each part of the course

Maths

14. Working Accurately

- **Accuracy table.** A second attempt at this test. After this you should have a good idea of whether there are any weaknesses in the core skills area. Try to complete all the questions in five minutes because weaknesses sometimes don't emerge until skills are put under time pressure.
- **Spot the mistakes.** More mistakes to spot - see if you can get them all!

15. Timed Test. Another timed test, this time we are allowing 27 minutes. Remember to please spend lots of time going over any mistakes otherwise you will not improve.

16. Revision of decimals. You will need to revise this to help you to improve.

17. Area Problems. More work on area problems.

18. 4 Rules Revision. A revision of the 4 rules of arithmetic to money. You'll have to use them.

19. BODMAS. For some this will be useful revision, for others it is essential to learn. It helps you understand the order of calculations.

The course includes verbal reasoning (including vocabulary), Non-Verbal Reasoning and Numerical Reasoning with a focus on GL question type development.

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)
---------------------------------------	---	---

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. .

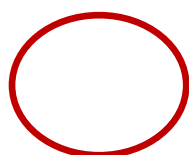


Synonyms

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



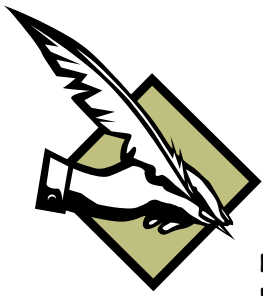
Synonyms Match-up

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

annual	arrogant	attired	beverages
anonymous	assembly	audacity	broad
<div data-bbox="172 539 890 920" style="border: 1px dashed black; background-color: #e0ffe0; padding: 5px;"> <p>Synonyms match-up</p> <p>A few days after the latest batch of synonyms have been learnt properly we encourage children to do this at revision exercise.</p> </div>		austere	catastrophe
		avaricious	cautious
at		bombard	cease
career			
clothes			
disaster			
dressed			
drinks			
expect			
gathering			
ghost			
greedy			
haughty			
help			
impulse			
name			
pelt			
sever			
stop			
surprise			
wide			
yearly			

We ask children to wait a few days because the delay will reveal how well the learning activity was completed. Any words they get wrong should be added to their personal words list so that they see it with greater frequency.

The vast majority of vocabulary books only expose children to each word once so there's little chance that they will actually learn the words properly.



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:

1. A quadruped has _____ legs; two hind legs and two _____ legs. **four fore**

2. Cutlery is usually made _____

3. Queen Elizabeth is our _____

4. Chloe decided to _____

5. The miners dug a tunnel _____

6. Most people _____

7. Millions of people spread _____ over the world _____ for peace. **prey pray**

8. In the _____ the rider used the _____ to guide the horse along the muddy track. **rein rain**

9. She placed the rubbish in the _____ bin. **waist waste**

10. 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

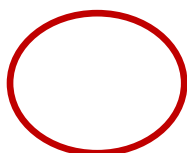
You should learn these off by heart.



Opposites

Easy Words		FOLD
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		
14. coward		hero
15. damp		dry
16. defend	Children will cover over 1000 opposites	
17. depend	during the course.	
18. drunk		sober

First attempt



Second attempt



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.



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 between now and Mary did not

It is especially useful to do this with classic texts where children can be exposed to a segment of a book in the same way they might be with a comprehension test.

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

Questions

The following words are all underlined in the text above:

Paired reading vocabulary testing

*At the end of each
paired reading section
we use these tests to
draw out potentially
new vocabulary.*

*These texts and the
vocabulary in them
really help children to
develop and refine
their comprehension
skills as well as their
vocabulary.*

Unpleasant
Vanished
Excessive
Hectic
Poignant
Overwhelming
Distinguish
Exhilaration
Extreme
Immediately
Frail

**-E, write down a word from the box
matches the following definitions**

busy or full of frantic activity

very impressive and magnificent

disappear suddenly and
completely

having or showing elegance and
sophistication

to be eager or inquisitive about
something

D

E

**2) For the following five sentences, pick a word from the box
above to complete the sentence so that it makes sense**

As they had left hours ago, the arrival of her grandparents was _____ .

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 the 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 ~~runner~~) (~~caller~~ seller story)

- 9) (ampoo canter)

- 10) (ard guard)

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

Letter Connections

This type of question requires a strong alphabetical knowledge but doesn't test vocabulary or spelling.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

The question

More Technique Guides

Some GL Verbal Reasoning questions require highly developed technique, these questions are not vocabulary based.

to FM

is to ___

answer

C

The T

1) Always help y

2)

backwards and forwards in the alphabet. Alphabet and UVWXYZ to the beginning to compare the first PAIR. Instead you should be comparing the first letter of the first pair to the first letter of the second pair. So in our example:

CG is to **FM** as **QW** is to ___?

What is the relationship between C and F? apply the same to the second section.

As QW is to ___? From Q, 3 forwards is T

3) Then we do the same with the second

CG is to **FM** as **QW** is to T_?

The relationship between G and M is forward answer is forward six. $W + 6 = C$

4) With multiple choice questions if only one answer option started with a T then that would be the correct one. (realising this may have saved time.)5)

In these cases we provide very full technique guidance to ensure children can tackle the questions properly.

Word Letter Codes

Now try these questions:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1) If the code for MAKE is LKJBA what is the code for CRIME?

2) If the code for PUPIL is NRLDF what does OEJYA mean?

3) If the code for STYLE is QVWUX what does BCAJY mean?

4) If the code for CRIME is LARVN what does BCAJY mean?

5) If the code for TENNIS is HSB BWG what is the code for NORMAL?

6) If the code for NEVER is PUXUJ what does OEJYA mean?

7) If the code for PUPIL is NRLDF what does OEJYA mean?

8) If the code for CRACK is DUFJG what does OEJYA mean?

9) If the code for SOUND is PLRKA what is the code for TAPES?

10) If the code for SHOE is HSLV what does OZHG mean?

Practice Questions

We provide ten practice questions as part of the technique development process.

Doing these 11 plus standard questions helps ensure children have fully grasped the technique required.

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

Example

(devil) (desperately)

Answer

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

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

horizontal is to (flat, across, vertical)
retreat is to (attack, backwards, defend)

Answer

horizontal 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.

Example

(felt, mass)
(age, acre)

Answer

massacre

QUESTION

(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

Answer Sheets

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

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"/>

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

These papers include 11 plus standard questions.

turtle, dolphin

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

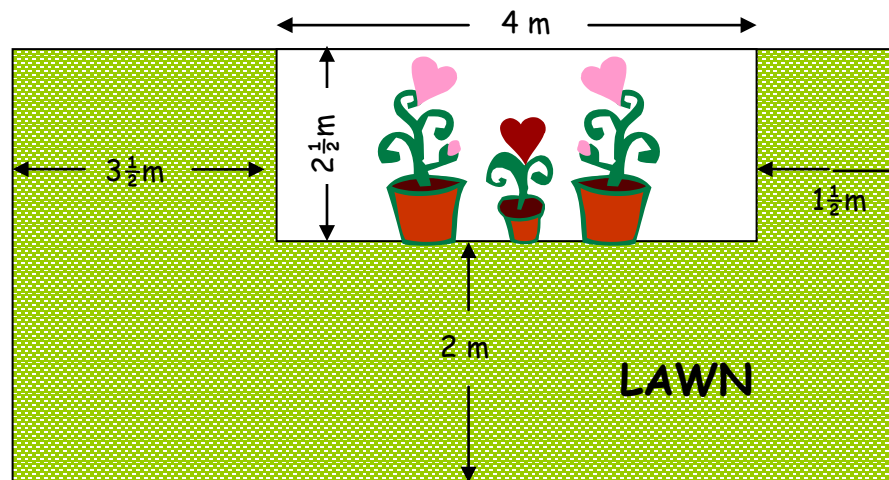
⑫ What is the product of 8 and 50 = 58

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 - 3)

= 6 x 2 - 3

= 12 - 3

= 9 ✓

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.*

6 x

62 = 7.98

Please ~~re-read this~~ ~~carefully~~ ~~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.

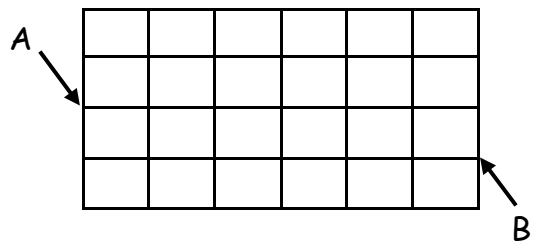
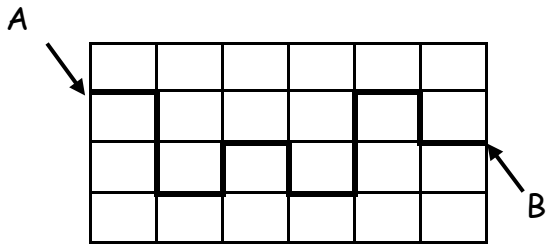
3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\ \square \\ 7 \overline{) 763} \end{array}$$

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

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.

Divide this grid into two halves: Start at A and go along the lines, finishing at B.



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

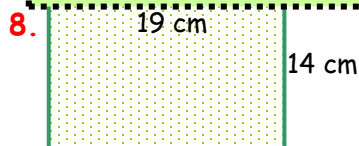
5. Draw a rhombus

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:
= _____

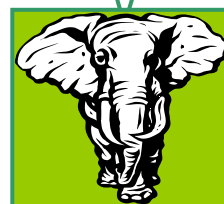
9. $4.9 \text{ L} =$ _____ mls

10. Write 555 tenths as a decimal = _____

11. 9 squared = _____

Are you improving? YES/ANY MINUTE NOW

to do long multiplication!



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

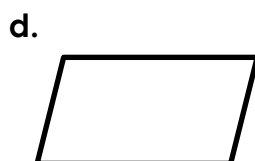
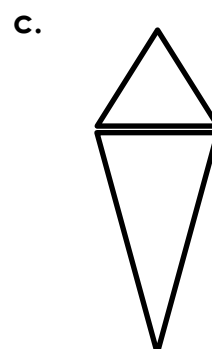
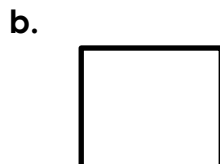
7. If *Children get every opportunity to learn to complete the papers within the time allowance and the work we have done on core skills and topics means they should be focussed on accuracy.*

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

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.

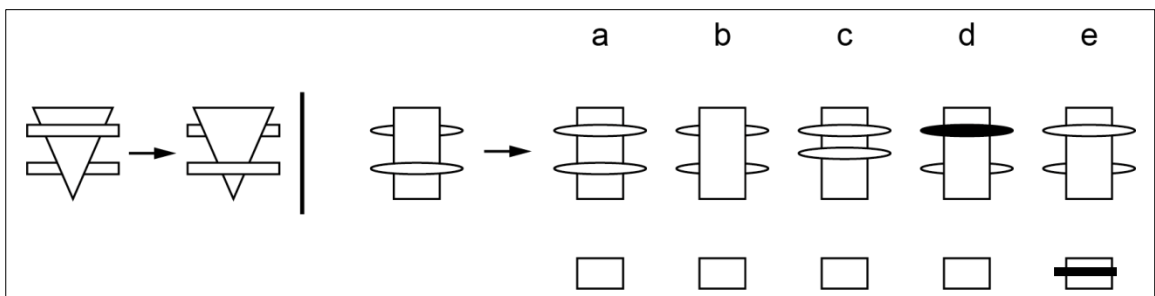
As with: We explain what the questions entails and what children need to look out for to solve it.

- 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

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

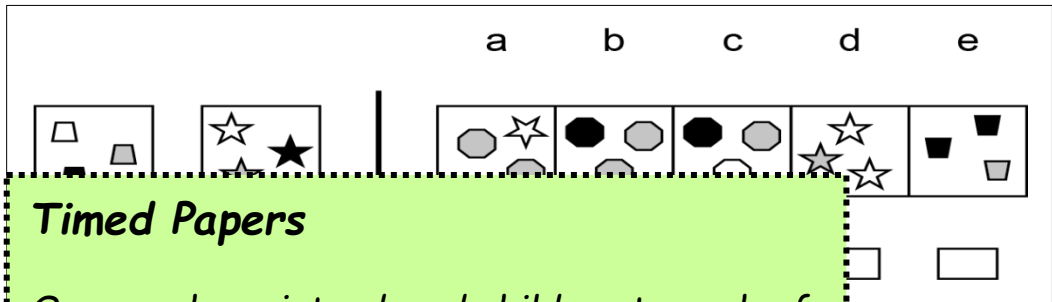
5

Non-Verbal Reasoning

Revision

7. MOST LIKE / TYPE 7

Example



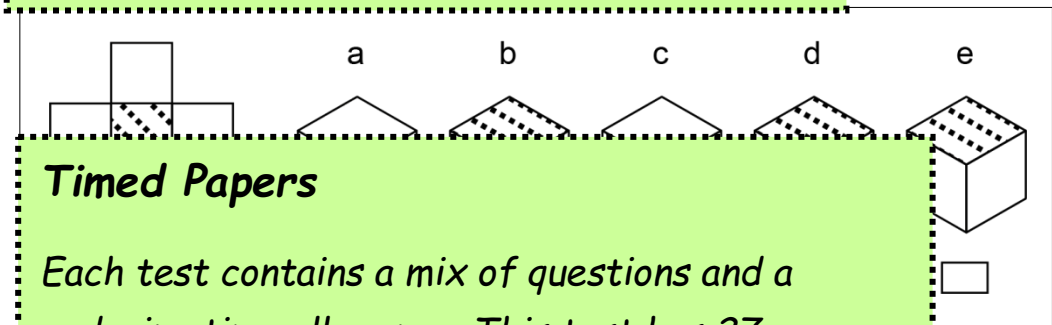
Explanation

Timed Papers

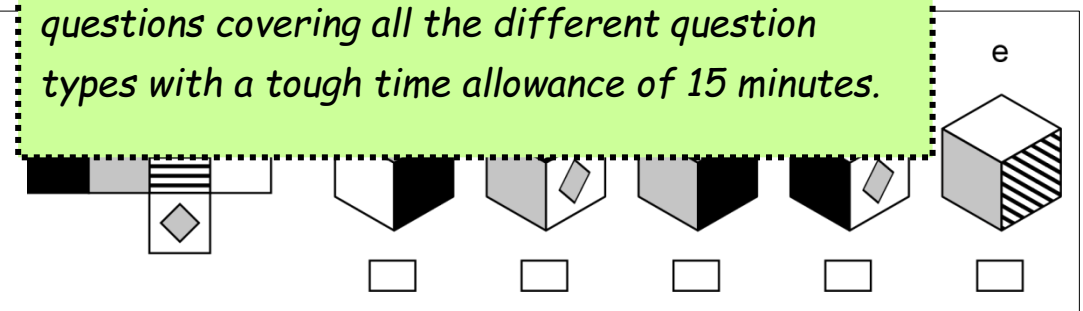
Once we have introduced children to each of the nine different Non-Verbal Reasoning questions types we have identified we then start giving them timed revision tests.

and the order of
black, one white
be C.

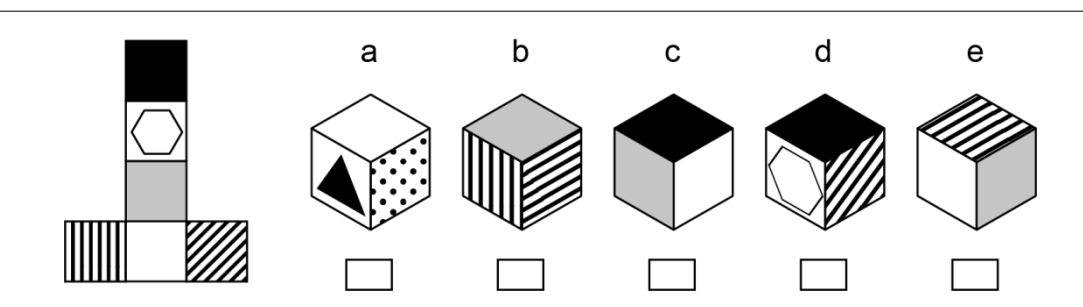
1



2



3



Synonyms Match-up

asunder
cautious
apparel
catastrophe
attired
beverages
anticipate
assembly
apparition
avaricious
arrogant
assistance
audacity
anonymous
bombard
austere
cease
astonishment
broad
annual

Words from Past Paper

objection
lenient
hasty
frequent
puncture
majestic
promote
resolve
vessel
economical
harbour
commit
dispute
debate
adopt

Opposites Revision

ancestor
fertile
dismantle/disperse

I want to go abroad.
I would like to accept the invitation.
I have a very ancient

Homographs

1 batter
2 beam
3 blind
4 bonnet
5 bowl
6 bug
7 counter
8 crane

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.

revision

very broad.
as timid.
free.
slim.
are cheap.

9/ haul, hall
10/ feat, feet

More Difficult Opposites

Irritate
Wane
Demean
Punctual
Loyalty
Oppress
Conclude
Kind
Agreeable
Validate

Homographs

1 chest
2 coach
3 coast
4 coat
5 conduct
6 cornet
7 cross
8 current
9 cycle
10 die