



**CRICKLADE**  
**MANOR PREP**  
**SCHOOL & NURSERY**  
**11+ Exams**

**What are they?**  
**What do I need to do?**

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## Introduction

There are 2 main test providers CEM and GL. Both Counties are using GL Assessments, but are using different components of the tests.

Gloucestershire have produced this booklet to help you:

<https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/2115758/secondary-school-guidance-and-information-booklet-2023.pdf>

Wiltshire have produced this booklet to help you:

<https://www.swgs.wilts.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/11-Information-Leaflet-2023-for-entry-2024.pdf>

### Gloucestershire Applicants:

What is covered in the Gloucestershire 11 plus test?

Children will take two written test papers. Each paper has a time limit of one hour (two hours in total):

#### 1. Verbal skills

Students will be tested on their ability in reading comprehension, vocabulary and verbal reasoning.

The questions will require children to:

- process verbal information
- identify similarities and differences between words
- apply logical thinking and problem-solving skills
- identify patterns
- understand the rules and meaning of language, including word choice and grammar
- answer questions to show their understanding of a passage
- use accurate capital letters, punctuation and spelling

#### 2. Non-verbal reasoning and maths

Students will be assessed on their skills in non-verbal reasoning and Key Stage 2 maths.

Candidates will need to show that they can:

- process graphic information and follow patterns and rules
- apply mathematical skills such as rotation, reflection, symmetry, basic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) and reading graphs and timetables
- use spatial awareness
- apply logical thinking and problem-solving skills
- use quick mental arithmetic
- understand shapes, space and measures

Schools this applies to are:

### Cheltenham

- [Pate's Grammar School](#) (11-18 mixed)

### Gloucester

- [Denmark Road High School](#) (11-16 girls, mixed 6th form)
- [Ribston Hall High School](#) (11-16 girls, mixed 6th form)
- [Sir Thomas Rich's School](#) (11-16 boys, mixed 6th form)
- [The Crypt School](#) (Year 7 co-ed, Years 8 - 11 boys, Sixth Form co-ed)

### Stroud

- [Marling School](#) (11-16 boys, mixed 6th form)
- [Stroud High School](#) (11-18 girls)

An Interactive Map to show you where the schools are located:

<https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/education-and-learning/find-a-school/>

### Wiltshire Applicants:

All multiple choice

- Maths - 50 minutes. The Maths test reflects all areas of Key Stage 2 Maths and covers areas of Number, Algebra, Measures, Shapes and Space and Handling Data.
- English - 45 minutes. The English Test contains aspects of the National Curriculum at Key Stage 2: Reading, Comprehension, Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar.
- Verbal Reasoning - 50 minutes

The scores for the Maths, English and Verbal reasoning tests are standardised and combined and then used to determine admission. The three tests are of equal weighting.

Schools this applies to are:

There are two Grammar Schools in Wiltshire:

- [Bishop Wordworth's School](#) (11-18 boys) (CEM assessments)
- [South Wilts Grammar School](#) (11-18 girls) (GL assessments)

As Wiltshire only has partial provision of Grammar School places competition for places is high.

## The Non-Verbal Reasoning Paper

Non- Verbal Reasoning (NVR) are questions about shapes and patterns, they also need some maths skills.

All questions are multiple choice.

There are lots of types of questions.

Things to look out for in these questions:

- Shapes -** what the shapes are, how many sides, symmetry, position of shapes
- Shading and Lines -** are the shapes filled in, blank or shaded. Lines can be dotted, dashed or solid.
- Pointing -** arrows can point in a particular direction, sometime in relation to other objects
- Rotation and Reflection -** shapes can be turned around and flipped
- Order -** the order of shapes can move around
- Layering -** overlapping of images may change the position, layer or shading
- Counting -** be prepared to count things like numbers, sides, different shapes or other features.

### 1: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

In these questions you need to:

Check carefully whether you need to find the figure most **like** or **unlike** the rest.

Take your time as there are sometimes features added to distract you. Don't rush.

EXAMPLE:

1) Find the figure which is most unlike the others.

The answer is **d**. In all the other figures, the outline of the shape is dashed.

2) Work out which option is most like the two figures on the left.

The answer is **b**. In the figures on the left, the shapes in the middle column are white. There is one grey, one black and one white shape in each of the left and right columns.

1) Which option would look like the figure on the left if it was rotated?

The answer is **a**. The figure is rotated 90 degrees anticlockwise. Option **b** is a rotated reflection. In option **c**, the triangle is pointing in the wrong direction. In option **d**, the triangle is in the wrong position.

A rotation of 90 degrees anticlockwise is the same as a rotation of 270 degrees clockwise.

2) Which option would look like the figure on the left if it was reflected over the line?

The answer is **b**. In option **a**, the grey and white shapes have swapped shading. Option **c** is a 180 degree rotation. Option **d** is a reflection across a vertical line.

## 2: PAIRS, SERIES AND GRIDS

Here you are asked to work out what fills the gap. Look for pairs, series and grids.

You need to consider all the factors in the shapes and patterns questions but this time think about how they change and link together.

EXAMPLE:

1) The first figure is changed in some way to become the second.  
Choose the figure on the right that relates to the third figure like the second does to the first.

The answer is c. The shape is cut along the dashed line.  
The lower part becomes grey. The upper part is reflected vertically.

2) On the left is a big square with one small empty square.  
Find which of the five squares on the right should replace the empty square.

The answer is e. Working from left to right, the third grid square is made up of the dots in the first grid square and a smaller version of the shape in the second grid square. The shape and the dots swap shading.

Complete the Pair  
In the GL test, there is only one pair of figures that have changed on the left. In the CEM test, there could be two pairs.

Complete the Series  
In the GL test, there is a set of five figures in order with one missing. In the CEM test, the set may contain a different number of figures.

Complete the Grid  
In the GL test, the grid can be made up of either four or nine squares. In the CEM test, the grid could be made up of either squares or hexagons.



### 3: ROTATION AND REFLECTION

With these questions look carefully to see how a figure might look if it is reflected or rotated.

There is usually an arrow or line telling you what to look for.


When you are practicing these, try using a small mirror and tracing paper to help you, and then as you get more confident you won't need these aids anymore.

Find a distinctive part of the figure and then rule out those options that don't fit the pattern, repeat with another feature.

In the reflection focus on the main part of the image, eliminate those options that don't work and repeat with another section.

EXAMPLE:


1) Which option would look like the figure on the left if it was rotated?



The answer is a. The figure is rotated 90 degrees anticlockwise. Option b is a rotated reflection. In option c, the triangle is pointing in the wrong direction. In option d, the triangle is in the wrong position.

A rotation of 90 degrees anticlockwise is the same as a rotation of 270 degrees clockwise.

2) Which option would look like the figure on the left if it was reflected over the line?



The answer is b. In option a, the grey and white shapes have swapped shading. Option c is a 180 degree rotation. Option d is a reflection across a vertical line.



### 4: 3D SHAPES AND FOLDING

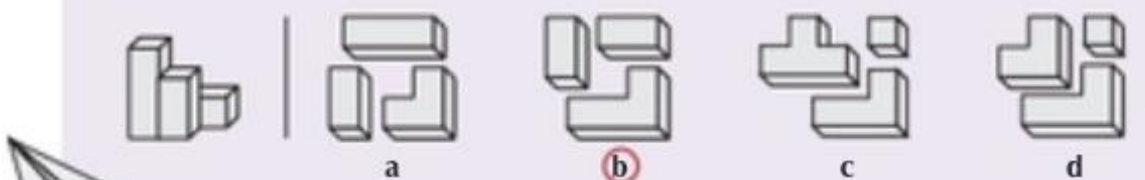
These include all the previous questions but this time in a 3D shape.

Questions may ask you to consider

- what the different faces on a 3D shape may look like
- what a top down view of 3D shape maybe
- what a 2D net of a 3D shape may look like
- what a 3D shape may like unfolded

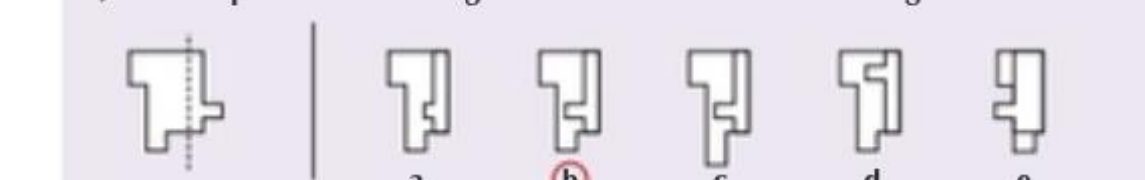
EXAMPLE:

1) Which set of blocks can be put together to make the 3D figure on the left?



The answer is **b**. The bottom block in **b** is to the left of the figure, with the other two blocks arranged to the right of it.

2) Which option shows the figure on the left when folded along the dotted line?



The answer is **b**. It can't be **a** or **d** because the part of the figure originally to the right of the fold line is the wrong shape. Option **c** is ruled out because the part of the figure originally to the left of the fold line is the wrong shape. Option **e** is ruled out because the fold line has moved.

### 5: CODES

You need to work out what feature each code letter stands for. Then you need to use these to work out the code for another figure.

The trick here is to look for letters that appear more than once and see what similarities these figures have.

It really helps to write down what each letter means as you work it out.

EXAMPLE:

On the left are some figures with code letters. Work out what the code letters mean and decide which of the codes on the right goes with the new figure.



The answer is c (DU).

B = five-pointed white star, C = four-pointed white star, D = six-pointed white star.

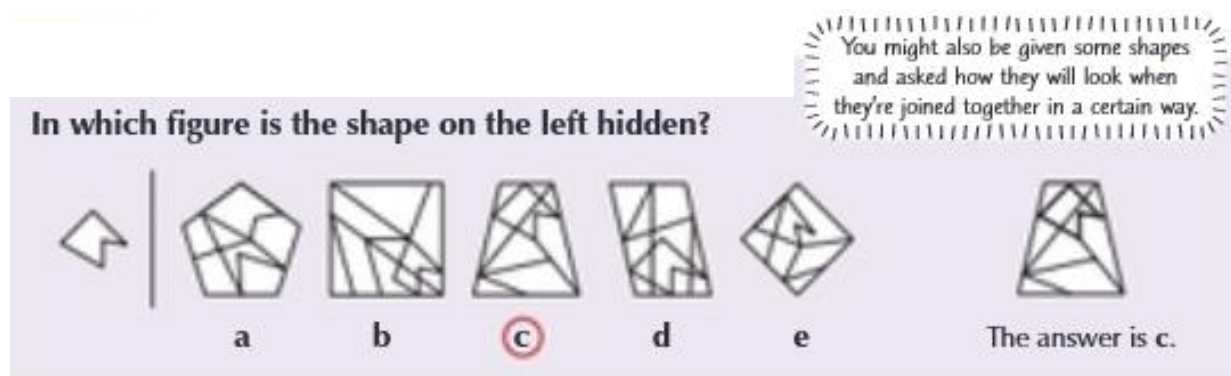
U = bottom star is grey, V = bottom star is black.

### 6: SPATIAL REASONING

Some **GL tests** also include Spatial reasoning questions.

These often include the 3D shapes questions but also other questions such as the Hidden shape are found in this section.

EXAMPLE:



## PREPARING FOR THE NVR TESTS

Although you can just do lots of practice questions there are other ways to develop your NVR skills.

- Model making - in paper or clay. Following 2D instructions to make 3D models. Sketch what you think they may look like. Lego® and Mechano® sets are great... Even better make your own creation and design a set of instructions for someone else.
- Nets - use squared paper to make nets for cubes and then open them out to see what they look like.
- Spot the Difference - there are lots of puzzle books and great for a car journey! The more complicated the picture the better.
- Hole punch - fold a piece of paper, make a hole or 2 and guess what where the holes will be when you unfold it.
- Snowflakes and paper dolls - making snowflakes are great around Christmas time but they help you to understand lines of symmetry.
- Also jigsaws, puzzle books, tangrams, snap, 3D logic puzzles, Jenga® all help with problem solving and spatial awareness.

## THE MATHS PAPER

Questions on this paper can cover anything you have learnt in school.

They can be multiple choice or write-in questions.

Broken down into these areas:

Topic	
<b>Number and Place Calculation</b>	Place value Ordering Negative numbers $+, -, \times, \div$ , BODMAS Rounding, estimating Square and cube numbers Primes, multiple and factors
<b>Fractions, decimals and percentages</b>	Converting between them Comparing them a Ordering them Equivalent fractions $+, -, \times, \div$
<b>Measurement</b>	Length, mass, volume, time and money Converting units Perimeter, area and volume
<b>Position and direction</b>	Coordinates Translation Reflection
<b>Ration and proportion</b>	Ratio proportions Proportion Enlarging shapes using scale factors
<b>Algebra</b>	Writing and using formulas Sequences Finding missing numbers
<b>Geometry</b>	2D shapes 3D shapes and nets Angles and angle rules
<b>Statistics</b>	Data and tables Charts and graphs Calculating the mean

## 1: WORKING WITH NUMBERS

These are questions involving adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing.

You might also need to use place value, rounding or estimating in these questions too.

EXAMPLE:

Ade spends £5.20 on drinks from the menu shown.  
Which of the options below shows the items he buys?

- A One tea, one fruit smoothie
- B Two teas, one hot chocolate
- C Two hot chocolates
- D One coffee, one hot chocolate
- E Two coffees

### Drinks Menu

Tea	£1.50
Coffee	£2.45
Hot chocolate	£2.75
Fruit smoothie	£2.99

Add up the different options using partitioning or by adding in columns.  
The answer is **D**:  $£2.45 + £2.75 = £5.20$ .

With multiple-choice questions, you might be able to easily rule out some options — e.g. in option A, you can see that  $£1.50 + £2.99$  will end in a 9, so it definitely won't be the correct answer.

## 2: NUMBER KNOWLEDGE

These are about different types of number such as odd, even, square cube and prime numbers. They could also cover ratio, proportion, fractions, decimals and percentages.

EXAMPLE:

Ayla runs a rehoming centre for cats and dogs.  
There are currently 56 animals at the centre.  
For every 3 dogs, there are 4 cats.  
How many cats are there at the centre?

This question is testing proportion.  
Out of every 7 animals, 4 are cats.  
56 animals is 8 lots of 7 animals,  
so there are  $8 \times 4 = 32$  cats.

### 3: NUMBER PROBLEMS

These questions involve spotting number patterns and continuing sequences. You can also get wordy questions, where you will have to decide to pick out important details, note down important information, then decide what maths you need to do to get to the answer.

EXAMPLE:

**Gita completed 3 challenges to raise money for charity. She was sponsored £65 for her run, twice as much for her swim, and £9 per mile for her bike ride. She raised £375 in total. How far was her bike ride?**

Use the information to work out how much she was sponsored for her bike ride:

$$£375 - £65 - (2 \times £65) = £375 - £65 - £130 = £180$$

Now divide this by the amount per mile:  $£180 \div £9 = 20$  miles

Remember, you can check your calculations by doing the inverse. Here, you can multiply £9 by 20 to check that you get £180.

### 4: DATA HANDLING

If a question includes a table or a graph you might have to read the information from it or fill in the missing numbers. Sometimes you can be asked to calculate the mean of the data.

EXAMPLE:

**Some pupils were asked which of dance, judo and drama they would prefer to do as an after-school club. The incomplete table below shows the results.**

**How many Year 5 pupils chose judo?**

Look for where you can start filling in the gaps.  
You can work out the number for Year 5 drama:

$$19 - 8 - 8 = 3$$

And the total for Year 5:

$$74 - 25 - 27 = 22$$

Now you've got all the Year 5 numbers, you need to find the value for Year 5 judo:  $22 - 9 - 3 = 10$

	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
Dance	12	9		
Judo	5			
Drama	8	3	8	19
Total	25	22	27	74

## 5: SHAPE AND SPACE

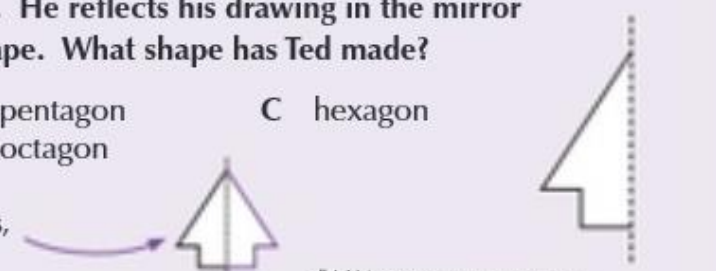
There are lots of different types of questions you could get about 2D and 3D shapes. Some of these need you to calculate angles, area volume or perimeter. Other may ask you to rotate or reflect.

EXAMPLE:

Ted has drawn part of a shape. He reflects his drawing in the mirror line shown to form the full shape. What shape has Ted made?

A quadrilateral      B pentagon      C hexagon  
 D heptagon      E octagon

The full shape has 7 sides, so the answer is D.



Make sure you know the names and properties of all the common 2D shapes.

## 6: UNITS AND MEASURES

You may have calculate using units or convert between units. Common questions refer to length (mm, cm, m, km) mass (g, kg) volume (ml, litres) time and money.

EXAMPLE:

Ashley makes 2.75 litres of soup. She fills six 400 ml containers with the soup, and eats the rest for lunch. How much soup does Ashley eat for lunch?

A 350 litres      B 750 ml       C 350 ml      D 0.35 ml      E 0.25 litres

Find the amount Ashley puts into containers:  $6 \times 400 \text{ ml} = 2400 \text{ ml}$   
 The question uses both litres and ml, so make them the same by converting 2.75 litres into ml:  $2.75 \times 1000 = 2750 \text{ ml}$   
 So Ashley eats  $2750 - 2400 = 350 \text{ ml}$  of soup — the answer is C.

Check that your answer is sensible — answers A and D wouldn't be realistic amounts of soup for one meal.



### 7: ALGEBRA

This is as you of course know where you replace a letter or shape to represent a missing number.

EXAMPLE:

**The cost to stay at a campsite is given by the formula:**  
 $C = 10t + 5a + 2c$ , where  $C$  is the cost in pounds,  $t$  is the number of tents,  $a$  is the number of adults and  $c$  is the number of children.

**How much would it cost for 2 adults and 3 children to stay in 1 tent?**

$t = 1$ ,  $a = 2$  and  $c = 3$ , so put these into the formula to find  $C$ :  
 $C = 10 \times 1 + 5 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 = 10 + 10 + 6 = \text{£}26$

*In algebra, a number directly before a letter means you multiply them together — so  $5a$  means  $5 \times a$ .*

*Remember BODMAS — do the  $\times$  before the  $+$ .*

### 9: VISUALISATION PROBLEMS

These are basically harder shape questions. The shape could be flipped, rotated or reflected and you have to picture it your head. if you find these difficult then the best thing is to sketch the image out.

EXAMPLE:

**Shape 1 is made out of square tiles. Thomas makes an identical shape, then rotates it  $90^\circ$  clockwise. He fits this shape together with shape 1 to form shape 2, without any more rotating or flipping.**

**Which of the shapes below cannot be shape 2?**

**Shape 1**

**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**

*Watch out: you're looking for the one that can't be shape 2.*

**The answer is E** — the second shape has been rotated anticlockwise.

**10: MIXED TOPIC PROBLEMS**

Often you will find that a question covers more than one area of Maths. The best thing to do is break it down into steps and deal with each part individually.

EXAMPLE:

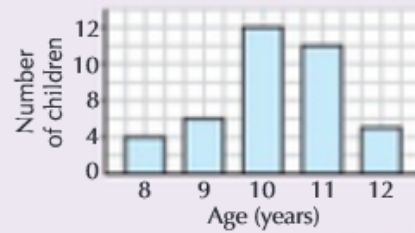
The bar chart on the right shows the ages of the children in a choir.

Write the ratio of the number of 10-year-olds to the number of 8-year-olds in its simplest form.

This question is testing bar charts and ratios.

Reading from the chart, the number of 10-year-olds is 12 and the number of 8-year-olds is 4, so the ratio is 12:4.

This can be simplified by dividing both sides by 4 — the answer is 3:1.



Don't forget to write the answer in its simplest form like the question asks.

## PREPARING FOR MATHS TEST

In addition to practice papers, homework and lessons in school, you can have lots of fun preparing for the Maths paper.

You could try:

- Logic puzzles like Sudoku and Kakuro
- Cooking and Baking but changing how people you are making things for. The weighing really helps with the measuring. Dividing into equal proportions helps with fractions.
- Maths tricks ... these get you doing mental maths.
- Shopping allows you estimate, and use money. The checking you have the right change is great for your mental maths.
- Times tables challenges.

## THE ENGLISH PAPER

All things you learn in English at school could be covered. The English paper will test skills like reading, writing, punctuation, spelling and grammar.

The GL test has an English Paper and is divided into different styles of questions:

### 1: GRAMMAR, PUNCTUATION AND SPELLING:

The CEM tests these as part of other tests.

The GL tests grammar, punctuation and spelling separately

You will see sentences or text and asked to

- find and correct spellings and punctuation mistakes
- complete sentences so they are grammatically correct.

There are some things to look out for when doing these questions.

- Commonly misspelt words
- Contracted forms eg it's/they're
- Non-standard English
- Starting and ending sentences

EXAMPLE:

**This passage contains some spelling mistakes.**

**Each numbered line has either one mistake or no mistakes.**

**For each line, work out which group of words contains a mistake, and circle the correct letter. Circle N if there is no mistake.**

① He crept slowly down the dark, winding alleyway, desparate not to make

A

B

C

D

N

② a sound. The dragon lay sleeping peacefully at the end of the dungeon.

A

B

C

D

N

③ Suddenly, its nostrils flared, and a defeaning snore echoed through the castle.

A

B

C

D

N

Answers:

1) D. 'desparate' should be 'desperate'.

2) C. 'peacefully' should be 'peacefully' — the suffix 'ly' is added to the word 'peaceful'.

3) C. 'defeaning' should be 'deafening' — the root word is 'deafen'.

## 2: COMPREHENSION:

This is exactly the same as you have in school. A single text or a set of smaller texts that you have to read and then answer questions on.

It is important to understand the types of comprehension question you could be asked

- Understanding the text - what happens, understand the characters, writer's purpose
- Word meaning - what does the vocabulary mean
- Word types and techniques - knowledge of parts of speech (e.g. nouns and speech) and literary techniques (e.g. metaphors)

There are lots of different types of comprehension texts

- Non-fiction - autobiographies, informative texts, instructions, letters
- Fiction - extracts from novels, short stories, myths, poems

To help you to answer questions, try underlining keywords or phrases. As you read the text ask yourself *what, who, why, when, where* and *how*.

Inference, working out what the author is trying to tell you and being able to pull evidence from the text to support your ideas, is a really important skill.

Make notes in pencil and if you spot a literary technique underline it.

EXAMPLE:

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

**1** She was furious. Her rage was an erupting volcano inside her, threatening to burst through the surface at any moment and shatter the illusion of calm that she was trying to preserve. With a forced smile, she attempted to choke out a reply. The

**5** words felt like cement in her mouth, clinging to her tongue in protest at being spoken. The voice inside her head was screaming.

- 1) Which of the following best describes how the character is feeling in the passage?  
A Calm    B Confident    C Angry    D Amused    E Mournful
- 2) Which of the following parts of the passage contains a metaphor?  
A "She was furious"  
B "Her rage was an erupting volcano inside her"  
C "With a forced smile"  
D "she attempted to choke out a reply"  
E "The words felt like cement in her mouth"
- 3) Which of these is closest in meaning to "preserve" (line 3)?  
A Safe    B Pretend    C Maintain    D Destroy    E Create

Answers:

- 1) C. Line 1 states that the character "was furious". This means that she was angry.
- 2) B. This phrase on line 1 describes the character's rage as being "an erupting volcano", so it must be a metaphor.
- 3) C. "preserve" means the same as "uphold" or "maintain".

Be careful — option E is an example of a simile, not a metaphor.

## THE VERBAL REASONING PAPER

GL asks questions about words and letters but it also includes questions about on maths and sequences, making words and logic and coding, and word meanings.

### 1: WORD MEANINGS

These questions test things such as

- Your understanding of what words mean
  - Consider also multiple meanings
- Whether you can compare words
  - Odd words out, synonyms, antonyms
- Whether you can spot similarities and differences in word meanings
- Whether you can see how words are linked
  - Word connections

EXAMPLE:

In the GL test, you'll be given 5 answer options to choose from instead.

**Circle the word which has a similar meaning to the words in both sets of brackets.**

(agreement pact) (decrease shrink)

contract
 promise    dwindle    concur

The answer is 'contract'. 'contract' can mean 'a deal or arrangement' or 'to become smaller'.

**1) Find a word that means the same, or nearly the same, as the word on the left.**

revolting    appealing    foul    smoulder    twinkle

The answer is 'foul'. Both words mean 'disgusting'.

**2) Complete the word on the right so that it means the same, or nearly the same, as the word on the left.**

revolting    f o u l

You have to write the missing letters in the boxes.

## 2: MATHS AND SEQUENCES

These next questions only appear in the GL test.

There are 5 types of questions

- Related numbers
- Letter sequences
- Number sequences
- Complete the sum
- Letter coded sums

EXAMPLE:

Find the pair of letters that continues the sequence in the best way.  
Use the alphabet to help you.

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

LT    JU    HW    FZ    DD

A CI    **B** BI    C AI    D BH    E CH

The answer is **B**. The first letter moves back two letters at a time. The second letter moves in the sequence +1, +2, +3, +4, +5.

Find the number that completes the final set of numbers in the same way as the first two sets.

21 (5) 7    33 (13) 3    25 ( ) 5

The answer is 7. Divide the first number by the third number, then add 2.

In trickier questions, you might need to do two or three different calculations. Try to spot a link between the two outside numbers (e.g. one might be a multiple or a factor of the other), then see how this relates to the number inside the brackets.

Related Number questions like this one don't always just use the numbers in the question. Another number might be interacting with the numbers in some way (in this example, it's 2) — you'll need to work out what it is to find the answer.



### 3: MAKING WORD QUESTIONS

There are different types of Making words questions.

- missing letters
- move a letter
- hidden word
- find the missing word
- use a rule to make a word
- compound words
- complete a word pair
- anagrams in a sentence

These ask you to form new words - for example by finding missing letters, or by spotting the pattern used to make a word.

EXAMPLE:

**In the sentence below, a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the start of the next. Find the part of the sentence that contains the hidden word.**

**He saw two red robins outside.**

**A** He saw    **B** saw two    **C** two red    **D** red robins    **E** robins outside

The answer is **C**, 'two red'. The hidden word is 'wore'.

### 4: LOGIC AND CODING QUESTIONS

Logic and coding is all about interpreting information.

EXAMPLE:

**Read the information carefully, then use it to answer the question that follows.**

**A group of friends went to a school disco together. Jonny danced to two songs with Sara. Sara also danced with Maylin. Freddie danced with Amir. Maylin only danced with two people. Amir danced with all of the friends. Nobody danced with anyone else.**

**If the statements above are true, only one of the sentences below cannot be true. Which one?**

- A** Jonny and Maylin danced with the same people.
- B** Amir was the only person who danced with Freddie.
- C** Freddie is a really good dancer.
- D** Sara danced with the most people.
- E** Jonny danced with Sara the most.

The answer is **D**. Sara danced with three people — Jonny, Maylin and Amir. Amir danced with four people, as he danced with everyone. Therefore, Sara cannot have danced with the most people.

In addition to practice papers, homework and lessons in school, you can have lots of fun preparing for the English paper.

- Write stories - creative writing helps you to develop your communication and writing skills, as well as letting you use your imagination in a really fun way.
- Read - this is one of the most important ways to improve your vocabulary and understanding of text. It is also a great way to relax.
- Solve puzzles like anagrams, crosswords, codewords, and an excuse to watch TV, play countdown.
- Write letters and post them, friends and families love reading letters!
- Keep a diary, write a recipe - these are all different writing styles
- Writing in different styles is important but so is reading reading different styles.
- Play scramble with people of different ages as they know different vocabulary.

## Preparing for the Tests

For example preparing for the maths test

Firstly do a practice test.

Identify what strengths there are and what areas need a bit more work.

Look at the different styles of questions that come up and make they are practiced and develop a strategy to deal with the styles

Once confidence with them, do as many questions as possible. This will improve your speed and accuracy.

Nearer the test begin to set time limits

Finally sit practice papers

It is important that the initial focus is on accuracy and speed can be focused on in the last couple of months before the exams.

When practising try answering the same number of questions as the exam in less time, so as to build in a little checking and thinking time.

## Closer to the Test

Practice filling in the answer sheets.  
Read the dos and don'ts before the exam.

Working through practice papers develops good test technique.

It is okay to skip questions as long as you can go back to them later.

you are completely stuck make a sensible guess.... A blank space is definitely 0 marks and a sensible guess may get you a mark.

Use mark schemes to help you to see what you did wrong.

Practise filling in details on the front of practice papers

## TOP TIPS FOR SUCCESS AT 11+

Here some of the best tips to do your best:

- do lots of questions and practice papers
- be organised and keep your study space tidy
- Start early when you feeling bright and awake
- Time yourself - work towards concentrating for the amount of time you have in your test.
- NO music or TV. Stay focused
- DO NOT panic.
- You can only your best

Always remember that these assessments are designed to test you on one day on a tiny area of your abilities. You are a combination of lots of attributes and all are of equal value in making you the great person you are.