



**LATYMER
UPPER SCHOOL**
INDEPENDENT & CO-EDUCATIONAL

11+

**11+ SAMPLE PAPERS (1)
2020 ENTRY**

**ENGLISH AND
MATHEMATICS**

Entrance Examination

E N G L I S H

Reading Passage

SAMPLE

Read the passage that follows, then answer ALL the multiple choice questions in Sections A, B and C.

In this passage the writer Peter Ackroyd describes the Thames Estuary

1 It is a mysterious, and an ambiguous, place. Where does the river end
2 and the sea begin? The estuary is the brackish zone, combining salt
3 water and fresh water in equal or unequal quantities. It remains largely
4 unknown and unvisited. The river has changed its nature. It is coming
5 ever closer to the sea, which is always hostile to mankind. There is an
6 area of the estuary, used for the dumping of London's waste, that is still
7 known as the 'Black Deep'. The waters can be treacherous here, and
8 the waves of the estuary have been known to reach a height of 7 feet. It
9 is a deeper and darker river. Joseph Conrad believed that it appealed
10 strongly 'to an adventurous imagination'.

11 The estuary is some 250 miles square and has a length of 30 miles,
12 reaching from Gravesend to the Nore where the Thames becomes the
13 North Sea. At that point of transition, its width is 10 miles. There are
14 three principle approach channels, one of which is the Black Deep, and
15 a score of subsidiary channels or 'swathways' with names like 'the
16 Warp' and 'the Wallet'. The light-ships that dip and swing in the tide are
17 called *Mouse* and *Tongue* and *Girdler*. This is the poetry of the river. The
18 sands and shoals are given names such as 'Shingles' and 'Shivering
19 Sands', 'the Spell' and 'the Oven'. 'Sunk Sand' runs between the Black
20 Deep and the Barrow Deep. But the names are in one sense deceptive.
21 The 'sands' are part clay and part viscous mud.

22 The estuarial marshes beside the river are liminal areas; they are neither
23 water nor dry land. They partake of two realities, and in that sense they
24 are blessed. That is why the Thames estuary has always been
25 considered a place of mystery and of enchantment. At times of low tide

26 the sands and shoals become islands, with the false promise of a haven.
27 In the poems of the Anglo-Saxons, it is a landscape of nightmare. The
28 'flats' form a dull and monotonous expanse, low ground crossed by
29 paths. The sky seems larger, and closer, here. The tide-washed mud-
30 flats reflect the changing light. For many centuries this land was largely
31 uninhabited and uninhabitable. As such it exerts a primitive and still
32 menacing force, all the more eerie and lonely because of its proximity to
33 the great city.

34 There is a sense of strangeness and melancholy here at dusk. Charles
35 Dickens understood it very well, and in *Great Expectations* described
36 how the 'dark flat wilderness beyond the churchyard, intersected with
37 dykes and mounds and gates, with scattered cattle feeding on it, was the
38 marshes; and that the lower leaden line beyond which the wind was
39 rushing, was the sea'. Magwitch could hide here, making his secret way
40 along the network of hidden planks that used to traverse the mud-flats
41 and moving sands. This is all land that has been saved from the sea,
42 and thus has an ambiguous status. Parts of its territory, in both the lower
43 and upper reaches, have often been deemed to be wild and
44 inhospitable. Strangers were not welcomed. Even at the beginning of the
45 twenty-first century, walking alone by the shores of the estuary, it is
46 possible to feel great fear – fear of the solitude, fear of being
47 abandoned, fear of what is alien represented by the river itself. It may be
48 a fear of the primaeval Thames.



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Entrance Examination
E N G L I S H
PART 1: Multiple Choice
SAMPLE

Time allowed: 35 minutes

Instructions

- You have been given a passage to read on one sheet of paper, this question paper and a multiple choice answer sheet.
- First, read the passage through. You may use highlighters or pen to make notes on the passage.
- Then, answer the 25 multiple choice questions about the passage. You must choose one answer A, B, C, D or E for each question and write that letter in the box on the answer sheet.
- You will have 35 minutes to complete this section. At the end of the 35 minutes the teacher will collect in your answer papers.

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Each question is worth 1 mark.

SECTION A

- 1) 'Downriver' is '**mysterious**' and '**ambiguous**' (line 1) because
 - a) no one knows exactly where the river is.
 - b) no one understands where it ends up.
 - c) no one can say where one thing becomes another.
 - d) no one dares enter the 'brackish' zone.
 - e) no one understands what exists there.

- 2) How can the 'estuary' combine 'salt water and fresh water in **equal or unequal quantities**' (line 3)?
 - a) It is near the end of the river so will contain both types of water.
 - b) It is a wide space and can therefore hold a great deal of water.
 - c) It is an estuary so will clearly contain both salt and fresh water.
 - d) It is a tidal area.
 - e) It is 'brackish' which indicates both water types.

- 3) By describing the estuary as '**unknown**' (line 4) the writer means
 - a) it is never visited.
 - b) no one has managed to locate it exactly.
 - c) it is unfrequented.
 - d) it is as yet undiscovered.
 - e) it is not on any map.

- 4) The writer says that the sea is '**always hostile to mankind**' (line 5). He means by this
 - a) that the sea is mostly choppy.
 - b) that the sea has been used as a dump and has become a health hazard.
 - c) that it is a dark and mysterious force.
 - d) that the sea seeks to frustrate human life when it can.
 - e) that the sea is an overpowering force.

5) By describing the river as '**deeper**' and '**darker**' (line 9) by this point on its journey, the writer means

- a) that the river has a different character now.
- b) that the river joins the 'Black Deep' and so darkens in colour and depth.
- c) that the river is finally joining the sea and so becoming more like it in depth and colour.
- d) that the river is now 7 feet deep and dirty.
- e) that the river has become clouded by waste and much bigger as it reaches the sea.

6) The river '**appeals**' (line 9) '**to an adventurous imagination**' (Line 10) because

- a) it is a romantic gateway to the sea for smugglers and explorers.
- b) it is an ingenious way inland for raiders.
- c) it is easy to write well about.
- d) it awakens your longing for travel adventures.
- e) it makes you speculate.

7) For the writer, '**The poetry of the river**' (line 17) is

- a) the shape of the river in its bed.
- b) the collection of names associated with it.
- c) the beauty of the river.
- d) the atmosphere people sense near the river.
- e) the sound of the water.

8) The writer says that the names '**Shivering Sands**' (lines 18-19) and '**Sunk Sand**' (line 19) are '**deceptive**' (line 20) because

- a) they are unhelpful labels for underwater areas of the estuary.
- b) they sound as if they come from a story.
- c) they all use sibilance and onomatopoeia which is a trick.
- d) they are not in fact just sand.
- e) they are not really shivering or sunk.

- 9) The **'islands'** of **'sands'** and **'shoals'** (line 26) offer **'false promise of a haven'** (line 26) because
- a) they are not liminal.
 - b) they are polluted by London's waste.
 - c) they are not fixed in just one place.
 - d) they are an illusion.
 - e) they are only accessible some of the time.
- 10) The Anglo-Saxons might have considered it a **'landscape of nightmare'** (line 27) because
- a) it was ruined by waste materials.
 - b) it was the place from where Viking invasion might have come.
 - c) it is a forbidding place.
 - d) they were largely ignorant and believed in nightmares.
 - e) they associated it with primitive tribes.
- 11) What does the writer mean when he claims that the land here **'exerts a primitive and still menacing force'**? (lines 31-32)
- a) He means that it has an overwhelming atmosphere.
 - b) He means that you can sense that it is a dangerous part of the river.
 - c) He means that it is a place where frightening things happen.
 - d) He means that because London is so close by you are at increased risk.
 - e) He means that it is all too easy to see the past here.
- 12) Dickens writes about the **'lower leaden line'** (line 38) which is
- a) the horizon.
 - b) the sea.
 - c) the Black Deep.
 - d) the Sunk Sand sandbank.
 - e) the point where the Thames officially ends.

13) Dickens able to imagine one of his criminal characters, Magwitch (line 39) hiding here because

- a) the dense undergrowth would have provided Magwitch with plenty of cover.
- b) Dickens liked writing about London which is nearby.
- c) the sand-dunes would have allowed Magwitch to stay out of sight.
- d) Magwitch could move about here unseen.
- e) strangers are not welcome anywhere else.

14) At this point in the passage a '**fear of what is alien**' (line 47) means

- a) a fear of strangers on the marsh.
- b) a fear of difference.
- c) a fear of people coming from the sea.
- d) a fear of ghosts.
- e) a fear of being unable to return home.

15) You might be frightened of '**the primaeval Thames**' (line 48) because

- a) it is ancient.
- b) it is tidal here beyond the Thames barrier.
- c) it may contain bones.
- d) it is very deep and silty.
- e) it has frightening names associated with it.

SECTION B

Answer these questions about the meaning of words or phrases as they are used in this extract.

16) What is the closest definition to the word '**ambiguous**'? (line 1)

- a) certain
- b) strange
- c) deserted
- d) equivocal
- e) different

17) What is the closest definition to the word '**brackish**'? (line 2)

- a) briny
- b) rocky
- c) mixed
- d) dirty
- e) acrid

18) What is the closest definition to the word '**treacherous**'? (line 7)

- a) reliable
- b) perilous
- c) untrustworthy
- d) unexpected
- e) inconstant

19) What is the closest definition to the word '**liminal**'? (line 22)

- a) outlying
- b) calcified
- c) transitional
- d) established
- e) watery

20) What is the closest definition to the word '**monotonous**'? (line 28)

- a) unvarying
- b) colourless
- c) silent
- d) lonely
- e) unending

SECTION C

Answer the following questions about these words and phrases.

21) Which of these lines includes a metaphor?

- a) It exerts a primitive and still menacing force (lines 31-32)
- b) The estuary is the brackish zone (line 2)
- c) The waters can be treacherous here (line 7)
- d) The estuarial marshes beside the river are liminal areas (line 22)
- e) This is the poetry of the river (line 17)

22) Which of these words is an adjective?

- a) changed (line 4)
- b) feeding (line 37)
- c) viscous (line 21)
- d) status (line 42)
- e) mud-flats (line 40)

23) Which of these words is an adverb?

- a) here (line 7)
- b) moving (line 41)
- c) brackish (line 2)
- d) mystery (line 25)
- e) monotonous (line 28)

24) What types of words are these: **Estuary** (line 2) **Water** (line 3) **River** (line 1) **Mud** (line 21) **Land** (line 23)?

- a) Nouns
- b) Articles
- c) Determiners
- d) Pronouns
- e) Adjectives

25) What word could be used to describe 'but' in this extract: “**Sunk Sand’ runs between the Black Deep and the Barrow Deep. But the names are in one sense deceptive**”? (lines 19-20)

- a) Adverb
- b) Conjunction
- c) Antecedent
- d) Pronoun
- e) Adjunct

This is the end of Part 1. Please go back and check your answers.



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Entrance Examination
E N G L I S H
Part 2: Expressive Writing
SAMPLE

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Instructions

- *This part is worth 25 marks.*
- *Complete the writing task that follows.*
- *You should write about 1 ½ - 2 sides.*
- *Take care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar.*
- *Try to use some interesting and ambitious vocabulary.*

11+



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SAMPLE

Entrance Examination

MATHEMATICS

Time allowed: 60 minutes

Instructions

- Calculators are NOT allowed. You may use a ruler.
- Attempt all questions.
- If you cannot do a question, go on to the next one and try again later on.
- Do not ask the teacher to explain a question to you.
- If you finish before the end, check your answers and then wait quietly in your place.
- If you do not finish, or if you cannot understand all the questions, do not worry.

Section A

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this section. Each question is worth 1 mark. There are **20** marks for section A.
- Each question is provided with FIVE possible answers, only ONE answer is correct.
- Write the **letter** for the correct answer in the box on the right
- If you make a mistake, rub it out and try again.

Section B

- You should spend about 40 minutes on this section. Marks for each question are shown in square brackets after the question. There are **40** marks for section B
- Write your answers **and working** in the spaces provided. **DO NOT** use extra paper.

Section A

1. What is $483 + 58$?

A: 431 B: 441 C: 531 D: 541 E: 551

2. Subtract 108 from 525.

A: 327 B: 417 C: 407 D: 427 E: 633

3. What is 55×160 ?

A: 8055 B: 8000 C: 8800 D: 9800 E: 8400

4. Jenny divides 344 by 9. What remainder should she get?

A: 6 B: 5 C: 4 D: 3 E: 2

5. What is $912 \div 16$?

A: 58 B: 57 C: 56 D: 54 E: 52

6. Work out three eighths of 264.

A: 61 B: 88 C: 96 D: 99 E: 108

7. Which digit should replace the * below?

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad * \quad 5 \quad 7 \\ \quad 2 \quad 8 \quad 3 \\ \hline \quad 4 \quad 7 \quad 4 \end{array}$$

A: 1 B: 2 C: 4 D: 6 E: 7

8. 60% of a number is 240. What is the number?

A: 60 B: 144 C: 240 D: 300 E: 400

9. Which of the following gives the largest answer?

A: 15×16 B: 12×20 C: 27×9 D: 22×11 E: 23×10

10. Kofi leaves for the shops at 11:23am and returns 2 hours 48 minutes later. At what time does he return?

A: 1:01pm B: 1:11pm C: 2:10pm D: 2:01pm E: 2:11pm

11. Work out: $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$

A: $\frac{1}{2}$

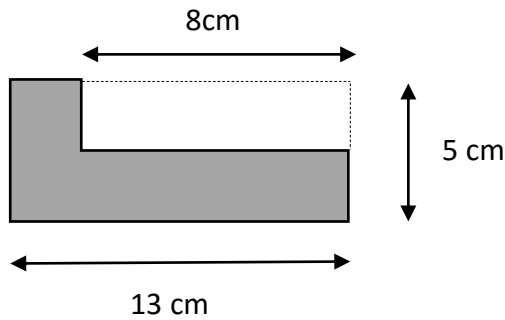
B: $\frac{3}{8}$

C: $\frac{3}{15}$

D: $\frac{1}{8}$

E: $\frac{1}{15}$

12. What is the perimeter of the shape below? [Diagram not to scale]



A: 36cm

B: 29cm

C: 26cm

D: 18cm

E: More information needed

13. I buy 4 Mega Bars at 65 pence each and 3 Star Bars at 83 pence each. How much change do I get from £10?

A: £4.91

B: £5.09

C: £5.91

D: £5.19

E: £4.81

14. Two **positive** whole numbers add together to make 23. What is the smallest possible answer when the two numbers are multiplied together?

A: 132

B: 1

C: 42

D: 22

E: 23

15. Half of a number is 8 bigger than three sevenths of the number. What's the number?

A: 140

B: 126

C: 119

D: 112

E: 98

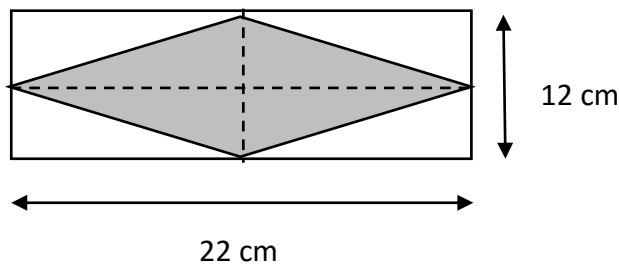
16. Dave and Eddie are cycling around a track. Dave completes a lap every 30 seconds, and Eddie completes a lap every 25 seconds. How many laps will Eddie complete in the time it takes Dave to complete 15 laps?

A: 15 B: 16 C: 18 D: 20 E: 25

17. The total of five **different, positive** odd numbers is 85. What's the most that the largest number could be?

A: 69 B: 35 C: 25 D: 21 E: 17

18. What is the area of the shaded diamond below? [Diagram not to scale]



A: 34 cm^2 B: 264 cm^2 C: 198 cm^2 D: 132 cm^2 E: 66 cm^2

19. How many different ways are there of paying exactly 15p using 1p and/or 2p pieces?

A: 2 B: 3 C: 7 D: 8 E: 15

20. I'm thinking of two numbers, one of which is three times as big as the other. When I double one of my numbers and then add it to the other I get 140. Which of the following cannot possibly be one of my numbers?

A: 20 B: 28 C: 50 D: 60 E: 84

Section B

21. Complete the missing numbers in each of the number sequences below:

a) 28, 25, 22, _____, _____, 13, 10.

[1 mark]

b) 3, 4, 6, 9, 13, _____, _____, 31

[1 mark]

c) 5, -10, 20, _____, _____, -160, 320

[1 mark]

22. a) What is the angle between the hour and minute hands of a clock at 6.00pm?

Answer:.....

[1 mark]

b) What is the angle between the hour and minute hands of a clock at 6.30pm? [Draw a picture to help]

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

c) At what time between 6pm and 6.30pm will the hour and minute hands be exactly 125° apart?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

23. a) What is the remainder when 247 is divided by 7?

Answer:.....

[1 mark]

b) Work out 23×438 . Show all your working.

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

c) Put the following list of fractions in order, starting with the smallest:

$$\frac{5}{7} \qquad \frac{19}{28} \qquad \frac{27}{35} \qquad \frac{9}{14}$$

Answer:.....

[3 marks]

24. For each part of this question you should try to find **all** the possible answers.

a) Three different positive odd numbers add up to 15. What could the three numbers be?

[2 marks]

b) Jenny has two younger brothers. The total of all three of their ages is 15, and Jenny's brothers are both an even number of years old. What could the ages of Jenny and her brothers be?

[2 marks]

25. The diagram below shows part of a train timetable:

	<i>Operator Notes</i>	GW	GW	SW ★	GW	GW	SW ★	GW	SW H★	SW ★	GW	SW H★	SW ★	SW ★
Reading	d	0434	0524	0539	0554	0606	0609	0634		0639	0704		0709	0721
Earley	d			0544			0614			0644			0714	
Winnersh Triangle	d			0546			0616			0646			0716	
Winnersh	d			0548			0618			0648			0718	
Wokingham	d	0443a	0533a	0553	0603a	0615a	0623	0643a		0653	0712a		0723	0730
Bracknell	d			0559			0629			0659			0729	0736
Martins Heron	d			0602			0632			0702			0732	0739
Ascot	d			0607			0637		0656	0707		0726	0737	0744
Sunningdale	d			0610			0640		0659	0710		0729	0740	0747
Longcross	d													
Virginia Water	a			0619			0649		0708	0719		0738		0755
Egham	a			0623			0653		0712	0723		0742	0750	0758
Staines	a			0628			0658		0717	0728		0747	0755	0804
Ashford	a			0636b			0711b		0721	0741b		0751	0811b	
Feltham	a			0635			0705		0725	0735		0755	0802	0811
Hounslow	a			0646c					0737c				0812c	
Twickenham	a			0640			0710		0733	0740		0803	0809	0817
Richmond	a			0645			0715		0737	0745		0807	0813	0823
Putney	a			0651			0721		0759e	0804e			0829e	0834e
Clapham Junction	a			0656			0726		0746	0753		0816	0822	0832
Vauxhall	a			0711h			0741h		0752	0811h		0822		0838
London Waterloo	a			0707			0737		0759	0806		0829	0836	0846

a) How long does the 0548 from Winnersh take to reach London Waterloo?

Answer:.....

[1 mark]

b) How long does the fastest train take to travel from Wokingham to Richmond?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

c) Bob lives in Earley, and needs to be in Waterloo before 8.30am for work. If it takes him 8 minutes to walk from his house to Earley station, what's the latest time he can leave the house?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

26. a) Tommy thinks of a number. When he doubles the number and then subtracts 11, he gets the answer 17. What was his number?

Answer:.....

[1 mark]

- b) Lilly thinks of a number. When she takes away 11 from the number and then doubles the answer, she gets 82. What was her number?

Answer:.....

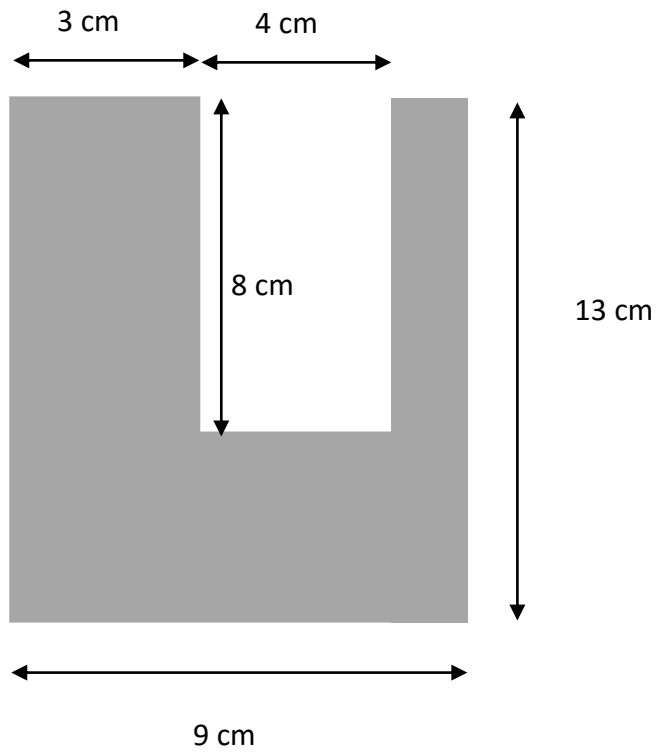
[1 mark]

- c) I'm thinking of a number. When I subtract the number from 45, I get the same answer as when I double the number. What's my number?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

27. What is the area of the shape below?



(Diagram not to scale)

Answer:.....

[3 marks]

28. Imran notices that when he takes the digits of the number 652 and multiplies them together he gets 60.

a) How many three digit numbers are there whose digits multiply to give 60? Write down all the ones you can find.

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

b) What's the biggest three digit number whose digits multiply together to give 40?

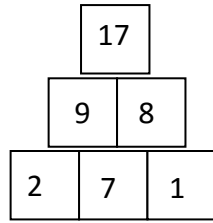
Answer:.....

[2 marks]

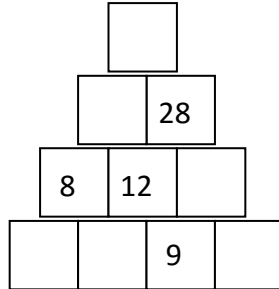
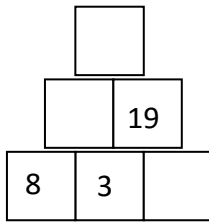
c) Imran says he has found a three digit number whose digits multiply together to give 65. Explain carefully why he must be wrong.

[1 mark]

29. The diagram below is made using the following rule: the number in each square is the total of the numbers in the two squares below it:



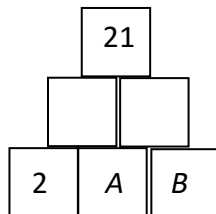
- a) Complete the diagrams below using the same rule.



[3 marks]

- b) The same rules are used in the diagram below. Also:

- A and B are positive, whole numbers
- A is bigger than B



What are the possible values of A and B ?

[2 marks]

End of Questions

Please go back and check your answers