



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

**11+**

**11+ SAMPLE PAPERS (2)  
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.

***This is a passage from Edgelands by Michael Symmons Roberts and Paul Farley***

1           Is den building a lost art? A generation or two ago our edgelands were  
2 full of these most private and local of constructions, which have more in  
3 common with badger setts or fox lairs than any human habitation. Picture a  
4 typical scene...

5           Inside a large ditch overhung with whitethorn that marks the border  
6 between a few acres of unkempt meadow and the perimeter of a private golf  
7 course, a tepee-like vertical frame has been attempted using pliant elder  
8 branches, which in turn have been cross-woven then packed with grasses to  
9 disguise its presence; the floor inside has been carpeted with an off-cut of  
10 ratty Axminster and the rubberised foot mats from an abandoned car; a red  
11 plastic milk crate, partially melted in one corner from the heat serves as both  
12 chair and table. The entry point is a crawlspace that only the slimmest child  
13 can enter, beaver like, into its hidden space; a hole has been left in the crown  
14 of the construction to act as a chimney for the fires that will kipper the clothes  
15 and hair of its occupants with wood smoke.

16           The den is a secret place, built outside the confines of the adult world. It  
17 is a place of retreat, but also a place of togetherness, a social space, that  
18 reinforces allegiances and bonds between small groups or gangs. Children  
19 have always built them instinctively, but could it be that the English post-war  
20 edgelands saw a Golden Age of den building? The construction of huge new  
21 housing estate developments, put children on the edge of what seemed a  
22 prairie-vast wilderness often littered with the detritus left behind after their new  
23 houses had been built. It was paradise. In summer, time at home indoors

24 contracted to sleeping, and occasional visits for food. The edgelands provided  
25 a space of abandonment out of the watchful eye of the adult world, and also  
26 provided all of the terrain and materials a child's imagination needed to  
27 physically make its own world and reinforce a new sense of itself.

28 A tree house is the ultimate den. To succeed it must be inaccessible to  
29 adults once the rope ladder is pulled up, hidden high in the canopy like a  
30 rook's nest. From Dennis the Menace to Bart Simpson, childhood's HQ is  
31 located in a small makeshift covered platform on the bough of a sturdy tree,  
32 like an elevated shed. The standard model has four wooden walls with narrow  
33 window holes, a waterproof roof and a trapdoor in the floor to permit, or repel,  
34 visitors. The best of them are not built in a scrawny backyard tree by your dad,  
35 but built by you and your mates with 'borrowed' tools in an overgrown oak in  
36 the edgelands. This of course raises other issues. If it's not in your garden, a  
37 tree house must be well hidden and defensible. This is tree house as castle,  
38 fortress. Edgelands tree houses, like any edgelands den, can change hands,  
39 can be kicked to matchwood by other kids, or taken over as their own,  
40 padlocked and painted with their own KEEP OUT warnings. But with any good  
41 tree house, as with any hill fort, the incumbent has the key advantage –  
42 height. Peering through your arrow-slit windows, you get early warning of  
43 potential invaders from every angle. And besides, the view up there is  
44 fantastic.



**LATYMER**  
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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) In line 2 the phrase '**most private and local of constructions**' means that:

- a) Dens were constructed on building sites
- b) Dens were built as temporary structures for children to play in
- c) Dens were secret places characteristic of an area
- d) Dens were supervised by local councils
- e) Dens were looked after by security companies

2) In lines 5 – 7, the writer tells us that:

- a) The den has been built in woods
- b) The den has been built in a disregarded and unattractive place
- c) The den has been built on a golf course / sports centre
- d) The den has been built in meadows
- e) The den has been built on private land

3) Lines 5 – 9 tell us that:

- a) The den is clearly visible from the golf course
- b) The den is quite well hidden
- c) The den is messy
- d) The den has been expertly constructed
- e) The den is overgrown with grass

4) In lines 9 – 12 the writer describes the interior of the den as:

- a) Furnished with discarded items
- b) Like the inside of a car
- c) Full of children's possessions
- d) A place where a criminal could hide
- e) Carpeted with animal skins

5) Lines 13 – 15 tell us that:

- a) The children cook kippers in the den
- b) The den has a well-constructed ceiling
- c) The dens often burn down
- d) The occupants of the den often smell of fish
- e) The chimney is not totally efficient

6) In line 20, the writer refers to a '**Golden Age**'. Does he mean:

- a) Dens built at the time were made of gold
- b) Dens built at the time were particularly well made
- c) It was a time when den building was at its height
- d) Dens built at the time were like Classical temples
- e) The time was a very expensive one for building dens

7) The sentence '**It was paradise**' in line 23 suggests that:

- a) The children loved their new homes
- b) The children were happy that the war was over
- c) The children enjoyed their summer holidays
- d) The children enjoyed being in gangs
- e) The children had plenty of empty space to play in

8) The '**edgelands**' referred to in line 24 are:

- a) The dens that the children have built
- b) The back gardens of their houses
- c) The woods near the golf course
- d) Bomb-sites left after the war
- e) Unoccupied areas created by property development

9) In line 25 the word '**abandonment**' suggests that:

- a) The children are neglected by their parents
- b) The children are homeless
- c) The children have plenty of space to play freely
- d) The children are safe from danger
- e) The children do not go to school

10) In lines 28 – 30 we are told that a good tree house:

- a) Must have plenty of space
- b) Must be impossible for adults to find or get into
- c) Must be in an oak tree
- d) Must look like a bird's nest
- e) Must have a rope ladder

11) In line 31, '**makeshift**' means:

- a) Temporary
- b) Unstable
- c) Improvised
- d) Hand-made
- e) Mobile

12) Lines 34 – 36 tell you that the best tree houses are:

- a) Built in the back garden by your father
- b) Built in the woods with your father's help
- c) Built in your friend's garden with tools his father has lent him
- d) Built on a disregarded piece of land with tools obtained without permission
- e) Built out in the woods with tools borrowed from your father



13) The phrase '**the incumbent has the key advantage**' in line 41 means that:

- a) The person who built the den has the key to the padlock
- b) The best thing about a tree house is the view
- c) If you lie down you are well hidden
- d) The person already there is in a superior position
- e) The person who owns the land is in charge

14) Considering the passage as a whole, the writer:

- a) Thinks that building dens was very dangerous for children
- b) Is glad that all the empty spaces and building sites have now gone
- c) Is nostalgic for a past time of greater freedom for children
- d) Thinks that summer holidays are too long
- e) Thinks that den-building encouraged bullying between gangs

15) Considering the passage as a whole, the writer thinks that:

- a) Adults should take more care of their children
- b) Children need more unsupervised freedom
- c) More fathers should build dens for their children
- d) Every child should have a treehouse
- e) Every child should spend more time at home

## SECTION B

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

16) What is the closest definition to the word '**unkempt**' in line 6?

- a) Forgotten
- b) Messy
- c) Unmeasured
- d) Dangerous
- e) Empty

17) What is the closest definition to the word '**pliant**' in line 7?

- a) Thin
- b) Thick
- c) Easily broken
- d) Easily bent
- e) Light

18) What is the closest definition to the word '**allegiances**' in line 18?

- a) Loyalties
- b) Hostilities
- c) Rules
- d) Understanding
- e) Connections

19) What is the closest definition to the word '**detritus**' in line 22?

- a) Rubbish
- b) Bricks
- c) Tiles
- d) Empty cans
- e) Paper

20) What is the closest definition to the word '**matchwood**' in line 39?

- a) Wood that is in thin shreds
- b) Wood made into matches
- c) Wood which is similar to other pieces of wood
- d) Wood used for stakes to mark out a football pitch
- e) Kindling

## SECTION C

Answer the following questions about these words and phrases.

21) What type of word are:

**Scene** (line 4) **Ditch** (line 5) **Lair** (line 3) **Detritus** (line 22)?

- a) Verbs
- b) Adverbs
- c) Nouns
- d) Adjectives
- e) Pronouns

22) Which of the lines from the extract includes a metaphor?

- a) '**which have more in common with badger setts or fox lairs than any human habitation**' (lines 2-3)
- b) '**inside a large ditch overhung with whitethorn**' (line 5)
- c) '**the fires that will kipper the clothes and hair of its occupants with wood smoke**' (lines 14–15)
- d) '**A tree house is the ultimate den**' (line 28)
- e) '**with “borrowed” tools in an overgrown oak**' (line 35)

23) Which of these words as they are used in the extract is a verb?

- a) Occupants
- b) Enter
- c) Space
- d) Large
- e) Most

24) Which of these words from the extract is an adverb?

- a) Acres
- b) Partially
- c) Paradise
- d) Provided
- e) Waterproof

25) 'A tree house is the ultimate den.' Is:

- a) A complex sentence
- b) A phrase
- c) A clause
- d) A past participle
- e) A simple sentence

**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.*

Imagine it is very early in the morning and you are all alone in your school just before anyone else has arrived. Describe your observations and what you feel.

Or

You stand on a bridge, overlooking a river, for half an hour. Describe what you observe over that time.

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing.



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**AWAITED FROM PDM**

# Entrance Examination

# MATHEMATICS

## SAMPLE PAPER

**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 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 number is twenty-three less than seventy thousand?

A: 67700    B: 69987    C: 69977    D: 50003    E: 47000

2. Multiply 304 by 12.

A: 3648    B: 3048    C: 3016    D: 3042    E: 3608

3. I think of a number. When I subtract it from 24, the answer is the same as when I double it. What's my number?

A: 12    B: 10    C: 8    D: 6    E: 9

4. What remainder do you get when you divide 283 by 9?

A: 4    B: 5    C: 6    D: 7    E: 8

5. What is  $842 - 658$ ?

A: 184    B: 194    C: 294    D: 284    E: 394

6. Bob makes a sequence using the following rule: 'double and subtract 3'. If the first number in his sequence is 5, what will the fifth number in his sequence be?

A: 157      B: 77      C: 19      D: 35      E: 67

7. What digit should replace the \* below?

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{---} \phantom{---} \phantom{---} \\ \phantom{---} * \phantom{---} 3 \phantom{---} 9 \\ \phantom{---} 2 \phantom{---} 6 \phantom{---} 1 \\ \hline \phantom{---} 5 \phantom{---} 7 \phantom{---} 8 \end{array}$$

A: 8      B: 7      C: 6      D: 5      E: 4

8. Two-thirds of a number is 66. What's the number?

A: 100      B: 99      C: 44      D: 33      E: 132

9. Femi takes 2 hours and 53 minutes to cycle from London to Reading. If he arrived at 3:21pm, at what time must he have set off?

A: 12:24pm      B: 1:24pm      C: 12:28pm      D: 12:18pm      E: 1:28pm

10. Two-thirds of a number is 3 more than three-fifths of the number. What's the number?

A: 20      B: 90      C: 54      D: 60      E: 45

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

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

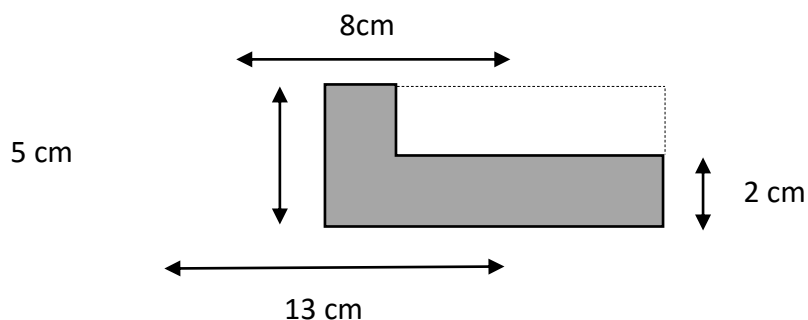
B:  $\frac{3}{8}$

C:  $\frac{13}{15}$

D:  $\frac{11}{15}$

E:  $\frac{2}{15}$

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



A:  $41\text{cm}^2$

B:  $49\text{cm}^2$

C:  $56\text{cm}^2$

D:  $89\text{cm}^2$

E: More information needed

13. I buy 7 bags of Cheezos at 55 pence each and 4 bags of Nuttees at 63 pence each. How much change do I get from £10?

A: £3.73

B: £3.63

C: £4.73

D: £4.63

E: £6.37

14. Three different, positive odd numbers add together to make 23. What is the smallest possible value of the largest of the three numbers?

A: 7

B: 9

C: 11

D: 13

E: 19

15. A train travels 80km in 24 minutes. How long will it take to travel 150km?

A: 48 minutes

B:  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour

C: 42 minutes

D: 1 hour

E: 45 minutes

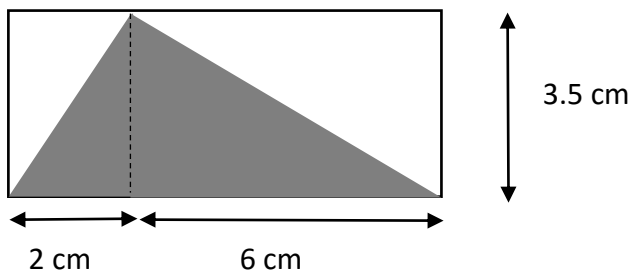
16. Which of these could be the correct measurement for the length of a bus?

A: 140 m    B: 1400 cm    C: 140 mm    D: 140 000 mm    E: 0.0014 km

17. I'm thinking of a number. When I triple it and subtract the result from 70, I get half my original number. What's my number?

A: 24    B: 30    C: 18    D: 20    E: 25

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



A: 42 cm<sup>2</sup>    B: 14 cm<sup>2</sup>    C: 28 cm<sup>2</sup>    D: 24.5 cm<sup>2</sup>    E: 17.5 cm<sup>2</sup>

19. How many different ways are there of paying exactly £1 using 5p and/or 10p pieces?

A: 15    B: 10    C: 21    D: 11    E: 100

20. I'm thinking of two numbers. When I double the first and add it to the second I get 160. One of the numbers is half of the other. Which of these could be one of my numbers?

A: 30    B: 45    C: 60    D: 64    E: 96

**Section B**

21. a) Work out  $287 + 365$

Answer:.....

[1 mark]

b) Subtract -23 from -81

Answer:.....

[1 mark]

c) Divide 1898 by 26

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

22. a) Mr Humberstone's maths class has 26 pupils. There are 8 more girls than there are boys. How many girls are there?

Answer:.....

[1 mark]

- b) In Miss Homes' maths class, the number of girls is three-quarters the number of boys, and there are 28 children altogether. How many girls are there?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

- c) In Miss Thompson's class, there are 5 girls for every 4 boys, and one-fifth of the girls wear glasses. There are three girls and two boys in the class who wear glasses. What fraction of all the pupils in the class wear glasses?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

23. a) Mr Sahota is cycling around a track at a constant speed. He completes 5 laps every 4 minutes. How long will it take him to complete 8 laps? Give your answer in minutes and seconds.

Answer:.....

[3 marks]

- b) Mr Aldham is also cycling around the track at a constant speed. He completes 5 laps every 6 minutes. How long is it between the first time that Mr Sahota overtakes Mr Aldham and the second time that Mr Sahota overtakes Mr Aldham?

Answer:.....

[3 marks]

24. For each part of this question you should try to find **all** the different possible answers. You don't need to worry about different orderings of the piles – 3 beads, 2 beads, 1 bead is the same as 3 beads, 1 bead, 2 beads.

a) I have six identical beads which I want to put into three piles. Each pile must have at least one bead in it. How many beads could be in each pile? One possible answer is given to you.

1 <sup>st</sup> pile	2 <sup>nd</sup> pile	3 <sup>rd</sup> pile
<i>3 beads</i>	<i>2 beads</i>	<i>1 bead</i>

[2 marks]

b) List all the ways of placing eight beads into four piles, with at least one bead in each pile. One possible answer is given to you.

1 <sup>st</sup> pile	2 <sup>nd</sup> pile	3 <sup>rd</sup> pile	4 <sup>th</sup> pile
<i>3 beads</i>	<i>2 beads</i>	<i>2 beads</i>	<i>1 bead</i>

[2 marks]



25. a) Sarah thinks of a number. When she triples the number and then adds 15, she gets the answer 39. What was her number?

Answer:.....

[1 mark]

- b) Kirsty thinks of a number. When she adds 15 to the number and then triples the answer, she gets 39. What was her number?

Answer:.....

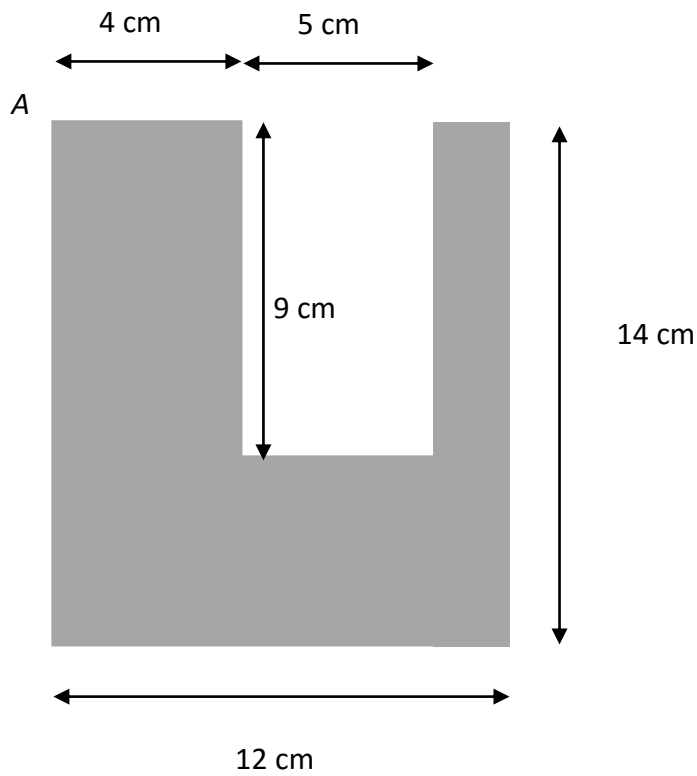
[1 mark]

- c) Zack thinks of a number. When he triples the number and subtracts the answer from 71, he gets one more than double his original number. What was his number?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

26. Sid the spider goes for a walk around the whole perimeter of the shape below, starting at the point marked A. How far does he have to walk?

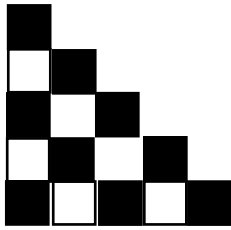


(Diagram not to scale)

Answer:.....

[3 marks]

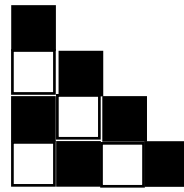
27. Jonny makes patterns from black and white tiles. His patterns always start with a black tile at the top. Here are some of his patterns:



Pattern 5



Pattern 2



Pattern 4

a) How many tiles of each colour will there be in Pattern 3?

Black tiles: .....

White tiles: .....

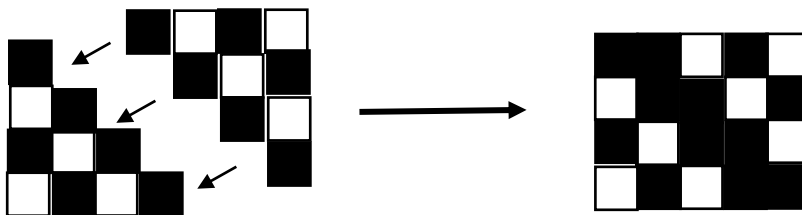
[1 mark]

b) How many black tiles will there be in Pattern 12?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

Robin notices that he can take two copies of Pattern 4 and make them into a 4x5 rectangle:



c) Can you use Robin's idea to work out the total number of tiles in Pattern 20?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

28. Tess is playing a game with whole numbers. She takes each of the digits of the number, squares them and then finds the total. So if she starts with the number 47, she gets the result 65, because:

- $4^2 + 7^2 = 16 + 49 = 65$

a) What result does Tess get when she starts with the number 732?

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

b) Find four different whole numbers, each under 1000 which all give Tess a result of 25.

Answer:.....

[2 marks]

c) Explain why it's not possible to find a two-digit number which gives Tess a result of 14.

[1 mark]

29. In Rainbow Land there are lots of wuzzles. Wuzzles are all green, pink or blue and have either big ears or small ears. They like to live together in houses.

a) In one wuzzle household, all the following statements are true:

- There are more green wuzzles than any other colour
- There are equal numbers of big-eared greens and small-eared greens
- There are three wuzzles with big ears
- There are twice as many big-eared greens as big-eared pinks
- There are three times as many pink wuzzles as blue wuzzles

How many of each kind of wuzzle (big-eared green, small-eared green, big-eared pink, ...) are there in this household?

[2 marks]

b) In another wuzzle household, all of these statements are true:

- There are the same number of pink wuzzles as green wuzzles
- There are twice as many big-eared green wuzzles as small-eared green wuzzles
- There are the same number of big-eared green wuzzles as big-eared blue wuzzles
- All but one of the wuzzles have big ears.

How many of each kind of wuzzle are there in this household?

[2 marks]

## **End of Questions**

Please go back and check your answers