



BROAD HORIZON
— TUITION CENTRE —

11 Plus Assessment Paper

SPEED AND ACCURACY!

Full Name: _____

Date: _____

School Year: _____ **Age:** _____

School name: _____

30 mins – Maths	/150	%
35 mins – English and Comprehension	/67	%
5 mins – Vocabulary	/20	%
Total	/237	%

Year 4 pass mark = 70% Maths and 70% English

BASIC ARITHMETIC TEST

A D D

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ + 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ + 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ + 64 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 213 \\ + 654 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ + 378 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 624 \\ + 799 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 6794 \\ + 8913 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

S U B T R A C T

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ - 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ - 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ - 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ - 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ - 123 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 362 \\ - 217 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 482 \\ - 213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 821 \\ - 537 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 7568 \\ - 4999 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

M U L T I P L Y

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

D I V I D E

(Bus stop method – OR use any other method which you know and ask for working out paper if you need it.)

$$3 \overline{) 51}$$

$$2 \overline{) 84}$$

$$4 \overline{) 68}$$

(3)

S O L V E T H E F O L L O W I N G

(Worth 3 marks each)

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

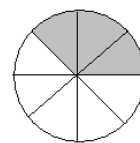
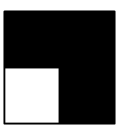
$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{3} =$$

(12)

What fraction of each shape is shaded in?



(5)

WORD PROBLEMS (Worth 3 marks each)**ANSWERS**

1. Write in figures eight thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine.
2. In a large garden there are 27 beech trees and 15 birch trees. How many trees is their altogether?
3. On the shelves of a class library are 42 books, while 19 other books are on loan to the pupils. How many books are there altogether?
4. A large batch of 64 biscuits is divided up into 8 smaller batches. How many biscuits are in each smaller batch?
5. In an aeroplane there are 156 second-class and 79 first-class passengers. How many is this altogether?
6. A girl is given a 20m start in a race of 300 m. How far does she have to run?
7. Our garden is 42m long and our neighbour's garden is 71m long. How much longer is their garden than ours?
8. A child takes 24 marbles from a bag containing 57. How many are left in the bag?
9. In a primary school of 639 students, 24 are absent. How many are present?
10. A farmer bought 9 boxes of chicken feed each weighing 25kg. How much chicken feed did he buy?
11. There are 24 hours in a day. How many hours are there in a week?
12. How many eggs are there in a box of three dozen?
13. At a birthday party there were 228 children, and 6 sat at each table, how many tables were needed?
14. My house has 16 windows with 8 panes of glass in each. How many panes of glass are there altogether?

1.	
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3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	

(42)

15. Round these figures to the nearest 100 (Worth 3 marks each)

a. 4688 b. 9845 c. 2501 d. 6499 e. 27,650

(15)**STOP HERE**

Go back and check your answers.

DO NOT TURN OVER

TIMES TABLES TEST

You will have 90 seconds to complete the table below.

1) $4 \times 5 =$	2) $7 \times 8 =$	3) $6 \times 3 =$
4) $12 \times 7 =$	5) $6 \times 7 =$	6) $4 \times 8 =$
7) $3 \times 9 =$	8) $5 \times 12 =$	9) $9 \times 12 =$
10) $9 \times 7 =$	11) $8 \times 9 =$	12) $2 \times 3 =$
13) $7 \times 3 =$	14) $6 \times 8 =$	15) $5 \times 6 =$
16) $9 \times 5 =$	17) $6 \times 6 =$	18) $3 \times 8 =$
19) $11 \times 12 =$	20) $5 \times 7 =$	21) $8 \times 8 =$
22) $7 \times 7 =$	23) $12 \times 8 =$	24) $6 \times 4 =$
25) $8 \times 5 =$	26) $12 \times 9 =$	27) $4 \times 12 =$
28) $6 \times 9 =$	29) $9 \times 4 =$	30) $7 \times 4 =$

(30 marks)

Stop here

DO NOT TURN OVER

QUICK MENTAL MATHS

You will have 4 minutes to complete the following.

- 1) Halve 56 =
- 2) Double 27 =
- 3) $58 + 19 =$
- 4) Double 19 =
- 5) Halve 94 =
- 6) Halve 234 =
- 7) Double 427 =
- 8) Halve 1450 =
- 9) $45 \times 4 =$
- 10) Double 74 =
- 11) Halve 92 =
- 12) Double 142 =
- 13) Halve 350 =
- 14) Double 28 =
- 15) Double 54 =
- 16) $75 \times 4 =$
- 17) $60 \times 7 =$
- 18) $8 \times 90 =$
- 19) $560 \div 7 =$
- 20) $14 \times 4 =$

(20 marks)

End of Maths Section

DO NOT TURN OVER

English and Comprehension Test

(2 marks per question)

Comprehension 1

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Pet Rocks

Have you ever wanted a pet, but been put off by the work needed to take care of it? In 1975, one entrepreneur set about trying to find a solution for this problem. This individual was Gary Dahl, an advertising executive from California, who came up with the unique idea of keeping rocks as pets.

Dahl decided that a rock was an ideal pet because it didn't need feeding, walking or bathing, and there weren't any expensive vet bills to worry about. Certain that Pet Rocks could make his fortune, Dahl started to sell his Rocks to the public.

Over the next year, Dahl sold more than a million Pet Rocks at \$3.95 each. Each Rock came with a carrying case complete with air holes and a bed of straw for the Rock's comfort, as well as a thirty-two page instruction manual on how to look after it. These manuals included tips on how to train the Rocks to sit, stay and even roll over (with a bit of help from their owner).

Pet Rocks sold well during the Christmas period, but they were destined to be a fad. Despite Dahl's best efforts they soon became a thing of the past and, after 1975, sales dried up. Fortunately for Dahl, he had already made his fortune.

Nowadays Dahl runs his own advertising company, but he remains an inspiration to many modern inventors. The Pet Rocks phenomenon has inspired numerous other creators to think of new crazes that could also sweep the world and make millions of dollars.

Answer these questions about the text that you've just read.
Circle the letter that matches the correct answer.

(2 marks each)

1. What job did Gary Dahl have before he started selling Pet Rocks?

- A He ran an advertising company.
- B He was an entrepreneur.
- C He worked in marketing.
- D He worked in advertising.
- E He was a salesman.

2. Which of these statements is not true?

- A Gary Dahl lived in California.
- B Pet Rocks stopped selling in 1975.
- C The Rocks came in a carrying case.
- D Rocks sold best over Christmas.
- E The instruction manual said Rocks could be trained to roll over.

(2 marks each)

3. According to the passage, why did Dahl believe that Rocks were the perfect pet?

- 1 They are house trained.
- 2 They come with an instruction manual.
- 3 They don't need exercise.
- 4 They don't need veterinary treatment.
- 5 They only need bathing once a week.

- A** 1 and 2
- B** 2 and 3
- C** 2 and 5
- D** 3 and 4
- E** 4 and 5

4. According to the passage, which of these wasn't mentioned in the instruction manual?

- A** How to teach the Rock to sit.
- B** How to teach the Rock to roll over.
- C** How to care for your Rock.
- D** How to teach the Rock to stay.
- E** How to make a bed of straw for your Rock.

5. When were Pet Rocks most successful?

- A** After 1975
- B** The beginning of 1975
- C** December 1975
- D** February 1976
- E** Christmas 1976

6. Why did Pet Rocks stop selling?

- A** They were illegal.
- B** Dahl ran out of rocks.
- C** They were old-fashioned.
- D** People lost interest in them.
- E** They were too expensive.

7. Why is Gary Dahl inspiring?

- A** He is an executive.
- B** He runs his own advertising company.
- C** He invented the perfect pet.
- D** He is rich.
- E** He showed that anyone can be successful with the right idea.

(2 marks each)

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

8. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “unique” (line 3)?
- A Unusual
 - B Profitable
 - C Original
 - D Disastrous
 - E Amusing
9. Which of these is closest in meaning to “fad” (line 11)?
- A Christmas gift
 - B Short-lived trend
 - C Bad idea
 - D Treasured possession
 - E Top-seller
10. Explain the meaning of the phrase “sales dried up” (line 12) as it is used in the passage.
- A People stopped buying Pet Rocks.
 - B Pet Rocks stopped being profitable.
 - C Pet Rocks were hard to find in the shops.
 - D Shops stopped stocking Pet Rocks.
 - E Customers thought buying Pet Rocks was a waste of money.
11. “Dahl sold more than a million Pet Rocks” (line 7).
Which of these words is a verb?
- A Dahl
 - B sold
 - C more
 - D million
 - E Pet
12. “solution” (line 2) and “phenomenon” (line 15) are examples of which part of speech?
- A Adjectives
 - B Metaphors
 - C Verbs
 - D Adverbs
 - E Nouns

Comprehension 2



When Eddie Dickens was eleven years old, both his parents caught some awful disease that made them turn yellow, go a bit crinkly around the edges, and smell of old hot-water bottles.

There were lots of diseases like that in those days. Perhaps it had something to do with all that thick fog, those knobby cobbled streets and the fact that everyone went everywhere by horse ... even to the bathroom. Who knows?

5

'It's very contagious,' said his father.

'And catching,' said his mother, sucking on an ice cube shaped like a famous general.

10

They were in Eddie's parents' bedroom, which was very dark and dingy and had no furniture in it except for a large double bed, an even larger wardrobe, and thirty-two different types of chair designed to make you sit up straight even if your wrists were handcuffed to your ankles.

'Why are you sucking an ice cube shaped like a famous general?' Eddie asked his parents, who were propped up against piles of pillows in their impressively ugly double bed.

15

'Doctor Muffin says that it helps with the swelling,' said his mother. In fact, because she had a famous-general-shaped ice cube in her mouth, what she actually said was, 'Dotter Muffin schez va it hewlpz wiva schweln,' but Eddie managed to translate.

20

'What swelling?' he asked politely.

His mother shrugged, then suddenly looked even more yellow and even more crinkly round the edges.

'And why do they have to be famous-general-shaped?' asked Eddie. He always asked lots of questions and whenever he asked lots of questions his father would say: 'Questions! Questions!'

25

'Questions! Questions!' said his father.

Told you.

'But why a famous general?' Eddie repeated. 'Surely the shape of the ice cube can't make any difference?' 30

'Schows sow muck chew no,' muttered his mother, which meant (and still means), 'Shows how much you know.'

His father rustled the bedclothes. 'One does not question the good doctor,' he said. 'Especially when one is a child.' He was a small man except for when he was sitting up in bed. In this position, he looked extremely tall. 35

Then Eddie's mother rustled the bedclothes. It was easy to make them rustle because they were made entirely from brown paper bags glued together with those extra strips of gummed paper you sometimes get if you buy more than one stamp at the post office. 40

Postage stamps were a pretty new idea back then, and everyone – except for a great-great-great-aunt on my mother's side of the family – was excited about them.

From A House Called Awful End by Philip Ardagh

Underline the right answers. **(2 marks each)**

- 1 Why did Eddie think there were lots of diseases 'in those days'?
(because it was cold, because people did not eat enough, because it was foggy)
- 2 Eddie's parents' bedroom had (no, a little, lots of) furniture in it.
- 3 Why had Doctor Muffin recommended chewing ice cubes?
(because they were cool, because they were easy to make, because they helped with a swelling)

Answer these questions.

- 4 What happened to Eddie's parents when he was eleven?

- 5 What does 'contagious' mean in line 8?

- 6 Why was it easy to rustle the bedclothes?

- 7-8 List two details from the story that show that it was set a long time ago.

- 9 Say in your own words why you think this is going to be a rather strange story.

(1 mark each)

Underline the two **antonyms** in each line.

10 right back left correct

11 dark light day winter

12 young happy dirty clean

13 funny rich poor ill

14 danger safety crash freedom

15 here now then where

6

Add the missing commas to these sentences.

16 Diane is making a blouse a skirt and a dress.

17–18 Steven bought some potatoes carrots cabbages and onions.

19–21 At school we study English mathematics history geography and art.

6

Add the **suffix** *ness* or *ment* to each of these words.

22 weak_____

23 agree_____

24 pay_____

25 enjoy_____

26 blind_____

27 state_____

28 quiet_____

29 ill_____

8

Underline an **adjective** that best describes the word in bold.

30 **station** three pink heavy busy

31 **pencil** wet sharp sleepy hot

32 **hands** ten happy clean first

33 **June** sunny foggy dark frosty

34 **hair** sticky sweet quiet straight

5

(25)

End of English Section

DO NOT TURN OVER

Vocabulary Test

Each of the following has one word with its letters jumbled up. Using the 'clue' rearrange the letters and write the correct word in the brackets.

For Example:

U T E T B R Can be spread on bread .. (BUTTER)

Now try these:

- | | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| VEEENL | A number | (_____) |
| MMIGWNSI | A popular sport | (_____) |
| LATENT | A gift | (_____) |
| TUTOR | A freshwater fish | (_____) |
| ORWTE | A high structure - part of a church ... | (_____) |
| ADLE | A very heavy metal | (_____) |
| ESRDTE | A sandy place | (_____) |
| ETSLPA | Parts of a flower | (_____) |
| ULEF | Coal, gas, petrol | (_____) |
| RWDOPONS | A spring flower | (_____) |
| TTOOMA | A red fruit | (_____) |
| TRISHT | The need for a drink | (_____) |
| TEVOIL | A colour and a flower | (_____) |
| ARYDI | A daily record of events. | (_____) |
| WBLEO | A limb joint | (_____) |
| LHIDC | A young person | (_____) |
| SILGONG | A young bird | (_____) |
| HCUCRH | A place of worship | (_____) |
| AACELP | A monarch lives here | (_____) |
| BROAWDRE | A place to hang clothes | (_____) |

End of Assessment

(20)

