



**BROAD HORIZON**  
— TUITION CENTRE —

# **Mock Exam 32**

## **ANSWERS**

**Year 5**

**GL Practice Papers**

### **Broad Horizon Tuition**

Please don't hesitate to contact us at  
info@BHT11plus.co.uk if you have any questions or queries.

Visit us at [www.BHT11plus.co.uk](http://www.BHT11plus.co.uk)  
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## Teacher's Guide

### Mock Exams

#### 1) Timing

Each section is individually timed. Timings are written on the teachers answer sheet (at the end of this guide).

Practice questions are completed outside of the time limit.

Students must get used to working out their **start and end times** and jotting them down on their exam paper, for every single section. Teachers must not tell students the start and end times, they need to work it out for themselves.

**E.g.**

Start 11:07

End 11:22

Might be a good idea to stop their time 30 seconds into the section and check who did and did not work out their start and end times (the vast majority won't have, or they will only do it for the first section and forget about it for the rest of the mock). This calculation must **only** be done once their time has started, because they're not allowed to write anything outside of the time limit.

Students **cannot** manage their time if they don't even know what time they're going to finish, and they cannot know what time they're going to finish if they don't know what time they started.

Every few minutes students should be **looking at the clock** so they know whether they're working too fast or too slow.

Also, for the really short sections, like NVR 3 minutes we don't advise they spend time writing down start and end times, since the time is so short, they can't afford to waste it, they should just look at the clock and know what time they're going to finish.

In the 11 plus exam, they won't have a digital timer on the board, they need to **get used to keeping an eye on the clock.**

The teacher should have their own digital timer which only they can see, maybe on their phone, or even on the tablet. Please turn off the TV screens so students can not use the digital time as they won't have this in their real exams.

Time limits are not so strict at this stage. It's their first mock exam. If they need a few extra minutes to finish, we can give them that. Timings will become stricter as the months go on with absolute strict timings around July/August.

You should **go straight into the mock exam** at the start of the lesson, do not start with marking homework, you'll run out of time on the mock.

Keep in mind it will take about 25/30 minutes to read out the answers and collect in the scores.

The mock exam itself will take about 90 minutes plus 30 minutes marking and collecting scores plus break in between, plus the extra time, this will easily take up the majority of the lesson.



### 3) Marking and Cheating

The pressure of achieving good scores **will** cause students to cheat whilst marking their work even if they seem like the type not to cheat. We've learnt over the years there isn't a type who cheat, when the pressure is on – they are all capable of it. Every year we see some of the most intelligent students, very capable, yet perform poorly on the exams because they cannot handle the pressure. Unfortunately, the pressure comes hand in hand with exams like the 11 plus and this is something we need students to get over as quickly as possible.

Anyone who gets over 45% their papers will be collected in and one of the admin team will re-mark their exam paper to double check them.

Please warn students about marking their work correctly before you start marking.

We need to get cheating out of their system very early on. We cannot help the students if we think they are doing really well, when the reality is otherwise.

All mock exams are self-marked in a different coloured pen (no peer marking, that has its own issues), so nobody should be seen holding a pencil whilst marking. They will often leave the boxes blank during the exam and then fill them in whilst you read out the answers and then tick them. Another common one is for them to write in multiple answers for 1 question and then tick them. Quite often they might only cheat on a few questions per section thinking it won't arouse suspicion, but those marks add up.

It might be a good idea to **collect in all the answering sheets** once you're done marking, and just have a quick flick through the pages.

#### 4) Lesson Format

It is likely the entire lesson will be spent on the mock exam.

Students must complete the entire mock exam before we mark. We don't mark after each section like in a normal lesson; students need to **get used to the intensity** of sitting two-1-hour papers. They can have their break around their usual break time, however, please ensure it's at the end of a section and we're not stopping in the middle of a section to have a break.

They'll be given a 2nd blank answering sheet, which they take home and re-attempt the entire paper again from scratch – this is the homework on a mock exam week.

At the start of the following lesson, you'll mark their 2nd attempt, log their 2nd attempt scores on excel, and then go through the entire mock exam **question by question and explain anything they've got wrong**. (If there happens to be time left, you'll start the next lesson pack.)

#### 5) Parent-Teacher Meetings

Meetings with parents will follow the first few mock exams, so we can **address any issues early on**.

We need to put plans in place for students who are struggling in specific areas, we can print extra content for them to cover at home, extra work for them to do during their holidays etc. Please let the manager know what work is needed and for which students so we can get this printed for them and **put a plan of action in place**.

Any plans put in place, please log them on **Trello** so the whole team is onboard and aware.

## 6) Students Answering Sheets

There is to be **no** working out on the answering sheet itself, answering sheets need to be clean. Working out on the exam paper only.

Students must rub out wrong answers and not cross them out.

Students must tick the answering sheet as they go along and not transfer their answers at the end, if they get used to transferring answers at the end and they run out of time, they could end up losing marks for entire sections.

Again, it might be a good idea to collect in all the answering sheets once you're done marking, and just have a quick flick through the pages.

## 7) Equipment

There is to be **no** use of **any** other equipment such as highlighters, pens, rulers, protractors etc.

Pencils and erasers only.



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## **Paper 1**

**Verbal Reasoning 1 – 9 Minutes**

**Non-Verbal 1:**

Subsection 1 – 3 Minutes

Subsection 2 – 3 Minutes

Subsection 3 – 3 Minutes

**English Comprehension 1 – 11 Minutes**

**Mathematics 1 – 15 Minutes**

## **Paper 2**

**Verbal Reasoning 2 – 9 Minutes**

**Non-Verbal 2:**

Subsection 1 – 3 Minutes

Subsection 2 – 3 Minutes

Subsection 3 – 3 Minutes

**English Comprehension 2 – 11 Minutes**

**Mathematics 2 – 15 Minutes**

# Birmingham and Warwickshire Test 1

## Paper 1 answers

### Verbal Reasoning

#### Practice questions

2. comic, comedian
4. JL
6. top layer

#### Subsection 1

1. content, satisfied
2. tiny, minute
3. record, observe
4. goal, ambition
5. ship, export
6. crash, accident

#### Subsection 2

7. HJ
8. RN
9. LS
10. NV
11. II
12. DZ

#### Subsection 3

13. also recorded
14. Grandma reads
15. calendar every
16. sudden tremor
17. systematically record
18. lunch early

### Non-verbal Reasoning

#### Subsection 1

Practice question:

2. B

Test:

1. E
2. C

3. A
4. E
5. C
6. A

#### Subsection 2

Practice question:

2. B

Test:

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. E

### Spatial Reasoning

Practice question:

2. E

Test:

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B

### English Comprehension

#### Practice Question

2. D

#### Comprehension

1. E
2. C
3. E
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. D

9. C  
10. B  
11. B  
12. D  
13. A  
14. B

## Mathematics

### Practice question

2. **A**  
Step 1: 9:15 + 8 hours = 17:15  
Step 2: 17:15 + 15 minutes = 17:30

### Mathematics

1. **B**  
Step 1:  $1034 - 567 = 467$
2. **A**  
Step 1: following BIDMAS, calculate inside the brackets first.  $18 - 12 = 6$ .  
Step 2:  $23 \times 6 = 138$   
Step 3:  $138 \div 2 = 69$
3. **C**  
Step 1:  $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{24}{45}$   
Step 2: simplify by dividing by 3:  $\frac{24}{45} = \frac{8}{15}$
4. **B**  
Step 1:  $15 = \frac{1}{3}$  of 45  
Step 2:  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 360 = 120
5. **D**  
Step 1: put the values in ascending order: 0, 2, 2, 3, 3, 8  
Step 2: find the middle value. This will be halfway between the third and the fourth values, which are 2 and 3. Halfway between 2 and 3 = 2.5
6. **A**  
To find the mean, add all values

together then divide by the number of values

$$\text{Step 1: } 4 + 8 + 12 + 10 + 9 + 13 + 7 = 63$$

$$\text{Step 2: } 63 \div 7 = 9$$

7. **A**  
Step 1:  $105 \div 3 = 35$   
Step 2:  $35 - 23 = 12$   
Step 3:  $12 \times 7 = 84$
8. **B**  
Step 1: notice this is two sequences in one. The odd terms form their own sequence: 2, 4, 7, 11: increasing by 1 more each time: +2, +3, +4. The even terms form their own sequence: 3, 6, 12, 24: doubling each time.  
Step 2:  $11 + 5 = 16$
9. **E**  
Step 1: 25% of 96 =  $96 \div 4 = 24$ .  $\frac{3}{8}$  of 96 =  $96 \div 8 \times 3 = 36$ .  $96 - 36 - 24 = 36$ . So Klara has 24 blue sweets, 36 red sweets, 36 green sweets.  
Step 2: half of 24 = 12.  $96 - 12 = 84$ . So now she has 84 left.  
Step 3: simplify  $\frac{36}{84}$  by dividing by 12:  $\frac{3}{7}$
10. **E**  
Step 1:  $360^\circ$  in a circle, 60 minutes in one hour.  $360 \div 60 = 6$ , so each minute on a clock =  $6^\circ$   
Step 2: at 5:30, the minute hand is at 6 and the hour hand is halfway between the 5 and the 6. So there are  $2 \frac{1}{2}$  minutes between the two hands.  
Step 3:  $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 15$
11. **E**  
Step 1:  $425\text{ml} = 0.425\text{l}$  (divide by 1000)  
Step 2:  $0.67 + 0.425 = 1.095$

12. **C**

Step 1: area = length x width.  $112 \div 8 = 14$ , so length = 14

Step 2: opposite edges of a rectangle are equal, so all edges: 8cm, 8cm, 14cm, 14cm

Step 3: perimeter = total length of all edges =  $8 + 8 + 14 + 14 = 44$

13. **D**

Step 1: prime numbers between 10 and 20: 11, 13, 17, 19

Step 2:  $11 + 13 + 17 + 19 = 60$

14. **B**

Step 1: five cubed =  $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$ .

Two squared =  $2 \times 2 = 4$

Step 2:  $125 \times 4 = 500$

15. **E**

Step 1:  $7(10 - 3) + 4(9 - 7) = 7 \times 7 + 4 \times 2$

Step 2:  $49 + 8 = 57$

16. **A**

Step 1: sale price of the hat =  $\text{£}6.50 \div 2 = \text{£}3.25$

Step 2:  $\text{£}13.75 - \text{£}3.25 = \text{£}10.50$  So sale price of bag =  $\text{£}10.50$

Step 3:  $\text{£}10.50 = 75\%$  of original price.  $\text{£}10.50 \div 3 = \text{£}3.50 = 25\%$  of original price.

Step 4:  $\text{£}3.50 \times 4 = \text{£}14$

**END OF PAPER 1 ANSWERS**

## Paper 2 answers

### Verbal Reasoning

#### Practice questions

2. elf
4. work, able
6. b

#### Subsection 1

1. gasp
2. mice
3. lest
4. earn
5. flop
6. sell

#### Subsection 2

7. slip, page
8. tract, or
9. can, dour
10. stab, lest
11. curt, ail
12. want, on

#### Subsection 3

13. h
14. g
15. u
16. a
17. r
18. t

### Non-verbal Reasoning

#### Subsection 1

Practice:

2. C

Test:

1. B
2. D
3. E
4. C
5. E

6. A

#### Subsection 2

Practice:

2. E

Test:

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A

#### Spatial Reasoning

Practice:

2. C

Test:

1. D
2. E
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. A

### English Comprehension

#### Practice Question

2. A

#### Comprehension

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. A
5. E
6. D
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. B
11. E
12. D

13. D

14. A

## Mathematics

### Practice question

2. C

### Mathematics

1. C

Step 1: 6 sixths in one whole,  $3 \times 6 = 18$ .

Step 2: 2 sixths in  $\frac{1}{3}$ .  $2 \times 2 = 4$ .

Step 3:  $18 + 4 = 22$ .

2. A

Step 1:  $8760 \div 100 = 87.6$

Step 2: So you need to divide the answer by 100.  $2,987,160 \div 100 = 29871.6$ .

3. E

Step 1:  $267 \div 6 = 44.5$ . So each person gets 44.

Step 2:  $44 \times 6 = 264$ .

Step 3:  $267 - 264 = 3$ .

4. B

Step 1: Weeks Mindi will have to save: 3.5 is half of 7 so you can think about the 7 times table to help you.  $\pounds 3.50 \times 12 = \pounds 42$ . So  $\pounds 3.50 \times 13 = \pounds 45.50$ , so 13 weeks.

Step 2: Weeks Jayne will have to save:  $7 \times 6 = 42$ ,  $7 \times 7 = 49$ , so 7 weeks.

Step 3:  $13 - 7 = 6$ .

5. D

Step 1:  $17 \times 8 = 136 =$  total of all scores.

Step 2:  $136 - 18 - 20 - 15 - 14 - 17 - 18 - 16 = 18$ .

6. B

Step 1: population in 1990 = 16,000. Population in 2010 = 22,000. We can ignore the thousands.

Step 2:  $22 - 16 = 6$ , so increase of 6.

Step 3: 4 is 25% of 16, so 2 is 12.5% of 16, and 6 is  $25\% + 12.5\% = 37.5\%$

7. C

Step 1:  $3 + 5 + 7 = 15$ , so 15 parts.

Step 2: angles in a triangle add to 180.  $180 \div 15 = 12$ , so each part is  $12^\circ$ .

Step 3:  $12 \times 7 = 84^\circ$

8. D

Step 1: 2hrs 35 minutes – 45 minutes = 1hr 50 minutes.

Step 2: 1 hr 50 minutes = 110 minutes.

Step 3:  $110 \div 20 = 5.5$ , so 5.5 lots of 100g.

Step 4:  $11 \times 5.5 = 550$ . 550g = 0.55kg.

9. D

Step 1: There are 60 minutes in an hour. 20 minutes is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 60.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 45 is 15, so distance from Berryton to Cherryville is 15km.

Step 2: Mr Green travelled 15km in 15 minutes, so he is traveling at 60km per hour.

10. B

Step 1: The volume of a cube is length  $\times$  width  $\times$  height, which are all the same size in a cube. So we need to find the cube root of 343.

Step 2: Trial and error to find cube root of 343.  $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$ , too small.  $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$ , too small.  $7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343$ .

Step 3: so every edge = 7cm.

Step 4: area of one face =  $7 \times 7 = 49$ .

Step 5: 6 faces on a cube.  $49 \times 6 =$

294cm<sup>2</sup>.

11. **E**

Step 1: 32 stamps =  $\frac{2}{3}$  of total stamps. So  $\frac{1}{3} = 16$ . Total stamps = 48.

Step 2:  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 32 = 8.  $32 - 8 = 24$ . So now Moni has 24 stamps.

Step 3: 24 is half of 48.

16, so just need to think about LCM of 12 and 32. This is 96.

Step 2: 96 minutes = 1 hr and 36 minutes.

Step 3: 12:20pm plus 1 hr and 36 minutes = 13:56.

**END OF PAPER 2 ANSWERS**

12. **B**

Step 1: an isosceles triangle is symmetrical, with two sides of the same length. The point (3,4) is the only option which would give this symmetry, since the x coordinate, 3, is halfway between the x coordinates of A and B.

13. **A**

Step 1:  $900 \div 180 = 5$ .

Step 2:  $5 + 2 = 7$ .

14. **A**

Step 1:  $\pounds 7 - \pounds 5.30 = \pounds 1.70$ .

Difference between what Gemma buys and what Tahan buys is 2 packets of crisps, so 2 packets of crisps cost  $\pounds 1.70$ .  $\pounds 1.70 \div 2 = 85\text{p}$  = cost of 1 packet of crisps.

Step 2:  $\pounds 5.30 - \pounds 1.70 = \pounds 3.60$  = cost of 3 chocolate bars.  $\pounds 3.60 \div 3 = \pounds 1.20$  = cost of 1 chocolate bar.

Step 3:  $\pounds 1.20 \times 4 = \pounds 4.80$ , so Sofia only has enough for 3 chocolate bars.

15. **C**

Step 1: BIDMAS tells us to multiply before adding, so  $a^2 + 28 = 92$ .

Step 2:  $a^2 = 64$ .

Step 2:  $a = 8$ .

16. **D**

Step 1: find the lowest common multiple of 12, 16 and 32.  $32 = 2 \times$