



EXAM PAPERS PLUS

Product Title: The Latymer School
Practice Test 3

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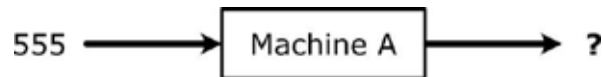
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1

Machine A subtracts 15 and then divides by 5.



What is the output if the input is the number shown?

- A 111
- B 107
- C 108
- D 112
- E 114

2

The table below shows the price of cookies at the local market.

Number of cookies	Cost
1	59 p
Box of 6	£3.10
Box of 12	£6.00

Ben buys 19 cookies using the least amount of money possible.

How much does Ben pay?

- A £11.21
- B £9.69
- C £11.31
- D £9.89
- E £9.10

3

Betty places some sugar in a bowl on a weighing scale.

The bowl weighs 74 g.

The scales show the total weight to be 2.032 kg.

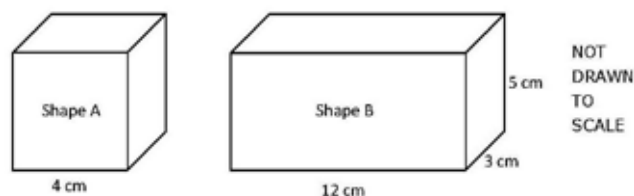
How much does the sugar weigh?

- A two thousand and thirty-two grams
- B 1.968 kg
- C 1.236 kg
- D one thousand, nine hundred and fifty-eight grams
- E one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-five grams

4

Shape A is a cube.

Shape B is a cuboid.



How much greater is the volume of Shape B than that of Shape A?

- A 116 cm^2
- B 180 cm^2
- C 128 cm^2
- D 64 cm^2
- E More information is needed.

5

Which of the following angles is obtuse?

- A 34°
- B 183°
- C 94°
- D 53°
- E 340°

6

C is a group of numbers with a mean of 6.

D is a group of numbers that is generated by doubling all of the numbers in C.

What is the mean of the numbers in group D?

- A 9
- B 6
- C 3
- D 0
- E 12

7

Round 646 646 to the nearest 20.

- A 646 650
- B 646 660
- C 646 000
- D 650 000
- E 646 640

8

What is the total sum of the multiples of 7 between 34 and 65?

- A 244
- B 245
- C 246
- D 247
- E 248

9

For which of the following can you work out the exact probability?

- A England will win the next World Cup.
- B John will be happy tomorrow.
- C It will be sunny next week.
- D Paul will roll a prime number with a fair dice.
- E Sarah will have an accident next month.

10

Which of these shapes has no rotational symmetry?

- A square
- B scalene triangle
- C regular hexagon
- D circle
- E regular octagon

11

A sequence is derived by doubling the previous term and then adding 3.

If the third term in the sequence is 17, what is the sixth term?

- A 128
- B 149
- C 144
- D 157
- E 162

12

Claire, Jill and Sam own a total of 144 marbles.

If Claire owns 38 of them and Jill owns half of the remainder, how many marbles does Sam own?

- A 53
- B 106
- C 52
- D 27
- E 100

13

How many more edges than faces does a triangular prism have?

- A 4
- B 6
- C 3
- D 9
- E 5

14

Divide 3.7 km into five equal length.

- A 0.8 km
- B 0.074 km
- C 73 m
- D 740 m
- E 650 m

15

Some friends decide to rent a house together.

The rental cost of the house is B pounds and there are C friends in total.

If all the friends decide to share the rental cost equally, how much do they each pay in pence?

- A $B \div C$
- B $100 \div (B \div C)$
- C $C \div B$
- D $100 \times (B \div C)$
- E $100B - 100C$

16

Tom and Jim go to the cinema together once every four weeks.

Tom is a member, so he pays £4 per visit.

Jim is not a member, so he pays £4.50 per visit.

How much more does Jim pay than Tom over the course of one year?

- A £13
- B £208
- C £6.50
- D £26
- E £8

17

A bag contains 3 oranges, 4 bananas and 5 grapes.
You pick one piece of fruit from the bag at random.

Which of the following statements is true?

- A The probability of picking an orange is $\frac{1}{2}$.
- B The probability of picking a banana is $\frac{1}{4}$.
- C There is a more than even chance of picking a grape.
- D You are less likely to pick an orange than a grape.
- E You are more likely to pick a banana than a grape.

18

Which of these numbers is the smallest?

- A 0.7070
- B 0.7071
- C 0.7069
- D 0.7072
- E 0.7680

19

8 students took an exam.

Their marks are listed below:

12 12 8 18 17 21 14 13

What was the median score?

- A 13
- B 13.5
- C 15
- D 12.5
- E 14

20

The students in Year 6 at Bake School decide to sell giant cookies at a fair.

It costs £0.87 to produce 3 cookies and they sell for £1.10 each.

If the students make and sell 90 cookies, how much profit do they make?

- A £99
- B £20.70
- C £73.90
- D £72.90
- E £78.30

21

If $5x + 6 = 11$, what is $5x - 6$?

- A -1
- B 5
- C 0
- D 1
- E More information is needed.

22

Freya shears 31 sheep every day for the whole month of June.

Freya shears 30 sheep every day for the whole month of July.

How many more sheep does Freya shear in June than in July?

- A 31
- B 25
- C 0
- D 900
- E 30

23

$$756 \times 158 = 119\,448$$

Using this information, or by other means, what is 7.56×15.8 ?

- A 11.9448
- B 1 194 480
- C 1.9448
- D 1194.48
- E 119.448

24

The table shows the scores of 5 students in a series of tests.

	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Student A	34	49	67	87
Student B	99	67	56	12
Student C	34	76	34	89
Student D	10	34	45	52
Student E	98	67	34	59

Which student's scores have the smallest range?

- A Student A
- B Student B
- C Student C
- D Student D
- E Student E

25

Ben lived in London for exactly 91 weeks.

What fraction of a year is this?

- A $1\frac{3}{4}$
- B $1\frac{7}{8}$
- C $1\frac{5}{6}$
- D $1\frac{2}{3}$
- E $1\frac{4}{5}$

26

Set B consists of all even numbers.

Set C consists of all positive numbers.

Set D consists of all numbers greater than 10.

Which one of the following numbers is in all three sets?

- A 4
- B -6
- C 15
- D 12
- E 3

27

Which one of these calculations equals 16?

- A $\frac{1}{2}$ of 33
- B 25% of 70
- C 0.3 of 30
- D $\frac{1}{6}$ of 96
- E $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20

28

A window cleaner can clean 12 windows in one hour.

How many windows can 3 window cleaners clean in 7.5 hours?

- A 12
- B 36
- C 22.5
- D 270
- E 252

29

The ratio 1:1.2 is equivalent to which of the following?

- A 6:8
- B 5:6
- C 11:12
- D 1:2
- E 8:6

30

The length of Rectangle A is four times its width.
The perimeter of Rectangle A is 150 cm.

What is the area of Rectangle A?

- A 150 cm^2
- B 900 cm^2
- C 450 cm^2
- D 300 cm^2
- E 750 cm^2

In these questions, find **two** words, **one** from each group, that together make **one** correctly-spelt word, without changing the order of the letters. The word from the first group always comes first.

Mark **both** words on the answer sheet.

Example	(con par four)	(ride text ward)
	A con	X ride
	B par	Y text
	C four	Z ward

Answer con text

Solution The two words are 'con' from the first group and 'text' from the second. Together, they make the word **context**. These are the only two words that together can make one correctly-spelt word.

1	(fan can pan)	(gate cake wake)
	A fan	X gate
	B can	Y cake
	C pan	Z wake
2	(add mad sad)	(lay lie led)
	A add	X lay
	B mad	Y lie
	C sad	Z led
3	(rain rein read)	(vest vine vein)
	A rain	X vest
	B rein	Y vine
	C read	Z vein
4	(for fore form)	(hat heed mat)
	A for	X hat
	B fore	Y heed
	C form	Z mat
5	(hash wish was)	(ring net her)
	A hash	X ring
	B wish	Y net
	C was	Z her
6	(man ten tin)	(are ant lay)
	A man	X are
	B ten	Y ant
	C tin	Z lay

In these questions, letters stand for numbers.

Work out the answer to each calculation, then find its letter and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example If A = 1, B = 3, C = 4, D = 5, E = 10,
what is the answer to this calculation **written as a letter**?

$$A + C + D = [?]$$

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

Answer E

Solution In this question, A = 1, B = 3, C = 4, D = 5, E = 10. If we convert the letters into numbers, the answer to the calculation is $1 + 4 + 5 = 10$. We can see that E = 10, therefore, the answer to this calculation **written as a letter** is **E**.

7

If A = 2, B = 7, C = 12, D = 14, E = 30,
what is the answer to this calculation **written as a letter**?

$$D - (C + A) \div B = [?]$$

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

8

If A = 3, B = 6, C = 9, D = 21, E = 30,
what is the answer to this calculation **written as a letter**?

$$A + B + E - C - C = [?]$$

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

9

If A = 1, B = 5, C = 11, D = 18, E = 52,
what is the answer to this calculation **written as a letter**?

$$(D - B) \times (B - A) = [?]$$

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

10

If A = 2, B = 4, C = 20, D = 22, E = 32,
what is the answer to this calculation **written as a letter**?

$$E - (A + B) \times A = [?]$$

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

11

If A = 4, B = 5, C = 6, D = 7, E = 8,
what is the answer to this calculation **written as a letter**?

$$C \times D - B \times D = [?]$$

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

12

If A = 3, B = 5, C = 12, D = 15, E = 45,
what is the answer to this calculation **written as a letter**?

$$(E - B \times A) \div (D - B) = [?]$$

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

In these questions, find the number that continues the series in the most sensible way and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example 12 10 8 6 ?

A 4 **B** 6 **C** 8 **D** 10 **E** 2

Answer 4

Solution In this series, you subtract 2 to get to the next number. In other series, you might have to perform a different sort of operation (+, −, ×, ÷). There might also be two series involved: the first comprising the 1st, 3rd, 5th numbers, etc. and the second comprising the 2nd, 4th, 6th numbers, etc.

13

102 93 84 75 66 [?]

A 59 **B** 56 **C** 55 **D** 57 **E** 58

14

17 22 29 38 49 [?]

A 63 **B** 62 **C** 65 **D** 66 **E** 64

15

8 51 10 49 12 47 14 [?]

A 47 **B** 44 **C** 45 **D** 46 **E** 16

16

30 3 60 9 90 27 120 [?]

A 81 **B** 54 **C** 71 **D** 150 **E** 45

17

2 7 4 14 8 21 16 28 [?]

A 30 B 64 C 26 D 32 E 35

18

50 5 43 10 36 20 29 35 22 [?]

A 40 B 45 C 50 D 70 E 55

In these questions, there are two pairs of words.

Only one of the five possible answers will go equally well with **both** of these pairs.

Find the word and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example (twig cane) (adhere affix)

A stick B branch C glue D cling E sugar

Answer stick

Solution The answer is 'stick'. The word 'stick' goes equally well with both pairs of words because the noun 'stick' can mean a piece of wood (twig, cane) and the verb 'stick' can mean to attach something (adhere, affix).

19

(just impartial) (golden light)

A fair B bleached C honest D only E near

20

(suitable appropriate) (outburst spell)

A spot B mint C fit D seizure E adequate

21

(admission access) (captivate bewitch)

A door B control C enchant D entrance E entry

22

(reduction deduction) (disregard reject)

A discount B sale C eject D less E ignore

23

(forbid prohibit) (block slab)

A pole B bar C chunk D stop E exclude

24

(lead direct) (behaviour manner)

A control B ways C performance D manage E conduct

In each sentence, **two** words have had one letter removed and their remaining letters mixed up. The same letter has been removed from **both** words.

You must unscramble the letters and work out which letter is missing. Both words **must** make sense in the context of the sentence.

Find the letter that is missing from both words and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example The pleap were juicy and tewee.

A p B h C t D s E d

Answer s

Solution The sentence is: The apples were juicy and sweet.
The letter missing from both words is **s**.

25

I bought sif and pics at the pier.

A t B u C l D h E e

26

The oof was devoured in cerro time.

A l B r C g D w E d

27

The neho interrupted her eles.

A m B p C r D c E k

28

The vase pest away the sandcastle.

A p B r C t D w E o

29

The nines cham was riveting.

A t B p C c D k E f

30

The aswonn delet quickly in the sun.

A m B b C y D k E c

In these questions, the **same** letter must fit into **both** sets of brackets to complete the word in front of the brackets and begin the word after the brackets.

Find this letter and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example boa [?] idy car [?] urn

A r B m C d D t E s

Answer **t**

Solution The letter that fits into both sets of brackets to make four words is **t**. The four words are **boat, tidy, cart, turn**.

31

lea [] lop

cro [?] ail

A f B s C b D p E g

32

pon [] ell

whe [?] oke

A d B n C c D s E y

33

cor [] igh

mai [?] ame

A d B s C n D l E f

34

bal [] ead

woo [?] arge

A l B b C d D y E s

35

moo [] iner

wil [?] read

A l B d C f D t E b

36

gur [] nit

men [?] lcer

A k B s C e D a E u

In these questions, you must unscramble the words to form a sentence.

One of the words is not needed.

Identify the word that is not needed and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example camping huge holiday family a of amount with going my is fun

A a B holiday C with D camping E of

Answer **holiday**

Solution The sentence is: Going camping with my family is a huge amount of fun. The word **holiday** is not needed.

37

the play of chess is made set ancient ivory

A play **B** chess **C** made **D** set **E** ivory

38

summer was had break the during decorated school the

A was **B** had **C** during **D** decorated **E** the

39

never secrets a show reveals any magician

A never **B** secrets **C** show **D** reveals **E** any

40

times five more seven less fifteen is fifty than

A times **B** more **C** less **D** fifty **E** than

41

flat the its two dog in barks finished minutes meal

A flat **B** two **C** barks **D** finished **E** meal

42

electricity bill the lights switched reduced motion our sensor

A bill **B** lights **C** switched **D** motion **E** sensor

These questions contain three pairs of words.

Find the word that completes the last pair of words in the **same way** as the other two pairs and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example (hind hid) (cosy coy) (pain [?])

A pin **B** pan **C** nap **D** nip **E** in

Answer **pan**

Solution In the first pair of words, 'hid' is made from the first, second and fourth letters of 'hind'. Likewise in the second pair of words, 'coy' is made from the first, second and fourth letters of 'cosy'. If you apply the same rule to the third pair of words, you get the answer 'pan'.

43

(barricades car) (dandelions lad) (powerfully [?])

A for **B** foe **C** few **D** rue **E** low

44

(extensions set) (homecoming gem) (regimented [?])

A den **B** din **C** met **D** dim **E** dig

45

(balancings can) (malignancy nag) (lamentable [?])

A tab **B** tea **C** tan **D** ban **E** mat

46

(eagerness ear) (hoovering hoe) (palatable [?])

A lap **B** bap **C** bet **D** pat **E** eat

47

(appreciate pear) (abstinence seat) (repeatedly [?])

A peat **B** pear **C** pyre **D** plea **E** peal

48

(committee time) (mentioned nine) (performer [?])

A more **B** mere **C** mope **D** rope **E** for

The following passage comes from the book 'The Amazing Mr Blunden', by Antonia Barber. A family has an unexpected visit from a stranger.

1 If it had not been such a rain-lashed, windy evening, the people who jostled
2 the pavements of Camden Town might have noticed something a little odd
3 about a white-haired elderly gentleman who made his way against the steady
4 flow of the crowd. But they shivered as they left the warm brightness of the
5 Underground station, and burying their chins deep in the lapels of their coats,
6 butted their way out into the driving rain, seeing nothing but the puddled
7 pavements and a great multitude of hurrying feet.

8 Perhaps the strangest thing about the old man was that he walked upright,
9 untroubled by the cold needles of the rain. And though he moved against the
10 press of the crowd, he never once stepped aside, but passed through the
11 groups of burly workmen, the thin-faced office boys, the breathless,
12 scampering girls, without seeming to touch any of them.

13 He moved purposefully, past the neon-lit self-service laundry and the
14 shuttered fish-shop, past the busy greengrocers spilling its wooden boxes and
15 pyramids of bright fruit across the pavement outside, until he reached a row of
16 terraced houses which stood back from the road behind wilderness gardens.
17 Here he paused uncertainly and stared at the first house which lay in a pool of
18 shadow behind a stunted tree. A small light shone from the basement window,
19 making a halo of brightness on the rain outside. The old man turned and,
20 making his way along the path and down the steps, he tapped hesitantly upon
21 the basement door.

22 The woman who opened it was still young and would have been pretty if she
23 had not looked so tired.

24 'Mrs ... er... Mrs Allen?' inquired the old man. He sounded strangely nervous.

25 The woman nodded cautiously and at once he launched into a little speech like
26 a doorstep salesman uncertain of his reception. 'I represent a firm of solicitors,
27 madam, the firm of Blunden, Blunden, Claverton and ...'

28 'I suppose it's about the rent?'

29 The woman's interruption seemed to throw the old man completely. He
30 stopped his speech abruptly and looked deeply hurt at being suspected of so
31 unwelcome a mission. He shook his head several times reproachfully and
32 seemed to have difficulty in finding the broken thread of his thoughts.

33 'Indeed no!' he said at last. 'I am not a debt-collector. I am a senior partner in
34 the firm of Blunden, Blunden, Claverton and ... dear me ... now what is that
35 young fellow's name... ?' He paused absent-mindedly and gazed up thoughtfully
36 into the falling rain. 'Well, no matter' – he recollected himself – 'the important
37 thing is that the news I bring will, I am sure, prove entirely welcome.'

38 The woman looked doubtful, as if she no longer believed in good news. Then
39 she shivered: it was cold standing in the doorway. 'You'd better come in,' she
40 said, 'out of the rain.'

41 The room was small and crowded and untidy. There was a pool of light over
42 a table to one side where a boy and a girl sat eating their tea. The boy
43 started to his feet as they came in but the old man stopped him. 'No, no!' he
44 said with grave courtesy, 'pray continue. It is I who must apologise for
45 disturbing your meal.'

46 'Do sit down,' said the woman, moving some knitting from a chair by the fire,
47 'and perhaps you would like a cup of tea?'

48 'The chair I accept gratefully,' said the old man, 'but the tea I must decline. It
49 is many years since I have been ... er ... allowed to drink it. But if you will pour
50 some for yourself and sit with me for a moment, I will come straight to the
51 purpose of my visit.'

52 The woman did as she was told. Clutching her cup in nervous hands, she
 53 perched herself on the edge of a chair and waited as if for another blow to fall.

54 The children ate steadily, watching their mother and their unexpected visitor
 55 with unmoving eyes. The boy thought: He's a weird old thing. His clothes are
 56 so old-fashioned and he talks like someone out of David Copperfield. The girl
 57 noticed that his clothes were not steaming in the heat of the fire. They seemed
 58 to be dry enough and he had not carried an umbrella. But it was only a small
 59 fire, she told herself, and, as he was outside the circle of the overhead light, it
 60 was hard to be certain whether he was wet or not.

61 'I will not ... er.... stand upon ceremony,' the old man began. 'I shall come ...
 62 er... straight to the point...' But he seemed curiously reluctant to do so.

Write your answers in the spaces provided after each question. If you run out of space for an answer, continue your answer on a separate sheet, numbering it carefully.

Reading Section – 30 minutes

- 1.** Identify one example of a **metaphor** and one example of **alliteration** in the first **two paragraphs** of the text.

metaphor:
alliteration:

- 2.** Write down one piece of evidence from **lines 1–7** that shows it is quite congested around the station. Explain in your own words how the example you have chosen indicates that it was busy. (Use the sentence starter to help you and write in full sentences)

- 3.** Look at the **first three paragraphs**. Decide whether the following statements are true or false and put a tick in the correct box.

	True	False
The weather is stormy but not cold.		
The dense crowds of people make it difficult for the old man to walk along.		
The old man walks without any clear aim or purpose.		

- 4.** The old man goes to the house of Mrs Allen and finds it without difficulty. Identify three phrases in **lines 13–21** that show Mrs Allen's house was in a hidden-away spot.

i.
ii.
ii.

- 5.** Mrs Allen assumes that the old man is a debt-collector. A debt is money that one person owes to another person. Which debt does Mrs Allen believe the old man has come to collect?

6. Using the information in **lines 24–37**, write down **three different adjectives of your own** to describe three different aspects of the old man's personality.

i.

ii.

iii.

7. a) In **line 38**, Mrs Allen is described as looking 'doubtful, as if she no longer believed in good news.' Explain **in your own words** what this tells us about her.

- b) Find another example in **lines 46–62** that suggests that Mrs Allen is expecting something bad to happen.

8. Find two details in the text that show the family are polite to the old man. Explain **in your own words** how these details show that the family are being polite.

Detail from text	What it suggests

9. Explain **in your own words** two aspects of the old man that the children find unusual

10. Write down the meaning of the following words. (They are underlined in the passage.)

i. multitude	
ii. scampering	
iii. courtesy	

11. Look again at the following two images and explain in your own words the effect created by each of them.

Image	Effect
<i>the cold needles of rain</i>	
<i>He ... seemed to have difficulty in finding the broken thread of his thoughts.</i>	

Writing Section – 30 minutes

- Take care with **spelling, punctuation** and **paragraphing** and try to be **neat. 5 of the 25 marks** for this task are specifically for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- There are **20 marks** available for the content. You will be marked on how creative you have been and how well you have managed to imitate the tone and style of the passage.

Task

The extract finishes just before the old man tells Mrs Allen the reason for his visit.

Continue the tale, as if you are the boy or the girl in the extract. Write a first-person narrative and begin your writing with the following words:

'We sat in silence for a few moments before the old man began to speak.'

You might want to include:

- Details of the news given by the old man.
- Your character's thoughts and feelings about this news.
- Both dialogue and description.
- Some indication of what may happen next.

[illegible]



**EXAM
PAPERS
PLUS**

11+ The Latymer School

Practice Test 3

Answers

Mathematics

1	C	16	C
2	B	17	D
3	D	18	C
4	A	19	B
5	C	20	D
6	E	21	A
7	E	22	C
8	B	23	E
9	D	24	D
10	B	25	A
11	D	26	12
12	A	27	D
13	A	28	D
14	D	29	B
15	D	30	B

Verbal Reasoning

1	CY	25	D
2	AZ	26	E
3	BX	27	B
4	AZ	28	D
5	CZ	29	A
6	BY	30	A
7	C	31	D
8	D	32	E
9	E	33	C
10	C	34	A
11	D	35	B
12	A	36	E
13	D	37	A
14	B	38	B
15	C	39	C
16	A	40	B
17	D	41	C
18	E	42	C
19	A	43	B
20	C	44	E
21	D	45	C
22	A	46	D
23	B	47	C
24	E	48	A

English

Reading Section

- 1 Metaphor: the cold needles of the rain
(accept 'butted') 2 marks
Alliteration: puddled pavements
(accept 'upright, untroubled')
- 2 Evidence: 'the people who jostled the pavements'
Explanation: The word 'jostled' helps to create an image of crowds of people pushing past each other and bumping into each other (or similar).
OR
Evidence: 'seeing nothing but... a great multitude of hurrying feet' 2 marks
Explanation: The word 'multitude' emphasises the great number of feet on the pavement (or similar).
OR
Evidence: 'the steady flow of the crowd'
Explanation: This phrase helps to create an image of an endless stream of people (or similar).
- 3 False 3 marks
False
False
- 4 **Any three of:**
'which stood back from the road'
'behind wilderness gardens' 3 marks
'which lay in a pool of shadow'
'behind a stunted tree'
- 5 overdue rent 1 mark
- 6 apprehensive / anxious; sensitive / well-meaning / kind; forgetful / confused / absent-minded (Accept any other appropriate adjectives that link to information in the text.) 3 marks
- 7 **a)** She has experienced bad luck in the past / she is so used to negative experiences; that she no longer believes anything good can happen. 2 marks
b) 'clutching her cup in nervous hands' / 'waited as if for another blow to fall' 1 mark
- 8 Detail: Mrs Allen offers the old man a cup of tea / a seat / to come in out of the rain
Explanation: This suggests that she does not want him to think she is rude / unwelcoming (or similar). 4 marks
Detail: the boy 'started to his feet' as the old man came in.
Explanation: This is an act of good manners / shows respect for the visitor (or similar).
- 9 **Any two of:** He speaks in a way that the boy associates with Victorian novels / he dresses in a way that does not fit with the modern times / his clothes don't seem wet even though it is raining. 2 marks

- 10 i. large number
 ii. running with light steps / hurrying
 iii. politeness / respect
 3 marks
- 11 i. The metaphor; of the cold needles shows that the rain feels uncomfortable, almost painful (or similar).
 ii. This metaphor; shows the old man is struggling to remember what he planned to say / perhaps suggests something frayed with, which can be easily broken (or similar).
 4 marks

Writing Section

Marks	Content and Text Organisation	How to arrive at a mark
16–20 Imaginative, thoughtful, interesting	Content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative voice convincingly conveys the character of the boy / girl in the extract. • Extensive vocabulary that creates a strong sense of character. • Creative ideas communicated effectively. • Dramatic tension successfully created. Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written consistently in the first person. • Fluently linked paragraphs. • Good structural development. • Use of sophisticated techniques, especially at the beginning (e.g. delayed drop) and end (e.g. cliffhanger). 	At the top of the range, a candidate's response will meet all of the skills descriptors for this level. At the bottom of the range, a candidate will have met all the skills descriptors for the previous level and some of the descriptors for this level.
10–15 Clear, detailed, organised, well-expressed	Content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good attempt at creating a narrative voice appropriate to the girl / boy in the extract. • Some use of vocabulary to create a sense of character. • A mostly coherent plot, which continues the story in an interesting way. Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The piece is structured in a logical way, e.g. describing events in order of time. • A new paragraph is used whenever there is a change of scene / subject. 	At the top of the range, a candidate's response will meet all of the skills descriptors for this level. At the bottom of the range, a candidate will have met all the skills descriptors for the previous level and some of the descriptors for this level.

<p>5–9</p> <p>Some good ideas</p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some attempts to create a sense of character and continue the story in an interesting way. • Limited vocabulary. <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple organisational features, such as an opening, middle and ending. • Ideas are simply linked. 	<p>At the top of the range, a candidate's response will meet all of the skills descriptors for this level.</p> <p>At the bottom of the range, a candidate will have met all the skills descriptors for the previous level and some of the descriptors for this level.</p>
<p>0–4</p> <p>Basic / nothing written</p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple ideas and vocabulary (with some lack of clarity). <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very simplistic / no structural features. 	<p>At the top of the range, a candidate's response will meet all of the skills descriptors for this level.</p> <p>At the bottom of the range, a candidate will have written a very limited response or nothing at all.</p>

Spelling, punctuation and grammar

Marks	
5	A high level of accuracy throughout; used for effect.
4	Accurate; beginning to use for effect.
3	Some lapses in accuracy; limited in range.
2	Several inaccuracies; simple punctuation and vocabulary only.
1	Consistent inaccuracies; limited / no punctuation.