Smart Cub Learning

BOOK 2 OF 3 · SPRING TERM

11+ Workbook 2

Spring term: consolidation

Twelve more weeks of short lessons and practice that build on Workbook 1, with harder questions in every subject.

English · Verbal Reasoning · Maths · Non-verbal Reasoning

SAMPLE

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Also in this book: online help (page 6), your progress tracker (page 7), the glossary (page 269) and your certificate (page 271). The answers and explanations are in the separate answers book.

SAMPLE

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WEEK
1

Four topics this week, one in each subject. Do them in order, one at a time. Then fill in the answer sheet at the end of the week.

This week

ENGLISH
Speech marks
Punctuate the exact words a person says.
14 questions · 3 quick check **page 9**

VERBAL REASONING
Cracking word codes
Turn a letter code back into a real word.
12 questions · 3 quick check **page 15**

MATHS
Equivalent fractions
Find fractions that show the same amount.
12 questions · 3 quick check **page 18**

NON-VERBAL REASONING
Analogies: turns
Copy a turn from one figure to another.
12 questions · 3 quick check **page 20**

Your answer sheet for Week 1 is on page 26. The answers are in the answers book.

SAMPLE

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Speech marks

Speech marks show the exact words someone says. They are also called inverted commas. In “Wait for me!” shouted Ali, the speech marks hold the words Ali said.

Learn the method

1. Find the exact words that are spoken. Put speech marks around them.
2. Start the spoken words with a capital letter. When one spoken sentence is split in two, the second part starts with a small letter.
3. Put the end mark inside the closing speech marks: a comma, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.
4. If the speaker comes first, put a comma before the speech: Mum said, “It is late.”
5. If the speech comes first, the next word, such as said, starts with a small letter. A name, such as Mum, keeps its capital.

★ Top Tip

Read only the words inside the speech marks. They should be exactly what the person said out loud.

▲ Watch Out

- Do not end speech with a full stop when said comes next. Use a comma: “It is late,” said Mum.
- Asked or shouted after a question mark still starts with a small letter. It is tempting to use a capital after the end mark.

Watch

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SAMPLE

Catching the Wind

Maya and her cousin Tariq take the kite they made with Grandad up a windy hill to fly it for the first time.

The kite had taken three whole afternoons to build. Grandad had cut the frame from thin garden canes, Maya had stretched an old orange raincoat across it, and Tariq had added a tail of knotted ribbons. Now, at the top of the hill behind Grandad's house, the wind tugged at it as if it could not wait to be off.

Maya frowned at the wobbly frame and asked, "Is it really ready to fly?"

"There is only one way to find out," said Grandad with a wink. "Tariq, hold the kite up high. Maya, take the string and walk backwards slowly."

Tariq lifted the kite above his head. "Tell me when!" he called.

"Now!" shouted Maya.

Tariq let go. For a moment, the kite wobbled and dipped towards the grass. Then a gust caught it, and it soared into the sky, its ribbon tail wiggling like a snake.

"It's flying!" cried Tariq. "Grandad, look! It's really flying!"

"Keep the string tight," said Grandad, "and let it out a little at a time."

Maya's arms began to ache as the string pulled and hummed in her hands. Every gust made the kite climb higher.

"Can I have a turn?" asked Tariq.

Maya grinned and passed him the string. "Hold on tight!" she warned. "It's stronger than it looks."

They took turns until the sun began to sink behind the trees. As they packed up, Grandad asked, "Same time next Saturday?"

"Yes, please!" shouted the cousins together.

Worked example 1

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A Jonah asked. "Could I have a spare pencil?"

B Jonah asked, "could I have a spare pencil?"

C Jonah asked "Could I have a spare pencil?"

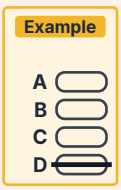
D Jonah asked, "Could I have a spare pencil?"

How to work it out

1. The words that tell you who is speaking come first, then a comma.
2. The spoken words start with a capital letter inside the speech marks.
3. The question mark at the end goes inside the closing speech marks.

The answer is D: Jonah asked, "Could I have a spare pencil?"

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



SAMPLE

Worked example 2
Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A "The train leaves in five minutes." announced Mrs Kaur.

B "The train leaves in five minutes" announced Mrs Kaur.

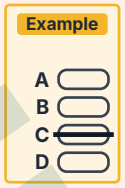
C "The train leaves in five minutes," announced Mrs Kaur.

D "The train leaves in five minutes", announced Mrs Kaur.

How to work it out
1. Only the words that are spoken go inside the speech marks.
2. The comma at the end of the speech goes inside the speech marks too.
3. "announced" comes after the speech, so it starts with a small letter. A name, such as Mrs Kaur, keeps its capital.

The answer is C: "The train leaves in five minutes," announced Mrs Kaur.

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



Practice

Choose your answers here. Then mark them on your answer sheet (page 26).

Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions. You can look back at the passage as often as you like.

1 In the first paragraph, what did Maya use to cover the kite's frame?

A Thin garden canes

B Knotted ribbons

C An old orange raincoat

D A sheet of newspaper

2 On the hill, what did Grandad first ask Tariq to do?

A To hold the kite up high

B To take the string

C To walk backwards slowly

D To tie on the ribbon tail

3 What does "soared" mean in line 12?

A Fell down towards the grass

B Made a loud whistling sound

C Became sore and painful

D Flew up high into the air

4 In line 13, the kite's tail is described as "wiggling like a snake". Which technique is this?

A A metaphor

B A simile

C Alliteration

D Personification

SAMPLE

5 Why does Maya warn Tariq that the kite is "stronger than it looks"?

A The string had pulled hard on her arms

B Grandad had told her to say it

C The kite was about to break apart

D Tariq had dropped the kite before

Answer these questions about punctuation. Look closely at every mark.

6 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A Sam called, "Wait for me!"

B Sam called, "wait for me!"

C Sam called "Wait for me!"

D Sam called, "Wait for me"!

7 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A Iris yelled, We have won!

B Iris yelled, "we have won!"

C Iris yelled, "We have won!"

D Iris yelled "We have won!"

8 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A "Who opened the window?" asked Miss Boateng.

B "Who opened the window" asked Miss Boateng.

C "Who opened the window"? asked Miss Boateng.

D "Who opened the window? asked Miss Boateng.

9 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A "I left my book in the library" admitted Maya.

B "I left my book in the library." admitted Maya.

C "I left my book in the library," admitted Maya.

D "I left my book in the library", admitted Maya.

10 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A Grandma noted. "This recipe needs three eggs."

B Grandma noted, "This recipe needs three eggs".

C Grandma noted, This recipe needs three eggs.

D Grandma noted, "This recipe needs three eggs."

SAMPLE

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11 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A “The garden floods every winter,” warned Mrs Alderton.

B “The garden floods every winter”, warned Mrs Alderton.

C “The garden floods every winter” warned Mrs Alderton.

D “The garden floods every winter, warned Mrs Alderton.

12 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A “What was that noise upstairs”? hissed Rosa.

B “What was that noise upstairs?,” hissed Rosa.

C “What was that noise upstairs?” hissed Rosa.

D “What was that noise upstairs?” Hissed Rosa.

13 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A “I have finished my homework, said Leo.

B “I have finished my homework”, said Leo.

C “I have finished my homework,” said Leo.

D “I have finished my homework” said Leo.

14 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A “My aunt lives near the harbour,” mentioned Theo.

B “My aunt lives near the harbour,” Mentioned Theo.

C “My aunt lives near the harbour”, mentioned Theo.

D “My aunt lives near the harbour, mentioned Theo.

SAMPLE

What you have just learned

You have punctuated speech so a reader knows exactly who said what. Speech comes back in week 3's story, and in the review in week 6.

You can now ...

- [ ] I can put speech marks around the spoken words
- [ ] I can put the comma or end mark inside the speech marks
- [ ] I can start said or asked after the speech with a small letter

ENG

Quick check

Try these without looking back at the notes.

Answer these questions about punctuation. Look closely at every mark.

C1 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A "That was the best goal all season," shouted Owen.

B "That was the best goal all season," Shouted Owen.

C "That was the best goal all season, shouted Owen.

D "That was the best goal all season", shouted Owen.

C2 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A "The tickets sold out on Tuesday" sighed Nadia.

B "The tickets sold out on Tuesday," sighed Nadia.

C "The tickets sold out on Tuesday", sighed Nadia.

D "The tickets sold out on Tuesday, sighed Nadia.

C3 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

A "Do not touch the wet paint"! warned Mr Doyle.

B "Do not touch the wet paint" warned Mr Doyle.

C "Do not touch the wet paint!" Warned Mr Doyle.

D "Do not touch the wet paint!" warned Mr Doyle.

SAMPLE

WEEK 1 · VERBAL REASONING

Cracking word codes

Here a word has been written in a code. Every letter moves the same number of places along the alphabet. The alphabet joins up in a loop: after Z comes A, and before A comes Z. You use the example to find the move. Then you turn a code back into its word.

Learn the method

1. Write the example word and its code, one letter under the other.
2. Go from a code letter to its word letter. Count the places and say which way you moved.
3. Move each letter of the new code the same number of places, the same way.
4. Write the new letters down and read the word.

Worked example 1

If the code for BEE is JMM, what word does ZWL stand for?

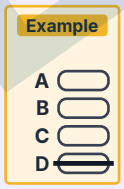
A BIN **B** FIG **C** PAN **D** ROD

How to work it out

1. Go from the code back to the word: J becomes B. That is 8 places back.
2. Every letter of the code moves the same way.
3. Move each letter of ZWL: Z to R, W to O, L to D.
4. That spells ROD.

The answer is D: ROD

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



Worked example 2

If the code for SKY is WOC, what word does GYF stand for?

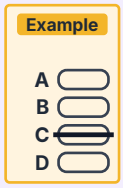
A BEE **B** NET **C** CUB **D** BUS

How to work it out

1. Go from the code back to the word: W becomes S. That is 4 places back.
2. When you go back past A, carry on from Z.
3. Every letter of the code moves the same way.
4. Move each letter of GYF: G to C, Y to U, F to B.
5. That spells CUB.

The answer is C: CUB

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



Top Tip

Check your word is one of the options. If it is not, count one letter again.

Watch Out

- Always count from the code letter to the word letter, not the other way round. If B became H, then H goes back to B.
- Every option is a real word, so the shape of the word will not help. Work out at least two letters.

Watch

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Explore

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SAMPLE

Practice

Choose your answers here. Then mark them on your answer sheet (page 26).

Each word has been written in a code. Work out the code from the example. Then use it to answer the question.

1 If the code for ICE is QKM, what word does XIV stand for?

A PIE **B** SEA
C BAT **D** PAN

2 If the code for GIFT is OQNB, what word does KIDM stand for?

A WORM **B** STAR
C CAVE **D** PEAR

3 If the code for WOOL is YQQN, what word does XCUG stand for?

A RING **B** VASE
C YARD **D** WOOD

4 If the code for POND is RQPF, what word does YCXG stand for?

A GIFT **B** REED
C WAVE **D** GOAT

5 If the code for WIG is FRP, what word does BNJ stand for?

A ICE **B** SEA
C INK **D** BEE

6 If the code for FLAG is OUJP, what word does YXWM stand for?

A HAND **B** POND
C YARD **D** KITE

7 If the code for BROOM is IYVVT, what word does DOHSL stand for?

A SHELF **B** KNIFE
C WHALE **D** CLOUD

8 If the code for TULIP is DEVSZ, what word does LBOKN stand for?

A WAGON **B** BENCH
C TOAST **D** BREAD

9 If the code for SHEEP is LAXXI, what word does MKTBG stand for?

A NURSE **B** PIANO
C EAGLE **D** TRAIN

10 If the code for MULE is BJAT, what word does WPCS stand for?

A FOAL **B** HAND
C SEED **D** DUCK

11 If the code for FLOUR is TZCIF, what word does GBOYS stand for?

A HORSE **B** BENCH
C BERRY **D** SNAKE

12 If the code for HONEY is AHGXR, what word does LNZTK stand for?

A HEART **B** SUGAR
C NURSE **D** BRICK

VR

SAMPLE

What you have just learned

You have turned a code back into a word. Next week the moves take turns, so you will need two moves instead of one.

You can now ...

- ☐ I can find how far a code moves each letter
- ☐ I can move letters back to decode a word
- ☐ I can check my word in the options

Quick check

Try these without looking back at the notes.

Each word has been written in a code. Work out the code from the example. Then use it to answer the question.

C1 If the code for STEM is CDOW, what word does BYKN stand for?

A SAND **B** HILL

C LAMP **D** ROAD

C2 If the code for WOOD is PHHW, what word does ITMA stand for?

A WAVE **B** FROG

C PATH **D** GATE

C3 If the code for ROOF is DAAR, what word does SXGQ stand for?

A SOCK **B** GOAT

C GLUE **D** HAND

VR

SAMPLE

Equivalent fractions

Equivalent fractions show the same amount in different ways. One half is the same as two quarters: 1/2 = 2/4. The top number is the numerator. The bottom number is the denominator. To make one, multiply the top and the bottom by the same number.

Learn the method

1. Look at the bottom numbers. What do you multiply the first one by to get the second?
2. Multiply the top number by the same number.
3. Check the answer: the top and bottom must both be multiplied, never just one.
4. To simplify, divide the top and bottom by the same number instead.

Worked example 1

Which fraction is equivalent to 5/9?

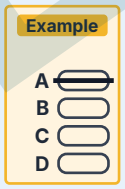
A 10/18 **B** 14/9 **C** 5/18 **D** 14/18

How to work it out

1. Multiply the top and the bottom by the same number.
2. 18 is 9 × 2, so multiply the top by 2 too: 5 × 2 = 10.
3. So 5/9 = 10/18.
4. Equal fractions show the same amount of a whole.

The answer is A: 10/18

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



Worked example 2

Which fraction is equivalent to 8/9?

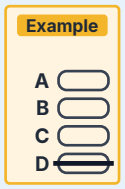
A 41/45 **B** 44/45 **C** 8/45 **D** 40/45

How to work it out

1. Multiply the top and the bottom by the same number.
2. 45 is 9 × 5, so multiply the top by 5 too: 8 × 5 = 40.
3. So 8/9 = 40/45.
4. Equal fractions show the same amount of a whole.

The answer is D: 40/45

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



★ Top Tip

Draw two bars the same length. Split one into halves and one into quarters. 1/2 and 2/4 cover the same length.

▲ Watch Out

- Do not add the same number to the top and bottom. 1/2 is not equal to 2/3.

Watch

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Explore

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SAMPLE

Practice

Choose your answers here. Then mark them on your answer sheet (page 26).

Work out the answer to each question. Use spare paper for your working.

1 Which fraction is equivalent to 4/13?

A 12/39 **B** 4/39 **C** 13/4 **D** 30/39

2 Which fraction is equivalent to 10/11?

A 21/22 **B** 20/22 **C** 10/22 **D** 11/10

3 Which fraction is equivalent to 13/14?

A 27/28 **B** 13/28 **C** 14/13 **D** 26/28

4 Which fraction is equivalent to 1/9?

A 4/27 **B** 2/27 **C** 3/27 **D** 19/27

5 Which fraction is equivalent to 4/9?

A 8/18 **B** 4/18 **C** 13/9 **D** 13/18

6 Which fraction is equivalent to 7/9?

A 7/45 **B** 43/45 **C** 35/45 **D** 35/9

7 Which fraction is equivalent to 1/16?

A 2/48 **B** 33/48 **C** 4/48 **D** 3/48

8 Which fraction is equivalent to 1/17?

A 3/34 **B** 1/34 **C** 2/34 **D** 18/34

9 Which fraction is equivalent to 4/15?

A 4/45 **B** 12/45 **C** 12/15 **D** 34/45

10 Which fraction is equivalent to 8/15?

A 16/15 **B** 15/30 **C** 23/30 **D** 16/30

11 Which fraction is equivalent to 7/18?

A 15/36 **B** 7/36 **C** 14/36 **D** 25/36

12 Which fraction is equivalent to 6/19?

A 12/19 **B** 6/38 **C** 25/38 **D** 12/38

What you have just learned

You have made equivalent fractions by multiplying the top and bottom. Next week you change fractions into decimals and percentages.

You can now ...

- ☐ I can find what the bottom was multiplied by
- ☐ I can multiply the top by the same number
- ☐ I can check that both numbers were multiplied

Quick check

Try these without looking back at the notes.

Work out the answer to each question. Use spare paper for your working.

C1 Which fraction is equivalent to 2/15?

A 3/30 **B** 17/30 **C** 15/2 **D** 4/30

C2 Which fraction is equivalent to 2/17?

A 4/34 **B** 3/34 **C** 5/34 **D** 19/34

C3 Which fraction is equivalent to 8/10?

A 18/20 **B** 16/20 **C** 17/20 **D** 4/10

SAMPLE

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Analogies: turns

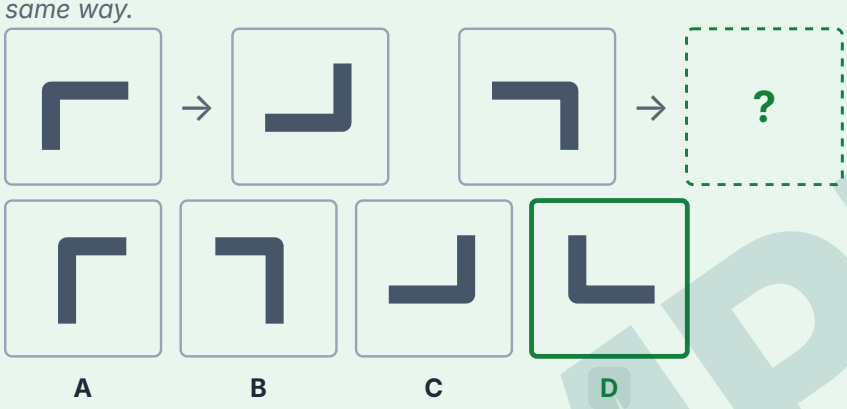
In a picture analogy, the first figure changes into the second. This week the change is a turn: the figure points a different way. You make the same turn to the third figure.

Learn the method

1. Look at the first two figures. Which way does each one point?
2. Say the turn: how far it goes, and whether it is clockwise or anticlockwise.
3. Turn the third figure by the same amount, the same way.
4. Check that nothing else has changed, such as the shading.

Worked example 1

The first figure changes into the second figure. Choose the figure that the third figure changes into in the same way.

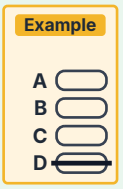


How to work it out

1. Look at the corner of the L. It is at the top left in the first figure and at the bottom right in the second.
2. So the first figure makes a half turn. Give the third figure the same turn.
3. In the third figure, the corner of the L is at the top right. After a half turn it is at the bottom left.
4. The answer shows an L shape with its corner at the bottom left and its long arm pointing right.

The answer is D.

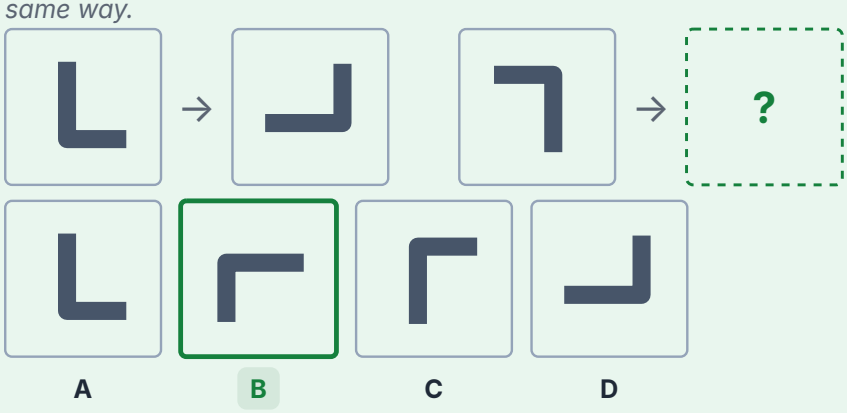
On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



SAMPLE

Worked example 2

The first figure changes into the second figure. Choose the figure that the third figure changes into in the same way.



How to work it out

1. Look at the corner of the L. It is at the bottom left in the first figure and at the bottom right in the second.
2. So the first figure makes a quarter turn anticlockwise. Give the third figure the same turn.
3. In the third figure, the corner of the L is at the top right. After a quarter turn anticlockwise it is at the top left.
4. The answer shows an L shape with its corner at the top left and its long arm pointing right.

The answer is B.

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



★ Top Tip

Turn your pencil on the page with the shape. A quarter turn is a right angle.

▲ Watch Out

- Turn the third figure from where it starts. It is tempting to copy the way the second figure points, but that is not the same turn.

Watch

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Explore

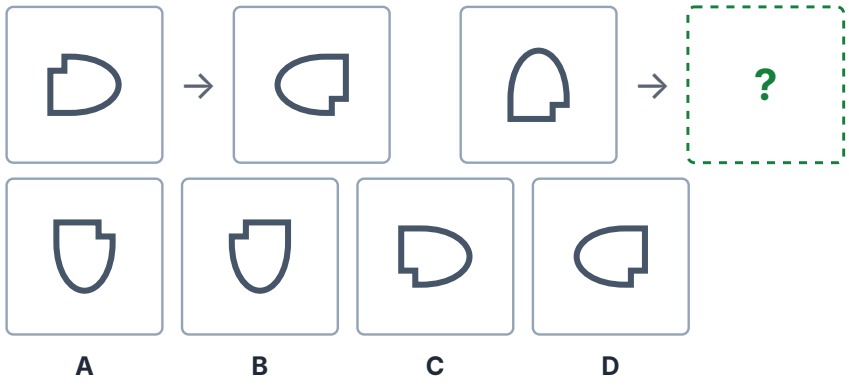
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Practice

Choose your answers here. Then mark them on your answer sheet (page 26).

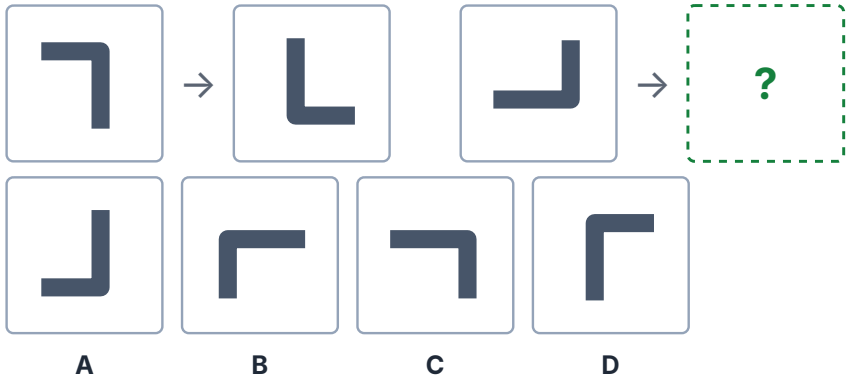
The first figure changes into the second figure. Choose the figure that the third figure changes into in the same way.

1

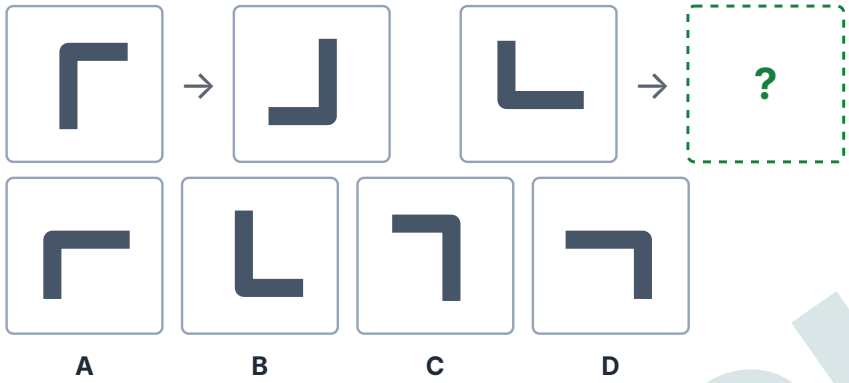


SAMPLE

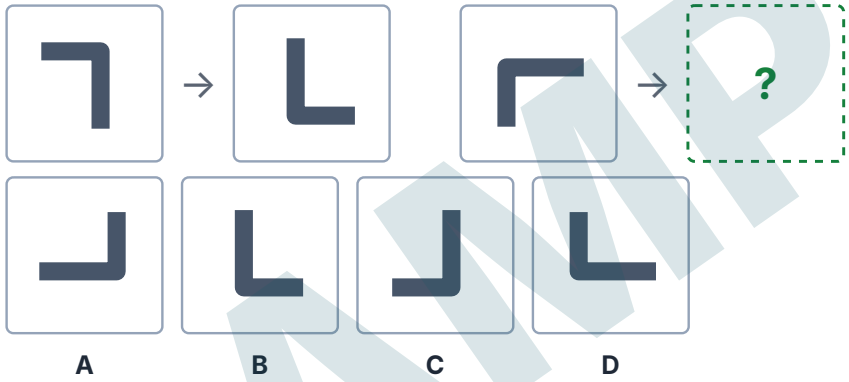
2



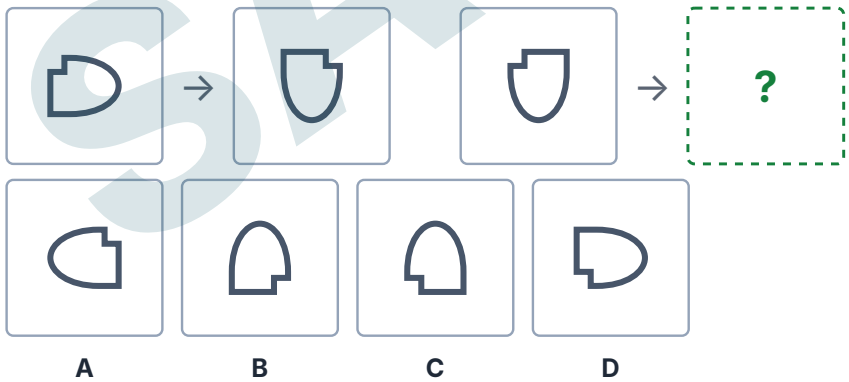
3



4



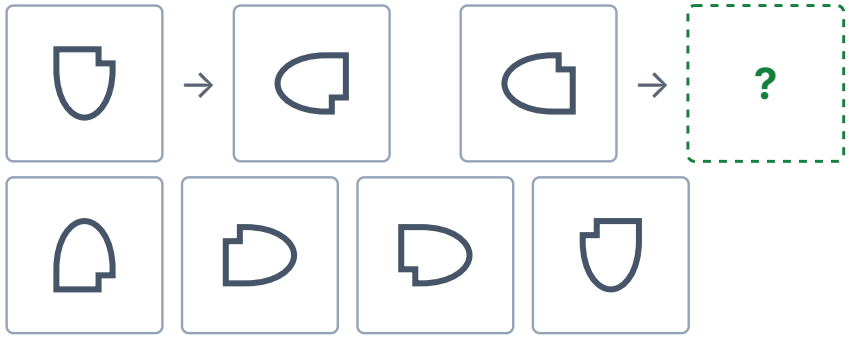
5



SAMPLE

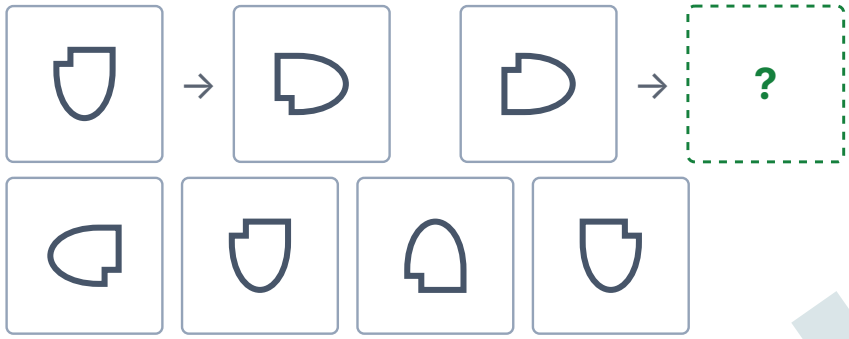
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6



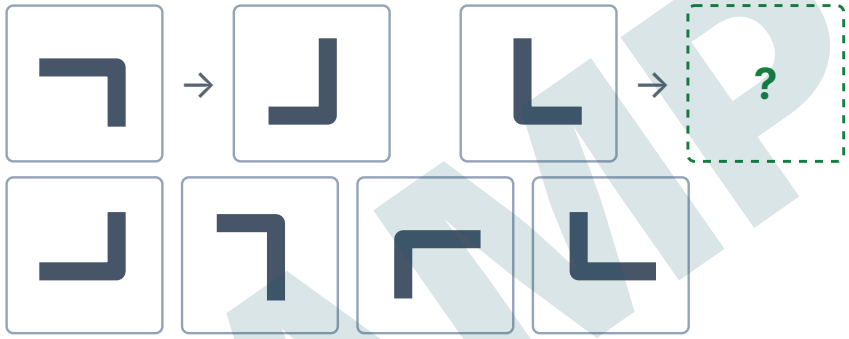
A B C D

7



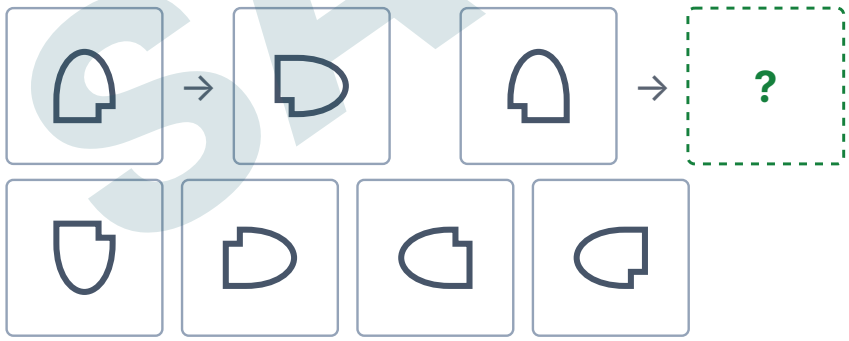
A B C D

8



A B C D

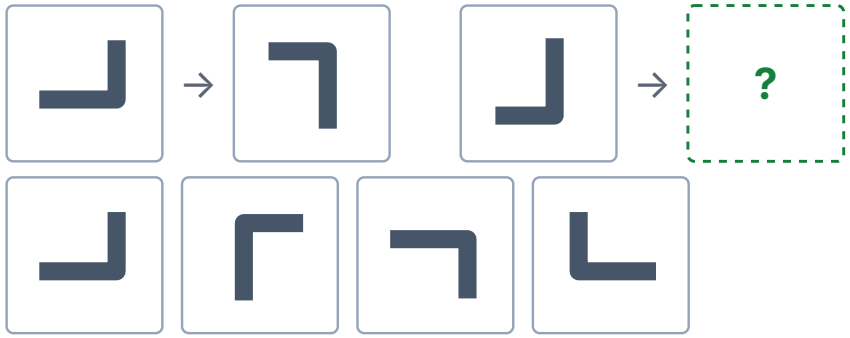
9



A B C D

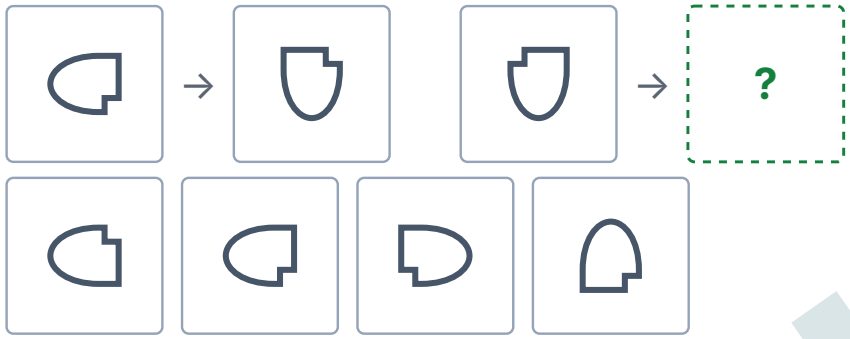
SAMPLE

10



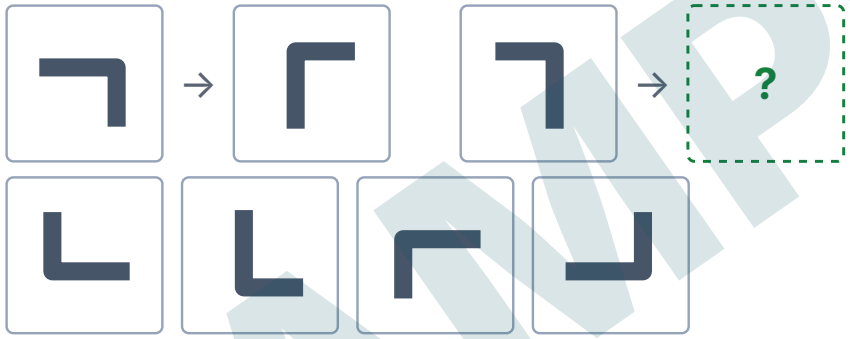
A B C D

11



A B C D

12



A B C D

SAMPLE

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What you have just learned

You have copied a turn from one figure to another. Next week you turn harder shapes yourself.

You can now ...

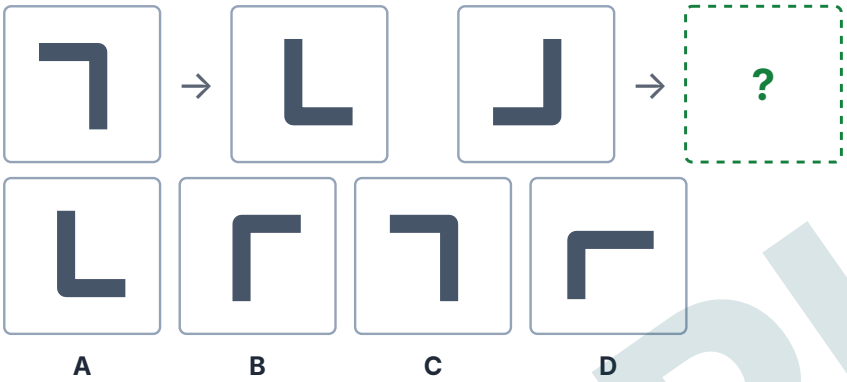
- ☐ I can say which way a figure points
- ☐ I can describe a turn in words
- ☐ I can make the same turn on a new figure

Quick check

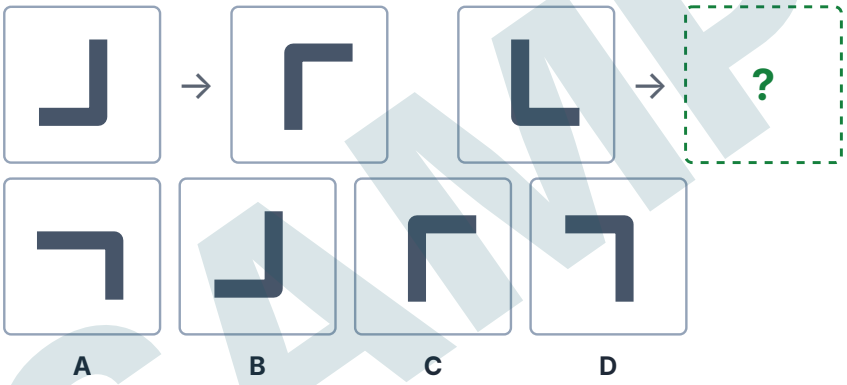
Try these without looking back at the notes.

The first figure changes into the second figure. Choose the figure that the third figure changes into in the same way.

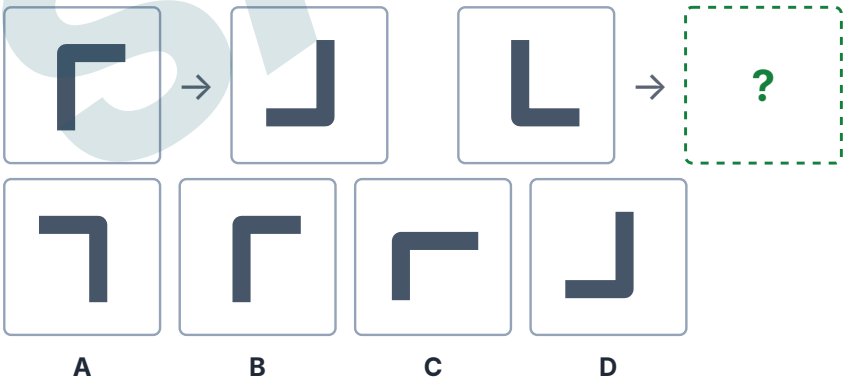
C1



C2



C3



SAMPLE

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Week 1 · Your answer sheet

Name ..... Date .....

Mark your answer like this: B

Not like this: B B B

Use a pencil. Draw one firm line through the small box beside the letter of your answer. If you change your mind, rub out your first line completely: do not cross it out. C1 to C3 are the quick check. Mark your sheet with the answers book, then write each score on your progress tracker.

ENG

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

13	14	C1	C2	C3
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D

Speech marks Score ..... / 17

VR

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

C1	C2	C3
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D

Cracking word codes Score ..... / 15

MATHS

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

C1	C2	C3
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D

Equivalent fractions Score ..... / 15

NVR

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

C1	C2	C3
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D

Analogies: turns Score ..... / 15

SAMPLE

Week 1 answers

Quick-mark grid

ENG

1	C	2	A
3	D	4	B
5	A	6	A
7	C	8	A
9	C	10	D
11	A	12	C
13	C	14	A
C1	A	C2	B
C3	D		

VR

1	D	2	C
3	B	4	C
5	B	6	B
7	C	8	D
9	D	10	B
11	D	12	B
C1	D	C2	C
C3	C		

MATHS

1	A	2	B
3	D	4	C
5	A	6	C
7	D	8	C
9	B	10	D
11	C	12	D
C1	D	C2	A
C3	B		

NVR

1	B	2	B
3	D	4	A
5	A	6	A
7	C	8	C
9	B	10	C
11	C	12	C
C1	B	C2	D
C3	A		

English · Speech marks

1 **Answer: C** An old orange raincoat

Look at the first paragraph. It says "Maya had stretched an old orange raincoat across it".
Watch out: A is tempting because canes are mentioned, but Grandad used them to make the frame.

2 **Answer: A** To hold the kite up high

Find where Grandad gives out the jobs. He says, "Tariq, hold the kite up high." The string was Maya's job.
Watch out: C is tempting because Grandad does say it, but walking backwards was Maya's job.

3 **Answer: D** Flew up high into the air

Just before this, the kite "dipped towards the grass". Then the wind caught it, and it went "into the sky". So soared means flew up high into the air.
Watch out: A is tempting because the kite dipped first, but then a gust carried it into the sky.

4 **Answer: B** A simile

The writer says the tail is like a snake. This compares two things using the word "like". When you compare with like or as, it is a simile.
Watch out: A is tempting because a metaphor also compares, but it does not use like or as.

5 **Answer: A** The string had pulled hard on her arms

Look just before Tariq asks for a turn. Maya's arms began to ache as the string pulled. She knows how hard the kite pulls, so she warns him.
Watch out: C is tempting because the frame looked wobbly, but the kite flew well and kept climbing higher.

6 **Answer: A** Sam called, "Wait for me!"

The words that tell you who is speaking come first, then a comma. The spoken words start with a capital letter inside the speech marks. The exclamation mark at the end goes inside the closing speech marks.
Watch out: Check for the comma before the speech marks, and the capital letter that starts the spoken words.

7 **Answer: C** Iris yelled, "We have won!"

The words that tell you who is speaking come first, then a comma. The spoken words start with a capital letter inside the speech marks. The exclamation mark at the end goes inside the closing speech marks.
Watch out: Check for the comma before the speech marks, and the capital letter that starts the spoken words.

8 **Answer: A** "Who opened the window?" asked Miss Boateng.

Only the words that are spoken go inside the speech marks. The question mark at the end of the speech goes inside the speech marks too. "asked" comes after the speech, so it starts with a small letter. A name, such as Miss Boateng, keeps its capital.
Watch out: Check where the question mark goes. It belongs inside the speech marks, with no comma after it.

9 **Answer: C** "I left my book in the library," admitted Maya.

Only the words that are spoken go inside the speech marks. The comma at the end of the speech goes inside the speech marks too. "admitted" comes after the speech, so it starts with a small letter. A name, such as Maya, keeps its capital.
Watch out: Check where the comma goes. It belongs inside the speech marks, not outside.

SAMPLE