Smart Cub Learning

BOOK 3 OF 3 · SUMMER TERM

11+ Workbook 3

Summer term: exam-ready

Twelve weeks of exam-level practice in all four 11+ subjects. There is a reading passage every week and three timed reviews at the end.

English · Verbal Reasoning · Maths · Non-verbal Reasoning

SAMPLE

Contents

Week 1 — page 8

- English · Meaning from context — 9
- Verbal Reasoning · Letter codes: mixed rules — 14
- Maths · Ratio and proportion problems — 17
- Non-verbal Reasoning · Cube nets: opposite faces — 20
- Answer sheet — 27

Week 2 — page 28

- English · Extra information: commas and brackets — 29
- Verbal Reasoning · Number codes: harder rules — 35
- Maths · Multi-step word problems — 38
- Non-verbal Reasoning · Punched paper: two folds — 42
- Answer sheet — 47

Week 3 — page 48

- English · A poet's techniques — 49
- Verbal Reasoning · Moving letters: rules and connections — 53
- Maths · Algebra: expressions and rules — 56
- Non-verbal Reasoning · Rotations and reflections — 60
- Answer sheet — 69

Week 4 — page 70

- English · Speech marks and openers — 71
- Verbal Reasoning · Logic: sorting the facts — 77
- Maths · Sequences: rules and far-off terms — 82
- Non-verbal Reasoning · Turn and flip: two steps — 86
- Answer sheet — 95

Week 5 — page 96

- English · Homophones and apostrophes — 97
- Verbal Reasoning · Analogies and word links — 102
- Maths · Fractions and percentages of amounts — 105
- Non-verbal Reasoning · Stacking see-through layers — 107
- Answer sheet — 113

Week 6 — page 114

- English · Tricky spellings — 115
- Verbal Reasoning · Harder word meanings — 120
- Maths · Data tables: totals and the mean — 123
- Non-verbal Reasoning · Analogies: turns and flips — 128
- Answer sheet — 134

SAMPLE

Contents, continued

Week 7 — page 135

English · Joining words and tenses 136
Verbal Reasoning · Sequences with two patterns 141
Maths · Interpreting graphs and charts 144
Non-verbal Reasoning · Punched paper: three folds 150
Answer sheet 158

Week 8 — page 159

English · Pronouns and owners 160
Verbal Reasoning · Moving and changing letters 165
Maths · Angles, area and perimeter 168
Non-verbal Reasoning · Analogies: moves and counts 174
Answer sheet 180

Week 9 — page 181

English · Opposites 182
Verbal Reasoning · Word building at speed 186
Maths · Coordinates and transformations 189
Non-verbal Reasoning · Analogies: shading 198
Answer sheet 204

Week 10 — page 205

English · Persuasion and punctuation 206
Verbal Reasoning · Anagrams and word order 212
Maths · Decimals and rounding 215
Non-verbal Reasoning · Mixed spatial review 218
Timed review A (15 minutes) 228
Answer sheet 232

Week 11 — page 234

English · Grammar in context 235
Verbal Reasoning · Mixed codes review 240
Maths · Time and measures 244
Non-verbal Reasoning · Mixed pattern review 248
Timed review B (15 minutes) 257
Answer sheet 261

Week 12 — page 263

English · Reading against the clock 264
Verbal Reasoning · Mixed word puzzles review 271
Maths · Fractions, decimals and percentages 275
Non-verbal Reasoning · Final non-verbal review 278
Timed review C (15 minutes) 291
Answer sheet 295

Also in this book: online help (page 6), your progress tracker (page 7), the glossary (page 297) and your certificate (page 299). The answers and explanations are in the separate answers book.

SAMPLE

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
Meaning from context
Read a story about a stopped clock. Work out word meanings from clues.

13 questions · 3 quick check page 9

VERBAL REASONING
Letter codes: mixed rules
Crack letter codes, including ones where the moves take turns.

13 questions · 3 quick check page 14

MATHS
Ratio and proportion problems
Share amounts in a ratio and scale recipes up.

13 questions · 3 quick check page 17

NON-VERBAL REASONING
Cube nets: opposite faces
Find opposite faces on folded cube nets.

12 questions · 3 quick check page 20

Your answer sheet for Week 1 is on page 27. The answers are in the answers book.

SAMPLE

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Meaning from context

Many words have more than one meaning. In a test, you choose the meaning that fits the sentence in front of you. This week you read a story about a town clock. Then you work out word meanings from the words around them.

Learn the method

1. Find the word in the passage or sentence.
2. Read the whole sentence, and the sentences just before and after it.
3. Think of a simple word that could take its place.
4. Try each option in place of the word. Keep the one that still makes sense.

★ Top Tip

Swap your answer into the sentence and read it in your head. If it sounds odd, try again.

▲ Watch Out

- Every option may be a real meaning of the word. Only one fits this sentence.
- Do not choose a meaning just because it is the one you know best.

● Exam Tip

Go back to the passage for every answer. The answer, or a clue to it, is always there.

● Watch

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● Explore

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SAMPLE

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The Clock on Market Street

In this story, the town clock has stopped, and Nell helps the man who looks after it.

Every morning for as long as Nell could remember, the clock on Market Street had chimed eight times as she walked past. On the first day of the holidays, it said nothing at all. Its hands were stuck at twenty to four, as if time itself had sat down for a rest.

"It's given up," said Mr Okafor, who had wound the clock every Sunday since before Nell was born. He stood at the foot of the tower with his hands on his hips, glaring upwards. "Forty years I've looked after that old thing, and now it decides to sulk."

Nell had never been inside the tower. When Mr Okafor unlocked the narrow door, she followed him up a spiral staircase that smelt of oil and dust. At the top, the clock's insides filled the room: wheels with sharp teeth, a long pendulum hanging as still as a held breath, and a tangle of rods that ran up to the four faces.

Mr Okafor peered at the wheels for a long time. Then he sighed and lowered himself onto an upturned crate. "My eyes aren't what they were," he admitted. "Everything is a blur up close."

Nell crouched beside the largest wheel. Wedged between two of its teeth was something small and pale. Carefully, she eased it out with the tip of her pencil. It was a feather, curled and grey, no longer than her little finger.

"A pigeon!" said Mr Okafor, and for the first time that morning he laughed. "Forty years, and I've been beaten by a pigeon."

He showed Nell how to move the hands to the right time and give the pendulum a gentle push. Slowly, with a sound like a heavy door closing, the wheels began to turn. Far below, a bus driver glanced up as the clock struck nine, and the whole of Market Street seemed to breathe out.

The next Sunday, Nell was waiting by the narrow door before Mr Okafor arrived.

Worked example

"She is bright enough to sit the paper a year early." What does "bright" mean in this sentence?

A clever and quick to learn things

B vivid and strong, as of a colour

C cheerful and full of hope about the future

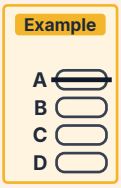
D giving off or filled with a lot of light

How to work it out

1. "bright" has more than one meaning, so read the words around it.
2. Look for a clue. She can "sit the paper a year early".
3. Only a clever child could do that. So "bright" means clever and quick to learn things.
4. Swap it in: "She is clever enough to sit the paper a year early." It still makes sense.

The answer is A: clever and quick to learn things

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



SAMPLE

Practice

Choose your answers here. Then mark them on your answer sheet (page 27).

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

1 How long has Mr Okafor looked after the clock?

- **A** Since the first day of the holidays
- **B** For eleven years
- **C** For forty years
- **D** Since Nell started school

2 What does the word “sulk” mean in line 8?

- **A** To make a loud ringing noise
- **B** To stay quiet in a bad mood
- **C** To fall to pieces
- **D** To run much too fast

3 The pendulum hangs “as still as a held breath”. Which technique is this?

- **A** Personification
- **B** Alliteration
- **C** Onomatopoeia
- **D** Simile

4 Why can’t Mr Okafor find the problem himself?

- **A** He is out of breath after the stairs.
- **B** He wants Nell to have a turn.
- **C** He cannot see the small parts clearly.
- **D** He is waiting for the clock to chime.

5 How does Mr Okafor feel when Nell finds the feather?

- **A** Amused
- **B** Furious
- **C** Frightened
- **D** Bored

6 In the last part of the story, Market Street “seemed to breathe out”. What does this suggest?

- **A** The street was very windy.
- **B** Everyone in the street felt relieved.
- **C** The bus driver was out of breath.
- **D** The traffic had stopped for good.

SAMPLE

7 What does the last sentence of the story suggest?

- **A** Nell has lost her pencil in the tower.
- **B** Nell is worried the pigeon will come back.
- **C** Nell has been told to come every Sunday.
- **D** Nell wants to help look after the clock again.

Answer these questions about the meanings of words.

8 "Sieve the flour until it is fine and powdery." What does "fine" mean in this sentence?

- **A** healthy, or with nothing at all wrong
- **B** to make somebody pay a sum as a punishment
- **C** very thin or in very small pieces
- **D** of very good quality indeed

9 "The box felt surprisingly light." What does "light" mean in this sentence?

- **A** weighing very little
- **B** gentle and soft, as of a light touch
- **C** the brightness that lets you see things
- **D** a lamp or other thing that gives out brightness

10 "A woolly hat covered most of his head." What does "head" mean in this sentence?

- **A** the person in charge of a school
- **B** the top or front of something, such as a page
- **C** the part of the body above the neck
- **D** to move towards a place or a person

11 "A sharp detective would have noticed the muddy shoes." What does "sharp" mean in this sentence?

- **A** with an edge or point that cuts easily
- **B** exactly at the hour named, as in six o'clock sharp
- **C** clever and quick to notice things
- **D** turning suddenly, as of a bend in a road

12 "You need a sharp blade to carve this wood." What does "sharp" mean in this sentence?

- **A** clever and quick to notice things
- **B** sour or bitter to taste
- **C** a musical note raised by a semitone
- **D** with an edge or point that cuts easily

SAMPLE

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13 "They dug a deep trench along the field." What does "deep" mean in this sentence?

A strongly felt, as of deep gratitude

B hard to understand without a lot of thought

C going a long way down from the top

D low in sound rather than high

ENG

What you have just learned

You have worked out what words mean from the words around them. You will use this in every reading test, and in closest-meaning puzzles.

You can now ...

- ☐ I can find clues around a word
- ☐ I can swap an option into a sentence to test it
- ☐ I can choose the meaning that fits this sentence

Quick check

Try these without looking back at the notes.

Answer these questions about the meanings of words.

C1 "She has a fine singing voice." What does "fine" mean in this sentence?

A money paid as a punishment

B of very good quality indeed

C very thin or in very small pieces

D healthy, or with nothing at all wrong

C2 "The room was plain but spotlessly clean." What does "plain" mean in this sentence?

A easy to see or to understand

B simple and without any decoration

C not at all good-looking

D a stitch used in knitting

C3 "A deep note sounded from the church organ." What does "deep" mean in this sentence?

A rich and dark, as of a colour

B low in sound rather than high

C going a long way down from the top

D thickly covered, as in deep in snow

SAMPLE

WEEK 1 · VERBAL REASONING

Letter codes: mixed rules

In a letter code, each letter moves along the alphabet by a rule. Sometimes every letter moves the same way. Sometimes the moves take turns. You find the rule from the example, then use it on a new word.

Learn the method

1. Write the word and its code one above the other.
2. Count how many places each letter moves, forward or back.
3. Check whether every letter moves the same way, or whether the moves take turns.
4. Use the same moves on the new word. To decode, make the moves backwards.

Worked example 1

If the code for APPLE is KZZVO, what word does LBSMU stand for?

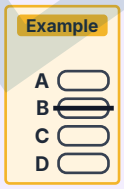
A CHEST **B** BRICK **C** PLANT **D** CROWN

How to work it out

1. Go from the code back to the word: K becomes A. That is 10 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 LBSMU: L to B, B to R, S to I, M to C, U to K.
5. That spells BRICK.

The answer is B: BRICK

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



Worked example 2

If RAIN is written as VSMF, how is DESK written?

A VWKC **B** GWVC **C** HIWO **D** HWWC

How to work it out

1. Write VSMF under RAIN. Compare each letter with the letter under it.
2. The 1st and 3rd letters move 4 places forward. The 2nd and 4th letters move 8 places back.
3. When you go back past A, carry on from Z.
4. Do the same to DESK: D to H, E to W, S to W, K to C.
5. So the code is HWWC.

The answer is D: HWWC

Worked example 3

If MULE is written as BJAT, how is HAND written?

A WPCS **B** VOBR **C** ZSFV **D** XQDT

How to work it out

1. Compare the first letters: M becomes B. That is 11 places back.
2. Check the other letters: each one moves 11 places back.
3. When you go back past A, carry on from Z.
4. Move each letter of HAND the same way: H to W, A to P, N to C, D to S.
5. So HAND is written as WPCS.

The answer is A: WPCS

SAMPLE

★ Top Tip

Write A to Z on rough paper. Put your finger on a letter and count the jumps.

▲ Watch Out

- Moving past Z takes you round to A again. Moving back past A takes you round to Z.
- When you decode, the moves go the other way.

Exam Tip

Check your rule on two letters before you use it. One letter on its own can fool you.

Watch

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Explore

Want more practice? **Practise this skill online.**
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Practice

Choose your answers here. Then mark them on your answer sheet (page 27).

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 SPOON is GDCCB, what word does QVOZY stand for?

A CHALK **B** MAPLE **C** CHAIR **D** WHEAT

2 If the code for WELL is OWDD, what word does TAJV stand for?

A BIRD **B** GLUE **C** SOAP **D** FARM

3 If the code for WOOL is FXXU, what word does KNJA stand for?

A MASK **B** BEAR **C** CAVE **D** FISH

4 If the code for WIND is KWBR, what word does GHOF stand for?

A HORN **B** LEAF **C** TUBS **D** HILL **E** STAR

5 If the code for SEED is KWWV, what word does XJGY stand for?

A FROG **B** WING **C** HORN **D** COLD **E** ROPE

6 If WOLF is written as BEQV, how is KING written?

A PYSW **B** QYTW **C** PNSL **D** OYRW

7 If DOOR is written as HHSK, how is WING written?

A ACRA **B** ABRZ **C** ZBQZ **D** AMRK

8 If WAGON is written as FPPDW, how is CHILD written?

A LQRUM **B** RQXUS **C** KWQAL **D** LWRAM **E** RWXAS

9 If BROOM is written as KIXFV, how is QUEEN written?

A ZDNNW **B** HDVNE **C** HLVVE **D** ZLNVW **E** YLMVV

10 If HILL is written as WXAA, how is REED written?

A JWWV **B** HUUT **C** GTTS **D** CPPO

11 If SHIP is written as NCDK, how is WALL written?

A PTEE **B** TXII **C** UYJJ **D** RVGG

12 If TOWN is written as NIQH, how is SHED written?

A YNKJ **B** LAXW **C** PEBA **D** JYVU **E** MBYX

SAMPLE

13 If HORN is written as AHKG, how is WAVE written?

A RVQZ **B** PTOX **C** MQLU

D DHCL **E** OSNW

What you have just learned

You have found a code rule from an example and used it both ways. Codes come up in almost every verbal reasoning test.

You can now ...

- ☐ I can count how far a letter moves
- ☐ I can spot moves that take turns
- ☐ I can write and read a word in code

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 PLUM is JFOG, what word does PUMY stand for?

A MOSS **B** HAND **C** VASE

D LEAF **E** JOGS

C2 If ROOF is written as XHUY, how is KITE written?

A QCZY **B** QOZK **C** QBZX

D DOMK **E** RBAX

C3 If DUCK is written as TKSA, how is LEAF written?

A VOKP **B** ZSOT **C** CVRW

D DWSX **E** BUQV

SAMPLE

Ratio and proportion problems

A ratio compares amounts. 3:2 means 3 parts of one thing for every 2 parts of another. When two amounts are in proportion, they grow or shrink together. This week you share amounts and scale recipes.

Learn the method

1. Add the numbers in the ratio. This gives the total number of parts.
2. Divide the whole amount by the number of parts. This gives one part.
3. Multiply one part by the number of parts you need.
4. To scale, find how many times bigger the new amount is. Multiply the other amount by the same number.

Worked example 1

A total of 64 buttons is shared between Bella and Amina in the ratio 3:5. How many buttons does Bella get?

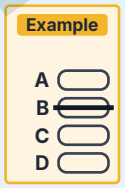
A 40 **B** 24 **C** 8 **D** 32

How to work it out

1. The ratio 3:5 means 8 equal parts in total (3 + 5 = 8).
2. One part is 64 ÷ 8 = 8 buttons.
3. Bella gets 3 parts: 8 × 3 = 24.

The answer is B: 24

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



Worked example 2

A school kitchen orders 3 apricots for every 7 apples. How many apples does it order with 24 apricots?

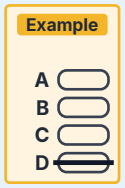
A 21 **B** 63 **C** 24 **D** 56

How to work it out

1. 24 apricots is 8 lots of 3 apricots, because 24 ÷ 3 = 8.
2. So that is 8 lots of 7 apples.
3. 8 × 7 = 56 apples.

The answer is D: 56

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



SAMPLE

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★ Top Tip

Draw a bar split into equal parts. Write the value of one part inside it.

▲ Watch Out

- Do not divide by just one number in the ratio. Add the parts first.
- When you scale up, multiply both amounts. Adding the same number to both breaks the ratio.

Exam Tip

Check that the shares add up to the whole amount. If they do not, look again.

Watch

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Explore

Want more practice? **Practise this skill online.**
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Practice

Choose your answers here. Then mark them on your answer sheet (page 27).

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

1 A total of 162 shells is shared between Bella and Devi in the ratio 4:5. How many shells does Bella get?

A 18 **B** 72 **C** 90 **D** 81

2 A total of 176 counters is shared between Bella and Amina in the ratio 5:6. How many counters does Bella get?

A 88 **B** 16 **C** 80 **D** 96

3 A total of 56 marbles is shared between Amina and Erin in the ratio 3:5. How many marbles does Amina get?

A 35 **B** 28 **C** 21 **D** 7

4 A total of 110 buttons is shared between Devi and Bella in the ratio 3:7. How many buttons does Devi get?

A 33 **B** 11 **C** 77 **D** 55

5 A total of 455 counters is shared between Erin and Farid in the ratio 5:8. How many counters does Erin get?

A 280 **B** 35 **C** 175 **D** 210

6 A total of 480 counters is shared between Bella and Callum in the ratio 7:5. How many counters does Bella get?

A 40 **B** 240 **C** 200 **D** 280

7 A total of 99 marbles is shared between Bella and Hugo in the ratio 7:4. How many marbles does Bella get?

A 63 **B** 9 **C** 72 **D** 36

8 A recipe uses 4 cherries for every 5 pears. How many pears are needed for 28 cherries?

A 12 **B** 28 **C** 35 **D** 40

9 A recipe uses 5 oranges for every 3 apricots. How many apricots are needed for 25 oranges?

A 15 **B** 18 **C** 8 **D** 25

10 A recipe uses 3 pears for every 5 lemons. How many lemons are needed for 12 pears?

A 9 **B** 20 **C** 12 **D** 25

SAMPLE

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11 A fruit stall sells 7 apricots for every 4 lemons. How many lemons does it sell with 49 apricots?

A 49 **B** 28

C 24 **D** 32

12 A juice factory uses 7 lemons for every 4 apples. How many apples does it use with 42 lemons?

A 42 **B** 10

C 46 **D** 24

13 A juice factory uses 5 cherries for every 8 apples. How many apples does it use with 40 cherries?

A 72 **B** 40

C 1 **D** 64

What you have just learned

You have shared amounts in a ratio and scaled amounts in proportion. Ratio comes back in recipes, maps and money problems.

You can now ...

- ☐ I can find the value of one part
- ☐ I can share an amount in a ratio
- ☐ I can scale amounts in proportion

Quick check

Try these without looking back at the notes.

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

C1 A total of 240 shells is shared between Callum and Hugo in the ratio 7:5. How many shells does Callum get?

A 140 **B** 100

C 20 **D** 120

C2 A juice factory uses 5 pears for every 9 oranges. How many oranges does it use with 30 pears?

A 34 **B** 30

C 63 **D** 54

C3 A fruit stall sells 4 cherries for every 7 apples. How many apples does it sell with 40 cherries?

A 28 **B** 70

C 77 **D** 40

SAMPLE

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Cube nets: opposite faces

A net is a flat shape that folds up to make a solid. A cube net has six squares. This week you fold nets in your head and work out which faces end up opposite each other. When one face is on top, the face opposite it is on the bottom.

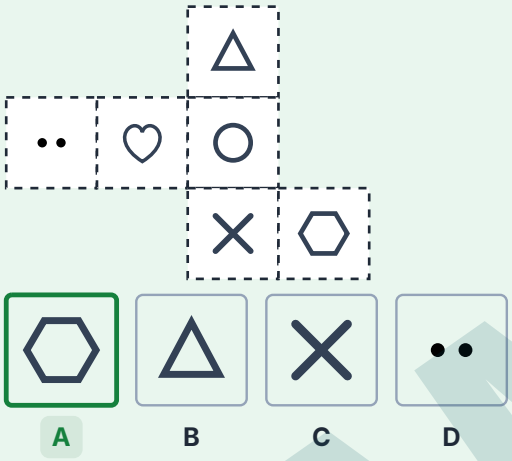
Learn the method

1. Choose one square to be the bottom of the cube.
2. In your head, fold up the squares next to it, one at a time.
3. Squares in a straight line with one square between them end up opposite.
4. If there is no straight line, look for a zig-zag. For example, step down, then left or right, then down again. You land on the opposite face.

Worked example 1

Picture each net folding up along its lines, one face at a time.

This net is folded to make a cube. Which face is opposite the heart?

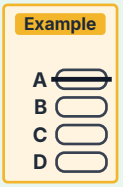


How to work it out

1. Faces that touch in the net are never opposite. The two dots and the circle touch the heart.
2. The triangle, the circle and the cross are in a straight line. So the triangle is opposite the cross.
3. The two dots, the heart and the circle are in a straight line. So the two dots are opposite the circle.
4. Only the hexagon is left. So the hexagon is opposite the heart.

The answer is A.

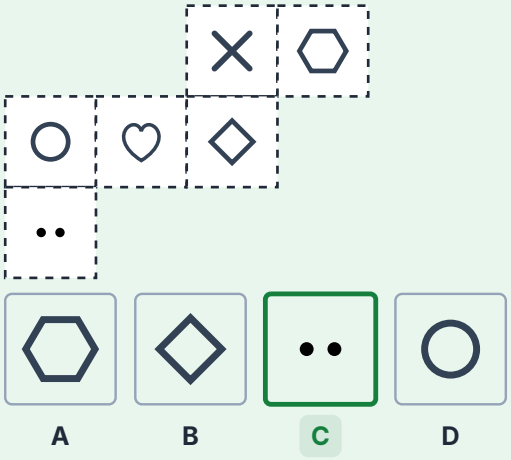
On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



SAMPLE

Worked example 2

Picture each net folding up along its lines, one face at a time.
This net is folded to make a cube with the cross on top. Which face is on the bottom?

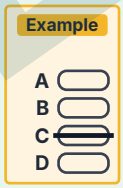


How to work it out

1. The top and the bottom of a cube are opposite. So find the face opposite the cross.
2. The hexagon and the diamond touch the cross, so they are not opposite it.
3. The circle, the heart and the diamond are in a straight line. So the circle is opposite the diamond.
4. That leaves the heart or the two dots. Lay the net flat with the heart as the base.
5. The cross folds up to make the back. The two dots fold up to make the front.
6. Back and front are opposite, so the two dots are opposite the cross.
7. Now turn the cube so the cross is on top. The two dots are on the bottom.

The answer is C.

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



★ Top Tip

Squares that touch in the net can never be opposite on the cube.

▲ Watch Out

- A face that touches the given face in the net ends up next to it, not opposite.
- Squares that turn a corner do not follow the straight-line rule. Use the zig-zag rule, or fold them to check.

Exam Tip

Cross out every face that touches the given face in the net. Then choose from the faces that are left.

Watch

Stuck? **Watch a short video** that shows this skill step by step.
smartcublearning.com/go/33605

Explore

Want more practice? **Practise this skill online.**
smartcublearning.com/go/31419

NVR

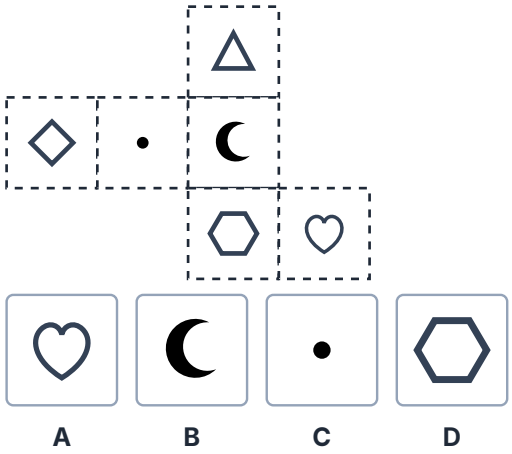
SAMPLE

Practice

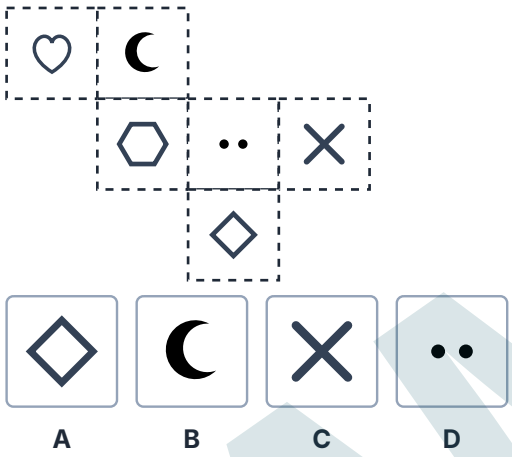
Choose your answers here. Then mark them on your answer sheet (page 27).

Picture each net folding up along its lines, one face at a time.

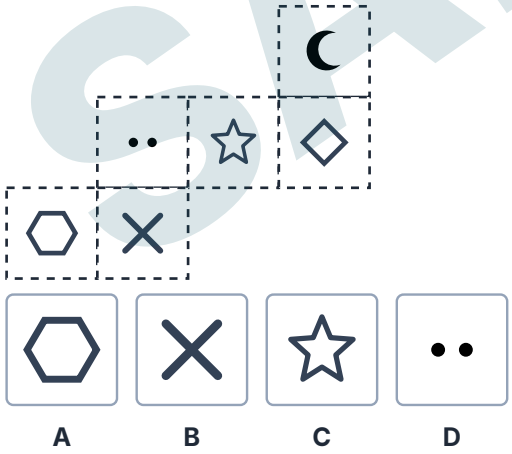
1 This net is folded to make a cube. Which face is opposite the heart?



2 This net is folded to make a cube. Which face is opposite the heart?

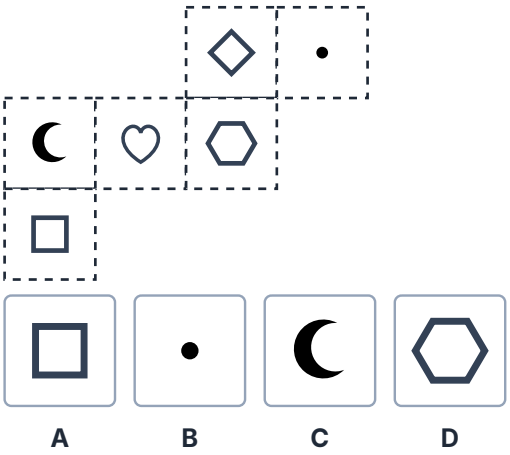


3 This net is folded to make a cube. Which face is opposite the crescent?



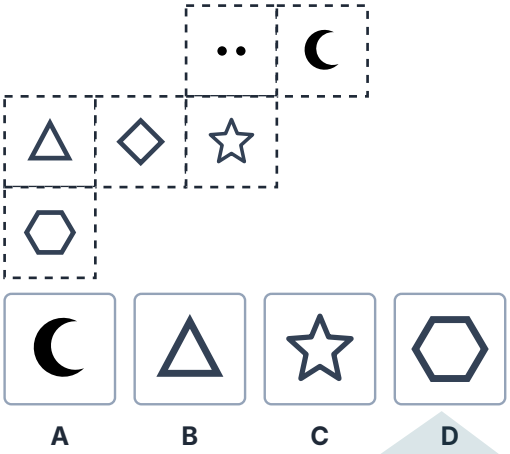
SAMPLE

4 This net is folded to make a cube. Which face is opposite the diamond?



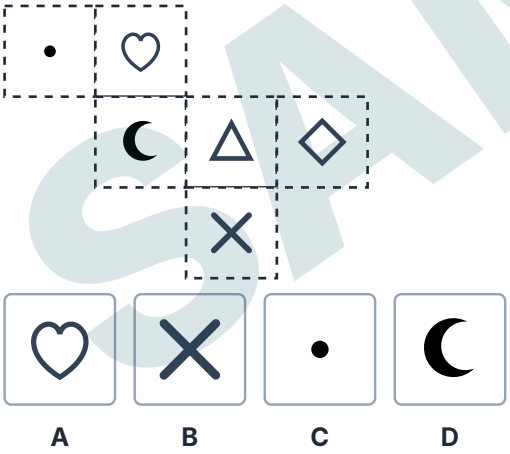
A B C D

5 This net is folded to make a cube. Which face is opposite the two dots?



A B C D

6 This net is folded to make a cube. Which face is opposite the heart?

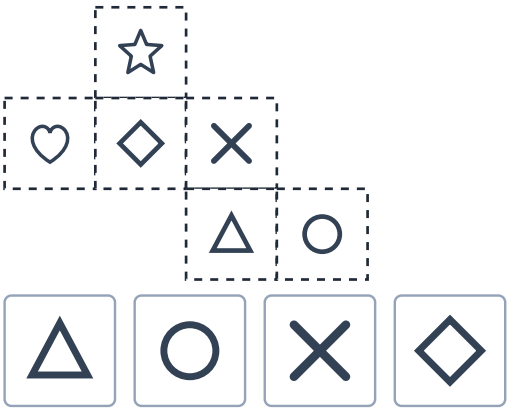


A B C D

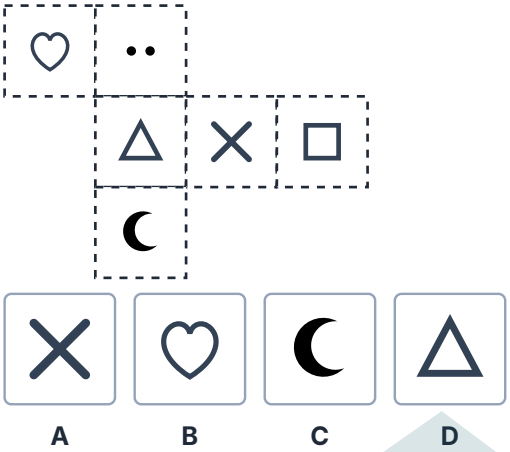
SAMPLE

Sample pages from 11+ Workbook 3 · smartcublearning.com

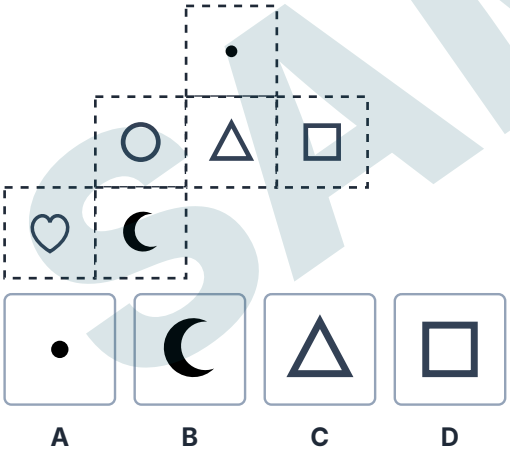
7 This net is folded to make a cube with the star on top. Which face is on the bottom?



8 This net is folded to make a cube with the heart on top. Which face is on the bottom?

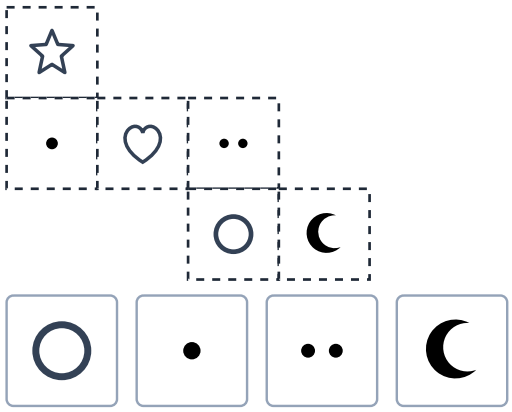


9 This net is folded to make a cube with the dot on top. Which face is on the bottom?

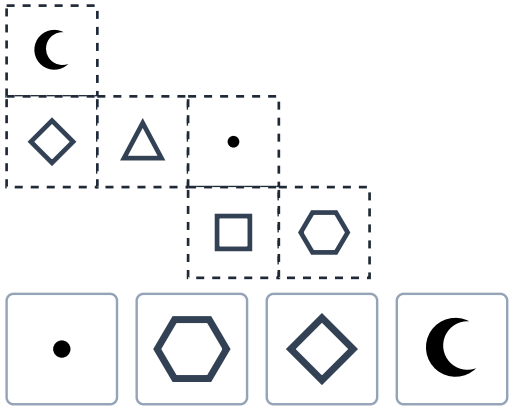


SAMPLE

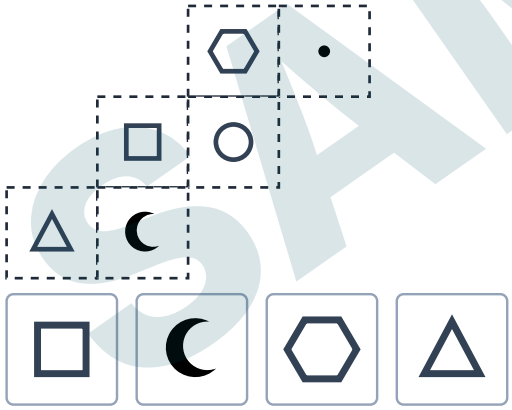
10 This net is folded to make a cube with the heart on top. Which face is on the bottom?



11 This net is folded to make a cube with the triangle on top. Which face is on the bottom?



12 This net is folded to make a cube with the circle on top. Which face is on the bottom?



What you have just learned

You have folded nets in your head and found opposite faces. You will use this in every cube net question.

You can now ...

- ☐ I can fold a net in my head
- ☐ I can find opposite faces
- ☐ I know touching squares are never opposite

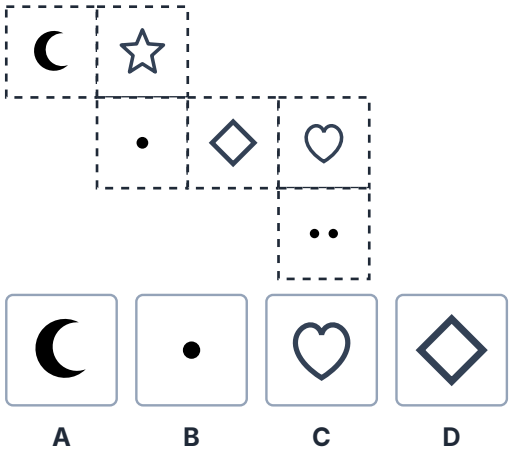
SAMPLE

Quick check

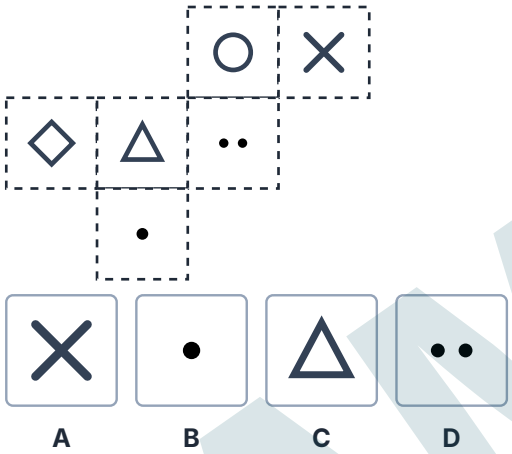
Try these without looking back at the notes.

Picture each net folding up along its lines, one face at a time.

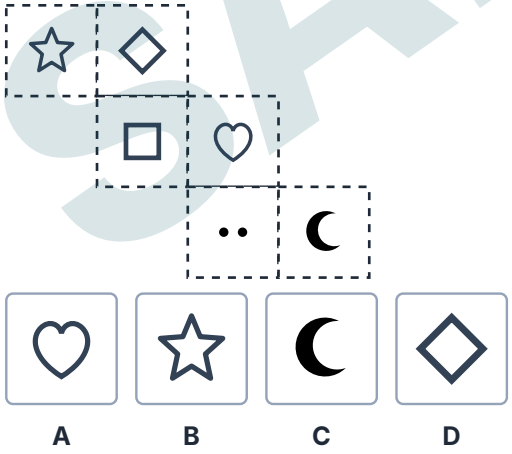
C1 This net is folded to make a cube. Which face is opposite the diamond?



C2 This net is folded to make a cube with the circle on top. Which face is on the bottom?



C3 This net is folded to make a cube with the square on top. Which face is on the bottom?



SAMPLE

NVR

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	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

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

Meaning from context Score ..... / 16

VR

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

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

Letter codes: mixed rules Score ..... / 16

MATHS

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

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

Ratio and proportion problems Score ..... / 16

NVR

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

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

Cube nets: opposite faces Score ..... / 15

SAMPLE

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Week 1 answers

Quick-mark grid

ENG

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

VR

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

MATHS

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

NVR

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

English · Meaning from context

1 **Answer: C** For forty years

Look at what Mr Okafor says in the second paragraph. He says, "Forty years I've looked after that old thing." So he has looked after the clock for forty years.
Watch out: A is tempting because the holidays are in the story. But that is the day the clock stopped.

2 **Answer: B** To stay quiet in a bad mood

Mr Okafor talks about the clock as if it were a person. The clock has gone silent. A person who sulks goes quiet because they are in a bad mood. So "sulk" means to stay quiet in a bad mood.
Watch out: C is tempting because the clock has stopped. But nothing has broken into pieces.

3 **Answer: D** Simile

A simile compares one thing to another using "like" or "as". The pendulum is compared to a held breath. The comparison uses "as", so it is a simile.
Watch out: A is tempting because breath belongs to people. But the phrase compares two things using "as", so it is a simile.

4 **Answer: C** He cannot see the small parts clearly.

Read what he says after he sits down. He says, "My eyes aren't what they were." Everything close up looks blurry to him. So he cannot see the small parts well enough to find the problem.
Watch out: A is tempting because there were stairs. But he says nothing about being tired. He talks about his eyes.

5 **Answer: A** Amused

Look at what he does when he sees the feather. He laughs for the first time that morning. So he finds it funny. He is amused.
Watch out: B is tempting because he grumbled earlier. But by now he is laughing.

6 **Answer: B** Everyone in the street felt relieved.

A street cannot really breathe. People breathe out when a worry is over. So the people in the street felt relieved that the clock was working again.
Watch out: C is tempting because the bus driver is mentioned. But he only glances up at the clock.

7 **Answer: D** Nell wants to help look after the clock again.

Sunday is the day Mr Okafor winds the clock. Nell gets there before he does, so she is keen. So she wants to help with the clock again.
Watch out: C is tempting. But the story never says anyone asked her. She comes because she wants to.

8 **Answer: C** very thin or in very small pieces

"fine" has more than one meaning, so read the words around it. The clue is "powdery". Powder is made of very small pieces. So here "fine" means very thin or in very small pieces.
Watch out: "fine" can also mean of very good quality indeed. That meaning does not fit this sentence.

9 **Answer: A** weighing very little

"light" has more than one meaning, so read the words around it. The clue is "the box felt". You feel how heavy a box is when you lift it. So here "light" means weighing very little.
Watch out: "light" can also mean the brightness that lets you see things. That meaning does not fit this sentence.

SAMPLE