

The King's (The Cathedral) School

Entrance Examination Practice Question Paper

- **The combined Entrance Examination paper is composed of the following sections;**

Verbal Reasoning 30 questions (20 minutes)

Mathematics 14 questions (15 minutes)

English 14 questions (15 minutes)

- **The total time for the paper, including reading, is 50 minutes.**
- **Candidates will be given verbal “start” and “stop” instructions for each section of the question paper.**
- **These Entrance Examination papers are provided only as examples of the format of the test and, as such, we do not provide answers to these.**

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EXAMPLE Combined Question Paper 01 - 58 questions | 50 minutes

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Write your full name here;

Verbal Reasoning - Question 1 to 30

- For every question there are **five** answers to choose from; A, B, C, D or E

Mathematics - Questions 31 to 44

- For every question there are **four** answers to choose from; A, B, C or D.

English - Question 45 to 58

- There is one passage of English on a separate sheet - line numbers are shown to the side of the passage.
- Read the passage, then answer the questions - for every question there are **four** answers to choose from; A, B, C or D.

All Questions

- choose the answer that you think is better than the others, and colour in the circle of the appropriate letter **on the answer sheet** - here is an example;

In this question, you must find the missing number shown by #

7 9 # 13 15

Which of the following is the missing number ?

A B C D E
7 5 17 11 none of these

If you think 11 is the correct answer, you should colour in **D on the answer sheet**, as shown below;

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

If you wish to change your answer, put a large cross through your first answer, and fill out your new answer;

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

- When you are told to begin the test, answer the questions as quickly and carefully as you can
- Start at the beginning, and work your way through - you may do any rough work on your **question paper**.
- If you try a question, and find you cannot answer it, leave it and go on to the next question.
- Ask a teacher if you need another pencil.
- You **must not** speak to anyone else except for a teacher.

Turn over

Verbal Reasoning Questions

Read this carefully:

Alfie, Beatrice, Charlie, Dominic and Esme are all friends in a school. They like to eat their lunch together in the school dining room.

The two girls, Beatrice and Esme, are vegetarians; the three boys are all happy to eat meat.

Beatrice, Charlie and Dominic all have a sweet tooth and like to eat a dessert with their lunch; the others do not.

Alfie, Charlie and Esme like to eat a side dish of bread and butter with their lunch; the others do not.

Remember: For each answer, mark ONE letter on the answer sheet.

1. Who doesn't eat meat though prefers a slice of bread and butter with lunch?

A	B	C	D	E
Alfie	Beatrice	Charlie	Dominic	Esme

2. Which of the meat-eaters prefers not to eat a dessert?

A	B	C	D	E
Alfie	Beatrice	Charlie	Dominic	Esme

3. Who likes dessert and meat, but declines the offer of bread and butter?

A	B	C	D	E
Alfie	Beatrice	Charlie	Dominic	Esme

4. Who likes dessert, eats meat and likes to fill a gap with bread and butter?

A	B	C	D	E
Alfie	Beatrice	Charlie	Dominic	Esme

5. Which student prefers to stick to a vegetarian main course, with no side dish of bread and butter, leaving room for a nice dessert?

A	B	C	D	E
Alfie	Beatrice	Charlie	Dominic	Esme

Turn Over

In each of the next questions, find a word which means nearly the same as the word printed in capital letters. Mark the appropriate letter on your answer sheet.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 6. | STRESS | A
anger | B
lightness | C
homework | D
strain | E
work |
| 7. | FISH | A
angle | B
line | C
boat | D
animal | E
swim |
| 8. | OBJECT | A
subject | B
nothing | C
toy | D
ball | E
disapprove |
| 9. | CAMP | A
building | B
tents | C
field | D
canvas | E
groundsheet |

In each of the next questions, find a word which is the best opposite of the word printed in capital letters. Mark the appropriate letter on your answer sheet.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 10. | EDGE | A
perimeter | B
boundary | C
core | D
border | E
surface |
| 11. | HARD | A
difficult | B
durable | C
solid | D
robust | E
soft |
| 12. | LOOSE | A
tight | B
win | C
game | D
draw | E
result |
| 13. | SINGLE | A
only | B
lone | C
multiple | D
solitary | E
unique |

Here are five words

A	B	C	D	E
AWAY	ALSO	YAWL	SOYA	WAYS

Below, you will find the same five words written in a code using symbols, and in a different order. All the words are written in the same code.

Work out which word each symbol stands for and mark the appropriate letter on the answer sheet.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 14. |  |  |  |  |
| 15. |  |  |  |  |
| 16. |  |  |  |  |
| 17. |  |  |  |  |
| 18. |  |  |  |  |

The next questions are also about codes.

The example shows you how to solve them.

If nprs stands for belt, then rps stand for:

A	B	C	D	E
BET	LET	SET	PEN	TEN

n stands for **b**, p for **e**, r for **l** and s for **t**. Therefore **rps** stands for '**let**' and answer B would be marked on the answer sheet as follows:

[A] [~~B~~] [C] [D] [E]

TURN OVER THE PAGE FOR THE QUESTIONS

Now complete these questions in the same way. Each question has its own code. For each question, show your answer on the answer sheet by using the appropriate letter.

19. If QJAUGYEV stands for COMPUTER, then VJAU stands for:

A	B	C	D	E
ROMP	MUTE	RAMP	ROVE	RENT

20. If MCFXFARP stands for BICYCLES, then RXRP stands for:

A	B	C	D	E
LESS	BILE	EBBS	ICES	EYES

21. If HEUCNWTE stands for PROVIDER, then CNWTU stands for:

A	B	C	D	E
DRIVE	RIDER	PROVE	VIDEO	PRIDE

22. If LXOZRMWHA stands for MASCULINE, then OHXWM stands for:

A	B	C	D	E
SLIME	SNAIL	SMILE	MEANS	CAMEL

23. If QXRVYNEVP stands for BEAUTIFUL, then QPXRY stands for:

A	B	C	D	E
FLUTE	BLEAT	FAULT	TABLE	BUILT

24. If PHILWOLCGC stands for BREAKFASTS, then WLHGC stands for:

A	B	C	D	E
FRETS	KEBAB	BEAST	TASKS	KARTS

25. If MDLPDHAVEQ stands for DICTIONARY, then DEHAQ stands for:

A	B	C	D	E
IRONY	RADIO	IDIOT	DAIRY	IONIC

The words in each of the groups A to E are similar in meaning, but different from the words in the other four groups.

A	B	C	D	E
conversation	neglect	promise	command	edge
talk	forgetfulness	pledge	order	rim
chat	carelessness	oath	instruction	border

Each of the words below belongs to one of the groups.

Example: **vow** is similar to the words in group C so the answer would be marked as {C} on the answer sheet.

Now mark the answer sheet for questions 26 to 35.

26. inattention
27. contract
28. demand
29. debate
30. word of honour

END OF VERBAL REASONING QUESTIONS.
DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOUR ARE
TOLD TO DO SO.

Maths Questions

31 The temperature in Nuuk, the capital of Greenland, was only 3 degrees early one evening. A few hours later it was measured as -7 degrees. Which of the following statements is true?

- A The temperature had decreased by 7 degrees.
- B The temperature had decreased by 10 degrees.
- C The temperature had increased by 10 degrees.
- D The temperature had decreased by 9 degrees.

32 Which of these is the smallest number exactly divisible by 4, 6 and 8?

- A 2
- B 12
- C 24
- D 48

33 There are about 7500000 people living in Switzerland. In words this is

- A Seventy-five million
- B Seventy-five thousand thousand
- C Seven hundred and fifty thousand
- D Seven and a half million

34 A minibus holds 14 passengers. A school trip will have 49 passengers. How many minibuses will they need?

- A $3\frac{1}{2}$
- B 4
- C 3
- D $4\frac{1}{2}$

35 Which of the following gives the smallest answer?

- A $96 \div 2$
- B $81 - 29$
- C 34×1.5
- D 7^2

36 Look at the number sentence below:

$$4 \times 14 \sim 8 = M \times 3 + 12$$

If M stands for a whole number, M must have a value of:

- A 8
- B 4
- C 12
- D 14

37 Which of the following numbers has a remainder of 3 when divided by 7 and a remainder of 5 when divided by 8?

- A 40
- B 65
- C 45
- D 29

Turn Over

38 There are 120 pupils at Jump for joy Junior School. Thirty five percent of them walk to school. How many pupils walk to school?

- A 48
- B 78
- C 36
- D 42

39 Put these three measurements in order, with the smallest first and the largest last.

5½ cm, 5.7 cm, 56 mm

- A 5½ cm, 56 mm, 5.7 cm
- B 5½ cm, 5.7 cm, 56 mm
- C 56 mm, 5½ cm, 5.7 cm
- D 5.7 cm, 56 mm, 5½ cm

40 Jack tells his teacher that he has thought of a number, trebled it and then added nine. His answer was 63. What was the number Jack had thought of originally?

- A 12
- B 24
- C 18
- D 21

41 The lengths of five pencils are measured. Their mean (average) length is 8cm. If another pencil of length 14 cm is included, what is the mean length of all six pencils?

- A 9cm
- B 11cm
- C 5.5cm
- D 8cm

42 Three numbers A, B and C are as follows;

A Is the size of each angle in an equilateral triangle

B Is the size of each angle in a rectangle

C Is the number of degrees in one complete turn

What is the value of $C - B + A$?

- A 150 degrees
- B 390 degrees
- C 210 degrees
- D 330 degrees

43 Mr Potts has just been to the school summer fair and spent £11.60 on a tray of 40 little yellow plants. How much did each plant cost?

- A 36p
- B 29p
- C 27p
- D 32p

Turn Over

44 Tina and Saleha collect silver coins for charity. They collect one 50p coin, seven 20p coins, thirteen 10p coins and nine 5p coins. How much money did they collect altogether?

A £3.55

B £3.65

C £3.75

D None of the above

END OF MATHEMATICS QUESTIONS.
DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOUR ARE
TOLD TO DO SO.

English Questions

Read the enclosed handout “English Passage - Timur the Great Lame Man” then answer the following questions on your answer sheets;

45 Alexander believed that Samarkand was

- A as beautiful as he had heard
- B more beautiful than he had heard
- C exactly as people had described it
- D not quite as beautiful as he had heard

46 Alexander first saw Samarkand

- A over 2500 years ago
- B in AD 1370
- C in the 4th Century BC
- D we are not told in the passage

47 Samarkand is in

- A India
- B Spain
- C China
- D Asia

48 Two reasons for Samarkand seeing conquerors were

- A its silver and jade
- B its silk and spices
- C its beauty and its lack of defences
- D Its beauty and its position on the Silk Road

49 Tamerlane’s home country was

- A China
- B Spain
- C Turkey
- D we are not told in the passage

50 Which of the following expressions is used in the passage to describe Samarkand?

- A a rhapsody in blue
- B the only one in the universe
- C the Milky Way
- D wonder of the East

51 All of the following were built by Tamerlane **EXCEPT**

- A palaces
- B mosques
- C cathedrals
- D tombs

52 Which of the following statements is untrue?

- A Timur is buried under a slab of dark-green jade
- B Timur is buried with his sons and grandsons
- C Timur is buried with his wife

D Timur built the Gur-Emir Mausoleum as a tomb for his grandson

53 When Tamerlane built the tomb he was

- A 35
- B 43
- C an old man
- D 33

54 The inside of the tomb's dome is

- A less beautiful than the outside
- B as beautiful as the outside
- C more beautiful than the outside
- D too dark to estimate its beauty

55 The entrance to the tomb is painted in all of the following **EXCEPT**

- A red
- B green
- C yellow
- D blue

56 Beneath the dome of the mausoleum lie the tombs of all of the following **EXCEPT**

- A Timur
- B his sons
- C his favourite wife
- D his grandsons

57 When Timur's coffin was opened, the skeleton was

- A in perfect condition except that its nails had worn away
- B in perfect condition except that someone had shortened the bones of one leg
- C in poor condition
- D in perfect condition

58 We are certain that Tamerlane was lame because

- A his grandson wrote letters describing his limp
- B when his skeleton was found the bones of one leg were shorter than the other
- C ancient pictures show one leg shorter than the other
- D stories passed down from generation to generation mention this.

END OF QUESTIONS

English Passage - Timur the Great Lamé Man

'Everything I have heard about the beauty of Samarkand is correct but actually it is more beautiful than I had imagined.'

These are the words of Alexander the Great when first he saw this ancient capital of Asia on his march to India in the fourth century before Christ.

Samarkand is in Central Asia, is over 2,500 years old, and has been called '*the gem of the world*', '*the shining point of the globe*', and '*the city of famous shadows*'. It has seen many conquerors like Alexander because of its beauty and its position on the Silk Road. This road was 8,000 miles long and ran from Spain to China. It was used by vast caravans to bring back silk and spices from China in return for silver and gold.

One of the most terrible of Samarkand's conquerors was *Tamerlane* or *Timur the Great Lamé Man (1370-1405)*. He was a Turkish warlord who gathered men from all over Asia into one vast army with which he sacked most of Asia's cities and towns. He chose Samarkand as his capital and brought in artists and workmen who were given the job of making it the most beautiful city in the world.

Fabulous treasures were taken to the city and magnificent palaces, mosques and tombs were built. One of the great surviving buildings of Timur's reign is the majestic Gur-Emir Mausoleum. Timur built it as a tomb for his grandson the Mukhammed-Sultan, who died on a march to Turkey in 1403. The blue fluted dome of the tomb gleams amid the trees. Its walls are decorated with mosaics in different shades of blue, and the entrance is painted in white, green, blue, yellow, black and gold. The inside of the dome rivals the outside in its beauty and blue colour scheme. Beneath it lie the tombs of Timur, his sons and grandsons. Timur's skeleton rests under a great slab of dark-green jade behind a marble railing.

The graves of Timur and his family were untouched for over five hundred years until, in 1941, they were looked at by scientists. According to legend Timur was called the '*great lame man*', and the watchers waited to see if the legend was true. When the last shovel of earth was removed from the grave a wooden coffin could be seen. It was in good condition even though the nails had rusted away. When the boards of the lid were lifted the skeleton of Timur was revealed for the first time and everyone crowded forward. There were no weapons or armour of any kind in the coffin. All eyes were now on the skeleton, quickly checking the bones of each leg. Sure enough, one leg was shorter than the other. Timur had really been lame and the ancient manuscripts had spoken the truth.

Timur's favourite wife, *Bibi-Khanym*, was not buried with her husband. For her Timur had built what was then the largest mosque in the Islamic world. Of it was said that '*its dome would have been the only one in the universe, had not the sky been its replica, and its arch would have been unique had not the Milky Way been its match*'. Unfortunately, the mosque was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake several centuries ago, but the majestic ruins that still rise above the city like golden rocks manage to give a hint of its former glory.

It seems that the artists and workmen brought to Samarkand by Timur were fascinated by the vivid blueness of its sky. They took the colour and repeated it in every building so that it shines on the tall stems of the minarets and on the huge domes of the mosques. These unknown workmen created a rhapsody in blue which the world has admired for the last five hundred years.

Reginald Hutchinson

We are indebted to Longman Group (UK) Ltd for permission to reproduce this passage which is from Longman English 2 by R B Heath & T M McSweeney