



Guidance Notes

Lower Sixth (Year 12) Entrance Examinations

The Lower Sixth (Year 12) examinations process will consist of the following exams.

A choice of two academic subject papers

These papers have been prepared so that no specific prior knowledge is required and are a chance for pupils to demonstrate their thinking within a subject discipline. Decisions over which subjects to sit should be taken carefully and should reflect the strengths of the candidate. All subject papers are 45 minutes.

Candidates can choose two papers.

Biology	Chemistry	Classical Civilisation	Design Technology
Drama	Economics	English	French *
Geography	German *	History	Latin
Maths	Music	Physics	Politics
Psychology	Spanish *	Theology & Philosophy	

To help candidates choose which papers to sit, sample papers can be found on our website:

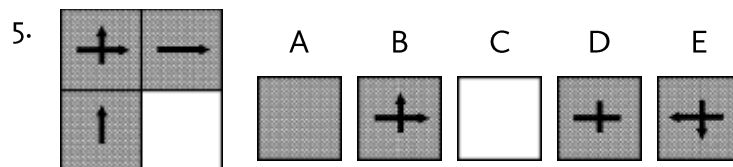
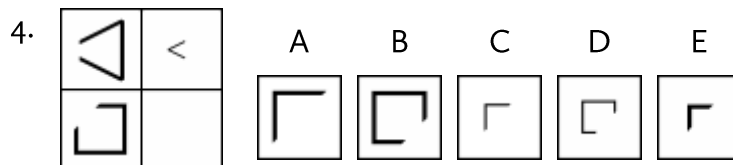
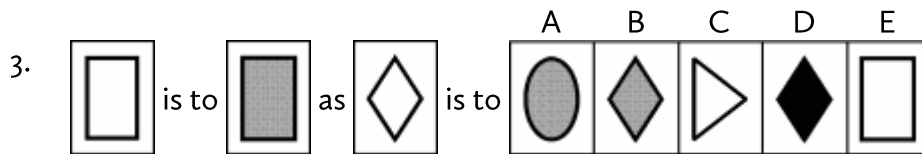
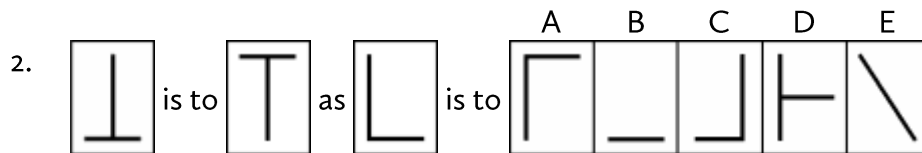
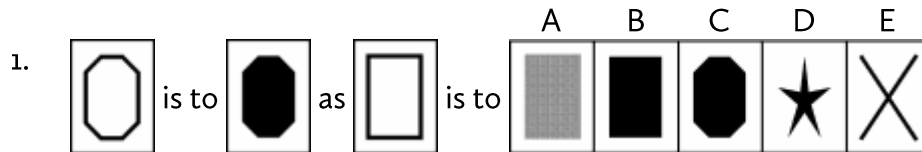
www.haileybury.com/admissions/how-to-apply

*Only suitable for non-native speakers.

Non Verbal Reasoning

The examination is 30 minutes in length. NVR assesses a candidate's ability to recognise similarities, analogies and patterns in unfamiliar designs. It requires the ability to make sense of unfamiliar information. It does not require any language skills so is particularly good for pupils who struggle with the written word or for those who are EFL candidates. The results help to evaluate how candidates acquire new concepts and master new material in a wide range of school subjects.

Non Verbal Reasoning Examples



Verbal Reasoning/English as an Additional Language (EAL)

Non-native English speakers, where appropriate, will sit an EAL test instead of the Verbal Reasoning test to assess the level of functional English of a candidate.

The EAL examination is 60 minutes in length.

Verbal Reasoning

The examination is 45 minutes in length. This paper assesses a candidate's verbal skills in the widest sense, beyond their formal literacy ability. The paper requires candidates to identify patterns, similarities and differences between words and demonstrate their ability in language. The results indicate how they deal with new information and illustrate the likely ease with which they acquire new concepts.

The following Verbal and Non-Verbal Reasoning examples are designed to give you an idea of what the papers will look like. Do visit websites such as Athey Educational (www.athey-educational.co.uk) or GL Assessment (www.gl-assessment.co.uk) who have a large collection of Verbal and Non Verbal Reasoning Practice Papers.

Verbal Reasoning Examples

Read each question carefully and then answer it in the way it tells you.

The alphabet is printed here to help you:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

BEGIN HERE:

1. Which letter in the word **BEGIN** occurs latest in the alphabet?
Write your answer in the brackets (.....)
2. Which letter occurs most often in the word **MATTER**?
Write your answer in the brackets (.....)

In the next question find in the brackets a word which is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word printed in capital letters and underline it. Here is an example.

BAD (happy | pretty | sweet | good | red)
"Good" is underlined because it is the opposite of "bad".

Now do question 3. Remember you have nothing to write, only **UNDERLINE** what you think is the right answer.

3. **FAT** (rough | heavy | thin | wet | soft)

Look at this example.

Table is to Wood as Knife is to (tar | bread | chair | spoon | steel)
"Steel" is underlined because just as a table is made of wood, so a knife is made of steel.

Now do question 4. Underline the correct answer in the brackets.

4. Boy is to Girl as Man is to (sailor | woman | child | teacher | queen)
5. In the following list of words, four of the words are alike in some way, and one is different. Underline the different one.

potato | carrot | cabbage | cake | turnip

6. The following numbers can be arranged in the order of their size. Underline the FIRST and the LAST numbers in the new order. Be sure to underline two, and only two, numbers.

7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9

Look at this example.

horse | cow | dog | cat | animal

"Animal" has been underlined, as all the other words are names of animals.

7. Underline that word which tells you what all the others are.

coat | clothes | stockings | shirt | trousers

8. In the following sentence underline that word in the brackets which is correct or makes best sense:-
If yesterday was Thursday, tomorrow will be

(Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Friday | Saturday)