en's C.E. Prima, RÉP ATIC P RY EO K P2 2 6

_ for the children

AIMS

- Share important dates for Open Days/Evenings.
- Information regarding the 11+
- SATs information for 2026
- Hilltop details

LOCAL SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY OUR CHILDREN

- St. George's Academy–Ruskington and Sleaford
- Carre's Grammar School
- Kesteven and Sleaford High School
- Sir. William Robertson Academy

Vital to attend and get a feel and flavour of what they offer. Different schools fit different children.

ST GEORGE'S ACADEMY

🔆 St George's Academy

Y5 Open Evening

St George's Academy Open Evenings

Tuesday 1st July - Ruskington Campus @ 16.30pm - 19.30pm Wednesday 2nd July - Sleaford Campus @ 16.30pm - 19.30pm

To book your place on one of the time slots, please click the link below:

Book Tickets 🗹

<u>Y5 Open Evening | St George's Academy</u>

< July 2025	>					
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Open Evening Ruskington Campus	Open Evening Sleaford Campus				
7	8	9 Sports Day Ruskington Campus	10	11 Sports Day Sleaford Campus	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23 Last Day of Term 6 Both Campuses	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			3



Carre's Grammar School

About

Open Days

Contact

We will be having **Open Mornings** on **Tuesday 1 July, Wednesday 2 July** and **Thursday 3 July 2025**. Tours of the school will be by appointment only. Appointments can be booked via our website from **3 June 2025**.

Sixth Form

Curriculum

Students

Staff

Parents

Please note:

Home

- Tours will be carried out by senior students and will last approximately 30-45 minutes
- Each booking will be for two members of the same household only (i.e. one adult + child or two adults only).
- Please note that visitors may not be able to enter all classrooms where lessons are taking place, but all doors will be open
- We will not be able to accommodate any visitors who turn up without a booked appointment
- Should you wish to cancel or amend a booking, please call the school direct on 01529
 302181

We will also be holding an Open Evening on **Thursday 3 July 2025** starting at **5pm** in the **Sports Hall**. Bookings are not required for this event.

Kesteven & Sleaford High School



Home

Contact

Sixth Form

Curriculum

Students

Staff

Parents

www.kshs.uk)

About

Open Events

Our Open Days are Tuesday 1 July and Wednesday 2 July 2025. Bookings will be by appointment only and this will be via our website from 2 June 2025.

Please note:

- Tours will be carried out by senior students and will last approximately 30-40 minutes
- Each booking will be for two members of the same household only
- Visitors will not be able to enter classrooms where lessons are taking place, but all doors will be open
- We will not be able to accommodate any visitors who turn up without a booked appointment
- Should you wish to cancel or amend a booking, please call the school direct on 01529 414044

We have an **Open Evening** on **Tuesday 1 July 2025** between **5-7pm**, where no appointment is necessary, and a further Open Morning on Wednesday 15 October 2025 9.15am - 12noon. This website will be updated with further details nearer the time



SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON

ACADEMY

OUR ACADEMY CURRICULUM SIXTH FORM PARENTS CONTACT FACILITY HIRE

×



SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON

No Borders, Just Horizons...



Summer Open Evening

Thursday 26th June 2025 6pm – 8:30pm

Register your interest at www.swracademy.org

Lincolnshire Grammar Schools 11 Plus (11+) Guide | Atom Learning

WHAT IS THE 11+ SYSTEM?

- Agreed by Lincolnshire Grammar School Consortium
- Not a pass/fail exam but a system to see what kind of school caters for your child's needs
- Top 10% of children
- Ability –Children should be well into age related expectations by the end of Year 5
- If children achieved the 11+ score, they do not have to attend the Grammar school if this is not their first choice of setting.

WHAT ARE THE 11+ TESTS?

- 2 Papers taken to gauge underlying ability.
- Paper 1 is Verbal
- Paper 2 is Non-Verbal and Spatial Reasoning (multiple choice)

• No link at all to National Curriculum or School Curriculum

• Standardised scores linked to child's age

 220 or above is expected mark over the two papers (equates to 70 % or more in each paper).

IMPORTANT DATES 2025/2026

Lincolnshire Grammar Schools 11 Plus (11+) Guide | Atom Learning

- Friday 10th January 2025: Lincolnshire Grammar School 11+ registration opens
- Monday 31st March 2025: Lincolnshire Grammar Schools 11+ registration closes
- Saturday 13th September 2025: Lincolnshire Grammar Schools 11+ verbal reasoning paper
- Saturday 20th September 2025: Lincolnshire Grammar Schools 11+ non-verbal reasoning paper
- MID OCTOBER: Lincolnshire Grammar Schools 11+ results day (received via email)
- Friday 31st October 2025: secondary school common application deadline
- Saturday 2nd March 2026: national school offers day The Local Authority will send out offers of secondary school
 places based on the preferences submitted on your application form in the autumn. If you applied online, you will
 be able to see your offered school online. You must decide whether or not to accept the offer by the date
 indicated.

VERBAL REASONING

 <u>Verbal reasoning</u> involves reasoning with written information, such as words, letters, numbers and symbols. Your child will need to understand how words are produced and used, and the relationships between them. They might also need to use logic to solve codes and work out the next item in a sequence.

- Common types of verbal reasoning questions include:
- Vocabulary: identifying synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, odd ones out, and spotting connections
- Finding words: solving anagrams, jumbled words, jumbled sentences, and finding a missing word
- Building words: joining words, morphing words, transferring letters, and identifying missing letters
- Codes and sequences: solving codes and/or sequences using letters, numbers, and/or symbols
- Logic: statement logic, number logic, letter logic and deductions
- The verbal reasoning paper lasts 50 minutes and consists of 80 questions. These are split into around 15 sections, with 5–6 questions of the same style in each section.

In this question, one letter can be moved from the first word to the second word to make two new words.

The letters must **not** otherwise be rearranged and **both** new words must make sense. Find the letter that moves and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example	pound or				
	A p	Во	C u	D n	Ed
Answer	u				
Solution	The answer is u : when removed from the word 'pound', we get a new word ' pond ' and when added to the word 'or' we get a new word ' our '. The letters have not otherwise been rearranged and both new words make sense.				
1	metal tho A m	bugh Be	C t	D a	Εĺ
2	liner both A I	ner Bi	C n	D e	Er

In these questions, the three words in the second group should go together in the **same way** as the three in the first group.

Find the word that is missing in the second group and mark it on the answer sheet.

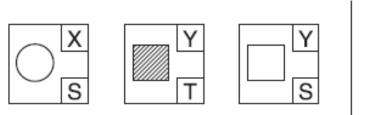
Example	(man [mat] tip)	(bug [?] dew)		
	A bud B beg	C dug D bed E wed		
Answer	bud			
Solution	the word 'mat'. In the sar	an' and the first letter of 'tip' are put together to make me way, the first two letters of the word 'bug' and the ew' are put together to make the word ' bud '.		
15	(staff [not] gnome)	(epoch [?] image)		
	A gem B map	C hip D ham E mop		
16	(puzzle [zip] boiler)	(nettle [?] brands)		
	A tan B tee	C ten D tar E tab		
1 7	(kiosk [sky] syrup)	(agile [?] upset)		
1 /	A use B lip	C pea D gap E lap		

NON-VERBAL AND SPATIAL REASONING

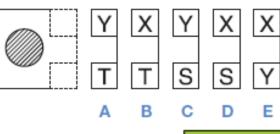
- <u>Non-verbal and spatial reasoning</u> involves reasoning with visual and abstract information, such as shapes, diagrams and pictures. Your child might need to look at the relationships between shapes and sequences of shapes by spotting common features from a set of shapes and applying them to a new figure. Some questions might ask them to solve codes, where they will need to match features of a shape with particular letters.
- Non-verbal reasoning usually involves interpreting shapes. Common question types include pairing shapes, solving sequences, solving matrices, finding a code, spotting the odd one out, and matching to a group/pair.
- Spatial reasoning usually involves **manipulating shapes**. Common question types include finding parts within a shape, shape logic, rotations and reflections, and following folds
- This paper consists of 70 questions. These are split into five sections three non-verbal reasoning sections, and two spatial reasoning sections with around 14 questions in each section.
- Your child will work through each section at a time following instructions from their invigilator. Each section has a time limit of around 7 minutes (after the practice questions have been completed). They will not be able to move onto the next section until they are told to do so.

To answer these questions you have to work out a code. In the boxes on the left are shapes and the code letters that go with them. The top letters mean something different to the bottom ones. You must decide how the letters go with the shapes. Then find the correct code for the **test shape** from the set of five codes on the right and **mark its letter on your answer sheet**. The examples below have been done for you and the answers marked on the answer sheet.

Example 1

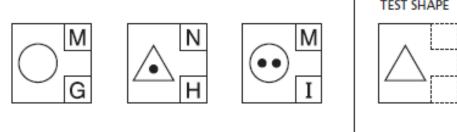


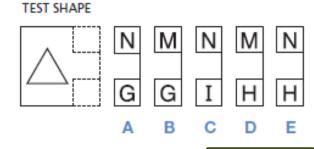




In the example above, both squares have a Y at the top but the circle has an X, so the top code must be for shape. Both white shapes have an S at the bottom, but the shaded shape has a T, so the bottom code must be for shading. The test shape is a shaded circle so its code letters must be X for circle and T for shading, and **B** has been marked on the answer sheet. Now look at the second example:

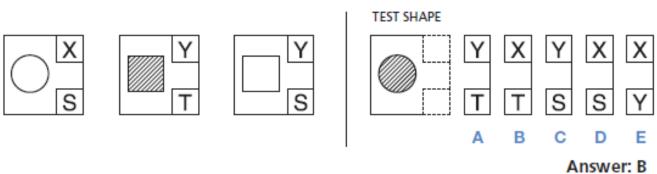
Example 2





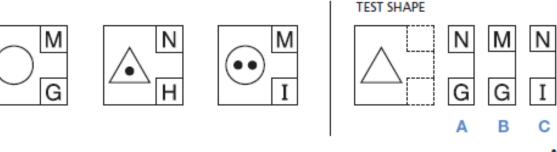
To answer these questions you have to work out a code. In the boxes on the left are shapes and the code letters that go with them. The top letters mean something different to the bottom ones. You must decide how the letters go with the shapes. Then find the correct code for the **test shape** from the set of five codes on the right and **mark its letter on your answer sheet**. The examples below have been done for you and the answers marked on the answer sheet.

Example 1



In the example above, both squares have a Y at the top but the circle has an X, so the top code must be for shape. Both white shapes have an S at the bottom, but the shaded shape has a T, so the bottom code must be for shading. The test shape is a shaded circle so its code letters must be X for circle and T for shading, and **B** has been marked on the answer sheet. Now look at the second example:

Example 2



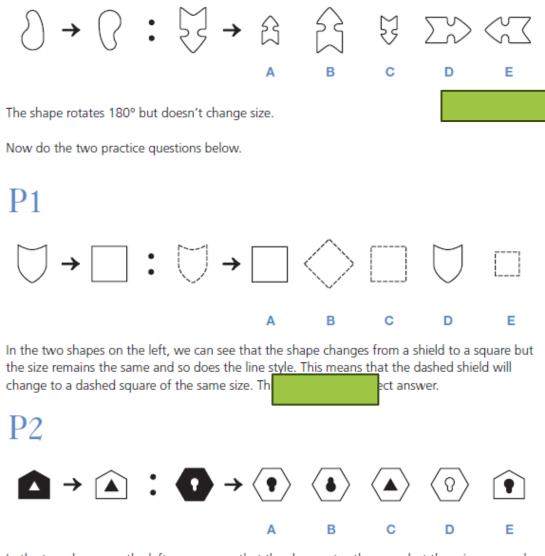
Answer: A

M

Ν

On the left of the example below are two shapes with an arrow between them. Decide how the second is related to the first. After these there is a third shape, then an arrow and then five more shapes. Decide which of the five shapes goes with the **third** one to **make a pair** like the two on the left. Its letter has been marked on your answer sheet.

Example



In the two shapes on the left, we can see that the shapes stay the same but there is a reversal of shading. The third shape is a small white 'keyhole' inside a black six-sided figure so shape four must be the same but with reverse shading correct answer.

On the left of the example below are two shapes with an arrow between them. Decide how the second is related to the first. After these there is a third shape, then an arrow and then five more shapes. Decide which of the five shapes goes with the **third** one to **make a pair** like the two on the left. Its letter has been marked on your answer sheet.

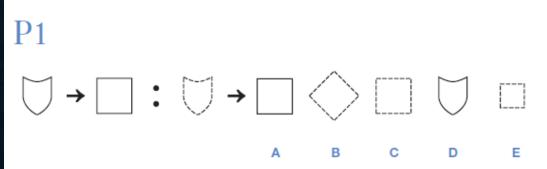
Example



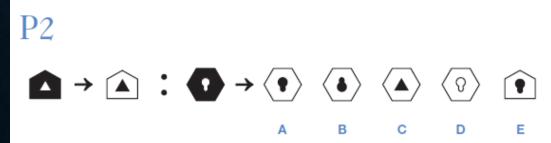
Answer: B

The shape rotates 180° but doesn't change size.

Now do the two practice questions below.



In the two shapes on the left, we can see that the shape changes from a shield to a square but the size remains the same and so does the line style. This means that the dashed shield will change to a dashed square of the same size. This makes **C** the correct answer.



In the two shapes on the left, we can see that the shapes stay the same but there is a reversal of shading. The third shape is a small white 'keyhole' inside a black six-sided figure so shape four must be the same but with reverse shading. Therefore, **A** is the correct answer.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL?

- Host both PRACTICE papers.
- Orientate and familiarise children with what a paper looks like and how to approach it.
- To mark practice paper with children and feedback.
- Not to coach children towards exam.
- The Grammar school will host the actual exam (emails etc will be sent with details later – usually 9am).

HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT YOUR CHILD?

- Not to put pressure on your child. Remember it is not a pass or fail exam but a way of finding the right school for your child.
- Look at some papers together to get your child familiar with papers (can be purchased at WHSmith or Amazon).
- If looking at papers short sessions with children getting used to timings.
- Once signed up, in the past children in the local area have received a login:
- Frog (https://rctschools-sleaford.frogos.net)
- Children can be coached to pass but not the best for the child as there have been examples of children who really do struggle when they actually get to Grammar School setting.

Lincolnshire 11 plus guide

By Atom | Jun 20, 2023, 5:14 PM

11+ Lincolnshire

ON THE PATH TO YEAR 7

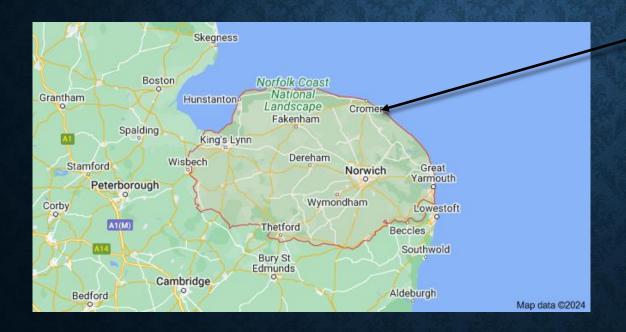


NATIONAL TIMETABLE 2026

Monday 11th May	Tuesday 12 th May	Wednesday 13 th May	Thursday 14 th May
Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Test 45 minutes for Grammar Test	Reading Test (1 hour, includes reading and response time)	Maths Paper 1 Arithmetic 30 minutes	Maths Paper 3 - Reasoning 40 minutes
Separate, untimed, Spelling Test.		Maths Paper 2 - Reasoning 40 minutes	
SPELLING TEST	READING COMPREMENSION	4164 5×12 345 +269 63 00 122 1269	No contractions Calculations Ca

HILTOP OUTDOOR CENTRE

Monday 9th March – Friday 13th March 2026



Hilltop Outdoor Centre



£419



Set in 26 Acres of Woodlands on the North Norfolk coast overlooking the traditional seaside town of Sheringham.

