CEM Select Mock Paper 2

Explore
L E A R N I N G

First Name: ....

Last Name: ....

Primary School: ....

Date of Birth: ....

Today's Date: ....

This paper includes 6 modules:

- Comprehension
- Anagrams
- Missing Words
- Related Words
- General Maths
- Pictures

You will have 1 hour to answer all the questions in this paper.

DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.

11 Plus CEM Select

Read the instructions carefully.

1. This is a mix of multiple-choice and standard format questions.

2. Read the instructions at the start of each module carefully.

3. You may find some of the questions difficult. If you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it, but go on to the next questions. If you are not sure of an answer, choose the one you think is best.

4. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

5. Make sure you can see a clock.

The Youngest Everest Climber

At a time when most children are thinking about school tests or weekend football matches, Jordan Romero was thinking about the tallest mountain on Earth. At just thirteen years old, Jordan stood triumphantly at the summit of Mount Everest, the world's highest peak. Towering at 8,848 metres above sea level – so high that jet planes sometimes fly
5   at that altitude – Everest is a place of fierce winds, biting cold, and breathtaking views. Reaching the top is a feat even experienced mountaineers often fail to achieve. Yet Jordan, a boy not yet old enough to drive a car, had done it. So, how did a teenager from California end up standing on the roof of the world?

It all began with a simple poster in his school corridor. It showed the Seven Summits – the
10 tallest mountain on each of the seven continents. Most people glance at such a picture and move on. Jordan didn't. He stared at it, fascinated. Each snow-capped peak seemed to whisper a silent challenge. That day, a seed was planted in his mind, a wild idea that began to grow.

Early attempts to reach the summit of Everest began in the 1920s. They failed largely
15 because of the harsh conditions on the mountain. The first successful climb took place in 1953. Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay, a Nepalese Sherpa guide, were the first to reach the top. Since then there have been a number of successful climbs. The previous record for youngest to climb Everest was held by Ming Kipa of Nepal who was 15 years old when she reached the summit on May 24, 2003. The peak of Everest is on
20 the border between Nepal and the Chinese region of Tibet. In Tibetan the peak is known as Chomolungma, or Qomolangma, meaning 'Goddess Mother of the World'.

Climbing Everest is not like walking up a hill. The air is so thin that every step feels like trudging through treacle. At high altitudes, oxygen is scarce, and the human body begins to rebel. Muscles ache. Heads throb. Some people even hallucinate. The conditions near
25 the top are too harsh for any plant or animal life to survive. Huge ice sheets called glaciers cover the slopes down to the base of the mountain. The dangers are real: avalanches, frostbite, altitude sickness, and sudden storms that can sweep in like a curtain of white. It is not a place for the faint-hearted.

30 To prepare, Jordan spent months training his body and mind. He ran up slopes with a backpack filled with weights. He practised breathing through oxygen masks. He learned to listen to his body, to understand the signs of exhaustion and fear without letting them take control.

Climbing Everest can be quite expensive, but to make his dream come true, Jordan was
35 awarded a Polartec Grant, a $10,000 grant awarded to teams looking to produce low
impact and cost-effective expedition that is both culturally and environmentally friendly.
Furthermore, Jordan also sold t-shirts to raise more funds for his trip.

In May 2010, after a long, gruelling trek through the Himalayas, Jordan and his team
reached Base Camp. From there, they inched their way up the mountain in stages,
40 pausing to acclimatise at each camp. Some days they climbed. Other days they simply
waited – listening to the howling winds and watching as snowflakes danced like silver
butterflies in the air.

At last, the summit push began. It took hours of slow, steady climbing, often in darkness
and silence. Step by careful step, they rose above the clouds. And then, at 9:45am on
45 May 22nd 2010, Jordan reached the summit. He unfurled a small flag with a message from
his school friends and looked out over a world that stretched endlessly below him. He
described the moment as 'magical and humbling'. There was no cheering, no loud
celebration – just the quiet awe of having achieved something extraordinary.

Before Jordan climbed Everest, there was some criticism over whether a child this young
50 should be allowed to take such risks. David Hillebrandt, medical adviser to the British
Mountaineering Council, questioned whether Romero was mentally mature enough. But
Jordan was well-prepared, well-supported, and incredibly determined. His achievement
wasn't just about physical strength; it was about grit, focus, and ambition beyond his
years.

55 Since then, Jordan has continued to climb, speak to young people around the world, and
encourage others to dream big – even when their goals seem impossibly far away. After
Romero climbed Mount Everest, he wrote a book *The Boy Who Conquered Everest: The
Jordan Romero Story*. Jordan Romero is a true inspiration to all young people to persue
their dreams, even if they seem impossible at first!

Module 1 – Circle the correct answer.

1. According to the text, what is the height of Mount Everest?

    A   6,848 metres

    B   7,848 metres

    C   8,848 metres

    D   9,848 metres

2. How old was Jordan Romero when he climbed Mount Everest?

    A   10 years old

    B   11 years old

    C   12 years old

    D   13 years old

3. What was unusual about Jordan's focus compared to most children his age?

    A   He was more interested in video games.

    B   He preferred football over school.

    C   He wanted to travel the world.

    D   He was thinking about climbing Everest.

4. What effect does the metaphor 'roof of the world' create in the text? (Line 8)

    A   It makes Everest seem unwelcoming.

    B   It emphasises the height and grandeur of Everest.

    C   It makes Everest seem easy to reach.

    D   It shows that Everest is flat.

5. Choose a synonym for the word 'feat'. (Line 6)

    A   Event

    B   Journey

    C   Failure

    D   Achievement

6.	Who were the first people to successfully climb Everest?

    A   Ming Kipa and Jordan Romero

    B   David Hillebrandt and Tenzing Norgay

    C   Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay

    D   Sir Edmund Hillary and Jordan Romero

7.	What inspired Jordan's dream to climb the Seven Summits?

    A   A school presentation.

    B   A poster in his school corridor.

    C   A video he saw online.

    D   A book his teacher gave him.

8.	What is the quote below an example of?
	'Each snow-capped peak seemed to whisper a silent challenge'. (Lines 11 & 12)

    A   Personification

    B   Metaphor

    C   Simile

    D   Alliteration

9.	Where is the peak of Mount Everest located?

    A   Between Nepal and the Chinese region of Tibet.

    B   Between Nepal and China.

    C   Between New Zealand and Tibet.

    D   Between the seven summits.

10.	In Tibetan the peak is known as 'Chomolungma', which means what?

    A   Princess Mother of the World

    B   Goddess Mother of the World

    C   Queen Mother of the World

    D   King Mother of the World

11. What does the phrase 'trudging through treacle' suggest? (Line 23)

   A   Running quickly

   B   Flying effortlessly

   C   Walking with effort

   D   Sliding without resistance

12. Which of these is NOT a danger of climbing Everest mentioned in the text?

   A   Avalanches

   B   Frostbite

   C   Wild animals

   D   Altitude sickness

13. How did Jordan fund his climb?

   A   British Mountaineering Council Grant

   B   Fundraising from his classmates

   C   Cake sale

   D   Polartec Grant

14. What is the quote below an example of?
   'watching as snowflakes danced like silver butterflies in the air.' (Lines 40 & 41)

   A   Simile

   B   Metaphor

   C   Hyperbole

   D   Onomatopoeia

15. What was the date and time when Jordan reached the summit of Mount Everest?

   A   11:40am on May 24th 2003

   B   9:45am on May 22nd 2010

   C   9:40am on May 24th 2003

   D   9:45pm on May 22nd 2010

16. What did Jordan unfurl when he reached the summit?

    A   a book

    B   a flag

    C   a scroll

    D   a letter

17. What does the word 'grit' mean in the context of the text? (Line 53)

    A   Dirt

    B   Anger

    C   Disinterest

    D   Determination

18. Why do you think the author ends the text by saying Jordan is 'a true inspiration'?

    A   Because he achieved something many adults couldn't, overcame criticism, and now encourages others to follow their dreams.

    B   Because he wrote a book about climbing mountains, to encourage other people his age to take on the same challenge.

    C   Because he continued to plan low impact and cost-effective expeditions.

    D   Because he became a medical adviser to the British Mountaineering Council.

19. What did Jordan do after he climbed Mount Everest?

    A   Gave up climbing.

    B   Encouraged his classmates to climb.

    C   Wrote a book.

    D   Planned his next challenge.

20. What is the purpose of this text?

    A   To persuade readers to climb Everest.

    B   To inform and inspire.

    C   To describe the weather on Everest.

    D   To criticise young climbers.

Module 2 – Anagrams

Each question contains a sentence. The letters in one of the words in the sentence are jumbled up. This word is in bold. Write the correct word on the line provided.

1. The pirate **ebdiur** his treasure on the island hoping no one would ever find it.

    _____

2. The mouse was so **ihdtengrfe**, it froze when the cat appeared.

    _____

3. The climbers reached the snowy **ekap** of the mountain.

    _____

4. We enjoyed a refreshing lemonade on the hot **umersm** day.

    _____

5. The **animciga** performed an amazing trick with a deck of cards.

    _____

6. He has a **turaaln** talent for painting landscapes.

    _____

7. The detective solved the **emtrysy** in record time.

    _____

8. The museum displayed a dinosaur **elnestko** for visitors to see.

    _____

9. His plan to win the race was extremely **neuniigos**.

    _____

10. The actor gave a moving **pheesc** that made the audience cry.

_____

11. A loud **huntrde** rang out during the storm.

_____

12. The children built a **atniicmefgn** sandcastle on the beach.

_____

13. She admired the painting's **osepahemtr** of light and colour.

_____

14. The polar bear's thick fur keeps it warm in cold **ismactle**.

_____

15. The witch stirred the bubbling **iopotn** in the cauldron.

_____

16. He had to **eanirogs** his desk and files before he started work.

_____

17. The twins had shared a **tgnrso** bond since birth.

_____

18. He wrote a **omep** about nature for his English class.

_____

19. The soldiers stood in perfect **omnaftiro** for the parade.

_____

20. The rocket launched into the dark, endless **uisernve** above.

_____

21. She practised everyday to improve her **eqnicthue** on the violin.

_____

Module 3 – Missing Words

You will be shown two passages. Some of the words in these passages are incomplete, with only the first few letters of the word provided. Write in the **next two letters** of the word. You do not need to complete the whole word. Both passages have 12 missing words.

In the early 1800s, a young girl named Mary Anning began sea_____ for fossils along the cliffs of Lyme Regis, a seaside town in England. Born in 1799 into a poor family, Mary had little formal education, but she had a keen eye for un_____ stones. She and her brother would ex_____ the rocky coastline, collecting curious shapes hidden in the rocks. At just twelve years old, Mary dis_____ the fossilised skeleton of an enormous sea creature called an ichthyosaur – something no one had ever seen before.

As Mary grew older, her discoveries became even more im_____. She uncovered the first complete plesiosaur and later found a pterosaur, a flying rep_____ that stunned scientists of the time. Although she made ground-breaking con_____ to the study of prehistoric life, many experts refused to give her credit simply because she was a woman and from a working-class background. Still, she continued her fossil hunting, carefully cleaning, ex_____, and drawing each specimen in detail.

Today, Mary Anning is rec_____ as one of the most important figures in paleontology. Mu_____ around the world display fossils she discovered, and sci-entists now appreciate her enormous impact on our understanding of Earth's ancient past. Her determination, curiosity, and love for sc_____ have inspired generations of explorers and young scientists, showing that anyone, regardless of their background, can make remarkable dis_____.

Bees might seem small and unimportant, but they play a huge role in keeping our pl_____ healthy. As they fly from flower to flower collecting nec_____, bees also move pollen from one plant to another. This process, called pol_____, allows plants to grow fruits, vegetables, nuts, and seeds. Without bees, many of the foods we eat every day – like apples, strawberries, and almonds – would become ra_____ or even disappear.

There are thousands of dif_____ types of bees, but the honeybee is one of the best-known pollinators. A single honeybee can visit up to 5,000 flowers in one day! As they work, bees help plants produce the next gen_____. Farmers rely on bees to pollinate crops, and entire ecosystems de_____ on them to keep flowers blooming and food chains thriving. Even animals like birds and bears be_____ from the plants that bees help grow.

Unfortunately, bee populations are in dec_____. Pesticides, climate change, and loss of natural hab_____ have made it harder for bees to survive. Scientists and farmers are working together to create bee-friendly spaces and reduce harmful che_____. By planting wildflowers and pro_____ green spaces, we can all help bees continue their vital work – ensuring our plates stay full and our planet stays in balance.

Module 4 – Related Words

Each question contains two words. These two words are synonyms. Some letters are missing from the second word. You must complete the second word on the line provided.

1. silent   qu_____

2. begin   st_____

3. brave   cou_____

4. tired   ex_____

5. rich   wea_____

6. strange   un_____

7. friend   com_____

8. hardworking   dil_____

9. look   gl_____

10. mistake   er_____

11. elated   jub_____

12. mislead   dec_____

13. reluctant   hes_____

14. vivid   br_____

15. scarce   lim_____

16. demand   in_____

17. swift   pr_____

18. conclude   term_____

19. fragile   del_____

20. drowsy   leth_____

21. loathe   de_____

Module 5 – General Maths

Write your answer to each question on the line provided.

1. Fill in the missing numbers to make the equations correct.

    a. $\quad 64 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0.4 \times 20$

    b. $\quad 57 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 43 + 26 + 19$

    c. $\quad 9 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 2 = 180 - 36$

    d. $\quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 75 = 132 \div 3$

    e. $\quad 420 - (272 + 68) = 160 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. A room is 4cm long on a plan. The scale is 1cm to 2m. What is the real length of the room?

    _____

3. A spinner has 10 equal sections numbered 1 –10. What is the probability of landing on a number less than 5? Give your answer as a fraction.

    _____

4. A dice is rolled 90 times. How many times would you expect a 6?

    _____

5. A rectangle has sides of 12cm and 9cm. What is the area of the rectangle?

    _____

6. A triangle has a base of 10cm and height of 7cm. What is the area of the triangle?

    _____

7. Temperatures in a city fell from 3°C to –6°c overnight. What was the change in temperature?

    _____

8. Use the graph below to answer the following questions.

A graph to show the number of books read by students over the summer holidays
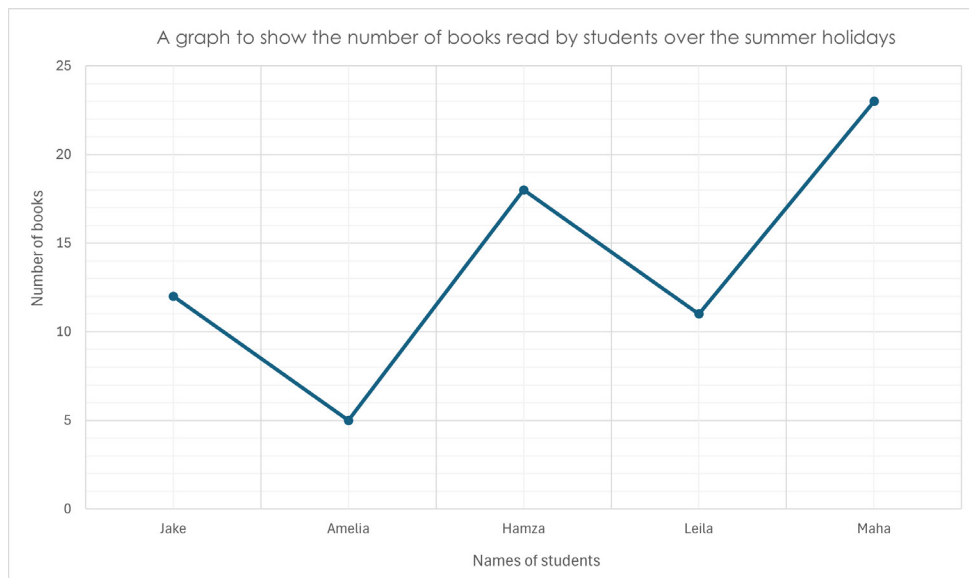
a. How many books were read by the two students who read the most?

_____

b. How many more books did Hamza read than Amelia?

_____

c. Which student read the fewest books?

_____

d. There are 6 weeks in the summer holidays. Which student read three times the number books, as weeks in the holidays?

_____

9. In a number sequence, each term increases by 4. The second term is 5. What is the 8th term?

_____

10. A box of 25 packets of crisps costs £6.75 and weighs 750g.

a. What is the cost of 9 packets of crisps?

_____

b. If the empty box weighs 25g, how much do 5 packets of crisps weigh?

_____

11. What is the value of x in the following equations?

    a. $(x - 3) \times 3^2 = 54$

    _____

    b. $300 - x = (4^2)^2$

    _____

    c. $x \div 15 = 540 \div 60$

    _____

12. In a poll of 500 children, 425 said they liked chocolate. What percentage did NOT like chocolate?

    _____

13. A sequence of frogs in a pond during a day, looks like this:

10:00	10:10	10:20	10:30
1 frog	2 frogs	3 frogs	4 frogs

    a.   At what time will there be 9 frogs in the pond?

    _____

    b.   How many frogs will be in the pond at 12:50?

    _____

    c.   What time will there be double the number of frogs that there at 11:00?

    _____

14. On the grid below there are four lines with crosses marking the end points.
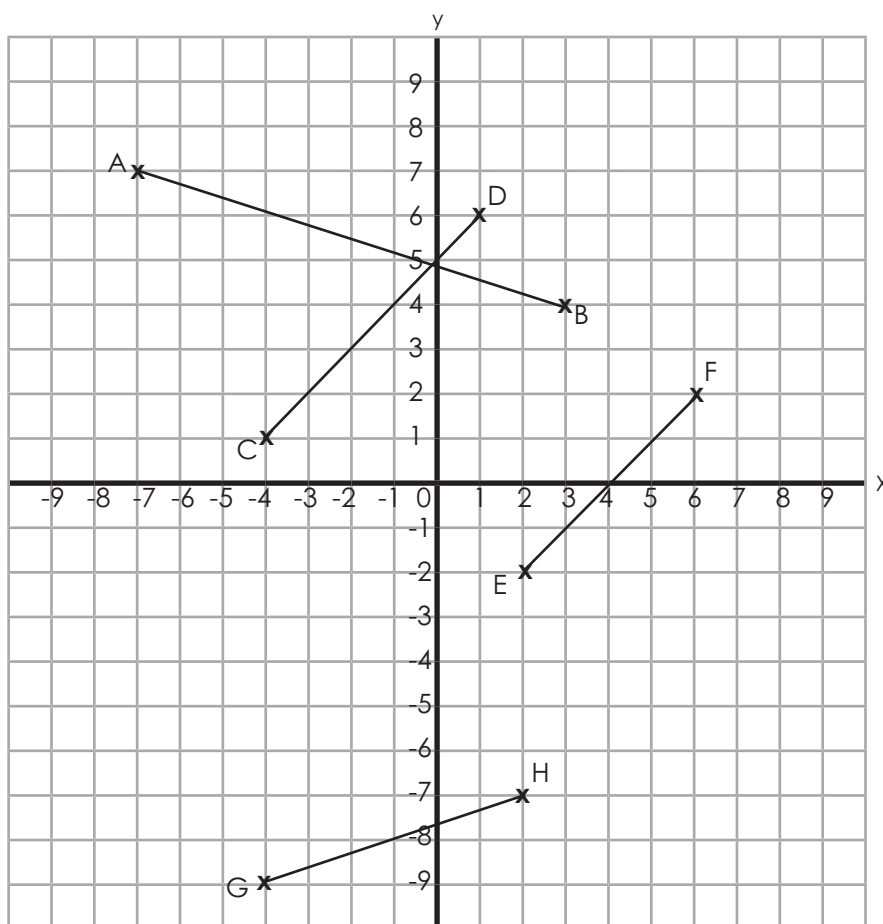
a. What are the coordinates of point C?

_____

b. What are the coordinates of the midpoint of the line EF?

_____

c. Which line is parallel to EF?

_____

**15.** What is the highest common factor of 16 and 28?

_____

Module 6 – Pictures

Each question contains a set of nine pictures. One of these pictures is missing, shown by a question mark. You must choose the picture that completes the set correctly from the four options on the right. Circle your chosen answer.

1.
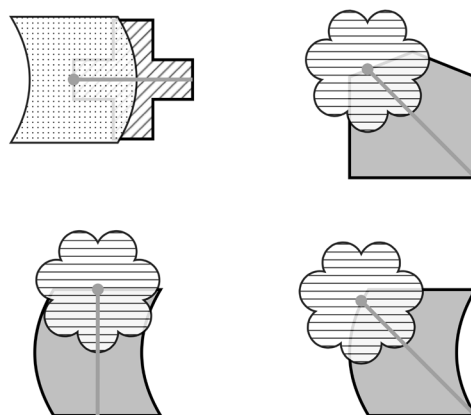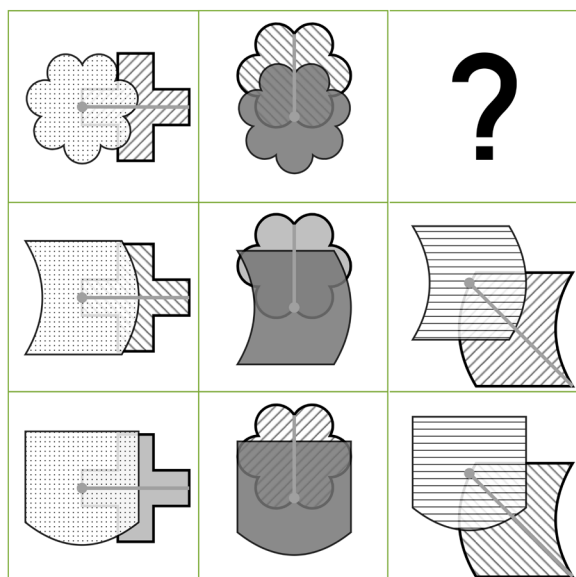
2.
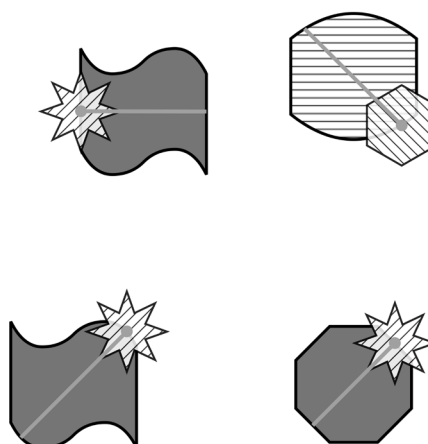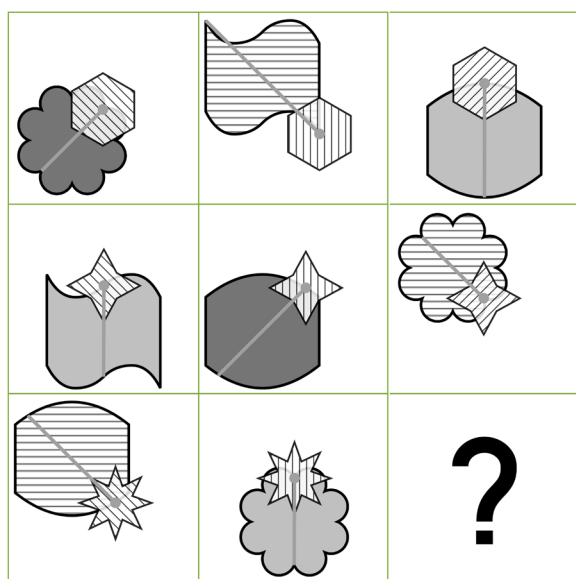
3.
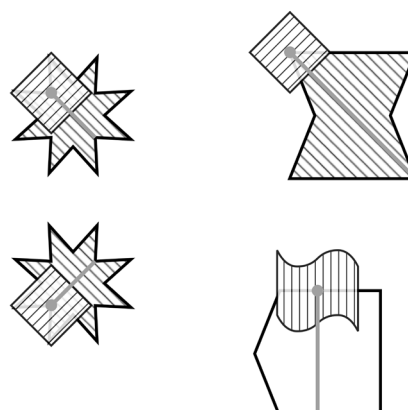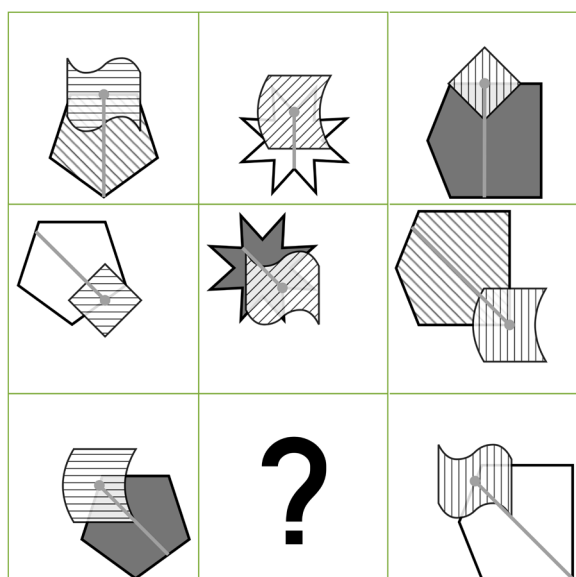
4.
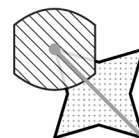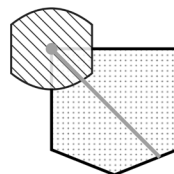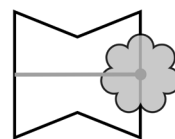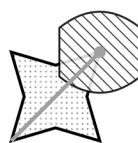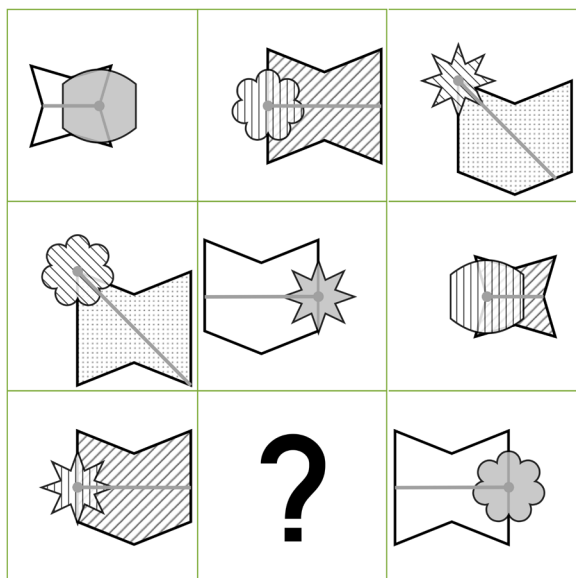
5.
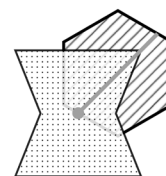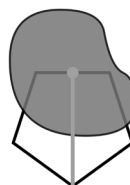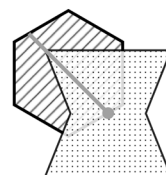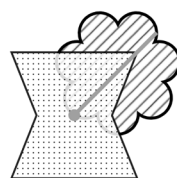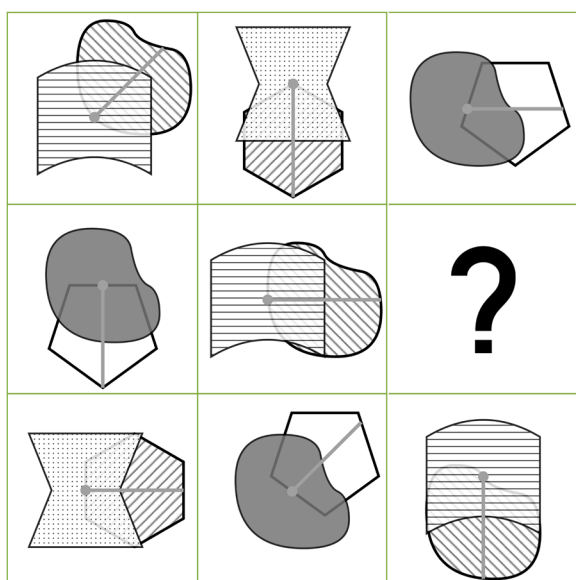
6.
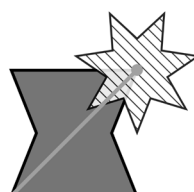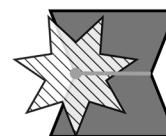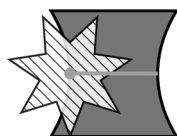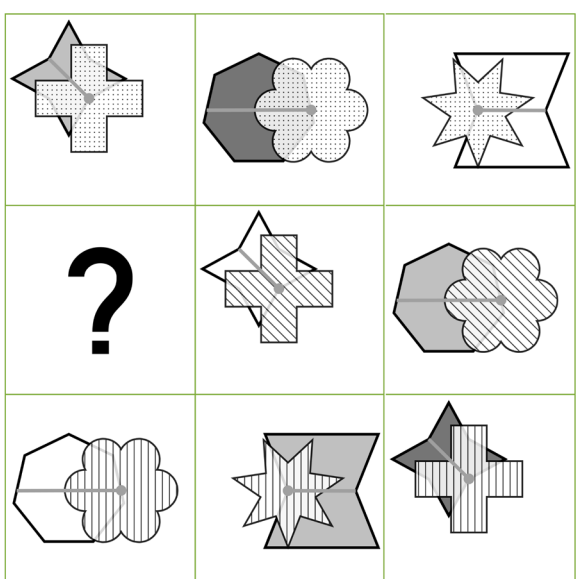
7.
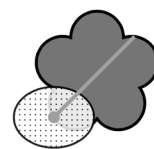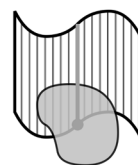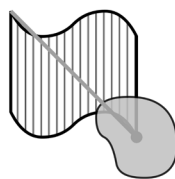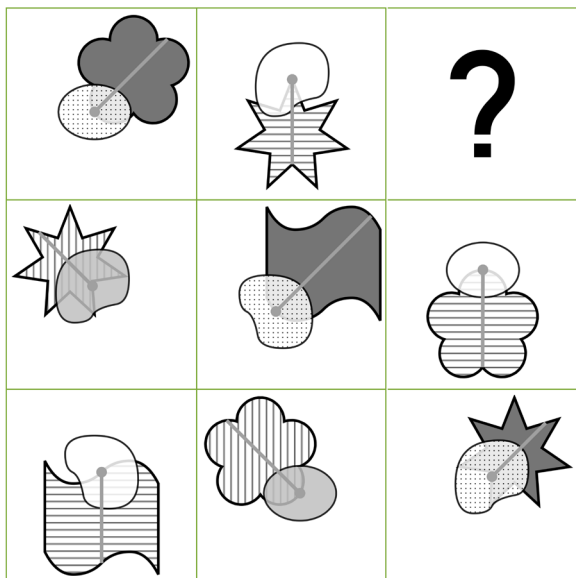
8.
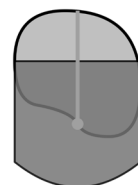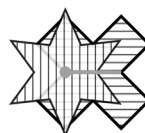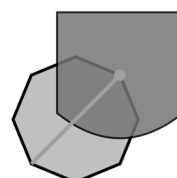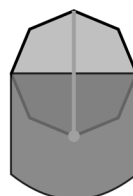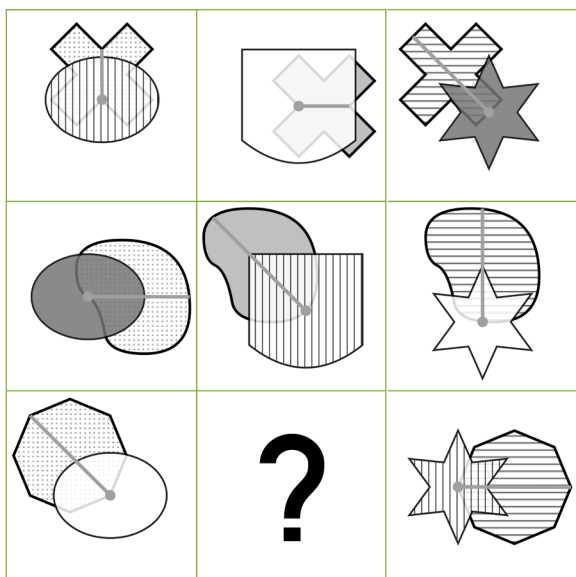
9.
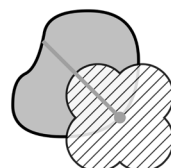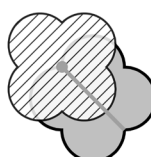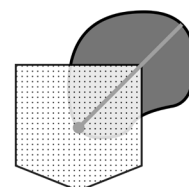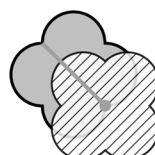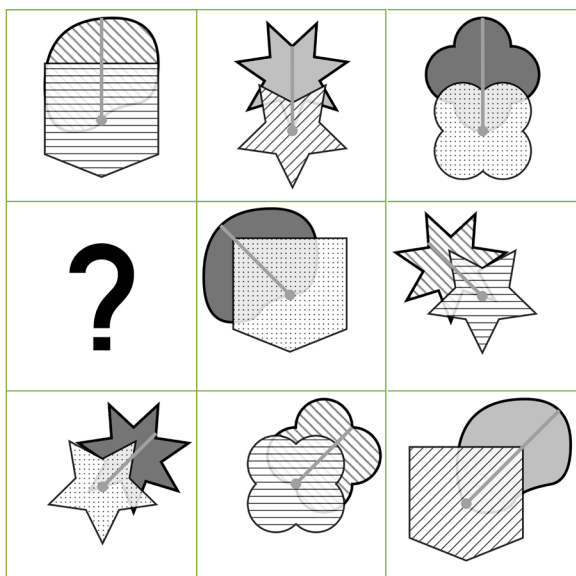
10.
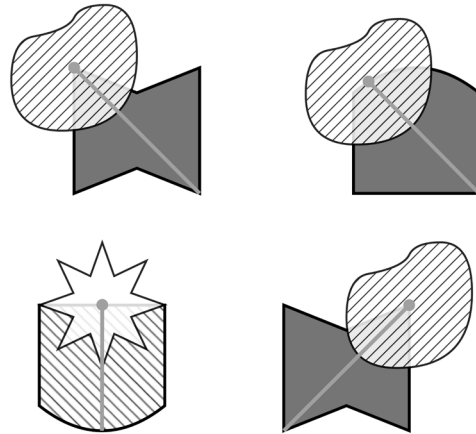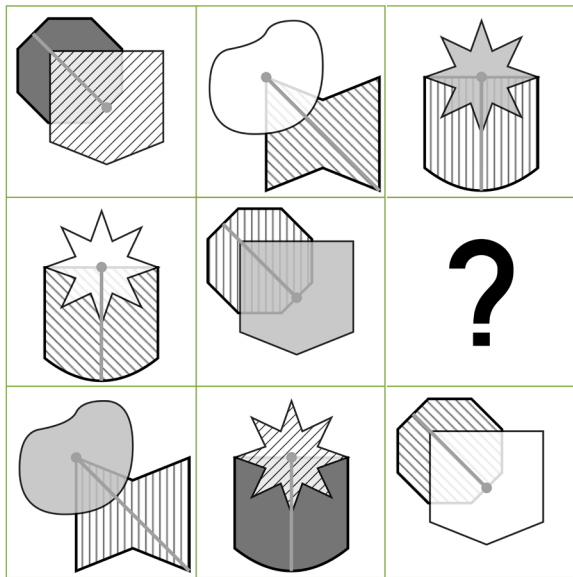
11.
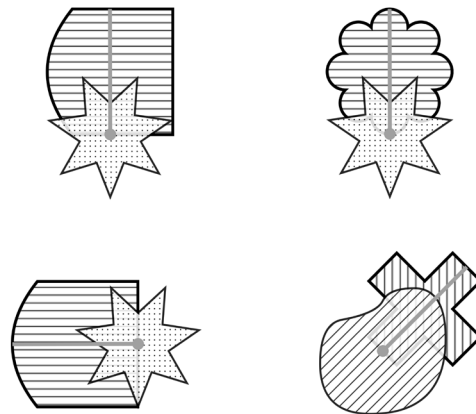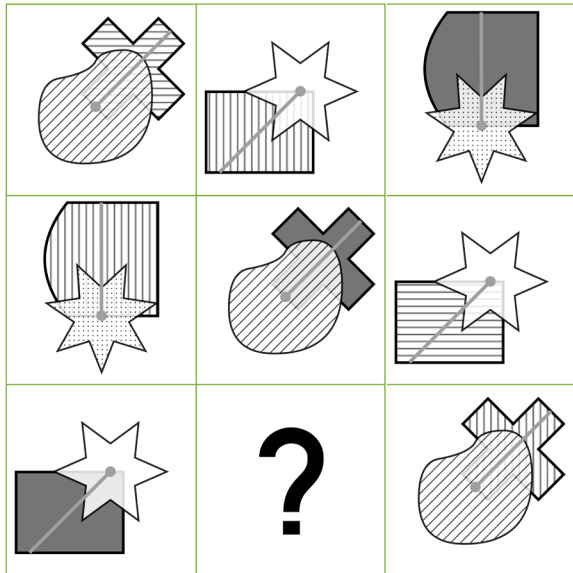
12.
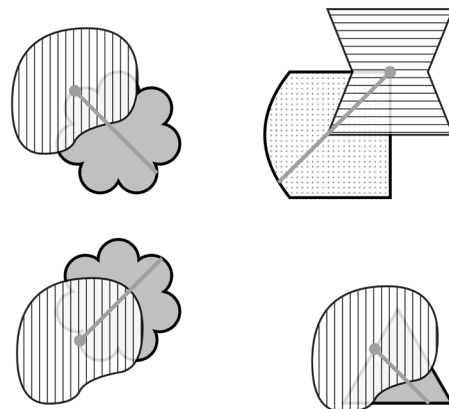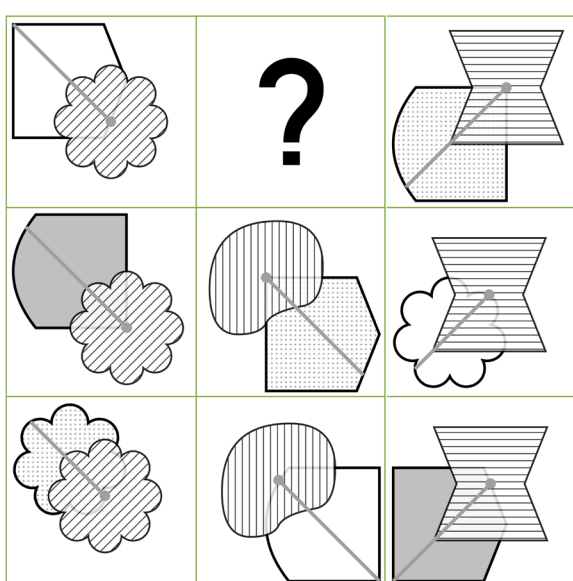
13.
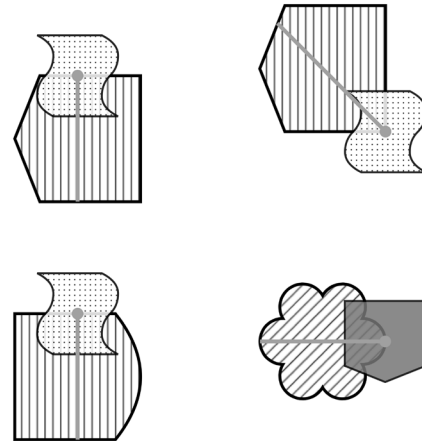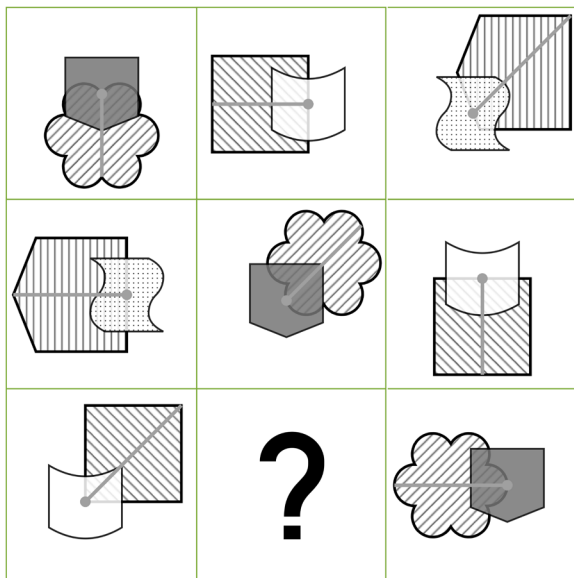
14.
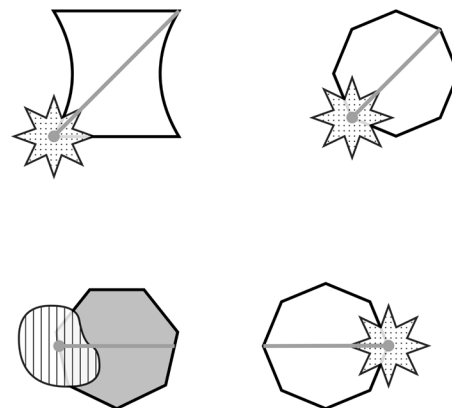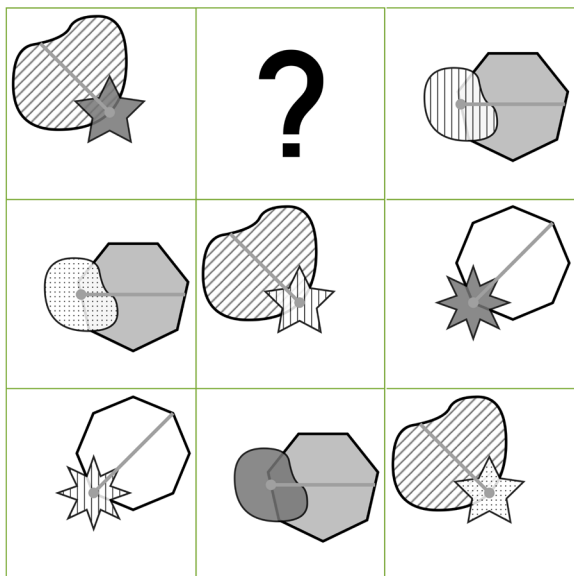
15.
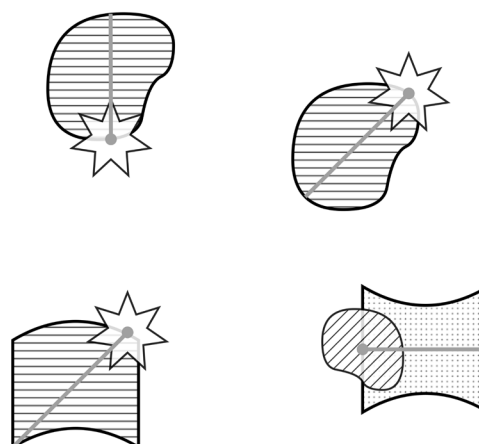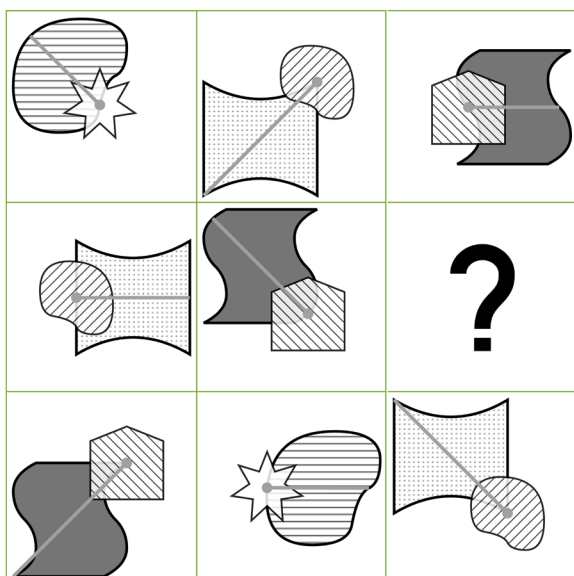
16.
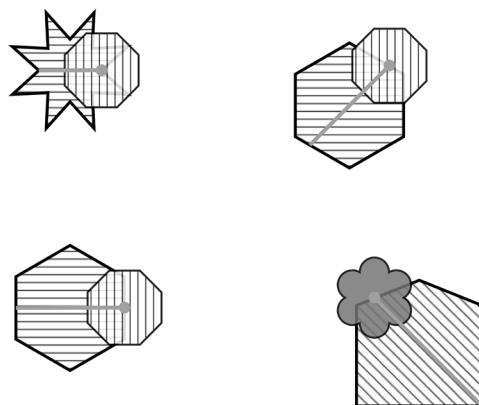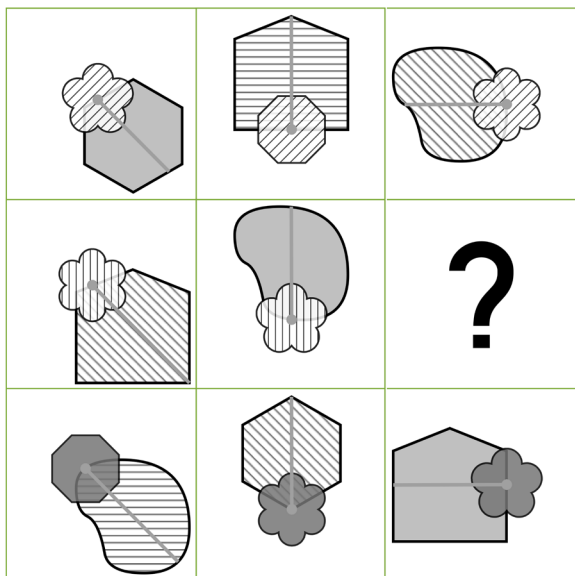
17.
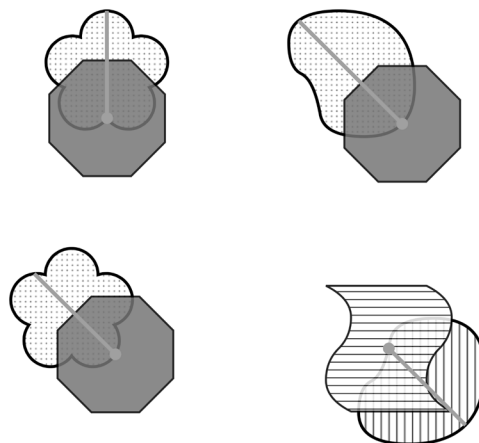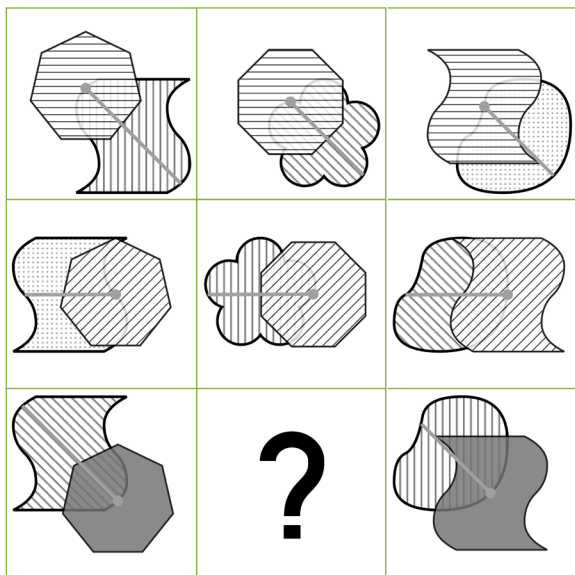
18.

19.

20.

Working Out Space

Working Out Space

END OF TEST