

London Consortium Mock Paper 1



First Name:

Last Name:

Primary School:

Date of Birth:

Today's Date:

London Consortium – Maths

Read the instructions carefully.

1. Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.
2. You may work the questions out in your head, or by working out on the white area around the question.
3. Work as quickly and carefully as you can.
4. Make any alterations to your answers **clearly**. You will not lose marks for crossing out.
5. You will have **20 minutes** to do this test. If you find you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it, but go on to the next one.
6. Once the test has begun, you should not ask about questions in the test.
7. The use of electronic calculators of any description (including smart watches) is **NOT** permitted.

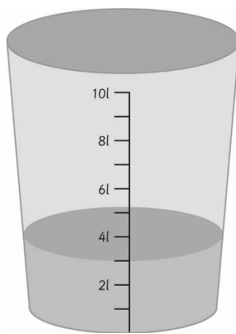
Maths
(20 minutes)

Circle the correct answer on this paper.

- 1** A right-angled triangle has one angle that is 60 degrees. What are the other two angles?

- A All angles are 60°.
- B 90° and 30°
- C This cannot make a valid triangle.
- D 210°
- E 60° and 90°

- 2** Tariq adds 2500ml of water into this bucket. How many litres of water are in the bucket now?



- A 3,000ml
- B 4.5l
- C 5.5l
- D 7l
- E 5,500ml

3 Calculate the value of:

$$2\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{3}{8} =$$

A $1\frac{3}{4}$

B $1\frac{1}{4}$

C 1

D $3\frac{3}{4}$

E $2\frac{1}{4}$

4 Which is the largest number?

$$0.27 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad 0.52 \quad \frac{2}{5}$$

A 0.27

B $\frac{1}{2}$

C $\frac{1}{5}$

D 0.52

E $\frac{2}{5}$

5 Which number is closest to 0.19?

$$0.27 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad 0.52 \quad \frac{2}{5}$$

A 0.27

B $\frac{1}{2}$

C $\frac{1}{5}$

D 0.52

E $\frac{2}{5}$

- 6 The total flying time from Abuja to New York via London is 15 hours. The section from Abuja to London takes 40% of the time. The flight takes off from Abuja at 10.20am.

Abuja is 1 hour ahead of London. What time does the flight land in London?

A 1:20am

B 6:20am

C 4:20pm

D 4:20am

E 3:20pm

- 7 There is a stopover in London of 3 hours. New York is 5 hours behind London. What time does the flight land in New York?

A 10:20pm

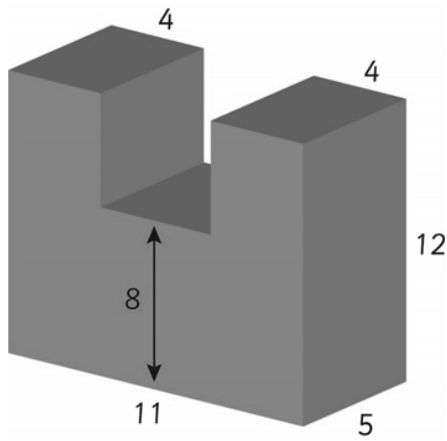
B 3:20am

C 4:20am

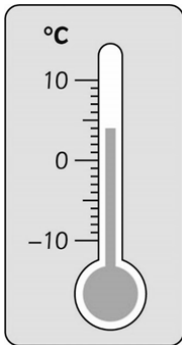
D 1:20am

E 8:20pm

- 8 What is the volume of this shape? (All measurements are in cm.)



- A 568cm^3
- B 800cm^3
- C 600cm^3
- D 660cm^3
- E $1,056\text{cm}^3$
- 9 Amy took the temperature at 10am as seen on this thermometer. 13 hours later the temperature had reduced by 7 degrees. What was the temperature then?



- A 7°
- B -5°
- C -1°
- D -3°
- E 6°

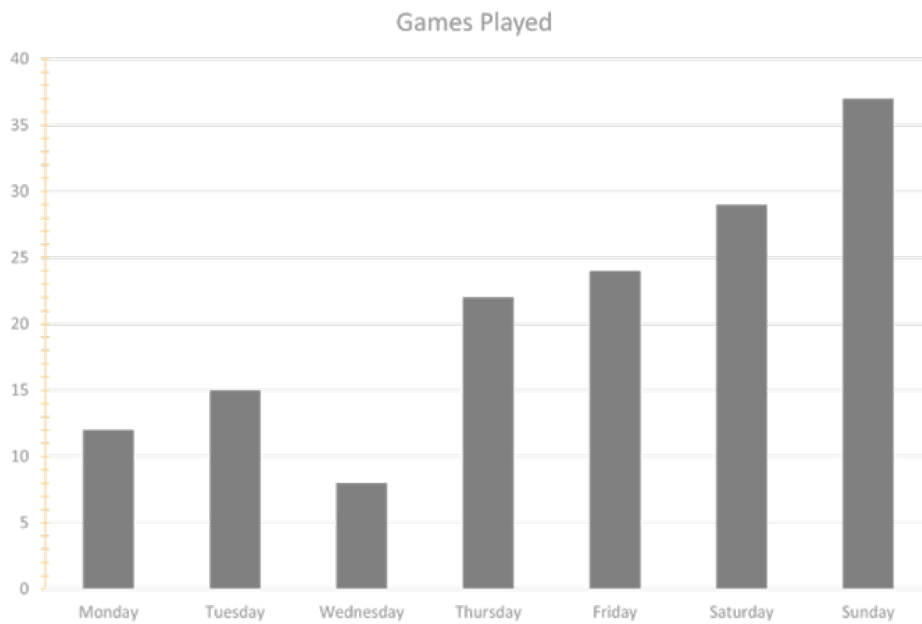
- 10 This is a train timetable for the Edinburgh to Kings Cross train.

Explore Travel – Train Timetable			
Edinburgh	05:58	08:25	09:45
Newcastle	07:42	10:10	11:30
Doncaster	09:16	11:42	13:13
Kings Cross	10:53	13:20	14:14

If the 05:58 left 17 minutes late, what time would passengers arrive at Doncaster?

- A 09:00
- B 07:52
- C 09:33
- D 10:33
- E 09:52
- 11 A replacement bus is needed for the 08:25 from Edinburgh between Newcastle and Doncaster. The bus takes 2 hours and 10 minutes. How late will the passengers arrive in Doncaster?
- A 0 minutes
- B 2 hours and 10 minutes
- C 12 minutes
- D 38 minutes
- E 1 hour and 10 minutes

The graph below shows the number of basketball games played at a leisure centre over a week. Use the graph to answer questions 12 – 14.



12 What was the total number of games at the weekend?

- A 66
- B 56
- C 90
- D 147
- E 27

13 What is the range between the numbers of games played across the week?

- A 34
- B 20
- C 147
- D 29
- E 37

14 What was the mean number of games played per day?

A 21

B 20

C 22

D 23

E 25

15 Calculate $17.3 + 12.9 =$

A 30.1

B 29.9

C 31.1

D 31.2

E 30.2

16 Calculate $7.2 \times 11.4 =$

A 82.08

B 82.0

C 87.2

D 82.8

E 87.02

17 Find 15% of 150.

A 12.5

B 22.5

C 1.5

D 19.5

E 15

18 Joao runs a restaurant. The first customer buys a biscuit, a banana and a bottle of water for £4. The second customer buys 2 bottles of water, a banana and a biscuit for £6. The third customer buys 2 biscuits, a banana and a bottle of water for £5.50.

How much does a biscuit cost?

A £1.50

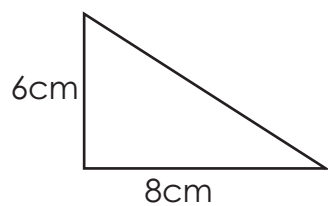
B £1.00

C £2.50

D £0.50

E £2.00

- 19 Calculate the area of this triangle.



- A 46cm^2
- B 32cm^2
- C 24cm^2
- D 16cm^2
- E 62cm^2
- 20 What is the value of p in $3p^2 = 108$?

- A 4
- B 9
- C 3
- D 6
- E 5

END OF MATHS TEST

London Consortium – NVR

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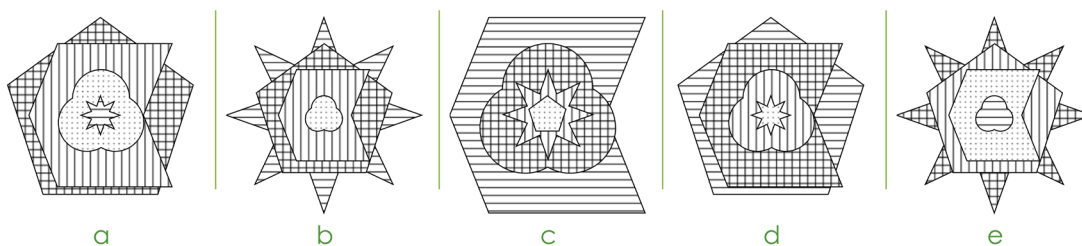
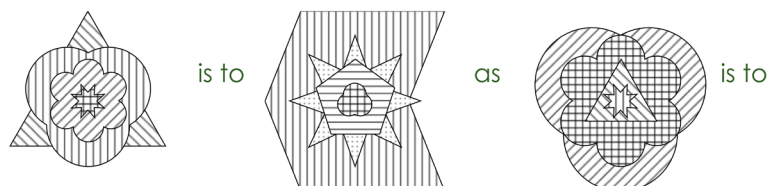
Non-Verbal Reasoning

(10 minutes)

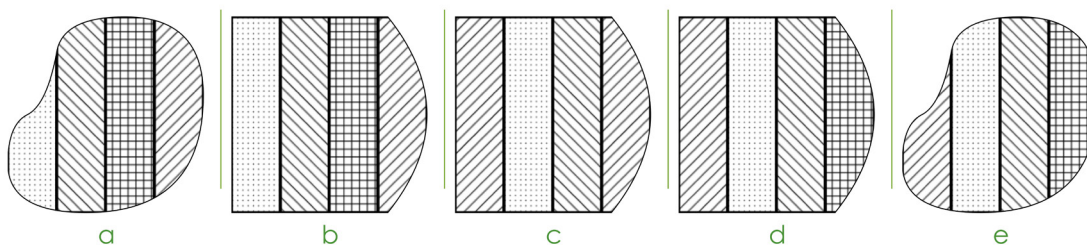
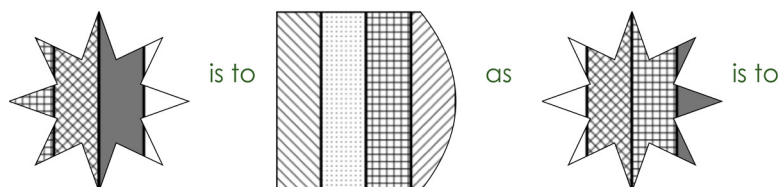
Circle the correct answer on this paper.

Choose the figure that completes the sentence in the best way.

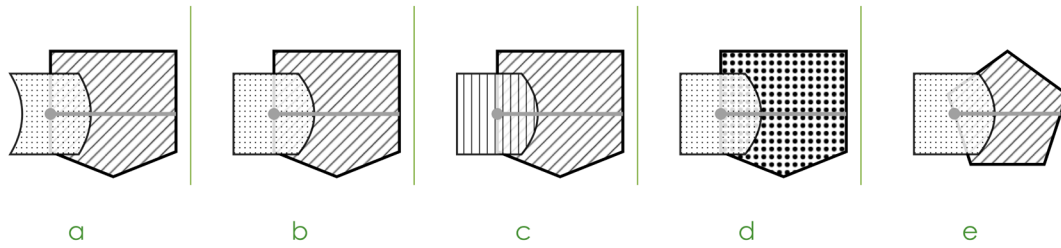
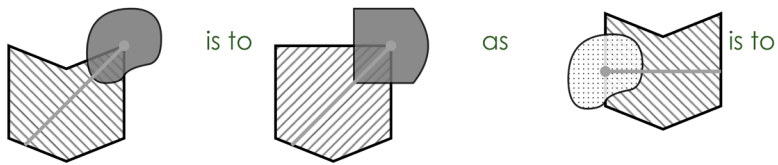
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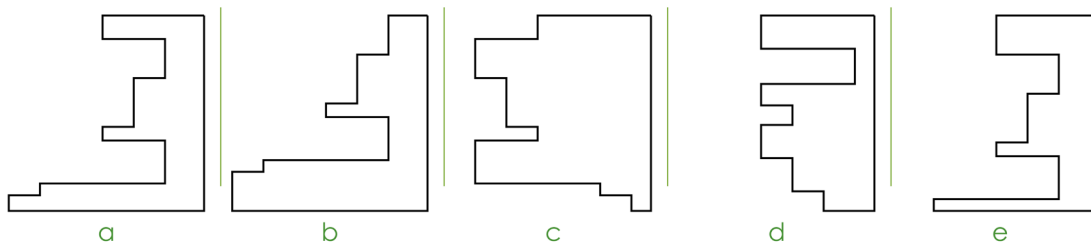
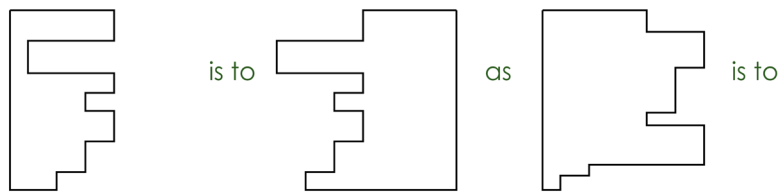
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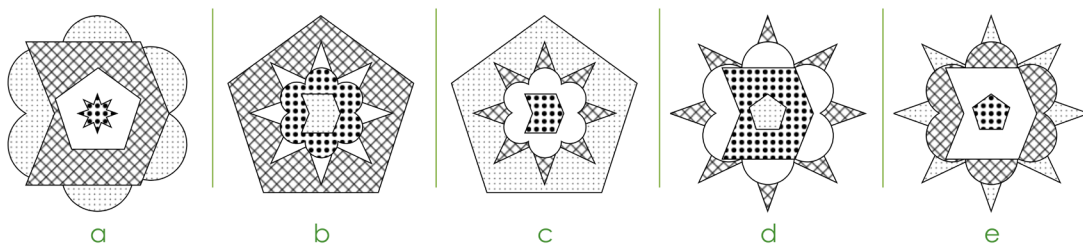
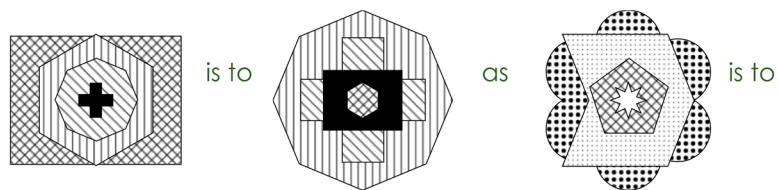
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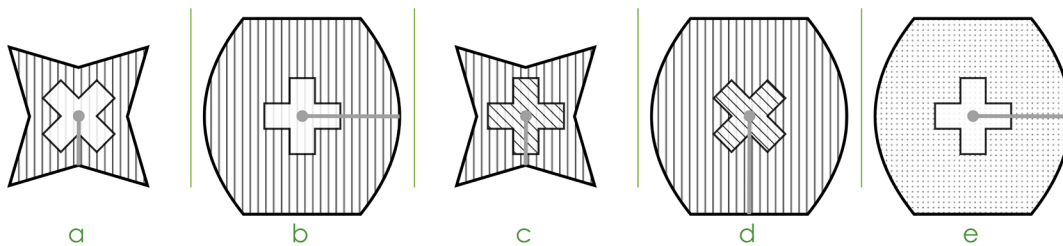


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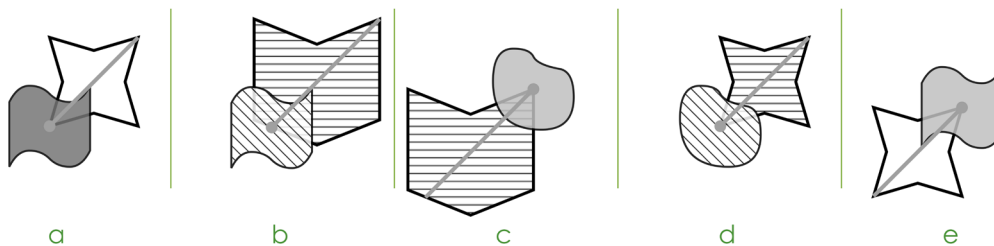


Choose the figure that is the odd one out.

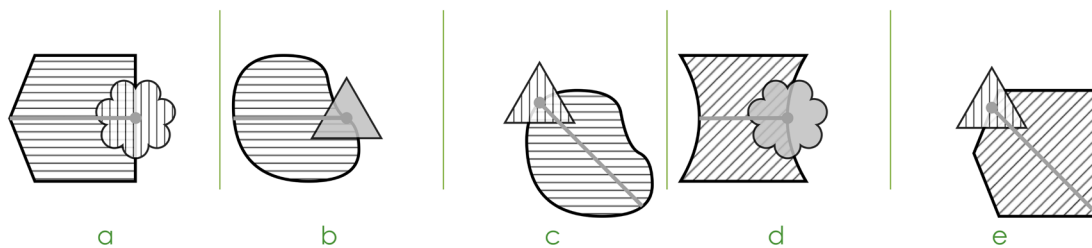
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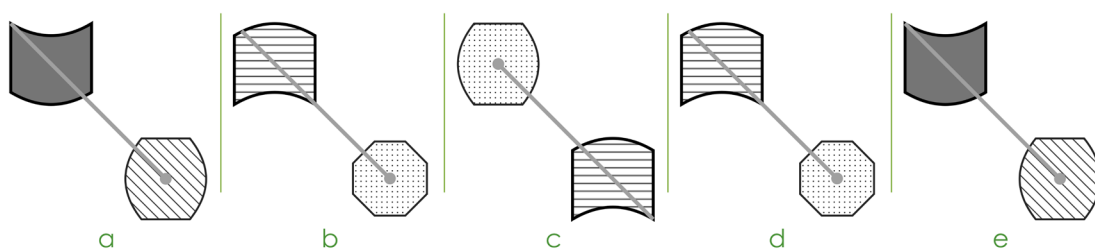
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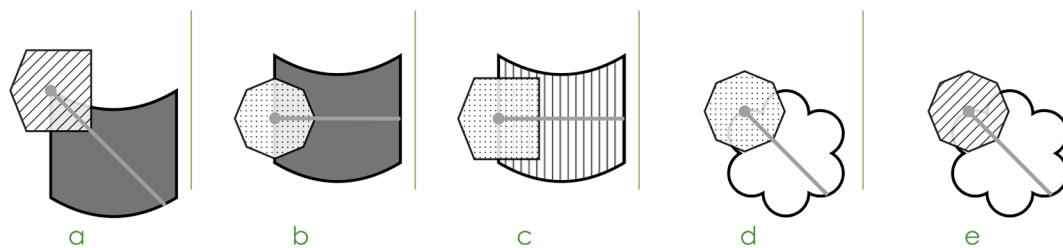
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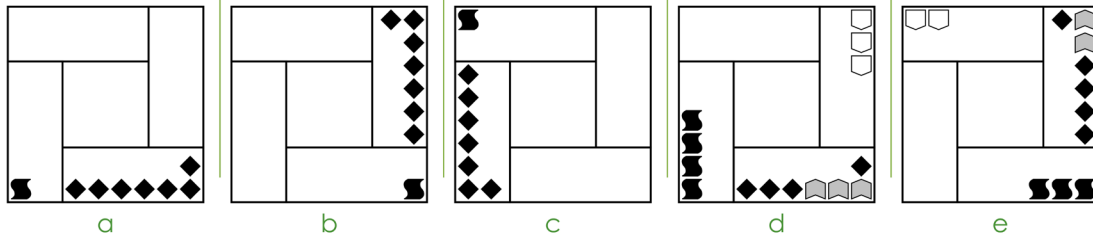
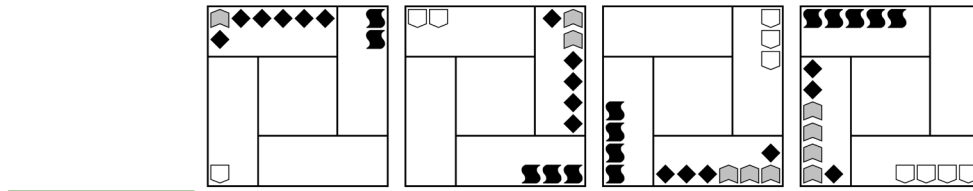


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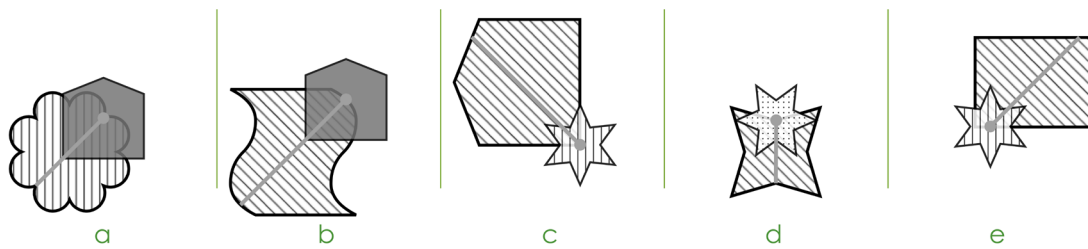
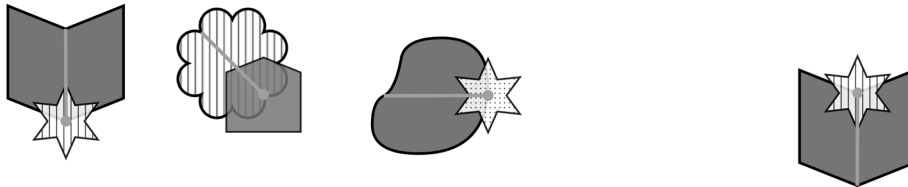


Choose the figure that completes the series.

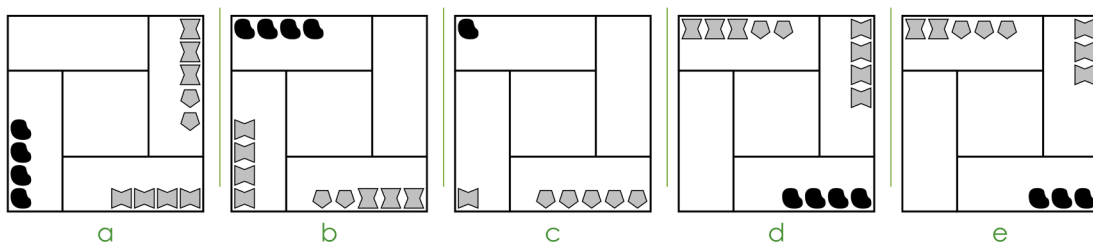
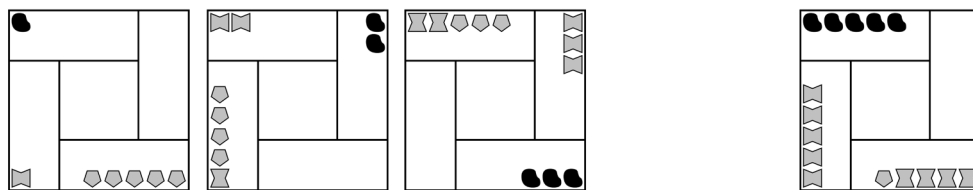
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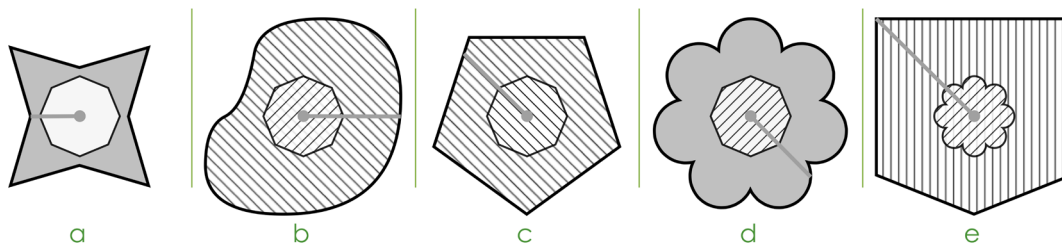
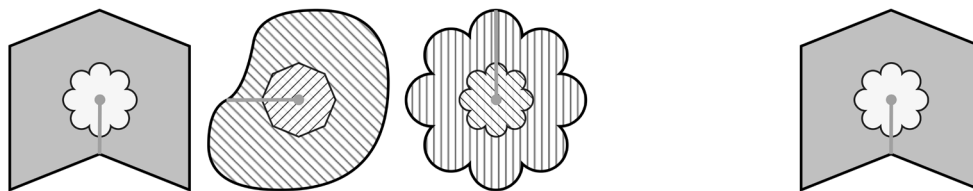
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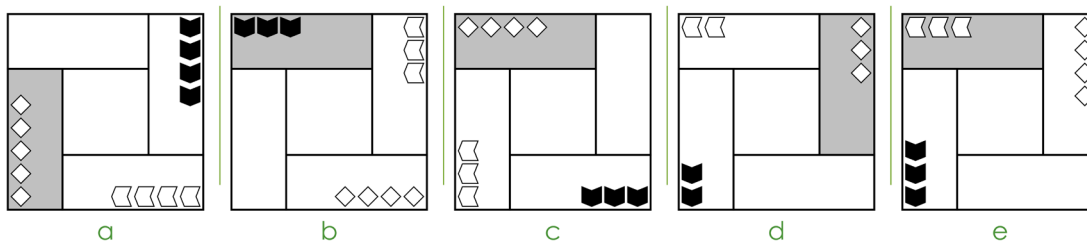
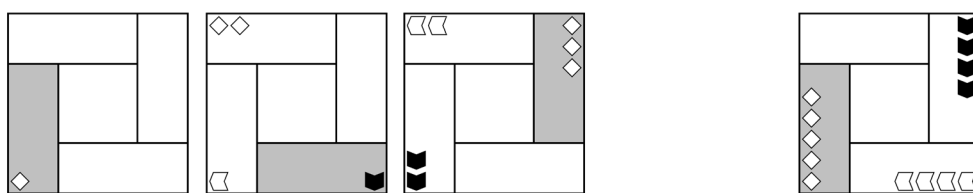
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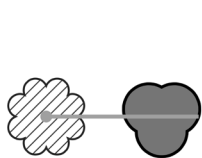
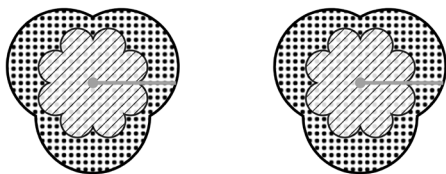


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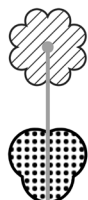


Choose the figure that is most similar to the figures in the question.

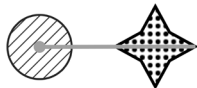
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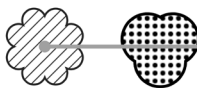
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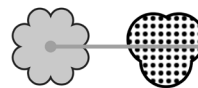
b



c

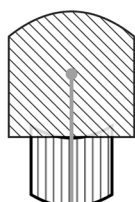
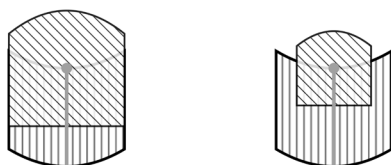


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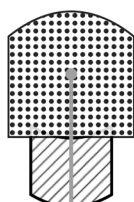


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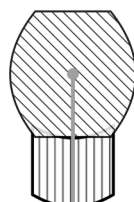
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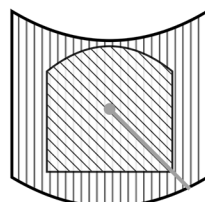
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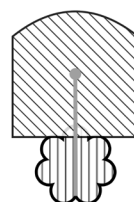
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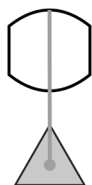
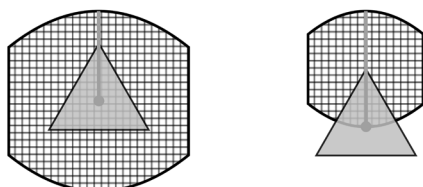


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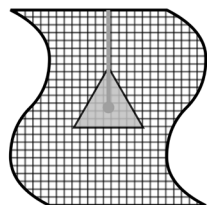


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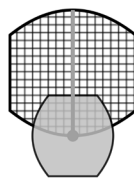
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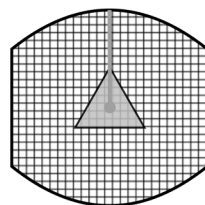
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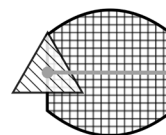
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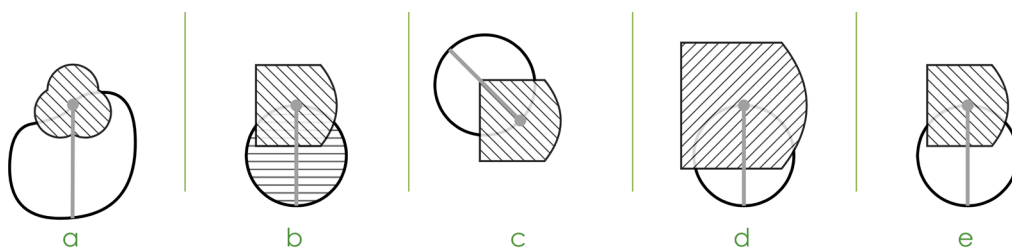
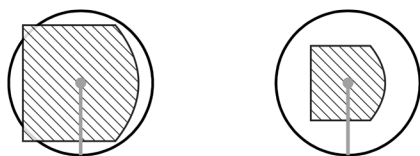


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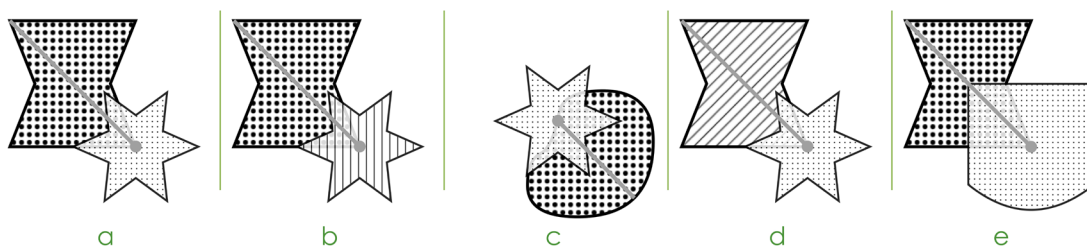
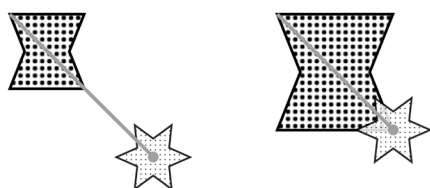


e

19



20



END OF NVR TEST

London Consortium – English

Read the instructions carefully.

1. The English paper is split into **two sections**.
2. First, there is a reading comprehension.
3. Read the passage and then answer the multiple-choice questions.
4. Select one answer for each question.
5. Second, there are some questions testing spelling and grammar.
6. Each question will give instructions on what you need to do.
7. Select one answer for each question.
8. Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.
9. Work as quickly and carefully as you can.
10. You will have **20 minutes** to do this test. If you find you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it, but go on to the next one.

English

(20 minutes)

Read this passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

***Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson**

The appearance of the island when I came on deck next morning was altogether changed. Although the breeze had now utterly ceased, we had made a great deal of way during the night and were now lying becalmed about half a mile to the south-east of the low eastern coast. Grey-coloured woods covered a large part of the surface. This even tint was indeed broken up by streaks of yellow sand-break in the lower lands, and by many tall trees of the pine family, out-topping the others—some singly, some in clumps; but the general colouring was uniform and sad. The hills ran up clear above the vegetation in spires of naked rock. All were strangely shaped, and the Spy-glass, which was by three or four hundred feet the tallest on the island, was likewise the strangest in configuration, running up sheer from almost every side and then suddenly cut off at the top like a pedestal to put a statue on.

The Hispaniola was rolling scuppers under in the ocean swell. The booms were tearing at the blocks, the rudder was banging to and fro, and the whole ship creaking, groaning, and jumping like a manufactory. I had to cling tight to the backstay, and the world turned giddily before my eyes, for though I was a good enough sailor when there was way on, this standing still and being rolled about like a bottle was a thing I never learned to stand without a qualm or so, above all in the morning, on an empty stomach.

Perhaps it was this—perhaps it was the look of the island, with its grey, melancholy woods, and wild stone spires, and the surf that we could both see and hear foaming and thundering on the steep beach—at least, although the sun shone bright and hot, and the shore birds were fishing and crying all around us, and you would have thought anyone would have been glad to get to land after being so long at sea, my heart sank, as the saying is, into my boots; and from the first look onward, I hated the very thought of Treasure Island.

We had a dreary morning's work before us, for there was no sign of any wind, and the boats had to be got out and manned, and the ship warped three or four miles round the corner of the island and up the narrow passage to the haven behind Skeleton Island. I volunteered for one of the boats, where I had, of course, no business. The heat was sweltering, and the men grumbled fiercely over their work. Anderson was in command of my boat, and instead of keeping the crew in order, he grumbled as loud as the worst. "Well," he said with an oath, "it's not forever."

I thought this was a very bad sign, for up to that day the men had gone briskly and willingly about their business; but the very sight of the island had relaxed the cords of discipline.

All the way in, Long John stood by the steersman and conned the ship. He knew the passage like the palm of his hand, and though the man in the chains got everywhere more water than was down in the chart, John never hesitated once.

"There's a strong scour with the ebb," he said, "and this here passage has been dug out, in a manner of speaking, with a spade."

We brought up just where the anchor was in the chart, about a third of a mile from each shore, the mainland on one side and Skeleton Island on the other. The bottom was clean sand. The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds wheeling and crying over the woods, but in less than a minute they were down again and all was once more silent. The place was entirely land-locked, buried in woods, the trees coming right down to high-water mark, the shores mostly flat, and the hilltops standing round at a distance in a sort of amphitheatre, one here, one there. Two little rivers, or rather two swamps, emptied out into this pond, as you might call it; and the foliage round that part of the shore had a kind of poisonous brightness. From the ship we could see nothing of the house or stockade, for they were quite buried among trees; and if it had not been for the chart on the companion, we might have been the first that had ever anchored there since the island arose out of the seas.

There was not a breath of air moving, nor a sound but that of the surf booming half a mile away along the beaches and against the rocks outside. A peculiar stagnant smell hung over the anchorage—a smell of sodden leaves and rotting tree trunks. I observed the doctor sniffing and sniffing, like someone tasting a bad egg.

"I don't know about treasure," he said, "but I'll stake my wig there's fever here."

Answer these questions. Look at the passage again if you need to. You should choose the best answer and circle it on this paper.

- 1 What is the position of the ship when Jim came on deck the next morning?
- A Anchored near the western coast.
 - B About half a mile to the south-east of the low eastern coast.
 - C Sailing swiftly along the northern shore.
 - D Docked at a bustling port.
 - E Moored beside a sandy beach.
- 2 Choose a synonym for the word '**becalmed**', in the context of the passage.
- A anchored
 - B stranded
 - C motionless
 - D damaged
 - E rapid
- 3 What does the phrase 'spires of naked rock' suggest about the hills?
- A They are covered in thick vegetation.
 - B They are smooth and rounded.
 - C They are made of soft soil.
 - D They are covered in thick snow.
 - E They are tall, pointed, and bare.

- 4** What is described in the extract as 'running up sheer from almost every side and then suddenly cut off at the top like a pedestal to put a statue on'?
- A The grey-coloured woods
 - B The yellow sand-breaks
 - C The tall pine trees
 - D The Spy-glass hill
 - E The ship's mast
- 5** What can be inferred about the author's first impression of the island?
- A Excited and eager to explore.
 - B Indifferent and uninterested.
 - C Fearful and anxious.
 - D Disappointed by its size.
 - E Disgusted by the smell.
- 6** What is the quote below an example of?
- 'being rolled about like a bottle'**
- A alliteration
 - B simile
 - C personification
 - D onomatopoeia
 - E metaphor

- 7 What was the crew's task on the morning?
- A Exploring the island and starting a fire.
 - B Repairing the ship and replenishing stock.
 - C Fishing for food.
 - D Boats manned and the ship warped.
 - E Mapping the coastline.
- 8 Who was in command of the boat the author worked on?
- A The captain
 - B The steersman
 - C Anderson
 - D John
 - E Jim
- 9 What does the word '**conned**' mean in the context:
'Long John stood by the steersman and conned the ship'?
- A deceived
 - B navigated
 - C repaired
 - D cleaned
 - E crashed

10 What action does the plunge of the anchor cause?

- A The birds to fly up over the woods.
- B Clouds of sand to engulf the boat.
- C The trees come down.
- D It turns the rivers into swamps.
- E It buries the house amongst the trees.

In these sentences there are some **spelling** mistakes.

On each numbered line there is either **one** mistake or no mistake.

Find the group of words with the mistake in it and circle the letter. **If there is no mistake, circle 'none'.**

11 The politician's speech was filled with ambiguities that left

A	B	C
---	---	---

the audience confused.

D	None
---	------

12 *The miscelaneous items in the drawer included pens, paperclips*

A	B	C
---	---	---

and old receipts.

D	None
---	------

13 The entrepreneur launched a successful startup in the

A	B	C
---	---	---

technology industry.

D	None
---	------

In these sentences there may be some **punctuation** mistakes.

On each numbered line there is either **one** mistake or no mistake.

Find the group of words with the mistake in it and circle the letter. **If there is no mistake, circle 'none'.**

- 14** "Are we really going to climb that mountain," asked Sarah, her

A	B	C
----------	----------	----------

eyes wide with excitement.

D	None
----------	-------------

- 15** The old mansion – abandoned for decades – stood at the end of the

A	B	C
----------	----------	----------

eerie, fog-covered lane.

D	None
----------	-------------

- 16** Emily, Jack and Liam (who had been friends since nursery) decided to

A	B	C
----------	----------	----------

start a band.

D	None
----------	-------------

- 17** She had three goals for the day: finish her essay practise the piano

A	B	C
----------	----------	----------

and read a new book.

D	None
----------	-------------

In these sentences there may be some **grammatical** mistakes.

On each numbered line there is either **one** mistake or no mistake.

Find the group of words with the mistake in it and circle the letter. **If there is no mistake, circle 'none'.**

18 Charlotte and Sian was training hard for a half marathon.

A	B	C	D	None
----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------

19 I'm so excited because my friend, with who I used to go to school, is coming to stay.

A	B	C
D	None	

20 We are meeting my two cousins who live at London.

A	B	C	D	None
----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------

END OF ENGLISH TEST

London Consortium – VR

Read the instructions carefully.

1. Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.
2. You may work the questions out in your head, or by working out on the white area around the question.
3. Work as quickly and carefully as you can.
4. Make any alterations to your answers **clearly**. You will not lose marks for crossing out.
5. You will have **10 minutes** to do this test. If you find you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it, but go on to the next one.
6. Once the test has begun, you should not ask about questions in the test.

Verbal Reasoning

(10 minutes)

In the questions below, move **one** letter from the word on the left to the word on the right, to create **two** new words. The letters **must not** be rearranged. Both new words must make sense. Choose the letter that moves. **Mark your answer on the answer sheet.**

1. place sort
A. p B. l C. a D. c E. e
2. stone hand
A. s B. t C. o D. n E. e
3. space door
A. s B. p C. a D. c E. e
4. beaker plum
A. b B. e C. a D. k E. r

In the questions below, one word in capitals has had **three consecutive letters taken out**. These three letters on their own make **one correctly spelt word**, without changing the order. Choose the three-letter word from the options below.

- 5 Elsie was relieved that everyone was so FRILY on her first day at the new school.
A. and B. can C. end D. ten E. tan
- 6 Joseph enjoyed WALG the dogs early each morning.
A. tin B. ran C. pin D. kin E. pan

7 Our new house has a lot of STOE space.

A. rag

B. ink

C. pea

D. tea

E. bag

8 It took a lot of CAGE to admit he had made a mistake.

A. air

B. our

C. ear

D. far

E. are

In the questions below, find the **two** words, one from each group, that are most similar in meaning. Select the **two** words from the options below.

9 (cascade dissatisfied rain) (content course dribble)

A. cascade

X. content

B. dissatisfied

Y. course

C. rain

Z. dribble

10 (aid assist prevent) (hinder conclusion encapsulate)

A. aid

X. hinder

B. assist

Y. conclusion

C. prevent

Z. encapsulate

11 (despondent effervescent unfortunate) (achievement euphoric exuberance)

A. despondent

X. achievement

B. effervescent

Y. euphoric

C. unfortunate

Z. exuberance

12 (weary bore hind)

(perforate tedious exhilarate)

A. weary

X. perforate

B. bore

Y. tedious

C. hind

Z. exhilarate

In the questions below, find the **two** words, one from each group, that are most opposite in meaning. Select the **two** words from the options below.

13 (fervent apathetic manifest) (enthusiastically avid reveal)

A. fervent

X. enthusiastically

B. apathetic

Y. avid

C. manifest

Z. reveal

- 14** (coherent distinctly cryptic) (explicit blemished void)
- A. coherent X. explicit
- B. distinctly Y. blemished
- C. cryptic Z. void
- 15** (financial affluent indifferent) (prosperous integrates impoverished)
- A. financial X. prosperous
- B. affluent Y. integrates
- C. indifferent Z. impoverished
- 16** (strenuous perpetual persist) (unique arduous effortless)
- A. strenuous X. unique
- B. perpetual Y. arduous
- C. persist Z. effortless

END OF VR TEST

London Consortium – Puzzles & Problem Solving

Read the instructions carefully.

1. Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.
2. You may work the questions out in your head, or by working out on the white area around the question.
3. Work as quickly and carefully as you can.
4. Make any alterations to your answers **clearly**. You will not lose marks for crossing out.
5. You will have **15 minutes** to do this test. If you find you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it, but go on to the next one.
6. Once the test has begun, you should not ask about questions in the test.
7. The use of electronic calculators of any description (including smart watches) is **NOT** permitted.

Puzzles & Problem Solving

(15 minutes)

- 1 Complete the multiplication table below. Use each of the numbers shown in bold on the left once. Write the numbers into the grey squares on the grid.

3	4	10
9	5	6
7	7	9

×					
	12		28		40
		54		81	
	15		35		50
		42		63	

What is the total if we add the numbers in the top row?

- 2 Complete the multiplication table below. Use each of the numbers shown in bold on the left once. Write the numbers into the grey squares on the grid.

4	9	8
12	6	10
5	8	9

×					
		96		60	
	36		54		81
		80		50	
	32		48		72

What is the total if we add the numbers in the top row?

- 3** Use the numbers in bold on the left to complete the gaps in the pair of equivalent fractions.

1
4
4
9

$$\frac{1 \quad \boxed{} \boxed{}}{\boxed{} \boxed{}} = \frac{48}{64}$$

What is the total sum of the digits that form the denominators of the two fractions?

.....

- 4** Use the numbers in bold on the left to complete the gaps in the pair of equivalent fractions.

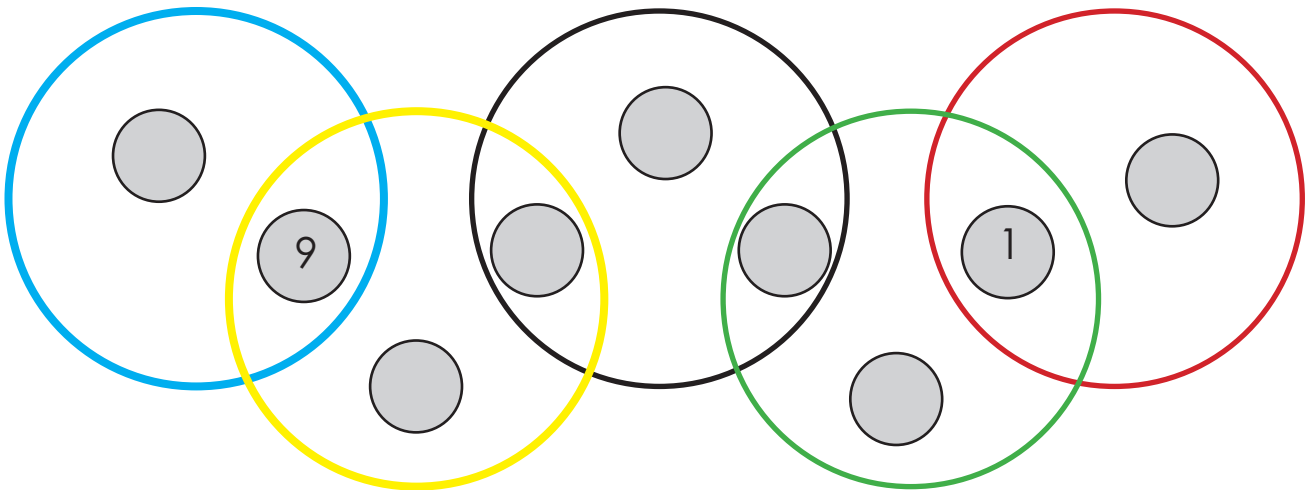
2
4
2
0

$$\frac{\boxed{} \boxed{}}{3 \quad \boxed{} \boxed{}} = \frac{45}{68}$$

What is the total sum of the digits that form the denominators of the two fractions?

.....

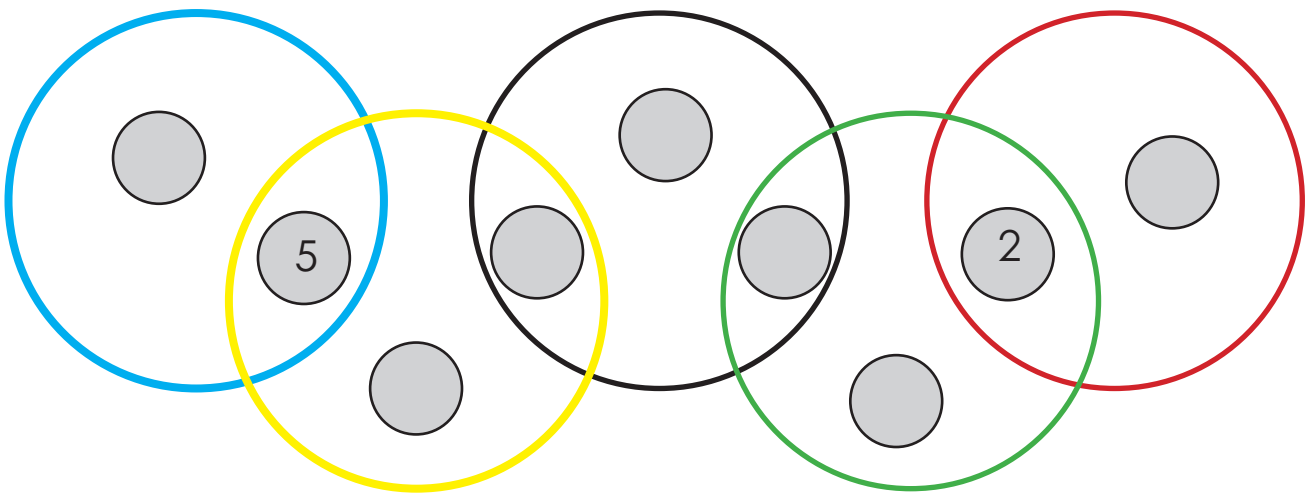
- 5 Use the numbers in bold to fill the gaps in the rings, so that the sum of the numbers in each ring is 18. Two of the numbers have been done for you.



9	6	3	8	7	10	17
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	-----------

What is the sum of the odd numbers in the black ring?

- 6 Use the numbers in bold to fill the gaps in the rings, so that the sum of the numbers in each ring is 13. Two of the numbers have been done for you.



2	6	1	8	6	10	11
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	-----------

What is the sum of the even numbers in the yellow ring?

London Consortium – Creative Comprehension

Read the instructions carefully.

1. In this section you are required to analyse various sources and then answer questions about them.
2. You can refer back to the sources as many times as you need.
3. For each question, choose the correct answer choice by circling it.
4. Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.
5. Work as quickly and carefully as you can.
6. You will have **25 minutes** to do this test. If you find you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it, but go on to the next one.

Creative Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Analyse the sources and then answer the questions that follow.

Source 1: Ada Lovelace: Years Ahead of her Peers (A Short Biography)

Ada Lovelace and Charles Babbage invented an early computer called the Analytical Engine. The duo's plans were so complex that the build was never completed in their lifetimes! The Analytical Engine has more in common with our modern-day computers than you might think. Quite an amazing feat, given it was first imagined in 1937!

Ada Lovelace was born in England on 10th December 1815. Her mother, Lady Byron, was a mathematician and her father, Lord Byron, was a famous poet. However, she didn't grow up with her father as he left shortly after she was born and died in Greece when she was just 8 years old.

From early childhood, Ada was interested in mathematics. Her mother was keen to foster her interest in the subject as much as possible. By the time Ada was a teenager, she was an extremely able mathematician. It was at this time that she met Charles Babbage, who is now known as the 'father of computers'. Despite living in the 1800s, Ada was very much ahead of her time. She was one of the first people to realise that computers could be used for lots of general purposes, not just completing calculations. As part of her work, she wrote what many consider to be the first ever computer programme.

Lovelace died on 27 November 1852 at the incredibly young age of 36.

Source 2: Image of a pencil drawing of Ada Lovelace, including a quote from a Lord Byron poem.



ADA, BYRON S DAUGHTER, AFTERWARDS COUNTESS OF LOVELACE.

From a pencil drawing by C. Linsell.

"Is thy face like thy mother's, my fair child,
Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart?"

Source 3: Extract from *Fare Thee Well* by Lord Byron

- 1 And when thou wouldst solace gather,
When our child's first accents flow,
Wilt thou teach her to say 'Father!'
Though his care she must forego?
- 5 When her little hands shall press thee,
When her lip to thine is press'd
Think of him whose prayer shall bless thee,
Think of him thy love had bless'd!

- 1** According to **Source 1**, why was the Analytical Engine never completed during Ada Lovelace and Charles Babbage's lifetimes?
- A They ran out of funding.
 - B The plans were too complex.
 - C They disagreed on how to build it.
 - D They lost interest in the project.
 - E It was banned by the government.
- 2** According to **Source 1**, how was Ada Lovelace's mother influential in her education?
- A She encouraged Ada's love of poetry.
 - B She introduced Ada to Charles Babbage.
 - C She discouraged Ada from studying science.
 - D She supported Ada's interest in mathematics.
 - E She insisted Ada only study English literature.
- 3** According to **Source 1**, how old was Lovelace when her father died?
- A 15 years old
 - B 27 years old
 - C 8 years old
 - D 36 years old
 - E 18 years old

- 4** What does **Source 1** suggest about Lovelace's thinking?
- A She was ahead of her time in understanding computing's potential.
 - B She only focused on mathematics and had no other interests.
 - C She was more interested in poetry than in computing.
 - D She believed computers were only useful for calculations.
 - E She worked alone, without any influence from others.
- 5** According to **Source 1**, which of the following statements about Ada Lovelace is true?
- A She lived to see computers become widely used.
 - B She and her father worked together on poetry and mathematics.
 - C She lived in the 20th century and helped design modern computers.
 - D She met Charles Babbage while she was a teenager.
 - E She was raised by both her mother and father in England.
- 6** Look at **Sources 1 and 2**. Which relationship is confirmed by both sources?
- A Ada Lovelace and Charles Babbage were colleagues.
 - B Lady Byron and Ada Lovelace were mother and daughter.
 - C Ada Lovelace and Charles Babbage were siblings.
 - D Lady Byron and Lord Byron were married.
 - E Lord Byron and Ada Lovelace were father and daughter.

- 7** **Source 2** is a pencil drawing by C.Linsell. Why might it be an unreliable source?
- A Any source that is a picture is automatically unreliable.
 - B The image is a drawing so is subject to the artist's interpretation of what Ada looked like.
 - C Everyone knows that women in the 19th century didn't have curly hair.
 - D There is no colour in the image so it cannot be trusted.
 - E It is not believable that a picture from the 1800s exists.
- 8** Look at **Source 2**. What is the main theme of the quote included beneath the drawing?
- A Lord Byron is comparing Ada's appearance to her mother's and expressing affection.
 - B Lord Byron is questioning whether Ada will follow in his footsteps as a poet.
 - C The poem criticises Ada for not resembling her father.
 - D The quote suggests Ada Lovelace was raised solely by her mother.
 - E The poem is about Ada Lovelace's future achievements in mathematics.
- 9** Look at **Sources 2 and 3**. How do both suggest that Lord Bryon cared for his distant daughter?
- A He paid for the drawing in Source 2 to be made, showing that he valued having an image of his daughter so he could remember her. He also talks about blessing his daughter in line 7 of Source 3.
 - B Ada is described as Byron's daughter in Source 2, so their relationship must have been important. In Source 3 he explains how he comes to see her.
 - C Source 3 talks about love so therefore he must have loved his daughter and Ada is smiling in the picture.
 - D He wanted his daughter to be taught to say, 'Father', implying he doesn't want her to forget him and he explains that she is the only daughter with a place in his heart.
 - E Line 1 in Source 3 suggests that Lord Byron takes comfort in knowing he has a daughter and Source 2 asks if she looks like her mother, showing he was taking an interest in her.

- 10** Look at **Sources 1 and 3**. How does the poem relate to the biography?
- A Lines 5 and 6 describe what a great child Ada was and how easy she was to look after.
 - B The poem is a celebration of Ada's technological achievements.
 - C Line 4 mirrors the message that Ada wasn't brought up by her father.
 - D Both sources demonstrate that Ada was religious.
 - E Both evidence that Lord Byron loved his daughter very much.
- 11** Look at **Source 3**. What is the speaker expressing in these lines?
- A A desire to be reunited with his child and partner.
 - B Anger towards the child's mother for taking her away.
 - C Hope that the child will never know about him.
 - D Joy at being able to raise his child in a loving home.
 - E A wish for the child to forget him completely.
- 12** Look at **Source 3**. What does the phrase 'Though his care she must forego' suggest about the speaker?
- A He has passed away and can no longer care for the child.
 - B He is unable to be a part of his child's life.
 - C He refuses to take responsibility for his child.
 - D He is warning the mother not to let the child forget him.
 - E He is promising to return and raise the child himself.

- 13** Looking at Source 1, why might Lady Byron be described as keen to 'foster her interest' regarding Ada's love of maths?
- A She wanted her to become famous for developing the modern computer so the family could have a reliable income.
 - B She was a mathematician herself, so when she saw her daughter loved it, she was happy to encourage this.
 - C She believed all girls should be good at maths.
 - D She wished for her daughter to do something incredible before she died.
 - E She wanted her daughter to work with Charles Babbage.
- 14** Look at **Source 3**. What emotion is most strongly conveyed in the second stanza?
- A bitterness
 - B hope
 - C love
 - D indifference
 - E anger
- 15** Look at **Source 3**. What is the speaker asking the child's mother to do?
- A Teach the child to forget him.
 - B Ensure the child never learns about his past mistakes.
 - C Remind the child of his love and allow her to remember him.
 - D Stop the child from speaking his name.
 - E Raise the child to become a poet like him.

- 16** Look at **Sources 2 and 3**. How do these sources portray Ada's significance in different ways?
- A The poem emphasises Ada's lost relationship with her father, while the drawing presents her as an accomplished woman in her own right.
 - B Both sources suggest that Ada was raised by her father and had a strong bond with him.
 - C The drawing highlights Ada's love for poetry, while the poem suggests she had no interest in her father's literary works.
 - D The poem focuses on Ada's scientific achievements, while the drawing represents her importance as a poet.
 - E Both sources emphasise Ada's success as a mathematician and her contributions to computing.