11+ Daily

GLOUCESTERSHIRE FSCE 11+

Practice for the Compass paper

25 questions across nine school subjects

25	25	4
questions	minutes	answer choices

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 25

Instructions

1. You have **25 minutes** for 25 questions.
2. Read each question carefully. Most of what you need is in the question itself.
3. Each question has **one** correct answer. Shade its oval on the separate answer sheet.
4. If you get stuck, move on and come back to it at the end.
5. No marks are taken away for a wrong answer, so answer every question.

For the adult

Print the paper and the answer sheet. Give your child a black pen, as on the day, and a clock they can see. No ruler, calculator or help once the timer starts.

Mark it with the answers at the back. Each answer shows the reasoning and the subject, so you can see which kinds of question need more practice.

Inside this paper

How to do it
What the Compass paper asks, and tips

25 questions
Science, Geography, History, Computing, D&T, Art, Music, PE and Languages

Answer sheet
A separate page to mark answers on

Answers
Every answer with the reason, for the adult

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HOW TO DO THIS PAPER

What the Compass paper asks

The Gloucestershire FSCE test, sat on Saturday 3 July 2027 at the end of Year 5, has three papers: Adventure and Beacon (English and Maths) and Compass. Compass is multiple choice, with questions from any of the subjects children learn at school.

From the schools' and FSCE's own guidance

- Compass can ask about any of eleven subjects: Art & Design, Computing, Design & Technology, English, Geography, History, Languages, Maths, Music, Physical Education and Science.
- For the subjects other than English and Maths, no specific prior knowledge is required. Anything a child may not have been taught is given in the question.
- Content goes up to the end of Year 5 only.
- Each paper typically lasts 45 to 60 minutes and is split into sections that are timed separately. Instructions come from an audio recording.
- Answers go on a separate answer sheet, marked by computer. Bring two black pens; no pencils, rulers or calculators. No marks are lost for a wrong answer.

The number of questions and the timing of each section have not been published, so this is a practice set of Compass-type questions, not a copy of the real paper. Check the latest guidance on your school's admissions page.

How to approach a Compass question

1. The question teaches you

Many questions explain a rule, a word or a game first. Use what the question says, even if you think you know better.

2. Think, do not remember

Most questions test reasoning: what would happen, which is fairest, which is best for the job. Check every option against what is asked.

3. Crack a made-up language

Compare entries that share a word to work out what it means. Then look for patterns in word order.

4. Shade it fully

On the day, shade one oval completely in black pen. Practise that on the answer sheet here.

SCIENCE

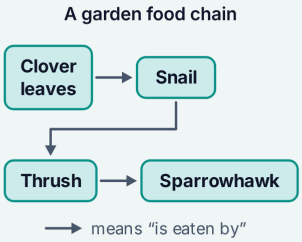
1 Wren is choosing a stone for a garden path. The stone must be hard, so that it doesn't wear away. It must not soak up water, because soaked-up water can freeze in winter and crack a stone. It must also stay whole when rubbed. Wren tested four rocks, P to S. Which rock should she choose?

Wren's rock tests

Rock	Scratched by a steel nail?	Soaks up water?	Stays whole when rubbed?
P	Yes	Yes	No
Q	No	No	Yes
R	No	Yes	Yes
S	Yes	No	Yes

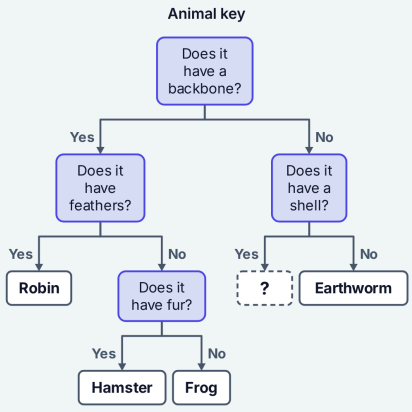
A Rock P
B Rock Q
C Rock R
D Rock S

2 Look at this garden food chain. Which living thing in the chain is both a predator and prey?



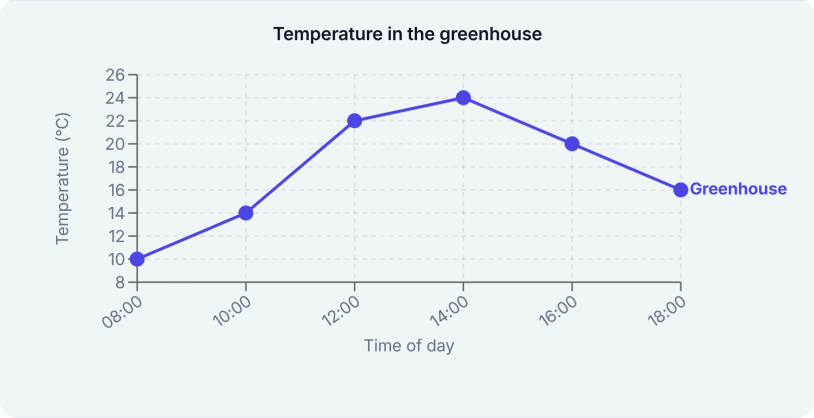
A Clover leaves
B Snail
C Thrush
D Sparrowhawk

3 Kwame has made this key to sort some animals. Which animal belongs in the empty box, marked with a question mark?



A Snail
B Slug
C Tortoise
D Goldfish

4 Maisie recorded the temperature in a greenhouse every two hours during one day. Between which two times did the temperature rise the most?



A Between 12:00 and 14:00

B Between 10:00 and 12:00

C Between 08:00 and 10:00

D Between 14:00 and 16:00

5 Nell made four paper parachutes that were the same except for the width of the canopy. She dropped each one from the same height and timed its fall. The bar chart shows her results. If the pattern continues, how long is a parachute with a 50 cm canopy most likely to take to fall?



A 3.3 seconds

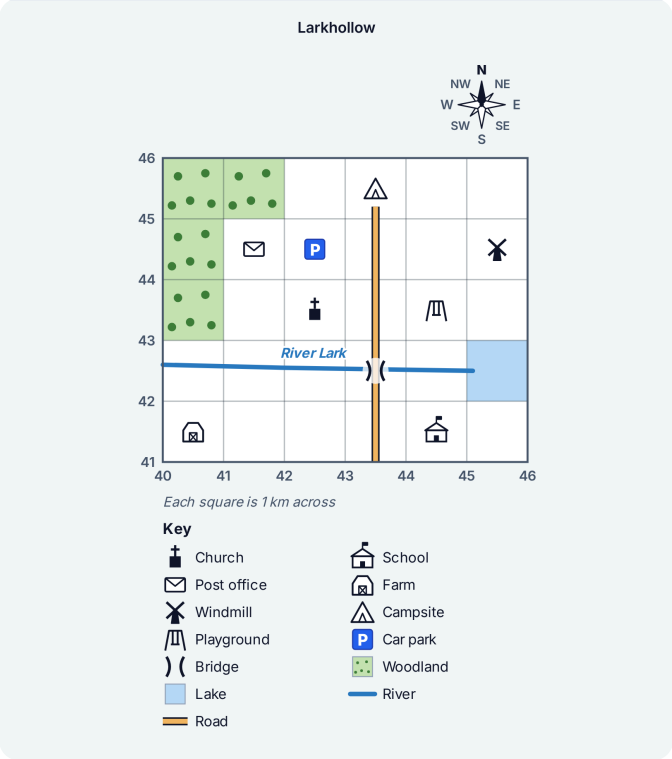
B 4.0 seconds

C 1.2 seconds

D 5.5 seconds

GEOGRAPHY

6 Sam wants his friend to meet him in the square that is directly north of the bridge and directly east of the church. Look at the map of Larkhollow. Which four-figure grid reference should Sam give?



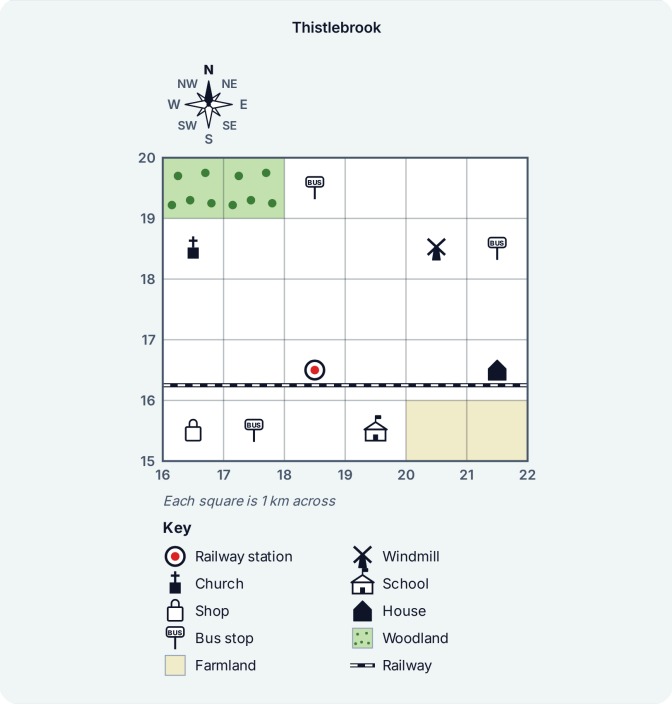
A 4334

B 4343

C 4344

D 4443

7 Kofi walks in a straight line from the church to the railway station in Thistlebrook. If he carries on in exactly the same direction past the station, which feature will he reach next?



A The shop

B The house

C A bus stop

D The school

8 Waves carry sand along the coast, past the town of Seaholm and on to the village of Northcove. Seaholm builds wooden fences across its beach that stop the sand moving along. What is most likely to happen over the next few years?

A Seaholm loses its sand, and Northcove's beach grows.

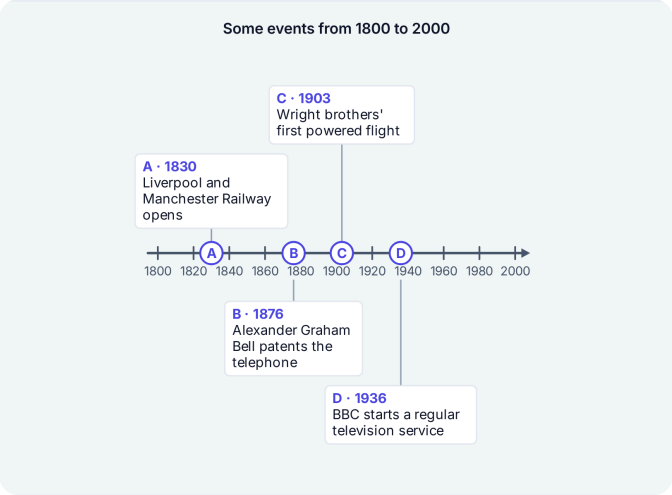
B Seaholm keeps its sand, and Northcove's beach shrinks.

C Both beaches gain sand and grow wider than they are now.

D Both beaches keep the same amount of sand as now.

HISTORY

9 Grace is making a timeline for a family history project. Her great-grandmother lived from 1921 to 2004. Which event on the timeline happened during her great-grandmother's lifetime?



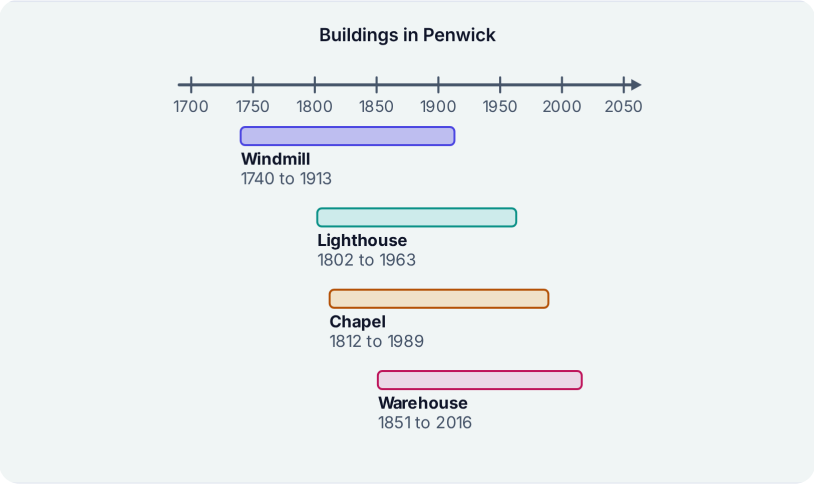
A the Liverpool and Manchester Railway opens

B Alexander Graham Bell patents the telephone

C the Wright brothers' first powered aeroplane flight

D the BBC starts a regular television service

10 The bars show how long four buildings in Penwick stood. Which building stood for the longest time?



A Windmill

B Warehouse

C Lighthouse

D Chapel

11 In 1820, sailing ships tied up at Ashmouth quay to load wool, and a fish market was held on the quay every Thursday. By 1920 steamships had replaced most sailing ships, the main cargo was coal rather than wool, and the quay had cranes. The Thursday fish market was still held on the quay.

Which sentence describes both a change and a continuity at the quay between 1820 and 1920?

A The ships changed from sail to steam, but the Thursday fish market carried on.

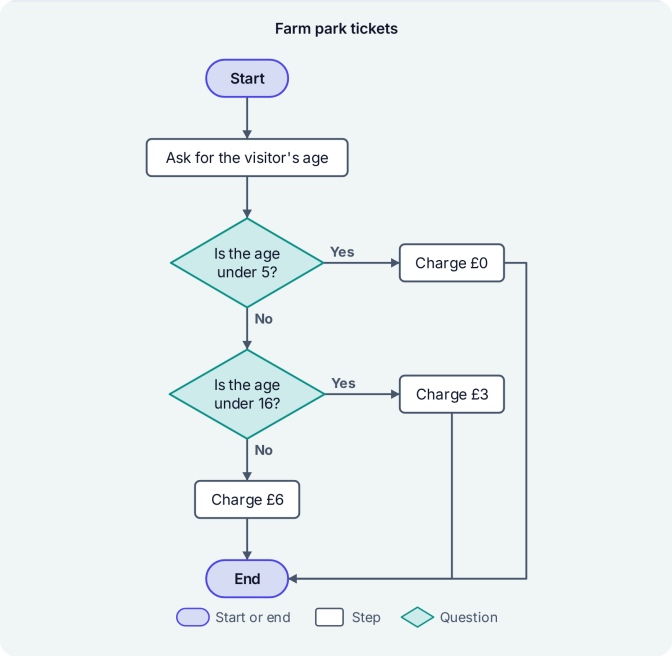
B The cranes were taken away, but the Thursday fish market carried on.

C The cargo changed from wool to coal, and sailing ships still carried most goods.

D The ships changed from sail to steam, and the fish market moved to a new day.

COMPUTING

12 A farm park uses this flowchart to work out ticket prices. Zain is 12, his mum is 41 and his sister is 4. What is the total cost of their three tickets?



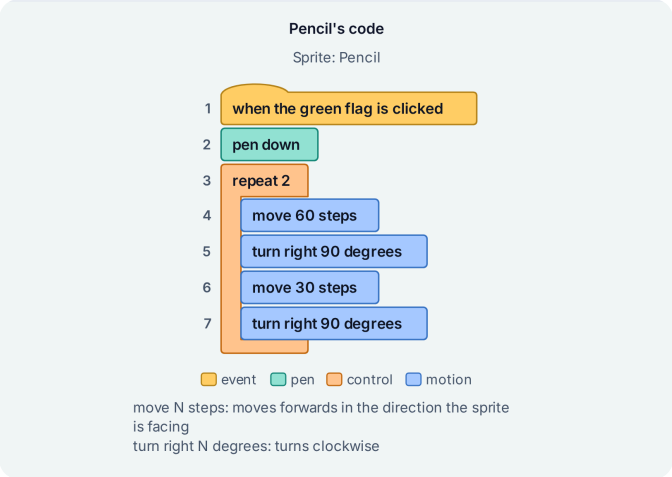
A £6

B £9

C £12

D £18

13 Look at this block code. Wherever the sprite moves, the pen leaves a line. What shape is drawn?



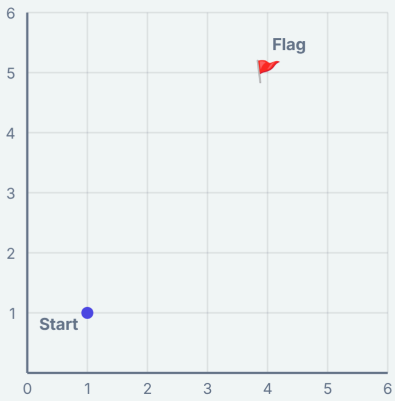
A A rectangle 60 steps by 30 steps

B A square with sides of 60 steps

C A square with sides of 90 steps

D An open shape made of just two sides

14 Amara's robot should drive from Start to the flag. Its program is: Step 1: move up 2 squares. Step 2: move right 3 squares. Step 3: move up 1 square. The robot doesn't reach the flag. How many squares should step 3 move up?



A 1

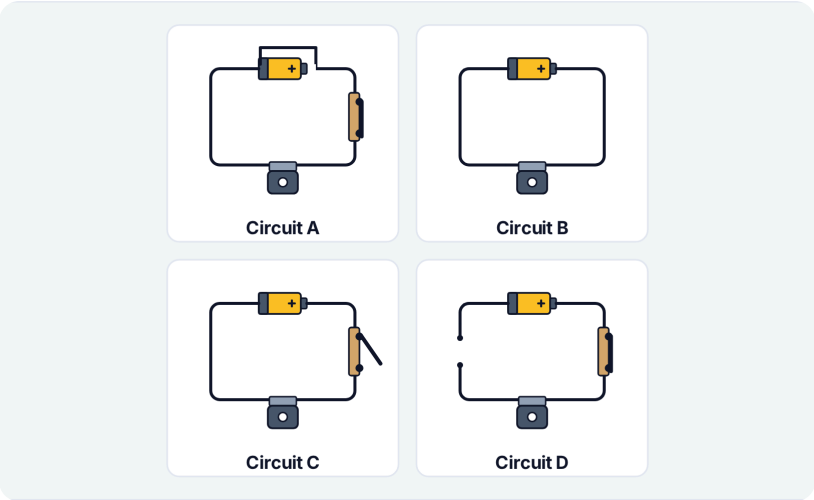
B 2

C 3

D 4

DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY

15 Ben is building a model doorbell. The buzzer must stay silent until someone closes the switch, and then it must sound. The picture shows four circuits he has made; some switches are open and some are closed. Which circuit would work as his doorbell?



A Circuit A
B Circuit B
C Circuit C
D Circuit D

16 Eilidh's group has made two prototype watering cans for a Reception class. Their criteria are: no sharp edges, pours slowly, holds at least one litre, and costs under £4 to make. Only the first is essential, because of the children's age. Tomorrow the class will try out one prototype just as it is, with no time to change it. The table shows the test results. Which prototype should the group give them?

Watering can tests

Test	Prototype X	Prototype Y
Has sharp edges	Yes	No
Pours slowly	Yes	Yes
Holds at least one litre	Yes	No
Costs under £4 to make	Yes	No

A Prototype X
B Neither of the two prototypes
C Prototype Y
D Either one, as long as an adult watches

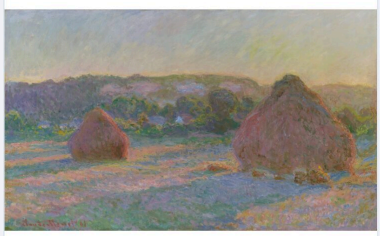
17 In Dani's model, a belt joins a small pulley to a big pulley. The belt doesn't slip. The big pulley's rim is 3 times as long as the small pulley's rim, so one turn of the big pulley uses 3 times as much belt. The small pulley turns 6 times. How many times does the big pulley turn?

A 2
B 3
C 9
D 18

ART & DESIGN

18 The same artist painted stacks of wheat in the same fields many times. Which difference between Painting 1 and Painting 2 does most to change how the WHOLE picture looks?

Painting 1



Painting 2



A The number of stacks: there are two in Painting 1 and one in Painting 2

B The brushwork: smooth and neat in Painting 1, loose and rough in Painting 2

C The season: both paintings show the same summer day

D The colour of the light: warm golds and pinks, then cold blues and white

19 This painting shows a huge fire beside a river. The flames and smoke seem wild and moving, not still. Which feature of the painting does most to give that feeling?

Painting



A The bridge across the river is painted as a row of even arches

B The river below is calm and smooth, with long, still reflections

C The flames and smoke sweep across the sky in loose, curving strokes

D Crowds of people stand together on the bank, watching the fire

20 Mira is making a museum-trail quiz from postcards. Painting X is at the top. Which of the other four paintings is most likely by the same artist as Painting X?

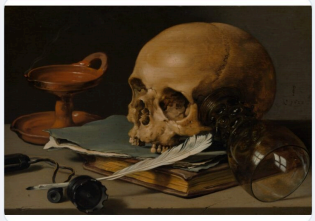
Painting X



Painting 1



Painting 2



Painting 3



Painting 4



A Painting 1

B Painting 2
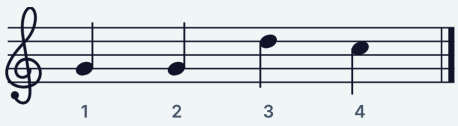
C Painting 3

D Painting 4

MUSIC

21 Here is a four-note tune on a stave. Which sentence describes its shape?

A four-note tune



Lines and spaces are counted from the bottom: line 1 is the bottom line. A step is a move to the very next line or space. A leap skips over at least one line or space.

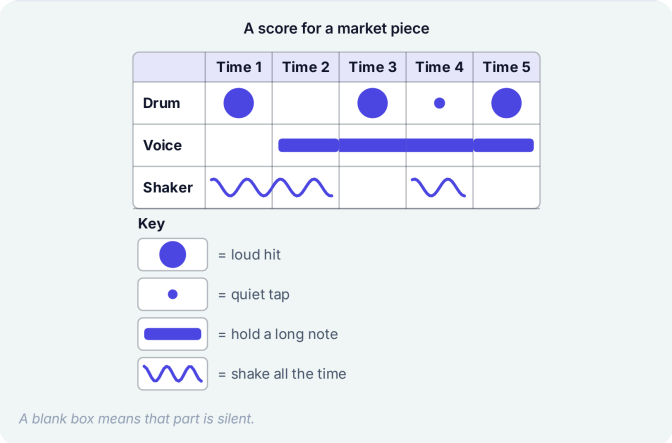
A It repeats a note, then leaps up, then steps down

B It repeats a note, then steps up, then leaps down

C It steps up, then repeats a note, then leaps down

D It leaps up, then repeats a note, then steps down

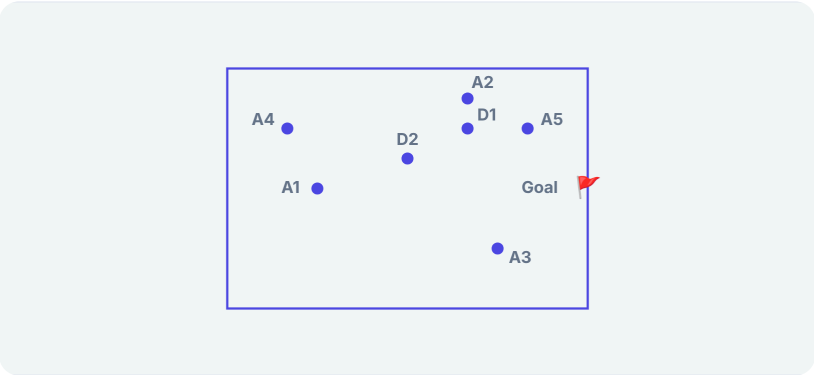
22 Use the key to read the graphic score. In how many time-boxes does the voice sing at the same time as a loud hit from the drum?



A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

23 In this game, no player may run with the ball, and passes may only go forwards or sideways, never backwards. A1 has the ball and the team attacks the goal marked on the right. A is an attacker and D is a defender. Which attacker should A1 pass to, so the pass is allowed and least likely to be stopped?



A A2
B A3
C A4
D A5

24 The chart shows how many times Lena could throw a ball against a wall and catch it in 30 seconds, each week. In Week 6 she wants to set a NEW personal best. What is the smallest score that would do this?



A 40
B 35
C 36
D 32

LANGUAGES

25 Use the table of Mezege numbers. Which number is 'zuz gefa sevo'?

Numbers in Mezege

Number	Mezege
1	molu
3	lofu
6	vezu
7	sevo
9	tuge
10	gefa
24	guzo gefa nevu
29	tuge gefa nevu
31	molu gefa lofu
38	zuz gefa lofu
45	zago gefa guzo
82	nevu gefa zuz

A 15
B 70
C 78
D 87

End of the paper. If you have time left, go back and check your answers.

11+ Daily

ANSWER SHEET

Practice for the Compass paper

Name _____ Date _____

Shade one oval fully for each question, in black pen, as on the day. Only one answer per question.

1	A	B	C	D	14	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D	15	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D	16	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D	17	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D	21	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D	22	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D	23	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D	24	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D	25	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D					

Example: answer B (A) (B) (C) (D)

Detach this sheet, or print an extra copy of this page to try the paper again.

FOR THE ADULT

Answers and explanations

One mark for each correct answer, out of 25. The subject beside each answer shows where the wrong answers cluster. Compass mostly rewards careful reading and reasoning, so look at whether a wrong answer came from missing a detail in the question. One short paper is a snapshot, so read nothing into a single score.

Q	ANSWER	WHY
1	**B**	**SCIENCE** Rock Q is not scratched by the steel nail (hard), doesn't soak up water and stays whole when rubbed, so it passes all three needs. Rock R is hard but soaks up water, and rock S doesn't soak up water but is scratched easily. Rock P is scratched, soaks up water and crumbles.
2	**C**	**SCIENCE** The thrush eats snails, so it is a predator, and sparrowhawks eat thrushes, so it is also prey. The snail is prey, but it eats only clover, a plant, so it is not a predator. Nothing in this chain eats the sparrowhawk, and clover leaves are a producer, not an animal.
3	**A**	**SCIENCE** The box is reached by answering 'No' to 'Does it have a backbone?' and 'Yes' to 'Does it have a shell?'. A snail has no backbone and has a shell. A slug has no shell, a tortoise has a backbone and a goldfish has a backbone, so each of them would be sent down a different way.
4	**B**	**SCIENCE** Work out each rise: 08:00 to 10:00 is up 4 degrees (10 to 14 °C), 10:00 to 12:00 is up 8 degrees (14 to 22 °C), and 12:00 to 14:00 is up 2 degrees (22 to 24 °C). The biggest rise is 8 degrees, between 10:00 and 12:00, where the line is steepest. After 14:00 the temperature falls.
5	**B**	**SCIENCE** Each time the canopy gets 10 cm wider, the fall takes 0.7 seconds longer: 1.2, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3. The next step is 3.3 + 0.7 = 4.0 seconds. 3.3 seconds would mean no change, and 5.5 seconds is a much bigger jump than the pattern shows.
6	**B**	**GEOGRAPHY** The squares directly north of the bridge are all in column 43: 4343, 4344 and 4345. The squares directly east of the church are all in row 43: 4343, 4443 and 4543. Only 4343 is on both lists, so Sam should give 4343, easting first.
7	**D**	**GEOGRAPHY** From the church to the station is 2 squares east and 2 squares south, which is south-east. Carrying on south-east from the station, one more square east and one more south reaches 1915, where the school is.
8	**B**	**GEOGRAPHY** The fences stop the sand moving along, so Seaholm keeps it on its own beach. Northcove used to receive that sand, so less arrives there while the waves keep carrying its own sand away. Over time Northcove's beach shrinks.
9	**D**	**HISTORY** Her life began in 1921 and ended in 2004. Only event D, in 1936, falls between those years. The aeroplane flight in 1903 happened 18 years before she was born, and events A and B were earlier still.
10	**D**	**HISTORY** The windmill stood 173 years (1913 take away 1740), the lighthouse 161 years, the chapel 177 years and the warehouse 165 years. The chapel stood the longest, but only 4 years more than the windmill.

Q	ANSWER	WHY
11	A	**HISTORY** A change is something that became different, and a continuity is something that carried on. Sail gave way to steam (a change) while the Thursday fish market was still held on the quay (a continuity). The quay gained cranes rather than losing them, sailing ships no longer carried most goods by 1920, and the account says the market was still held on Thursdays.
12	B	**COMPUTING** Follow the flowchart once for each person: the sister (4) is under 5, so £0; Zain (12) is not under 5 but is under 16, so £3; Mum (41) is neither, so £6. The total is £0 + £3 + £6 = £9. £12 comes from charging the sister £3 by skipping the first question.
13	A	**COMPUTING** Each time through the repeat, the sprite draws 60 steps, turns right 90 degrees, draws 30 steps and turns right 90 degrees. The repeat runs 2 times, so the sides are 60, 30, 60 and 30, with a right angle at every corner: that is a rectangle 60 steps by 30 steps. The four turns of 90 degrees add up to 4 × 90 = 360 degrees, a full turn, so the sprite ends at the start.
14	B	**COMPUTING** Start is at (1, 1), so up 2 goes to (1, 3) and right 3 goes to (4, 3). The flag is at (4, 5), which is 2 squares above (4, 3), so step 3 should move up 2 squares. With up 1 the robot stops at (4, 4), one square short.
15	C	**DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY** A doorbell needs a loop that is complete except at the switch. Circuit C has a cell, an open switch and a buzzer in one loop, so it is silent now and sounds when the switch is closed. Circuit A's switch is already closed, so even if it worked it would sound all the time; and both wires end at the same end of the cell, so it never sounds. Circuit B has no switch, so its buzzer sounds all the time. Circuit D has a closed switch but a gap in the wire, so it can never sound.
16	C	**DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY** The children will use the can exactly as it is, so the essential safety criterion decides. Prototype X passes more tests but has sharp edges, so it is not safe for four and five year olds. Prototype Y has no sharp edges; holding less than a litre and costing more make it a weaker design, but not an unsafe one. An adult watching does not remove sharp edges.
17	A	**DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY** The small pulley turns 6 times, using 6 small rim lengths of belt. One turn of the big pulley uses 3 of those lengths, so the big pulley turns 6 ÷ 3 = 2 times. The big pulley turns more slowly than the small one.
18	D	**ART & DESIGN** Look at the whole of each picture. Both use the same loose, broken brushstrokes, so the brushwork has not changed. The number of stacks is a real difference, but it changes only one small part, and the two paintings are not the same summer day: Painting 2 has snow. What changes everything is the colour of the light: Painting 1 glows with warm golds, pinks and oranges, while Painting 2 is mostly cold blues and white, with snow on the ground. Pictures: Painting 1: Claude Monet, Stacks of Wheat (End of Summer), 1890-91. The Art Institute of Chicago. CC0. Painting 2: Claude Monet, Stack of Wheat (Snow Effect, Overcast Day), 1890-91. The Art Institute of Chicago. CC0.
19	C	**ART & DESIGN** Loose, curving brushstrokes look as if they were made quickly, so the flames and smoke seem to rush and swirl across the sky. The even arches of the bridge, the calm reflections and the crowd on the bank are all in the painting too, but they feel still, which makes the fire look even wilder beside them. Pictures: Painting: J. M. W. Turner, The Burning of the Houses of Lords and Commons, 16 October 1834, 1835. The Cleveland Museum of Art. CC0.

Q	ANSWER	WHY
20	D	**ART & DESIGN** All five are still lifes, so what they show can't tell them apart: style has to. Painting X and Painting 4 build the fruit from patches of colour laid side by side, with darker edges and solid-looking shapes. Painting 1 is soft, with blended edges and no firm outlines, Painting 2 is dark and polished with almost no visible strokes, and Painting 3 is made of short, curving strokes of bright colour that swirl around the fruit, so one artist made Painting X and Painting 4. Pictures: Painting X: Paul Cézanne, Still Life with Apples and a Pot of Primroses, c. 1890. The Metropolitan Museum of Art. CC0. Painting 1: Jean Siméon Chardin, The White Tablecloth, c. 1731-32. The Art Institute of Chicago. CC0. Painting 2: Pieter Claesz, Still Life with a Skull and a Writing Quill, 1628. The Metropolitan Museum of Art. CC0. Painting 3: Vincent van Gogh, Grapes, Lemons, Pears, and Apples, 1887. The Art Institute of Chicago. CC0. Painting 4: Paul Cézanne, The Basket of Apples, c. 1893. The Art Institute of Chicago. CC0.
21	A	**MUSIC** Notes 1 and 2 are both on Line 2, so the tune repeats a note. Note 3 is on Line 4, which skips over a space, a line and another space: that is a leap up. Note 4 is on Space 3, the very next space down: that is a step down.
22	B	**MUSIC** The voice sings in Times 2, 3, 4 and 5. The drum plays a loud hit (big dot) in Times 1, 3 and 5. Both happen together only in Time 3 and Time 5, so the answer is 2.
23	B	**PHYSICAL EDUCATION** A4 is behind A1, so a pass to A4 is not allowed, and D1 is right beside A2, who is marked closely. D2 stands in the line between A1 and A5, so a pass to A5 would be stopped. A3 is in front of A1, has no defender close by and has a clear passing line.
24	C	**PHYSICAL EDUCATION** Lena's highest score so far is 35 catches, in Week 4. To set a new personal best she must do better than 35, so the smallest score that works is 36. A score of 35 would only equal her best.
25	C	**LANGUAGES** 29 is 'tuge gefa nevu' and tuge is 9, so the units come first, then gefa (ten), then the number of tens: nevu is 2. 38 is 'zuz gefa lofu' and lofu is 3, so zuz is 8. 'zuz gefa sevo' is therefore 8 units and 7 tens: 78.

WHAT NEXT

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