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NV15R61
V15R61
GA15R61
R15R61
M15R61

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT
SURVEY OF MENTAL ABILITY AND SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENT

Under the joint auspices of

Institute of Child Health (University of London),
Society of Medical Officers of Health,
Population Investigation Committee.

National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales.
Scottish Council for Research in Education.

NV1561 Ref. No.

V1561 Name

GA1561 Address

M1561

R1561 School

T1561

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE MOVED

New Address.....

.....

.....

L.E.A.....

New School.....

Detailed instructions for administration will be found inside this booklet. *They must be removed before any testing begins.*

To be filled in by Tester.

	Date Given
Pupils' Questionnaire	
General Ability Test	
Reading Test	
Mathematics Test	
Interest Blank	
Signature of Tester.....	
Post held.....	

Scoring Grid

Test	Score
General Ability Part 1	
General Ability Part 2	
General Ability Total	
Reading	
Mathematics	

PUPILS' QUESTIONNAIRE

Please answer every question. Some questions have numbered answers; with these questions all that is necessary is for you to put a ring round the number of the answer that is right for you. Other questions require you to write two or three words.

1. Are you leaving school at the end of this term? LEAV61 — Yes ..... 1; No 0

(*If your answer is NO*)

How old do you expect to be when you start in a full-time job? JOA — 16 ..... 1; 17 ..... 2; 18 ..... 3; Older 4

JOLS61 2. (*a*) Have you got a job to go to when you leave school? — Yes ..... 1; No 2

(*If your answer is YES*)

JOG61 JOGCL61 (*b*) What job have you got? .....

.....

JOGF61 (*c*) How did you find this job? .....

.....

JOH61

(*If your answer is NO*)

JOHCL61 (*d*) What job do you hope.....

JOHSCL61 to get ? .....

JOHF61 (*e*) How will you find it? .....

.....

3. (*a*) Is the job you have, or expect to have, the one you really want? JOW — Yes ..... 1; No 0

(*If your answer is YES*)

((*b*) What do you really like .....

(about this job? .....

(JOLW8 .....

(*If your answer is NO*)

((*c*) What job would you .....

(really like? .....

4. What job would your parents like you to do? ..... JOP61 JOPCL

5. Who advised or is advising you about the job you should take up?

JOAD

Careers Master	1	Mother	5
Class or Head Teacher	2	Other Relative	6
E2 Youth Employment Officer	3	Someone else	7
Father	4	No one	8

6. Do you know anyone who works in the job you have or expect to have or in one very similar to it?

JOO

No one	0	Other relative	5
Father	1	Friend	6
Mother	2	Someone else	7
Sister	3	Likely job not known yet	8
Brother	4		

7. Briefly describe the work you expect to do in the job.

.....

.....

.....

8. Do you think the job you have chosen offers you:

JOCH

(a) a good career — Yes ..... 1 No 0

(b) high pay — Yes ..... 1 No 0

(c) good chances of promotion — Yes ..... 1 No 0

(d) the chance to travel — Yes ..... 1 No 0

(e) much overtime — Yes ..... 1 No 0

(f) long holidays — Yes ..... 1 No 0

9. To succeed in the job you have, or expect to have, should you study (i.e. attend classes)?

JOFS

Study whole-time	1
Study part-time, day	2
Study part-time, evening	3
No study at all	0

10. Do you want an apprenticeship? Yes ..... 1 No 0

APPR61

11. When you leave school, which of the following types of course do you intend to take?

JOCT

University full-time	1
University part-time	2
Technical College or Institute, full-time	3
Technical College or Institute, part-time	4
Secretarial College	5
Secretarial Course, part-time	6
Correspondence Course	7
Adult Education (W.E.A., University Extension)	8
Other (name)	9
None	0

12. (a) Below are 6 things which are important in choosing a job. Put them in order of importance *for you*. That is, put a (1) beside the most important and so on down to (6) for the least important.

(There is no *right* order in which to put them so please put what *you* think.)

JOSE( ) ..... Security
JOGP( ) ..... Good pay
JOIW( ) ..... Interesting work
JOPW( ) ..... Being able to take pride in one's work
JOOB( ) ..... Being one's own boss or working alone
JOPR( ) ..... Good prospects

(b) Is there anything else you consider important in choosing a job?

JOIM

Yes ..... 1 No 0

If so, give details .....

.....

13. (a) Put a ring round the number of any job you would *refuse* to do.

JORE8

A routine office job	1
Unskilled manual work	2
A domestic job	3
A dirty job	4
Job behind a counter	5

(b) Would you *refuse* to take a job if it was necessary for you to study (attend classes) full- or part-time, after leaving school?

JOFSR

Would refuse	1
Would not refuse	0

14. How do you think your own opportunities after leaving school compare with those of your parents when they were your age?

JOPA

Much better	1
Better	2
The same	3
Worse	4
Much worse	5

If better In what ways are they better? .....

.....

If worse In what ways are they worse? .....

.....

15. What work do you hope to be doing when you are 25? .....

JOHO

16. What pay/salary do you expect to be getting then?

JOSA

£..... per week

17. What are the main things that you do in your spare time (hobbies, etc.)?

HOB61

.....

.....

18. What clubs do you belong to?

CLU

CLB15

Ordinary youth clubs not connected with a Church	1
Youth Club connected with a Church	2
Scouts or Guides	3
Sports Club	4
Other (give name and type)	5
None	0

19. If you had 3 wishes, what would they be?

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

20. Complete these two sentences:

A successful person is one who .....

.....

.....

A happy person is one who .....

.....

.....

TEST 1

PART I

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

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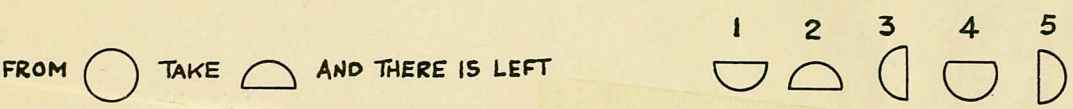
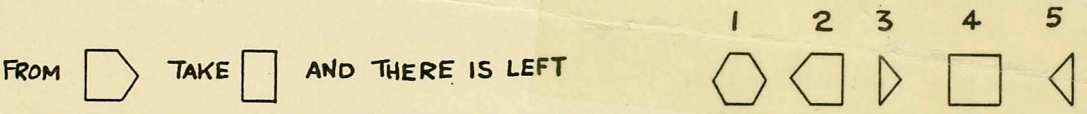
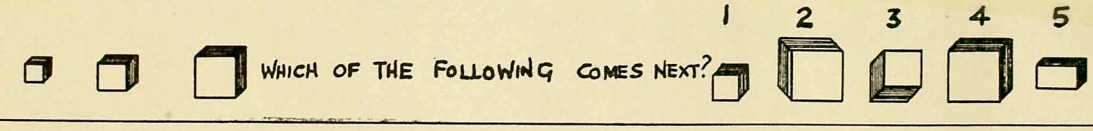
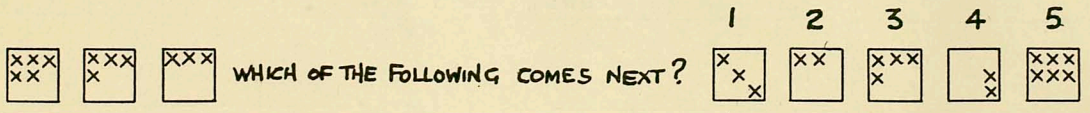
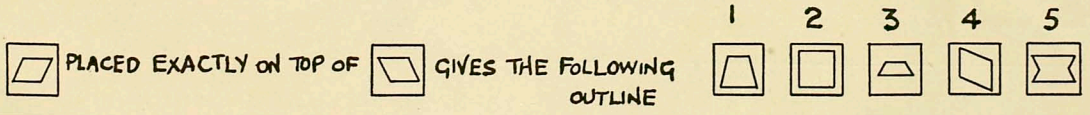
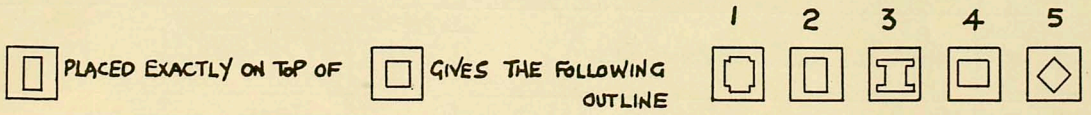
2		2	
3		3	5
4		4	
5		5	1
6		6	
7		7	4
8		8	
9		9	5
10		10	

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1	□ IS TO □ AS ○ IS TO	1 2 3 4 5	1
2	IS THE SAME AS	1 2 3 4 5	2
3	FROM △ TAKE △ AND THERE IS LEFT	1 2 3 4 5	3
4	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?	1 2 3 4 5	4
5	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE.	1 2 3 4 5	5
6	IS TO AS IS TO	1 2 3 4 5	6
7	IS THE SAME AS	1 2 3 4 5	7
8	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT	1 2 3 4 5	8
9	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?	1 2 3 4 5	9
10	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE.	1 2 3 4 5	10
11	□ IS TO AS IS TO	1 2 3 4 5	11
12	IS THE SAME AS	1 2 3 4 5	12
13	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT	1 2 3 4 5	13
14	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?	1 2 3 4 5	14
15	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE	1 2 3 4 5	15
16	IS TO AS IS TO	1 2 3 4 5	16
17	IS THE SAME AS	1 2 3 4 5	17
18	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT	1 2 3 4 5	18
19	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?	1 2 3 4 5	19
20	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE.	1 2 3 4 5	20
21	IS TO AS IS TO	1 2 3 4 5	21
22	IS THE SAME AS	1 2 3 4 5	22

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THIS COLUMN

GO STRAIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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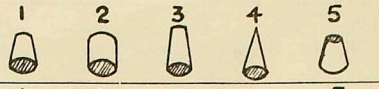
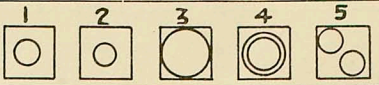
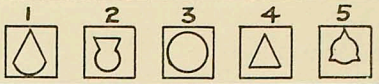
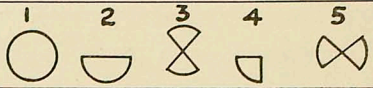
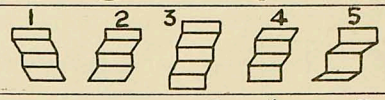
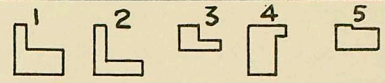
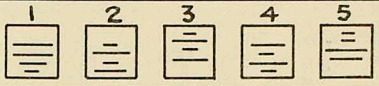
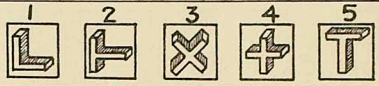
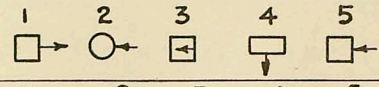
23	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT		23
24	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?		24
25	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE		25
26	IS TO AS IS TO		26
27	IS THE SAME AS		27
28	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT		28
29	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?		29
30	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE		30
31	IS TO AS IS TO		31
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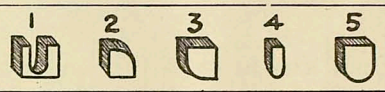
33	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT		33
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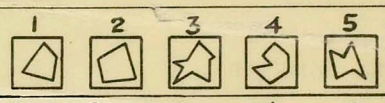
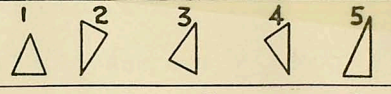
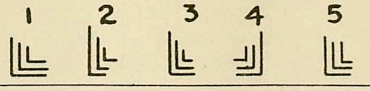
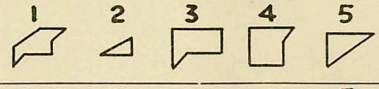
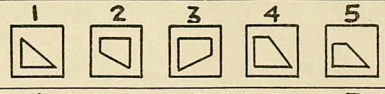
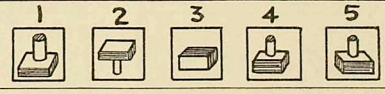
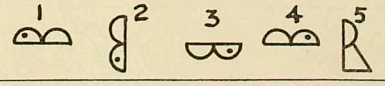
35	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE		35
36	IS TO AS IS TO		36
37	IS THE SAME AS		37
38	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT		38
39	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?		39
40	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE		40
41	IS TO AS IS TO		41
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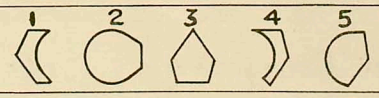
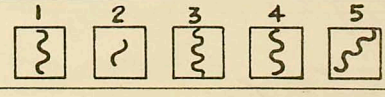
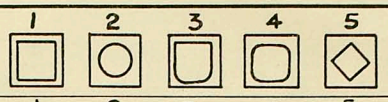
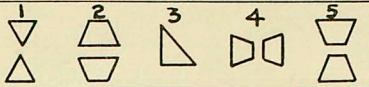
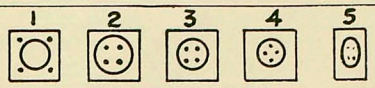
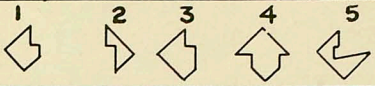
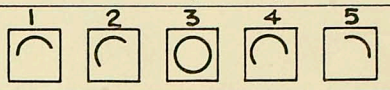
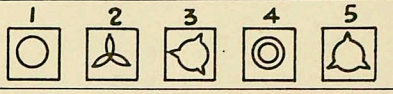
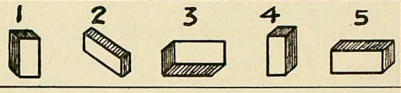
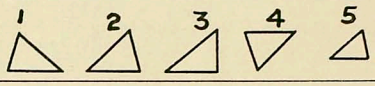
43	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT		43
44	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?		44

TURN OVER WITHOUT WAITING TO BE TOLD

45	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE		45
46	IS TO AS IS TO		46
47	IS THE SAME AS		47
48	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT		48
49	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?		49
50	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE		50
51	IS TO AS IS TO		51
52	IS THE SAME AS		52
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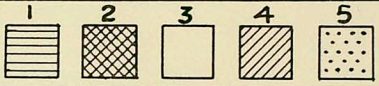
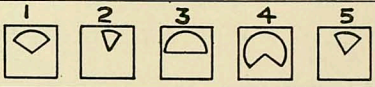
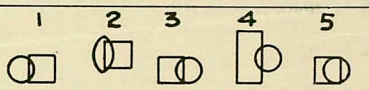
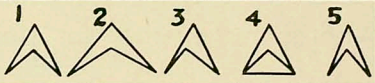
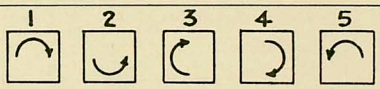
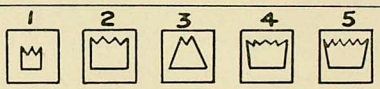
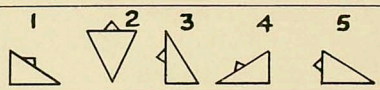
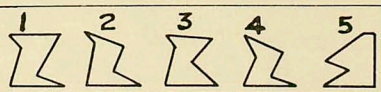
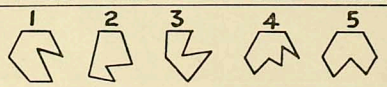
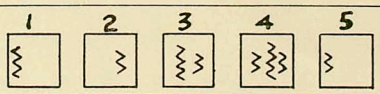
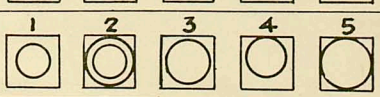
54	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?		54
55	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE		55
56	IS TO AS IS TO		56
57	IS THE SAME AS		57
58	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT		58
59	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?		59
60	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE		60
61	IS TO AS IS TO		61
62	IS THE SAME AS		62
63	FROM TAKE AND THERE IS LEFT		63
64	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COMES NEXT?		64
65	PLACED EXACTLY ON TOP OF GIVES THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE		65

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THIS COLUMN

END OF PART 1

PART II

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

			WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THIS COLUMN
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Write down the largest of these figures.	1	9
2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Write down the middle one of these figures.	2	
3	*Late* means the opposite of . . . 1 appointment, 2 early, 3 behind, 4 postponed, 5 immediate.	3	2
4	*Big* means the opposite of . . . 1 tall, 2 large, 3 place, 4 small, 5 high.	4	
5	1, 4, 7, 10, 13 . . . What number comes next?	5	16
6	2, 4, 8, 16, 32 . . . What number comes next?	6	
7	*Fish* is to *swim* as *bird* is to . . . 1 man, 2 fly, 3 walk, 4 aeroplane, 5 sparrow.	7	2
8	*Black* is to *white* as *bad* is to . . . 1 evil, 2 red, 3 try, 4 good, 5 right.	8	
9	Here are three figures: 325. Add the largest two figures together and divide the total by the smallest figure.	9	4
10	Here are three figures: 594. Subtract the smallest figure from the biggest and multiply the result by the figure printed immediately before the biggest figure.	10	
11	*Young* means the same as . . . 1 youthful, 2 ancient, 3 vigorous, 4 hot, 5 baby.	11	1
12	*Couch* means the same as . . . 1 chair, 2 table, 3 lying, 4 piano, 5 sofa.	12	

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

			WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THIS COLUMN
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Multiply the middle one of these figures by 2.	1	
2	*Easy* means the opposite of . . . 1 problem, 2 simple, 3 difficult, 4 always, 5 cannot.	2	
3	15, 35, 55, 75, 95 . . . What number comes next?	3	
4	*Seed* is to *plant* as *egg* is to . . . 1 tree, 2 bird, 3 pollen, 4 oats, 5 aspidistra.	4	
5	Here are three figures: 234. Divide the biggest figure by the smallest and add the result to the figure printed immediately after the smallest figure.	5	
6	*Rich* means the same as . . . 1 poor, 2 wealthy, 3 high, 4 new, 5 lucky.	6	
7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Write down the fourth figure to the left of 7.	7	
8	*Right* means the opposite of . . . 1 action, 2 good, 3 careless, 4 wrong, 5 motive.	8	
9	1, 2, 4, 8, 16 . . . What number comes next?	9	
10	*Foot* is to *leg* as *hand* is to . . . 1 body, 2 finger, 3 tall, 4 limb, 5 arm.	10	
11	Here are three figures: 327. Subtract the smallest figure from the biggest and multiply the result by the figure printed immediately before the biggest figure.	11	
12	*Old* means the same as . . . 1 decaying, 2 tired, 3 aged, 4 youth, 5 mended.	12	
13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Add the first five figures together and subtract them from the sum of the last four.	13	
14	*Lost* means the opposite of . . . 1 winning, 2 draw, 3 found, 4 alone, 5 mislaid.	14	
15	3, 3, 7, 7, 11 . . . What number comes next?	15	
16	*Army* is to *navy* as *soldier* is to . . . 1 airman, 2 sea, 3 service, 4 sailor, 5 uniform.	16	
17	Here are three figures: 132. Divide the biggest figure by the smallest and add the result to the figure printed immediately after the smallest figure.	17	
18	*Portion* means the same as . . . 1 some, 2 whole, 3 part, 4 any, 5 cake.	18	
19	If a castle is bigger than a cottage, write down the second of these figures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. If it is not, write the sixth.	19	
20	*Up* means the opposite of . . . 1 short, 2 small, 3 low, 4 down, 5 young.	20	
21	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ . . . What number comes next?	21	
22	*Seeing* is to *picture* as *hearing* is to . . . 1 sight, 2 sculpture, 3 ear, 4 song, 5 deaf.	22	
23	Here are three figures: 189. Subtract the smallest figure from the biggest and multiply the result by the figure printed immediately before the biggest figure.	23	
24	*Ill* means the same as . . . 1 health, 2 fever, 3 dirty, 4 mumps, 5 sick.	24	
25	Write down the number of letters in the fourth word of this sentence.	25	
26	*Near* means the opposite of . . . 1 close, 2 road, 3 speed, 4 far, 5 distance.	26	
27	2, 3, 5, 8, 12 . . . What number comes next?	27	
28	*Legs* are to *running* as *teeth* are to . . . 1 chattering, 2 walking, 3 eating, 4 biting, 5 arms.	28	
29	Here are three figures: 672. Add the largest two figures together and divide the total by the smallest figure.	29	
30	*Scarce* means the same as . . . 1 unobtainable, 2 lack, 3 unique, 4 rare, 5 frightened.	30	
31	If Z is the last letter of the alphabet and if B does not come before A, write down the fifth of these figures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Otherwise, write down the last one.	31	

GO STRAIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

			WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THIS COLUMN
32	*Never* means the opposite of . . . 1 rarely, 2 always, 3 now, 4 will, 5 forget.	32	
33	1, 2, 4, 5, 7 . . . What number comes next?	33	
34	*Sky* is to *ground* as *ceiling* is to . . . 1 roof, 2 down, 3 floor, 4 rug, 5 high.	34	
35	Here are three figures: 823. Divide the biggest figure by the smallest and add the result to the figure printed immediately after the smallest figure.	35	
36	*Odd* means the same as . . . 1 queer, 2 even, 3 one, 4 man, 5 number.	36	
37	If 8 is more than 3, write down 7, unless 3 is more than 7, in which case write 8.	37	
38	*War* means the opposite of . . . 1 suffering, 2 joy, 3 dictatorship, 4 inflation, 5 peace.	38	
39	11, 12, 10, 13, 9 . . . What number comes next?	39	
40	*When* is to *where* as *time* is to . . . 1 how, 2 why, 3 space, 4 length, 5 relativity.	40	
41	Here is a row of figures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Write down the figure from this row which, when added to another number smaller than it, would make 17.	41	
42	*Backwards* means the same as . . . 1 upside-down, 2 reversed, 3 stop, 4 forwards, 5 gear.	42	
43	If 20 is more than 3 times 5, write down the figure 2, unless 14 is less than 16, in which case write 7.	43	
44	*Multiplication* is the opposite of . . . 1 subtraction, 2 addition, 3 mathematics, 4 figures, 5 division.	44	
45	0·9, 1·1, 1·3, 1·5, 1·7 . . . What number comes next?	45	
46	*Autumn* is to *Winter* as *October* is to . . . 1 April, 2 July, 3 Spring, 4 rain, 5 January.	46	
47	Here are three figures: 456. Subtract the smallest figure from the biggest and multiply the result by the figure printed immediately before the biggest figure.	47	
48	*Prevent* means the same as . . . 1 avoid, 2 cure, 3 allow, 4 deter, 5 help.	48	
49	Write down the total number of letters contained in the words in this sentence.	49	
50	*Permanent* means the opposite of . . . 1 part-time, 2 ever, 3 changing, 4 temporary, 5 stable.	50	
51	100, 81, 64, 49, 36 . . . What number comes next?	51	
52	*Fact* is to *fiction* as *historian* is to . . . 1 history, 2 book, 3 novelist, 4 teacher, 5 story.	52	
53	Here are three figures: 934. Divide the biggest figure by the smallest and add the result to the figure printed immediately after the smallest figure.	53	
54	*Industrious* means the same as . . . 1 busy, 2 hard-working, 3 energetic, 4 overworked, 5 happy.	54	
55	If G is the seventh letter of the alphabet and Wednesday is not a month of the year, divide 63 by 7. Otherwise subtract 3 from 5. Write down your answer.	55	
56	*Dangerous* means the opposite of . . . 1 brave, 2 cowardly, 3 situation, 4 safe, 5 bravado.	56	
57	0·1, 1·3, 2·5, 3·7, 4·9 . . . What number comes next?	57	
58	*Motive* is to *method* as *why* is to . . . 1 wherefore, 2 reason, 3 how, 4 because, 5 where.	58	
59	Here are three figures: 847. Divide the biggest figure by the smallest and add the result to the figure printed immediately after the smallest figure.	59	
60	*Flat* means the same as . . . 1 straight, 2 level, 3 uneven, 4 oblique, 5 inclined.	60	
61	0, 2, 8, 26, 80 . . . What number comes next?	61	
62	*Doubt* means the opposite of . . . 1 wonder, 2 certainty, 3 correct, 4 dubious, 5 indefinite.	62	
63	130, 118, 107, 97, 88 . . . What number comes next?	63	
64	*The day after to-morrow* is to *the day before yesterday* as *Wednesday* is to 1 Friday, 2 Saturday, 3 Sunday, 4 Monday, 5 Tuesday.	64	
65	Here are three figures: 948. Divide the biggest figure by the smallest and add the result to the figure printed immediately after the smallest figure.	65	

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

TEST 2

Can you read the words in the next line?

A BIRD LAYS ITS EGGS IN A (POND, STREAM, CLOUD, HOUSE, NEST).

The word **NEST** has a line under it because it is the right word; all the others are wrong.

Here is another:

BREAD IS MADE FROM (WOOD, FLOUR, GRASS, STONE, SALT).

FLOUR is the right word so a line has been put under it.

NOW GO THROUGH THE SENTENCES BELOW AND PUT A LINE UNDER THE RIGHT WORD IN EACH ONE.

---

1. You can buy stamps at a post (station, house, shop, man, office).
2. I shall not wait for you if you are (early, quick, late, there, coming).
3. On their holidays people go to the seaside to (travel, bathe, sand, eat, talk).
4. There was a policeman at the cross roads directing the (shopping, animals, traffic, thoroughfare, one-way street).
5. You are liable to be fined or imprisoned if you travel on a railway without any (friends, money, porter, luggage, ticket).
6. A moderate amount of daily exercise should result in improved (leisure, health, reputation, hunger, football).
7. Kitchen equipment can be purchased at a (hardware dealer's, haberdasher's, plumber's, blacksmith's, electrician's).
8. A breakfast of bacon and eggs is very (appetising, hospitable, entertaining, well-cooked, ingratiating).
9. The hard work he put into the scheme was the chief cause of his (failure, luck, energy, loss, success).
10. An agricultural labourer works for long hours in the (fields, factories, warehouses, workshops, dockyards).
11. The prices of all the articles mentioned will be found in the (dictionary, calendar, directory, catalogue, guide-book).
12. " Situations Vacant " are advertised in newspapers and at the employment (policies, exchanges, certificates, labour, jobs).
13. An unusual occurrence in this country is a total eclipse of the (weather, sun, stars, rain, clouds).
14. All public water supplies have to undergo systematic (pollution, evaporation, refrigeration, purification, pollination).
15. Railway lines are (vertical, oriental, parallel, incidental, horizontal).
16. This is a key position and a (reprehensible, responsive, respectable, responsible, revolutionary) person is needed to fill it.

GO STRAIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

17. One of the most important of our industries is the manufacture of cotton and woollen fabrics and other similar (utensils, clothes, textiles, plastics, implements).

18. Although results have been disappointing so far, we must not (talk, boast, think, despair, hope) of success in the near future.

19. Since the premises were vacated a year ago they have been (rejuvenated, exploited, uninhabited, disseminated, retained).

20. The Registrar General is responsible for making an accurate census of the (population, currency, production, surplus, army).

21. His hire-purchase furniture was confiscated because he had been unable to keep up his (renovations, instalments, requirements, expenses, presentiments).

22. The excessive consumption of alcoholic liquors brings about a state of (temperance, intoxication, extravagance, infection, deliquescence).

23. If a man's wife and children are hungry, he will steal a loaf of bread when he gets the chance. The proper solution to this problem is to regulate our affairs so as to eliminate (theft, punishment, fear, opportunity, starvation).

24. Wondering whether to turn to the right or the left, he stood (irresponsible, resolved, irreconcilable, interminable, irresolute).

25. There are very few people who have any serious liking for modern poetry apart from a small coterie of (collectors, opponents, reformers, enthusiasts, amateurs).

26. The detached observer is driven to the conclusion that bad relations in industry, as in the family, may occur despite a (low, varying, high, superficial, primitive) standard of physical comfort.

27. Any disposition to regard the current situation as satisfactorily stabilised is as fraught with danger as the contrary tendency to over-emphasise the significance of quite (minor, outstanding, frequent, frightening, accidental) incidents.

28. The new metal is a valuable discovery, since it is not easily (corroded, corrupted, corrugated, corroborated, correlated).

29. The political speaker thought that the veto should be abolished in the pacific settlement of disputes, but that it was necessary where acts of (notoriety, appeasement, importance, aggression, pacification) were concerned.

30. The meeting continued long past the appointed hour on account of the (sabotage, espionage, terseness, importance, volubility) of one particular member.

31. He had a serious accident last month, but the country air has done much to (recollect, reprieve, refine, resuscitate, reprove) him.

32. Pride in an ancient tradition is frequently a compensation for the feelings of (ambition, vitality, inferiority, apathy, contempt) which oppression invariably arouses in a minority.

33. The affirmations of all the world's great religions, however they may differ in their earlier stages, tend, as the religions develop, to (diverge, confer, hesitate, coincide, contradict) as regards the nature of moral good.

34. The highest elements of our personality are those which are absent among plants and animals and are (unsuited, peculiar, particular, unknown, habitual) to man.

35. Before we make a decision we must consider all (relevant, relative, competent, decisive, comparable) factors.

END OF TEST

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP

TEST 3

1. Underline the number below that means a quarter of a million:

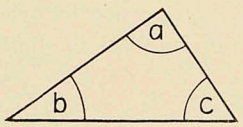
   2,500,000 250,000 $\frac{1}{4{,}000{,}000}$ 25,225 40,000

2. Which of the following is the largest? Underline it.

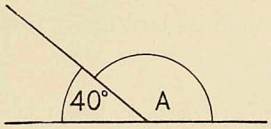
   0·095 $\frac{3}{10}$ 0·67 $\frac{3}{4}$ 70%

3. Add 2 yards, 7 inches to 1 yard, 2 feet, 9 inches.

   .....

4. 

   $a + b + c =$ .....°

5. 

   What is the size of angle A?

   .....°

6. $\frac{15}{33} \div \frac{5}{11} =$

   .....

7. What fraction of a pound is 8/–? Write the fraction in its simplest form.

   .....

8. A plant grows the same number of inches each day. After 3 days it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. How high will it be after 5 days?

   .....

9. I buy a car for £500 and sell it at a loss of 20%. For how much do I sell it?

   .....

10. If $\frac{5x + 4}{2} = 12$, what is $2x$?

    .....

11. What is the simple interest on £400 for 2 years at 5%?

    .....

12. The diameter of a circle is 10 inches. What is its circumference? ($\pi = 3{\cdot}142$)

    .....

13. $-\frac{1}{2}(4\frac{1}{4} - 5\frac{3}{4}) =$

    .....

14. $0{\cdot}3 \div 0{\cdot}01 =$

    .....

15. What is 20% of $\frac{1}{2}$?

    .....

16. A man leaves home at 11 a.m., goes 60 miles in his car by 1 p.m. and another 6 miles on foot by 2 p.m. What is his average speed on this journey?

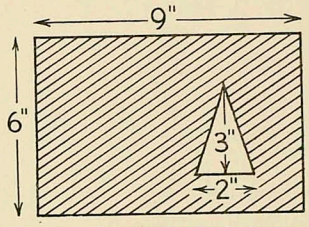
    .....

17. If $x = 5$ and $y = 2$, what is xy^2?

    .....

18. How many boxes 1 ft. high, 1 ft. wide and 2 ft. long, could you get into a box 4 ft. high, 5 ft. wide and 6 ft. long?

    .....

19. 

    What is the area of the shaded part?

    .....

20. Which of the following would have a number smaller than 1 for an answer? Underline it.

    $\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ $\frac{3}{4} - (-\frac{3}{4})$ $0{\cdot}1 \times \frac{5}{10}$ $\cdot 6 \div \cdot 5$

21. 3 men dig a hole in 4 days. How long would 2 men take?

    .....

22. What is the area *in square yards* of a room that is 6 ft. × 12 ft.?

    .....

23. $(x + y)(x - y) =$

    .....

24. Factorise $ac - bc$.

    .....

25. $\frac{x^7}{x^3} =$

    .....

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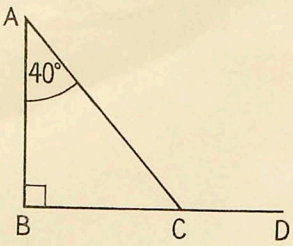
26.



In the diagram, $A\hat{B}D = 90°$ and $B\hat{A}C = 40°$.

How big is $A\hat{C}D$? .....

---

27. Here are some simple equations. In only one of these X can stand for any number you like. Underline this equation.

$X + 5 = 8 - X$, $\quad 18X = 9X \times 2$, $\quad 2 = \sqrt{X}$,

$$\frac{4X}{5} = \frac{7}{9}, \quad X - 5 = 2X$$

---

28. What is the square of 0·3?

.....

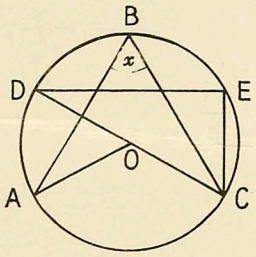
---

29. Which one of the following would have a negative (minus) number for an answer? Underline it.

$(-8) \times (-2)$, $\quad (-2) - (-8)$, $\quad (-8) + (-2)$,

$(-8) \div (-2)$, $\quad (+7) - (-4)$

30.



If O is the centre of the circle, and $A\hat{B}C = x$, what in terms of x, is $A\hat{O}C$?

.....

---

31. In question 30, what is the size of $D\hat{E}C$?

.....

---

32. If log 3 = 0·47712, what is log 30?

.....

---

33. If log 3 = 0·47712, what is log 9?

.....

---

34. If $4x + 2y = 18$, and $x - y = 3$, what is x?

.....

---

35. If $x = 16$, what is the value of $x^{\frac{3}{4}}$?

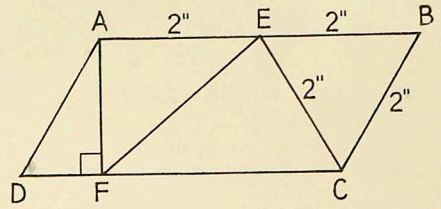
.....

---

36. If $x = 3$, what is the value of $18x^{-2}$?

.....

37.



ABCD is a parallelogram in which AE = EB = EC = BC = 2 inches.

How big is $A\hat{D}C$?

.....

---

38. In question 37, how big is $D\hat{A}B$?

.....

---

39. In question 37, how many inches long is FC?

.....

---

40. If AF = 1·5 inches in question 37, what is the area of ABCD?

.....

---

41. 2, x and 72 are in geometrical progression. What is x?

.....

---

42. $\dfrac{1}{a+b}\left(\dfrac{1}{a} + \dfrac{1}{b}\right) =$

.....

---

43. The solution of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - (\ )ac}}{(\ )a}$$

Fill in the numbers that should go in the brackets.

---

44. What is the differential coefficient of x^{17}?

.....

---

45. What is the simplest equation for a parabola passing through any point x, y?

....., ... $= kx$

---

46. $\dfrac{\lfloor 4}{\lfloor 2}$ or $\dfrac{4!}{2!} =$

.....

---

47. Sin A × cosec A =

.....

END OF TEST

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP

GLOSSARY OF OCCUPATIONS

Below are descriptions of some of the jobs you may not know

Assembly Hand: Puts parts together to make equipment such as electrical and mechanical appliances.

Astronomer: Scientifically studies the stars and outer space.

Auditor: Checks and inspects the financial statements and records of firms.

Biologist: Scientifically studies living things, e.g. animals, insects, plants.

Botanist: Makes a scientific study of plants, trees, flowers, etc.

Cost Accountant: Works out the profit and loss on each department of a business and the cost of each operation.

Despatch Clerk: Is responsible for invoicing parcels and seeing they are correctly addressed.

Educational Psychologist: Is concerned with how and why people act in various ways and assisting them with problems, including educational ones.

Geologist: Carries out scientific study of rocks, soils, minerals and earth formations.

Horticulturist: Specialises in the growth of plants and flowers, supervises botanical gardens, public parks and flower gardens.

Lens Grinder: Works on buffing and grinding machines preparing glass for use in spectacles, telescopes, instruments, etc.

Meteorologist: Scientifically studies weather and climatic conditions, makes weather forecasts.

Occupational Therapist: Helps convalescent patients in hospitals, etc., to exercise nerves and muscles by means of handicrafts and hobbies.

Physiotherapist: Treats muscle and joint complaints by means of massage, heat, ray and other treatments.

Sewing Hand: Works on a machine sewing dresses, suits, etc., cut out by other people.

Social Welfare Worker: Visits families and arranges for people who are in need to receive help.

Social Worker: Helps people who have a variety of problems by giving advice and useful information as to how to obtain assistance.

Statistician: Analyses and interprets facts and information given in terms of figures—is essentially a mathematician.

X-Ray Therapist: Treats internal disorders by means of X-Rays.

INTEREST BLANK

BOYS

Instructions: You will find below lists of different kinds of occupations in groups of twelve. It is possible that you will like only some of them, but we want you to number the jobs in each group from 1 to 12 in your order of preference. Disregard questions of salary or whether you think you could succeed in these occupations, but rank them only according to how you would like that kind of work. Place the figure 1 next to your first preference and so on down to 12, for the occupation you would least like in that group. Work quickly as your first impressions are desired. *Number all items* in each group separately.

	A		B		C
Farmer		Toolmaker		Auditor	
Civil Engineer		Statistician		Meteorologist	
Cost Accountant		Industrial Chemist		Salesman	
Scientist		Radio Announcer		Architect	
Sales Manager		Commercial Artist		Playwright	
Artist		Novelist		Composer	
Journalist		Orchestra Conductor		Headmaster	
Concert Pianist		Educational Psychologist		Town Clerk	
Teacher (Primary)		Company Secretary		Cabinet Maker	
Bank Manager		Builder		Veterinary Surgeon	
Carpenter		Surgeon		Surveyor	
Doctor		Forester		Fitter and Turner	
	D		E		F
Biologist		Interviewer		Photographer	
Advertising Agent		Jewellery Designer		Magazine Writer	
Interior Decorator		Librarian		Organist	
Historian		Music Teacher		Scout Organiser	
Music Critic		Minister of Religion		Shipping Clerk	
Social Worker		Clerical Officer		Wood Machinist	
Insurance Clerk		Bricklayer		Optician	
House Painter		Dentist		Gamekeeper	
Pharmacist (Chemist)		Prospector		G.P.O. Technician	
Explorer		Motor Mechanic		Bank Teller	
Electrician		Maths. Teacher		Botanist	
Income Tax Assessor		Agricultural Scientist		Commercial Traveller	
	G		H		I
Book Reviewer		Dance Band Leader		Welfare Worker	
Record Librarian (Music)		Youth Employment Officer		Despatch Clerk	
Youth Club Worker		Postal Clerk		Shoe Repairer	
Office Worker		Plumber		Male Nurse	
Plasterer		Physiotherapist		Market Gardener	
X-Ray Therapist		Transport Driver		Welder	
Fisherman		Radio Mechanic		Income Tax Clerk	
Watchmaker		Accounts Clerk		Laboratory Assistant	
Cashier		Geologist		Insurance Salesman	
Astronomer		Publicity Officer		Dress Material Designer	
Auctioneer		Window Dresser		Poet	
Stage Designer		Radio Script Writer		Music Shop Salesman	

Now write the three occupations you would like best of all (they need not appear above):

1..... 2..... 3.....

For office use only.

CATEGORY	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	TOTAL	RANK	%ILE
1. Out.	*											
2. Me.		*										
3. Comp.			*									
4. Sci.				*								
5. Pers.					*							
6. Aesth.						*						
7. Lit.							*					
8. Mus.								*				
9. S.S.									*			
10. Cler.												
11. Prac.												
12. Med.												

INTEREST BLANK

GIRLS

RMG1 1 –27

Instructions: You will find below lists of different kinds of occupations in groups of twelve. It is possible that you will like only some of them, but we want you to number the jobs in each group from 1 to 12 in your order of preference. Disregard questions of salary or whether you think you could succeed in these occupations, but rank them only according to how you would like that kind of work. Place the figure 1 next to your first preference and so on down to 12, for the occupation you would least like in that group. Work quickly as your first impressions are desired. *Number all items* in each group separately.

	A		B		C
Agricultural Worker		Assembly Hand		Auditor	
Army Driver		Wages Clerk		Meteorologist	
Cost Accountant		Industrial Chemist		Sales Assistant	
Scientist		Radio Announcer		Art Teacher	
Fashion Sales Manageress		Commercial Artist		Playwright	
Artist		Novelist		Composer	
Journalist		Orchestra Musician		Headmistress	
Concert Pianist		Educational Psychologist		Office Receptionist	
Teacher (Primary)		Typist		Hairdresser	
Private Secretary		Pottery Maker		Veterinary Surgeon	
Dressmaker		Surgeon		Ship Stewardess	
Doctor		Physical Education Teacher		Knitting Machine Operator	
	D		E		F
Biologist		Interviewer		Photographer	
Advertising Agent		Dress Designer		Magazine Writer	
Interior Decorator		Librarian		Organist	
Historian		Music Teacher		Red Cross Worker	
Music Critic		Missionary		Bank Employee	
Social Worker		Records Clerk		Housekeeper	
Shorthand Writer		Chocolate Packer		Nurse	
Book Binder		Occupational Therapist		Animal Breeder	
Pharmacist (Chemist)		County Sports Coach		Lens Grinder	
Horticulturist		Watch Repairer		Cashier	
Petrol Pump Attendant		Mathematics Teacher		Botanist	
ccounting Machine Operator		Agricultural Scientist		Travelling Saleswoman	
	G		H		I
Book Reviewer		Dance Band Musician		Social Welfare Worker	
Record Librarian (Music)		Youth Employment Officer		Filing Clerk	
Youth Club Worker		Postal Clerk		Cook	
Office Worker		Sewing Hand		School Nurse	
Laundress		Physiotherapist		Gardener	
X-Ray Therapist		Poultry Farmer		Stocking Machine Operator	
Flower Farmer		Jewellery Repairer		Income Tax Clerk	
Weaving Machinist		Accounts Clerk		Laboratory Assistant	
Book-keeper		Geologist		Sales Demonstrator	
Astronomer		Publicity Officer		Textile Designer	
Cosmetics Demonstrator		Window Dresser		Poetess	
Stage Designer		Radio Script Writer		Music Shop Assistant	

Now write the three occupations you would like best of all (they need not appear above):

1..... 2..... 3.....

For office use only.

CATEGORY	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	TOTAL	RANK	%ILE
1. Out.	*											
2. Me.		*										
3. Comp.			*									
4. Sci.				*								
5. Pers.					*							
6. Aesth.						*						
7. Lit.							*					
8. Mus.								*				
9. S.S.									*			
10. Cler.												
11. Prac.												
12. Med.												

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

JANUARY 1961

S. 8a

TEACHER'S QUESTIONNAIRE ★

NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

79 Wimpole Street, London, W.1.

Under the joint auspices of

Institute of Child Health (University of London); Society of Medical Officers of Health; Population Investigation Committee.

National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales.

The Scottish Council for Research in Education.

Ref. No.

Name

Address

School

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE MOVED

New Address .....

.....

.....

L.E.A. .....

New School .....

If a child has moved to another school this form should be returned to the Director of Education and not sent directly to the new school.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This child was enrolled at birth in a national survey of the health, growth and development of children. With the help of his parents and of health visitors, school nurses and teachers, a detailed account has been obtained of his health and development during the past 15 years. The survey children come from all types of home and are attending all types of school both independent and Local Authority. Only 10 per cent have been lost and the value of this inquiry depends on our continuing to obtain information for every possible survey child.

All information given will be regarded as strictly confidential and there is no possibility that the name of any child or school will appear in any report.

THIS FORM SHOULD BE FILLED IN BY THE TEACHER WHO KNOWS THIS CHILD BEST, AND IF NECESSARY, IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE STAFF

HOW TO FILL IN THIS FORM

Please put a circle round the number opposite the answer which most nearly describes your views. If you feel that further comment is called for, please do not hesitate to give it.

I. THE CLASS

1. Please give the following details about this child's present class:—

(a) Number of children on the roll of the class?

CLN61 ..... children

(b) Sex of children in the class?

COED61

Boys only 1
Girls only 2
Mixed 3

(c) What is the average age of the children in this class?

AGEC61 ..... years ..... months

(d) How many children in the class are under 14 years of age?

U1461 ..... children

2. Of the week's timetable of this Form how many periods are devoted to:—

Basic subjects (English and Maths) ..... periods

General subjects (History, Geography) ..... periods

SCPE61 Science (Chemistry, Physics, Biology) ..... periods

LAPE61 Languages (French, Latin, Greek, German, etc.) ..... periods

Creative subjects (e.g. P.E. art, music) ..... periods

Practical subjects (e.g. crafts, domestic science, agriculture, commerce, technical) ..... periods

Other subjects (namely .....
.....) ..... periods

II. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

3. Has this child been punctual in attending school during the last year?

PUN61

Never late unless with good reason 0
Sometimes late 1
Persistently late 2

4. Has this child played truant during the last year?

TRU61
TRU59-61

Yes, frequently 2
Yes, occasionally 1
Never 0

5. Please give the following details of this child's school attendance during the past year.

AS59/61
not direct
see file 93

	Attendances made by this child (½ *days*)	*Attendances that* **could** *have been made* (½ *days*)
Spring term — 1960		
Summer term — 1960		AR61
Winter term — 1960		

6. (a) Have you discussed this child's education with either of his/her parents during the past year?

VIP56-61
TPR61
PARS
PARPS

Yes, both 1
Yes, mother only 2
Yes, father only 3
Neither 0

(b) To what extent do this child's parents show interest in his/her progress at school?

TINT61

Very interested 1
Average interest 2
Little or no interest 3

III. CHILD'S ATTITUDE TO SCHOOL WORK

7. Which statement in each group *best* describes this child?

WORK61 (a) A very hard worker 1
Average — works moderately well 2
A poor worker or lazy 3

CONC61 (b) One with high power of concentration 1
Average — concentrates moderately well 2
Little or no power of sustained concentration 3

NEA61 (c) Extremely neat and tidy in class work 1
Average — moderately neat and tidy 2
Very untidy in class work 3

DOB61 (d) Seldom or never disobedient 1
Sometimes disobedient 2
Frequently disobedient 3

DIS61 (e) Seldom or never difficult to discipline 1
Sometimes difficult to discipline 2
Frequently difficult to discipline 3

REST61 (f) Seldom or never restless in class 1
Sometimes restless in class 2
Frequently restless in class 3

DAY61 (g) Seldom or never daydreams in class 1
Sometimes daydreams in class 2
Frequently daydreams in class 3

CRB61 (h) Seldom or never cribs 1
Sometimes cribs 2
Frequently cribs 3

LIE61 (i) Seldom or never evades the truth to keep out of trouble 1
Sometimes evades the truth to keep out of trouble 2
Frequently evades the truth to keep out of trouble 3

8. If this child remained at school would he/she be likely to pass the G.C.E. at "O" level (or the Scottish Leaving Certificate at lower level) in any of the following subjects:—

(Please answer this question even if you know the child is leaving early)

EXM (a) Mathematics? Yes ..... 1 No 0
AEM EXE (b) English? Yes ..... 2 No 0
EXL (c) A foreign language? Yes ..... 3 No 0
EXS (d) A science subject? Yes ..... 4 No 0
EXO (e) Other, namely .....

9. Has this child the ability to benefit from attending a University or Technical College for whole-time study?

FEAB Yes, University 1
Yes, Technical College 2
Neither 0

IV. SCHOOL LEAVING

10. At what age will this child leave school?

LEAG61 ..... years
End of this term 0

For those leaving school at 15.

11. (a) Has this child got a job to go to when he/she leaves school?

LEJO61 Yes 1
No 0

(For children with a job)
LEJOT61
(b) What job is it? .....
(c) Is this child's ability equal to this job or above or below it?

LEJOA61 Equal to job 1
Above job 2
Below job 3

(For children with no job to go to)
(d) What steps are being taken to find a job for this child? .....

12. (a) Has this child's career been discussed with him/her at school?

CARDI Yes 1
No 0

(If "yes")
(b) Who discussed this child's career with him/her? .....
CARDW

V. BEHAVIOUR

(All Children)

13. Which statement in each group *best* describes this child?

ROU61 (a) Liable to get unduly rough during playtime 1
Takes a normal part in rough games 2
Rather frightened of rough games 3

ATT61 (b) Avoids attention, hates being in the limelight 1
Does not unduly avoid or seek attention 2
Shows off; seeks attention 3

DAR61 (c) A dare-devil 1
As cautious as the average child 2
Extremely fearful 3

COM61 (d) Over-competitive with other children 1
Normally competitive 2
Diffident about competing with other children 3

HAP61 (e) Unusually happy and contented child 1
Generally cheerful and in good humour 2
Usually gloomy and sad 3

AG61 (f) A quarrelsome and aggressive child 1
Average — not particularly quarrelsome 2
A timid child 3

FRI61 (g) Makes friends extremely easily 1
Takes usual amount of time to make friends 2
Does not seem able to make friends 3

ENE61 (h) Extremely energetic, never tired 1
Normally energetic 2
Always tired and "washed out" 3

ANX61 (i) Not at all anxious, apprehensive or fearful 1
Somewhat anxious, apprehensive or fearful 2
Very anxious, apprehensive or fearful 3

14. How does this child react to criticism or punishment?

CRI61 Tends to become unduly resentful 1
Tends to become unduly miserable or worried 2
Normal attitude to criticism and punishment 0

15. Taking this child's behaviour and relationships with other children as a whole, would you say he/she is—

TLAR TAS61

	Not at all	*Some-what*	*Very*
Sensitive or highly strung	0	1	2
Shy or withdrawn	0	1	2
Agressive	0	1	2
Other, namely	—	1	2

VI. HABITS HABT61

16. Has this child frequently shown any of the following habits or mannerisms?

NABT61 (a) Nail biting Yes ..... 1 No 0

NOPT61 (b) Nose picking Yes ..... 1 No 0

THST61 (c) Thumb or finger sucking Yes ..... 1 No 0

SOPT61 (d) Picking sores Yes ..... 1 No 0

STAT61 (e) Stammering Yes ..... 1 No 0

TWT61 (f) Nervous twitches or grimaces Yes ..... 1 No 0

Teacher's Name SEXT61 .....
(Mr, Mrs, Miss)

How well do you know this child?

KNO61 Very well 1
Moderately well 2
Not very well 3

Date .....