Grammar schools on average had 3 times the resources of secondary modern schools. This did not promote parity or equality as promised in the 1944 Education Act.

Many Secondary Modern schools were already run down by the 1960s, many children would avoid such schools with comprehensive reform.

Many grammar schools were excellent and produced highly successful students.

Grammar schools were seen as a precious opportunity for social advancement by many working class families with bright students.

Pupils who failed the 11+ were condemned to a life of fewer opportunities: only 2% of those who failed the exam were still in school at the age of 17.

In 1975 the government forced direct grant grammar schools to go comprehensive. Many went independent instead, free places were removed and poorer local parents could not afford the fees.

The rise of more private schools in place of grammar schools led to a system that promoted less social equality.

The 11+ favourite middle class over working class children: very few children from working class areas passed the exam.

The majority of the public wanted to keep grammar schools.

The majority of the public wanted to scrap the 11+ exam.