

11+ PRACTICE PACK

11+ for You Test 1

11+ Verbal Reasoning Complete Practice Pack

CONTENTS

01 Question Booklet

11+ for You 11+ Verbal Reasoning. Work through this paper first.

Includes Paper Notes: overview, topics, revision tips, common mistakes.

02 Answers

11+ for You 11+ Verbal Reasoning. Use to mark your work against the official answer key.

Includes Paper Notes: score interpretation, selected worked examples, next steps.

PRACTISE THE REAL THING

Download more free 11+ practice papers at [SATs-Papers.co.uk](https://www.sats-papers.co.uk)



11+ For You

Paper 1

Please put your name at the bottom of the page.

This 11+ paper contains 80 questions.

You have 50 minutes to complete the test.

Mark all answers clearly on the answer sheet.

Make sure any mistakes are erased.

Name:- _____

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 1

In these questions you must choose one word from the top line and one word from the bottom line that you think are the most **opposite** in meaning. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Example

(high right trust)
(left write verify)

Answer = right left

Question 1

(deter mimic elevate)
(copy encourage surprise)

Question 2

(conceal hope false)
(youth true height)

Question 3

(urge eager smile)
(reluctant optical invade)

Question 4

(wonder paradise rough)
(smooth hoax glen)

Question 5

(ascend aspire accent)
(miniature descend dialect)

Question 6

(growth destroy power)
(hinder create crate)

Question 7

(intelligent subtle close)
(rotate oblivious obvious)

In these questions you must decide which number comes next in the sequence. Mark it on your answer sheet.

Example

3 6 9 12 15 (?)

Answer = 18

Question 8

12 6 16 10 20 14 (?)

Question 9

71 62 54 47 41 (?)

Question 10

34 29 32 27 30 (?)

Question 11

103 153 193 223 (?)

Question 12

3 9 18 54 108 (?)

Question 13

63 48 60 45 57 42 (?)

Question 14

13 20 26 31 35 (?)

Question 15

Peter's dad Harry is three times as old as Peter was 2 years ago. If Peter is 17 next year how old is his dad?

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 1

In these questions you must choose two words from the five words that you think are the odd ones out. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Example

arm leg human tongue person

Answer = human person

Question 16

rectangle angle rhombus square shape

Question 17

duplicate actor theatre mimic copy

Question 18

child cry weep sob hilarious

Question 19

optical watch observe optician look

Question 20

bed sleep snooze awake doze

Question 21

rainbow indigo turquoise shade crimson

Question 22

viola string violin cello orchestra

In these questions the number in the middle is made the same way in each group. Work out the missing number and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

2 (12) 6 14 (28) 2 12 (?) 3

Answer = 36

Question 23

33 (22) 11 49 (24) 25 23 (?) 19

Question 24

24 (56) 8 33 (80) 14 17 (?) 17

Question 25

90 (19) 10 36 (12) 18 99 (?) 33

Question 26

34 (56) 22 51 (84) 33 107 (?) 21

Question 27

48 (8) 12 35 (10) 7 81 (?) 9

Question 28

42 (42) 2 4 (16) 8 30 (?) 3

Question 29

17 (54) 3 64 (195) 3 12 (?) 11

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 1

In these questions you must choose the words that best complete the sentences. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Example

man is to (woman human boy)
as girl is to (child boy female)

Answer = woman boy

Question 30

granite is to (black stone sculpture)
as hydrogen is to (gas balloon helium)

Question 31

pork is to (bacon pig meat)
as beef is to (horse field cow)

Question 32

vile is to (repulsive vial smile)
as red is to (colour crimson read)

Question 33

rapid is to (slow river fast)
as heavy is to (weight light kilogram)

Question 34

dinghy is to (ship dingy sail)
as ship is to (tanker captain sip)

Question 35

mime is to (actor silent mine)
as opera is to (sing stage woman)

Question 36

rise is to (ascend sink lower)
as fear is to (happy dread far)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

In these questions you must decide which two letters which best complete the pattern. There is an alphabet to help you. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Example

AB is to CD
AS EF is to (??)

Answer = GH

Question 37

JL is to MP
As OW is to (??)

Question 38

VC is to ZA
As LF is to (??)

Question 39

GI is to KE
As ZD is to (??)

Question 40

BM is to YN
As HI is to (??)

Question 41

PW is to WE
As NN is to (??)

Question 42

GO is to HR
As XZ is to (??)

Question 43

AV is to US
As OO is to (??)

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 1

In these questions you must choose a word that is similar in meaning to the words in brackets. Mark one of the five words on the answer sheet that goes well with both sets of words.

Example

(even equal)
(amusements circus)

Answer = fair

Question 44

(soil ground)
(world globe)

Question 45

(stumble fall)
(holiday vacation)

Question 46

(desert pudding)
(sugary candied)

Question 47

(order request)
(novel volume)

Question 48

(leave depart)
(end conclude)

Question 49

(pencil biro)
(cage enclosure)

Question 50

(flat equal)
(storey floor)

In these questions there are three pairs of words. Each word is made in the same way. Find the missing word and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

(grades read) (urchin rich) (whales ????)

Answer = heal

Question 51

(longer gone) (former more) (gather ????)

Question 52

(stream rest) (series rise) (remote ????)

Question 53

(fourth hour) (postal lost) (beaten ????)

Question 54

(midget edge) (orange gang) (guests ????)

Question 55

(active cave) (affair fair) (postal ????)

Question 56

(harden earn) (marvel earl) (grades ????)

Question 57

(argues eras) (bottle lobe) (ninety ????)

Question 58

If there are 32 children in a class and a quarter of them are girls, how many children will be in if half the boys are off and all the girls are in.

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 1

In the questions the letters stand for numbers.
Work out the answer to each sum and then mark
the answer as a **letter** on the answer sheet.

Example

If $A = 1$ $B = 2$ $C = 3$ $D = 5$ $E = 6$
What is $A + B + C = (?)$ **Answer = E**

Question 59

If $A = 2$ $B = 36$ $C = 25$ $D = 7$ $E = 14$
What is $B \div A + D =$

Question 60

If $A = 9$ $B = 4$ $C = 3$ $D = 12$ $E = 24$
What is $A \times B \div C + D =$

Question 61

If $A = 2$ $B = 3$ $C = 3$ $D = 9$ $E = 8$
What is $E \times C \div A - B =$

Question 62

If $A = 8$ $B = 7$ $C = 32$ $D = 28$ $E = 0$
What is $A \times B - D - E =$

Question 63

If $A = 4$ $B = 6$ $C = 7$ $D = 30$ $E = 13$
What is $C + A + E + B =$

Question 64

If $A = 17$ $B = 21$ $C = 18$ $D = 19$ $E = 3$
What is $A + B - C - E =$

Question 65

If $A = 11$ $B = 15$ $C = 3$ $D = 25$ $E = 7$
What is $A \times C + E - D =$

In the following questions you must take one
letter out of the word on the left and add it to the
word on the right. You must not change the
order of the letters and the two words must make
sense. Mark the answer on the answer sheet.

Example

ready awning

Answer = y

Question 66

shame eight

Question 67

plans ease

Question 68

snake lad

Question 69

haste feat

Question 70

paste grim

Question 71

bears one

Question 72

opens zone

Question 73

What day will it be in three days if the day
before yesterday was Friday?

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 1

In these questions you must decide which two words are the **most similar** in meaning. You must choose one from the top row and one from the bottom row.

Example

(objective item piece)
(lesson aim peace)

Answer = objective aim

Question 74

(detailed uneven varied)
(focus intricate real)

Question 75

(revenge unusual custom)
(strange normal pretend)

Question 76

(partial mature remote)
(fraction grimace complete)

Question 77

(bland trust enemy)
(gripe haunt foe)

Question 78

(leap season prove)
(devour stealth spring)

Question 79

(wonder angular supple)
(flexible selfish trudge)

Question 80

(beat emotion shy)
(swallow bashful contend)

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 1

Paper 1 Answers

1	deter encourage	41	UV
2	false true	42	YC
3	eager reluctant	43	IN
4	rough smooth	44	earth
5	ascend descend	45	trip
6	destroy create	46	sweet
7	subtle obvious	47	book
8	24	48	quit
9	36	49	pen
10	25	50	level
11	243	51	hate
12	324	52	more
13	54	53	neat
14	38	54	test
15	42	55	opal
16	angle shape	56	eras
17	actor theatre	57	tiny
18	child hilarious	58	20
19	optical optician	59	C
20	bed awake	60	E
21	rainbow shade	61	D
22	string orchestra	62	D
23	4	63	D
24	51	64	A
25	13	65	B
26	128	66	H
27	18	67	L
28	45	68	N
29	143	69	S
30	stone gas	70	E
31	pig cow	71	B
32	vial read	72	O
33	slow light	73	Wednesday
34	dingy sip	74	detailed intricate
35	silent sing	75	unusual strange
36	ascend dread	76	partial fraction
37	RA	77	enemy foe
38	PD	78	leap spring
39	DZ	79	supple flexible
40	SR	80	shy bashful

Many thanks using 11+ For You resources. If you require more full papers, worksheets that target specific questions or just 11+ advice please contact us at www.11plustestpapers.co.uk

Paper Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Question Booklet (Test 1)

Compiled by [SATs-Papers.co.uk](https://www.SATs-Papers.co.uk) to help you get the most from this paper.

Overview

This is **11+ For You's Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 1**, a **50-minute, 80-question practice exam** designed to prepare students for **GL Assessment style 11+ entrance tests**. The paper covers the full spectrum of verbal reasoning question types found in selective school entrance papers, including antonym pairs, number sequences, word analogies, letter patterns, hidden word puzzles, and mathematical word problems.

The test is laid out in clear sections, each with worked examples, and requires students to work through a range of cognitive challenges at pace. Questions progress from vocabulary-based reasoning through to code-breaking and logic puzzles. An answer key is included at the end, allowing students and parents to mark the paper independently.

This paper is ideal for Year 6 students sitting 11+ exams, particularly those applying to grammar schools and independent schools that use GL-style verbal reasoning tests. It offers realistic exam practice with a strong focus on time management and technique, and can be used as a timed mock or for targeted question-type practice.

How this paper is organised

The paper comprises **80 questions** to be completed in **50 minutes**, giving an average of just over 37 seconds per question. This pace requires quick thinking and efficient decision-making. The test is divided into distinct sections, each introduced by a worked example and clear instructions. Early sections focus on **antonym pairs** (questions 1–7), followed by **number sequences** (questions 8–14), then progress through **odd-one-out vocabulary** (questions 16–22), **number puzzles with brackets** (questions 23–29), and **word analogies** (questions 30–36).

Mid-paper sections introduce **letter-pattern analogies** (questions 37–43), **dual-meaning vocabulary** (questions 44–50), **hidden words within pairs** (questions 51–57), and **algebraic substitution puzzles** (questions 59–65). Later questions test **letter-transfer logic** (questions 66–72) and close with **synonym pairs** (questions 74–80). Standalone word problems (questions 15, 58, 73) are interspersed, requiring arithmetic reasoning.

The layout is clean and uncluttered, with each question type grouped together and ample white space. Students record their answers on a separate answer sheet,

mirroring real exam conditions. The included answer key lists correct responses numerically, making self-marking straightforward.

Topics covered

- **Antonym identification:** selecting opposite pairs from two sets of words (e.g. 'deter/encourage', 'subtle/obvious'), testing nuanced vocabulary and word relationships
- **Number sequences and patterns:** identifying rules in sequences such as alternating operations (e.g. 12, 6, 16, 10, 20, 14), differences of differences, and multiplicative-additive hybrids
- **Odd-one-out vocabulary:** picking two words from five that do not fit thematically (e.g. 'angle' and 'shape' among quadrilateral names, 'optical' and 'optician' among verbs of seeing)
- **Bracket number puzzles:** finding arithmetic rules linking outer numbers to a middle result (e.g. 33 (22) 11 suggests subtraction or division patterns)
- **Word analogies:** completing proportional word relationships (e.g. 'granite is to stone as hydrogen is to gas'), requiring semantic and categorical reasoning
- **Letter-pattern analogies:** applying positional shifts in the alphabet (e.g. JL to MP implies a consistent forwards jump; questions 37–43 use this logic)
- **Dual-meaning vocabulary:** finding a single word that fits two separate definitions (e.g. 'level' means both flat and a storey)
- **Hidden word extraction:** identifying a word concealed within a pair (e.g. 'grades' contains 'read', 'urchin' contains 'rich'; the pattern must apply to a third pair)
- **Algebraic substitution:** solving arithmetic expressions where letters represent numbers (e.g. if $A=2$, $B=36$, $C=25$, $D=7$, $E=14$, then $B \div A + D$ equals which letter?)
- **Letter-transfer puzzles:** moving one letter from a word on the left to a word on the right to form two valid words (e.g. 'ready'/'awning' becomes 'read'/'yawning')
- **Synonym pairs:** choosing the most similar words from two rows (e.g. 'detailed/intricate', 'supple/flexible'), testing vocabulary depth and precision
- **Mathematical word problems:** standalone questions requiring multi-step reasoning (e.g. calculating Peter's dad's age given relative and temporal conditions, or class attendance with fractional constraints)

How to use this paper for revision

- Practise **antonym and synonym pairs** daily by making flashcards of high-level vocabulary (e.g. 'vile/repulsive', 'ascend/descend') and testing yourself on opposites and near-synonyms to build recall speed.
- For **number sequences**, write down the differences between consecutive terms in a row beneath the sequence; if the pattern isn't obvious, look at second differences or alternating sub-sequences.
- In **bracket puzzles**, try simple operations first (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division of the outer numbers) before moving to combined rules like 'add then halve' or 'difference times constant'.
- With **letter-pattern analogies**, use the alphabet strip provided in the paper and count the steps between letters in the first pair, then apply the same shift to the second pair, watching for wrap-around (Z to A).
- For **hidden word puzzles**, underline or highlight overlapping letters in the example pairs to spot where the hidden word sits, then apply the same extraction method to the unknown pair.
- In **algebraic substitution** questions, always substitute the letter values first and write out the full numeric expression before calculating, to avoid order-of-operations errors (BODMAS: brackets, orders, division/multiplication, addition/subtraction).
- Time yourself strictly on practice runs: with **80 questions in 50 minutes**, you have roughly 37 seconds per question, so if you're stuck after 20 seconds, mark it and move on rather than losing time on a single item.

Common mistakes to avoid

- **Choosing homophones over true antonyms:** in antonym questions, students often pick 'vial' instead of 'repulsive' because it sounds like 'vile', but the task is opposites, not soundalikes.
- **Misidentifying the sequence rule:** in alternating sequences like 12, 6, 16, 10, 20, 14, students sometimes average or add incorrectly rather than noticing two interwoven sub-sequences (12→16→20 and 6→10→14).
- **Applying the bracket operation to the wrong pair of numbers:** in puzzles like 34 (56) 22, students may add 34+22 instead of recognising the rule links both outer numbers to the middle (e.g. 34+22=56), leading to wrong answers.
- **Off-by-one errors in letter-pattern shifts:** when counting alphabet steps, students forget whether to count the start letter or end letter, or wrap incorrectly past Z, resulting in answers one position away from correct.
- **Forcing meanings in dual-definition questions:** students pick 'fair' for 'even/amusements' correctly but then try to make 'soil/world' fit 'dirt' instead of recognising 'earth' works for both ground and globe.
- **Ignoring order-of-operations in algebraic questions:** calculating $A \times B - D - E$ from left to right ($A \times B$, minus D, minus E) rather than multiplying first, then subtracting both D and E from the product, leading to incorrect letter answers.

Exam technique

Begin by reading the instructions for each section carefully and studying the worked example. In a 50-minute paper with 80 questions, you must maintain a brisk pace: aim to complete the first 40 questions in 25 minutes, leaving the second half and a 5-minute review window. **Do not dwell on any single question beyond 30 seconds;** if you are unsure, circle the question number and return to it after finishing the rest of the section.

For **vocabulary questions** (antonyms, synonyms, dual meanings), trust your first instinct if you recognise the words; if not, eliminate options that definitely do not fit and make an educated guess. For **number and letter patterns**, jot down your working in the margin or on scrap paper rather than trying to calculate mentally, as this reduces errors and lets you check your logic quickly. In **bracket puzzles**, test your proposed rule on both given examples before applying it to the unknown.

In the final five minutes, revisit any circled questions and check that you have transferred every answer to the answer sheet correctly. If you are genuinely stuck, make a sensible guess rather than leaving a blank, as there is no negative marking.

Practise this timing strategy on at least three full mock papers before exam day so that pacing becomes automatic.

What to revise alongside this paper

Students should consolidate their understanding of **vocabulary in context** by reading widely (newspapers, classic children's literature, non-fiction) and keeping a vocabulary journal of unfamiliar words with definitions and example sentences. This builds the semantic knowledge needed for antonym, synonym, and dual-meaning questions. Practise **mental arithmetic and order-of-operations** through daily quick-fire worksheets, as both number sequences and algebraic substitution rely on fluent calculation.

For **logic and code-breaking skills**, try additional GL Assessment style papers (Bond 11+ Verbal Reasoning, CGP 11+ VR) and explore pattern-recognition puzzles in books or apps that develop abstract reasoning. Familiarise yourself with the **alphabet as a number line**, perhaps by writing out A=1, B=2, C=3 up to Z=26 and practising forwards and backwards jumps, which underpins letter-pattern analogies.

Once confident with this paper, progress to **more challenging verbal reasoning formats** such as longer comprehension-based reasoning (CEM style) or mixed non-verbal and verbal papers. Review any mistakes carefully using the answer key, and for persistent weak spots (e.g. bracket puzzles or hidden words), seek out topic-specific worksheets to build targeted fluency before attempting further full mocks.

Key terms

Antonym, Synonym, Analogy, Sequence, Odd one out, Bracket puzzle, Hidden word, Letter shift, Homophone, Dual meaning, Algebraic substitution, BODMAS, Word extraction, Letter transfer, Pattern recognition

For more free 11+ practice papers, past papers and online practice tests, visit [SATs-Papers.co.uk](https://www.SATs-Papers.co.uk).

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 1

Paper 1 Answers

1	deter encourage	41	UV
2	false true	42	YC
3	eager reluctant	43	IN
4	rough smooth	44	earth
5	ascend descend	45	trip
6	destroy create	46	sweet
7	subtle obvious	47	book
8	24	48	quit
9	36	49	pen
10	25	50	level
11	243	51	hate
12	324	52	more
13	54	53	neat
14	38	54	test
15	42	55	opal
16	angle shape	56	eras
17	actor theatre	57	tiny
18	child hilarious	58	20
19	optical optician	59	C
20	bed awake	60	E
21	rainbow shade	61	D
22	string orchestra	62	D
23	4	63	D
24	51	64	A
25	13	65	B
26	128	66	H
27	18	67	L
28	45	68	N
29	143	69	S
30	stone gas	70	E
31	pig cow	71	B
32	vial read	72	O
33	slow light	73	Wednesday
34	dingy sip	74	detailed intricate
35	silent sing	75	unusual strange
36	ascend dread	76	partial fraction
37	RA	77	enemy foe
38	PD	78	leap spring
39	DZ	79	supple flexible
40	SR	80	shy bashful

Many thanks using 11+ For You resources. If you require more full papers, worksheets that target specific questions or just 11+ advice please contact us at www.11plustestpapers.co.uk

Answer-Key Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Answers (Test 1)

Compiled by [SATs-Papers.co.uk](https://www.SATs-Papers.co.uk) to help you mark this paper and learn from each answer.

How to use this answer key

This answer key provides the correct responses for all 80 verbal reasoning questions, but offers no working or explanation. When marking, award one mark per question and record the total out of 80. Distinguish between careless errors (for example, misreading 'opposite' as 'similar' in Q1–7) and genuine vocabulary gaps or reasoning weaknesses.

If your child scores below 50, work through the explanations below to identify which question types cause difficulty. Between 50 and 65, focus on the worked examples for the sections with the most errors. Above 65, review only the questions answered incorrectly to fine-tune exam technique.

Use the worked examples strategically. They show **why** an answer is correct, not just what it is. Encourage your child to articulate the reasoning aloud before checking the explanation; this builds confidence and reveals gaps in understanding that a mark alone will not show.

Score interpretation

A score of 60 or above (75 per cent) indicates solid readiness for verbal reasoning at 11+ standard, though individual schools vary in their pass marks. Between 50 and 59 suggests competence in most areas but a need to practise the weaker question types identified during marking. Below 50 points to gaps in vocabulary, pattern recognition or both, and warrants focused revision before attempting another full paper.

Because this paper mixes seven distinct question types, a raw score can mask specific weaknesses. A child might score 55 overall yet answer all synonym questions correctly and all letter-code questions incorrectly. Look at performance by section rather than the total alone.

Timing is built into the original test (50 minutes for 80 questions). If your child exceeded that limit, note which sections caused slowdowns. Speed will improve with familiarity, but persistent delays in one question type may signal incomplete understanding rather than simple inexperience.

Worked examples

Opposites, Q1-7

Each question asks for a pair of opposites, one from the top row and one from the bottom. Marks are lost when students pick two words that are merely different rather than truly opposite, or when they choose a pair from the same row. **Test each candidate pair in a sentence** to confirm the relationship is antonymic, not just unrelated.

Q3 : eager reluctant

Eager means keen or enthusiastic; reluctant means unwilling or hesitant. They sit at opposite ends of the willingness spectrum. 'Urge' (top row) and 'invade' (bottom row) are verbs and do not form an antonym pair with any word in the opposite line.

Q7 : subtle obvious

Subtle describes something understated or hard to detect; obvious means clear and unmistakable. The trap is 'oblivious' in the bottom row, which sounds similar to 'obvious' but means unaware. Always check the meaning, not just the spelling or sound.

Number sequences, Q8-14

Identify the rule (add, subtract, multiply, divide or a combination) by comparing consecutive terms. Marks are lost through arithmetic slips or by spotting only part of a two-step pattern. **Write down the differences or ratios** between terms to make alternating rules visible.

Q8 : 24

The sequence alternates two rules: subtract 6 (12→6, 16→10, 20→14) and add 10 (6→16, 10→20, 14→24). Many students see only the first rule and answer 8, missing the second operation.

Q11 : 243

Each term is the previous term plus a multiple of 10 that increases by 10 each time: $103 + 50 = 153$, $153 + 40 = 193$, $193 + 30 = 223$, $223 + 20 = 243$. The increments shrink by 10 each step, so the next jump is 20, not 30.

Q15 : 42

Peter is 17 next year, so he is currently 16. Two years ago he was 14. Harry is three times 14, which is 42. A common error is to multiply 16 by 3, forgetting to subtract the two years first.

Odd ones out, Q16–22

Identify the category shared by three words, then select the two that do not fit. The mark scheme expects both words; partial credit is not given. **State the shared category aloud** before choosing, to avoid false patterns.

Q16 : angle shape

Rectangle, rhombus and square are all specific quadrilaterals. Angle and shape are geometric terms but not polygons themselves. Students sometimes pick 'angle' and 'rhombus' because rhombus is less familiar, missing that rhombus is still a polygon.

Q21 : rainbow shade

Indigo, turquoise and crimson are all specific colours. Rainbow is a spectrum of colours, and shade is a quality of colour, but neither is a single hue. The trap is to eliminate rainbow alone, thinking shade might be a colour name.

Middle-number puzzles, Q23–29

The number in brackets is derived from the two outside numbers by the same rule in every group. Test addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and combinations until the pattern holds for both given examples, then apply it to find the missing term. **Write your candidate rule down** and verify it before moving to the third group.

Q25 : 13

$90 \div 10 = 9$, $9 + 10 = 19$. But the bracket shows 19, so try $90 - 10 = 80$, $80 \div$ something. Better: $(90 - 10) \div$ something = 19 does not work cleanly. Instead: $(\text{first} + \text{second}) \div$ something. Try $(\text{first} \div \text{second}) +$ something. Pattern: $(\text{first} \div \text{second}) + (\text{something})$. Check: $90 \div 10 = 9$, $9 + 10 = 19$. No. Try $(\text{first} - \text{second}) \div$ something. $(90 - 10) \div 10 = 8$, not 19. Pattern: first \div second, then add second again. $90 \div 10 = 9$, $9 + 10 = 19$. Check second group: $36 \div 18 = 2$, $2 + 10 = 12$. Yes. So $99 \div 33 = 3$, $3 + 10 = 13$.

Q27 : 18

$48 \div 12 = 4$, then $4 + 4 = 8$. Check: $35 \div 7 = 5$, $5 + 5 = 10$. Pattern confirmed: divide the first number by the third, then add the quotient to itself. For $81 \div 9 = 9$, $9 + 9 = 18$.

Sentence completion, Q30–36

Each analogy has the form 'A is to B as C is to D'. Identify the relationship between A and B, then find the word in the second set that has the same relationship to C. Marks are lost by choosing a word that is merely associated rather than analogous. **State the relationship in a sentence** before looking at the options.

Q32 : vial read

Vile and vial are homophones (sound the same but have different meanings and spellings). Red and read are also homophones. The relationship is not 'repulsive' but phonetic identity, so 'repulsive vial' would be wrong.

Q36 : ascend dread

Rise and ascend are synonyms (both mean to go up). Fear and dread are also synonyms (both mean a feeling of apprehension). 'Happy' is an antonym of fear, not a synonym, so 'ascend happy' would be incorrect.

Letter-code analogies, Q37–43

Find the rule that transforms the first pair, then apply it to the second. Rules may involve steps forward or backward in the alphabet, reflections, or both. **Use the printed alphabet** to count steps accurately; mental counting often introduces off-by-one errors.

Q37 : RA

$J + 2 = L$, $L + 4 = P$. So add 2 to the first letter and add 4 to the second. $O + 2 = Q$... wait, MP has $M = J + 3$, $P = L + 4$. Try again: $J \rightarrow M$ is +3, $L \rightarrow P$ is +4. So $O \rightarrow O + 3 = R$, $W \rightarrow W + 4 = A$ (wrapping round: $W=23$, $23+4=27$, $27-26=1=A$).

Q39 : DZ

$G \rightarrow K$ is +4, $I \rightarrow E$ is -4. Apply the same: $Z \rightarrow Z + 4 = D$ (wrapping: $Z=26$, $26+4=30$, $30-26=4=D$), $D \rightarrow D - 4 = Z$ (wrapping backward: $D=4$, $4-4=0=26=Z$). Answer is DZ.

Word pairs and letter puzzles, Q44–57, Q66–72

Questions 44–50 ask for a word that fits both clues. Questions 51–57 require finding a hidden word within two longer words using the same extraction rule. Questions 66–72 involve moving one letter from the first word to the second. **Write down candidate words** and check both definitions or both extractions before committing.

Q51 : hate

From 'longer' take 'gone' (letters 3–6). From 'former' take 'more' (letters 4–7). From 'gather' take letters 3–6: 'athe'... no, letters 4–7: 'ther'. Try letters 2–5: 'athe'. Pattern: remove first and last letters? 'longer' → 'onge', 'former' → 'ormer'. Not consistent. Try: 'longer' contains 'gone', 'former' contains 'more', 'gather' contains 'hate' (letters 4–7: h-a-t-e). The pattern is to extract a four-letter word hidden consecutively inside each word.

Q66 : H

Remove H from 'shame' to leave 'same'. Add H to 'eight' to make 'height'. Both resulting words are valid, so H is correct. Removing S would leave 'hame' (not a common word), and adding S to 'eight' gives 'eights' (valid but changes the grammar).

Q72 : O

Remove O from 'opens' to leave 'pens'. Add O to 'zone' to make 'ozone'. Both are valid dictionary words, confirming O is the correct letter to transfer.

Letter arithmetic and word problems, Q58–65, Q73

Questions 59–65 assign number values to letters and ask for the result of an arithmetic expression, given as a letter. Question 58 and 73 are word problems requiring careful extraction of numerical facts. **Write out the substitution** and perform each operation in strict left-to-right order (respecting BIDMAS) before looking up the answer letter.

Q58 : 20

Total children: 32. A quarter are girls, so $32 \div 4 = 8$ girls. Therefore $32 - 8 = 24$ boys. Half the boys are off: $24 \div 2 = 12$ boys absent, 12 boys present. All 8 girls are in. Total present: $12 + 8 = 20$.

Q61 : D

$E \times C \div A - B$. Substitute: $8 \times 3 \div 2 - 3$. Follow BIDMAS: $8 \times 3 = 24$, $24 \div 2 = 12$, $12 - 3 = 9$. Look up 9 in the key: D = 9.

Q73 : Wednesday

The day before yesterday was Friday, so yesterday was Saturday and today is Sunday. In three days it will be Sunday + 3 = Wednesday. A common error is to count 'the day before yesterday' as one day back, giving Thursday, then adding three to reach Sunday.

Similar meanings, Q74–80

Choose one word from the top row and one from the bottom row that are closest in meaning (synonyms). Marks are lost by picking words that are associated or in the same semantic field but not true synonyms. **Try each word in the same sentence** to test if they are interchangeable.

Q74 : detailed intricate

Both mean having many small parts or fine complexity. 'Uneven' and 'varied' suggest difference, not detail. 'Focus' and 'real' do not match detailed in meaning.

Q76 : partial fraction

Partial means incomplete or forming a part; fraction means a part of a whole. 'Mature' and 'remote' do not share this part-whole meaning. 'Complete' is an antonym of partial, not a synonym.

Next steps

After marking, group incorrect answers by question type and review the worked examples for those sections. If errors cluster in one area (for example, letter codes or middle-number puzzles), dedicate 10–15 minutes daily to similar practice questions until the pattern becomes automatic. Revisit the entire paper in two weeks to check whether speed and accuracy have improved.

If the score exceeds 70, focus on the few mistakes made and ensure they were not due to misreading instructions. Consider attempting a past paper under strict timed conditions to simulate exam pressure. If the score is below 50, pause further full papers and spend a week building vocabulary and number-pattern fluency through targeted exercises before returning to mixed practice. Progress is best measured over several papers, not from one result alone.

For more free 11+ practice papers, past papers and online practice tests, visit [SATs-Papers.co.uk](https://www.SATs-Papers.co.uk).