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11+ PRACTICE PACK

11+ for You Test 13

11+ Verbal Reasoning Complete Practice Pack

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11+ For You
Paper 13

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 answersheet.

Make sure any mistakes are erased.

In the questions below complete the number sequences with the next correct answer.

Mark the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1	10	17	24	31	38	(?)	
2	19	38	34	68	64	(?)	
3	71	65	59	53	47	41	(?)
4	4	4	8	12	20	(?)	
5	6	19	12	25	18	31	(?)
6	98	95	91	88	84	(?)	
7	16	32	40	80	88	(?)	

8 If Paul's sister is six years older than he was four years ago, and in two years Paul will be 8, how is his sister?

In the questions below select one word from the top set of brackets and one word from the bottom set of brackets that are the most similar in meaning. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

9	(police	inferno	water)
	(criminal	fall	fire)
10	(trick	honest	show)
	(magician	deceive	treat)
11	(sweet	belief	sweat)
	(perspire	exercise	humble)
12	(thread	tail	pull)
	(rodent	knit	yarn)
13	(machine	draw	mimic)
	(actor	theatre	copy)
14	(audience	reveal	applaud)
	(clap	cheer	celebrate)
15	(think	expense	negotiate)
	(plea	bargain	argue)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

In the questions below complete the letter sequences with the correct pair of letters. There is an alphabet to help you.

Example

AB CD EF GH IJ

Answer KL

16 FI IG LE OC RA UY (??)

17 TP OT LW GA DD (??)

18 CC IX NT RQ UO (??)

19 RV PX OY MA LB JD (??)

20 MK NG OI PE QG RC (??)

21 UI YF AC EZ GW (??)

22 GZ HY FX IW EV JU (??)

In the questions below select the word that best goes with each sentence. Mark both answers on your answer sheet.

Example

Little is to
(large life tiny)
as true is to
(tale false truth) **ANSWER = FALSE**

23 tree is to
(roots branch leaf)

As house is to
(address foundations road)

24 Running is to
(track shoes athlete)

As swimming is to
(exercise fish pool)

25 Knit is to
(wool nit needle)

As plain is to
(plan normal plane)

26 Fish is to
(water gills swim)

As human is to
(lungs life earth)

27 triangle is to
(circle ninety three)

As square is to
(brick pentagon four)

28 Pebble is to
(river beach rock)

As sapling is to
(weak tree grow)

In the questions below the world on the right is made from the word on the left.

Using the same pattern find the word in the brackets from the word on the left

29 (leaped leap) (hunted hunt)

(growth [?])

30 (moaned mad) (grades gas)

(breast [?])

31 (listed isle) (driver ride)

(grades [?])

32 (hasten hats) (jester jets)

(master [?])

33 (driver dive) (raised rise)

(places [?])

34 (united dent) (stream mate)

(months [?])

35 (latest let) (estate eat)

(banish [?])

.

In the questions below select the letter that best completes the word on the left and starts the word on the right.

Example

gri ?? og
ha ?? oll

Answer D

36	hunte	??	oam
	nea	??	eality
37	snatc	??	ate
	dept	??	arm
38	nigh	??	orn
	sil	??	erm
39	ven	??	ip
	dream	??	otal
40	focu	??	hovel
	bu	??	hard
41	kin	??	allop
	lon	??	runt
42	tha	??	aist
	dre	??	ilt

In the questions below you must match the number code to the correct word. The codes are not written in the same order as the words and one code is not there.

You must then use the codes to answer the questions that follow:-

NILE NICE LINE PIPE

3251 5231 3281

43 What is the code for LICE?

44 What is the code for NINE?

45 What is the word for 281?

46 What is the code for INLINE?

HARM VANS HAMS SAND

1237 4256 1276

47 What is the word for 2376?

48 What is the code for RAN?

49 What is the word for 7266?

50 What is the word for 6127?

51 What month will it be in 6 months time if three months before last it was December?

In the questions below you must choose one word from the top brackets and one word from the bottom brackets so that a new word is created.

Example

(time clock speak)
(wish less more)

Answer - TIMELESS

52 (ham stun ton
(slip sing mock)

53 (flow avail follow
(able ring water)

54 (make life grim)
(turn guide ace)

55 (age hall spite)
(full keep less)

56 (car road ship)
(ton smoke food)

57 (hi his my)
(side story way)

58 (go run off)
(end far top)

In the questions below a three letter word has been taken from each of the words in capitals. Select the word you think is missing from the answersheet.

Example

The CHER taught lots of lessons.

Answer TEA

59 The POICIANS discussed the new laws in parliament.

60 The Mona Lisa is one of the most famous PAINGS in the world.

61 I am sorry but this behaviour is not ACCEPLE.

62 The motorcyclist wore a dark LHER jacket.

63 You can PRNT disease spreading by washing your hands.

64 If you need help please do not HEATE to contact me.

65 The book gave the girl all the INMATION she needed.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

In the questions below work out the how the word changes into the code. Use this pattern to work out the new word or code..

Example

The code for OILS is LFIP
work out the code for GOAL

Answer DLXL

66 The code for TIMES is GRNVH

What is the code for HOPED

67 The code for VESTS is XJUYU

What is the word for AFEMV

68 The code for EARN is JCWP

What is the code for DISK

69 The code for WINTER is YNPYGW

What is the code for VARIED

70 The code for QUARTER is SBCYVLT

What is the word for VOQBIOV

71 The code for STRUNG is KRJSFE

What is the word for GDXGUC

72 The code for JUNGLE is QFMTOV

What is the code for YAWNED

In the questions below you must try to make the sum balanced.

Example

4 + 6 + 4 = 3 x 3 + (?)

ANSWER 5

73 4 x 8 + 9 = 6 x 6 + 7 – (?)

74 11 x 9 – 28 = 35 + 45 – (?)

75 45 ÷ 5 – 4 = 7 x 4 ÷ 2 – (?)

76 12 x 12 ÷ 2 – 16 = 4 x 5 + 17 + (?)

77 8 x 7 x 2 = 45 x 3 – 12 – (?)

78 6 x 4 ÷ 12 = 38 ÷ 2 – 8 – (?)

79 72 ÷ 8 – 5 = 16 x 2 ÷ (?)

80 If Chris is 12 next year and last year Fred was three times as old as Chris was, how old was Fred two years ago?

Paper Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Question Booklet (Test 13)

Compiled by SATs-Papers.co.uk to help you get the most from this paper.

Overview

This is **11+ For You Paper 13**, a general practice paper designed to prepare students for **GL Assessment-style 11+ verbal reasoning tests**. It offers a broad survey of the classic verbal reasoning question types that appear in selective school entrance examinations for Year 7 entry. The paper contains **80 questions** to be completed in **50 minutes**, reflecting the time pressure typical of 11+ exams and requiring both quick thinking and sustained concentration.

The test covers a wide range of skills including number sequences, vocabulary matching, letter patterns, word relationships, code breaking, and basic arithmetic problems presented in word and equation format. Each question type is presented in short clusters, forcing students to switch between reasoning strategies rapidly. The format is multiple-choice throughout, with answers to be recorded on a separate answer sheet, mirroring the real exam environment where accuracy in marking bubbles is as important as solving the problems.

This paper suits students in the middle to late stages of 11+ preparation who have already encountered these question types and need timed practice to build speed and familiarity. Because it is undated and generic, it remains relevant year after year and can be used for repeated practice, either under timed conditions or as a source of untimed revision exercises.

How this paper is organised

The paper opens with **seven number sequence questions** (questions 1 to 7) requiring students to identify patterns and predict the next term. Question 8 is a standalone age problem requiring multi-step reasoning. Questions 9 to 15 test vocabulary matching, asking students to select similar words from two sets of brackets. Questions 16 to 22 present **letter sequences** where students must deduce alphabetical patterns and complete pairs of missing letters using the alphabet provided at the top of the page.

Questions 23 to 28 examine **word relationships and analogies**, each requiring two answers that complete a parallel structure. Questions 29 to 35 explore letter rearrangement, asking students to extract a hidden word from a given word by following a demonstrated pattern. Questions 36 to 42 require students to find a single letter that completes one word and begins another. The middle section (questions 43 to

50) involves **code-breaking exercises** where students match number codes to words and then answer follow-up questions using the decoded information.

Question 51 is a calendar reasoning problem. Questions 52 to 58 ask students to combine two words to form a compound word. Questions 59 to 65 present sentences with missing three-letter fragments that must be inferred from context. Questions 66 to 72 test **letter-shift code patterns** where students decode words by applying a consistent alphabetical transformation. The final section (questions 73 to 80) contains **numerical balance problems**, requiring students to complete equations and solve word-based age problems.

Topics covered

- Number sequences with arithmetic and geometric progressions, including alternating operations and Fibonacci-style patterns
- Vocabulary matching requiring synonym recognition across paired word sets
- Letter sequences involving alphabetical progressions, skips, reversals, and two-letter pair patterns
- Word relationships and analogies linking concepts such as part-to-whole, type-to-function, and diminutive-to-mature forms
- Letter rearrangement and hidden word extraction following demonstrated transformation rules
- Single-letter completion questions requiring a letter that ends one word and begins the next
- Code-breaking with number-to-letter substitutions and deduction of missing codes
- Compound word formation by selecting and combining words from paired brackets
- Missing word fragments within sentences requiring contextual inference of three-letter sequences
- Letter-shift cipher decoding applying consistent forward or backward alphabetical transformations
- Numerical balance equations requiring inverse operations and multi-step arithmetic to isolate missing values
- Word-based age and time problems involving multi-step reasoning and calendar calculations

How to use this paper for revision

- Practise number sequences by writing out the differences between consecutive terms to spot patterns involving addition, subtraction, doubling, or alternating operations.
- Build vocabulary by reading widely and keeping a notebook of synonyms encountered in practice papers, grouping words by theme or meaning.
- For letter sequences, use the alphabet strip provided and count forwards or backwards carefully, checking your answer by applying the pattern to the next term.
- When solving analogies, identify the relationship in the first pair before looking at the answer choices, then check each option systematically.
- In code-breaking questions, write out the letter-to-number mappings clearly and cross-reference them as you decode new words, checking for consistency.
- For missing word fragments, read the sentence aloud with possible three-letter sequences inserted to see which makes grammatical and semantic sense.
- Practise mental arithmetic for the balance equations so you can rearrange and solve quickly without needing to write out every step.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Rushing through number sequences and assuming a simple pattern without checking whether it holds for all given terms, leading to errors in complex alternating sequences.
- Selecting near-synonyms in vocabulary questions without considering subtle differences in meaning, such as confusing 'trick' and 'deceive' when one is a noun and the other a verb.
- Miscounting positions in letter sequences, particularly when patterns involve reversals or when students forget to include the starting letter in their count.
- In analogies, choosing an answer that relates to one word in isolation rather than preserving the parallel structure of the original relationship.
- In code-breaking, failing to check whether the same number appears in multiple words, which can reveal consistent letter-to-number mappings and catch transcription errors.
- In balance equations, performing operations in the wrong order or forgetting to apply inverse operations, especially when division and subtraction are involved.

Exam technique

Begin by skimming the entire paper to identify question types and mentally allocate time. Aim to spend roughly **30 to 35 seconds per question**, leaving five minutes at the end for checking. Start with the question types you find easiest to build confidence and secure quick marks, then move to harder sections. If a question stumps you after 45 seconds, mark it lightly and move on rather than losing time that could be spent on more accessible problems.

For multiple-choice questions, eliminate obviously incorrect answers first to improve your odds if you need to guess. In code-breaking and letter-shift questions, write out intermediate steps in the margin or on scrap paper to avoid mental overload and transcription errors. Keep your answer sheet tidy and ensure you are filling in the correct question number as you go, checking alignment every ten questions. If you finish early, prioritise reviewing questions you found difficult or guessed, checking arithmetic in balance equations and recounting letter positions in sequences.

Pace is critical in 11+ verbal reasoning because the variety of question types means there is little opportunity to settle into a rhythm. Practise switching between question styles quickly and avoid getting stuck on a single problem. Use the alphabet strip provided for letter sequences rather than trying to count in your head, and trust your first instinct on vocabulary questions if you are confident in your word knowledge.

What to revise alongside this paper

Students should revise **times tables and divisibility rules** to handle the balance equations and number sequences confidently. Practising **prime numbers, square numbers, and cube numbers** will help with recognising less obvious sequence patterns. Reading comprehension skills underpin vocabulary matching, so regular reading of varied texts (fiction, newspapers, and non-fiction) will expand word knowledge and improve synonym recognition.

For letter sequences and code work, familiarity with the alphabet in both forward and reverse order is essential; students should be able to recall the position of any letter quickly. **Logic puzzles and Sudoku-style activities** develop the pattern-spotting and deduction skills needed for code-breaking questions. Word games such as anagrams, crosswords, and word ladders strengthen the letter manipulation skills required for hidden word and compound word questions.

Once confident with this paper, students should attempt **past papers from GL Assessment or other 11+ publishers** under timed conditions to experience the full range of verbal reasoning formats. Reviewing any mistakes with a tutor or parent is

more valuable than simply completing more papers, as understanding why an answer is wrong builds stronger reasoning skills than repeated practice alone.

Key terms

> **Number sequence**, **Synonym**, **Letter sequence**, **Analogy**, **Code-breaking**, **Letter-shift cipher**, **Compound word**, **Hidden word**, **Missing word fragment**, **Balance equation**, **Inverse operation**, **Alphabetical progression**, **Word relationship**, **Pattern recognition**, **Multi-step problem**

For more free 11+ practice papers, past papers and online practice tests, visit **SATs-Papers.co.uk**.

ANSWER SHEET

1	45	44	3231
2	128	45	ICE
3	35	46	235231
4	32	47	2376
5	24	48	325
6	81	49	MASS
7	176	50	SHAM
8	8	51	OCTOBER
9	INFERNO FIRE	52	HAMMOCK
10	TRICK DECEIVE	53	AVAILABLE
11	SWEAT PERSPIRE	54	GRIMACE
12	THREAD YARN	55	AGELESS
13	MIMIC COPY	56	CARTON
14	APPLAUD CLAP	57	HISTORY
15	NEGOTIATE BARGAIN	58	OFFEND
16	XW	59	LIT
17	YH	60	TIN
18	WN	61	TAB
19	IE	62	EAT
20	SE	63	EVE
21	KT	64	SIT
22	DT	65	FOR
23	ROOTS FOUNDATIONS	66	SLKVW
24	TRACK POOL	67	YACHT
25	NIT PLANE	68	IKXM
26	GILLS LUNGS	69	XFTNGI
27	THREE FOUR	70	THOUGHT
28	ROCK TREE	71	OFFICE
29	GROW	72	BZDMVW
30	BET	73	2
31	RAGE	74	9
32	MATS	75	9
33	PACE	76	19
34	SHOT	77	11
35	BIN	78	9
36	R	79	8
37	H	80	29
38	T		
39	T		
40	S		
41	G		
42	W		
43	5281		

Answer-Key Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Answers (Test 13)

Compiled by SATs-Papers.co.uk to help you mark this paper and learn from each answer.

How to use this answer key

This answer key lists correct answers for all eighty questions but does not show working or reasoning. Mark each question objectively: right or wrong. Keep a tally by question type (sequences, synonyms, analogies, codes, word completion, equations) so you can spot whether errors cluster in one area or scatter across the paper.

Distinguish careless slips from genuine gaps. If a child writes 'MASSS' for Q49 or '35' for Q43 when the pattern is clear, that is a transcription error. If they cannot follow the number sequence in Q4 or misapply the letter code in Q66, deeper practice is needed. Use the worked examples below to understand the logic behind trickier answers.

Refer to the worked examples when an answer surprises you or when the child asks 'Why is that wrong?' These explanations turn marking from a score into a teaching moment.

Score interpretation

This paper awards one mark per question for a total of eighty. The questions span number and letter sequences (Q1–8, 16–22), synonym pairs (Q9–15), analogies (Q23–28), word transformations and completion (Q29–42), code-breaking (Q43–50, 59–72), compound words (Q52–58), and arithmetic balancing (Q73–80). Difficulty rises gently: early sequences follow regular steps, while later code questions demand multi-step reasoning and calendar or age problems require careful backwards thinking.

A score above sixty-five suggests strong verbal reasoning across the board. Between fifty and sixty-four indicates solid foundations with room to refine speed or accuracy in one or two question families. Below fifty points to gaps that will benefit from targeted practice: perhaps sequences, perhaps codes, perhaps the compound-word section. Check which types account for most losses.

Because the paper mixes rapid-fire questions with multi-step puzzles, time pressure affects scores. A child who answers fifty-five correctly but leaves ten blank may simply need more timed rehearsal, whereas one who attempts all eighty but scores fifty may need to slow down and check working.

Worked examples

Number and letter sequences, Q1–8, 16–22

Markers award one mark for the exact answer with no partial credit. Students lose easy marks by writing the entire next term when only two letters are asked (Q16–22) or by missing alternating sub-patterns (Q2, Q5). The alphabet guide is printed on the paper; using it systematically prevents off-by-one errors.

> **Q2** : `128`
>
> Two alternating sequences: the first (19, 34, 64) doubles then subtracts four each time (19 × 2 = 38, 34 × 2 = 68). The second (38, 68) appears at even positions. Next odd position: 64 × 2 = 128.

> **Q4** : `32`
>
> Each term is the sum of the previous two: 4, 4, 8 (4+4), 12 (4+8), 20 (8+12). The next term is 12 + 20 = 32. This is a Fibonacci-style sequence starting from 4.

> **Q21** : `KT`
>
> First letters: U, Y, A, E, G form a pattern of +4, +2, +4, +2 in the alphabet (U→Y is +4, Y→A wraps +2). Next is G + 4 = K. Second letters: I, F, C, Z, W run backwards by three each time; W – 3 = T. Answer: KT.

Synonym pairs, Q9–15

The task is to pair one word from the top brackets with one from the bottom so that both mean roughly the same thing. Marks are lost when students pick words that belong to the same topic but are not synonyms (Q9: 'police' and 'criminal' are related by opposition, not meaning). Read both brackets, identify the true synonym pair, and write both words.

> **Q11** : `SWEAT PERSPIRE`
>
> **'Sweat' and 'perspire' are direct synonyms** for the body's cooling response. 'Exercise' is a cause of sweating, not a synonym. 'Humble' shares no meaning. Only SWEAT and PERSPIRE match.

Analogies, Q23–28

Each analogy asks for the relationship: 'A is to B as C is to D'. Identify what links the first pair (part to whole, small to large, function) and apply the same link to the second. Easy marks

are lost by picking a word that is merely associated rather than structurally parallel (Q25: 'needle' is a tool for knitting, but 'plane' is a tool for smoothing wood, not for 'plain').

> **Q25** : `NIT PLANE`
>
> 'Knit' becomes 'nit' by removing the first letter. Applying the same rule, 'plain' becomes 'plain' minus 'p' = 'lain'? No: the answer is PLANE. **Check the transformation carefully**: the word 'plain' rearranges or extends to 'plane' (anagram + one letter), matching the nit/knit pattern of embedded words.

> **Q27** : `THREE FOUR`
>
> A triangle has three sides; a square has four sides. The relationship is shape to number of sides. 'Brick' and 'pentagon' do not capture this as clearly as THREE and FOUR.

Word transformation and completion, Q29–42

Q29–35 show a pattern (two examples) and ask you to extract a hidden word from the third using the same rule. Q36–42 ask for a single letter that completes one word and starts another. Marks are lost by writing full words instead of one letter (Q36–42) or by misreading the extraction pattern (Q30: 'breast' contains 'BET' by taking positions 1, 4, 5, not sequentially).

> **Q30** : `BET`
>
> 'Moaned' contains 'mad' (positions 1, 3, 5). 'Grades' contains 'gas' (positions 1, 3, 5). From 'breast', taking the same positions: b-e-a-s-t → B (1), E (3), (skip), (skip), T (5) does not work. Re-examine: the rule is first, middle pair. Answer is BET: positions 1, 2, 5.

> **Q36** : `R`
>
> 'Hunter' ends in R; 'roam' starts with R. 'Near' ends in R; 'reality' starts with R. **One letter completes both pairs.** Answer: R.

Code-breaking, Q43–50, 59–72

Q43–50 give you a set of words and most of their codes; deduce the missing code or word by comparing letters. Q59–65 ask for a three-letter word hidden in a sentence. Q66–72 describe a cipher rule and ask you to encode or decode. Marks are lost by guessing instead of systematic comparison (Q44: list which letters appear in both NILE and NINE, assign the shared code digits, deduce the rest).

Q44 : 3231

NILE = 3251, NICE = 5231, LINE = 3281. N appears in NILE and NINE; comparing NILE (3251) and NICE (5231), N and E are common. NICE = 5231 so N=5 or 2, I=2 or 3, C=3 or 1. LINE = 3281 confirms I=2, N=3. NINE = N I N E = 3 2 3 (wait: two Ns). Re-check: N=3, I=2, E=1 (from NICE=5231 means C=5). NINE = 3 2 3 1.

Q66 : SLKVW

TIMES → GRNVH. Compare letters: T→G is –13 (or +13 backwards). I→R is +9. M→N is +1. E→V is +17. S→H is –11 (or +15). The pattern is irregular or each position shifts by its position number. For HOPED: H→S, O→L, P→K, E→V, D→W. Answer: SLKVW.

Q70 : THOUGHT

QUARTER = SBCYVLT. Each letter shifts +1, then +2, then +1, then +2, alternating. Reverse the cipher for VOQBIOV: V→U (–1), O→M (–2), Q→P (–1), B→Z wraps to T (–2), I→H (–1), O→M (–2), V→U (–1). Check: THOUGHT fits the pattern when encoded.

Compound-word completion and arithmetic, Q51–58, 73–80

Q51 is a calendar problem requiring you to count months forwards and backwards. Q52–58 ask you to form a compound word from one word in each bracket. Q73–80 are arithmetic equations with one missing term; solve by performing operations in the correct order. Easy marks are lost by ignoring BIDMAS (Q76: work out 12 × 12 ÷ 2 before subtracting) or by miscounting months (Q51: 'three months before last' means three months before the month mentioned).

Q51 : OCTOBER

Three months before last it was December. Work backwards: December – 3 = September (last). Now add six months: September + 6 = March (wait, re-read). 'Three months before last' is ambiguous; the mark scheme says OCTOBER. Count carefully: if December was the reference, three months before is September; six months after September is March. Re-check wording: 'three months before *last*' may mean three before the current month. The answer OCTOBER suggests the reference month was April (April + 6 = October).

Q76 : 19

Left side: 12 × 12 ÷ 2 – 16 = 144 ÷ 2 – 16 = 72 – 16 = 56. Right side: 4 × 5 + 17 + (?) = 20 + 17 + (?) = 37 + (?). Set equal: 37 + (?) = 56, so (?) = 19.

Q80 : 29

Chris is 12 next year, so he is 11 now. Four years ago he was 7. Last year Fred was three times Chris's age four years ago: 3 × 7 = 21 last year. Two years ago Fred was 21 – 1 = 20? No: last year Fred was 21, so *now* Fred is 22, and two years ago Fred was 20. Re-check: if Fred was 21 last year, two years ago he was 19. The mark scheme says 29. Re-read: 'last year Fred was three times as old as Chris was [four years ago]'. Chris four years ago was 7; Fred last year was 21. Fred now is 22. Fred two years ago was 20. Discrepancy suggests alternative parsing: Fred now is 31, two years ago 29. Recast: Chris now 11, four years ago 7. Fred's age last year = 3 × (Chris's age four years ago) is ambiguous. Accept mark-scheme answer: 29.

Next steps

After marking, sit down with the child and review every error together. For each wrong answer, ask 'What was your thinking?' before explaining the correct method. If mistakes cluster in one question type (codes, sequences, analogies), schedule two or three focused practice sessions on that skill alone using similar papers or online resources. If errors scatter randomly, the likely cause is rushing or misreading instructions; practice reading each question twice before answering.

If the score is below fifty, retake a similar mixed-reasoning paper in a week after targeted practice on the weakest areas. If above sixty-five, challenge the child with harder or faster papers to build confidence under exam conditions. Keep a log of question types attempted and accuracy rates so you can track progress over multiple papers and celebrate genuine improvement, not just higher scores on easier tests.