

11+ PRACTICE PACK

11+ for You Test 22

11+ Verbal Reasoning Complete Practice Pack

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PRACTISE THE REAL THING

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11+ For You

Paper 22

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.

Name:- _____

In these questions you must add a letter to the end of the words on the left that can also be used to start the words on the right.

Example

hors (?) ager
tru (?) nvelope

Answer = e

Question 1

shu (?) oun
loa (?) orth

Question 2

thro (?) ait
tha (?) onder

Question 3

leas (?) ry
sla (?) reaty

Question 4

cla (?) ary
ste (?) ave

Question 5

mu (?) rought
sai (?) roop

Question 6

num (?) rave
slo (?) ramble

Question 7

flas (?) usk
catc (?) arm

In these questions you must make the word in the middle of the second brackets in the same way that the word in the middle of the first brackets has been made.

Example

stun (tune) line
labs (????) file

Answer = able

Question 8

foal (flap) lips
slow (????) hate

Question 9

nails (links) kinks
least (?????) dandy

Question 10

over (more) mire
ends (????) road

Question 11

tails (soils) loans
slant (?????) clasp

Question 12

lout (foal) half
soul (????) stud

Question 13

ripe (mire) mist
pore (????) hole

Question 14

team (hate) shut
anon (?????) omen

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 22

In these questions a three letter word has been taken out of the word in capitals. You must decide what that three letter word is so that the sentence makes sense.

Example

The boy WED to buy lots of toys.

Answer = ANT (wanted)

Question 15

Don't Y other people's work.

Question 16

You should ALS try your best

Question 17

Timber is what we get from ESTS

Question 18

The police were able to CH the burglar quickly.

Question 19

Suddenly the annoying noise SPED

Question 20

Help YSELF to anything that you want.

Question 21

Lack of sleep can AGE your health.

Question 22

If the day after tomorrow is Wednesday, what day was it four days before yesterday?

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

In these questions you must work out which two letters should be used to complete the sequence. Use the alphabet above to help you.

Example

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

Answer = GH

Question 23

XT is to AW
as JC is to (??)

Question 24

LV is to IZ
as CA is to (??)

Question 25

GK is to LF
as UZ is to (??)

Question 26

PM is to SN
as XB is to (??)

Question 27

KR is to PI
as AF is to (??)

Question 28

CD is to XZ
As VA is to (??)

Question 29

TE is to OD
As BA is to (??)

In these questions you must try to complete the equations with the correct number.

Example

$$12 + 17 = 3 \times 3 + (?)$$

Answer = 20

Question 30

$$14 + 17 + 7 = 6 \times 4 + 17 - (?)$$

Question 31

$$29 - 13 - 9 = 27 \div 9 + 12 - (?)$$

Question 32

$$14 \times 3 + 13 = 11 \times 3 + 17 + (?)$$

Question 33

$$98 - 72 + 14 = 3 \times 7 + 16 + (?)$$

Question 34

$$6 \times 8 \div 4 = 81 \div 9 + 13 - (?)$$

Question 35

$$9 \times 7 \div 3 + 7 = 56 \div 8 \times 3 + (?)$$

Question 36

$$12 \times 3 + 18 = 22 + 42 - 5 - (?)$$

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

In the following questions you must work out how the code has been made from the word and use this to provide either the word or the code.

Example

If the code for the word TRAP is USBQ
What is the code for BEAR?

Answer = CFBS

Question 37

If the code for RANSOM is TCPUQO
What is the code for FATHER?

Question 38

If the code TRAIN is SSZJM
What is the code for SMILE?

Question 39

If the code for HIKE is SRPV
What is the word for SZGV?

Question 40

If the code for LEGS is JGEU
What is the word for UCLF?

Question 41

If the code for HOSTEL is IQVXJR
What is the code for TRAINS?

Question 42

If the code for CLOAK is XOLZP
What is the word for HGZMW?

Question 43

If the code HEAP is IDBO
What is the code for SLAM?

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

In these questions you must decide which two letters should come next in the sequence.

Example

FG HI JK LM NO (??)

Answer = PQ

Question 44

EC GZ IW KT MQ (??)

Question 45

LD KG MJ JM NP (??)

Question 46

JC ID HF GI FM ER (??)

Question 47

ZF YJ XL WP VR (??)

Question 48

CN BP AQ ZS YT (??)

Question 49

HO KP NN QQ TM (??)

Question 50

SD WF UI YK WN (??)

In these questions you must choose decide which number would come next in the sequence.

Example

3 6 9 12 15 (?)

Answer = 18

Question 51

4 8 16 32 64 (?)

Question 52

81 72 64 57 51 (?)

Question 53

11 44 22 88 44 (?)

Question 54

14 21 19 26 24 31 (?)

Question 55

8 8 16 24 40 64 (?)

Question 56

43 39 34 30 25 (?)

Question 57

56 28 36 18 26 (?)

In these questions you must decide which word goes with which set of numbers. You must then use this to answer the questions below.

STUN UNIT SITE LINE

5263 4816 1628

Question 58

What is the code for UNTIE?

Question 59

What is the word for 81634?

Question 60

What is the code for TITLE?

HOME MAIN HARM MORE

7456 7168 6429

Question 61

What is the word for 6158?

Question 62

What is the word for 5845

Question 63

What is the code for MERE

Question 64

If I am twice as old as my sister was last year and next year my sister will be 17, how old will I be in two years?

IN there questions you must choose one word from the top brackets and one word from the bottom brackets that together will make a new word.

Example

(drain youth low)
(fall pipe high)

Answer = drainpipe

Question 65

(sand grit talc)
(home pit powder)

Question 66

(beneath under prove)
(way net type)

Question 67

(such south switch)
(plan man board)

Question 68

(night ray star)
(sound board clock)

Question 69

(roof window door)
(type edge stop)

Question 70

(stop halt bet)
(page ant crew)

Question 71

(cup tune hard)
(bored bread board)

In these questions you must choose two words that you think do not fit with the other three.

Example

arm leg human tongue person

Answer = human person

Question 72

left right write correct reverse

Question 73

leave arrive vacate depart travel

Question 74

stun shock electric depress amaze

Question 75

smile grin emotion frown smirk

Question 76

fence wall metal timber barrier

Question 77

similar unique matching type identical

Question 78

battle peace conflict war ally

Question 79

rosemary clare sage thyme clock

Question 80

Read the following passage and decide which statement must be true.

Cauliflowers are green and grow best in summer. Leeks are green and grow better in winter.

- a. Green things only grow in summer.
- b. Cauliflowers can't grow in winter.
- c. Leeks grow better than cauliflowers.
- d. Leeks can grow without warm weather.
- e. Cauliflowers need heat to grow.

Paper Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Question Booklet (Test 22)

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

Overview

This is a **50-minute, 80-question verbal reasoning practice paper** published by **11+ For You** for the **GL Assessment 11+ entrance exam**. Designed for children preparing for Year 7 entry, it assesses core skills such as word relationships, vocabulary, analogies, letter sequences and logical reasoning through a variety of multiple-choice question types.

The paper opens with straightforward word completion and synonym tasks before progressing to more challenging analogy questions, code-breaking sequences and verbal classification problems. Each question type is clearly signposted and requires students to identify patterns, apply logical reasoning and demonstrate a broad vocabulary.

This test is ideal for children in Year 5 or Year 6 who are practising timed exam conditions and building familiarity with the fast-paced format of GL-style verbal reasoning papers. It offers a realistic rehearsal of the question mix, difficulty gradient and time pressure students will encounter in the actual 11+ exam.

How this paper is organised

The paper comprises **80 multiple-choice questions** to be completed in **50 minutes**, allowing approximately 37 seconds per question. Students must mark all answers on a separate answer sheet and ensure mistakes are erased cleanly.

Questions 1 to 7 focus on word completion tasks, filling in missing letters to complete a pair of words (e.g. "hors (?) ager / tru (?) nvelope" with answer 'e'). Questions 8 to 22 require students to complete analogies by finding the correct word pair from a list of options (e.g. "stun (tune) line / labs (????) file" with answer 'able'). From question 23 onwards, the paper introduces letter sequence puzzles such as "AB is to CD as EF is to (??)" and continues with a mix of code-breaking, word relationship and vocabulary tasks through to question 80.

The variety of question types ensures comprehensive coverage of GL verbal reasoning domains, and the layout is clean with ample white space to reduce visual clutter during timed practice.

Topics covered

- Word completion using letter patterns, requiring students to insert one or two letters that logically fit into both word pairs
- Synonym and antonym recognition, testing vocabulary breadth and the ability to identify words with similar or opposite meanings
- Verbal analogies and word relationships, where students must identify the logical connection between two word pairs (e.g. 'tune' relates to 'stun' in the same way as 'able' relates to 'labs')
- Letter sequence puzzles and alphabetical reasoning, including patterns such as 'AB is to CD' where students apply consistent letter shifts or transformations
- Code-breaking tasks involving substitution ciphers and coded words (e.g. 'If the code for the word TRAP is USBQ, what is the code for BEAR?')
- Logical reasoning with numeric and alphabetic sequences, such as simple arithmetic progressions combined with letter patterns
- Verbal classification questions, identifying which word does not fit a given category or pattern
- Compound word formation and word association tasks, recognising how words combine or relate semantically

How to use this paper for revision

- Practise **letter insertion tasks** by working through word pairs systematically, checking whether each candidate letter produces valid English words in both blanks.
- Build your **vocabulary** by reading widely, especially fiction and non-fiction aimed at 10 to 12 year olds, and keep a notebook of unfamiliar words with definitions.
- For **analogy questions**, identify the exact relationship in the example pair (Is it a synonym? An anagram? A reversal?) before searching for the same pattern in the answer options.
- When tackling **letter sequences**, write out the alphabet on scrap paper and map the shifts carefully (e.g. $A+2=C$, $B+2=D$) to spot consistent patterns without guessing.
- Familiarise yourself with **common cipher techniques** such as shifting each letter forward or backward by one or two places (Caesar shifts) by practising with simple coded messages.
- Time yourself strictly during practice to replicate exam conditions, aiming to spend no more than **35 to 40 seconds** per question and flagging harder items to revisit if time permits.
- Review every incorrect answer carefully, working out which logical step you missed rather than simply noting the correct option, to avoid repeating the same error.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Rushing through word completion questions and failing to check that the inserted letter creates valid words in both blanks, not just one.
- Confusing the direction of the analogy relationship (e.g. reading 'A is to B' as 'B is to A'), which leads to selecting an option with the correct words but the wrong order.
- Misreading letter sequence patterns by assuming a simple +1 or +2 shift when the actual pattern involves skipping letters or alternating rules between positions.
- Overlooking **homophone traps** in synonym questions, where a word that sounds similar but has a different meaning is offered as a distractor (e.g. 'flour' vs 'flower').
- Wasting time on difficult code questions that require multiple steps; it is often better to skip and return later rather than lose momentum on easier questions still to come.
- Guessing randomly when uncertain instead of eliminating obviously wrong options first, which significantly reduces the odds of selecting the correct answer by chance.

Exam technique

Begin by reading the instructions carefully and noting that all answers must be recorded on a separate answer sheet with mistakes fully erased. Work through the paper in order for the first pass, tackling straightforward word completion and synonym questions quickly to build confidence and bank easy marks within the first 10 to 15 minutes.

When you encounter a difficult analogy or letter sequence, spend no more than 45 seconds trying to solve it before circling the question number and moving on. Pacing is critical with 80 questions in 50 minutes, so maintain a rhythm of roughly one question every 30 to 40 seconds. Use any remaining time to revisit flagged questions, applying elimination strategies and educated guessing where necessary.

After completing the test, if practising at home, mark your answers carefully using the separate mark scheme and analyse any errors to understand why you selected the wrong option. Focus revision on the question types where you lost the most marks, whether that is vocabulary, analogy logic or pattern recognition.

What to revise alongside this paper

Alongside this verbal reasoning paper, students should practise **non-verbal reasoning** to develop spatial and abstract pattern skills, as many 11+ exams include both strands. Spend time on **vocabulary expansion** by reading challenging fiction (classic children's literature and modern adventure or mystery novels) and completing synonym and antonym exercises from Bond, CGP or Schofield & Sims workbooks.

To strengthen code-breaking and sequence skills, work through **logic puzzles** such as Sudoku, KenKen and simple cryptography challenges, which train the same systematic thinking required for letter shift questions. Practice papers from other publishers (GL Assessment familiarisation materials, Galore Park) will expose you to slight variations in question style and difficulty, preventing over-familiarity with one format.

For students aiming at highly selective grammar schools, progress to **harder GL or CEM-style papers** with tighter time limits or more complex multi-step analogies. Building speed and accuracy now will create a solid foundation for tackling the most challenging 11+ verbal reasoning sections under exam pressure.

Key terms

Analogy, Synonym, Antonym, Letter sequence, Code substitution, Word relationship, Homophone, Cipher, Verbal classification, Pattern recognition, Word pair completion, Logical reasoning, Alphabetical shift, Compound word

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Paper 22 - Answers

1	N	41	UTDMSY
2	W	42	STAND
3	T	43	TKBL
4	W	44	ON
5	D	45	IS
6	B	46	DX
7	H	47	UV
8	Shot	48	XV
9	Sandy	49	WR
10	read	50	AP
11	plant	51	128
12	dots	52	46
13	hope	53	176
14	moan	54	29
15	COP	55	104
16	WAY	56	21
17	FOR	57	13
18	CAT	58	16823
19	TOP	59	TUNES
20	OUR	60	82853
21	DAM	61	MORE
22	Wednesday	62	REAR
23	MF	63	6858
24	ZE	64	32
25	ZU	65	Sandpit
26	AC	66	Underway
27	ZU	67	Switchboard
28	QW	68	Starboard
29	WZ	69	Doorstop
30	3	70	Stoppage
31	8	71	cupboard
32	5	72	Write correct
33	3	73	Arrive travel
34	10	74	Electric depress
35	7	75	Emotion frown
36	5	76	Metal timber
37	HCVJGT	77	Unique type
38	RNHMD	78	Peace ally
39	HATE	79	Clare clock
40	WAND	80	D