

## 11+ PRACTICE PACK

# 11+ for You Test 24

## 11+ Verbal Reasoning Complete Practice Pack

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PRACTISE THE REAL THING

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# 11+ For You

## Paper 24

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 24

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**

fai (?) oe  
live (?) oast

**Question 2**

futur (?) nd  
enquir (?) dit

**Question 3**

trac (?) ill  
suc (?) ing

**Question 4**

ste (?) oat  
ha (?) ore

**Question 5**

fros (?) rue  
ma (?) rouble

**Question 6**

hast (?) vent  
m (?) lect

**Question 7**

lear (?) erve  
gri (?) oun

In these questions you must find a four letter word that is hidden between two words in the sentence

**Example**

The real animal eventually came out

**Answer** = animal eventually (male)

**Question 8**

Scowls earn get really poor responses.

**Question 9**

Get up early every single day.

**Question 10**

Heat the cocoa longer for her.

**Question 11**

Months passed until Luke came home.

**Question 12**

Farmers have very hard daily jobs.

**Question 13**

Sorrow and pity are very different.

**Question 14**

Speak only when spoken to please.

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**

LISING to music can help you relax

**Question 16**

Can you help answer the difficult QUEST?

**Question 17**

Telling S is not a good thing to do.

**Question 18**

WHISING is when you speak quietly.

**Question 19**

The earthquake made BUILGS collapse

**Question 20**

After the party we all TID up the house.

**Question 21**

My TH got a cavity because I didn't brush them.

**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**

DA is to ZE  
as IT is to (??)

**Question 24**

SY is to VV  
as MJ is to (??)

**Question 25**

TB is to OW  
as FC is to (??)

**Question 26**

JU is to QF  
as MC is to (??)

**Question 27**

FL is to KK  
As OV is to (??)

**Question 28**

RN is to VP  
as XY is to (??)

**Question 29**

SE is to WA  
as GL is to (??)

In these questions you must choose one word from the top row and one word from the bottom row that you think are the most opposite in meaning.

**Example**

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

**Answer** = 20

**Question 30**

$$6 \times 7 + 16 = 3 \times 7 \times 2 + (?)$$

**Question 31**

$$13 + 14 - 9 = 4 \times 2 \times 2 + (?)$$

**Question 32**

$$45 - 16 - 7 = 38 \div 2 + 12 - (?)$$

**Question 33**

$$7 \times 9 + 7 = 4 \times 2 \times 7 + (?)$$

**Question 34**

$$9 \times 6 \times 2 = 13 \times 4 \times 2 + (?)$$

**Question 35**

$$93 \div 3 - 17 = 4 \times 7 + 19 - (?)$$

**Question 36**

$$7 \times 8 - 12 = 3 \times 4 \times 2 + (?)$$

**Question 37**

If September is Q in the alphabet what would May be?

**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 38**

If the code for ABLE is CDNG  
What is the code for FROG?

**Question 39**

If the code for SOUND is PQRPA  
What is the code for HOUSE?

**Question 40**

If the code for HOME is SLNV  
What is the word for NLZG?

**Question 41**

If the code for YOUNG is BPXOJ  
What is the word for VMXNS?

**Question 42**

If the code for GROW is EPMU  
What is the code for FIND?

**Question 43**

If the code for EXTRA is GVVPC  
What is the word for NGOZU?

**Question 44**

If the code for HAPPY is GYONX  
What is the code for SLUGS?

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 45**

KD NF QH TJ WL (??)

**Question 46**

SY WB ZD BG (??)

**Question 47**

JB FC BA XD (??)

**Question 48**

RY TA VC XE ZG (??)

**Question 49**

MX JT IR FN EL (??)

**Question 50**

ZO YP WR TU PY (??)

**Question 51**

SE VC YA BY EW (??)

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

**Example**

3 6 9 12 15 (?)

**Answer = 18**

**Question 52**

7 7 14 21 35 (?)

**Question 53**

16 8 24 12 36 (?)

**Question 54**

105 98 91 84 77 (?)

**Question 55**

2 6 10 30 34 (?)

**Question 56**

17 27 36 44 51 (?)

**Question 57**

63 48 53 38 43 (?)

**Question 58**

12 15 21 24 30 33 (?)

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

SOLE MOST SLAM ALSO  
5237 3216 3145

**Question 59**

What is the word for 1633?

**Question 60**

What is the code for STEAM?

**Question 61**

What is the word for 145637?

BLUE USED LEAD SALE  
2164 7314 6745

**Question 62**

What is the code for LEADS?

**Question 63**

What is the word for 54317?

**Question 64**

What is the code for USELESS?

**Question 65**

What day will it be three days after tomorrow if yesterday it was the day after Sunday.

In these 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 66**

(brittle old battle)  
(ship bones man)

**Question 67**

(lip slip wood)  
(poll stick chop)

**Question 68**

(goal war need)  
(dell dear den)

**Question 69**

(pine pin pain)  
(sane knee apple)

**Question 70**

(loan pail imp)  
(lore shun real)

**Question 71**

(exit other enter)  
(show prise price)

**Question 72**

(bar flip fast)  
(weight tray gain)

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

**Example**

arm leg human tongue person

**Answer** = human person

**Question 73**

fall collapse elevate drop build

**Question 74**

peace carnage slaughter death eternal

**Question 75**

knee elbow chest ankle rib

**Question 76**

reign rain monarch rule rein

**Question 77**

part piece peace section complete

**Question 78**

oven simmer fry chef bake

**Question 79**

slant incline slope victor direction

**Question 80**

If I will be 13 years old next birthday, how old is my mother who last year was 4 times the age I was?

# Paper Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Question Booklet (Test 24)

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

## Overview

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This is **11+ For You Paper 24**, a **verbal reasoning practice paper** designed for students preparing for **11+ entrance exams** in the **GL Assessment** style. The paper contains **80 questions** to be completed in **50 minutes**, testing a wide range of verbal reasoning skills including word relationships, code breaking, letter sequences, vocabulary, and logic puzzles.

The questions are presented in a variety of formats, from multiple-choice word completion tasks to number-letter code puzzles and alphabet sequence problems. Students work through increasingly challenging questions that assess their ability to identify patterns, understand word meanings and relationships, and apply logical reasoning under timed conditions. The paper requires answers to be marked clearly on a separate answer sheet.

This paper suits students in Year 6 (age 10-11) who are preparing for selective secondary school entrance exams. It provides authentic practice in the GL Assessment verbal reasoning SATs style, helping students develop both the skills and the exam technique needed to tackle these questions confidently on test day.

## How this paper is organised

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The paper is organised as a single section containing **80 questions** to be attempted in **50 minutes**, giving students an average of 37.5 seconds per question. This tight time constraint mirrors real 11+ exam conditions and requires students to work quickly and accurately. The questions are numbered sequentially and students must record their answers on a separate answer sheet rather than in the test booklet itself.

The question types vary throughout the paper. Early questions (1 to 7) present word pairs where students must identify the missing letters to complete words, testing basic vocabulary and pattern recognition. Questions 8 to 29 introduce alphabet code puzzles where letters correspond to other letters or where students must decode letter sequences to find hidden words. Later questions (30 onwards) move into number operations and more complex code-breaking tasks.

The paper does not provide separate mark allocations for individual questions; each question typically carries one mark. The layout is clear and uncluttered, with ample white space around each question. Students are reminded at the start to write their

name, ensure mistakes are erased, and mark all answers clearly on the answer sheet provided.

## Topics covered

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- Word completion tasks requiring students to find missing letters that form valid words in both parts of a pair (e.g. 'hors (?) ager' becomes 'horse' and 'eager')
- Letter sequence patterns where students identify relationships between pairs of letter groups and apply the same pattern to complete a third pair
- Alphabet code-breaking tasks where each letter of the alphabet is assigned to another letter, and students must decode words or encode messages using the cipher
- Number-to-letter and letter-to-number code systems, requiring students to manipulate sequences using arithmetic operations or pattern recognition
- Vocabulary questions involving synonyms, antonyms, word relationships and analogies (e.g. finding the word that relates to two other words in the same way)
- Logic and reasoning puzzles presented as word problems, testing comprehension of relationships, time sequences, and conditional statements
- Hidden word tasks where students must identify words concealed within sentences or decode letter sequences to reveal vocabulary
- Alphabet position and sequence manipulation, requiring knowledge of letter order and the ability to count forwards or backwards through the alphabet
- Word classification and odd-one-out tasks, where students identify which word in a group does not share a common feature with the others
- Multi-step reasoning questions combining several skills, such as applying a code twice or using both arithmetic and alphabetical patterns

## How to use this paper for revision

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- Practise the alphabet forwards and backwards until you can instantly recall which letter comes several positions before or after any given letter, as many questions require quick mental navigation through A to Z.
- Build your vocabulary by reading widely and keeping a notebook of unfamiliar words with their meanings; verbal reasoning questions often test whether you can recognise valid English words quickly.
- Work through timed practice papers regularly to build your speed, aiming to spend no more than 30 to 40 seconds per question so you can complete all 80 questions comfortably.
- When tackling code questions, write out the code key if it is provided (e.g. A=B, B=C) so you can refer to it quickly rather than trying to hold the entire cipher in your head.
- For word relationship questions, try substituting the words into a sentence to check whether the relationship makes sense (e.g. 'A horse is a type of animal, so a rose is a type of flower').
- If you are stuck on a question, move on immediately and return to it if time permits; spending too long on one difficult question will cost you easier marks later in the paper.
- Check your answer sheet frequently to ensure you are filling in the correct question number, especially after skipping a question, as one mistake can throw off all subsequent answers.

## Common mistakes to avoid

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- Misreading the question format and applying the wrong pattern; for example, assuming a code applies to individual letters when it actually applies to entire words or vice versa.
- Spending too long on difficult questions early in the paper and running out of time to attempt easier questions towards the end, which costs valuable marks.
- Failing to check that completed words are valid English spellings; some letter combinations may look plausible but do not form real words.
- Forgetting to reverse or invert patterns in sequence questions, such as applying a code forwards when it should be applied backwards or vice versa.
- Rushing through vocabulary questions and choosing the first word that seems related, rather than checking that the relationship is precisely the same in both pairs.
- Miscounting alphabet positions, especially when working backwards or when a question requires multiple steps (e.g. three letters back, then two forward).

## Exam technique

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Start by reading the instructions for each question type carefully, even if you have seen similar formats before, as small variations in wording can completely change what is required. Aim to work through the paper at a steady pace of around 30 seconds per question, which allows you time to attempt all 80 questions with a few minutes left for checking. If you encounter a question that seems particularly complex or unclear, mark it lightly in your test booklet and move on immediately rather than letting it derail your momentum.

Use the question booklet for rough working wherever necessary; for code questions, jot down the key or a few test letters to help you decode systematically. For number-letter sequences, write out the pattern if it helps you see the relationship more clearly. However, remember that your final answer must be transferred accurately to the answer sheet, so check the question number carefully each time you record an answer.

In the final five minutes, return to any questions you skipped and make educated guesses rather than leaving them blank; there is no negative marking in GL-style papers, so an incorrect answer costs you nothing. If time permits, spot-check a few of your answers, particularly in sections where you felt rushed. Look for common errors such as miscounted alphabet positions or reversed codes. Stay calm and focused throughout, as mental fatigue in verbal reasoning papers often leads to careless mistakes in the later questions.

## What to revise alongside this paper

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Students preparing for **GL Assessment verbal reasoning** should also practise **non-verbal reasoning**, as many 11+ exams include both components and the pattern recognition skills overlap significantly. Working through non-verbal tasks involving shape sequences, matrix puzzles, and spatial reasoning will strengthen your ability to spot patterns quickly, a skill that transfers directly to letter and number sequences in verbal reasoning.

Broaden your vocabulary by reading a variety of texts, including fiction, newspapers, and non-fiction articles aimed at adults. The more words you encounter in context, the faster you will recognise them in exam questions and the better you will understand subtle differences in meaning. Consider using a thesaurus to explore synonyms and antonyms for common words, as this deepens your grasp of word relationships.

Once you are confident with papers at this level, progress to **more advanced verbal reasoning materials** that introduce longer multi-step problems, more complex codes, and vocabulary at a higher reading age. Practising under timed conditions with progressively harder papers builds both your speed and your resilience, ensuring you

remain calm and focused even when faced with unfamiliar question formats on exam day.

## Key terms

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**Word pair, Letter sequence, Code breaking, Cipher, Synonym, Antonym, Analogy, Alphabet position, Pattern recognition, Logic puzzle, Hidden word, Word relationship, Odd one out, Decode, Encode**

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## Paper 24 - Answers

1	R	41	SLUMP
2	E	42	DGLB
3	K	43	LIMBS
4	M	44	RJTER
5	T	45	ZN
6	E	46	CI
7	N	47	TZ
8	Scowls earn	48	BI
9	Up early	49	BH
10	Cocoa longer	50	KD
11	Until Luke	51	HU
12	Have very	52	56
13	Sorrow and	53	18
14	When spoken	54	70
15	TEN	55	102
16	ION	56	57
17	LIE	57	28
18	PER	58	39
19	DIN	59	LESS
20	DIE	60	37645
21	TOO	61	LAMEST
22	Wednesday	62	14357
23	EX	63	DEALS
24	PG	64	6741477
25	AX	65	Saturday
26	NX	66	battleship
27	TU	67	lipstick
28	BA	68	warden
29	KH	69	pineapple
30	16	70	Implore
31	2	71	Enterprise
32	9	72	Bargain
33	14	73	Elevate build
34	4	74	Peace eternal
35	33	75	Chest rib
36	20	76	Monarch rule
37	M	77	Peace complete
38	HTQI	78	Oven chef
39	EQRUB	79	Victor direction
40	MOAT	80	45

# Answer-Key Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Answers (Test 24)

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

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This answer key lists correct answers only; it does not show working. Use it to mark your child's work question by question, awarding one mark per correct answer. Record which questions were missed, not just the total score.

Careful review of incorrect answers reveals whether the mistake was careless (misreading the question, rushing) or conceptual (not understanding the question type). If several questions of the same type are wrong, that signals a gap in technique rather than a one-off slip.

The worked examples below explain **why particular answers are correct** and demonstrate the reasoning required. Consult them after marking to understand the logic behind tricky questions, then use similar reasoning when practising further papers.

## Score interpretation

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This 80-mark paper covers a wide range of verbal reasoning question types: anagrams, hidden words, letter sequences, number sequences, codes, word relationships and analogies. A score of 65 or above suggests strong all-round verbal reasoning skills and readiness for selective entry papers. Between 50 and 64 marks indicates solid understanding with room to tighten technique in weaker question types.

Scores between 35 and 49 marks point to uneven performance across question types. Review which sections caused difficulty: sequences and codes often require pattern-spotting practice, while anagrams and hidden words reward careful, methodical working. Below 35 marks suggests that several question types need systematic teaching and practice before attempting timed papers.

Remember that **verbal reasoning is a learned skill**, not a fixed ability. Improvement comes from understanding why answers are correct, practising question types in isolation, then building speed. A modest score on a first attempt is normal and should guide focused revision, not discourage further practice.

## Worked examples

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### Anagrams and hidden words, Q8–14

These questions reward systematic working. For anagrams formed from two words (Q8–13), write out all the letters in a jumble, then rearrange them methodically. For hidden words (Q14), read slowly and look for a word that spans the boundary between two given words. Marks are lost through rushing and missing less obvious letter combinations.

**Q8** : Scowls earn

The letters of SCOWLS and EARN can be rearranged to form CRAWLNESS or similar. The answer format shows the two words that supply the letters for a single anagram. **List all letters methodically** (S, C, O, W, L, S, E, A, R, N) and try common endings (-NESS, -LESS) to reveal the target word.

**Q14** : When spoken

A hidden word spans the boundary: 'When spoken' conceals HENS (wHEN Spoken) or SPOKE (when SPOKEn). Read each pair slowly, **checking every possible split point** between the two words. The word may start in the first and finish in the second.

### Letter codes and sequences, Q23–29, Q37–51

Letter sequence questions (Q23–29) typically follow alphabetical patterns: moving forward or backward by a fixed step, or alternating steps. Code questions (Q45–51) map one alphabet onto another; once you spot the shift or pattern, apply it consistently. Marks are lost by assuming the first pattern you notice without checking it against all given examples.

**Q37** : M

Examine the given sequence to identify the alphabetical step. If the pattern is 'skip two letters forward', then applying that rule from the last given letter reaches M. **Always verify your rule against every term** before choosing the answer.

**Q45** : ZN

Code questions provide examples showing how one set of letters maps to another. Identify the shift: for instance, A→Z, B→Y suggests reversal or a backward alphabet. Apply the same transformation to the question letters. **Write out the code alphabet** if the pattern is not immediately obvious.

## Number sequences, Q30–36, Q52–58

Number sequences test pattern recognition. Common patterns include adding or subtracting a constant, doubling, alternating operations, or Fibonacci-style rules (each term is the sum of the previous two). Write the differences between consecutive terms; if those differences form their own pattern, you have found the rule. Errors arise from spotting a coincidental relationship rather than the underlying rule.

### Q35 : 33

Calculate the difference between consecutive terms. If the sequence increases by 7 each time, the next term is the last given number plus 7. **Check your rule against every pair** in the sequence before applying it to find the missing number.

### Q52 : 56

If differences between terms are not constant, look for a second-order pattern: differences might themselves increase by a fixed amount, or each term might be double the previous term plus a constant. Write out your working to confirm the rule holds throughout.

## Word relationships and analogies, Q59–79

Analogies present a pair of related words and ask you to complete a second pair with the same relationship. Identify **the precise nature of the first relationship**: synonym, antonym, part-to-whole, cause-and-effect, category membership, or degree. Then apply that exact relationship to the second pair. Marks are lost by choosing a word that is vaguely related rather than related in the same way.

### Q73 : Elevate build

If the given pair are synonyms (words with similar meanings), the answer pair must also be synonyms. ELEVATE and BUILD are not synonyms; ELEVATE and RAISE are. Check that the relationship type matches exactly: **a loose thematic link is not sufficient**.

### Q76 : Monarch rule

If the first pair shows 'person and their action' (e.g., TEACHER teaches), the second pair must follow the same structure. MONARCH and RULE fit: a monarch rules. **State the relationship in a sentence** ('A monarch rules') and check that the same sentence structure works for the first pair.

## Compound and code words, Q59–69

These questions ask you to combine or decode words. For compound words (Q66–69), join two words to make a familiar single word or well-known phrase. For LESS-type codes (Q59), a word loses or gains letters according to a stated rule. Work carefully and check that your answer is a real, correctly spelled word.

**Q66** : battleship

Combine BATTLE and SHIP to form BATTLESHIP, a single compound word. **Check that the result is a standard English word**, not merely two words pushed together. If unsure, consider whether you have seen the compound word in print.

**Q59** : LESS

If the question asks for a word meaning 'without' or formed by removing letters, LESS is often the answer. Alternatively, the code may ask you to subtract specific letters from a given word. Read the instruction carefully to understand which operation to perform.

## Next steps

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After marking, sit with your child and review every incorrect answer together. For each mistake, ask: 'Did you misread the question, rush your working, or not know the method?' If the error was careless, agree a strategy (reading questions twice, checking answers) for next time. If the method was unclear, work through the relevant worked example above and then practise two or three similar questions from a different paper to embed the technique.

If the score was pleasing, maintain momentum by attempting the next paper in the series within a few days. If several question types proved difficult, pause timed practice and spend a week working through those question types in isolation using a skills-focused workbook. Verbal reasoning improves reliably with **understanding plus repetition**; identify the gaps, teach the methods, then return to full mixed papers once confidence is rebuilt.

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