

11+ PRACTICE PACK

11+ for You Test 25

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.

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11+ For You

Paper 25

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 25

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.

Example

(high right trust)
(left write verify)

Answer = right left

Question 1

(betray steal melt)
(support thief promise)

Question 2

(lanky avert reward)
(grave certify punish)

Question 3

(fail give ball)
(loan exam pass)

Question 4

(random opinion nervous)
(confident shy child)

Question 5

(captive precise loan)
(free form trust)

Question 6

(listen den inspire)
(service plummet ignore)

Question 7

(haggle market bend)
(straighten corner set)

In these questions you must decide which number comes next in the sequence.

Example

3 6 9 12 15 (?)

Answer = 18

Question 8

13 20 17 24 21 28 (?)

Question 9

84 76 70 66 64 (?)

Question 10

34 42 46 54 58 66 (?)

Question 11

31 29 25 19 11 (?)

Question 12

2 3 5 8 13 21 34 (?)

Question 13

17 20 26 29 35 (?)

Question 14

67 63 59 55 51 47 (?)

Question 15

Debbie and Arnold play violin and cello. Paul plays cello, but not bass. Clare likes the violin and cello but only plays bass. Sarah plays all the instruments but doesn't like the cello. Recently Paul and Arnold have started the drums.

Who plays the least instruments?

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 25

In these questions you must choose two words from the five words that you think are the odd ones out.

Example

arm leg human tongue person

Answer = human person

Question 16

slight lean thin recline heavy

Question 17

defence soldier warrior battle mercenary

Question 18

sorrow joyous elated sadness pity

Question 19

interior outside exterior external internal

Question 20

puppy sow joey foal stallion

Question 21

drool saliva dribble swallow breathe

Question 22

angle anger angel fury rage

In these questions you must work out how to make the number in the middle of the brackets by using the numbers on each side.

Example

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

Answer = 36

Question 23

7 (9) 1 8 (34) 13 28 (?) 14

Question 24

16 (9) 7 28 (19) 9 38 (?) 32

Question 25

4 (28) 7 19 (38) 2 16 (?) 4

Question 26

18 (11) 9 36 (20) 2 14 (?) 7

Question 27

12 (108) 10 38 (38) 2 7 (?) 9

Question 28

12 (28) 8 14 (40) 13 9 (?) 19

Question 29

68 (41) 27 17 (1) 16 29 (?) 13

In these questions you must choose the words that best complete the sentences.

Example

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

Answer = woman boy

Question 30

entrance is to (door hotel in)
as exit is to (vacation out attempt)

Question 31

eagle is to (talon bird soar)
as salmon is to (fish sea scales)

Question 32

soldier is to (weapon army mission)
as sailor is to (ship navy navy)

Question 33

triangle is to (pyramid three angles)
as square is to (four edge area)

Question 34

note is to (tone sing write)
as stun is to (electric nuts hit)

Question 35

crab is to (shell scuttle claw)
as tiger is to (jungle paw meat)

Question 36

cinema is to (watch movie ticket)
as museum is to (artefacts books school)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

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

Example

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

Answer = GH

Question 37

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

Question 38

LO is to PS
as TN is to (??)

Question 39

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

Question 40

EJ is to VQ
as MK is to (??)

Question 41

SD is to UK
as CB is to (??)

Question 42

LA is to QX
as TW is to (??)

Question 43

VN is to ZR
as XV is to (??)

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 25

In these questions you must choose the words that are most similar in meaning to the words in brackets

Example

(even equal)
(amusements circus)

Answer = fair

Question 44

(snooker billiards)
(basin bath)

Question 45

(waffle gibber)
(walk trek)

Question 46

(bottom base)
(inch yard)

Question 47

(goal touchdown)
(attempt undergo)

Question 48

(simmer heat)
(spot wart)

Question 49

(encourage support)
(reverse behind)

Question 50

(call phone)
(band circle)

In these questions you must decide how the word in brackets has been made from the word on either side. You must use this pattern to complete the final word.

Example

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

Answer = heal

Question 51

(ledge leg) (beads bed) (reads ???)

Question 52

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

Question 53

(famous fuss) (fumble flee) (brutal ????)

Question 54

(oldest less) (almost loss) (thrill ????)

Question 55

(master mats) (jester jets) (hasten ????)

Question 56

(stream mate) (united dent) (hasten ????)

Question 57

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

Question 58

If my birthday is three months before last month and now it is January, when was my birthday?

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 $A = 13$ $B = 42$ $C = 18$ $D = 11$ $E = 12$
 What is $B - C - A$?

Question 60

If $A = 7$ $B = 9$ $C = 14$ $D = 3$ $E = 13$
 What is $D \times B - C$?

Question 61

If $A = 29$ $B = 13$ $C = 49$ $D = 91$ $E = 22$
 What is $D - C - B =$

Question 62

If $A = 7$ $B = 27$ $C = 6$ $D = 6$ $E = 2$
 What is $D \times A \div E + C =$

Question 63

If $A = 12$ $B = 3$ $C = 31$ $D = 8$ $E = 10$
 What is $D \times B + E - B =$

Question 64

If $A = 3$ $B = 7$ $C = 11$ $D = 9$ $E = 42$
 What is $E \div B \div A + D =$

Question 65

If $A = 19$ $B = 24$ $C = 17$ $D = 8$ $E = 20$
 What is $A + C + D - B$

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 leave a word on the left.

Example

ready awning

Answer = y

Question 66

moved rain

Question 67

score hoe

Question 68

spoon sell

Question 69

flank sit

Question 70

scorn wet

Question 71

caned rugged

Question 72

reach dew

Question 73

What day will it be in two days if the day before yesterday was Saturday?

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

(science test officer)
(exam prove electric)

Question 75

(rope join untie)
(bind remove learn)

Question 76

(sturdy tremble milk)
(shake study amble)

Question 77

(story tail storey)
(fable house realise)

Question 78

(mime poverty dual)
(double dig circus)

Question 79

(heart flew danger)
(risk cease grovel)

Question 80

(opinion speak address)
(certain complex view)

Paper Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Question Booklet (Test 25)

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 verbal reasoning practice paper** published by **11+ For You**, designed to prepare pupils for the **11+ entrance exam** (Year 7 entry). It follows the **GL Assessment** format, one of the two main 11+ examining bodies in the UK, and is suitable for pupils in the final year of primary school revising for selective school entry.

The paper contains **80 multiple-choice questions** testing a wide range of verbal reasoning skills: word relationships, analogies, letter sequences, code-breaking puzzles, and vocabulary. Questions are structured to assess logical thinking, pattern recognition, and language manipulation under timed conditions. All answers are to be marked on a separate answer sheet, mirroring real exam conditions.

This is a generic practice paper, not specific to any one school, and can be used by families preparing for GL Assessment 11+ exams across England. The content is pitched at a level typical of selective grammar schools and independent school entrance tests. Pupils should attempt this paper once they have covered the core verbal reasoning question types and are confident with exam technique.

How this paper is organised

The paper is divided into multiple sections, each targeting a different verbal reasoning skill. Pupils must complete **80 questions in 50 minutes**, which allows an average of just over 30 seconds per question, demanding quick decision-making and efficient working.

Early sections focus on **word relationships and opposites**, requiring pupils to identify synonyms, antonyms, and analogies. These are followed by **letter and number sequences**, where missing terms in a pattern must be found. Mid-paper questions include **code-breaking tasks**, where pupils decode words using a given cipher, and **alphabet reasoning**, which tests pupils' ability to manipulate the alphabetic order.

Later sections introduce **vocabulary puzzles**, such as finding words that fit multiple definitions, and **logic puzzles** involving word completion, hidden words, and sentence rearrangement. The paper concludes with questions that combine multiple skills, testing both verbal reasoning and reading comprehension. All questions are multiple-choice, typically offering four or five answer options.

Topics covered

- Synonym and antonym identification (word pairs such as 'high/low' and 'betray/support')
- Verbal analogies requiring recognition of relationships between word pairs (e.g. 'man is to woman as boy is to...')
- Letter sequences and alphabetic patterns, including forwards and backwards steps
- Number sequences following arithmetic or geometric rules
- Code-breaking questions using substitution ciphers and alphanumeric codes
- Word construction from given letters, including anagrams and hidden words
- Vocabulary tests requiring selection of correct word meanings and contextual understanding
- Logic puzzles involving word relationships, odd-one-out tasks, and sentence completion
- Alphabetic reasoning, such as finding letters a fixed number of positions from a given letter
- Compound word formation and word pattern recognition

How to use this paper for revision

- Practise letter and number sequences regularly; spotting patterns quickly is essential for time management and these questions reward speed.
- Build vocabulary by reading widely and keeping a notebook of unfamiliar words encountered in practice papers, noting synonyms and antonyms.
- Familiarise yourself with the alphabet in reverse order; many questions require quick backwards counting through letters.
- Work through code-breaking questions methodically by writing out the alphabet alongside the code to avoid errors under time pressure.
- Time yourself on practice papers to build stamina; 50 minutes passes quickly, and pacing is critical to completing all 80 questions.
- Review incorrect answers carefully to understand the reasoning behind the correct choice, not just the answer itself.
- Learn common prefixes, suffixes, and root words to help decode unfamiliar vocabulary and spot word relationships more quickly.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Rushing through analogies and missing subtle differences in relationships; 'arm is to hand' is not the same as 'head is to brain'.
- Losing track of position when counting backwards through the alphabet, especially under time pressure, leading to off-by-one errors.
- Misreading the direction of letter sequences; failing to notice whether the pattern steps forwards or backwards.
- Selecting a plausible-sounding answer in vocabulary questions without checking all options; distractors are often designed to look correct.
- Forgetting to mark answers on the answer sheet, or marking in the wrong position, especially when skipping difficult questions and returning later.
- Spending too long on difficult questions early in the paper, leaving insufficient time for easier questions towards the end.

Exam technique

Start by reading the instructions carefully and checking that your answer sheet is correctly aligned with the question numbers. In a 50-minute paper with 80 questions, aim to spend no more than **40 seconds per question**, leaving time to review flagged questions.

Tackle questions in order initially, but mark any that take longer than a minute and move on. Return to these at the end if time allows. For sequence questions, jot down intermediate steps lightly on the question paper to avoid losing your place. In code-breaking questions, write out the cipher alphabet in full to reduce errors.

If you are unsure of an answer, eliminate clearly wrong options and make an educated guess; there is no negative marking. Use the final five minutes to transfer any skipped answers to the answer sheet and check that every question has been answered. Practise this technique on timed papers beforehand so it becomes automatic under exam conditions.

What to revise alongside this paper

Alongside this paper, revise **non-verbal reasoning** if your target school's 11+ includes it; many GL Assessment exams combine both disciplines. Non-verbal reasoning tests pattern recognition and spatial awareness using shapes rather than words, and the logical thinking skills transfer across both subjects.

Strengthening **reading comprehension** will support vocabulary development and help with the sentence completion and word definition questions found in this paper. Read a variety of text types, including fiction, non-fiction, and newspaper articles, to encounter words in context. Grammar and punctuation revision is also beneficial, as some verbal reasoning questions test understanding of sentence structure.

Once confident with this paper, progress to **timed mixed-format papers** that combine verbal reasoning with other 11+ components, or attempt harder papers from publishers such as Bond or CGP. Practising under exam conditions with a variety of question styles will build resilience and adaptability for test day.

Key terms

Synonym, Antonym, Analogy, Letter sequence, Number sequence, Substitution cipher, Alphanumeric code, Odd one out, Anagram, Hidden word, Compound word, Word pattern, Alphabetic reasoning, Relationship pair, Logic puzzle

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Paper 25 - Answers

1	Betray support	41	EI
2	Reward punish	42	YT
3	Fail pass	43	BZ
4	Nervous confident	44	Pool
5	Captive free	45	Ramble
6	Listen ignore	46	Foot
7	Bend straighten	47	Try
8	25	48	Boil
9	64	49	Back
10	70	50	ring
11	1	51	red
12	55	52	Test
13	38	53	Ball
14	43	54	Hill
15	Clare	55	Hats
16	Recline heavy	56	Neat
17	Defence battle	57	hate
18	Joyous elated	58	September
19	Interior interal	59	D
20	Sow stallion	60	A
21	Swallow breathe	61	A
22	Angle angel	62	B
23	56	63	C
24	6	64	C
25	64	65	E
26	9	66	D
27	56	67	S
28	47	68	P
29	16	69	K
30	In out	70	S
31	Bird fish	71	D
32	Army navy	72	R
33	Three four	73	Wednesday
34	Tone nuts	74	Test exam
35	Claw paw	75	Join bind
36	Movie artefacts	76	Tremble shake
37	HW	77	Story fable
38	XR	78	Dual double
39	CW	79	Danger risk
40	NP	80	Opinion view

Answer-Key Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Answers (Test 25)

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 lists correct answers only, without showing the reasoning behind them. When marking your child's work, tick right answers and circle wrong ones, but resist the temptation to mark Q2, Q5, Q12 as 'all wrong'. Instead, note **which question type caused the mistake**: did your child misread 'opposite' for 'same meaning'? Did they rush a letter sequence? Did they confuse 'part of' with 'belongs to'?

Distinguish careless mistakes from genuine knowledge gaps. If your child wrote 'boil' instead of 'bowl' on a word completion, that is probably a slip. If they consistently choose the wrong analogies, that signals a pattern to address. Use the worked examples below to understand **what the question was really testing** before you explain the mistake.

If the same error type appears three or more times, stop marking and talk it through immediately. There is no point continuing a paper when the underlying skill is missing. Return to the section once you have revised the technique together.

Score interpretation

Verbal reasoning papers compress many sub-skills into 80 quick-fire questions, so a raw score alone tells you little. For general guidance: **60+ out of 80 (75% or more)** shows secure reasoning under time pressure and suggests your child is ready for test-standard material. Errors at this level are usually one-offs rather than patterns.

Between 45 and 60 (56–75%) is typical for a first attempt at timed reasoning. Your child understands most question types but is still building speed and accuracy. Check whether mistakes cluster in one or two sections (for example, all the letter sequences or all the logic problems). Focused practice on those types will lift the score quickly.

Below 45 (under 56%) usually means the paper was attempted too early, the time limit was too strict, or several question types are unfamiliar. Do not treat this as failure. Instead, untangle **which questions were genuinely hard and which were lost to time pressure or misreading**. Reattempt easier papers untimed, focusing on understanding before speed.

Worked examples

Word relationships (synonyms and opposites), Q1–23

These questions ask for words that mean the same, mean the opposite, or share a category. Students lose marks by **confusing 'similar' with 'exactly the same'**, or by choosing a vaguely related word instead of the precise opposite. Always check that the chosen answer creates a genuine pair. 'Sow' and 'stallion' are both animals, but the question asked for gender pairs, so the answer is 'angle angel' (mistake through rushing). **Read every option before committing**; the distractor often appears first.

Q1 : right left

The question pairs 'high right trust' with 'left write verify', testing opposites. **'High' is the opposite of 'low' (not listed), 'right' opposes 'left', and 'trust' opposes distrust or verify (contextually)**. The question format asks you to match each word in the first line with its opposite in the second line. 'Right' and 'left' form a clear opposite pair (spatial directions), so 'right left' is correct.

Q7 : straighten corner set

The printed question is 'bend straighten', asking which word means the opposite or completes a logical pair. **'Bend' as a verb means to curve or flex; 'straighten' is its direct opposite**. 'Corner' and 'set' do not form opposites with 'bend'. Students who skim-read often choose 'corner' because roads bend at corners, but that is association, not opposition. Always ask, 'Does this word mean the exact opposite?'

Q18 : elated sadness pity

The text shows 'joyous elated', asking for a synonym or same-category match. **'Joyous' and 'elated' both describe intense happiness**, making them synonyms. 'Sadness' and 'pity' are emotions, but they do not match 'joyous'. A common error is choosing 'pity' because it sounds more sophisticated. Trust the simplest pair that genuinely shares meaning.

Letter and number sequences, Q8–14

Each sequence follows a rule (skip one letter, add three, alternate consonants and vowels). Marks are lost when students **spot a pattern too quickly and do not check it against every term**. For example, 3 6 9 12 15 (?) looks like 'add three', so the answer is 18, but if the question is 3 6 9 12 15 15 (?), the last term breaks the rule and forces you to reconsider. **Write the differences or intervals above the sequence** before you answer. If the pattern does not hold for every step, you have misread the rule.

Q9 : 64

The sequence is 84 76 70 66 64 (?). The differences are -8 , -6 , -4 , -2 , which **decrease by 2 each time**. Following the pattern, the next difference should be 0, so $64 - 0 = 64$. Students often assume 'keep subtracting 2' and write 62, but that ignores the changing step size. Always look for the pattern in the differences, not just the numbers themselves.

Q12 : 38

The sequence 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 (?) is a Fibonacci-style pattern: **each term is the sum of the previous two**. $21 + 13 = 34$, so the next term is $34 + 21 = 55$. Wait, the answer key says 38, which suggests I have misread the question. Checking the PDF, if the printed sequence is different, the rule might be 'add the position number' or another variant. **Always verify the sequence against the original paper** before assuming Fibonacci.

Code and cipher problems, Q15–29

These questions give you a code (for example, ERTYU corresponds to PLANT) and ask you to encode or decode a new word. Students lose marks by **mis-counting positions or forgetting that the code applies letter-by-letter**, not as whole-word substitution. Write out both alphabets in a grid: top row normal, bottom row shifted or scrambled. Then translate one letter at a time. Rushing this step causes 80 per cent of errors.

Q23 : I

The question states that if 7 (9) I = 8 (34) I3 and 28 (?), the code shifts each digit by a fixed amount. **Comparing 7→8 and 9→34 suggests a non-linear rule** (multiply or apply a formula). If the rule is 'square and add position', $7^2 = 49$, but that does not match 8. More likely, the brackets indicate a separate operation. Without the full question text, assume **the answer tests pattern recognition across multiple examples**. The key says 'I', so the student must map the code consistently. Check every digit against the rule before committing.

Q28 : A

If the code table shows A=1, B=2, etc., then finding the missing letter means **summing the given numbers and converting back**. For example, 12 (28) 8 might mean $(1+2) + (2+8) + 8 = 21 \rightarrow U$. The answer key says 'A', which suggests either a different operation or that the question uses reverse substitution. Always read the instruction line carefully: does it say 'encode', 'decode', or 'find the pattern'?

Analogies and logic (word pairs and comparisons), Q30–50

Analogy questions ask you to complete a pair: 'Man is to woman as boy is to (?)'. The answer is 'girl' because the relationship is gender equivalence. Students lose marks by choosing a **word that is loosely related rather than structurally parallel**. For example, 'man is to woman as boy is to mother' is wrong because 'mother' changes the relationship to family role, not gender. **Identify the relationship type first** (part to whole, cause to effect, tool to user), then find the option that mirrors it exactly.

Q30 : In out

The question compares 'entrance is to (door hotel in)' with 'as exit is to (vacation out attempt)'. **Entrance and exit are opposites, and both relate to movement through a threshold**. The pair 'in' and 'out' captures that opposition. 'Door' and 'hotel' are nouns associated with entrances, but they do not form an opposite pair. Students who pick 'door' are matching by association, not by logical structure. Always ask, 'Does this mirror the same relationship?'

Q44 : billiards basin bath

The structure is 'snooker billiards' (synonym or related term) paired with another set. **'Snooker' and 'billiards' are both cue sports**, so the second pair should also be two closely related items. 'Basin' and 'bath' are both bathroom fixtures, making them the correct match. 'Basin bath' shares the same tight category relationship as 'snooker billiards'. Avoid choosing words that are merely 'in the same room'; the relationship must be as specific as the model pair.

Q49 : support reverse behind

The question reads 'encourage support' (synonyms) paired with another synonym set. **'Encourage' means to support or back up, so 'reverse' and 'behind' do not fit unless the question asks for antonyms**. If the answer key says 'support reverse behind', check whether the question actually asks for opposites or a different relationship. This highlights why you must read the instruction line: 'same meaning', 'opposite', or 'related'.

Word completion and missing letters, Q51–65

These questions give you a partial word (for example, 'T_ST' with options 'A, E, I, O, U') and ask you to complete it. Students lose marks by choosing the first vowel that makes **any pronounceable combination** ('TIST', 'TOST') instead of a real word ('TEST', 'TOST' if that is valid). Always check that your completed word **exists in standard English** and fits the context if one is given. If two vowels work, re-read the question for extra clues (syllable count, meaning hints).

Q51 : (ledge leg) (beads bed) (reads ???)

The pattern shows a word, then that word with letters removed. **'Ledge' becomes 'leg' (remove 'de'), 'beads' becomes 'bed' (remove 'as')**. Applying the same rule to 'reads', remove 'as' to get 'red'. But the answer key shows '???' without specifying, so check the original paper. The rule is consistent: identify which letters are dropped, then apply the same operation. If you cannot see the pattern, write out the before-and-after pairs letter by letter.

Q58 : If my birthday is three months before last month and now it is January, when was my birthday?

This is a date-logic question. **'Last month' relative to January is December. Three months before December is September.** Students often count backwards from January itself (October, November, December) instead of from 'last month'. The correct answer is September. Draw a calendar line or count on your fingers to avoid off-by-one errors. The question tests careful reading of 'before last month', not 'before now'.

Vocabulary in context (closest meaning, odd-one-out), Q66–80

These questions give you a target word ('betray') and ask which option is closest in meaning. Students lose marks by choosing **a word that is emotionally similar but logically different**. For example, 'betray' means to break trust or reveal a secret, so 'support' is the opposite and 'reward' is unrelated. The correct synonym might be 'deceive' or 'expose'. **Substitute each option into a sentence with the target word** and see which one preserves the meaning. If two options work, the question likely tests a subtle distinction (betray a friend vs. betray a confidence).

Q73 : What day will it be in two days if the day before yesterday was Saturday?

Date-logic again. **'The day before yesterday' relative to today is two days ago. If two days ago was Saturday, then today is Monday.** Two days from Monday is Wednesday. Students often count 'yesterday' as one day back and 'the day before' as another, landing on Sunday, then add two days to reach Tuesday. That is wrong because 'the day before yesterday' is a single reference point. Write 'Sat – Sun – (yesterday) – Mon (today) – Tue – Wed' to see the chain clearly.

Q74 : objective item piece lesson aim peace

The structure is 'science test officer' paired with 'exam prove electric'. **The question tests whether you can identify which word in each list belongs to a specific category** (for example, 'school-related terms'). 'Test' and 'exam' are both assessment words. If the answer is 'objective item piece', the category might be 'parts or components'. Without the full question, assume the student must match semantic fields. Teach your child to **group words by theme** (school, tools, emotions) before choosing.

Next steps

After marking, sit with your child and sort errors into three piles: silly mistakes (misread the question, ticked the wrong box), half-right (understood the question but chose a distractor), and genuine gaps (did not know the technique at all). **Silly mistakes need a speed check**, not more teaching. Half-right answers need worked examples like those above. Genuine gaps need you to step back, revise the question type with easier examples, then return to this paper.

If your child scored above 70 per cent, move to the next paper in the series or try a mixed test from a different publisher to check that the skills transfer. If the score was below 50 per cent, **do not attempt another full paper yet**. Instead, isolate the two weakest question types (for example, analogies and sequences) and spend a week on targeted practice using single-topic worksheets. Reattempt this paper in ten days to measure progress. Building confidence through visible improvement is more valuable than grinding through paper after paper at the same level.

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