

11+ PRACTICE PACK

11+ for You Test 3

11+ Verbal Reasoning Complete Practice Pack

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11+ For You

Paper 3

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 3

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

(thought marvel sprint)
(trudge article develop)

Question 2

(acquire agitated suffice)
(property calm remain)

Question 3

(contend fill void)
(alone empty ransom)

Question 4

(elegant selfish potential)
(glamorous worthy generous)

Question 5

(alone bizarre gritty)
(together stones singular)

Question 6

(terminate despair bargain)
(cheap anguish begin)

Question 7

(gallant opinion equal)
(ruthless lasting unfair)

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

Example

3 6 9 12 15 (?)

Answer = 18

Question 8

27 33 39 45 51 (?)

Question 9

18 36 28 56 48 (?)

Question 10

71 65 62 56 53 47 (?)

Question 11

13 26 14 28 16 32 (?)

Question 12

7 13 18 22 25 (?)

Question 13

92 83 75 66 58 (?)

Question 14

46 60 30 44 22 (?)

Question 15

Two years ago Charles's mum Clare was twice as old as Charles will be next year. If Charles is 22 next year how old is his mum?

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 3

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

anger fury placid rage emotion

Question 17

tense supple firm rigid flexible

Question 18

milk cheese dairy cow yogurt

Question 19

bicycle car motorbike tandem plane

Question 20

endless terminate continual time eternal

Question 21

tie shirt bind entwine rope

Question 22

liner sail ocean tug tanker

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

31 (17) 14 47 (38) 9 16 (?) 7

Question 24

12 (36) 12 27 (60) 6 8 (?) 13

Question 25

26 (10) 2 36 (6) 4 66 (?) 11

Question 26

45 (62) 17 23 (52) 29 78 (?) 19

Question 27

77 (14) 11 36 (4) 18 108 (?) 9

Question 28

104 (18) 68 16 (1) 14 63 (?) 13

Question 29

14 (39) 3 11 (70) 7 23 (?) 4

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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

ewe is to (person cow sheep)
as mare is to (horse goat monkey)

Question 31

club is to (cards golf cub)
as loaf is to (oaf fool load)

Question 32

sapphire is to (blue red jewel)
as emerald is to (expensive rock green)

Question 33

Indian is to (warrior India ocean)
as Thames is to (country river land)

Question 34

read is to (book reed words)
as whole is to (entire collect hole)

Question 35

fraction is to (percentage half maths)
as monarch is to (history reign literacy)

Question 36

GP is to (garden initials doctor)
as MP is to (letters laws politician)

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

FE is to AZ
As TN is to (??)

Question 38

PS is to XZ
As DN is to (??)

Question 39

OK is to NN
As BC is to (??)

Question 40

PV is to XC
As HU is to (??)

Question 41

KM is to JN
As SP is to (??)

Question 42

HZ is to AF
As EA is to (??)

Question 43

WB is to DY
As KM is to (??)

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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

(pole stick)
(employees workers)

Question 45

(shove push)
(liner yacht)

Question 46

(tip spike)
(indicate signal)

Question 47

(rhythm pulse)
(hit strike)

Question 48

(ounce gram)
(hit punch)

Question 49

(surround enclose)
(ring round)

Question 50

(clever intelligent)
(brilliant gleaming)

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

(argued aged) (breast best) (filled ????)

Question 52

(castle else) (famous sums) (moaned ????)

Question 53

(kissed disk) (leaped deal) (really ????)

Question 54

(gerbil bill) (fables less) (postal ????)

Question 55

(polite toll) (delete tell) (castle ????)

Question 56

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

Question 57

(oldest test) (advent tent) (trudge ????)

Question 58

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

11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 3

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 $A = 4$ $B = 17$ $C = 18$ $D = 7$ $E = 12$
What is $A + D + C - E =$

Question 60

If $A = 18$ $B = 45$ $C = 5$ $D = 13$ $E = 4$
What is $B \div C + D - E =$

Question 61

If $A = 4$ $B = 3$ $C = 8$ $D = 7$ $E = 9$
What is $B \times C \div A - B =$

Question 62

If $A = 18$ $B = 27$ $C = 2$ $D = 33$ $E = 0$
What is $C \times B \times E + D =$

Question 63

If $A = 12$ $B = 18$ $C = 7$ $D = 11$ $E = 26$
What is $A + B + C - E =$

Question 64

If $A = 7$ $B = 2$ $C = 5$ $D = 18$ $E = 3$
What is $E \times A + B - D =$

Question 65

If $A = 47$ $B = 25$ $C = 6$ $D = 12$ $E = 25$
What is $D \times C - A =$

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

voles lip

Question 67

drugs bran

Question 68

slope rod

Question 69

misty earn

Question 70

float mat

Question 71

sight shun

Question 72

crate law

Question 73

What day was it yesterday if three days after
tomorrow it is Wednesday?

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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

(confer quest promote)
(tree discuss leave)

Question 75

(dismal hinge hinder)
(wander awful heave)

Question 76

(passive dangle evolve)
(suspend pensive loathe)

Question 77

(intervene sole complete)
(guess finish soul)

Question 78

(docile dote deceive)
(peaceful point elegant)

Question 79

(contest argue volume)
(competition content agree)

Question 80

(retrieve slant opinion)
(hurtle push slope)

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Paper Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Question Booklet (Test 3)

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

Overview

This is **Test Paper 3** from the **11+ For You** series, a general practice paper designed to prepare students for **GL Assessment-style verbal reasoning tests** used in eleven-plus entrance exams. The paper contains **80 questions** to be completed in **50 minutes**, testing a wide range of verbal reasoning skills including vocabulary, logic, pattern recognition, and numerical reasoning within verbal contexts.

The questions are presented in a variety of formats typical of GL Assessment papers: opposite word selection, number sequences, odd-one-out identification, bracket problems requiring numerical operations, word analogies, letter sequence puzzles, synonym matching, word pattern recognition, letter manipulation tasks, algebraic substitution problems, logic puzzles, and semantic relationship questions. Each question type targets different cognitive skills while maintaining a focus on verbal and logical reasoning abilities.

This paper suits students in Year 6 preparing for competitive grammar school entrance exams, particularly those schools using GL Assessment test formats. The breadth of question types makes it valuable for developing exam familiarity and building speed under timed conditions. The multiple-choice format throughout encourages strategic thinking about answer elimination and time management.

How this paper is organised

The paper is organised as a continuous sequence of **80 questions** spread across seven pages, with no formal section divisions but clear groupings by question type. Students have **50 minutes** to complete all questions, averaging 37.5 seconds per question, which demands brisk pacing. The front page provides clear instructions emphasising the need to mark answers on a separate answer sheet and to erase mistakes carefully.

Question types appear in blocks: opposite words (Questions 1-7), number sequences (Questions 8-14 plus a word problem), odd-one-out selection (Questions 16-22), bracket problems requiring numerical operations (Questions 23-29), word analogies (Questions 30-36), letter sequence patterns (Questions 37-43), synonym pairs (Questions 44-50), word pattern extraction (Questions 51-58), algebraic substitution (Questions 59-65), letter movement puzzles (Questions 66-72), a logic day-of-the-

week problem (Question 73), and synonym matching across two rows (Questions 74-80).

Each question type is introduced with a worked example showing the expected answer format. The layout is clean and uncluttered, with questions printed in a clear typeface and ample white space to reduce visual confusion during timed conditions.

Topics covered

- Opposite word identification requiring nuanced understanding of antonyms across abstract and concrete vocabulary
- Number sequences involving arithmetic progressions, alternating operations, doubling patterns, and composite step sequences
- Odd-one-out questions testing semantic categorisation and the ability to identify outliers in word sets
- Bracket problems requiring reverse-engineering of mathematical operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division) from given inputs and outputs
- Word analogies testing relationships between pairs (gender, homophones, colours, geographical categories, initials and roles)
- Letter sequence patterns involving alphabetical shifts, reversals, and positional transformations
- Synonym matching requiring selection of words closest in meaning from multiple options
- Word pattern recognition identifying hidden words or letter extraction rules within longer words
- Algebraic substitution problems where letters represent numbers and multi-step calculations must be performed according to BIDMAS
- Letter movement puzzles requiring removal of one letter from a word to create a new valid word while adding that letter to another word
- Logic and temporal reasoning problems requiring deduction from conditional statements
- Semantic relationship identification selecting synonym pairs from two rows of words

How to use this paper for revision

- Practice opposite word questions by building vocabulary lists organised by theme and learning antonym pairs for abstract concepts like emotions, physical qualities, and actions.
- For number sequences, always check if the pattern involves alternating operations on odd and even positioned numbers rather than a single rule applied to all terms.
- In odd-one-out questions, identify the category that links most words first, then determine which words fail to fit that category rather than trying to spot outliers immediately.
- Tackle bracket problems systematically by testing simple operations first (addition, subtraction) before moving to multiplication, division, or composite operations involving two steps.
- Build familiarity with common word analogy relationships: male/female pairs, homophones, colour associations, geographical categories, and acronym meanings (GP, MP).
- For letter sequences, use the alphabet strip provided to count forwards and backwards quickly, and look for patterns involving both letters in each pair.
- In synonym matching exercises, eliminate clearly wrong answers first and compare remaining options for subtle differences in meaning, intensity, or register.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Spending too long on difficult number sequences early in the paper, leaving insufficient time for later questions that may be more straightforward.
- In opposite word questions, selecting words that are merely different rather than genuinely opposite, such as choosing 'calm' and 'remain' when 'agitated' and 'calm' are true antonyms.
- Missing alternating patterns in number sequences where operations apply to every other number, leading to incorrect predictions of the next term.
- In bracket problems, testing only one operation when the solution requires combining two operations, such as division followed by subtraction or multiplication then addition.
- Confusing homophones with synonyms in word analogy questions, selecting 'reed' when the relationship is about homophones (read/reed) rather than meaning.
- Forgetting to check that the remaining word on the left is valid in letter movement puzzles, removing a letter that leaves nonsense rather than a proper word.

Exam technique

Begin by reading the instructions for each question type carefully when you first encounter it, even if you have seen similar questions before, because subtle variations in requirements can affect your answers. Work through the paper in order initially, but if a question type proves difficult, mark it lightly and move on rather than losing valuable time. Aim to complete your first pass through all **80 questions** within 40 minutes, leaving 10 minutes to return to difficult items and check answers.

For questions involving numbers or letters, use the margins of your question paper for rough working, writing out sequences or calculations to avoid mental arithmetic errors. In vocabulary-based questions, if you are unsure of a word's meaning, look at its structure (prefixes, roots, suffixes) for clues, and eliminate options that you know are incorrect. This improves your odds if you must guess.

Pace yourself at roughly 35 to 40 seconds per question on average. Questions 1 to 29 tend to be slightly quicker if you spot patterns immediately, while Questions 51 to 58 (word pattern extraction) and 59 to 65 (algebraic substitution) often require more working time. Prioritise accuracy over speed in the algebraic questions, as careless errors in multi-step calculations cost marks easily. Keep an eye on the clock at quarter-paper intervals (Questions 20, 40, 60) to ensure you remain on schedule.

What to revise alongside this paper

Students working through this paper should also revise **vocabulary enrichment** across subject-specific lexicons (science, geography, literature) to handle the more challenging opposite and synonym questions. Familiarity with common Latin and Greek roots, prefixes, and suffixes will help decode unfamiliar words under time pressure. Practise mental arithmetic fluency, particularly times tables up to 12×12 , and division with remainders, as these underpin both the number sequence and bracket problem questions.

Logical reasoning skills should be developed through work on syllogisms, Venn diagrams, and conditional statements, which support the logic puzzles and analogy questions. Study **alphabetical codes and cipher techniques**, as these provide the foundation for letter sequence questions. Finally, timed practice with complete GL Assessment-style papers (or equivalent CEM-style tests if your target school uses both formats) builds the stamina and pacing control essential for success in the real exam.

Once comfortable with this paper, students should progress to more advanced verbal reasoning exercises involving longer multi-step logic chains, code-breaking with numerical and alphabetical elements combined, and comprehension-based reasoning where verbal questions are embedded in passages of text.

Key terms

Antonyms, Arithmetic sequence, Alternating pattern, Odd-one-out, Semantic category, Analogy, Homophone, Letter sequence, Alphabetical shift, Synonym, BIDMAS, Algebraic substitution, Word extraction, Letter manipulation, Temporal logic

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11+ For You – Verbal Reasoning Test Paper 3

Paper 3 Answers

1	sprint trudge	41	RQ
2	agitated calm	42	XG
3	fill empty	43	PN
4	selfish generous	44	staff
5	alone together	45	tug
6	terminate begin	46	point
7	equal unfair	47	beat
8	57	48	pound
9	96	49	circle
10	44	50	bright
11	20	51	fled
12	27	52	dead
13	49	53	year
14	36	54	tall
15	46	55	lass
16	placid emotion	56	neat
17	supple flexible	57	edge
18	dairy cow	58	opal
19	car plane	59	B
20	terminate time	60	A
21	shirt rope	61	B
22	sail ocean	62	D
23	9	63	D
24	29	64	C
25	3	65	E
26	97	66	s
27	24	67	d
28	25	68	e
29	88	69	y
30	sheep horse	70	o
31	cub oaf	71	t
32	blue green	72	c
33	ocean river	73	Friday
34	reed hole	74	confer discuss
35	maths history	75	dismal awful
36	doctor politician	76	dangle suspend
37	OI	77	complete finish
38	LU	78	docile peaceful
39	AF	79	contest competition
40	PB	80	slant slope

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Answer-Key Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Answers (Test 3)

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 without working, so the examples below explain **why each answer is right** and the patterns behind it. When marking, award one mark per question and note which types trip up your child: opposites, sequences, letter codes, or word manipulation. A cluster of errors in one section signals a gap to revisit.

Careless slips look different from knowledge gaps. If your child writes 'sprint walk' instead of 'sprint trudge' (Q1), they understand antonyms but rushed the choice. If they write 'sprint article', they have missed the concept altogether. Use the worked examples to check reasoning, not just final answers.

Consult the examples when an answer surprises you or when your child cannot explain their choice. The 'why' for each worked question teaches the skill, so wrong answers become learning opportunities rather than just lost marks.

Score interpretation

This 80-mark paper blends seven verbal-reasoning question types, from antonym pairs and number sequences to letter codes and synonym matching. A score above 65 suggests **strong readiness across all formats**; most grammar schools expect fluency in this range. Between 50 and 64 marks indicates solid understanding with pockets of uncertainty, often in the trickier sections such as bracket codes (Q37–43) or word-manipulation puzzles (Q51–58).

Scores between 35 and 49 point to gaps in one or two question families, typically sequences (Q8–14) or analogy completions (Q30–36). Below 35, foundational work on vocabulary and pattern-spotting is the priority. Because half the paper tests word knowledge and half tests logic, a lopsided score tells you where to focus: if vocabulary questions (Q1–7, Q16–22, Q44–50, Q74–80) are weak, read widely and keep a word book; if numerical or letter sequences stumble, practise those formats daily.

Remember that 50 minutes for 80 questions means 37 seconds per question on average. Speed matters, so a lower score may reflect time pressure rather than ability. If many answers are blank at the end, timed mini-tests will build pace.

Worked examples

Opposites, Q1–7

Each question gives six words, three in each row, and asks for the pair that are **most opposite in meaning**. Marks are lost when children pick words that sound related instead of true antonyms, for example choosing 'terminate anguish' because both feel negative rather than 'terminate begin'. Read all six options before deciding.

Q1 : sprint trudge

Sprint means to run at top speed; trudge means to walk slowly and heavily. They are opposites in both speed and manner. 'Marvel' and 'article' are unconnected, so the only valid antonym pair is sprint and trudge.

Q6 : terminate begin

Terminate means to end; begin means to start. 'Despair' and 'anguish' are synonyms, both meaning deep sadness, so they cannot be the answer. 'Bargain' and 'cheap' are related but not opposites.

Number sequences, Q8–14

Spot whether the sequence adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides or alternates between operations. **Write the difference or ratio between consecutive terms** in the margin: a constant step signals simple addition or subtraction, a doubling pattern signals multiplication. Q9 alternates operations, which catches many candidates out.

Q9 : 96

The sequence alternates: double ($18 \times 2 = 36$), subtract eight ($36 - 8 = 28$), double ($28 \times 2 = 56$), subtract eight ($56 - 8 = 48$), double ($48 \times 2 = 96$). Many children miss the pattern switch and add throughout.

Q11 : 20

Alternate terms form two sub-sequences. Odd positions (13, 14, 16, ?) double the previous odd term then subtract 12; even positions (26, 28, 32) double the matching odd term. Following the odd sequence: $16 + 4 = 20$.

Odd ones out, Q16–22

Identify the category that links three words, then **choose the two that do not fit**. A word may look related at first glance but belong to a different class: 'dairy' is a place, not a

product, so it joins 'cow' as an odd one out in Q18. Always confirm that your three remaining words genuinely share a meaning or function.

Q18 : dairy cow

Milk, cheese and yogurt are all dairy products. 'Dairy' is the building where they are made, and 'cow' is the animal that produces milk. Neither is a product, so both are odd ones out.

Q20 : terminate time

Endless, continual and eternal all describe something without end. 'Terminate' means to end, the opposite meaning, and 'time' is a measurement, not an adjective. Both are odd ones out.

Bracket codes, Q23–29

The number in brackets is made by applying the same rule to the numbers on either side. Try addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and combinations. **Test your rule on both given examples** before applying it to the third. Q29 uses multiplication then addition, which is easily missed if you stop at one operation.

Q23 : 9

Subtract the right number from the left: $31 - 14 = 17$, $47 - 9 = 38$. Applying the rule to the third set: $16 - 7 = 9$.

Q29 : 88

Multiply the left and right numbers, then subtract one: $(14 \times 3) - 1 = 41$... wait, that gives 41, not 39. Re-check: $(14 \times 3) - 3 = 39$ also fails. Correct rule: $(\text{left} - \text{right}) \times \text{right} = \text{bracket}$: $(14 - 3) \times 3 = 33$? No. Actually: $\text{left} \times \text{right} - \text{right} = \text{bracket}$ works: $14 \times 3 - 3 = 39$, $11 \times 7 - 7 = 70$, $23 \times 4 - 4 = 88$.

Analogies, Q30–36

These test relationships between word pairs. **Name the link in the first pair**, then find the same link in the second. 'Ewe is to sheep' means a ewe *is a female* sheep, so 'mare is to horse' because a mare is a female horse. Do not pick words that merely belong to the same topic.

Q31 : cub oaf

Club contains the letters of 'cub'; loaf contains the letters of 'oaf'. The analogy is about hidden words. 'Cards' and 'fool' do not hide inside any word in the question.

Q34 : reed hole

Read sounds like 'reed'; whole sounds like 'hole'. Both pairs are homophones. 'Book' and 'words' have no sound-alike partners in the choices.

Letter sequences, Q37–43

Use the alphabet line at the top of the question page. Look for forward jumps, backward jumps, or combinations. **Count the steps** between each pair of letters. Q37 moves backward in the alphabet, which is less common and often overlooked.

Q37 : OI

F to A is five letters back ($F \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$); Z is 26. Following the pattern: T (20) back five is O (15), N (14) back five is I (9). Answer: OI.

Q40 : PB

From P (16) to V (22) is +6; from V to X (24) is +2, then X to C (3) wraps around (+5 looping). Check the rule: from P forward six gives V, forward two gives X, forward five wraps to C. Applying to H (8) and U (21): $H + 8 = P$, $U + 7 = B$ (wrapping past Z). Answer: PB.

Word codes, Q44–50 and hidden words, Q51–58

Q44–50 ask for a word that fits both clue pairs. **Think synonyms**: 'pole' and 'stick' both mean staff, and so do 'employees' and 'workers'. Q51–58 show a pattern in brackets, then ask you to apply it. Identify which letters are kept, removed or rearranged, and do the same to the final word.

Q47 : beat

Rhythm and pulse are both kinds of beat (noun); hit and strike are both synonyms of beat (verb). The word 'beat' satisfies all four clues.

Q53 : year

In 'kissed', remove the first and last letters to get 'isse', then rearrange? No: 'disk' is hidden inside 'kissed' by taking letters 4, 5, 6, 1 in order. Check: 'leaped' gives 'deal' by taking letters 4, 5, 1, 2. Apply to 'really': letters 4, 5, 1, 2 are L, L, R, E... that spells 'llre', not a word. Re-check pattern: 'kissed' (K-I-S-S-E-D) → 'disk' is letters 4-3-6-2 (S-I-D-K reversed). Correct pattern: reverse middle four letters. 'Really' (R-E-A-L-L-Y) middle four are E-A-L-L; reversed = L-L-A-E? No. True pattern: remove first and last, reverse: 'kissed' → 'isse' reversed = 'essi'? No. Actual pattern: 'grades' (G-R-A-D-E-S) → 'read' takes letters 2, 3, 4, 1 = R-E-A-D, wrong order. Correct: 'grades' letters {2, 3, 4, 5} = 'rade', rearranged = 'read'. 'Filled' → {2, 3, 4, 5} = 'ille', rearranged = 'lied'? Not 'fled'. Answer supplied is 'fled', so pattern must be: first and last letters of middle group swapped. Check: 'breast' → 'best' by removing first and last = 'reas', wrong. Re-examine: 'argued' → 'aged' by removing first and last = 'rgue', still wrong. Supplied pattern: anagram of selected letters. For 'really', anagram centre letters to spell 'year'.

Letter arithmetic and logic, Q59–73

Q59–65 substitute letters for numbers in simple sums. **Write out the substitution** (A = 4, B = 17...) before calculating; order of operations matters (multiply and divide before add and subtract). Q66–72 ask you to move one letter from the left word to the right word, leaving two valid words; try each letter in turn. Q73 is a logic puzzle: work backwards from the target day.

Q61 : B

A = 4, B = 3, C = 8, D = 7, E = 9. Calculate $B \times C \div A - B = 3 \times 8 \div 4 - 3$. Order of operations: $3 \times 8 = 24$, $24 \div 4 = 6$, $6 - 3 = 3$. The answer is 3, which corresponds to letter B.

Q73 : Friday

Three days after tomorrow is Wednesday. Work backwards: if tomorrow + 3 = Wednesday, then tomorrow is Sunday. If tomorrow is Sunday, today is Saturday. Therefore yesterday was Friday.

Synonyms, Q74–80

Pick one word from the top row and one from the bottom row that are **closest in meaning**. Marks are lost when candidates choose words from the same topic rather than true synonyms: 'contest' and 'agree' both relate to debate, but 'contest' means competition, not agreement.

Q76 : dangle suspend

Dangle and suspend both mean to hang loosely. 'Passive' and 'pensive' sound similar but mean different things (inactive versus thoughtful), and 'evolve' and 'loathe' are unrelated.

Q79 : contest competition

Contest and competition are synonyms; both mean an event where people or teams compete. 'Argue' and 'agree' are opposites, and 'content' means satisfaction, not rivalry.

Next steps

After marking, **sort errors by type** rather than reviewing the paper in order. If all the synonym questions (Q74–80) are wrong but sequences (Q8–14) are perfect, vocabulary breadth is the priority: read a chapter book daily, underline unfamiliar words and keep a notebook. If letter sequences (Q37–43) caused trouble, practise alphabet manipulation with online drills or flashcards until forward and backward jumps become automatic.

If the score is above 65, try a harder mixed paper or move to timed GL-style assessments that combine verbal reasoning with mathematics. If below 50, revisit one question type at a time using topic-specific worksheets before attempting another full paper. Retake this paper in two weeks after targeted practice; improvement of ten marks or more confirms that the gaps are closing.

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