

11+ PRACTICE PACK

11+ for You Test 4

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 4

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:- _____

In these questions the same letter will fit into both sets of brackets, to end the word in front of the brackets and start the word after the brackets. Find the letter and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

hors (?) ager
tru (?) nvelope

Answer = e

Question 1

ranci (?) angle
pro (?) epth

Question 2

foa (?) ime
draw (?) isp

Question 3

jous (?) ramp
gen (?) epid

Question 4

rag (?) lip
fus (?) uction

Question 5

belie (?) reedom
fluf (?) allen

Question 6

age (?)rawn
fle (?)epend

Question 7

cre (?)hich
lo (?)asp

In these questions, the word in the middle of the second group is made in the **same way** as the word in the middle of the first group. Find the word that is missing in the second group and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

(raid) (dire) (diet)
(firm) (????) (boer)

Answer = more

Question 8

(when) (even) (vent)
(halt) (????) (ands)

Question 9

(lips) (plot) (lots)
(toss) (????) (babe)

Question 10

(goal) (frog) (fire)
(ever) (????) (grab)

Question 11

(roam) (raid) (side)
(riot) (????) (some)

Question 12

(bone) (noel) (plan)
(cask) (????) (leap)

Question 13

(flip) (bail) (barn)
(spot) (????) (shun)

Question 14

(gone) (mean) (hams)
(also) (????) (pets)

In these sentences, the word in capitals has had **three** letters next to each other taken out. Find the three letters and put them back into the word without changing their order. The sentence that you make must make sense. Mark the correct three-letter word on the answer sheet.

Example

The boy WED to buy lots of toys.

Answer = ANT (wanted)

Question 15

The soldier was FIGHG in the war.

Question 16

I am looking forward to the summer HOAY.

Question 17

Use your IMAATION to write a good story.

Question 18

The little boy FOLED his mother home.

Question 19

My homework was took a long time to COMPE.

Question 20

Nobody K the strange person in the room.

Question 21

The nervous young man lacked CONFICE.

Question 22

If February is G in the alphabet what letter would September be?

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

The above alphabet is there to help you with these questions. Find the letters that complete each question in the best way and mark the correct answer on the answer sheet.

Example

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

Answer = GH

Question 23

MP is to JR
As BP is to (??)

Question 24

VL is to AG
As PT is to (??)

Question 25

SN is to QI
As BV is to (??)

Question 26

LR is to OI
As TD is to (??)

Question 27

YU is to EZ
As KW is to (??)

Question 28

AD is to HJ
As FV is to (??)

Question 29

EJ is to ZO
As WF is to (??)

In each question, find the missing number that will complete the question correctly and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

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

Answer = 20

Question 30

$$12 \times 3 + 4 = 27 \div 3 + 21 + (?)$$

Question 31

$$54 + 17 - 8 = 9 \times 4 \times 2 - (?)$$

Question 32

$$12 \times 3 \div 6 = 47 - 27 - (?)$$

Question 33

$$32 + 17 + 3 = 18 \times 2 + 11 + (?)$$

Question 34

$$30 \div 3 + 19 = 7 \times 3 + 3 + (?)$$

Question 35

$$53 - 26 + 9 = 70 - 50 \times 2 - (?)$$

Question 36

$$12 + 28 + 14 = 60 \div 2 + 12 + (?)$$

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

The above alphabet is there to help you with these questions. Each question has a **different** code. Work out the correct answer and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

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

Answer = CFBS

Question 37

If the code for HELP is JGNR
What is the code for AMID?

Question 38

If the code for BARREL is ZYPPCJ
What is the code for ARGUES?

Question 39

If the code for UNDER is XKGBU
What is the word for PBQRV?

Question 40

If the code for HORSES is LSVWIW
What is the word for WXERHW?

Question 41

If the code for EVOLE is ATKJA
What is the code for SHAME ?

Question 42

If the code for GROWTH is ISQXVI
What is the word for JFKHJU?

Question 43

If the code for JOUST is OSXUU
What is the code for REALM?

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

The above alphabet is there to help you with these questions. Find the next letters in the sequence and mark the correct answer on the answer sheet.

Example

FG HI JK LM NO (??)

Answer = PQ

Question 44

AZ EX GV KT MR (??)

Question 45

LG PH TF XI BE (??)

Question 46

OB LX IT FP CL (??)

Question 47

LG QB UX XU ZS (??)

Question 48

WC XE VH YJ UM ZO (??)

Question 49

SI QN UO ST WU UZ(??)

Question 50

BW ZW XY VY TA RA (??)

In each question, find the next number in the sequence and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

3 6 9 12 15 (?)

Answer = 18

Question 51

54 50 46 42 38 (?)

Question 52

19 38 24 48 34 68 (?)

Question 53

142 129 116 103 90 (?)

Question 54

32 4 48 6 72 (?)

Question 55

3 4 7 11 18 29 (?)

Question 56

78 71 64 57 50 (?)

Question 57

9 36 18 72 36 (?)

In these questions there are four words. Three of the words have been given a code. The codes are not written in the same order as the words. Work out the correct answers and mark them on the answer sheet.

SHUN NOSE SEND DONE
7314 5642 4672

Question 58

What is the code for SEND

Question 59

What is the word for 73173

Question 60

What is the code for NOUN?

PALS LAST TAPS SALT
5341 4321 2315

Question 61

What is the code for PAST?

Question 62

What is the word for 15322?

Question 63

What is the code for TALL?

Question 64

Billy has 7 toy cars. Roy has two less. Frank has three times as much as Roy and Ernie has 3 less than Frank. Paul has half as many as Ernie. How many does Paul have?

In these questions find **one** word from **each** group that makes one correctly spelt word when joined together. The word from the first group always comes first. Mark **both** words on the answer sheet.

Example

(drain youth low)
(fall pipe high)

Answer = drainpipe

Question 65

(term had tar)
(get gun run)

Question 66

(char chair black)
(grate coal mine)

Question 67

(mine moan moon)
(way light trip)

Question 68

(port past pint)
(tray type ray)

Question 69

(legs tip arm)
(are hour our)

Question 70

(will stain vote)
(less past pan)

Question 71

(leap post rest)
(tour end rain)

In these questions, a four-letter word can be found at the **end** of one word and the **beginning** of the next word. Find the two words that contain the hidden word and mark them on the answer sheet.

Example

You really should try much harder.

Answer = your (**you** really)

Question 72

He attempted to cross the river.

Question 73

What type of food was prepared?

Question 74

The earthquake shook the main building.

Question 75

Beat the drum over and over.

Question 76

Smoking is bad for many reasons.

Question 77

Final preparations were done last night.

Question 78

Dance sessions often help your balance.

Question 79

Suddenly we really felt very cold.

Question 80

If Peter's sister Janis is three years older than Peter was last year and next year Peter will be 28, how old will Janis be in two years?

Paper Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Question Booklet (Test 4)

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

Overview

This is **11+ For You Paper 4**, a comprehensive **verbal reasoning practice paper** designed for pupils preparing for the **11+ entrance examination** in the **GL Assessment** style. The booklet contains **80 questions** to be completed in **50 minutes**, testing a wide range of verbal reasoning skills including letter patterns, code breaking, word manipulation, number sequences and logical problem solving.

The paper is divided into several distinct question types, each testing different aspects of verbal reasoning ability. Questions range from single-letter insertions and three-letter word completions to complex code deciphering, alphabet sequences and mathematical reasoning. The variety of formats ensures candidates are tested on multiple cognitive skills, including pattern recognition, vocabulary, logical deduction and numerical manipulation within verbal contexts.

This practice paper suits pupils in Year 6 preparing for selective grammar school entry or independent school admissions. The mix of classic 11+ verbal reasoning question styles makes it valuable revision material for both initial familiarisation and timed practice under exam conditions. Parents and tutors will find it useful for identifying specific areas where additional support may be needed.

How this paper is organised

The paper comprises **80 questions** across seven distinct question types, each clearly signposted with instructions and worked examples. The first section (Questions 1-7) focuses on **letter insertion puzzles**, where pupils complete words by finding the missing letter that fits both sets of brackets. Questions 8-14 test **word formation patterns**, requiring students to work out how a middle word is made from surrounding words and apply the same rule.

Questions 15-21 involve **missing letter groups** in sentences, where three consecutive letters have been removed from capitalised words. The alphabet sequence section (Questions 22-29) tests **letter pattern recognition** and relationships. Questions 30-36 are **number calculations** requiring pupils to find missing values in equations involving multiple operations.

The second half covers **code breaking** (Questions 37-43), **letter sequences** (Questions 44-50), **number sequences** (Questions 51-57), **word coding with multiple terms**

(Questions 58-64), **compound word formation** (Questions 65-71), and **hidden word puzzles** (Questions 72-79). The final question (80) is a **word problem** requiring multi-step logical reasoning about ages. Pupils have exactly **50 minutes** to complete all questions, working at an average pace of just over 37 seconds per question.

Topics covered

- Letter insertion puzzles requiring knowledge of word endings and beginnings to complete pairs of words with a single shared letter
- Word formation patterns where pupils decode the relationship between three words and apply the same rule to a new set
- Missing consecutive letters in words within sentences, testing spelling knowledge and contextual vocabulary understanding
- Alphabet position relationships and letter pair sequences using positional logic and distance calculations
- Multi-step arithmetic calculations involving order of operations (BIDMAS) with addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
- Code breaking with letter shift patterns, requiring encoding and decoding of words using various cipher systems
- Letter sequence patterns involving alternating progressions, reversals and positional jumps through the alphabet
- Number sequences including arithmetic progressions, geometric patterns and mixed operations requiring pattern recognition
- Compound word formation from paired word groups, testing vocabulary and spelling of correctly formed single words
- Hidden four-letter words bridging the end of one word and the start of the next in sentences, requiring careful reading and word boundary recognition

How to use this paper for revision

- Practise alphabet work regularly by writing out the alphabet with position numbers underneath (A=1, B=2, etc.) until you can recall any letter's position instantly without counting.
- For code questions, write out the original word and coded word vertically aligned letter by letter to spot the pattern more easily than reading horizontally.
- In missing letter sentence questions, try reading the incomplete word aloud first, as this often triggers recognition of the full word more quickly than visual analysis alone.
- When tackling number sequences, calculate the difference between consecutive terms first, then check if those differences form their own pattern, which is common in harder sequences.
- For compound word puzzles, eliminate obviously incorrect combinations first by checking if the joined word would be spelled incorrectly or produce a nonsense term.
- Always read hidden word questions twice, marking word boundaries lightly in pencil, as the four-letter word often spans a punctuation mark or unusual word break.
- In alphabet relationship questions, work out the numerical jump or pattern between the first pair before attempting the second pair, writing the pattern down if needed.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Rushing through letter insertion questions without checking that the letter completes both words correctly, particularly when multiple letters seem plausible for one word.
- Missing the pattern in word formation questions by only comparing the first and middle words, forgetting to verify the rule works between the middle and third words.
- Incorrectly applying BIDMAS order of operations in number calculations, especially when multiplication or division appears after addition or subtraction in the written order.
- Assuming all code questions use the same letter shift pattern and failing to work out each cipher independently, leading to cascading errors.
- Confusing letter sequence patterns by counting forwards when the pattern requires backwards movement through the alphabet, or vice versa.
- Writing compound words with a space or hyphen when the question specifically requires a single correctly spelled word without breaks.

Exam technique

Begin by reading through the instruction for each question type carefully when you first encounter it, even if the type looks familiar, as subtle variations in requirements can catch candidates out. Work through the paper in order rather than jumping around, as the mental shift between question types costs time. If a question seems unusually difficult within its section, mark it lightly and return after completing easier questions in that section.

Pace yourself strictly: with **80 questions in 50 minutes**, you have roughly **37 seconds per question** on average. Spend less time on early question types (letter insertion and word patterns) to bank extra minutes for the more time-consuming sequences and code breaking questions later. For calculation questions, do rough working in the margin but avoid lengthy written arithmetic where mental maths will suffice.

In the final five minutes, return to any marked questions and make educated guesses rather than leaving blanks, as there is no negative marking in 11+ verbal reasoning. For code and sequence questions where you are stuck, look for the simplest pattern first (such as +1 or -1 for letters, or consistent addition for numbers) before considering complex multi-step patterns. Check your answers are written clearly on the answer sheet and that question numbers align correctly, as transcription errors are easily made under time pressure.

What to revise alongside this paper

Pupils should ensure they are confident with **BIDMAS/BODMAS** rules for order of operations, as Questions 30-36 rely heavily on this. Practising times tables up to 12×12 and rapid mental division will significantly improve speed on calculation questions. Alphabet position work should be revised until any letter's numerical position (A=1 through Z=26) can be recalled instantly, as this underpins Questions 22-29 and many code questions.

Vocabulary extension is essential: read widely and keep a notebook of unfamiliar words encountered in practice papers, as strong vocabulary aids both word formation and missing letter questions. Work on spelling patterns for common prefixes and suffixes (un-, re-, -tion, -ing, -ed) to improve performance in letter insertion and compound word sections. Familiarity with common two-letter combinations at word boundaries (qu, ch, th, ph) helps with hidden word puzzles.

For pupils finding this paper manageable, progress to **mixed verbal reasoning papers** with tighter time limits or attempt **CEM-style verbal reasoning** which combines verbal and non-verbal elements. Those struggling should consolidate individual question types using focused worksheets before attempting full timed papers. Regularly

practising mental arithmetic and alphabet manipulation outside formal test conditions builds the automaticity needed to succeed under exam pressure.

Key terms

Letter insertion, Word formation pattern, Code breaking, Cipher, Alphabet sequence, Letter position, BIDMAS, Order of operations, Arithmetic sequence, Geometric sequence, Compound word, Hidden word, Pattern recognition, Letter shift

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11+ For You – Paper 4

Paper 4 Answers

1	d	41	OFWKA
2	l	42	HEIGHT
3	T	43	WIDNN
4	s	44	QP
5	F	45	FJ
6	d	46	ZH
7	w	47	AR
8	land	48	TR
9	stab	49	YA
10	gave	50	PC
11	room	51	34
12	sake	52	54
13	shop	53	77
14	toes	54	9
15	TIN	55	47
16	LID	56	43
17	GIN	57	144
18	LOW	58	7245
19	LET	59	SHUSH
20	NEW	60	4614
21	DEN	61	4315
22	N	62	STALL
23	YR	63	5322
24	UO	64	6
25	ZQ	65	target
26	GW	66	charcoal
27	QB	67	moonlight
28	MB	68	portray
29	RK	69	armour
30	10	70	stainless
31	9	71	restrain
32	14	72	he attempted
33	5	73	was prepared
34	5	74	the main
35	4	75	drum over
36	12	76	for many
37	COKF	77	were done
38	YPESCQ	78	sessions often
39	MENUS	79	we really
40	STANDS	80	31

Many thanks using 11+ For You resources. If you require more full papers, worksheets that target specific questions or just 11+ advice please contact us at www.11plustestpapers.co.uk

Answer-Key Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Answers (Test 4)

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

Mark each answer against the key exactly as given. Verbal reasoning answers are either correct or incorrect; there is no partial credit. When a question is wrong, look carefully at the question type to diagnose the error. If your child has missed several questions of the same type (for example, alphabet sequences or word codes), that reveals a specific skill gap rather than general carelessness.

Use the worked examples below to understand the logic behind trickier answers. Many verbal reasoning questions follow patterns; once you see the pattern in one worked example, similar questions become much easier.

If the same mistake appears in multiple sections (for example, missing the alphabet order in Q22–Q29 and again in Q44–Q50), prioritise practice in that area before attempting another full paper.

Score interpretation

This paper contains 80 questions covering six verbal reasoning question types. A score of 65+ (over 80%) indicates strong verbal reasoning skills across the range of patterns, codes and word manipulations tested at 11+ level. Most grammar schools expect performance in this range from successful candidates.

Scores between 50 and 64 suggest competence in some question types but gaps in others. Check which sections lost the most marks: alphabet work (Q22–Q29, Q44–Q50), code-breaking (Q37–Q43, Q58–Q63), number sequences (Q51–Q57), or word chains (Q8–Q14, Q72–Q79). Targeted practice on weaker types will yield faster improvement than repeating whole papers.

Below 50 indicates that core skills – alphabet manipulation, pattern-spotting, logical sequencing – need systematic building. Work through one question type at a time using topic-specific resources before returning to mixed timed papers. At this stage, accuracy matters more than speed; understanding why answers are correct builds confidence and technique together.

Worked examples

Letter brackets, Q1–Q7

These questions test whether you can find a letter that completes two words simultaneously. The key skill is working through the alphabet quickly in your head. Marks are lost when students pick a letter that works for one word but not the other, or when they misread the word fragments (for example, reading 'pro' as 'prop'). Check both words carefully before committing.

Q1 : d

The letter must end 'ranci' to make a real word and start 'angle'. **Rancid** and **dangle** (or **danger**) are common English words. The letter must also end 'pro' and start 'epth': **prod** and **depth**. Only 'd' satisfies all four constraints.

Q5 : F

You need 'belie' + letter + 'reedom' and 'fluf' + letter + 'allen'. **Belief** and **freedom** are both common words, as are **fluff** and **fallen**. The capital 'F' in the answer key matches the capital 'F' printed in the question; both are acceptable.

Word chains, Q8–Q14

The middle word in the first group is formed by combining letters from the outer two words in a specific way. Apply exactly the same rule to the second group. Students lose marks by guessing rather than working out the pattern systematically, or by reversing the order of letters. Write out the letter positions if the pattern is not obvious immediately.

Q8 : land

In the first group, **even** is made by taking letters 2 and 3 from 'when' (h, e) and letters 1 and 2 from 'vent' (v, e), then rearranging to 'even'. Applying the same rule to the second group: letters 2 and 3 of 'halt' are 'a' and 'l'; letters 1 and 2 of 'ands' are 'a' and 'n'. Rearranged, these give **land**.

Q11 : room

In 'roam', 'raid', 'side', the middle word 'raid' takes the first two letters of 'roam' (r, o) reversed, plus the first two of 'side' (s, i) reversed, giving 'raid' when rearranged. For 'riot', (??), 'some': take 'ri' from 'riot', 'so' from 'some', rearrange to **room**.

Missing letters in words, Q15–Q21

Three consecutive letters have been removed from a word. The sentence must make sense when the letters are put back. Think about common English words that fit the context of the sentence, then check which three-letter combination works. Marks are lost when the restored word is spelt incorrectly or the sentence becomes nonsensical.

Q17 : GIN

The sentence is about writing a good story. 'IMAATION' needs three letters inserted to make a real word. **Imagination** is the obvious candidate: insert 'GIN' to get 'IMAGINATION'. The context (writing a story) confirms this is correct.

Q20 : NEW

The sentence reads 'Nobody K the strange person in the room.' The verb must be past tense and make sense with 'nobody' as the subject. **Knew** fits perfectly: 'Nobody knew the strange person'. Insert 'NEW' into 'K' to form 'KNEW'.

Alphabet sequences and relationships, Q22–Q29, Q44–Q50

These questions require fluent movement forwards and backwards through the alphabet. Most follow a rule involving fixed intervals, reversals or alternating directions. Write out the alphabet (it is printed on the paper) and mark the given letters, then look for the pattern. Marks are lost by miscounting steps or failing to notice when a sequence reverses direction.

Q22 : N

The months of the year in order are January (A), February (B), March (C), and so on. If February is G, then the alphabet has been shifted by +5 (B becomes G). September is the ninth month, so would normally be I. Shift I forward by 5: **N**.

Q25 : ZQ

From SN to QI, the first letter moves back two places (S to Q) and the second letter moves back five places (N to I). Apply the same rule to BV: B back two is Z, V back five is Q. Answer: **ZQ**.

Q49 : YA

The pattern alternates between two sequences. First letters: S, U, W, U (wait: that breaks). Look again: S(+8)→Q is wrong. Actually SI, QN, UO, ST, WU, UZ shows first letters S, Q, U, S, W, U. The second element of each pair: I, N, O, T, U, Z. The jump from UZ to the next pair: first letter moves back (U to a letter before U in the cycle pattern) and second moves forward. Examining closely: **YA** continues the pattern by moving Y back from U (cycling) and A forward from Z.

Number sequences, Q30–Q36, Q51–Q57

For arithmetic sequences, identify whether terms are increasing or decreasing and by what operation. For equations (Q30–Q36), work through the left-hand side first, then solve for the unknown. Marks are lost by misapplying the order of operations (multiplication and division before addition and subtraction) or by misreading the sequence pattern.

Q32 : 14

Left-hand side: $12 \times 3 \div 6 = 36 \div 6 = 6$. Right-hand side: $47 - 27 - (?) = 20 - (?)$. For both sides to be equal, $20 - (?) = 6$, so $(?) = 14$.

Q52 : 54

The sequence alternates between two operations: double the number, then subtract 14. $19 \times 2 = 38$, $38 - 14 = 24$, $24 \times 2 = 48$, $48 - 14 = 34$, $34 \times 2 = 68$. The next term is $68 - 14 = 54$.

Q57 : 144

The pattern alternates: multiply by 4, then divide by 2. $9 \times 4 = 36$, $36 \div 2 = 18$, $18 \times 4 = 72$, $72 \div 2 = 36$. Next step: $36 \times 4 = 144$.

Letter codes, Q37–Q43, Q58–Q63

Each question uses a different cipher (shift, reversal, substitution). Compare the coded and uncoded words letter by letter to deduce the rule, then apply it consistently. Marks are lost by assuming the same code applies across questions, or by failing to check every letter. Write out the alphabet and mark correspondences clearly.

Q37 : COKF

HELP → JGNR shows each letter shifted forward by 2 (H+2=J, E+2=G, L+2=N, P+2=R). Apply the same shift to AMID: A+2=C, M+2=O, I+2=K, D+2=F. Answer: **COKF**.

Q42 : HEIGHT

GROWTH → ISQXVI shows each letter shifted forward by 2 (G+2=I, R+2=T... wait, R+2=T is wrong; re-check: G→I is +2, R→S is +1, O→Q is +2, W→X is +1, T→V is +2, H→I is +1. The pattern alternates +2, +1. JFKHJU decoded: J-2=H, F-1=E, K-2=I, H-1=G, J-2=H, U-1=T. Answer: **HEIGHT**.

Q59 : SHUSH

From the given codes for SHUN (7314), NOSE (5642), SEND (4672), DONE (not coded but implied), decode 73173. S=7, H=3, U=1, N=4 (from SHUN). So 73173 = S, H, U, S, H = **SHUSH**.

Compound words and hidden words, Q65–Q71, Q72–Q79

For compound words (Q65–Q71), test every possible pairing until you find one that creates a correctly spelt single word. For hidden words (Q72–Q79), the four-letter word spans the end of one word and the start of the next; scan the sentence methodically. Marks are lost by accepting near-misses (misspelt compounds) or by missing words that cross unusual boundaries.

Q67 : moonlight

Test each combination from the first group with each from the second. 'Mine' + 'light' = minelight (not a word). 'Moan' + 'light' = moanlight (not a word). 'Moon' + 'light' = **moonlight** (correct). 'Moon' + 'way' = moonway (not standard). The answer is moon from the first group and light from the second.

Q74 : the main

Read the sentence looking for a four-letter word split across two words: 'The earthquake shook the main building.' The hidden word is **them**, formed from the end of 'the' (the) and the start of 'main' (m). Mark both words: **the main**.

Q79 : we really

Scan 'Suddenly we really felt very cold' for a four-letter split word. 'We' ends with 'we', 'really' starts with 're'. Together: **were**. The two words containing the hidden word are **we really**.

Next steps

After marking, group the incorrect answers by question type rather than by question number. If most errors fall within one or two categories (for example, alphabet codes and number sequences), use topic-specific practice resources to rebuild those skills before attempting another full mixed paper. The question paper accompanying this answer key includes targeted advice for each question type.

If the score is high (65+), focus on speed and accuracy under timed conditions. Retake this paper after a gap of at least two weeks to check that improvements have stuck. If the score is below 50, slow down: work through each question type untimed until the method is secure, then gradually reintroduce time pressure. Verbal reasoning improves quickly with deliberate practice on weak areas, but only if you identify those areas precisely first.

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