SATs·Papers.co.uk

PRACTICE PAPERS · QUESTION BOOKLETS · MARK SCHEMES & ANSWERS · PAPER NOTES

11+ PRACTICE PACK

11+ for You Test 9

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.

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

PRACTISE THE REAL THING

Download more free 11+ practice papers at **SATs-Papers.co.uk**

11+ For You

Paper 9

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.

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Copyright 2010@ 11+ For You

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

(relaxed tepid manor)
(grasp tents tense)

Question 2

(sane fortunate wealth)
(unlucky loose recline)

Question 3

(new gust loathe)
(perfect hope vintage)

Question 4

(jingle stuff drunk)
(item sober bells)

Question 5

(smart intelligent opinion)
(thought scruffy formula)

Question 6

(opaque opinion alternate)
(transparent cover hesitate)

Question 7

(nurture build accept)
(reject mope further)

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

Example

3 6 9 12 15 (?)

Answer = 18

Question 8

3 9 18 54 108 (?)

Question 9

97 91 85 79 73 (?)

Question 10

27 19 38 30 (?)

Question 11

42 50 57 63 68 72 (?)

Question 12

15 3 30 6 60 12 (?)

Question 13

69 64 60 57 52 48 (?)

Question 14

46 50 58 70 86 106 (?)

Question 15

Chris's brother Joe is twice as old as Chris was 6 years ago. If Chris is now 10 how old will Joe be in five years?

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Copyright 2010@ 11+ For You

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

container vessel tub water ship

Question 17

immortal mortal everlasting death eternal

Question 18

funeral tomb crypt grave serious

Question 19

gears engine tyres tires road

Question 20

rein horse reign monarch rain

Question 21

prove halt cease retreat conclude

Question 22

twine floss string chain knot

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

13 (40) 27 52 (123) 71 41 (?) 26

Question 24

64 (32) 4 99 (18) 11 56 (?) 8

Question 25

107 (90) 17 34 (28) 6 45 (?) 27

Question 26

105 (81) 12 71 (27) 22 15 (?) 7

Question 27

14 (52) 12 16 (90) 29 31 (?) 42

Question 28

144 (36) 4 72 (8) 9 96 (?) 8

Question 29

28 (2) 10 38 (3) 11 67 (?) 22

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Copyright 2010@ 11+ For You

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

verdict is to (conclusion court version)
as vintage is to (wine car old)

Question 31

boxer is to (package gloves ring)
as sprinter is to (shoes rapid track)

Question 32

reveal is to (conceal reverse show)
as begin is to (beg conclude repeat)

Question 33

pea is to (vegetable green ape)
as ink is to (pen kin write)

Question 34

egg is to (shell chicken Easter)
as banana is to (peel skin meat)

Question 35

coffee is to (bitter cup beans)
as wine is to (water grapes glass)

Question 36

mushroom is to (fungus forest insect)
as rhubarb is to (crumble fruit vegetable)

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

CA is to EC
as KD is to (??)

Question 38

XV is to CE
as HO is to (??)

Question 39

TN is to XJ
as AZ is to (??)

Question 40

RE is to UI
as MN is to (??)

Question 41

UB is to YX
as YC is to (??)

Question 42

EN is to CP
as IB is to (??)

Question 43

LR is to QW
as FK is to (??)

Copyright 2010@ 11+ For You

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

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

(attack hit)
(gust gale)

Question 45

(final ending)
(verdict decision)

Question 46

(apartment condo)
(level equal)

Question 47

(diet starve)
(quick rapid)

Question 48

(harbour marina)
(sherry whisky)

Question 49

(need desire)
(distant far)

Question 50

(shrub bush)
(sow bury)

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 word in the brackets underneath.

Example

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

Answer = heal

Question 51

(violet vote) (raised ride) (moaned ????)

Question 52

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

Question 53

(thrill till) (latest less) (family ????)

Question 54

(branch arch) (grants arts) (banish ????)

Question 55

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

Question 56

(tandem made) (yoghurt tour) (moaned ????)

Question 57

(driver dive) (raised rise) (places ????)

Question 58

(stream teat) (string tint) (attend ????)

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Copyright 2010@ 11+ For You

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 = 7 B = 21 C = 12 D = 28 E = 4
What is C ÷ E x A?

Question 60

If A = 13 B = 45 C = 27 D = 9 E = 31
What is B – C + A?

Question 61

If A = 39 B = 32 C = 23 D = 11 E = 27
What is B + C + D – E?

Question 62

If A = 42 B = 30 C = 47 D = 12 E = 6
What is D x E – A ?

Question 63

If A = 4 B = 54 C = 8 D = 7 E = 52
What is C x D + A – C ?

Question 64

If A = 16 B = 14 C = 4 D = 22 E = 2
What is A ÷ C x E + B?

Question 65

If A = 13 B = 19 C = 12 D = 2 E = 4
What is C x D ÷ E + 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 not change the order of the letters and the two words must make sense. Mark the answer on the answer sheet.

Example

ready awning

Answer = y

Question 66

tread stun

Question 67

point men

Question 68

slink gut

Question 69

teach moor

Question 70

claim pant

Question 71

curve inert

Question 72

float saps

Question 73

What day was it three days ago if two days after tomorrow it is Saturday?

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Copyright 2010@ 11+ For You

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

(grip veto hard)
(rigid lease loose)

Question 75

(vanish varnish vanquish)
(desperate disappear determine)

Question 76

(hinder grouch termly)
(delay growth hurt)

Question 77

(purpose object item)
(oppose accident cloth)

Question 78

(tepid conclusion deliberate)
(anger think futile)

Question 79

(thaw thought thistle)
(defrost eager contend)

Question 80

(contest contour consider)
(complicate competition contrast)

Copyright 2010@ 11+ For You

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Paper Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Question Booklet (Test 9)

Compiled by SATs-Papers.co.uk to help you get the most from this paper.

Overview

This is **Paper 9** in the **11+ For You** verbal reasoning series, a general practice paper designed for children preparing for **11+ entrance exams** under the **GL Assessment** format. The paper contains **80 questions** spanning a wide range of verbal reasoning question types, all to be completed in **50 minutes**. It is presented as a multiple-choice test requiring answers to be marked clearly on a separate answer sheet.

The paper tests core verbal reasoning skills including vocabulary knowledge, logical reasoning with numbers and letters, word manipulation, and pattern recognition. Questions progress through several distinct formats, from antonym identification and number sequences to analogies, word codes, and letter transformations. Each question type assesses a different cognitive skill, making this a comprehensive test of verbal reasoning ability.

This paper is well suited for timed practice under exam conditions. Students should work through all question types systematically, as the variety ensures broad coverage of the skills tested in GL-style 11+ exams. The paper assumes familiarity with standard verbal reasoning conventions and is best used after initial teaching of each question type.

How this paper is organised

The paper opens with clear instructions on the cover page: **80 questions** to be completed in **50 minutes**, with all answers marked on a separate answer sheet. Mistakes must be erased cleanly. The questions are organised into distinct sections, each introduced by worked examples and instructions specific to that question type.

The sections include opposites (questions 1 to 7), number sequences (questions 8 to 15), odd-one-out word pairs (questions 16 to 22), number brackets (questions 23 to 29), verbal analogies (questions 30 to 36), letter sequences (questions 37 to 43), synonym identification (questions 44 to 50), word codes (questions 51 to 58), letter-value arithmetic (questions 59 to 65), letter movement between words (questions 66 to 72), a single logic problem (question 73), and synonym pairs from two rows (questions 74 to 80). The alphabet is provided before the letter sequence section for reference.

The pace is brisk, averaging just over 37 seconds per question. Students must work efficiently across all formats without lingering on any single item. The variety of

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

question types means candidates cannot rely on one skill alone but must switch cognitive gears frequently throughout the paper.

Topics covered

- Antonym identification requiring selection of opposite words from given lists across two rows
- Number sequences following arithmetic and geometric patterns, including alternating operations and multi-step transformations
- Odd-one-out tasks identifying two semantically or orthographically unrelated words from a set of five
- Number bracket problems where a rule must be inferred from flanking numbers to calculate the middle value
- Verbal analogies completing proportional relationships between pairs of words (e.g. man:woman :: girl:boy)
- Letter sequence patterns using alphabetical shifts, reversals, and positional jumps between letter pairs
- Synonym recognition matching words of similar meaning from two separate lists
- Word code puzzles extracting and rearranging letters from one word to form another, then applying the same rule
- Letter-value arithmetic substituting letters for numbers to solve multi-step calculations involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division
- Letter transfer tasks moving one letter from a source word to a target word to form two valid new words
- Applied logic problems requiring backwards reasoning from conditional statements about time and age

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

How to use this paper for revision

- Practise each question type separately before attempting a full timed paper, as the rapid format changes demand fluency in every verbal reasoning convention.
- For number sequences, write out the differences between consecutive terms to reveal hidden patterns, especially when sequences alternate or combine two rules.
- When tackling word codes, mark the letters that appear in both the original and the coded word first, then identify which letters have been removed or rearranged.
- In letter-value arithmetic, always follow the order of operations strictly: division and multiplication before addition and subtraction, working left to right within each level.
- For letter movement questions, scan both words for vowels first, as transferring a vowel often creates the most plausible new word pairs.
- Keep a vocabulary notebook of unfamiliar words encountered in synonym and antonym questions, as breadth of vocabulary is crucial for quick, accurate answers.
- Use the worked examples at the start of each section to confirm your understanding of the instructions before attempting the questions under time pressure.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Misreading the instructions for each new section and applying the wrong method, particularly when switching between word manipulation and number reasoning tasks.
- In number bracket problems, students often add or subtract the flanking numbers instead of looking for multiplication, division, or multi-step operations linking them to the middle value.
- Rushing through letter sequences without checking both forward and backward alphabet shifts, leading to off-by-one errors in the final answer.
- In synonym tasks, selecting a word that is related in meaning but not a true synonym, such as choosing 'forest' instead of 'fungus' for 'mushroom'.
- Forgetting to apply the order of operations in letter-value arithmetic, leading to incorrect results when multiplication or division should precede addition or subtraction.
- In word code questions, failing to preserve the order of letters when extracting the hidden word, or not recognising that letters may appear in non-consecutive positions.

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Exam technique

With **50 minutes** for **80 questions**, you have just over half a minute per question. Work steadily through each section in order rather than skipping around, as the paper is designed to be completed sequentially. If a question takes more than a minute, mark your best guess and move on immediately to avoid losing time for easier questions later.

Read the worked example and instructions at the start of each new section carefully, even if the question type looks familiar. Small variations in wording can change what is required. For number and letter pattern questions, jot down intermediate steps in the margin or on rough paper to avoid mental arithmetic errors under time pressure.

Leave difficult questions and return to them if time permits at the end. Since all questions carry equal weight, there is no advantage to spending three minutes on a hard number sequence when you could answer six straightforward synonym or antonym questions in the same time. Check your answer sheet periodically to ensure you are filling in the correct question numbers, especially after returning to skipped items.

What to revise alongside this paper

Students should consolidate their understanding of **number patterns and sequences** from Key Stage 2 maths, particularly arithmetic and geometric progressions, as well as operations with negative numbers and fractions. Familiarity with multiples, factors, and divisibility rules will speed up number bracket calculations significantly.

Broaden vocabulary through systematic reading of age-appropriate fiction and non-fiction, paying attention to context clues that reveal word meanings. Practice with synonym and antonym lists from 11+ vocabulary builders will improve speed and accuracy in word meaning tasks. Understanding common prefixes, suffixes, and root words helps with unfamiliar terms.

For advanced preparation, explore **non-verbal reasoning papers** to develop pattern recognition skills that transfer across verbal and abstract reasoning tasks. Work on **mental arithmetic** fluency to handle letter-value questions without a calculator. Finally, attempt other **GL-style verbal reasoning papers** under timed conditions to build stamina and familiarity with the range of question formats used across different test publishers.

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Key terms

> **Antonym**, **Synonym**, **Analogy**, **Letter sequence**, **Number sequence**, **Word code**, **Letter-value arithmetic**, **Odd-one-out**, **Number bracket**, **Letter transfer**, **Alphabetical shift**, **Order of operations**, **Pattern recognition**, **Verbal reasoning**, **Inference**

For more free 11+ practice papers, past papers and online practice tests, visit **SATs-Papers.co.uk**.

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Paper 9 Answer

1	relaxed tense	41	CY
2	fortunate unlucky	42	GD
3	new vintage	43	KP
4	drunk sober	44	blow
5	smart scruffy	45	conclusion
6	opaque transparent	46	flat
7	accept reject	47	fast
8	324	48	port
9	67	49	long
10	60	50	plant
11	75	51	made
12	120	52	hats
13	45	53	fill
14	130	54	nash
15	13	55	neat
16	water ship	56	done
17	mortal death	57	pace
18	funeral serious	58	tent
19	tires road	59	B
20	horse monarch	60	E
21	prove retreat	61	A
22	chain knot	62	B
23	67	63	E
24	14	64	D
25	18	65	B
26	1	66	t
27	146	67	o
28	12	68	l
29	5	69	t
30	conclusion old	70	i
31	ring track	71	v
32	conceal conclude	72	o
33	ape kin	73	Sunday
34	shell skin	74	hard rigid
35	beans grapes	75	vanish disappear
36	fungus fruit	76	hinder delay
37	MF	77	object oppose
38	SL	78	deliberate think
39	EV	79	thaw defrost
40	PR	80	contest competition

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

Copyright 2010@ 11+ For You

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Answer-Key Notes: 11+ Verbal Reasoning Answers (Test 9)

Compiled by 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 responses only, without working or explanation. Use it to **mark objectively**: award one mark per correct answer and total the score out of 80. Record which questions were missed rather than simply noting the final mark.

Distinguish between slips and true gaps. If your child chose 'tense relaxed' instead of 'relaxed tense' (Q1), that is carelessness with instruction, not a vocabulary problem. If they wrote 'old' for Q45 instead of 'conclusion', revisit synonyms. **Pattern matters more than one-off errors.**

The worked examples below explain the reasoning behind trickier answers, particularly where the pattern is subtle or the vocabulary advanced. Consult them when an error is repeated across similar question types or when the correct answer surprises you.

Score interpretation

This paper contains 80 verbal reasoning questions across eight distinct formats, each testing vocabulary, logic, and pattern recognition under timed conditions. A score of **64+ (80 per cent)** suggests strong readiness for selective grammar schools; 56–63 indicates solid ability with room to sharpen speed and accuracy; below 56 points to knowledge gaps or difficulty with unfamiliar question types.

Because the paper mixes antonyms, analogies, sequences, word manipulation and letter codes, **a low score may mask strength in one area**. Break down performance by section: a child scoring poorly overall may excel at opposites (Q1–7) but struggle with hidden-word questions (Q51–58), signalling where practice should focus.

Timing is crucial. If 50 minutes elapsed and many questions were left blank, stamina and exam technique need work as much as content knowledge. If all 80 were attempted but many were wrong, slow down and read instructions twice before answering.

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Worked examples

Opposites and odd-one-out, Q1–22

Precision with instructions determines success here. Q1–7 ask for one word from each line that are opposites; many students pick the first pair they see rather than the most opposite. Q16–22 ask for two odd words from five; writing only one, or choosing words that fit the category, costs marks. Vocabulary breadth matters: 'opaque' (Q6), 'monarch' (Q20) and 'scruffy' (Q5) may be unfamiliar to some ten-year-olds.

> **Q6** : `opaque transparent`
>
> **Opaque means not allowing light through**; transparent means see-through. 'Opinion' and 'alternate' are unrelated distractors. If your child guessed, revisit the prefix 'trans-' (across, through) to build recall of transparent, transfer, transmit.

> **Q17** : `mortal death`
>
> Immortal, everlasting and eternal all mean lasting forever, so belong together. **Mortal (able to die) and death (the end of life) are conceptually linked but do not mean 'lasting forever'**, making them the odd pair. This question tests subtle category boundaries.

> **Q20** : `horse monarch`
>
> Rein (strap for steering), reign (rule as king) and rain (water from clouds) are homophones but unrelated in meaning. **Horse and monarch are the only two nouns** that do not sound like the others, making them odd. Many children miss this because they focus on spelling patterns rather than word class.

Number sequences and problems, Q8–15, Q23–29

These questions reward **methodical checking of differences, ratios and alternating patterns**. Q8–14 are pure sequences; Q15 is a word problem requiring translation into arithmetic. Q23–29 use bracketed numbers derived from the numbers either side: test addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and combinations. Show all working: if the answer is wrong but the method sound, you know it was a calculation slip.

> **Q11** : `75`
>
> Differences between terms: +8, +7, +6, +5, +4. The pattern decreases by 1 each step. **Next difference is +3**, so 72 + 3 = 75. Missing the decreasing differences leads to guessing 76 (adding 4 again) or 73 (subtracting).

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Q15 : `13`

Chris is now 10; six years ago he was 4. Joe is twice that age, so **Joe is 8 now**. In five years Joe will be 8 + 5 = 13. Many children write 8 because they forget the final step, or 9 because they misread 'six years ago' as 'five years ago'.

Q27 : `146`

Check the pattern: 14 + 12 × 2 = 52 (not 14 + 12 = 26 × 2). Try the second: 16 + 29 × 2 = 90. **The rule is (first + second) × 2**. So (31 + 42) × 2 = 73 × 2 = 146. Bracket notation often hides operation order.

Analogies and word completion, Q30–36

Identify the relationship in the first pair before choosing words for the second. Q30–36 test synonym pairs, category membership (boxer : ring) and part-whole relationships (egg : shell). Students lose marks by picking the first familiar word rather than the one that mirrors the original relationship. Vocabulary such as 'fungus', 'rhubarb' and 'vintage' may be new.

Q32 : `conceal conclude`

Reveal and conceal are opposites (show vs hide). **Begin and conclude are also opposites** (start vs finish). 'Repeat' is unrelated to starting or finishing. Many children pick 'beg' because it starts with 'beg-', but it breaks the antonym pattern.

Q36 : `fungus fruit`

A mushroom is a type of fungus. **Rhubarb is botanically a vegetable** (leaf stalk), but in the kitchen it is treated as a fruit. The question accepts 'fruit' because the relationship is category membership, and common usage overrides strict botany at this level.

Letter sequences, Q37–43

Each pair follows a rule: move forward or backward a fixed number of places, swap positions, or apply separate shifts to each letter. **Write out the alphabet** if needed and count steps carefully. Q37–43 require spotting whether the rule applies to both letters equally or independently. Recording letter positions (A=1, B=2…) can make complex shifts clearer.

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

Q39 : `EV`

T (20th letter) to X (24th) is +4. N (14th) to J (10th) is –4. **First letter +4, second letter –4.** Apply to AZ: A +4 = E, Z –4 = V. Answer is EV. Many write EB by moving both letters forward.

Q43 : `KP`

L to Q is +5; R to W is +5. **Both letters move forward 5 places.** F +5 = K, K +5 = P. If you counted incorrectly or wrapped around the alphabet without realising Z loops back to A, check your working with the printed alphabet.

Hidden and manipulated words, Q51–58, Q66–72

Q51–58 ask you to spot **which letters from the word on the left appear in the brackets**, then apply the same pattern to extract letters from the word below. Q66–72 require moving one letter from the left word to the right to form two new valid words. Both types reward careful letter-by-letter comparison and checking that your answer makes real words.

Q54 : `nash`

Branch → arch: remove the first two letters (br) and the last letter (n), leaving 'arch'. Grants → arts: remove gr and n. **Banish: remove ba and i, leaving 'nash'**. Many children write 'nish' by removing only the first two letters.

Q58 : `tent`

Stream → teat: take the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th letters (t, r, a, m → rearranged or read selectively gives t, e, a, t). String → tint follows the same positions. **Attend: positions 2, 3, 5, 6 are t, t, n, d** → rearrange to 'tent'. This question is tough; draw out letter positions if stuck.

Q68 : `l`

Slink has five letters; gut has three. **Remove one letter from slink and add it to gut to make two words.** Remove 'l' → 'sink' (valid word). Add 'l' to gut → 'glut' (valid word). Other letters do not yield valid pairs.

Substitution and synonym pairs, Q59–65, Q74–80

Q59–65 assign number values to letters, then ask you to evaluate an expression and give the answer **as a letter**, not a number. Many children write '21' instead of 'B' and lose the

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk

mark. Q74–80 test precise synonym recognition across two rows of words; both words in your answer must be close in meaning, not merely related.

> **Q63** : `E`
>
> C = 8, D = 7, A = 4. Expression: C × D + A – C = 8 × 7 + 4 – 8. **Follow order of operations**: 8 × 7 = 56, 56 + 4 = 60, 60 – 8 = 52. E = 52, so answer is E. Writing '52' instead of the letter is a common error.

> **Q78** : `deliberate think`
>
> Deliberate (verb) means to think carefully or discuss. **Deliberate and think are synonyms.** 'Tepid' means lukewarm; 'conclusion' and 'futile' are unrelated. If your child picked 'conclusion' because it sounds formal, revisit verb meanings versus abstract nouns.

Next steps

Record which question types caused the most errors: if letter sequences (Q37–43) or hidden words (Q51–58) were consistently wrong, **practise those formats in isolation** using a dedicated verbal reasoning workbook (Bond, Schofield & Sims, or CGP all publish topic-by-topic exercises). If vocabulary was the barrier, keep a notebook of unfamiliar words with definitions and example sentences.

If the score was strong (70+), try a mixed-format paper under strict 50-minute conditions to build stamina, or move to harder publishers (GL Assessment or CEM style if your target school uses those). If below 56, **retake this paper in two weeks** after focused topic work: improvement between attempts shows that practice is working. Use mistakes as a learning tool, not a discouragement.

For more free 11+ practice papers, past papers and online practice tests, visit **SATs-Papers.co.uk**.

Sourced from SATs-Papers.co.uk