

11+ PRACTICE PACK

Bond Times Tables

11+ Maths Complete Practice Pack

CONTENTS

01 Question Booklet

Bond 11+ Maths. Work through this paper first.

Includes Paper Notes: overview, topics, revision tips, common mistakes.

02 Answers

Bond 11+ Maths. Use to mark your work against the official answer key.

Includes Paper Notes: score interpretation, selected worked examples, next steps.

PRACTISE THE REAL THING

Download more free 11+ practice papers at [SATs-Papers.co.uk](https://www.sats-papers.co.uk)

Test 1

1. $7 \times 4 =$
2. $8 \times 8 =$
3. $49 \div 7 =$
4. $12 \times 7 =$
5. $72 \div 6 =$
6. $6 \times 9 =$
7. $42 \div 7 =$
8. $56 \div 8 =$
9. $3 \times 9 =$
10. $6 \times 8 =$
11. $12 \times 6 =$
12. $36 \div 9 =$
13. $11 \times 11 =$
14. $8 \times 4 =$
15. $36 \div 12 =$
16. $28 \div 7 =$
17. $7 \times 9 =$
18. $9 \times 12 =$
19. $72 \div 8 =$
20. $12 \times 10 =$

Test 2

1. $9 \times 7 =$
2. $11 \times 11 =$
3. $36 \div 9 =$
4. $6 \times 8 =$
5. $54 \div 6 =$
6. $72 \div 9 =$
7. $4 \times 8 =$
8. $12 \times 6 =$
9. $48 \div 8 =$
10. $9 \times 12 =$
11. $63 \div 9 =$
12. $3 \times 9 =$
13. $36 \div 12 =$
14. $28 \div 7 =$
15. $42 \div 6 =$
16. $6 \times 9 =$
17. $96 \div 12 =$
18. $7 \times 8 =$
19. $12 \times 7 =$
20. $49 \div 7 =$

Test 3

1. $7 \times 4 =$
2. $8 \times 8 =$
3. $49 \div 7 =$
4. $84 \div 12 =$
5. $72 \div 6 =$
6. $6 \times 9 =$
7. $7 \times 6 =$
8. $8 \times 7 =$
9. $27 \div 3 =$
10. $6 \times 8 =$
11. $42 \div 6 =$
12. $36 \div 9 =$
13. $11 \times 11 =$
14. $32 \div 8 =$
15. $12 \times 3 =$
16. $7 \times 4 =$
17. $63 \div 9 =$
18. $108 \div 12 =$
19. $8 \times 9 =$
20. $12 \times 10 =$

Test 4

1. $7 \times 8 =$
2. $3 \times 9 =$
3. $24 \div 4 =$
4. $5 \times 7 =$
5. $81 \div 9 =$
6. $54 \div 6 =$
7. $12 \times 7 =$
8. $30 \div 6 =$
9. $9 \times 4 =$
10. $10 \times 12 =$
11. $12 \times 6 =$
12. $121 \div 11 =$
13. $8 \times 8 =$
14. $72 \div 9 =$
15. $36 \div 3 =$
16. $45 \div 5 =$
17. $6 \times 6 =$
18. $8 \times 6 =$
19. $42 \div 7 =$
20. $11 \times 12 =$

Test 5

1. 54 ÷ 9 =
2. 11 x 12 =
3. 72 ÷ 8 =
4. 4 x 6 =
5. 35 ÷ 7 =
6. 48 ÷ 8 =
7. 8 x 3 =
8. 110 ÷ 10 =
9. 63 ÷ 9 =
10. 6 x 12 =
11. 96 ÷ 8 =
12. 55 ÷ 11 =
13. 9 x 4 =
14. 8 x 5 =
15. 56 ÷ 7 =
16. 3 x 9 =
17. 144 ÷ 12 =
18. 6 x 6 =
19. 4 x 12 =
20. 12 x 9 =

Test 6

1. 121 ÷ 11 =
2. 72 ÷ 9 =
3. 6 x 8 =
4. 4 x 4 =
5. 7 x 8 =
6. 132 ÷ 12 =
7. 11 x 8 =
8. 28 ÷ 4 =
9. 64 ÷ 8 =
10. 4 x 9 =
11. 81 ÷ 9 =
12. 12 x 8 =
13. 7 x 7 =
14. 45 ÷ 9 =
15. 63 ÷ 7 =
16. 11 x 8 =
17. 8 x 4 =
18. 12 x 7 =
19. 24 ÷ 3 =
20. 6 x 9 =

Test 7

1. 11 x 12 =
2. 7 x 6 =
3. 32 ÷ 4 =
4. 54 ÷ 9 =
5. 110 ÷ 11 =
6. 9 x 4 =
7. 12 x 7 =
8. 5 x 9 =
9. 63 ÷ 9 =
10. 12 x 4 =
11. 72 ÷ 9 =
12. 35 ÷ 7 =
13. 4 x 6 =
14. 144 ÷ 12 =
15. 4 x 7 =
16. 6 x 12 =
17. 40 ÷ 8 =
18. 121 ÷ 11 =
19. 7 x 3 =
20. 3 x 9 =

Test 8

1. 7 x 7 =
2. 11 x 11 =
3. 28 ÷ 4 =
4. 12 x 9 =
5. 72 ÷ 6 =
6. 32 ÷ 4 =
7. 6 x 8 =
8. 54 ÷ 9 =
9. 7 x 8 =
10. 11 x 12 =
11. 8 x 3 =
12. 72 ÷ 8 =
13. 12 x 8 =
14. 56 ÷ 7 =
15. 42 ÷ 6 =
16. 32 ÷ 8 =
17. 6 x 9 =
18. 5 x 8 =
19. 18 ÷ 3 =
20. 12 x 10 =

Test 9

1. 7 x 8 =
2. 11 x 12 =
3. 81 ÷ 9 =
4. 32 ÷ 4 =
5. 72 ÷ 9 =
6. 6 x 9 =
7. 5 x 7 =
8. 7 x 9 =
9. 45 ÷ 9 =
10. 11 x 11 =
11. 64 ÷ 8 =
12. 21 ÷ 3 =
13. 12 x 9 =
14. 49 ÷ 7 =
15. 12 x 8 =
16. 11 x 10 =
17. 28 ÷ 7 =
18. 36 ÷ 9 =
19. 5 x 9 =
20. 12 x 12 =

Test 10

1. 6 x 12 =
2. 7 x 7 =
3. 24 ÷ 3 =
4. 5 x 5 =
5. 36 ÷ 4 =
6. 48 ÷ 6 =
7. 9 x 12 =
8. 21 ÷ 7 =
9. 7 x 9 =
10. 12 x 7 =
11. 9 x 3 =
12. 132 ÷ 11 =
13. 8 x 8 =
14. 120 ÷ 12 =
15. 99 ÷ 11 =
16. 42 ÷ 7 =
17. 8 x 7 =
18. 10 x 11 =
19. 54 ÷ 6 =
20. 9 x 9 =

Test 11

1. 11 x 11 =
2. 9 x 6 =
3. 21 ÷ 7 =
4. 63 ÷ 9 =
5. 110 ÷ 10 =
6. 5 x 6 =
7. 7 x 8 =
8. 8 x 4 =
9. 27 ÷ 9 =
10. 8 x 12 =
11. 48 ÷ 8 =
12. 72 ÷ 9 =
13. 7 x 5 =
14. 36 ÷ 4 =
15. 9 x 9 =
16. 6 x 6 =
17. 72 ÷ 12 =
18. 84 ÷ 7 =
19. 8 x 8 =
20. 12 x 3 =

Test 12

1. 6 x 8 =
2. 12 x 7 =
3. 32 ÷ 4 =
4. 6 x 7 =
5. 56 ÷ 8 =
6. 40 ÷ 5 =
7. 6 x 12 =
8. 16 ÷ 4 =
9. 7 x 7 =
10. 8 x 3 =
11. 12 x 8 =
12. 28 ÷ 4 =
13. 11 x 12 =
14. 45 ÷ 9 =
15. 36 ÷ 4 =
16. 18 ÷ 3 =
17. 11 x 11 =
18. 9 x 6 =
19. 64 ÷ 8 =
20. 11 x 10 =

Paper Notes: 11+ Maths Question Booklet (Times Tables)

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 **Bond 11+ Maths** practice booklet focused exclusively on **times tables**, designed to help children preparing for **11+ entrance examinations**. Published by Bond (in association with Nelson Thornes), it provides targeted drill practice for multiplication and division facts from 1 to 12, a foundational skill tested across many selective school entry papers.

The booklet comprises **twelve separate tests**, each containing **twenty questions** (a total of 240 questions). Every test mixes multiplication and division calculations in no fixed pattern, forcing children to recognise the operation required and recall the relevant fact quickly. The questions use numbers within the 12 times tables, including some larger products (for example, $144 \div 12$, $132 \div 12$, and $11 \times 11 = 121$).

This resource suits children in Year 5 or Year 6 who need to secure automatic recall of their times tables under timed conditions. The tests are intentionally repetitive, allowing pupils to track fluency gains and identify weaker table facts. Because speed and accuracy with times tables underpin many 11+ arithmetic and problem-solving questions, this booklet provides essential consolidation for any pupil sitting **GL Assessment** style papers or similar independent school entrance exams.

How this paper is organised

The booklet is organised into **twelve numbered tests**, each printed on a single page or spread. Every test contains exactly **twenty calculations**, alternating unpredictably between multiplication and division. Questions are numbered 1 to 20 and presented in a two-column format on each page, with space for pupils to write the answer after the equals sign.

There is no separate answer booklet within the extracted text, so marking would typically be done using a separate answer key or teacher marking. Each question carries equal weight (one mark per correct answer is standard practice in Bond materials), making every test worth 20 marks. No official time limit is printed on the pages, but these tests are designed for timed practice; many teachers set a target of 2 to 3 minutes per test to build fluency.

The twelve tests are structurally identical but vary the specific facts tested. For instance, Test 1 opens with 7×4 and 8×8 , while Test 9 begins with 7×8 and 11×12 .

This variation ensures that children cannot rely on memorising answer patterns and must genuinely recall each multiplication or division fact on demand.

Topics covered

- Multiplication facts for the times tables from $3\times$ to $12\times$, including repeated practice of $6\times$, $7\times$, $8\times$, $9\times$, $11\times$, and $12\times$ tables
- Division as the inverse of multiplication, with dividends up to 144 (for example, $144 \div 12$, $132 \div 12$, $121 \div 11$)
- Recognition of the operation symbol (\times or \div) and selection of the correct mental strategy under time pressure
- Automatic retrieval of square numbers within the $12\times$ range (e.g. $7 \times 7 = 49$, $8 \times 8 = 64$, $9 \times 9 = 81$, $11 \times 11 = 121$)
- Mental arithmetic fluency and speed, essential for later problem-solving and multi-step calculations in 11+ papers
- Confidence with the harder times tables ($7\times$, $8\times$, $9\times$, $11\times$, $12\times$) that pupils often find more challenging to recall than $2\times$, $5\times$, or $10\times$

How to use this paper for revision

- Work through one test at a time, setting a timer for 2 to 3 minutes to simulate exam pressure and build automaticity.
- Mark each test immediately afterwards, circling any incorrect answers or questions that took too long, then practise those specific facts separately.
- Focus extra revision on the $7\times$, $8\times$, $9\times$, $11\times$, and $12\times$ tables, as these appear most frequently and cause the most hesitation.
- Use the inverse relationship: if you cannot remember $56 \div 8$, ask yourself 'what times 8 equals 56?' to retrieve the multiplication fact instead.
- Revisit weaker tests after a few days to check whether speed and accuracy have improved with targeted practice.
- Practise writing answers neatly and quickly; under exam conditions, losing time through messy working or rewriting answers costs marks elsewhere.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Confusing $6 \times 8 = 48$ with $6 \times 9 = 54$, or $7 \times 8 = 56$ with $7 \times 9 = 63$; these adjacent facts are easy to mix under pressure.
- Making careless errors with division because the inverse multiplication fact is not secure (for example, writing $72 \div 9 = 9$ instead of 8).
- Rushing through the easier questions (such as 12×10 or $36 \div 3$) and then running out of time or concentration for the harder $11\times$ or $12\times$ facts later in the test.
- Forgetting that $11 \times 11 = 121$ and $12 \times 12 = 144$; these square numbers appear regularly but are less practised than smaller squares.
- Misreading the operation symbol (\div for \times or vice versa) and calculating the wrong operation, especially when moving quickly between questions.

Exam technique

Because each test contains only twenty short calculations, the priority is **speed and accuracy** rather than extended problem-solving. Aim to complete each test in under 3 minutes, which allows roughly 9 seconds per question. Start at question 1 and work steadily down the page; do not waste time hunting for easier questions, as they are all single-step recalls.

If you hesitate on a particular fact (for example, 8×7), skip it, finish the rest of the test, and return to it at the end rather than stalling. Write answers clearly in the space provided, as unclear digits can cost marks even when the answer is correct. After completing all twelve tests once, identify your three weakest (lowest-scoring) tests and repeat them a few days later to measure improvement.

When using this booklet at home, mark each test immediately using a separate answer key and calculate your percentage score. Track your progress on a chart; you should see scores rise and completion times fall as automaticity improves. Remember that times tables fluency saves time in the full 11+ maths paper, where multi-step problems and word questions rely on instant recall of these basic facts.

What to revise alongside this paper

Once times tables recall is secure, move on to **multi-step arithmetic** problems that combine multiplication and division with addition and subtraction, often tested in Bond or GL Assessment 11+ papers. Practise order of operations (BIDMAS/BODMAS) questions, where you must identify which calculation to perform first. Short division and long multiplication algorithms are the next step, allowing you to handle numbers beyond the 12 times tables.

Word problems involving ratio, scaling, and proportion all rely on confident times tables knowledge. For example, 'If 7 pencils cost 84p, how much does one pencil cost?' requires instant recognition that $84 \div 7 = 12$. Similarly, area and perimeter problems (rectangles, for instance) depend on quick multiplication of side lengths.

Finally, explore **factor pairs, prime numbers, and highest common factors**, all of which build on times tables fluency. Knowing that $72 = 8 \times 9$ or $72 = 6 \times 12$ helps in factorisation and simplifying fractions, both common 11+ topics.

Key terms

Multiplication, Division, Times tables, Inverse operation, Product, Dividend, Divisor, Quotient, Square number, Factor, Multiple, Automaticity, Mental arithmetic, Recall, Fluency

For more free 11+ practice papers, past papers and online practice tests, visit [SATs-Papers.co.uk](https://www.SATs-Papers.co.uk).

ANSWERS

Test 1				Test 2				Test 3			
1.	28	11.	72	1.	63	11.	7	1.	28	11.	7
2.	64	12.	4	2.	121	12.	27	2.	64	12.	4
3.	7	13.	121	3.	4	13.	3	3.	7	13.	121
4.	84	14.	32	4.	48	14.	4	4.	7	14.	4
5.	12	15.	3	5.	9	15.	7	5.	12	15.	36
6.	54	16.	4	6.	8	16.	54	6.	54	16.	28
7.	6	17.	63	7.	32	17.	8	7.	42	17.	7
8.	7	18.	108	8.	72	18.	56	8.	56	18.	9
9.	27	19.	9	9.	6	19.	84	9.	9	19.	72
10.	48	20.	120	10.	108	20.	7	10.	48	20.	120
Test 4				Test 5				Test 6			
1.	56	11.	72	1.	6	11.	12	1.	11	11.	9
2.	27	12.	11	2.	132	12.	5	2.	8	12.	96
3.	6	13.	64	3.	9	13.	36	3.	48	13.	49
4.	35	14.	8	4.	24	14.	40	4.	16	14.	5
5.	9	15.	12	5.	5	15.	8	5.	56	15.	9
6.	9	16.	9	6.	6	16.	27	6.	11	16.	88
7.	84	17.	36	7.	24	17.	12	7.	88	17.	32
8.	5	18.	48	8.	11	18.	36	8.	7	18.	84
9.	36	19.	6	9.	7	19.	48	9.	8	19.	8
10.	120	20.	132	10.	72	20.	108	10.	36	20.	54
Test 7				Test 8				Test 9			
1.	132	11.	8	1.	49	11.	24	1.	56	11.	8
2.	42	12.	5	2.	121	12.	9	2.	132	12.	7
3.	8	13.	24	3.	7	13.	96	3.	9	13.	108
4.	6	14.	12	4.	108	14.	8	4.	8	14.	7
5.	10	15.	28	5.	12	15.	7	5.	8	15.	96
6.	36	16.	72	6.	8	16.	4	6.	54	16.	110
7.	84	17.	5	7.	48	17.	54	7.	35	17.	4
8.	45	18.	11	8.	6	18.	40	8.	63	18.	4
9.	7	19.	21	9.	56	19.	6	9.	5	19.	45
10.	48	20.	27	10.	132	20.	120	10.	121	20.	144
Test 10				Test 11				Test 12			
1.	72	11.	27	1.	121	11.	6	1.	48	11.	96
2.	49	12.	12	2.	56	12.	8	2.	84	12.	7
3.	8	13.	64	3.	3	13.	35	3.	8	13.	132
4.	25	14.	10	4.	7	14.	9	4.	42	14.	5
5.	9	15.	9	5.	11	15.	81	5.	7	15.	9
6.	8	16.	6	6.	30	16.	36	6.	8	16.	6
7.	108	17.	56	7.	56	17.	6	7.	72	17.	121
8.	3	18.	110	8.	32	18.	12	8.	4	18.	54
9.	63	19.	9	9.	3	19.	64	9.	49	19.	8
10.	84	20.	81	10.	96	20.	36	10.	24	20.	110

Answer-Key Notes: 11+ Maths Answers (Times Tables)

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 mark scheme lists only the numerical answers to each times table question. Check each of your child's answers against the correct values and mark them objectively: a wrong answer is simply wrong, even if the working was nearly correct.

Once you have marked the paper, look at the pattern of errors. Did your child confuse one particular times table (for example, the $7\times$ or $8\times$ table)? Did they make careless slips in division questions, or mix up similar products such as 6×8 and 6×9 ?

Distinguishing between knowledge gaps (not knowing a fact) and retrieval errors (knowing it but recalling it incorrectly under time pressure) will guide your revision.

The worked examples below show how to check division answers and spot common multiplication pitfalls. Use them if your child made the same type of mistake on several questions, or if you need to explain why a particular answer is correct.

Score interpretation

Each test contains 20 mixed multiplication and division questions drawn from the $3\times$ to $12\times$ tables, with $11\times$ and $12\times$ appearing frequently. A score of 18–20 suggests excellent recall and fluency; your child is ready for the mental arithmetic demands of most 11+ papers. A score of 14–17 is solid but indicates a handful of facts still need drilling, particularly the harder tables ($7\times$, $8\times$, $9\times$, $11\times$, $12\times$).

Scores of 10–13 reveal significant gaps or inconsistent recall. Check which tables caused most errors: if the mistakes cluster around one or two tables, targeted practice will bring quick improvement. Below 10 suggests that times table knowledge is not yet secure; your child will benefit from systematic revision of each table in turn, starting with the easier ones ($2\times$, $5\times$, $10\times$) and building confidence before tackling $7\times$, $8\times$ and $12\times$.

Because every test in this booklet covers the same range of tables, you can track progress week by week. Retake the same test after a few days of revision; a rising score confirms that practice is working.

Worked examples

Multiplication questions (all tests)

Multiplication questions reward instant recall. Marks are lost when children count on their fingers, use repeated addition, or mis-remember products such as 7×8 (often confused with 7×7 or 8×8). Check whether your child wrote 56, 49 or 64: the wrong answer reveals which nearby fact they substituted. The $11 \times$ and $12 \times$ tables appear in almost every test; children who have not learned them systematically often guess or waste time calculating.

Test 1, Q4 (12×7) : 84

Many children know $12 \times 6 = 72$ but stumble at 12×7 . **Add one more 12 to 72** to reach 84. Alternatively, break 12×7 into $(10 \times 7) + (2 \times 7) = 70 + 14 = 84$. If your child wrote 74 or 77, they tried to count on rather than recalling the fact securely.

Test 2, Q2 (11×11) : 121

11×11 is the only square number in the $11 \times$ table that appears regularly in 11+ papers. It is often confused with $11 \times 10 = 110$. Practise it alongside $11 \times 12 = 132$ so that your child can distinguish the three large products at the top of the $11 \times$ table.

Test 4, Q7 (12×7) : 84

This is the same fact as Test 1, Q4, showing how often 12×7 recurs. **If your child made the same mistake both times, 12×7 is a priority flashcard.** Write it on a card with the answer on the reverse and test it daily until recall is instant.

Test 8, Q13 (12×8) : 96

$12 \times 8 = 96$ is frequently confused with $12 \times 7 = 84$. **Notice that 96 and 84 differ by exactly 12** (one more group of 12). If your child wrote 84 here, they recalled the wrong product; drill both facts together so the difference becomes automatic.

Division questions (all tests)

Division questions test the same times table facts in reverse. Marks are lost when children cannot recall which number multiplied by the divisor gives the dividend, or when they confuse similar quotients (for example, $72 \div 8$ and $72 \div 9$). Many children write 8 for $72 \div 9$ because they know $8 \times 9 = 72$ but forget which number was the multiplier. Encourage your child to check every division answer by multiplying back: $72 \div 9 = 8$, so 8×9 should equal 72.

Test 1, Q12 ($36 \div 9$) : 4

Ask, 'What times 9 gives 36?' The answer is 4, because $4 \times 9 = 36$. If your child wrote 9, they divided by 4 instead of by 9. Always check which number is the divisor (the number after the \div symbol or outside the division bracket).

Test 2, Q17 ($96 \div 12$) : 8

$96 \div 12$ requires recall of $12 \times 8 = 96$. Many children find this harder than smaller divisions because 96 is a large number. **Check by multiplying: $8 \times 12 = 8 \times 10 + 8 \times 2 = 80 + 16 = 96$.** If your child wrote 7 or 9, they guessed rather than recalling the fact securely.

Test 5, Q11 ($96 \div 8$) : 12

This is $96 \div 8$, not $96 \div 12$ as in Test 2, Q17. **96 appears in two different divisions: $96 \div 8 = 12$ and $96 \div 12 = 8$.** Children who confuse these have not learned the $8\times$ and $12\times$ tables as pairs. Practise both facts together: $8 \times 12 = 96$, so $96 \div 8 = 12$ and $96 \div 12 = 8$.

Test 7, Q18 ($121 \div 11$) : 11

$121 \div 11$ tests recall of $11 \times 11 = 121$. **This is the only division in the $11\times$ table that gives 11 as the answer.** If your child wrote 12 or 10, they did not recognise 121 as the square of 11. Drill $11 \times 11 = 121$ alongside $12 \times 12 = 144$ so both square facts become automatic.

Higher times tables: $7\times$, $8\times$, $9\times$, $11\times$, $12\times$ (all tests)

These tables account for most errors in 11+ times table tests. Children often confuse products such as $7 \times 8 = 56$, $7 \times 7 = 49$ and $8 \times 8 = 64$, or guess at 11×12 and 12×12 . Every test in this booklet includes several questions from these tables. If your child's mistakes cluster here, spend a week learning one table thoroughly before moving to the next. Use flashcards, write out the table daily, and test recall in random order.

Test 1, Q8 ($56 \div 8$) : 7

$56 \div 8 = 7$ because $7 \times 8 = 56$. **Many children confuse 7×8 with $7 \times 7 = 49$ or $8 \times 8 = 64$** because all three products are close together. If your child wrote 8 or 6, they recalled the wrong multiplication fact. Drill $7 \times 8 = 56$ separately until it is instant.

Test 6, Q13 (7×7) : 49

$7 \times 7 = 49$ is a square number and one of the most commonly tested facts in the $7\times$ table. **If your child wrote 56 or 42, they confused 7×7 with 7×8 or 7×6 .** Practise all the $7\times$ table products together (42, 49, 56, 63) so your child can distinguish them quickly.

Test 9, Q20 (12×12) : 144

$12 \times 12 = 144$ is the largest times table fact required for the 11+ and is often tested in the final question. Many children write 132 (which is 11×12) or 120 (which is 12×10). Drill both $11 \times 12 = 132$ and $12 \times 12 = 144$ as a pair so your child does not confuse them under time pressure.

Next steps

After marking, make a list of every times table fact your child got wrong. If the mistakes span many different tables, revise the tables in order from $2\times$ to $12\times$, spending two or three days on each. If errors cluster around one or two tables (commonly $7\times$, $8\times$, $11\times$ or $12\times$), focus your revision there. Write the difficult facts on flashcards, test them daily in random order, and check progress by retaking the same test after a few days.

If your child scored 18 or above, they are ready to move beyond times tables and practise mental arithmetic under timed conditions: try Bond 10-Minute Tests or similar papers that mix times tables with other calculation skills. If the score was below 14, continue working through these times table tests at a rate of one every few days. Steady, repeated practice is far more effective than cramming: ten minutes a day will bring faster improvement than an hour once a week.

For more free 11+ practice papers, past papers and online practice tests, visit [SATs-Papers.co.uk](https://www.SATs-Papers.co.uk).