

11+ Practice Test Answers

11+ English Test 22

Question	Answer	Explanation	Marks
1	Despite	<p>The correct answer is 'Despite'.</p> <p>'Despite' is used to introduce a fact that makes the other part of the sentence surprising. In this case, it is surprising that the football match continued without interruptions, given the fact that there was heavy rain.</p> <p>'Although' is used to introduce a fact that contrasts with the main part of the sentence, but it doesn't convey the same sense of surprise as 'despite'.</p> <p>'Because' introduces a reason or cause for the main part of the sentence, which is not the case here.</p> <p>'Before' refers to the timing of events and is not appropriate in this context.</p>	1
2	when they recieved	<p>The correct spelling of the word 'recieved' is 'received'.</p> <p>The 'i' and 'e' should be swapped to form the correct spelling.</p> <p>Therefore, the group of words containing the spelling mistake is 'when they recieved'.</p>	1
3	No mistake	<p>The sentence 'The curious kitten playfully chased the colourful butterfly around the garden.' contains no spelling mistakes.</p> <p>In British English, 'colourful' is the correct spelling of the adjective meaning 'full of colour'. The alternative spelling 'colorful' is more common in American English.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is 'No mistake'.</p>	1
4	verb	<p>In this sentence, 'dance' is being used as a verb. A verb is a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.</p> <p>Here, 'dance' is describing the action that Amelia and Oliver are performing. They are dancing gracefully across the stage.</p> <p>Therefore, in this context, 'dance' is functioning as a verb, making it the correct answer.</p>	1
5	collective noun	<p>In this sentence, 'herd' is a collective noun. A collective noun is a word that refers to a group of people, animals, or things.</p> <p>'Herd' specifically refers to a group of cattle or other grazing animals, making it a collective noun in this context. It is not an abstract noun (a noun that refers to an idea, quality, or state), a pronoun (a word that substitutes for a noun), or an adjective (a word that describes a noun).</p>	1

6	The award winning author	<p>The correct answer is 'The award winning author'.</p> <p>In this phrase, 'award winning' is a compound adjective that describes the noun 'author'. When a compound adjective comes before a noun, it should be hyphenated.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct form should be 'The award-winning author'.</p> <p>The rest of the sentence is grammatically correct and does not contain any mistakes in punctuation or capitalisation.</p>	1
7	adverb	<p>In this sentence, 'occasionally' is an adverb. Adverbs are words that modify or describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They often answer questions like 'how,' 'when,' 'where,' or 'to what extent.'</p> <p>In this case, 'occasionally' modifies the verb 'forgets,' indicating the frequency or how often Samantha forgets to water her houseplants. Therefore, 'occasionally' functions as an adverb in this sentence.</p>	1
8	barking loudly ran	<p>The correct answer is 'barking loudly ran'.</p> <p>In this sentence, there should be a comma after 'loudly' to separate the dependent clause 'which was barking loudly' from the independent clause 'ran towards the postman and started growling'.</p> <p>Without the comma, the sentence reads as if the dog 'loudly ran', which is incorrect. The adverb 'loudly' modifies 'barking', not 'ran'.</p> <p>The correct sentence should read: Sarah's dog, which was barking loudly, ran towards the postman and started growling.</p>	1
9	her some Flowers and	<p>The mistake in the sentence is 'Flowers', as it should not be capitalised.</p> <p>'Flowers' is a common noun, not a proper noun, so it should be written in lowercase unless it starts a sentence.</p> <p>The rest of the sentence uses correct punctuation and capitalisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Before' is correctly capitalised as it is the first word in the sentence. 	1