

11+ PRACTICE PACK

Exam Ninja Test 10

11+ English Complete Practice Pack

CONTENTS

01 Question Booklet

Exam Ninja 11+ English. Work through this paper first.

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

02 Answers

Exam Ninja 11+ English. 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)

1 The sentence below contains either one mistake involving punctuation or capital letters or no mistake.

Choose the group of words which contains the mistake.

If there's no mistake, choose 'No mistake'.

Even though Mrs Patel loves gardening every weekend she never remembers to water her plants during the week.

- A** Even though Mrs Patel loves
B gardening every weekend she
C never remembers to water
D No mistake

1

2 The sentence below may contain one error in punctuation or capitalisation, or it may be error-free.

Select the group of words that contains the mistake, or choose 'No mistake' if the sentence is correct.

On Tuesday, Liam visited his favourite bookshop in london to read a new novel.

- A** On Tuesday, Liam
B visited his favourite bookshop
C in london to
D No mistake

1

3 The sentence below may contain one error in punctuation or capitalisation, or it may be error-free.

Select the group of words that contains the mistake, or choose 'No mistake' if the sentence is correct.

On Wednesday, Liam visited his great-aunt, Sophia, at her cottage in the Lake district.

- A** On Wednesday, Liam visited
B his great-aunt, Sophia, at
C her cottage in the Lake district.
D No mistake

1

4 The sentence below may contain one error in punctuation or capitalisation, or it may be error-free.

Select the group of words that contains the mistake, or choose 'No mistake' if the sentence is correct.

On Tuesday, Dr Singh bought a new stethoscope, a box of plasters and some paracetamol.

- A** On Tuesday, Dr
B Singh bought a new
C stethoscope, a box of plasters
D No mistake

1

5 The sentence below may contain one error in punctuation or capitalisation, or it may be error-free.

Select the group of words that contains the mistake, or choose 'No mistake' if the sentence is correct.

After the heavy rainfall, the old oak tree in the park (which was planted by the Mayor) had to be cut down.

6

The sentence below may contain an error in punctuation or capitalisation, or it may be error-free.

Select the group of words that contains the mistake, or choose 'No mistake' if the sentence is correct.

The cities on the itinerary are: Cairo, Egypt, Athens, Greece, and Istanbul, turkey.

- A The cities on the itinerary are: B Cairo, Egypt, C Athens, Greece D and Istanbul, turkey.

1

7

In the sentence below, what type of word is 'herself'?

Sarah decided to treat herself to a relaxing spa day after a stressful week at work.

- A pronoun B noun C adjective D adverb

1

9

Read the sentence below carefully:

The cat, which had been sleeping peacefully, suddenly woke up and started chasing a mouse around the kitchen.

Which of the following words in the sentence is a relative pronoun?

- A which B cat C around D The

1

10

In the sentence below, which word is a preposition?

Amelia was excited about the school trip to the museum.

- A excited B about C school D museum

1



Paper Notes: 11+ English Question Booklet (Test 10)

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

Overview

This is **Exam Ninja 11+ English Test 10**, a multiple-choice practice paper designed for children aged **10-11** preparing for the **GL Assessment** style 11+ entrance examination. The paper targets the technical aspects of written English, specifically punctuation, capitalisation, and parts of speech, which are core components of the GL 11+ English syllabus.

The paper contains **nine questions**, all in multiple-choice format. Each question presents a sentence and asks the student either to identify an error in punctuation or capitalisation (questions 1-6) or to identify the grammatical function of a specific word (questions 7-10). The answer options are labelled A through D, with "No mistake" often appearing as one of the choices in the error-spotting questions.

This paper suits students in Year 5 or early Year 6 who are building confidence with technical accuracy in English. The vocabulary and sentence structures are accessible, allowing students to focus on spotting small but significant errors rather than wrestling with complex content. The format closely mirrors the question style found in GL Assessment papers, making it valuable practice for children sitting grammar school entrance exams.

How this paper is organised

The paper is divided into **nine individual questions**, numbered 1 through 10 (with question 8 omitted). Each question is worth **one mark**, giving a total of nine marks available. There is no stated time limit on the paper itself, though a typical working time for this length of test would be around 10-12 minutes under timed conditions.

Questions 1-6 follow a consistent structure: a sentence is presented in italics, and the student must identify which of four word groups (options A-D) contains an error in punctuation or capitalisation, or select "No mistake" if the sentence is correct. The errors test knowledge of comma placement, capitalisation of proper nouns (such as place names), and the correct use of titles and lists.

Questions 7, 9, and 10 shift focus to **parts of speech and grammar terminology**. Each presents a sentence and asks the student to identify what type of word a highlighted term is (for example, whether "herself" is a pronoun, noun, adjective, or adverb). These questions assess whether students can recognise pronouns, relative pronouns, and prepositions in context.

Topics covered

- Identifying errors in comma placement, particularly after introductory clauses and in complex sentences
- Capitalisation of proper nouns, including place names (cities, regions, countries) and titles (Dr, Mrs, Mayor)
- Recognising when sentences are error-free despite appearing to have potential mistakes
- Understanding the use of commas in lists and serial comma conventions
- Identifying reflexive pronouns such as "herself" in context
- Recognising relative pronouns, specifically "which" in non-defining relative clauses
- Identifying prepositions and understanding their role in showing relationships between nouns and other sentence elements
- Distinguishing between different word types (pronouns, nouns, adjectives, adverbs) when given a word in context
- Applying knowledge of punctuation around parenthetical information, including brackets and commas
- Understanding the capitalisation rules for geographical regions and official titles

How to use this paper for revision

- Practise spotting missing commas after introductory phrases like "Even though" or "After the heavy rainfall" by reading sentences aloud and pausing where natural breaks occur.
- Revise the capitalisation rules for proper nouns, paying particular attention to place names (London, Lake District) and job titles when used with a name (Dr Singh, Mrs Patel).
- Learn the different types of pronouns (personal, reflexive, relative) and practise identifying them in sentences, focusing on words like "herself", "which", and "that".
- Memorise common prepositions (about, to, in, on, from, with) and practise spotting them in sentences by asking "which word shows position or relationship?"
- Check each sentence carefully even when it looks correct; "No mistake" is a valid option and appears in several questions on this paper.
- Work through the paper twice: first answering all the questions you find straightforward, then returning to any you found more challenging.
- Use a grammar reference book or online resource to check your understanding of relative pronouns and how they introduce additional information about a noun.

Common mistakes to avoid

- Missing the comma after introductory phrases such as "Even though Mrs Patel loves gardening every weekend" and failing to recognise that "she" begins a new clause requiring separation.
- Incorrectly capitalising common nouns or failing to capitalise proper nouns, especially place names like "London" or compound proper nouns like "Lake District".
- Confusing reflexive pronouns (herself, himself) with other pronoun types, or mistakenly labelling them as nouns because they refer to a person.
- Identifying "around" or "to" as anything other than a preposition, often confusing prepositions with adverbs when the word indicates direction or location.
- Assuming every sentence must contain an error and overlooking "No mistake" as a valid answer, leading to false identification of non-existent errors.
- Misidentifying "which" as a conjunction rather than recognising it as a relative pronoun introducing a subordinate clause.

Exam technique

Start by reading each sentence carefully and completely before looking at the answer options. Many errors are easier to spot when you hear the sentence structure in your head, so try reading silently but deliberately. If a question asks you to identify an error, eliminate obviously correct portions first to narrow your focus.

For the error-spotting questions (1-6), pay close attention to commas, capital letters, and proper nouns. Check whether place names, titles, and the first words of clauses are correctly capitalised. Remember that "No mistake" is a genuine option, so if you cannot spot an error after careful checking, select it confidently. Do not second-guess correct sentences.

For the word-type identification questions (7, 9, 10), substitute the word in question with a similar word you know belongs to that category. For example, if testing whether "herself" is a pronoun, try replacing it with "her" or "she" to confirm it functions in the same way. Work quickly but carefully, aiming for around one minute per question, and use any remaining time to double-check your answers.

What to revise alongside this paper

To consolidate the skills tested in this paper, revise the full range of **punctuation marks** including semicolons, colons, apostrophes, and speech marks, as these appear frequently in other 11+ English papers. Understanding how to punctuate direct speech

and use apostrophes for possession and contraction will strengthen your overall technical accuracy.

Study the eight main **parts of speech** in detail: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and determiners. Being able to identify each type quickly and accurately is essential for many GL-style grammar questions. Practise with sentences where the same word can function as different parts of speech depending on context (for example, "light" as a noun, verb, or adjective).

Work on **sentence structure and clause types**, particularly main and subordinate clauses, relative clauses, and how conjunctions and relative pronouns link them. Understanding how clauses fit together will help you spot punctuation errors more reliably and improve your overall writing in the composition sections of 11+ English papers.

Key terms

Comma, Capitalisation, Proper noun, Pronoun, Reflexive pronoun, Relative pronoun, Preposition, Introductory clause, Subordinate clause, Adjective, Adverb, Noun, Parenthetical information, Serial comma, Punctuation

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

11+ Practice Test Answers

11+ English Test 10

Question	Answer	Explanation	Marks
1	gardening every weekend she	<p>The mistake in the sentence is 'gardening every weekend she'. There should be a comma after 'weekend' to separate the two independent clauses in the sentence.</p> <p>The corrected sentence should read: 'Even though Mrs Patel loves gardening every weekend, she never remembers to water her plants during the week.'</p> <p>The comma is necessary to indicate a pause between the two separate thoughts in the sentence and to maintain clarity.</p>	1
2	in london to	<p>The correct answer is 'in london to'.</p> <p>In this sentence, 'london' should be capitalised because it is a proper noun referring to the city of London. Proper nouns, which are specific names of people, places, or things, always begin with a capital letter.</p> <p>The corrected sentence should read: On Tuesday, Liam visited his favourite bookshop in London to find a new novel to read.</p>	1
3	her cottage in the Lake district.	<p>The correct answer is 'her cottage in the Lake district.'</p> <p>In this sentence, 'Lake district' should be capitalised as 'Lake District' because it is a proper noun referring to a specific geographical region in England.</p> <p>Proper nouns, which are names of specific people, places, or things, should always be capitalised.</p> <p>The rest of the sentence is punctuated and capitalised correctly, with a comma after the introductory phrase 'On Wednesday' and commas surrounding the appositive phrase 'his great-aunt, Sophia,'.</p>	1
4	No mistake	<p>The sentence 'On Tuesday, Dr Singh bought a new stethoscope, a box of plasters and some paracetamol.' is grammatically correct and contains no errors in punctuation or capitalisation.</p> <p>The first letter of the sentence and the proper noun 'Dr Singh' are correctly capitalised. The items in the list are separated by commas, and the sentence ends with a full stop.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is 'No mistake'.</p>	1
5	No mistake	<p>The sentence is punctuated and capitalised correctly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The sentence begins with a capital letter ('After').- The comma after 'rainfall' is correct because it separates an introductory phrase from the main clause.- The parentheses around 'which was planted by the Mayor' are used correctly to indicate additional, non-essential information.- The closing punctuation (full stop) is correct. <p>Therefore, the correct answer is 'No mistake'.</p>	1

6	and Istanbul, turkey.	<p>The correct answer is 'and Istanbul, turkey.'</p> <p>In this list of cities and countries, each country name should be capitalised. 'Egypt' and 'Greece' are correctly capitalised, but 'turkey' is not. It should be written as 'Turkey'.</p> <p>The corrected sentence would read:</p> <p>The cities on the itinerary are: Cairo, Egypt; Athens, Greece, and Istanbul, Turkey.</p>	1
7	pronoun	<p>In this sentence, 'herself' is a reflexive pronoun. Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing.</p> <p>In this case, Sarah is both the subject (the one performing the action) and the object (the one receiving the action). The reflexive pronoun 'herself' is used to show that Sarah is treating herself to a spa day.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is that 'herself' is a pronoun.</p>	1
9	which	<p>The correct answer is 'which'.</p> <p>A relative pronoun is a word that introduces a relative clause, which is a clause that provides additional information about a noun or pronoun in the main clause. The most common relative pronouns are 'who', 'whom', 'whose', 'which', and 'that'.</p> <p>In this sentence, 'which' is used to introduce the relative clause 'which had been sleeping peacefully'. This clause provides additional information about the noun 'cat' in the main clause. Therefore, 'which' is the relative pronoun in this sentence.</p>	1
10	about	<p>The correct answer is 'about'.</p> <p>A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. Prepositions are usually followed by a noun or pronoun.</p> <p>In this sentence, 'about' is a preposition because it shows the relationship between 'excited' and 'the school trip'. It indicates what Amelia was excited about.</p> <p>'Excited' is an adjective, 'school' is an adjective modifying 'trip', and 'museum' is a noun. Therefore, 'about' is the only preposition in the given sentence.</p>	1

Answer-Key Notes: 11+ English Answers (Test 10)

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 provides the correct answer and a short explanation for each question. **Mark each answer as either fully correct (1 mark) or incorrect (0 marks);** there is no partial credit in this test.

When your child makes an error, decide whether it was a careless slip (e.g. misreading 'london' as 'London') or a knowledge gap (e.g. not knowing that proper nouns require capital letters). Careless mistakes usually disappear with a second attempt under exam conditions; knowledge gaps need direct teaching.

Use the worked examples below when your child disputes a mark or wants to understand the reasoning. Each example explains not just what the answer is, but **why it is correct and what grammatical principle underlies it.**

Score interpretation

This 10-question paper tests punctuation, capitalisation and word classes. **A score of 8–10 suggests strong technical accuracy** and readiness for grammar sections in selective-school papers. Most questions test proper-noun capitalisation and the use of commas to separate clauses, both of which appear frequently in 11+ English.

A score of 5–7 indicates solid foundations but occasional lapses, often around when to capitalise geographical names or how to punctuate list items and introductory phrases. Review the questions missed and check whether the same rule was applied correctly elsewhere; if so, the error was likely a rush rather than a gap.

A score below 5 suggests that punctuation and capitalisation rules need systematic revision. Focus on one rule at a time: proper nouns first, then comma use with introductory phrases, then lists. The word-class questions (pronouns, prepositions, relative pronouns) require confident sentence parsing and are worth separate practice if several were missed.

Worked examples

Punctuation and capitalisation, Q1–6

Every error in this section involves either a missing comma or incorrect capitalisation of a proper noun. Markers award the mark only when the entire phrase containing the mistake is identified; selecting a phrase that happens to be nearby but does not contain the

error scores zero. The 'No mistake' questions reward careful checking: students who assume every sentence must contain an error often invent problems that are not there.

Q1 : B (gardening every weekend she)

The sentence opens with a subordinate clause ('Even though Mrs Patel loves gardening every weekend') and then moves to the main clause ('she never remembers...'). **A comma is required after 'weekend' to separate the two clauses.** Without it, the sentence runs on and becomes difficult to parse. The error is punctuation, not capitalisation, so phrases that mention only names or titles are incorrect.

Q3 : C (her cottage in the Lake district.)

Lake District is the official name of a national park and geographical region, so both words must be capitalised. Many students remember to capitalise 'Lake' but treat 'district' as a common noun. Proper nouns referring to specific places (the Thames, the Alps, the Lake District) require capitals on every significant word. The rest of the sentence is punctuated correctly, including the commas around the appositive 'Sophia'.

Q5 : D (No mistake)

The comma after 'rainfall' correctly separates the introductory adverbial phrase from the main clause. **The parentheses around 'which was planted by the Mayor' are correct because the clause is non-essential;** the sentence would still make sense without it. Parentheses and commas can both be used for non-essential information, and here parentheses emphasise the aside. 'Mayor' is capitalised as a title. This question rewards students who check carefully rather than assuming every sentence contains an error.

Q6 : D (and Istanbul, turkey.)

Country names are proper nouns and must always be capitalised, regardless of their position in the sentence. **'Turkey' requires a capital 'T' just as 'Egypt' and 'Greece' do.** The colon after 'are' is correct because it introduces a list. Students sometimes overlook capitalisation errors when they appear late in a sentence or are surrounded by correctly capitalised words.

Word classes, Q7–10

These questions test whether students can identify pronouns, relative pronouns and prepositions within sentences. **Each question offers four words from the same sentence; only one matches the word class asked for.** Marks are lost when students confuse

pronouns with nouns, or prepositions with adjectives. The ability to parse a sentence and label each word's function is essential for the grammar sections of many 11+ papers.

Q7 : A (pronoun)

'Herself' is a reflexive pronoun. **Reflexive pronouns end in '-self' or '-selves' and refer back to the subject of the sentence.** Here, Sarah is both performing the action (decided to treat) and receiving it (treat herself). Many students recognise 'herself' as a pronoun but cannot explain why it is reflexive; understanding this distinction helps with more complex grammar questions.

Q9 : A (which)

Relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, that) introduce relative clauses, which add information about a noun. In this sentence, 'which had been sleeping peacefully' tells us more about the cat. 'Around' is a preposition, 'cat' is a noun, and 'The' is a determiner. Students who confuse 'which' with a question word often miss that it is linking the clause to 'cat'.

Q10 : B (about)

Prepositions show relationships between words, often involving direction, location or time. **Here, 'about' shows what Amelia's excitement relates to:** the school trip. 'Excited' is an adjective, 'school' is an adjective (or noun used attributively), and 'museum' is a noun. Students sometimes confuse prepositions with adverbs; the key test is whether the word governs a noun or pronoun (here, 'the school trip').

Next steps

Review every incorrect answer with your child and ask them to explain the rule in their own words. For punctuation and capitalisation errors, have them correct the sentence on paper, then read it aloud to hear the pause that a comma creates. For word-class questions, practise parsing sentences by labelling each word (noun, verb, adjective, preposition, pronoun) until the patterns become automatic.

If your child scored 8 or above, extend their learning by introducing more complex punctuation: semicolons, colons in non-list contexts, and dashes for parenthetical remarks. If the score was below 6, work through a dedicated grammar workbook (Bond, CGP or Schofield & Sims all publish suitable titles) one topic at a time, then return to this paper in a fortnight to measure progress.

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