

**Product Title:** 11+ The Henrietta Barnett School:

Practice Test 5

**Contents:** English Test 13 pages

Verbal Reasoning Test 14 pages

Non-Verbal Reasoning Test 10 pages

Answer Sheets 11 pages

Answers 5 pages

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# 11+ The Henrietta Barnett School Practice Test 5

**English** 

25 minutes

27 marks

- This paper consists of a 5-minute practice section and a 25-minute test.
- All answers should be marked on the separate answer sheet provided.

Please turn over the page to begin the English Practice Section.

## **English Practice Section**

(5 minutes)

This practice section gives examples of the sort of questions you will meet in the English Test, with the correct answer filled in on the answer sheet so that you can see how to do it.

There are also some practice questions which don't have the answers filled in, so that you can practise working them out for yourself and filling in the answer sheet.

Read this passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

## The Marathon

- 1 The marathon is an endurance running event with an official distance of
- 42.195 kilometres. It was instituted to commemorate the fabled run of the
- 3 Greek soldier Philippides, a messenger from the Battle of Marathon to Athens,
- 4 who reported the victory. The marathon was one of the original modern Olympic
- 5 events in 1896, though the distance did not become standardised until 1921.

Please answer these questions. Look at the passage again if you need to. You should choose the <u>best</u> answer and mark its letter on your answer sheet.



#### **Example**

# Why did Philippides run from the Battle of Marathon to Athens?

- A He was fleeing the battle.
- B He wanted to inform his friends that the battle had been lost.
- C He enjoyed keeping fit.
- He wanted to inform those in Athens that the battle had been won.
- E He ran to Athens by mistake.

Page 1

The answer is **D**. The passage states that Philippides was a messenger and that he ran to Athens and 'reported the victory', so it is clear that he wanted to inform those in Athens that the battle had been won.

The answer **D** has been marked on the answer sheet.

Now try this practice question. You should choose the <u>best</u> answer and mark its letter on the answer sheet.

1 Practice

#### What type of event is the marathon?

- A a sprint
- B a middle-distance running race
- c a mixed track and field event
- **D** a relay race
- E an endurance running event

Now try this practice question about the meaning of words as they are used in the passage.

Practice

`...to commemorate the fabled run...' (line 2)

Which of the following is closest in meaning to 'commemorate'?

- A remember
- **B** provide
- **C** satisfy
- D commiserate
- **E** destroy

Page 2

#### **END OF PRACTICE SECTION**

#### The English Test begins on the next page.

- You have 25 minutes to complete the English Test.
- There are 27 questions in the test.
- · Your time will start when you turn over the page.
- Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

## **English Test**

(25 minutes)

Read this passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

## The Bee Hunter

### by George Harold Edgell

The most important item is the bee box. This one can make oneself if one is clever or employ a cabinetmaker to do it from specifications if, like the writer, one is not. The box should be of wood, about five and one-half inches long, three inches wide, and three inches deep. The wood of an old-fashioned cigar box is an excellent material but if used, the box should be left outdoors some time to weather, as bees do not like the odour of tobacco. The box should be divided into two compartments, the front one open with a hinged lid. In the lid there should be a small glass window which can be darkened by a wooden slide. Between the front and rear compartments there should be an opening at the bottom two-thirds of an inch wide which can be opened and closed by a wooden slide manipulated from the outside. The rear of the inside compartment should be of glass, covered with a wooden slide which can be raised on occasion to admit light to the compartment. The box should be nicely and tightly constructed, shellacked after completion, and lightproof. Remember, it will be out in all sorts of weather and the older it is, and the more weathered it becomes, the better the bees will like it.

Provided with the box, the rest is easy. One needs a couple of pieces of empty honeycomb cut square to drop easily into the front compartment. The best is old, black comb from an old bee tree, but any empty comb will do. For nectar it is not necessary to use real honey. A syrup of common white sugar one-third, and water two-thirds, boiled for fifteen minutes and then cooled, seems to be as tempting to bees as real honey. If one keeps it so long that it begins to ferment, no matter. Bees' taste is not nice in such matters. Bees will cheerfully work the fermented juice of a rotten pear. As a refinement, it is well to provide oneself with a tiny bottle of the oil of anise. If used sparingly, this will attract bees, and the faint odour on a bee's feet will attract others. When I say sparingly, I mean more than the word ordinarily implies. The cork of the anise bottle rubbed on the comb and the comb then licked with the tongue will provide anise enough for one's purpose. More will make the bees quite drunk; they will refuse to suck but buzz around looking for the anise and eventually

Page 4

10

15

20

25

30

retire to the flowers to sober up, and you will lose your line. To fill the comb, a common eye dropper is very handy though not absolutely necessary. It is handy, too, to have a stand made of an upright piece of wood such as a four-foot section of a rake handle with a flat board nailed on top and the lower end sharpened so it can easily be thrust in the ground, but a stand can always be improvised using a young spruce cut off at the top or a few stones pilfered from a stone wall. It is also handy to have another small box with a lid, not a bee box, in which to carry small objects. The paraphernalia is therefore very simple, and a good bee hunter can get along if necessary with less. George Smith and I once started a line using an empty 32 calibre cartridge box and a bit of comb stolen dangerously from a nest of paper wasps. Finally, it would be well to have a cloth bag or knapsack in which the smaller articles may be carried, leaving the hands free.

We are now ready to start but should consider the season. There is no point in going bee hunting if one can find no bees. Bees begin to work as soon as spring gets warm and continue until severe frost. This can be proved by examining any hive on any warm day, but what the bees are working on is another question. They are hard to find except during some definite honey flow such as the white clover season or the milkweed or the goldenrod. Especially the last two are favourable. On the bee box I have used for a good many years, I have scribbled the dates of the findings of fifty-six bee trees. Eighty per cent are in July or September. Only occasionally does one occur in June or August and practically never in October. July and September mean milkweed and goldenrod to the bee hunter.

Please answer these questions. Look at the passage again if you need to. You should choose the <u>best</u> answer and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

# Which word best describes the type of non-fiction writing that this extract represents?

- A academic
- **B** history
- C instruction
- D journalism
- **E** biography

35

40

45

50

## What type of word is 'oneself' (line 1)?

- **A** conjunction
- **B** adjective
- C preposition
- **D** noun
- E pronoun
- Which of the following words best describes the writer's attitude in the sentence beginning, 'This one can make...' (lines 1-3)?
  - A bitter
  - **B** self-deprecating
  - C conceited
  - D self-pitying
  - E annoyed
  - What does the author recommend doing if you aren't able to build your own bee box?
    - A get a friend to do it
    - B get a relative to do it
    - c get a carpenter to do it
    - D get an electrician to do it
    - E buy one

## What shape should a bee box be?

- **A** cuboid
- **B** sphere
- **C** prism
- **D** cube
- E cone

## Roughly what size should a bee box be?

- A the size of a matchbox
- **B** the size of a deck of cards
- **C** slightly smaller than a house brick
- **D** slightly larger than a shoe box
- E the size of a microwave oven

# Which of the following would you not need to make a bee box?

- A glass
- **B** felt
- C a hinge
- **D** wood
- E a ruler

### How many wooden slides are required to make a bee box?

- **A** 1
- **B** 2
- **C** 3
- **D** 4
- E 5

Page 7

## What do you think 'shellacked' (line 14) means?

- A hung
- **B** varnished
- c put on a shelf
- D photographed
- E decorated

# Which of the following best describes the type of box that bees prefer?

- A new and clean
- B well-seasoned with age
- C old and cigar-scented
- D light and airy
- E damp, dark and draughty

## Which word is a synonym of 'manipulated' in line 11?

- A tricked
- **B** flicked
- C controlled
- D exploited
- E dropped

# What do bees store in honeycomb?

- A syrup
- **B** sugar
- **C** anise
- D honey
- E pear juice

# What does the word 'others' (line 26) refer to?

- A bees
- **B** honeycomb
- **C** feet
- D odours
- **E** bee hunters

## 14

#### How much oil of anise should be applied to the comb?

- A barely a hint
- B a single drop
- C a good dash
- D a liberal amount
- E a small bottleful

# 15

# 'they will refuse to suck but buzz around looking for the anise' (line 30)

#### Which literary device does this line include an example of?

- A a metaphor
- B a pun
- C hyperbole
- **D** a simile
- E onomatopoeia

## If you make a syrup, which one of these statements is true?

- A You won't need any equipment to make the syrup.
- **B** You can expect the bees to be annoyed that you have not used honey.
- C The ratio of sugar to water should be 1:2.
- D It will take exactly fifteen minutes to make from start to finish.
- **E** If you do it properly, it will take at least two hours.

## 1 7 For what can 'a young spruce' (line 36) be used?

- A a shelter
- B to attract bees
- C a stand
- D to deter wasps
- E a wall

# Which of the following is a synonym of 'paraphernalia' (line 38)?

- A baggage
- **B** process
- C box
- **D** rubbish
- E equipment

# Which pair of words taken from lines 31–43 are NOT synonyms as they are used in the text?

- A 'piece' and 'section'
- B 'top' and 'lid'
- C 'articles' and 'objects'
- **D** 'pilfered' and 'stolen'
- E 'though' and 'but'

# 20 Approximately how many bee trees did the author find in the months of July or September?

- **A** 56
- **B** 45
- **C** 28
- D 11
- E 0

## According to the author, when is it best to go bee hunting?

- A when bees are building their homes
- B when bees are busy collecting nectar
- c when bees are hibernating
- when bees have collected all the nectar they need
- E when bees have had too much anise and are drunk

# Where did the author record the dates on which he found bee trees?

- A in a notebook
- B on the back of his hand
- C on some scrap paper
- **D** on his bee box
- **E** in his diary

# How would the author be most likely to describe the process of bee hunting?

- A costly and time-consuming
- B easy if you have years of experience
- C difficult and best left to professionals
- D simple once you have a bee box
- **E** exciting and dangerous

# From the following, in which month would it be best to go bee hunting?

- A August
- **B** June
- C September
- D May
- **E** October

## In which month would you never expect to find bees?

- **A** July
- **B** August
- **C** September
- D October
- **E** November

## Which of the following will not attract bees?

- A goldenrod
- **B** tobacco
- C sugar syrup
- **D** oil of anise
- E white clover

## Which word best sums up the overall tone of this extract?

- **A** pessimistic
- **B** inspirational
- **C** regretful
- **D** humorous
- E knowledgeable

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# 11+ The Henrietta Barnett School Practice Test 5

**Verbal Reasoning** 

20 minutes

#### 34 marks

- This paper consists of a 10-minute practice section and a 20-minute test.
- Some questions require more than one answer to be identified, so read the instructions carefully.
- All answers should be marked on the separate answer sheet provided.

Please turn over the page to begin the Verbal Reasoning Practice Section.

## **Verbal Reasoning Practice Section**

#### (10 minutes)

This practice section gives examples of the sort of questions you will meet in the Verbal Reasoning Test, with the correct answer filled in on the answer sheet so that you can see how to do it.

There are also some practice questions which don't have the answers filled in, so that you can practise working them out for yourself and filling in the answer sheet.

In these questions, you must find the **two** words, **one** from each group, that are **closest in meaning**, and mark **both** words on the answer sheet.



#### **Example**

(part relax calm) (peace dream tense)

A part X peace

B relax Y dream

C calm Z tense

The two words, one from each group, that are closest in meaning are **calm** and **peace**. These words have been marked on the answer sheet.

Now try the practice questions and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1 Practice

(big small even) (heavy large open)

A big X heavy

B small Y large

C even Z open

Practice

(apply register pronounce) (apple state decline)

A apply X apple

B register Y state

C pronounce Z decline

In these questions, one letter can be moved from the first word to the second word to make two new words.

The letters must **not** otherwise be rearranged and **both** new words must make sense.

Find the letter that moves and mark it on your answer sheet.

Example

B					
	bleak	tale			
	<b>A</b> b	ВІ	Се	<b>D</b> a	E k

The answer is **b**: when removed from the word 'bleak', you get the word 'leak', and when added to the word 'tale', you get the word 'table'. **b** has been marked on the answer sheet.

Now try the practice questions and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

3	Practice				
	heather	same			
	A e	<b>B</b> a	C t	D h	E r
4	Practice				
	staring	past			
	A s	B t	C a	D r	E i

Page 3

In these questions, the **same** letter must fit into **both** sets of brackets to complete the word in front of the brackets and begin the word after the brackets.

Find this letter and mark it on your answer sheet.

	Example
--	---------

The letter that fits into both sets of brackets to make four words is **t**. The four words are **boat**, **tidy**, **cart** and **turn**. The letter **t** has been marked on the answer sheet.

Now try the practice questions and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Practice

Practice

As Bh Cm Dk El

Page 4

In these questions, find the number that will complete the calculation correctly and mark it on your answer sheet.

## Example

$$1 + 4 = 3 + [?]$$
**A** 1 **B** 2 **C** 3 **D** 4 **E** 5

Both sides of the equals sign must have the same value. You need to work out what number should replace the question mark to make both sides equal. In this case, the sum on the left has a value of 5, so the question mark must be replaced by the number 2 to also make 5. The number 2 has been marked on the answer sheet.

Now try the practice questions and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

#### **END OF PRACTICE SECTION**

The Verbal Reasoning Test begins on the next page.

- You have 20 minutes to complete the Verbal Reasoning Test.
- There are 34 questions in the test.
- Your time will start when you turn over the page.
- Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

## **Verbal Reasoning Test**

#### (20 minutes)

In these questions, you must find the **two** words, **one** from each group, that are **closest in meaning**.

Mark **both** words on the answer sheet.

1	(location din promenade)	(victorious loquacious commotion)			
	A location	X victorious			
	B din	Y loquacious			
	C promenade	<b>Z</b> commotion			
2	(feign compute dignity)	(pride principle cogitate)			
	<b>A</b> feign	<b>X</b> pride			
	B compute	Y principle			
	C dignity	<b>Z</b> cogitate			
3	(leer brow antic)	(magnetic stare quest)			
	A leer	<b>X</b> magnetic			
	B brow	Y stare			
	C antic	<b>Z</b> quest			
4	(sorcery graduate wither)	(chasm wilt singe)			
	A sorcery	<b>X</b> chasm			
	<b>B</b> graduate	Y wilt			
	C wither	<b>Z</b> singe			
	<b>B</b> graduate	Y wilt			
	C wither	Z Singe			

Page 6

(sanctuary pillage permission) (allow temperate haven) A allow sanctuary X temperate pillage permission haven (gratitude endeavour forceful) (aspire accosted coup) A gratitude aspire endeavour accosted **C** forceful Z coup (sacred savage segmented) (feral fearful fragrant) X feral sacred fearful savage C segmented fragrant (insidious disdain banish) (extradite delinquent broach) insidious X extradite delinquent disdain banish Z broach

In these questions, one letter can be moved from the first word to the second word to make two new words.

The letters must **not** otherwise be rearranged and **both** new words must make sense.

Find the letter that moves and mark it on your answer sheet.

Q	plane	ream						
	<b>A</b> p	ВІ	C a	<b>D</b> n	E e			
10	thank	pie						
10	A t	B h	C a	D n	E k			
11	trough	bow						
11	A t	B r	<b>C</b> 0	<b>D</b> g	E h			
12	winder	may						
12	A w	B n	C d	D e	E r			
19	grout	tie						
13	<b>A</b> g	B r	<b>C</b> 0	<b>D</b> u	E t			
1 /	prince	fried						
14	<b>A</b> p	B r	C n	D c	E e			

Page 8

15	bounce	timer			
10	A b	Во	<b>C</b> u	D n	E e
16	finger	olden			
	<b>A</b> f	B n	<b>C</b> g	<b>D</b> e	E r

Page 9

In these questions, the **same** letter must fit into **both** sets of brackets to complete the word in front of the brackets and begin the word after the brackets.

Find this letter and mark it on your answer sheet.

17	hal [ ? ] arm		dea [ ? ] ire						
1/	A I	В	p	С	f	D	S	Е	t
18	roo [ ? ] ag			wa	r [ ? ] ier				
10	A k	В	t	С	I	D	d	E	р
19	cur [ ? ] amp			bal	[ ? ] out				
13	A t	В	r	С	n	D	p	Е	1
20	par [ ? ] ale			rin [ ? ] new					
20	<b>A</b> a	В	d	С	t	D	k	Е	р
21	her[?]ust			fil [	?] ars				
21	<b>A</b> 0	В	d	С	u	D	i	Е	е
99	ree [ ? ] arn			pro	[ ? ] our				
	<b>A</b> p	В	t	С	d	D	1	Е	b

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Page 11

In these questions, find the number that will complete the calculation correctly and mark it on your answer sheet.

**A** 20

**B** 16

**C** 18

**D** 12

E 22

$$7 \times 6 + 30 = 4^3 + [?]$$

**A** 8

**B** 188

**C** 56

**D** 9

E 18

$$97$$
 8 × 2 - 7 = 1 × [?]

**A** -40

**B** 8

**C** 2

**D** 23

E 9

$$28 \qquad (4+5) \times 9 = (7+20) \times [?]$$

**A** 2

**B** 1

**C** 3

**D** 4

E 5

$$60 \div 3 + 8 = 7 \times 5 - [?]$$

**A** 0

**B** 9

**C** 14

**D** 29.5

E 7

$$2.4 \times 5 + 3 = 50 \times 0.1 \times [?]$$

**A** 3.8

**B** 2.4

 $\mathbf{C}$  0

**D** 2

**E** 3

 $Q 1 6 + 3 \times 4 = 2 \times 6 + [?]$ 

**A** 24

**B** 6

**C** 12

**D** 3

E 4

 $(101 + 19) \div 3 = 108 \div 3 + [?]$ 

**A** 71

**B** 7

**C** -6

**D** 0

E 4

33

The corner shop is open every day from 08:00.

The latest time the shop closes is 23:00.

The shop closes at 18:00 on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

On Wednesday and Sunday, the shop closes at 15:00.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **must** be true.

#### Which one?

- A The shop is open for a total of exactly 50 hours each week.
- **B** The shop is open for more than twice as long on Saturday than on Sunday.
- C The modal number of hours the shop is open each day is 11 hours.
- **D** The shop opens at different times on bank holidays.
- **E** The shop has more visitors on Saturday than any other day.

34

Amy has six horses.

Three are brown and two are grey.

Five of Amy's horses are tame but one is not ready to be ridden.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **must** be true.

#### Which one?

- A At least two brown horses are tame.
- B Amy's black horse is tame.
- C One of the grey horses is not tame.
- D Amy rides a horse every day.
- **E** The most recent horse Amy acquired is not tame.



# 11+ The Henrietta Barnett School Practice Test 5

**Non-Verbal Reasoning** 

8 minutes

16 marks

- This paper consists of two 4-minute subtests.
- There is an untimed practice section at the beginning of each subtest.
- All answers should be marked on the separate answer sheets provided.

Please turn over the page to begin the Non-Verbal Reasoning Practice Section.

# Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1 Practice Section

(Untimed)

This practice section gives an example of the sort of question you will meet in Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1, with the correct answer filled in on the answer sheet so that you can see how to do it.

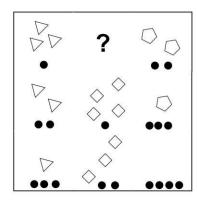
There are also some practice questions which don't have the answers filled in, so that you can practise working them out for yourself and filling in the answer sheet.

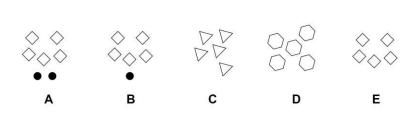
On the left of each question, there is a big square in which one of the figures is missing.

Decide which of the five figures on the right should replace the question mark and mark its letter on the answer sheet.



#### **Example**



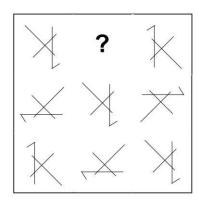


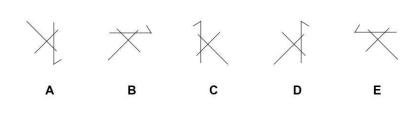
The small white shapes are the same in each column. Going down each column, the number of small white shapes decreases by 1 each time, and the number of black dots increases by 1. Therefore, the missing figure must contain 5 small white squares and 0 black dots. Therefore, the answer is **E**. This and has been marked on the answer sheet.

Now try the practice questions and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

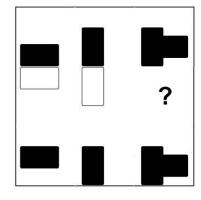
Page 1

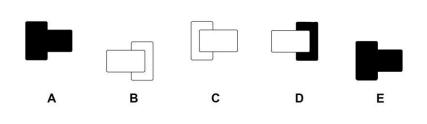
### 1 Practice





#### Practice





#### **END OF PRACTICE SECTION**

Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1 begins on the next page.

- You have 4 minutes to complete Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1.
- There are 8 questions in this subtest.
- Your time will start when you turn over the page.
- Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

Page 2

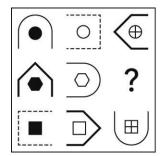
**END OF PRACTICE SECTION** 

## **Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1**

(4 minutes)

On the left of each question, there is a big square in which one of the figures is missing.

Decide which of the five figures on the right should replace the question mark and mark its letter on the answer sheet.







В



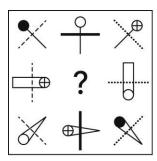


D



Ε

9







В

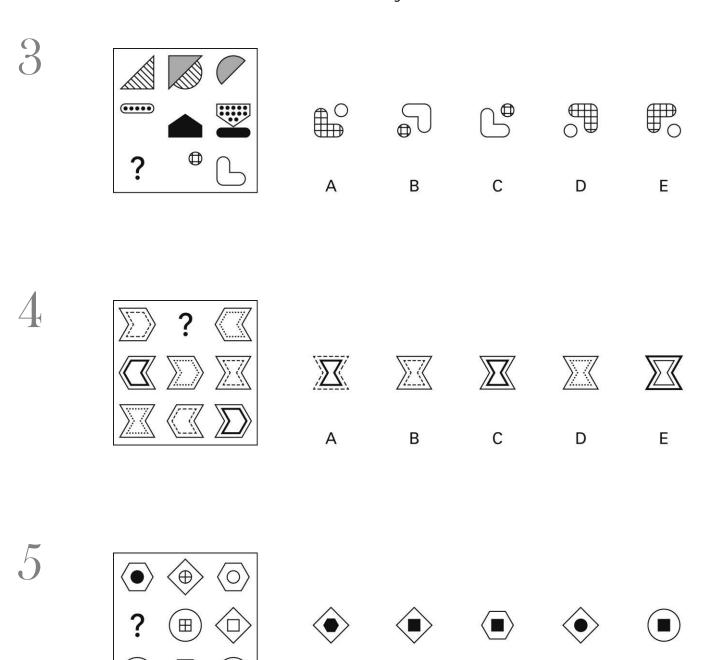




D



Ε



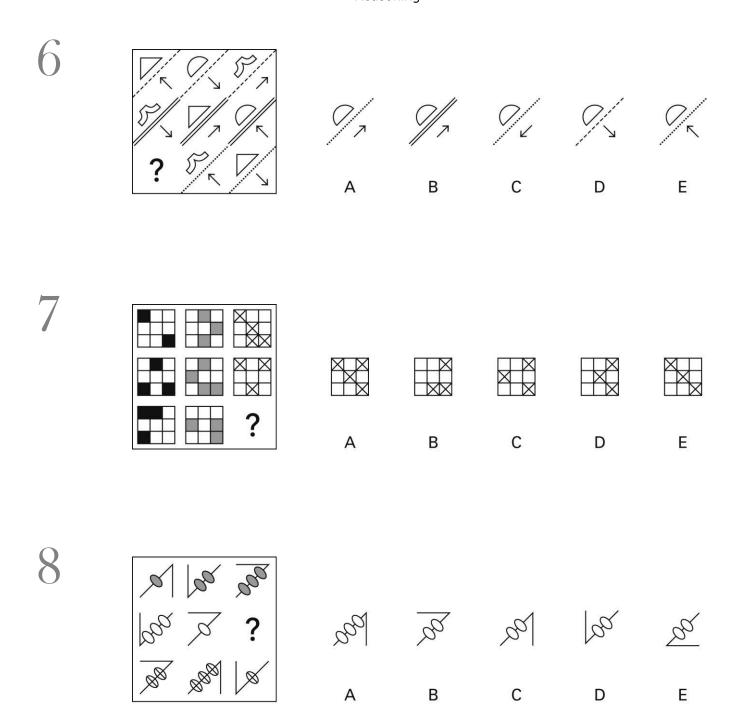
Α

C

В

D

Ε



# END OF NON-VERBAL REASONING SUBTEST 1 DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

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END OF NVR SUBTEST 1

# Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 2 Practice Section

(Untimed)

This practice section gives an example of the sort of question you will meet in Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 2, with the correct answer filled in on the answer sheet so that you can see how to do it.

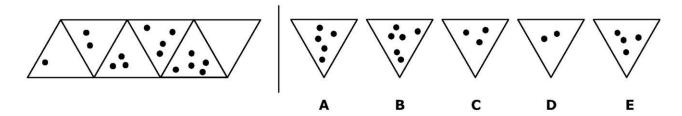
There are also some practice questions which don't have the answers filled in, so that you can practise working them out for yourself and filling in the answer sheet.

On the left of each question, there are five triangles arranged in order. One of these triangles has been left empty.

Decide which of the five triangles on the right should take the place of the empty triangle and mark its letter on your answer sheet.



#### **Example**



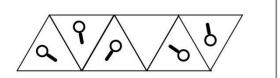
Each triangle contains one more black circle than the triangle to the left of it. Therefore, the answer is  ${\bf B}$ . This has been marked on your answer sheet.

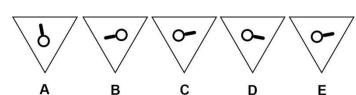
Now try the practice questions and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Page 6

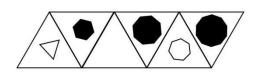
Please go on to the next page >>>

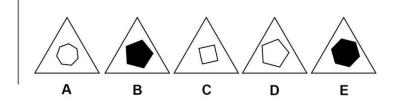
### Practice





### Practice





### **END OF PRACTICE SECTION**

Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 2 begins on the next page.

- You have 4 minutes to complete Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 2.
- There are 8 questions in this subtest.
- Your time will start when you turn over the page.
- Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

Page 7

**END OF PRACTICE SECTION** 

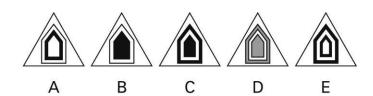
## **Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 2**

(4 minutes)

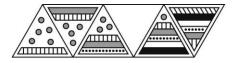
On the left of each question, there are five triangles arranged in order. One of these triangles has been left empty.

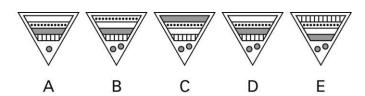
Decide which of the five triangles on the right should take the place of the empty triangle and mark its letter on your answer sheet.





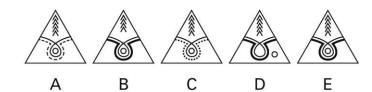
2

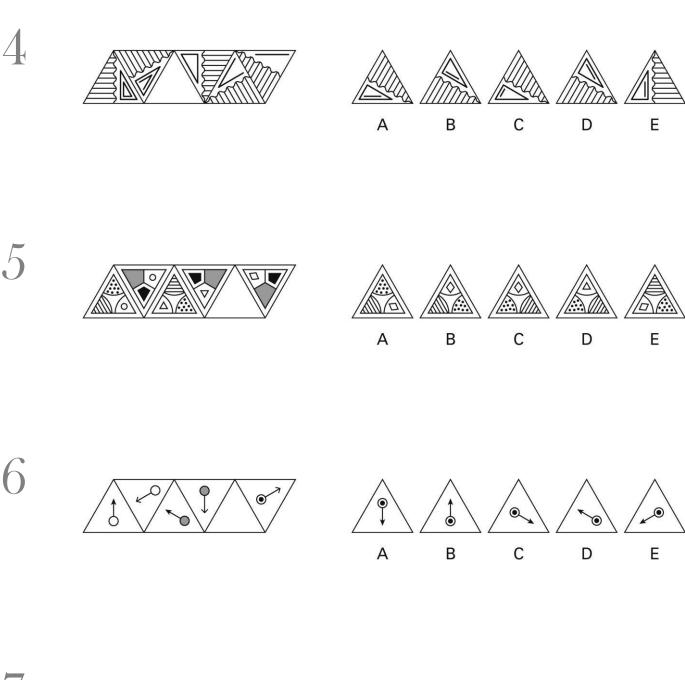




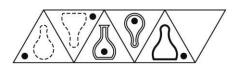
3

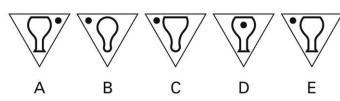


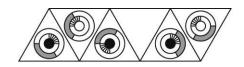


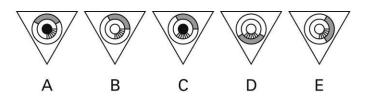


7









### **END OF NON-VERBAL REASONING SUBTEST 2**



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### **Practice Test 5**

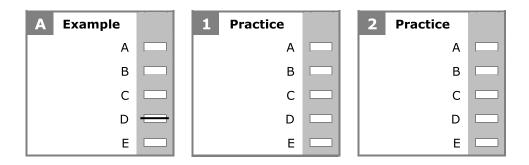
**Answer Sheets** 

### **Answer Sheets**

Please mark boxes with a thin horizontal line like this  $\longrightarrow$ .

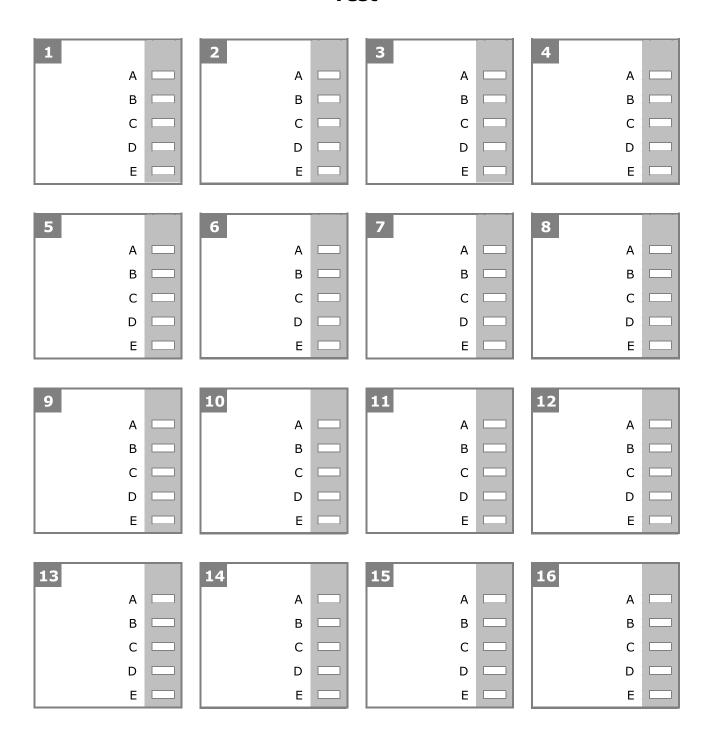
## **English**

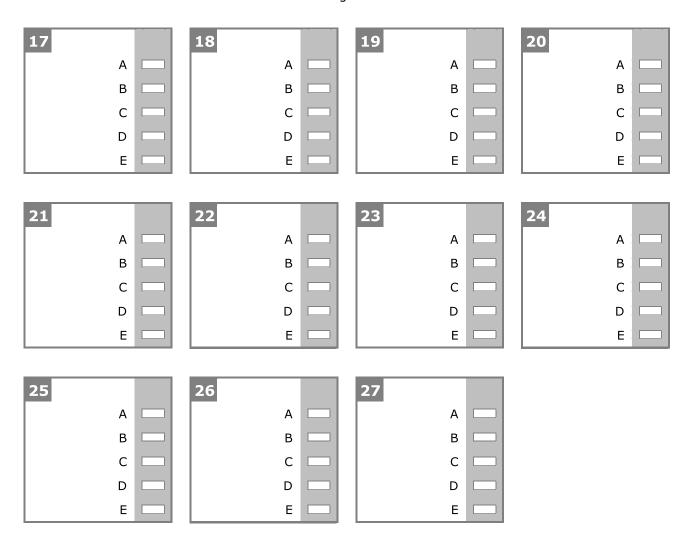
### **Practice Section**



**END OF PRACTICE SECTION** 

## **English**





### **END OF ENGLISH TEST**

## **Verbal Reasoning**

### **Practice Section**

A Example		1 Practice			
part	peace	bi	g 🗀	heavy	
relax	dream	sma		large	
calm	tense	eve	n 🗀	open	
2 Practice					
apply	apple				
register	state				
pronounce	decline				
B Example	3 Practice	4 Practice			
b <del></del>	<del>-</del>	s 🗀	ו		
	□	t 🗀	)		
e 🗀	□	a □	)		
a 🗀	□	r ⊏	ו		
k □	r	i 🗀	)		
C Example	5 Practice	6 Practice			
r 🗀	d [	s 🗀	ו		
m 🗀		h □	)		
d □	_   m   _	m 🗀			
t <del>=</del>	<del>-</del>	k 🗀			

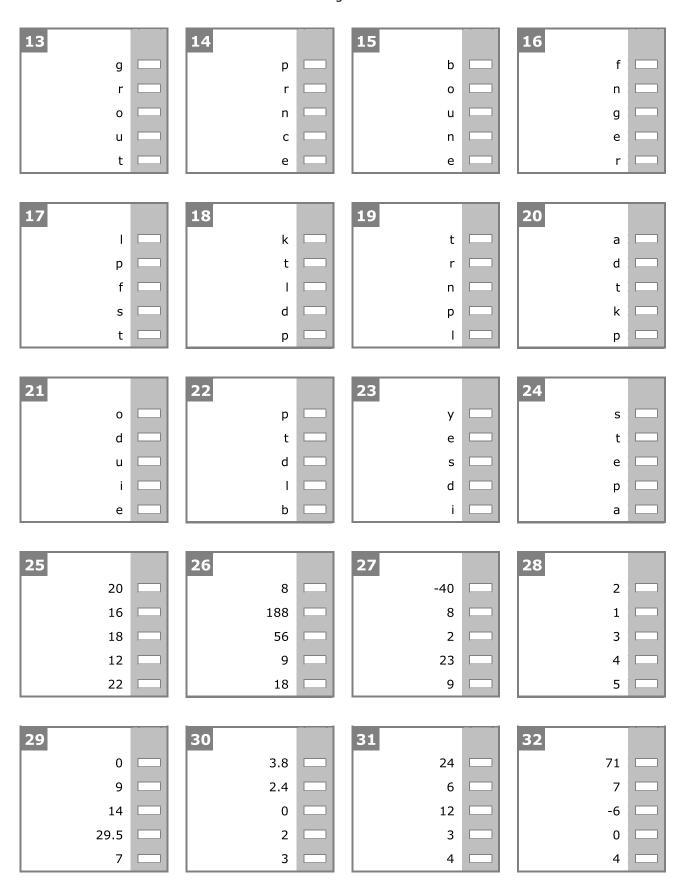
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D Example		7 Practice	8	Practice	
1		-1		8	
2	-	0		2	
3		1		9	
4		2		5	
5		3		4	

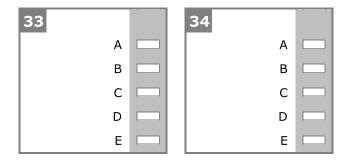
### **END OF PRACTICE SECTION**

## **Verbal Reasoning**

ı	1			2				
	location	victorious			feign		pride	
	din	loquacious			compute		principle	
	promenade	commotion			dignity		cogitate	
	3			4				
	leer	magnetic			sorcery		chasm	
	brow	stare			graduate		wilt	
	antic	quest			wither		singe	
	5			6				
ľ	allow	sanctuary			gratitude		aspire	
	temperate	pillage			endeavour		accosted	
	haven	permission			forceful		coup	
	7			8				
	sacred	feral			insidious		extradite	
	savage	fearful			disdain		delinquent	
l	segmented	fragrant			banish		broach	
								_
	9	10		11		12		
	р	t □	$\neg$		t 🗀		w	
	I 🗀	h □			r 🔲		n 🖂	
	а 🗀	а 🗆			o 🖂		d 🗔	
	n 🗀	n 🗆			g		е	
	e 🗀	k □			h 🗀		r 🗀	

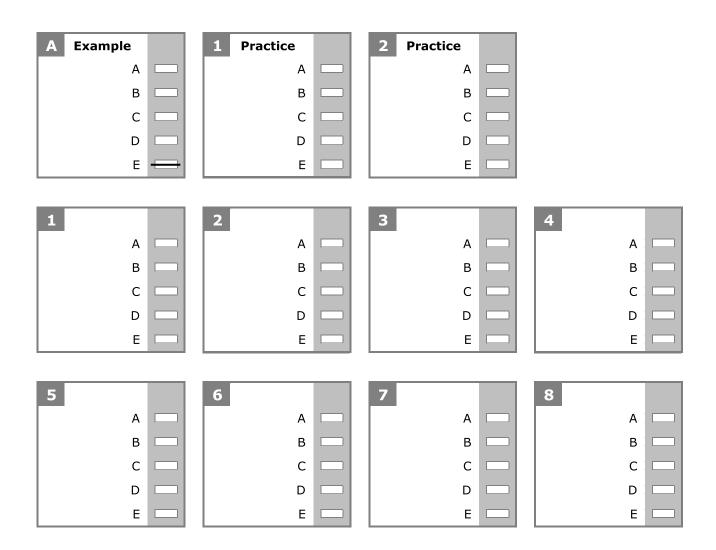


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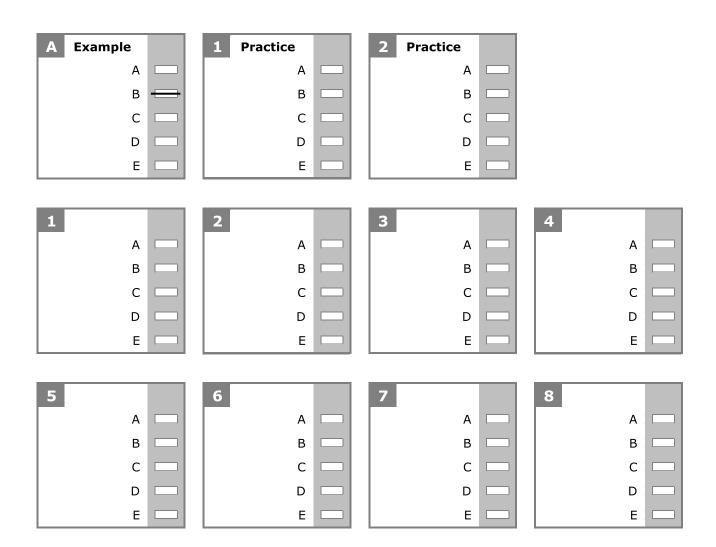
### **END OF VERBAL REASONING TEST**

## Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1

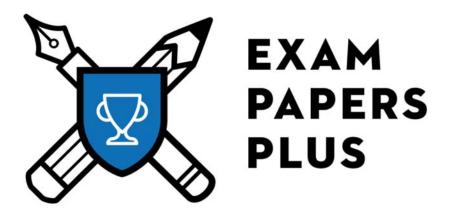


### **END OF NON-VERBAL REASONING SUBTEST 1**

# Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 2



### **END OF NON-VERBAL REASONING SUBTEST 2**



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### **Practice Test 5**

**Answers** 

## **English**

### **Practice Section**

- 1 E
- 2 A

- 1 C 2 E 3 B 4 C
- **5** A
- 6 C
- **7** B
- 8 C9 B
- 9 B10 B
- 10 B
- **12** D
- **13** A
- **14** A

- 15 E
- **16** C
- **17** C
- 18 E
- **19** B
- **20** B
- **21** B
- 22 D
- **23** D
- **24** C
- 25 E
- **26** B
- 27 E

## **Verbal Reasoning**

### **Practice Section**

- **1** big / large
- pronounce / state
- 3 h
- **4** a
- **5** w
- 6 h
- 7 1
- **8** 5

1	din / commotion	18	t
2	dignity / pride	19	1
3	leer / stare	20	k
4	wither / wilt	21	0
5	haven / sanctuary	22	d
6	endeavour / aspire	23	е
7	savage / feral	24	a
8	banish / extradite	25	18
9	1	26	8
10	k	27	9
11	r	28	3
12	n	29	7
13	r	30	3
14	n	31	6
<b>15</b>	b	32	4
16	g	33	В
17	f	34	Α

## Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1

### **Practice Questions**

- **1** B
- 2 C

- 1 E
- 2 E
- 3 D
- **4** C
- **5** B
- 6 A
- **7** D
- **8** C

## **Subtest 2**

### **Practice Questions**

- **1** B
- 2 D

- **1** C
- **2** D
- 3 E
- **4** A
- 5 C
- 6 A
- \_ \_
- 7 E
- **8** B