

Product Title: 11+ The Henrietta Barnett School:

Practice Test 6

Contents: English Test 15 pages

Verbal Reasoning Test 16 pages

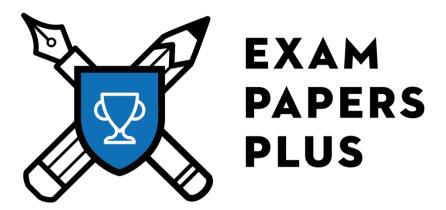
Non-Verbal Reasoning Test 11 pages

Answer Sheets 11 pages

Answers 5 pages

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11+ The Henrietta Barnett School Practice Test 6

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 an example of the sort of question 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 that 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
- 2 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.

Page 3

English Test

(25 minutes)

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

The Day of the Triffids

by John Wyndham

5

When a day that you happen to know is Wednesday starts off by sounding like Sunday, there is something seriously wrong somewhere.

I felt that from the moment I woke. And yet, when I started functioning a little more smartly, I became doubtful. After all, the odds were that it was I who was wrong, and not everyone else – though I did not see how that could be. I went on waiting, tinged with doubt. But presently I had my first bit of objective evidence – a distant clock stuck what sounded to me just like eight. I listened hard and suspiciously. Soon another clock began, on a hard, decisive note. In a leisurely fashion it gave an indisputable eight. Then I knew things were awry.

The way I came to miss the end of the world – well, the end of the world I had known for close on thirty years – was sheer accident: like a lot of survival, when you come to think of it. In the nature of things a good many somebodies are always in hospital, and the law of averages had picked on me to be one of them a week or so before. It might just as easily have been the week before that – in which case I'd not be writing now: I'd not be here at all. But chance played it not only that I should be in hospital at that particular time, but that my eyes, and indeed my whole head, should be wreathed in bandages – and that's why I have to be grateful to whoever orders these averages. At the time, however, I was only peevish, wondering what in thunder went on, for I had been in the place long enough to know that, next to the matron, the clock is the most sacred thing in a hospital.

Without a clock the place simply couldn't work. Each second there's someone consulting it on births, deaths, doses, meals, lights, talking, working, sleeping, resting, visiting, dressing, washing – and hitherto it had decreed that someone should begin to wash and tidy me up at exactly three minutes after 7 a.m. That was one of the best reasons I had for appreciating a private room. In a public ward the messy proceeding would have taken place a whole unnecessary hour earlier. But here, today, clocks of varying reliability were continuing to strike eight in all directions – and still nobody had shown up.

Page 4

25

- Much as I disliked the sponging process, and useless as it had been to suggest 30 that the help of a guiding hand as far as the bathroom could eliminate it, its failure to occur was highly disconcerting. Besides, it was normally a close forerunner of breakfast, and I was feeling hungry. Probably I would have been aggrieved about it any morning, but today, this Wednesday, May 8, was an occasion of particular personal importance. I was doubly anxious to get all the 35 fuss and routine over because this was the day they were going to take off my bandages. I groped around a bit to find the bell push and let them have a full five seconds' clatter, just to show what I was thinking of them. While I was waiting for the pretty short-tempered response that such a peal ought to bring, I went on listening. The day outside, I realised now, was sounding even more 40 wrong than I had thought. The noises it made, or failed to make, were more like Sunday than Sunday itself - and I'd come round again to being absolutely assured that it was Wednesday, whatever else had happened to it. Why the founders of St. Merryn's Hospital chose to erect their institution at a main-road crossing upon a valuable office site, and thus expose their patients' nerves to 45 constant laceration, is a foible that I never properly understood. But for those fortunate enough to be suffering from complaints unaffected by the wear and tear of continuous traffic, it did have the advantage that one could lie abed and still not be out of touch, so to speak, with the flow of life.
- Customarily the west-bound buses thundered along trying to beat the lights at the corner; as often as not a pig-squeal of brakes and a salvo of shots from the silencer would tell that they hadn't. Then the released cross traffic would rev and roar as it started up the incline. And every now and then there would be an interlude: a good grinding bump, followed by a general stoppage exceedingly tantalising to one in my condition, where the extent of the contretemps had to be judged entirely by the degree of profanity resulting. Certainly, neither by day nor during most of the night, was there any chance of a St. Merryn patient being under the impression that the common round had stopped just because he, personally, was on the shelf for the moment.

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 of the following best describes what is meant by 'tinged with doubt' (line 6)?

- A with deep mistrust
- **B** with some uncertainty
- C with utter confusion
- with a good amount of cynicism
- E with conviction

Which word best describes the mood that the writer creates with the opening sentence?

- A comical
- **B** spine-chilling
- C joyous
- D suspenseful
- E magical

Which pair of contrasting adjectives best describes how the narrator's mental state changes in lines 3–9?

- A from inattentive to alert
- B from relaxed to anxious
- C from confused to certain
- p from concerned to unperturbed
- E from assured to doubtful

4

'things were awry' (line 9)

Which of the following is closest in meaning to this phrase?

- A things were frightening
- **B** things were in a state of chaos
- C things weren't quite right
- D things were looking positive
- E things were going to get worse

.5

In line 9, a clock strikes the hour 'in a leisurely fashion'.

What technique is being used here?

- A alliteration
- **B** symbolism
- **C** simile
- D onomatopoeia
- **E** personification

6

From what perspective is the narrator giving the details of the end of the world?

- A third person, present
- B third person, past
- c second person
- D first person, past
- E first person, present

What is meant by 'the law of averages' (line 13)?

- A it is bound to happen at some point
- B it will simply never happen
- c it will happen if the authorities allow it
- D it will happen if you allow it
- E the future is uncertain

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to 'peevish' (line 19).

- **A** angry
- **B** irritable
- C calm
- D saddened
- E fatigued

Why does the narrator deem the clock the most important thing in the hospital except for the matron?

- A because everything that happens is timetabled or logged
- B because patients measure the length of their stay by it
- because workers are constantly watching it, waiting for their shifts to end
- D because doctors need to use it to monitor heart rates
- E because it's an important reminder that life goes on

Aside from commas and full stops, what type of punctuation mark is used throughout the passage?

- A quotation marks
- **B** exclamation marks
- C speech marks
- **D** dashes
- E question marks

What is the punctuation that you identified in Question 10 used for?

- A to create tension
- B to indicate a sentence trailing off
- c to separate groups of words for parenthesis or emphasis
- D to join two words together to act as an adjective
- E to show which words were spoken aloud

What is the effect of the long list in lines 23-24?

- A It shows how much there is going on in a hospital.
- **B** It emphasises the chaotic nature of a hospital.
- C It shows how easy it is to manage a hospital.
- D It gradually builds tension with each new item.
- **E** It shows that the world is in turmoil.

What is meant by 'varying reliability' in line 28?

- A The time at which he receives his daily bed bath is random.
- **B** The clocks are all behaving erratically.
- C Some clocks are more accurate than others.
- The clocks are the only things he can now depend upon.
- **E** The nurses are being unreliable.

14

Which word is closest in meaning to 'hitherto' (line 24)?

- A afterwards
- **B** next
- C despite
- D although
- **E** previously

1.5

What is a 'matron' (line 20) in this context?

- A an elderly, married woman
- **B** the person who looks after the children at a boarding school
- C a female prison warden
- **D** the woman in charge of nursing at a hospital
- **E** someone who is middle-aged and unfashionable

16

What genre of fiction do you think this extract was taken from?

- A science fiction
- **B** romance
- C historical
- D adventure
- E biography

What is the narrator alluding to when he mentions the 'sponging process' (line 30)?

- A cleaning the hospital
- B receiving a bed bath
- C running tests on patients
- D trying to extract information from the nurses
- **E** trying to convince the nurses to let him out of bed

1 What is meant by 'disconcerting' (line 32)?

- A painful
- **B** frightening
- C unsettling
- **D** normal
- E weird

The narrator gives the date using a list of three: 'today, this Wednesday, May 8' (line 34)

Why do you think that is?

- A to ensure the reader has understood
- **B** to show that it was just another ordinary day
- to emphasise its significance to both him and the overall story
- **D** he is trying to remember what day it is
- E it takes him a while to find the date on the calendar

2() 'the end of the world – well, the end of the world I had known for close on thirty years' (lines 20–21)

What word is often used to describe fiction set in a postapocalyptic time?

- **A** futuristic
- **B** utopian
- C historical
- **D** fantasy
- **E** dystopian

What specifically does the narrator imply allowed him to survive the end of the world?

- A the fact that he was in hospital
- **B** the fact that he prayed to St Merryn
- C the fact that he was asleep at the time
- the fact that his eyes and head were covered by bandages
- E the fact that he had some survival skills

Why does the narrator think the day seems more like a Sunday than a Wednesday?

- A because he can hear church bells
- **B** because it is always quieter in the hospital on a Sunday
- **C** because visiting hours are later on a Sunday
- D because it is so quiet outside
- E because things happen later in the hospital on a Sunday

What is the main point that the narrator is making in the final paragraph?

- A that the hospital is built in an awful location
- **B** the peculiarity of there being no traffic
- C that the traffic noise is unbearable
- **D** the irony so many traffic accidents occurring outside a hospital
- **E** that the traffic noise was usually a welcome distraction

What is the intended effect of the final paragraph?

- A to scare the reader
- B to emphasise how noisy the traffic usually is
- C to entice the reader into reading on
- **D** to conclude the story
- E to get the reader to empathise with the narrator

Which word best describes the narrator's situation in the extract?

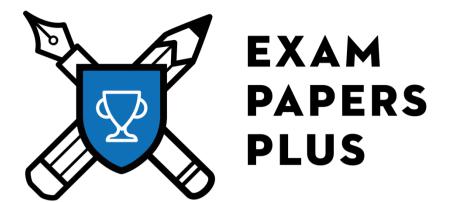
- A isolated
- **B** imperilled
- C auspicious
- D liberated
- E inconvenient

Which of the following words used to describe sounds in the final paragraph is NOT an example of onomatopoeia?

- A squeal
- **B** roar
- **C** grinding
- **D** bump
- E salvo

What do you think 'the extent of the contretemps' refers to in lines 55–56?

- A the amount of damage caused by a crash
- **B** the scale of the dispute following a crash
- c the number of cars involved in a crash
- **D** the amount of swearing during the argument following a crash
- **E** the amount of disruption cause by a crash



11+ The Henrietta Barnett School Practice Test 6

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 that don't have the answers filled in, so that you can practise working them out for yourself and filling in the answer sheet.

In each sentence, **two** words have had one letter removed and their remaining letters mixed up. The same letter has been removed from **both** words.

You must unscramble the letters and work out which letter is missing. Both words **must** make sense in the context of the sentence.

Find the letter that is missing from both words and mark it on your answer sheet.

A

Example

The pleap were juicy and tewe.

Ap Bh Ct Ds Ed

The answer is **s**. The sentence is: The apples were juicy and sweet. The letter missing from both words is **s**. This has been marked on your answer sheet.

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

Page 1

1 Practice

My dog likes ingo on nol walks.

At Be Ca Dd Eg

Practice

Amazingly, he keob the dwol record.

Ay Br Cc Df Eh

Page 2

In these questions, the three words in the second group should go together in the **same way** as the three in the first group.

Find the word that is missing in the second group and mark it on your answer sheet.

R Example

(pit [bit] dab) (far [?] sue)

A fur B ear C rue D use E era

The answer is **ear**.

In the first group, the word 'bit' is made from the last letter of 'dab' and the last two letters of 'pit'. In the same way, in the second group, the last letter of the word 'sue' and the last two letters of the word 'far' are put together to make the word 'ear'. This has been marked on your answer sheet.

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

Practice

(war [now] ton) (pat [?] tin)

A tap B nip C pin D nap E tan

Practice

(pleas [tap] table) (tease [?] comfy)

A mat B yet C met D cot E fat

Page 3

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

The alphabet is here to help you with these questions.

Find the next pair of letters in the series and mark it on your answer sheet.

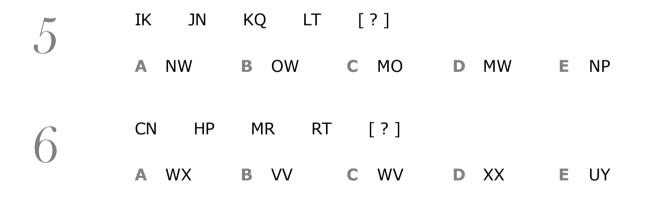
Mark **both** words on the answer sheet.

\mathbf{C}	Example				
	FN GM	HL IK	[?]		
	A JK	В ЈЈ	C IJ	D KK	E HL

The answer is **JJ**.

The letters are grouped into pairs. The first letter in each pair is in alphabetical order: F, G, H, I. The second letter in each pair appears in reverse alphabetical order: N, M, L, K. Following this pattern, the next pair of letters after IK must be **JJ**. This has been marked on your answer sheet.

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



Page 4

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.

7

Practice

(big small even) (heavy large open)

A big X heavy

B small Y large

C even Z open

Q Practice

(apply register pronounce) (apple state decline)

A apply X apple

B register Y state

C pronounce Z decline

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 each sentence, **two** words have had one letter removed and their remaining letters mixed up. The same letter has been removed from **both** words.

You must unscramble the letters and work out which letter is missing. Both words **must** make sense in the context of the sentence.

Find the letter that is missing from both words and mark it on your answer sheet.

1	I play both the rgtiu and onpi.									
	A	p	В	r	С	a	D	S	Е	е
2	You	ı need a lot	of	ddetcinoa a	nd i	tatccnenrno	oo to	pass your	exa	ams
	A	i	В	S	С	е	D	r	E	t o
3	I e	nded up in	latp	ish ward af	ter t	the traffic li	scor	nli.		
	A	i	В	t	С	a	D	n	Е	0
4	I lo	ve to Iroxe	р са	nint castle	ruin	ıs.				
	A	r	В	i	С	S	D	a	E	е
5	Wh	ich subject	do	you prefer	– ro	egapyg or	yrsit	to?		
	A	У	В	h	С	е	D	r	Е	а

Page 7

6	I am really gnkoil forward to our adhily in France.							
	A n	B g	C u	D o	E I			
7	I am ilacrgl to cats – they make me zeens.							
	A r	B s	Се	D n	E h			
8	The hcemnic	at the aggre	is going to me	nd my car.				
	A s	Ве	C a	D n	E b			

Page 8

In these questions, the three words in the second group should go together in the **same way** as the three in the first group.

Find the word that is missing in the second group and mark it on your answer sheet.

9	(cod [cog] bag)	(sob [?] new)				
	A sew B one	С	bow D son	E s	sow	
10	(elf [fed] ode)	(lob [?] fey)				
	A fly B fob	С	bye D foe	E	boy	
11	(spa [pat] pet)		(yak [?] sly)			
	A yay B ask	С	lay D sky	E s	say	
12	(ruin [burn] bled)		(move [?] heal)			
1 4	A eave B home	С	heel D helm	E	hove	
13	(ego [roe] nor)	(due [?] gob)				
10	A bed B dog	С	bud D dug	E	god	
14	(opt [pot] tip)		(ohm [?] had)			
	A hod R dam	_	ham D mad	E 4	doh	

Page 9

(clap [pole] poke) (amid [?] hare)

A hard B dame C hide D dare E arid

(roam [rope] pore) (mere [?] lost)

A sole B seem C melt D sore E more

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

The alphabet is here to help you with these questions.

Find the next pair of letters in the series and mark it on your answer sheet.

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

17	YC VF	SI PL	[?]					
	A MO	B MN	С	MM	D	ML	E	MP
18	QI MN	IS EX	[?]					
	A CB	в сс	С	AC	D	ВС	Е	DB
19	DE GB	JY MV	[?]					
	A PY	B PS	С	YP	D	SY	Ε	RP
20	US OV	IY CB	[?]					
	A XF	B YD	С	VD	D	UF	E	WE
21	NG LC	JY HU	[?]					
	A GR	B FQ	С	GQ	D	FP	Е	JQ
22	WD TI	QN NS	[?]					
	A KX	B LY	С	MZ	D	JW	Е	JX

Page 11

PV [?] ΚX FΖ AΒ A CW WC UE **D** VD CD [?] ES GM JG A MB В OB C OC **D** MA Е NA

Page 12

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.

(marginal majestic material) (malevolent masculine magnificent)

A marginal X malevolent

B majestic Y masculine

C material Z magnificent

(bear hug honey) (jelly embrace naked)

A bear X jelly

B hug Y embrace

C honey Z naked

(suggest marry engage) (shrug propose vacate)

A suggest X shrug

B marry Y propose

C engage Z vacate

(water chill snow) (frozen cool ice)

A water X frozen

B chill Y cool

C snow Z ice

(virtual crucial mutual) (reciprocal cordial terrible) A virtual reciprocal crucial cordial terrible mutual Z (preside present pressure) (coerce claim clutch) preside coerce claim present clutch pressure 31 (grant plant chant) (bonsai beg bursary) grant bonsai plant beg **C** chant bursary (stance dance prance) (postulate postpone posture) **X** stance postulate Y dance postpone Z

posture

prance

33

All the houses facing the harbour are painted in bright colours.

If this statement is true, which one of the following statements must also be true?

- A All the houses facing the harbour are painted red, blue or yellow.
- **B** All brightly-painted houses face the harbour.
- C Any house not facing the harbour will not be brightly painted.
- A house that is not brightly painted cannot be facing the harbour.
- E Some of the houses that face the harbour are painted grey.

34

Tessa, Finn, Joel, Abdul and Leone are five friends who like to listen to music together.

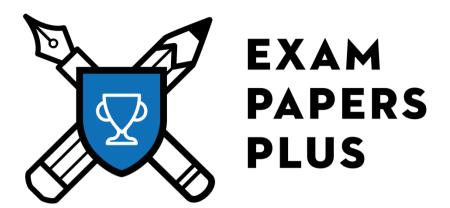
Joel, Abdul and Leone like dance music.

Finn, Abdul, Tessa and Leone are fans of pop.

Tessa and Joel like rock, whereas Abdul and Finn are fans of hip-hop.

Who likes the most types of music?

- A Joel
- B Finn
- C Abdul
- D Tessa
- E Leone



11+ The Henrietta Barnett School Practice Test 6

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 that 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, there are five figures.

You must work out which figure is **most unlike** the other four and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

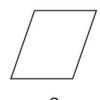
Example



Α



В



C



D



E

The answer is **E**. The other figures are all single, solid shapes. Figure E is unlike the other figures because it is made up of three smaller shapes. The correct answer has been marked on your answer sheet.

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

Practice







C



D



Practice











Α

С

D

Е

END OF PRACTICE

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

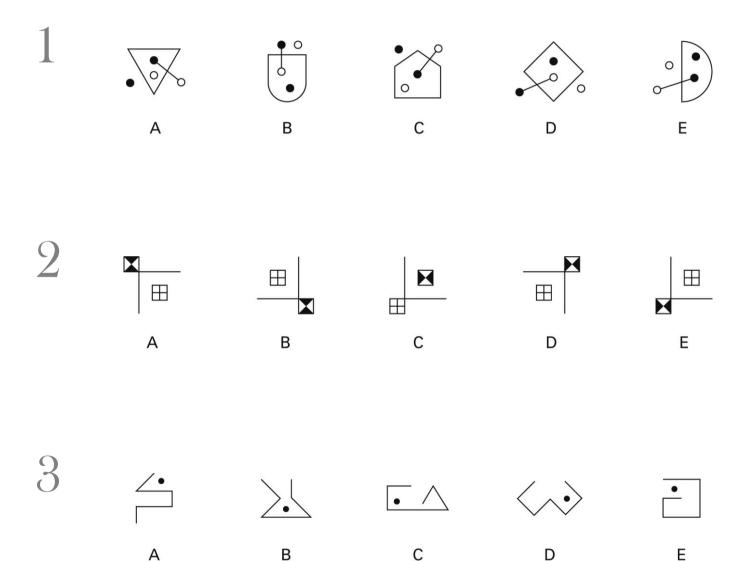
- You have 4 minutes to complete Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1.
- There are 8 questions to answer.
- Your time will start when you turn over the page.
- Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1

(4 minutes)

In these questions, there are five figures.

You must work out which figure is **most unlike** the other four and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

















Ε

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

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.

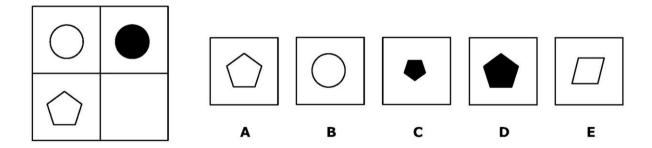
There are also some practice questions that don't have the answers filled in, so that you can practise working them out for yourself and filling in the answer sheet.

On the left of each question, there is a grid in which one of the squares has been left empty.

Decide which of the five figures on the right should fill the empty square and mark its letter on your answer sheet.



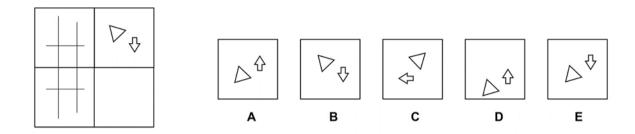
Example



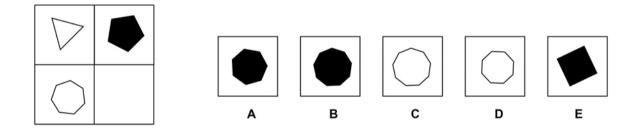
The white circle transforms into a black circle of the same size, so the white pentagon should transform into a black pentagon of the same size. Therefore, the answer is **D**. This has been marked on your answer sheet.

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

Practice



Practice



END OF PRACTICE

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 to answer.
- · 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

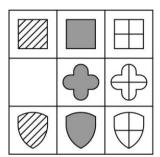
Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 2

(4 minutes)

On the left of each question, there is a grid in which one of the squares has been left empty.

Decide which of the five figures on the right should fill the empty square and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

1









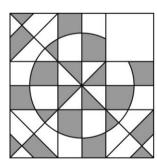




Ε

D

9





Α

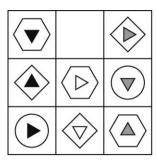














 \bigcirc

В



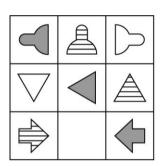




D

Е

4





Α



В



С

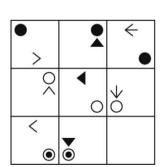




Е

D

5







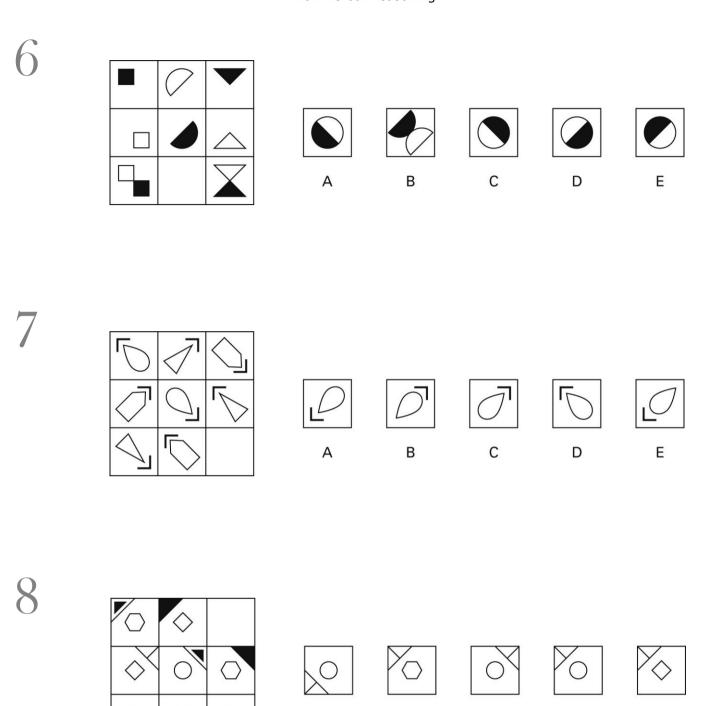




D



Е



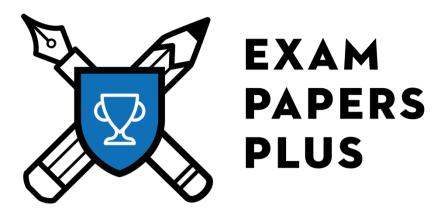
END OF NON-VERBAL REASONING SUBTEST 2

В

D

Ε

C



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Practice Test 6

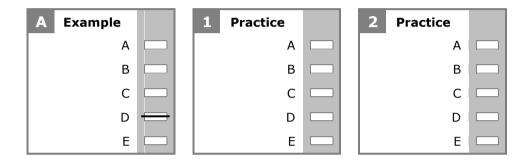
Answer Sheets

Answer Sheets

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

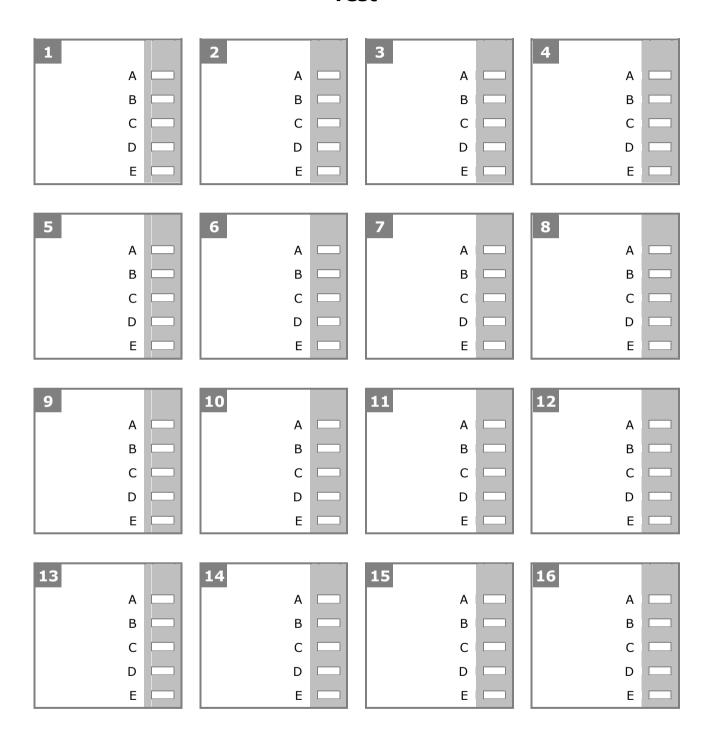
English

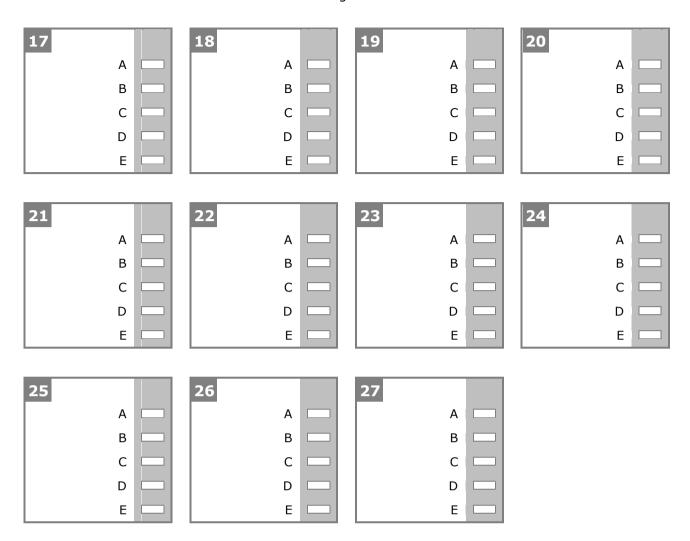
Practice Section



END OF PRACTICE SECTION

English





END OF ENGLISH TEST

Verbal Reasoning

Practice Section

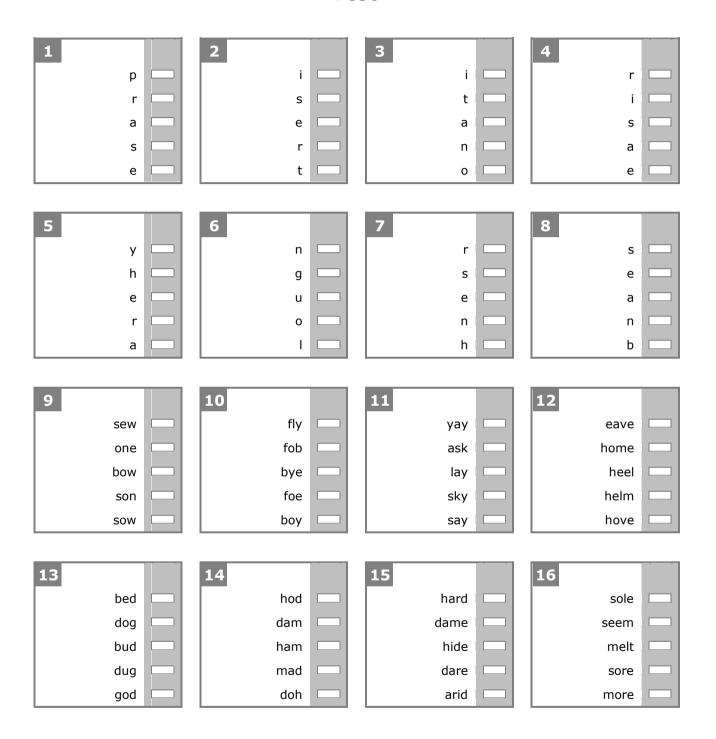


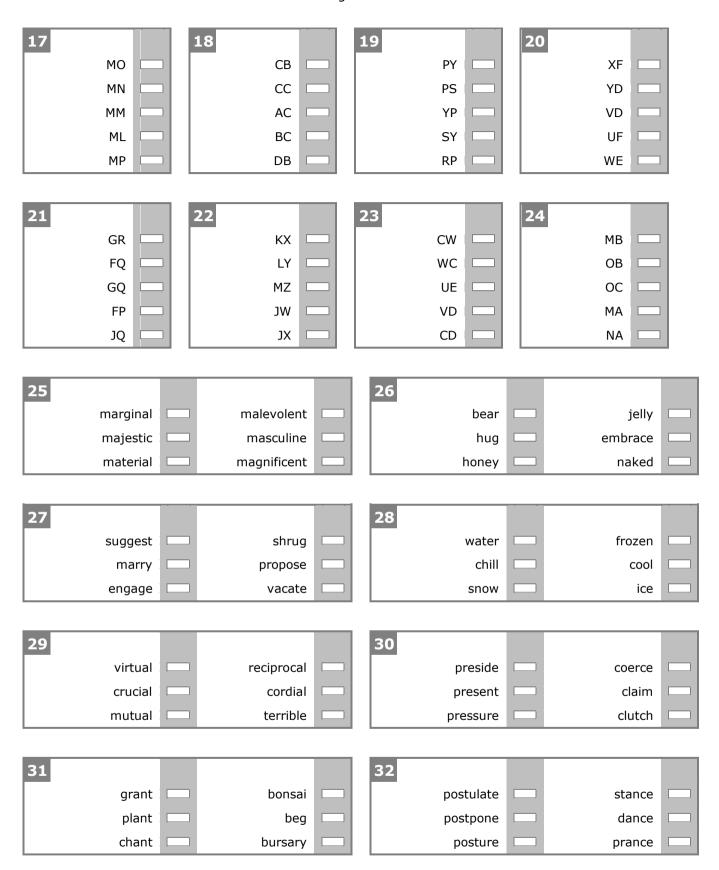
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8	Practice		
	apply	apple	
	register	state	
	pronounce	decline	

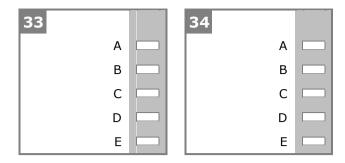
END OF PRACTICE SECTION

Verbal Reasoning



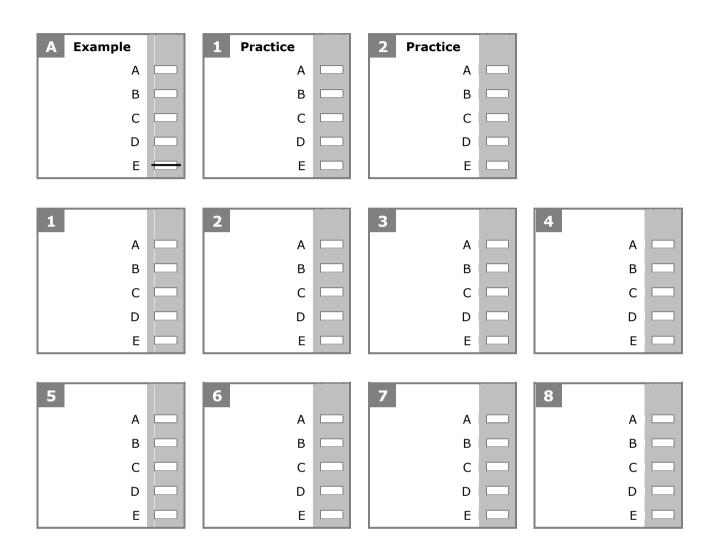


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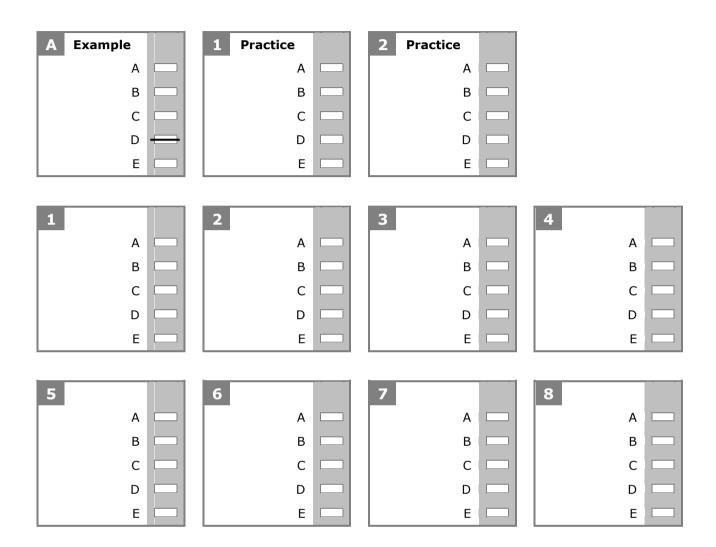
END OF VERBAL REASONING TEST

Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1

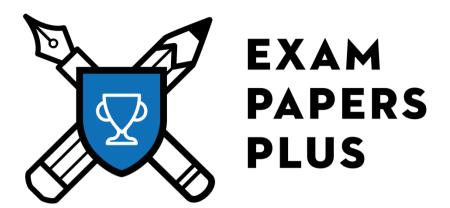


END OF NON-VERBAL REASONING SUBTEST 1

Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 2



END OF NON-VERBAL REASONING SUBTEST 2



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Practice Test 6

Answers

English

Practice Section

- 1 E
- 2 A

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

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

Verbal Reasoning

Practice Section

- **1** g
- 2 r
- 3 nip
- 4 cot
- 5 MW
- 6 WV
- **7** big / large
- 8 pronounce / state

- **1** a
- **2** i
- **3** 0
- **4** e
- **5** h
- **6** 0
- **7** e
- **8** a
- 9 sow
- **10** bye
- **11** sky
- **12** home
- **13** bed
- **14** doh
- **15** dame
- **16** melt
- **17** MO

- **18** AC
- **19** PS
- **20** WE
- **21** FQ
- **22** KX
- 23 VD
- 24 NA
- 25 majestic / magnificent
- 26 hug / embrace
- 27 suggest / propose
- 28 chill / cool
- 29 mutual / reciprocal
- **30** pressure / coerce
- **31** grant / bursary
- **32** posture / stance
- 33 D
- **34** C

Non-Verbal Reasoning Subtest 1

Practice Section

- **1** D
- 2 A

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

Subtest 2

Practice Section

- **1** A
- **2** B

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