

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