

11+ Practice Test Answers

11+ English Test 13

Question	Answer	Explanation	Marks
1	The comitee	<p>The correct spelling of the word is 'committee', not 'comitee'. The double 'm' and double 't' are required for the correct spelling.</p> <p>The rest of the sentence is free from spelling errors. 'Unanimously', 'agreed', 'approve', 'proposed', 'budget', 'upcoming', and 'fiscal' are all spelled correctly.</p> <p>Therefore, the group of words containing the spelling mistake is 'The comitee', and the correct answer is the first option.</p>	1
2	in planting the colourful flours	<p>The correct answer is 'in planting the colourful flowers'.</p> <p>The word 'flours' is incorrectly used in this context. 'Flours' refers to the powdery substance made from grinding grains, which is used in baking and cooking.</p> <p>The correct word to use in this sentence would be 'flowers', which are the colourful, often fragrant, reproductive structures of plants.</p> <p>Therefore, the sentence should read: 'Despite the heavy rainfall, the dedicated gardener persisted in planting the colourful flowers in the garden.'</p>	1
3	After a series of unfortunate occurences	<p>The correct answer is 'After a series of unfortunate occurrences'.</p> <p>The word 'occurences' is spelled incorrectly in this sentence. The correct spelling is 'occurrences', with two 'r's after the 'u'.</p> <p>The rest of the sentence is grammatically correct and contains no other spelling mistakes.</p>	1
4	softer	<p>The correct answer is 'softer'.</p> <p>In this sentence, we are comparing two sofas, stating that the new one is more comfortable than the old one. To make this comparison, we need to use the comparative form of the adjective 'soft'.</p> <p>The comparative form of 'soft' is 'softer', which is used when comparing two things. 'Soft' is the base form of the adjective, 'soften' is a verb meaning to make something soft, and 'softly' is an adverb describing how an action is performed. None of these fit the context of the sentence.</p>	1
5	his	<p>The correct answer is 'his' because it is the possessive pronoun that shows the dog belongs to Tom.</p> <p>'He' and 'him' are personal pronouns, which are incorrect in this context as they do not show possession. 'Himself' is a reflexive pronoun, which is used when the subject and object of a sentence are the same, which is not the case in this sentence.</p> <p>Therefore, 'his' is the only correct option to complete the sentence properly, showing that the dog belongs to Tom.</p>	1

6	determiner	<p>In this sentence, 'his' is a determiner. Determiners are words that come before nouns to clarify what the noun refers to. They can provide information about the quantity, ownership, or specificity of the noun.</p> <p>In this case, 'his' is a possessive determiner, indicating that the painting belongs to James. It specifies which particular painting is being referred to.</p> <p>Therefore, 'his' is a determiner, not an adjective (which describes a noun), a pronoun (which replaces a noun), or an adverb (which modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb).</p>	1
7	can't believe it's finally happening" her	<p>The correct answer is "can't believe it's finally happening" her".</p> <p>In this sentence, there should be an exclamation mark or comma before the closing quotation mark to separate the dialogue tag from the rest of the sentence. Without the comma, it appears as if 'her eyes wide with excitement' is part of the dialogue, which is incorrect.</p> <p>The corrected sentence should read:</p> <p>Samantha exclaimed, "I can't believe it's finally happening!" her eyes wide with excitement.</p>	1
8	determiner	<p>In this sentence, 'A' is a determiner. Determiners are words that come before nouns to clarify what the noun refers to. They can specify the quantity or which particular example is being referred to.</p> <p>'A' is an indefinite article, which is a type of determiner used to refer to a non-specific or general example of a noun. In this case, 'a' refers to a single, unspecified squirrel.</p> <p>Other examples of determiners include 'the' (definite article), 'this', 'that', 'those', 'many', 'few', and 'some'.</p>	1
9	it was busily collecting acorns for the winter.	<p>The mistake in the sentence is in the group of words 'it was busily collecting acorns for the winter.'</p> <p>There should be a semicolon (;) or a full stop (.) after 'squirrel' to separate the two independent clauses.</p> <p>Without proper punctuation, the sentence is a run-on sentence, which is grammatically incorrect.</p> <p>The corrected sentence should read: 'As Sarah walked through the park, she noticed a squirrel; it was busily collecting acorns for the winter.' or 'As Sarah walked through the park, she noticed a squirrel. It was busily collecting acorns for the winter.'</p>	1
10	No mistake	<p>The sentence 'Oliver carefully analysed the data, double-checked his calculations and presented his findings to the committee.' contains no spelling mistakes.</p> <p>The verb 'analysed' is spelled correctly in British English, and all other words in the sentence are also spelled correctly.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is 'No mistake'.</p>	1