Smart Cub Learning

QUEST-STYLE PRACTICE PAPER

# Quest-style 11+ Practice Paper 2

English Comprehension · Verbal Ability · Numerical Reasoning · Non-verbal Reasoning

**Name** _____ **Date** _____

## Instructions

- Do not open this booklet until you are told to.
- Mark every answer on the separate answer sheet. Rough working can go in this booklet.
- Each section has its own time limit. Stop when you are told to, even if you have not finished.
- Each type of question starts with a worked example, except the questions about the reading passage. Read it carefully.
- Work as quickly and carefully as you can. If a question is too hard, mark your best guess and move on. Come back to it if you have time.

## What is in this paper

| Section | Questions | Time |
|---|---|---|
| Paper 1 · English Comprehension | 1 to 20 | 25 minutes |
| Paper 1 · Verbal Ability | 21 to 45 | 25 minutes |
| Paper 2 · Numerical Reasoning | 46 to 70 | 25 minutes |
| Paper 2 · Non-verbal Reasoning | 71 to 95 | 25 minutes |

**Do not turn over until you are told to do so**

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SAMPLE

## Section 1: English Comprehension

25 minutes | Questions 1 to 20

**Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions. You can look back at the passage as often as you like.**

# The Tern That Chases Summer

*This article explains how the Arctic tern travels between the two ends of the Earth each year and how scientists follow its journey.*

Every year, one small seabird completes the longest migration of any animal on Earth. The Arctic tern weighs only about 100 grams, which is less than a large apple. Yet it travels from one end of the planet to the other and then back again. Its journey is one of the greatest feats of endurance in the natural world.

In the northern summer, Arctic terns nest on beaches and islands close to the Arctic Circle. The female lays one to three eggs in a shallow scrape on the ground, and both parents take turns to keep them warm. In the Arctic, the summer sun barely sets, so the parents have almost endless daylight in which to hunt. When the chicks are strong enough to fly, the whole family prepares to leave.

As autumn arrives, the terns head south. They do not fly in a straight line. Instead, they follow a long, winding route down the Atlantic Ocean, past the coasts of Europe and Africa. Scientists believe that the curving paths they take, south and north, help them to catch favourable winds, which carry the birds along and save precious energy.

By the time the terns reach the far south, it is summer there. They spend the southern summer in the icy seas near Antarctica. Here they feed, rest and moult, which means that they replace their worn feathers with fresh ones. Because the terns chase summer in both halves of the world, they see more daylight each year than almost any other creature.

Food is the key to the whole journey. Arctic terns eat small fish and tiny sea creatures such as shrimps. A tern hunts by hovering above the waves, its head bent downwards, searching for a flash of silver. When it spots a meal, it plunges headfirst into the water and snatches the prey in its beak. On the long voyage, the birds also stop at rich feeding areas in the ocean, where they fatten up before flying on.

The distance is almost hard to believe. A round trip can measure about 70,000 kilometres. That is more than one and a half times the distance around the Earth at the equator. An Arctic tern can live for around thirty years. Over its lifetime, it may fly about three times to the Moon and back.

For many years, nobody knew exactly where the terns went, because the birds are small and the ocean is huge. Today, scientists fit them with tiny trackers called geolocators. Each one weighs about as much as a paperclip, so it is light enough for a tern to carry without trouble. The device records how bright the daylight is, and from this scientists can work out roughly where the bird has been.

There is one catch. A geolocator stores its information but cannot send it anywhere. So scientists must catch the same bird again the following summer, when it returns to its nesting place, and remove the tracker. Only

SAMPLE



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**Answer these questions about grammar and choosing the right word. Read every option before you choose.**

**WORKED EXAMPLE**

The teacher asked Sadia and ___ to wait outside.

**A** them **B** ours **C** they **D** we

**The answer is A.** Mark it like this: **A** ⟨—⟩. The gap names who the action is done to. That needs an object word: "me", "him", "her", "us" or "them". So "them" is right. Tip: cover "Sadia and" and read the sentence again. "them" still sounds right.

**16** The caretaker asked Nadia whether the boxes stacked by the door were ___.

**A** we **B** them **C** us **D** ours

**17** Nobody had told Rosa or ___ about the change.

**A** his **B** him **C** he **D** their

**18** While the paint dried, we cleared the brushes away and ___ the dust sheets.

**A** fold **B** folding **C** folded **D** will fold

**Answer these questions about the meanings of words.**

**WORKED EXAMPLE**

Which word is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to "entrance"?

**A** whistle **B** exit **C** envelope **D** doorway

**The answer is B.** Mark it like this: **B** ⟨—⟩. "exit" means the opposite of "entrance". An entrance is a way in; an exit is a way out.

**19** Which word is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to "forget"?

**A** whisper **B** overlook **C** notice **D** remember

**20** "It was plain that nobody had read the notice." What does "plain" mean in this sentence?

**A** not at all good-looking

**B** a stitch used in knitting

**C** simple and without any decoration

**D** easy to see or to understand

**STOP**

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SAMPLE



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**54** What is the total of the Cub badges column?

| Badge | Cub badges | Scout badges |
|---|---|---|
| Camping | 50 | 62 |
| Cycling | 50 | 238 |
| Angling | 197 | 138 |
| Astronomy | 61 | 131 |
| Navigation | 200 | 179 |

**A** 508 **B** 608 **C** 748 **D** 558

**55** Look at the Weekend loaves column. What is the total for Bloomer and Wholemeal?

| Loaf | Weekday loaves | Weekend loaves |
|---|---|---|
| Ciabatta | 164 | 27 |
| Rye | 33 | 186 |
| Bloomer | 225 | 174 |
| Wholemeal | 227 | 45 |
| Brioche | 175 | 158 |

**A** 590 **B** 174 **C** 219 **D** 129

**56** What is 3/5 of 250?

**A** 150 **B** 750 **C** 50 **D** 100

**57** What is 2/5 of 235?

**A** 141 **B** 47 **C** 470 **D** 94

**58** A box holds 75 beads. 3/5 of them are red. Half of the beads that are left are green. How many beads are green?

**A** 60 **B** 15 **C** 75 **D** 45

**59** Each group has some packs of stickers. The table shows how many packs each group has and how many stickers are in each pack. How many more stickers do the Foxes have than the Herons?

| Group | Packs | Stickers per pack |
|---|---|---|
| Foxes | 8 | 15 |
| Falcons | 8 | 11 |
| Herons | 3 | 16 |
| Otters | 3 | 8 |

**A** 5 **B** 72 **C** 120 **D** 168

**60** What is 8.53 + 8?

**A** 16.63 **B** 16.43 **C** 6.53 **D** 16.53

**61** Work out (7 + 8) × 3.

**A** 15 **B** 168 **C** 31 **D** 45

**62** What is 2.8 × 3?

**A** 8.1 **B** 11.2 **C** 8.4 **D** 0.84

**63** What is 7.7 × 6?

**A** 45.6 **B** 46.2 **C** 4.62 **D** 53.9

SAMPLE



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