Smart Cub Learning

QUEST-STYLE PRACTICE PAPER

Quest-style 11+ Practice Paper 4

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 Nurse Who Drew with Numbers

This biography tells how Florence Nightingale used numbers and diagrams to show that cleaner hospitals save lives.

Most people remember Florence Nightingale as the kind nurse who walked the hospital wards at night with a lamp. That picture is true, but it hides a second talent. She was also clever with numbers, and she used them to change how hospitals were run.

Florence was born in 1820 in the Italian city of Florence, which is how she got her name. Her father taught her mathematics at home, and she loved it. She liked to count, measure and compare, and she believed that facts set out in neat columns could reveal the truth.

In the 1850s Britain went to war in the Crimea, and Florence travelled to a large army hospital at Scutari with a team of nurses. She found the wards crowded and dirty. Supplies were short, and the drains were poor. Soldiers who arrived with minor injuries often stayed ill for far too long. The soldiers were brave, but the buildings were not helping them to get well.

Florence did not simply complain. Instead, she began to keep records. Every day, she and her helpers noted how many patients came in, how many recovered and how many did not. It was patient, meticulous work, and she carried on with it even when she was exhausted. She wrote everything in tidy columns so that nothing could be forgotten.

When she studied her figures, she noticed something important. Far more soldiers were falling ill from diseases that spread in dirty, crowded places than were being hurt in battle. The numbers suggested that fresh air, clean water and tidy wards could save many lives. She checked her sums again and again, because she wanted to be certain.

Back in Britain, Florence faced a problem. Government officials were busy, and long tables of figures bored them. She feared that her discovery would be ignored. So she asked herself how the facts could be shown in a way that nobody could miss. Florence knew that a good fact is useless if nobody reads it.

Her answer was a kind of diagram that she made famous. It looked like a circle divided into twelve wedges, one for each month, and people nicknamed it a rose. The bigger the wedge, the more deaths that month. A glance was enough to show which months were worst. It also showed how much better things became once the drains were mended and the wards were aired.

The rose diagrams worked. Important people studied them and began to take her ideas seriously. Army hospitals were reformed, with more windows, better drains and cleaner wards. In 1858 Florence became the first woman to join the Statistical Society of London, a group of people who study numbers. Today it is called the Royal Statistical Society. Slowly, the way people thought about hospitals began to change.

Florence did not stop when the war ended. She helped to set up a school where new nurses learned to keep wards clean and to write down what they

SAMPLE

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Section 2: Verbal Ability

25 minutes | Questions 21 to 45

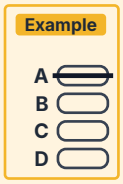
Find the one letter that ends the first word and starts the second word. The same letter must work in every pair of the question.

WORKED EXAMPLE

LO (?) ECKO

A G **B** W **C** U **D** T

On your answer sheet, mark it like this:



The answer is A. Try each letter in the gap. The letter G makes two real words: LOG and GECKO. The letter has to end the first word and start the second word.

21 BU (?) HIP HI (?) ORE

A T **B** Y **C** S **D** N

22 AR (?) ONKEY

A M **B** G **C** E **D** T

23 SHO (?) IDE YELLO (?) ALL

A W **B** T **C** P **D** E

24 CA (?) EAR GRAI (?) INTH

A T **B** P **C** R **D** N

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word in capitals.

WORKED EXAMPLE

VANISH

A sketch **B** scribble **C** disappear **D** paddle

The answer is C. Mark it like this: **C** ⟨=⟩. "disappear" means almost the same as "vanish". Test it in a sentence: swap "disappear" for "vanish". The meaning stays the same.

25 DROWSY

A dozy **B** sour **C** lazy **D** steep

Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the word in capitals.

WORKED EXAMPLE

FULL

A loaded **B** metallic **C** damp **D** empty

The answer is D. Mark it like this: **D** ⟨=⟩. "empty" is the opposite of "full". Full means with no room left; empty means with nothing inside.

26 HAPPY

A speckled **B** sad **C** glad **D** salty

SAMPLE

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63 What is 2.5 × 3?

A 0.75 **B** 7.5 **C** 5.5 **D** 7.8

64 What is 2.6 × 6?

A 15.6 **B** 18.2 **C** 1.56 **D** 2.6

65 What is 5.7 ÷ 10?

A 15.7 **B** 0.057 **C** 5.7 **D** 0.57

66 What is 8.69 − 1.2?

A 7.48 **B** 8.57 **C** 7.39 **D** 7.49

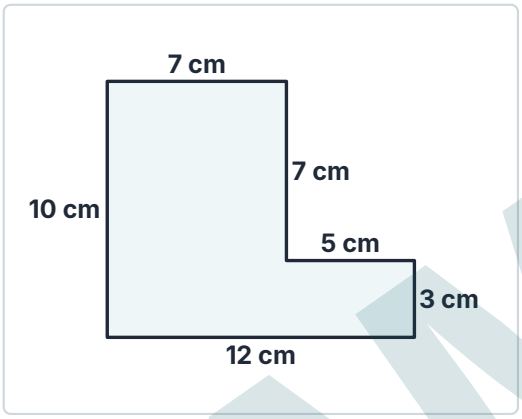
67 Which fraction is equivalent to 10/20?

A 30/40 **B** 20/40 **C** 20/10 **D** 1/20

68 What is 5/6 of 396?

A 391 **B** 330 **C** 66 **D** 1980

69 What is the area of this shape?



A 85 cm² **B** 44 cm² **C** 120 cm² **D** 22 cm²

70 Work out 4 × (9 − 3).

A 21 **B** 6 **C** 24 **D** 10

STOP

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SAMPLE

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