

11+ CEM English and Verbal Reasoning Paper 4

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11+ CEM English and Verbal Reasoning Paper 4

Instructions:

- You have 50 minutes to answer 65 questions.
- There are 3 sections in this paper. The time allowed for each section is stated below.
 1. Comprehension - 20 minutes
 2. Cloze - 15 minutes
 3. Antonyms- 15 minutes
- Read the instruction given at the beginning of each section before answering the questions.
- Each question is worth 1 Mark.
- Put a line through the correct answer by choosing one of the options A-D.

Example:

The **Correct** way to mark your answers on the answer sheet:



Correct

The **Incorrect** way to mark your answers on the answer sheet:



Incorrect

Use a pencil to mark your answers. **Rub out any errors**, do not cross them out.

Please take care when marking your answers on your answer sheets.

Make sure you mark your answer **on the line that matches the question number and mark only one answer per line.**

Information about the test papers:

- The page number is in the top right corner of each page.
- The title of each section is provided in the box at the top of each page.
- The timings for the different sections are shown on the example pages.

Instructions at the bottom of the pages inform you:

- If you can continue to the next page
- When you should wait for instructions before you turn the page
- When you have reached the end of a section.

The following symbols and phrases are used on the test papers.



Symbol Description:
Time allowed for the section.



Symbol Description:
Go to the next page.



Symbol Description:
Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.



Symbol Description:
STOP WORKING. You may check your work from this section only.

Section 1 - Comprehension

Instructions

Carefully read through the passage of writing, then answer the questions that follow.

Mark your chosen answer for each question on the answering sheet . You will have four options (A - D).

Example Passage

The apathetic boy walked home from school. It started to rain.

Example i.

i) Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “apathetic”?

- a) Uninterested
- b) Amazed
- c) Agitated
- d) Pitiful

The answer here is **A** as apathetic means “showing or feeling no interest or enthusiasm. Therefore, “uninterested” is closest in meaning to the word “apathetic”.

The answer A has been marked for you on your answer sheet

Example ii.

ii) What happened as the boy walked home?

- a) It got dark
- b) It began to rain
- c) He felt happy
- d) He got lost

The correct answer is **B**.

Mark the box with the letter **B** on your answering sheet.



You have 20 minutes to answer 20 questions.



The Jungle Book

by Rudyard Kipling

As the extract begins, a pack of wolves are waking from their sleep.

It was seven o'clock of a very warm evening in the Seeonee hills when Father Wolf woke up from his day's rest, scratched himself, yawned, and spread out his paws one after the other to get rid of the sleepy feeling in their tips. Mother Wolf lay with her big gray nose dropped across her four tumbling, squealing cubs, and the moon shone into the mouth of

5 the cave where they all lived.

"Augrh!" said Father Wolf. "It is time to hunt again." He was going to spring down hill when a little shadow with a bushy tail crossed the threshold and whined:

"Good luck go with you, O Chief of the Wolves. And good luck and strong white teeth go with noble children so that they may never forget the hungry in this world."

10 It was the jackal Tabaqui, the Dish-licker, and the wolves of India despise Tabaqui because he runs about making mischief, and telling tales, and eating rags and pieces of leather from the village rubbish-heaps. But they are afraid of him too, because Tabaqui, more than anyone else in the jungle, is apt to go mad, and then he forgets that he was ever afraid of anyone, and runs through the forest biting everything in his way. Even the tiger

15 runs and hides when little Tabaqui goes mad, for madness is the most disgraceful thing that can overtake a wild creature. We call it hydrophobia, but they call it 'dewanee' (the madness) and run.

"Enter, then, and look," said Father Wolf stiffly, "but there is no food here."

20 "For a wolf, no," said Tabaqui, "but for so mean a person as myself a dry bone is a good feast. Who are we, the Gidur-log [the jackal people], to pick and choose?" He scuttled to the back of the cave, where he found the bone of a buck with some meat on it, and sat cracking the end merrily.

25 "All thanks for this good meal," he said, licking his lips. "How beautiful are the noble children! How large are their eyes! And so young too! Indeed, indeed, I might have remembered that the children of kings are men from the beginning."

Now, Tabaqui knew as well as anyone else that there is nothing so unlucky as to compliment children to their faces. It pleased him to see Mother and Father Wolf look uncomfortable.



Tabaqui sat still, rejoicing in the mischief that he had made, and then he said spitefully:

30 “Shere Khan, the Big One, has shifted his hunting grounds. He will hunt among these hills for the next moon, so he has told me.”

Shere Khan was the tiger who lived near the Waingunga River, twenty miles away.

“He has no right!” Father Wolf began angrily--“By the Law of the Jungle he has no right to change his quarters without due warning. He will frighten every head of game within ten

35 miles, and I--I have to kill for two, these days.”

“His mother did not call him Lungri [the Lame One] for nothing,” said Mother Wolf quietly.

“He has been lame in one foot from his birth. That is why he has only killed cattle. Now the villagers of the Waingunga are angry with him, and he has come here to make our villagers angry. They will scour the jungle for him when he is far away, and we and our children

40 must run when the grass is set alight. Indeed, we are very grateful to Shere Khan!”

“Shall I tell him of your gratitude?” said Tabaqui.

“Out!” snapped Father Wolf. “Out and hunt with thy master. Thou hast done harm enough for one night.”

“I go,” said Tabaqui quietly. “Ye can hear Shere Khan below in the thickets. I might have
45 saved myself the message.”

Father Wolf listened, and below in the valley that ran down to a little river he heard the dry, angry, snarly, singsong whine of a tiger who has caught nothing and does not care if all the jungle knows it.

“The fool!” said Father Wolf. “To begin a night’s work with that noise! Does he think that
50 our buck are like his fat Waingunga bullocks?”

“H’sh. It is neither bullock nor buck he hunts to-night,” said Mother Wolf. “It is Man.”



1) Where does this passage take place?

- a) England
 - b) India
 - c) China
 - d) Mexico
-

2) Which wolf wakes up first?

- a) Mother Wolf
 - b) Tabaqui
 - c) Father Wolf
 - d) Seonee
-

3) “The mouth of the cave” (lines 4-5). Which literary technique is used in this sentence?

- a) Alliteration
 - b) Onomatopoeia
 - c) A metaphor
 - d) A simile
-

4) What is meant by the word “threshold” in line 7?

- a) The entrance to the wolves' cave
 - b) The edge of the jungle
 - c) The wolves' door
 - d) The back of the cave
-



5) What can we infer from “Good luck and strong white teeth go with noble children so that they may never forget the hungry in this world.” (lines 8-9)?

Option 1: Tabaqui tries to flatter the wolves

Option 2: Tabaqui tries to threaten the wolves

Option 3: Tabaqui hopes the wolves will feed him

Option 4: Tabaqui fears the wolves

- a) Options 1 and 2 only
 - b) Options 2 and 3 only
 - c) Options 1 and 3 only
 - d) Options 2 and 4 only
-

6) Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “mischief” (line 11)?

- a) Benevolence
 - b) Kindness
 - c) Solemnity
 - d) Misbehaviour
-

7) Why do you think Tabaqui is referred to as “the Dish-licker” (line 10)?

- a) Because he cleans the other animals
 - b) Because he is lowest in the food chain
 - c) Because he eats the other animals’ leftovers
 - d) Because he likes to keep everything clean
-

8) What does the phrase “apt to go mad” mean (line 13)?

- a) Having the tendency to go mad
 - b) Often going mad
 - c) Having once gone mad
 - d) Constantly acting madly
-



9) How do the wolves feel about Tabaqui?

Option 1: They admire him

Option 2: They detest him

Option 3: They worry about him

Option 4: They fear him

- a) Options 1 and 2 only
 - b) Options 2 and 3 only
 - c) Options 1 and 3 only
 - d) Options 2 and 4 only
-

10) What is meant by the word “hydrophobia” (line 16)?

- a) Madness
 - b) Fear of water
 - c) Running into water
 - d) Love of water
-

11) Who does the narrator refer to when he says “we” in line 16?

- a) Himself
 - b) Wolves
 - c) Humans
 - d) Writers
-

12) Why does Father Wolf talk “stiffly” in line 18?

- a) Because he does not like Tabaqui
 - b) Because he is late for hunting
 - c) Because he does not like Shere Khan
 - d) Because he has no food
-



13) “Licking his lips” (line 23). Which literary technique is used in this sentence?

- a) Personification
 - b) Alliteration
 - c) A metaphor
 - d) Onomatopoeia
-

14) Why did the writer place the words “the jackal people” in square brackets in line 20?

- a) Because Tabaqui whispered it
 - b) To show that it is a separate thought
 - c) Because one of the wolves said it
 - d) Because it is information added in by the writer
-

15) What type of word is “rejoicing” (line 29)?

- a) Adverb
 - b) Verb
 - c) Noun
 - d) Adjective
-

16) How long does Tabaqui suggest Shere Khan will hunt “among these hills” (lines 30-31)?

- a) A week
 - b) A day
 - c) A year
 - d) A month
-



17) Why are the villagers of the Waingunga “angry” (line 38)?

- a) Shere Kahn has killed their livestock
 - b) The wolves have killed their cattle
 - c) Shere Khan has moved into their territory
 - d) Shere Khan attacked their village
-

18) Which technique is used in the following sentence: “Indeed, we are very grateful to Shere Khan” (line 40)?

- a) Exaggeration
 - b) Alliteration
 - c) Irony
 - d) Rhyme
-

19) Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word "lame" (line 37)?

- a) Deformed
 - b) Healthy
 - c) Steady
 - d) Secure
-

20) Why does Father Wolf call Shere Khan a “fool” for making so much noise (line 49)?

- a) Because the humans will hear him
 - b) Because he will wake up the other animals
 - c) Because other tigers will find him
 - d) Because he will scare away his prey
-



Section 2 - Cloze

Instructions

Insert the missing letters into the spaces provided to complete the words in the passage below.

Do **not** answer this section in the answering booklet.

Be careful with your spelling!

Example i.

i) A river is a stream of water that flows th____ a channel in the surface of the ground.

Answer i.

i) A river is a stream of water that flows thr o u g h a channel in the surface of the ground.

Example ii.

ii) The passage where the river f____s is called the river bed and the earth on each side is called a river bank.

Answer ii.

ii) The passage where the river fl o ws is called the river bed and the earth on each side is called a river bank.

Write the missing letters into the gaps above. Do not write on your answering sheet.



You have 15 minutes to answer 25 questions.



- 1) There was once a poor Miller who had a be___ ___ ___ ___ful beautiful daughter
- 2) and one day he was su___ ___ ___ ned before the King. Foolishly he said (in order
- 3) to make himself seem imp___ ___ ___ ___nt) that his beloved daughter could spin straw into gold. The King was very fond of gold and so he said,
- 4) “This would make me happy. If your d___ ___ ___ ___er is so very skilled, bring her to me at sunrise tomorrow to prove it.”

- 5) The next ___ ___ ___ ___ing, the Miller's daughter arrived at the castle and was led
- 6) to a ch___ ___ b___ ___ by the King. The chamber was filled with straw and a single spinning wheel.
- 7) “Get to work!” ord___ ___ ___ d the King. “If you have not spun this straw into
- 8) gold by midnight, you will die.” With these h___ ___ sh words he slammed the
- 9) door, locking the girl in the room, all al___ ___ ___.

- 10) She sat and cried for a long time, wondering how she could s___ ___ ___ her
- 11) own life. S___ ___ ___ ___ly, the door burst open and a small man stepped into
- 12) the room. His hair was long and his face was wr___ n___ ___ ed.
“Why do you cry fair maiden?” he asked.
- 13) “I must spin this straw into pure g___ ___ ___ but I do not know how!” she cried.
- 14) The dwarf looked at her thought___ ___ ___ ___y and stroked his pointed beard.
“What would you give me if I spun it for you?”
- 15) “My necklace,” said the maiden, ___ ___ nding it to him.

- 16) The dwarf took the n___ ___ ___ ___ ___e and sat down in front of the spinning wheel which sprang to life under his touch. The wheel whirred and spun



17) furiously, producing thread ___ ___ the purest gold.

18) E___ ___l___ the next morning, the King threw open the chamber door and to

19) his astonish___ ___ ___, the room was filled with shining, glimmering gold.

20) The King was pleased but unfortunately this did not s___ ___p his greed. He led the maiden into another, larger room, which was once again filled with straw.

21) “Spin this into gold,” dem___ ___d___d the King “and tomorrow you shall be my Queen.”

22) As soon as the King shut the door, the dwarf app___ ___ ___.

23) “I have nothing to give you this time,” said the maiden, ___ ___ ___heartened. The dwarf smiled wickedly.

24) “Then promise me your first-born child once you become Q___ ___ ___,” he

25) said. She a___ ___ ___ed without a second thought (for who knew if she would ever have a child) and when morning came, the King wed the maiden.

The Miller’s daughter had become the Queen.



Section 3 - Antonyms

Instructions

Select the word that means the opposite of the word on the left.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet by choosing one of the options A - D.

There is only one right answer for each question.

Example i.

i) asleep

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------|--------|
| A | B | C | D |
| awake | rest | dream | snooze |

Answer i.

The correct answer is **A** as awake is the opposite of asleep.

The answer A has been marked for you on your answer sheet.

Example ii.

i) poor

| | | | |
|-------|------|---------|------|
| A | B | C | D |
| needy | paid | poverty | rich |

Answer ii.

The correct answer is **D - rich** as this is the opposite of poor.

Mark the box with the letter D on your answer sheet.



You have 15 minutes to answer 20 questions.



1) **obvious**

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|------------|
| A | B | C | D |
| blatant | subtle | clear | understood |

2) **flexible**

| | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| A | B | C | D |
| supple | bendy | broken | rigid |

3) **hostile**

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| A | B | C | D |
| friendly | belligerent | aggressive | sarcastic |

4) **expensive**

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| A | B | C | D |
| value | steep | budgeting | cheap |

5) **shrink**

| | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| A | B | C | D |
| diminish | change | expand | obscure |

6) **blunt**

| | | | |
|---------|------|-------|--------|
| A | B | C | D |
| brittle | dull | sharp | candid |



7) **certain**

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| A | B | C | D |
| reliable | accept | clear | possible |

8) **parched**

| | | | |
|----------|-----|--------|-------|
| A | B | C | D |
| hydrated | dry | hungry | crave |

9) **assemble**

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-------|------|
| A | B | C | D |
| gather | disperse | rally | join |

10) **dull**

| | | | |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| A | B | C | D |
| dark | black | matte | bright |

11) **engross**

| | | | |
|---------|--------|------|-----------|
| A | B | C | D |
| confuse | engage | bore | mesmerise |

12) **futile**

| | | | |
|--------|------|-----------|------|
| A | B | C | D |
| useful | vain | pointless | used |



13) oblivious

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|----------|------|
| A | B | C | D |
| aware | unconscious | ignorant | wary |

14) priceless

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| A | B | C | D |
| expensive | ancient | rare | worthless |

15) divided

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| A | B | C | D |
| similar | united | differ | mutual |

16) fictional

| | | | |
|----------|------|------|----------|
| A | B | C | D |
| imagined | fake | real | mythical |

17) delicate

| | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|-----------|
| A | B | C | D |
| thick | fragile | durable | exquisite |

18) defend

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| A | B | C | D |
| guard | attack | secure | protect |



19) muscular

| | | | |
|------|-------------|--------|------|
| A | B | C | D |
| tidy | dishevelled | brawny | puny |

20) contemporary

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------------|---------|
| A | B | C | D |
| modern | recent | old-fashioned | elderly |



Stop working. Remember to check your work.

