



11+ GL-Style English Practice Paper 1 — Answers

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These answers belong with JDScience 11+ GL-Style English Practice Paper 1. Accept equivalent wording where the meaning matches. The writing task is marked with indicative content, not a single model story.

Suggested time: Mark after the timed paper · **Answers:** 24 answers

Answers and short explanations

Use this booklet only after finishing the matching practice paper. Equivalent wording is accepted where the meaning is the same.

- Where does Ama go at the start of the passage?
Answer: Up the narrow stair to the roof of Northfield Primary.
Why: The opening sentence places her climbing to the school roof.
- What is the weather hatch, and what is it used for?
Answer: A low timber box with a hinged lid, used to keep rain gauges and a wind vane out of the worst weather.
Why: The narrator describes the box and the science-club instruments it protects.
- Give two details that show the hatch is in poor condition before they mend it.
Answer: The lid is swollen; one hinge hangs by a single screw. (Accept: the hatch stuck; rain cup crooked; faded wind rose.)
Why: These faults are listed when Ama and Mr Pell reach the box.
- What does Mr Pell mean by “noticing it honestly”?
Answer: Recording the weather accurately, without pretending or using a badly placed instrument.
Why: He contrasts honest noticing with last winter’s unchecked, misleading temperatures.
- Why had Ama felt foolish last winter?
Answer: A thermometer in a sunny corner had given false high readings (July in January) that nobody checked.
Why: The club wrote numbers that wandered because the instrument was poorly placed.
- Find and copy a simile used to describe the heron.
Answer: like a grey question mark
Why: The heron stands in the canal “like a grey question mark”.
- Look at Ama’s notebook. What four things does she write in the morning, and what does she choose not to write?
Answer: Date, wind direction, look of the cloud, and “Hatch mended”. She does not write about the heron.
Why: She keeps the heron for a different kind of noticing.
- “If the sky disagrees, we believe the sky.” What does this suggest about how Mr Pell wants Ama to work?
Answer: She should check her notes against the real weather and correct them if they are wrong.
Why: Evidence comes first; the notebook is not more important than what she can see.
- How does the writer show that the afternoon check is successful? Use two pieces of evidence.
Answer: The vane still points west; the rain cup is empty; she adds a tick beside her morning notes. (Any two.)
Why: The later visit confirms the morning record rather than contradicting it.

10. What is “exactly the point” of the hatch at the end of the passage?
Answer: It does quiet, useful work keeping the instruments ready, rather than being dramatic.
Why: Ama notices that it no longer rattles and sits quietly in the roof.
11. Section B — Vocabulary in context. What does swollen mean in “The lid was swollen”?
Answer: Puffed up / expanded (from damp), so it no longer fits easily.
Why: Wood swells when it takes in moisture.
12. Which word is closest in meaning to faded as used in the passage? A) brightened B) disappeared completely C) lost colour / become paler D) torn
Answer: C
Why: The N for north is only a grey suggestion, so the ink has paled.
13. Give a synonym of trembling as used of the wind vane.
Answer: shaking / quivering / shivering
Why: The vane stays west but is not perfectly still.
14. Section C — Grammar, punctuation and spelling. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence. A) Ama wrote the date the direction and the cloud. B) Ama wrote the ...
Answer: B
Why: Commas separate items in a list. B is the standard list.
15. Rewrite in the past tense: The hatch sticks, and Ama puts her shoulder to the wood.
Answer: The hatch stuck, and Ama put her shoulder to the wood.
Why: sticks → stuck; puts → put.
16. Add the missing apostrophes: Amas notebook sat beside Mr Pells bag.
Answer: Ama’s notebook sat beside Mr Pell’s bag.
Why: Both names are singular possessives.
17. Which word is an adverb? honest quietly timber pale
Answer: quietly
Why: Quietly describes how something is done.
18. Choose the correct spelling: recieve / receive / receive
Answer: receive
Why: i before e except after c.
19. Choose the correct spelling: seperate / separate / seperete
Answer: separate
Why: There is a t in separate.
20. Choose the correct homophone: They climbed (to / too / two) the roof.
Answer: to
Why: To shows direction. Too means also; two is the number.
21. Section D — Sentence improvement. Rewrite this as one correct complex sentence: Ama liked the roof. The hatch stuck.
Answer: Although the hatch stuck, Ama liked the roof. / Ama liked the roof even though the hatch stuck. (Any accurate joining.)
Why: Use a subordinating conjunction rather than two abrupt sentences.
22. Improve this sentence by replacing the repeated word nice: It was a nice day and the view was nice.
Answer: Accept any precise rewrite, e.g. It was a clear, dry day and the view was wide / pale / striking.
Why: Replace vague nice with specific adjectives.
23. Correct the sentence: Me and Mr Pell is mending the hinge.
Answer: Mr Pell and I are mending the hinge.
Why: I is the subject; the verb agrees (are).

- 24.** Section E — Short writing. Write a description (about 80–120 words) of arriving at a quiet place that is about to become busy. Include: a clear setting, two ...

Answer: Indicative: a named quiet setting; at least two senses; a shift from stillness to activity; accurate sentences. Award for task coverage, not one model story.

Why: Look for setting, sensory detail and a change from quiet to busy. Sample opening: The library stairs smelled of polish. For a minute Ama heard only her own steps — then the bell rang below and the corridor filled.