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Subject: English

Areas covered: Vocabulary; Spelling;
Comprehension; Grammar; Punctuation

Difficulty: Medium

Time allowed: 50 minutes

Questions: 50

Student name:

Date completed:

Score:

Read the following with your child:

1. This is a multiple-choice paper. Mark only one answer for each question on the separate answer sheet.
2. Draw a firm line clearly through the rectangle next to your answer, like . If you make a mistake, rub it out completely and put in your new answer.
3. Keep your place in the correct section of the answer sheet. Mark your answer in the box with the same number as the question.
4. You may find some questions difficult. If you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it. Go on to the next one and choose the answer you think is best.
5. **Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.**

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Questions

Reading passage

Passage 1

Virtual Reality: Presence, Possibility and Limits

How presence works

Virtual reality, usually shortened to VR, aims to persuade the brain that a digital environment is a place rather than merely a picture. A headset blocks much of the outside view, screens respond to head movement, and sensors track where a user looks or reaches. When the illusion works well, people describe a feeling called presence: the sense of being inside the experience.

Gaming made VR famous, but its uses now reach well beyond entertainment. Architects can walk clients through a building before the first brick is laid. Medical trainees can practise delicate tasks in a space where mistakes do not harm patients. Some therapists use carefully designed simulations to help people face fears in gradual steps. Teachers and museums have also experimented with VR, hoping that pupils may remember ideas better when they seem to stand among them.

Still, excitement is not the same as wisdom. Long sessions can cause eye strain, tiredness, or motion sickness for some users. There is also a social question. If a digital place feels convincing, should designers be more careful about what they build there? VR can be useful, creative, and thrilling — but it also asks whether being transported somewhere new may sometimes distract us from the room, and the people, we are actually in.

A passport and a mask

A game designer wrote, “A headset can be a passport and a mask at once.” The image is a metaphor. VR can act like a passport because it gives access to places most people cannot easily visit: an ancient city, the surface of Mars, or the inside of a turbine. Yet it can also be a mask because users may hide from ordinary pressures or present a version of themselves that feels safer than real life.

That does not make VR dishonest. It makes it powerful. Used well, it can deepen practice, empathy, and imagination. Used carelessly, it can blur habits of attention. If a person spends hours reacting only to what has been programmed, they may begin to prefer the predictable rules of the headset to the untidy demands of ordinary conversation. The question is not whether VR is good or bad in itself. The better question is who controls it, how long it is used, and for what purpose.

What users reported

A school technology survey asked regular VR users which benefit they noticed most often.

- Training and simulation: 72% said it improved confidence before real tasks.

- Gaming: 68% said it increased excitement and focus.
- Education and museum visits: 61% said it made ideas easier to picture.
- Therapy and wellbeing uses: 57% said it helped them practise difficult situations gradually.

The same survey listed common concerns:

- Eye strain: 35%
- Nausea or dizziness: 29%
- Feeling briefly 'odd' after removing the headset: 12%

Question 1. In the technology explanation, the word 'presence' is used to mean:

- A. a teacher supervising a lesson
- B. the physical weight of a headset
- C. the feeling of being inside the digital environment
- D. the sound level inside a game

Question 2. What can the reader infer from the technology explanation about why architects use VR?

- A. It allows them to explore and adjust designs before construction begins.
- B. It removes the need to make building plans.
- C. It proves that digital buildings are cheaper than real ones.
- D. It is useful only for people who enjoy gaming.

Question 3. What attitude does the writer show in the commentary on 'a passport and a mask'?

- A. mocking and dismissive
- B. angry and alarmed
- C. purely celebratory
- D. thoughtful and cautious

Question 4. The phrase 'a passport and a mask' in the commentary suggests that VR can:

- A. replace all travel in the future
- B. both open doors to new experiences and hide aspects of a person's ordinary identity
- C. make users forget every real memory
- D. work only for professional designers

Question 5. Which use in the user survey received the highest reported benefit?

- A. Therapy and wellbeing uses
- B. Gaming
- C. Training and simulation
- D. Education and museum visits

Question 6. Why does the technology explanation end by mentioning 'the room, and the people, we are actually in'?

- A. To show that headsets are too heavy for long use
- B. To argue that museums should ban VR completely
- C. To prove that digital worlds are impossible to trust
- D. To remind the reader that immersive technology should not make real relationships and surroundings less important

Question 7. Which sentence best summarises the technology explanation?

- A. VR can create convincing experiences with valuable uses in several fields, but its physical and social effects mean it should be used thoughtfully.
- B. VR is primarily an entertainment technology whose professional and educational uses remain too limited to be significant.
- C. The usefulness of VR depends almost entirely on realistic graphics, while concerns about its effects are mainly technical.
- D. VR should be restricted to supervised professional training because its risks outweigh its possible educational and creative benefits.

Question 8. Which part of the passage would best support the claim that supervised VR can help people practise difficult situations safely?

- A. the commentary on 'a passport and a mask' only, because it mentions passports
- B. the technology explanation only, because it mentions ancient cities
- C. the technology explanation and user survey together
- D. the user survey only, because numbers are always enough

Question 9. If a company increased VR session length without building in breaks, which complaint from the user survey would be the most likely concern?

- A. Curiosity about architecture
- B. Interest in history games
- C. Confidence before real tasks
- D. Eye strain

Question 10. Choose the correct definition for the word. COAX

- A. To persuade gently
- B. Clean and sanitary
- C. Cheerful and friendly
- D. Too willing to allow someone to have or do whatever they want.

Question 11. Choose the correct definition for the word. EMPHASIS

- A. A remarkable occurrence of events
- B. Working together
- C. A feather
- D. Special importance

Question 12. Choose the correct definition for the word. STRIDENT

- A. Loud and harsh
- B. Rude or insensitive, without considering other people's feelings
- C. Showing disrespect
- D. A noisy fight

Question 13. Choose the correct definition for the word. HARMONIOUS

- A. Friendly and pleasant
- B. Colouring matter
- C. Modestly belittling oneself
- D. Peaceful and balanced

Question 14. Choose the correct definition for the word. SQUANDER

- A. Deep and clear
- B. A military blockade
- C. A position that gives a good view or an advantage
- D. To waste

Question 15. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. AGGESSOR
- B. AGGRESOR
- C. AGGRESSOR
- D. AGGROSSOR

Question 16. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. MONOTONUOS
- B. MONOTONOUS
- C. MONOTENOUS
- D. MONOTONUS

Question 17. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. DEFINTE
- B. DEFINETE
- C. DEFINATE
- D. DEFINITE

Question 18. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. VOCIFERUS
- B. VOCIFERUOS
- C. VOCIFEROUS
- D. VOCIFEROUSS

Question 19. In “The weathered compass is hers, but the map is ours,” identify the possessive pronoun that refers to the compass.

- A. weathered
- B. map
- C. ours
- D. hers

Question 20. Which sentence correctly shows that the guests arrived after the tables had been prepared?

- A. The staff had prepared the tables before the guests arrived.
- B. The staff prepared the tables before the guests had arrived.
- C. The staff have prepared the tables before the guests arrived.
- D. The staff had prepare the tables before the guests arrive.

Question 21. At three o'clock yesterday, the pupils were still revising. Pick the sentence that shows an action continuing at that time.

- A. The pupils revised while the rain beat against the windows.
- B. The pupils revise while the rain beat against the windows.
- C. The pupils were revising while the rain beat against the windows.
- D. The pupils have revised while the rain beat against the windows.

Question 22. Noah has found his scarf, so he can go outside now. Find the sentence that links the completed action to the present.

- A. Noah had found his scarf before the bell rang.
- B. Noah found his scarf yesterday.
- C. Noah is looking for his scarf now.
- D. Noah has found his scarf, so he can go outside.

Question 23. Both routes are blocked by fallen trees. Which determiner best completes the sentence? "___ route is safe to use."

- A. Every
- B. Either
- C. Neither
- D. Each

Question 24. Choose the best completion: 'At this time tomorrow, we ___ on the train.'

- A. are travelled
- B. travelled
- C. have travelled
- D. will be travelling

Question 25. Pick the sentence that uses "as" to connect two actions happening at the same time.

- A. As the mist lifted, the lighthouse became visible.
- B. She works as an engineer.
- C. The result was not as expected.
- D. The role as chairperson lasted a year.

Question 26. Which river sentence shows the correct tense sequence in a future conditional?

- A. Unless the river will fall, the bridge remains closed.
- B. Unless the river falls, the bridge will remain closed.
- C. Unless the river fell, the bridge will remain closed.
- D. Unless the river falls, the bridge would remain closed last week.

Question 27. Why might a writer choose 'The verdict was announced at noon' instead of an active version?

- A. to show that the verdict performed the action
- B. to remove the verb from the sentence
- C. to focus on the event rather than on the person who announced it
- D. to avoid having a subject altogether

Question 28. In the sentence 'However carefully he measured the timber, the carpenter still found the frame uneven,' which clause is subordinate?

- A. the frame uneven
- B. the carpenter still found the frame uneven
- C. still found the frame uneven
- D. However carefully he measured the timber

Question 29. Find the sentence in which the reference is completely clear.

- A. The report stated that the final inspection had been completed.
- B. Maya told Leila that she should leave early.
- C. When Ben met Arlo, he was carrying the folder.
- D. The teachers spoke to the pupils while they were waiting.

Question 30. Which option uses punctuation correctly?

- A. The gate swung open — then jammed suddenly.
- B. The gate swung open then, jammed suddenly.
- C. The gate swung open; then jammed suddenly.
- D. The gate swung open: then jammed suddenly.

Question 31. Which option correctly uses a semicolon and the linking expression 'however' in the sentence about the impossible final total?

- A. The first calculation looked correct, however, the final total was impossible.
- B. The first calculation looked correct however the final total was impossible.
- C. The first calculation looked correct; however the final total was impossible,.
- D. The first calculation looked correct; however, the final total was impossible.

Question 32. Pick the option that correctly introduces and separates a complex list of three survey points.

- A. The survey covered three points, north bank, shallow water; east bank, deep water; and south bank, reeds.
- B. The survey covered three points; north bank, shallow water; east bank, deep water; and south bank, reeds.
- C. The survey covered three points: north bank; shallow water, east bank; deep water, and south bank; reeds.
- D. The survey covered three points: north bank, shallow water; east bank, deep water; and south bank, reeds.

Question 33. Find the option that correctly uses a semicolon between the two clauses and commas to set off 'however' inside the second clause.

- A. The warning light remained on, the main display, however, had gone completely dark.
- B. The warning light remained on; the main display, however, had gone completely dark.
- C. The warning light remained on: the main display, however had gone completely dark.
- D. The warning light remained on; the main display, however had gone completely dark,.

Question 34. Select the sentence that uses semicolons correctly to separate the items in the complex list.

- A. The finalists came from Bristol; England, Cardiff; Wales, and Belfast; Northern Ireland.
- B. The finalists came from Bristol, England, Cardiff, Wales, and Belfast, Northern Ireland.
- C. The finalists came from Bristol, England; Cardiff, Wales, and; Belfast, Northern Ireland.
- D. The finalists came from Bristol, England; Cardiff, Wales; and Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Question 35. Tick the correctly punctuated sentence.

- A. The result was unexpected, Zara had solved every question.
- B. The result was unexpected — Zara had solved every question.
- C. The result was unexpected Zara had solved every question.
- D. The result was unexpected — Zara, had solved every question.

Question 36. The first noun is a simple plural; the notes belong to several patients. Select the correct version.

- A. The doctor's updated the patients' notes.
- B. The doctors updated the patient's notes.
- C. The doctors' updated the patients notes.
- D. The doctors updated the patients' notes.

Question 37. Read both apostrophe clues carefully. Identify the sentence that shows several owners and forms the contraction correctly.

- A. We looked over the visitors' impressions again after we'd finished the first check.
- B. We looked over the visitor's impressions again after we'd finished the first check.
- C. We looked over the visitors' impressions again after wed finished the first check.
- D. We looked over the visitors impressions again after we'd finished the first check.

Question 38. Choose the sentence with the correct apostrophe use.

- A. They finished four hours' training yesterday.
- B. They finished four hour's training yesterday.
- C. They finished four hours training yesterday.
- D. They finished four hours's training yesterday.

Question 39. One option correctly shortens “must have” and shows that the letter belongs to one doctor. Find the fully correct sentence.

- A. Sofia must've left the doctor's letter on the reception desk.
- B. Sofia mustve left the doctor's letter on the reception desk.
- C. Sofia must of left the doctor's letter on the reception desk.
- D. Sofia must've left the doctors letter on the reception desk.

Question 40. Read the four versions about the building. Identify the one with both forms correct.

- A. It's clear that the building has kept its original entrance.
- B. Its clear that the building has kept its original entrance.
- C. It's clear that the building has kept it's original entrance.
- D. Its clear that the building has kept it's original entrance.

Question 41. The writer is not using the training detail to identify a smaller group of helpers. Find the sentence that marks it as extra information.

- A. The helpers who had completed the training entered the island.
- B. The helpers, who had completed the training entered the island.
- C. The helpers, who had completed the training, entered the island.
- D. The helpers who had completed the training, entered the island.

Question 42. Pick the option where two complete sentences have been joined by a comma alone. Focus on the option beginning “The engine coughed and fell quiet”.

- A. The engine coughed and fell quiet, the boat drifted towards the rocks.
- B. The engine coughed and fell quiet, and the boat drifted towards the rocks.
- C. Before the end of the lesson, everyone packed away.
- D. When the rain stopped, we went outside.

Question 43. The writer wants to admire how carefully Arun handled the guidebook, not ask how it was done. Select the correct sentence.

- A. How carefully Arun handled the guidebook.
- B. How carefully Arun handled the guidebook?
- C. How carefully Arun handled the guidebook!
- D. How did Arun handle the guidebook?

Question 44. Owen is reporting uncertainty about the umbrella, not asking the reader. Select the correctly punctuated sentence.

- A. Owen wondered whether the umbrella was still at the beach?
- B. Did Owen wonder whether the umbrella was still at the beach.
- C. Owen wondered whether the umbrella was still at the beach!
- D. Owen wondered whether the umbrella was still at the beach.

Question 45. A sentence about the poster begins with “Where” but gives information rather than asking a question. Find the correct version.

- A. Where the poster was hidden remained a mystery to Amira.
- B. Where the poster was hidden remained a mystery to Amira?
- C. Where the poster was hidden remained a mystery to Amira!
- D. where the poster was hidden remained a mystery to Amira.

Question 46. One option keeps the reason attached to a complete statement about Isaac. Find it.

- A. Isaac stayed near the monument. Because the lantern had not been found.
- B. Isaac stayed near the monument? Because the lantern had not been found.
- C. Isaac stayed near the monument because the lantern had not been found.
- D. Isaac stayed near the monument because the lantern had not been found?

Question 47. Which option correctly punctuates the split speech about checking the players' boots?

- A. "Before the match begins," said Coach Lane, "We must check every player's boots."
- B. "Before the match begins" said Coach Lane, "we must check every player's boots."
- C. "Before the match begins", said Coach Lane, "we must check every player's boots."
- D. "Before the match begins," said Coach Lane, "we must check every player's boots."

Question 48. Decide which version correctly punctuates the opening phrase, reporting clause and spoken words.

- A. After a brief pause Leo cried, "How brightly the winter stars are shining!"
- B. After a brief pause, Leo cried, "How brightly the winter stars are shining!"
- C. After a brief pause, Leo cried "How brightly the winter stars are shining!"
- D. After a brief pause, Leo cried, "How brightly the winter stars are shining"!

Question 49. Which sentence correctly punctuates Ethan's instruction about the safety line within the longer sentence?

- A. Ethan warned "Stay behind the yellow line," and he waved the train forward.
- B. Ethan warned, "stay behind the yellow line," and he waved the train forward.
- C. Ethan warned, "Stay behind the yellow line," and he waved the train forward.
- D. Ethan warned, "Stay behind the yellow line", and he waved the train forward.

Question 50. Find the sentence that correctly punctuates the speech, reporting clause and final action.

- A. "Can we rest when we reach the bridge beside the old mill"? asked Ava. Everyone listened carefully.
- B. "Can we rest when we reach the bridge beside the old mill?" asked Ava. everyone listened carefully.
- C. "Can we rest when we reach the bridge beside the old mill?" asked Ava. Everyone listened carefully.
- D. "Can we rest when we reach the bridge beside the old mill?" asked Ava, everyone listened carefully.

End of questions

Student answer sheet

Name: _____

Date: _____

Test: YanBo Free 11+ English Mock Test

Score: _____ / 50

Draw one clear horizontal line through the rectangle next to your answer, like .

1 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	2 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	3 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	4 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	5 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	6 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	7 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	8 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐
9 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	10 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	11 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	12 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	13 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	14 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	15 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	16 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐
17 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	18 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	19 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	20 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	21 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	22 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	23 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	24 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐
25 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	26 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	27 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	28 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	29 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	30 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	31 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	32 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐
33 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	34 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	35 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	36 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	37 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	38 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	39 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	40 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐
41 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	42 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	43 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	44 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	45 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	46 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	47 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	48 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐
49 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	50 A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐						

Questions and Answers

Q	A	Explanation
1	C	The technology explanation defines presence as the sense of being inside the experience rather than simply looking at a screen.
2	A	The technology explanation says architects can walk clients through a building before it is built, implying VR helps people visualise designs early.
3	D	The writer recognises benefits and risks, which creates a balanced, cautious tone.
4	B	The metaphor suggests VR offers access while also allowing concealment or altered identity.
5	C	Training and simulation was highest at 72%.
6	D	The ending warns that immersion can distract users from the real social world around them.
7	A	The technology explanation explains how VR creates immersion and describes uses in architecture, medicine, therapy and education, while also raising physical and social concerns. The balanced summary therefore includes both its usefulness and the need for thoughtful use.
8	C	The technology explanation describes therapy and medical training uses, while the user survey provides survey evidence about gradual practice and confidence.
9	D	Eye strain is the most common concern listed in the user survey, so it would be the most likely concern with longer sessions.
10	A	COAX means to persuade someone gently or patiently.
11	D	EMPHASIS means special importance, attention, or stress given to something.
12	A	STRIDENT means loud, harsh, and unpleasant to hear.
13	D	HARMONIOUS means peaceful, balanced, or pleasantly matched.
14	D	SQUANDER means to waste something, especially money, time, or an opportunity.
15	C	AGGRESSOR is the correct spelling; it contains double g and double s.
16	B	MONOTONOUS is the correct spelling; it ends with -tonous.
17	D	DEFINITE is the correct spelling; it ends in -nite, not -nate or -nete.
18	C	VOCIFEROUS is the correct spelling; it ends in -ferous.
19	D	"Hers" is the possessive pronoun referring to the compass. "Ours" refers to the map.
20	A	"Had prepared" marks the earlier action, and "arrived" marks the later past action.

Q	A	Explanation
21	C	"Were revising" is in the past progressive tense and shows an action continuing at a particular time in the past.
22	D	"Has found" is in the present perfect tense. It describes a completed action with a result that matters now.
23	C	"Neither" is correct because it refers to not one and not the other of the two routes.
24	D	"Will be travelling" shows an action expected to be in progress at that time tomorrow.
25	A	"As the mist lifted" is a clause linked to the main clause and shows simultaneous timing.
26	B	'Unless' takes the present simple for a real future condition, followed by 'will' in the result clause.
27	C	Passive voice can foreground the result or event instead of the agent.
28	D	The subordinate clause begins with 'However' and cannot stand alone as a complete thought in this sentence.
29	A	The first sentence contains no unclear pronoun reference; the other options leave "she", "he" or "they" open to more than one interpretation.
30	A	A dash can show a sharp break or add extra emphasis to part of a sentence.
31	D	A semicolon separates the two complete clauses. The linking expression 'however' is followed by a comma.
32	D	The colon introduces the list, and semicolons separate the main list items because each survey point contains a comma.
33	B	A semicolon separates the two complete clauses, and commas set off the linking word 'however' inside the second clause.
34	D	Semicolons separate the main items clearly because each place already contains a comma between the city and country.
35	B	A dash can be used for emphasis or an interruption in thought.
36	D	"Doctors" is a simple plural, so it needs no apostrophe. The notes belong to several patients, so the possessive apostrophe comes after the final s: "patients' notes".
37	A	"visitors'" shows possession by more than one owner, so the apostrophe comes after the plural s. "We'd" is a contraction and needs an apostrophe.
38	A	Apostrophes can show possession with time or value, for example a week's work or three weeks' notice.
39	A	'must've' needs an apostrophe because it is a contraction, and 'doctor's letter' needs an apostrophe to show that the letter belongs to the doctor.

Q	A	Explanation
40	A	"It's" is a contraction of "it is" or "it has", while "its" shows possession and has no apostrophe. The correct sentence must use each form for a different job.
41	C	Because the training detail applies to the whole group and is added as extra information, it is enclosed by a pair of commas. Without the commas, the clause could instead identify only a particular subset.
42	A	"The engine coughed and fell quiet" and "the boat drifted towards the rocks" can each stand as complete sentences, so a comma alone is not a strong enough boundary between them.
43	C	The wording expresses admiration rather than asking for information, so it is best punctuated as an exclamation.
44	D	The sentence reports a thought or question rather than asking the reader directly, so it ends with a full stop.
45	A	The whole sentence makes a statement, even though it begins with "Where", so it starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.
46	C	The words beginning with "because" give the reason for the main statement and belong with it. Separating them after a full stop leaves an incomplete sentence.
47	D	In split speech, the comma stays inside the first closing quotation mark, the reporting clause is followed by a comma, and the resumed speech begins with a lower-case letter.
48	B	A comma follows the opening phrase, and another comma comes after the reporting verb before the quotation begins. The question or exclamation mark that belongs to the spoken words stays inside the closing quotation mark.
49	C	A comma follows the reporting verb, the spoken words begin with a capital letter, and the comma ending the speech stays inside the quotation marks because the sentence continues.
50	C	The punctuation that belongs to the spoken words stays inside the quotation marks. The reporting clause is then completed before the next sentence begins with a capital letter.

End of answers