Kent Test
Style Practice Papers

34-question sampler: Verbal Reasoning (11), English (13) and Maths (10) · multiple choice

Name	Primary school
Date	Date of birth

How the real Kent Test works. Kent County Council's own familiarisation booklet describes two separate test booklets. **Reasoning** covers verbal, non-verbal and spatial reasoning, around one hour in total. **English & Maths** covers both subjects, also around one hour, with 25 minutes plus 5 minutes' practice for each. Every question is multiple choice, A to E, marked on a separate answer sheet read by a computer.

Section	What it covers	Questions here
Verbal Reasoning	Insert-letter puzzles and double-meaning words, exactly as in KCC's own booklet	11
English	Sentence completion, spot the mistake, reading comprehension	13
Mathematics	KS2-broad, including a data-handling question	10

What this sampler does not cover. The real Kent Test also includes non-verbal and spatial reasoning, plus a 40-minute writing exercise. This PDF does not simulate those components or full test timings. For visual questions, use our free Non-Verbal Reasoning paper and spatial reasoning practice hub.

Please read. This is an original Pip practice paper written to match the question types in Kent County Council's own familiarisation booklet. It is not a past paper: KCC states plainly that "not all of the question types illustrated here will necessarily be included in the Kent test, and the test will also include types not shown here." Pip is not affiliated with, endorsed by or connected to Kent County Council or GL Assessment.

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Verbal Reasoning

11 questions · multiple choice, A to E

Insert-letter questions (1 to 6). The same letter must fit into both sets of brackets, completing the word in front of the brackets and beginning the word after the brackets, across two separate pairs.
Example: dis[?]urt muc[?]ole → the answer is **H** (dish, hurt, much, hole).

Double-meaning questions (7 to 11). There are two pairs of words. Only one of the five answers fits equally well with both pairs.
Example: (fall stumble) (journey outing) → the answer is **trip**.

1 dis[?]urt muc[?]ole

A D B B C H D C E A

2 rea[?]ace fee[?]ost

A D B B C L D C E A

3 ar[?]uch cal[?]ade

A C B A C D D B E M

4 hur[?]ap los[?]ar

A A B D C B D T E C

5 cra[?]at gra[?]arn

A E B C C B D D E A

6 co[?]ait sho[?]arm

A D B B C W D C E A

7 (fall stumble) (journey outing)

A holiday B travel C drop D trip E trap

8 (variety type) (arrange classify)

A kind B tidy C deal D sort E style

9 (company business) (stiff unbending)

A firm B strict C shop D brand E hard

10 (calm motionless) (yet nevertheless)

A quiet B frozen C still D settled E silent

11 (gift gesture) (now current)

A token B offering C present D moment E recent

SENTENCE COMPLETION

1 Johnny jumped ____ a muddy puddle and stood there, splashing my new coat.

A under B over C across D on E in

2 The dog ____ loudly at the postman every single morning.

A bark B barks C barked D barking E to bark

3 By the time we arrived, the film ____ already started.

A has B have C had D having E will have

4 One of the twins ____ ready for the school trip yesterday.

A were B was C are D is E have been

5 The teacher asked us to work ____ so as not to disturb the other class.

A quiet B quietly C quieter D quietness E quietest

SPOT THE MISTAKE

6 Which of these sentences is correct?

A Me and my sister went to the park. B My sister and me went to the park. C My sister and I went to the park.
D I and my sister went to the park. E My sister and myself went to the park.

7 Which of these sentences is correct?

A The dog wagged it's tail happily. B The dog wagged its' tail happily. C The dog wagged its tail happily.
D The dog wagged it tail happily. E The dogs wagged it's tail happily.

8 Which of these sentences is correct?

A There going to the shops later. B Their going to the shops later. C They're going to the shops later.
D Ther going to the shops later. E Theyre going to the shops later.

9 Which of these sentences is correct?

A She is the best swimmer of the two. B She is the better swimmer of the two.
C She is the more better swimmer of the two. D She is the goodest swimmer of the two.
E She is more good at swimming of the two.

READING COMPREHENSION

The River Otters

1. River otters were once a common sight along the streams and rivers of southern England, but by the 1980s pollution and habitat loss had pushed them close to extinction. Their thick, waterproof fur, once prized by hunters, traps a layer of air close to the skin, keeping the otter warm even in freezing water. An adult
5. otter can hold its breath for up to four minutes while hunting for fish, and its long whiskers help it detect the movement of prey in murky water where it cannot see clearly. Since the 1990s, cleaner rivers and legal protection have allowed otter numbers to recover steadily, and they have now returned to every county in England, a conservation success that few people predicted at the time.

An original passage written for this practice paper.

10 **Why did river otters nearly become extinct in southern England, according to the passage?**

(A) They were hunted for food (B) Pollution and habitat loss (C) They could not hold their breath long enough (D) Cleaner rivers disturbed them (E) They moved to other countries

11 **What is the main purpose of an otter's thick fur, according to the passage?**

(A) To attract other otters (B) To help it swim faster (C) To trap air and keep it warm (D) To camouflage it from predators (E) To help it see underwater

12 **Which of the following is closest in meaning to "murky" (line 6)?**

(A) Cold (B) Fast-flowing (C) Cloudy or unclear (D) Deep (E) Salty

13 **What can be inferred about how surprising the otters' recovery was?**

(A) It was fully expected by scientists (B) It happened before the 1990s (C) It was described as a success few people predicted (D) It only happened in one county (E) It happened because otters were bred in captivity

Mathematics

10 questions · multiple choice, A to E · no calculator

1 I think of a number. I then double it. Next I subtract 6. The answer is 18. What was the number I started with?

A 8 B 18 C 6 D 24 E 12

2 Round 68,247 to the nearest thousand.

A 68,000 B 68,200 C 68,300 D 69,000 E 68,250

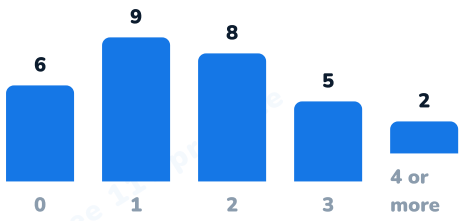
3 Find $\frac{3}{8}$ of 96.

A 24 B 36 C 44 D 12 E 48

4 A rectangular garden is 14 m long and 9 m wide. What is its area?

A 46 B 112 C 126 D 136 E 23

5 The chart shows how many pets each of 30 children in a class own. How many children own 2 or more pets?



A 8 B 13 C 15 D 30 E 7

6 Priya is 9 and her mother is 41. In how many years will Priya's mother be exactly 3 times Priya's age?

A 4 B 7 C 6 D 9 E 32

7 A book costs £25. It is reduced by 12%. What is the new price?

A £13.00 B £22.00 C £3.00 D £37.00 E £28.00

8 A sequence begins 4, 11, 18, 25 ... What is the 6th term?

A 25 B 32 C 39 D 46 E 50

9 A train leaves at 10:40 and the journey takes 1 hour 45 minutes. What time does it arrive?

A 12:10 B 12:25 C 13:25 D 12:30 E 10:40

10 A regular octagon has 8 equal sides and 8 equal angles at its centre where lines are drawn to each corner. What is the size of each of these 8 central angles?

A 40 B 45 C 60 D 360 E 8

Separate answer sheet

Draw a firm line through the box for your chosen letter, the same way as the real Kent Test answer sheet.

Verbal Reasoning 1 to 11

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

English 1 to 13

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
12	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
13	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

Maths 1 to 10

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

Verbal Reasoning answers

Q1 · **H**	The four new words are dish, hurt, much, hole.
Q2 · **L**	The four new words are real, lace, feel, lost.
Q3 · **M**	The four new words are arm, much, calm, made.
Q4 · **T**	The four new words are hurt, tap, lost, tar.
Q5 · **B**	The four new words are crab, bat, grab, barn.
Q6 · **W**	The four new words are cow, wait, show, warm.
Q7 · **trip**	Trip can mean losing your balance (fall, stumble) and also a journey or outing (a trip to the coast).
Q8 · **sort**	Sort can mean a variety or type of thing (what sort of fruit do you like?) and also to arrange or classify (sort the washing).
Q9 · **firm**	Firm can mean a company or business (a law firm) and also stiff or unbending (a firm mattress).
Q10 · **still**	Still can mean calm and motionless (the still water) and also yet or nevertheless (still, she tried again).
Q11 · **present**	Present can mean a gift (a birthday present) and also now or current (the present time).

English answers

Q1 · **E**	Johnny stood in the puddle after jumping, so "in" is the only option that fits the whole sentence.
Q2 · **B**	The sentence describes something that happens "every single morning", a habitual present action, which needs the present tense "barks" to agree with "the dog" (singular).
Q3 · **C**	"Had already started" is the past perfect, used correctly here because the film started before another past event (we arrived).
Q4 · **B**	"One" is singular and "yesterday" places the sentence in the past, so "was" is the only fit.
Q5 · **B**	The word describes how we should work, so it must be an adverb: "quietly", not the adjective "quiet".
Q6 · **C**	"My sister and I" is correct because "I" is used when it is the subject of the sentence. It is also polite to put yourself last.
Q7 · **C**	"Its" (no apostrophe) shows possession here. "It's" always means "it is" or "it has", which does not fit this sentence.
Q8 · **C**	"They're" is short for "they are", which is what the sentence means. "There" refers to a place and "their" shows possession, neither of which fits.
Q9 · **B**	When comparing exactly two things, use the comparative form "better", not the superlative "best", which is reserved for comparing three or more.
Q10 · **B**	The passage states plainly that "pollution and habitat loss had pushed them close to extinction."
Q11 · **C**	The passage says the fur "traps a layer of air close to the skin, keeping the otter warm even in freezing water."
Q12 · **C**	Murky water is water that is not clear, which is why the otter needs its whiskers to detect prey it "cannot see clearly."
Q13 · **C**	The passage explicitly calls it "a conservation success that few people predicted at the time."

Mathematics answers

Q1 · E	Working backwards: 18 + 6 = 24, then 24 ÷ 2 = 12.
Q2 · A	68,247 is closer to 68,000 than 69,000, because the hundreds digit (2) is less than 5.
Q3 · B	96 ÷ 8 = 12, then 12 × 3 = 36.
Q4 · C	Area = length × width = 14 × 9 = 126 m².
Q5 · C	Add the children owning 2, 3, and 4 or more pets: 8 + 5 + 2 = 15.
Q6 · B	The age gap stays 32 years. When the mother is three times Priya's age, that gap is twice Priya's age, so Priya will be 16. That is 16 − 9 = 7 years from now. Check: Priya will be 16 and her mother 48, which is three times as old.
Q7 · B	12% of £25 is £3.00. £25 − £3.00 = £22.00.
Q8 · C	The rule is add 7 each time: 4, 11, 18, 25, 32, 39.
Q9 · B	10:40 plus 1 hour is 11:40, plus 45 minutes more is 12:25.
Q10 · B	A full turn is 360°, shared equally between 8 angles: 360 ÷ 8 = 45°.

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