

Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 7

Beginner time limit: 30 minutes

Intermediate time limit: 25 minutes

Expert time limit: 20 minutes

Don't just *do* these questions: **learn everything you can from them**, using the solution pages which follow (**pages 9-18**). The key techniques are explained there in detail.

Remember that you will never know every word in English. The people who do best in verbal reasoning are those who can deal skilfully with *unfamiliar* words.

Rather than trying to memorise each new word and every kind of picture pattern, focus on improving **how you think logically about the questions**.

No single 11 Plus Lifeline paper will contain every possible kind of reasoning question. However, once you have completed a number of these papers, you will be very well prepared for most of the question styles which are likely to appear in any 11-plus exam.

Practise **skipping and circling**: if a question seems likely to take time, skip it, circle the question number, and come back to it when you have done the rest.

If you delete one word, the rest can be rearranged to form a sentence which reads naturally and makes good sense.

Cross out the word which should be deleted.

Example:

Q. feel ~~hit~~ I angry

1. don't fried aggressive I like potatoes
2. particularly in Uganda is country Africa a
3. must eat exam you sit more one
4. absurdly smelly a socks somebody pair has of
5. tell county like please it him I that

Fill in the gaps so that the word on the right has the same (or almost the same) meaning as the word on the left.

Example:

Q. rest

repose

6. leaflet

p _ _ p _ _ _ t

7. distribute

_ _ rv _

8. animal

_ _ as _

9. oily

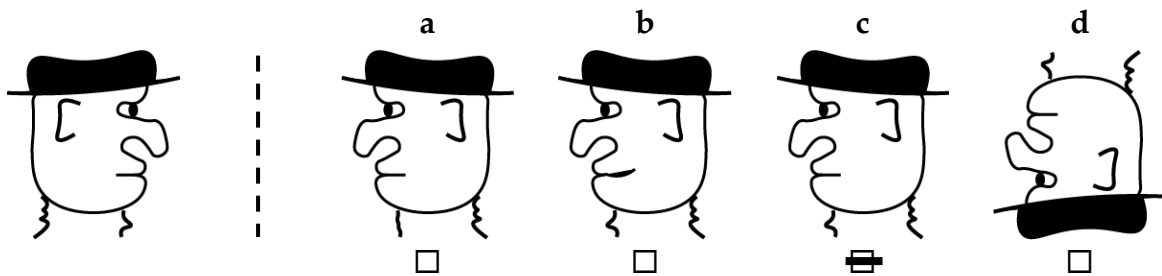
un _ _ _ _ us

10. pour

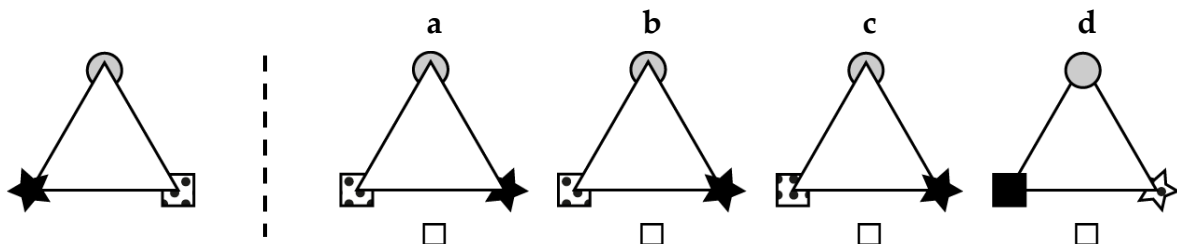
d _ c _ _ t

Choose the figure on the right which is a reflection in the dotted line of the figure on the left.

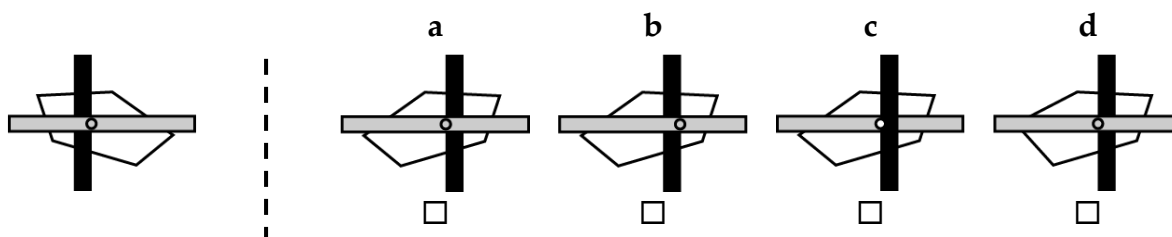
Example:



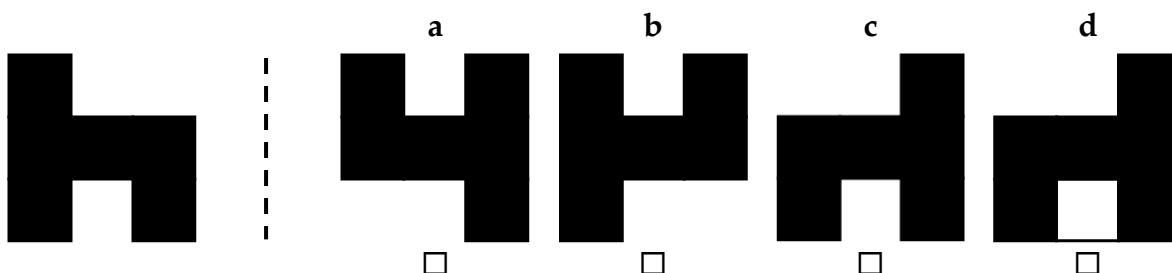
11.



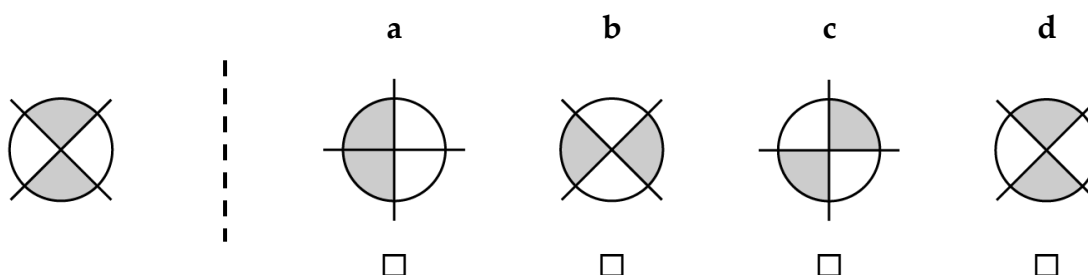
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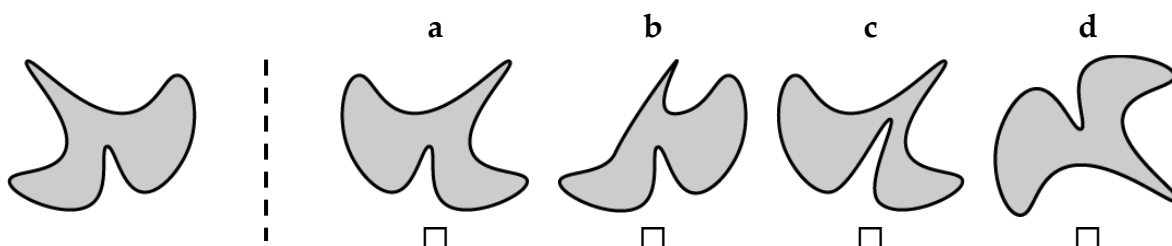
13.



14.



15.



Cross out the word which does not belong with the other three. The other three words might not have exactly the same meaning as each other.

Example:

Q. hasten rush ~~delay~~ hurry

16. larch fur pine cedar

17. swamp flood parch inundate

18. carpet cover clear strew
19. savoury piquant tart deterrent
20. open obstruct block jam

Underline the word on the right which is closest to having an opposite meaning to the word on the left.

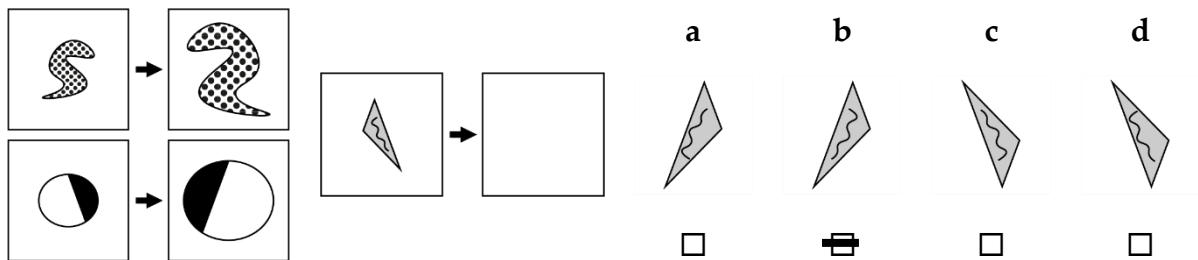
Example:

Q. close distant near proximate awkward

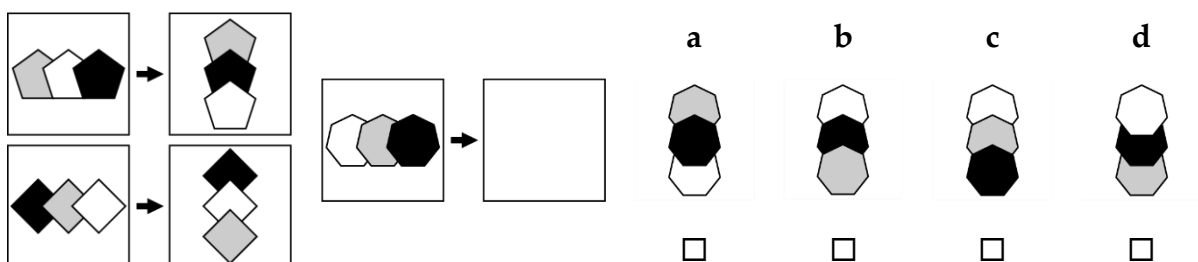
21. decline reject refuse increase shrink
22. industrious commercial agricultural economic lazy
23. advance suggest retreat pursue primitive
24. break pause problem shatter fix
25. present gift absent donation deny

The two figures on the left have been changed in a particular way. Choose the figure on the right which best completes the third change, by following the same process.

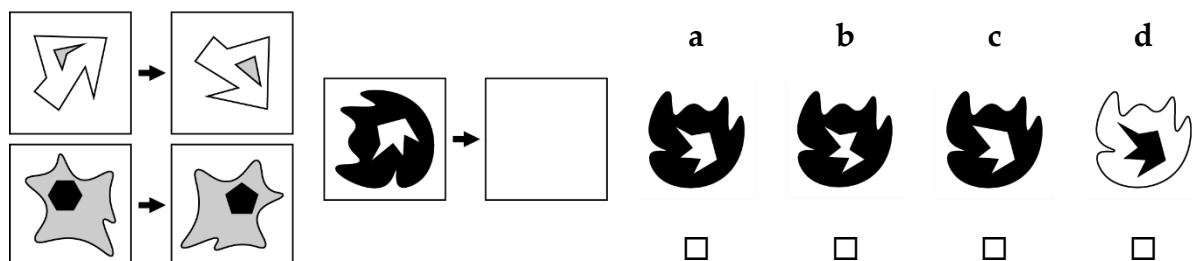
Example:



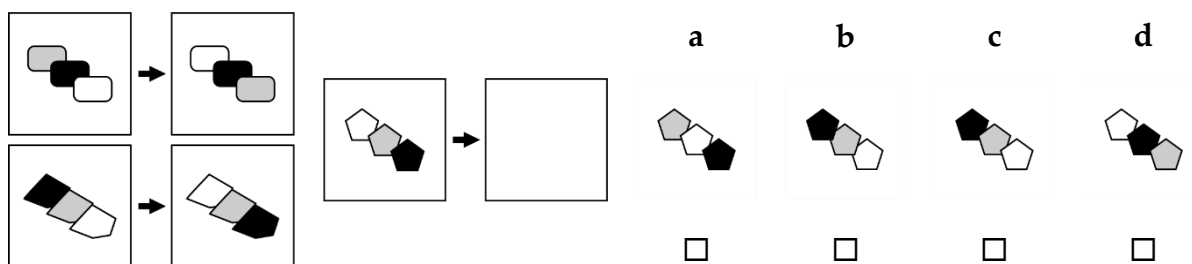
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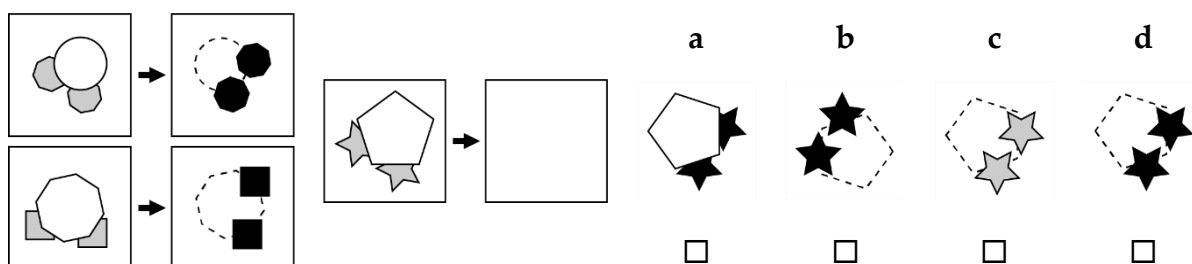
27.



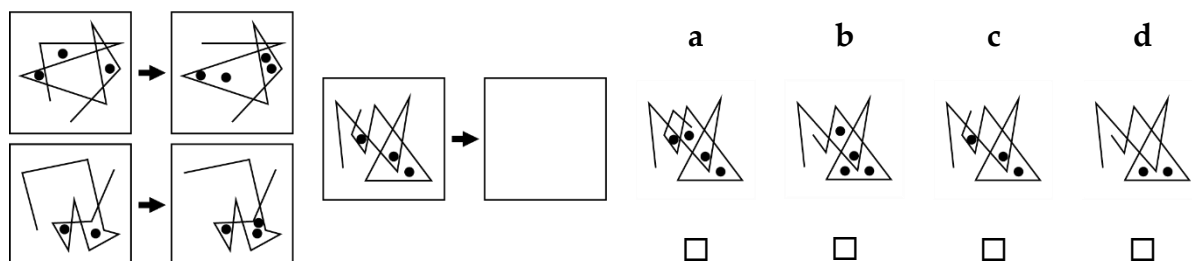
28.



29.



30.



Underline the word on the right which is most similar in meaning to the word on the left.

Example:

Q. **stench** odour stink smell bench

31. **doom** tunnel fate terrible future

32. **tedious** long tricky awkward dull

33. **imbibe** drink eat consume gorge

34. **functional** gregarious busy effective right

35. **atrophy** succeed win wither fade

Take one letter from somewhere in the first word and add it somewhere in the second word, to make two new words.

Example:

Q. float pal *flat* *opal*

36. lisp wells _____ _____

37. scuff lots _____ _____

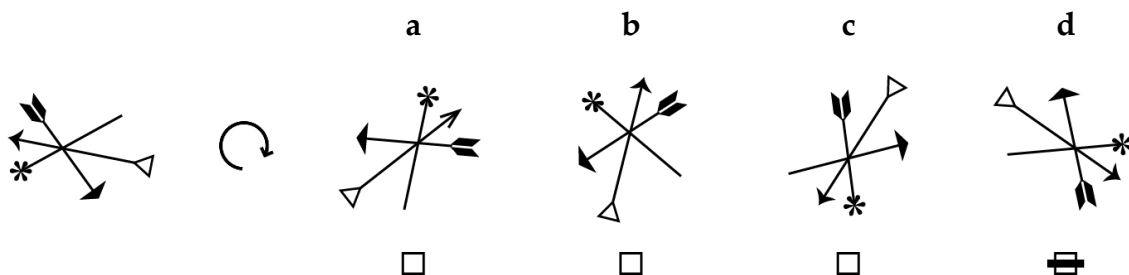
38. coil die _____ _____

39. cusp lows _____ _____

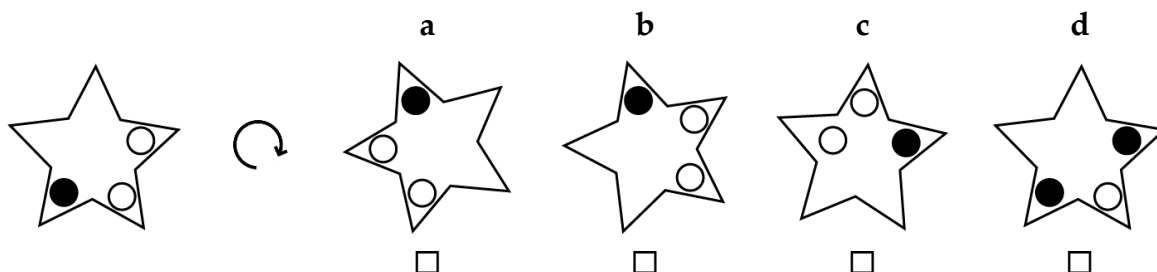
40. avow cot _____ _____

Choose the figure on the right which is a rotation of the figure on the left.

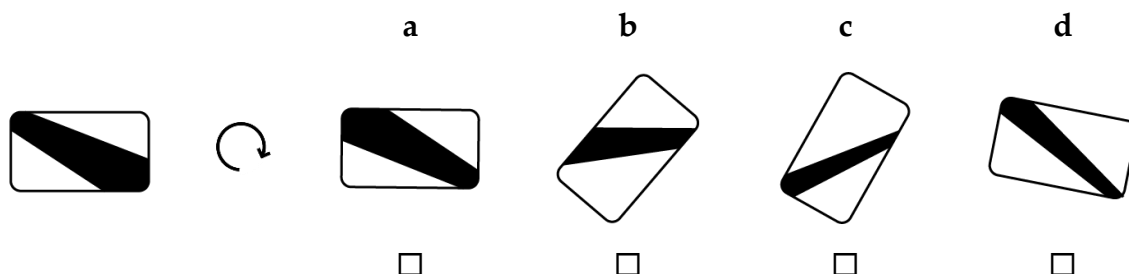
Example:



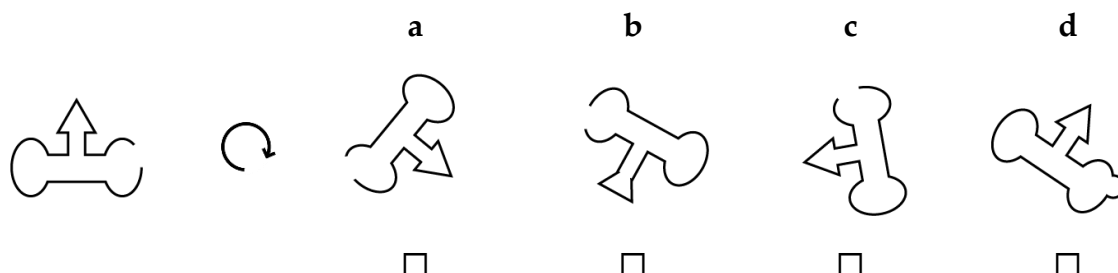
41.



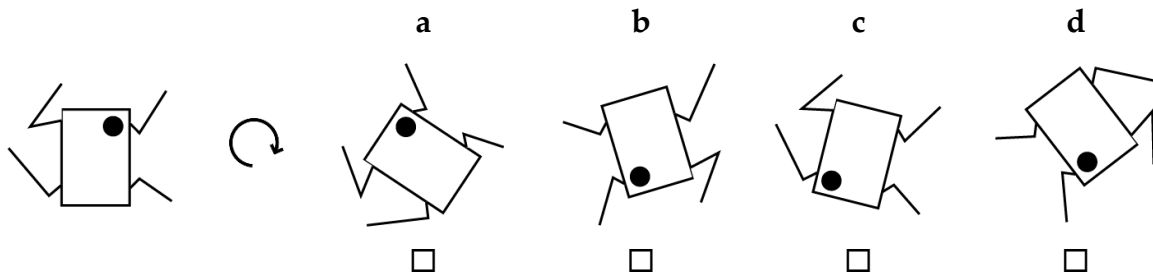
42.



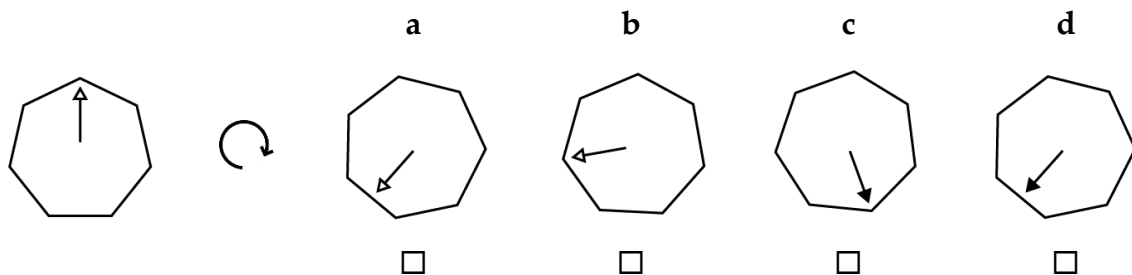
43.



44.



45.



Two words in each sentence have had their letters jumbled up. Rearrange them so that the sentence makes good sense.

Example:

Q. I PEXTEC expect complete DINBECOE obedience.

46. You can't LELT _____ me that you're ORISESU _____ !

47. The internet can YESALI _____ become a distraction HERRAT _____ than a help.

48. I think it HIGMT _____ be time for a EFCFOE _____ break.

49. NITWIRG _____ verbal reasoning questions will drive me to SYITNAIN _____ .

50. Perhaps it's DEALRAY _____ too late to VASE _____ me.

TOTAL MARKS: 50

Solutions

You will find a dictionary useful as you review your answers.

If you delete one word, the rest can be rearranged to form a sentence which reads naturally and makes good sense.

Cross out the word which should be deleted.

1. don't fried ~~aggressive~~ I like potatoes

I don't like fried potatoes.

"Aggressive" would work grammatically instead of "fried", but it reads a lot less **naturally** – an important word in the question.

As in any question with multiple choices, your task is to choose the *best* option.

2. ~~particularly~~ in Uganda is country Africa a

Uganda is a country in Africa.

3. must ~~eat~~ exam you sit more one

You must sit one more exam.

4. ~~absurdly~~ smelly a socks somebody pair has of

Somebody has a pair of smelly socks.

In this case, you could also form a sentence with all the words:

Somebody has a pair of absurdly smelly socks.

However, you are instructed to work out how a sentence can be formed **after removing one word**. "Absurdly" is the word which can be removed while leaving a natural sentence.

5. tell ~~county~~ like please it him I that

Please tell him that I like it.

Fill in the gaps so that the word on the right has the same (or almost the same) meaning as the word on the left.

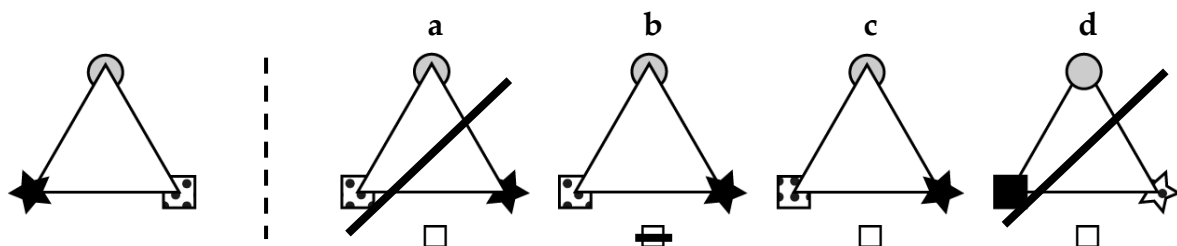
- | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------------|
| 6. | leaflet | <i>pamphlet</i> |
| 7. | distribute | <i>serve</i> |
| 8. | animal | <i>beast</i> |
| 9. | oily | <i>unctuous</i> |
| 10. | pour | <i>decant</i> |

Think about the meanings of words. For example, ask yourself what might be some other ways of saying “distribute”.

However, also think about how they are structured. For instance, there must be a vowel in the gap “d__c” in Question 10.

Choose the figure on the right which is a reflection in the dotted line of the figure on the left.

11.

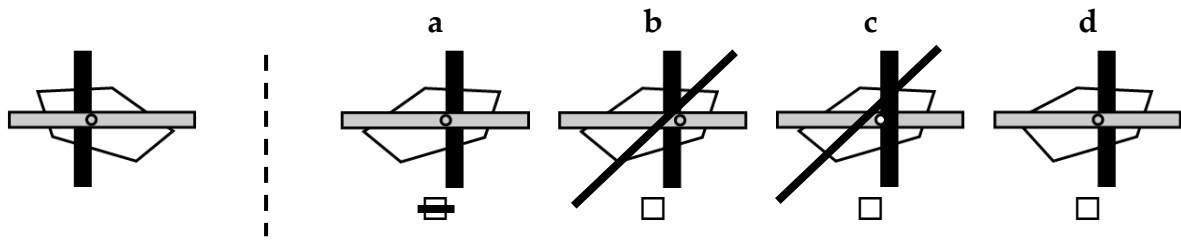


d has the wrong shapes along the bottom edge, not to mention that the circle should be behind the triangle.

a is wrong because the star is behind the corner of the triangle, not in front of it.

b and **c** may look identical, but the small square's dots are arranged incorrectly in **c**.

12.

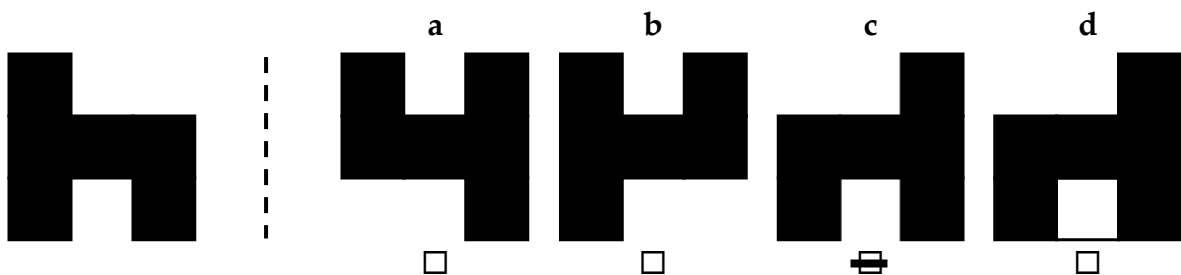


There are some obvious faults in **b** and **c**: the vertical bar being in front, the dot being the wrong colour, the dot not having been reflected into the right position, and so on.

a and **d** are much harder to separate.

You need to spot that the left-hand vertex (point) of the white shape is below the grey bar in **a**, whereas it's hidden behind it in **d**.

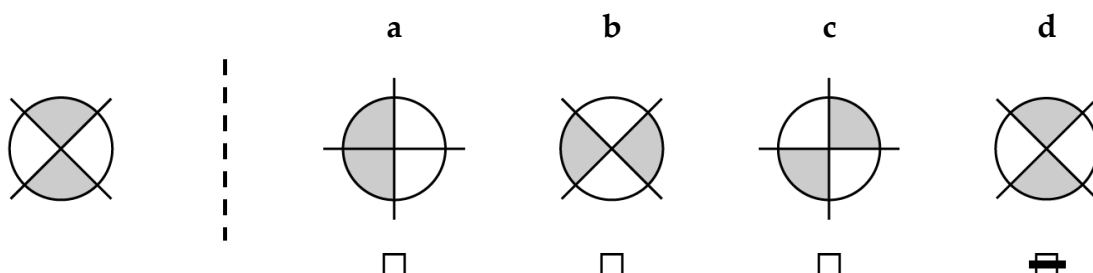
13.



Thankfully, most reasoning tests include a few easy questions like this!

Nonetheless, treat simple questions with respect. It would be easy to lose concentration and select the wrong answer.

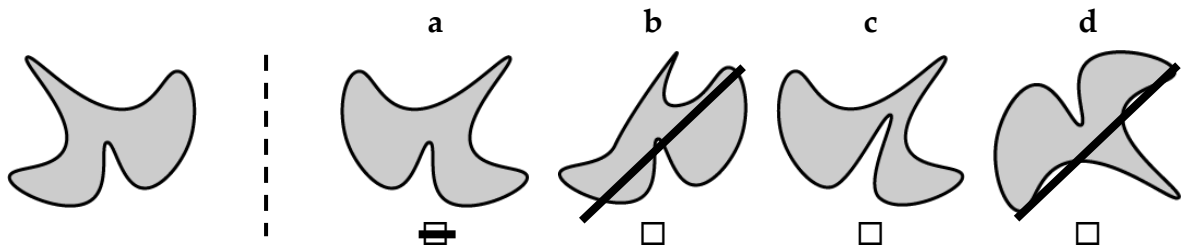
14.



This is another comparatively simple question.

In this case, the shape does not change when reflected in a vertical mirror-line.

15.



a and c may at first sight both look like reflections of the starting shape. However, the white gap running up from the bottom of each figure is too long in c.

Cross out the word which does not belong with the other three. The other three words might not have exactly the same meaning as each other.

16. larch ~~fur~~ pine cedar

This is a tricky one. A “fir” is a kind of tree (“like” “larch”, “pine” and “cedar”), but “fur” is an animal’s hair. The two words sound the same.

17. swamp flood ~~parch~~ inundate

If something is “parched” it has dried out: the opposite of its being flooded, swamped or inundated.

18. carpet cover ~~clear~~ strew

The other words suggest adding things, whereas to “clear” things is to take them away.

19. savoury piquant tart ~~deterisive~~

The first three words are about a thing’s **taste**, whereas the last one is about its ability to clean things (think about a *detergent*).

20. ~~open~~ obstruct block jam

As with 17, 18 and 19, “open” is close to being opposite to the other words.

Underline the word on the right which is closest to having an opposite meaning to the word on the left.

21. **decline** reject refuse increase shrink

22. **industrious** commercial agricultural economic lazy

Whereas *industrial* is to do with factories and so on, “industrious” means “hard-working”.

23. **advance** suggest retreat pursue primitive

Don't confuse “advance” (to move forwards) with “advanced” (sophisticated).

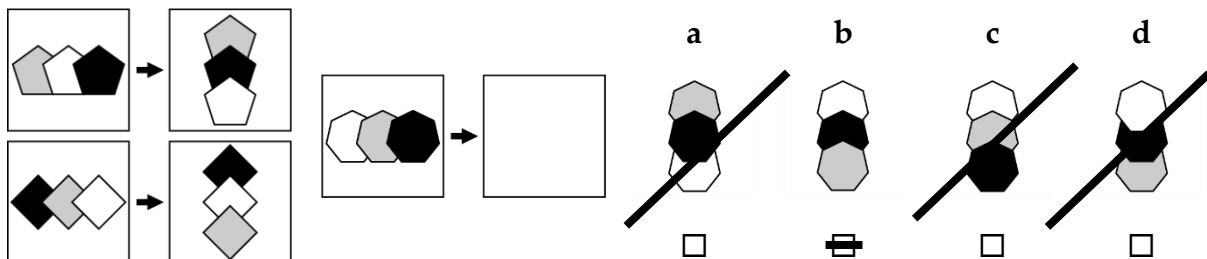
24. **break** pause problem shatter fix

25. **present** gift absent donation deny

Be careful with words which can have more than one (sometimes very different) meaning.

The two figures on the left have been changed in a particular way. Choose the figure on the right which best completes the third change, by following the same process.

26.

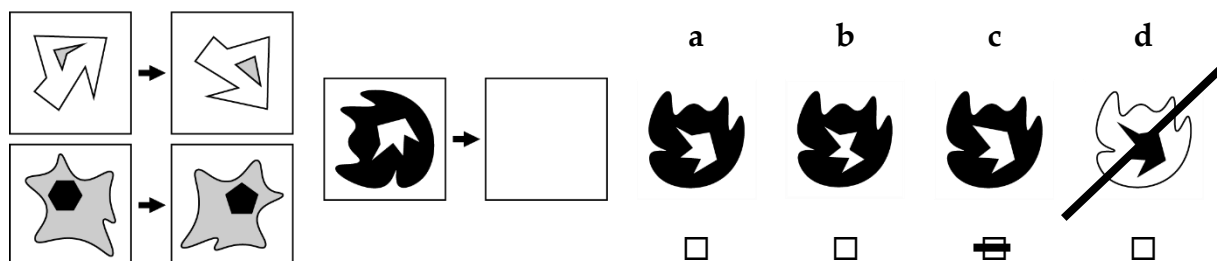


Consider one rule at a time. The right-hand colour moves to the middle, the left-hand colour to the top and the middle colour to the bottom. Working through these in turn, you'll rule out **a** and **c**.

d can be ruled out because the bottom tile should be at the front and the top tile at the back.

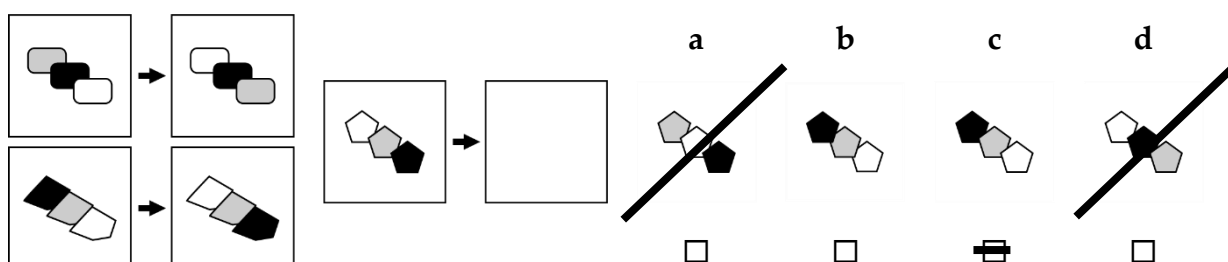
Another approach would be to start by eliminating **a** and **d** on the basis that they are stacked the wrong way.

27.



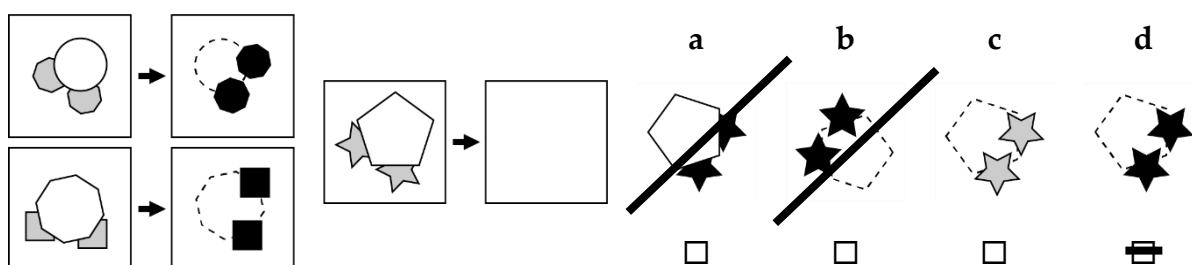
The outer shape rotates. The inner shape in the right-hand image has one fewer sides than the inner shape in the left-hand image.

28.



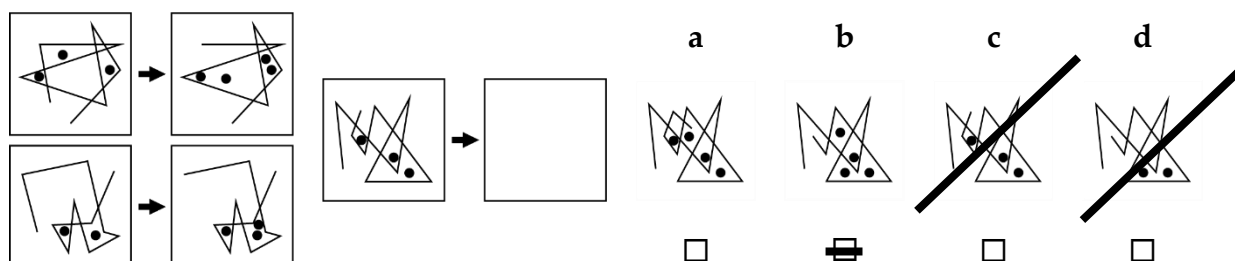
The order of colours reverses, but the top-left shape is always at the back.

29.



The figure rotates 90° anticlockwise, the small shapes come to the front and turn black, and the large shape's line becomes dashed rather than solid.

30.



One dot is added, and one line is lost.

Underline the word on the right which is most similar in meaning to the word on the left.

31. **doom** tunnel fate terrible future

Think about the actual *meaning* of the word – not just its *mood*.

32. **tedious** long tricky awkward dull

Even if you don't know the answer, you may well be able to narrow down your choices – for example if you know that "tedious" and "tricky" are not similar in meaning, improving your chance of guessing correctly.

33. **imbibe** drink eat consume gorge

34. **functional** gregarious busy effective right

35. **atrophy** succeed win wither fade

There are some difficult words here. If you can't see the answer, don't waste time: **skip and circle**.

Take one letter from somewhere in the first word and add it somewhere in the second word, to make two new words.

36. lisp wells *lip* *swells*

37. scuff lots *cuff* *slots*

38. coil die *oil* *dice*

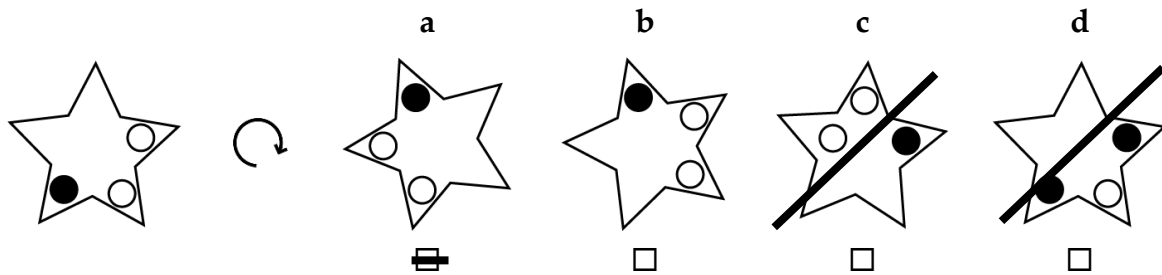
39. cusp lows *cup* *slows*

40. avow cot *vow* *coat*

If you don't see the answer straight away, work systematically: first identify **every letter which could be removed from the first word while leaving a real word behind**, then try these letters in every place in the second word.

Choose the figure on the right which is a rotation of the figure on the left.

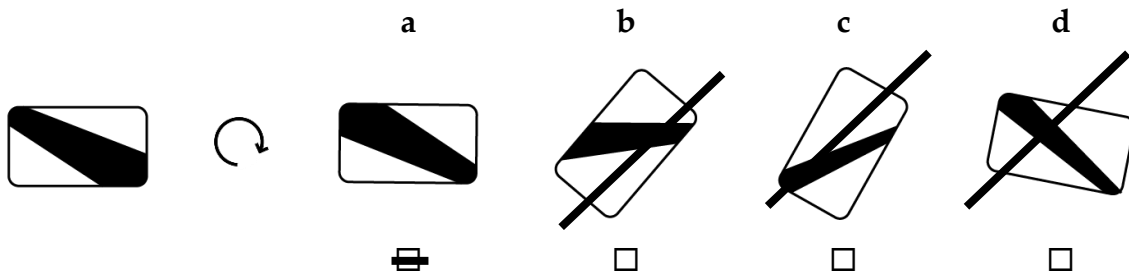
41.



c and d have obvious problems.

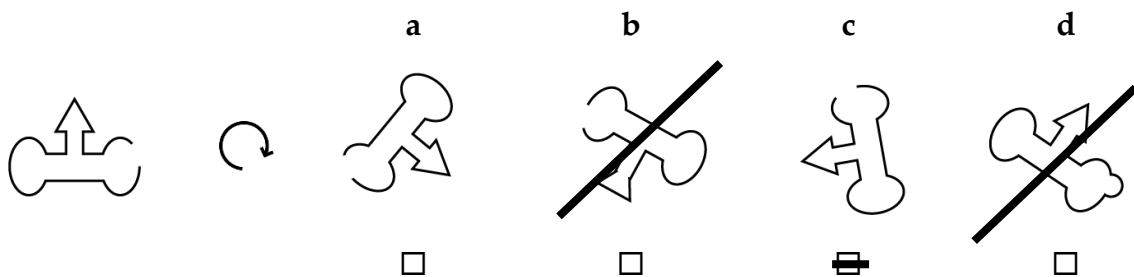
b has the black circle at the left-hand end of the white circles.

42.



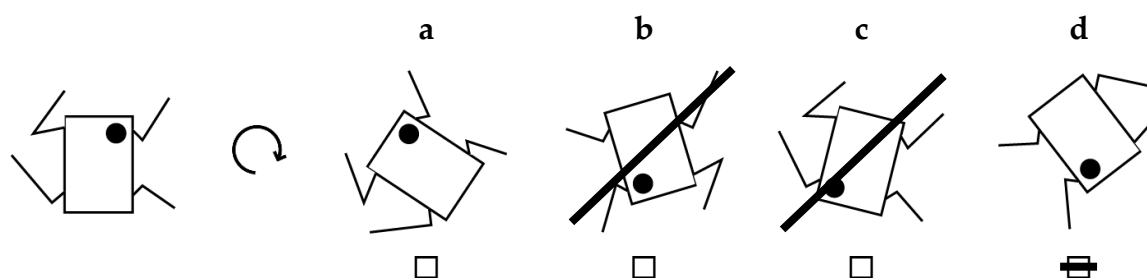
This is fairly easy, because the other figures all have a black strip which is clearly of the wrong thickness, or which does not go from corner to corner.

43.



a and c look very similar, but the gap in a is in the wrong place: it should be further in the direction of the arrow.

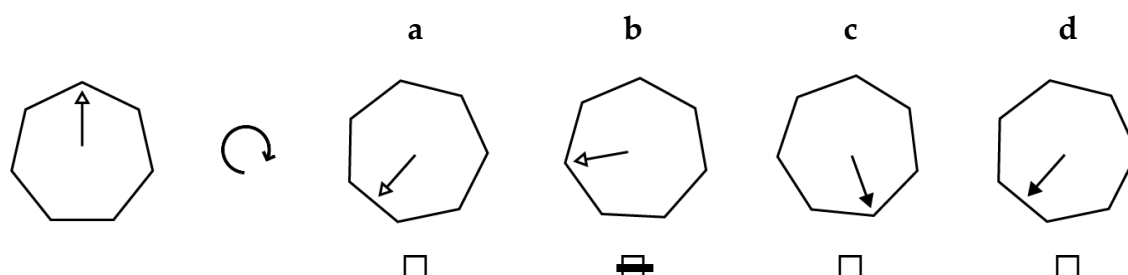
44.



The easiest way to start this may be to rotate the page as you look at each figure. Rule out figures which do not appear to be performing a running jump, as in the original figure. This method eliminates **b** and **c** without the need for too much analysis.

a and **d** may look identical on first glance, but the 'leg' which is at bottom-right on the original figure does not stick out far enough in **a**.

45.



The arrowhead should have a white centre and should point at a vertex (corner).

Two words in each sentence have had their letters jumbled up. Rearrange them so that the sentence makes good sense.

46. You can't LElt tell me that you're ORISESU serious !
47. The internet can YESALI easily become a distraction HERRAT rather than a help.
48. I think it HIGMT might be time for a EFCFOE coffee break.
49. NITWIRG writing verbal reasoning questions will drive me to SYITNAIN insanity .
50. Perhaps it's DEALRAY already too late to VASE save me.

Most of these are not too difficult, because you are likely to be able to guess the word from its context.

If you are stuck on some, you may find that you have a little extra time to think about them – bearing in mind that these are the final questions in the test.

However, also bear in mind that you will probably have other questions to reconsider, which you skipped earlier. Focus on the ones which you are most likely to solve in time, whether from the end of the test or the beginning.

Whatever happens, **make sure that you have given an answer to every question before you finish the paper.** Even if you have to guess some, nothing should be blank.

END
