11 PLUS LIFELINE

Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 3

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.

The word EXTRAORDINARY can be written in code as BARTGQTPZYGTO. Using the same code, write the following words:

1. DIARY   _____   **2.** TAXI   _____

Decode the following words:

3. QTPBT   _____   **4.** RTZPBYR   _____

Take one letter from somewhere in the first word and add it somewhere in the second word, to make two new words.
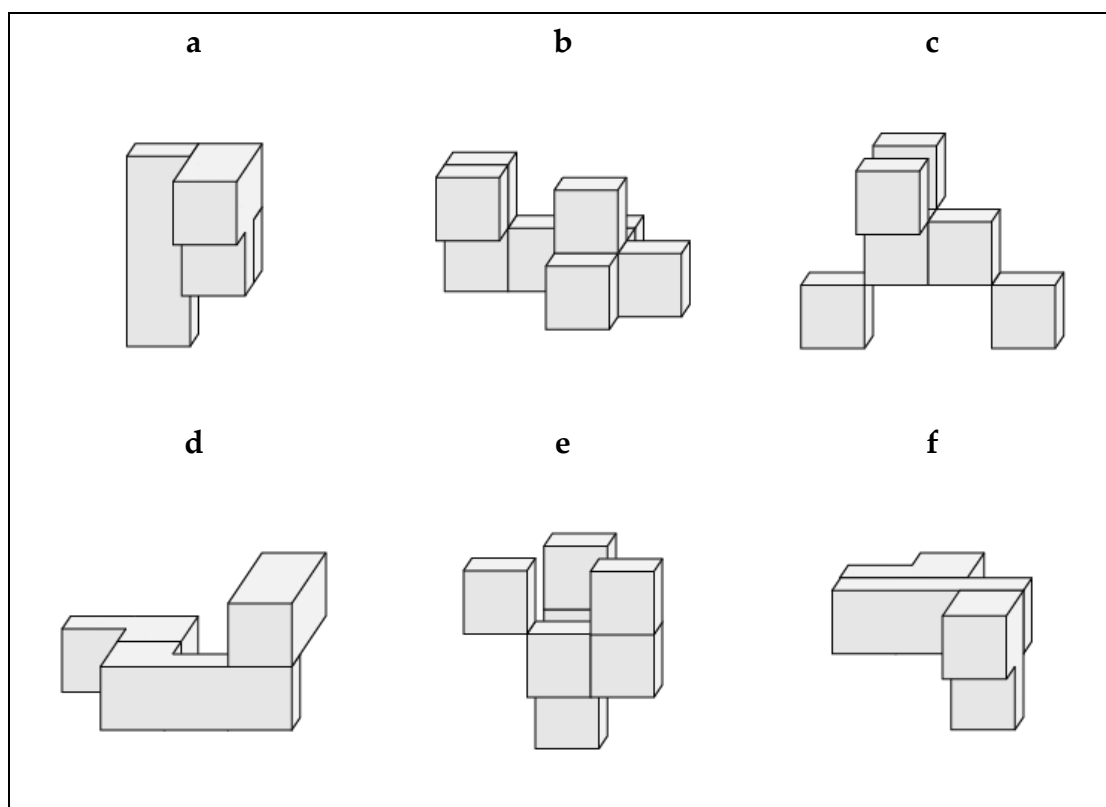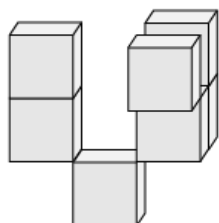
Example:		
Q. float pal	*flat*	*opal*

5.   bend   ale   _____ _____

6.   said   hers   _____   _____

7.   night   own   _____   _____

8.   teak   loo   _____   _____

9.   mean   typical   _____   _____

10. kite   fast   _____   _____

Which of the 3D figures in the box has been rotated to make the new figure?

11.

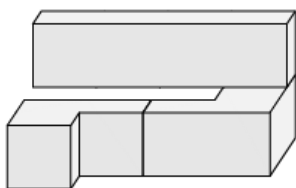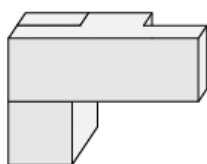a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

12.

a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

13.

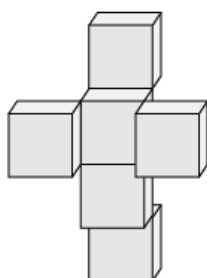
a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐
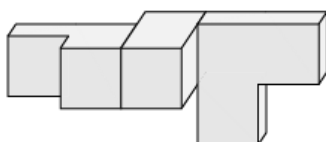
14.

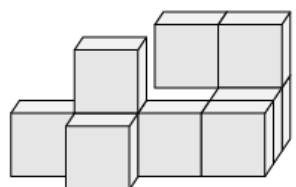a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

15.

a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

16.

a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

Underline the two words (one from each group) which are the closest to being opposite in meaning.

Example:		
Q.	(without, <u>above</u>, through)	(<u>under</u>, hiding, hidden)

17.	(weak, strength, strong)	(feather, powerful, weights)
18.	(allowed, illegal, wicked)	(best, justice, lawful)
19.	(beg, extract, align)	(command, sollicit, offer)
20.	(sort, type, kind)	(organise, generality, mean)
21.	(bitter, harsh, rough)	(sweet, turgid, odd)

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 r<u>ep</u>__<u>ose</u>

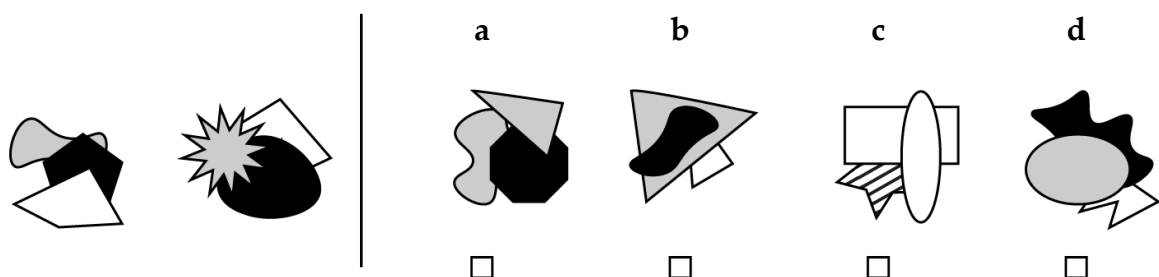|		
22.	dusk	__un__ __ __
23.	over	__b__v__
24.	challenging	__ __ff__ __u__ __
25.	obstructed	__mp__i__ __ __
26.	beaten	d__ __ __ __t__d

Select the option which is most like the two pictures on the left.

Example:
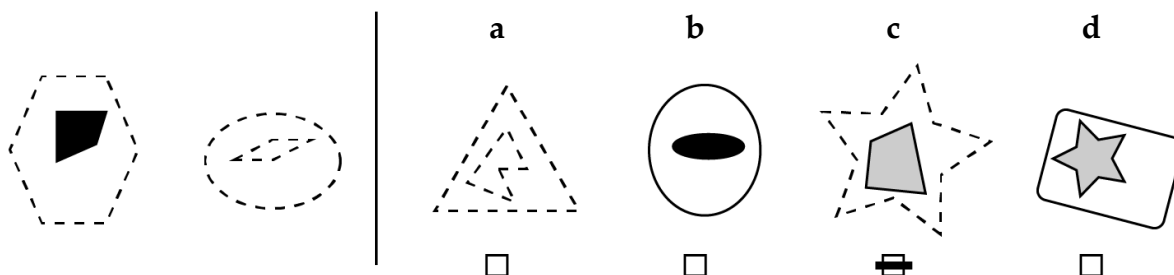
| | a | b | c | d |

27.

| | a | b | c | d |

28.

| | a | b | c | d |

29.

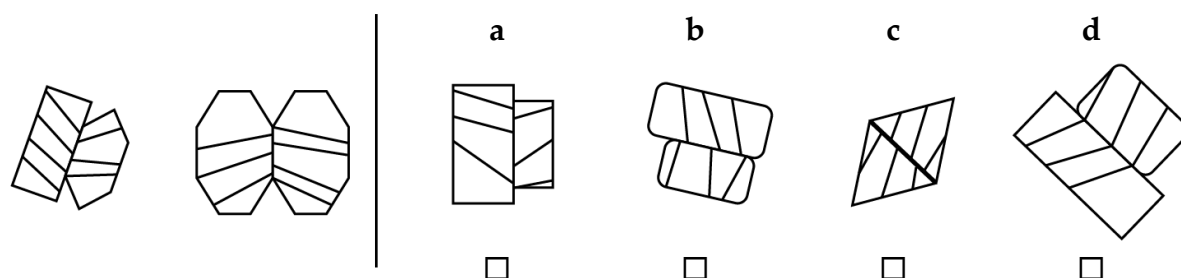| | a | b | c | d |

30.

a   b   c   d

☐   ☐   ☐   ☐

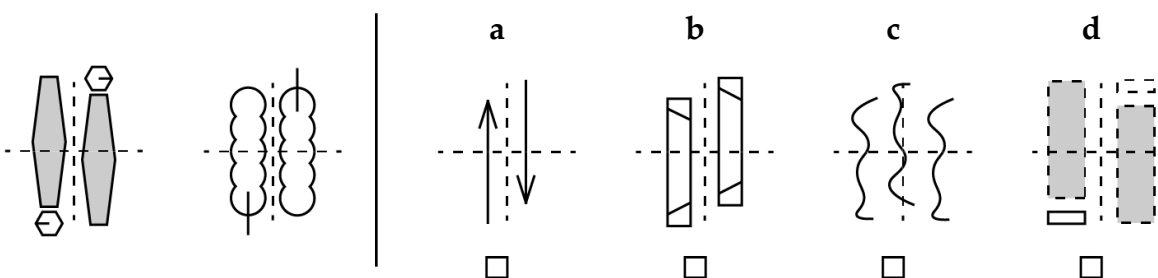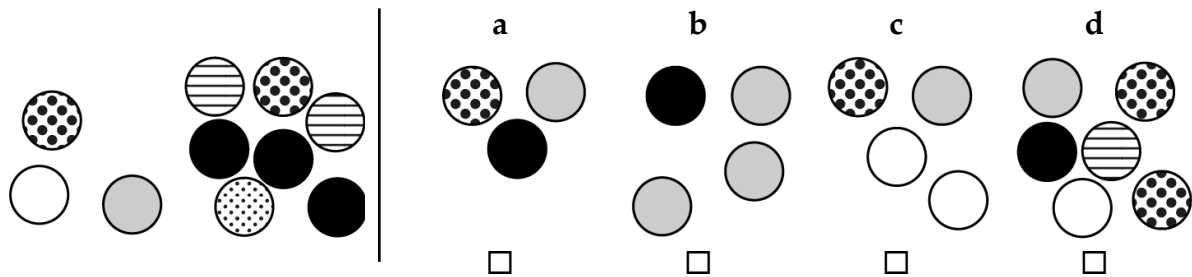**Cross out the word which does not belong with the other three. The other three words may not have exactly the same meaning as each other.**

Example:
Q.   hasten   rush   ~~delay~~   hurry

31.   banter   gossip   suppress   joke

32.   soak   silt   moisten   drench

33.   zebra   panther   lion   tiger

34.   altruistic   malevolent   wicked   malicious

35.   loud   noisy   timid   vocal

In each of these sentences there is a hidden four-letter word, which overlaps the end of one word and the beginning of the next. Write it in the answer space.

Example:
Q.   Don't start entering the pool until I tell you!   *tent*

36.   The oven tends to get hot very quickly.   _____

37.   The exercises were both arduous, yet enjoyable.   _____

38.   The exam now ends, so put down your pen.   _____

39.   Every archer's bow launched a flaming arrow.   _____

40.   I also appeared at the banquet.   _____

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:
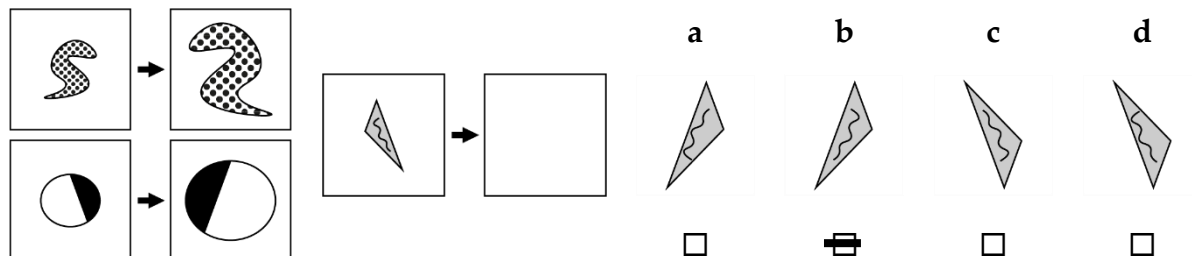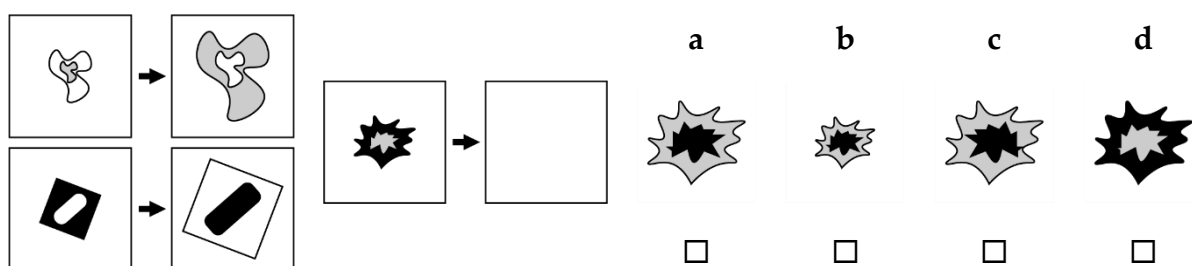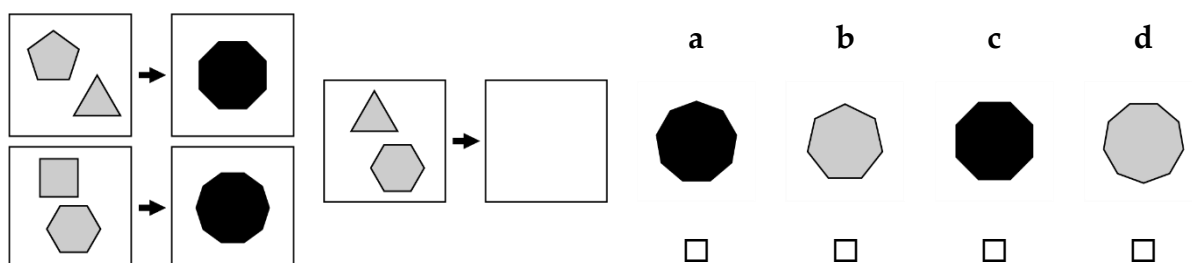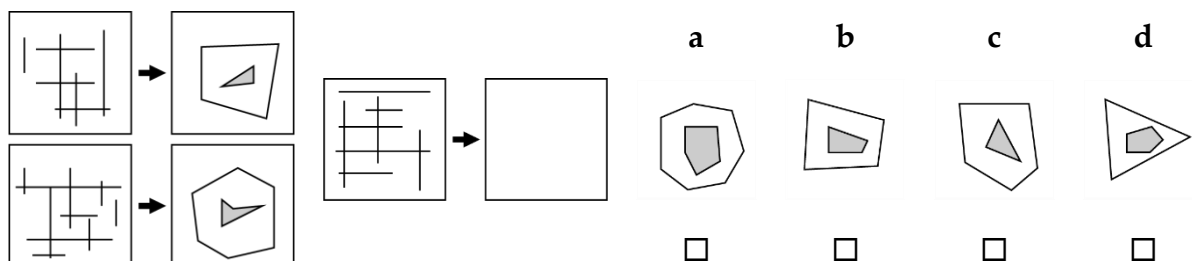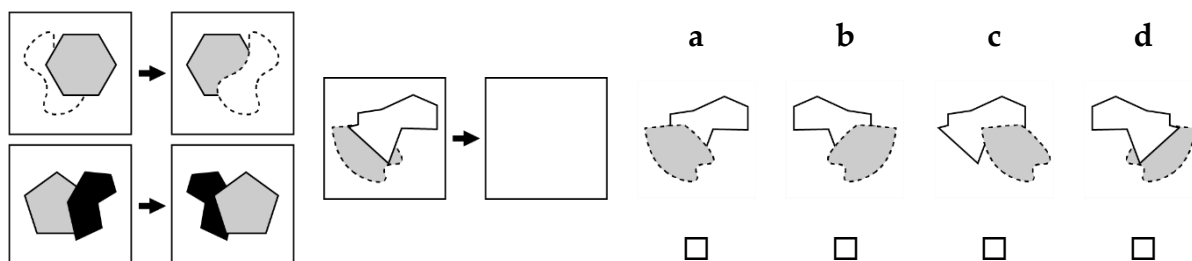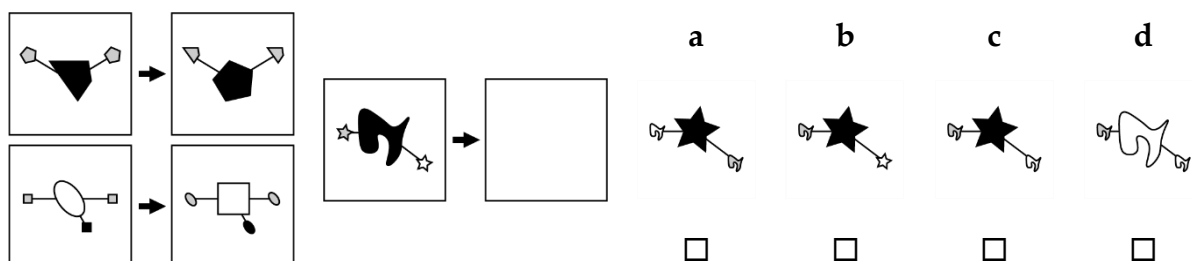
| a | b | c | d |

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

□ □ □ □

If you combine a word in the first group (which always goes first) with a word in the second group, you can make a new word. Underline the correct word from each group.

Example:	
Q. (<u>shop</u>, blaze, send)	(err, dent, <u>ping</u>)

46.	(mind, apple, cut)	(full, rotten, less)
47.	(van, truck, car)	(pet, bee, ape)
48.	(warm, sweet, fresh)	(meat, fruit, fish)
49.	(act, play, show)	(place, ion, in)
50.	(were, was, with)	(over, out, land)

TOTAL MARKS: 50

Solutions

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

The word EXTRAORDINARY can be written in code as BARTGQTPZYGTO. Using the same code, write the following words:

1. DIARY $\quad$ *PZGTO* $\qquad$ **2.** TAXI $\quad$ *RGAZ*

Decode the following words:

3. QTPBT $\quad$ *ORDER* $\qquad$ **4.** RTZPBYR $\quad$ *TRIDENT*

E	X	T	R	A	O	R	D	I	N	A	R	Y
B	A	R	T	G	Q	T	P	Z	Y	G	T	O

Line up the word and the code, as shown above, and this should be fairly easy.

There is just one thing to be careful of: make sure to read from top to bottom (the real word to the code word) when encoding in Questions 1 and 2, and in reverse when decoding (3 and 4).

For instance, "A" in "extraordinary" becomes "G" in code. Do not accidentally read upside-down, and incorrectly make "A" into "T", in your coded answers to 1 and 2.

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

5. bend $\quad$ ale $\qquad$ *end* $\qquad$ *bale* **or** *able*

First, look for all the letters which might be removed from the first word while leaving a correct, shorter word.

In this case, you might remove "b" or "n".

Then try these letters throughout the second word until you make a new word here as well.

6.	said hers	*sad*	*heirs*
7.	night own	*nigh*	*town*

I have warned in the past against giving old-fashioned words such as "nigh" (meaning "near" – "The end is nigh!") as answers, when there is a more modern alternative available.

However, if such a word is the best or only option, of course you must use it.

8.	teak loo	*tea*	*look*
9.	mean typical	*men*	*atypical*
10.	kite fast	*kit*	*feast*

Which of the 3D figures in the box has been rotated to make the new figure?

11.

a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e �   f ☐

12.

a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ▣   e ☐   f ☐

13.

a ▣   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

14.

a ☐   b ☐   c ▣   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

15.

a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ▣

16.

a ☐   b ▤   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

On the face of things, these look as difficult as the cube problems you've met already.

However, while there is no *certainty* that a figure won't be re-used, looking at the unused ones (after solving the easier problems) is still likely to narrow your choices and make things easier. As is the case here, you will often find that each letter matches only one of the numbered questions, and vice versa.
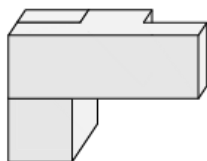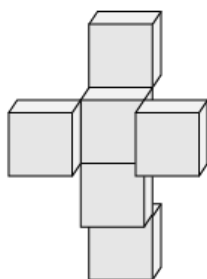
Some, such as option **d**, are quite distinctive. Others, such as **b**, **c** and **e**, are more similar to each other, and need some care.

a (13) may cause some puzzlement. You can probably work out which figure is involved; but from which angle are we looking at it?

The answer is that 13 involves looking at **a** *from above*. Bear in mind that **the figures can be rotated in any direction** – not just in a horizontal (sideways) plane.

Underline the two words (one from each group) which are the closest to being opposite in meaning.

17.	(<u>weak</u>, strength, strong)	(feather, <u>powerful</u>, weights)
18.	(allowed, <u>illegal</u>, wicked)	(best, justice, <u>lawful</u>)

Be very careful with questions like this. "Wicked" and "lawful" are not opposites, because just because something is illegal, it does not necessarily follow that it is morally wrong; likewise, the fact that an action is virtuous does not necessarily mean that it is legal.

Even if you believe that law and morality are ethically identical (which might be a difficult position to defend), they are not the same concepts in language.

19.	(<u>beg</u>, extract, align)	(command, sollicit, <u>offer</u>)
20.	(sort, type, <u>kind</u>)	(organise, generality, <u>mean</u>)

Question 20 is very tricky, because you could possibly argue that a specific "sort", "type" or "kind" of thing is opposite to the "generality" (all cases) of a thing.

However, this is a debatable point, and it also runs into the problem that any of the words on the left would create this opposite pair. Therefore, "kind" and "mean" is a much better pair of opposites, and this makes them the correct answer.

21. (<u>bitter</u>, harsh, rough)	(<u>sweet</u>, turgid, odd)

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.

22. dusk	*sunset*

Some of these will seem easier than others. The answer may be obvious, as perhaps in this case. "Dusk" and "sunset" have slightly different meanings, but they are very close.

If not, look at places where one letter is missing, and consider whether it is more likely to be a vowel or a consonant, quickly cycling through the possibilities.
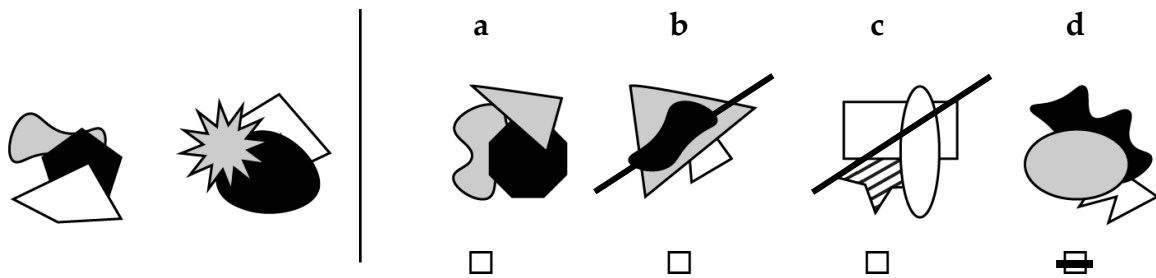
23. over	*above*
24. challenging	*difficult*
25. obstructed	*impaired*

Question 25 is difficult, but cycling through vowels at the start may help.

26. beaten	*defeated*

Select the option which is most like the two pictures on the left.

27.

      a   **b**   **c**   **d**

There should be all three colours – black, grey and white – and black should be in the middle layer.

28.

      a   **b**   **c**   **d**
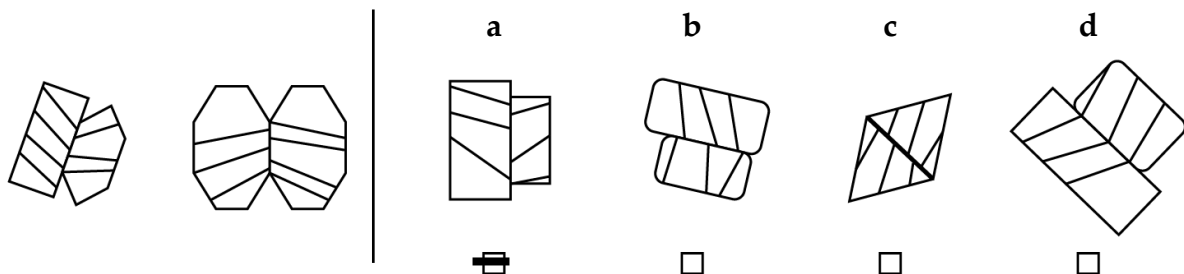
Look how the lines alternate – they do not meet in the middle – and point in the same direction along the shape, unlike in **b** and **c**.

29.
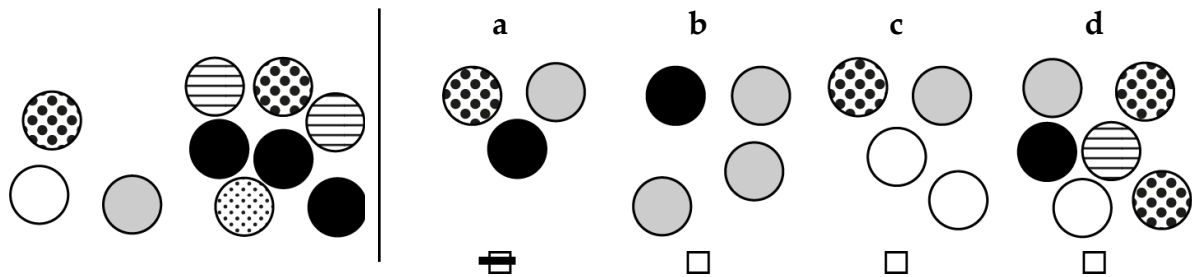
      a   **b**   **c**   **d**
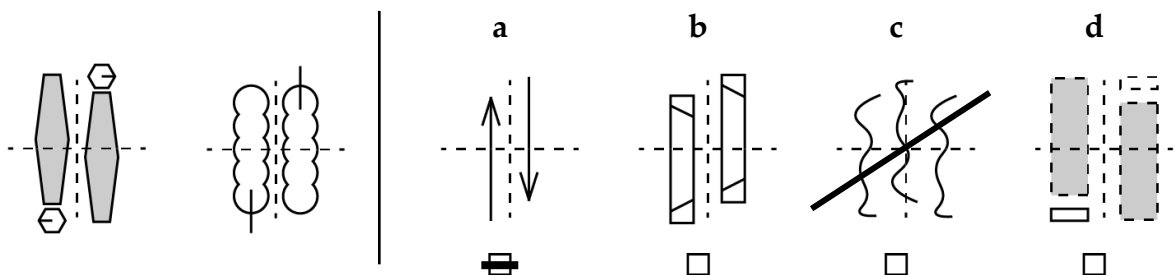
There should be two shapes in the figure, and the right-hand shape must be a 180° rotation of the left-hand one.

Beware of the dotted small box in the right-hand side of **d**.

30.

Each figure contains an odd number of circles.

You could spend a long time looking in vain for more subtle patterns here!

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

31. banter gossip ~~suppress~~ joke

You will often be able to solve these problems without knowing all the words.

- ➢ If you recognise three words and know that they are related, the other is likely to be the odd-one out.
- ➢ If you recognise three words and see that two are related and one is not, that is likely to be the odd-one out.
- ➢ If you recognise only two words, and they are not related, then you have a 50/50 choice between the two of them.
- ➢ If you recognise only two words, and they are related, then you have a 50/50 choice between the other two.

50/50 makes for much better odds than a one in four guess!

32. soak ~~silt~~ moisten drench

33. ~~zebra~~ panther lion tiger

This is one of those occasional general-knowledge questions which do come up in reasoning exams.

34. <u>altruistic</u> malevolent wicked malicious

35. loud noisy <u>timid</u> vocal

In each of these sentences there is a hidden four-letter word, which overlaps the end of one word and the beginning of the next. Write it in the answer space.

36.   The o<u>ven t</u>ends to get hot very quickly.   *vent*

37.   The exercises were bo<u>th ard</u>uous, yet enjoyable.   *hard*

38.   The exam no<u>w ends</u>, so put down your pen.   *wend*

39.   Every archer's <u>bow l</u>aunched a flaming arrow.   *bowl*

40.   I al<u>so ap</u>peared at the banquet.   *soap*

Look at each gap in turn, scanning it for four-letter words as follows:
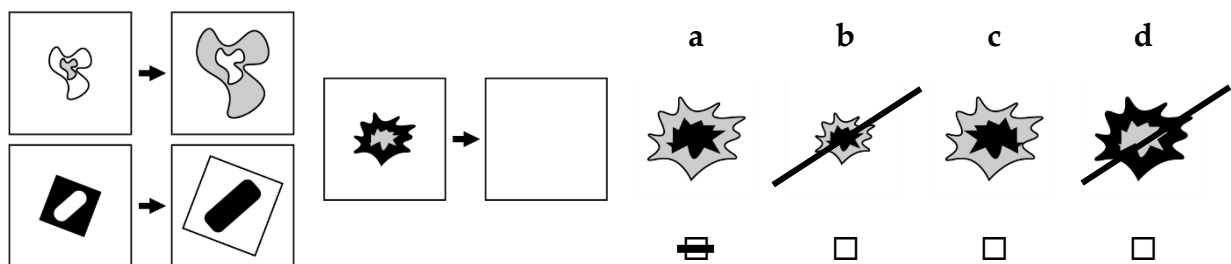
<u>The ov</u>en   T<u>he ove</u>n   Th<u>e oven</u>

If none of these options gives a word (a name such as "Theo" does not count!), move to the next gap.

With practice, you will learn to do this very rapidly.

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.
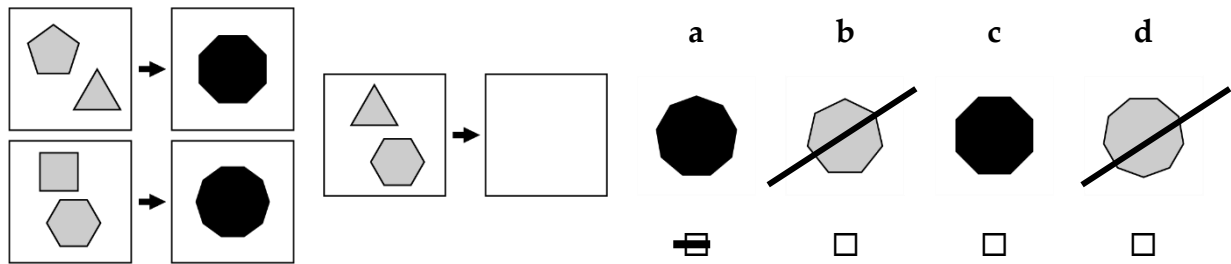
41.

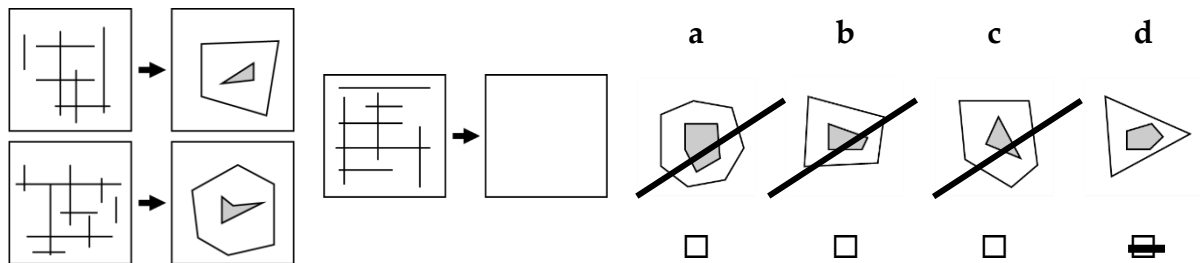The large and small shapes both grow, and they swap colours.

Notice that in **c** the inner shape has been reflected.

42.

The new shape will be black, and have the same number of sides as the two smaller shapes combined.
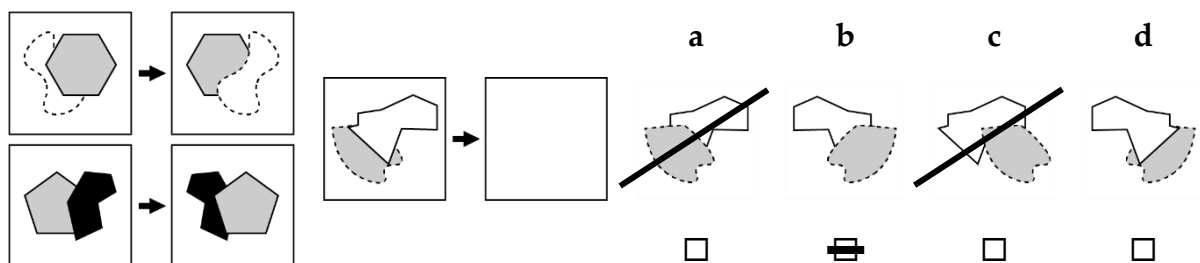
43.

This is also about the number of sides which a shape has.

➢ The vertical bars give the number of sides for the outer shape.
➢ The horizontal bars give the number of sides for the inner shape.

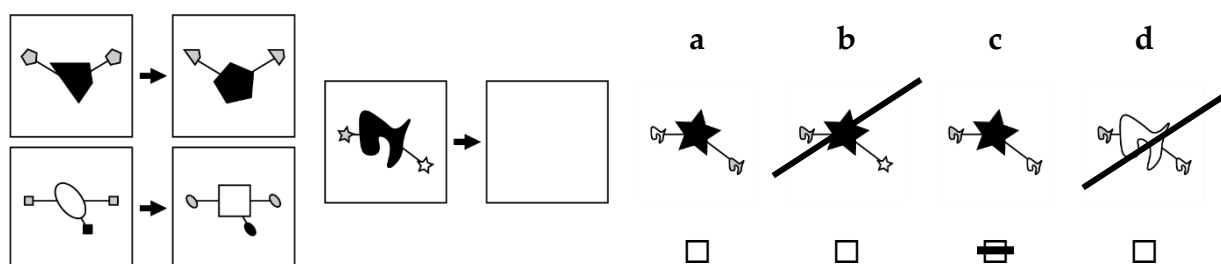Because there's only one shape with an outer triangle, only the vertical lines matter.

44.

The figure is reflected horizontally.

The shape which was behind is brought to the front.

45.

The two kinds of shape are swapped round.

The arrangement of the different colours is kept the same (ruling out **a**).

If you combine a word in the first group (which always goes first) with a word in the second group, you can make a new word. Underline the correct word from each group.

46.   (<u>mind</u>, apple, cut)   (full, rotten, <u>less</u>)

"Mindfull" is wrong, because "mindful" only has one "l": this is the rule for words with a "-ful" suffix. Look out for tricky details like this!

47.   (van, truck, <u>car</u>)   (<u>pet</u>, bee, ape)

48.   (warm, <u>sweet</u>, fresh)   (<u>meat</u>, fruit, fish)

49.   (<u>act</u>, play, show)   (place, <u>ion</u>, in)

50.   (were, was, <u>with</u>)   (over, <u>out</u>, land)

Sometimes the answer is a word such as "sweetmeat" or "without", which is a compound of two words.

Sometimes, as with "carpet", the new word has no connection with the elements which can be put together to make it.

END