

Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 20

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. 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.

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

1. tiny

__in__ __ __ul__

2. reflect

m__d__ __ __te

3. ample

c__p__ __u__

4. enrage

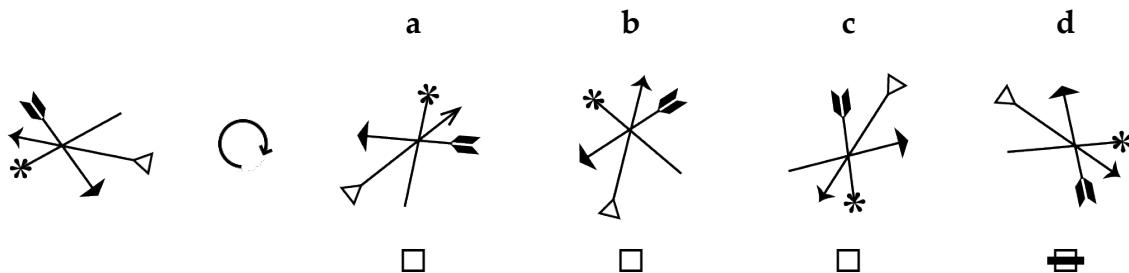
i__f__ __ __a__ __

5. joyful

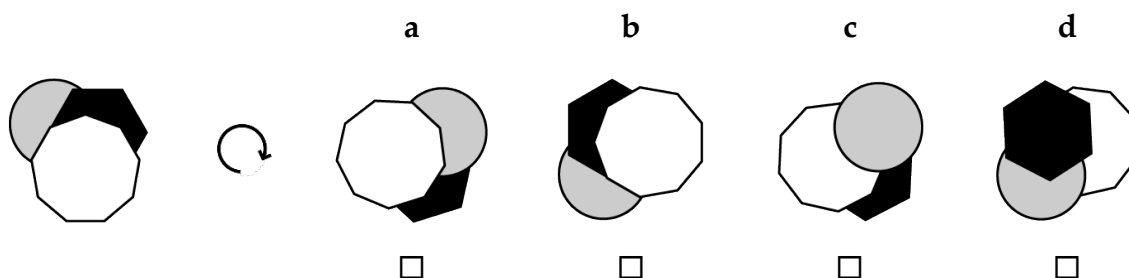
el__ __ __ __

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

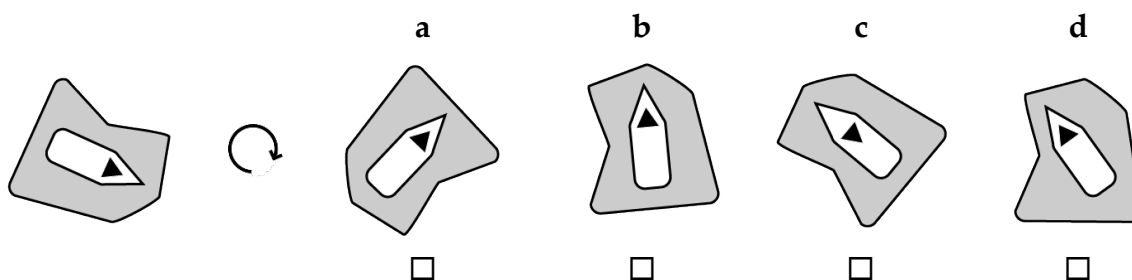
Example:



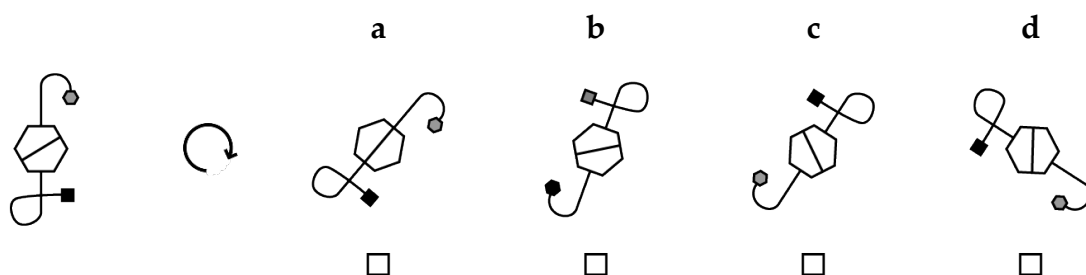
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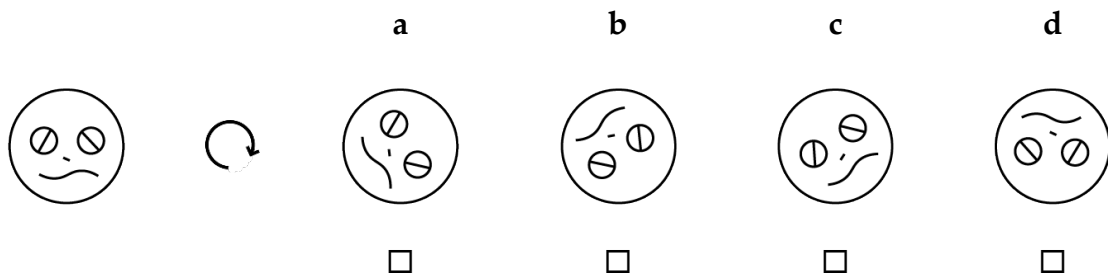
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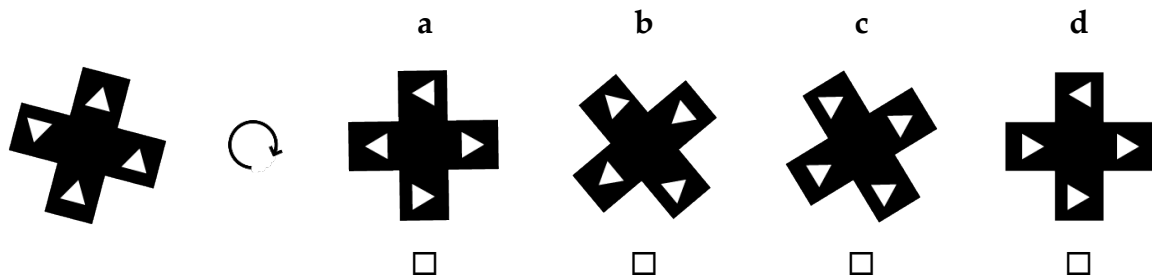
8.



9.



10.



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

11. wait patience expect attend

12. flow run move congest

13. sophisticated warm hostility acidic

14. dog wasp ant bee

15. reflect refract occlude ovulate

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

16. **fictional** interesting entertaining long false

17. **turbulent** stormy reassuring experienced noisy

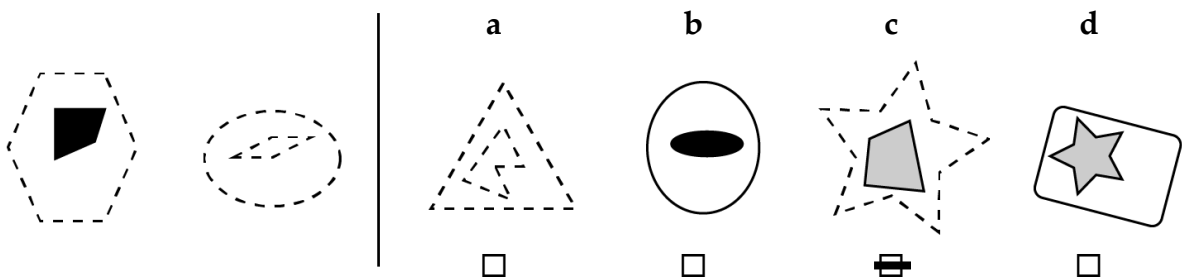
18. **aggregation** group irritation confusion turmoil

19. **luminescent** appealing dangerous glowing talking

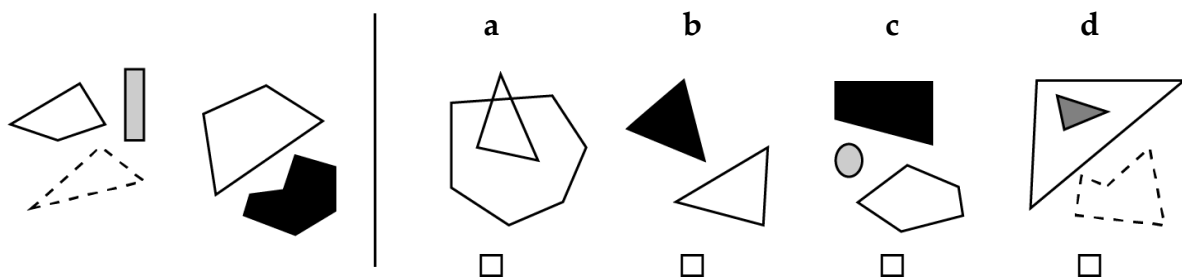
20. **counterpart** spoon match lighter candle

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

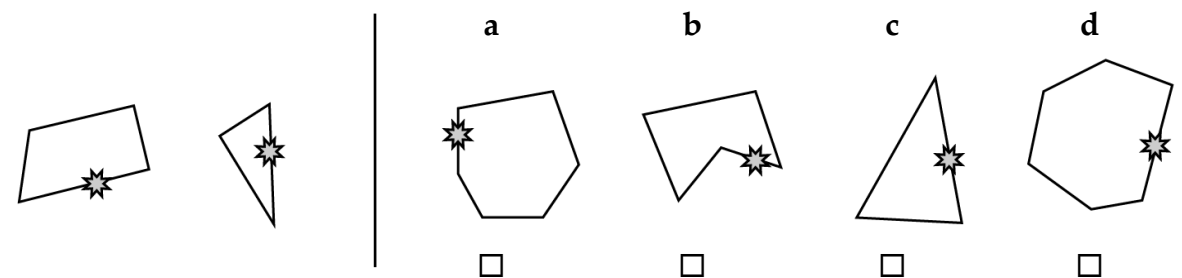
Example:



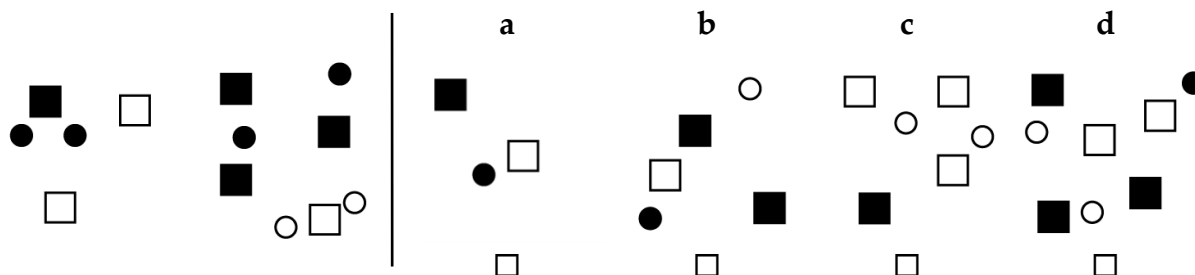
21.



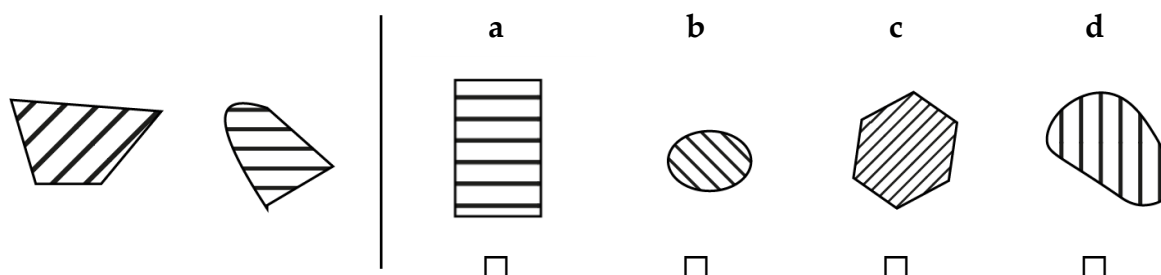
22.



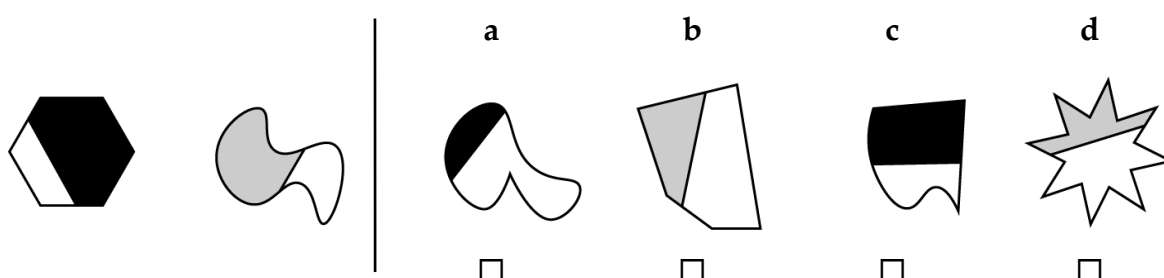
23.



24.



25.



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

26. stew here

27. shale late

28. friction hut

29. phoney all

30. string bass

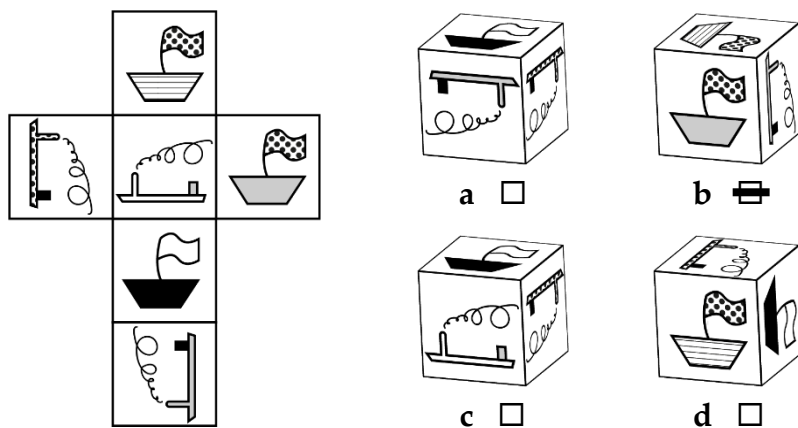
Underline the two words (one from each group) which are the closest to being opposite in meaning.

Example:

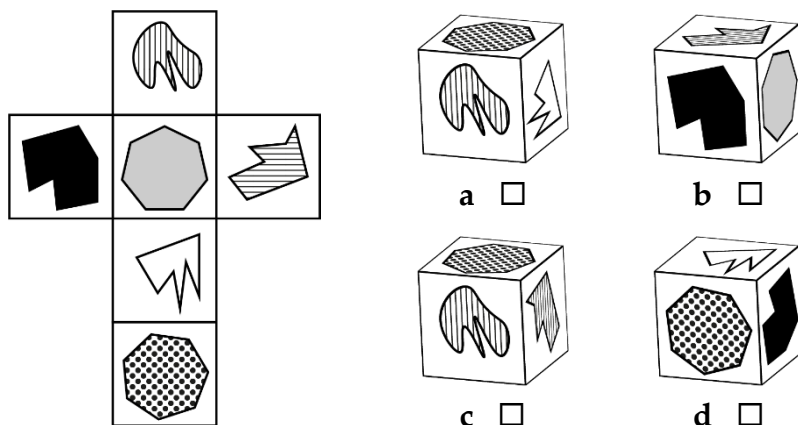
- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Q. | (without, <u>above</u> , through) | (<u>under</u> , hiding, hidden) |
| 31. | (healthy, edible, raw) | (food, cooked, vegetable) |
| 32. | (depress, elevate, suppurate) | (debase, flog, praise) |
| 33. | (punctual, late, tardy) | (unreliable, unfeeling, unite) |
| 34. | (access, entrance, approach) | (drill, hasten, bore) |
| 35. | (chaos, jumble, type) | (writer, mix, sort) |

Which of the four cubes can be made from the net?

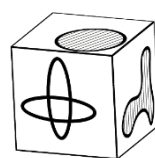
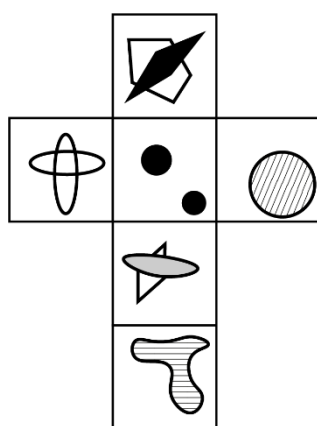
Example:



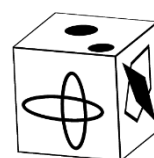
36.



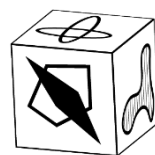
37.



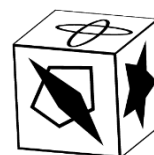
a ☐



b ☐

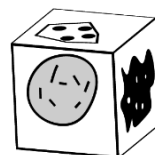
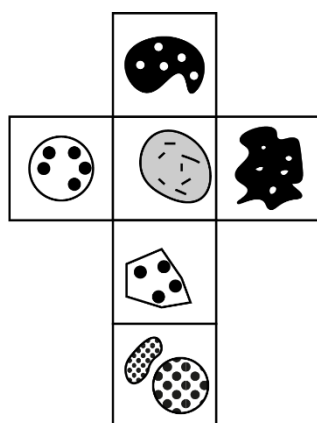


c ☐

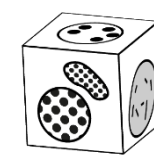


d ☐

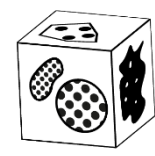
38.



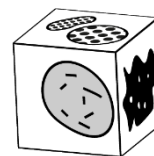
a ☐



b ☐

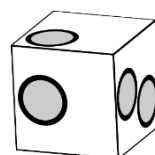
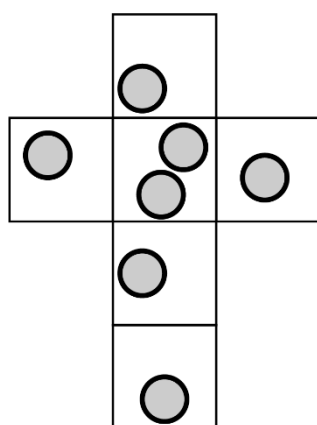


c ☐

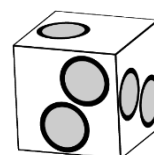


d ☐

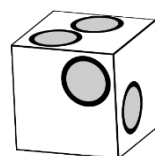
39.



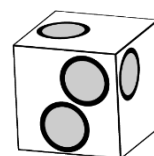
a ☐



b ☐

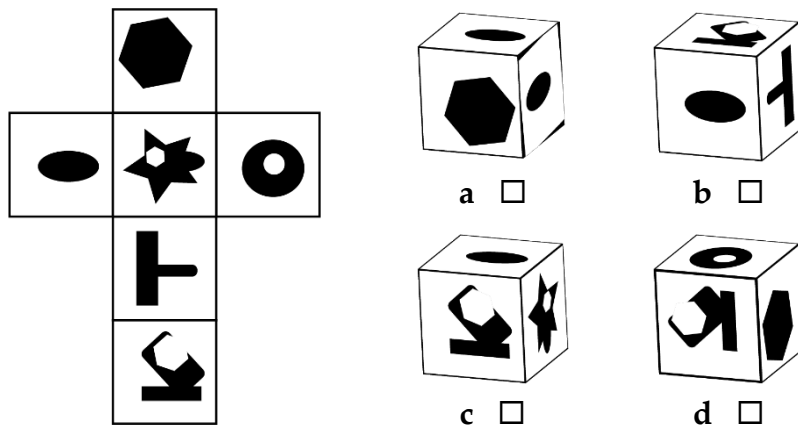


c ☐



d ☐

40.



In order for each of these sentences to make sense, two words need to be swapped round. Underline them.

Example:

Q. The mat cat is sitting on the fat.

41. On sensible thoughts, perhaps revision is more second.
42. Honestly, I'm this responsible for not.
43. Are bin going to empty the you?
44. The see are so low that I can't clouds the mountains.
45. Let me have at look a that for you.

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 DINBEOEE obedience.

46. Some great event is GINHNPAP _____ in the bird community
TEDIOUS _____ my window.
47. Now it's time to NVTINE _____ some more SENESCENT
_____.
48. I never knew that Paris was the AACTLIP _____ city of France, a
country EWEHOMERS _____ in Europe.

49. Please stop AIRMENGMH _____: I'm trying to ACTONCENTRE
_____ on the washing up!
50. Sometimes I find that work is a very FEETFIEVC _____ way to avoid
EARNSWGIN _____ emails.

TOTAL MARKS: 50

Solutions

You will find a dictionary useful as you review your answers. When a question type has been thoroughly covered in earlier papers, I will not always repeat the advice given previously.

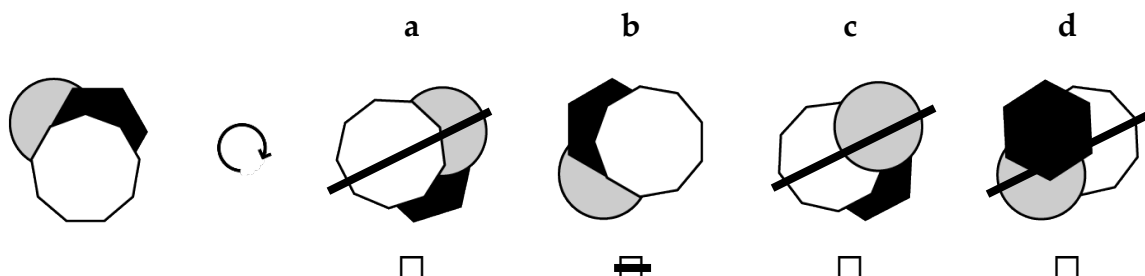
Fill in the gaps so that the word on the right has the same (or almost the same) meaning as the word on the left.

- | | | |
|----|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | tiny | <u>min</u> <u>iscu</u> <u>le</u> |
| 2. | reflect | <u>med</u> <u>itate</u> |
| 3. | ample | <u>cop</u> <u>iou</u> <u>s</u> |
| 4. | enrage | <u>inf</u> <u>uri</u> <u>ate</u> |
| 5. | joyful | <u>el</u> <u>ated</u> |

The last of these questions is tricky, because you don't get any letter clues from later in the word – only at the beginning. If you don't see the answer quickly, circle the question, move on, and come back later.

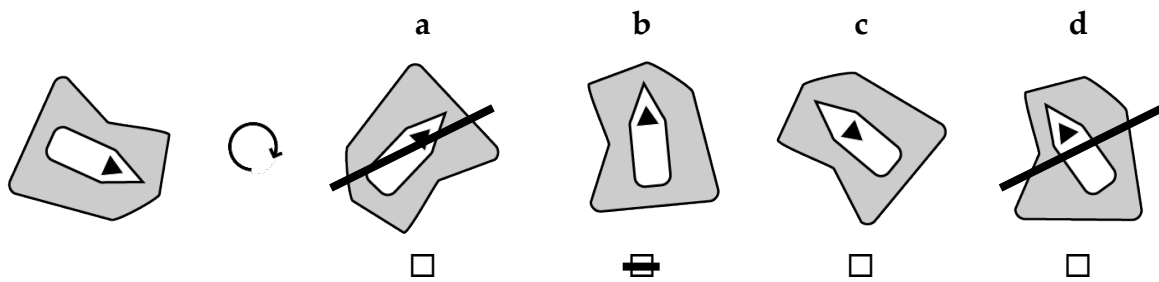
Choose the figure on the right which is a rotation of the figure on the left.

6.



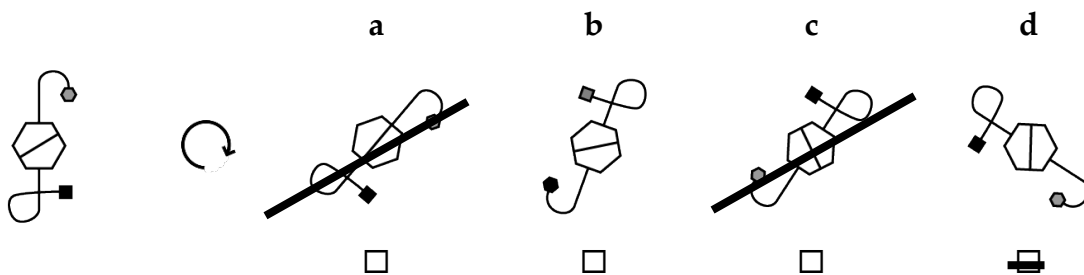
Once you rule out those answers in which the tiles are stacked in the wrong order, there is only one possible answer!

7.



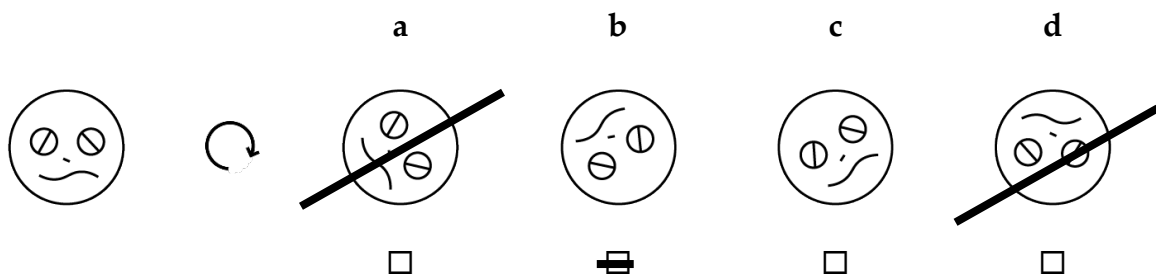
a has the dimple/indentation on the wrong side, in **d** the arrow is not straight, and in **c** the little arrow points the wrong way.

8.



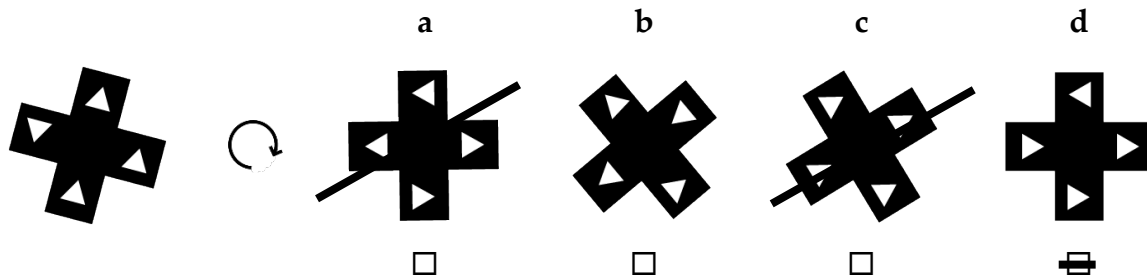
If you focus on one characteristic at a time, these problems become easy. Here, I started by looking at the central hexagon, eliminating options in which this (and its dividing line) are wrong. You could also have started by looking at the little shape on the hook, for example.

9.



a has eyes slanting in the wrong direction, while **d** has its mouth the wrong way round. **c** has its nose the wrong way round.

10.



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.

11. wait ~~patience~~ expect attend

“Attend” may not seem to match the meaning of the other words closely, but the point is not their meaning: it is that all the words apart from “patience” can be **verbs**.

12. flow run move ~~congest~~

This is to do with meaning: “congest” relates to things that *stop* moving.

13. sophisticated warm ~~hostility~~ acidic

“Hostility” is the only **noun**.

14. ~~dog~~ wasp ant bee

This is a simple general-knowledge question. “Dog” is the only mammal, while the others are insects.

15. reflect refract occlude ~~ovulate~~

The other words relate to light or vision.

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

16. fictional interesting entertaining long false

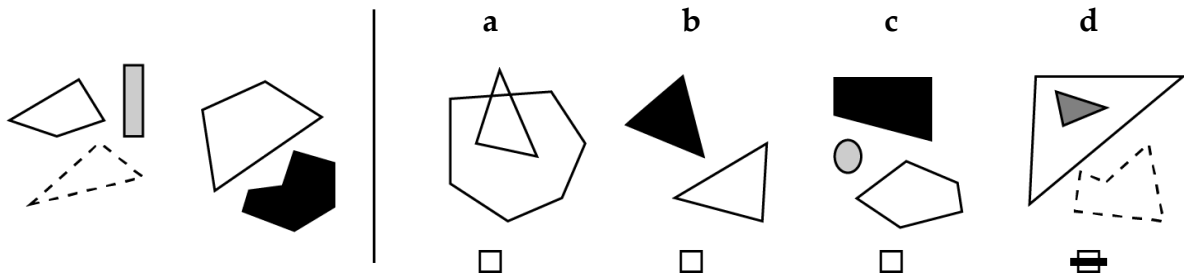
17. turbulent stormy reassuring experienced noisy

Even if you can't choose between “stormy” and “noisy”, a 50/50 guess is much better than a wild stab.

18.	aggregation	<u>group</u>	irritation	confusion	turmoil
19.	luminescent	appealing	dangerous	<u>glowing</u>	talking
20.	counterpart	spoon	<u>match</u>	lighter	candle

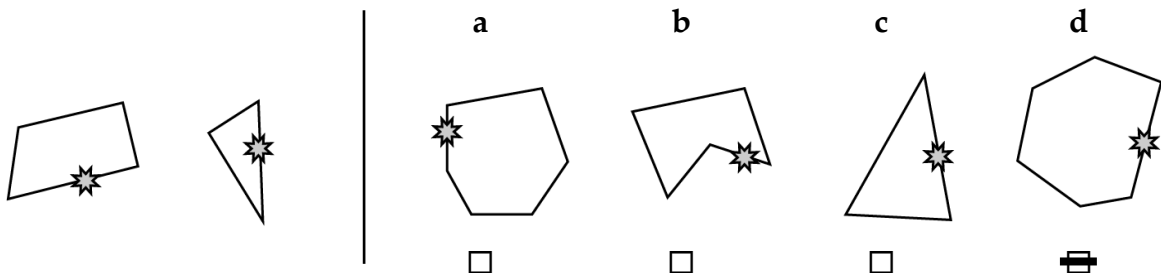
Select the option which is most like the two pictures on the left.

21.



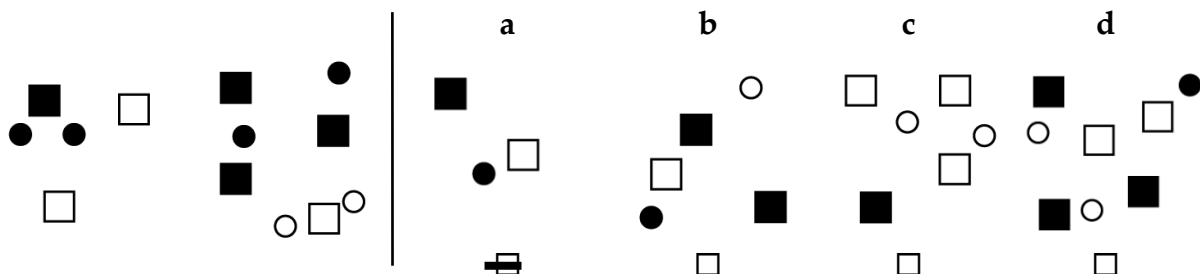
The shapes in each figure have a total of 11 sides.

22.



The star lies on the shape's longest side.

23.

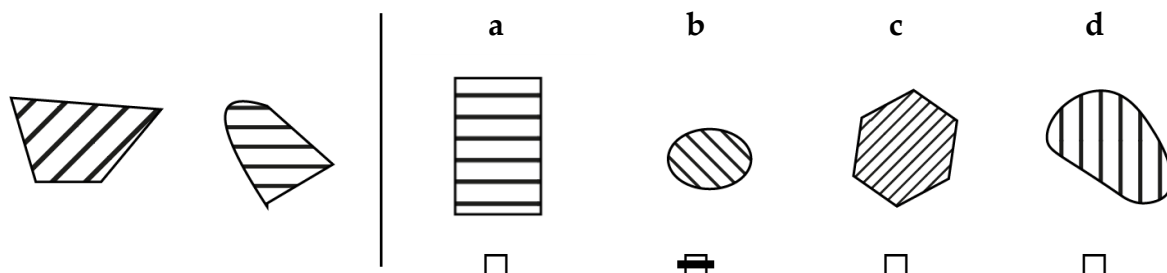


This is **exceptionally** difficult, and should principally be taken as practice for when to mark a question as difficult and return to it later! Of course, remember to come back and at least make your best guess before the time runs out.

Each rule you consider is likely not to match just one of the options on the right.

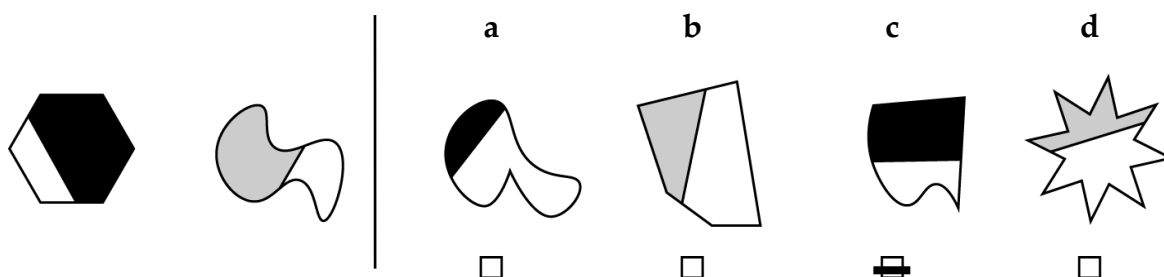
In the end, the explanation is as simple as it is hard to spot: that the shape must have a white/empty square as its lowest (nearest to the bottom) square.

24.



Each shape contains 5 cross-hatching lines.

25.



Less than half of the shape is white.

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

26. stew here

sew

there

27. shale late

sale

lathe

or

hale

slate

28. friction hut

fiction

hurt

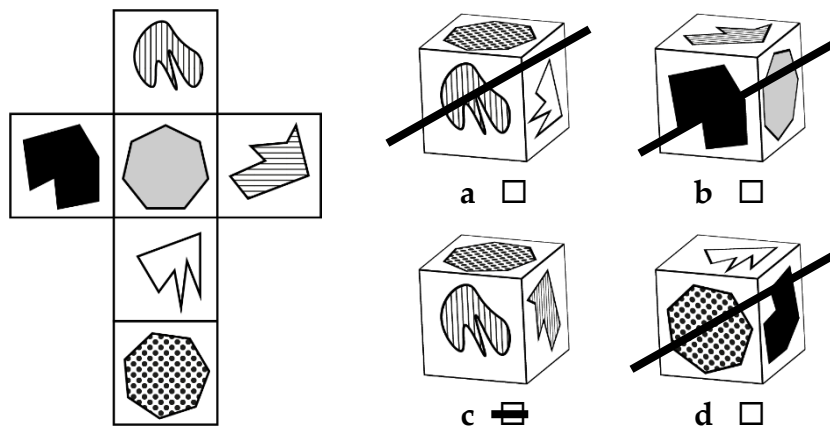
29. phoney all

honey

pall

Which of the four cubes can be made from the net?

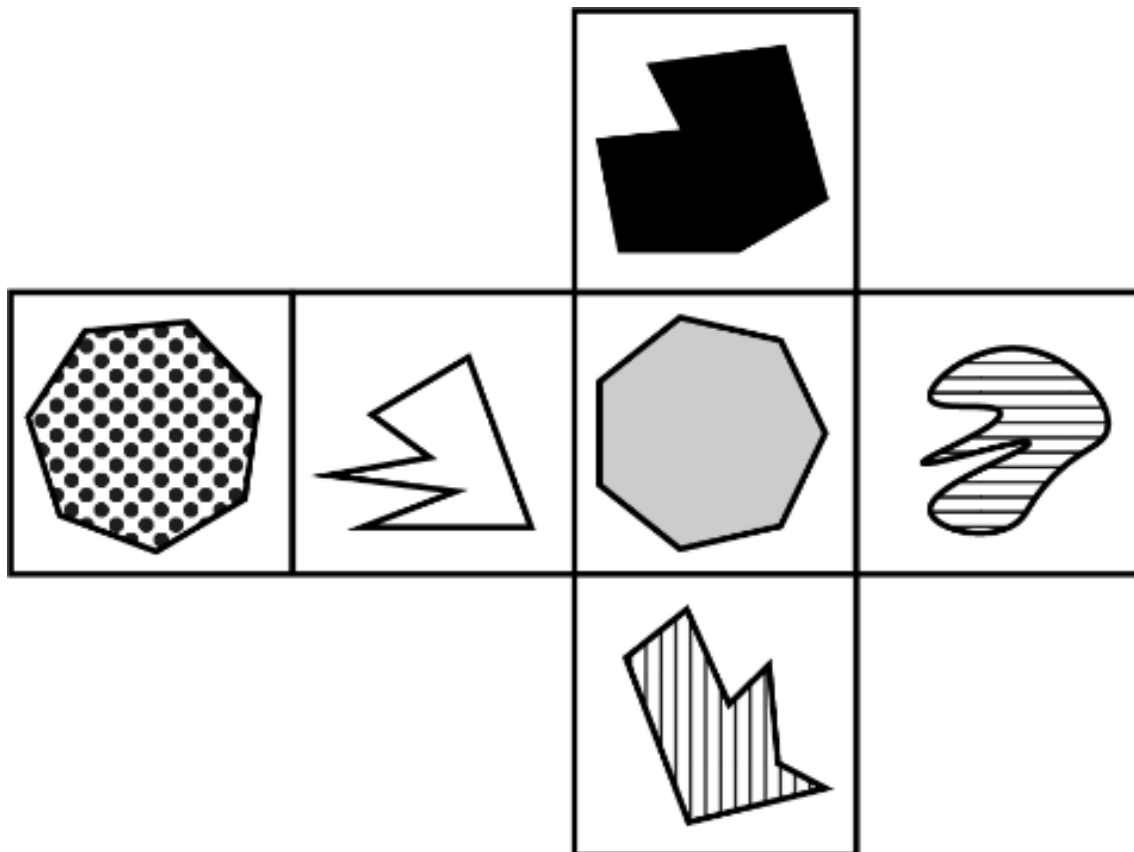
36.



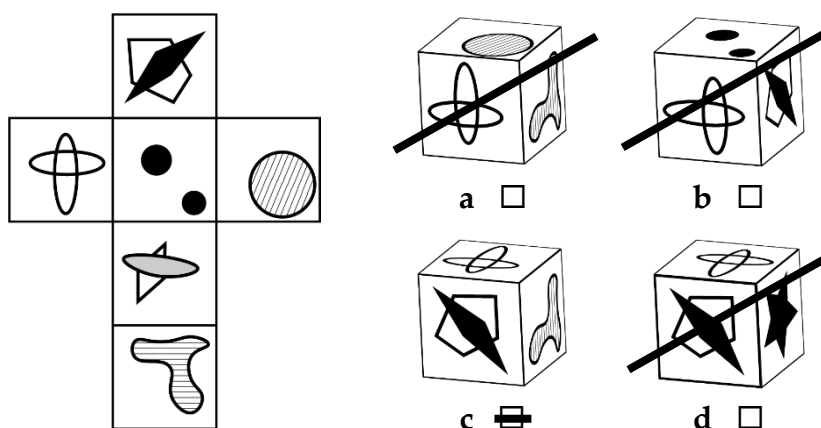
For full advice about this sort of problem, see the solutions to Reasoning Paper 1.

You should work by ruling out incorrect cubes. Focus to start with on those which are easiest. For example, **d** is impossible, because while the dotted and white figures align, the black figure is on the wrong side of the cube. **b** has the wrong shape on top, and **a** has the wrong figure on the right.

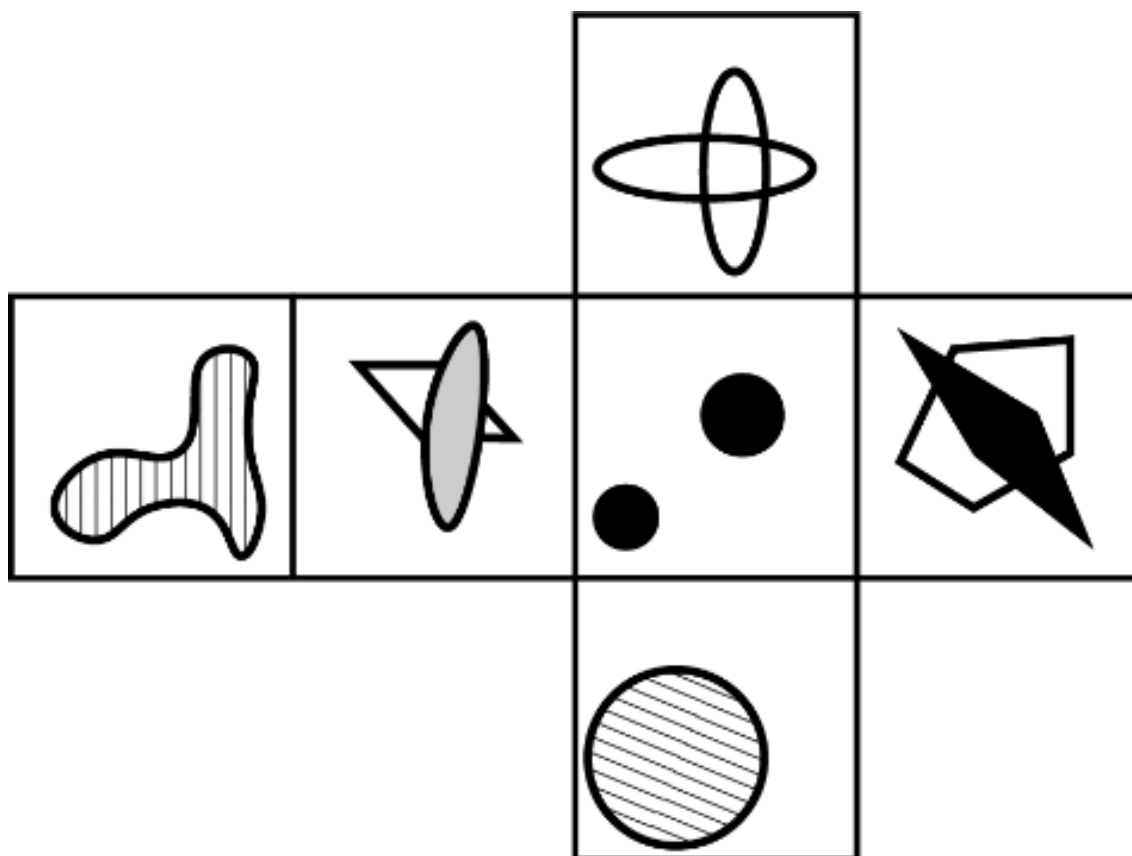
Here is a large version, to cut out and fold:



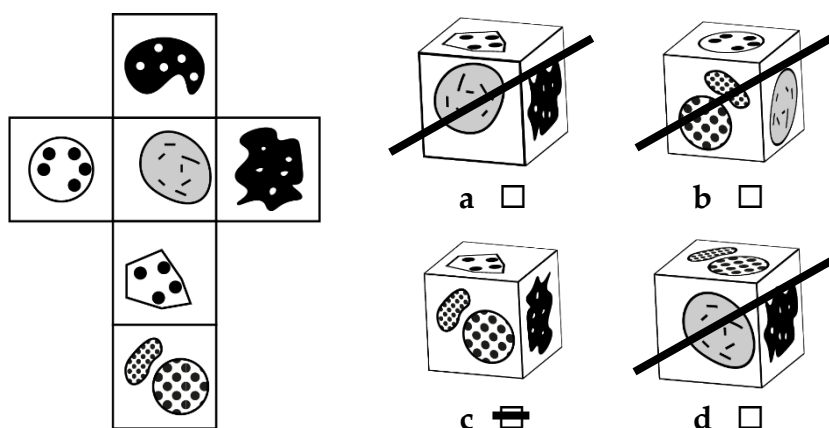
37.



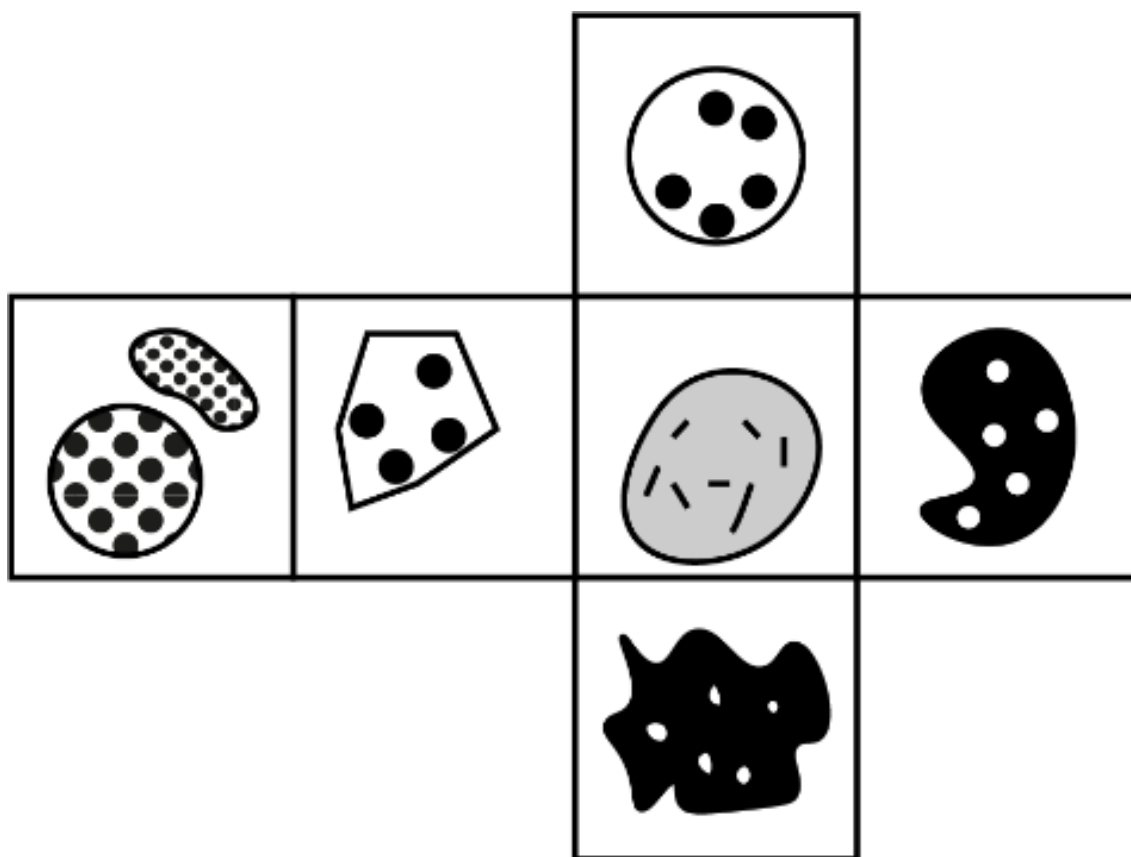
Here is a cut-out-and-fold version:



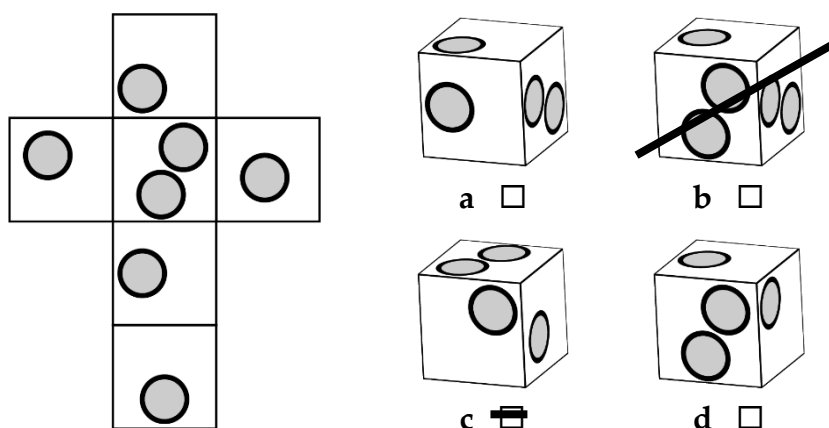
38.



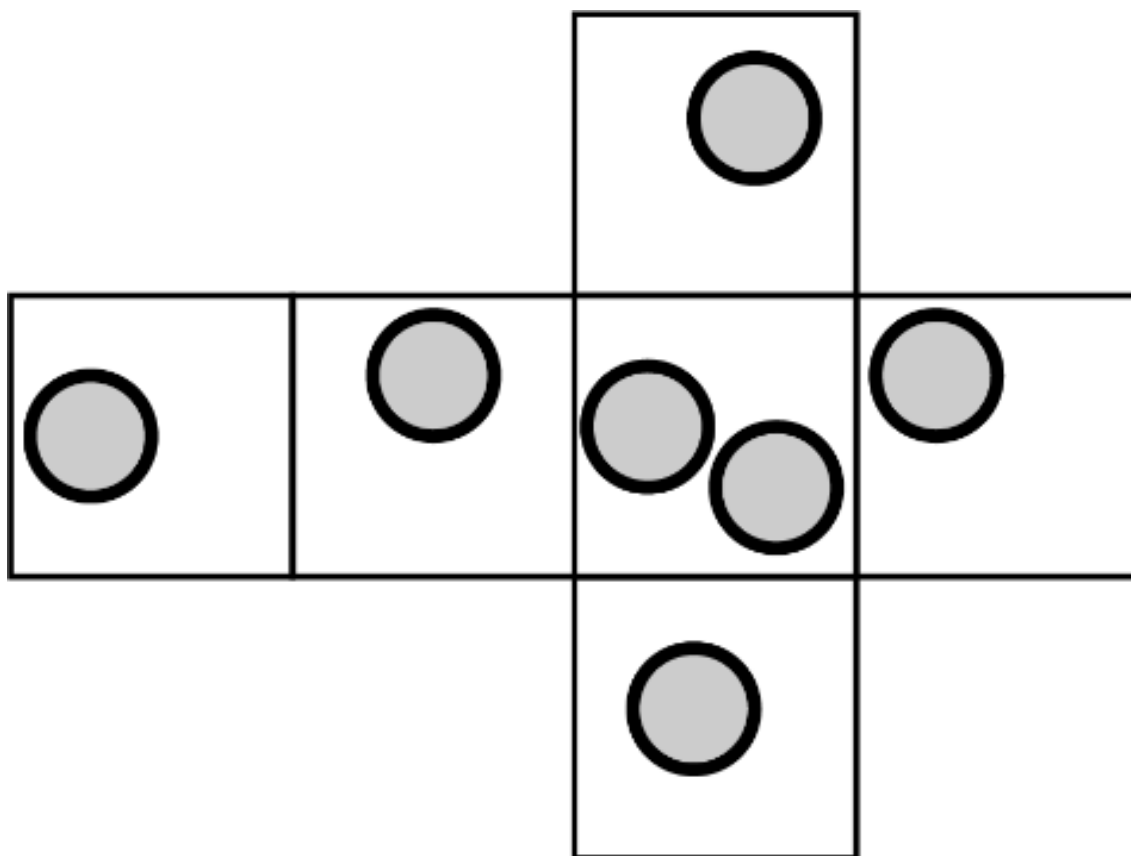
Look out for figures placed next to each other on the cube that are not next to each other on the net: for instance, the double figure and the grey cookie in **b** and **d**.



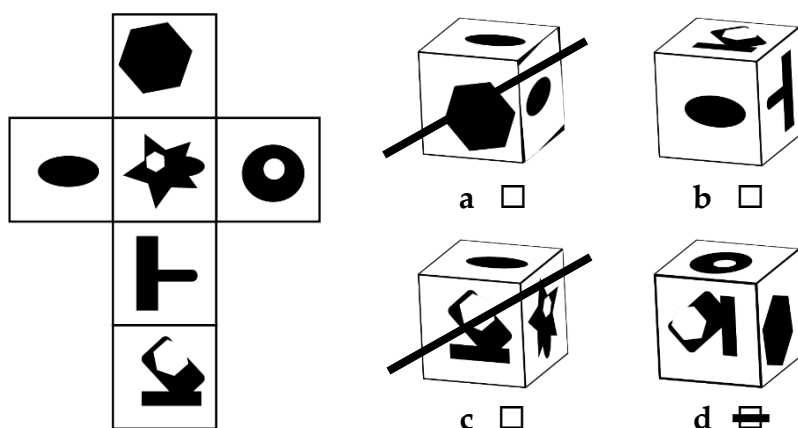
39.



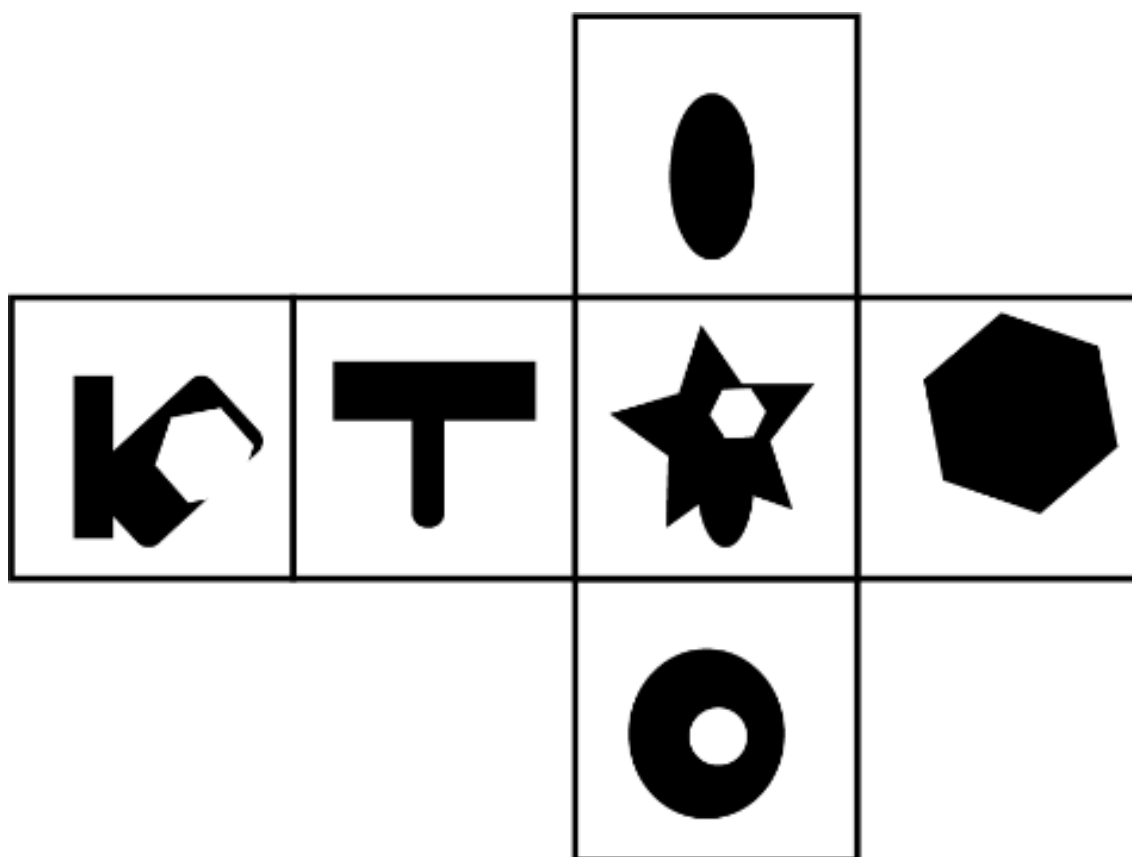
This is extremely difficult. **b** can be ruled out for having two double-circles, but after that, you need to rely on folding the net mentally and working out where the squares' edges meet. There aren't any useful shortcuts!



40.



a has two lozenges, while **d** places figures next to each other that should be opposite. **b** has the T-shape pointing towards the lozenge, rather than away from it.



In order for each of these sentences to make sense, two words need to be swapped round. Underline them.

41. On sensible thoughts, perhaps revision is more second.
42. Honestly, I'm this responsible for not.
43. Are bin going to empty the you?
44. The see are so low that I can't clouds the mountains.
45. Let me have at look a that for you.

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

46. Some great event is GINHENPAP happening in the bird community
TEDIOUS outside my window.
47. Now it's time to NVTINE invent some more SENESCENT sentences.
48. I never knew that Paris was the AACTLIP capital city of France, a country
EWEHOMERS somewhere in Europe.
49. Please stop AIRMENGMH hammering: I'm trying to ACTONCENTRE
concentrate on the washing up!

From the context, the first word in 49 is likely to end in "-ing", and these letters are present. Try crossing them out, then writing out those that remain and working with them in order to find a word that describes a potentially distracting task.

50. Sometimes I find that work is a very FEETFIEVC effective way to avoid
EARNSWGIN answering emails.

END