11 PLUS LIFELINE

Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 10

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 10-18**). 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.

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_ep_ose

1. keep   __et__ __n

2. disgusting   __ __pu__ __ __v__

3. glut   __ __rp__ __s

4. enthralling   c__ __t__v__ __ __ __g

5. allocate   as__ __ __n

Underline the word on the right which would belong with the words in either set of brackets.

**Example:**

**Q.**   (attach, glue) (stay, remain)   adhere endure <u>stick</u> fasten

6.   (speech, talk) (location, place)   discourse address oration put

7.   (leaf, twig) (miaow, grunt)   branch honk bark caw

8.   (round, rotary) (letter, communication)   circular rotund missive email

9.   (tonne, ounce) (thump, beat)   inch yard pound whack

10.   (stem, trunk) (tail, follow)   stalk pole harrass twig

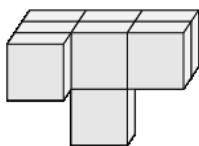**Which option on the right is a top-down 2D view of the 3D figure on the left?**
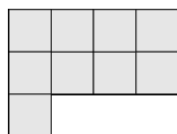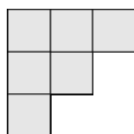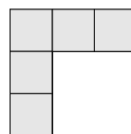
Example:
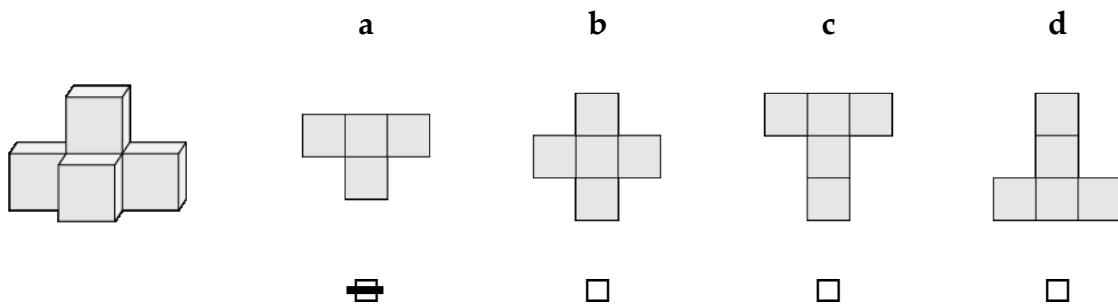
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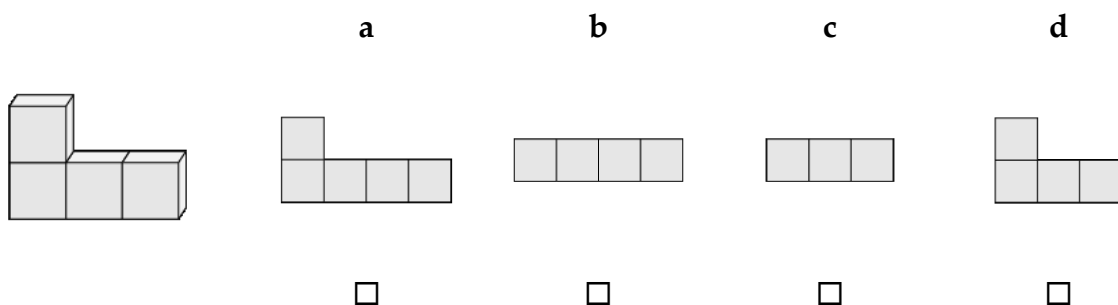
12.

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**
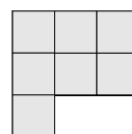
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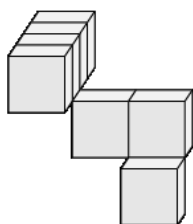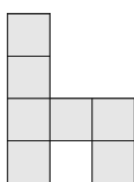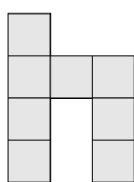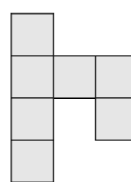
	a	**b**	**c**	**d**
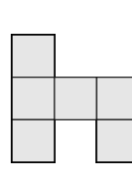
14.
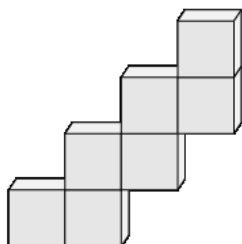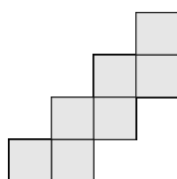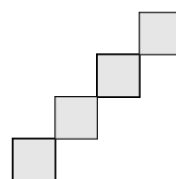
	a	**b**	**c**	**d**

15.
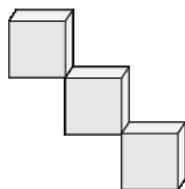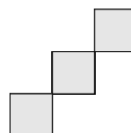
	a	**b**	**c**	**d**

Each one of the five words matches one of the number codes listed below. Write the correct word next to each number code. Each single-digit number always represents the same letter.

FAST **LAZE** **WELT** **SALE** **SLOW**

16. 2 5 3 8 _____

17. 3 9 4 1 _____

18. 9 5 7 6 _____

19. 3 5 9 6 _____

20. 1 6 9 8 _____

In the gap, write two letters which can end the first word and begin the second word.

Example:
Q. fly *e* *r* rant

21. penc ____ ____ lustrate

22. cru ____ ____ aler

23. ira ____ ____ ar

24. so ____ ____ me

25. he ____ ____ my

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

Example:
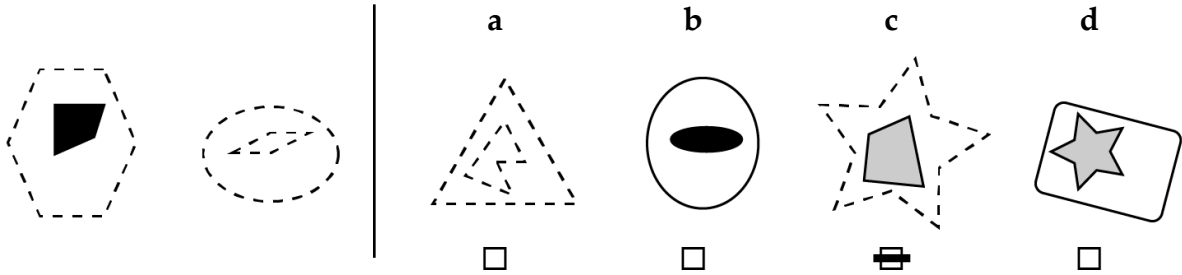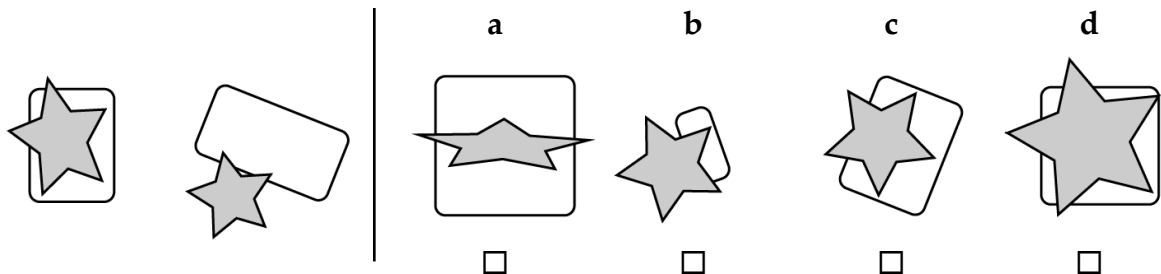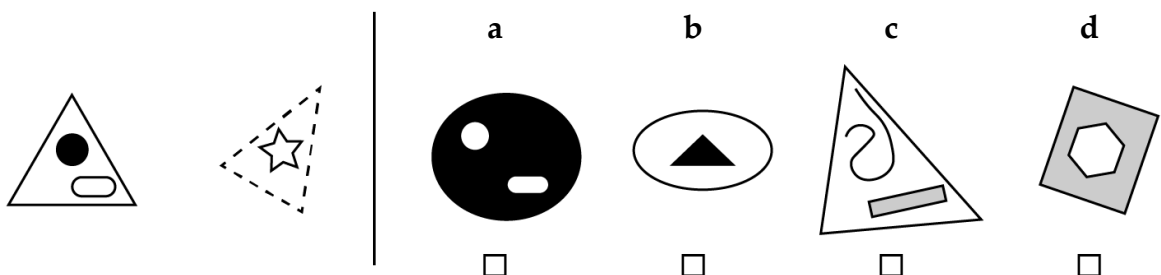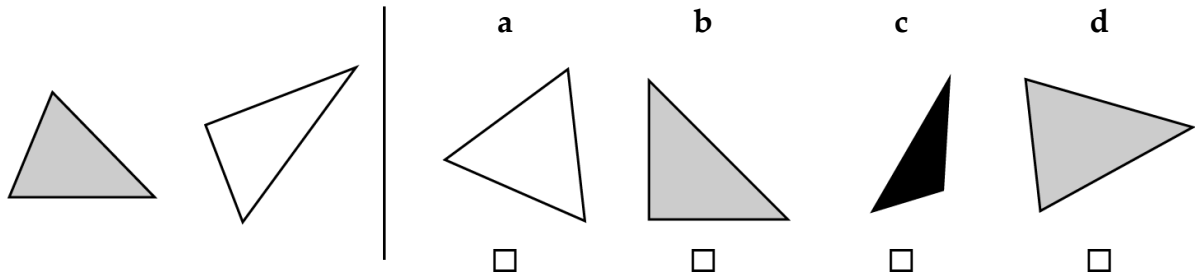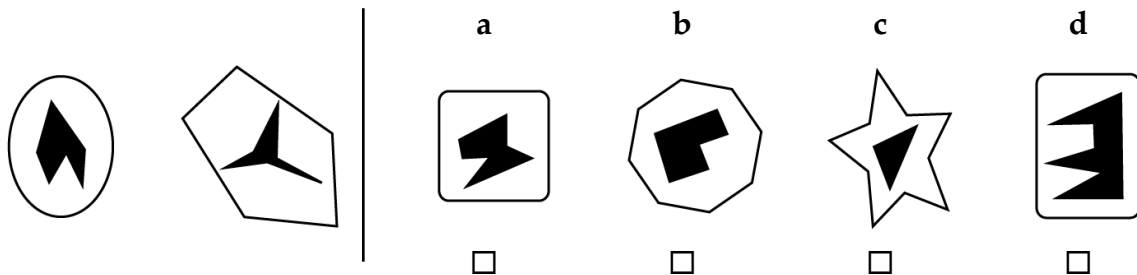
	a	b	c	d

26.

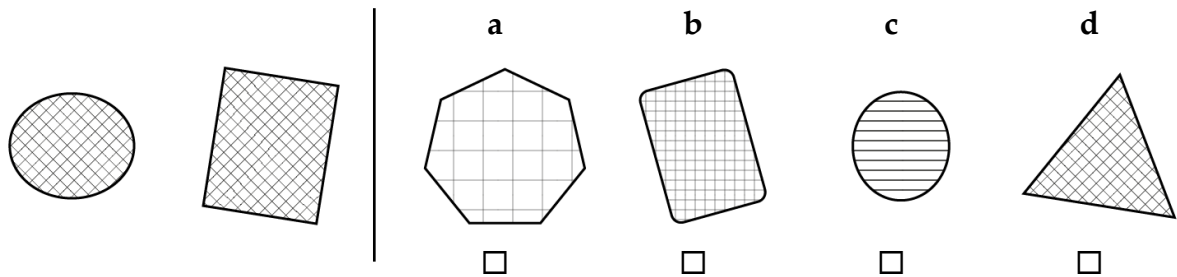|	a	b	c	d

27.

	a	b	c	d

28.

	a	b	c	d

29.

	a	b	c	d
	☐	☐	☐	☐

30.

	a	b	c	d
	☐	☐	☐	☐

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*

31.   The pink pentagon glistens in the gloaming.   _____

32.   The crab entertained five flustered acrobats.   _____

33.   Windows ended the dominance of DOS computing.   _____

34.   I liked my garden till the cows trampled through it.   _____

35.   The wounded slug lumbered away from the scene.   _____

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

> **Example:**
>
> Q.   rest   *a̲ct<u>i</u>v<u>ity</u>*

36.   sure   u__c__ __t__ __ __

37.   sad   __he__ __f__ __

38.   scarce   ab__ __d__ __ __

39.   refuse   __cc__ __ __

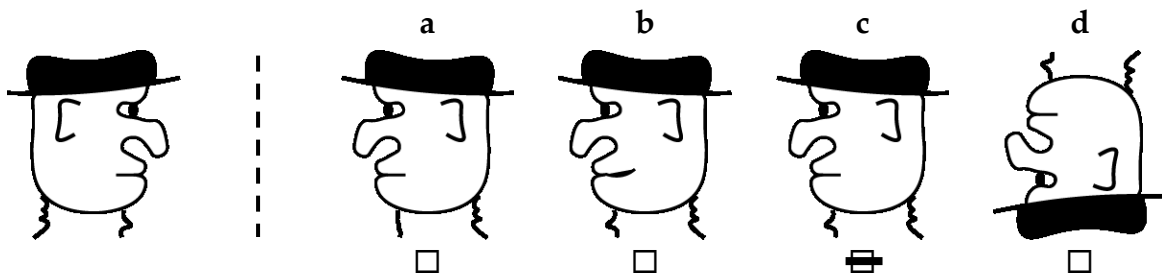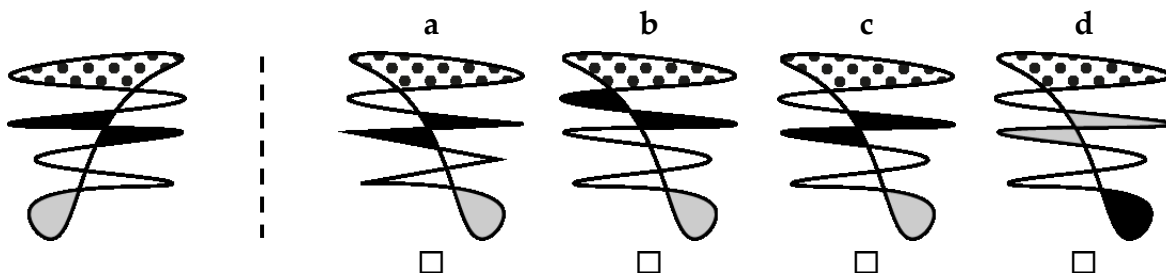**40.**   accidental   in__ __ __ __ __ __ __al

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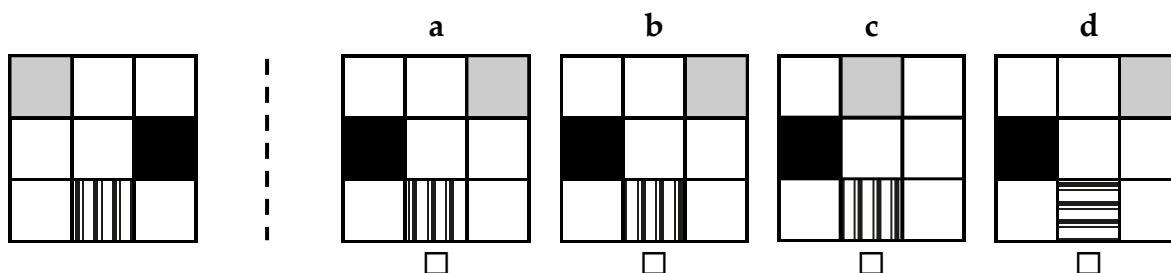
Example:

41.

42.
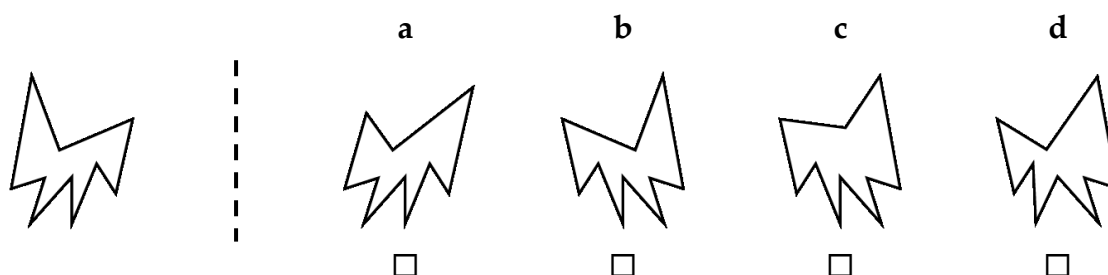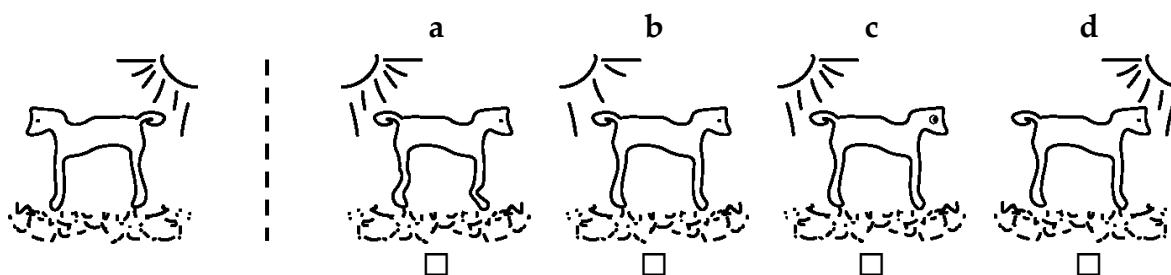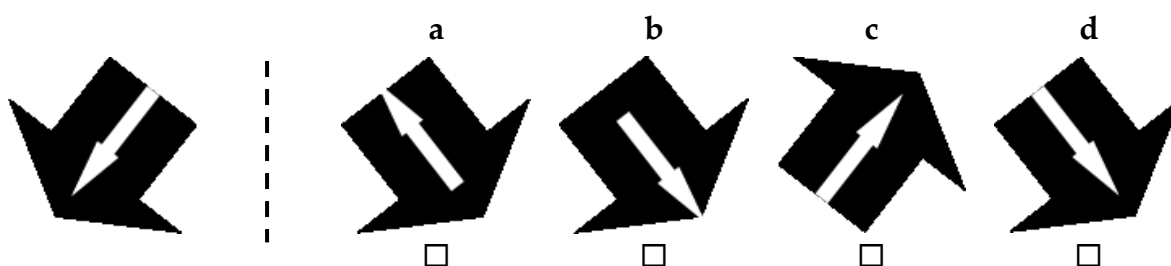
	a	b	c	d

43.

	a	b	c	d

44.

	a	b	c	d

45.

	a	b	c	d

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

Example:		
Q.	**close**	<u>distant</u> near proximate awkward

46.   **imaginary**   pretend   real   effective   hypothetical

47.   **familiar**   relative   unrelated   unknown   different

48.   **weaken**   reinforce   undermine   monthly   contribute

49.   **secure**   lock   complex   control   uncertain

50.   **sombre**   gloomy   cheerful   pink   loud

TOTAL MARKS: 50

Solutions

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

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.   keep   *re*t*ai*n

2.   disgusting   *re*pu*ls*iv*e*

3.   glut   *su*rp*lu*s

Number 3 is the kind of difficult question that it can be best to skip over and return to when you've completed the rest of the paper.

However, you will get a good head-start if you notice that "glut" can be a verb or, as here, a noun.

Try to work out all the possible parts of speech that a word could be before you disappear into the question!

4.   enthralling   c*ap*ti*v*a*ting*

5.   allocate   as*sig*n

Underline the word on the right which would belong with the words in either set of brackets.

6.   (speech, talk) (location, place)   discourse <u>address</u> oration put

7.   (leaf, twig) (miaow, grunt)   branch honk <u>bark</u> caw

8.   (round, rotary) (letter, communication)   <u>circular</u> rotund missive email

If you don't know all the meanings of a word such as "circular", you may still get the answer if you eliminate all the possibilities that you are fairly sure are wrong.

As mentioned above, consider whether a word can be, as here, both a noun and an adjective (for example).

9.	(tonne, ounce) (thump, beat) inch yard <u>pound</u> whack
10.	(stem, trunk) (tail, follow) <u>stalk</u> pole harrass twig

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Which option on the right is a top-down 2D view of the 3D figure on the left?

11.
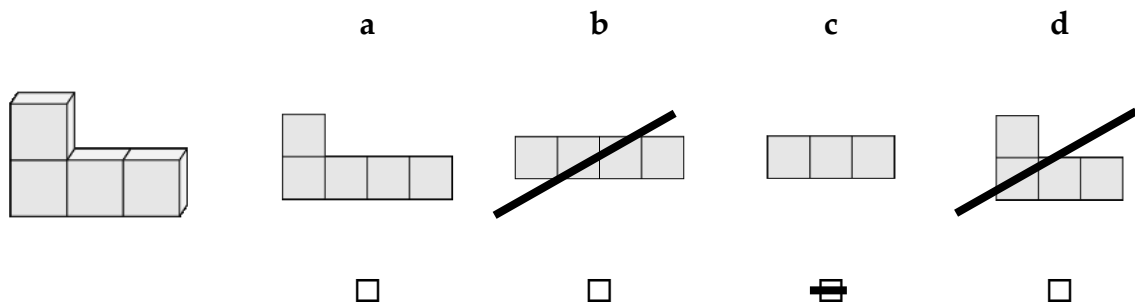
Look carefully to see whether there is anything behind the front layer of blocks. In this case, there is not.

12.
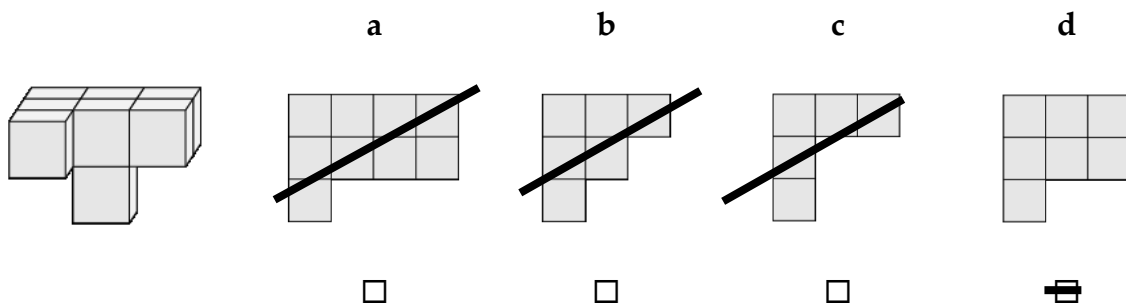
Look carefully at the block underneath the 3D figure, and you'll see that it ought not to be visible from above.

13.

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**
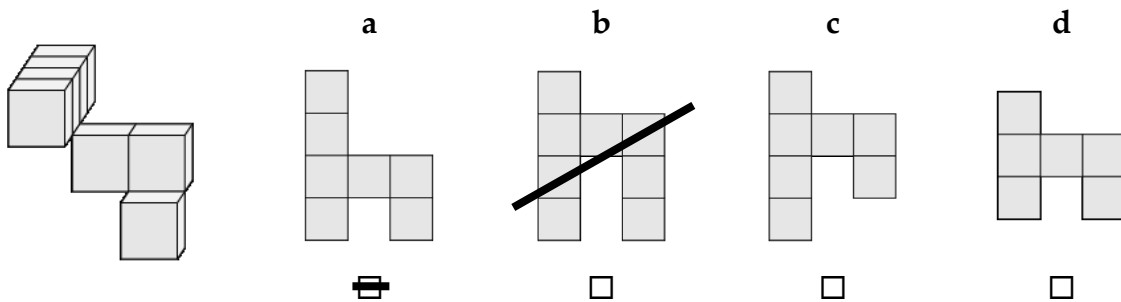
You need to think very closely about this one, counting blocks in each part of the 3D figure.

14.

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**
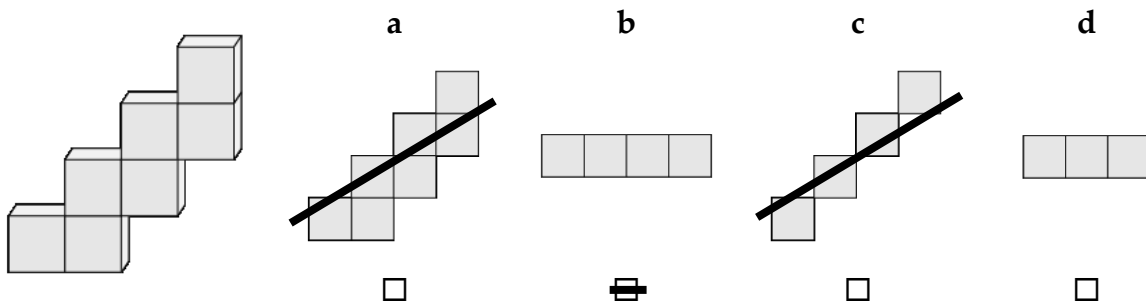
Don't let yourself be tricked! Your job is to imagine the figure **from above**.

15.

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**
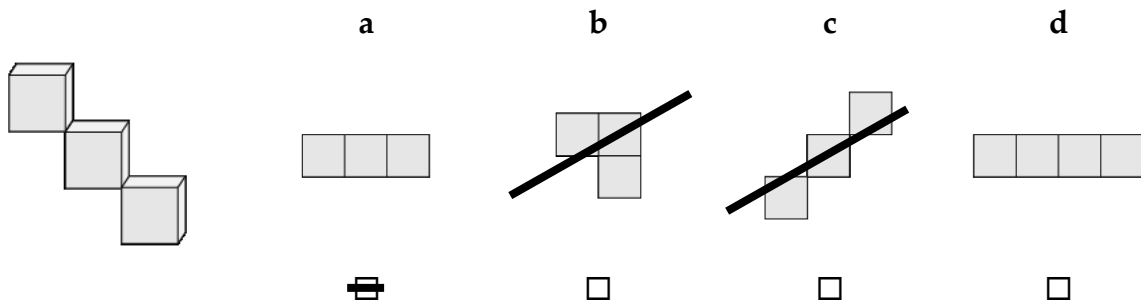
As with 14, look very carefully. You'll see that all the blocks touch edge-to-edge: not corner to corner.

Each one of the five words matches one of the number codes listed below. Write the correct word next to each number code. Each single-digit number always represents the same letter.

	FAST	LAZE	WELT	SALE	SLOW

16. 2 5 3 8 *FAST*

17. 3 9 4 1 *SLOW*

18. 9 5 7 6 *LAZE*

19. 3 5 9 6 *SALE*

20. 1 6 9 8 *WELT*

Two words begin with "S" and two number codes begin with 3, so S = 3.

The only other number in common between these two words is "9", which must be "L".

This means that "SLOW" must be 3 9 4 1 and "SALE" must be 3 5 9 6.

From this point, it's easy to fill in the rest of the combinations:

FAST	LAZE	WELT	SALE	SLOW
2538	9576	1698	3596	3941

In the gap, write two letters which can end the first word and begin the second word.

21. penc _i l_ lustrate

22. cru _d e_ aler

23. ira _t e_ ar

**24.** so _f a_ me   **or**   so _d a_ me

25. he _a r_ my

If a question of this kind is difficult, switch frequently between focusing on the first word and on the second. Sometimes it is even good to 'zoom out' and focus a little less!

If you come back to one of these questions when you have time at the end of the test, there's nothing wrong with working through the alphabet, to see whether it throws up an idea.

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

26.
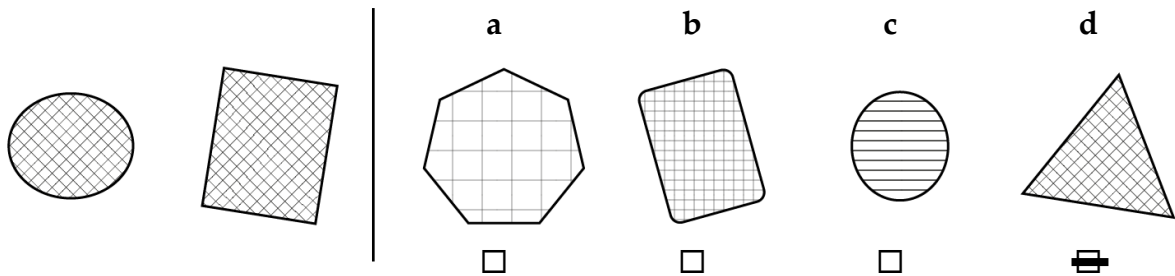
This is simpler than it looks. Just consider the pattern inside the shape, and the fact that the gridlines are diagonal.

27.
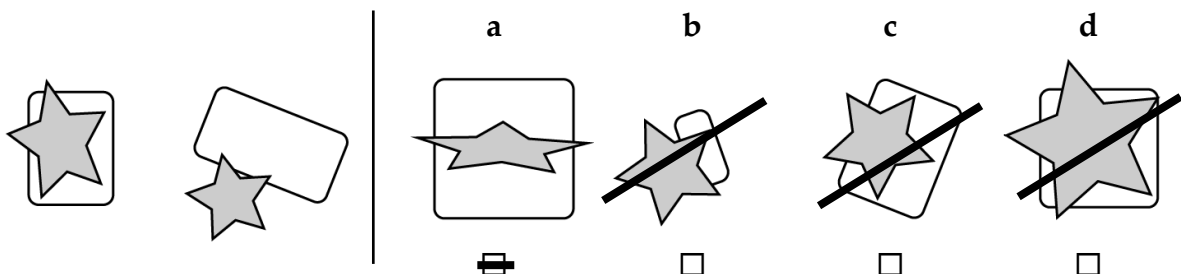
You can see from the shapes on the left that whether the stars are more inside or more outside the other shape does not matter, and that whether or not they are regular does not matter either.

All that matters is whether the star breaks the other shape's black border in exactly two places.

28.

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

All that matters is that the outer shape must be a triangle.

29.

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

The triangle must be **scalene**: its sides must all be of different lengths.
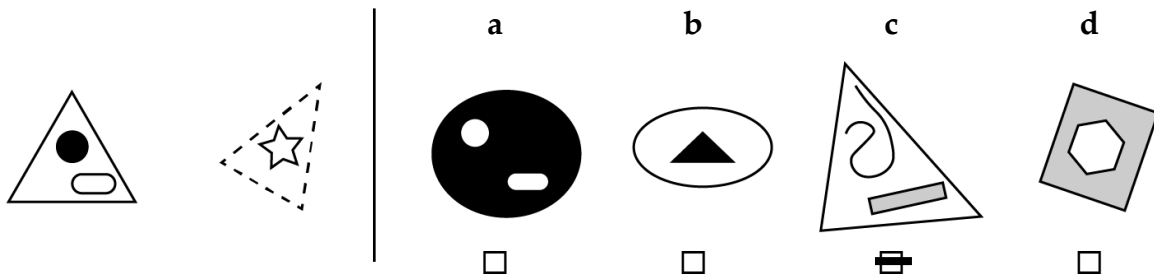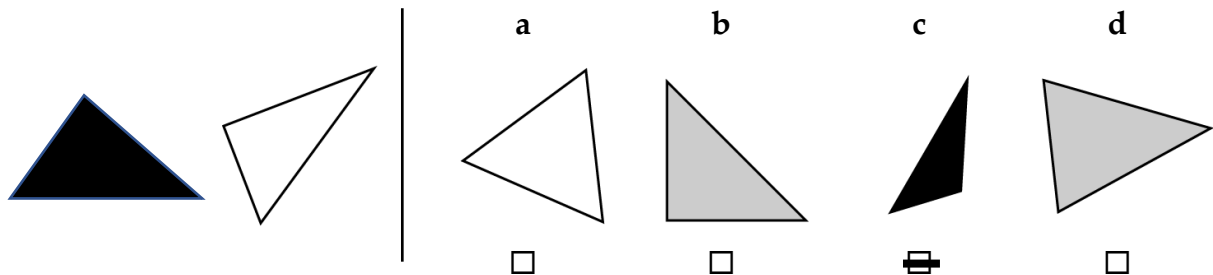
30.

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**
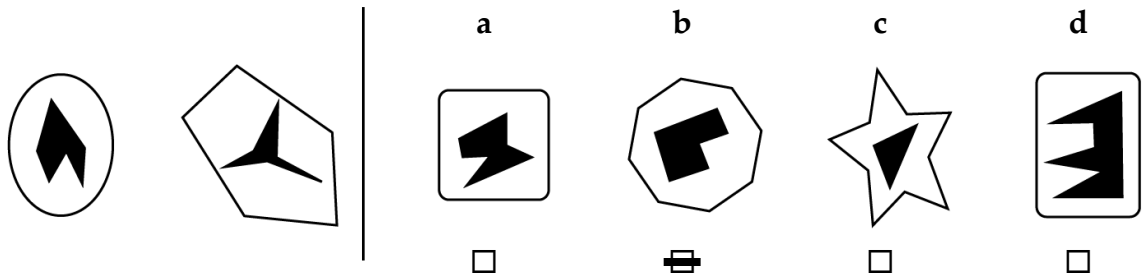
The inner shape needs to have 6 sides.

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.

31. The pink penta<u>gon g</u>listens in the gloaming. *gong*

32. The cra<u>b ent</u>ertained five flustered acrobats. *bent*

33. Window<u>s end</u>ed the dominance of DOS computing. *send*

Sometimes more complex words are misleading: the answer is actually hidden between some of the simpler words in the sentence.

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34.   I liked my gar<u>den t</u>ill the cows trampled through it.   *<u>dent</u>*

35.   The wounded slug <u>lum</u>bered away from the scene.   *<u>glum</u>*

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

36.   sure   u<u>nce</u>r<u>tain</u>

37.   sad   <u>ch</u>e<u>erful</u>
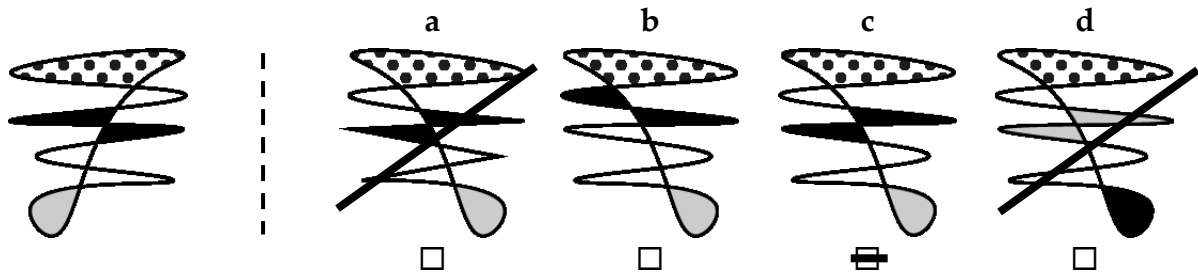
38.   scarce   ab<u>und</u>a<u>nt</u>

39.   refuse   <u>a</u>cc<u>ept</u>

40.   accidental   in<u>tention</u>al

If the worst comes to the worst, return to a word when you've done everything else in the paper and work quickly through the alphabet as you consider one of its gaps.
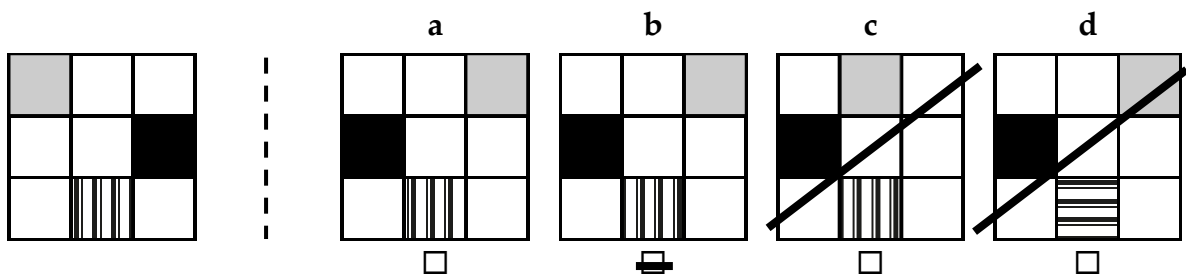

Choose the figure on the right which is a reflection in the dotted line of the figure on the left.

41.

a   b   c   d

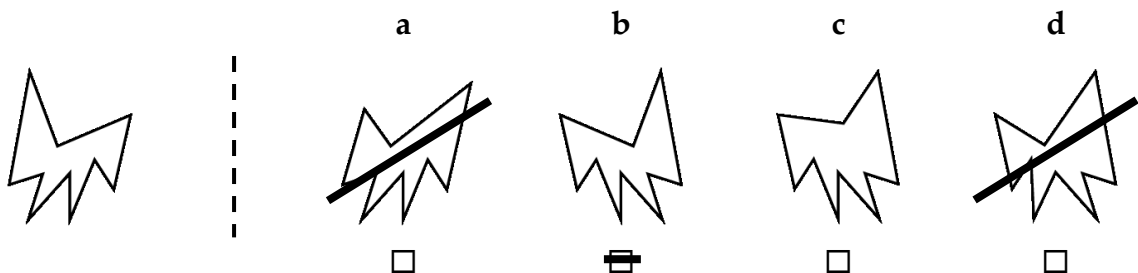☐   ☐   ▥   ☐

Consider the exact location of each colour, and details such as whether points are curved or sharp.

42.

a   b   c   d

☐   ▥   ☐   ☐

43.

a   b   c   d

☐   ▥   ☐   ☐

44.

a   b   c   d

▥   ☐   ☐   ☐

45.

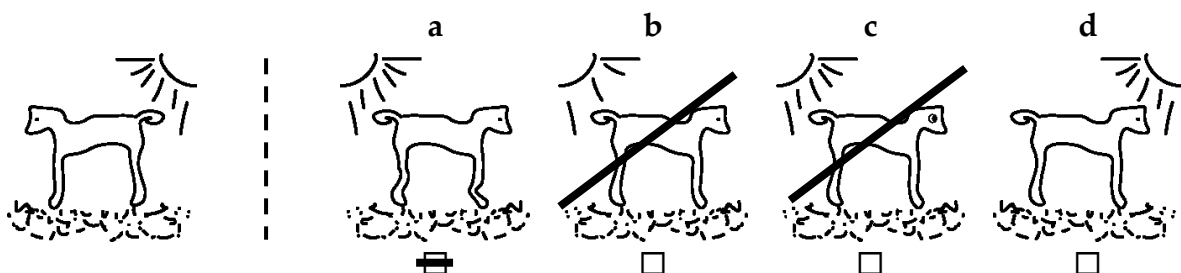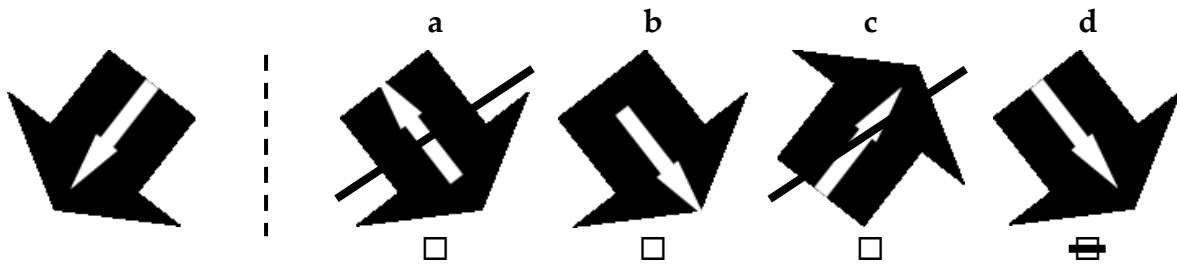|	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**
	☐	☐	☐	▭

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

46.   imaginary   pretend   <u>real</u>   effective   hypothetical

47.   familiar   relative   unrelated   <u>unknown</u>   different

Be careful: things can be "different" from one another, but still be "familiar" to you; or two people can be different from one another, but know each other well.

"Unrelated" has a similar meaning to "different".

48.   weaken   <u>reinforce</u>   undermine   monthly   contribute

49.   secure   lock   complex   control   <u>uncertain</u>

The word "lock" is there to convince you that "secure" is a verb ("I must secure the Prime Minister's hotel room"). In fact it is an adjective, contrasting with "uncertain".

50.   sombre   gloomy   <u>cheerful</u>   pink   loud

END