

## Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 21

**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.

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**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.**

**BOWL**

**LAWS**

**SEAL**

**BATS**

**BOAR**

1.    6 1 4 2    \_\_\_\_\_
  2.    9 8 4 5    \_\_\_\_\_
  3.    6 4 7 9    \_\_\_\_\_
  4.    6 1 3 5    \_\_\_\_\_
  5.    5 4 3 9    \_\_\_\_\_
-

Based only on the two statements below, underline the one option which is definitely correct.

**Example:**

- Q.**     **Statement 1:** Ethel eats crisps.  
           **Statement 2:** Crisps are a food made of potatoes.
- Ethel eats most kinds of food made of potatoes.  
Ethel eats at least one kind of food made of potatoes.  
 Ethel likes potato crisps.  
 Ethel probably eats oven chips.

- 6.**     **Statement 1:** Angry lions like to eat penguins.  
           **Statement 2:** That lion is eating a penguin.
- That lion likes to eat penguin.  
 That lion is angry.  
 That lion was angry.  
 That lion might be angry.

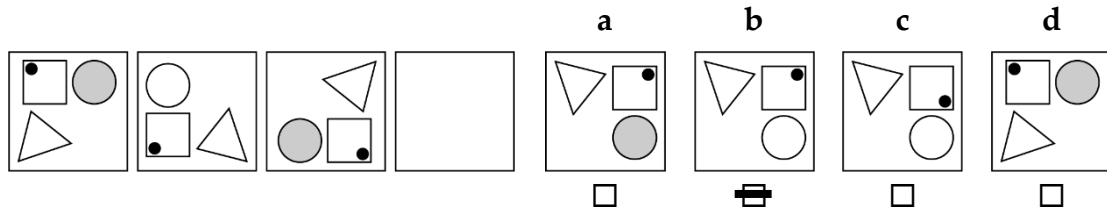
If you combine a word in the first group (which always goes first) with a word in the second group, you can make a new word. Underline the correct word from each group.

**Example:**

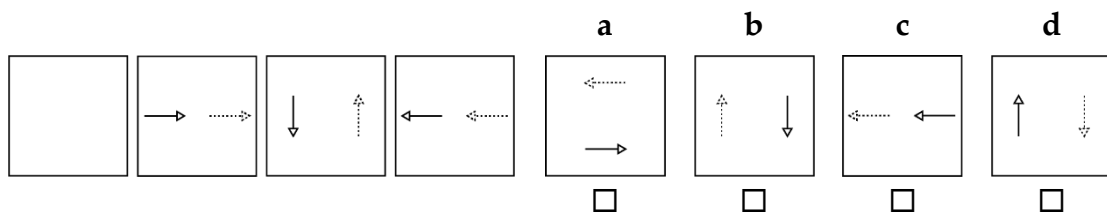
- |            |                              |                           |
|------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Q.</b>  | ( <u>shop</u> , blaze, send) | (err, dent, <u>ping</u> ) |
| <b>7.</b>  | (out, in, law)               | (time, break, rage)       |
| <b>8.</b>  | (was, then, here)            | (up, in, towards)         |
| <b>9.</b>  | (by, for, since)             | (duke, king, lord)        |
| <b>10.</b> | (flag, boat, sail)           | (for, or, user)           |

Choose the figure on the right which goes best in the empty square on the left.

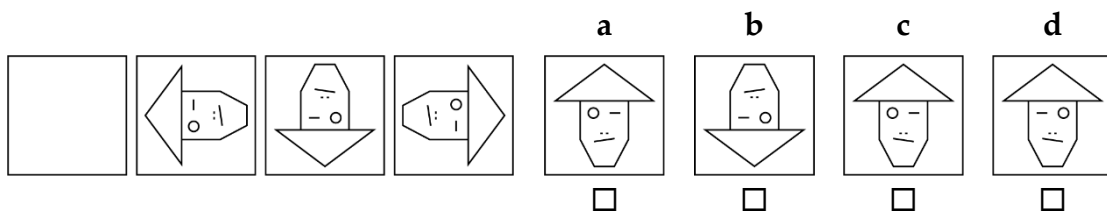
Example:



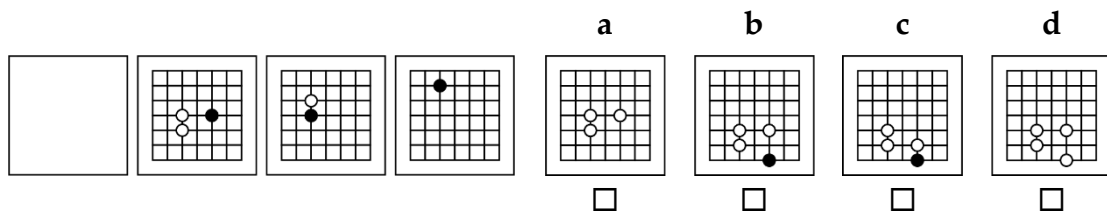
11.



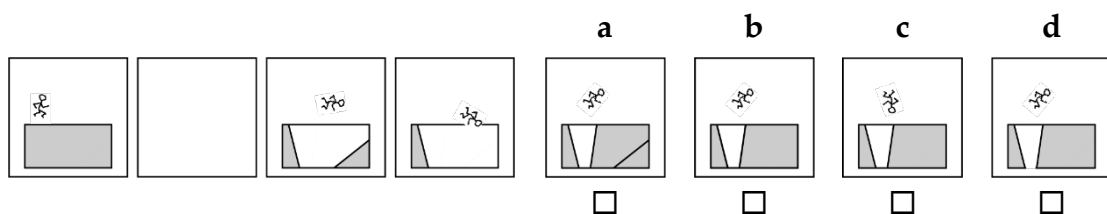
12.



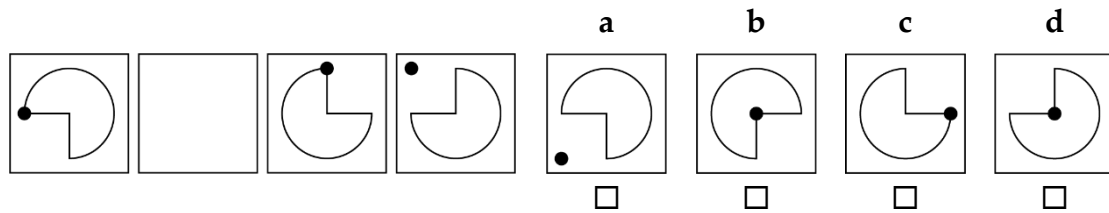
13.



14.



15.



In the gap, write one letter which can end the first word and begin the second word.

Example:

Q. rode Q range

16. sto \_\_\_\_ rath

17. cuf \_\_\_\_ orth

18. sl \_\_\_\_ es

19. fur \_\_\_\_ ow

20. pe \_\_\_\_ ever

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

21. Your job is to stop assemblies from getting out of control.

\_\_\_\_\_

22. To be honest, that task is a bit easy for her.

\_\_\_\_\_

23. She keeps picking up fresh ailments.

\_\_\_\_\_

24. He appears to want assistance.

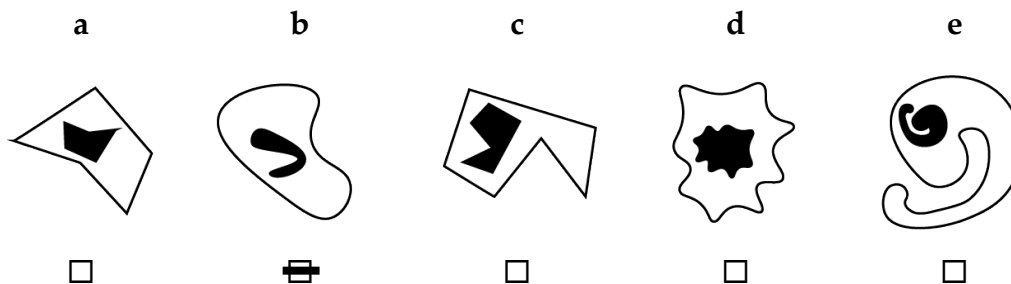
\_\_\_\_\_

25. Look at the books, illustrated by medieval monks.

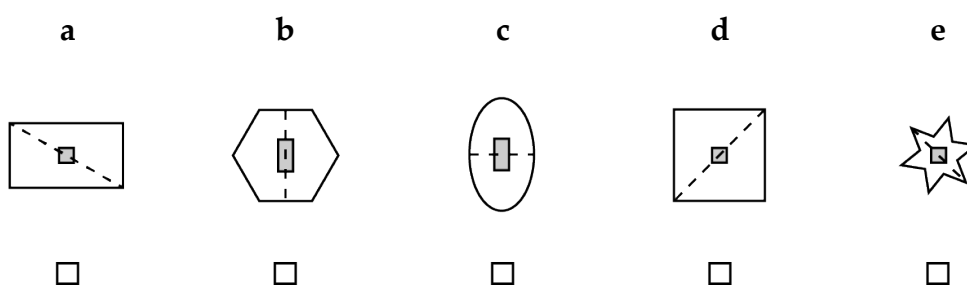
\_\_\_\_\_

Select the figure which is most unlike the other options in its row.

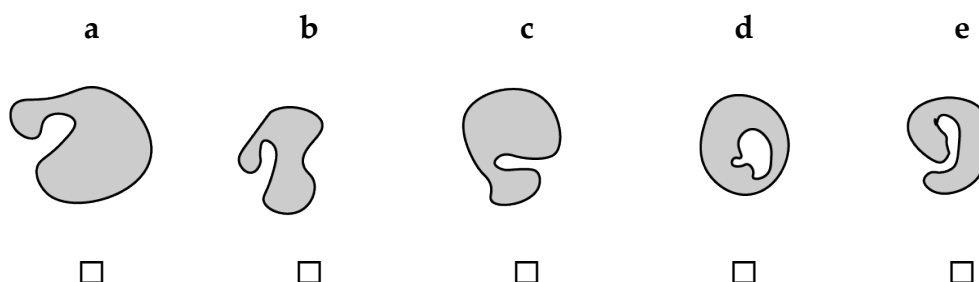
Example:



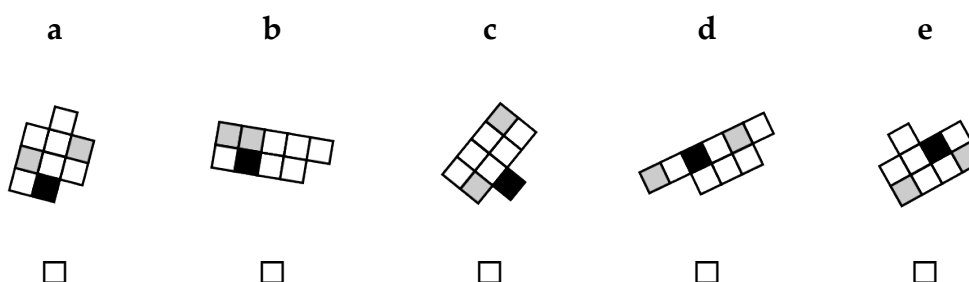
26.



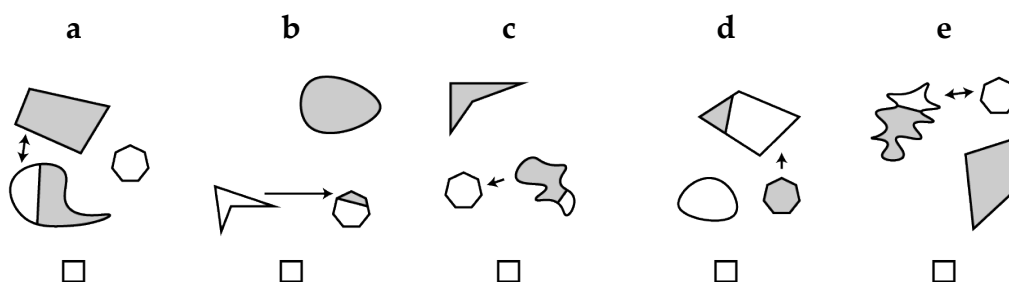
27.



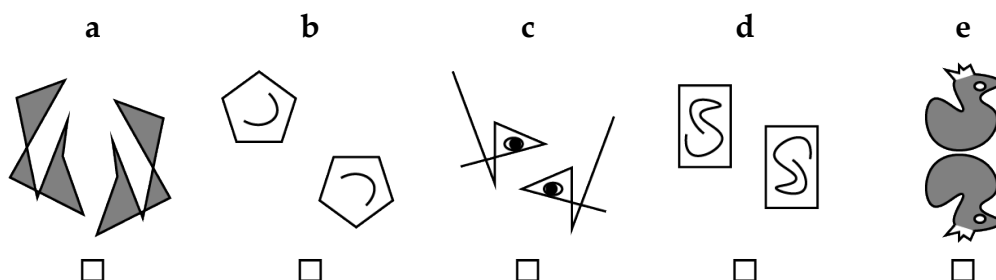
28.



29.



30.



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.

31. Climbing nothing better than there's trees.
32. These words could go any pretty much in order.
33. No, not the demon jam death of sandwich!
34. I find that an machete makes a excellent toothpick.
35. Look out for that down wave, bearing enormous on us as I speak!

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

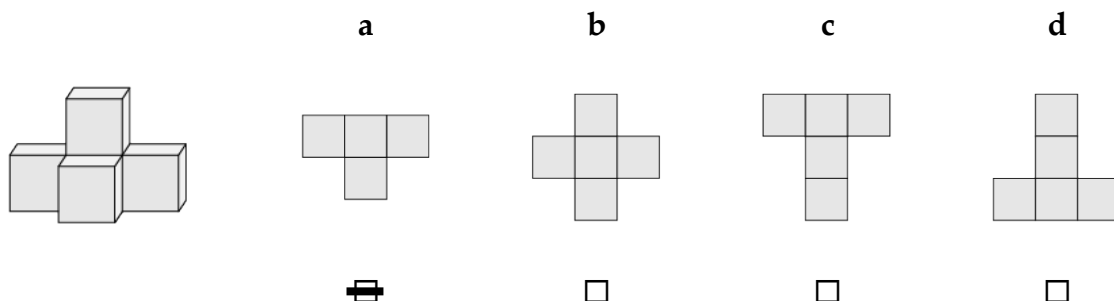
**Example:**

Q. I PEXTEC expect complete DINBECOE obedience.

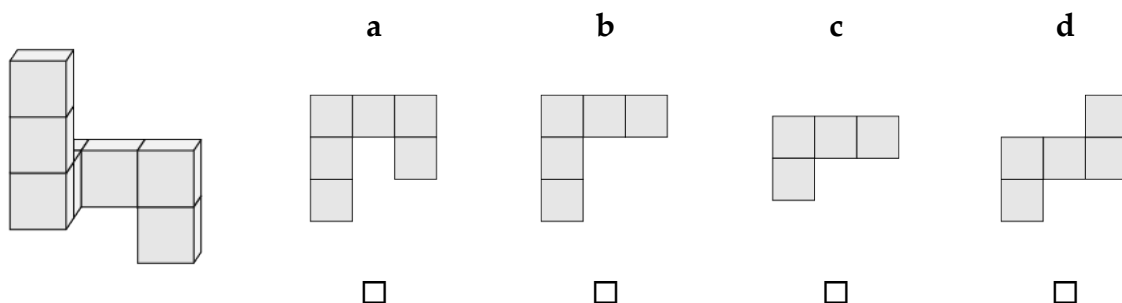
36. To make banana HIKLMESKA \_\_\_\_\_, take a banana and SHAM \_\_\_\_\_ it into some milk.
37. Is this LELAYR \_\_\_\_\_, truly RACESYENS \_\_\_\_\_, Eric?
38. Fine, GARHILT \_\_\_\_\_! If you NITSIS \_\_\_\_\_, you can take a day off to go grass watching.
39. GINEVRA \_\_\_\_\_ can be very useful for cleaning a GINSHAW \_\_\_\_\_ machine.
40. I ESPOPUS \_\_\_\_\_ you might have a BEANOLASER \_\_\_\_\_ point.

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

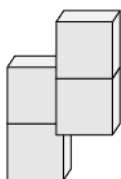
**Example:**



41.



42.



**a**


☐

**b**


☐

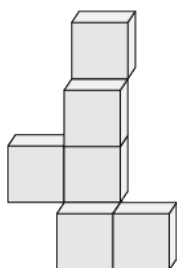
**c**


☐

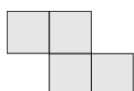
**d**


☐

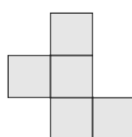
43.



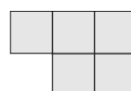
**a**


☐

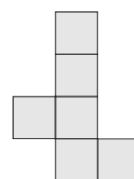
**b**


☐

**c**


☐

**d**


☐

44.



**a**


☐

**b**


☐

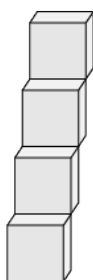
**c**


☐

**d**


☐

45.



**a**


☐

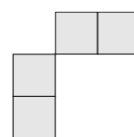
**b**


☐

**c**


☐

**d**


☐



A four-letter word can be added to the capital letters, making a longer word which fits logically within the sentence. Write the four-letter word in the gap.

**Example:**

Q. Water poured from all the DOWNSS.

POUT

46. If we don't catch the ESES, we're in trouble.

\_\_\_\_\_

47. The answer was AFATIVE.

\_\_\_\_\_

48. The new students had an INION session.

\_\_\_\_\_

49. He felt rather OFED by the remark.

\_\_\_\_\_

50. Don't act SELLY: think about your sister.

\_\_\_\_\_

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**TOTAL MARKS: 50**

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## Solutions

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

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.

	BOWL	LAWS	SEAL	BATS	BOAR
1.	6 1 4 2	<u>BOAR</u>			
2.	9 8 4 5	<u>SEAL</u>			
3.	6 4 7 9	<u>BATS</u>			
4.	6 1 3 5	<u>BOWL</u>			
5.	5 4 3 9	<u>LAWS</u>			

**B** begins three words and 6 begins three codes, so **B** is 6.

**E** is the only second letter to appear only once, so it is 8.

9845 must be **SEAL**.

The rest falls easily into place, based on the letters now known.

Based only on the two statements below, underline the one option which is definitely correct.

6. **Statement 1:** Angry lions like to eat penguins.

**Statement 2:** That lion is eating a penguin.

That lion likes to eat penguin.

That lion is angry.

That lion was angry.

That lion might be angry.

Just because angry lions like to eat penguins, we don't know whether other kinds of lion also enjoy this snack. Perhaps disconcerted lions also like to eat penguins.

We also don't know whether this lion is eating the penguin because it *likes* it, or because it is hungry, or because its parents told it to stop fussing and eat its veg.

In fact, all the confident statements in the list are invalid. Only the "might be" option is right, because we are told nothing to *rule out* the possibility that the lion is angry.

**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.**

7. (out, in, law) (time, break, rage)

Beware of words that combine to make a phrase ("in time"), but not to make a single word.

8. (was, then, here) (up, in, towards)

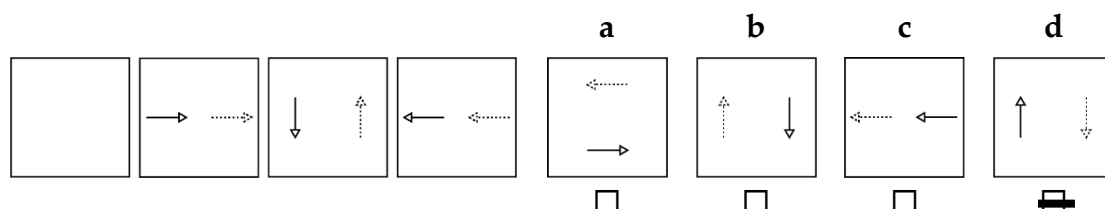
9. (by, for, since) (duke, king, lord)

Sometimes the meaning of the combined word ("forking") has nothing to do with the meanings of the shorter words in the question!

10. (flag, boat, sail) (for, or, user)

**Choose the figure on the right which goes best in the empty square on the left.**

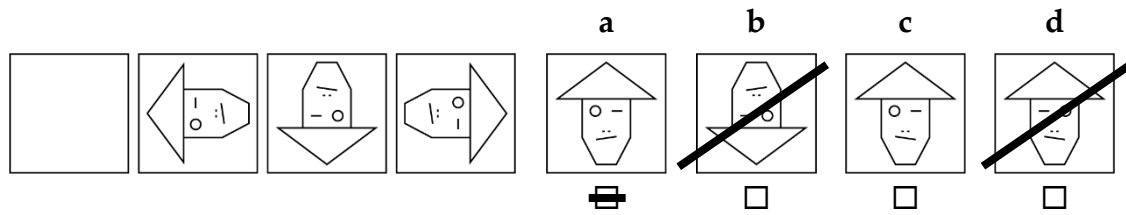
11.



Each arrow rotates by 90 degrees at a time, in opposite directions.

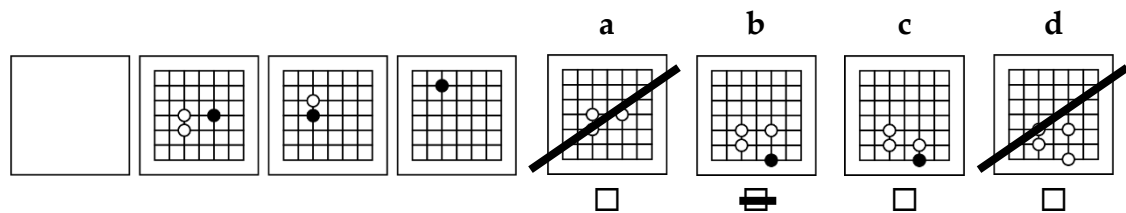
The evidence to suggest that each figure is the reflection of the one two steps earlier (giving **b**) is less strong.

12.



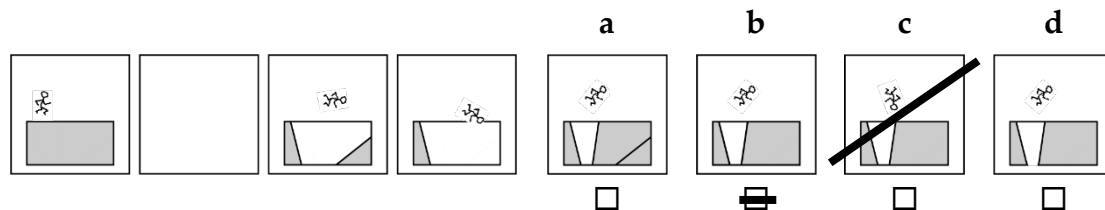
The figure rotates anticlockwise by 90 degrees at each stage. Look carefully at the eyes and the mouth.

13.



It appears that the shape (initially made of four dots) loses one of its dots each time and moves elsewhere in the grid. The dark dot moves around the shape.

14.

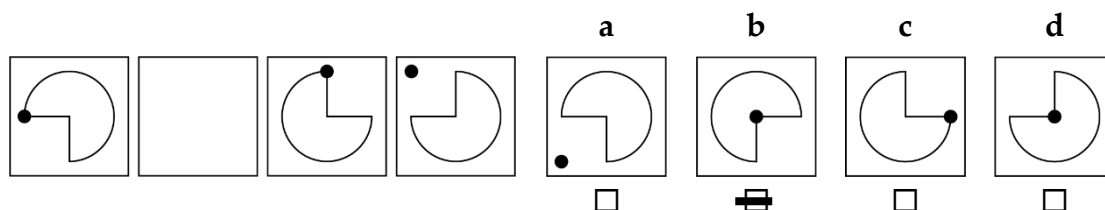


First, notice the rotation of the figure.

A white section appears within the rectangle, and gets larger.

There is no evidence of future expansions being prefigured with a dark line, as in a.

15.



The main shape rotates anticlockwise by 90 degrees each time.

The dot moves around the corners of a square, at the top-left of the figure.

In the gap, write one letter which can end the first word and begin the second word.

16. sto W rath
17. cuf f orth
18. sl y es
19. fur S ow or fur l ow
20. pe n ever

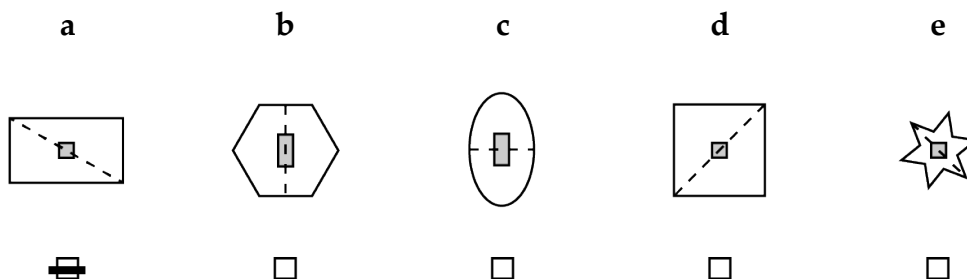
In each of these sentences there is a hidden four-letter word, which overlaps the end of one word and the beginning of the next. Write it in the answer space.

21. Your job is to stop assemblies from getting out of control. pass
22. To be honest, that task is a bit easy for her. skis or bite
23. She keeps picking up fresh ailments. hail
24. He appears to want assistance. heap
25. Look at the books, illustrated by medieval monks. sill

I expect that you are very familiar with the necessary technique by now!

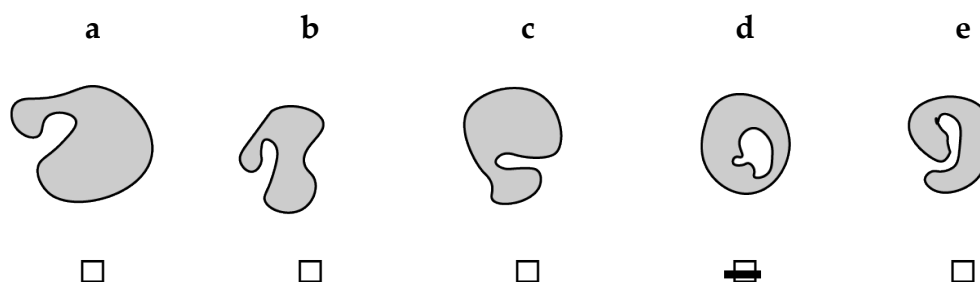
Select the figure which is most unlike the other options in its row.

26.



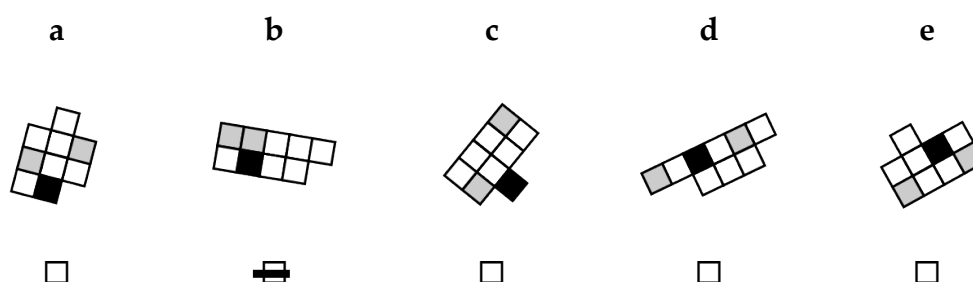
In all the other cases, the dotted line is a mirror line.

27.



In the others, the shape is formed by one continuous line.

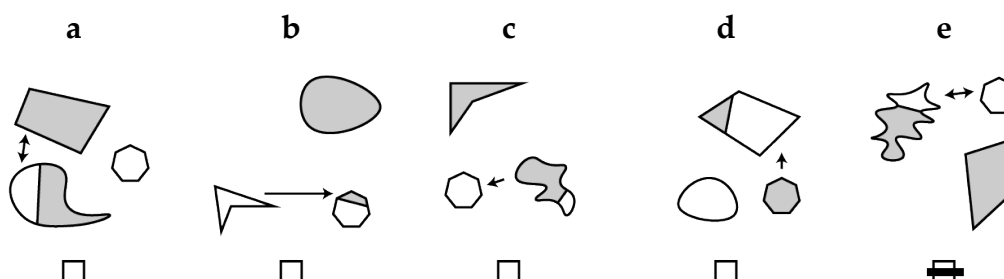
28.



**b** is the only option in which the two grey squares touch.

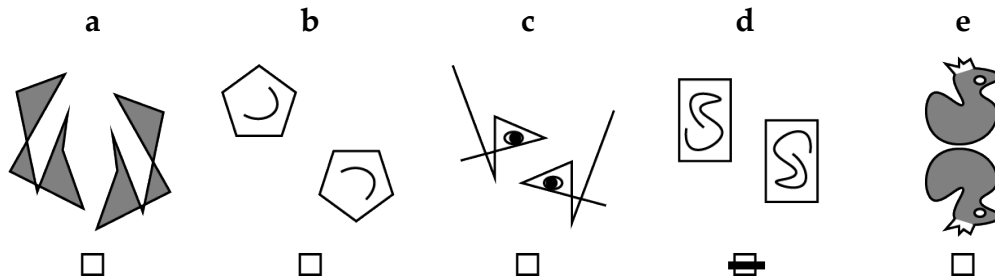
**CORRECTION:** **d** could also be justified, as the only figure in which the black square does not touch the edge of a grey square.

29.



In the other figures, the arrow links two differently coloured areas.

30.



All the figures contain two small figures. In all the other figures, one small figure can be formed by reflecting, or reflecting and moving, the other. However, **d** can only be achieved when one small figure is *rotated*.

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

31. Climbing nothing better than there's trees.
32. These words could go any pretty much in order.
33. No, not the demon jam death of sandwich!
34. I find that an machete makes a excellent toothpick.

Remember that “an” goes before a word that starts with a vowel sound.

35. Look out for that down wave, bearing enormous on us as I speak!

Sometimes you will only see the answer if you recognise an idiomatic phrase such as “bearing down”.

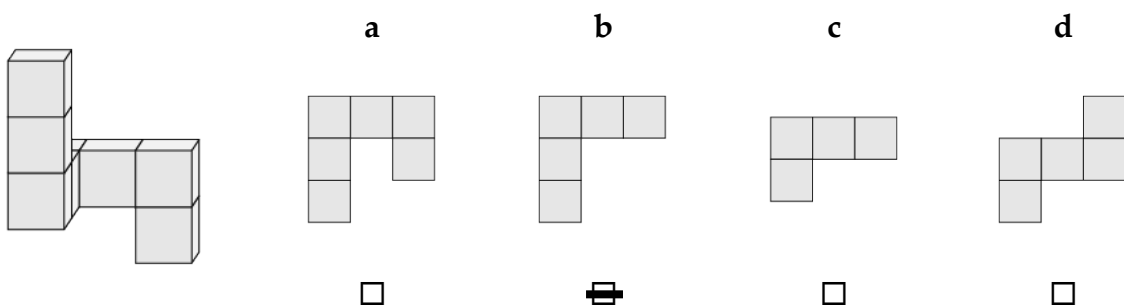
**Two words in each sentence have had their letters jumbled up. Rearrange them so that the sentence makes good sense.**

36. To make banana HIKLMESKA milkshake, take a banana and SHAM mash it into some milk.
37. Is this LELAYR really, truly RACESYENS necessary, Eric?
38. Fine, GARHILT alright! If you NITSIS insist, you can take a day off to go grass watching.

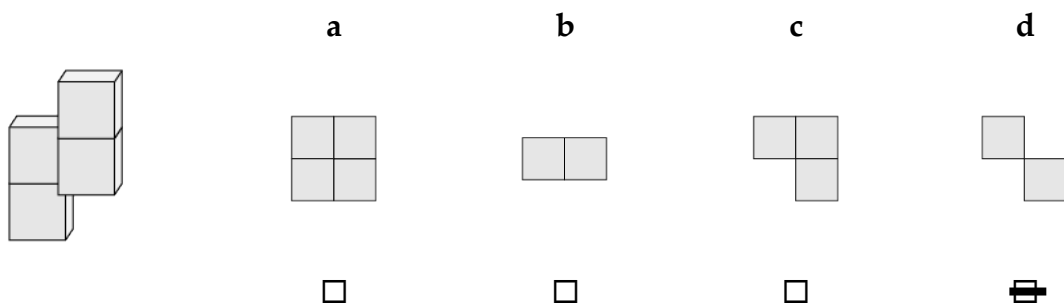
39. GINEVRA vinegar can be very useful for cleaning a GINSHAW washing machine.
40. I ESPOPUS suppose you might have a BEANOLASER reasonable point.

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

41.

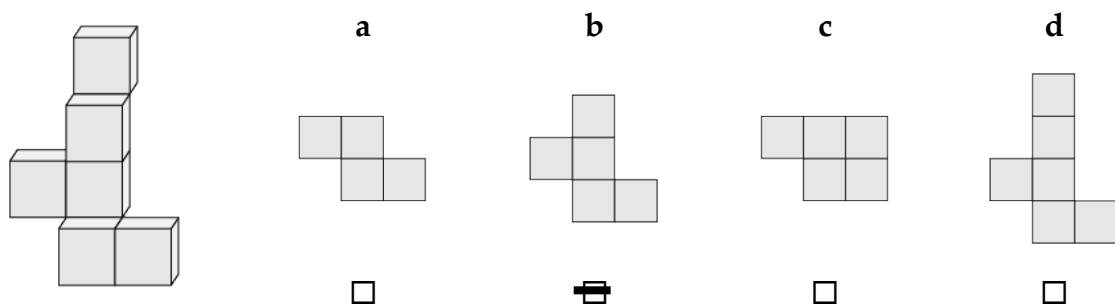


42.



c may look plausible, but its top-right square would be visible in the 3D figure.

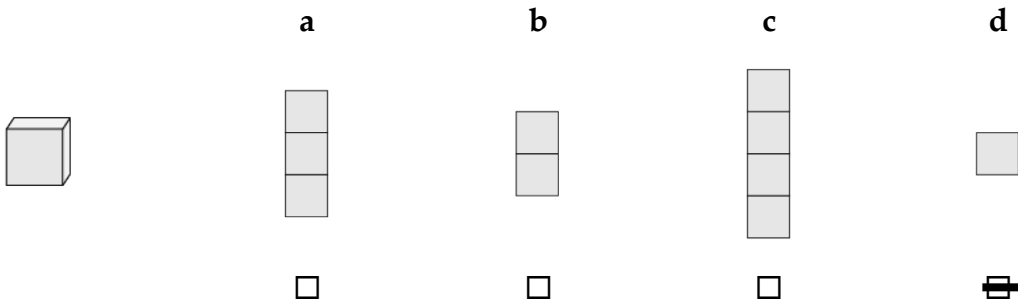
43.



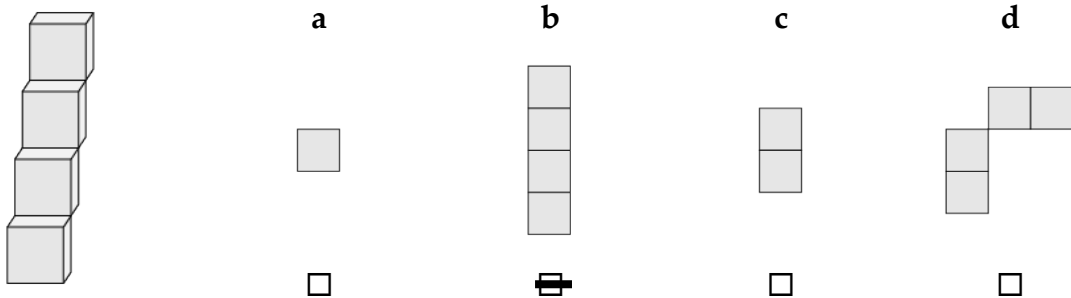
If a 3D figure is confusing, it can be worth trying to sketch it from above yourself: placing one block at a time, then crossing it out on the 3D figure.



44.



45.



A four-letter word can be added to the capital letters, making a longer word which fits logically within the sentence. Write the four-letter word in the gap.

46. If we don't catch the ESES, we're in trouble.

CAPE

escapees

Always think about the context of the sentence. Who or what might need to be *caught*?

47. The answer was AFATIVE.

FIRM

affirmative

48. The new students had an INION session.

DUCT

induction

This is tricky, because relevant words such as "introduction" and "initiation" look similar.

49. He felt rather OFED by the remark.

FEND

offended

50. Don't act SELLY: think about your sister.

FISH

selfishly

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END

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