Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 6

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 10-19**). 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.

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

1.   (ticket, tariff) (narrow, slender)   meagre fine OK bill

2.   (say, explain) (rapid, speedy)   express lightning enlighten expound

3.   (summary, abbreviation) (absorb, decompose)   appendix rot break digest

4.   (common, regular) (visit, attend)   frequent ordinary arrive present

5.   (perfume, scent) (anger, enrage)   infuriate kindle irritate incense

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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   _ac__ti__vi__ty_

6.   import   __x__ __ __t

7.   release   __mp__ __ __ __n

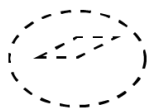**8.**   include   __xc__ __ __e

9.   careless   p__ __d__ __ __

10.   straight   __r__ __ke __

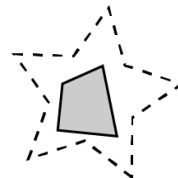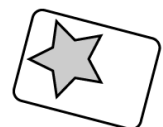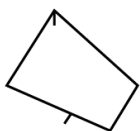**Select the option which is most like the two pictures on the left.**

Example:

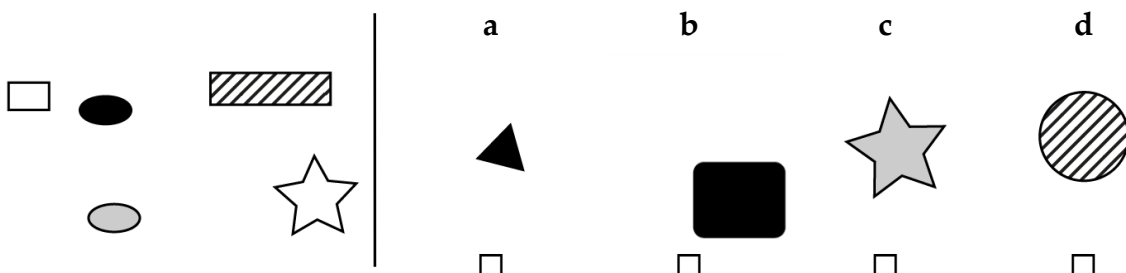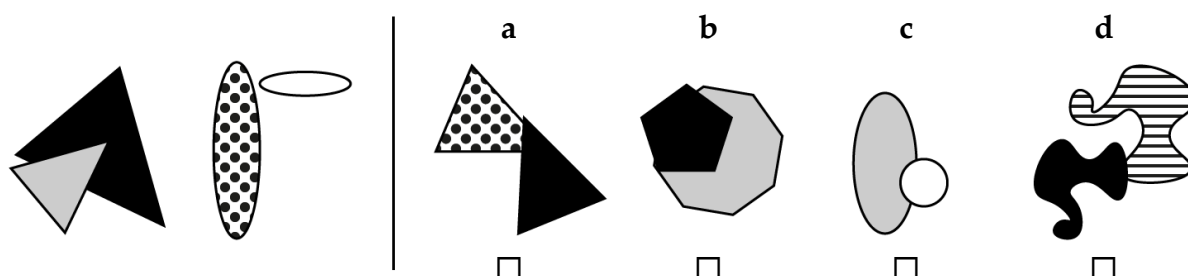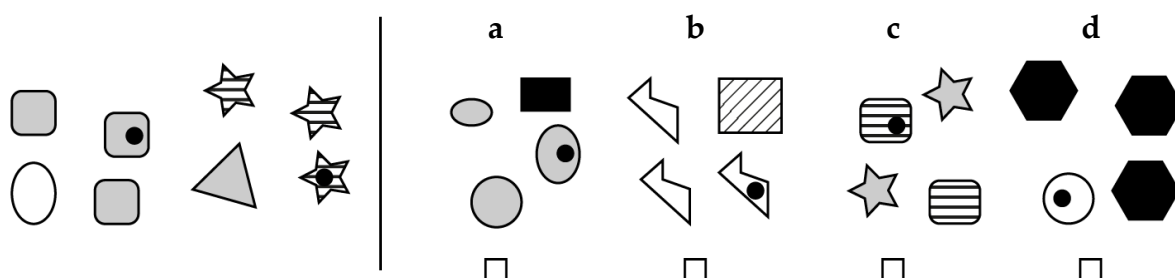
11.
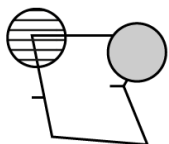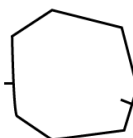
12.
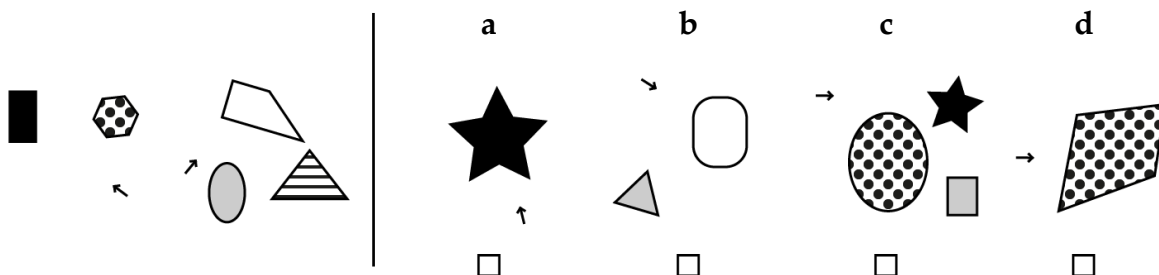
13.

14.

15.

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

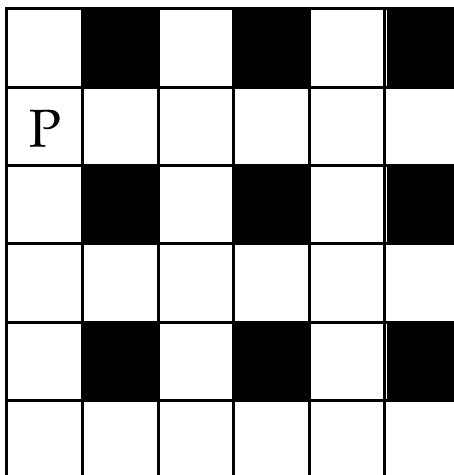**16.** CITY _____ **17.** TAIL _____

Decode the following words:

18. MROD _____ **19.** FORRI _____

Use all the given words to complete the crossword. Words run from left to right or from top to bottom.

20.

SEEING
CRITIC
PANDER
DREDGE
SPICED
INSIDE

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*

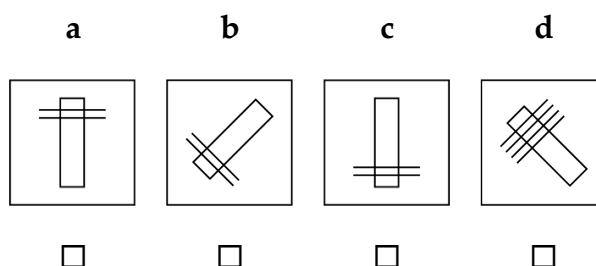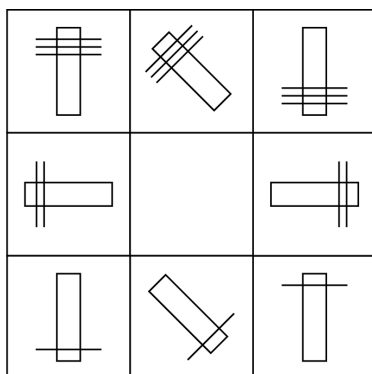| **21.** | bead | sing | _____ _____ |
22.	tablet	ally	_____ _____
23.	hurt	wave	_____ _____
24.	moat	hell	_____ _____
25.	ramp	ounce	_____ _____

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

Example:

a   b   c   d
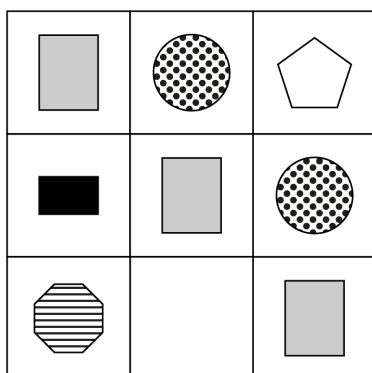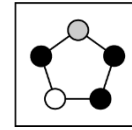
☐   ☐   ☐   ☐

26.

a   b   c   d

☐   ☐   ☐   ☐

27.

a   b   c   d

☐   ☐   ☐   ☐
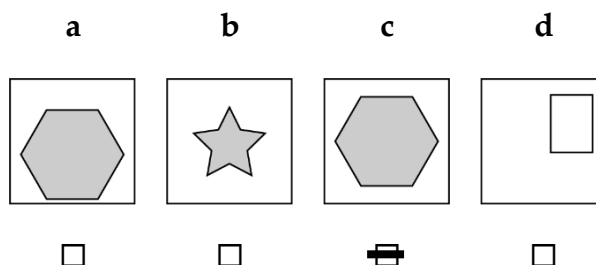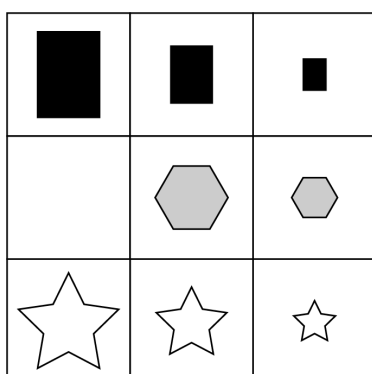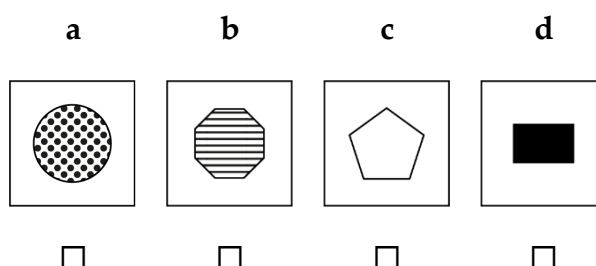
28.
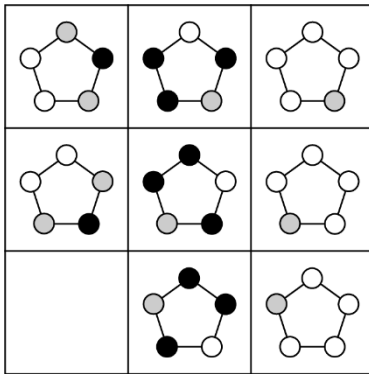
a **b** **c** **d**

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
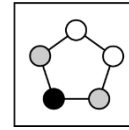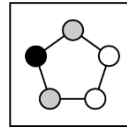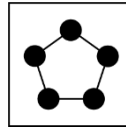
29.
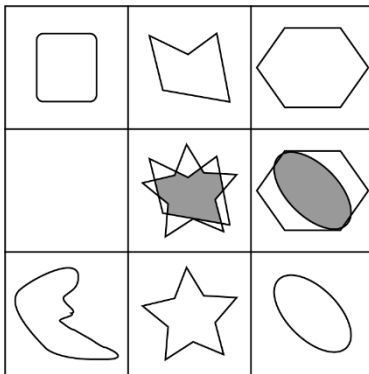
a **b** **c** **d**

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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

Example:
Q. The <u>mat</u> cat is sitting on the <u>fat</u>.

30. Come is, this question on ridiculously easy!

31. I could drive these sentences all day, but it would write me mad.

32. Hans is miaowing more he wants yet because food.

33. Will this bit ever give way to a rain of sunshine?

34. At some kitchen I really ought to tidy the point.

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*

35. Her heart pounded as blood CED through her veins. _____

36. If you keep SING at me, I will tell my dad! _____

37. The disappointment almost CED her self-belief. _____

38. The protestor SED the egg on the politician's head. _____

39. What INIVE do you need to make you work hard? _____

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

40.

a ☐　　b ☐　　c ☐　　d ☐　　e ☐　　f ☐

41.

a ☐　　b ☐　　c ☐　　d ☐　　e ☐　　f ☐

42.

a ☐　　b ☐　　c ☐　　d ☐　　e ☐　　f ☐

43.
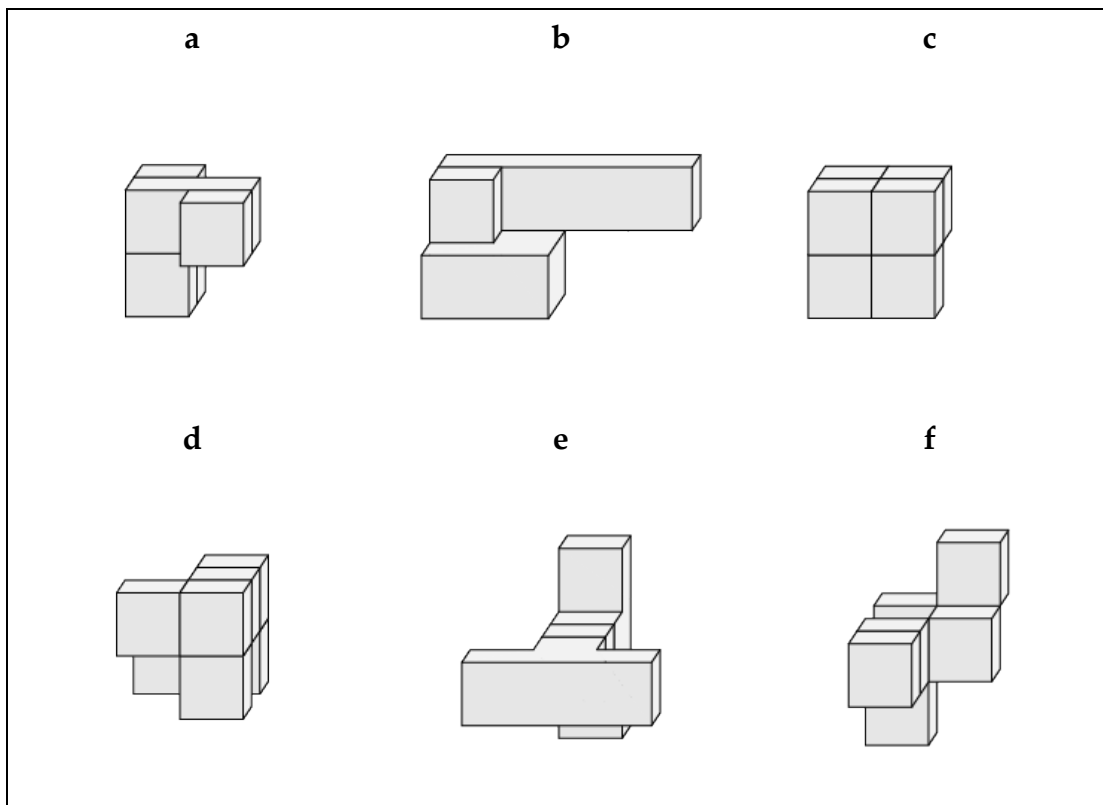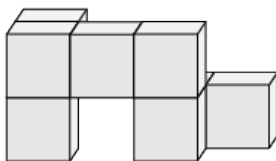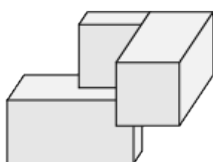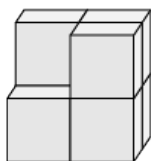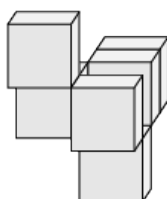
a ☐　　b ☐　　c ☐　　d ☐　　e ☐　　f ☐

44.
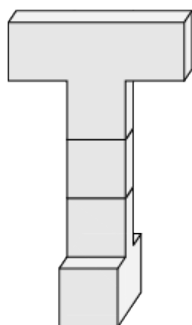
a ☐　　b ☐　　c ☐　　d ☐　　e ☐　　f ☐

45.
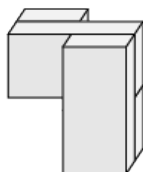
a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

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

Example:
Q.   fly _e r_ rant

46.   plan ____ ____ her

47.   spi ____ ____ nt

48.   wa ____ ____ ine

49.   cru ____ ____ ope

50.   c ____ ____ per

TOTAL MARKS: 50

Solutions

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

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

1. (ticket, tariff) (narrow, slender)   meagre <u>fine</u> OK bill

2. (say, explain) (rapid, speedy)   <u>express</u> lightning enlighten expound

3. (summary, abbreviation) (absorb, decompose)   appendix rot break <u>digest</u>

4. (common, regular) (visit, attend)   <u>frequent</u> ordinary arrive present

5. (perfume, scent) (anger, enrage)   infuriate kindle irritate <u>incense</u>

These all play on parts of speech. All apart from Question 1 have one pair of brackets containing verbs, and one pair of brackets containing either adjectives or nouns.

Therefore, you are looking for a word on the right which can be either of these things, and which also relates to the shared meaning of each word pair.

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.

6.   import   *export*

7.   release   *imprison*

8.   include   *exclude*

9.   careless   *prudent*

10. straight   *crooked*

In some of these (6 and 8), the opposite words are also very similar in form – "include" and "exclude" simply have different **prefixes**, as do "import" and "export". Other questions require you to be more imaginative.

As always, **skip and circle** whenever a question seems likely to take time.

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

11.
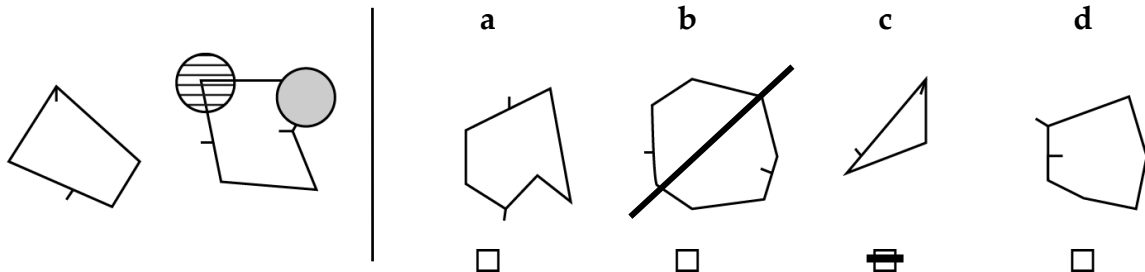
You can tell that the circles are irrelevant, because one of the pictures on the left has none, and none of the pictures on the right have any.

You may notice that one of the small lines is at a corner/vertex, and one is at a side of the shape.

Next, observe that the line at a corner points inwards, whereas the line meeting a side points outwards.

12.
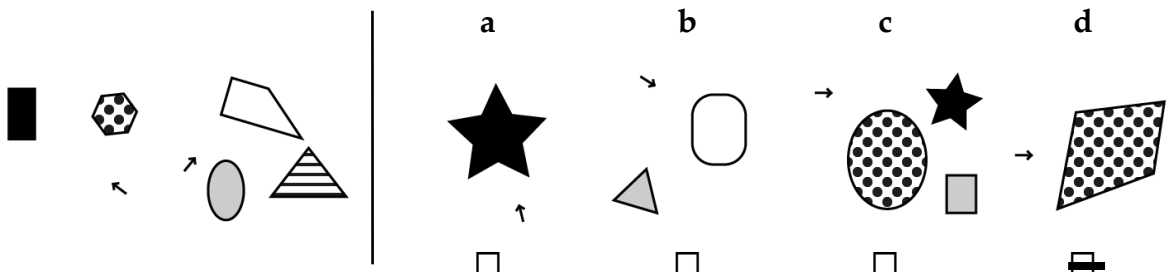
The arrow needs to point at a four-sided shape (a **quadrilateral**).

13.

This is really difficult!

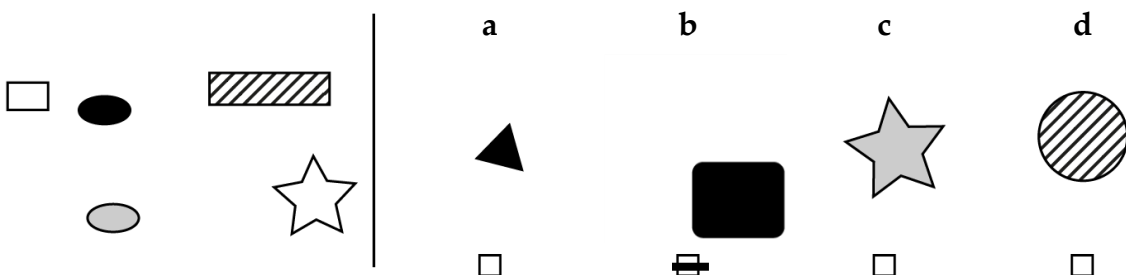First of all, you will need to determine that there is nothing to do with shapes, sides or colours that connects the figures.

The only common feature of the two figures on the left is that they each have a shape close to the bottom-right corner of the figure.

14.

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**
	☐	☐	☐	▥
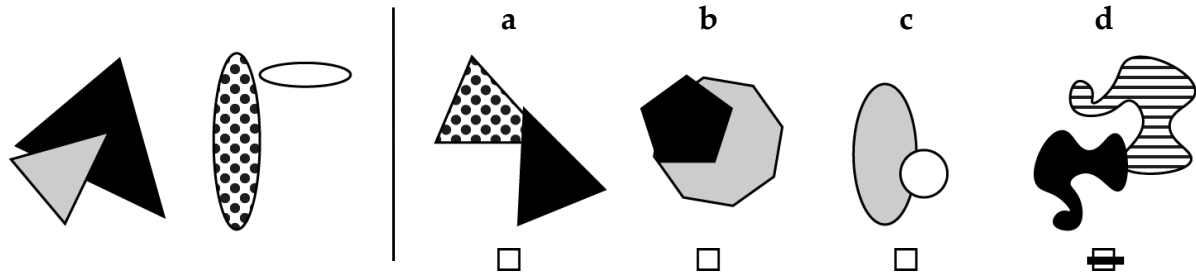
The two shapes are **similar** (the same shape, even if different sizes), are 90° rotations of one another, and one is larger than the other.

15.

	a	**b**	**c**	**d**
	☐	▥	☐	☐
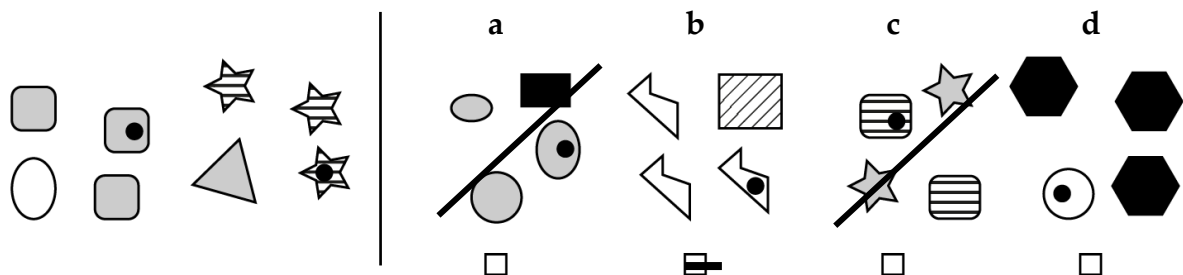
There are three identical shapes, and one different one.

There is one small black circle, which is in one of the three identical shapes.

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

16. CITY   *MAFI*   **17.** TAIL   *FOAR*

Decode the following words:

18. MROD   *CLAN*   **19.** FORRI   *TALLY*

A N A L Y T I C A L
O D O R I F A M O R

Line up the words carefully, and make sure to read in the correct direction: from top to bottom for 16 and 17, and from bottom to top for 18 and 19.

Use all the given words to complete the crossword. Words run from left to right or from top to bottom.

20.

SEEING
CRITIC
PANDER
DREDGE
SPICED
INSIDE

S		I		S	
P	A	N	D	E	R
I		S		E	
C	R	I	T	I	C
E		D		N	
D	R	E	D	G	E

First place the words "pander" and "spiced" – after which, the others will fall into place.

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

21.	bead	sing	*bad*	*singe*
22.	tablet	ally	*table*	*tally*
23.	hurt	wave	*hut*	*waver*
24.	moat	hell	*mat*	*hello*
25.	ramp	ounce	*ram*	*pounce*

First look for letters which might be removed from the first word, while leaving a real word. **There may be more than one option**: "bed" and "bad" in 21, for example.

Now try the spare letters at each point in the second word, until you make a new word.

Choose the figure on the right which goes best in the empty square on the left.
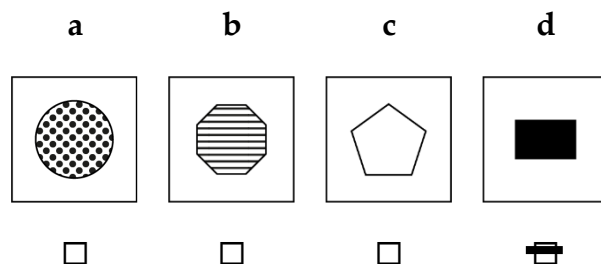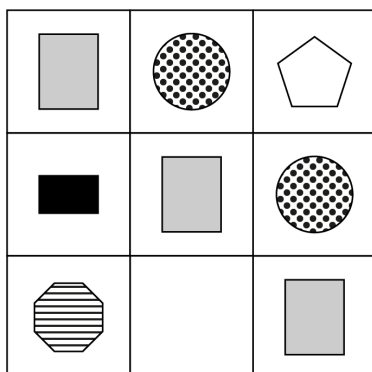
26.
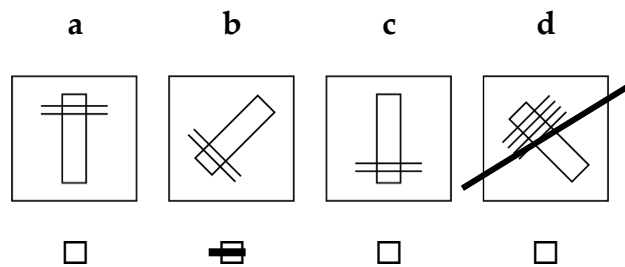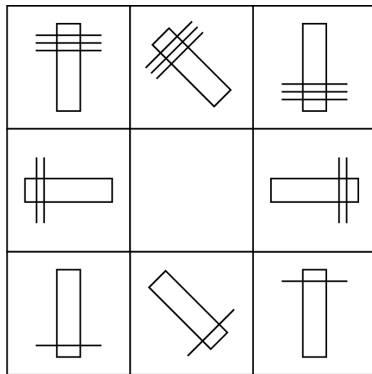
In each column, from top to bottom, the shape loses one cross-bar and **rotates anticlockwise** through 90°.
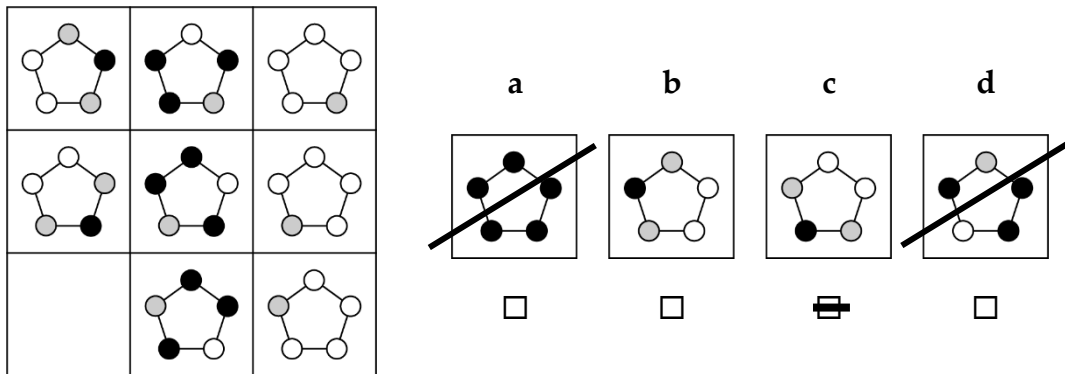
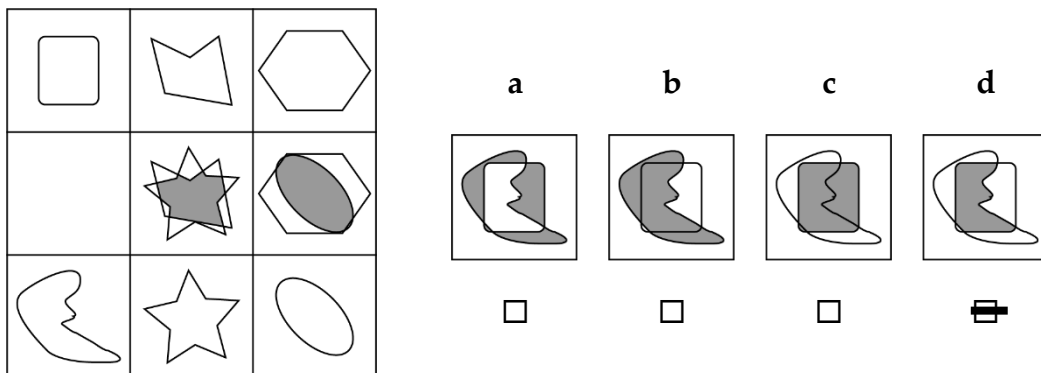Don't be tricked into working from left to right: the rotation is not consistent in this direction.

27.

Each diagonal (from top-left to bottom-right) contains the same shape, in the same colour.

28.

Each column contains similar figures, rotating clockwise by a fifth (72°) from top to bottom.

29.

The top and bottom shapes in each column are combined in the middle

The area which overlaps **both** shapes is coloured grey.

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

30.   Come <u>is</u>, this question <u>on</u> ridiculously easy!

"Come on, this question is ridiculously easy!"

31.   I could <u>drive</u> these sentences all day, but it would <u>write</u> me mad.

"I could write these sentences all day, but it would drive me mad."

32.   Hans is miaowing <u>more</u> he wants yet <u>because</u> food.

"Hans is miaowing because he wants yet more food."

---

33. Will this <u>bit</u> ever give way to a <u>rain</u> of sunshine?

"Will this rain ever give way to a bit of sunshine?"

---

34. At some <u>kitchen</u> I really ought to tidy the <u>point</u>.

"At some point I really ought to tidy the kitchen."

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.

35. Her heart pounded as blood CED through her veins. *OURS*

COURSED

---

36. If you keep SING at me, I will tell my dad! *WEAR*

SWEARING

It's very important to pay attention to the clues in each sentence.

For example, what might somebody "keep" doing "at" somebody, which might make them cross enough to tell a parent?

Many annoying things are done *to*, not *at* a person – or indeed, with no preposition at all – so this might be a clue that the complete word relates to something which is **said**.

37. The disappointment almost CED her self-belief. *RUSH*

CRUSHED

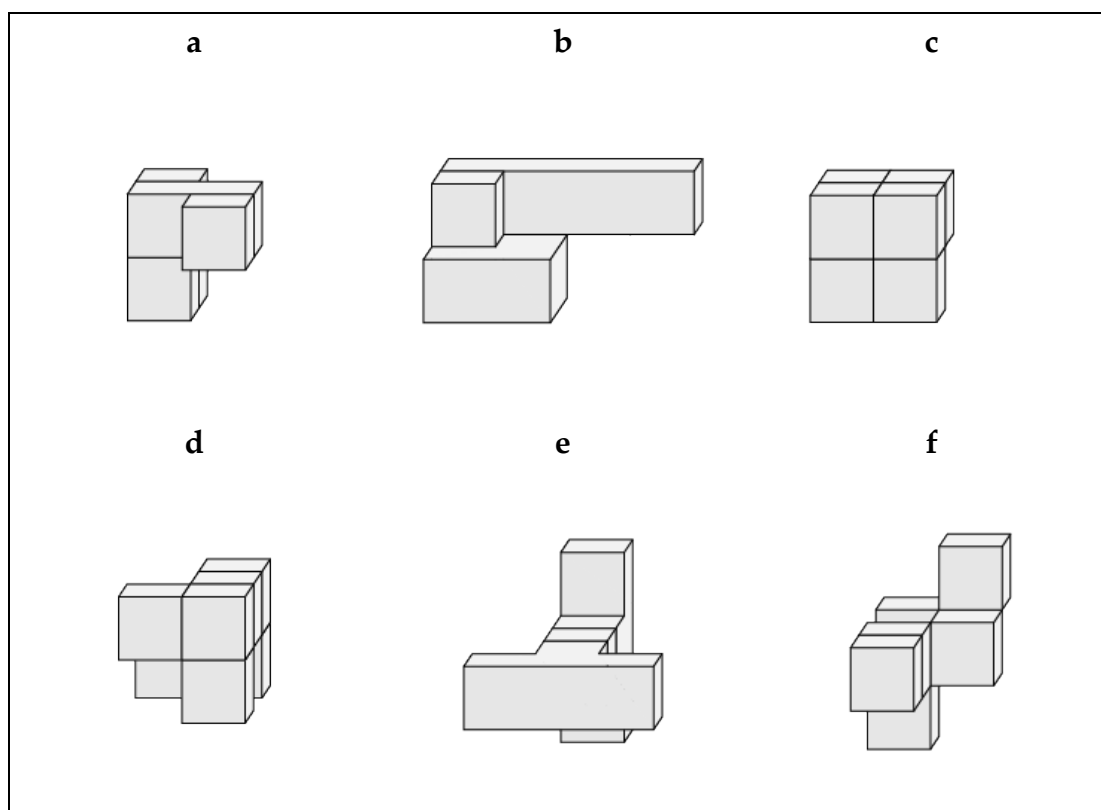**38.** The protestor SED the egg on the politician's head. *MASH*

SMASHED

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39. What INIVE do you need to make you work hard? *CENT*
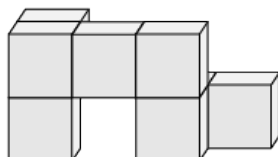
INCENTIVE

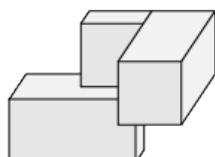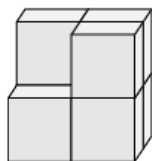**Which of the 3D figures in the box has been rotated to make the new figure?**

a　　　　　　　b　　　　　　　c

d　　　　　　　e　　　　　　　f

40.

a ☐　　b ☐　　c ☐　　d ▨　　e ☐　　f ☐

41.

a ☐　　b ▨　　c ☐　　d ☐　　e ☐　　f ☐

42.

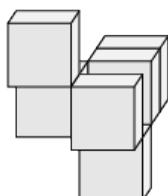a ☐   b ☐   c ⊟   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐
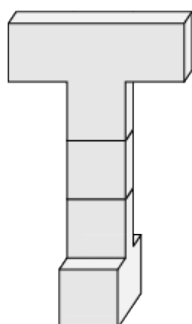
43.

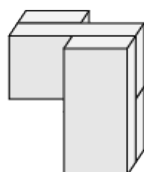a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ⊟

44.

a ☐   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ⊟   f ☐

45.

a ⊟   b ☐   c ☐   d ☐   e ☐   f ☐

You need to look very carefully at the various possibilities, and consider rotation in all directions.

Be aware of what might be hidden. For example, the square at the right-hand end of the figure in 40 is completely hidden behind shape **d**.

Pay attention to the effect of **foreshortening** in 3D sketches. **b** has a very long rod running sideways, but it looks shorter in 41, where it points towards the viewer.

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

46.   plan *e t* her

Sometimes the first word will offer more clues. However, in this case the second word might be more useful, as "her", preceded by two blanks, does not give too many options.

47.   spi *r e* nt   **or**   spi *t e* nt

48.   wa *s p* ine   **or**   wa *s h* ine

49.   cru *e l* ope

49 is particularly tricky, because "elope" is an unusual word. As always, **skip and circle**.

As you are almost at the end of the paper, this means that you might go back over other questions which you have skipped and circled before returning to this one.

Staring at one VR question for several minutes is rarely effective. It's much better to keep moving.

50.   c *u p* per

END