

Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 19

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.

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 stick fasten

1. (sway, wobble) (stone, mineral) vibrate oscillate metal rock
2. (camellia, pansy) (stood, ascended) rose geranium climbed verb
3. (door, gate) (hypnotise, enrapture) exit entrance captivate wow
4. (imply, hint) (close, familiar) friendly intimate suggest nudge
5. (amusing, diverting) (weird, peculiar) comical funny odd strange

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.

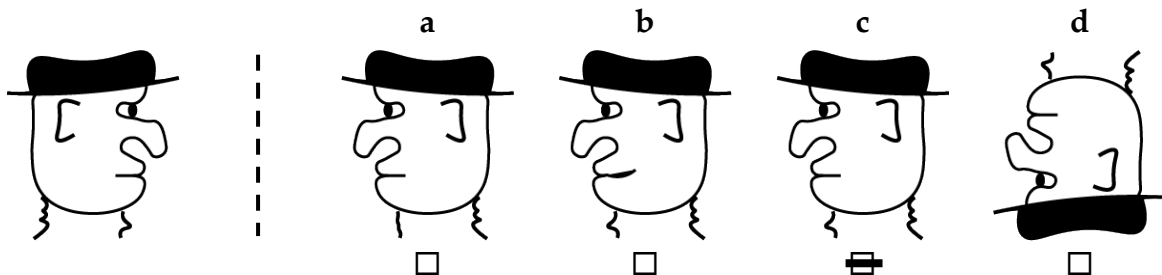
Example:

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

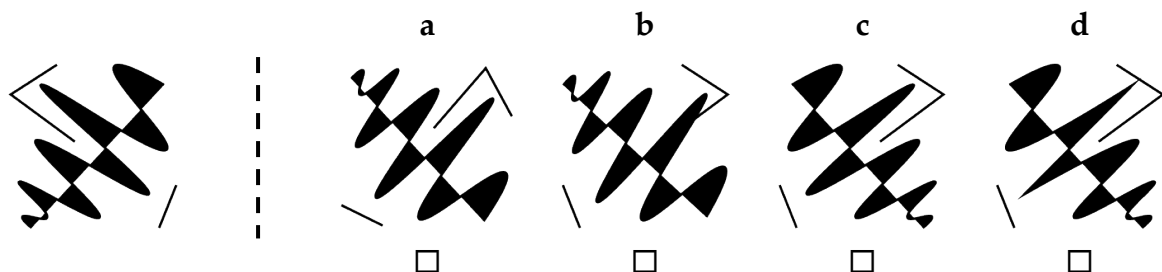
6. She wore an old frock, illustrated with flowers. _____
7. Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me. _____
8. The unqualified have weaker earning-power. _____
9. You can rest until I summon you. _____
10. A slow tune can be more effective than complex beats. _____

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

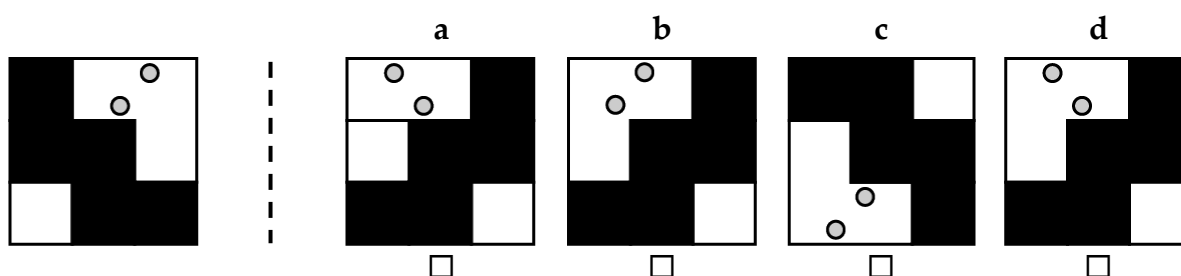
Example:



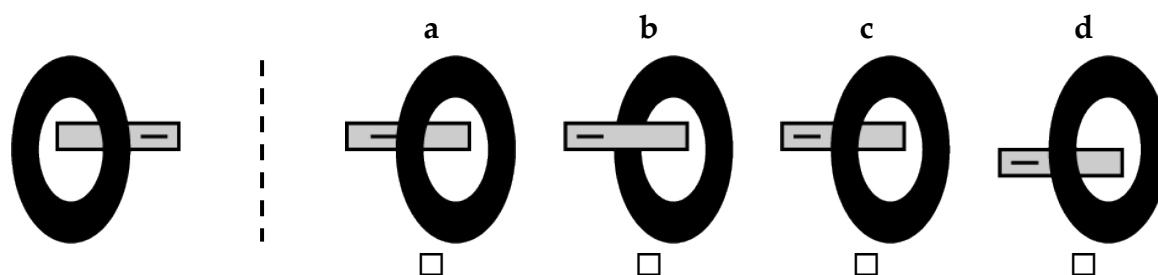
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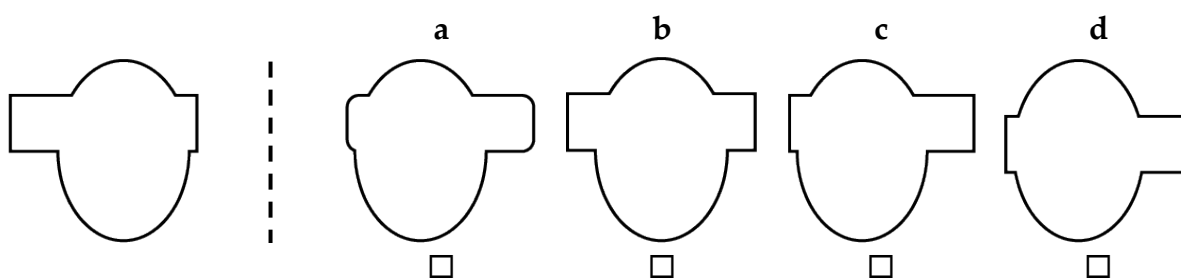
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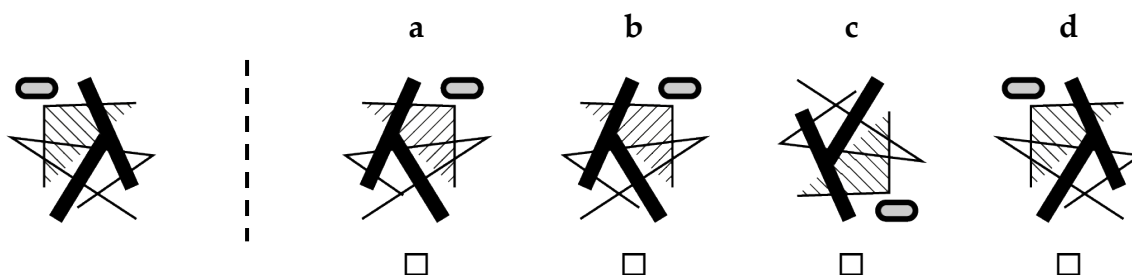
13.



14.



15.



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 activity

16. fertile _ _ rr _ _

17. clumsy _ ra _ _ f _ _

18. innocent c _ _ _ ab _ _

19. worthless _ _ lua _ _ _

20. harmony d _ _ c _ _ d

Underline the two words (one from each group) which are most similar in meaning.

Example:

Q. (twin, pair, triplet) (group, birth, couple)

21. (wander, fade, atrophy) (emphasise, recede, re-read)

22. (awkward, larger, fervent) (sickly, enthusiastic, minor)

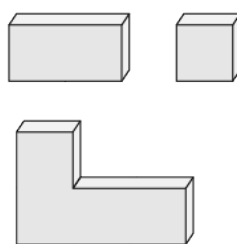
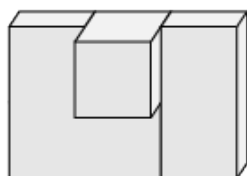
23. (speed, retract, slow) (extend, hasten, hurry)

24. (complacent, elated, coloured) (jubilant, beige, funicular)

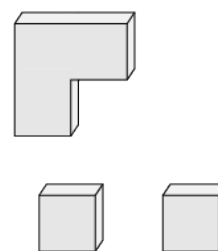
25. (congeal, creole, conceal) (shroud, proud, crowd)

Which set of 3D blocks can be put together to form the figure on the left?

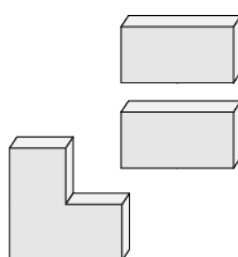
Example:



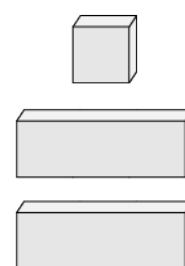
a ☐



b ☐

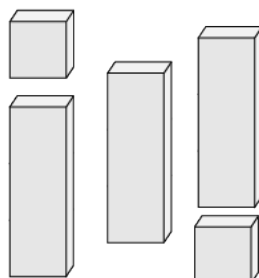
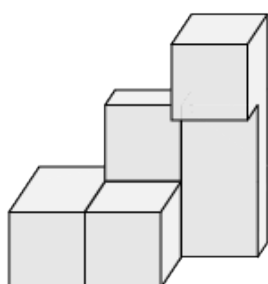


c ☒

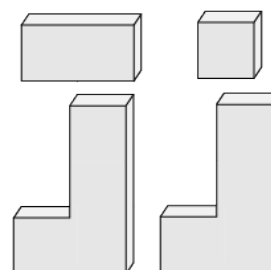


d ☐

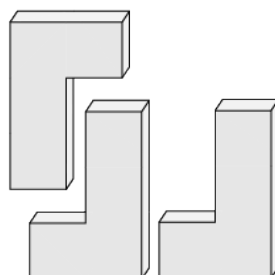
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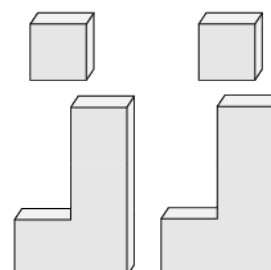
a ☐



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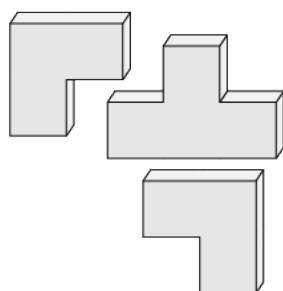
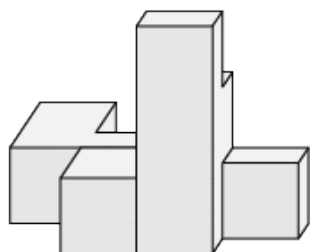


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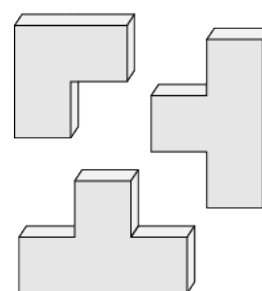


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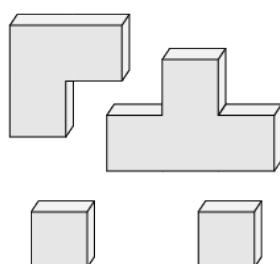
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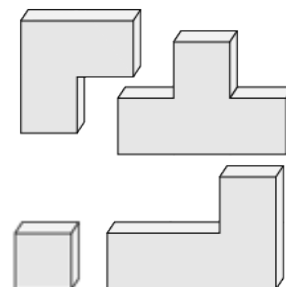
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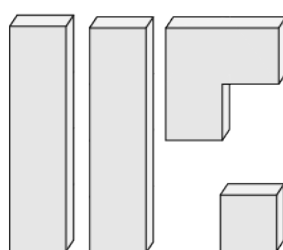
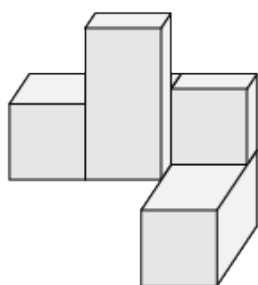


c ☐

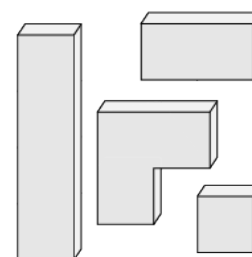


d ☐

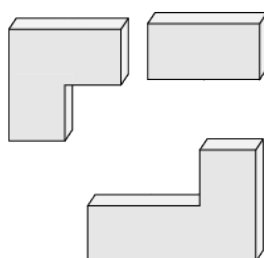
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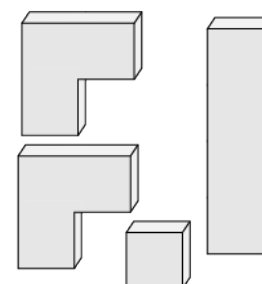
a ☐



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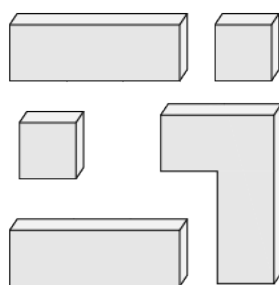
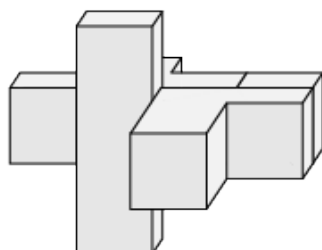


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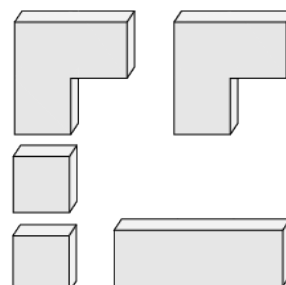


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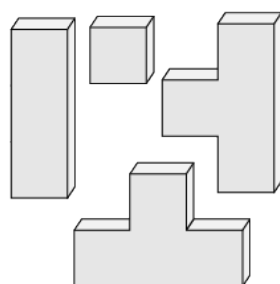
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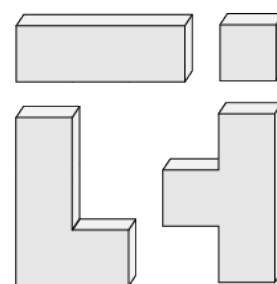
a ☐



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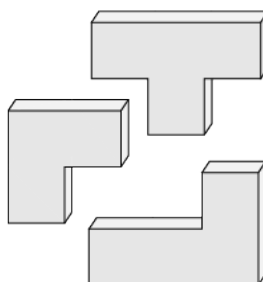
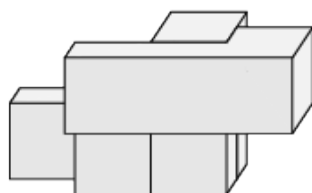


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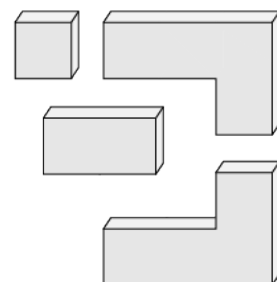


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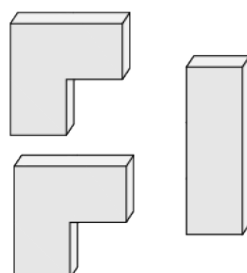
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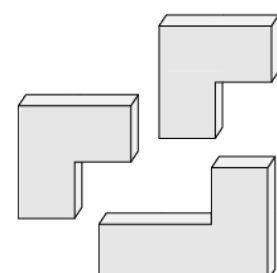
a ☐



b ☐



c ☐



d ☐

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.

31. The cat is ALPWRINGS _____ in the shade of a KERPAD _____ car.
32. Is it ZAYL _____ to eat cold food from HUNCL _____ for dinner?
33. In the THORN _____ of England, dinner is TEENA _____ at lunchtime.
34. Once a LOLPWI _____ has been in the washing machine, it rarely CORVEERS _____ its shape.
35. The more you look at a CUPRITE _____, the less ATSGIRTH _____ it looks.

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

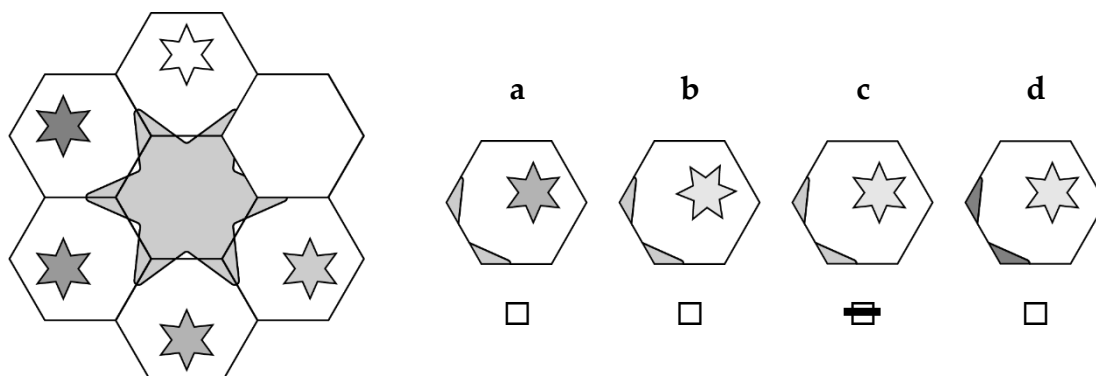
Example:

Q. close distant near proximate awkward

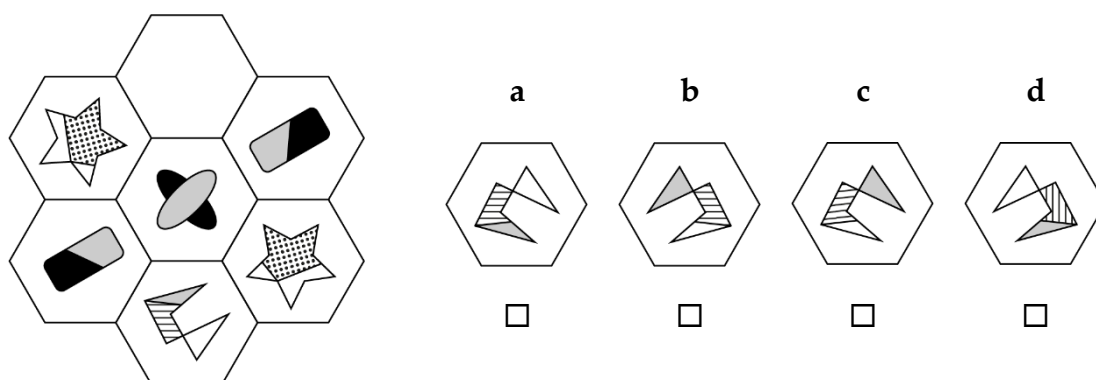
36. zenith height capital nadir peak
37. tender bid meaty offer tough
38. elegant extravagant crude powerful tasteful
39. frequently regularly subtly rarely heavily
40. deter detract encourage prevent force

Choose the hexagon on the right which goes best in the empty space on the left.

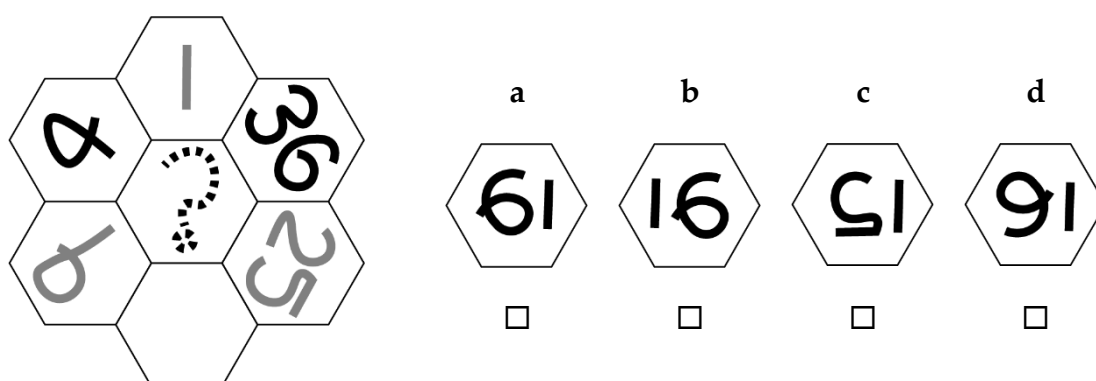
Example:



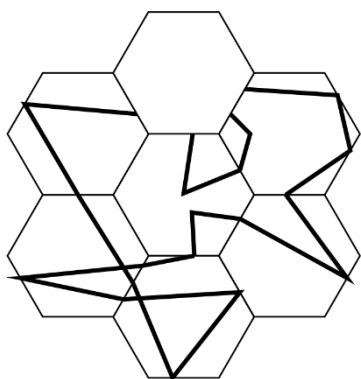
41.



42.



43.



a



b



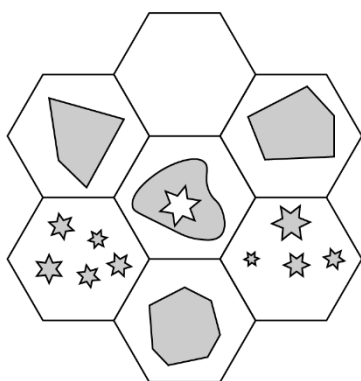
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d



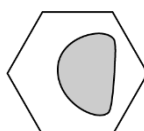
44.



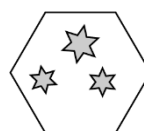
a



b



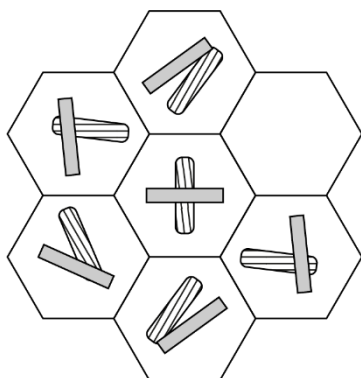
c



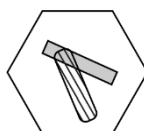
d



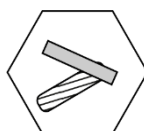
45.



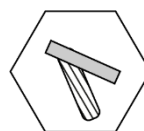
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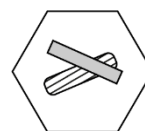
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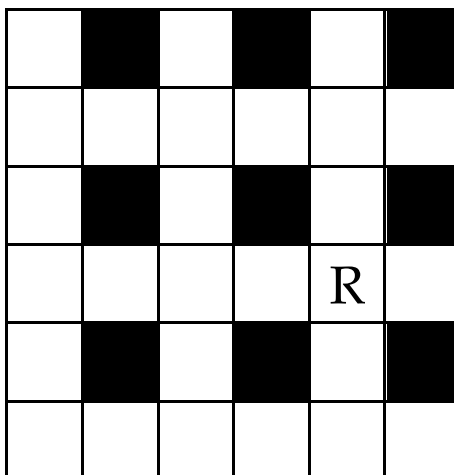
d



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

46.

DERIDE
GREENS
SENDER
AGREED
EIDERS
SNARED



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.

47. Do ice think our neighbours have some you to spare?
48. On furry days like this, I'm glad not to be a hot animal.
49. Did you email my see last week?
50. Do you fancy lighting fire the this evening?

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.

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

1. (sway, wobble) (stone, mineral) vibrate oscillate metal rock

Look out for words which can be, for example, either nouns or verbs, with different meanings in each case.

2. (camellia, pansy) (stood, ascended) rose geranium climbed verb

3. (door, gate) (hypnotise, enrapture) exit entrance captivate wow

4. (imply, hint) (close, familiar) friendly intimate suggest nudge

Notice how much the pronunciation of these **homographs** can vary. "Entrance" might be pronounced ENtrunce (noun) or entrAHnce (verb), with a different meaning in each case. "Intimate" might be INTimate (adjective) or intimAYte (verb).

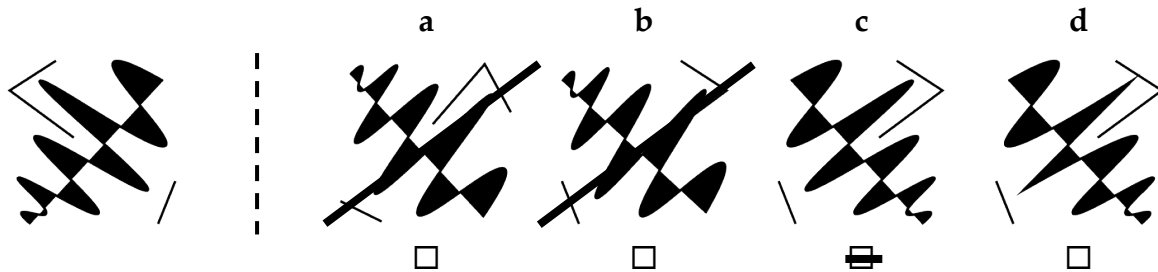
5. (amusing, diverting) (weird, peculiar) comical funny odd strange

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.

6. She wore an old frock, illustrated with flowers. kill
7. Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me. sand
8. The unqualified have weaker earning-power. rear
9. You can rest until I summon you. stun
10. A slow tune can be more effective than complex beats. reef

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

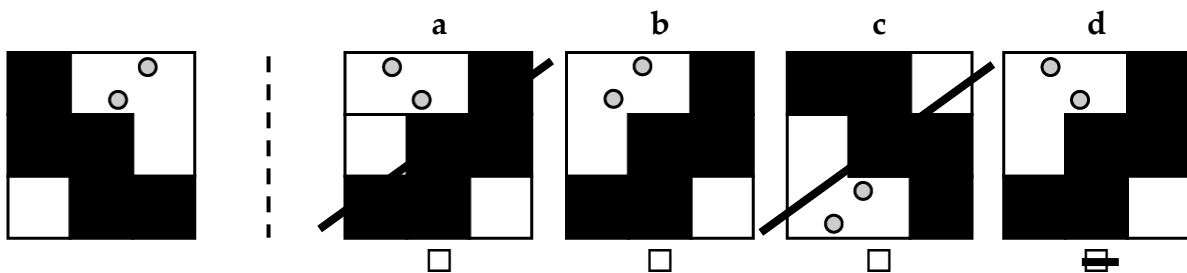
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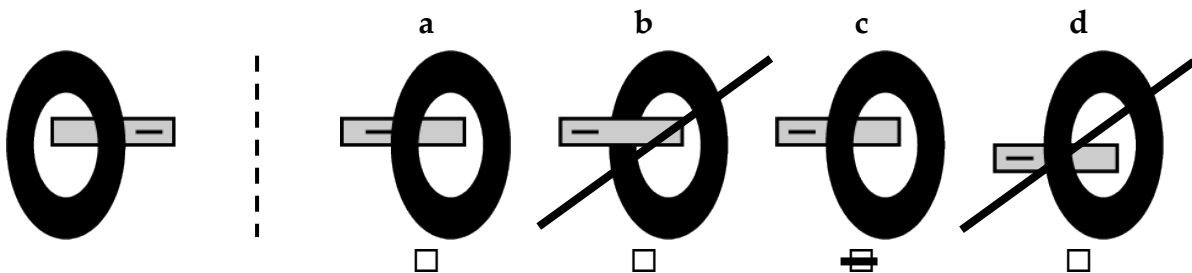
A couple of these can be ruled out as obviously not being reflections.

In **d**, some parts of the figure have become spikey and elongated, so this is not an accurate reflection either.

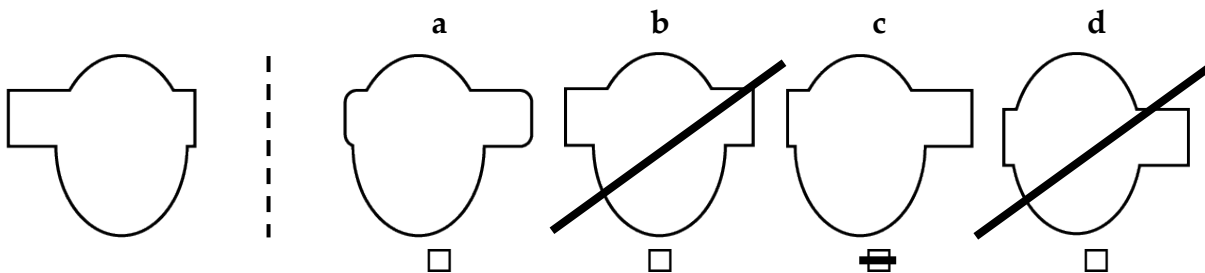
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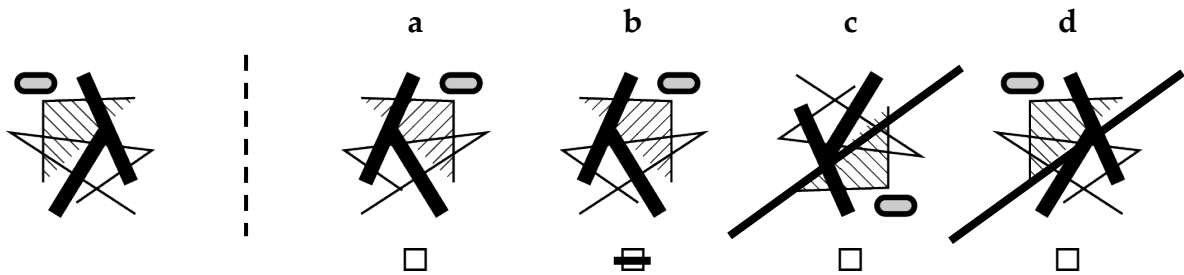
13.



14.



15.



You need to look at these very carefully!

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.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|
| 16. | fertile | <u>barren</u> |
| 17. | clumsy | <u>graceful</u> |
| 18. | innocent | <u>culpable</u> |
| 19. | worthless | <u>valuable</u> |
| 20. | harmony | <u>discord</u> |

Underline the two words (one from each group) which are most similar in meaning.

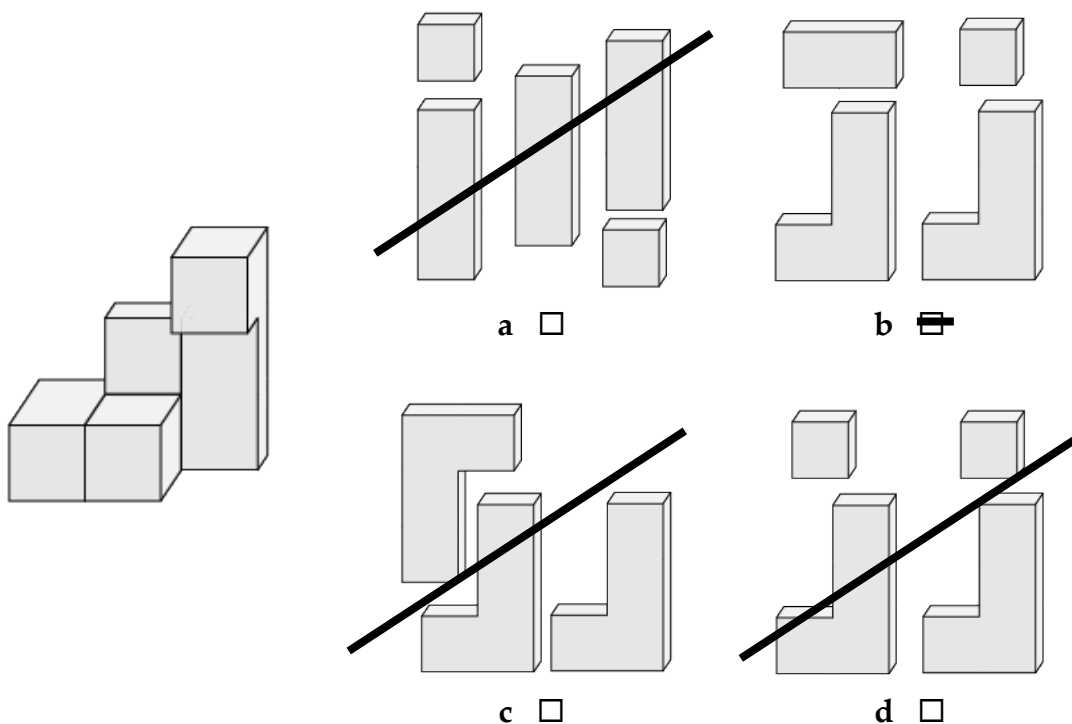
21. (wander, fade, atrophy) (emphasise, recede, re-read)

Sometimes you need to pay attention to subtle differences. "Fade" and "atrophy" are very similar, but "atrophy" has the more specific meaning of "waste away" or "become thin". "Fade" comes closer to "recede" in certain contexts: for example, "our hope is fading"/"our hope is receding".

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------------------|
| 22. | (awkward, larger, <u>fervent</u>) | (sickly, <u>enthusiastic</u> , minor) |
| 23. | (<u>speed</u> , retract, slow) | (extend, <u>hasten</u> , harry) |
| 24. | (complacent, <u>elated</u> , coloured) | (<u>jubilant</u> , beige, funicular) |
| 25. | (congeal, creole, <u>conceal</u>) | (<u>shroud</u> , proud, crowd) |

Which set of 3D blocks can be put together to form the figure on the left?

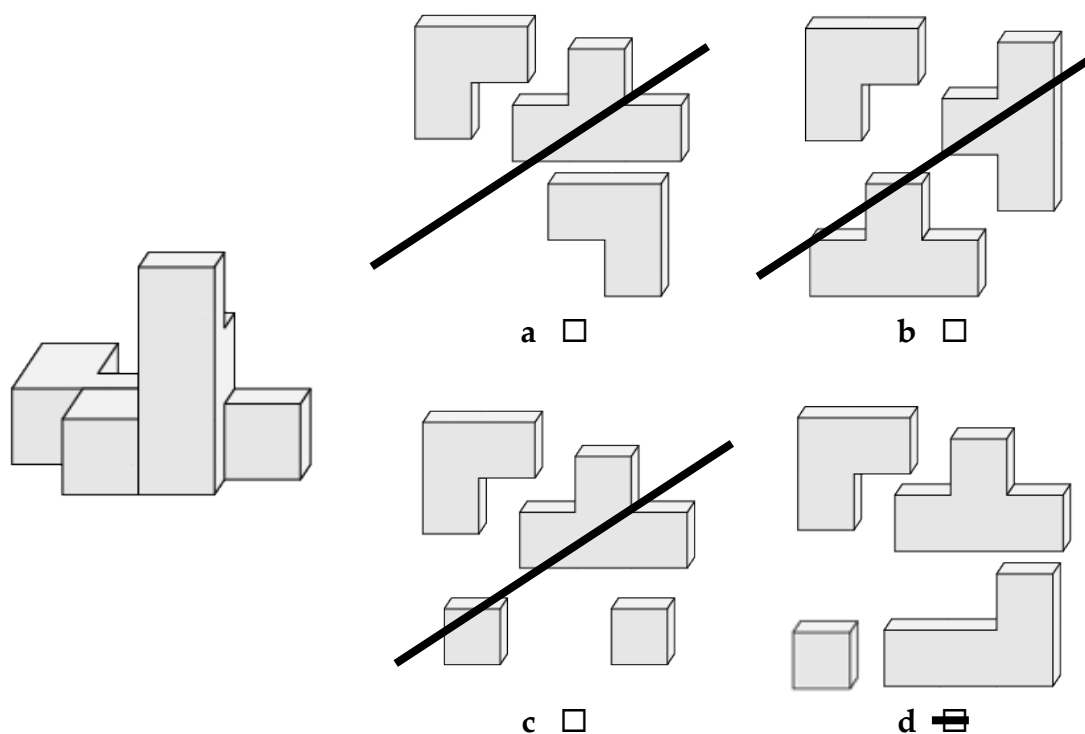
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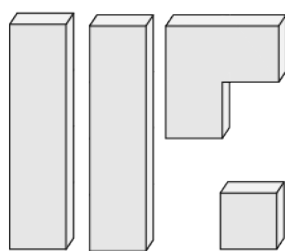
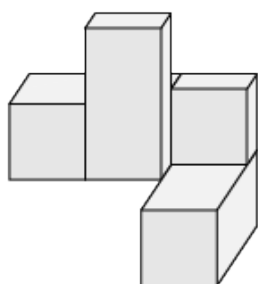
The easiest approach may be to work out that the other three are not possible solutions.

If you can't see why **b** works, consider what happens if you lay one of the L-pieces flat on its side.

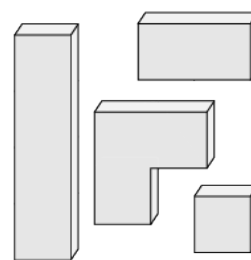
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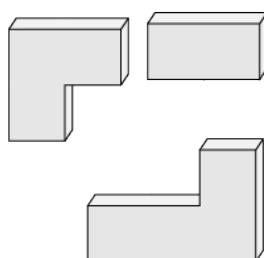
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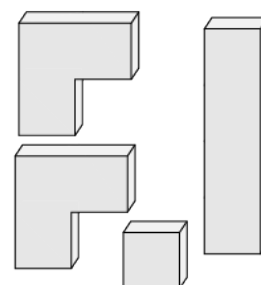
a ☐



b ☒

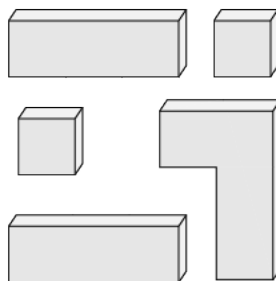
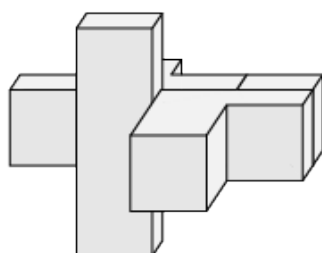


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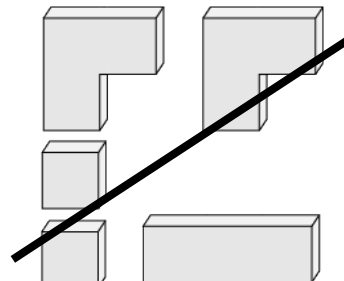


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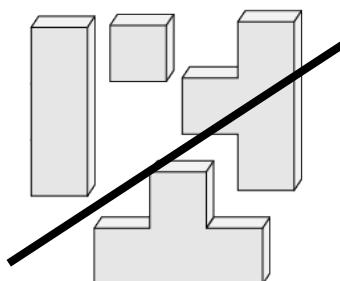
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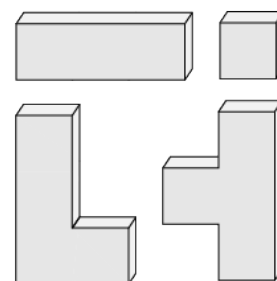
a ☐



b ☐



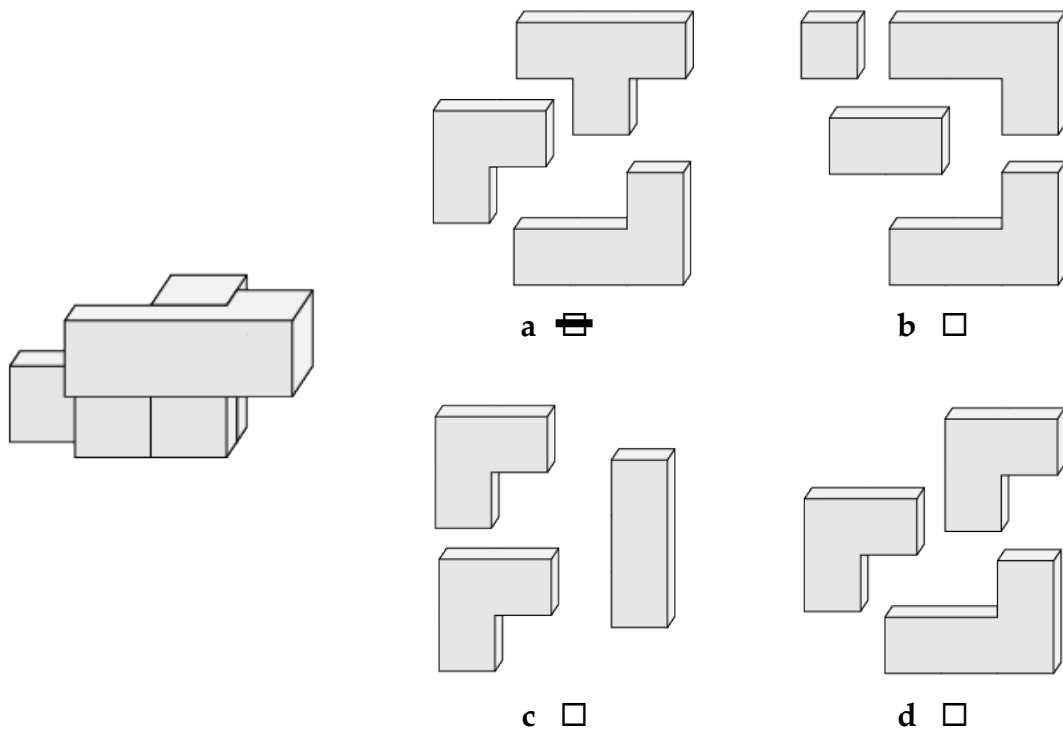
c ☐



d ☒

Often you can spot a distinctive piece, such as (here) the long L, and eliminate the solutions that don't include it.

30.



The T-shape lies on its side, with the middle point facing towards the front.

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

31. The cat is ALPWRINGS sprawling in the shade of a KERPAD parked car.

The first word here is difficult. Notice the ING, which is likely to go at the end of a word, then think about what an animal might do in the shade – by implication, on a hot day.

32. Is it ZAYL lazy to eat cold food from HUNCL lunch for dinner?
33. In the THORN north of England, dinner is TEENA eaten at lunchtime.
34. Once a LOLPWI pillow has been in the washing machine, it rarely CORVEERS recovers its shape.

35. The more you look at a CUPRITE picture, the less ATSGIRTH straight it looks.

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

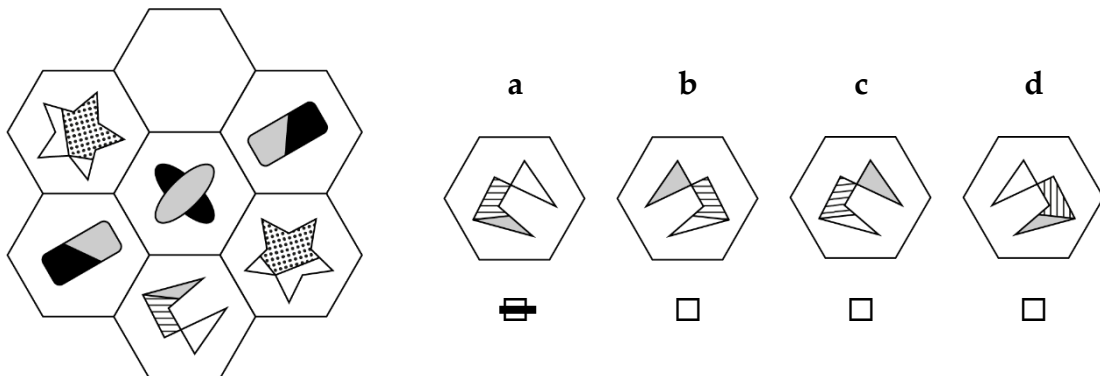
36. zenith height capital nadir peak

If you don't know a word's meaning, make your best guess and move on.

37. tender bid meaty offer tough
38. elegant extravagant crude powerful tasteful
39. frequently regularly subtly rarely heavily
40. deter detract encourage prevent force

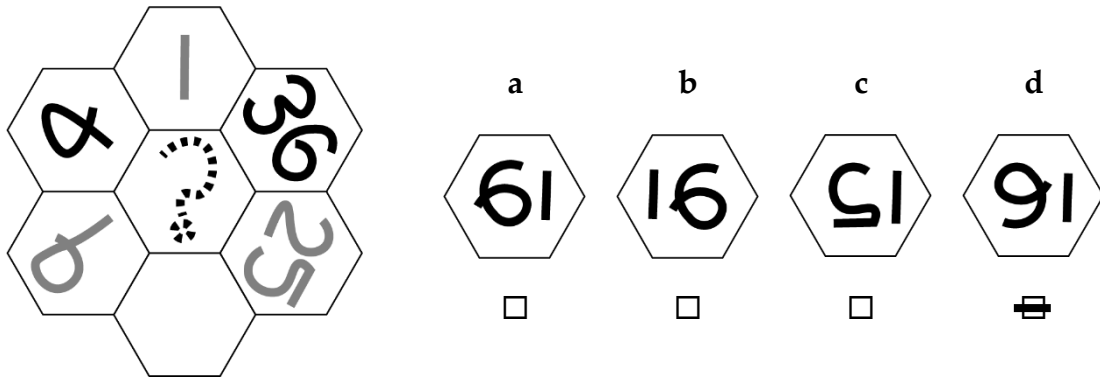
Choose the hexagon on the right which goes best in the empty space on the left.

41.



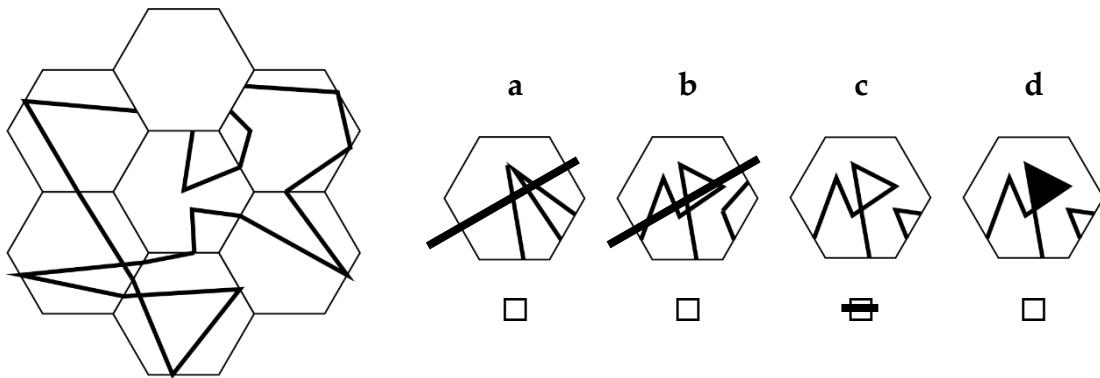
You're looking for a reflection of the opposite small hexagon.

42.



Moving anticlockwise around the figure, the square numbers (1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36) are in sequence. A tile's base is always towards the centre. In other words, 16 needs to be upside down.

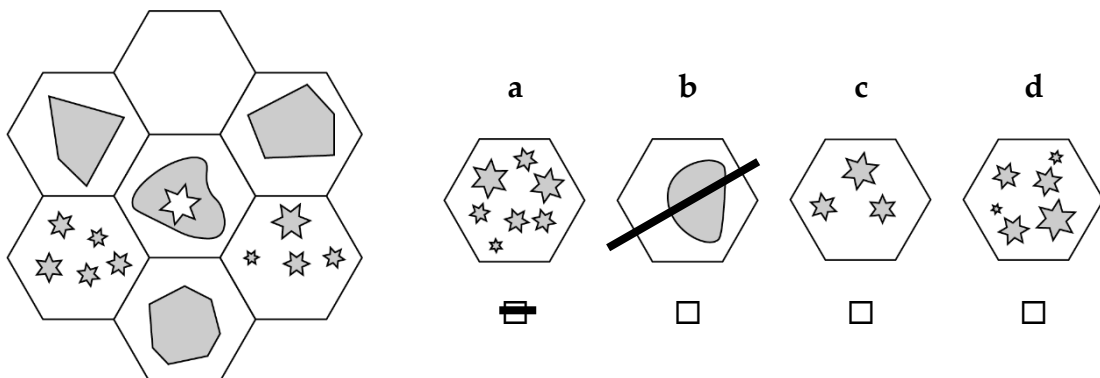
43.



First of all, you need to make sure that all the lines meet up / match at the edge of the small pentagon.

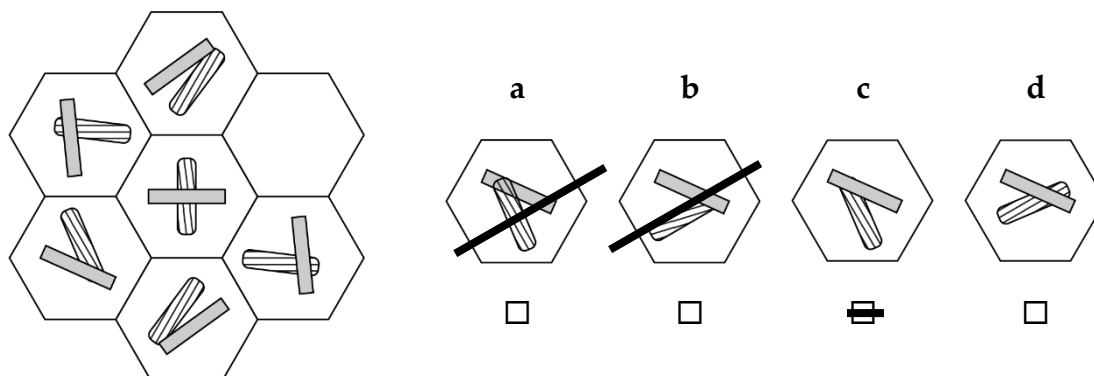
Secondly, note that nowhere else in the figure is a section shaded black.

44.



Each shape is opposite a group of stars. The number of sides on the shape and the number of stars are equal.

45.



The rectangle is not see-through (rule out **a**).

The diagonal stripes run bottom-right to top-left within the lozenge (rule out **b**).

The striped lozenge rotates 120° (i.e. a little more than a quarter turn) anticlockwise at each step, as you move anticlockwise round the large figure.

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

46.

DERIDE
GREENS
SENDER
AGREED
EIDERS
SNARED

A		S		S	
G	R	E	E	N	S
R		N		A	
E	I	D	E	R	S
E		E		E	
D	E	R	I	D	E

EIDERS and SNARED can be placed straight away. The rest of the words fall naturally into place.

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

47. Do ice think our neighbours have some you to spare?
48. On furry days like this, I'm glad not to be a hot animal.
49. Did you email my see last week?
50. Do you fancy lighting fire the this evening?

Look for the first word that does not make sense. Try swapping it for each later word in the sentence. If this doesn't work, try swapping it for each earlier word.

END
