

## Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 22

**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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**Underline the word which best completes each of the following sentences.**

**Example:**

**Q.** Spine is to back as eyeball is to (centre, face, body).

1. England is to London as Italy is to (pizza, Germany, Rome).
  2. Antidote is to poison as extinguisher is to (water, fire, gas).
  3. Bat is to cricket as violin is to (bow, organ, music).
  4. Melancholy is to sadness as tedium is to (boredom, waiting, work).
  5. Question is to answer as push is to (shove, pull, effort).
-

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

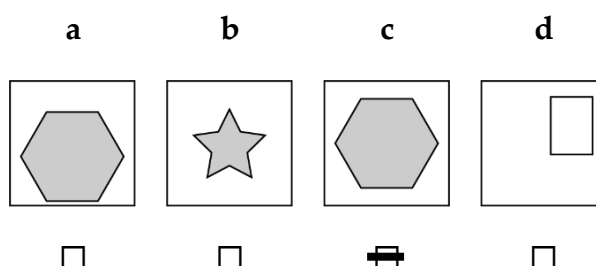
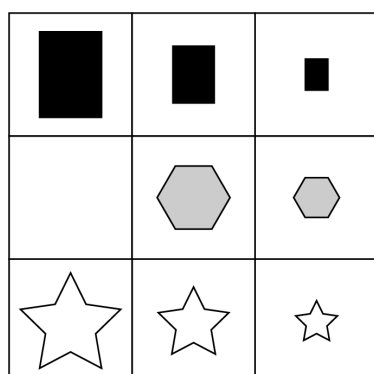
Example:

Q. fly e r rant

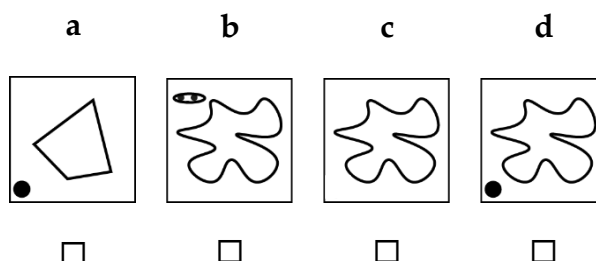
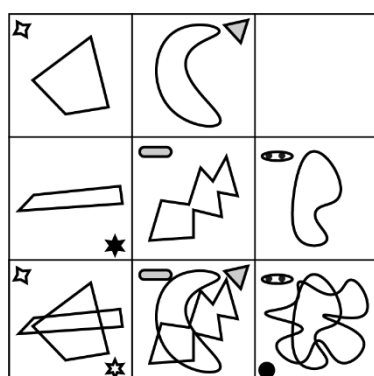
6. oli \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ ry
7. shad \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ ls
8. poti \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ ly
9. slus \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ perventilate
10. mat \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ amber

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

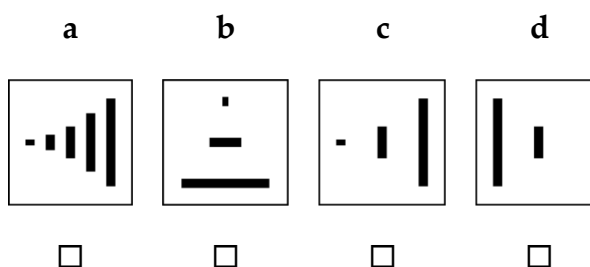
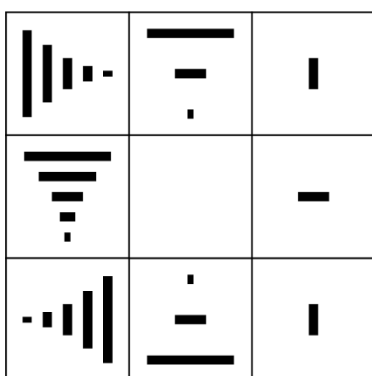
Example:



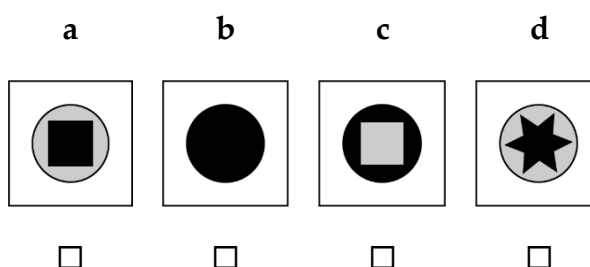
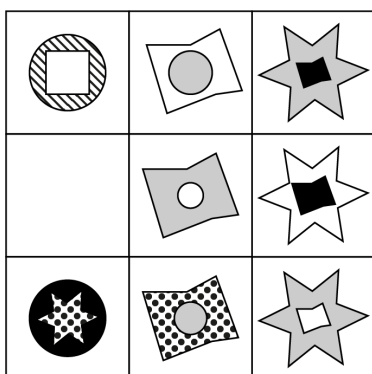
11.



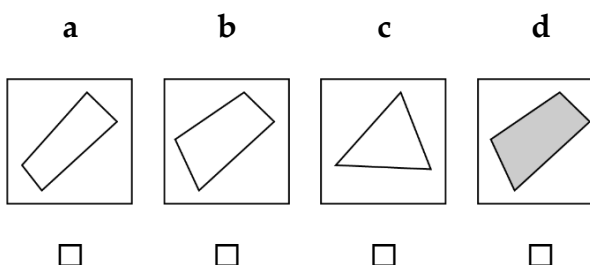
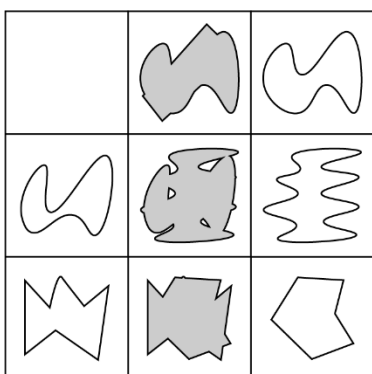
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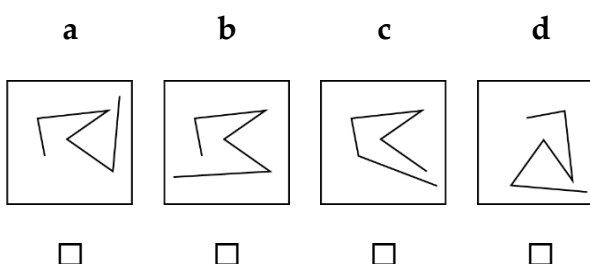
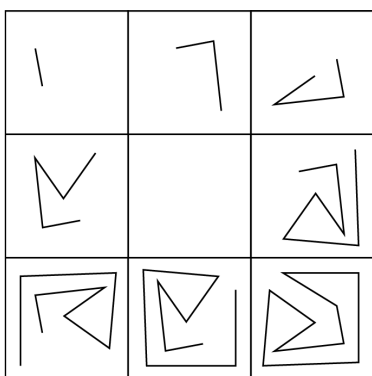
13.



14.



15.



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	<i>flat</i>	<i>opal</i>
----	-------	-----	-------------	-------------

- |     |       |       |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. | plant | panes | _____ | _____ |
| 17. | wash  | to    | _____ | _____ |
| 18. | plank | tic   | _____ | _____ |
| 19. | pray  | ankle | _____ | _____ |
| 20. | bound | rot   | _____ | _____ |

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

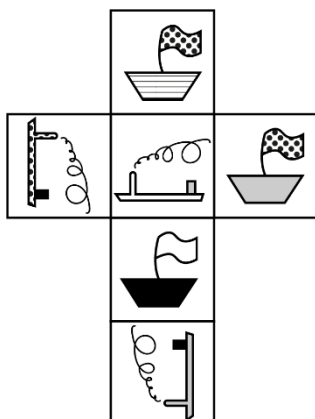
Example:

Q.	close	<u>distant</u>	near	proximate	awkward
----	-------	----------------	------	-----------	---------

- |     |            |         |        |           |          |
|-----|------------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 21. | precocious | tardy   | prompt | early     | young    |
| 22. | evacuate   | open    | grab   | populate  | reassure |
| 23. | moist      | parched | humid  | soaked    | desert   |
| 24. | exposed    | popular | twee   | political | private  |
| 25. | largely    | mostly  | barely | none      | tonne    |

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

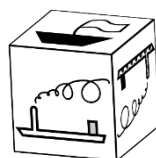
Example:



a ☐



b ☐

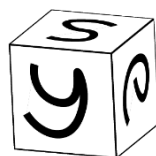
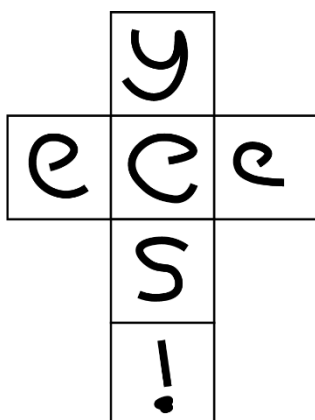


c ☐

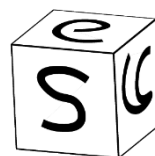


d ☐

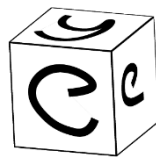
26.



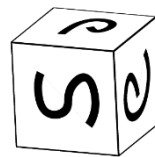
a ☐



b ☐

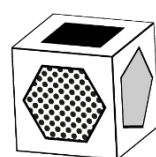
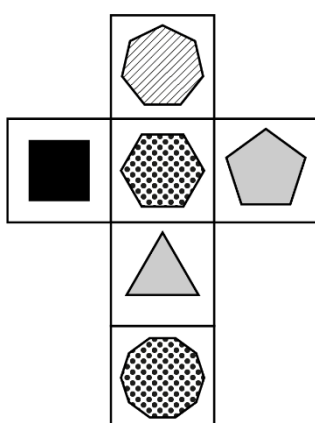


c ☐

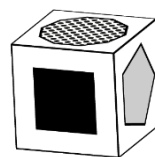


d ☐

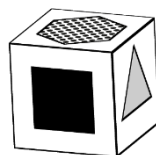
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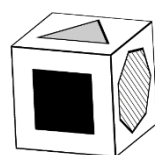
a ☐



b ☐

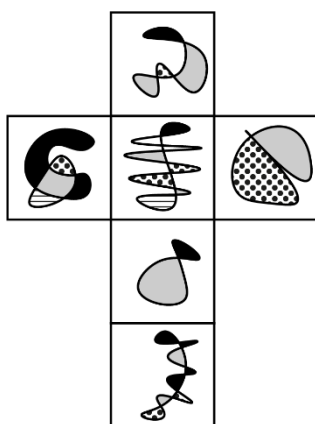


c ☐

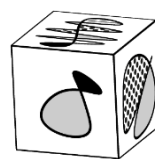


d ☐

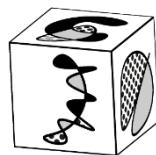
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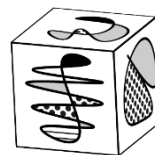
a ☐



b ☐

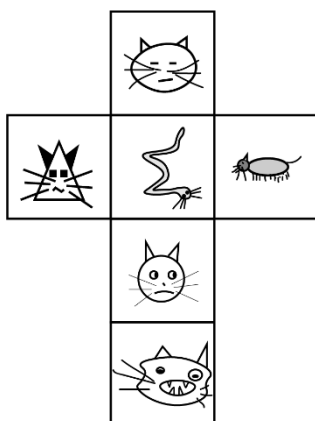


c ☐

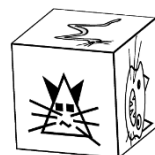


d ☐

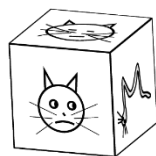
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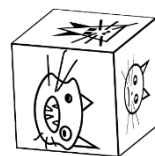
a ☐



b ☐

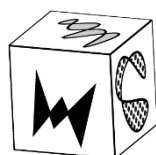
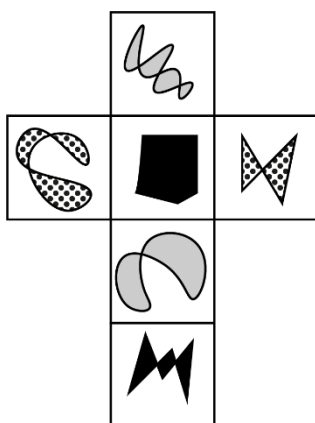


c ☐

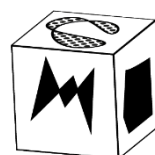


d ☐

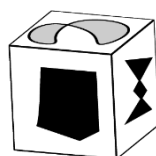
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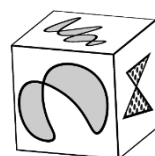
a ☐



b ☐



c ☐



d ☐

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

**Example:**

Q.    **stench**                      odour    stink    smell    bench

31.    **buck**                      rear    pound    chicken    clutch

32.    **crippling**                      invigorating    disabling    enormous    exciting

33.    **enduring**                      staining    porous    lasting    harmful

34.    **acquiesce**                      refine    surrender    sign    transmit

35.    **unctuous**                      related    popular    friendly    oily

**Cross out the word which does not belong with the other three. The other three words may not have exactly the same meaning as each other.**

**Example:**

Q.    hasten    rush    ~~delay~~    hurry

36.    extrovert    shyful    bashful    outgoing

37.    ludicrous    melancholy    downcast    lugubrious

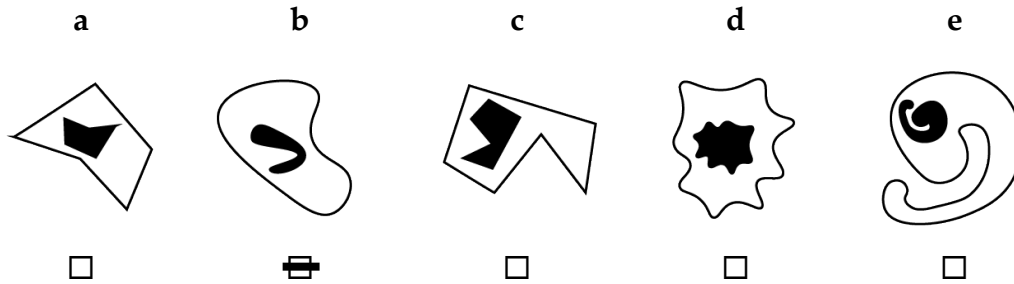
38.    copious    abundant    moderate    ample

39.    woman    jealous    town    envy

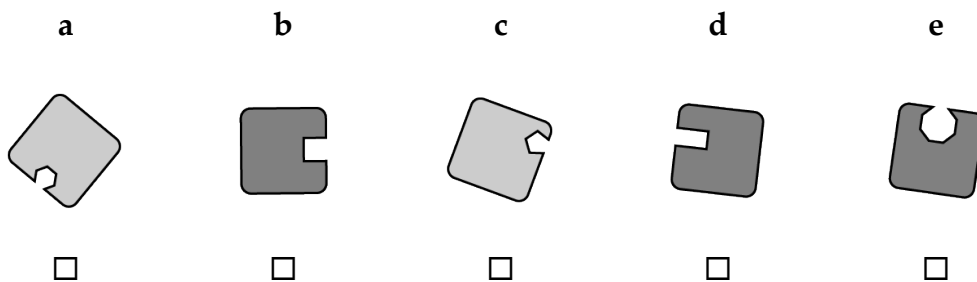
40.    proficient    awkward    inexpert    clumsy

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

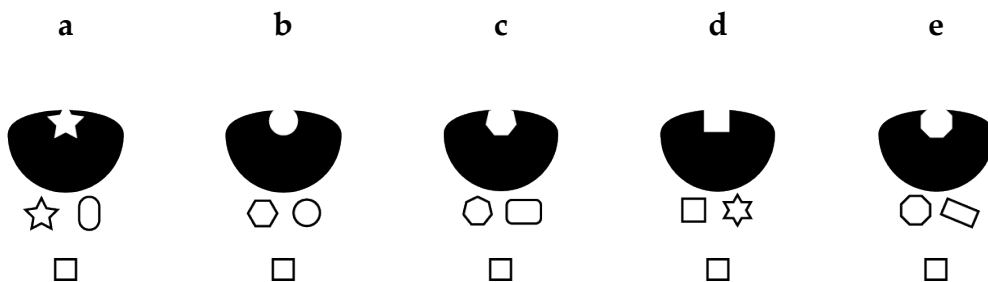
Example:



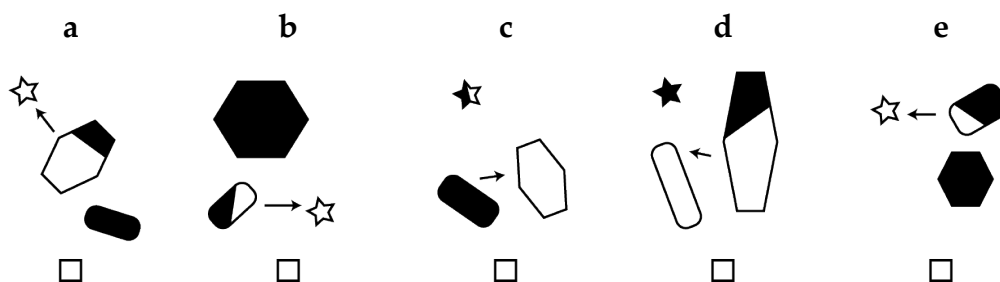
41.



42.

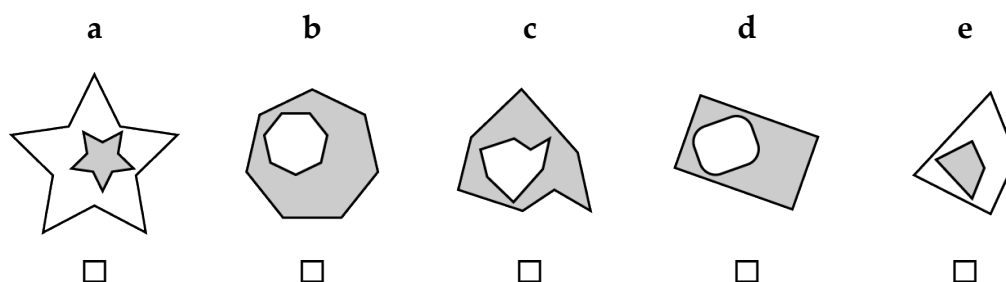


43.

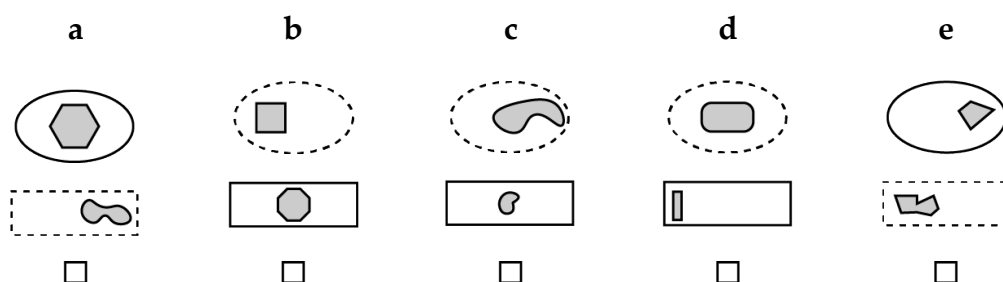




44.



45.



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

**Example:**

Q. (twin, pair, triplet)

(group, birth, couple)

46. (acquiesce, acquire, obstruct)

(obtain, struggle, open)

47. (wicked, ghoulis, spectral)

(tangible, depraved, tactile)

48. (wither, withhold, winch)

(retain, blossom, bloat)

49. (priggish, perilous, pernicious)

(hasty, relaxed, hazardous)

50. (raze, rake, smooth)

(demolish, detonate, crater)

**TOTAL MARKS: 50**

**Solutions**

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

**Underline the word which best completes each of the following sentences.**

1. England is to London as Italy is to (pizza, Germany, Rome).

A country and its capital city.

2. Antidote is to poison as extinguisher is to (water, fire, gas).

A solution, followed by the problem it can solve!

3. Bat is to cricket as violin is to (bow, organ, music).

A tool, followed by the activity it's used for/in.

4. Melancholy is to sadness as tedium is to (boredom, waiting, work).

Similar meanings.

5. Question is to answer as push is to (shove, pull, effort).

Opposites! Don't be tricked by "shove".

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

6. oli u e ry

7. shad o w ls

8. poti o n ly

9. slus h y perventilate

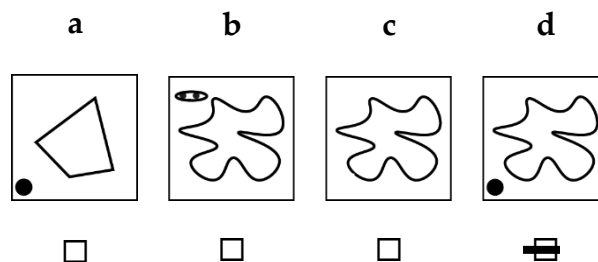
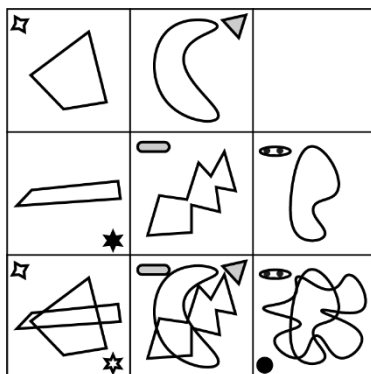
10. mat c h amber

Sometimes it's easier to find two letters that begin the second word than to find letters that end the first.

For example, "slus\_\_" may not immediately suggest a pair of finishing letters, but "\_\_perventilate" probably suggests "hy" pretty directly.

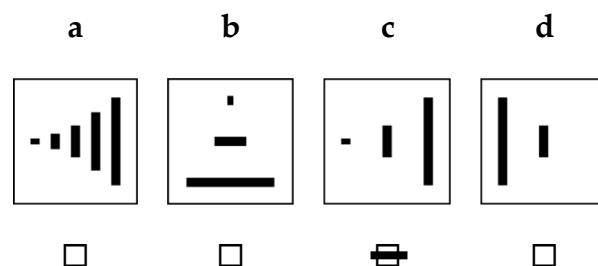
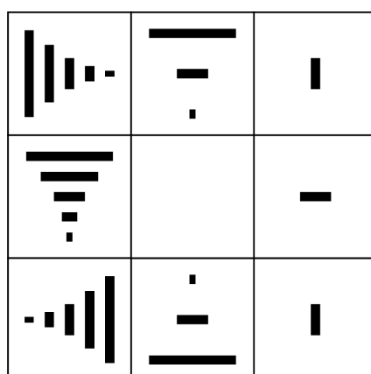
Choose the figure on the right which goes best in the empty square on the left.

11.



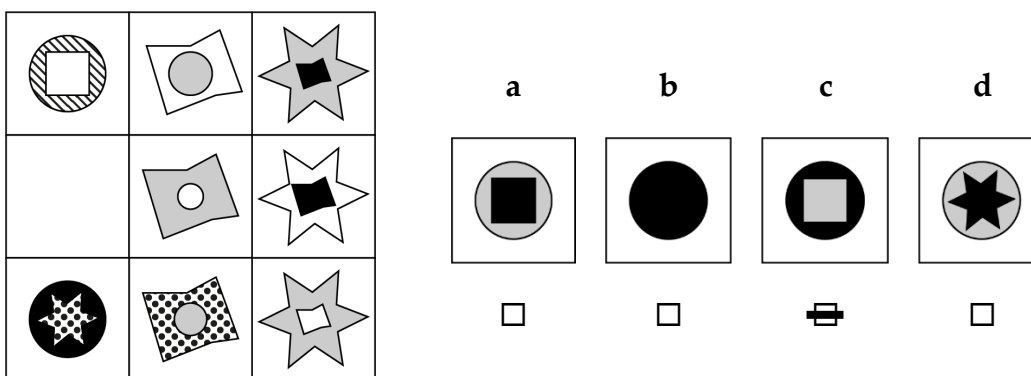
In each column, the top two figures are overlaid to form the bottom one. Shading/colouring might change, e.g. the star in the left-hand column.

12.



As you move down each column, the figure rotates clockwise by 90° with each step.

13.

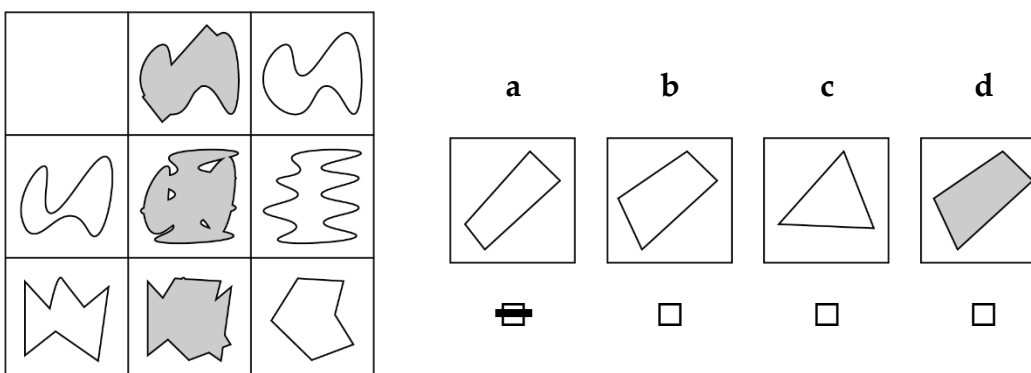


This is tricky.

As you move from left to right along each row, with each step the outer shape becomes the inner shape of the next figure, while the inner colour of one becomes the outer colour of the next.

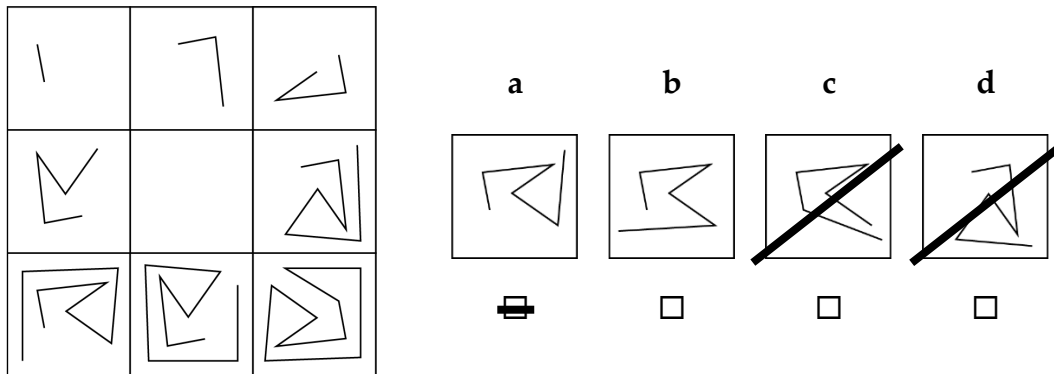
This means that the correct figure must be **c**.

14.



In each row, the left and right figures are superimposed to form the middle figure.

15.



Moving through the nine boxes, running from left to right along each row, a line is added at each step, joining the latest line added, and the figure rotates 90°. Confusingly, the rotations begin in a clockwise direction, but swap to being anticlockwise later on!

**a** and **b** show plausible 90° rotations of the previous square, and a line added at the end of the previous one.

By looking at the later figures, you can see that the line bends back around itself – a movement begun in **a**.

A simpler method (if perhaps slightly less obvious) is to look at the figure **after** the blank square. *Only a is contained within this figure.*

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

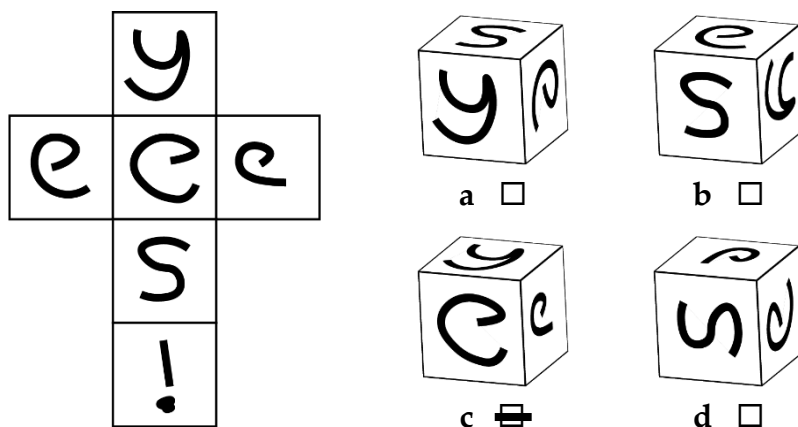
- |     |       |       |                |                                |
|-----|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 16. | plant | panes | <i>pant</i>    | <i>planes</i> or <i>panels</i> |
| 17. | wash  | to    | <i>ash</i>     | <i>tow</i> or <i>two</i>       |
| 18. | plank | tic   | <i>plan</i>    | <i>tick</i>                    |
| 19. | pray  | ankle | <i>pay</i>     | <i>rankle</i>                  |
| 20. | bound | rot   | <i>bond</i>    | <i>rout</i>                    |
|     |       |       | or <i>bund</i> | <i>root</i>                    |

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

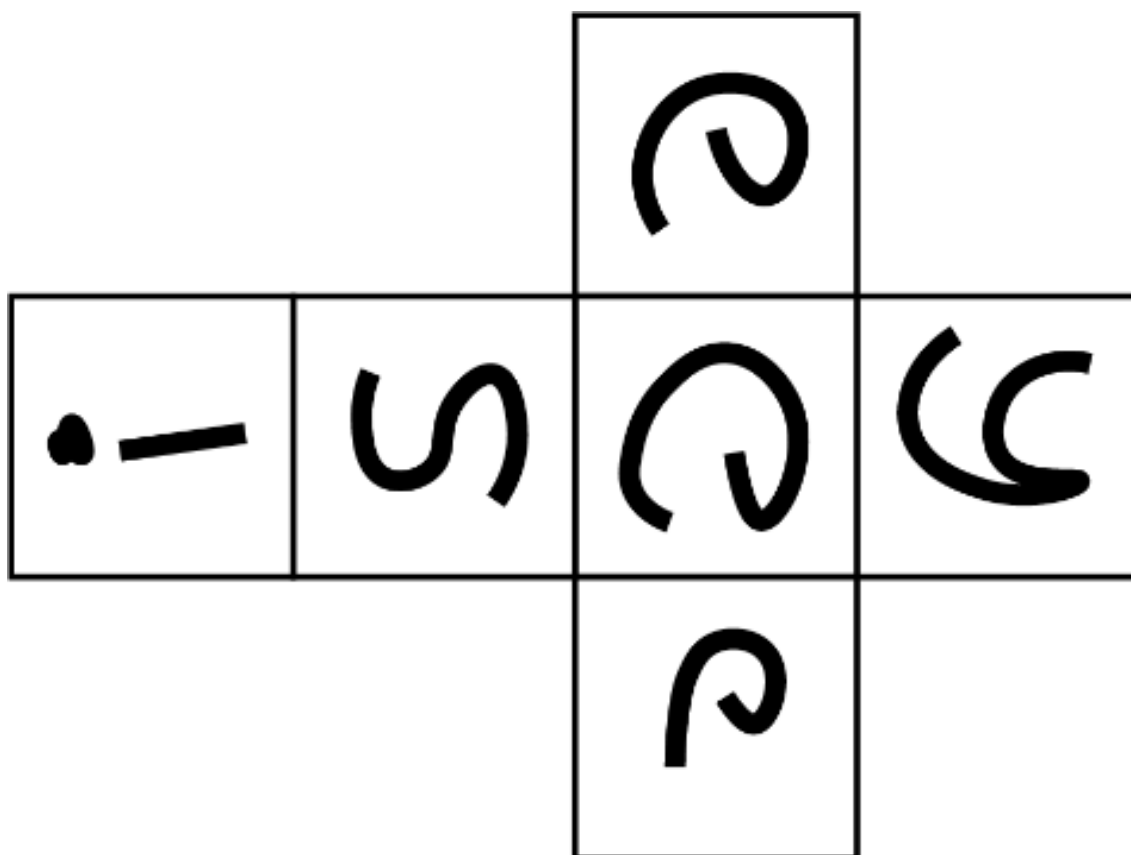
- |     |            |                |               |                 |                |
|-----|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. | precocious | <u>tardy</u>   | prompt        | early           | young          |
| 22. | evacuate   | open           | grab          | <u>populate</u> | reassure       |
| 23. | moist      | <u>parched</u> | humid         | soaked          | desert         |
| 24. | exposed    | popular        | twee          | political       | <u>private</u> |
| 25. | largely    | mostly         | <u>barely</u> | none            | tonne          |
-

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

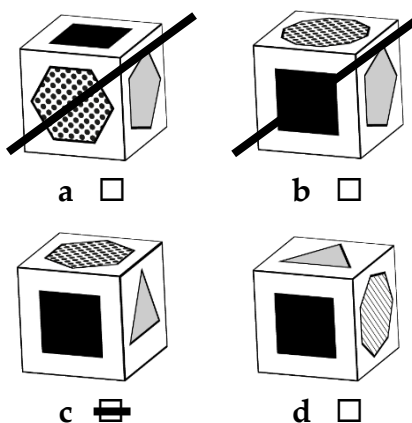
26.



This is easier than some cube questions, because the central “crux” piece in the net is presented, the right way up, on the front of the correct answer cube. This makes it easy to check that the neighbouring faces are correctly placed and oriented.

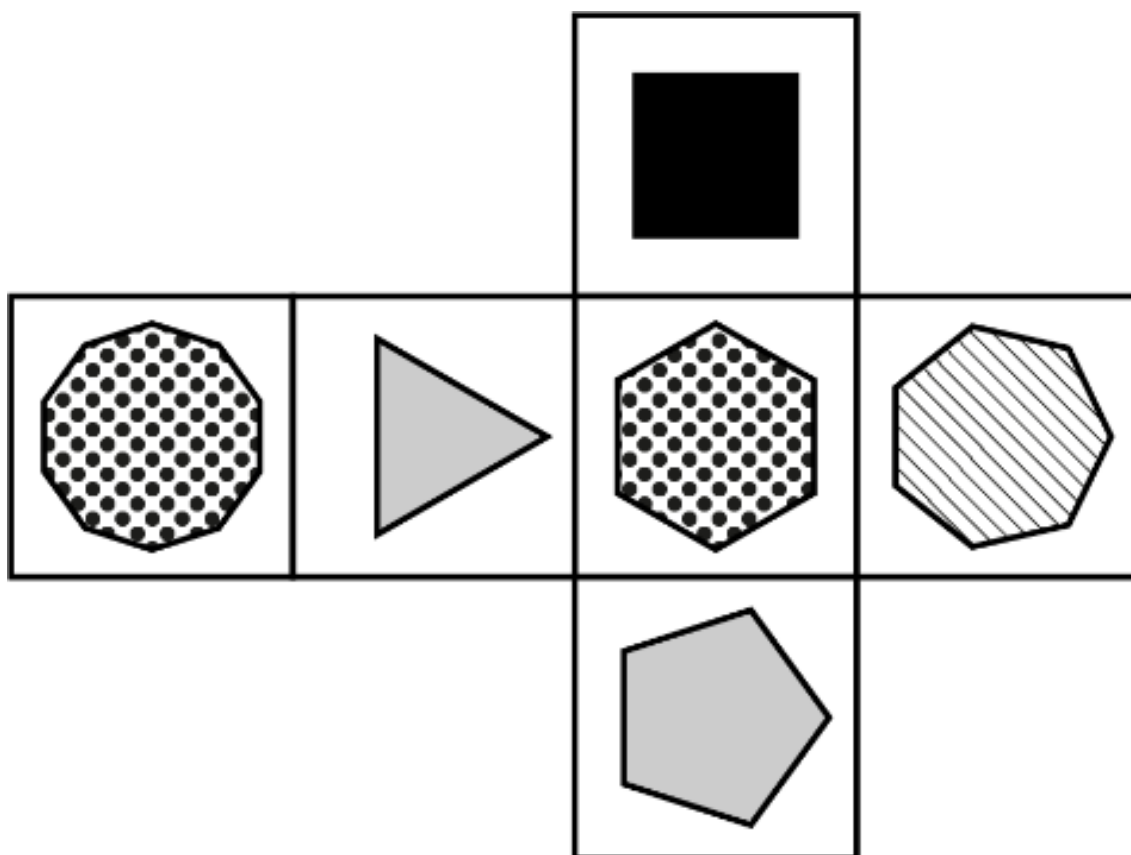


27.



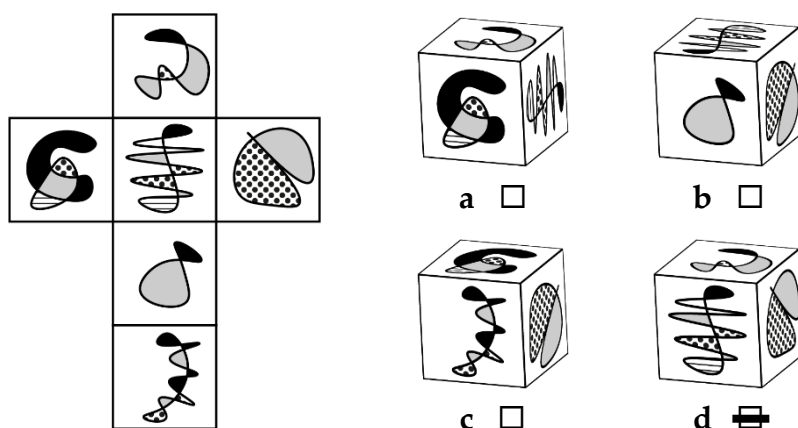
You can often begin by eliminating answers which put opposite faces next to each other: for instance, the square and pentagon in **b**, which the net clearly shows not touching.

**d** can also be eliminated, because there is no way to make the top edge of the black square parallel with the nearest edge of the grey triangle.

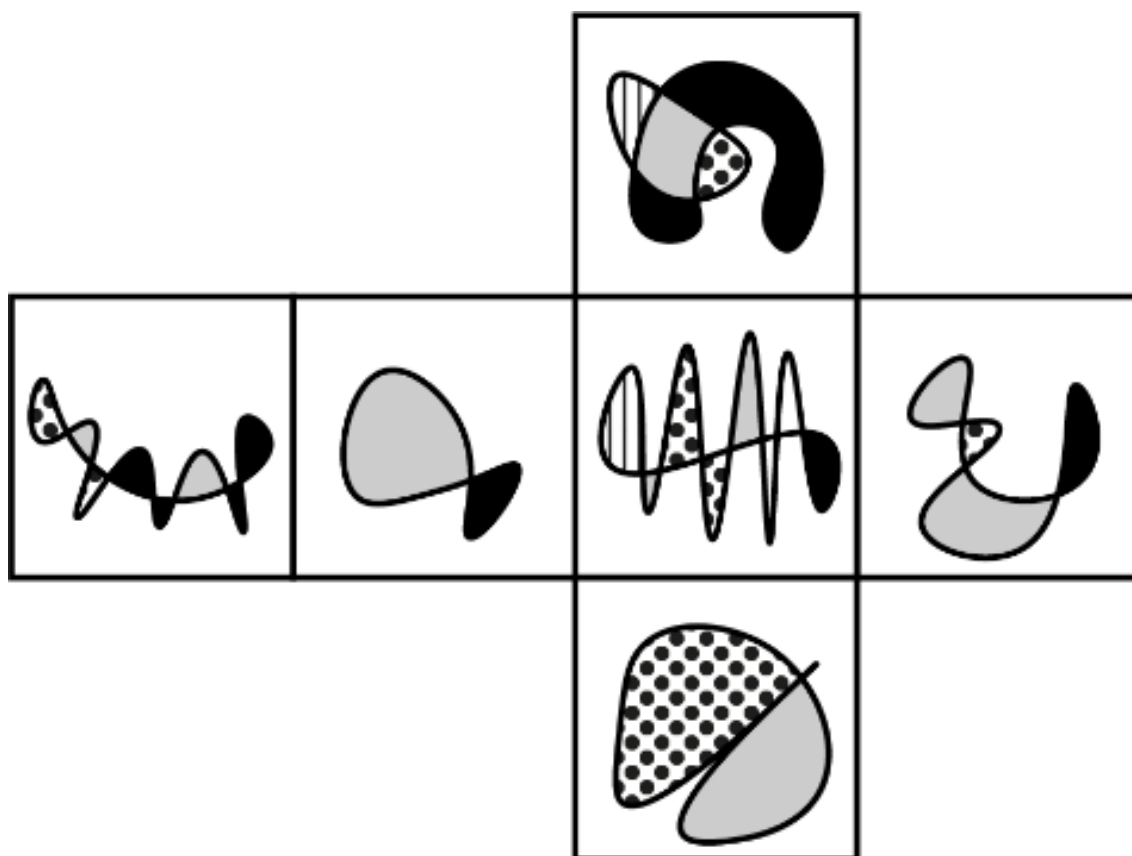




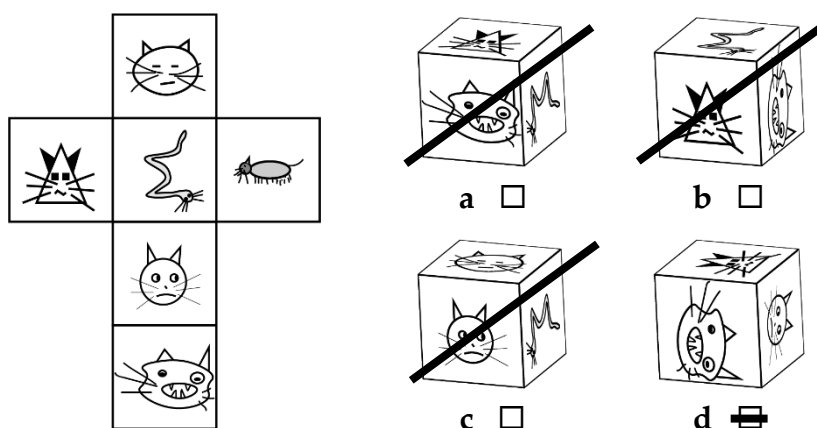
28.



This has, in effect, the same answer as 26.

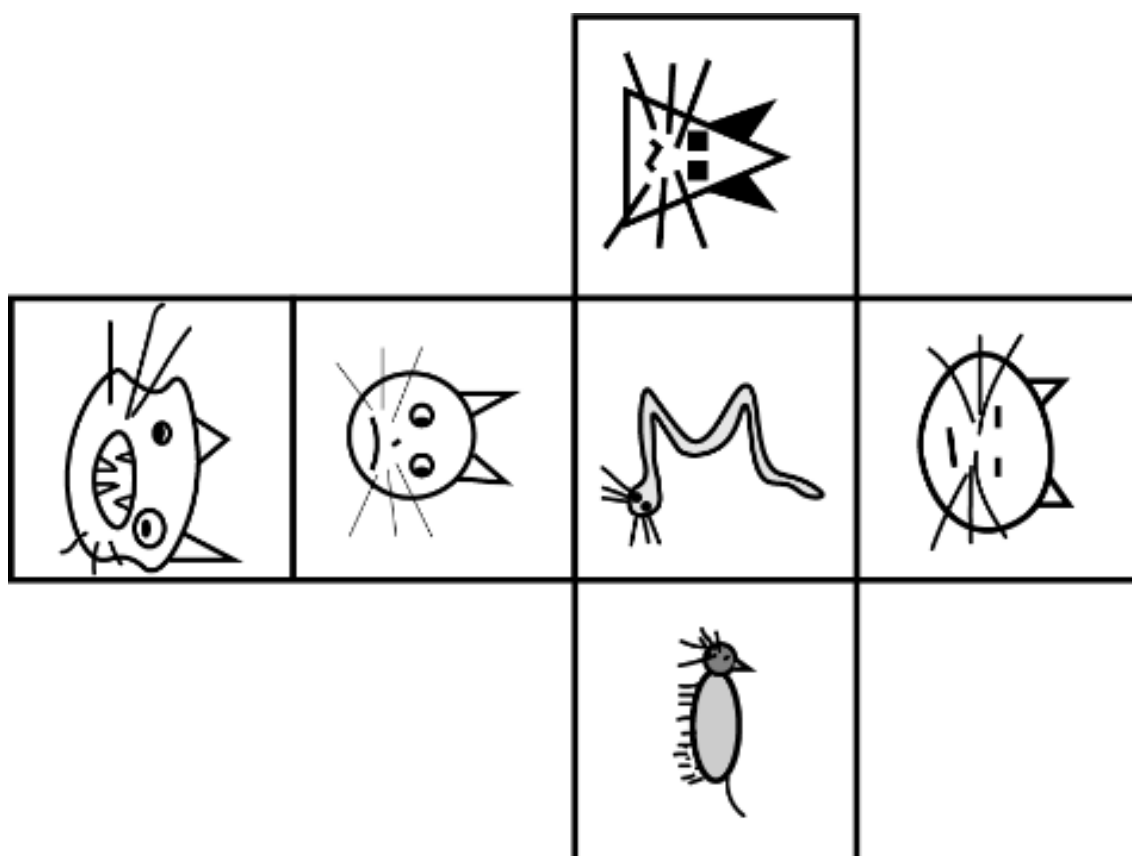


29.

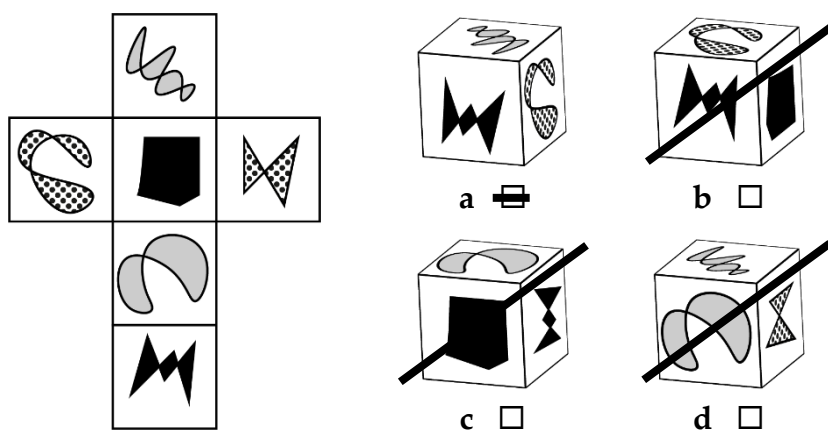


I enjoyed drawing this!

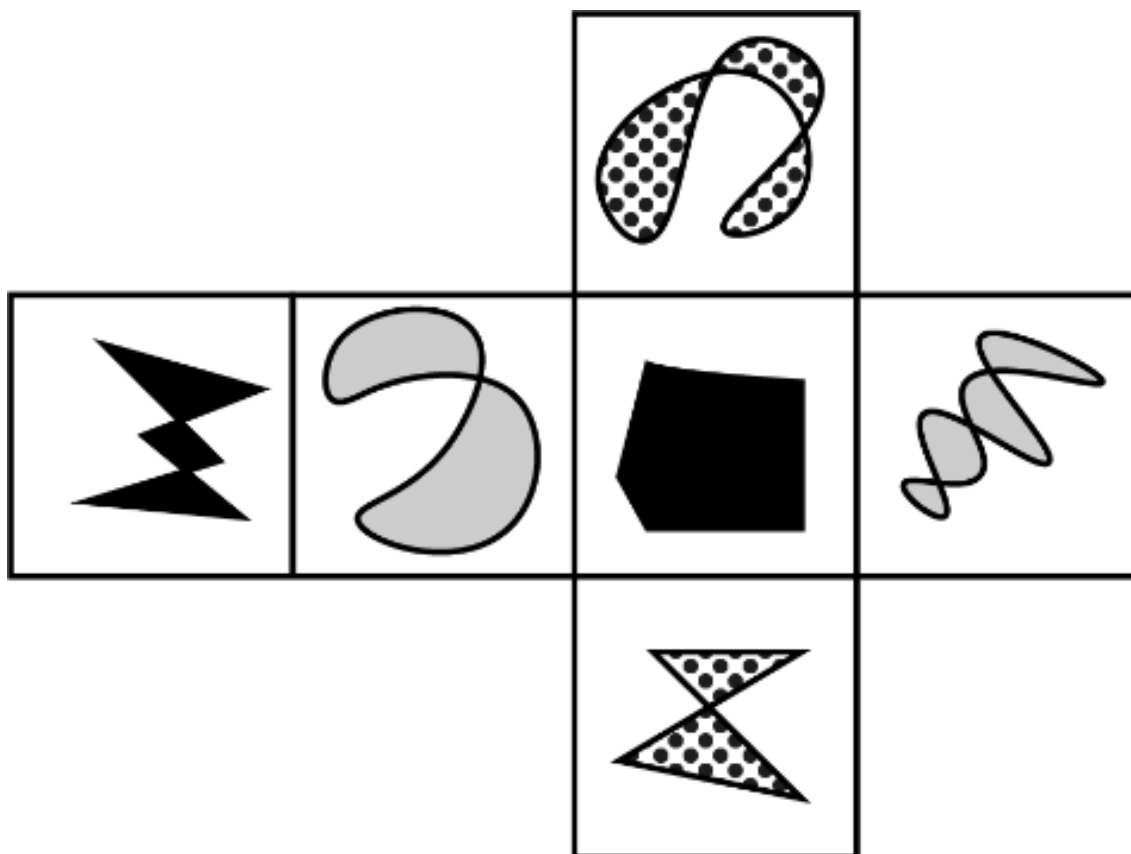
It isn't too hard, because all the options apart from **d** put opposite faces next to each other.



30.



Again, three options can be eliminated for putting opposite faces alongside each other.



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

31. **buck**                      rear    pound    chicken    clutch

This requires that they be verbs. Think of a horse *bucking* or *rearing*.

32. **crippling**                      invigorating    disabling    enormous    exciting

33. **enduring**                      staining    porous    lasting    harmful

34. **acquiesce**                      refine    surrender    sign    transmit

35. **unctuous**                      related    popular    friendly    oily

If a word is unfamiliar, as may be the case for “acquiesce” or “unctuous”, reduce your options to those which seem most likely, then make your best guess.

In an exam, don't waste too much time on a question that is likely, at best, to end up with a 50/50 guess.

**Cross out the word which does not belong with the other three. The other three words may not have exactly the same meaning as each other.**

36. extrovert    ~~shyful~~    bashful    outgoing

The odd-one-out here is a word that does not exist!

37. ~~ludicrous~~    melancholy    downcast    lugubrious

38. copious    abundant    ~~moderate~~    ample

39. woman    ~~jealous~~    town    envy

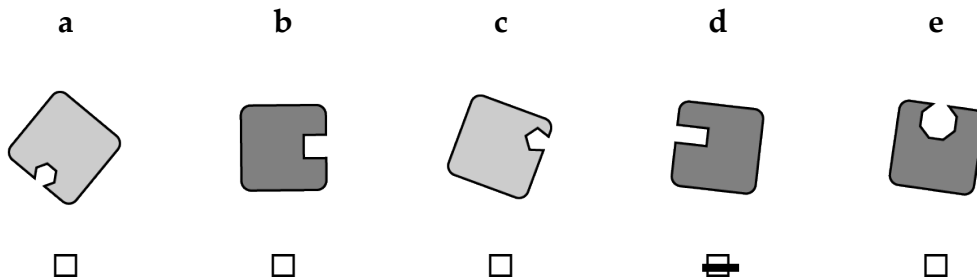
Only “jealous” is not a noun.

(Saying that only “envy” can also be a verb has limited merit, as you might equally say that only “town” can also be an adjective, or that only “woman” describes a person. If you can say, instead, that three of the options **are** something, while the other one **is not**, you have a far stronger point. This is important when your job is to choose the **best** answer.)

40. ~~proficient~~    awkward    inexpert    clumsy

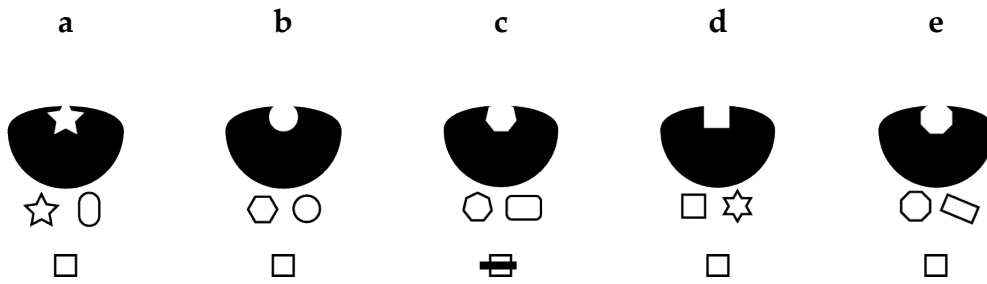
Select the figure which is most unlike the other options in its row.

41.



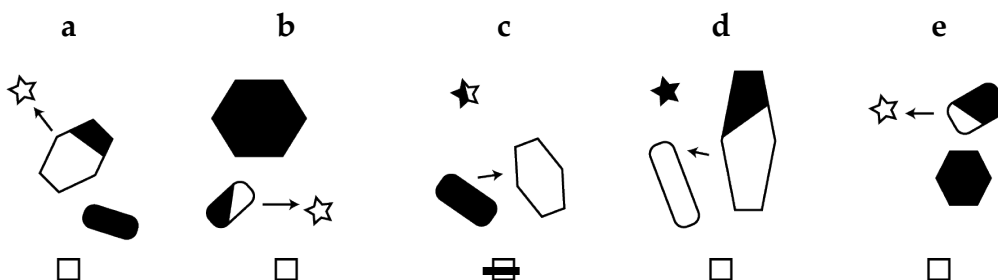
**d** is the only option where the little cut-out shape is **irregular** – i.e. has sides of different lengths.

42.



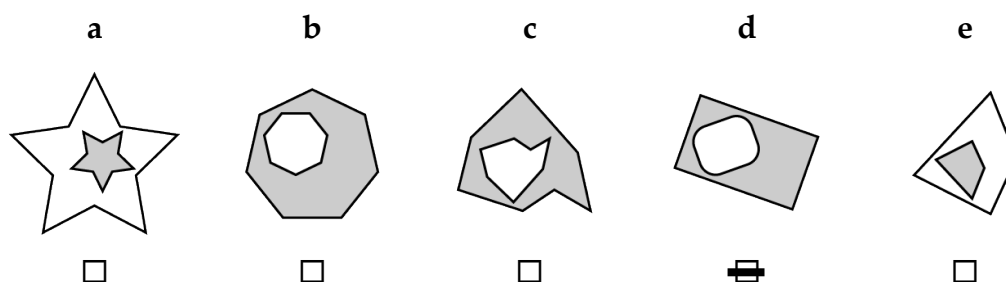
In all the other options, the cut-out shape is also shown below-left. In **c**, the cut-out is a hexagon, whereas the shape below-left has *seven* sides, not six. You need to look carefully!

43.



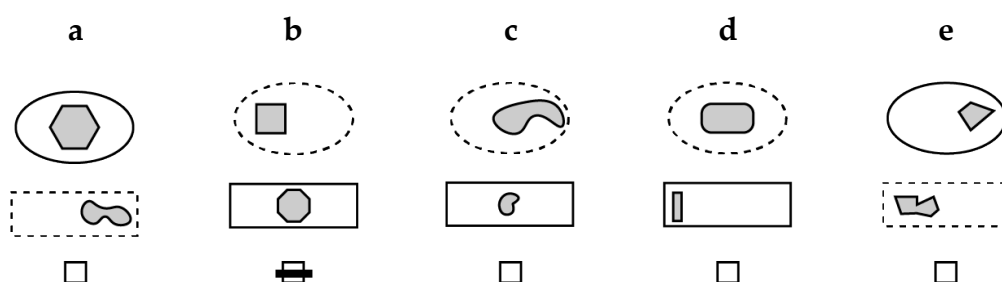
In all the others, the arrow points away from a white area.

44.



The other inner shapes are small versions of their outer shapes, rotated and/or reflected.

45.



Only **b** contains two small shapes that are both regular.

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

46. (acquiesce, acquire, obstruct) (obtain, struggle, open)

47. (wicked, ghoulis, spectral) (tangible, depraved, tactile)

48. (wither, withhold, winch) (retain, blossom, bloat)

Words can be similar in meaning, while having rather different implications. In this case, to “retain” doesn’t obviously imply more than keeping something, whereas “withhold” may suggest that you are keeping something *from somebody*.

49. (priggish, perilous, pernicious) (hasty, relaxed, hazardous)

50. (raze, rake, smooth) (demolish, detonate, crater)

“Detonate” refers to part of a method used to *demolish* or *raze* something, but it isn’t in itself very similar in meaning.

END