

Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 11**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.

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

Example:

Q. rest

repose

1. humdrum

__un__ __ __e

2. destroy

de__ __ __sh

3. doubtful

__u__ __ti__ __ __ble

4. cut

S__V__ __

5. modern

__ __ __t__m__ __ __ __ry

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

6. for

co _ _ _ _ _ y

7. authentic

_ m _ _ _ _ ion

8. ugly

_ ea _ _ _ _ u _

9. drunk

_ _ be _

10. separate

_ _ mb _ _ e

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

Example:

a



b



c



d



e



11.

a



b



c



d

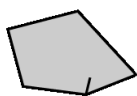


e

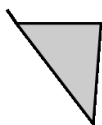


12.

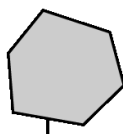
a



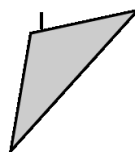
b



c



d

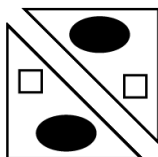


e

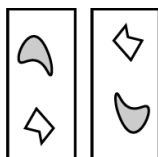


13.

a



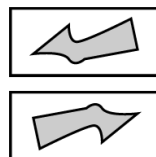
b



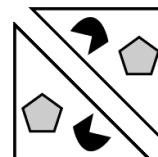
c



d



e



14.

a



b



c



d



e

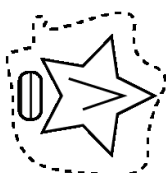


15.

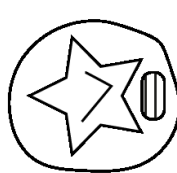
a



b



c



d



e



Write the missing letters in each gap. The alphabet has been provided for reference.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Example:

Q. DF is to EG as RT is to SU

16. EJ is to TV as CB is to _____.
17. KM is to RP as GH is to _____.
18. FE is to GH as PO is to _____.
19. JN is to GH as SU is to _____.
20. LK is to TR as LJ is to _____.

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.

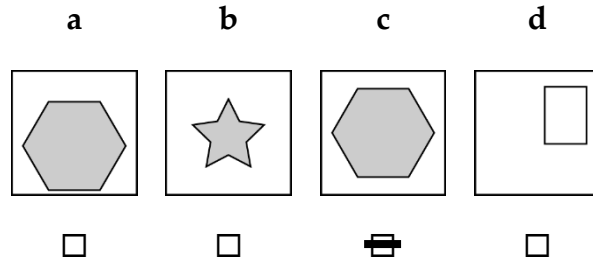
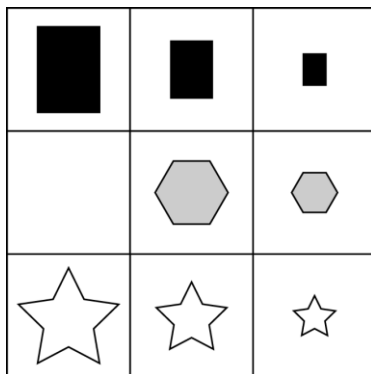
Example:

Q. (shop, blaze, send) (err, dent, ping)

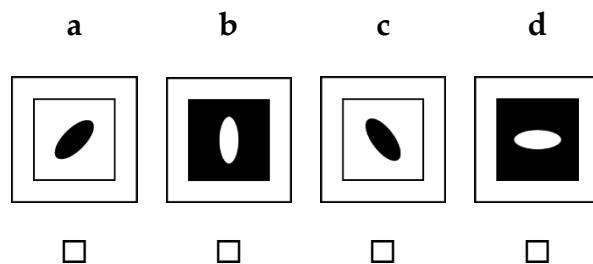
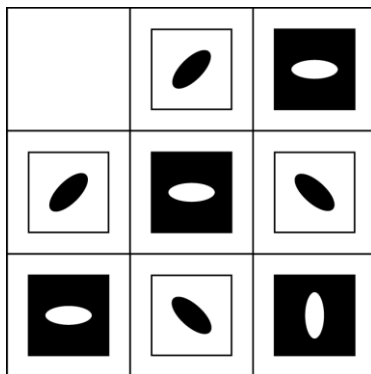
21. (mat, rug, tile) (braids, locks, tresses)
22. (rock, earth, summit) (tremor, move, quake)
23. (truck, cab, cart) (hill, ridge, bin)
24. (throw, wave, sign) (for, in, back)
25. (peer, lord, mate) (time, real, age)

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

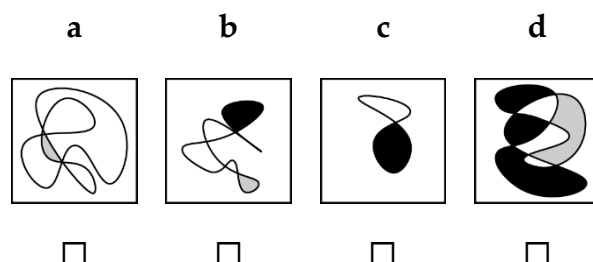
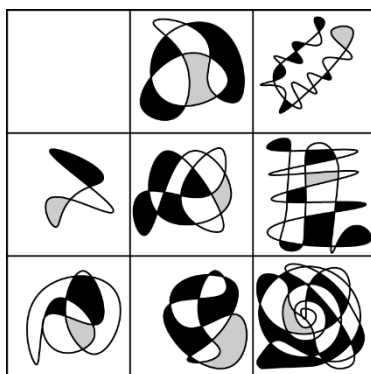
Example:



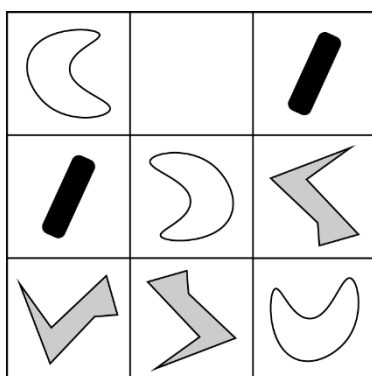
26.



27.



28.

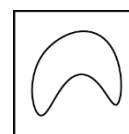
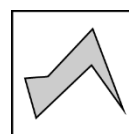
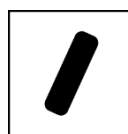
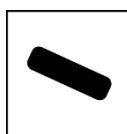


a

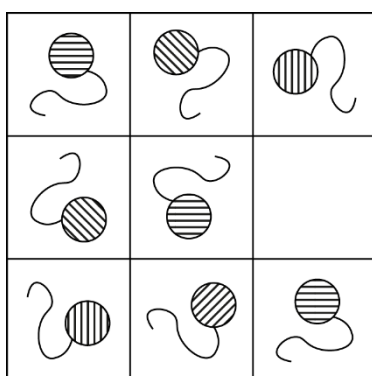
b

c

d



29.

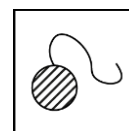
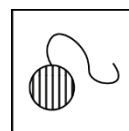
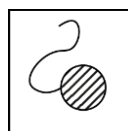
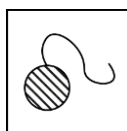


a

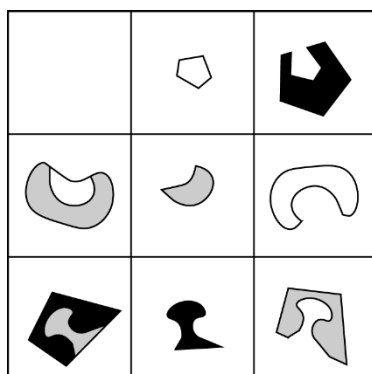
b

c

d



30.

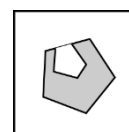
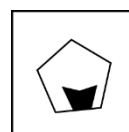
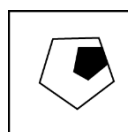
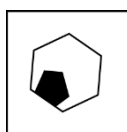


a

b

c

d



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

Example:

Q. rode Q range

31. patc ____ eat

32. clas ____ ork

33. clu ____ reak

34. sing ____ ven

35. sti ____ ant

Here are four groups of words:

A

fully

sadly

B

ardent

grey

C

adverb

telescope

D

from

across

Next to each of the following words, write the letter name of the group to which it belongs.

Example:

Q. truculent B

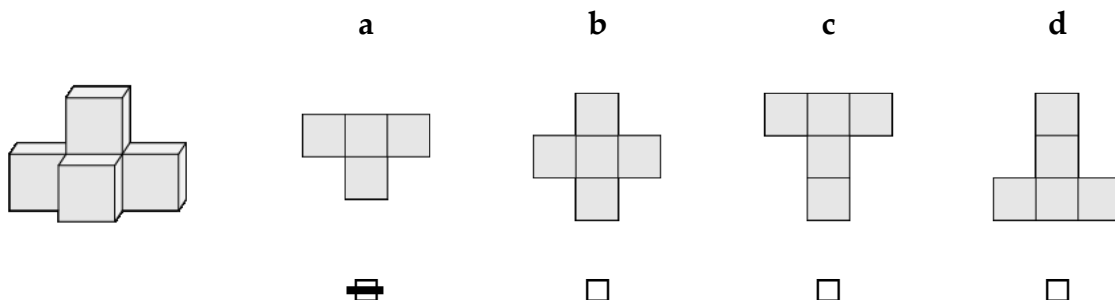
36. into ____ 37. under ____ 38. fear ____ 39. weightless ____

40. wage ____ 41. rapidly ____ 42. run ____ 43. to ____

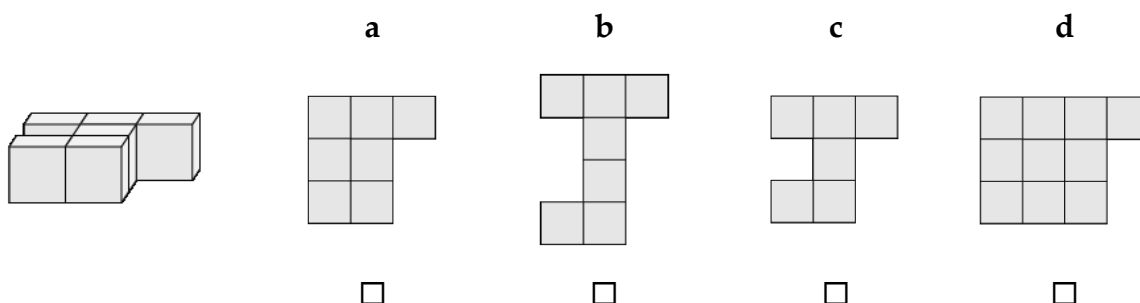
44. ape ____ 45. preposition ____

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

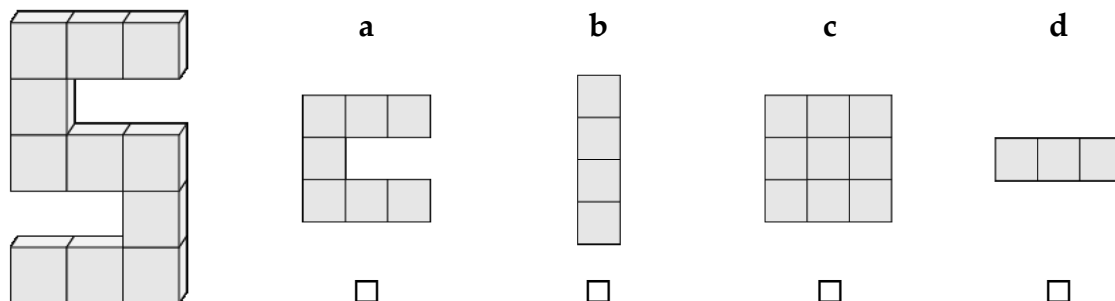
Example:



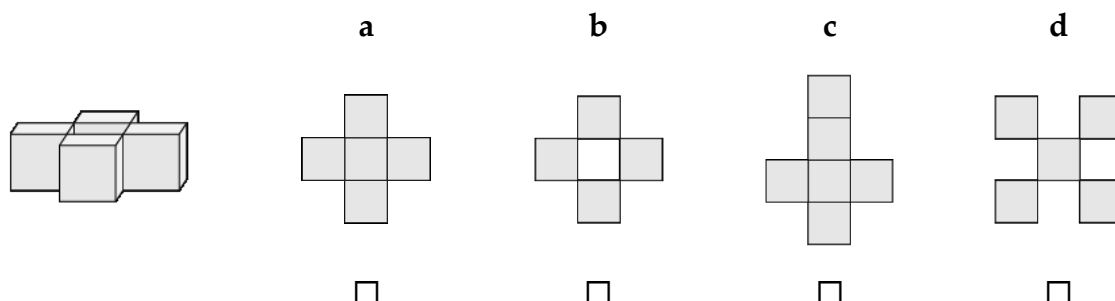
46.



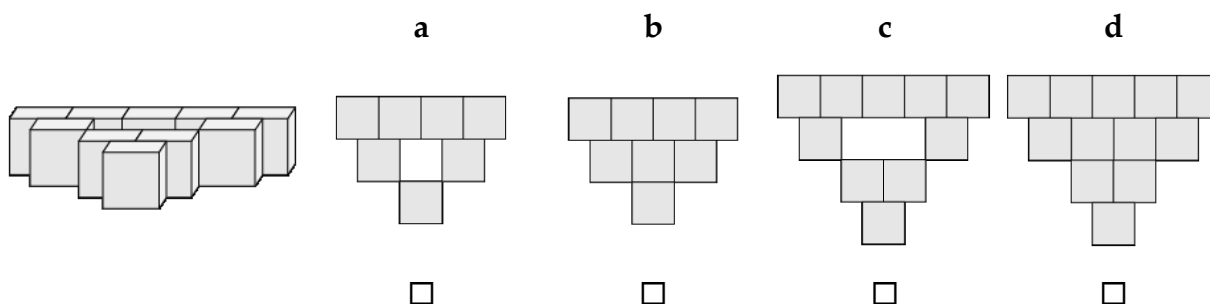
47.



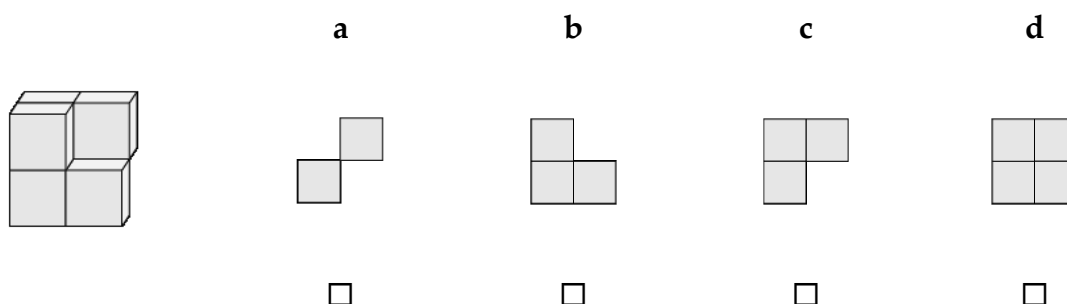
48.



49.



50.



TOTAL MARKS: 50

Solutions

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

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

- | | | |
|----|----------|---|
| 1. | humdrum | <u>m</u> und <u>a</u> ne |
| 2. | destroy | de <u>m</u> olish |
| 3. | doubtful | qu <u>e</u> st <u>i</u> on <u>a</u> ble |
| 4. | cut | se <u>v</u> er |
| 5. | modern | <u>c</u> on <u>t</u> em <u>p</u> or <u>a</u> ry |

Sometimes you will get clues by working from the right-hand end of a word. For instance, a “-ble” ending is likely to be preceded by an “a” (“-able”).

Don't get hung up on unfamiliar words. Skip on, and come back later.

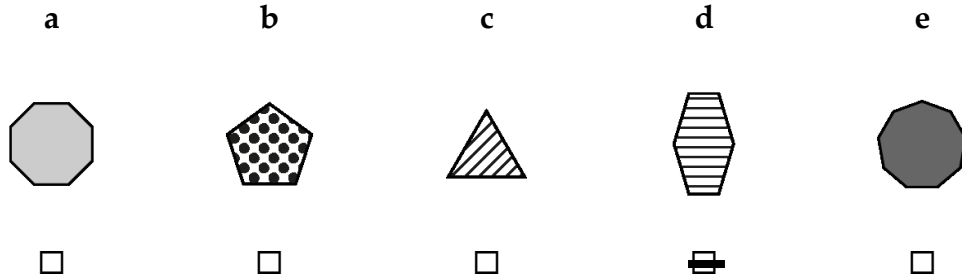
Fill in the gaps so that the word on the right has the opposite (or almost the opposite) meaning to the word on the left.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 6. | for | co <u>n</u> tr <u>a</u> ry |
| 7. | authentic | <u>i</u> mi <u>t</u> ation |
| 8. | ugly | <u>b</u> ea <u>u</u> tif <u>i</u> l |
| 9. | drunk | <u>s</u> o <u>b</u> er |
| 10. | separate | <u>c</u> o <u>m</u> bi <u>n</u> e |

Look out for words such as separate, which might be a verb or an adjective.

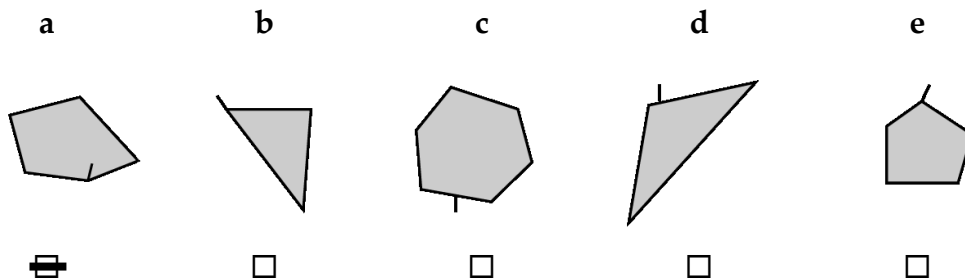
Select the figure which is most unlike the other options in its row.

11.



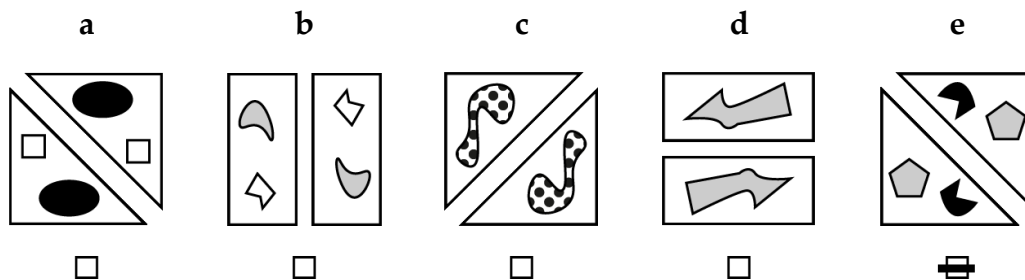
All the other figures are **regular**, with equal side lengths and angles.

12.



The short line points inwards in figure a.

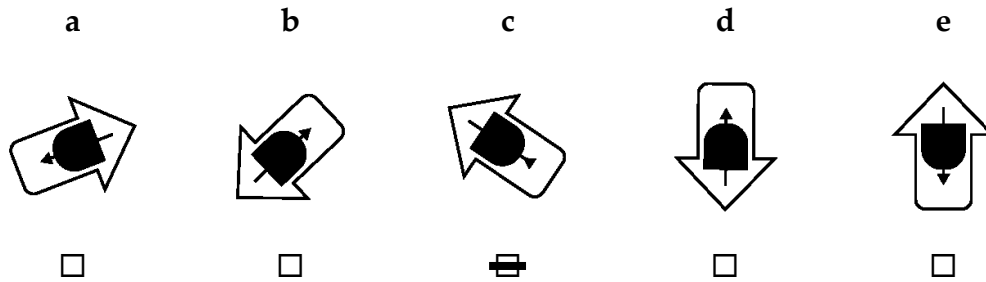
13.



Each side should be a 180° rotation of the other.

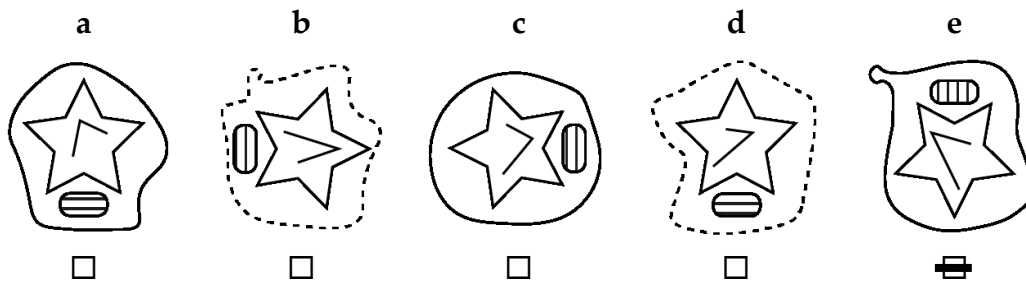
However, in e the pentagon has not been rotated: it is the wrong way up.

14.



The other options are rotations of the same figure. In c, the arrowhead points the wrong way.

15.



Various things change between these figures, but most characteristics are shared by more than one.

The one thing which marks out a single figure is the hatching (line shading) of the little lozenge shape, which in e is perpendicular to the star: the lines point towards it.

Write the missing letters in each gap. The alphabet has been provided for reference.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

16. EJ is to TV as CB is to RN.

E to T means moving 15 places to the right.

Move 15 places to the right from C and you get R.

J to V means moving 12 places to the right.

Move 12 places to the right from B and you get N.

17. KM is to RP as GH is to NK.

K to R means moving 7 places to the right.

Move 7 places to the right from G and you get N.

M to P means moving 3 places to the right.

Move 3 places to the right from H and you get K.

18. FE is to GH as PO is to QR.

F to G means moving 1 place to the right.

Move 1 places to the right from P and you get Q.

E to H means moving 3 places to the right.

Move 3 places to the right from O and you get R.

19. JN is to GH as SU is to PO.

J to G means moving 3 places to the left.

Move 3 places to the left from S and you get P.

N to H means moving 6 places to the left.

Move 6 places to the left from U and you get O.

20. LK is to TR as LJ is to TQ.

If L gives T, the second L will also give T.

K to R means moving 7 places to the right.

Move 7 places to the right from J and you get Q.

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.

21. (mat, rug, tile) (braids, locks, tresses)

22. (rock, earth, summit) (tremor, move, quake)

23. (truck, cab, cart) (hill, ridge, bin)

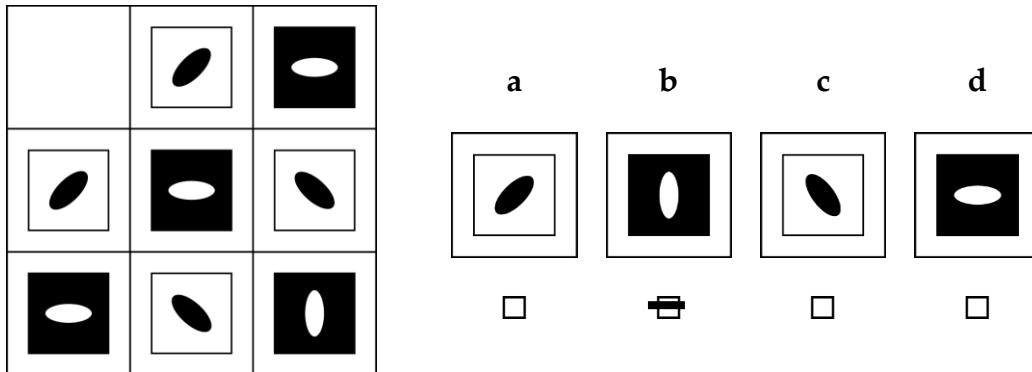
Careful: "cabin" only has one "b"!

24. (throw, wave, sign) (for, in, back)

25. (peer, lord, mate) (time, real, age)

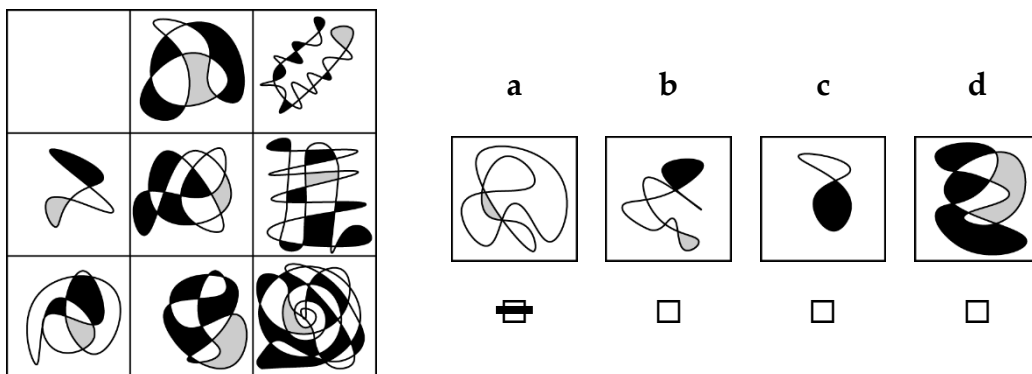
Choose the figure on the right which goes best in the empty square on the left.

26.



The lozenges rotate along each row and down each column, while colours alternate/swap.









27.











The rule here is so simple that it may not be obvious!

Starting at the top left and working down each column, the number of black sections increases by 1 each time.

Therefore, the missing figure must have **no black sections**.

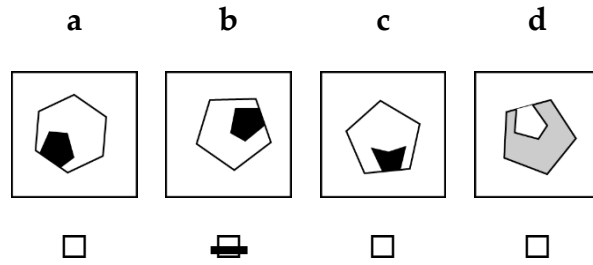
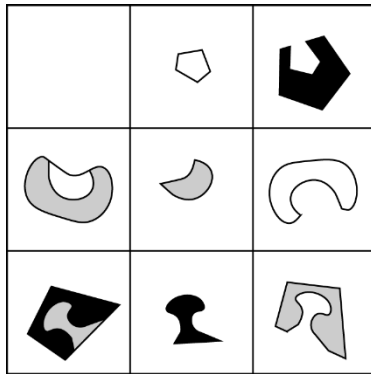
		
		
		

A 3x3 grid with a thick black 'S' shape. The shape starts at the top-left cell, goes right to the top-right cell, then down to the middle-right cell, then left to the middle-left cell, then down to the bottom-left cell, and finally right to the bottom-right cell. There are striped circles in the top-left, top-middle, top-right, middle-left, middle-middle, bottom-left, and bottom-right cells. There are also small wavy lines in the top-left, top-right, middle-left, middle-right, bottom-left, and bottom-right cells.

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30.



To obtain the left-hand figure in each row, the right hand shapes are combined and their colours are swapped/reversed. The figures may be rotated.

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

31. patc h eat

32. clas p ork

33. clu b reak

34. sing e ven

“Sven” can be a name, but that doesn’t count!

35. sti r ant

Here are four groups of words:

A	B	C	D
fully	ardent	adverb	from
sadly	grey	telescope	across

Next to each of the following words, write the letter name of the group to which it belongs.

Example:

Q. truculent B

First of all, work out what each group *is*. Are they kinds of cheese? Are they pronouns? If there is more than one possible rule, write down the possibilities:

A	B	C	D
fully	ardent	adverb	from
sadly	grey	telescope	across
<i>adverbs</i>	<i>adjectives</i>	<i>nouns</i>	<i>prepositions</i>

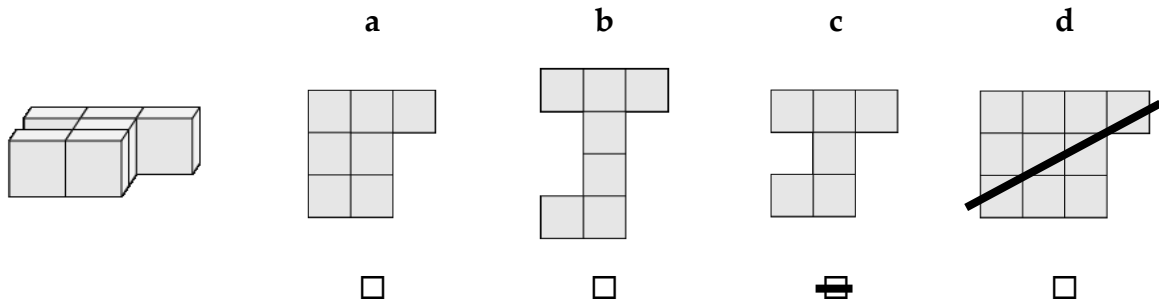
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 36. into D | 37. under D | 38. fear C | 39. weightless B |
| 40. wage C | 41. rapidly A | 42. run C | 43. to D |
| 44. ape C | 45. preposition C | | |

Don't be tricked by 45! **D** may be a list of prepositions, but the word "preposition" is a noun and belongs in list **C**.

There are several words here that might be nouns or verbs: "fear", "wage", "run" and "ape" are examples. Because there is no column for verbs, they must be nouns.

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

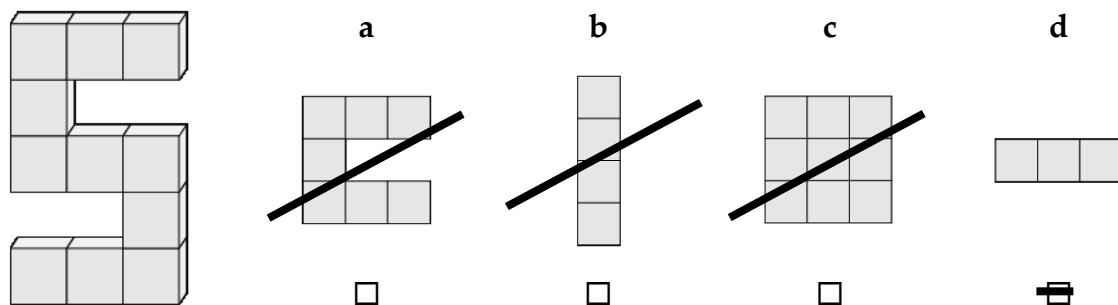
46.



This type of question will be pretty familiar by now.

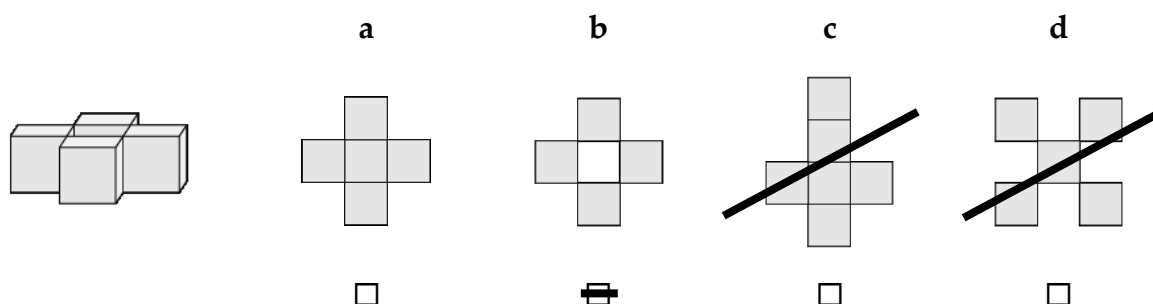
Pay special attention to how deep the 3D figure is (3 blocks), and to the missing block on the left.

47.



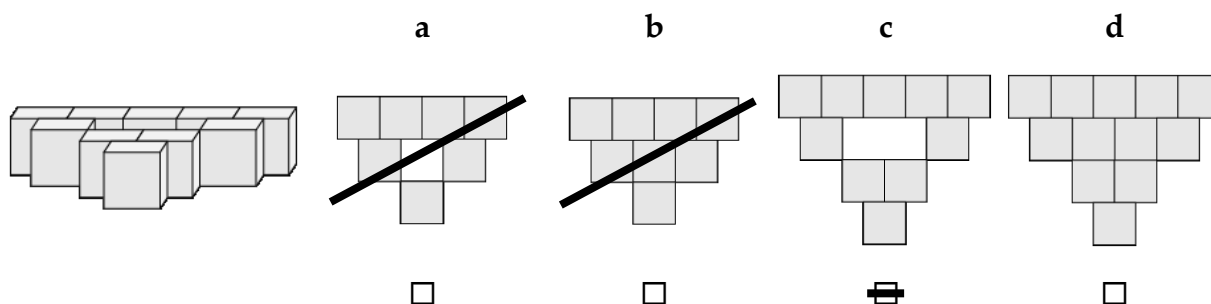
Don't let yourself be misled!

48.

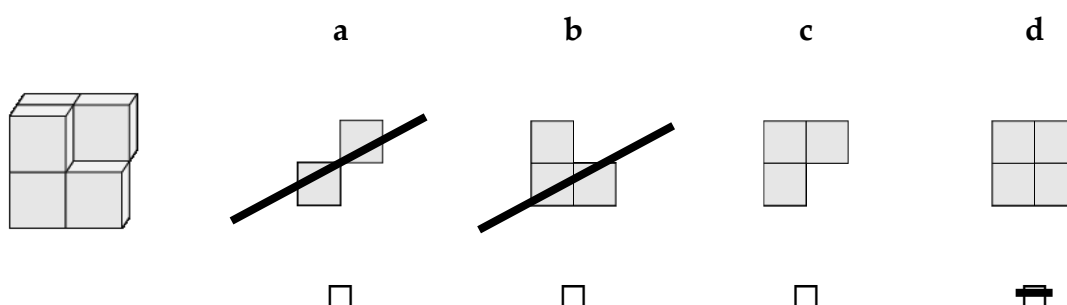


Look carefully at the centre of the 3D figure!

49.



50.



Remember that you need to consider **all layers** of blocks when viewed from above: not only the uppermost one.

END
