

**Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning – Paper 5****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 9-18**). 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 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. (normal, average) (nasty, cruel) unkind standard vicious mean
  2. (abandon, leave) (waste, tundra) desert chuck plain flee
  3. (offer, present) (gentle, loving) recommend affectionate tender suggest
  4. (sulked, whinged) (bike, motorbike) complained racer BMX moped
  5. (metal, grunge) (sway, agitate) jazz shift vibrate rock
-

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

6.    ordinary                  usual    everyday    abnormal    customary

7.    bridge                      divide    join    overpass    tunnel

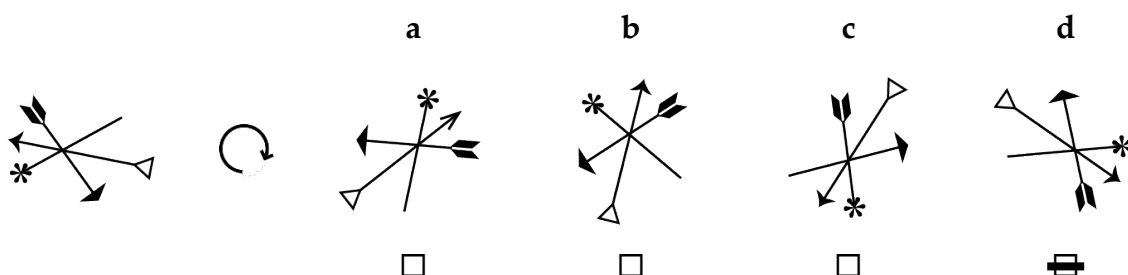
8.    opulence                  abundance    plenty    poverty    excess

9.    idle                          wait    pause    tetchy    active

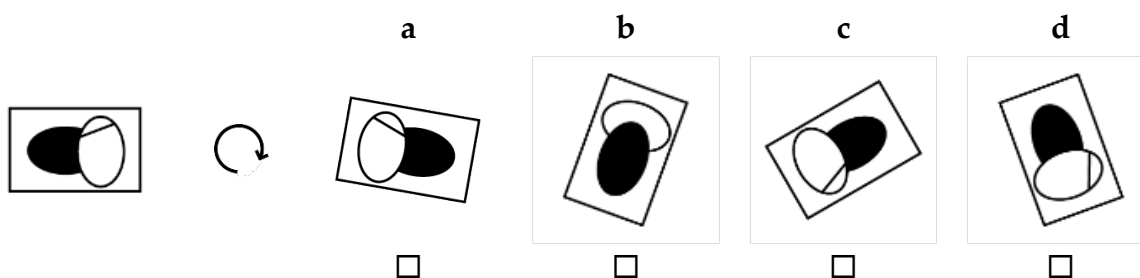
10.    overturn                  right    knock    arrange    pause

Choose the figure on the right which is a rotation of the figure on the left.

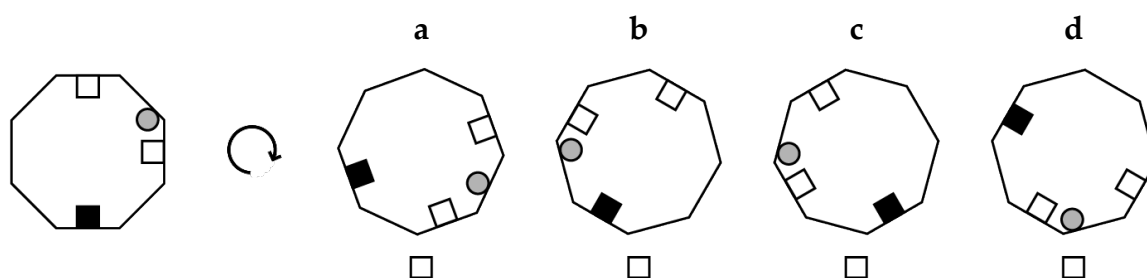
Example:



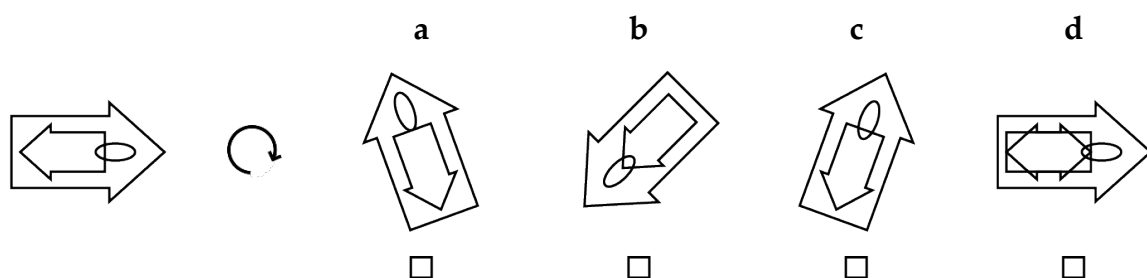
11.



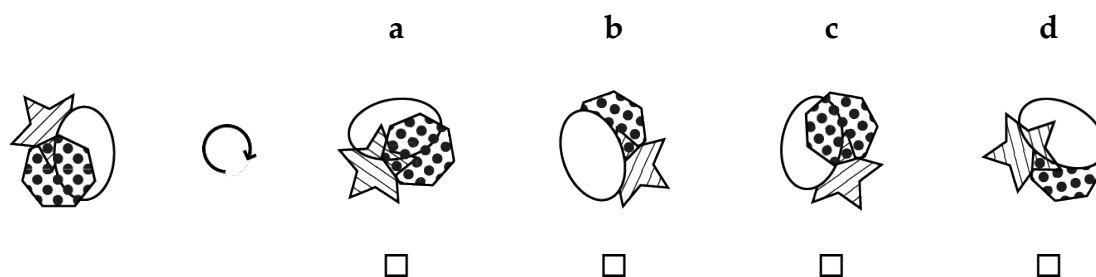
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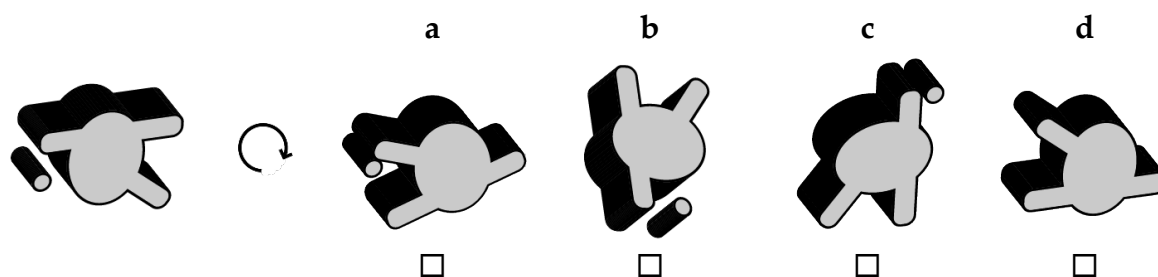
13.



14.



15.



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

16. HOME \_\_\_\_\_ 17. METRO \_\_\_\_\_

Decode the following words:

18. APLAG \_\_\_\_\_ 19. GANIPA \_\_\_\_\_

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.

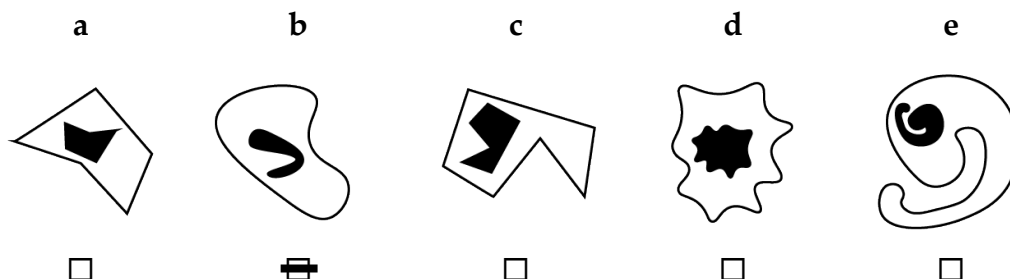
**Example:**

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

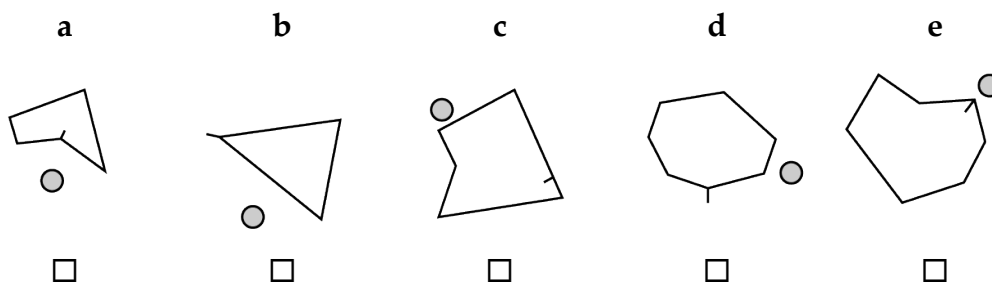
20. John savoured the atmosphere while he could. \_\_\_\_\_
21. The pan trembled above a pile of dirty dishes. \_\_\_\_\_
22. The crowd at the reception was sombre. \_\_\_\_\_
23. Naming him would not be politic, Zara warned. \_\_\_\_\_
24. The exhausted entertainer packed away his things. \_\_\_\_\_
25. Please roll over, it's only a small tent! \_\_\_\_\_

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

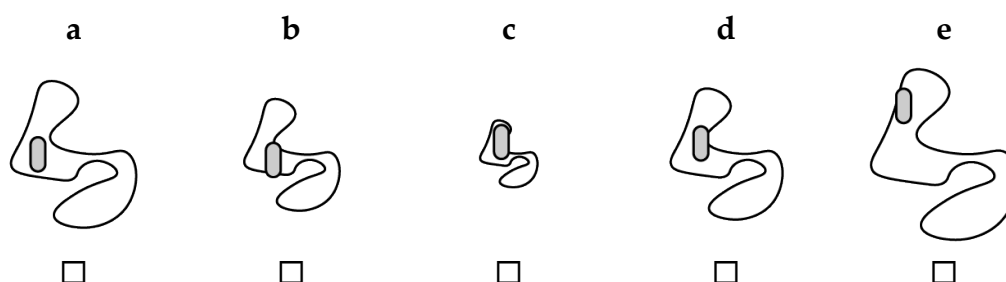
**Example:**



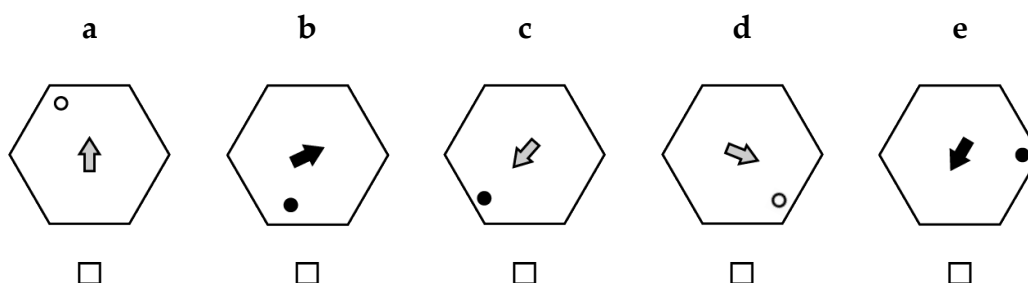
26.



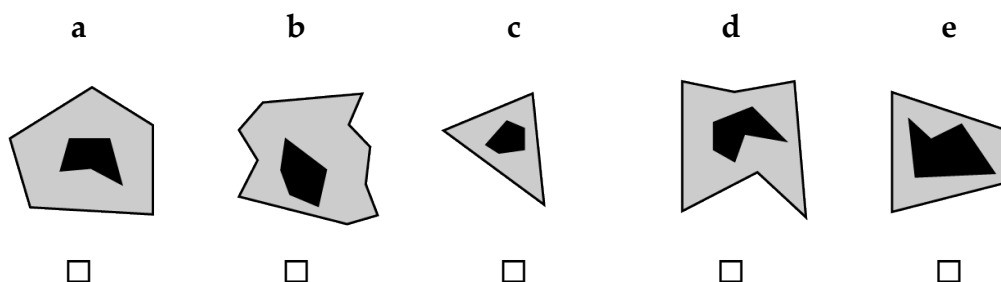
27.



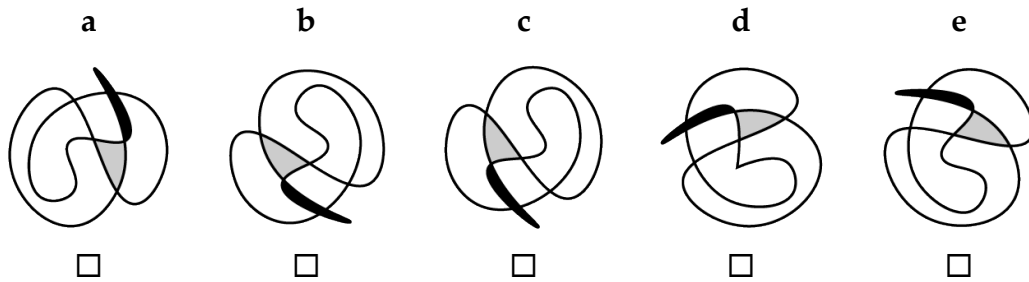
28.



29.



30.



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

31. relaxed

\_\_ \_\_ pa \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ t

32. care

n \_\_ g \_\_ \_\_ g \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

33. intelligence

\_\_ \_\_ ol \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ s \_\_

34. insatiable

c \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ nt

35. fully

\_\_ ar \_\_ i \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

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.

36. Where can I ground half a kilo of find toenails?

37. Please fill my water with sparkling mineral glass.

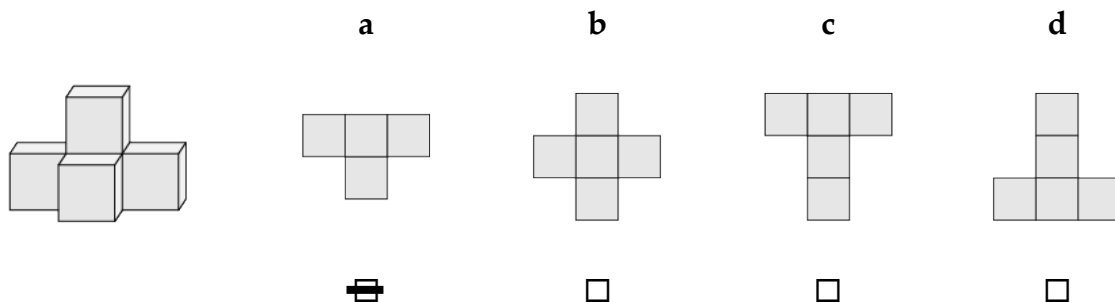
38. Who on over is that person earth there?

39. I think few time to snooze for a it's minutes.

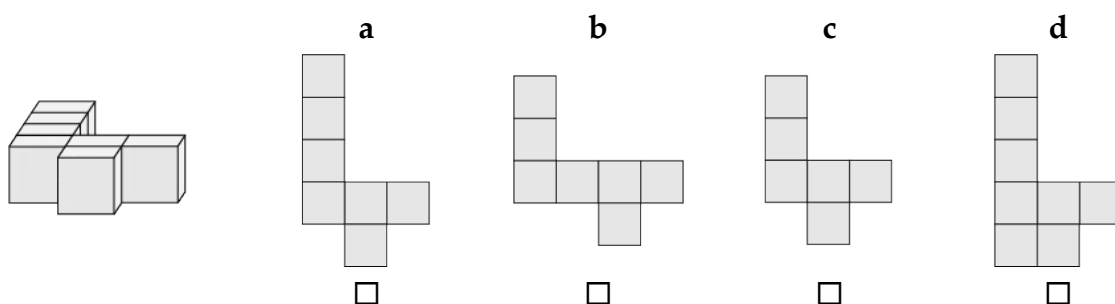
40. I'm the taking out just recycling.

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

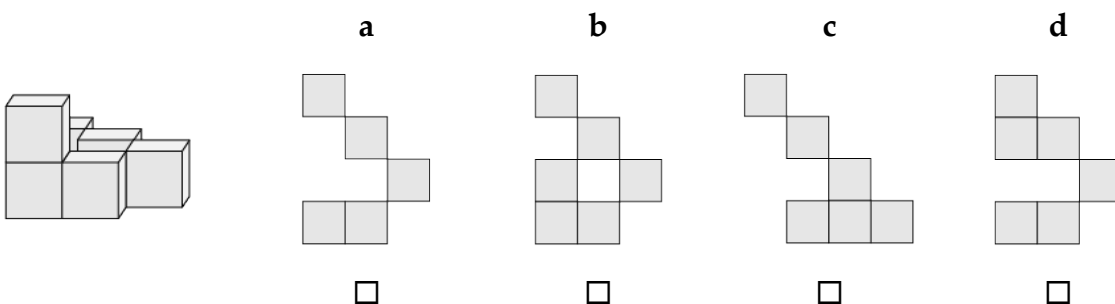
Example:



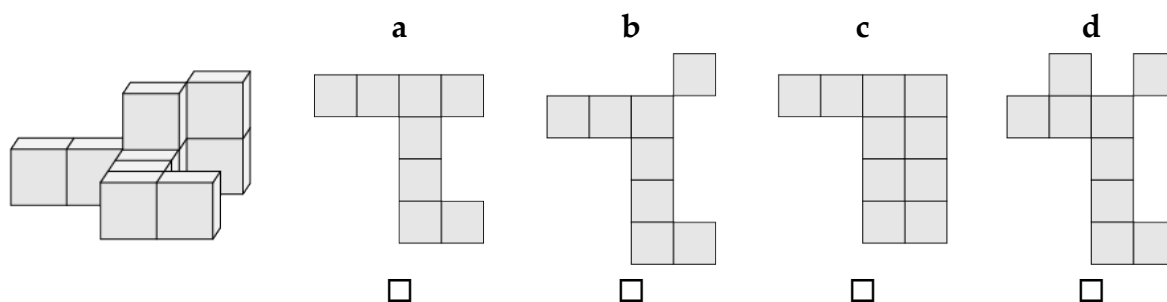
41.



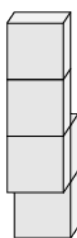
42.



43.



44.



a


☐

b


☐

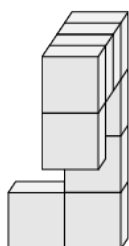
c


☐

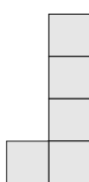
d


☐

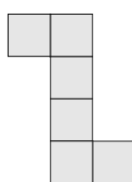
45.



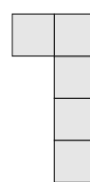
a


☐

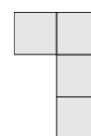
b


☐

c


☐

d


☐

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

46. wet acerbic moist humid

47. satisfy content assuage aggravate

48. narcotic stimulating invigorating energising

49. placate alarm upset arouse

50. explode detonate ignite defuse

**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. (normal, average) (nasty, cruel) unkind standard vicious mean
2. (abandon, leave) (waste, tundra) desert chuck plain flee
3. (offer, present) (gentle, loving) recommend affectionate tender suggest

You will often be able to solve these through elimination: if you get rid of the options which clearly do not go with one group or the other, you are likely to end up with the answer.

Sometimes a word may be a little obscure. For example, the word “tender” is reasonably common as a verb meaning “to offer” (somebody wishing to leave their job may “tender their resignation”) – but only in certain contexts, which you may not have encountered. However, the answer is still within your grasp if you think about the other options carefully, and see that they will not do – so long as you don’t also eliminate “tender” by mistake!

As I’ve mentioned before, look out for words like this which can be more than one part of speech: a verb (or noun) if it is put with the first bracket, or an adjective if put with the second.

4. (sulked, whinged) (bike, motorbike) complained racer BMX moped

Be careful with pronunciation! “He **moped** off sulkily to his room” and “she whizzed past the cars on her **moped**” sound very different, yet have the same spelling. These meanings of “moped” are **homographs**.

5. (metal, grunge) (sway, agitate) jazz shift vibrate rock

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

6. **ordinary** usual everyday abnormal customary

7. **bridge** divide join overpass tunnel

Whether a “tunnel” is opposite to a bridge, or whether a river or a gully might be, is very much a matter for debate! However, to “divide” two things is evidently opposite to “bridging” them.

8. **opulence** abundance plenty poverty excess

If you don't know the word on the left, see if you can **spot the odd one out** on the right. This is likely to be the answer.

In this case, three words relate to having much or too much, while one relates to having too little.

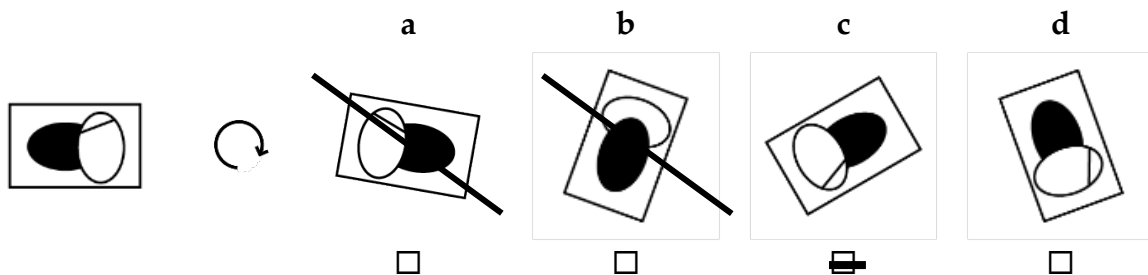
9. **idle** wait pause tetchy active

10. **overturn** right knock arrange pause

To “right” something is to make it straight, or upright – to pick it up.

**Choose the figure on the right which is a rotation of the figure on the left.**

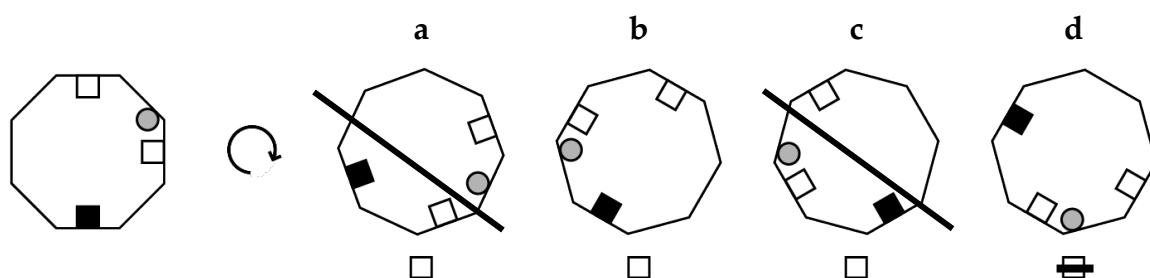
11.



After eliminating the options with major defects, look more closely at the details.

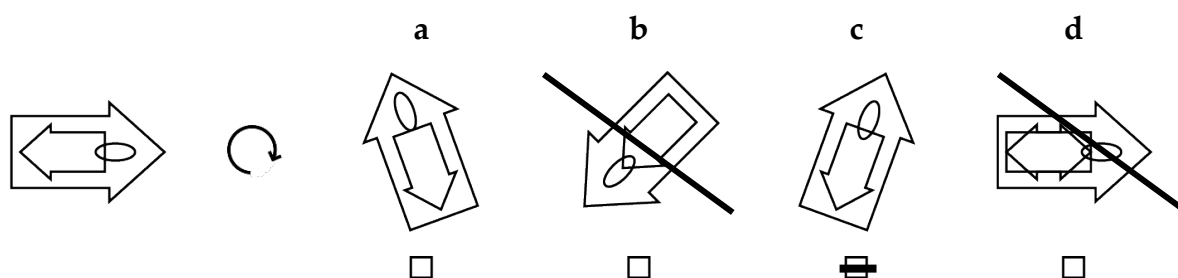
In **d**, the short line does not point towards the black area.

12.



Notice how in **b** the black square is in the wrong place.

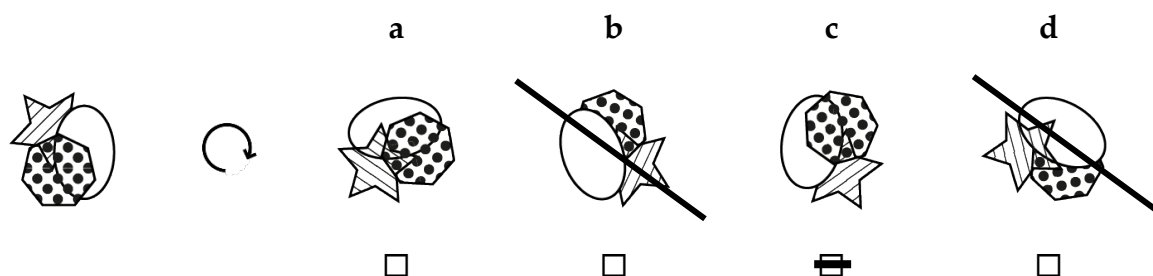
13.



Rule out the options where the inner arrow is wrong.

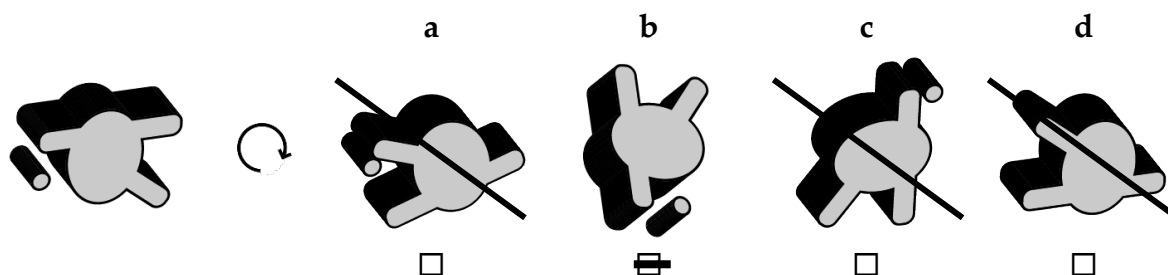
Then notice how the oval should overlap.

14.



**a** is close, but the star ought to be behind the oval.

15.



This isn't too difficult, if you pay attention to the location of the short 'pipe'.

It isn't clear whether you should treat the figure as 3D or 2D; but in the end, it does not affect the answer here, as **b** is a correct rotation in either case.

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

16. HOME *LINA* 17. METRO *NAPGI*

Decode the following words:

18. APLAG *ETHER* 19. GANIPA *REMOTE*

T H E R M O M E T E R

P L A G N I N A P A G

As I've mentioned before, be careful to read in the right direction: from the original word to the code in 16 and 17, and from the code to the original word in 18 and 19.

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.

20. John savoured the atmosphere while he could. *heat*

Remember to look at each gap, scanning the four-letter combinations which cross it.

Don't be distracted by names: these don't count!

21. The pan trembled above a pile of dirty dishes. *pant*

22. The crowd at the reception was sombre. *here*

23. Naming him would not be politic, Zara warned. *czar*

A czar was a Russian ruler before the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. It is a word widely used in English, to refer to somebody with special powers: for example, a government official with a specific mandate might be a "pollution czar" or a "school meal nutrition czar".

If you can't see the four-letter word after following the usual process, pay special attention to unusual or complex words, such as "tottered", "reception", "politic" or "Zara". The solution is likely to be at one end of a word like this.

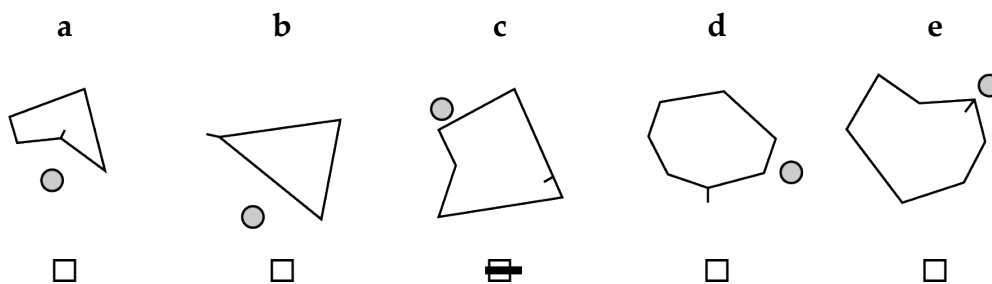
24. The exhausted entertainer packed away his things. *dent*

You could make an argument for "Eden", but it is a name and – even when used metaphorically – implies a reference to a named place.

25. Please roll over, it's only a small tent! *love*

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

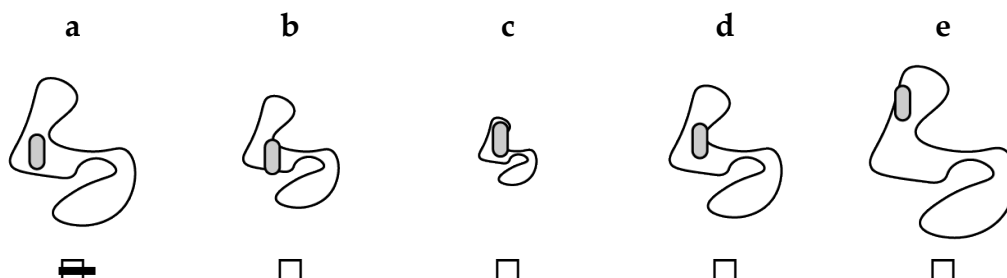
26.



Quite often there is a simple rule, and the only difficult thing is discounting those things which are irrelevant.

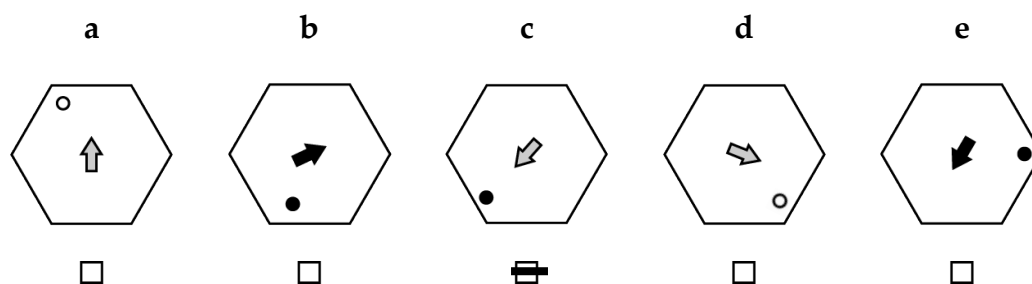
The small line meets a corner/vertex of the larger polygon in all cases except **c**, where it meets a side.

27.



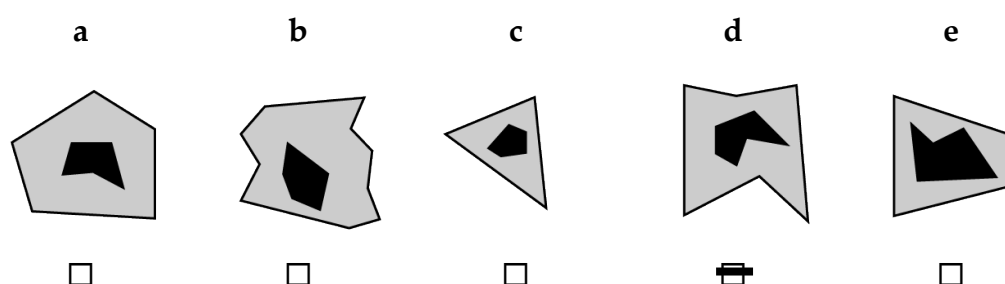
The small oblong overlaps the larger shape in every instance except **a**.

28.



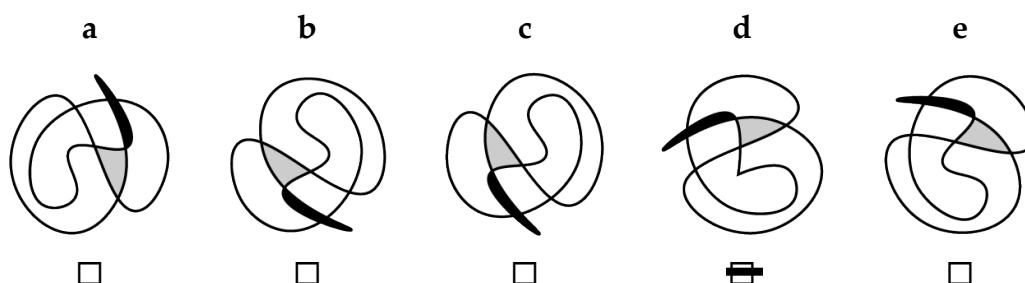
c is the only figure in which the arrow points towards the dot.

29.



In the other figures, the black shape is a pentagon.

30.



The other figures are all rotations of each other. d is different because of the sharp corner at its centre.

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.

- |     |              |                    |
|-----|--------------|--------------------|
| 31. | relaxed      | <i>impatient</i>   |
| 32. | care         | <i>negligence</i>  |
| 33. | intelligence | <i>foolishness</i> |
| 34. | insatiable   | <i>content</i>     |
| 35. | fully        | <i>partially</i>   |

If you don't see the answer fairly quickly, **skip and circle**. It's possible to stare at a question of this sort for a long time, without seeing the answer!

Be careful with words which might be more than one part of speech. For instance, if you decide that "care" is a verb ("I care for the rabbits"), you won't see the answer, which depends on its being a noun ("Herbert approached the task with care").

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

36. Where can I ground half a kilo of find toenails?

"Where can I find half a kilo of ground toenails?"

These questions are often fairly straightforward, but be careful to 'test out' the sentence with the words swapped, before underlining and moving on.

In this case, the sentence is fairly absurd even after being corrected, but at least it makes sense as a piece of English!

37. Please fill my water with sparkling mineral glass.

"Please fill my glass with sparkling mineral water."

38. Who on over is that person earth there?

"Who on earth is that person over there?"

39. I think few time to snooze for a it's minutes.

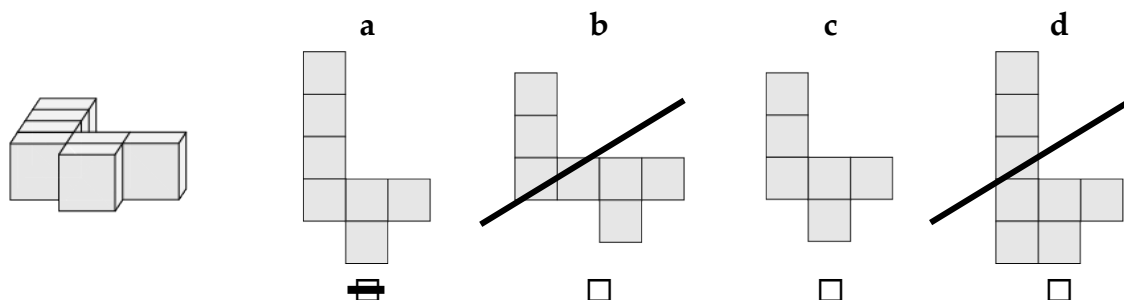
"I think it's time to snooze for a few minutes."

40. I'm the taking out just recycling.

"I'm just taking out the recycling."

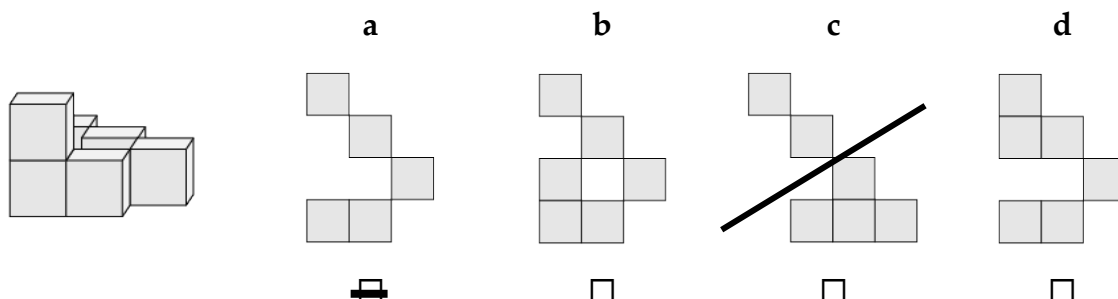
Which option on the right is a top-down 2D view of the 3D figure on the left?

41.



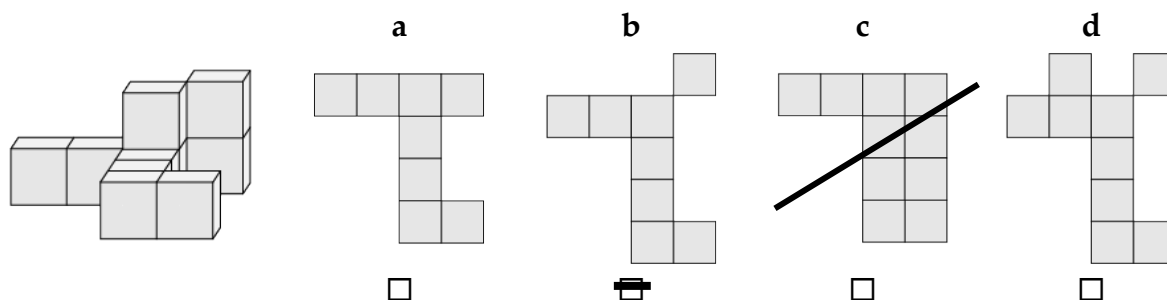
The important thing here is to count the number of blocks which extend backwards at the left-hand side of the figure.

42.



You need to look very carefully here. Pay attention to the spaces between blocks, to see that the extra blocks in **b** and **d** are not present in the 3D figure.

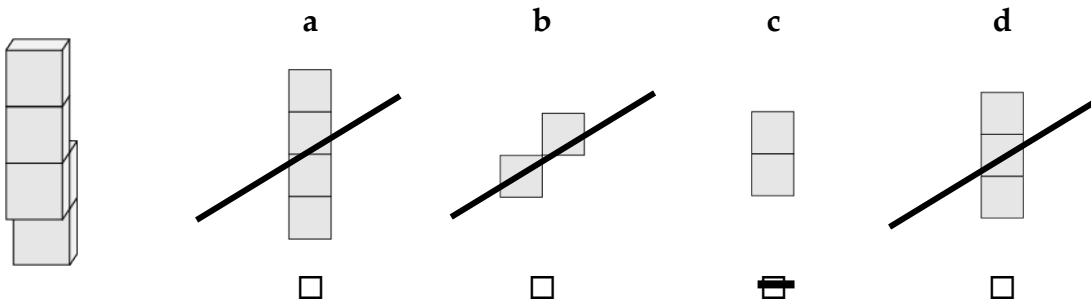
43.



This isn't too hard, if you look very carefully at the back of the 3D figure.

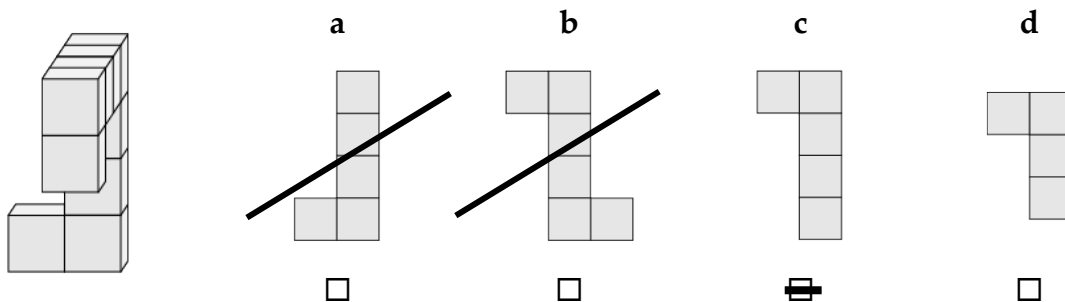


44.



Just be careful to consider the figure from above, and not from any other angle!

45.



You need to count blocks carefully from front to back.

**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.**

46. wet    ~~acerbic~~    moist    humid

Even if you don't know the word "acerbic", it should be enough to recognise that the other three words have a very similar meaning.

47. satisfy    content    assuage    ~~aggravate~~

Even if, for example, you don't know the words "assuage" and "aggravate", you can at least make a 50/50 guess between them if you know that "satisfy" and "content" belong together, and that neither of these is therefore likely to be the odd-one-out.

48. ~~narcotic~~    stimulating    invigorating    energising

As with Question 46, it's enough to know what three of the words mean. Even if you know two of them, you are in a position to make an educated guess, as discussed for Question 47.

- |     |         |          |        |        |
|-----|---------|----------|--------|--------|
| 49. | placate | alarm    | upset  | arouse |
| 50. | explode | detonate | ignite | defuse |

To “defuse” a bomb is to make it inactive and safe.

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END

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