Project REACH CALABARZON

ONLINE REVIEW

NON-VERBAL AND VERBAL REASONING

OUTLINE

NON-VERBAL REASONING

- Visual Patterns and Sequences
- Spatial Orientation
- Pictorial Reasoning
- Abstract Reasoning
- Manipulative Reasoning

OUTLINE

VERBAL REASONING

- Comprehension Skills
- Vocabulary and Language Skills
- Sentence Structure and Grammar
- Logical Reasoning with Language
- Analogy and Relationship Questions

STEPS

ROPE C

STEPS

ROPE C

Step 1: Carefully **Read** the Instructions
Step 2: **Observe** the Given Figures Closely
Step 3: Identify the Rule or **Pattern**
Step 4: Apply the **Elimination** Method
Step 5: **Check** Your Answer and Move On

NON-VERBAL

REASONING

NON-VERBAL REASONING

What is the missing number?

3, 6, 11, 18, 27, ?

A. 38

B. 30

C. 35

D. 37

NON-VERBAL REASONING

What is the missing number?

1, 2, 6, 24, 120, ?

A. 240

B. 360

C. 720

D. 1080

NON-VERBAL REASONING

What is the 8th term?

2, 3, 5, 9, 17, 33, ?

A. 65

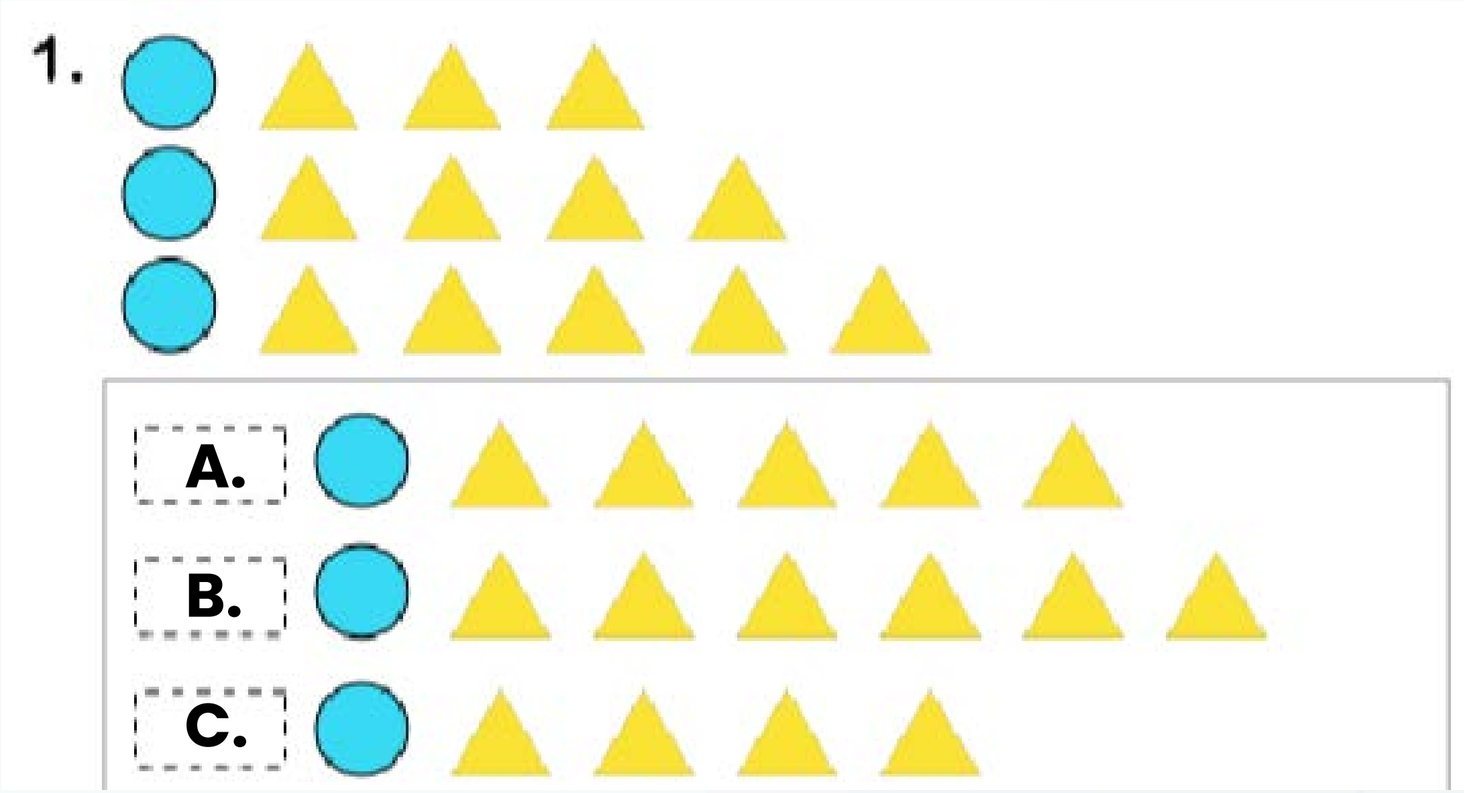
B. 64

C. 129

D. 128

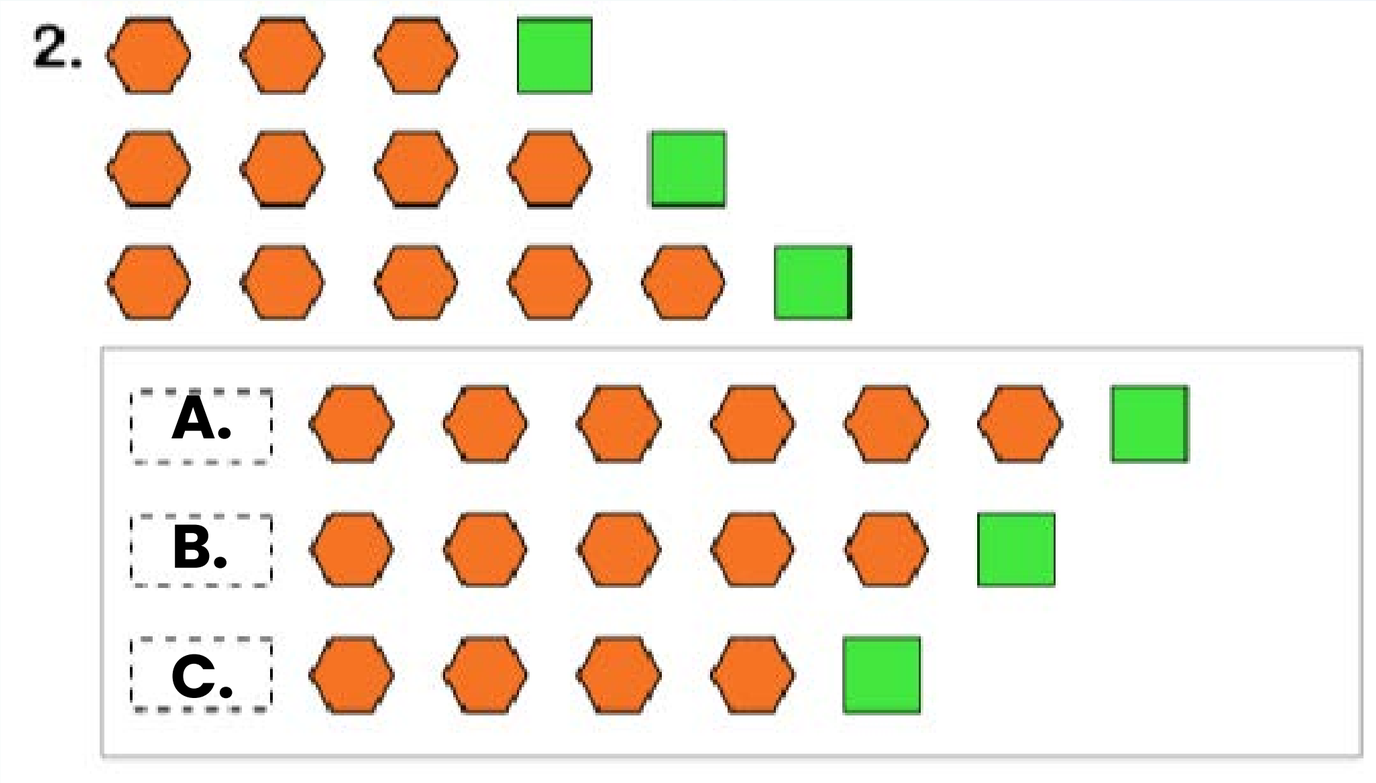
NON-VERBAL REASONING

What is the next pattern?



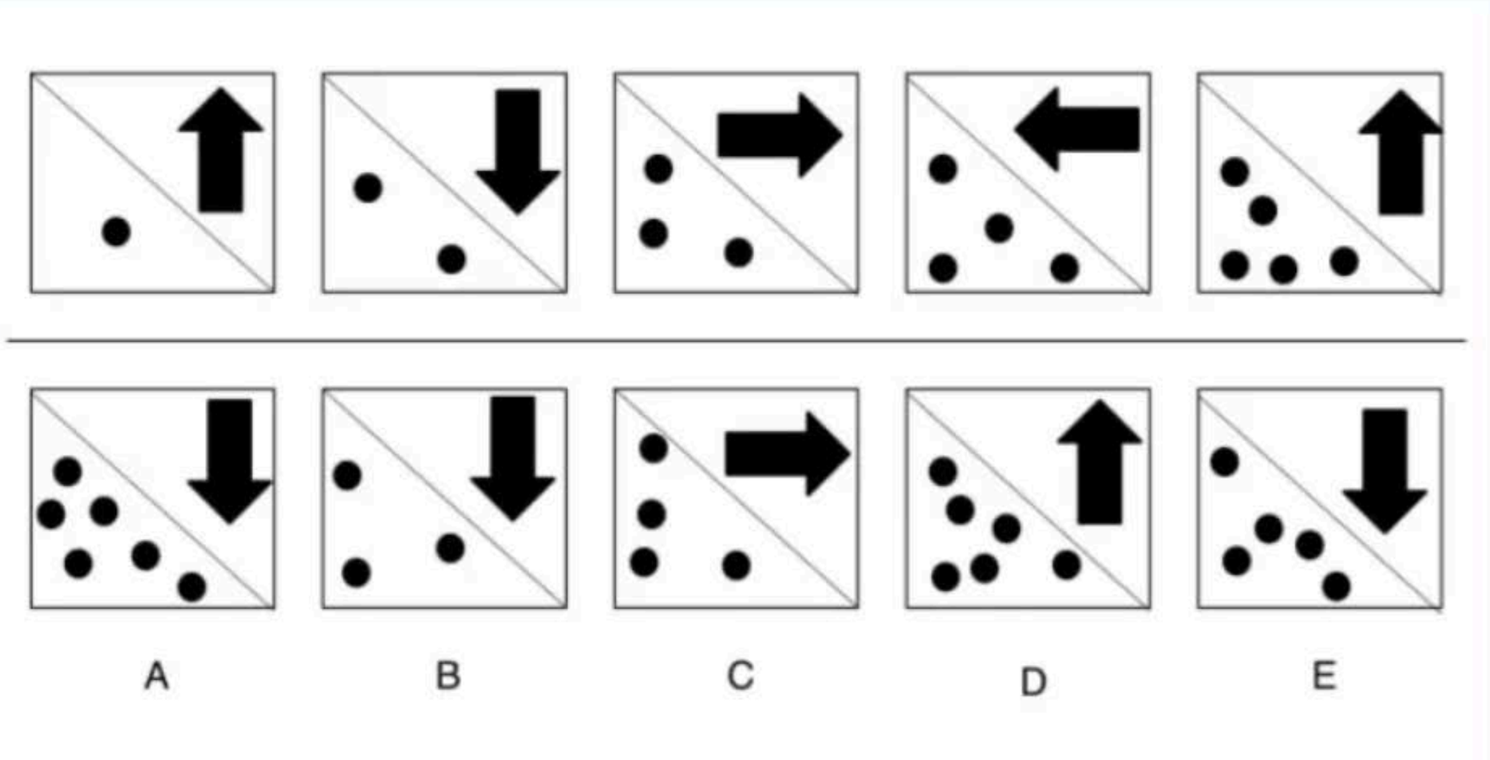
NON-VERBAL REASONING

What is the next pattern?



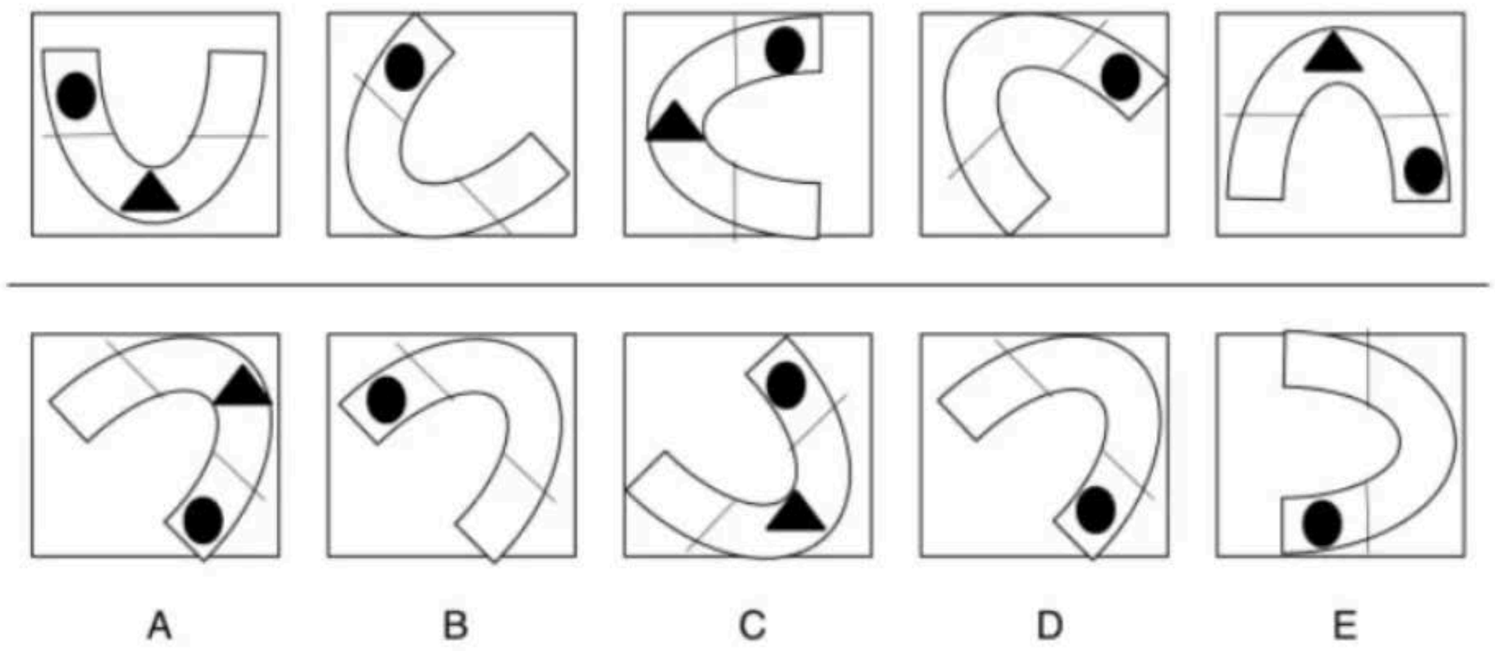
NON-VERBAL REASONING

Q1) Which of the boxes comes next in the sequence?

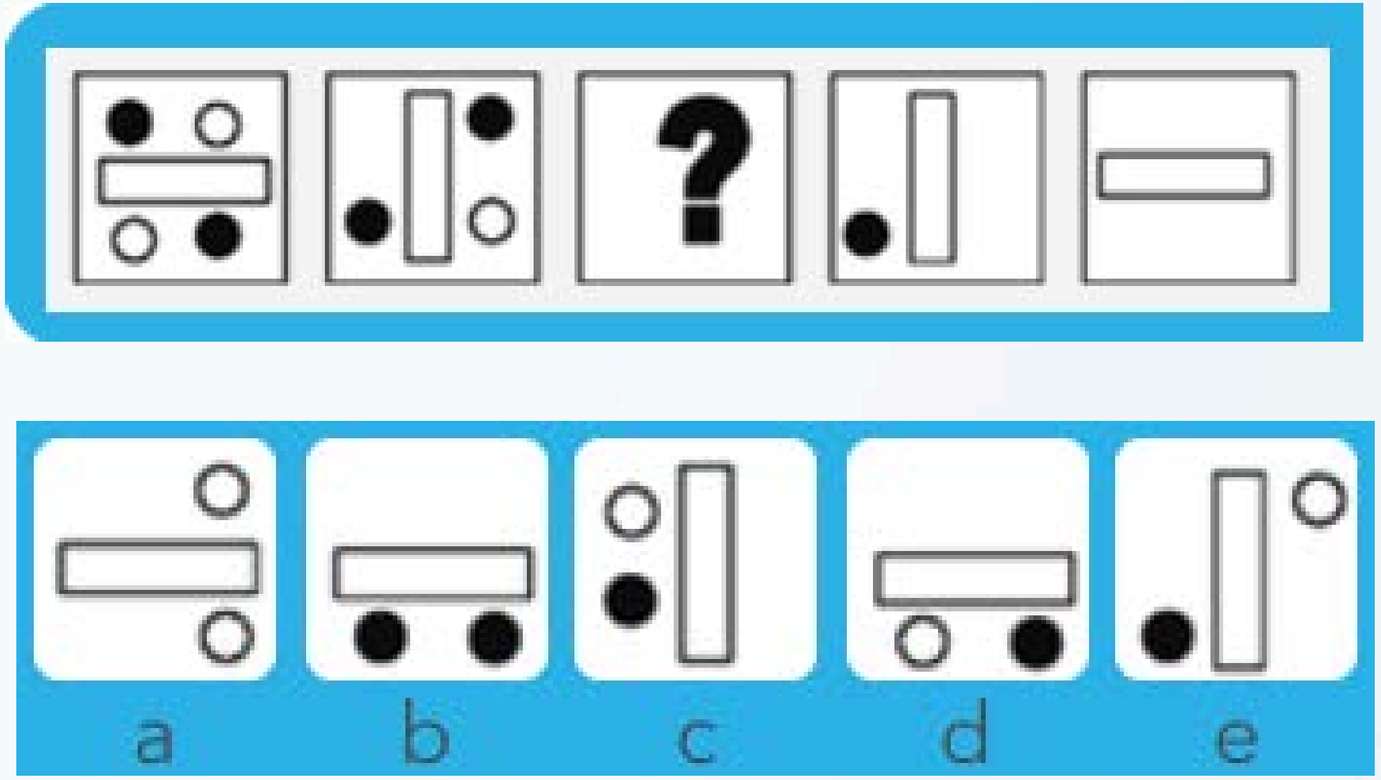


NON-VERBAL REASONING

Q2) Which of the boxes comes next in the sequence?



NON-VERBAL REASONING



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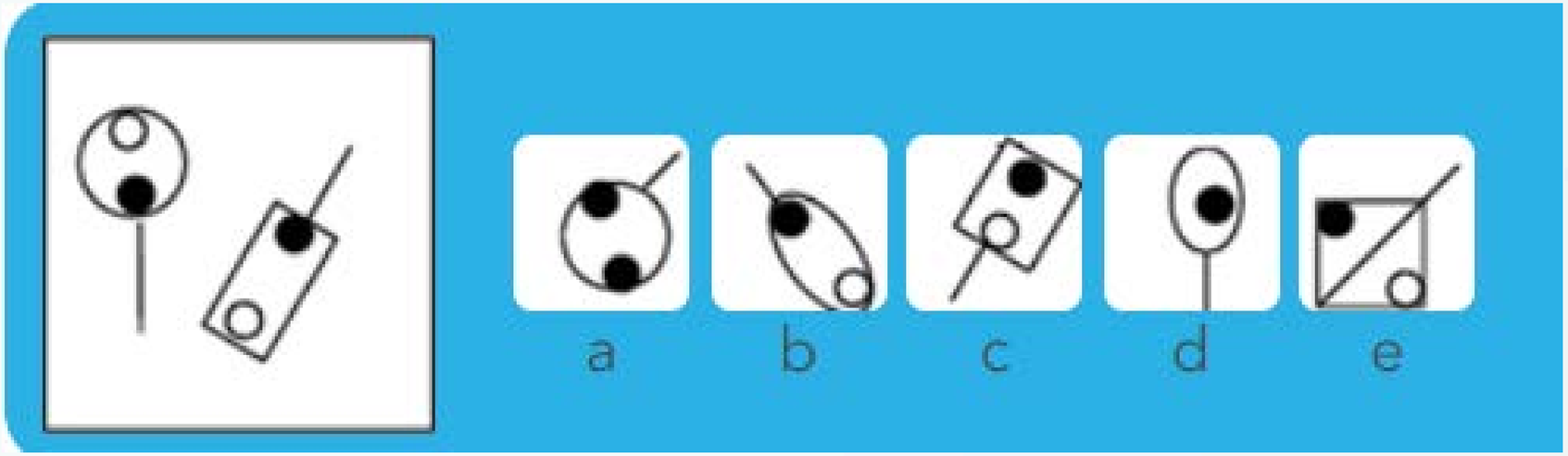
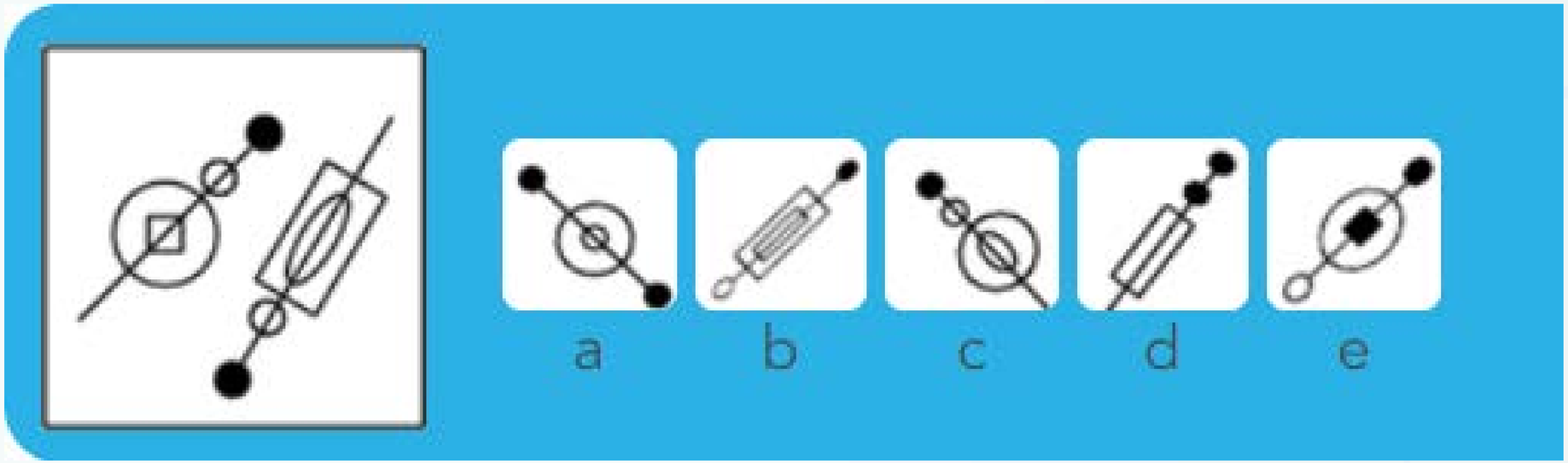


NON-VERBAL REASONING



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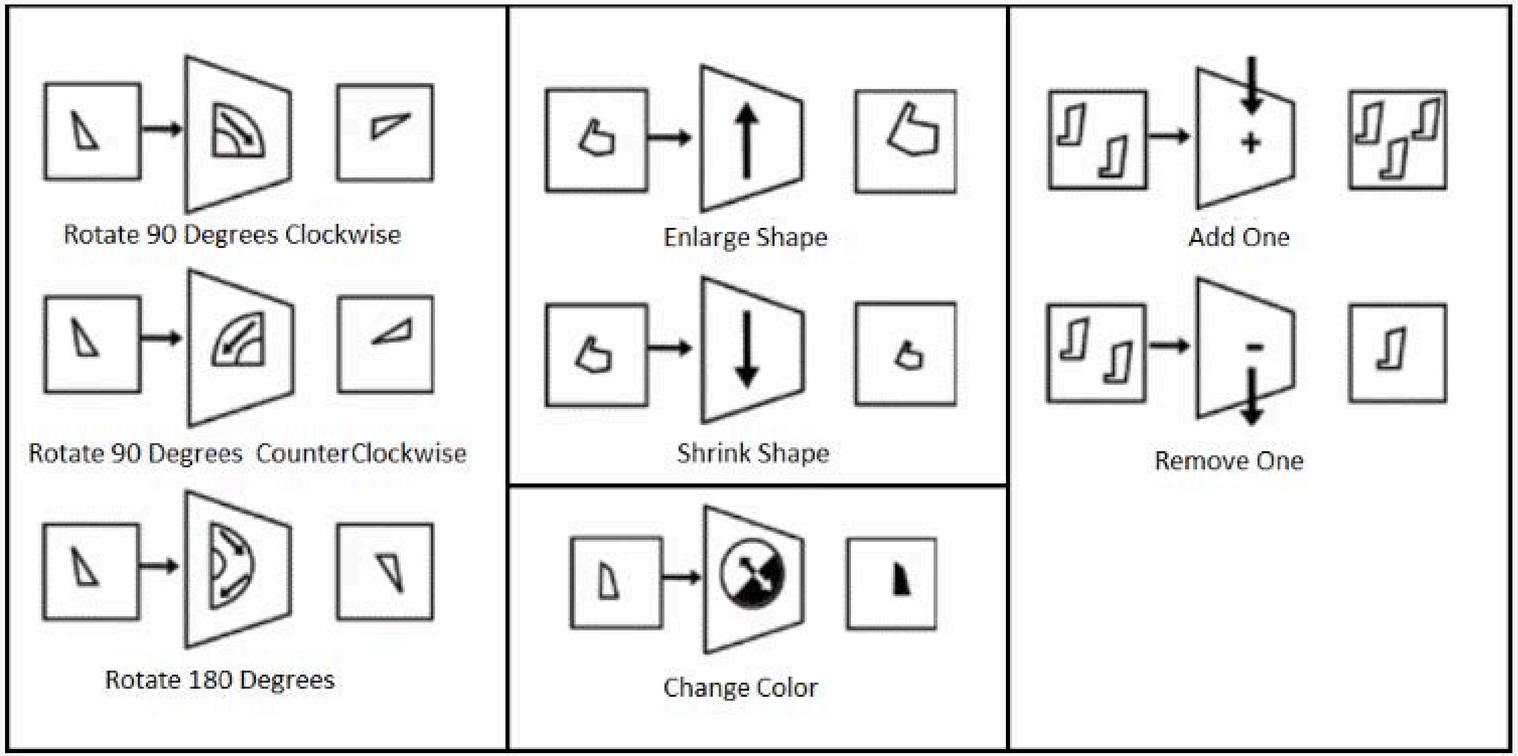

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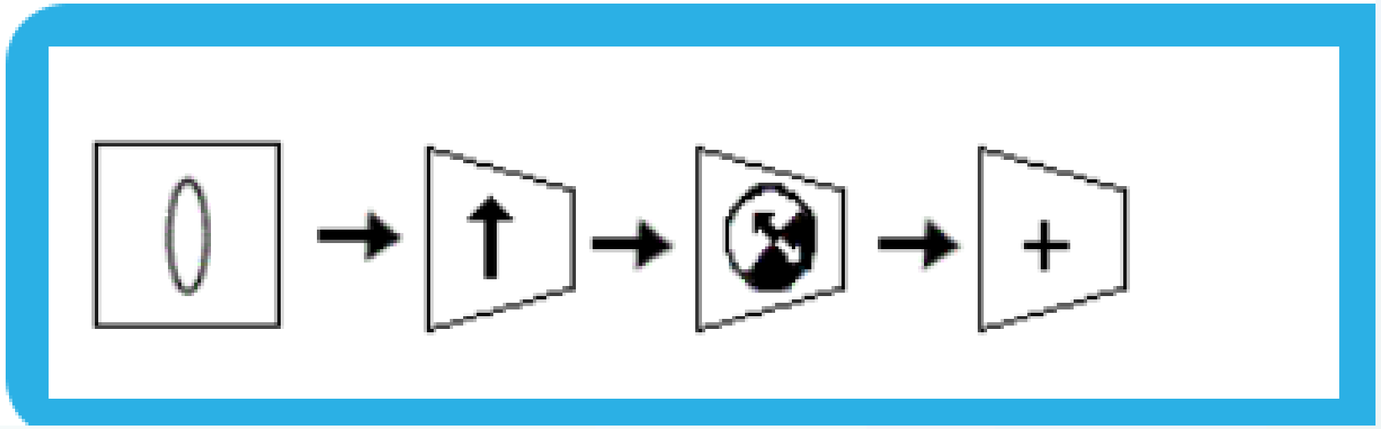

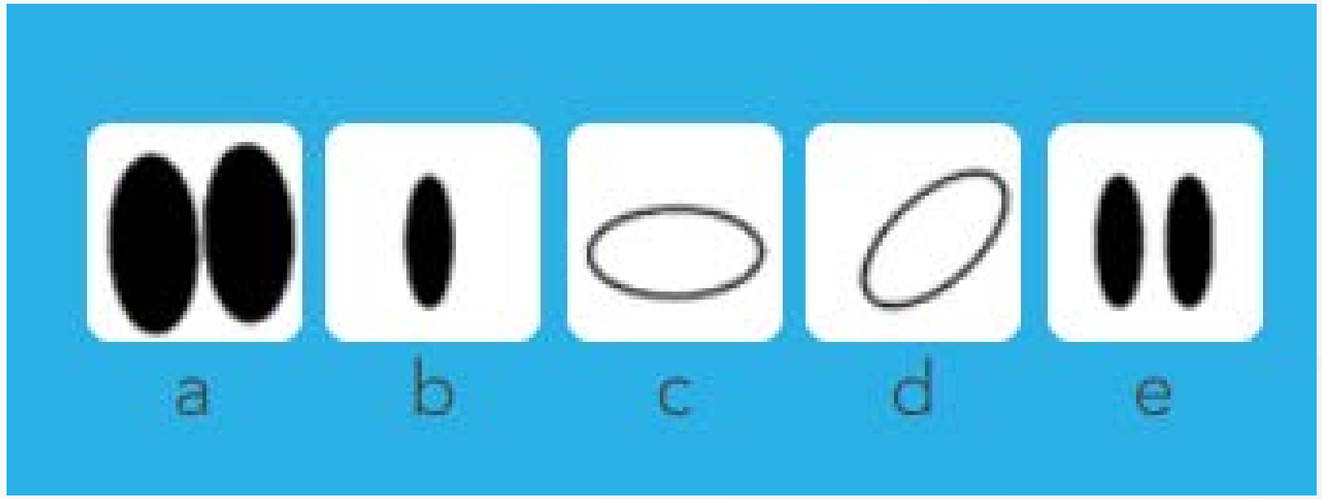

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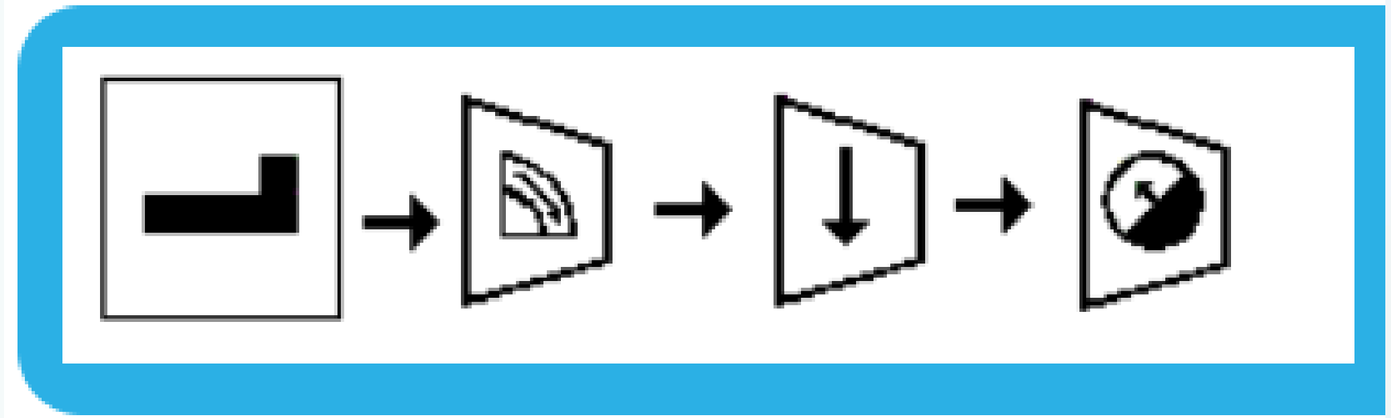
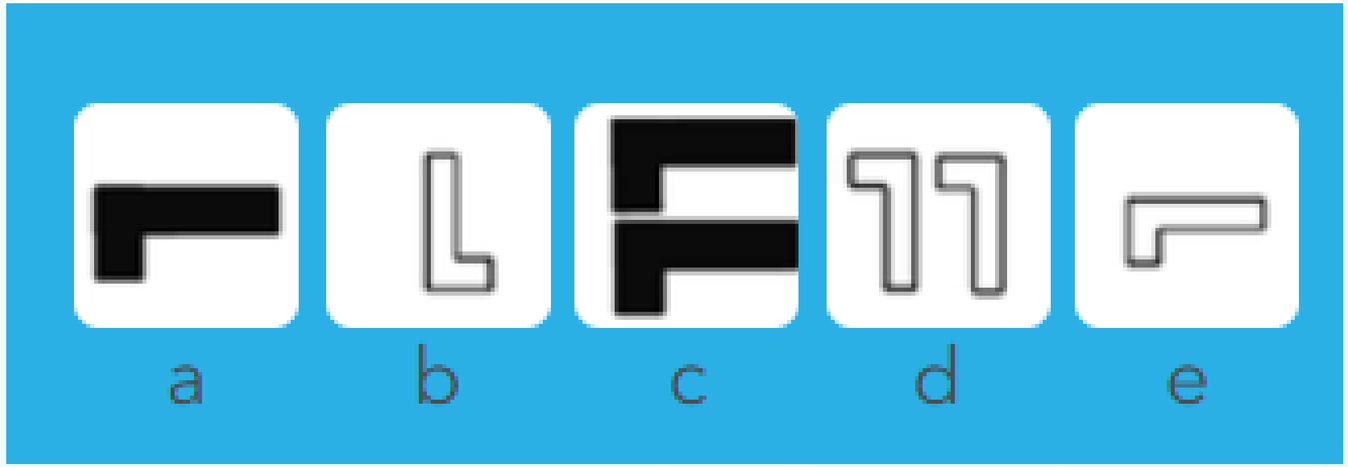
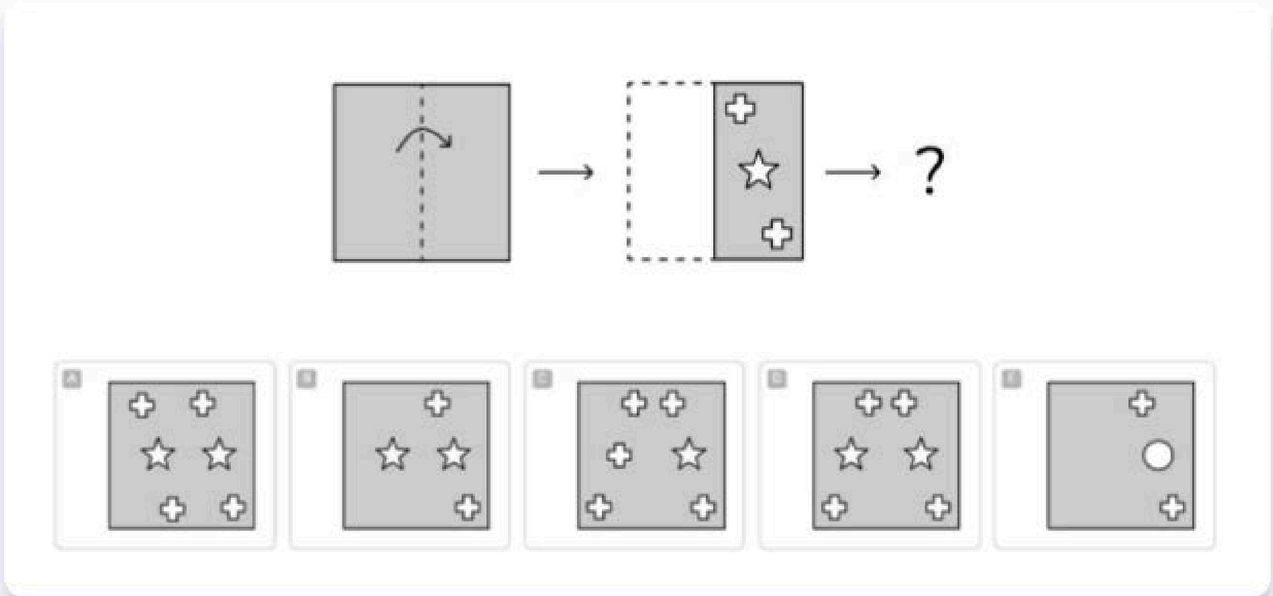




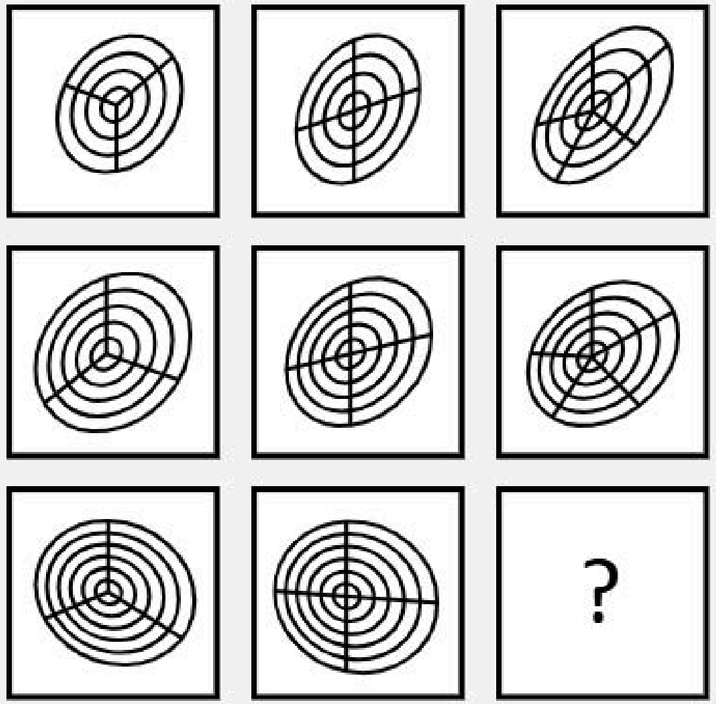
NON-VERBAL REASONING

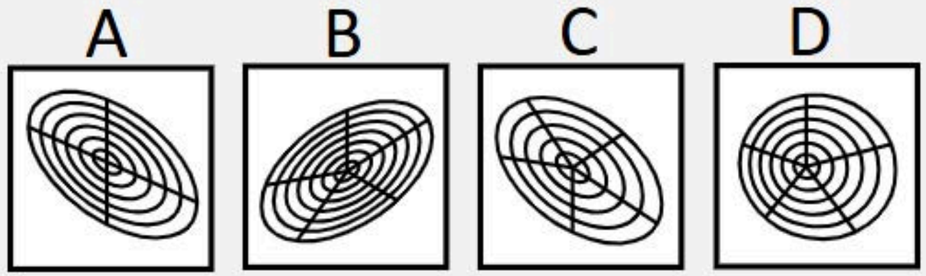
Question: Imagine that the piece of paper has been folded along the dashed line, and then had shapes cut out of it. Which image shows how the paper would look if it was unfolded?



NON-VERBAL REASONING

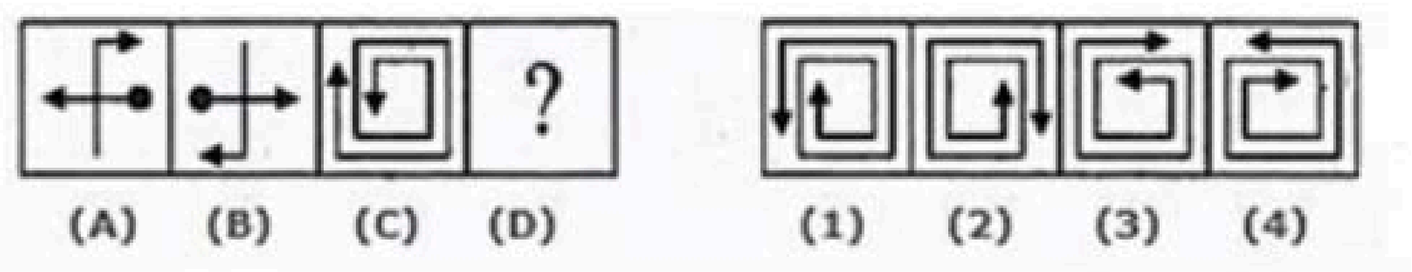
Select a suitable option that would complete the figure matrix.





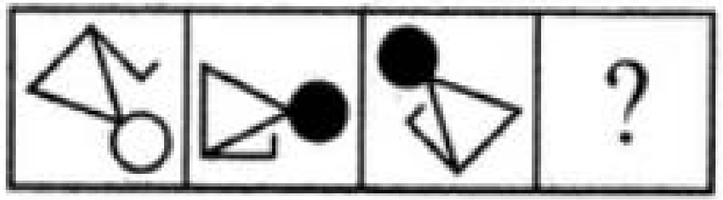
NON-VERBAL REASONING

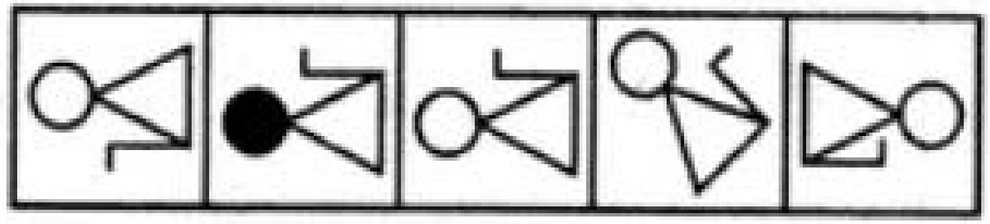
Example 1: Which suitable figure will replace the question mark based on the figures given in question?



NON-VERBAL REASONING

Q. Based on the figure in the question find a suitable figure from the five figures in the option.

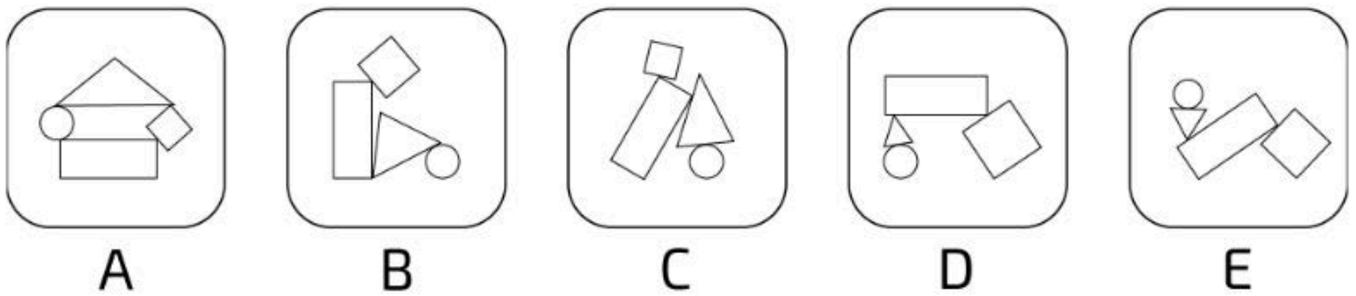




A B C E F

NON-VERBAL REASONING

Identify the odd one out



NON-VERBAL REASONING

Identify the odd one out

pizza	fish	steak	tea	water
A	B	C	D	E

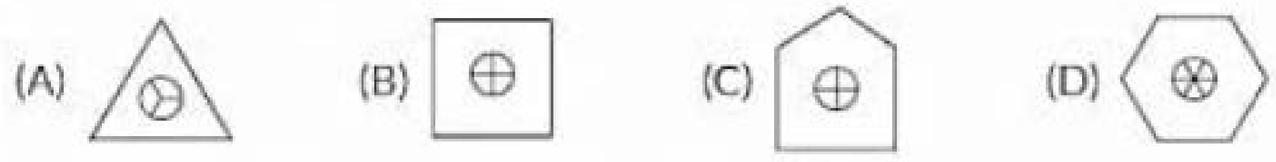
NON-VERBAL REASONING

Identify the odd one out

A	B	C	D	E
cfil	nqtw	hknq	mpsv	gikm

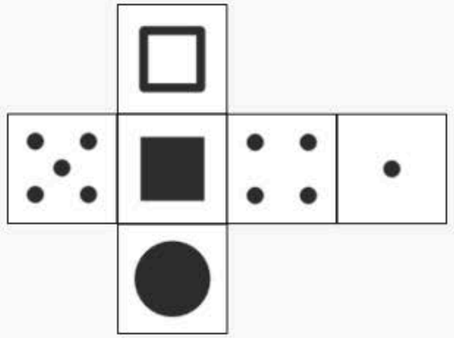
NON-VERBAL REASONING

Mark the one that doesn't belong in the list below.

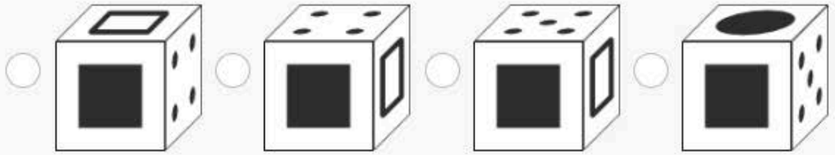


NON-VERBAL REASONING

2.

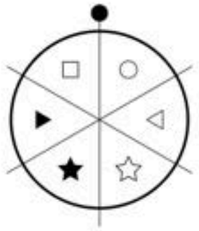


Which cube cannot be made based on the unfolded cube?

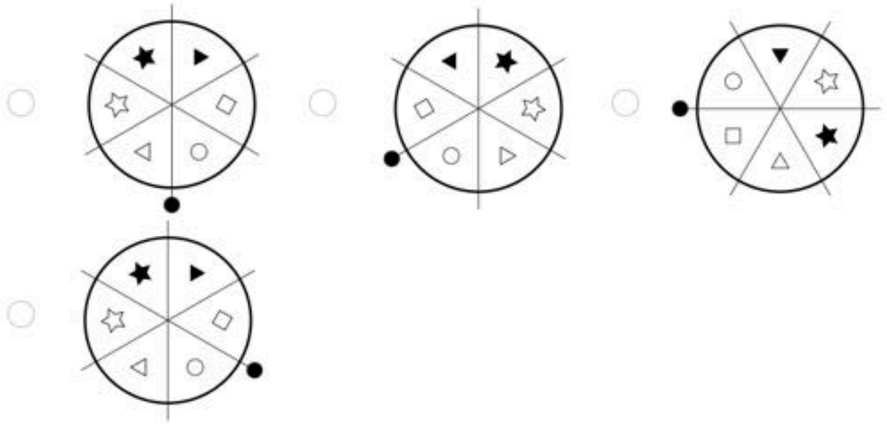


NON-VERBAL REASONING

3.

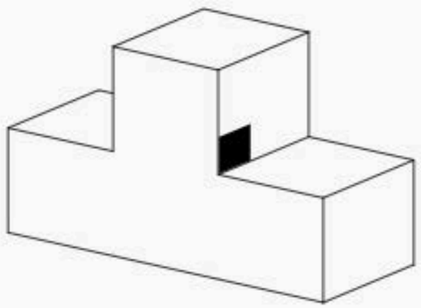


Which figure is a rotation of the object?



NON-VERBAL REASONING

4.



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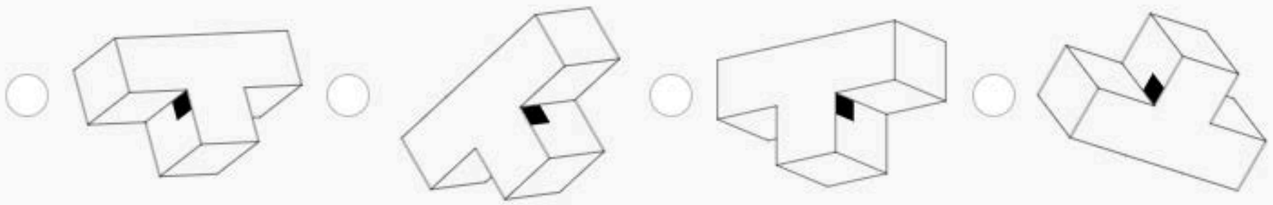
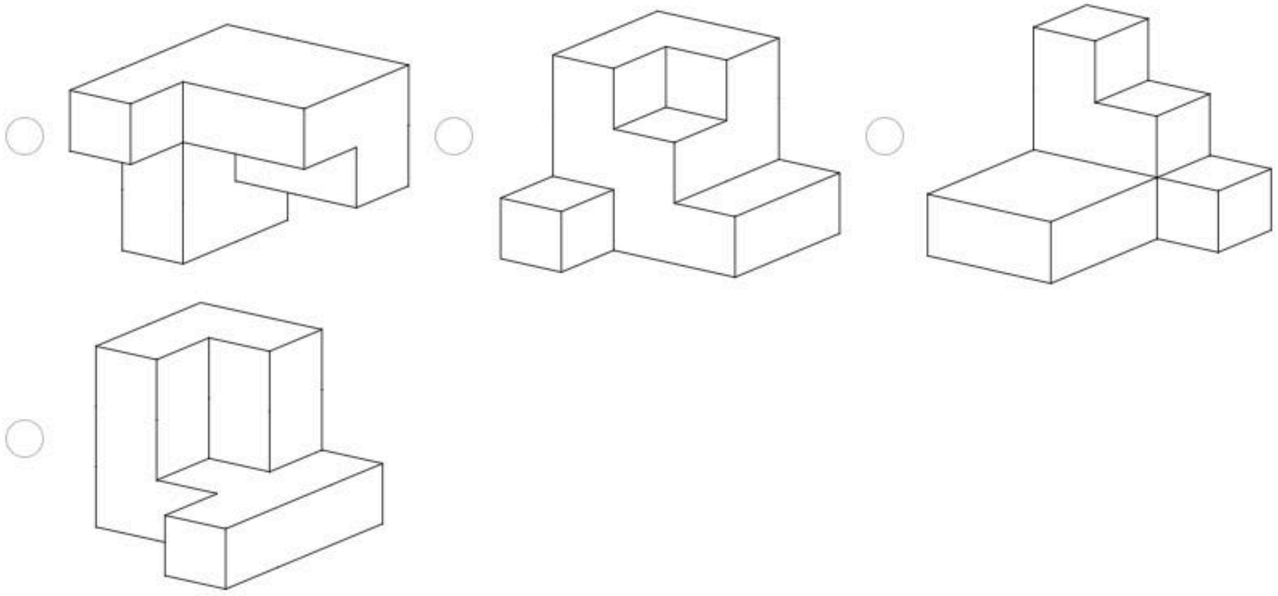
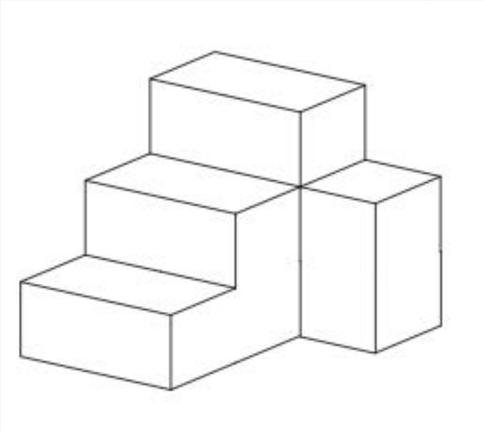


NON-VERBAL REASONING

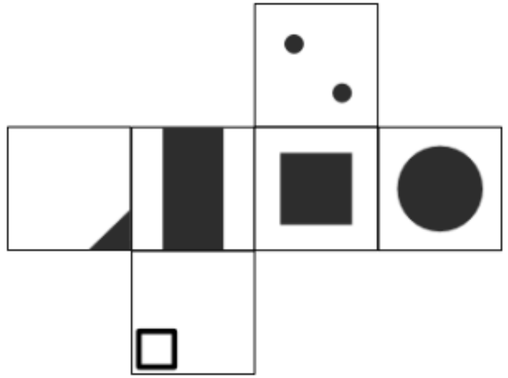
Which figure fits the given object, in order to make a cube?



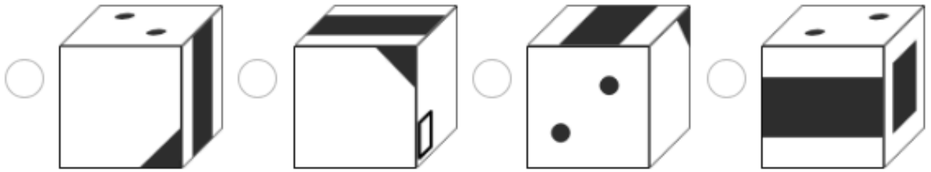


NON-VERBAL REASONING

9.

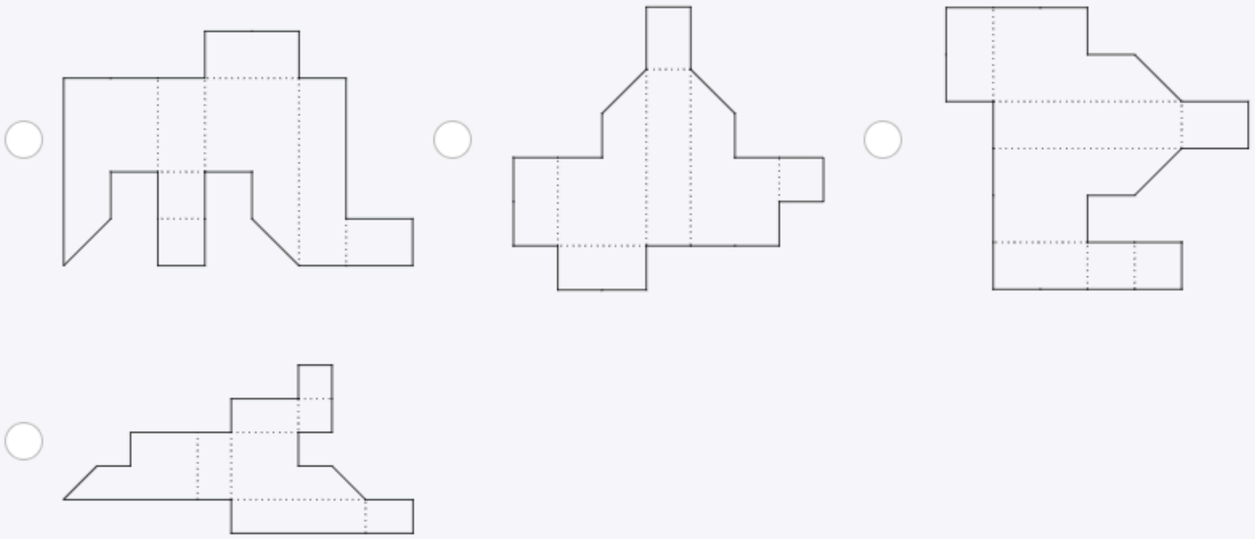


Which cube cannot be made based on the unfolded cube?



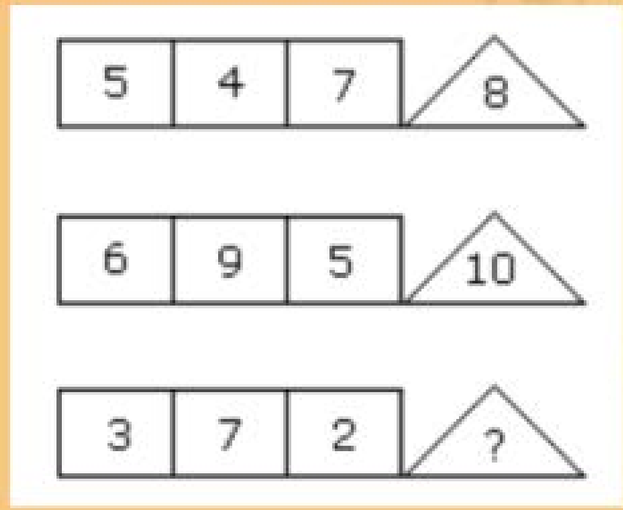
NON-VERBAL REASONING

Which piece corresponds to the given solid?



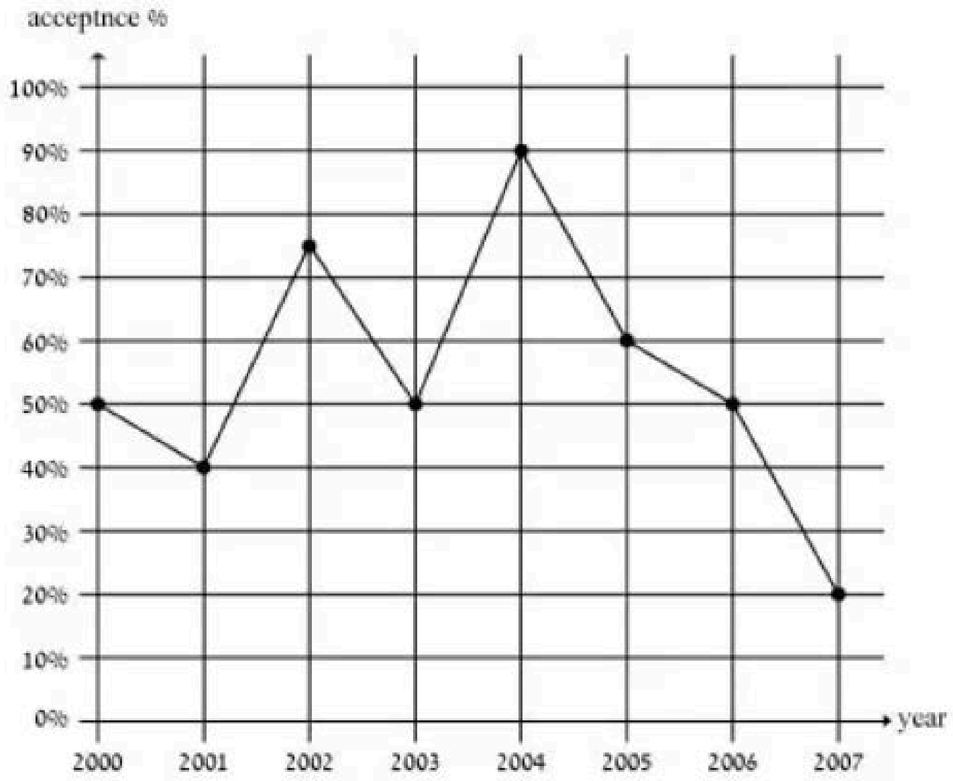
NON-VERBAL REASONING

Which one will replace the question mark?



a. 1 b. 4 c. 3 d. 6

NON-VERBAL REASONING



Which of the following years had the lowest percentage of people who were not accepted?

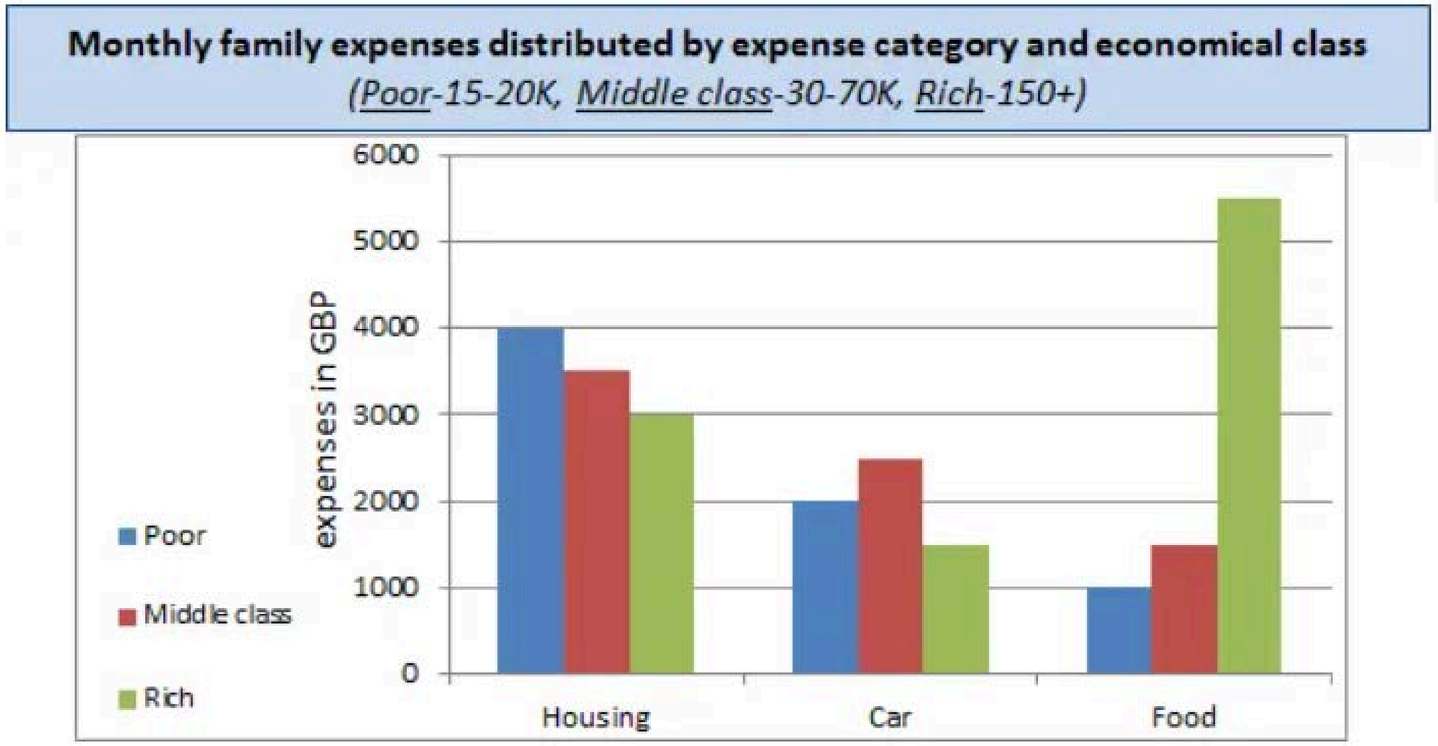
A. 2000

B. 2004

C. 2007

D. Insufficient

NON-VERBAL REASONING



Rich families spend _____ of money on food as poor and middle class families combined.

A. More than twice the amount

B. An equal amount

C. More than three times the amount

D. Half the amount

NON-VERBAL REASONING

What is the percentage of clubs income from the total income?

A. 10

B. 20

C. 60

D. Cannot Say

NON-VERBAL REASONING

Silverbrick International Lager Breweries Ltd. 2005

	Brewery	Operational Costs (Millions Euros)	Marketing & Development (Millions Euros)	Monthly Output (Thousands litres)	Total Output as % of 2004	Revenues (Millions Euros)
A	Uxbridge, UK	3.6	12	12000	120%	25
B	Malmo, Sweden	0.3	2.2	1200	90%	3
C	Torino, Italy	2.8	3.5	8000	70%	14
D	Ottawa, Canada	0.28	8	1000	80%	3
E	Canberra, Australia	0.3	7	4500	110%	8
	1 litre is sold for 1.5 euros					

Which brewery produced the least in 2004?

VERBAL REASONING

VERBAL REASONING

Identifying the ODD one out

1. Category-Based Approach

- Identify a common theme among most words and check which one doesn't fit.
  - **Example**: *Apple, Banana, Carrot, Mango → Carrot* (It's a vegetable, while others are fruits).

2. Word Meaning or Function

- Look at the definition or function of each word.
  - **Example**: *Run, Jump, Blue, Walk → Blue* (Not an action/verb).

3. Spelling or Letter Patterns

- Check for unusual spelling patterns, missing letters, or different word structures.
  - **Example**: *Book, Look, Took, Go → Go* (Doesn't end in "-ook").

VERBAL REASONING

Identifying the ODD one out

4. Phonetics (Sound-Based Differences)

- Find words that don't rhyme or have different syllable structures.
  - **Example**: *Meet, Seat, Heat, Bread* → *Bread* (Different vowel sound).

5. Number of Letters

- Identify a word with a different letter count.
  - **Example**: *Cat, Dog, Elephant, Rat* → *Elephant* (Much longer).

6. Grammatical Category

- Look at the part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, etc.).
  - **Example**: *Happy, Sad, Run, Angry* → *Run* (Verb, while others are adjectives).

VERBAL REASONING

Identifying the ODD one out

7. Conceptual or Logical Differences

- Find a logical difference based on common knowledge.
  - **Example**: *Earth, Mars, Saturn, Sun* → *Sun* (Not a planet).

8. Cultural or Contextual Differences

- Some words may not belong in a cultural or contextual sense.
  - **Example**: *Cricket, Basketball, Football, Chess* → *Chess* (Not a physical sport).

VERBAL REASONING

Identifying the ODD one out

- Einstein, Newton, Darwin, Picasso
- Hypothesis, Theory, Law, Fiction
- Entropy, Synergy, Anomaly, Theory
- Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Shakespeare
-
- Cheese, Yogurt, Butter, Margarine

VERBAL REASONING

Meaning Without Context Clues

1. Identify the Core Meaning

- Break down the word into its **basic definition**.
- Example: "*Rapid*" → Think: "*fast, quick, speedy*".

2. Consider Word Structure (Prefixes & Suffixes)

- **Prefixes**: *Un- (not), Re- (again), Pre- (before)*
- **Suffixes**: *-ful (full of), -less (without), -able (capable of)*
- Example: *"Indestructible" → In- (not) + destruct (destroy) + -ible (able to)* → **Unbreakable**.

VERBAL REASONING

Meaning Without Context Clues

TABLE 4.2 COMMON PREFIXES

Prefix	Meaning	Example
dis	not, opposite of	dis + satisfied = dissatisfied
mis	wrongly	mis + spell = misspell
un	not	un + acceptable = unacceptable
re	again	re + election = reelection
inter	between	inter + related = interrelated
pre	before	pre + pay = prepay
non	not	non + sense = nonsense
super	above	super + script = superscript
sub	under	sub + merge = submerge
anti	against, opposing	anti + bacterial = antibacterial

VERBAL REASONING

Meaning Without Context Clues

Add the correct prefix to the word to complete each sentence. Write the word on your own sheet of paper.

1. I wanted to ease my stomach _____comfort, so I drank some ginger root tea.
2. Lenny looked funny in his _____matched shirt and pants.
3. Penelope felt _____glamorous at the party because she was the only one not wearing a dress.
4. My mother said those _____aging creams do not work, so I should not waste my money on them.
5. The child's _____standard performance on the test alarmed his parents.

VERBAL REASONING

Meaning Without Context Clues

6. When my sister first saw the meteor, she thought it was a _____natural phenomenon.
7. Even though she got an excellent job offer, Cherie did not want to _____locate to a different country.
8. With a small class size, the students get to _____act with the teacher more frequently.
9. I slipped on the ice because I did not heed the _____cautions about watching my step.
10. A _____combatant is another word for civilian.

VERBAL REASONING

Meaning Without Context Clues

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VERBAL REASONING

Meaning Without Context Clues

3. Use Word Associations

- Think of **related words** that have a similar meaning.
- Example: "*Serene*" → Think of *peace, calm, tranquil.*

4. Consider Word Intensity (Degree of Meaning)

- Some words have **stronger or weaker** synonyms.
- Example: *Happy → Content (mild) → Joyful (stronger) → Ecstatic (strongest).*

5. Check for Different Forms of the Word

- Example: "*Observe*" → **Observation, Observant → Notice, Watch, Examine.**

6. Think of Opposites First (Antonyms Can Help!)

- If a direct synonym is hard to find, **think of an antonym** first and then its opposite.
- Example: "*Hostile*" → Opposite: *Friendly* → Related word: **Aggressive, Antagonistic.**

VERBAL REASONING

Word Analogy

Relationship Type	Example	Explanation
Synonym (same meaning)	*Big : Large*	Both mean the same thing.
Antonym (opposite meaning)	*Hot : Cold*	Opposite temperatures.
Part to Whole	*Finger : Hand*	A finger is part of a hand.
Cause and Effect	*Fire : Smoke*	Fire causes smoke.
Function or Purpose	*Pen : Write*	A pen is used for writing.
Object and User	*Microscope : Scientist*	A scientist uses a microscope.
Degree or Intensity	*Warm : Hot*	"Hot" is a more intense form of "warm."
Category and Example	*Dog : Mammal*	A dog is a type of mammal.

VERBAL REASONING

Word Analogy

1. Ephemeral : Permanent :: Fleeting : ____

A) Enduring

B) Quick

C) Temporary

D) Fading

VERBAL REASONING

Word Analogy

2. Photosynthesis : Plant :: Respiration : ____

A) Oxygen

B) Animal

C) Carbon

D) Photosynthesis

VERBAL REASONING

Word Analogy

4. Hamlet : Shakespeare :: The Odyssey : ____

A) Dante

B) Homer

C) Virgil

D) Sophocles

VERBAL REASONING

Word Analogy

4. Hamlet : Shakespeare :: The Odyssey : ____

A) Dante

B) Homer

C) Virgil

D) Sophocles

VERBAL REASONING

Word Analogy

5. Enzyme : Catalyst :: Antibody : ____

A) Virus

B) Disease

C) Immunity

D) Infection

VERBAL REASONING

Context Clues

1. The sudden storm began to _____ the coastal town with heavy rain, causing widespread flooding.

A) **inundate**

B) **meditate**

C) **fabricate**

D) **advocate**

VERBAL REASONING

Context Clues

2. Her _____ passion for social justice drove her to volunteer tirelessly in underserved communities.

A) **ardent**

B) **melancholic**

C) **negligent**

D) **jubilant**

VERBAL REASONING

Context Clues

3. The politician's speech was so _____ that people left the rally unsure of his actual stance on the issue.

A) **ambiguous**

B) **frivolous**

C) **meticulous**

D) **prestigious**

VERBAL REASONING

Context Clues

4. The knight's outdated armor in the futuristic sci-fi movie was laughably _____.

A) **anachronistic**

B) **voracious**

C) **affluent**

D) **whimsical**

VERBAL REASONING

Context Clues

5. Despite facing numerous setbacks, the scientist remained _____, working tirelessly to complete his research.

A) **indefatigable**

B) **fluctuating**

C) **eccentric**

D) **cumbersome**

VERBAL REASONING

Context Clues

6. Known for his _____ nature, the philanthropist donated millions to fund education for underprivileged children.

A) **benevolent**

B) **coercive**

C) **tedious**

D) **incongruous**

VERBAL REASONING

Context Clues

7. To _____ the effects of climate change, scientists advocate for cleaner energy solutions.

A) **mitigate**

B) **perplex**

C) **transpose**

D) **concoct**

VERBAL REASONING

Context Clues

8. The breathtaking view from the mountaintop left her with an _____ sense of wonder, beyond words.

A) **ineffable**

B) **corrosive**

C) **incisive**

D) **mundane**

VERBAL REASONING

Context Clues

8. The breathtaking view from the mountaintop left her with an _____ sense of wonder, beyond words.

A) **ineffable**

B) **corrosive**

C) **incisive**

D) **mundane**

VERBAL REASONING

Assumptions/ Implicit Statements

Statement: "All employees must attend the training session on workplace ethics."

Assumptions:

I. Workplace ethics training is useful for employees.

II. Employees are interested in attending training sessions.

VERBAL REASONING

Assumptions/ Implicit Statements

Statement: "Students who complete internships have better job prospects."

Assumptions:

I. Job prospects are important for students.

II. Completing internships provides useful work experience.

VERBAL REASONING

Assumptions/ Implicit Statements

Statement: "Eating too much junk food can lead to health problems."

Assumptions:

I. Junk food contains unhealthy ingredients.

II. People consume junk food regularly.

VERBAL REASONING

Assumptions/ Implicit Statements

Statement: "The company has announced a discount on its products to attract more customers."

Assumptions:

I. Lower prices can influence customer behavior.

II. The company is facing a decline in sales.

VERBAL REASONING

Reading Comprehension

Before Reading the Passage

1. **Skim the Questions First**
   - Quickly glance at the questions before reading the passage.
   - This helps you know what to focus on while reading.
2. **Identify the Type of Passage**
   - Is it **narrative, informative, persuasive, or argumentative**?
   - Recognizing the purpose helps in understanding the main idea.

VERBAL REASONING

Reading Comprehension

Passage:

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming industries worldwide, from healthcare to finance. While AI offers remarkable efficiencies, it also raises ethical concerns. Automated decision-making in areas such as hiring, loan approvals, and criminal justice introduces biases that can reinforce societal inequalities. Additionally, AI's potential to replace human workers has sparked debates about job security. Despite these concerns, proponents argue that AI, when regulated and used responsibly, can enhance productivity and improve lives. The challenge lies in balancing innovation with ethical responsibility to ensure AI serves humanity rather than undermines it.

VERBAL REASONING

Reading Comprehension

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A) AI is replacing human workers completely.

B) AI presents both opportunities and ethical challenges.

C) The financial sector benefits the most from AI.

D) AI should be banned due to its risks.

VERBAL REASONING

Reading Comprehension

2. What is the author's tone in the passage?

A) Alarmist

B) Neutral and analytical

C) Strongly optimistic

D) Sarcastic

VERBAL REASONING

Reading Comprehension

4. What does the author suggest as a solution to AI's challenges?

A) Banning AI to prevent risks.

B) Allowing AI to develop without restrictions.

C) Regulating AI to balance innovation and ethics.

D) Replacing all human workers with AI.