

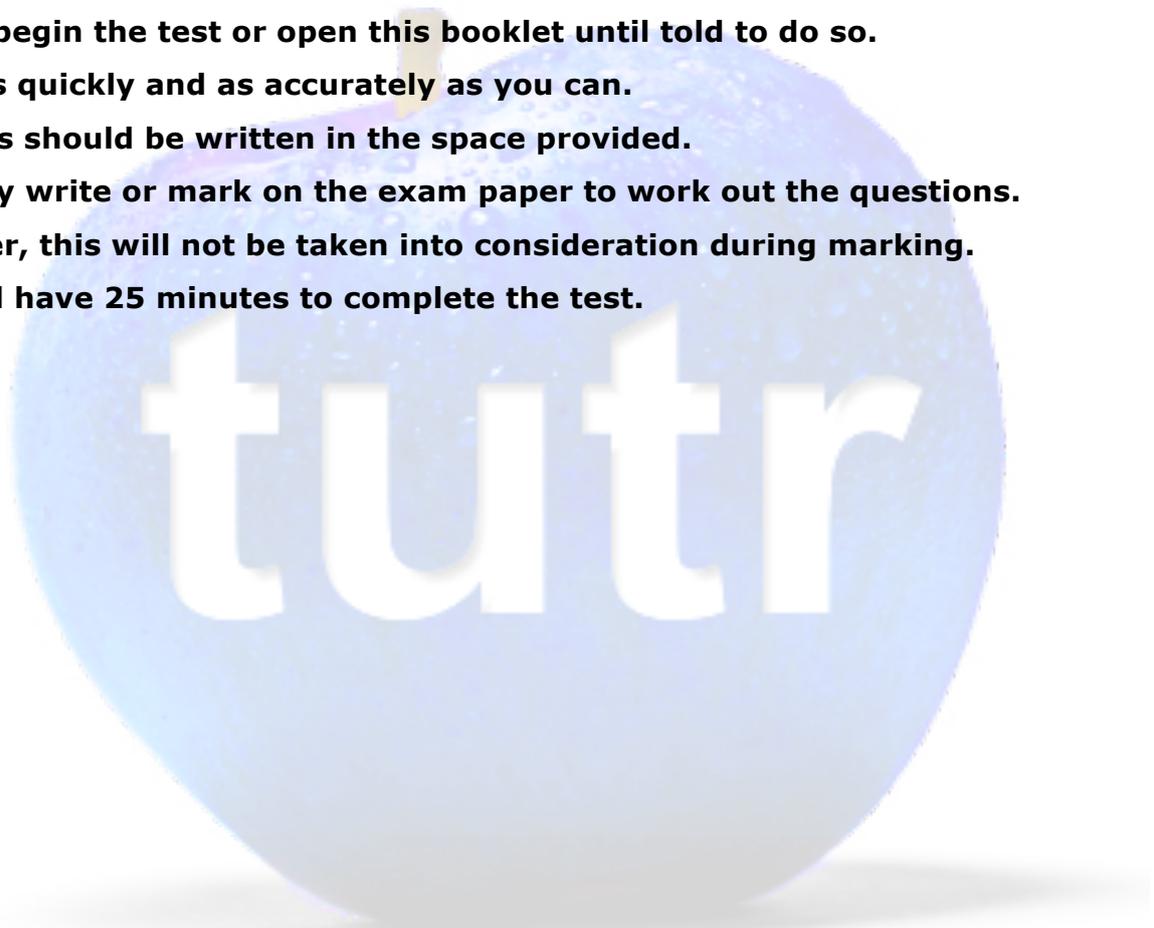


# **11+ Test Paper**

## **Verbal Reasoning Exam Paper 1**

**Please read the following:**

- **Do not begin the test or open this booklet until told to do so.**
- **Work as quickly and as accurately as you can.**
- **Answers should be written in the space provided.**
- **You may write or mark on the exam paper to work out the questions. However, this will not be taken into consideration during marking.**
- **You will have 25 minutes to complete the test.**



Insert a letter in each of the brackets that will complete the first word and begin the second in both sets, *using the same letter*.

**Example**

PAR [ T ] ALK FEE [ T ] ASK

- 1 BAR [ ] AIL                      TRIA [ ] ICE
- 2 SLIC [ ] VEN                      FIN [ ] MPTY
- 3 TRIB [ ] ND                      TABL [ ] SSAY
- 4 BREA [ ] OUGH                      FIN [ ] READ
- 5 TIGH [ ] RINKET                      PLIGH [ ] ANK
- 6 FEE [ ] EAL                      SEN [ ] ENT

Work out the code and answer the question. The alphabet has been provided to assist you.

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**

If the code for PEAR is QFBS, what is the code for LEAF? **MFBG**

- 7 If the code for BEND is EHQG, what does VDFN mean? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 If the code for NAIL is OCLP, what does CQOX mean? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 If the code for FELL is DCJJ, what is the code for COTTAGE? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 If the code for TIME is SHLD, what is the code for SCORE \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 If the code for BOTTLE is DQVVNG, what is the code for RECYCLE? \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 If the code for TANK is XERO, what does EVQC mean? \_\_\_\_\_

From each set of words below, underline the **two** that are different.

**Example**

grape, fruit, orange, apple, flower

- 13** helmet, run, cycle armband, swim  
**14** music, song, chant, hum, sing  
**15** perform, theatre, script, play, act  
**16** carry, road, transport, deliver, lorry  
**17** petal, stamen, stem, garden, grass  
**18** exist, body, live, breathe, lungs
- 

Underline the two words, one from each set, that are **closest** in meaning.

**Example**

(straight, line, mark) (direct, dot, spot)

- 19** (able, motivate, noble) (clever, establish, work)  
**20** (sharp, taste, savoury) (sour, sweet, knife)  
**21** (announce, rectify, chat) (text, notify, hide)  
**22** (mouse, little, big) (tiny, grain, pin)  
**23** (talk, confidante, people) (stranger, honest, gossip)  
**24** (prepare, propose, plan) (paper, instructions, diagram)

Find the four letter word hidden in two consecutive words. The order of the letters may not be changed.

**Example**

The red dress was beautiful. here

- 25** The path ended at the gate. \_\_\_\_\_
- 26** The giraffe ate the leaves. \_\_\_\_\_
- 27** They were posh and rich. \_\_\_\_\_
- 28** The rubbish was in the yard. \_\_\_\_\_
- 29** The post came at ten 'o' clock this morning. \_\_\_\_\_
- 30** The song reminded her of the holiday. \_\_\_\_\_
- 

Read the following information carefully and find the answer to the question.

Anne, Mariam, Sally, Paloma and Rod are all in a choir.

Mariam and Sally are in the orchestra with Paloma.

Rod plays chess with Anne.

Mariam and Anne attend gym club and Paloma enjoys art club and swimming squad.

- 31** Who attends the most clubs? \_\_\_\_\_

One letter needs to be moved from the first word to the second word to make **two new words**.

**Example**

STRING BOW STING BROW

- 32** ICED RINK \_\_\_\_\_
- 33** CREAM PATH \_\_\_\_\_
- 34** FABLE RAT \_\_\_\_\_
- 35** COLD MINE \_\_\_\_\_
- 36** TWIN SUN \_\_\_\_\_
- 37** FEAT BREATH \_\_\_\_\_

---

Underline two words, one from each set of brackets, that will complete the sentence in the most appropriate way.

**Example**

Pretty is to (flower, ugly, fine) as right is to (left, straight, narrow).

- 38** Question is to (teach, answer, check) as sink is to (water, pour, float).
- 39** Petal is to (flower, grow, sow) as wing is to (fly, bird, up).
- 40** Exit is to (run, stay, leave) as minute is to (small, era, insect).
- 41** Car is to (road, drive, passenger) as train is to (steam, track, fast).
- 42** Library is to (book, librarian, quiet) as museum is to (visit, artefact, history).
- 43** Bee is to (honey, queen, swarm) as fish is to (pond, aquatic, shoal).

Letters have been used instead of numbers. Work out the correct answer to the sum and insert the correct **letter** to complete the number sentence.

**Example**

If  $a = 1$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $c = 4$ ,  $d = 10$ , write the answer to complete the sum **as a letter**.

$$(d \div b) - a = \mathbf{c}$$

For the following 6 questions assume that  $a = 4$ ,  $b = 6$ ,  $c = 12$ ,  $d = 18$  and  $e = 24$ . Write the answer to complete the sum **as a letter**.

**44**  $(e + e) \div a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**45**  $(d \div b) \times a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**46**  $(b - a) \times b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**47**  $(c - b) \times a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**48**  $(bc) - (2e) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**49**  $b^2 - c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

---

**50** Grace, Jack and Paul need to be at cricket practice by 4.15pm.

Grace is never late. Paul sometimes arrives 5 minutes late.

Jack can arrive 10 minutes early.

Based on the information given, which one of the following statements is true?

A Paul will be at cricket practice by 4.20pm.

B Jack is often late.

C Paul is sometimes early.

D Grace really enjoys playing cricket.

E Jack and Grace always arrive before Paul.

# Verbal Reasoning

## Exam Paper 1 – Answers

No	Answer	Explanation
1	N	Add N to make BARN, NAIL, TRAIN and NICE.
2	E	Add E to make SLICE, EVEN, FINE and EMPTY.
3	E	Add E to make TRIBE, END, TABLE and ESSAY.
4	D	Add D to make BREAD, DOUGH, FIND and DREAD.
5	T	Add T to make TIGHT, TRINKET, PLIGHT and TANK.
6	T	Add T to make FEET, TENT, SENT and TENT.

No	Answer	Explanation
7	SACK	The pattern is count on 3 letters along the alphabet from word to code or count back 3 from code to word e.g. E count back 3 is B, H count back 3 is E etc. So to work out what VDFN is, count back along the alphabet for each code letter e.g. V count back 3 is S, D count back 3 is A, F count back 3 is C and N count back 3 is K.
8	BOLT	The pattern starts with counting back 1 along the alphabet from the first letter of the code to the first letter of the word; then it is count back 2, then 3 and so on decreasing by one each time e.g. O to N is count back 1, C to A is count back 2, L to I is count back 3 etc. So to work out what CQOX is, count back along the alphabet from code to word decreasing by 1 each time e.g. C back 1 is B, Q back 2 is O, O back 3 is L and X back 4 is T.
9	AMRRYEC	The pattern is count back two from word to code e.g. F count back 2 is D, E count back 2 is C etc. So to work out what the code for COTTAGE is, count back 2 along the alphabet for each letter e.g. C count back 2 is A, O count back 2 is M and so on.
10	RBNQD	The pattern is count back 1 along the alphabet from word to code e.g. T count back 1 is S, I count back 1 is H etc. So to work out what SCORE is, count back 1 along the alphabet for each letter e.g. S count back 1 is R, C count back 1 is B and so on.
11	TGEAENG	The pattern is count on 2 along the alphabet from word to code e.g. B count on 2 is D, O count on 2 is Q etc. So to work out what RECYCLE is, count on 2 along the alphabet for each letter e.g. R count on 2 is T, E count on 2 is G and so on.
12	ARMY	The pattern is count on 4 along the alphabet from word to code or count back 4 from code to word e.g. X count back 4 is T, E count back 4 is A and so on. To work out what EVQC is, count back 4 along the alphabet for each code letter e.g. E count back 4 is A, V count back 4 is R and so on.

<b>No</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
13	helmet, armband	The others relate to sporting activities.
14	music, song	The others relate to making sounds vocally.
15	theatre, script	The others relate to acting out a role.
16	road, lorry	The others mean to transport goods from one destination to another.
17	garden, grass	The others are all parts of a flower.
18	body, lungs	The others relate to being alive.

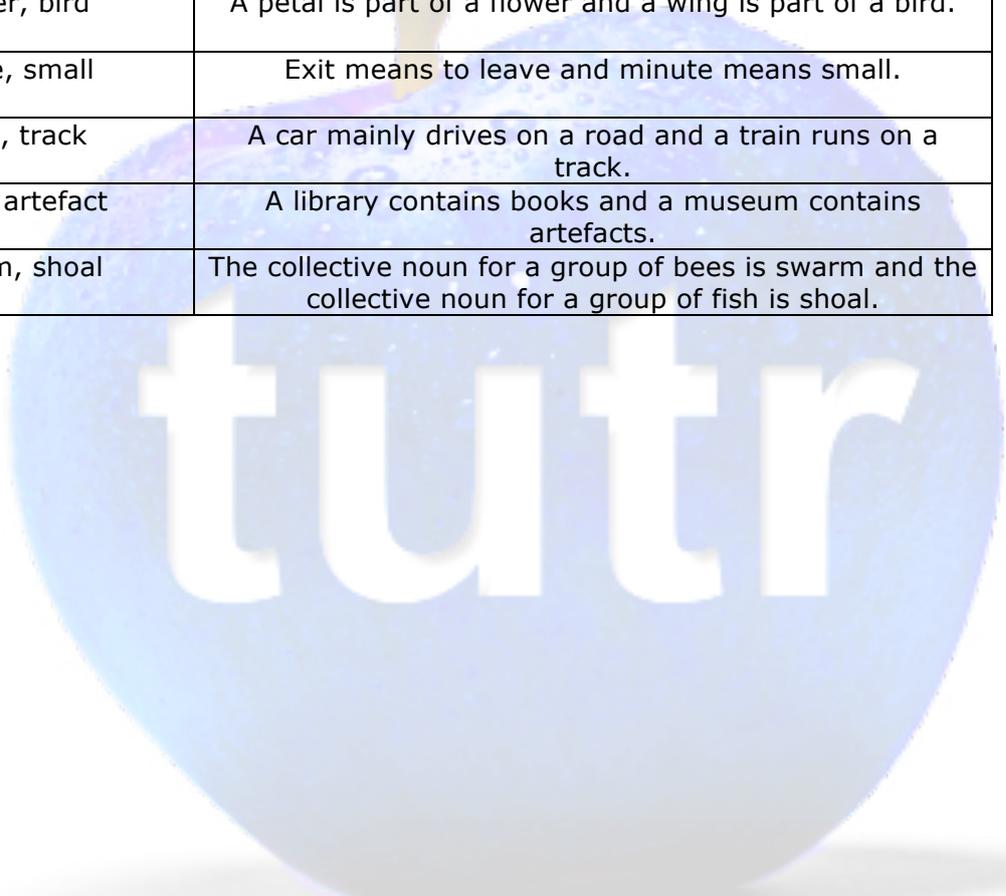
<b>No</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
19	able, clever	Both relate to being intelligent and bright.
20	sharp, sour	Both relate to a bitter taste.
21	announce, notify	Both relate to information which is publicised or made known.
22	little, tiny	Both relate to being small.
23	talk, gossip	Both relate to chatting or having a conversation.
24	plan, diagram	Both relate to a drawing that represents something.

<b>No</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
25	then	The path <b>en</b> ded at the gate.
26	feat	The giraffe <b>at</b> e the leaves.
27	hand	They were posh <b>and</b> rich.
28	they	The rubbish was in <b>the</b> yard.
29	meat	The post came <b>at</b> ten 'o' clock this morning.
30	hero	The song reminded <b>her</b> of the holiday.

No	Answer	Explanation
31	Paloma	To answer this type of question which deals with a lot of information is to make a tally chart. Paloma IIII Ann III Mariam III Sally II Rod II

No	Answer	Explanation
32	ICE, DRINK	The letter D is moved to make the two new words.
33	REAM, PATCH	The letters C or E could be moved. Only moving the letter C makes two new words.
34	ABLE, RAFT	The letter F is moved to make two new words.
35	OLD, MINCE	The letters C or L could be moved. Only moving the letter C makes two new words.
36	WIN, STUN	The letters T or W could be moved. Only moving the letter T makes two new words.
37	FAT, BREATHE	The letters F and E could be moved. Only moving the letter E makes two new words.

No	Answer	Explanation
38	answer, float	Answer is the opposite of question and float is the opposite of sink.
39	flower, bird	A petal is part of a flower and a wing is part of a bird.
40	leave, small	Exit means to leave and minute means small.
41	road, track	A car mainly drives on a road and a train runs on a track.
42	book, artefact	A library contains books and a museum contains artefacts.
43	swarm, shoal	The collective noun for a group of bees is swarm and the collective noun for a group of fish is shoal.



No	Answer	Explanation
44	c	$(e + e) \div a: (24 + 24) \div 4 = 48 \div 4 = 12$
45	c	$(d \div b) \times a: (18 \div 6) \times 4 = 3 \times 4 = 12$
46	c	$(b - a) \times b: (6 - 4) \times 6 = 2 \times 6 = 12$
47	e	$(c - b) \times a: (12 - 6) \times 4 = 6 \times 4 = 24$
48	e	$(bc) - (2e): (6 \times 12) - (2 \times 24) = 72 - 48 = 24$
49	e	$b^2 - c: 6^2 - 12 = 36 - 12 = 24$

No	Answer	Explanation
50	A Paul will be at cricket practice by 4.20pm.	Based on the information given, the only certainty is that Paul will at cricket practice by 4.20pm as it states that he can be 5 minutes late. As cricket practice starts at 4.15pm Paul will always be there by 4.20pm. The other statements cannot be logically deduced from the information provided.

