Level Playing Field
Publications

Practice Papers
Part of 11PlusMinus40
(Forty-Week Complete Revision Set)

Verbal Reasoning C1
Standard Version

Please fill in the following particulars

Date: --

Name: --

Date of Birth: --

School: ---

Please read the following carefully

- You are allowed 45 minutes to answer 90 questions.
- Work carefully, but as quickly as you can.
- Write or mark your answers clearly as instructed.
- If you make a mistake cross out your answer and write the new one next to it.
- If you do not know the answer circle the question number and go on to the next question.
- If you still have time when you come to the end of the test, go back and check your answers and try and complete unanswered questions.

LPF Learning

For each question below, work out the missing number(s) to complete the series. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, (**23**)

1.   99, 66, 77, 88, 55, 110, (   )

2.   17, 7, 15, 11, 13, 15, (   )

3.   4, 16, 36, 64, (   )

4.   2, -4, 8, -16, 32, -64 (   )

5.   9, 11, 15, 23, 39, (   )

6.   62, 31, 30, 15, 14, 7, (   )

7.   1, 5, 20, 60, 120, (   )

For each question below, choose one word from each of the two sections to form a correctly spelt compound word. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: (ash, <u>cam</u>, ape)   (tree, club, <u>era</u>)   **camera**

8.   (air, big, bang)   (tail, bag, vision)   (   )

9.   (lion, up, war   (roar, drop, loud)   (   )

10.   (inter, miss, gate)   (rest, way, take)   (   )

11.   (four, for, halve)   (get, arm, tone)   (   )

12.   (white, wood, bar)   (cat, row, chalk)   (   )

13.   (son, soft, up)   (served, set, are)   (   )

14.   (cater, fin, kind)   (red, garden, nest)   (   )

For each question below same letter fits into the two blank brackets to complete the first word and start the second word for both group of words. Find this letter for each question and write it in both brackets provided.

Example: FOR (**E**) DIT   PAL (**E**) JECT

15.   ANO   (   ) VAIL   CALL   (   ) NTI

16.   CHAR   (   ) OODY   FOR   (   ) OP

17.   GAI   (   ) ONE   HOR   (   ) EWT

18.   WEI   (   ) ENT   TOWE   (   ) ALLY

19.   ALL   (   ) OKE   RUB   (   ) IELD

20.   CU   (   ) AR   FLA   (   ) OOR

21.   COS   (   ) OUR   POS   (   ) ALT

For each question below, find the two words that should change places to form a correct sentence. Underline these two words.

Example: I must **ink** the **replace** cartridge.

22.   You can have ten for this cents.

23.   Most fossil is still generated by burning electricity fuels.

24.   The earliest years evolved 130,000 humans ago.

25.   The dog be the first animal to was domesticated.

26.   Ancient Egypt was by surrounded deserts.

27.   The builders were superb Romans.

28.   Her quarter had stopped at watch past seven.

Please continue on the next page

In each sentence below a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. Find the two consecutive words that contain the correctly spelled four-letter word and write this four letter-word in the brackets provided.

Example: It was a glorious win<u>ter m</u>orning.   (**term**)

29.   Did you see those mountains as we came along?   (   )

30.   "I am going to explore in the basement," said Peter.   (   )

31.   Go five steps up the staircase and stop.   (   )

32.   She knew that things would turn out fine.   (   )

33.   She had checked all the floors often enough to know better.   (   )

34.   They put only three flowers in the bouquet.   (   )

For each question below, the word in the middle of the first group of words is created in a certain way using the letters of the other two words in the same group. Using the same relationship, work out the missing word in the second group. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: CURD [CODE] BONE   <>   BAIL [**BOLD**] CORD

35.   FLAP [GLAD] DONG   <>   SONG [   ] EPIC

36.   NAME [LAWN] WILL   <>   TEAM [   ] SIZE

37.   REST [READ] DAMP   <>   QUIT [   ] YARN

38.   MOTH [TRAM] GEAR   <>   SLOT [   ] COUP

39.   BRAG [BLUR] FULL   <>   MESH [   ] IRIS

40.   PART [TROT] LOFT   <>   LEAD [   ] FRAY

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, there are two words that are different from the rest. Find these two words and underline them.

Example: (price, **purchase**, cost, charge, **buy**).

41.   (bear, grizzly, carry, endure, tolerate)

42.   (bed, duvet, blanket, sleep, sheet)

43.   (concert, cinema, actor, theatre, music)

44.   (food, bread, eat, cheese, ham)

45.   (chair, wardrobe, table, stool, sofa)

46.   (slippers, boots, feet, walk, shoes)

In each question below, re-arrange the letters of the word in capitals in the correct order, so that the sentence makes sense. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: The top of the AIMTNOUN was covered with ice.   **MOUNTAIN**

47.   She has never been so REMADEBRASS in her life.   (   )

48.   What started as a tame MEGATURN was turning into a brawl.   (   )

49.   Can you please sort these names in an SINGDANCE order.   (   )

50.   You can't login without your WASPRODS.   (   )

51.   We need to have a serious ISUNISCODS about this.   (   )

52.   The DRBRIDEWAG of the castle was slowly being lowered.   (   )

53.   There were so many TENTRIMSUNS in the cockpit.   (   )

For each question below, three consecutive letters have been removed from the word in capitals. These missing three-letters form a correctly spelt word without changing the order of the letters. Find the three-letter words and write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: He has the ABIY to achieve greatness. (**LIT**)

54. She took few BACKD steps and stopped. (   )

55. Using her scarf, she BAGED the wound. (   )

56. Betty thought the MULLE choice test was easy. (   )

57. PROADE is a paved walkway along a seafront. (   )

58. They managed to RECILE their differences. (   )

59. The SMENT of goods finally arrived. (   )

60. Stephen BUDTED for a new car. (   )

For each question below, find one word from each group that are similar in meaning. Underline these two words.

Example: (sports, game, <u>**contest**</u>)   (rugby, <u>**competition**</u>, poker)

61. (blender, lapsed, untrue)   (expired, mistake, lied)

62. (fuzzy, sharp, dirty)   (knife, unclear, sparkling)

63. (recollect, store, rest)   (memory, remainder, buy)

64. (cut, doctor, surge)   (gush, operate, patient)

65. (trauma, electricity, tremor)   (storm, shock, socket)

66. (waves, wield, goods)   (brandish, produced, greeting)

67. (spider, economy, network)   (money, efficient, web)

Please continue on the next page
Verbal Reasoning C1
6

68. On a 150 km stretch of the motorway from Calais to Paris Susan counted 9 service stations and 16 public conveniences places, while her brother Stuart noticed 116 bridges and 42 overhead pedestrian crossings. They also counted 19 exit points on the same stretch of the motorway.

Look at the statements above and decide which one of the statements below is true.
Write the letter in front of the correct answer in the brackets provided.

A   On average there were 2 service stations for every 10 km.
B   There were more exit points than public convenience places.
C   Susan missed some of the service stations.
D   It is 150 km from Calais to Paris.
E   They stopped at 9 service stations.   (   )

For each question below, there is a common relationship between the three numbers in each of the three sets. Work out this relationship using the first 2 sets of numbers and calculate the missing number in the third set. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: 19 (10) 9   28 (17) 11   36 (**19**) 17

69.   11 (43) 32   16 (51) 35   23 (   ) 44

70.   18 (6) 3   44 (11) 4   84 (   ) 7

71.   44 (29) 14   27 (16) 10   16 (   ) 6

72.   11 (19) 4   7 (25) 9   8 (   ) 11

73.   89 (37) 50   45 (17) 26   34 (   ) 19

74.   144 (12) 12   81 (9) 9   36 (   ) 6

75.   32 (14) 14   46 (21) 21   68 (   ) 32

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76. Sheila used watercolours to paint a landscape drawing.
She used green and brown for the trees in the garden and painted the sky blue, grey and pink.
The house on the bottom left corner had pink roof, brown beams of timber and grey windows.
The mountains at the back showed a mixture of green, brown, grey and pink and the road in front of the house was coloured in grey and green.

Which colour did Sheila use most? Write your answer in the brackets provided.
(   )

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, find the word that should be positioned in the middle when the words are re-arranged in the order of size or sequence. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: (year, **decade**, millennium, century, leap year)   (**decade**)

77.   (pint, gallon, teaspoon, barrel, litre)   (   )

78.   (present, recent, past, future, ancient)   (   )

79.   (good, excellent, outstanding, average, fair)   (   )

80.   (late, prompt, early, last, first)   (   )

81.   (robin, eagle, albatross, ostrich, pigeon)   (   )

82.   (universe, star, planet, galaxy, moon)   (   )

83.   (february, december, august, september, june)   (   )

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

In the first line of each question below, there is a word and a code representing that word. Using the same relationship work out the missing word or code in the second line. You can use the alphabet above to answer the questions. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: If code for MORE is OPUG, what is the code for LESS?   (**NFVU**)

84.   If code for PRISM is RUMXS,   (   )
      What is the code for ZEBRA?

85.   If code for OCCUR is QZERT,   (   )
      What is the code for OFFER?

86.   If HLMFB means MONEY,   (   )
      What does NQZOG mean?

87.   If code for MOCK is ORGP,   (   )
      What does VUMR mean?

88.   If code for SPAN is QNYL,   (   )
      What does MYRF mean?

89.   If JLWA means LOAF,   (   )
      What is the code for CURD?

90.   If SSHN means ROAD,   (   )
      What is the code for SUCH?

End of test
Verbal Reasoning C1

Level Playing Field
Publications

Practice Papers
Part of 11PlusMinus40
(Forty-Week Complete Revision Set)

Verbal Reasoning C2
Standard Version

Please fill in the following particulars

Date: --

Name: --

Date of Birth: ---

School: --

Please read the following carefully

- You are allowed 45 minutes to answer 90 questions.
- Work carefully, but as quickly as you can.
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- If you make a mistake cross out your answer and write the new one next to it.
- If you do not know the answer circle the question number and go on to the next question.
- If you still have time when you come to the end of the test, go back and check your answers and try and complete unanswered questions.

LPF Learning

For each question below, find one word from each group that are opposite in meaning. Underline these two words.

Example: (**add**, extra, total)   (plus, **subtract**, sum)

1. (benign, friend, colleague)   (unhappy, unkindly, uneasy)

2. (barrel, barren, useless)   (utilise, fertile, futile)

3. (coherent , mute, clean)   (muzzled, muddled, dirt)

4. (impolite, king, gallant)   (majestic, rude, queen)

5. (fiction, gravity, conflict)   (realism, friction, fact)

6. (kind, harsh, mild)   (mature, mercy, lenient)

7. (dry, damp, parched)   (wet, moisture, soak)

In each question below one of the words from each set of brackets will complete the sentence most meaningfully. Underline these two words.

Example: Bed is to (flower, **sleep**, duvet) as desk is to (**study**, water, table).

8. Clothes is to (dress, fabric, wear) as shoes is to (leather, feet, walking).

9. Pot is to (flower, belly, oil) as vessel is to (liquid, holding, ship).

10. Spade is to (shovel, cards, king) as pick is to (tooth, lift, dig).

11. Ruler is to (king, length, measure) as protractor is to (harvest, circle, angle).

12. Full is to (empty, eaten, food) as open is to (tin, shut, exposed).

13. Fly is to (bird, wings, swarm) as bear is to (endure, sloth, cub).

14. Telephone is to (call, answer, hear) as e-mail is to (saw, sending, reply).

Please continue on the next page

For each question below same letter fits into the two blank brackets to complete the first word and start the second word for both group of words. Find this letter for each question and write it in both brackets provided.

Example: FOR (**E**) DIT   PAL (**E**) JECT

15.   THIR   (   ) IME   SEE   (   ) OWN

16.   RANC   (   ) ARD   DOS   (   ) AND

17.   CRE   (   ) IT   SKE   (   ) AX

18.   SA   (   ) LANT   REA   (   ) OT

19.   COU   (   ) INT   STRA   (   ) OET

20.   APPA   (   ) ENT   STOO   (   ) AIR

21.   NOV   (   ) LERT   PUM   (   ) RSON

The number codes below represent three of the four words listed, but not necessarily in the same order.

6487   2458   8573
TURF   RUNG   SOUR   TORN

Write your answers for the questions below in the brackets provided.

22.   What is the number code for RUST   (   )

23.   What is the number code for SONG   (   )

24.   What is the number code for TOUR   (   )

25.   What word represents the number code 3473   (   )

26.   What word represents the number code 268473   (   )

27.   What word represents the number code 3526   (   )

Please continue on the next page

In each sentence below a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. Find the two consecutive words that contain the correctly spelled four-letter word and write this four-letter word in the brackets provided.

Example: It was a glorious win<u>ter m</u>orning.   (**term**)

28.   Colin's mother asked him to put out the candles.   (**TOUT**)

29.   "Why don't you stay with me for a while?" said grandma.   (**OUST**)

30.   Paul had mash and peas with the chicken.   (**HAND**)

31.   Loyal android efficiently assembled the hammock.   (**LAND**)

32.   Lisa finished typing the letters within the deadline.   (**HINT**)

33.   She loved hearing the panda tales.   (**DATA**)

34.   There are 7 tectonic plates covering our planet.   (**REAR**)

For each question below, the word in the middle of the first group of words is created in a certain way using the letters of the other two words in the same group. Using the same relationship, work out the missing word in the second group. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: CURD [CODE] BONE   <>   BAIL [**BOLD**] CORD

35.   BOMB [BONE] NAME   <>   CURB [**BUCK**] CASK

36.   SAFE [FEND] DAWN   <>   PICA [**CAST**] THIS

37.   SORE [SLOW] FOWL   <>   VISA [**VEIN**] DINE

38.   LION [CLIP] PACE   <>   LASH [**SLAB**] BEST

39.   LAIR [LEAK] KITE   <>   SIZE [**SKIM**] MURK

40.   FREE [NEAR] GNAW   <>   NEWS [**ISLE**] FILM

41.   ROWS [WARD] FADE   <>   IDLE [**LOIN**] GONG

For each question below, there are two words that are different from the rest. Find these two words and underline them.

Example: (price, **purchase**, cost, charge, **buy**).

42.   (gallon, pint, ton, quart, litre)

43.   (second, watt, minute, hour, metre)

44.   (coarse, texture, vulgar, rough, refined)

45.   (clear, explicit, glass, ordinary, plain)

46.   (wages, merit, deserve, money, earn)

47.   (end, stumble, downfall, conclusion, demise)

48.   (brisk, hurry, anxious, swift, rapid)

For each question below, work out the missing number(s) to complete the series. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, (**23**)

49.   9, 21, 12, 19, 15, 17, (   )

50.   9, 12, 16, 21, (   )

51.   11, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, (   )

52.   16, 16, 36, 19, 64, 22, 100, (   )

53.   47, 38, 29, 20, (   )

54.   18, 4, 15, 16, 12, 64, (   )

55.   2, 9, 6, 14, 10, 19, 14, (   )

Please continue on the next page

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

In the first line of each question below, there is a word and a code representing that word. Using the same relationship work out the missing word or code in the second line. You can use the alphabet above to answer the questions. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: If code for MORE is OPUG, what is the code for LESS?   (**NFVU**)

56.   If code for QUESTION is RXFVULPQ,   (   )
    What is the code for EXAMPLES?

57.   If code for STUB is QQQW,   (   )
    What is the code for SURF?

58.   If code for OMEN is SRKU,   (   )
    What does WPOU mean?

59.   If IBYM means MEAN,   (   )
    What does BLPJ mean?

60.   If LGVV means KERN,   (   )
    What does HCMV mean?

61.   If NEKF means SAND,   (   )
    What is the code for HATE?

For each question below, three consecutive letters have been removed from the word in capitals. These missing three letters form a correctly spelt word without changing the order of the letters. Find the three-letter words and write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: He has the ABIY to achieve greatness.   (**LIT**)

62.   The lift stopped at the BASET.   (   )

63.   The gold was SGLED illegally into the country.   (   )

64.   His picture was in the news BULIN.   (   )

65.   The flag displayed STES of blue and white.   (   )

66.   He was a bit of a TEAAY in his youth.   (   )

67.   She saw a beautiful hat in the local BIQUE.   (   )

Prime number is any number that can only be divided by itself or by 1.
Lowest prime numbers is 2.
17, 23 and 47 are all prime numbers.
There is no higher limit to prime numbers.

Look at the statements above and decide which one of the statements below is true.
Write the letter in front of the correct answer in the brackets provided.

A   99 is a prime number.
B   No prime number above 29 can be divided by 37.
C   1 is not a prime number.
D   Prime numbers can not be multiplied by 3.
E   An even number can also be a prime number.   (   )

For each question below, by moving one letter from the first word to the second word you can make two new words without re-arranging the rest of the letters in the two words.
Find this letter and write the newly formed words in the brackets provided.

Example: Climb   LOUD   (**LIMB**)   (**CLOUD**)

69.	BREED	CUE	(	) (	)
70.	FIEND	HOST	(	) (	)
71.	SCARP	SEAR	(	) (	)
72.	FLAME	SCAR	(	) (	)
73.	STABLE	GARAGE	(	) (	)
74.	EASTER	HEAR	(	) (	)
75.	THROW	GAS	(	) (	)

---

76.   Malcolm had a birthday party where the quests were asked to bring their own choice of drinks.
Malcolm's mum provided orange juice, cola, squash and lemonade.
Melanie and Rob brought squash and lemonade respectively.
Arthur came with orange juice.
Leila, Simon and Hadji contributed with cola, lemonade and squash respectively, while Marcus brought milk shake.
Teresa forgot to bring any, but Colin had squash with him.

What was the most favourite drink? Write your answer in the brackets provided.
(   )

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, find a word that would match the meaning of two given sets of words. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: (zone, region)   (field, sphere)   (**area**)

77. (gash, slash)   (reduce, lessen)   (   )

78. (shatter, ruin)   (rush, run)   (   )

79. (cope, handle)   (contract, agreement)   (   )

80. (beloved, precious)   (expensive, costly)   (   )

81. (reject, refuse)   (slump, worsen)   (   )

82. (press, push)   (sadden, dispirit)   (   )

83. (straight, short)   (command, instruct)   (   )

In each question below, re-arrange the letters of the word in capitals in the correct order, so that the sentence makes sense. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: The top of the AIMTNOUN was covered with ice.   (**MOUNTAIN**)

84. Something very MYSISTEROU was going on in the castle.   (   )

85. How do you calculate the FENCECRUMRICE of a circle?   (   )

86. He was making a CELIONTCOL for the charity.   (   )

87. She could see her FRELNOTICE in the water.   (   )

88. Swan Lake was one of Tchaikovsky's ESTEAMPRICES.   (   )

89. The MORESTEEPED was showing 85 miles per hour.   (   )

90. The DENTISTREPUNEN was overseeing the operation.   (   )

End of test
Verbal Reasoning C2
8

Level Playing Field
P u b l i c a t i o n s

Practice Papers
Part of 11PlusMinus40
(Forty-Week Complete Revision Set)

Verbal Reasoning C3
Standard Version

Please fill in the following particulars

Date: ---

Name: --

Date of Birth: --

School: ---

Please read the following carefully

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- Write or mark your answers clearly as instructed.
- If you make a mistake cross out your answer and write the new one next to it.
- If you do not know the answer circle the question number and go on to the next question.
- If you still have time when you come to the end of the test, go back and check your answers and try and complete unanswered questions.

In each sentence below a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. Find the two consecutive words that contain the correctly spelled four-letter word and write this four-letter word in the brackets provided.

Example: It was a glorious win<u>ter m</u>orning.   (**term**   )

1.   A logbook is used to record all the incidents.   (   )

2.   Janet thanked him for the flowers.   (   )

3.   He had fallen from grace soon after the show.   (   )

4.   They were the least successful of all participants.   (   )

5.   They searched both areas with a fine toothcomb.   (   )

6.   They made another attempt to get to the top.   (   )

7.   The giant flame annihilated the pests.   (   )

For each question below, there are two words that are different from the rest. Find these two words and underline them.

Example: (price, **<u>purchase</u>**, cost, charge, **<u>buy</u>**)

8.   (planet, meteor, star, moon, comet)

9.   (helium, hydrogen, sodium, methane, iron)

10.   (comma, letter, colon, word, apostrophe)

11.   (solidify, evaporate, liquid, melt, solid)

12.   (posture, stance, location, policy, position)

13.   (clean, mop, brush, sweep, broom)

14.   (inherit , inhibit, hider, assist, impede)

Please continue on the next page

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

In the first line of each question below, there is a word and a code representing that word. Using the same relationship work out the missing word or code in the second line. You can use the alphabet above to answer the questions. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: If code for MORE is OPUG, what is the code for LESS?   (**NFVU**)

15.   If code for EASE is HDVH,   (   )
      What is the code for ZINC?

16.   If code for RING is TGPE,   (   )
      What is the code for EDGE?

17.   If code for SONAR is TQQEW,   (   )
      What does JOSPD mean?

18.   If HGNSL means KIOSK,   (   )
      What does CJDSI mean?

19.   If XPXUG means CLASH,   (   )
      What does XVXPJ mean?

20.   If AMLL means TRIM,   (   )
      What is the code for PEAK?

21.   If code for HORN is IRWU,   (   )
      What is the code for FOLK?

---

22.   Position of a point plotted on a grid is defined by its coordinates.
      Distance from the horizontal axis is denoted by *y* and from the vertical axis by *x*.
      Coordinates of a point are written in brackets; horizontal distance first, followed by the vertical distance of the point to the centre of the grid.
      Coordinates of a point can be plus or minus values depending on the position of the point on the grid.

      Look at the statements above and decide which one of the statements below is true.
      Write the letter in front of the correct answer in the brackets provided.

      A   When plotting a point, the minus values are ignored.
      B   Vertical coordinate is usually larger than the horizontal one.
      C   Coordinates are used to encourage collaboration.
      D   The coordinates are always written in the format: (x,y).
      E   The angle between the x axis and y axis of the grid is 60^0.   (   )

Please continue on the next page

LPF Publications
Æquus Fabula Ager

For each question below, work out the missing number(s) to complete the series. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, (**23**)

23.   7, 11, 8, 12, 10, 14, 13, (   )

24.   1, 4, 1, 8, 2, 16, 6, 32, (   )

25.   1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, (   )

26.   64, 9, 36, 25, 16, 49, (   )

27.   19, 23, 27, 31, (   )

28.   49, 6, 36, 12, 25, 18, (   )

29.   4, 19, 9, 17, 16, 15, 25, 13, (   )

For each question below, find a word that would match the meaning of two given sets of words. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: (zone, region)   (field, sphere)   (**area**)

30.   (dispense, issue)   (bowl, plate)   (   )

31.   (anguish, pain)   (danger, peril)   (   )

32.   (deduct, subtract)   (harbour, port)   (   )

33.   (bore, nuisance)   (haul, pull)   (   )

34.   (raffle, lottery)   (sketch, outline)   (   )

35.   (force, compel)   (operate, steer)   (   )

36.   (boring, tedious)   (overcast, gloomy)   (   )

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, same letter fits into the two blank brackets to complete the first word and start the second word for both groups of words. Find this letter for each question and write it in both brackets provided.

Example: FOR (**E**) DIT   PAL (**E**) JECT

37.   SINE   (   ) IRE   DRA   (   ) ORRY

38.   GIR   (   ) ASIS   CAME   (   ) BEY

39.   GON   (   ) RIT   LON   (   ) LAND

40.   FOO   (   ) ATE   GE   (   ) AND

41.   MEDI   (   ) TOLL   SE   (   ) XIAL

42.   CIRC   (   ) MOK   EXTR   (   ) CID

43.   RAT   (   ) NVY   HAT   (   ) WE

In each question below one of the words from each set of brackets will complete the sentence most meaningfully. Underline these two words.

Example: Bed is to (flower, <u>sleep</u>, duvet) as desk is to (<u>study</u>, water, table).

44. Bottle is to (contain, glass, water) as can is to (beans, conserve, metal).

45. Radiator is to (heater, warmth, boiler) as bulb is to (flower, illumination, electricity).

46. Milk is to (cow, pudding, tea) as cream is to (dairy, coffee, butter).

47. Cow is to (whale, bull, intimidate) as ewe is to (before, after, sheep).

48. Breathe is to (inhale, air lungs) as drink is to (thirsty, spirit, water).

49. Towel is to (dry, bath, wet) as flannel is to (face, wash, tap).

For each question below, the word in the middle of the first group of words is created in a certain way using the letters of the other two words in the same group. Using the same relationship, work out the missing word in the second group. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: CURD [CODE] BONE   <> BAIL [**BOLD**] CORD

50.   SITE [STEW] RENEW   <>   BIAS [   ] PILOT

51.   PROOF [FOAM] DATUM   <>   EPOCH [   ] LATEX

52.   EAST [CARE] ACRE   <>   HALT [   ] ALSO

53.   EACH [CAGE] GOALS   <>   TEST [   ] FLING

54.   BEARD [BORN] NOOSE   <>   WRONG [   ] GUILD

55.   PATCH [CAME] EMIT   <>   PORTS [   ] LIME

56.   SPARE [POSE] RODEO   <>   EVENT [   ] SCARE

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

Using the alphabet above work out the missing letters in each sequence below and write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: AF,   BH,   CJ,   DL,   (**EN**),   (**FP**)

57. CG,   ED,   IA,   KX,   OU,   (   )

58. LK,   PO,   TS,   XW,   (   ),   (   )

59. WD,   EV,   UF,   GT,   (   )

60. MN,   LP,   KR,   JT,   (   )

61. EH,   HF,   KD,   NB,   QZ,   (   )

62. YZ,   AX,   CU,   EQ,   (   ),   (   )

63. TT,   QP,   NL,   KH,   (   )

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, three consecutive letters have been removed from the word in capitals. These missing three letters form a correctly spelt word without changing the order of the letters. Find the three-letter word and write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: He has the ABIY to achieve greatness. (**LIT**)

64. The shopping BET was too heavy.   (   )

65. His comments had no BING on the subject.   (   )

66. He checked the TIABLE for the next bus.   (   )

67. The book was TSLATED into ten languages.   (   )

68. White wallpaper would BHTEN the room.   (   )

69. She carefully TMED the edges.   (   )

---

70. Easter day is always on a Sunday. Below are the dates Easter fall on for the next nine years.

2009 – 12th April   2010 – 4th April   2011 – 24th April
2012 – 8th April   2013 – 31st March   2014 – 29th April
2015 – 5th April   2016 – 27th March   2017 – 16th April

How many times in the next nine years does Easter come on the last Sunday of the month? Write your answer in the brackets provided. (   )

For each question below, find the two words that should change places to form a correct sentence. Underline these two words.

Example: I must **ink** the **replace** cartridge.

71. The maths teacher was the popular amongst so students.

72. He was awesome by the impressed display of fireworks.

73. Celtic known were warriors as fierce fighters.

74. Pyramids were built and cranes without bulldozers.

75. Paper-making was in developed first China.

76. The large was too table to go through the door.

77. Were early middle ages the called the dark ages.

Please continue on the next page

The number codes below represent three of the four words listed, but not necessarily in the same order.

     1329   3825   5326

ONLY   YARD   MOLE   YOLK

Write your answers for the questions below in the brackets provided.

78.   What is the number code for OMEN   (   )

79.   What is the number code for LEEK   (   )

80.   What is the number code for NEON   (   )

81.   What word represents the number code 85238   (   )

82.   What word represents the number code 13895   (   )

83.   What word represents the number code 19238   (   )

For each question below, find one word from each group that are similar in meaning. Underline these two words.

Example: (sports, game, <u>**contest**</u>)   (rugby, <u>**competition**</u>, poker)

84.   (resolve, entangle, purge)   (rumble, unravel, surge)

85.   (defend, deduct, reduce)   (protect, found, deduce)

86.   (genuine, genius, male)   (false, brilliance, gender)

87.   (whole, haul, hole)   (burrow, tow, integrate)

88.   (resound, firm, problem)   (resolute, holding, solution)

89.   (laps, jump, lapse)   (race, decline, relay)

90.   (lock, barge, flow)   (canal, pull, latch)

End of test
Verbal Reasoning C3

8

Level Playing Field
P u b l i c a t i o n s

Verbal Reasoning C4
Standard Version

Please fill in the following particulars

Date: ---

Name: ---

Date of Birth: --

School: --

Please read the following carefully

- You are allowed 45 minutes to answer 90 questions.
- Work carefully, but as quickly as you can.
- Write or mark your answers clearly as instructed.
- If you make a mistake cross out your answer and write the new one next to it.
- If you do not know the answer circle the question number and go on to the next question.
- If you still have time when you come to the end of the test, go back and check your answers and try and complete unanswered questions.

LPF
Learning

For each question below, find the word that should be positioned in the middle when the words are re-arranged in the order of size or sequence. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: (year, **decade**, millennium, century, leap year)   (**decade**)

1.   (meter, foot, inch, mile, kilometre)   (   )

2.   (frequently, seldom, never, always, sometimes)   (   )

3.   (word, sentence, article, paragraph, book)   (   )

4.   (tome, leaflet, flyer, booklet, book)   (   )

5.   (happy, sad, content, ecstatic, miserable)   (   )

6.   (dim, bright, dazzling, dark, grey)   (   )

7.   (boring, exciting, interesting, exhilarating, mediocre)   (   )

For each question below, find the word that should be positioned in the middle when all the words are sorted alphabetically. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: (accelerate, accent, accession, **acceptable**, accident)

8.   (activity, actuality, acupuncture, actually, acuteness)   (   )

9.   (extortion, extreme, extinction, extraction, extinguish)   (   )

10.   (financial, fireplace, finesse, finisher, firmware)   (   )

11.   (cultivate, cryogenics, cryptography, crystallise, culminate)   (   )

12.   (deceitful, debatable, decadence, debutant, debenture)   (   )

13.   (barbecue, basement, baritone, baroness, barrister)   (   )

14.   (abstention, absorbing, abstract, absolve, absurd)   (   )

For each question below, by moving one letter from the first word to the second word you can make two new words without re-arranging the rest of the letters in the two words. Find this letter and write the newly formed words in the brackets provided.

Example: Climb   LOUD   (**LIMB**)   (**CLOUD**)

15.   TROPIC   HASH   (   ) (   )

16.   COAX   RID   (   ) (   )

17.   FLIGHT   BAD   (   ) (   )

18.   FLIGHT   BEE   (   ) (   )

19.   TROUT   BAG   (   ) (   )

20.   GOAD   BED   (   ) (   )

21.   SNACK   BID   (   ) (   )

In each question below, re-arrange the letters of the word in capitals in the correct order, so that the sentence makes sense. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: The top of the AIMTNOUN was covered with ice.   **MOUNTAIN**

22.   A beautiful tune was coming out of the TINCLARE.   (   )

23.   "Does anyone have a better GESTOUSING?" asked Jasmine.   (   )

24.   He studied the TERICUP on the wall.   (   )

25.   Fortunately, there was nothing BLAUVLEA missing.   (   )

26.   The colour TRERPIN was beyond repair.   (   )

27.   Jack dropped the POLETALES dispenser on nick's foot.   (   )

28.   The government FAILCOIF was questioned by the police.   (   )

For each question below, work out the missing number(s) to complete the series. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, (**23**)

29.   10, 48, 20, 36, 30, (   )

30.   26, 7, 22, 13, 18, 19, (   )

31.   7, 17, 14, 12, 21, 7, 28, (   )

32.   2, 3, 4, 9, 8, 27, 16, (   )

33.   2, 64, 4, 32, 8, 16, (   )

34.   144, 100, 64, 36, (   )

35.   18, 21, 26, 33, 42, (   )

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

In the first line of each question below, there is a word and a code representing that word. Using the same relationship work out the missing word or code in the second line. You can use the alphabet above to answer the questions. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: If code for MORE is OPUG, what is the code for LESS?   (**NFVU**)

36.   If code for REFER is SGIIW,   (   )
         What is the code for HATCH?

37.   If code for MELON is TKQSQ,   (   )
         What is the code for BRUSH?

38.   If code for GREY is KTIA,   (   )
         What does WVIY mean?

39.   If code for FIERY is DLCUW,   (   )
         What does MVADP mean?

40.   If HEXYQ means DATUM,   (   )
         What does FPEGO mean?

41.   If VGPVJ means TENTH,   (   )
         What is the code for STEAM?

42.   If IZXF means NECK,   (   )
         What is the code for IDEA?

Please continue on the next page

For each question below same letter fits into the two blank brackets to complete the first word and start the second word for both group of words. Find this letter for each question and write it in both brackets provided.

Example: FOR (**E**) DIT   PAL (**E**) JECT

43.   CAM   ( )   CHO   LAK   ( )   XCEL

44.   BRI   ( )   INOR   IDIO   ( )   AP

45.   BEE   ( )   EFER   CA   ( )   EST

46.   BA   ( )   AFT   JU   ( )   AIN

47.   BAN   ( )   IRL   HAN   ( )   RILL

48.   RAR   ( )   QUAL   JAD   ( )   AGER

49.   CA   ( )   EACH   HER   ( )   OLD

In each sentence below, a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. Find the two consecutive words that contain the correctly spelled four-letter word and write this four-letter word in the brackets provided.

Example: It was a glorious win<u>ter m</u>orning.   (**term**)

50.   This new method was more efficient.   (   )

51.   His coach allowed him only a five minute break.   (   )

52.   King introduced heavy taxes for estate owners.   (   )

53.   The buildings were converted to create storage capacity.   (   )

54.   She entered at the least opportune moment.   (   )

55.   They made alliance with the district leaders.   (   )

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, choose one word from each of the two sections to form a correctly spelt compound word. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: (ash, <u>cam</u>, ape)   (tree, club, <u>era</u>)   **camera**

56.   (hunt, shear, ant)   (key, hem, tie)   (   )

57.   (nut, any, sly)   (thing, ivory, jug)   (   )

58.   (some, robe, rob)   (berry, thyme, how)   (   )

59.   (dark, war, bay)   (rant, sheep, leaf)   (   )

60.   (blue, red, green)   (print, sky, glass)   (   )

61.   (long, bar, ball)   (maid, tale, made)   (   )

62.   (out, firm, dock)   (rouge, cry, at)   (   )

For each question below, find one word from each group that are similar in meaning. Underline these two words.

Example: (sports, game, **<u>contest</u>**)   (rugby, **<u>competition</u>**, poker)

63.   (turned, radius, loop)   (coil, round, faced)

64.   (indian, major, senior)   (minor, chef, chief)

65.   (method, accept, algebra)   (promise, procedure, calculate)

66.   (game, match, fire)   (spark, equal, football)

67.   (support, stool, merge)   (unite, bar, stand)

68.   (numb, itch, damage)   (scratchy, sensitive, dazed)

69.   (alliance, strange, deter)   (odd, alien, agree)

Please continue on the next page
Verbal Reasoning C4

For each question below, there are two words that are different from the rest. Find these two words and underline them.

Example: (price, **purchase**, cost, charge, **buy**).

70.   (roof, fence, gutter, patio, chimney)

71.   (sand, cement, gravel, brick, mortar)

72.   (sweet, cake, desert, tart, crepe)

73.   (loot, spoils, damages, booty, moody)

74.   (large, go, shiny, hairy, speak)

75.   (tiny, second, infinitesimal, minute, infinity)

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

For each question below, using the relationship between the first pairs of letters work out the missing pair of letters. You can use the alphabet above to answer the questions. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: DD is to FB as SS is to   (**UQ**)

76.   PR is to ZW as LM is to   (   )

77.   CC is to YH as SA is to   (   )

78.   RD is to NF as HO is to   (   )

79.   ST is to TN as LJ is to   (   )

80.   BA is to XC as RT is to   (   )

81.   OB is to LZ as IM is to   (   )

82.   XR is to WU as PJ is to   (   )

For each question below, the word in the middle of the first group of words is created in a certain way using the letters of the other two words in the same group. Using the same relationship, work out the missing word in the second group. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: CURD [CODE] BONE   <>   BAIL [**BOLD**] CORD

83. ENVY [VALE] GALA   <>   DOWN [WOLD] ROLE

84. MIME [DOME] CLOD   <>   SOAK [DUSK] STUD

85. CRUMB [BEER] QUEUE   <>   BEACH [HIKE] CLINK

86. HEART [HERB] OBEYS   <>   JOINT [JINX] AXIOM

87. SLEEP [FLEA] LEAF   <>   VIOLA [KILN] JUNK

88. DIGIT [GLAD] VITAL   <>   ROLLS [LAIR] SEPIA

---

89. Clause is a section of a sentence which contains a verb.
A verb is a word expressing action or occurrence.
A clause in a sentence, which makes sense on its own when separated from the sentence, is called a main clause.
Clauses in a sentence are joined together by connectives.

Look at the statements above and decide which one of the statements below is true.
Write the letter in front of the correct answer in the brackets provided.

A   Main clause is a section of a sentence which contains a verb.
B   A sentence cannot have more than two clauses.
C   Main clause always comes first in any sentence.
D   Clauses are joined together by verbs called connectives.
E   Clause is a word expressing action.   (A)

---

90. William had a very busy week on the earlier part of the Easter half term.
He had the skin test for TB inoculation on Monday and the actual inoculation on Friday.
He had to visit his dentist on Monday for a check up and went shopping on Thursday and Friday for clothes and a pair of school shoes with his mum.
His mum took him and his sister Laura to Leeds Castle on Wednesday, to Natural History Museum on Tuesday and they went to see Chronicles of Narnia on Friday afternoon.
William had his Clarinet lesson on Tuesday evening and drama class on Thursday evening.

Which day of the week was the busiest?
Write your answer in the brackets provided.   (Friday)

End of test

Level Playing Field
P u b l i c a t i o n s

Practice Papers
Part of 11PlusMinus40
(Forty-Week Complete Revision Set)

Verbal Reasoning C5
Standard Version

Please fill in the following particulars

Date: ---

Name: ---

Date of Birth: --

School: --

Please read the following carefully

- You are allowed 45 minutes to answer 90 questions.
- Work carefully, but as quickly as you can.
- Write or mark your answers clearly as instructed.
- If you make a mistake cross out your answer and write the new one next to it.
- If you do not know the answer circle the question number and go on to the next question.
- If you still have time when you come to the end of the test, go back and check your answers and try and complete unanswered questions.

LPF
Learning

LPF Publications
Æquus Fabula Ager

In each sentence below a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. Find the two consecutive words that contain the correctly spelled four-letter word and write this four-letter word in the brackets provided.

Example: It was a glorious win<u>ter m</u>orning.   (**term**)

1. He was looking for moral support.   (   )

2. John was the only fit one left standing.   (   )

3. Teacher recognised Patrick standing over by the gate.   (   )

4. The joint in his knee ached.   (   )

5. The famine continued in the years of peace.   (   )

6. Both defendants had the same attorney.   (   )

7. "I have to go out tonight," said Jack.   (   )

For each question below, there are two words that are different from the rest. Find these two words and underline them.

Example: (price, **<u>purchase</u>**, cost, charge, **<u>buy</u>**)

8. (pile, heap, stack, collection, abundance)

9. (soothe, painless, simple, relieve, ease)

10. (solid, sturdy, flow, gas, liquid)

11. (ban, tabular, taboo, inhibition, prohibition)

12. (seeing, feeling, thinking, hearing, touching)

13. (copper, gold, carbon, silver, calcium)

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

In the first line of each question below, there is a word and a code representing that word. Using the same relationship work out the missing word or code in the second line. You can use the alphabet above to answer the questions. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: If code for MORE is OPUG, what is the code for LESS?   (**NFVU**)

14.   If AXTK means DAWN,   (   )
        What does ARXI mean?

15.   If DYOPC means EARTH,   (   )
        What does KMDEX mean?

16.   If code for FAST is ZUMN,   (   )
        What does TYLI mean?

17.   If code for GRIP is PIRG,   (   )
        What does TNOF mean?

18.   If ABTQ means AXLE,   (   )
        What is the code for BRAG?

19.   If code for CLAIM is DJDER,   (   )
        What is the code for FETCH?

---

20.   Elizabeth Smith helped her parents set the dinner table for 8 people, just enough for everyone present, including every member of her immediate family.
        They had invited her grandpa and grandma and the Robertsons, their next-door neighbours, for dinner.
        Robertsons were a family of four, but their elder son was away on a school trip.

        Look at the statements above and decide which one of the statements below is true.
        Write the letter in front of the correct answer in the brackets provided.

        A   Robertsons had a son and a daughter.
        B   Elizabeth's grandparents were living with the family.
        C   Elizabeth was the only child of the Smiths family.
        D   Elizabeth had an elder brother, who was away on a school trip.
        E   Elizabeth's father was away on a business trip.   (   )

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, work out the missing number(s) to complete the series. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, (**23**)

21. 6, 9, 10, 16, 14, 25, 18, ( )

22. 14, 22, 11, 25, 8, 28, 5, ( )

23. 33, 25, 30, 30, 27, 35, ( )

24. 1, 4, 10, 22, 46, ( )

25. 12, 24, 36, 48, ( )

26. 36, 16, 27, 12, 18, 8, ( )

27. 2, 6, 14, 30, 62, ( )

For each question below, find the word that should be positioned in the middle when all the words are sorted alphabetically. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: (accelerate, accent, accession, **acceptable**, accident)

28. (adventure, advertise, advantage, advanced, advocate)   (   )

29. (bulkhead, bulwark, bulletin, building, bulldozer)   (   )

30. (sceptical, scenery, schedule, scavenger, scenario)   (   )

31. (enquire, engagement, engraving, enlargement, engineer)   (   )

32. (transcript, transaction, transgress, transistor, transform)   (   )

33. (catchphrase, catastrophe, caterpillar, categorical, cathode)   (   )

34. (battalion, bayonet, bauxite, basketball, baseline)   (   )

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, same letter fits into the two blank brackets to complete the first word and start the second word for both group of words. Find this letter for each question and write it in both brackets provided.

Example: FOR (**E**) DIT   PAL (**E**) JECT

35.   GRAV   (   ) ATCH   COP   (   ) ANK

36.   DUS   (   ) ID   MUS   (   ) EEL

37.   TIM   (   ) XCISE   US   (   ) AST

38.   CRUM   (   ) LOW   THRO   (   ) AT

39.   HIK   (   ) NACT   ONC   (   ) AR

40.   QUAF   (   ) LEA   DEA   (   ) OX

41.   BEL   (   ) AME   PO   (   ) RICK

For each question below, find the two words that should change places to form a correct sentence. Underline these two words.

Example: I must **ink** the **replace** cartridge.

42.   Jenny stopped to shop at the look window.

43.   Durham typical in England have a cathedral Gothic style.

44.   Ivan III of the first ruler was all Russia.

45.   Peter decided to rest the run of the way.

46.   It had by far the best book he was ever read.

47.   An detective insisted that it was the open and shut case.

48.   Great Alfred was one of England's King leaders.

For each question below, the word in the middle of the first group of words is created in a certain way using the letters of the other two words in the same group. Using the same relationship, work out the missing word in the second group. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: CURD [CODE] BONE   <>   BAIL [**BOLD**] CORD

49.   PROD [SORT] COTS   <>   GRAB [   ] STEM

50.   LESS [HEEL] EACH   <>   YOGA [   ] SEEN

51.   DEEP [CODE] ICON   <>   AIMS [   ] FROG

52.   GLOBE [BOLT] MOST   <>   GROWL [   ] DOCK

53.   NYLON [INTO] ITEMS   <>   HYDRO [   ] CAPER

54.   JOLT [JULY] BUOY   <>   DUKE [   ] HYPE

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

Using the alphabet above work out the missing letters in each sequence below and write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: AF,   BH,   CJ,   DL,   (**EN**),   (**FP**)

55.   LE,   MH,   PK,   UN,   (   )

56.   RP,   QO,   PN,   OM,   NL,   (   )

57.   DB,   HE,   LD,   PG,   (   ),   (   )

58.   IF,   NG,   KI,   PL,   MP,   (   )

59.   KG,   MD,   OA,   QX,   (   )

60.   FP,   JP,   IR,   MR,   LT,   (   )

61.   EY,   GW,   IU,   KS,   MQ,   (   )

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, there is a common relationship between the three numbers in each of the three sets. Work out this relationship using the first 2 sets of numbers and calculate the missing number in the third set. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: 19 (10) 9   28 (17) 11   36 (**19**) 17

62.   5 (22) 17   7 (31) 24   11 (   ) 33

63.   27 (12) 15   39 (20) 19   47 (   ) 24

64.   96 (8) 12   72 (9) 8   48 (   ) 6

65.   9 (5) 3   56 (10) 7   81 (   ) 9

66.   5 (41) 9   9 (77) 9   6 (   ) 9

67.   12 (28) 8   11 (41) 15   9 (   ) 21

68.   60 (7) 5   48 (8) 4   24 (   ) 4

---

69. In a football season in Italy, AC Milan, Inter, Juventus and Roma shared the top four places. All five teams gained equal number of point from their matches with teams ranked 5th or lower and what determined the championship was their head to head matches with each other. Juventus beat Roma both times, drew one and lost one against Inter Milan and drew at home and lost away to AC Milan, while Roma beat Inter Milan ones and lost the other and lost one and drew one against AC Milan.
AC Milan drew at home against Inter Milan and lost the away game.
Key: Win = 3 points, draw = 1 point, Loose = no points

Which team became the champion in that year?
Write your answer in the brackets provided.   (   )

In each question below, using the two words on the right as clue, change round the letters of the word in capitals to make a new word. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: TAXER   more   (**EXTRA**) bonus

70.   TACIT   roof   (   )   room

71.   COMICS   universe   (   )   space

72.   OPTIC   subject   (   )   theme

73.   SLICER   souvenirs   (   )   customs

74.   RUSTIC   lemon   (   )   lime

75.   TOPIC   vision   (   )   eye

76.   MAID   during   (   )   middle

Please continue on the next page

For each question below, choose one word from each of the two sections to form a correctly spelt compound word. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Example: (ash, <u>cam</u>, ape)   (tree, club, <u>era</u>)   **camera**

77.   (some, at, bull)   (tempt, rest, eye)   (   )

78.   (law, bolt, be)   (cause, live, firm)   (   )

79.   (be, wall, hop)   (jump, for, come)   (   )

80.   (ham, pan, law)   (stir, sweet, per)   (   )

81.   (fur, brake, peace)   (fast, ore, work)   (   )

82.   (fat, oust, out)   (site, her, rich)   (   )

83.   (this, roam, eat)   (able, antique, an)   (   )

For each question below, find one word from each group that are opposite in meaning. Underline these two words.

Example: (**<u>add</u>**, extra, total)   (plus, **<u>subtract</u>**, sum)

84.   (abroad, broad, road)   (arrow, sparrow, narrow)

85.   (open, hectic, full)   (quiet, space, calm)

86.   (hefty, alight, grate)   (massive, light, tiny)

87.   (rapid, waterfall, speed)   (fountain, slow, lazy)

88.   (unique, diverse, loathe)   (similar, like, indifferent)

89.   (less, some, few)   (numerous, numerical, much)

90.   (destitute, fail, weak)   (succeed, prosper, enhance)

End of test
Verbal Reasoning C5

8

Practice Papers
Part of 11PlusMinus40
(Forty-Week Complete Revision Set)

Verbal Reasoning Set C
Answers and Revision Tips

LPF.
Learning

Practice Paper C1

1. 33
2. 11
3. 100
4. 128
5. 71
6. 6
7. 120

8. airbag
9. uproar
10. gateway
11. forget
12. barrow
13. upset
14. kindred

15. A
16. M
17. N
18. R
19. Y
20. P
21. H

22. ten, this
23. fossil, electricity
24. years, humans
25. be, was
26. by, surrounded
27. builders, Romans
28. quarter, watch

29. meal
30. rein
31. vest

32. newt
33. soft
34. reef

35. CONE
36. ZEST
37. QUAY
38. OPUS
39. MIRE
40. YARD

41. grizzly, carry
42. bed, sleep
43. actor, music
44. food, eat
45. wardrobe, table
46. feet, walk

47. EMBARRASSED
48. ARGUMENT
49. ASCENDING
50. PASSWORD
51. DISCUSSION
52. DRAWBRIDGE
53. INSTRUMENTS

54. WAR
55. AND
56. TIP
57. MEN
58. CON
59. HIP
60. GET

61. lapsed, expired
62. fuzzy, unclear

63. rest, remainder
64. surge, gush
65. trauma, shock
66. wield, brandish
67. network, web

68. B

69. 67
70. 12
71. 9
72. 30
73. 13
74. 6
75. 32

76. grey

77. litre
78. recent
79. good
80. prompt
81. eagle
82. star
83. august

84. BHFWG
85. QCHBT
86. STAND
87. TRIM
88. OATH
89. ARNY
90. TYJR

Practice Paper C2

1. benign, unkindly
2. barren, fertile
3. coherent, muddled
4. gallant, rude
5. fiction, fact
6. harsh, lenient
7. dry, wet

8. fabric, leather
9. flower, liquid
10. shovel, dig
11. length, angle
12. empty, shut
13. swarm, sloth
14. answer, reply

15. D
16. H
17. W
18. P
19. P
20. L
21. A

22. 8526
23. 2473
24. 6458
25. GONG
26. STRONG
27. GUST

28. tout
29. oust
30. hand
31. land
32. hint

33. data
34. rear

35. BUCK
36. CAST
37. VEIN
38. SLAB
39. SKIM
40. ISLE
41. LOIN

42. ton, litre
43. watt, metre
44. texture, refined
45. glass, ordinary
46. wages, money
47. stumble, conclusion
48. hurry, anxious

49. 18
50. 27
51. 23
52. 25
53. 11
54. 9
55. 24

56. FABPQOFV
57. QRNA
58. SKIN
59. FORK
60. GAIN
61. CEQG

62. MEN
63. MUG

64. LET
65. RIP
66. RAW
67. OUT

68. C

69. REED, CUBE
70. FEND, HOIST
71. SCAR, SPEAR
72. LAME, SCARF
73. STALE, GARBAGE
74. EATER, SHEAR
75. TROW, GASH

76. squash

77. cut
78. dash
79. deal
80. dear
81. decline
82. depress
83. direct

84. MYSTERIOUS
85. CIRCUMFERENCE
86. COLLECTION
87. REFLECTION
88. MASTERPIECES
89. SPEEDOMETER
90. SUPERINTENDENT

Practice Paper C3

1. tore
2. fort
3. aces
4. fall
5. hare
6. dean
7. mean

8. meteor, comet
9. sodium, iron
10. letter, word
11. liquid, solid
12. location, policy
13. clean, sweep
14. inherit, assist

15. CLQF
16. GBIC
17. IMPLY
18. FLESH
19. CRANK
20. WZDJ
21. GRQR

22. D

23. 17
24. 24
25. 127
26. 4
27. 35
28. 16
29. 36

30. dish
31. distress

32. dock
33. drag
34. draw
35. drive
36. dull

37. W
38. O
39. G
40. L
41. A
42. A
43. E

44. glass, metal
45. warmth, illumination
46. tea, coffee
47. whale, sheep
48. air, water
49. dry, wash

50. BAIT
51. HOAX
52. LASH
53. SIFT
54. WING
55. TOIL
56. VEER

57. QR
58. BA, FE
59. SH
60. IV
61. TX
62. GL, IF

63. HD

64. ASK
65. EAR
66. MET
67. RAN
68. RIG
69. RIM

70. 4

71. the, so
72. awesome, impressed
73. known, warriors
74. and, without
75. in, first
76. large, table
77. Were, the

78. 3198
79. 2996
80. 8938
81. NYLON
82. MONEY
83. MELON

84. resolve, unravel
85. defend, protect
86. genius, brilliance
87. hole, burrow
88. firm, resolute
89. lapse, decline
90. lock, latch

Practice Paper C4

1. meter
2. sometimes
3. paragraph
4. booklet
5. content
6. dim
7. interesting

8. actually
9. extortion
10. finisher
11. crystallise
12. debutant
13. baroness
14. abstention

15. TOPIC, HARSH
16. COX, ARID
17. FIGHT, BALD
18. LIGHT, BEEF
19. TOUT, BRAG
20. GOD, BEAD
21. SACK, BIND

22. CLARINET
23. SUGGESTION
24. PICTURE
25. VALUABLE
26. PRINTER
27. SELLOTAPE
28. OFFICIAL

29. 24
30. 14
31. 2
32. 81

33. 16
34. 16
35. 53

36. ICWGM
37. IXZWK
38. STEW
39. OSCAR
40. BLACK
41. UVGCO
42. DYZV

43. E
44. M
45. R
46. R
47. G
48. E
49. B

50. reef
51. hall
52. fore
53. test
54. stop
55. deal

56. anthem
57. anything
58. somehow
59. warrant
60. blueprint
61. barmaid
62. outcry

63. loop, coil
64. major, chief

65. method, procedure
66. match, equal
67. merge, unite
68. numb, dazed
69. strange, odd

70. fence, patio
71. gravel, brick
72. sweet, desert
73. damages, moody
74. go, speak
75. second, infinity

76. VR
77. OF
78. DQ
79. MD
80. NV
81. FK
82. OM

83. WELD
84. DUSK
85. HIKE
86. JINX
87. KILN
88. LAIR

89. A

90. Friday

Practice Paper C5

1.	form	**33.**	categorical	**64.**	8
2.	tone	**34.**	battalion	**65.**	11
3.	verb			**66.**	50
4.	each	**35.**	Y	**67.**	51
5.	they	**36.**	K	**68.**	2
6.	meat	**37.**	E		
7.	veto	**38.**	B	**69.**	Inter
		39.	E		
8.	collection, abundance	**40.**	F	**70.**	attic
9.	painless, simple	**41.**	T	**71.**	cosmic
10.	sturdy, flow			**72.**	topic
11.	tabular, inhibition	**42.**	shop, look	**73.**	relics
12.	feeling, thinking	**43.**	typical, cathedral	**74.**	citrus
13.	carbon, calcium	**44.**	of, was	**75.**	optic
		45.	rest, run	**76.**	amid
14.	DUAL	**46.**	had, was		
15.	LOGIC	**47.**	An, the	**77.**	attempt
16.	ZERO	**48.**	Great, King	**78.**	because
17.	FONT			**79.**	become
18.	BVIS	**49.**	MARE	**80.**	hamper
19.	GCWYM	**50.**	NOSY	**81.**	furore
		51.	ROAM	**82.**	father
20.	C	**52.**	WORK	**83.**	eatable
		53.	CHAR		
21.	36	**54.**	DYKE	**84.**	broad, narrow
22.	31			**85.**	hectic, calm
23.	24	**55.**	BQ	**86.**	hefty, light
24.	94	**56.**	MK	**87.**	rapid, slow
25.	60	**57.**	TF, XI	**88.**	loathe, like
26.	9	**58.**	RU	**89.**	few, numerous
27.	128	**59.**	SU	**90.**	fail, succeed
		60.	PT		
28.	adventure	**61.**	OO		
29.	bulldozer				
30.	scenery	**62.**	44		
31.	engraving	**63.**	23		
32.	transform				

Verbal Reasoning Revision Tips

General Tips

Verbal Reasoning has about 27 categories of questions in total. You need to make sure that all these question types are covered in your child's revision process. Start with repetitive practise questions for each category. Let them do one type of question for a day or two. Then introduce another category and so on. Then, combine few categories together eventually going onto doing the full practice papers in the time allowed. Let them do as many full practice papers as possible, without actually overworking them to an extent that they loose interest.

Make sure you give them at least 4-5 full mock tests under exam conditions, involving the tests for all subjects. If you can, doing one of the mocks in a non-local library may be useful. Try to find the best corner that simulates exam conditions.

Device different ways of enhancing their vocabulary - vocabulary is the most important single area that will have a great bearing not only for the Verbal Reasoning test, but also for the English.

Remember that you are dealing with a 10-year-old child. Don't expect their concentration span to be anywhere close to an adult's. So, make sure your revision sessions do not go beyond an hour. Do it regularly without fail but limit it to an hour each time. (Only the mock tests should go beyond this) Try to work out at what part of the day your child's comprehensive faculties are at their best. Some do extremely well after playing with friends for an hour or so, others may be sharper and more attentive early in the morning before school. Plan the practice sessions at least a day in advance. Make sure not only you know the answers to each question, but the methods of working them out which best suits your child as well.

Methodology

Going through hundreds of practice papers alone does not get your child to one of those top-notch schools, unless your child is taught *methodically* and *progressively*. The actual exam will feel nothing like the practice sessions done in the familiar circumstances and comfort of your home. There are two sides to the methodology question. First one is of a strategic nature and concerns the general approach to the whole exam process. The other is to do with the actual ways of working out the answers for individual question groups.

It is very important to get your child into the habit of reading the question carefully to ensure what is actually asked is understood correctly. Most mistakes are made by rushing into working out the answers without fully reading the question. Having repetitively solved so many questions of similar wording, the child may fall into the habit of jumping to conclusion after the first few words and skip reading the rest of the question. You must teach your child to guard against this tendency. It is very easy to fall into the trap of giving the right answers, but to a wrong question. Here is a simple example: You have 3 red, 5 blue, 4 yellow, 7 black and 2 white marbles in a bag. To win a price you need to pick a red ball. What is the probability of not winning a price? The answer is 1/7. *Or is it?*

You must not loose sight of the uncultivated characteristics of a 10-year-old child's cognitive faculties. While you have a virtually unlimited capacity of fresh memory bank to work with, how you input into this highly receptive, yet analytically naive pool, will have a great bearing on how the child will perform. Never underestimate child's ability to learn, but keep it *structured* and *simple*. Be patient until they are comfortable with the method. Release the information progressively; making sure each step is digested before going on to the next.

Sometimes a child may have a mental block on a category or two and no matter how hard you try you may not resolve the problem. Do not dwell upon it as if it is a life and death issue. Do not avoid those question categories, but just repeat the method in a matter of fact manner and pass on to the next. It may very well be the method that is lacking, try changing it. You know your child best, so modify the method to suit his/her strengths.

Time management

Don't leave it to the last few weeks. Give them at least 2-3 months or more to practice their time management skills. This is one area you should not compromise on. This might make all the difference. In the last few months of preparation do not be generous on time to encourage your child. Find other ways of building their self-confidence. Praise them for correct answers, especially in their weak areas.

First, establish a list of weak and strong question categories for your child, not forgetting to include time as another determining dimension in your analysis. A very important factor to consider here is that each category would merit varying amount of time. Some question categories are designed to be answered quicker than others. While more than the average time allowed (total time for the test divided by total number of questions) may be needed for some questions, others are designed to need much shorter time to work out, making up for the lost time. Now, put them in order from strong to weak. However, don't forget even the weak category will contain one or two easy questions which can be answered within the appropriate time. Then, get your child into a habit of answering the strong categories first. Your child should start the test from the beginning working her/his way through until a weak category is arrived at. Answer any question in that category that are exceptionally easy and mark all the others with a circle around the question number and go on to the next category and so on. Once the end of the test is reached, if there is any time left, go back to the beginning and scan through the marked questions. More often than not, your child, having completed all of his/her strong categories, will have a better state of mind of answering the difficult ones the second time round.