Read the following with your child:

1. This is a multiple-choice paper in which you have to mark your answer to each question on the separate answer sheet.
2. The paper contains a number of different types of question. Each question type starts with an explanation of what to do, followed by a worked example and solution with the answer marked on the answer sheet.
3. Some questions require more than one answer to be marked. Read the instructions carefully.
4. Draw a firm line clearly through the rectangle next to your answer like this —. If you make a mistake, rub it out as completely as you can and put in your new answer.
5. Be sure to keep your place on the answer sheet. Mark your answer in the column that has the same number as the question in the booklet.
6. You may find some of the questions difficult. If you cannot do a question, do not waste time on it but go on to the next. If you are not sure of an answer, choose the one you think is best.
7. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.
In these sentences, a word of **four letters** is hidden at the end of one word and the **beginning** of the next word.

Find the pair of words that contains the hidden word and mark this answer on the answer sheet.

**Example**

The film ended happily after all.

A  The film  
B  film ended  
C  ended happily  
D  happily after  
E  after all.

**Answer**  film ended

**Solution**  In this sentence, the hidden four-letter word is ‘**mend**’, which is made up of the last letter of the word ‘film’ and the first three letters of the word ‘ended’. So the pair of words that contains the hidden word is ‘**film ended**’.

1

His boss made allocations for staff.

A  His boss  
B  boss made  
C  made allocations  
D  allocations for  
E  for staff.

2

The vocal music was incredibly beautiful.

A  The vocal  
B  vocal music  
C  music was  
D  was incredibly  
E  incredibly beautiful.
3
She dived elegantly into the pool.
A  She dived
B  dived elegantly
C  elegantly into
D  into the
E  the pool.

4
The delayed passenger estimated his arrival.
A  The delayed
B  delayed passenger
C  passenger estimated
D  estimated his
E  his arrival.

5
The tiny green boat sailed slowly.
A  The tiny
B  tiny green
C  green boat
D  boat sailed
E  sailed slowly.

6
The yard was full of mess.
A  The yard
B  yard was
C  was full
D  full of
E  of mess.
Alice made cake for afternoon treats.

A  Alice made
B  made cake
C  cake for
D  for afternoon
E  afternoon treats.

In these questions, find two words, one from each group, that are most opposite in meaning. Mark both words on the answer sheet.

Example  (morning early wake) (late shop dark)

A  morning
B  early
C  wake

X  late
Y  shop
Z  dark

Answer  early  late

Solution  The two words, one from each group, that are most opposite in meaning are ‘early’ from group one and ‘late’ from group two.

(approach hinder consider) (disregard think recommend)

A approach
B hinder
C consider

X disregard
Y think
Z recommend

(friend relative pet) (family child enemy)

A friend
B relative
C pet

X family
Y child
Z enemy
10 (hard agile flexible) (stiff quick delicate)
A hard
B agile
C flexible
X stiff
Y quick
Z delicate

11 (aid sink reduce) (float support drop)
A aid
B sink
C reduce
X float
Y support
Z drop

12 (joy wonder amazement) (curiosity sorrow frustration)
A joy
B wonder
C amazement
X curiosity
Y sorrow
Z frustration

13 (release travel engage) (delay move seize)
A release
B travel
C engage
X delay
Y move
Z seize

14 (calm chaos neat) (order quiet tired)
A calm
B chaos
C neat
X order
Y quiet
Z tired
15  (disastrous ridiculous perplexing) (outrageous exciting serious)

A disastrous
B ridiculous
C perplexing
X outrageous
Y exciting
Z serious

In each question, find the number that continues the series in the most sensible way and mark it on the answer sheet.

**Example**

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<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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| A | 16 | B | 11 | C | 10 | D | 9 | E | 12 |

**Answer**

10

**Solution**

In this series, you add 2 each time. For other series, you might have to perform a different sort of operation (+, -, ×, ÷). There might also be two series involved: the first comprising the 1st, 3rd, 5th number etc. and the second comprising the 2nd, 4th, 6th etc.

16

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<td>289</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>？</td>
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| A | 403 | B | 404 | C | 417 | D | 419 | E | 445 |

17

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<td>18</td>
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| A | 432 | B | 504 | C | 528 | D | 574 | E | 576 |

18

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<td>92</td>
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| A | 27 | B | 31 | C | 33 | D | 34 | E | 37 |
Read the following information, then find the correct answer to the question and mark it on the answer sheet.

Jessica, Peter, Mohammed, Tanya and Becky are growing tomato plants. Each child has three seeds which can grow into plants. The children monitor their plants’ growth over two months. At the end of the two months Jessica has one plant which is much taller than her other two plants. Mohammed’s three plants are all healthy but much smaller than Jessica’s. Peter and Becky did not manage to grow plants from all of their seeds. Tanya only planted one seed, and saved the others for next year. At the end of two months, Tanya had the fewest plants.

**How many tomato plants did the children grow between them?**

A 8  B 9  C 11  D 13  E 15
In these sentences, the word in capitals has had three letters next to each other taken out. These three letters will make one correctly-spelt word without changing their order. The sentence that you make must make sense. Mark the correct three-letter word on the answer sheet.

Example
The cat scratched him with his CS.

A LAD B LAW C HAD D RAW E RED

Answer LAW

Solution The three-letter word that has been removed from CS is ‘LAW’. If we place this three-letter word between C and S, it makes the word CLAWS and thus completes the sentence.

24  Charlie’s school KS were very heavy.
A ATE B BOO C LOW D BOW E ACT

25  The large TROR completely blocked the road.
A ACT B RAN C ERR D ATE E EAR

26  The CHER was delayed by traffic.
A ARE B TEE C MAT D TEA E LAW

27  Porridge is great at FING you up.
A RAP B LAP C ILL D AIM E EAR
It was a slow and difficult JNEY in the city.

Gemma and her friends really enjoyed playing on the SGS.

The PAVET was hot in the summer’s heat.

Everyone agreed it was an impressive CAAL city.

The alphabet is here to help you with these questions. Find the letters that will complete the sentence in the best way and mark the correct answer on the answer sheet.

Example  AB is to CD as PQ is to [ ? ]

Answer  RS

Solution  In this question, look at the first two pairs of letters. The letters ‘CD’ come straight after the letters ‘AB’ in the alphabet. The second two pairs of letters must go together in the same way. ‘RS’ are the letters that come straight after ‘PQ’ in the alphabet.
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<td>B</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>#32</td>
<td>AS is to EO as BK is to [ ? ]</td>
<td>XH</td>
<td>FG</td>
<td>XO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#33</td>
<td>OV is to KS as DR is to [ ? ]</td>
<td>ZU</td>
<td>HO</td>
<td>AU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#34</td>
<td>AW is to DY as VB is to [ ? ]</td>
<td>DA</td>
<td>YZ</td>
<td>XZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#35</td>
<td>HR is to CP as FN is to [ ? ]</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td>ZP</td>
<td>KL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#36</td>
<td>TY is to YZ as BA is to [ ? ]</td>
<td>GZ</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td>WZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#37</td>
<td>CD is to ZE as TZ is to [ ? ]</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td>QY</td>
<td>QA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#38</td>
<td>HT is to LP as QL is to [ ? ]</td>
<td>UH</td>
<td>MH</td>
<td>UP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In these questions, find the two words, one from each group, that will complete the sentence in the best way. Mark both words on the answer sheet.

Example  Big is to (small   orange   colour) as wide is to (apple   red   narrow).

A  small          X  apple
B  orange         Y  red
C  colour         Z  narrow

Solution  In this example, ‘big’ is to small as ‘wide’ is to ‘narrow’ is correct because the word relationships here are antonyms (opposites). For other questions, the word relationship will be something different (pay attention to word type as well as meaning) but the important thing to remember is that the first relationship will connect with the second relationship.

39  Magazine is to (picture  recycle  read) as television is to (watch  rest  broadcast).

A  picture  X  watch
B  recycle  Y  rest
C  read     Z  broadcast

40  Help is to (hope  assist  recover) as hinder is to (visit  contain  block).

A  hope  X  visit
B  assist  Y  contain
C  recover Z  block
Green is to (pea lemon carrot) as red is to (celery tomato mushroom).

A  
B  
C  

Wave is to (crinkle energy ocean) as cloud is to (smooth fluffy sky).

A  
B  
C  

Spade is to (dig break lift) as broom is to (rinse push sweep).

A  
B  
C  

Daring is to (afraid bold hasty) as kind is to (thoughtful ambitious timid).

A  
B  
C  

Cup is to (hold drink support) as fork is to (prod eat divide).

A  
B  
C  

In these questions, letters stand for numbers.
Work out the answer to each sum, then find its letter and mark it on the answer sheet.

**Example**

If $A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, D = 6, E = 8$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$A + B + C = [ ? ]$

| A | A | B | B | C | C | D | D | E | E |

**Answer**

D

**Solution**

In this question, $A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, D = 6, E = 8$. If we convert the letters into numbers, the answer to the sum is 6. We can see that $D = 6$, therefore, the answer to this sum written as a letter is **D**.

**46**

If $A = 2, B = 4, C = 6, D = 8, E = 16$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$E ÷ D + A = [ ? ]$

| A | A | B | B | C | C | D | D | E | E |

**47**

If $A = 2, B = 3, C = 4, D = 8, E = 12$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$C × B ÷ A + A = [ ? ]$

| A | A | B | B | C | C | D | D | E | E |

**48**

If $A = 5, B = 11, C = 37, D = 43, E = 49$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$B × A + C − E = [ ? ]$

| A | A | B | B | C | C | D | D | E | E |
49  

If \( A = 6, B = 8, C = 9, D = 12, E = 14, \) what is the answer to this sum \textit{written as a letter}?

\[ C \times B \div D = [?] \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccccc}
A & A & B & B & C & C & D & D & E & E \\
\end{array} \]

50  

If \( A = 2, B = 3, C = 8, D = 13, E = 14, \) what is the answer to this sum \textit{written as a letter}?

\[ E \times B + A - C = [?] \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccccc}
A & A & B & B & C & C & D & D & E & E \\
\end{array} \]

51  

If \( A = 42, B = 48, C = 49, D = 57, E = 64, \) what is the answer to this sum \textit{written as a letter}?

\[ D + C - E = [?] \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccccc}
A & A & B & B & C & C & D & D & E & E \\
\end{array} \]

52  

If \( A = 5, B = 10, C = 15, D = 65, E = 75, \) what is the answer to this sum \textit{written as a letter}?

\[ E \div A - A = [?] \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccccc}
A & A & B & B & C & C & D & D & E & E \\
\end{array} \]
Read the following information, then find the correct answer to the question and mark its letter on the answer sheet.

Susie, Molly, Hannah and Freya are sisters. Every day the girls have a school lunch or a packed lunch.

Susie has school lunches on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On Tuesdays and Thursdays she brings a packed lunch.

Molly has school lunches every day apart from Monday.

Hannah has packed lunches on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Freya has school lunches when Hannah does, as well as on Fridays.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below cannot be true.

Which one?

A Three sisters have school lunches on Fridays.
B There is only one day all sisters have school lunches.
C Two sisters have packed lunches on Mondays.
D Molly has the most school lunches per week.
E Only Hannah has a packed lunch on Fridays.

In these questions, one letter can be moved from the first word to the second word to make two new words.

The letters must not otherwise be rearranged and both new words must make sense.

Find the letter that moves and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example   pound     or

A p  B o  C u  D n  E d

Answer   u

Solution   The answer is u: when removed from the word ‘pound’, we get a new word ‘pond’ and when added to the word ‘or’ we get a new word ‘our’. The letters have not otherwise been rearranged and both new words make sense.
54  down  wins
    A   d  B   o  C   w  D   n  E   s

55  bear  what
    A   b  B   e  C   a  D   r  E   s

56  flake band
    A   f  B   l  C   a  D   k  E   e

57  leap  now
    A   l  B   e  C   a  D   p  E   s

58  blind party
    A   b  B   l  C   i  D   n  E   d

59  train  sow
    A   t  B   r  C   a  D   i  E   n

60  fable eel
    A   f  B   a  C   b  D   l  E   e
These questions contain three pairs of words.
Find the word that completes the last pair of words in the same way as the other two pairs.
Mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

(band ban) (song son) (tear [ ? ])

A ear B tea C tar D are E eat

Answer tea

Solution In the first two pairs of words, the second word has been made from the first three letters of ‘band’ to make the word ‘ban’. Likewise in the second pair of words, ‘song’ makes the word ‘son’. If you apply the same rule to the third pair of words, you get the answer ‘tea’.

61

(absolute beat) (umbrella maul) (anecdote [ ? ])

A cane B note C need D neat E date

62

(passive save) (footpad toad) (housing [ ? ])

A gush B song C gosh D shin E sing

63

(heather tear) (forward word) (portion [ ? ])

A riot B root C torn D trip E poor

64

(proceed core) (medical idea) (classes [ ? ])

A lace B sale C less D seal E case
In these questions, three of the five words are related in some way. Find the two words that do not go with these three and mark them both on the answer sheet.

Example  
black      mouse      red      green      hut

A black     B mouse     C red     D green     E hut

Answer  mouse      hut

Solution  The words ‘black’, ‘red’ and ‘green’ are related because they are all colours; the words ‘mouse’ and ‘hut’ do not go with these three words.
below  beside  under  above  beneath
A  below  B  beside  C  under  D  above  E  beneath

lady  male  man  woman  boy
A  lady  B  male  C  man  D  woman  E  boy

decide  reveal  choose  agree  ponder
A  decide  B  reveal  C  choose  D  agree  E  ponder

song  tune  choir  melody  singer
A  song  B  tune  C  choir  D  melody  E  singer

ecstatic  elated  jubilant  scared  concerned
A  ecstatic  B  elated  C  jubilant  D  scared  E  concerned
The alphabet is here to help you with these questions.
You need to work out a different code for each question.
Choose the correct answer and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

If the code for FOOT is ENNS, what is the code for TOE?

A STU  B SND  C UPF  D SRQ  E SNE

Answer

SND

Solution

If the code for FOOT is ENNS, then the code for F is E, the code for O is N and the code for T is S. Looking at the alphabet, the code letter is the letter immediately before it in the alphabet. Using the same code for TOE, the code for T is S, the code for O is N and the code for E is D. So the answer is SND.

75

If the code for FORE is DSPI, what is the code for PILL?

A NKJP  B NLNN  C RMNJ  D RKJN  E NMJP

76

If the code for NEWS is QCZQ, what is the code for TAPS?

A WYRU  B WYSQ  C QCSQ  D WCRP  E QYMU

77

If the code for TRIP is SNHL, what is the code for CARS?

A DZSO  B BWQO  C AZSP  D XXQP  E YWSO

78

If the code for MEAN is NGDR, what does ETLT mean?

A DROP  B FROM  C DRIP  D CUPS  E FUNK
79 If the code for RIDE is UFGB, what is the code for BAKE?

A EXNB  B DXIH  C YWOA  D EDNB  E YDHH

80 If the code for BIKE is DEMA, what does JATO mean?

A LEST  B HYPE  C HAVE  D HERS  E LIST