



Verbal Reasoning 3

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.**
-

Familiarisation

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.

7

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	X late
B early	Y shop
C wake	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.

8

(approach hinder consider) (disregard think recommend)

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A approach | X disregard |
| B hinder | Y think |
| C consider | Z recommend |

9

(friend relative pet) (family child enemy)

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A friend | X family |
| B relative | Y child |
| C pet | 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 2 4 6 8 [?]

- 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

289 315 341 367 393 [?]

- A 403 B 404 C 417 D 419 E 445

17

18 36 72 144 288 [?]

- A 432 B 504 C 528 D 574 E 576

18

92 79 66 53 40 [?]

- A 27 B 31 C 33 D 34 E 37

19

44 38 32 26 20 [?]

A 10 B 12 C 14 D 16 E 18

20

324 108 36 12 [?]

A 2 B 3 C 4 D 6 E 9

21

75 67 59 51 [?]

A 40 B 41 C 42 D 43 E 44

22

9 27 81 243 729 [?]

A 1458 B 2187 C 2916 D 3645 E 4374

Read the following information, then find the correct answer to the question and mark it on the answer sheet.

23

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

28

It was a slow and difficult **JNEY** in the city.

- A** ARE **B** YOU **C** AIR **D** ANY **E** OUR

29

Gemma and her friends really enjoyed playing on the **SGS**.

- A** RAN **B** TEA **C** WIN **D** TAR **E** WON

30

The **PAVET** was hot in the summer's heat.

- A** OUR **B** RAT **C** BEE **D** SIT **E** MEN

31

Everyone agreed it was an impressive **CAAL** city.

- A** TIN **B** SEA **C** MET **D** PIT **E** BUT

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

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 [?]

- A** RT **B** SR **C** ST **D** RS **E** QR

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.

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

32

AS is to **EO** as **BK** is to [?]

A XH **B** FG **C** XO **D** FO **E** XG

33

OV is to **KS** as **DR** is to [?]

A ZU **B** HO **C** AU **D** ZO **E** HN

34

AW is to **DY** as **VB** is to [?]

A DA **B** YZ **C** XZ **D** XB **E** YD

35

HR is to **CP** as **FN** is to [?]

A AP **B** ZP **C** KL **D** KN **E** AL

36

TY is to **YZ** as **BA** is to [?]

A GZ **B** WB **C** WZ **D** GB **E** XB

37

CD is to **ZE** as **TZ** is to [?]

A WB **B** QY **C** QA **D** VA **E** WY

38

HT is to **LP** as **QL** is to [?]

A UH **B** MH **C** UP **D** MI **E** TP

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 |

Answer **small 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 |

41

Green is to (pea lemon carrot) as **red** is to (celery tomato mushroom).

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A pea | X celery |
| B lemon | Y tomato |
| C carrot | Z mushroom |

42

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

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A crinkle | X smooth |
| B energy | Y fluffy |
| C ocean | Z sky |

43

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

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A dig | X rinse |
| B break | Y push |
| C lift | Z sweep |

44

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A afraid | X thoughtful |
| B bold | Y ambitious |
| C hasty | Z timid |

45

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

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A hold | X prod |
| B drink | Y eat |
| C support | Z divide |

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**?

$$E \div D + A = [?]$$

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**?

$$C \times B \div A + A = [?]$$

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**?

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

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 **written as a letter**?

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

A A **B** B **C** C **D** D **E** E

50

If $A = 2$, $B = 3$, $C = 8$, $D = 13$, $E = 14$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$$E \times B \div A - C = [?]$$

A A **B** B **C** C **D** D **E** E

51

If $A = 42$, $B = 48$, $C = 49$, $D = 57$, $E = 64$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

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

A A **B** B **C** C **D** D **E** E

52

If $A = 5$, $B = 10$, $C = 15$, $D = 65$, $E = 75$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

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

A A **B** B **C** C **D** D **E** E

Read the following information, then find the correct answer to the question and mark its letter on the answer sheet.

53

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

downs wins

A d **B** o **C** w **D** n **E** s

55

bears 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

leaps 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

65

(portrait trap) (disbands sand) (animated [?])

A date B time C dame D mate E data

66

(deepens sped) (recount tour) (threads [?])

A shed B rate C seat D dare E sear

67

(avenged need) (stapler pear) (clatter [?])

A tear B real C late D tart E rate

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.

68

chair insect cat table boy

A chair B insect C cat D table E boy

69

joke tease entertain jest please

A joke B tease C entertain D jest E please

70

below beside under above beneath

A below B beside C under D above E beneath

71

lady male man woman boy

A lady B male C man D woman E boy

72

decide reveal choose agree ponder

A decide B reveal C choose D agree E ponder

73

song tune choir melody singer

A song B tune C choir D melody E singer

74

ecstatic elated jubilant scared concerned

A ecstatic B elated C jubilant D scared E concerned

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

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

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

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

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