

Extended Answers for 11+ Verbal Reasoning Practice and Test for the GL Assessment Ages 10–11

Word Meanings: Similar Meaning (page 6)

1	C	beam (light ray): a bright shaft of light (smile grin): a wide, happy smile
2	E	present (gift donation): something given to someone (today now): occurring at this moment
3	D	bridge (connect link): join together (viaduct flyover): a structure built across something such as a road, river or chasm to aid people or things to move across to the other side
4	A	desert (sand arid): a hot barren landscape (flee abscond): to leave a military unit without permission
5	B	season (summer winter): the four climate sections of a year (flavour spice): to add ingredients to food for increased taste

Word Meanings: Two Odd Ones Out (page 7)

1	B, D	The odd words out 'gigantic' and 'vast' describe very large sizes. The three words, 'miniature', 'diminutive' and 'tiny' describe very small sizes.
2	C, E	The odd words out 'rocket' and 'telescope' are human-made objects connected to space. The three words, 'asteroid', 'comet' and 'star' are natural objects found in space.
3	B, D	The odd words out 'cheetah' and 'lion' are types of mammals. The three words, 'ant', 'beetle' and 'earwig' are types of insects.
4	D, E	The odd words out 'spicy' and 'salty' are different types of tastes. The three words, 'bread', 'meat' and 'fish' are names of foods.
5	A, C	The odd words out 'cap' and 'sunglasses' are worn on a head. The three words, 'sandal', 'boot' and 'clog' are worn on a foot.

Word Meanings: Closest Meaning (pages 8–9)

1	A, Y	simple, easy – both words can mean something that involves little difficulty.
2	B, Z	snooze, doze – both words can mean a form of light sleep.
3	C, X	quay, jetty – both words can mean a type of landing place that sticks out into the water.
4	B, Y	sturdy, robust – both words can mean something that is firmly built or someone who is strong and healthy.
5	A, Z	rectangle, square – both words can mean shapes with four sides.

6	C, X	instructor, trainer – both words can mean people who teach and show others how to perform a skill.
7	B, Z	endure, tolerate – both words can mean to put up with an annoyance or hardship.
8	A, Y	aroma, scent – both words can mean descriptions of distinct smells.
9	B, X	stroll, amble – both words can mean ways to walk in a leisurely fashion.

Word Meanings: Opposite Meaning (pages 10–11)

1	A, Y	'Fresh' means something that is new. 'Stale' means something that is old and no longer fresh.
2	C, X	'Bright' means something with a lot of light. 'Dim' means something with not much light.
3	B, Z	'Meander' means something that winds and twists. 'Straight' means something that is in a line without any bends.
4	C, X	'Harsh' means something is rough. 'Gentle' means something is soft.
5	A, X	'Terrestrial' means something linked to the earth. 'Aquatic' means something linked to the water.
6	B, Z	'Protect' means to care and look after something or someone. 'Endanger' means to put something or someone in danger or in peril.
7	C, Y	'Form' means to create something. 'Destroy' means to ruin or demolish something.
8	A, Z	'Argue' means to have a different opinion about something and quarrel about it. 'Agree' means to have the same opinion about something.
9	B, X	'Ancient' means something is very old. 'Modern' means something is very up-to-date.

Word Meanings: Word Connections (pages 12–13)

1	A, Y	An aunt is matched to an 'uncle' in a family. A grandmother is matched to a 'grandfather' in a family.
2	C, X	A horse can 'gallop' across the ground. A snake can 'slither' across the ground.
3	B,	A pan is used for cooking. A cup is used for drinking.
4	A, X	A quartet is made up for 'four' people or things. A twin is made up of 'two' people or things.

5	C, Y	Confident is the antonym (opposite) of 'nervous'. Irate is the antonym of 'calm'.
6	A, Z	Percussion is part of an 'orchestra'. A singer is part of a 'choir'.
7	B, X	A bicycle can be moved using a 'pedal'. A canoe can be moved using a 'paddle'.
8	C, Y	The equator is a key word used in 'geography'. Pollination is a key word used in 'science'.
9	A, Z	Aerial is a term linked to the subject of 'air'. Astral is a term linked to the subject of 'stars'.

Word Meanings: Reading Comprehension (pages 14–15)

1	D	Meena joined the fewest after-school clubs. She only joined the street dance club. Thea joined the science club and the football club. Stefan joined the science club, the football club and the street dance club. Lenny joined the science club and the football club. Jian joined the science club, the drama club and the football club.
2	B	Canterbury had the hottest temperature. Both Birmingham and Norwich had a temperature of 34°C. Exeter was cooler than 34°C. Durham was cooler than Exeter. Canterbury was hotter than both Birmingham and Norwich.
3	A	Khalid borrowed the most books. He borrowed four books – dinosaurs, fossils, icebergs and mountaineering. Zena borrowed three books, Romain borrowed two books, Alice borrowed three books, and Ella borrowed two books.
4	B	B: The sentence 'Ahmed had the highest score.' is true. A, C, D: We do not have the information to tell us if sentences A, C and D are true. E: Jaden did not win the competition. Ahmed scored more points than he did.
5	D	The only sentence that cannot be true is D. The sentence 'Eskedar found more items than Lei.' tells us that Lei cannot have won the game. The other sentences could be true.

Making Words: Make a Word (page 16)

1	C	pad – third letter from first word, second and third letters from second word. (pet [tin] bin) (top [pad] mad)
2	B	trap – fourth letter from second word, second letter from first word, second and first letters from second word. (snow [knit] tick) (pram [trap] pact)
3	E	sty – first letter from second word, fourth letter from first word, fourth letter from second word. (lame [let] last) (dirt [sty] stay)
4	D	make – fourth and third letters from first word, third and fourth letters from second word. (spear [rate] enter) (steam [make] taken)
5	A	moat – fourth and third letters from first word, second and first letters from second word. (throw [wool] lower) (broom [moat] table)

Making Words: Complete the Word (page 17)

1	C	far – in the first word, use the third, second and first letters to make the second word: (golf log) (boss sob) (raft far)
2	A	tap – in the first word, use the fifth, third and fourth letters to make the second word: (leaky yak) (sloth hot) (leapt tap)
3	B	car – in the first word, use the first, fourth and fifth letters to make the second word: (limit lit) (spoon son) (clear car)
4	E	ring – in the first word, use the sixth, second, third and fourth letters to make the second word: (basket task) (wealth heal) (singer ring)
5	D	come – in the first word, use the fifth, second, first and seventh letters to make the second word: (weekday dewy) (lounged gold) (monocle come)

Making Words: Insert a Letter (pages 18–19)

1	B	w	The four words are: show, well, cow, wish.	sho [w] ell	co [w] ish
2	D	t	The four words are: coat, tail, put, tag.	coa [t] ail	pu [t] ag
3	E	b	The four words are: stub, bear, crab, best.	stu [b] ear	cra [b] est
4	A	e	The four words are: clue, earn, owe, eight.	clu [e] arn	ow [e] ight

5	B	h	The four words are: thrush, horn, flash, hold.	thrus [h] orn	flas [h] old
6	C	k	The four words are: park, kite, pink, kitten.	par [k] ite	pin [k] itten
7	D	p	The four words are: grip, packet, sheep, paste.	gri [p] acket	shee [p] aste
8	E	y	The four words are: rocky, yellow, easy, yeast.	rock [y] ellow	eas [y] east
9	A	n	The four words are: town, need, chain, nosy.	tow [n] eed	chai [n] osy
10	B	d	The four words are: ward, dread, had, donkey.	war [d] read	ha [d] onkey
11	C	t	The four words are: paint, taunt, burnt, train.	pain [t] aunt	burn [t] rain
12	D	b	The four words are: lamb, bend, adverb, bunch.	lam [b] end	adver [b] unch

Making Words: Hidden Words (pages 20–21)

1	B	The hidden word is 'form'.	Wait for my water to boil!
2	D	The hidden word is 'this'.	Joe has finally built his robot.
3	C	The hidden word is 'inch'.	The young robin chased the worm.
4	B	The hidden word is 'tall'.	Becky lost all of her pens.
5	C	The hidden word is 'soon'.	Place the lasso onto the hook.
6	E	The hidden word is 'trap'.	We have brought some extra plums.
7	C	The hidden word is 'melt'.	Take your camel to the oasis.
8	E	The hidden word is 'gear'.	The giant had very large arms .
9	D	The hidden word is 'tent'.	Please do not flatten this cushion!

Making Words: Missing Words (pages 22–23)

1	B	HAT	The duck eggs will HATch soon. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
2	A	EEL	A unicycle only has one whEEL. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
3	C	RID	A bRIDge was built across the wide river. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
4	D	OLD	Nathan put his design plans into a blue fOLDer. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
5	E	HOW	I plan to have a quick sHOWER before bed. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
6	A	ONE	The liONEss needed more food for her cubs. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
7	B	ICE	A customs offICEr checked all our suitcases. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.

8	D	RED	We should REDuce the price of the ripe fruit. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
9	B	SIT	Leo's flat is oppoSITE Meena's flat. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
10	E	ALL	The pond in the park is quite shALLOW. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
11	A	MEN	The imMENSE building blocked out the sunlight. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
12	C	RUN	We need more cRUNchy carrots for our salad. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.

Making Words: Joining Words (pages 24–25)

1	B, X	car, rot	The two words together make the word, 'carrot'. The other words don't make new words.
2	A, Z	trip, let	The two words together make the word, 'triplet'. The other words don't make new words.
3	C, Y	arm, pit	The two words together make the word, 'armpit'. The other words don't make new words.
4	A, X	mess, age	The two words together make the word, 'message'. The other words don't make new words.
5	B, Z	bar, gain	The two words together make the word, 'bargain'. The other words don't make new words.
6	C, Y	saw, dust	The two words together make the word, 'sawdust'. The other words don't make new words.
7	A, Z	nest, led	The two words together make the word, 'nestled'. The other words don't make new words.
8	B, X	drag, on	The two words together make the word, 'dragon'. The other words don't make new words.
9	C, Y	he, art	The two words together make the word, 'heart'. The other words don't make new words.

Making Words: Move a Letter (pages 26–27)

1	B	r	Two new words are 'gate' and 'trip'. Move 'r' in first word. Add as the second letter of the second word.
2	B	a	Two new words are 'pint' and 'beat'. Move 'a' in first word. Add as the third letter of the second word.

3	D	a	Two new words are 'bred' and 'reveal'. Move 'a' in first word. Add as the fifth letter of the second word.
4	A	y	Two new words are 'east' and 'forty'. Move 'y' in the first word. Add to the end of the second word.
5	D	c	Two new words are 'mine' and 'lance'. Move 'c' in the first word. Add as the fourth letter of the second word.
6	A	w	Two new words are 'here' and 'swap'. Move 'w' in the first word. Add as the second letter of the second word.
7	B	r	Two new words are 'pawn' and 'heart'. Move 'r' in the first word. Add as the fourth letter of the second word.
8	A	s	Two new words are 'trap' and 'swell' ('wells' could also be correct). Move 's' in the first word. Add to the beginning of the second word.
9	C	a	Two new words are 'stir' and 'bait'. Move 'a' in the first word. Add as the second letter of the second word.
10	E	t	Two new words are 'even' and 'teach'. Move 't' in the first word. Add to the beginning of the second word.
11	A	b	Two new words are 'lame' and 'bone'. Move 'b' in the first word. Add to the beginning of the second word.
12	E	d	Two new words are 'tire' and 'drum'. Move 'd' in the first word. Add to the beginning of the second word.

Maths: Complete the Calculation (page 28)

1	E	5	$4 \times 9 = 31 + 5$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$31 + 5 = 36$
2	B	7	$35 \div 7 = 12 - 7$	$35 \div 7 = 5$	$12 - 7 = 5$
3	D	20	$4 \times 5 \times 3 + 10 - 30 = 20 + 20$	$4 \times 5 \times 3 + 10 - 30 = 40$	$20 + 20 = 40$
4	A	9	$12 \div 3 \times 6 + 7 = 22 + 9$ $24 + 7 = 31$	$12 \div 3 = 4$ $22 + 9 = 31$	$4 \times 6 = 24$
5	C	2	$4 \times 3 \times 4 - 34 = 7 \times 2$ $7 \times 2 = 14$	$4 \times 3 \times 4 = 48$	$48 - 34 = 14$
6	E	11	$75 \div 5 + 60 - 3 = 6 \times 11 + 6$ $6 \times 11 = 66$	$75 \div 5 = 15$ $66 + 6 = 72$	$15 + 60 - 3 = 72$

Maths: Number Series (page 29)

1	A	55	Add 6 to each number to get the next number in the series: $25 (+ 6), 31 (+ 6), 37 (+ 6), 43 (+ 6), 49 (+ 6) = 55$
2	D	162	Multiply each number by 3 to get the next number in the series: $2 (\times 3), 6 (\times 3), 18 (\times 3), 54 (\times 3) = 162$
3	B	108	Alternate between subtracting 33 and adding 41: $84 (- 33), 51 (+ 41), 92 (- 33), 59 (+ 41), 100 (- 33), 67 (+ 41) = 108$

4	C	12	Addition and subtraction pattern between numbers: 19 (- 1), 18 (+ 1), 19 (- 2), 17 (+ 1), 18 (- 3), 15 (+ 1), 16 (- 4) = 12
5	E	118	Use seven-times table to count between numbers: 13 (+ 7), 20 (+ 14), 34 (+ 21), 55 (+ 28), 83 (+ 35) = 118
6	A	45	Subtract five from the first, third and fifth numbers to get the seventh number: 60 (- 5), 55 (- 5), 50 (- 5), 45 Add one to the second, fourth, sixth numbers: 59 (+ 1), 60 (+ 1), 61 (+ 1)

Maths: Letters for Numbers (page 30)

1	D	D (9)	$B (5) + E (11) - C (7) = D (9)$	$5 + 11 = 16$	$16 - 7 = 9$
2	E	E (6)	$D (24) - A (12) - E (6) = E (6)$	$24 - 12 = 12$	$12 - 6 = 6$
3	B	B (8)	$A (4) \times C (6) \div D (3) = B (8)$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$24 \div 3 = 8$
4	C	C (44)	$B (80) \div D (20) \times A (11) = C (44)$	$80 \div 20 = 4$	$4 \times 11 = 44$
5	B	B (10)	$E (90) \div C (3) \div A (6) + D (5) = B (10)$ $5 + 5 = 10$	$90 \div 3 = 30$	$30 \div 6 = 5$
6	B	B (32)	$B (32) \div D (8) \times C (6) + D (8) = B (32)$ $24 + 8 = 32$	$32 \div 8 = 4$	$4 \times 6 = 24$

Maths: Related Numbers (page 31)

1	C	16	Multiply the first outside number by 2. Divide the second outside number by 2. (3 [6] 12) $3 \times 2 = 6, 12 \div 2 = 6;$ (6 [12] 24) $6 \times 2 = 12, 24 \div 2 = 12;$ (8 [16] 32) $8 \times 2 = 16, 32 \div 2 = 16$
2	A	22	Multiply the two outside numbers to get the middle number. (3 [12] 4) $3 \times 4 = 12;$ (5 [30] 6) $5 \times 6 = 30;$ (11 [22] 2) $11 \times 2 = 22$
3	B	16	Add the two outside numbers and divide their total by 2 to get the middle number. (34 [26] 18) $34 + 18 = 52, 52 \div 2 = 26;$ (27 [21] 15) $27 + 15 = 42, 42 \div 2 = 21;$ (23 [16] 9) $23 + 9 = 32, 32 \div 2 = 16$
4	D	7	Subtract the first outside number from the second outside number. Divide the total by 2 to get the middle number. (4 [8] 20) $20 - 4 = 16, 16 \div 2 = 8;$ (3 [6] 15) $15 - 3 = 12, 12 \div 2 = 6;$ (5 [7] 19) $19 - 5 = 14, 14 \div 2 = 7$
5	E	45	Add the two outside numbers and divide their total by 2 to get middle number. (32 [43] 54) $32 + 54 = 86, 86 \div 2 = 43;$ (11 [14] 17) $11 + 17 = 28, 28 \div 2 = 14;$ (24 [45] 66) $24 + 66 = 90, 90 \div 2 = 45$

6	A	<p>13 Add the two outside numbers, subtract 1, then divide that number by 2 to get the middle number.</p> <p>(12 [13] 15) $12 + 15 = 27$, $27 - 1 = 26$, $26 \div 2 = 13$;</p> <p>(3 [6] 10) $3 + 10 = 13$, $13 - 1 = 12$, $12 \div 2 = 6$;</p> <p>(8 [13] 19) $8 + 19 = 27$, $27 - 1 = 26$, $26 \div 2 = 13$</p>
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Codes: Letter Connections (pages 32–33)

1	A	<p>HK BD is to CF as GI is to HK</p> <p>The first letters go forward one: B (+ 1) C; BD CF</p> <p>The second letters go forward two: D (+ 2) F; BD CF</p> <p>Repeat the pattern with the second set: G (+ 1) H, I (+ 2) K; GI HK</p>
2	E	<p>WV TU is to SR as XY is to WV</p> <p>The first letters go back one: T (– 1) S; TU SR</p> <p>The second letters go back three: U (– 3) R; TU SR</p> <p>Repeat the pattern with the second set: X (– 1) W, Y (– 3) V; XY WV</p>
3	D	<p>FA UP is to OJ as LG is to FA</p> <p>The first letters go back six: U (– 6) O; UP OJ</p> <p>The second letters also go back six: P (– 6) J; UP OJ</p> <p>Repeat the pattern with the second set: L (– 6) F, G (– 6) A; LG FA</p>
4	C	<p>TW BE is to HK as NQ is to TW</p> <p>The first letters go forward six: B (+ 6) H; BE HK</p> <p>The second letters also go forward six: E (+ 6) K; BE HK</p> <p>Repeat the pattern with the second set: N (+ 6) T, Q (+ 6) W; NQ TW</p>
5	B	<p>JQ DW is to EV as IR is to JQ</p> <p>The first letters go forward one: D (+ 1) E; DW EV</p> <p>The second letters go back one: W (– 1) V; DW EV</p> <p>Repeat the pattern with the second set: I (+ 1) J, R (– 1) Q; IR JQ</p>
6	D	<p>YH CQ is to WO as EJ is to YH</p> <p>The first letters go back six: C (– 6) W; CQ WO</p> <p>The second letters go back two: Q (– 2) O; CQ WO</p> <p>Repeat the pattern for the second set: E (– 6) Y, J (– 2) H; EJ YH</p>
7	A	<p>PU HG is to DI as TS is to PU</p> <p>The first letters go back four: H (– 4) D; HG DI</p> <p>The second letters go forward two: G (+ 2) I; HG DI</p> <p>Repeat the pattern for the second set: T (– 4) P, S (+ 2) U; TS PU</p>

8	D	IR FU is to JQ as EV is to IR The first letters go forward four: F (+ 4) J; FU JQ The second letters go back four: U (- 4) Q; FU JQ Repeat the pattern for the second set: E (+ 4) I, V (- 4) R; EV IR
9	C	YY FL is to DQ as AT is to YY The first letters go back two: F (- 2) D; FL DQ The second letters go forward five: L (+ 5) Q; FL DQ Repeat the pattern for the second set: A (- 2) Y, T (+ 5) Y; AT YY
10	E	EB WT is to QN as KH is to EB The first letters go back six: W (- 6) Q; WT QN The second letters also go back six: T (- 6) N; WT QN Repeat the pattern for the second set: K (- 6) E, H (- 6) B; KH EB
11	A	OR IG is to FI as RP is to OR The first letters go back three: I (- 3) F; IG FI The second letters go forward two: G (+ 2) I; IG FI Repeat the pattern for the second set: R (- 3) O, P (+ 2); RP OR
12	B	MI YU is to TP as RN is to MI The first letters go back five: Y (- 5) T; YU TP The second letters also go back five: U (- 5) P; YU TP Repeat the pattern for the second set: R (- 5) M, N (- 5) I; RN MI

Codes: Word Number Codes (page 34)

Code	'A' is in each of the four words. It appears as a second letter and third letter. A = 6	
Letter answers	'E' is in each of the four words. It appears as a first letter, second letter and fourth letter. E = 4	
	'S' is in three of the words. It appears as a first letter, third letter and fourth letter. S = 3	
	'V' is in one of the words. It appears as a third letter. V = 1	
	'T' is in three of the words. It appears as a first letter and a fourth letter. T = 2	
	'R' is in one of the words. It appears as a first letter. R = 5	
	SAVE = 3614 EAST = 4632 RAVE = 5614 SEAT = 3462	
1	B	5614 RAVE
2	D	SAVE 3614
3	A	1445 VEER
4	E	VEST 1432
5	C	2463 TEAS

Codes: Word Number Codes (page 35)

Code	'A' is in each of the four words. It appears as a second letter and third letter. A = 3	
Letter answers	'M' is in each of the four words. It appears as a first letter, third letter and fourth letter. M = 5	
	'E' is in three of the words. It appears as a second letter and fourth letter. E = 1	
	'R' is in three of the words. It appears as a first letter, second letter and third letter. R = 4	
	'T' is in two of the words. It appears as a first letter. T = 6	
	TAME = 6351 TRAM = 6435 MARE = 5341 REAM = 4135	
1	B	6435 TRAM
2	D	6351 TAME
3	C	MEAT 5136
4	A	TEEM 6115
5	E	4341 RARE

Codes: Related Words (pages 36–37)

1	A	JQUG Word to code: count 2 letters forward from each letter in given word. BAND – DCPF B–D (+ 2), A–C (+ 2), N–P (+ 2), D–F (+ 2) HOSE – JQUG H–J (+ 2), O–Q (+ 2), S–U (+ 2), E–G (+ 2)
2	C	UXEB Word to code: count 3 letters forward from each letter in given word. JUNE – MXQH J–M (+ 3), U–X (+ 3), N–Q (+ 3), E–H (+ 3) RUBY – UXEB R–U (+ 3), U–X (+ 3), B–E (+ 3), Y–B (+ 3)
3	B	BUN Word to code: count 5 letters forward from each letter in given word. ELF – JQK E–J (+ 5), L–Q (+ 5), F–K (+ 5) Code to word: count 5 letters backward from each letter in given code. GZS – BUN G–B (– 5), Z–U (– 5), S–N (– 5)
4	D	TRIM Word to code: pattern (+ 4), (+ 3), (+ 2) DEN – HHP D–H (+ 4), E–H (+ 3), N–P (+ 2) Code to word: pattern (– 4), (– 3), (– 2), (– 1) XUKN – TRIM X–T (– 4), U–R (– 3), K–I (– 2), N–M (– 1)
5	A	LBKLM Word to code: pattern (– 1), (– 3), (– 1), (– 3), (– 1) FIGHT – EEFES F–E (– 1), I–E (– 3), G–F (– 1), H–E (– 3), T–S (– 1) MELON – LBKLM M–L (– 1), E–B (– 3), L–K (– 1), O–L (– 3), N–M (– 1)
6	E	QLMU Word to code: count 2 letters backward from each letter in given word. RAIN – PYGL R–P (– 2), A–Y (– 2), I–G (– 2), N–L (– 2) SNOW – QLMU S–Q (– 2), N–L (– 2), O–M (– 2), W–U (– 2)

7	C	NMYZ Word to code: pattern (- 2), (+ 1), (- 2), (+ 1) FILM – DJJN F–D (- 2), I–J (+ 1), L–J (- 2), M–N (+ 1) PLAY – NMYZ P–N (- 2), L–M (+ 1), A–Y (- 2), Y–Z (+ 1)
8	B	QUACK Word to code: count 4 letters forward from each letter in given word. CYGNET – GCKRIX C–G (+ 4), Y–C (+ 4), G–K (+ 4), N–R (+ 4), E–I (+ 4), T–X (+ 4) Code to word: count 4 letters backward from each letter in given code. UYEGO – QUACK U–Q (- 4), Y–U (- 4), E–A (- 4), G–C (- 4), O–K (- 4)
9	A	CQDX Word to code: pattern (+ 1), (+ 2), (+ 3), (+ 4) SHIP – TJLT S–T (+ 1), H–J (+ 2), I–L (+ 3), P–T (+ 4) BOAT – CQDX B–C (+ 1), O–Q (+ 2), A–D (+ 3), T–X (+ 4)
10	D	LADDER Word to code: pattern (+ 1), (- 1), (+ 2), (- 2), (+ 3), (- 3) KETTLE – LDVROB K–L (+ 1), E–D (- 1), T–V (+ 2), T–R (- 2), L–O (+ 3), E–B (- 3) Code to word: pattern (- 1), (+ 1), (- 2), (+ 2), (- 3), (+ 3) MZFBHO – LADDER M–L (- 1), Z–A (+ 1), F–D (- 2), B–D (+ 2), H–E (- 3), O–R (+ 3)
11	E	OCWXG Word to code: count 2 letters forward from each letter in given word. BROWN – DTQYP B–D (+ 2), R–T (+ 2), O–Q (+ 2), W–Y (+ 2), N–P (+ 2) MAUVE – OCWXG M–O (+ 2), A–C (+ 2), U–W (+ 2), V–X (+ 2), E–G (+ 2)
12	C	SLUG Word to code: count 1 letter backward from each letter in given word. WASP – VZRO W–V (- 1), A–Z (- 1), S–R (- 1), P–O (- 1) Code to word: count 1 letter forward from each letter in given word. RKTF – SLUG R–S (+ 1), K–L (+ 1), T–U (+ 1), F–G (+ 1)

Codes: Letter Series (page 38)

1	E	MY Count forward two (+ 2) letters between first letters in pairs: EQ, GS, IU, KW, MY Count forward two (+ 2) letters between second letters in pairs: EQ, GS, IU, KW, MY
2	B	GS Count forward one (+ 1) letter between first letters in pairs: BX, CW, DV, EU, FT, GS Count backward one (- 1) letter between second letters in pairs: BX, CW, DV, EU, FT, GS
3	D	TT Counting pattern for first letters in pairs: (+ 2), (+ 4), (+ 2), (+ 4), (+ 2), (+ 4) BB, DF, HH, JL, NN, PR, TT Counting pattern for second letters in pairs: (+ 4), (+ 2), (+ 4), (+ 2), (+ 4), (+ 2) BB, DF, HH, JL, NN, PR, TT

4	A	<p>WJ Counting pattern for first letters in pairs: (+ 5), (+ 4), (+ 3), (+ 2)</p> <p>IF, NF, RH, UH, WJ</p> <p>Matching letter pair pattern for second letters, counting forward two (+ 2) after each pair: IF, NF, RH, UH, WJ</p>
5	C	<p>ST Counting pattern for first, third, fifth and seventh pairs: count forward one (+ 1) between letters in pairs and then count forward three (+ 3) between pairs:</p> <p>GH, VU, KL, TS, OP, RQ, ST</p> <p>Counting pattern for second, fourth, sixth pairs: count back one (– 1) from first letter to second letter and count back one between pairs:</p> <p>GH, VU, KL, TS, OP, RQ, ST</p>
6	E	<p>ZV Count forward two (+ 2) letters between first letters in pairs: PB, RF, TJ, VN, XR, ZV</p> <p>Count forward four (+ 4) letters between second letters in pairs: PB, RF, TJ, VN, XR, ZV</p>

Practice Paper 1

(page 40)

1	D	k	The four words are: seek, key, mask, kick.	see [k] ey	mas [k] ick
2	E	w	The four words are: slow, win, straw, west	slo [w] in	stra [w] est
3	B	e	The four words are: share, eager, line, ear.	shar [e] ager	lin [e] ar
4	A	h	The four words are: wish, heat, booth, hound.	wis [h] eat	boot [h] ound
5	C	d	The four words are: thread, dawn, heard, dump.	threa [d] awn	hear [d] ump

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6	C, E	Odd words out: 'cliff', 'canyon' describe natural rock features. The three words 'river', 'stream' and 'waterfall' are words that describe natural water features.
7	B, D	Odd words out: 'lane', 'street' are names of types of roads The three words 'rectangle', 'circle' and 'pyramid' are words that describe shapes.
8	A, C	Odd words out: 'swarm', 'litter' are collective nouns used for different animal groups. The three words 'ducks', 'goats' and 'elephants' are names of animals.
9	B, E	Odd words out: 'story', 'poem' are types of fiction texts. The three words 'report', 'advert', and 'instruction' are types of non-fiction texts.
10	A, D	Odd words out: 'sledge', 'barge' are types of transport that do not use wheels. The three words 'motorbike', 'caravan' and 'bus' are types of transport that use wheels.

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11	A	EQ Count forward one (+ 1) letter between first letters in pairs: AS, BS, CR, DR, EQ Matching letter pair pattern for second letters, counting backward one (- 1) after each pair: AS, BS, CR, DR, EQ
12	B	ZA Count forward one (+ 1) letter between first letters in pairs: VE, WD, XC, YB, ZA Count backward one (- 1) letter between second letters in pairs: VE, WD, XC, YB, ZA
13	D	NI Counting pattern for first letters in pairs: (+ 1), (+ 2), (+ 3), (+ 4) DS, ER, GP, JM, NI Counting pattern for second letters in pairs: (- 1), (- 2), (- 3), (- 4) DS, ER, GP, JM, NI

14	C	EU Counting pattern for first letters in pairs: (- 2), (- 1), (- 2), (- 1), (- 2) MB, KE, JJ, HM, GR, EU Counting pattern for second letters in pairs: (+ 3), (+ 5), (+ 3), (+ 5) MB, KE, JJ, HM, GR, EU
15	E	LT Count forward four (+ 4) letters between first letters in pairs: RN, IT, LS, IW, LT Count backward (- 4) letters between second letters in pairs. RN, IT, LS, IW, LT

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16	E	n Two new words are 'brow' and 'line'. Move 'n' in first word. Add as the third letter of the second word.
17	A	c Two new words are 'rest' and 'coat'. Move 'c' in first word. Add to the beginning of the second word.
18	B	l Two new words are 'seep' and 'slash'. Move 'l' in first word. Add as the second letter of the second word.
19	D	s Two new words are 'wait' and 'feast' (feats is also possible). Move 's' in the first word. Add as the fourth letter of the second word.
20	C	e Two new words are 'cram' and 'tear'. Move 'e' in the first word. Add as the second letter of the second word.

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21	A, Y	An 'elephant' is a type of mammal. A 'crocodile' is a type of reptile.
22	C, Z	A plot is needed for a 'story'. A title is needed for a 'book'.
23	B, X	A tenant is opposite to an 'owner'. A buyer is opposite to a 'seller'.
24	A, Z	A rope can be used to make a 'knot'. A broom can be used to 'brush' the floor.

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25	A	50 Double the gap to count from one number to the next: 5 (+ 3), 8 (+ 6), 14 (+ 12), 26 (+ 24), 50
26	C	22 Alternate between subtracting two and adding nine: 8 (- 2), 6 (+ 9), 15 (- 2), 13 (+ 9), 22
27	D	54 Addition and subtraction pattern between numbers: (- 1), (+ 5), (- 2), (+ 6), (- 3), (+ 7) 42 (- 1), 41 (+ 5), 46 (- 2), 44 (+ 6), 50 (- 3), 47 (+ 7), 54
28	E	69 Subtraction pattern between numbers: (- 9), (- 8), (- 7), (- 6) 99 (- 9), 90 (- 8), 82 (- 7), 75 (- 6), 69

29	B	26 Addition and subtraction pattern between numbers: (- 1), (+ 4), (- 2), (+ 5), (- 3), (+ 6) 17 (- 1), 16 (+ 4), 20 (- 2), 18 (+ 5), 23 (- 3), 20 (+ 6), 26
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30	A	Anya grows three vegetables, which is the most: leeks, yams and peas. Milo grows two vegetables: yams and peas. Emma grows two vegetables: carrots and green beans. Bereket grows one vegetable: carrots. Dan grows two vegetables: carrots and leeks.
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Practice Paper 2

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1	B	The hidden word is 'snap'. The lions nap by the tree.
2	B	The hidden word is 'germ'. That badger might dig up plants.
3	B	The hidden word is 'also'. The final song was very loud.
4	D	The hidden word is 'mess'. The list of games sounds great!

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5	A, Y	diary, journal – both words can mean types of books that people use to recount events or their thoughts and ideas.
6	C, X	shake, tremor – both words can mean the feeling of an earthquake.
7	B, Z	near, close – both words can mean someone or something that is not far away.
8	A, Y	space, room – both words can mean an open place where someone can move to or something can be placed.

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9	E	RS BC is to EF as OP is to RS The first letters go forward three: B (+ 3) E; BC EF The second letters also go forward three: C (+ 3) F; BC EF Repeat the pattern with the second set: O (+ 3) R, P (+ 3) S; OP RS
10	E	SV AD is to GJ as MP is to SV The first letters go forward six: A (+ 6) G; AD GJ The second letters also go forward six: D (+ 6) J; AD GJ Repeat the pattern with the second set: M (+ 6) S, P (+ 6) V; MP SV

11	D	AZ JQ is to GT as DW is to AZ The first letters go back three (- 3): J (- 3) G; JQ GT The second letters go forward three (+ 3): Q (+ 3) T; JQ GT Repeat the pattern with the second set: D (- 3) A, W (+ 3) Z; DW AZ
12	C	UR FG is to JE as QT is to UR The first letters go forward four (+ 4): F (+ 4) J; FG JE The second letters go back two (- 2): G (- 2) E; FG JE Repeat the pattern with the second set: Q (+ 4) U, T (- 2) R; QT UR
13	A	XT MO is to PL as UW is to XT The first letters go forward three (+ 3): M (+ 3) P; MO PL The second letters go back three (- 3): O (- 3) L; MO PL Repeat the pattern with the second set: U (+ 3) X, W (- 3) T; UW XT

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14	A	saw – in the first word, use the third, second and first letters to make the second word: (must sum) (dash sad) (wasp saw)
15	C	tar – in the first word, use the fourth, second and third letters to make the second word: (moth hot) (bawl law) (part tar)
16	B	kit – in the first word, use the fifth, third and second letters to make the second word: (sniff fin) (grape ear) (stink kit)
17	D	seal – in the first word, use the third, sixth, second and fifth letters to make the second word: (invite vent) (parade read) (castle seal)
18	A	sick – in the first word, use the seventh, sixth, third and fourth letters to make the second word: (bathrobe both) (eggshell legs) (rockfish sick)

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19	B	AYPR Word to code: count 2 letters backward from each letter in given word. BIKE – ZGIC B–Z (- 2), I–G (- 2), K–I (- 2), E–C (-2) CART – AYPR C–A (- 2), A–Y (- 2), R–P (- 2), T–R (- 2)
20	C	OKMM Word to code: pattern (- 1), (+ 2), (- 1), (+ 2) BLUE – ANTG B–A (- 1), L–N (+ 2), U–T (- 1), E–G (+ 2) PINK – OKMM P–O (- 1), I–K (+ 2), N–M (- 1), K–M (+ 2)

21	D	CUB Word to code: pattern (+ 3), (- 3), (+ 3) FOX – ILA F-I (+ 3), O-L (- 3), X-A (+ 3) Code to word: pattern (- 3), (+ 3), (- 3) FRE – CUB F-C (- 3), R-U (+ 3), E-B (- 3)
22	A	LIGHT Word to code: pattern (- 1), (- 2), (- 3), (- 4), (- 5) TORCH – SMOYC T-S (- 1), O-M (- 2), R-O (- 3), C-Y (- 4), H-C (- 5) Code to word: pattern (+ 1), (+ 2), (+ 3), (+ 4), (+ 5) KGDDO – LIGHT K-L (+ 1), G-I (+ 2), D-G (+ 3), D-H (+ 4), O-T (+ 5)
23	E	YZU Word to code: pattern (+ 2), (- 1), (- 3) BEG – DDD B-D (+ 2), E-D (- 1), G-D (- 3) WAX – YZU W-Y (+ 2), A-Z (- 1), X-U (- 3)

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24	A	A (12) B (9) – C (5) + E (8) = A (12) 9 – 5 = 4 4 + 8 = 12
25	C	C (30) E (60) ÷ B (20) × A (10) = C (30) 60 ÷ 20 = 3 3 × 10 = 30
26	B	B (2) E (12) × D (3) ÷ A (6) – C (4) = B (2) 12 × 3 = 36 36 ÷ 6 = 6 6 – 4 = 2
27	C	The sentence 'Flo sometimes forgets to bring in her bookbag' must be true as she did forget her bookbag on Wednesday. A. We are told that Mila always remembers her bookbag, so this sentence is not true. B and D. There is no information about Joel so we do not know if the sentences are true. E. We are not told that Flo shared Joel's bookbag so the sentence might not be true.

Practice Paper 3

(page 54)

1	E	ROW Can you thROW the ball over here? The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
2	B	OUR Eva is pOURing the water into her bottle. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
3	A	DEN It is clearly evIDENT that a mouse is in the house! The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.

4	D	TOP	An ocTOPus has eight tentacles and three hearts. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
5	C	ANT	The stag has a pair of magnificent ANTLers. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.

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6	B, X	'Rural' means something linked to the countryside. 'Urban' means something linked to towns or cities.
7	C, Z	'Ample' means more than enough of something. 'Meagre' means not a lot of something.
8	A, Y	'Miniature' means something that is very small. 'Giant' means something that is very big.
9	B, X	'Mix' means to blend items together. 'Separate' means to move items apart.

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10	B, X	book, case	The two words together make the word, 'bookcase'. The other words don't make new words.
11	C, X	rein, vest	The two words together make the word, 'reinvest'. The other words don't make new words.
12	A, Z	for, get	The two words together make the word, 'forget'. The other words don't make new words.
13	B, Y	deter, mine	The two words together make the word, 'determine'. The other words don't make new words.

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Code	'A' is in each of the four words. It appears as a second letter and third letter. A = 4		
Letter answers	'E' is in three of the words. It appears as a second letter and fourth letter. E = 3		
	'N' is in three of the words. It appears as a first letter, third letter and fourth letter. N = 6		
	'R' is in two of the words. It appears as a third letter and fourth letter. R = 2		
	'C' is in two of the words. It appears as a first letter and second letter. C = 1		
	'S' is in two of the words. It appears as a first letter. S = 5		
	CARE = 1423	SANE = 5463	SCAN = 5146 NEAR = 6342
14	C	SANE	5463
15	D	NEAR	6342

16	A	5142	SCAR
17	E	3426	EARN
18	B	RACE	2413

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19	E	trunk	(tree wood): the main stem of a tree; (box chest): a large strong storage or travelling container.
20	C	model	(pose show): to display items or clothing; (type design): a particular style of object.
21	B	beat	(music rhythm): unit of time, pulse pattern in music; (defeat conquer): to win against an enemy or opponent.
22	D	passage	(journey voyage): a trip by air or sea; (corridor alley): a narrow way to a room or a road.
23	A	stick	(glue attach): to fix something onto something else; (cane twig): a piece of wood.

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24	A	18	Subtract the second outside number from the first outside number to get the middle number. (25 [12] 13) $25 - 13 = 12$; (11 [3] 8) $11 - 8 = 3$; (27 [18] 9) $27 - 9 = 18$
25	B	10	Divide the second outside number by the first outside number to get the middle number. (9 [4] 36) $36 \div 9 = 4$; (6 [9] 54) $54 \div 6 = 9$; (2 [10] 20) $20 \div 2 = 10$
26	E	12	Subtract the second outside number from the first outside number. Multiply the number by 3 to get the middle number. (33 [27] 24) $33 - 24 = 9$ $9 \times 3 = 27$; (26 [21] 19) $26 - 19 = 7$ $7 \times 3 = 21$; (15 [12] 11) $15 - 11 = 4$ $4 \times 3 = 12$
27	C	31	Add together the outside numbers. Divide the total by 3 to get the middle number. (17 [23] 52) $17 + 52 = 69$ $69 \div 3 = 23$; (23 [19] 34) $23 + 34 = 57$ $57 \div 3 = 19$; (33 [31] 60) $33 + 60 = 93$ $93 \div 3 = 31$
28	A		Cafe 1 had the fewest customers over the weekend. 'Cafe 1 had fewer customers than Cafe 5' indicates that Cafe 5 didn't have the fewest customers. 'Cafe 4 had fewer customers than Cafe 2, but more than Cafe 5' indicates that Cafe 4 and Cafe 2 both had more customers than Cafe 5 so neither of them had the fewest. 'Cafe 3 has as many customers as Cafe 2 and Cafe 5 together' indicates that Cafe 3 had more customers than Cafe 2 or Cafe 5 so it too didn't have the fewest customers. The only possible conclusion is that Cafe 1 had the fewest customers.