Answers

Extended Answers for Verbal Reasoning
Home Tutor Ages 10–11

Word Meanings

Give it a Go! (page 8)

words for angry	furious, mad, enraged, cross (adjective words)
weather words	rain, snow, wind, sun (noun words)
types of walking	stroll, amble, march, hike (verb words)

Similar Meaning (page 11)

1	C	kind	(friendly considerate): a good person who is aware of others' feelings
			(type sort): two or more things that are similar
2	A	ring	(chime peal): a clear sound, usually from a bell
			(band circle): something that is round
3	D	train	(instruct teach): to help a person or animal learn a skill
			(engine locomotive): a type of transport
4	B	fly	(soar glide): to move in the sky
			(insect bug): a type of minibeast
5	C	lift	(elevator crane): a machine that takes things or people up and down different levels
			(raise hoist): an action to pull someone or something up
6	E	mirror	(looking glass reflection): a glass surface that reflects back an image
			(copy mimic): an action to exactly follow someone or something
7	A	rock	(stone boulder): names of different types of rock
			(sway swing): the action of moving backwards and forwards

Closest Meaning (page 13)

1	A, Z	angry, cross – both words can mean someone who is feeling annoyed or irate.
2	A, Y	above, over – both words can mean a position that is higher than someone or something below it.
3	A, X	discuss, debate – both words can mean people talking and listening to each other about an issue.
4	B, Z	jewel, gem – both words are a general name for types of precious stones, such as diamonds, rubies and emeralds.
5	C, Y	burn, scorch – both words can mean a surface that has been damaged by heat.
6	A, Z	leap, pounce – both words can mean an action that describes a big or sudden jump.

Opposite Meaning (page 15)

1	B, Z	The word 'victory' can mean to win at something.
		The word 'defeat' can mean to lose at something.
2	A, Y	The word 'tight' can mean something that is close fitting.
		The word 'loose' can mean something that is not compact or close fitting.
3	B, Y	The word 'lift' can mean to pick something or someone up.
		The word 'drop' can mean to let something or someone fall to the ground.
4	C, X	The word 'wild' can mean a creature that lives in its natural environment.
		The word 'tame' can mean a creature that has learned to interact with humans.
5	B, Z	The word 'wet' can mean something or someone touched by water.
		The word 'dry' can mean something or someone that is not wet or touched by water.
6	A, X	The word 'combine' can mean to mix or join items, people or animals together.
		The word 'separate' can mean to part items, people or animals.

Two Odd Ones Out (page 17)

1	B, E	The two odd words 'trip' and 'slip' describe the action of falling over.
		The three words 'gallop', 'sprint' and 'dash' all describe the action of running fast.
2	A, D	The two odd words 'alert' and 'lively' describe feeling awake and full of energy.
		The three words 'weary', 'dozy' and 'tired' all describe feeling sleepy.
3	C, D	The two odd words 'sand' and 'seaweed' are objects found in or by the sea.
		The three words 'jellyfish', 'octopus' and 'seahorse' are all names of different sea creatures.
4	B, E	The two odd words 'hat' and 'glove' are items worn on heads and hands.
		The three words 'clog', 'boot' and 'sandal' are all items worn on feet.
5	C, E	The two odd words 'switch' and 'plug' are items used to turn on electrical lights.
		The three words 'torch', 'candle' and 'lamp' are all types of lights.
6	A, D	The two odd words 'waterfall' and 'river' are types of water features.
		The three words 'camel', 'cactus' and 'sand' can be found in a desert.
7	C, E	The two odd words 'colossal' and 'humongous' are words used to describe things that are very big.
		The three words 'little', 'petite' and 'mini' are used to describe things that are very small.

Word Connections (page 19)

1	C, Y	A 'toe' is a moving part of a foot.
		A 'finger' is a moving part of a hand.
2	B, X	'Hot' is the antonym (opposite) of cold.
		'Slow' is the antonym (opposite) of fast.
3	A, Z	A helicopter can 'fly' in the air.
		A barge can 'float' on water.
4	A, Y	A 'volcano' can erupt (verb)
		An 'earthquake' can shake (verb).
5	C, X	Three is a 'number' word.
		Yellow is a 'colour' word
6	B, Z	Glum is a synonym (same meaning) for 'miserable'.
		Cheerful is a synonym (same meaning) for 'jolly'.

Reading Comprehension

Give it a Go! (page 21)

Meena joined the fewest clubs. She only joined the drama club. Thea, Stefan and Jian all joined two clubs each.

Two recording method examples you could use:

Thea	I I
Stefan	I I
Jian	I I
Meena	I

	Thea	Stefan	Jian	Meena
Science club			I	
Football club	I	I	I	
Art club	I	I		
Drama club				I

Comprehension: True or Untrue? (page 23)

1	D	The sentence 'Becky sometimes misses the school bus.' is true.
		A, E: We do not have the information to tell us if sentences A and E are true.
		B: This sentence is not true. Becky was late for the bus on Friday.
		C: This sentence is not true. Reggie always catches the bus on time.
2	C	The sentence 'Leo likes vanilla ice cream.' is true.
		A: This sentence is not true. Chloe prefers chocolate ice cream, but the information does not say she buys it.
		B, D: We do not have the information to tell us if sentences B and D are true.
		E: This sentence is not true. The shop has lots of different flavours.
3	E	The sentence 'Sushma likes tennis the most' is the only sentence that is not true.
		A, B, C, D: The information tells us that all these sentences are true.

Comprehension: Most or Fewest? (page 25)

1	A	Min does the most beach activities. She does three activities: swim, play frisbee and collect shells.
		All the other children did two activities.
		Alex: plays frisbee, collects shells; Eleni: builds a sandcastle, flies a kite; Dan: builds a sandcastle, plays frisbee; Lola: builds a sandcastle, swims.
2	D	The coldest day of the week is Thursday.
		Order of cold to hot days: Thursday, Monday and Wednesday, Friday, Tuesday.
3	C	Yasmeen has the fewest pieces of luggage. She has one piece of luggage: a duffel bag.
		All the other children have two pieces of luggage.
		Beth has a suitcase and green satchel; Pavel has a suitcase and a backpack; Jonas has a backpack and beach bag; Holly has a suitcase and duffel bag.

Making Words

Give it a Go! (page 26)

Possible list of words within 'create'		
three-letter words	**four-letter words**	**five-letter words**
ace, act, arc, are, art, ate, car, cat, ear, eat, era, ere, rat, tar, tea, tee	acre, care, cart, race, rate, tear, tree	carat, crate, eater, erect, react, trace

Make a Word (page 29)

1	A	wag – first and second letters from first word; first letter from second word.
		fox [for] **r**ed **wa**s [wag] **g**et
2	D	ten – third letter from first word; second and third letters from second word.
		be**g** [got] d**ot** pa**t** [ten] d**en**
3	B	note – fifth and fourth letters from first word; third and fourth letters from second word.
		flo**at** [take] bi**ker** lem**on** [note] wa**ter**
4	E	clash – first, second and third letters from first word; first and second letters from second word.
		ready [reach] **ch**imp **cla**mp [clash] **sh**rug
5	C	clap – fourth letter from first word; first and third letters from second word; second letter from first word.
		p**ro**se [star] **t**ha**n**k s**pic**e [clap] **le**a**n**s
6	D	beat – first letter from first word; second and third letters from second word; fourth letter from first word.
		pawn [pain] r**ai**l **b**oat [beat] t**ea**r
7	C	fit – first letter from second word; third and first letters from first word.
		sour [bus] **b**est t**ri**m [fit] **f**rog

Complete the Word (page 31)

1	D	pea – use the first, second and third letters from the first word to make the second word.
		(**ten**t ten) (**her**b her) (**pea**r pea)
2	C	coat – use the first, second, third and fifth letters from the first word to make the second word.
		(**pla**i**n** plan) (**fea**s**t** feat) (**coa**s**t** coat)
3	D	bow – use the first, fourth and fifth letters from the first word to make the second word.
		(**c**ar**ry** cry) (**ta**ke**n** ten) (**b**el**ow** bow)
4	E	art – use the third, second and first letters from the first word to make the second word.
		(**bir**th rib) (**ten**se net) (**tra**de art)
5	C	task – use the sixth, second, third and fourth letters from the first word to make the second word.
		(r**ust**e**d** dust) (s**ing**e**r** ring) (b**ask**e**t** task)
6	A	luck – use the fifth, second, seventh and eighth letters from the first word to make the second word.
		(c**at**c**h**in**g** hang) (fo**r**e**c**a**st** cost) (s**un**b**lock** luck)
7	C	for – use the first, third and second letters from the first word to make the second word.
		(**swo**rd sow) (**pla**ce pal) (**fro**wn for)

Insert a Letter (page 33)

1	C	k – The four words are: duck, king, pink, kind
		duc [k] ing pin [k] ind
2	A	w – The four words are: show, wait, claw, went
		sho [w] ait cla [w] ent
3	E	n – The four words are: town, night, plain, news
		tow [n] ight plai [n] ews
4	C	h – The four words are: sigh, hung, dish, hand
		sig [h] ung dis [h] and
5	B	y – The four words are: any, yard, way, your
		an [y] ard wa [y] our
6	E	d – The four words are: word, dream, band, dig
		wor [d] ream ban [d] ig
7	A	p – The four words are: sharp, pit, sleep, pair
		shar [p] it slee [p] air

Move a Letter (page 35)

1	E	y – Two new words are 'rock' and 'yours'.
		Move 'y' in the first word. Add as new first letter to the second word.
2	A	a – Two new words are 'long' and 'stay'.
		Move 'a' in the first word. Add as new third letter to the second word.
3	D	s – Two new words are 'feat' and 'sand'.
		Move 's' in the first word. Add as new first letter to the second word.
4	E	g – Two new words are 'thin' and 'began'.
		Move 'g' in the first word. Add as new third letter to the second word.
5	B	r – Two new words are 'down' and 'later'.
		Move 'r' in the first word. Add as new fifth letter to the second word.
6	D	c – Two new words are 'lane' and 'climb'.
		Move 'c' in the first word. Add as new first letter to the second word.
7	B	r – Two new words are 'beak' and 'horse'.
		Move 'r' in the first word. Add as new third letter to the second word.

Hidden Words (page 37)

1	B	The hidden word is 'peat'. Please sto**p eat**ing the birthday cake.
2	C	The hidden word is 'gong'. The scary dra**gon g**rabbed the unicorn.
3	C	The hidden word is 'soft'. The cheeky prince**s soft**en played tricks.
4	B	The hidden word is 'skin'. The cros**s kin**g stamped his feet.
5	D	The hidden word is 'bowl'. Leo broke his el**bow l**ast night.
6	B	The hidden word is 'else'. The hot**el se**ems to be closed.
7	E	The hidden word is 'grab'. The hungry fox was chasin**g rab**bits.

Missing Words (page 39)

1	A	ONE	We love to eat H**ONE**Y on toast. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
2	B	OWN	King Midas put the golden CR**OWN** on his head. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
3	C	EAR	The diver found a P**EAR**L on the seabed. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
4	B	ANT	A GIG**ANT**IC eagle swooped across the lagoon. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
5	A	MEN	The tailor made many expensive GAR**MEN**TS. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
6	E	ARE	Zoe and Ana SH**ARE** a bedroom. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
7	A	CUT	Rory is **CUT**TING the string off his parcel. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.

Joining Words (page 41)

1	C, Y	rot	ten	The two words together make the word 'rotten'. The other words don't make new words.
2	A, Z	sail	or	The two words together make the word 'sailor'. The other words don't make new words.
3	A, Y	snow	flake	The two words together make the word 'snowflake'. The other words don't make new words.
4	A, Y	book	let	The two words together make the word 'booklet'. The other words don't make new words.
5	A, X	spot	less	The two words together make the word 'spotless'. The other words don't make new words.
6	B, Z	pan	cake	The two words together make the word 'pancake'. The other words don't make new words.

Codes

Give it a Go! (page 43)

1	WORM = UQPO Use counting pattern: –2, +2, –2, +2
	W (–2) = **U** O (+2) = **Q** R (–2) = **P** M (+2) = **O**
2	FISH = DKQJ Use counting pattern: –2, +2, –2, +2
	F (–2) = **D** I (+2) = **K** S (–2) = **Q** H (+2) = **J**
3	CAMEL = ACKGJ Use counting pattern: –2, +2, –2, +2
	C (–2) = **A** A (+2) = **C** M (–2) = **K** E (+2) = **G** L (–2) = **J**

Letter Series (page 45)

1	B	EV	1st letters of each pair: count forward one letter (+1): ABCDE
			AR **B**S **C**T **D**U **E**V
			2nd letters of each pair: count forward one letter (+1): RSTUV
			A**R** B**S** C**T** D**U** E**V**
2	D	IM	1st letters of each pair: count backwards three letters (–3):
			XH **U**I **R**J **O**K **L**L **I**M
			2nd letters of each pair: count forwards one letter (+1): HIJKLM
			X**H** U**I** R**J** O**K** L**L** I**M**
3	A	LK	1st letters of each pair: two double letters then count backwards four letters (–4):
			TU **T**S **P**Q **P**O **L**M **L**K
			2nd letters of each pair: count backwards two letters (–2):
			T**U** T**S** P**Q** P**O** L**M** L**K**
4	E	TZ	1st letters of each pair: count backwards one letter (–1):
			YU **X**V **W**W **V**X **U**Y **T**Z
			2nd letters of each pair: count forwards one letter (+1):
			Y**U** X**V** W**W** V**X** U**Y** T**Z**
5	C	KY	1st letters of each pair: count forwards two letters (+2):
			AD **C**C **E**B **G**A **I**Z **K**Y
			2nd letters of each pair: count backwards one letter (–1):
			A**D** C**C** E**B** G**A** I**Z** K**Y**
6	B	WH	1st letters of each pair: count forwards three letters (+3):
			HW **K**T **N**Q **Q**N **T**K **W**H
			2nd letters of each pair: count backwards three letters (–3):
			H**W** K**T** N**Q** Q**N** T**K** W**H**
7	D	YX	1st letters of each pair: count forwards five letters (+5):
			EH **J**L **O**P **T**T **Y**X
			2nd letters of each pair: count forwards four letters (+4):
			E**H** J**L** O**P** T**T** Y**X**

Letter Connections (page 47)

1	C	OP	AB is to CD as MN is to OP
			The first letters of each pair go forwards two letters: A (+2) C
			The second letters of each pair go forwards two letters: B (+2) D
			Repeat the same counting patterns with the second set of letters.
			M (+2) = O N (+2) = P MN is to OP
2	A	ST	BC is to DE as QR is to ST
			The first letters of each pair go forwards two letters: B (+2) D
			The second letters of each pair go forwards two letters: C (+2) E
			Repeat the same counting patterns with the second set of letters.
			Q (+2) = S R (+2) = T QR is to ST

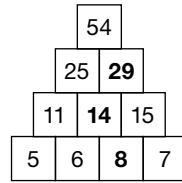| 3	E	WX EF is to HI as TU is to WX
		The first letters of each pair go forwards three letters: E (+3) H
		The second letters of each pair go forwards three letters: F (+3) I
		Repeat the same counting patterns with the second set of letters.
		T (+3) = W U (+3) = X TU is to WX
4	D	LR IL is to GM as NQ is to LR
		The first letters of each pair go backwards two letters: I (–2) G
		The second letters of each pair go forwards one letter: L (+1) M
		Repeat the same counting patterns with the second set of letters.
		N (–2) = L Q (+1) = R NQ is to LR
5	C	TY NO is to KP as WX is to TY
		The first letters of each pair go backwards three letters: N (–3) K
		The second letters of each pair go forwards one letter: O (+1) P
		Repeat the same counting patterns with the second set of letters.
		W (–3) = T X (+1) = Y WX is to TY
6	B	TG XC is to ZA as RI is to TG
		The first letters of each pair go forwards two letters: X (+2) Z
		The second letters of each pair go backwards two letters: C (–2) A
		Repeat the same counting patterns with the second set of letters.
		R (+2) = T I (–2) = G RI is to TG
7	A	XW AB is to ZY as CD is to XW
		Mirror patterns of either end of alphabet: A – Z B – Y
		Repeat the same mirror pattern for second set of letters:
		C – X D – W CD is to XW

Related Words (page 49)

1	B	DBS
		*Use **first word** to find **number pattern** for first given **code**. Use number pattern to find the code for a second given word.*
		ANT to **BOU**: Count one letter forwards from each letter (+1)
		A (+1) = **B** N (+1) = **O** T (+1) = **U**
		Repeat same counting pattern to find code for **CAR**.
		C (+1) = **D** A (+1) = **B** R (+1) = **S**
2	D	LEAP
		*Use the **first code** to find number pattern for the first given **word**. Use the number pattern to find the word for the second given code.*
		VQCF to **TOAD**: Count two letters backwards from each letter (–2).
		V (–2) = **T** Q (–2) = **O** C (–2) = **A** F (–2) = **D**
		Repeat the same counting pattern to find word for code **NGCR**.
		N (–2) = **L** G (–2) = **E** C (–2) = **A** R (–2) = **P**
3	A	ZTCCB
		*Use first **word** to find **number pattern** for first given **code**. Use number pattern to find the code for a second given word.*
		KNIFE to **IPGHC**: Count two letters backwards (–2) for alternate letters: K I E; count two letters forwards (+2) for letters: N F
		K (–2) = **I** N (+2) = **P** I (–2) = **G** F (+2) = **H** E (–2) = **C**
		Repeat same counting pattern to find code for **BREAD**.
		B (–2) = **Z** R (+2) = **T** E (–2) = **C** A (+2) = **C** D (–2) = **B**

4	C	DNJOC
		*Use first **word** to find **number pattern** for first given **code**. Use number pattern to find the code for a second given word.*
		JUMP to **KWNR**: Count one letter forwards (+1) for alternate letters: JM
		Count two letters forwards (+2) for letters: UP
		J (+1) = **K** U (+2) = **W** M (+1) = **N** P (+2) = **R**
		Repeat same counting pattern to find code for **CLIMB**.
		C (+1) = **D** L (+2) = **N** I (+1) = **J** M (+2) = **O** B (+1) = **C**
5	E	JAM
		*Use the **first code** to find number pattern for the first given **word**. Use the number pattern to find the word for the second given code.*
		DBP to **HER**: Count four letters forward (+4) for first letters. Count three letters forward (+3) for second letters. Count two letters forward (+2) for third letters.
		D (+4) = **H** B (+3) = **E** P (+2) = **R**
		Repeat same counting pattern to find word for code **FXK**.
		F (+4) = **J** X (+3) = **A** K (+2) = **M**
6	B	MDPL
		*Use first **word** to find **number pattern** for first given **code**. Use number pattern to find the code for a second given word.*
		POND to **QRSK**: Count one letter forward (+1) for first letters. Count three letters forward (+3) for second letters.
		Count five letters forward (+5) for third letters. Count seven letters forward (+7) for fourth letters.
		P (+1) = **Q** O (+3) = **R** N (+5) = **S** D (+7) = **K**
		Repeat same counting pattern to find code for **LAKE**.
		L (+1) = **M** A (+3) = **D** K (+5) = **P** E (+7) = **L**
7	D	BROWN
		*Use the **first code** to find number pattern for the first given **word**. Use the number pattern to find the word for the second given code.*
		JOHBQ to **GREEN**: Count three letters backward (–3) for alternate letters: JHQ
		Count three letters forward (+3) for other letters: O B
		J (–3) = **G** O (+3) = **R** H (–3) = **E** B (+3) = **E** Q (–3) = **N**
		Repeat same counting pattern to find word for code **EORTQ**.
		E (–3) = **B** O (+3) = **R** R (–3) = **O** T (+3) = **W** Q (–3) = **N**

Word Number Codes (page 51)

Codes	E = 2: 'E' is in three of the words. It appears as a second letter and as two fourth letters.
	L = 4; 'L' is in two of the words. It appears as a first and third letter.
	O = 3: 'O' is in three of the words. It appears as two second letters and a third letter.
	P = 5: 'P' is in three of the words. It appears as two first letters and a second letter.
	S = 6: 'S' is in three of the words. It appears as a first letter and as two third letters.
	T = 1: 'T' is in two of the words. It appears as two fourth letters.
	SPOT = 6531 POLE = 5342 PEST = 5261 LOSE = 4362

1	B	PEST	5261
2	C	4266	LESS
3	E	SLOT	6431
4	A	6342	SOLE
5	B	1334	TOOL
6	D	SOLO	6343

Maths Skills

Give it a Go! (page 52)

```
            54
         25  29
       11  14  15
      5   6   8   7
```

From the bottom row. Add the two numbers next to each other to find number in square above them.

2nd row: 25 + **29** = 54

3rd row: 11 + **14** = 25   **14** + 15 = **29**

4th row: 5 + 6 = 11   6 + **8** = **14**   **8** + 7 = 15

Complete the Calculation (page 55)

1	C	3	$5 + 7 = 12$ $9 + \mathbf{3} = 12$
2	D	12	$29 - 7 = 22$ $5 \times 2 + \mathbf{12} = 22$
3	B	8	$4 \times 10 = 40$ $5 \times \mathbf{8} = 40$
4	C	6	$33 \div 3 = 11$ $8 + 9 - \mathbf{6} = 11$
5	E	6	$25 \div 5 \times 3 + 5 = 20$ $(25 \div 5 = 5;\ 5 \times 3 = 15 + 5\ \ 15 + 5 = 20)$ $26 - \mathbf{6} = 20$
6	D	14	$5 \times 9 - 10 + 1 = 36$ $(5 \times 9 = 45;\ \ 45 - 10 = 35;\ \ 35 + 1 = 36)$ $48 + 2 - \mathbf{14} = 36$
7	A	2	$6 + 5 \times 2 + 4 = 20$ $(5 \times 2 = 10;\ \ 6 + 10 + 4 = 20)$ $12 \times \mathbf{2} - 4 = 20$ $(12 \times \mathbf{2} = 24;\ \ 24 - 4 = 20)$

Number Series (page 57)

1	C	15	Counting pattern: Add 3 to each number to get the next number in line. 3 (+3), 6 (+3), 9 (+3), 12 (+3), **15**
2	D	34	Leapfrog pattern: Add 4 to 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th numbers. 22 (+4) 26 (+4) 30 (+4) **34** Add 3 to 2nd, 4th and 6th numbers. 9 (+3) = 12 12 (+3) = 15
3	B	64	Multiply each number by 2 to get the next number in line. 2 (×2), 4 (×2), 8 (×2), 16 (×2), 32 (×2), **64**
4	C	25	Use 5 times table to get the next number in line. 5 (1 × 5) 10 (2 × 5) 15 (3 × 5) 20 (4 × 5) **25** (5 × 5)
5	E	17	Leapfrog pattern: 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th: 9 9 8 8 (number pattern) 9 9 8 8 Add 3 to 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th numbers. 8 (+3) 11 (+3) 14 (+3) **17**
6	A	29	Leapfrog pattern: Subtract 4 to 1st, 3rd, 5th numbers 33 (−4) 29 (−4) 25 Add 1 to 2nd, 4th, 6th numbers. 27 (+1) 28 (+1) **29**
7	D	60	Leapfrog pattern: 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th: same number = 64 64 64 64 64 Subtract 1 from 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th numbers. 63 (−1) 62 (−1) 61 (−1) **60**

Letters for Numbers (page 59)

1	A	6	D − B + C = A	12 − 8 + 2 (12 − 8 = 4) 4 + 2 = 6
2	E	10	E × D − B = E	10 × 3 − 20 (10 × 3 = 30) 30 − 20 = 10
3	C	15	B ÷ A × D = C	18 ÷ 6 × 5 (18 ÷ 6 = 3) 3 × 5 = 15
4	A	3	C − A − E − A = A	13 − 3 − 4 − 3 = 3
5	B	38	A ÷ D × E + C = B	36 ÷ 4 × 2 + 20 (36 ÷ 4 = 9 9 × 2 = 18) 18 + 20 = 38
6	D	22	C × B + E − C = D	3 × 7 + 4 − 3 (3 × 7 = 21 21 + 4 = 25) 25 − 3 = 22
7	B	3	D × C ÷ B − A = B	6 × 4 ÷ 3 − 5 = 3 (6 × 4 = 24 24 ÷ 3 = 8) 8 − 5 = 3

Related Numbers (page 61)

1	D	12	Multiply the first outside number by 2. Divide the second outside number by 2. (3 [6] 12) 3 × 2 = 6, 12 ÷ 2 = 6 (5 [10] 20) 5 × 2 = 10, 20 ÷ 2 = 10 (6 [12] 24) 6 × 2 = 12, 24 ÷ 2 = 12
2	B	44	Multiply the two outside numbers to make the total for the middle number. (7 [21] 3) 7 × 3 = 21, (8 [16] 2) = 8 × 2 = 16 (11 [44] 4) = 11 × 4 = 44
3	A	33	Subtract the two outside numbers to make the total for the middle number. (14 [17] 31) 31 − 14 = 17, (34 [61] 95) 95 − 34 = 61 (23 [33] 56) 56 − 23 = 33
4	C	68	Add the two outside numbers to make the total for middle number. (44 [66] 22) 44 + 22 = 66, (26 [50] 24) 26 + 24 = 50 (35 [68] 33) 35 + 33 = 68
5	C	5	Subtract the two outside numbers and then subtract 2 to make the total for the middle number. (7 [1] 10) 10 − 7 − 2 = 1, (5 [8] 15) 15 − 5 − 2 = 8, (4 [5] 11) 11 − 4 − 2 = 5
6	D	6	Two rules are true: Multiply the first outside number by 3. Divide the second outside number by 3. (3 [9] 27) 3 × 3 = 9 & 27 ÷ 3 = 9, (4 [12] 36) 4 × 3 = 12 & 36 ÷ 3 = 12 (2 [6] 18) 2 × 3 = 6 & 18 ÷ 3 = 6
7	B	5	Subtract the two outside numbers and add 1 to make the total for the middle number. (6 [7] 12) 12 − 6 + 1 = 7, (4 [10] 13) 13 − 4 + 1 = 10 (7 [5] 11) 11 − 7 + 1 = 5
8	B	86	Add the two outside numbers together and then subtract 2 from the sum. (35 [46] 13) = 35 + 13 = 48 − 2 = 46 (67 [91] 26) = 67 + 26 = 93 − 2 = 91 (29 [86] 59 = 29 + 59 = 88 − 2 = 86

Practice Test Paper

(page 63)

1	B, Z	basic, simple – both words can describe something that is easy to do.
2	C, Y	boat, ship – both words are names of types of vessels that float and move in water.
3	A, X	leap, jump – both words describe an action of moving or pushing oneself into the air.
4	B, Z	pile, heap – both words can describe things or people on top of each other.

(page 64)

CODES	A = 3, E = 5, F = 1, R = 4, S = 2, T = 6		
	TEAR = 6534 FATE = 1365 SAFE = 2315		
5	E	REST	4526
6	B	1534	FEAR
7	D	AREA	3453
8	C	4551	REEF
9	A	RAFT	4316

(page 65)

10	E	The hidden word is 'them'.
		The wooden boxes were bo**th em**pty.
11	E	The hidden word is 'talk'.
		Pour water into this me**tal k**ettle.
12	B	The hidden word is 'swan'.
		The hiker**s wan**dered down the lane.
13	C	The hidden word is 'long'.
		One huge ta**lon g**rasped my shoulder.

(page 66)

14	A, C	The two odd words, 'chart' and 'graph', are forms of showing information and data.
		The other three words, 'square', 'circle' and 'triangle', are names of shapes.
15	A, D	The two odd words, 'next' and 'across', tell us where something or someone is but are not linked to a lower level.
		The other three words, 'beneath', 'under' and 'below', tell us that something or someone is on a lower level.
16	B, E	The two odd words, 'mend' and 'repair', are verbs that describe the action of making something better that is broken.
		The other three words, 'break', 'smash' and 'shatter', are verbs that describe the action of breaking something.
17	C, D	The two odd words, 'relaxed' and 'casual', are adjectives that can describe someone who unconcerned about something.
		The other three words, 'scared', 'nervous' and 'frightened', are adjectives that can describe someone who is anxious or afraid.
18	B, E	The two odd words, 'forest' and 'wood', describe areas where lots of trees grow.
		The other three words, 'trunk', 'branch' and 'twig', describe different parts of a tree.

(page 67)

19	B	p – The four words are: leap, page, damp, poem
		lea [p] age dam [p] oem
20	A	y – The four words are: toy, yolk, icy, your
		to [y] olk ic [y] our
21	C	b – The four words are: numb, back, grab, best
		num [b] ack gra [b] est
22	E	m – The four words are: storm, meat, trim, mail
		stor [m] eat tri [m] ail
23	D	d – The four word are: raid, down, bead, dust
		rai [d] own bea [d] ust

(page 68)

24	A	29	Counting pattern: Add 4 to each number to get the next number in line.
			13 (+4) 17 (+4) 21 (+4) 25 (+4) **29**
25	C	64	Multiply each number by 2 to get the next number in line.
			4 (×2) 8 (×2) 16 (×2) 32 (×2) **64**
26	B	58	Counting pattern: Subtraction pattern (–8, –7, –6, –5, –4) to find next number in line.
			88 (–8), 80 (–7), 73 (–6), 67 (–5), 62 (–4), **58**
27	E	55	Counting pattern: (–7, +4, –7, +3, –7, +2)
			67 (–7), 60 (+4), 64 (–7), 57 (+3), 60 (–7), 53 (+2), **55**
			Or
			Using a leapfrog counting pattern: Subtract increasing numbers from 1st, 3rd and 5th numbers (–3, –4, –5)
			67 (–3), 64 (–4), 60 (–5), **55**
			and subtract increasing numbers from 2nd and 4th
			60 (–3) 57 (–4) 53

28	A	46	Counting pattern: (+5, –2, +5, –2, +5, -2)
			37 (+5), 42 (–2), 40 (+5), 45 (–2), 43 (+5), 48 (–2), **46**
		Or	
			Using a leapfrog counting pattern: Add 3 to 1st, 3rd, 5th numbers
			37 (+3), 40 (+3), 43 (+3), **46**
			and add 3 to 2nd and 4th numbers
			42 (+3) 45 (+3) 48
29	C	**George** wears the fewest items of clothing. He wears only one item – a pair of gloves.	
		Ana wears two items – a hat and a pair of gloves, Owen wears two items – a hat and scarf. Hamid wears two items – a hat and scarf. Riya wears two items – a new hat and scarf.	