Extended Answers for 11+ Verbal Reasoning Ages 9–10 Practice for the GL Assessment

Word Meanings: Similar Meaning (page 6)

1	D	**table**	(desk bench): a piece of furniture to work at. (chart plan): a way to show information.
2	A	**stick**	(twig branch): a thin piece of wood. (glue paste): to join something together.
3	B	**gift**	(talent skill): a special, natural ability. (award offering): to give a present for a special occasion, reason and for something well-earned.
4	C	**fly**	(insect minibeast): a very small creature. (soar glide): to move through the air.
5	E	**rock**	(wobble sway): to move backwards and forwards. (stone boulder): a hard natural material.

Word Meanings: Two Odd Ones Out (page 7)

1	B, E	Odd words out: 'city' and 'forest'. The three words 'shore', 'beach' and 'cliff' are connected to a seaside landscape. The other two words 'city' and 'forest' are words used in other types of landscapes.
2	A, D	Odd words out: 'beetle' and 'slug'. The three words 'parrot', 'owl' and 'seagull' are all types of birds. The other two words 'beetle' and 'slug' are types of minibeasts.
3	B, D	Odd words out: 'book' and 'ruler'. The three words 'pencil', 'pen' and 'crayon' are all types of writing or drawing tools. The other two words 'book' and 'ruler' are other types of objects used in a classroom.
4	C, E	Odd words out: 'sprint' and 'run'. The three words 'amble', 'walk' and 'stroll' describe the actions of moving slowly. The other two words 'sprint' and 'run' describe the actions of moving quickly.
5	A, C	Odd words out: 'park' and 'garden'. The three words 'bungalow', 'house' and 'flats' are buildings where people may live. The other two words 'park' and 'garden' are outdoor places.

Word Meanings: Closest Meaning (pages 8–9)

1	B, X	**huge, vast** – both words can mean something that is very large.
2	A, Z	**middle, centre** – both words can mean a central point of something.
3	C, Y	**hurricane, typhoon** – both words can mean a strong wind.
4	A, X	**snatch, grab** – both words can mean to take something suddenly.
5	B, Y	**trail, path** – both words can mean a route to walk along.
6	C, Y	**find, discover** – both words can mean detecting or uncovering something unexpectedly.
7	A, Z	**icy, chilly** – both words can mean something that is cold.
8	B, X	**jump, leap** – both words can mean to move quickly off the ground with both feet together.
9	C, Y	**giggle, chuckle** – both words can mean to laugh.

Word Meanings: Opposite Meaning (pages 10–11)

1	B, Z	**slow, fast** – 'slow' describes something or someone who moves at a low speed. 'fast' describes something or someone who moves at a high speed.
2	C, X	**rich, poor** – 'rich' describes someone who has a lot of money. 'poor' describes someone who does not have a lot of money.
3	A, Y	**high, low** – 'high' can describe something that is tall. 'low' can describe something that is short and near the ground.
4	C, X	**bent, straight** – 'bent' describes something that curves and swerves. 'straight' describes something that goes in an unswerving line.
5	B, Z	**wild, tame** – 'wild' can describe an animal that is untrained or undomesticated. 'tame' can describe an animal that has been trained and domesticated.
6	A, Y	**common, rare** – 'common' means something is normal or usually seen. 'rare' means something that is very unusual and not usually seen.
7	C, X	**ask, answer** – 'ask' describes the action of saying a question. 'answer' describes the action of responding to the asked question.
8	A, Z	**damp, dry** – 'damp' describes something that is slightly wet. 'dry' describes something that does not feel wet.
9	B, Y	**child, adult** – 'child' is the word for a young person. 'adult' is the word for a grown-up or older person.

Word Meanings: Word Connections (pages 12–13)

1	A, Y	**road, sea** – A 'car' travels on a 'road'. A 'ship' travels on the 'sea'.
2	C, X	**feather, fur** – A 'bird' is covered in' feathers'. A 'bear' is covered in 'fur'.
3	B, Z	**fresh, stale** – 'New' can describe something that is 'fresh'. 'Old' can describe something that is 'stale'.
4	B, X	**hot, cold** – 'Fire' feels 'hot'. 'Ice' feels 'cold'.
5	C, X	**head, feet** – A 'hat' is worn on the 'head'. 'Shoes' are worn on the 'feet'.
6	A, Y	**hive, hutch** – A 'bee' lives in a 'hive'. A rabbit lives in a 'hutch'.
7	B, Y	**sand, rock** – A 'desert' is mainly 'sand'. A 'mountain' is mainly rock.
8	A, Z	**listen, feel** – 'Hear' is another word for 'listen'. 'Touch' is another word for 'feel.'
9	C, X	**daffodil, potato** – An example of a 'flower' is a 'daffodil'. An example of a 'vegetable 'is a 'potato'.

Word Meanings: Reading Comprehension (pages 14–15)

1	E	**Femi did the fewest activities. She went on the woodland trail and made woodland crafts.** Dan went on the woodland trail, the zip wire and built a den. Rosie went on the woodland trail, the zip wire and built a den. Ahmed went on the woodland trail, the zip wire and made woodland crafts. Lena went on the woodland trail, the zipwire and built a den.
2	B	**Cabin 2 has the most beds. It has six beds.** Cabin 1 has four beds. Cabin 3 has three beds. Cabin 4 has four beds. Cabin 5 has three beds.
3	E	**The heaviest mammal is the African elephant. It weighs more than 5 tonnes.** The hippo and white rhino weigh 5 tonnes. A polar bear weighs less than 5 tonnes and is heavier than a tiger. A tiger weighs less than a polar bear.
4	A	***'Frankie would have arrived by 4:35pm.'* must be true. He can be late up to that time and no later.** B: We do not have the information to tell us that Rebecca is always late and we know that Aiza is often early. C, D, E: We do not have the information to tell us if sentences C, D and E are true.
5	D	***'Ed likes the roundabout the least.'* There are three ride options and we know he prefers the other two to the roundabout.** A, E: We do not have the information to know whether Ed prefers the dodgem cars or the helter-skelter. Nina prefers the roundabout. B: This is not true. Nina likes the roundabout. C: We are not given enough information to tell us what Mo thinks about the helter-skelter.

Making Words: Make a Word (page 16)

1	B	**cap** – first and second letters from the first word and third letter from the second word. (**fo**x [fog] pe**g**) (**ca**t [cap] ni**p**)
2	E	**pet** – third letter from the first word and second and third letters from the second word. (do**t** [tap] g**ap**) (li**p** [pet] n**et**)
3	D	**ray** – fourth and third letters from the first word and fourth letter from the second word. (sp**ot** [tow] dra**w**) (pe**ar** [ray] man**y**)
4	C	**hub** – second and third letters from the first word and fourth letter from the second word. (t**wi**g [win] gra**n**) (s**hu**t [hub] cra**b**)
5	A	**soon** – first and third letters from the first word and third and fourth letters from the second word. (**g**l**o**be [goat] cr**ate**) (**s**t**o**re [soon] al**one**)

Making Words: Complete the Word (page 17)

1	B	**rat** – in the first word, use the 1st, 2nd and 3rd letters to make the second word: (**ten**t ten) (**car**p car) (**rat**e rat)
2	E	**pat** – in the first word, use the 1st, 2nd and 4th letters to make the second word: (**ra**i**n** ran) (**lo**n**g** log) (**pa**n**t** pat)
3	A	**map** – in the first word, use the 3rd, 2nd and 4th letters to make the second word: (b**e**l**t** let) (w**e**n**t** net) (d**amp** map)
4	C	**tip** – in the first word, use the 4th, 3rd and 2nd letters to make the second word: (st**ra**p art) (d**raf**t far) (s**pit**e tip)
5	D	**test** – in the first word, use the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th letters to make the second word: (**l**ion**ess** less) (**k**now**ing** king) (**t**all**est** test)

Making Words: Insert a Letter (page 18)

1	D	**m** The four words are: tram, must, farm, milk.	tra [m] ust	far [m] ilk
2	A	**e** The four words are: lose, edge, age, easy.	los [e] dge	ag [e] asy
3	C	**w** The four words are: snow, west, draw, wash.	sno [w] est	dra [w] ash
4	B	**k** The four words are: stuck, knew, think, key.	stuc [k] new	thin [k] ey
5	D	**r** The four words are: temper, ram, order, read.	tempe [r] am	orde [r] ead

Making Words: Move a Letter (page 19)

1	A	**w** Two new words are 'hole' and 'win'. Move 'w' in first word. Add at the beginning of the second word.
2	C	**o** Two new words are 'flat' and 'hoop'. Move 'o' in the first word. Make it the second letter in the second word.
3	B	**t** Two new words are 'seal' and 'task'. Move 't' in the first word. Add at the beginning of the second word.
4	E	**y** Two new words are 'part' and 'ready'. Move 'y' in the first word. Add to the end of the second word.
5	D	**e** Two new words are 'quit' and 'peace'. Move 'e' in the first word. Make it the second letter in the second word.

Making Words: Hidden Words (pages 20–21)

1	B	The hidden word is 'well'.	My to**wel l**ooks wet and grubby.
2	E	The hidden word is 'vest'.	Our nature collage includes fi**ve st**ones.
3	B	The hidden word is 'less'.	Two mu**les s**lowly pulled the cart.
4	B	The hidden word is 'edge'.	Soup bubbl**ed ge**ntly in the pan.
5	B	The hidden word is 'tray'.	Peel ex**tra y**ams for our lunch.
6	D	The hidden word is 'dent'.	Liam wants that woo**den t**oy train.
7	C	The hidden word is 'knot'.	I have drun**k not**hing this morning.
8	E	The hidden word is 'also'.	My sister knitted eight speci**al so**cks.
9	A	The hidden word is 'move'.	War**m ove**ns help bake good cakes.

Making Words: Missing Words (pages 22–23)

1	A	MAT	Today's football **MAT**CH has been cancelled. The other three-letter choices do not make sense in the sentence.
2	C	AND	We lit some C**AND**LES during the power cut. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
3	D	TEN	Let's LIS**TEN** to some relaxing music. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
4	B	OWN	The best circus act was definitely the CL**OWN**. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
5	A	ARE	Jonas SH**ARE**D his ideas with his work group. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
6	E	ALL	The leopard is SM**ALL**ER than the cheetah. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
7	C	ICE	My favourite cold drink is apple JU**ICE**. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
8	D	OUR	It was a long and tiring J**OUR**NEY home. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
9	A	OLD	The thieves stole the famous G**OLD**EN throne. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
10	B	ATE	Turn on the radio for the L**ATE**ST news. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
11	D	BIT	We found shelter from the cold **BIT**TER wind. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words or do not make sense in the sentence.
12	E	SIT	Our school swimming team are in first PO**SIT**ION. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.

Making Words: Joining Words (pages 24–25)

1	A, Z	beg, an	The two words together make the word 'began'. The other words don't make new words.
2	B, X	in, side	The two words together make the word 'inside'. The other words don't make new words.
3	C, Y	wag, on	The two words together make the word 'wagon'. The other words don't make new words.
4	B, Y	space, ship	The two words together make the word 'spaceship'. The other words don't make new words.
5	C, X	kit, ten	The two words together make the word 'kitten'. The other words don't make new words.
6	B, Z	cup, cake	The two words together make the word 'cupcake'. The other words don't make new words.
7	A, Y	car, pet	The two words together make the word 'carpet'. The other words don't make new words.
8	C, X	pass, port	The two words together make the word 'passport'. The other words don't make new words.
9	A, Y	use, less	The two words together make the word 'useless'. The other words don't make new words.

Maths: Complete the Calculation (page 26)

1	E	10	$12 + 5 = 7 + 10$	$12 + 5 = 17$	$7 + \mathbf{10} = 17$
2	B	2	$10 + 3 + 5 = 20 - 2$	$10 + 3 + 5 = 18$	$20 - \mathbf{2} = 18$
3	A	3	$7 \times 4 + 4 = 29 + 3$	$7 \times 4 + 4 = 32$	$29 + \mathbf{3} = 32$
4	C	13	$14 \div 2 = 20 - 13$	$14 \div 2 = 7$	$20 - \mathbf{13} = 7$
5	D	4	$12 \times 2 + 5 - 9 = 5 \times 4$	$12 \times 2 + 5 - 9 = 20$	$5 \times \mathbf{4} = 20$
6	B	12	$40 \div 2 + 30 - 2 = 4 \times 12$	$40 \div 2 + 30 - 2 = 48$	$4 \times \mathbf{12} = 48$

Maths: Number Series (page 27)

1	E	10	Number pattern +2 to each number: 2 (+2) = 4, 4 (+2) = 6, 6 (+2) = 8, 8 (+2) = **10**
2	A	8	Alternate number pattern: 5, 6, 7, **8** (1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th); 10, 11, 12 (2nd, 4th, 6th)
3	B	48	Times each number by 2 (double number): 3 (×2) = 6, 6 (×2) = 12, 12 (×2) = 24, 24 (×2) = **48**
4	C	39	Number pattern +1, +2, +3, +4, +5: 24 (+1) = 25, 25 (+2) = 27, 27 (+3) = 30, 30 (+4) = 34, 34 (+5) = **39**
5	D	41	Number pattern –8, –7, –6, –5, –4, –3: 74 (–8) = 66, 66 (–7) = 59, 59 (– 6) = 53, 53 (–5) = 48, 48 (–4) = 44, 44 (–3) = **41**
6	A	29	Number pattern +6, –2: 15 (+6) = 21, 21 (–2) = 19, 19 (+6) = 25, 25 (–2) = 23, 23 (+6) = **29**

Maths: Letters for Numbers (page 28)

1	B	4	D (8) + A (2) – C (6) = B (4)	8 + 2 – 6 = **4**
2	C	5	E (14) – D (8) – A (1) = C (5)	14 – 8 – 1 = **5**
3	E	19	B (5) × C (3) + D (4) = E (19)	5 × 3 + 4 = **19**
4	D	20	A (50) ÷ E (10) × C (4) = D (20)	50 ÷ 10 × 4 = **20**
5	A	16	D (7) + B (11) + C (9) – B (11) = A (16)	7 + 11 + 9 – 11 = **16**
6	E	8	C (12) ÷ B (6) + A (9) – D (3) = E (8)	12 ÷ 6 + 9 – 3 = **8**

Maths: Related Numbers (page 29)

1	C	14	Double 1st number or halve the 3rd number to find the middle number. (3 [6] 12): 3 × 2 = 6, 12 ÷ 2 = 6; (5 [10] 20): 5 × 2 = 10, 20 ÷ 2 = 10, (7 [**14**] 28): 7 × 2 = 14, 28 ÷ 2 = **14**
2	B	22	Subtract 1st number from the 3rd number to find the middle number. (4 [8] 12): 12 – 4 = 8; (6 [12] 18): 18 – 6 = 12; (11 [22] 33): 33 – 11 = **22**
3	E	30	Multiply the two outside numbers to find middle number. (5 [10] 2): 5 × 2 = 10; (9 [27] 3): 9 × 3 = 27; (10 [30] 3): 10 × 3 = **30**
4	A	20	Subtract the two outside numbers to find the middle number. (80 [50] 30): 80 – 30 = 50; (48 [40] 8): 48 – 8 = 40; (24 [20] 4): 24 – 4 = **20**
5	D	4	Add the 1st and 3rd numbers then divide the sum by half to find the middle number. (56 [50] 44): 56 + 44 = 100, 100 ÷ 2 = 50; (15 [22] 29): 15 + 29 = 44, 44 ÷ 2 = 22; (5 [4] 3): 5 + 3 = 8, 8 ÷ 2 = **4**
6	C	18	Subtract the two outside numbers to get a total sum. Then subtract (–2) from that sum to find the middle number. (17 [9] 6): 17 – 6 = 11, 11 – 2 = 9; (20 [11] 7): 20 – 7 = 13, 13 – 2= 11; (29 [18] 9): 29 – 9 = 20, 20 – 2 = **18**

Codes: Letter Connections (pages 30–31)

1	A	TU	GH is to IJ as RS is to TU The first letters of each pair – count (+2) letters forwards: **G** (+2) = **I** (**G**H – **I**J) The second letters of each pair – count (+2) forwards: H (+2) = J (G**H** – I**J**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: R (+2) = T, S (+2) = U (**RS – TU**)
2	C	NM	YW is to VT as QP is to NM The first letters of each pair – count (–3) backwards: Y (–3) = V (**Y**W – **V**T) The second letters of each pair – count (–3) backwards: W (–3) = T (Y**W** – V**T**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: Q (–3) = N, P (–3) = M (**QP – NM**)
3	D	RT	BD is to FH as NP is to RT The first letters of each pair – count (+4) letters forwards: B (+4) = F (**B**D – **F**H) The second letters of each pair – count (+4) letters forwards: D (+4) = H (B**D** – F**H**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: N (+4) = R, P (+4) = T (**NP – RT**)
4	B	VE	YB is to XC as WD is to VE The first letters of each pair – count (–1) backwards: Y (–1) = X (**Y**B – **X**C) The second letters of each pair – count (+1) forwards: B (+1) = C (Y**B** – X**C**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: W (–1) = V, D (+1) = E (**WD – VE**)
5	E	AB	ST is to OP as EF is to AB The first letters of each pair – count (–4) letters backwards: S (–4) = O (**S**T – **O**P) The second letters of each pair – count (–4) letters backwards: T (–4) = P (S**T** – O**P**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: E (–4) = A, F (–4) = B (**EF – AB**)
6	A	DE	KL is to NO as AB is to DE The first letters of each pair – count (+3) forwards: K (+3) = N (**K**L – **N**O) The second letters of each pair – count (+3) forwards: L (+3) = O (K**L** – N**O**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: A (+3) = D, B (+3) = E (**AB – DE**)
7	C	HE	YV is to TQ as MJ is to HE The first letters of each pair – count (–5) letters backwards: Y (–5) = T (**Y**V – **T**Q) The second letters of each pair – count (–5) letters backwards: V (–5) = Q (Y**V** –T**Q**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: M (–5) = H, J (–5) = E (**MJ – HE**)
8	D	PT	DF is to CG as QS is to PT The first letters of each pair – count (–1) backwards: D (–1) = C (**D**F – **C**G) The second letters of each pair – count (+1) forwards: F (+1) = G (D**F** – C**G**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: Q (–1) = P, S (+1) = T (**QS – PT**)
9	B	BZ	GK is to DN as EW is to BZ The first letters of each pair – count (–3) backwards: G (–3) = D (**G**K – **D**N) The second letters of each pair – count (+3) forwards: K (+3) = N (G**K** – D**N**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: E (–3) = B, W (+3) = Z (**EW – BZ**)
10	A	PP	HD is to FF as RN is to PP The first letters of each pair – count (–2) backwards: H (–2) = F (**H**D – **F**F) The second letters of each pair – count (+2) forwards: D (+2) = F (H**D** – F**F**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: R (–2) = P, N (+2) = P (**RN – PP**)
11	E	YB	BE is to ZC as AD is to YB The first letters of each pair – count (–2) backwards: B (–2) = Z (**B**E – **Z**C) The second letters of each pair – count (–2) backwards: E (–2) = C (B**E – Z**C) Repeat the pattern with the second set: A (–2) = Y, D (–2) = B (**AD – YB**)

Codes: Word Number Codes 1 (page 32)

		'A' is in three of the words. It appears as a 2nd and 3rd letter. A = 2 'B' is in three of the words. It appears as a 1st and 4th letter. B = 3 'D' is in two of the words. It appears as a 1st and 4th letter. D = 5 'E' is in three of the words. It appears as a 2nd, 3rd and 4th letter. E = 1 'R' is in three of the words. It appears as a 1st and 2nd letter. R = 4 'T' is in two of the words. It appears as a 3rd and 4th letter. T = 6 BEAT = 3126 RATE = 4261 DRAB = 5423 BRED = 3415
1	B	3415 = BRED
2	D	READ = 4125
3	E	5246 = DART
4	C	REED = 4115
5	A	3124 = BEAR

Codes: Word Number Codes 2 (page 33)

		'A' is in three of the words. It appears as a 2nd, 3rd and 4th letter. A = 1 'E' is in three of the words. It appears as a 2nd, 3rd and 4th letter. E = 5 'F' is in three of the words. It appears as a 1st, 3rd and 4th letter. F = 2 'I' is in two of the words. It appears as a 2nd and 3rd letter. I = 3 'L' is in four of the words. It appears as a 1st, 2nd and 4th letter. L = 6 'N' is in one of the words. It appears as a 1st letter. N = 4 LEAF = 6512 NAIL = 4136 FLEA = 2651 LIFE = 6325
1	B	6512 = LEAF
2	A	LANE = 6145
3	D	2365 = FILE
4	C	LEAN = 6514
5	E	4345 = NINE

Codes: Letter Series (page 34)

1	B	VU	Count forwards one (+1) letter for these letter pairs: AB, CD, EF Count backwards one (–1) letter for these letter pairs: ZY, XW, **VU**
2	D	EG	Counting pattern (+1) for 1st letters in pairs: **A**C, **B**D, **C**E, **D**F, **E**G Counting pattern (+1) for 2nd letters in pairs: A**C**, B**D**, C**E**, D**F**, E**G**
3	A	FW	First letters in each pair have pattern: L, L (–3), I, I (–3), F, **F** Counting pattern (+3) for 2nd letters in pairs: H (+3), K (+3), N (+3), Q (+3), T (+3), **W**
4	C	LK	Counting pattern (–2) for 1st letters in pairs: **T**S, **R**Q, **P**O, **N**M, **L**K Counting pattern (–2) for 2nd letters in pairs: T**S**, R**Q**, P**O**, N**M**, L**K**
5	D	LN	Counting pattern (+1) for 1st letters in pairs: **H**J I**K** **J**L **K**M **L**N Counting pattern (+1) for 2nd letters in pairs: H**J** I**K** J**L** K**M** L**N**
6	E	UT	Counting pattern (+2) for 1st letters in pairs: **M**P **O**Q **Q**R **S**S **U**T Counting pattern (+1) for 2nd letters in pairs: M**P** O**Q** Q**R** S**S** U**T**

Codes: Related Words (page 35)

1	A	**ECV**	Count (+2) letters forwards from each letter in the given word. DOG = FQI: D (+2) = F, O (+2) = Q, G (+2) = I CAT = ECV: C (+2) = E, A (+2) = C, T (+2) = V
2	C	**VQRZ**	Count (+3) letters forwards from each letter in the given word. RAIN = UDLQ: R (+3) = U, A (+3) = D, I (+3) = L, N (+3) = Q SNOW = VQRZ: S (+3) = V, N (+3) = Q, O (+3) = R, W (+3) = Z
3	B	**TOP**	Count (+2) forwards from each letter in the first code. JGB = LID: J (+2) = L, G (+2) = I, B (+2) = D RMN = TOP: R (+2) = T, M (+2) = O, N (+2) = P
4	D	**GKBS**	Use counting pattern with the letters in the given word: (+1), (–1), (+1), (–1) ROPE = SNQD: R (+1) = S, O (–1) = N, P (+1) = Q, E (–1) = D FLAT = GKBS: F (+1) = G, L (–1) = K, A (+1) = B, T (–1) = S
5	A	**CHILD**	Count (+3) letters forwards from each letter in the first code. QORZH = TRUCK: Q (+3) = T, O (+3) = R, R (+3) = U, Z (+3) = C, H (+3) = K ZEFIA = CHILD: Z (+3) = C, E (+3) = H, F (+3) = I, I (+3) = L, A (+3) = D

Practice Paper 1

Making Words: Make a Word (page 37)

1	C	**hit** – first letter from first word and second and third letters from second word. (**h**ad [hen] t**en**) (**h**ob [hit] p**it**)
2	B	**fan** – first and second letters from first word and fourth letter from second word. (**ne**ar [net] mus**t**) (**fa**rm [far] fer**n**)
3	D	**top** – fourth and third letters from first word and first letter from second word. (sa**id** [dig] **g**naw) (sl**ot** [top] **p**lay)
4	A	**chin** – first and second letters from first word and third and fourth letters from second word. (**st**one [star] sh**ar**p) (**ch**air [chin] po**in**t)
5	C	**leaf** – fourth and fifth letters from first word and third and first letters from second word. (hor**se** [seat] tra**c**k) (lad**le** [leaf] **f**la**s**h)

Word Meaning: Similar Meaning (page 38)

6	A	**store**	(shop supermarket): a place where you can buy different goods. (stock hoard): to keep something for use.
7	C	**track**	(trail path): a small walkway, often on rough ground. (hunt follow): to follow the movements of an animal or person.
8	B	**wood**	(timber log): a natural material that trees are made from. (forest copse): an area of trees and bushes.
9	E	**roll**	(bap bun): a small, round bread. (somersault spin): to move round and round.
10	B	**notice**	(see observe): to be aware of someone or something. (poster sign): displayed information for people to read.

Codes: Letter Connections (page 39)

11	A	MN	GH is to IJ as KL is to MN The first letters of each pair – count (+2) letters forwards: G (+2) = I (**G**H – **I**J) The second letters of each pair – count (+2) forwards: H (+2) = J (G**H** – I**J**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: K (+2) = M, L (+2) = N (**KL** – **MN**)
12	C	QP	ZY is to WV as TS is to QP The first letters of each pair – count (–3) backwards: Z (–3) = W (**Z**Y – **W**V) The second letters of each pair – count (–3) backwards: Y (–3) = V (Z**Y** – W**V**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: T (–3) = Q, S (–3) = P (**TS** – **QP**)
13	D	UW	IK is to MO as QS is to UW The first letters of each pair – count (+4) letters forwards: I (+4) = M (**I**K – **M**O) The second letters of each pair – count (+4) forwards: K (+4) = O (I**K** – M**O**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: Q (+4) = U, S (+4) = W (**QS** – **UW**)
14	B	IR	CX is to EV as GT is to IR The first letters of each pair – count (+2) letters forwards: C (+2) = E (**C**X – **E**V) The second letters of each pair – count (–2) backwards: X (–2) = V (C**X** – E**V**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: G (+2) = I, T (–2) = R (**GT** – **IR**)
15	A	QU	LM is to JN as ST is to QU The first letters of each pair – count (–2) letters backwards: L (–2) = J (**L**M – **J**N) The second letters of each pair – count (+1) forwards: M (+1) = N (L**M** – J**N**) Repeat the pattern with the second set: S (–2) Q, T (+1) = U (**ST** – **QU**)

Making Words: Complete the Word (page 40)

16	E	**tow** – in the first word, use the 1st, 2nd and 3rd letters to make the second word: (**new**t new) (**run**g run) (**tow**n tow)
17	A	**ear** – in the first word, use the 2nd, 3rd and 4th letters to make the second word: (c**oat**s oat) (s**pad**e pad) (h**ear**t ear)
18	D	**lap** – in the first word, use the 2nd, 3rd and 1st letters to make the second word: (d**re**ss red) (t**ro**ut rot) (p**la**ne lap)
19	C	**sat** – in the first word, use the 1st, 2nd and 3rd letters to make the second word: (**can**oe can) (**hot**el hot) (**sat**in sat)
20	B	**dice** – in the first word, use the 7th, 4th, 5th and 6th letters to make the second word: (opp**oser** rose) (ben**eath** heat) (not**iced** dice)

Word Meaning: Two Odd Ones Out (page 41)

21	B, D	Odd words out: 'shop' and 'cinema'. The three words 'drum', 'trumpet' and 'harp' are all musical instruments. The other two words 'shop' and 'cinema' are places to go in a town or city.
22	C, E	Odd words out: 'add' and 'subtract'. The three words 'square', 'circle' and 'triangle' are all types of 2D shapes. The other two words 'add' and 'subtract' are mathematical operations.
23	A, D	Odd words out: 'rude' and 'mean'. The three words 'polite', 'kind' and 'nice' are all positive words to describe someone. The other two words 'rude' and 'mean' are negative words to describe someone.
24	B, E	Odd words out: 'above' and 'overhead'. The three words 'below', 'under' and 'beneath' are prepositions to describe things that are low down. The other two words 'above' and 'overhead' are prepositions to describe things that are high up.
25	A, C	Odd words out: 'carrot' and 'potato'. The three words 'apple', 'pear' and 'banana' are all fruits. The other two words 'carrot' and 'potato' are vegetables.

Insert a Letter: (page 42)

26	A	g	The four words are: plug, goal, sung, gate.	plu [g] oal	sun [g] ate
27	B	a	The four words are: area, alive, idea, alone.	are [a] live	ide [a] lone
28	E	n	The four words are: kiln, note, skin, nice.	kil [n] ote	ski [n] ice
29	D	p	The four words are: clasp, pear, sharp, pink.	clas [p] ear	shar [p] ink
30	C	y	The four words are: many, yell, any, your.	man [y] ell	an [y] our

Complete the Calculation (page 43)

31	C	7	21 + 7 = 4 × 7	21 + 7 = 28	4 × **7** = 28
32	A	2	18 ÷ 2 + 4 = 15 − 2	18 ÷ 2 + 4 = 13	15 − **2** = 13
33	D	5	20 × 2 + 10 = 11 × 5 − 5	20 × 2 + 10 = 50	11 × 5 − **5** = 50

Word Meanings: Reading Comprehension (page 43)

34	D	Bella has the most marbles. Bella has ten marbles. Aiden has eight marbles. Meena has nine marbles. George has four marbles. Milo has eight marbles.

Practice Paper 2

Word Meaning: Closest Meaning (page 45)

1	B, Z	**break, snap** – both words can mean something that gets broken suddenly.
2	C, X	**solid, firm** – both words can mean something that feels hard.
3	A, Y	**noisy, rowdy** – both words can describe loud sounds.
4	C, Z	**finish, complete** – both words can mean to end something.

Codes: Word Number Codes (page 46)

		'A' is in three of the words. It appears as a 2nd and 3rd letter. A = 2 'E' is in three of the words. It appears as a 2nd and 4th letter. E = 3 'O' is in one of the words. It appears as a 2nd letter. O = 1 'P' is in three of the words. It appears as a 1st and 3rd letter. P = 6 'S' is in three of the words. It appears as a 1st and 3rd letter. S = 4 'T' is in three of the words. It appears as a 1st and 4th letter. T = 5 TAPE = 5263 PAST = 6245 SEAT = 4325 POSE = 6143
5	D	6245 = PAST
6	A	SPOT = 4615
7	C	6325 = PEAT
8	E	EATS = 3254
9	B	4126 = SOAP

Making Words: Hidden Words (page 47)

10	A	The hidden word is 'them'.	**The m**ouse bolted towards the door.
11	C	The hidden word is 'wall'.	The pirate cre**w all** looked scary.
12	C	The hidden word is 'hero'.	Gina decorated **her o**range design folder.
13	C	The hidden word is 'bump'.	Our family al**bum p**hotos look old.

Word connections (page 48)

14	A, Y	**dark, night** – The opposite of 'light' is 'dark'. The opposite of 'day' is 'night'.
15	C, X	**stroll, sprint** – To 'walk' is another word for 'stroll'. To 'run' is another word for 'sprint'.
16	A, Z	**coat, gown** – 'Jacket' can be another word for 'coat'. 'Dress' can be another word for 'gown'.
17	B, Y	**colour, shape** – 'Yellow' is a colour. 'Triangle' is a shape.

Codes: Letter Series (page 49)

18	A	NP	Counting pattern (+1) for 1st letters in pairs: **J**L **K**M **L**N **M**O **N**P Counting pattern (+1) for 2nd letters in pairs: J**L** K**M** L**N** M**O** N**P**
19	C	VE	Counting pattern (–1) for 1st letters in pairs: **Z**A **Y**B **X**C **W**D **V**E Counting pattern (+1) for 2nd letters in pairs: Z**A** Y**B** X**C** W**D** V**E**
20	B	RS	Counting pattern (+4) for 1st letters in pairs: **B**C **F**G **J**K **N**O **R**S Counting pattern (+4) for 2nd letters in pairs: B**C** F**G** J**K** N**O** R**S**
21	E	WW	Counting pattern (+3) for 1st letters in pairs: **K**U **N**U **Q**V **T**V **W**W Second letters in each pair have pattern: U, U (+1), V, V (+1), W
22	D	JN	Counting pattern (+1) for 1st letters in pairs: **F**F **G**H **H**J **I**L **J**N Counting pattern (+2) for 2nd letters in pairs: F**F** G**H** H**J** I**L** J**N**
23	A	UF	Counting pattern (+2) for 1st letters in pairs: **M**N **O**L **Q**J **S**H **U**F Counting pattern (–2) for 2nd letters in pairs: M**N** O**L** Q**J** S**H** U**F**

Making Words: Missing Words (page 50)

24	A	FOR	The **FOR**EST had many tall trees. The other three-letter choices do not make sense in the sentence or do not make proper words.
25	B	TOO	The dentist examined Thea's sore **TOO**TH. The other three-letter choices do not make sense in the sentence or do not make proper words.
26	E	ART	Khalid was SM**ART**LY dressed for the family wedding. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
27	D	AGE	The small VILL**AGE** was cut off by the floods. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.
28	C	MEN	Most of the PAVE**MEN**TS on our street are cracked. The other three-letter choices do not make proper words.

Maths: Number Series (page 51)

29	B	25	Number pattern +5 to each number: 5 (+5) = 10, 10 (+5) = 15, 15 (+5) = 20, 20 (+5) = **25**
30	E	53	Number pattern +4 to each number: 33 (+4) = 37, 37 (+4) = 41, 41 (+4) = 45, 45 (+4) = 49, 49 (+4) = **53**
31	A	31	Number pattern +3, +4, +5, +6, +7: 6 (+3) = 9, 9 (+4) = 13, 13 (+5) = 18, 18 (+6) = 24, 24 (+7) = **31**
32	D	14	Number pattern for 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th (+1): 11, 12, 13, **14**. Double these numbers to get 2nd, 4th and 6th numbers. 11 (×2) = 22, 12 (×2) = 24, 13 (×2) = 26
33	C	16	Number pattern +1, −2: 19 (+1) = 20, 20 (−2) = 18, 18 (+1) = 19, 19 (−2) = 17, 17 (+1) = 18, 18 (−2) = **16**

Word Meanings: Reading Comprehension (page 51)

34	D	Aisha has bought the fewest types of fruit. She bought bananas. Iona has bought bananas, a bag of plums and some oranges. Nathan has bought juicy apples, a bag of plums and some oranges. Dylan has bought bananas, a bag of plums and some oranges. Morgan has bought bananas, juicy apples and a bag of plums.

Practice Paper 3

Making Words: Joining Words (page 53)

1	A, Z	key, hole	The two words together make the word 'keyhole'. The other words don't make new words.
2	C, X	dam, age	The two words together make the word 'damage'. The other words don't make new words.
3	B, Z	jelly, fish	The two words together make the word 'jellyfish'. The other words don't make new words.
4	A, Y	off, ice	The two words together make the word 'office'. The other words don't make new words.

Codes: Related words (page 54)

5	B	LTF	Count (–1) letters backwards from each letter in the given word. JOY – INX: J (–1) = I, O (–1) = N, Y (–1) = X MUG – LTF: M (–1) = L, U (–1) = T, G (–1) = F
6	A	DRAG	Count (–2) letters backwards from each letter in the first code. EQKP – COIN: E (–2) = C, Q (–2) = O, K (–2) = I, P (–2) = N FTCI – DRAG: F (–2) = D, T (–2) = R, C (–2) = A, I (–2) = G
7	D	EXVK	Count (+3) letters forwards from each letter in the given word. SAVE – VDYH: S (+3) = V, A (+3) = D, V (+3) = Y, E (+3) = H BUSH – EXVK: B (+3) = E, U (+3) = X, S (+3) = V, H (+3) = K
8	C	NEST	Use counting pattern from each letter in the first code: (+1), (–1), (+1), (–1) FBRQ – GASP: F (+1) = G, B (–1) = A, R (+1) = S, Q (–1) = P MFRU – NEST: M (+1) = N, F (–1) = E, R (+1) = S, U (–1) = T
9	E	TNPR	Use counting pattern with the letters in the given word: (+1), (–2), (+1), (–2) BELT – CCMR: B (+1) = C, E (–2) = C, L (+1) = M, T (–2) = R SPOT – TNPR: S (+1) = T, P (–2) = N, O (+1) = P, T (–2) = R

Word Meaning: Opposite Meaning (page 55)

10	B, Z	**sharp, blunt** – 'sharp' describes something that has a cutting edge. 'blunt' is something that has an edge that is not sharp and does not cut objects.
11	C, X	**open, shut** – 'open' describes something that is not closed. 'shut' describes something that is closed.
12	A, Y	**safe, dangerous** – 'safe' describes something that is free from risk. 'dangerous' describes something that is very risky and unsafe to do.
13	C, Y	**helpful, unsupportive** – 'helpful' describes something that aids or helps others. 'unsupportive' describes something that is not supportive or helpful to others.

Maths: Letters for Numbers (page 56)

14	E	2	A (9) – C (5) – E (2) = E (2)	9 – 5 – 2 = **2**
15	A	8	B (13) + D (7) – E (12) = A (8)	13 + 7 – 12 = **8**
16	B	6	B (6) × C (3) – A (12) = B (6)	6 × 3 – 12 = **6**
17	C	15	D (25) ÷ A (5) + E (10) = C (15)	25 ÷ 5 + 10 = **15**
18	D	32	A (2) × B (4) × A (2) + E (14) + A (2) = D (32)	2 × 4 × 2 + 14 + 2 = **32**
19	E	22	C (40) ÷ B (2) + A (23) – D (21) = E (22)	40 ÷ 2 + 23 – 21 = **22**

Making Words: Move a Letter (page 57)

20	A	s	Two new words are 'hall' and 'she'. Move 's' in the first word. Add at the beginning of the second word.
21	B	r	Two new words are 'gown' and 'frog'. Move 'r' in the first word. Make it the second letter in the second word.
22	E	k	Two new words are 'thin' and 'knot'. Move 'k' in the first word. Add at the beginning of the second word.
23	A	n	Two new words are 'ever' and 'month'. Move 'n' in the first word. Make it the third letter in the second word.
24	C	u	Two new words are 'pond' and 'could'. Move 'u' in the first word. Make it the third letter in the second word.

Word Meaning: Two Odd Ones Out (page 58)

25	B, E	Odd words out: 'mean' and 'nasty'. The three words 'agreeable', 'friendly' and 'kind' describe someone who is nice and pleasant. The other two words 'mean' and 'nasty', describe someone who is unpleasant.
26	A, C	Odd words out: 'dragon' and 'unicorn'. The three words 'lion', 'zebra' and 'monkey' are real animals. The other two words 'dragon' and 'unicorn', are fantasy creatures.
27	D, E	Odd words out: 'rain' and 'snow'. The three words 'hurricane', 'tornado' and 'cyclone' describe types of windy weather. The other two words 'rain' and 'snow', describe other types of weather.
28	A, C	Odd words out: 'owl' and 'bat'. The three words 'fox', 'badger' and 'squirrel' describe non-flying woodland creatures. The other two words 'owl' and 'bat', describe flying woodland creatures.
29	C, E	Odd words out: 'crab' and 'fish'. The three words 'shell', 'sand' and 'seaweed' describe objects found by the sea. The other two words 'crab' and 'fish', describe living sea creatures.

Maths: Related Numbers (page 59)

30	A	4	Times table pattern with the middle number being the 1st number of a times table. (14 [7] 21): 7-times table; (18 [9] 27): 9-times table; (8 [**4**] 12) = 4-times table
31	B	22	Subtract the outside numbers to find the middle number. (16 [11] 5): 16 – 5 = 11; (29 [23] 6): 29 – 6 = 23; (25 [22] 3): 25 – 3 = **22**
32	E	30	Add the outside numbers then divide the sum by half to find the middle number. (32 [20] 8): 32 + 8 = 40, 40 ÷ 2 = 20; (2 [11] 20): 2 + 20 = 22, 22 ÷ 2 = 11; (55 [30] 5): 55 + 5 = 60, 60 ÷ 2 = **30**
33	C	20	Subtract the two outside numbers to get a total sum. Then subtract (–2) from that sum to find the middle number. (7 [2] 3): 7 – 3 = 4, 4 – 2 = 2; (14 [8] 4): 14 – 4 = 10, 10 – 2 = 8; (28 [20] 6): 28 – 6 = 22, 22 – 2 = **20**

Word Meanings: Reading Comprehension (page 59)

34	B	*'Luke didn't win a spelling award'* must be true. Luke had to score 85% but he scored 79%. A, C, D, E: We do not have enough information to know if these sentences are true.