

Verbal Reasoning Paper Set 1 – GL-style

Allow 50 minutes to do this test. Work as quickly and carefully as you can.

Find the letter that will finish the first word and start the second word of each pair. The same letter must be used for both pairs.

Example: bat (?) ope was (?) it (**h**)

1. ra (?) eat pai (?) ow (.....)

2. ro (?) oil ja (?) ank (.....)

/5

Read the information carefully, then use it to answer the question that follows.

7. Four friends want to have a shared party, but not everyone likes the same activities. Josh loves trampolining, but he isn't so keen on table tennis, and he hates swimming and ice skating. Fatima, on the other hand, loves swimming and table tennis but hates ice skating. She thinks trampolining is OK, though. Jose quite likes all of the activities, particularly trampolining. Samira agrees with Fatima about trampolining, and she feels the same way as Jose about table tennis, but she loves ice skating and hates swimming.

Which activity should the friends choose so that no one has to do something he/she hates? (.....)

/2

Remove one letter from the first word and add it to the second word to make two new words. Do not rearrange the other letters. Write the two new words on the lines.

Example: thing row (**thin**) (**grow**)

8. growl bet (.....) (.....)

/6

In each sentence below a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the start of the next. Write the hidden word on the line.

Example: Kids eat free with every adult meal. (**seat**)

14. What exciting news about the baby! (.....)

/6

Sample questions

Find the number that continues each sequence in the best way.

Example: 56, 48, 40, 32, (**24**)

20. 6, 10, 14, 18, (.....)

/6

Mark the word that goes equally well with both pairs of words in brackets.

Example: (loved darling) (pricey expensive)

money honey **dear** cost costly

26. (stuff shove) (blockage congestion)

slam ham ram jam clam

/7

Find the pair of letters that completes each sentence in the most sensible way.
Use the alphabet to help you.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Example: **GW** is to **JR** as **KT** is to (NP MO **NO** KO NW).

33. **BD** is to **YW** as **FI** is to (TS UR UV VT DF).

Find the pair of letters that continues each sequence in the best way.

Use the alphabet to help you.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Example: AZ BY CX DW (**EV**)

44. VE RH NK JN (.....)

/5

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that complete the sentence in the most sensible way.

Example: Centimetres are to (millilitres, inches, **metres**) as minutes are to (seconds, **hours**, millimetres).

49. **Fear** is to (fright, contented, afraid) as **contentment** is to (contend, content, scared).

Sample questions

50. **Building** is to (destroy, construct, edifice) as **home** is to (domicile, reside, housed).

/5

Find the missing number to complete each sum.

Example: $11 \times 2 = 18 + (4)$

54. $8 \times 3 \div 6 = 21 - (\dots\dots\dots)$

/5

Mark a word from the first set, followed by a word from the second set, that go together to form a new word.

Example: (light **in** with) (**doors** fall play) (the new word is 'indoors')

59. (friend ease post) (free ship full)

/5

Sample questions

Each letter stands for a number. Work out the answer to each sum as a letter.

Example: A = 2 B = 3 C = 8 D = 15 E = 19 $A \times C + B = (E)$

64. A = 2 B = 7 C = 13 D = 18 E = 24 $E - D + B = (\dots\dots\dots)$

/5

The number codes for three of these four words are listed in a random order.
Work out the code to answer the questions.

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| HARD | DEAL | HEAD | HALE |
| 3742 | 5463 | 5427 | |

69. Find the code for the word **READ**. (.....)

/3

Find the word that completes the third pair of words so that it follows the same pattern as the first two pairs.

Example: bounty toy caught hat easily (**lay**)

75. during rind toward wart nature (.....)

Sample Questions