Practice Test

11+ Verbal Reasoning

Read the instructions carefully.

- Do not begin the test or open the booklet until told to do so.
- Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.
- Each question will tell you whether to write an answer or to underline an answer from a given set of options.
- You may do rough working on a separate sheet of paper.
- If you make a mistake cross or rub it out and write the new answer clearly.
- You will have 50 minutes to complete the test.
Underline the two words, one from each group, which are closest in meaning.

Example (race, shop, start) (finish, begin, end)
1 (funny, happy, silly) (clown, foolish, sad)
2 (reception, enquiry, equip) (appoint, apparatus, investigation)
3 (trunk, oak, branch) (acorn, tree, chest)
4 (rain, damp, water) (moist, drop, dew)
5 (bowl, cricket, ball) (sport, bat, basin)
6 (wave, signal, sea) (shore, curl, length)

Underline the two words which are the odd ones out in the following groups of words.

Example black king purple green house
7 court tennis baseball net rounders
8 shout bawl murmur bellow sigh
9 plaice caviar halibut fish herring
10 marble granite cement gravel limestone
11 caring kind tidy clever thoughtful

Underline the two words, one from each group, which are the most opposite in meaning.

Example (dawn, early, wake) (late, stop, sunrise)
12 (lead, heavy, weight) (kilogram, scales, light)
13 (match, light, game) (box, contrast, competition)
14 (clever, sharp, blade) (acid, blunt, knife)
15 (doubt, turmoil, random) (disarray, order, confusion)
16 (creamy, flat, smooth) (level, rough, stony)

Underline the one word in the brackets which will go equally well with both the pairs of words outside the brackets.

Example rush, attack cost, fee (price, hasten, strike, charge, money)
17 drop, cry rip, split (sad, separate, tear, fall, gash)
18 orchestra, baton actions, manners (music, behaviour, score, notes, conduct)
19 copy, reproduce version, type (photograph, write, model, card, letter)
20 sign, prompt bat, racquet (cue, ball, stage, table, note)
21 leap, hurdle fastened, strapped (jump, tighten, bound, close, barrier)
22 retire, withdraw shelter, haven (post, reverse, protection, retreat, harbour)
Find the three-letter word which can be added to the letters in capitals to make a new word. The new word will complete the sentence sensibly.

**Example**  The cat sprang onto the MO.

23  She kicked her heels and GOPED away.

24  Their HOAY location was ideal.

25  Sean has chosen dentistry as his future OCATION.

26  Her voice was RIED away by the wind.

27  She wanted the meat SLD thinly.

28  The HOSAL was near the station.

Find the letter which will complete both pairs of words, ending the first word and starting the second. The same letter must be used for both pairs of words.

**Example**  mea (t) able  fi (t) ub

29  mal (____) ens  har (____) wig

30  pai (____) ice  fai (____) imp

31  sen (____) one  rai (____) are

32  live (____) age  rea (____) ow

33  vet (____) ats  tang (____) pen

Underline two words, one from each group, that go together to form a new word. The word in the first group always comes first.

**Example**  (hand, green, for)  (light, house, sure)

34  (time, mess, carry)  (age, zone, fall)

35  (net, full, for)  (fill, sent, tune)

36  (cat, car, pen)  (mat, sill, pet)

37  (view, stood, pen)  (sill, point, still)

38  (hammer, finger, hit)  (tool, hard, nail)

39  (alter, opera, mode)  (ate, rite, native)
Find the four-letter word hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. The order of the letters may not be changed.

**Example**  The children had bats and balls.  

40  They were soon lying in the sunshine.  

41  He opened a window near his desk.  

42  He left the camel tied to a post.  

43  Grandpa and Grandma left on Monday.  

44  John and Jay had fun, they especially enjoyed the ice cream!  

45  He wanted to play the game alone.  

Move one letter from the first word and add it to the second word to make two new words.

**Example**  hunt  sip  hut  snip

46  coast  got  

47  through  same  

48  black  gave  

49  title  plane  

50  tramp  lips  

51  board  finer  

Look at the first group of three words. The word in the middle has been made from the other two words. Complete the second group of three words in the same way, making a new word in the middle.

**Example**  PAIN  INTO  TOOK  ALSO  SOON  ONLY

52  MALE  LOAD  FOOD  MILK  ______  BARN  

53  TOTAL  TITLE  FIELD  STAMP  ______  SHEEP  

54  WIND  GOWN  SONG  SHOP  ______  PLEA  

55  TIMID  AIMED  CREAM  CROWN  ______  MOOSE  

56  TIME  HINT  THEN  DOOR  ______  SCAR  

57  KNEES  STEER  TREES  FINDS  ______  TRAIN
Fill in the missing letters. The alphabet has been written out to help you.

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

**Example**  
AB is to CD as PQ is to RS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>JQ is to OV as CF is to</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>UW is to XT as MO is to</td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>JF is to GC as EA is to</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>DS is to WH as BR is to</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>MP is to SV as YB is to</td>
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Complete the following sentences in the best way by choosing one word from each set of brackets.

**Example**  
Tall is to (tree, short, colour) as narrow is to (thin, white, wide).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Money is to (coins, bank, shopping) as tea is to (sandwich, cup, caddy).</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Sausage is to (party, roll, cocktail) as jam is to (jar, fruit, tart).</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Lava is to (lamp, caterpillar, volcano) as coal is to (fuel, mine, fire).</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Geology is to (countries, mountains, rocks) as cardiology is to (exercise, hearts, medicine).</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Trout is to (fisherman, water, net) as mole is to (hole, ground, gardener).</td>
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Give the two missing numbers in the following sequences.

**Example**  
2  4  6  8  10  12

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<tr>
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<td>68</td>
<td>1  3  _  15  31  _  127</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>_  62  67  _  70  68  73</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1  _  2  5  _  7  8</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>_  65  58  51  _  37  30</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1  3  4  7  11  _  _</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>_  88  65  _  58  22  51</td>
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These number codes represent the words given but you are not told which code matches which word.

**Example**  
Find and underline the code for TOES.

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<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4215  4267  7326  6734</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>STOP  PEST  PEAR  TOES</td>
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**Example**  
Find and underline the code for JADE.

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<td>75</td>
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<td>1436  5367  3231  2354</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REAM  AJAR  DAMP  JADE</td>
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</table>
Find and underline the code for BEAM.
1725 5423 6235 1234
CRAB LAMB CAME BEAM

Match the codes and words below to work out the code for CART. 
23675 25341 45728 65327
TRACE WRECK CATER CRAWL

The boat is sailing east of the marina.
The marina is south of the cinema.
The school is west of the marina.
The sports centre is south of the school.
In which direction is the sports centre from the boat? 

Read the first two statements and then underline one of the four options below that must be true.
‘Koalas only eat eucalyptus leaves. Eucalyptus trees grow in Australia.’
Eucalyptus leaves are inedible.
All trees in Australia are eucalyptus trees.
Koalas live in trees.
Koalas live in Australia.

Give the answer to each of these calculations as a letter.

Example  If A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, D = 4 and E = 5:
B + D − E = A

If A = 2, B = 3, C = 5, D = 6, E = 7 and F = 10

(B × E) − (C + D) = ______

(A × F) − (B × C) = ______

(E − B) + D ÷ A = ______

If A = 10, B = 8, C = 15, D = 25 and E = 5:

(C + D) (A − B)
E = ______

(A × E) + B = ______

Using the given values above, find the sum of this word.

DABBED ______