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# Alphabet Positions

Answer the questions below. 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

Look at this example:

Which letter is at position 2 in the alphabet?   B  

**Hint:** Using a pencil to cross out letters in the alphabet might help you to answer these questions.

- Which letter is at position 3 in the alphabet? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which letter is at position 24 in the alphabet? \_\_\_\_\_
- If the alphabet was written backwards, which letter would be at position 1? \_\_\_\_\_
- If the alphabet was written backwards, which letter would be at position 12? \_\_\_\_\_

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What is the alphabet position of the first letter of the word:

5. **GUNGE?** \_\_\_\_\_

6. **HOUSE?** \_\_\_\_\_

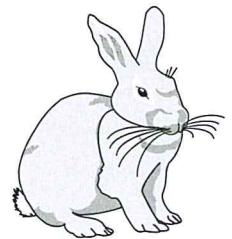
What is the alphabet position of the last letter of the word:

7. **SLIMY?** \_\_\_\_\_

8. **NITWIT?** \_\_\_\_\_

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- If all the letters in the word **CHEESE** were removed from the alphabet, which letter would be in position 3 of the new alphabet? \_\_\_\_\_
- If all the letters in the word **RABBIT** were removed from the alphabet, what alphabet position would the letter **Y** occupy? \_\_\_\_\_
- If all the letters from the word **SHARK** were removed from the alphabet, which letter would be in position 10 of the new alphabet? \_\_\_\_\_
- If all the letters in the word **FOGHORN** were removed from the alphabet, what alphabet position would the letter **J** occupy? \_\_\_\_\_



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# Identify a Letter from a Clue

Find the letter that the clue refers to.  
Make sure your answer is correct for all parts of the clue.

Look at this example:

Find the letter that occurs most often in **CANNONBALL**.   N  

Find the letter that occurs:

1. three times in **HUBBUB**. \_\_\_\_\_
2. most often in **AVALANCHE**. \_\_\_\_\_
3. most often in **PREDECESSOR**. \_\_\_\_\_
4. twice in **ABANDON** and three times  
in **AARDVARK**. \_\_\_\_\_
5. most often in **INDIVIDUAL**. \_\_\_\_\_

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6. twice in **ACCIDENT** and twice in **SPECIFIC**. \_\_\_\_\_
7. once in **SLOBBER** and twice in **RARITY**. \_\_\_\_\_
8. once in **POODLE** and twice in **LENTIL**. \_\_\_\_\_
9. twice in **LECTURER** and twice in **LESSER**. \_\_\_\_\_
10. twice in **ARRANGE** and twice in **TOMORROW**. \_\_\_\_\_

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11. twice in **TERRAPIN**, twice in **RARIFY**  
and twice in **HORRIBLE**. \_\_\_\_\_
12. three times in **INNOCENT**, twice in  
**NOMINATE** and twice in **SNOWMAN**. \_\_\_\_\_
13. twice in **KERFUZZLE**, three times in  
**VENERABLE** and twice in **ELECTRIC**. \_\_\_\_\_
14. twice in **RUMPUS**, twice in **TRUCULENT**  
and twice in **UNANIMOUS**. \_\_\_\_\_

**Hint:** Make sure you  
look at all the words  
in the question before  
you write your answer.

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# Alphabetical Order

Answer the questions below. 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

Look at this example:

Which letter in the word **PUPPY** comes nearest the end of the alphabet? Y

If you arrange the following words in alphabetical order, which comes third?

- Sneak, Strap, Slips, Sandy, Soapy \_\_\_\_\_
- Bulls, Beard, Brown, Birth, Bless \_\_\_\_\_

If you arrange the following words in alphabetical order, which comes fourth?

- Drops, Drape, Dream, Drown, Drain \_\_\_\_\_
- Flower, Flames, Flapper, Flipper, Floats \_\_\_\_\_

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- Which letter in the word **PORTLY** comes nearest the end of the alphabet? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which letter in the word **JIGGLE** comes nearest the start of the alphabet? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which letter in the word **INFANT** comes nearest the end of the alphabet? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which letter in the word **WISELY** comes nearest the start of the alphabet? \_\_\_\_\_

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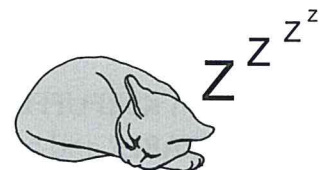
If you spell the following words backwards, then put them in alphabetical order, which word comes second?

- Tremor, Calendar, Player, Dreamer, Humour \_\_\_\_\_
- Biology, Calmly, Happily, Chemistry, Stretchy \_\_\_\_\_

**Hint:** Try spelling these words out backwards on a separate sheet of paper.

If you spell the following words backwards, then put them in alphabetical order, which word comes third?

- Playing, Drawing, Snoozing, Grinning, Glowing \_\_\_\_\_
- Cabbage, Carriage, Damage, Spillage, Dressage \_\_\_\_\_



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# Missing Letters

Key Question

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.

Look at this example:

kis (?) at      ga (?) et      s (kiss, sat, gas and set.)

- |                |             |       |
|----------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. jaz (?) oo  | fiz (?) ip  | _____ |
| 2. hop (?) arl | fac (?) at  | _____ |
| 3. tw (?) ff   | to (?) ne   | _____ |
| 4. ban (?) ite | hoo (?) ing | _____ |
| 5. fin (?) rop | pa (?) ot   | _____ |
| 6. as (?) id   | boo (?) ey  | _____ |

**Hint:** Check that your letter fits with all four of the words before you write it down.

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- |                 |             |       |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| 7. tal (?) it   | sil (?) ove | _____ |
| 8. pi (?) lue   | clo (?) ood | _____ |
| 9. to (?) ver   | pi (?) ar   | _____ |
| 10. ma (?) ant  | la (?) ut   | _____ |
| 11. bus (?) ope | sas (?) ot  | _____ |
| 12. mea (?) ose | pil (?) aw  | _____ |

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- |                 |             |       |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| 13. sa (?) ay   | ja (?) on   | _____ |
| 14. bu (?) ow   | pi (?) ice  | _____ |
| 15. eas (?) ard | pa (?) awn  | _____ |
| 16. si (?) ag   | car (?) ale | _____ |
| 17. pa (?) in   | se (?) et   | _____ |
| 18. se (?) arn  | mil (?) we  | _____ |

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# Move a Letter

## Key Question

Remove one letter from the first word and add it to the second word to make two new words. Do not change the order of the other letters. Write the letter that moves on the line.

Look at this example:

fork      it      k (The new words are **for** and **kit**.)

- |          |      |       |
|----------|------|-------|
| 1. wart  | arm  | _____ |
| 2. find  | in   | _____ |
| 3. zoom  | ate  | _____ |
| 4. blame | ore  | _____ |
| 5. wink  | sin  | _____ |
| 6. face  | scar | _____ |

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- |           |      |       |
|-----------|------|-------|
| 7. fable  | ail  | _____ |
| 8. hard   | are  | _____ |
| 9. open   | pint | _____ |
| 10. raft  | act  | _____ |
| 11. tease | sop  | _____ |
| 12. bring | tale | _____ |

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- |           |     |       |
|-----------|-----|-------|
| 13. port  | ate | _____ |
| 14. spoil | ark | _____ |
| 15. cast  | ilk | _____ |
| 16. amble | tie | _____ |
| 17. crave | oar | _____ |
| 18. tarn  | pop | _____ |

**Hint:** If you can't see the answer at first, go through the letters in the first word one by one to see which one can be removed.

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# Hidden Word

## Key Question

In each sentence below a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the start of the next. Underline the part of the sentence that contains the hidden word and write the hidden word on the line.

Look at this example:

Dad banged his hip. ship

1. I lost my best hat. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I spent time at home. \_\_\_\_\_
3. No seats were left. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sea monsters like eating cabbage. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The passengers swam ashore. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Fatima saw Ted after school. \_\_\_\_\_

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7. James will carry our bags. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Aarav took the fabric home. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The gremlin evaporated at once. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It's safe around the factory. \_\_\_\_\_
11. We saw koalas this morning. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Caleb asked for help. \_\_\_\_\_

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13. The zoo makes no profit. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Heather enjoys playing tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Nana kept hugging me. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Jakub turned his phone on. \_\_\_\_\_
17. His shoelace was untied. \_\_\_\_\_
18. My teacher was eaten by a bear. \_\_\_\_\_

**Hint:** If you can't see the hidden word try writing out the sentence with no spaces — it might help you to spot it.

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# Find the Missing Word

Key Question

Find the three-letter word that completes the word in capital letters, and so finishes the sentence in a sensible way. Write your answer on the line.

Look at this example:

The **FER** milked his cows. ARM

**Hint:** Read the whole sentence before thinking about the missing word — it'll give you a clue to what the missing word might be.

1. The courier was **BIT** by the poodle. \_\_\_\_\_
2. When it snowed we had a **SBALL** fight. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I play the **TPET** in the school band. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Today is Saturday, so **TOMOR** is Sunday. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The hot air **BOON** sailed above the clouds. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Keep milk in the **FGE** so it stays cool. \_\_\_\_\_

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7. The diamond **GLITTE** in the sunlight. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The farmer drove her **TROR** through the fields. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I **PLED** some magic beans in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_
10. We live on **PLA** Earth. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Daffodils are a bright **YEL** colour. \_\_\_\_\_
12. My **GDMA** is 364 years old this year. \_\_\_\_\_

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13. The milkman **WTLED** a tune as he delivered his milk. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The sun cast a **SOW** on the sundial. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Mum grows potatoes and **CARS** in her vegetable patch. \_\_\_\_\_
16. I **BED** some water to make a cup of tea. \_\_\_\_\_
17. My T-shirt was the **MUDST** after we went bog-snorkelling. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The clock **CED** seven o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

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# Use a Rule to Make a Word

## Key Question

The words in the second set follow the same pattern as the words in the first set. Find the missing word to complete the set.

Look at this example:

sum (sun) pin      sip ( sit ) cat

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. big (bin) tin   | sad ( _____ ) dig   |
| 2. fan (ant) tap   | gel ( _____ ) koi   |
| 3. mark (tar) tell | fort ( _____ ) name |
| 4. pile (top) atom | note ( _____ ) scar |
| 5. fall (lit) sift | time ( _____ ) carp |
| 6. bust (tub) trim | dump ( _____ ) base |

**Hint:** Check your answer is a real word — look it up in the dictionary if you're not sure.

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- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 7. part (eat) tune   | dark ( _____ ) deal |
| 8. miss (sin) dune   | redo ( _____ ) tank |
| 9. rain (kin) rank   | main ( _____ ) mist |
| 10. mile (lit) bits  | mask ( _____ ) tide |
| 11. mice (rice) tore | tame ( _____ ) tall |
| 12. flip (lip) pink  | came ( _____ ) open |

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- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 13. boil (lob) able  | ring ( _____ ) ages |
| 14. gape (peg) grip  | fame ( _____ ) task |
| 15. bait (pat) tape  | gave ( _____ ) told |
| 16. fond (din) rind  | page ( _____ ) limb |
| 17. sigh (his) shin  | doll ( _____ ) foil |
| 18. mess (same) bale | port ( _____ ) more |

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# Compound Words

## Key Question

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

Look at this example:

(tea pour milk)    (cup in glass)    (The word is **teacup**.)

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (cake bath sponge)     | (room shower handle) |
| 2. (hop run leap)         | (toad frog cat)      |
| 3. (frighten leave scare) | (swan crow hat)      |
| 4. (lady crew girl)       | (dog hamster bird)   |
| 5. (jump ride hop)        | (fruit scotch pole)  |
| 6. (cry tear whine)       | (drop leave sad)     |



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- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. (rail hill street)    | (motorway bridge way) |
| 8. (green black thistle) | (barrow berry light)  |
| 9. (over up under)       | (jump line down)      |
| 10. (pony walking horse) | (boot bridle shoe)    |
| 11. (wheel car tractor)  | (engine tyre chair)   |
| 12. (at on out)          | (window door home)    |

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- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 13. (house door window) | (sound number bell)  |
| 14. (black white tin)   | (bored bird whistle) |
| 15. (fear earth big)    | (war quake sum)      |
| 16. (fright child man)  | (kind ten nice)      |
| 17. (pony farm cow)     | (tale milk yard)     |
| 18. (hum hymn bad)      | (bird bug dog)       |

**Hint:** Watch out for words that go together but don't actually make a new word.

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# Forming New Words

Find a word which, when put at the start or end of each set of three words, makes three new words. Write your answer on the line.

Look at this example:

light      flower      dial      sun

Find a word that can go **in front** of each of these words to form three new compound words:

- |           |       |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. pot    | cake  | spoon | _____ |
| 2. fall   | bow   | coat  | _____ |
| 3. noon   | shave | taste | _____ |
| 4. flake  | ball  | man   | _____ |
| 5. castle | storm | box   | _____ |
| 6. shore  | shell | weed  | _____ |
| 7. port   | craft | bag   | _____ |
| 8. berry  | bird  | mail  | _____ |

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**Hint:** Make sure your answer works for all three of the words.

Find a word that can go **after** each of these words to form three new compound words:

- |             |        |       |       |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 9. blue     | rasp   | straw | _____ |
| 10. birth   | week   | to    | _____ |
| 11. play    | bed    | day   | _____ |
| 12. farm    | green  | light | _____ |
| 13. basket  | net    | eye   | _____ |
| 14. day     | street | moon  | _____ |
| 15. humming | blue   | song  | _____ |
| 16. juke    | match  | tool  | _____ |

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# Anagram in a Sentence

Rearrange the letters in capitals to spell a word that completes the sentence in a sensible way. Write the new word on the line.

Look at this example:

The lion escaped from the **CSRICU**. CIRCUS

**Hint:** If you're stuck, try writing the jumbled letters in a circle — it will make it easier to spot the correct word.

1. The prince killed the dragon with his **WORDS**. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Rebecca found a **GAGTOM** in her apple. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I visited a monastery and saw some **SMKNO**. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Our pet dinosaur has **ROGWN** very big recently. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I had to **SBRUC** the floor clean. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I **MWRADE** my soup in the microwave. \_\_\_\_\_

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7. The duchess wore a beautiful **VVTELE** dress. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I like to **VRTALE** by car. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I made the **TSWEEF** mistakes in the maths test. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The man **DDDNOE** in agreement. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I **SPUADE** my computer game when the phone rang. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The weather is **HRTTOE** in summer than in winter. \_\_\_\_\_

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13. Eating Brussels **OTSRPUS** makes you glow in the dark. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The **FIREGAF** had a very long neck. \_\_\_\_\_
15. I share my **ORODBEM** with my little brother. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The snake **HCERRAM** played his pipe. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Her ring had a huge **NIDDAOM** that gleamed in the sun. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The villain had a **NGNICNU** plan to take over the world. \_\_\_\_\_

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# Words That Can't be Made

Underline the word that cannot be made using the letters from the word in capitals. The letters can only be used as many times as they occur in the word in capitals.

Look at this example:

**FAIRLY** air fir fly rat ray

1. **EASILY** sea sit sly yes lay
2. **COMPUTE** put cut pet met ate
3. **BUCKETS** set tub bat bet cub
4. **ARMBAND** lad arm ram man ban
5. **ROCKETS** sock cost tick rose sect
6. **DOLPHIN** hind dole hold plod lion

**Hint:** Scan through the possible answers for a letter that is only in one word — this can be a quick way of spotting the word you're looking for.

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7. **TOASTER** rats star tear east role
8. **HOGWASH** gash show swag gags wash
9. **TRICKIER** rate kite tick tire rice
10. **BREATHES** beat hate bath barb stab
11. **CHAMBERS** harm meat scar sham came
12. **GANGSTER** tear ants rare stag sane

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13. **NIGHTMARE** hint mats tear hare ream
14. **CAPTURES** crate spear space cuter cores
15. **CARBUNCLE** bear clan earn crab each
16. **HEADPHONES** heads hones sheds shape shone
17. **LAWNMOWERS** woman meals worse walls lawns
18. **POLLINATES** later plate leaps stain plans

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# Word Ladders

Change one letter at a time to make the first word into the final word.  
The two answers must be real words.

Look at this example:

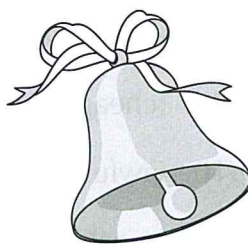
FOOD ( FOND ) ( FIND ) FINE

1. HIDE ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) WINK
2. MALE ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) LIME
3. FAIL ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) YELL
4. LOOM ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) SORT
5. SILT ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) PALE
6. CLIP ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) PLAY

**Hint:** Only three of the letters change in each question. Work out which letter doesn't change and write it next to the question.

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7. HEAD ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) HOLE
8. JOLT ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) BELL
9. TENT ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) RANK
10. JOKE ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) POST
11. COAT ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) FAST
12. MULE ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) WORE



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13. CLOG ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) FROM
14. HARP ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) LORD
15. SPIN ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) STUB
16. STAR ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) FLAB
17. DIVE ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) MODE
18. SLUM ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) FLAP

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# Closest Meaning

Key Question

Underline two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most similar meaning.

Look at this example:

(chat joke hum) (talk think listen)

1. (quiet angry glare) (cross excited scared)
2. (smile laugh kind) (scream nice yell)
3. (buy good sell) (aim hello purchase)
4. (sweet sad ugly) (foul sour pretty)
5. (crack allow calm) (cold permit tidy)
6. (sing shout whisper) (talk laugh murmur)

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7. (sensible annoying funny) (laugh kind amusing)
8. (bin litter dust) (clean garbage polish)
9. (cheap lovely precious) (valuable poor grind)
10. (awful honest forget) (argue sorry truthful)
11. (sunshine snow rain) (wind cloud drizzle)
12. (same different better) (worse identical wish)

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13. (talk wish imagine) (hope fear observe)
14. (shape graph draw) (write explain chart)
15. (cunning irritable slim) (nasty vicious sly)
16. (accepting wishful friendly) (amiable dream future)
17. (tidy dirty clean) (cluttered neat work)
18. (accuse blame forgive) (release pardon apology)

**Hint:** The two words don't have to mean exactly the same thing — they just have to be the most similar of all the options.

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# Opposite Meaning

## Key Question

Underline two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most opposite meaning.

Look at this example:

(evening dark morning) (off paint light)

1. (cellar upstairs landing) (downstairs hall kitchen)
2. (clean neat floor) (carpet filthy trim)
3. (pretty young slender) (crooked mean old)
4. (beautiful happy bright) (boring hideous harsh)
5. (large over full) (slim time empty)
6. (with wide high) (right narrow tapering)

**Hint:** If you're not sure what a word means, look it up in the dictionary.

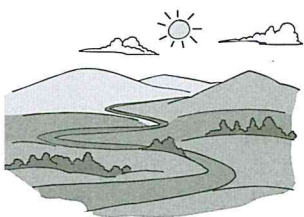
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7. (blush cuddle love) (ignore sad loathe)
8. (hill river deep) (water shallow stream)
9. (matt shiny soft) (sturdy lean dull)
10. (peel stretch chop) (wash squash slice)
11. (wealthy famous lucky) (lonely poor gloomy)
12. (shop sell deal) (borrow pay buy)

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13. (part main minor) (much major some)
14. (tacky cheap bargain) (rich costly lucky)
15. (enemy rebel villain) (friend mentor colleague)
16. (crowd busy people) (silent quiet still)
17. (taut baggy small) (undone slack free)
18. (limp bumpy rocky) (flat alive slippery)

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# Multiple Meanings

## Key Question

Choose the word that has a similar meaning to the words in both sets of brackets. Underline your answer.

Look at this example:

(serious solemn) (burial tomb) coffin gloomy grave

**Hint:** The answer might be pronounced differently for the two different meanings.

- |  |                      |     |
|--|----------------------|-----|
| 1. (sugary syrupy) (lovely kind)           | candy nice sweet     |     |
| 2. (drama show) (romp frolic)              | musical play actor   |     |
| 3. (snug cramped) (mean stingy)            | unfair tight poor    |     |
| 4. (summit peak) (lid cap)                 | mountain top hat     |     |
| 5. (overturn spill) (bother worry)         | roll upset ask       | / 6 |
| 6. (chilly icy) (unfriendly aloof)         | cold mean freezing   |     |
| 7. (plain natural) (easy clear)            | straight simple hard |     |
| 8. (now current) (gift offering)           | ask present past     |     |
| 9. (class set) (application questionnaire) | type school form     |     |
| 10. (nice tender) (type sort)              | group keep kind      |     |
| 11. (game contest) (pairing partnership)   | match sport union    | / 6 |
| 12. (autograph initial) (poster notice)    | banner write sign    |     |
| 13. (instant moment) (runner-up next)      | day race second      |     |
| 14. (important major) (guide code)         | key idea primary     |     |
| 15. (group orchestra) (ring circle)        | band music join      |     |
| 16. (rubbish garbage) (deny decline)       | trash refuse bin     |     |
| 17. (argue fight) (paddle sail)            | row swim bicker      |     |
| 18. (pig boar) (seed plant)                | piglet grow sow      | / 6 |



# Odd Ones Out

## Key Question

Three of the words in each list are linked. Underline the two words that are **not** related to these three.

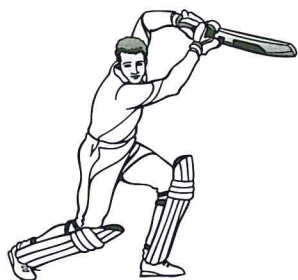
Look at this example:

Tom Kate Jenny Jeremy Lucy

1. numbers five eleven figures seven
2. hot freezing warm chilly cold
3. like hate dislike love admire
4. whisper shout mutter yell scream
5. house bungalow office flat library
6. woodland desert glacier rainforest orchard

**Hint:** Remember the odd ones out don't have to be related to each other — they just have to be unrelated to the other three.

1 / 6



7. lavender grass daffodil lily oak
8. cooker oven fridge tiles microwave
9. swings slide football cricket seesaw
10. violin harp recorder guitar trumpet
11. scarf shorts coat mittens sandals
12. happy laugh glad pleased chuckle

2 / 6

13. shoes socks gloves slippers earrings
14. roast diced boiled baked peeled
15. sketch portrait orchestra song drawing
16. wool fibreglass leather cotton plastic
17. sing rehearse recite perform practice
18. enter exit leave come go

3 / 6



# Word Connections

## Key Question

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

Look at this example:

**Dog** is to (run eat bark) as **duck** is to (bread water quack).

**Hint:** Being able to recognise nouns, verbs and adjectives will help you to answer these questions. The answer will usually be two words of the same type.

1. **Carpet** is to (hard stain floor) as **curtain** is to (window glass hide).
  2. **Right** is to (left mix correct) as **wrong** is to (incorrect bad wise).
  3. **Ball** is to (dance tennis darts) as **shuttlecock** is to (hockey badminton tiddlywinks).
  4. **Water** is to (drink café mug) as **food** is to (market eat full).
  5. **Shout** is to (loud sing angry) as **whisper** is to (bored quiet old).
  6. **Yawn** is to (happy angry tired) as **cry** is to (sad bored hungry).
- / 6
7. **Hard** is to (difficult soft solid) as **easy** is to (fun straightforward awful).
  8. **Page** is to (bride pin book) as **website** is to (internet market friend).
  9. **Fur** is to (soft warm cat) as **wool** is to (sheep pig cold).
  10. **Present** is to (birthday here forget) as **absent** is to (school Easter away).
  11. **Eight** is to (dog fish spider) as **four** is to (pig chicken wish).
  12. **City** is to (shop walk big) as **village** is to (small flat pretty).
- / 6
13. **Flower** is to (bee fragrance petal) as **tree** is to (leaf climb green).
  14. **King** is to (crown castle prince) as **queen** is to (frog princess fairy).
  15. **Winter** is to (cold snow Christmas) as **summer** is to (beach school sun).
  16. **Read** is to (calendar future book) as **watch** is to (film clock wrist).
  17. **Frog** is to (hop croak green) as **sparrow** is to (garden feather fly).
  18. **First** is to (win cheer gold) as **third** is to (next bronze silver).
- / 6



# Reorder Words to Make a Sentence

Find the two words that should be swapped in order for each sentence to make sense. Underline both words.

Look at this example:

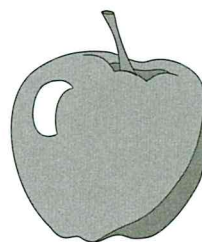
I enjoy playing Tom with tennis.

**Hint:** Read the sentence out loud to help you work out which words have been swapped.

1. Season is my favourite winter.
2. I school to rode on a rhino.
3. Book this read for your homework tonight.
4. Look both ways when you road the cross.
5. Maths and subjects are my favourite Science.
6. The wooden darted under the cat table.

/ 6

7. We went France in camping last summer.
8. Put on your shoes before your socks.
9. The blue flag is French, white and red.
10. The ogre red on a munched apple.
11. Africa come from mongooses.
12. The whistle blew his referee at full-time.



/ 6

13. We won't station it to the make on time.
14. The circus opens night tomorrow.
15. The barge sailed gracefully canal the down.
16. Gemma early up got to go toe-wrestling.
17. Bus I'm taking the tomorrow to school.
18. The postman bag his carried of letters.

/ 6

# Complete the Sum

Key Question

Find the missing number to complete each sum.  
Write your answer on the line.

Look at this example:

$$9 \times 3 = ( \underline{27} )$$

1.  $20 \div 5 = ( \underline{\quad} )$

2.  $22 \div 11 = ( \underline{\quad} )$

3.  $5 \times 5 = ( \underline{\quad} )$

4.  $8 + 13 = ( \underline{\quad} )$

5.  $10 \times 2 = 24 - ( \underline{\quad} )$

6.  $15 \div 3 = 4 + ( \underline{\quad} )$

**Hint:** Make sure you know your times tables inside out — it'll really help with these questions.

1 / 6

7.  $7 \times 3 = 16 + ( \underline{\quad} )$

8.  $26 \div 2 = 20 - ( \underline{\quad} )$

9.  $24 \div 3 = 4 \times ( \underline{\quad} )$

10.  $18 \div 6 = 9 \div ( \underline{\quad} )$

11.  $7 \times 3 - 4 = ( \underline{\quad} )$

12.  $10 \div 5 + 2 = ( \underline{\quad} )$

2 / 6

13.  $6 \times 3 - 3 = ( \underline{\quad} )$

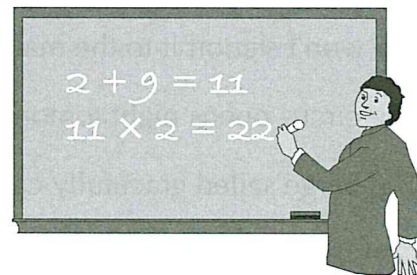
14.  $8 \times 4 = 5 \times 5 + ( \underline{\quad} )$

15.  $24 \div 3 \times 5 = 4 \times ( \underline{\quad} )$

16.  $15 \times 2 \div 5 = ( \underline{\quad} ) - 6$

17.  $12 \div 4 = 20 \div 4 - ( \underline{\quad} )$

18.  $25 \div 5 + 4 = 17 - ( \underline{\quad} )$



3 / 6



# Letter Sequences

## Key Question

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

Look at this example:

AB BC CD DE EF ( FG )

1. CS CS DT DT EU ( \_\_\_ )
2. NF OE PD QC RB ( \_\_\_ )
3. CJ FM IP LS OV ( \_\_\_ )
4. GR HT IV JX KZ ( \_\_\_ )
5. PE RG TI VK XM ( \_\_\_ )
6. CV YZ UD QH ML ( \_\_\_ )

/6

7. BS DP FM HJ JG ( \_\_\_ )
8. CA AE YI WM UQ ( \_\_\_ )
9. LL ON RP UR XT ( \_\_\_ )
10. US SP QM OJ MG ( \_\_\_ )
11. ZV WS TT QQ NR ( \_\_\_ )
12. CC DE FG GI IK ( \_\_\_ )

/6

13. FT GO LN MI RH ( \_\_\_ )
14. KJ MH PE RC UZ ( \_\_\_ )
15. VJ TM SO QR PT ( \_\_\_ )
16. AZ BV DR GN KJ ( \_\_\_ )
17. EG GD JB LY OW ( \_\_\_ )
18. YF TF PG MI KL ( \_\_\_ )

**Hint:** Keep track of the sequence by jotting down whether each letter goes forwards or backwards, and by how many places.

/6



# Number Sequences

## Key Question

Find the number that continues each sequence in the best way.  
Write your answer on the line.

Look at this example:

1   3   5   7   9   ( 11 )

1. 5   10   15   20   25   ( \_\_\_ )

2. 1   2   4   8   16   ( \_\_\_ )

3. 60   50   40   30   20   ( \_\_\_ )

4. 7   14   21   28   35   ( \_\_\_ )

5. 1   4   5   9   14   ( \_\_\_ )

6. 8   12   12   16   16   ( \_\_\_ )

**Hint:** Use a pencil to write the difference between each number in the sequence — it might help you spot the pattern.

/6

7. 4   4   8   12   20   ( \_\_\_ )

8. 12   13   15   18   22   ( \_\_\_ )

9. 96   48   24   12   6   ( \_\_\_ )

10. 2   4   8   14   22   ( \_\_\_ )

11. 1   10   2   15   3   20   ( \_\_\_ )

12. 9   8   8   9   11   ( \_\_\_ )

/6

13. 12   4   9   8   6   12   ( \_\_\_ )

14. 2   3   6   11   18   ( \_\_\_ )

15. 41   32   24   17   11   ( \_\_\_ )

16. 2   2   4   12   ( \_\_\_ )

17. 2   7   4   10   6   13   ( \_\_\_ )

18. 50   37   26   17   10   ( \_\_\_ )

/6



# Related Numbers

Key Question

Find the number that completes the final set of numbers in the same way as the first two sets. Write your answer on the line.

Look at this example:

$$6 (8) 2 \quad 5 (9) 4 \quad 10 ( \underline{13} ) 3$$

1. 2 (5) 3      4 (9) 5      5 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 3
2. 12 (9) 3      6 (5) 1      13 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 5
3. 6 (15) 21      4 (17) 21      7 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 12
4. 2 (7) 12      4 (9) 14      8 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 18
5. 2 (8) 6      6 (16) 10      10 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 14
6. 8 (4) 0      24 (20) 16      32 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 24

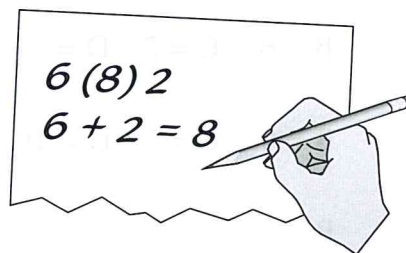
**Hint:** Ignore any patterns between the three sets of numbers — just concentrate on how the numbers in each set are connected.

/ 6

7. 2 (8) 4      5 (40) 8      4 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 3
8. 9 (9) 18      11 (9) 20      14 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 23
9. 3 (2) 6      4 (3) 12      3 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 9
10. 14 (20) 26      3 (7) 11      15 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 21
11. 2 (4) 2      4 (12) 3      2 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 6
12. 10 (5) 2      9 (3) 3      12 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 4

/ 6

13. 8 (11) 14      15 (21) 27      28 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 36
14. 6 (36) 6      4 (16) 4      3 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 3
15. 12 (4) 4      18 (7) 3      24 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 6
16. 2 (14) 5      4 (20) 6      2 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 3
17. 10 (4) 2      8 (2) 4      20 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 8
18. 8 (12) 2      6 (4) 4      12 ( \_\_\_\_ ) 4



/ 6



# Letter-Coded Sums

## Key Question

Each letter stands for a number. Work out the answer to each sum as a letter. Write your answer on the line.

Look at this example:

$$A = 1 \quad B = 2 \quad C = 3 \quad D = 5 \quad E = 8 \quad E - D = (\underline{C})$$

1.  $A = 1 \quad B = 3 \quad C = 5 \quad D = 7 \quad E = 10 \quad D + B = (\underline{\quad})$

2.  $A = 2 \quad B = 5 \quad C = 6 \quad D = 8 \quad E = 12 \quad E \div A = (\underline{\quad})$

3.  $A = 1 \quad B = 3 \quad C = 7 \quad D = 14 \quad E = 17 \quad E - D = (\underline{\quad})$

4.  $A = 3 \quad B = 5 \quad C = 7 \quad D = 15 \quad E = 24 \quad B \times A = (\underline{\quad})$

5.  $A = 2 \quad B = 8 \quad C = 16 \quad D = 20 \quad E = 25 \quad C \div A = (\underline{\quad})$

**Hint:** For these questions your answer must be a letter, not a number.

/5

6.  $A = 2 \quad B = 7 \quad C = 12 \quad D = 14 \quad E = 19 \quad E - B + A = (\underline{\quad})$

7.  $A = 3 \quad B = 8 \quad C = 9 \quad D = 16 \quad E = 20 \quad A + B + C = (\underline{\quad})$

8.  $A = 2 \quad B = 3 \quad C = 6 \quad D = 12 \quad E = 24 \quad E \div B - C = (\underline{\quad})$

9.  $A = 2 \quad B = 5 \quad C = 6 \quad D = 13 \quad E = 16 \quad A \times B + C = (\underline{\quad})$

10.  $A = 2 \quad B = 8 \quad C = 12 \quad D = 16 \quad E = 24 \quad D \times A - B = (\underline{\quad})$

/5

11.  $A = 4 \quad B = 6 \quad C = 7 \quad D = 11 \quad E = 13 \quad A \times B - E = (\underline{\quad})$

12.  $A = 2 \quad B = 6 \quad C = 7 \quad D = 10 \quad E = 21 \quad B \times C \div E = (\underline{\quad})$

13.  $A = 2 \quad B = 4 \quad C = 7 \quad D = 9 \quad E = 11 \quad A \times D - C - B = (\underline{\quad})$

14.  $A = 1 \quad B = 3 \quad C = 4 \quad D = 12 \quad E = 13 \quad B \div A \times C + A = (\underline{\quad})$

15.  $A = 2 \quad B = 3 \quad C = 9 \quad D = 12 \quad E = 16 \quad A \times B + D - E = (\underline{\quad})$

/5



# Letter-Word Codes

Key Question

Each question uses a different code. Use the alphabet to help you work out the answer to each question.

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

Look at this example:

If the code for **TOE** is **SND**, what is the code for **FIB**? EHA

**Hint:** Look out for mirror codes, where the letters are the same distance either side of the centre of the alphabet. A is a mirror of Z, B is a mirror of Y and so on — right through to M, which is a mirror of N.

1. If the code for **FISH** is **GJTI**, what is the code for **TANK**? \_\_\_\_\_

2. If the code for **ROSE** is **QNRD**, what is the code for **BUSH**? \_\_\_\_\_

3. If the code for **POST** is **NMQR**, what is **QJSE** the code for? \_\_\_\_\_

4. If the code for **STAR** is **VWDU**, what is the code for **MOON**? \_\_\_\_\_

5. If the code for **PINK** is **TMRO**, what is **FPYI** the code for? \_\_\_\_\_

/ 5

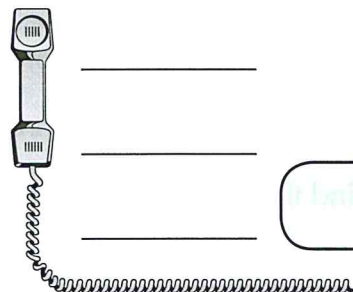
6. If the code for **METAL** is **LGSK**, what is the code for **BRASS**? \_\_\_\_\_

7. If the code for **PHONE** is **SHRNH**, what is the code for **GHOUL**? \_\_\_\_\_

8. If code for **BROAD** is **DPQYF**, what is **UOWYV** the code for? \_\_\_\_\_

9. If the code for **ACE** is **ZXV**, what is **YZW** the code for? \_\_\_\_\_

10. If the code for **JELLY** is **LHNOA**, what is the code for **CREAM**? \_\_\_\_\_



/ 5

11. If the code for **ZANY** is **AZMB**, what is **XZIW** the code for? \_\_\_\_\_

12. If the code for **OTTER** is **OSRBN**, what is **MZPHO** the code for? \_\_\_\_\_

13. If the code for **CLASS** is **DJDOX**, what is the code for **TEACH**? \_\_\_\_\_

14. If the code for **BEND** is **YVMW**, what is **WIZD** the code for? \_\_\_\_\_

/ 4



# Number-Word Codes

Key  
Question

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

**Hint:** Words that start with the same letter will start with the same number in the codes.

**BARN      ARID      BIND      BAND**

**1536      5324      1564**

- Find the code for the word **BIND**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Find the code for the word **DRAB**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Find the word that has the number code **1356**. \_\_\_\_\_

/ 3

**TEAR      FOOT      FORE      FEAT**

**5112      5342      2346**

- Find the code for the word **TEAR**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Find the code for the word **TORE**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Find the word that has the number code **6452**. \_\_\_\_\_

/ 3

**SEEK      SOAK      MAKE      ASKS**

**3554      1645      3264**

- Find the code for the word **SOAK**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Find the code for the word **SAME**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Find the word that has the number code **1634**. \_\_\_\_\_

/ 3

**ARCH      HAIR      RACE      HARE**

**6231      5261      5246**

- Find the code for the word **RACE**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Find the code for the word **ACHE**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Find the word that has the number code **3261**. \_\_\_\_\_

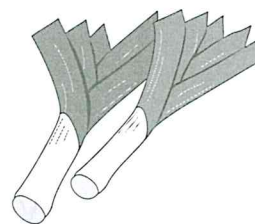
/ 3

# Number-Word Codes

Key  
Question

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

LACK      WEAK      LEEK      LAKE  
2564      1634      1554



13. Find the code for the word **LAKE**. \_\_\_\_\_

14. Find the code for the word **CAKE**. \_\_\_\_\_

15. Find the word that has the number code **4551**. \_\_\_\_\_

2/3

BEEN      ANEW      NAME      BANE  
1665      5326      3564

16. Find the code for the word **ANEW**. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Find the code for the word **MEAN**. \_\_\_\_\_

18. Find the word that has the number code **4356**. \_\_\_\_\_

1/3

MOAN      MEAN      MENU      OMEN  
3654      6314      6542

19. Find the code for the word **OMEN**. \_\_\_\_\_

20. Find the code for the word **NAME**. \_\_\_\_\_

21. Find the word that has the number code **4534**. \_\_\_\_\_

2/3

FOAL      LOAF      LATE      TEAL  
5413      6213      3216

22. Find the code for the word **LATE**. \_\_\_\_\_

23. Find the code for the word **TALL**. \_\_\_\_\_

24. Find the word that has the number code **6315**. \_\_\_\_\_

3/3



## Explore the Facts

Read the information carefully, then use it to answer the question that follows. Write your answer on the line.

**Hint:** Some questions contain lots of information — write it in a grid to help you answer the question.

1. Jane, Debbie, Victoria, Lisa and Pierre all enjoy horse riding.

Everyone except Victoria rides on Saturday. Pierre rides after school on Monday. Only Lisa and Victoria ride on Sunday morning. Lisa also rides on Wednesday.

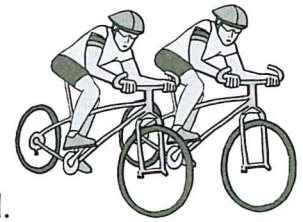
Who goes riding **most** often? \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1

2. Alice, Grace, Rana, Mark and William are all going on holiday this year.

Grace and Rana are going on an activity holiday. Mark is going to Ireland. Alice is going to a hotel in France. Rana, Grace and Alice are going camping. William is going on a cycling holiday in Devon with Mark.

Who is going on the **fewest** holidays? \_\_\_\_\_



1 / 1

3. Haj, Jason, Georgia, Rosie and Lucy all like pizza, especially with unusual toppings.

Everyone likes raisins, except Jason and Lucy. Jason's favourite topping is baked beans. Georgia and Haj eat lemon curd on their pizza. Lucy and Haj both like sausages.

Who likes the **most** toppings on their pizza? \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1

4. James, Edward, Ellie, Shreena and Alec are talking about their plans for the weekend.

James, Edward and Ellie are all going swimming. Shreena and Alec are visiting family. Ellie and Shreena plan to go to the cinema. The boys are going shopping. Everyone except Edward plans to go to the park.

Who has the **fewest** plans for the weekend? \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1

## Explore the Facts

Read the information carefully, then use it to answer the question that follows. Write your answer on the line.

5. Marta, Jafar, Oliver, Poppy and Neal are all going on school trips this year.

Oliver and Neal are going to an art gallery. Poppy, Marta and Jafar are going to the science museum and also on school picnic. Oliver is going on a trip to France. Marta and Jafar are going to the theatre.

Who is going to visit the **fewest** places? \_\_\_\_\_

/ 1

6. Lee, Louise, Spencer, Emma and Kristina all had tests at school.

Lee scored the highest in Maths. Emma scored the highest mark in Art. Kristina came top in French, but didn't do well in Maths. Spencer and Louise scored the highest marks in Science and Spencer was top in History.

Who came top in the **most** subjects? \_\_\_\_\_

/ 1

7. Katya, Juan, Hannah, Wayne and Julia all go to swimming club.

Juan goes swimming every day apart from Tuesday. Hannah and Julia swim every Wednesday. Hannah also swims on Saturday with Wayne. Katya goes swimming with Wayne every Sunday and Monday.

Who swims the **fewest** number of days per week? \_\_\_\_\_

/ 1

8. Callum, Maddie, Geeta, Charlie and Lin all have pets.

Four of them have a dog. Maddie is the only one who has a pony. Geeta and Charlie have a hamster each. Callum also has a hamster, but he doesn't have a dog. They all have a pet cat, apart from Geeta and Charlie.

Who has the **most** pets? \_\_\_\_\_

/ 1



## Solve the Riddle

Key  
Question

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

**Hint:** Remember your final answer must be true or false. Don't choose an answer that only might be true or false.

1. Max, Charlotte, Ahmed and Victoria all attend a running club. Max runs faster than Charlotte. Victoria runs faster than Max. Ahmed is slower than Charlotte.

If these statements are true, only one of these sentences below **must** be true. Which one?

- A Charlotte runs faster than Victoria.
- B Max runs faster than Victoria.
- C Ahmed is quicker than Victoria.
- D Max is the fastest runner.
- E Max runs faster than Ahmed.

/ 1

2. Sophie, Karl, Daisy, Josh and Abbie are talking about their houses. Sophie lives in a house with three bedrooms. Karl and Daisy both live in houses with more bedrooms than Sophie's. Abbie's house doesn't have a garden. Josh's house has half as many bedrooms as Karl's.

If these statements are true, only one of these sentences below **cannot** be true. Which one?

- A Daisy lives in a house with four bedrooms.
- B Abbie's house is semi-detached.
- C Karl's house has five bedrooms.
- D Daisy's house is bigger than Abbie's.
- E Josh has his own bedroom.

/ 1

3. Laura, Georgia, Rohan and Jamie were all born in August. Georgia was born before Laura, but after Jamie. Rohan was born after Jamie.

If these statements are true, only one of these sentences below **must** be true. Which one?

- A Laura is older than Georgia.
- B Georgia was born on the same day as Rohan.
- C Jamie was born after Georgia.
- D Laura is older than Rohan.
- E Jamie is the oldest.

/ 1

## Solve the Riddle

Key Question

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

4. Last year, the average temperature in August was 2 degrees hotter than in June. The average temperature in June was 15 degrees Celsius — that was 7 degrees less than July's average. The coldest day in September was 8 degrees cooler than August's average.

If these statements are true, only one of these sentences below **cannot** be true. Which one?

- A Average temperature in July was 22 degrees Celsius.
- B The coldest day in September was 9 degrees.
- C July was hotter than June.
- D July was cooler than August.
- E September was cooler than August.

/ 1

5. Patrick, Angharad, Hannah, Jacob and Sushmita all need to catch buses to meet in town. Jacob's bus arrives 15 minutes after Hannah's bus. Sushmita's bus arrives 20 minutes before Angharad's. Patrick's bus arrives at 7.15pm. Hannah's bus arrives 10 minutes after Patrick's.

If these statements are true, only one of these sentences below **must** be true. Which one?

- A Hannah's bus arrives at 7.30pm.
- B Jacob's bus arrives at 7.40pm.
- C Hannah lives further from town than Jacob.
- D Patrick and Sushmita arrive at the same time.
- E Sushmita arrives at 7.50pm.

/ 1

6. Lily, Charlie, Grace, Lucy and Dan are given money to spend on attracting visitors to their school fair. Charlie spends more than £10. Together, Grace and Dan spend £20 on paint to design posters. Lucy buys four banners for £3 each. Dan's paint costs £6.50. Lily spends half as much as Lucy.

If these statements are true, only one of these sentences below **must** be true. Which one?

- A Charlie spends more than Grace.
- B Grace spends less than Lucy.
- C Dan spends the same amount as Grace.
- D Grace spends more than Lily.
- E Lucy spends the most money.



/ 1



# Letter Connections

## Key Question

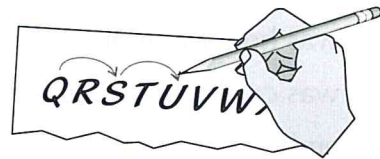
Find the pair of letters that completes each sentence in the most sensible way. Use the alphabet to help you.

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

Look at this example:

**AD** is to **BE** as **MP** is to ( NQ )

1. **CH** is to **EJ** as **LN** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
2. **RU** is to **TW** as **FH** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
3. **GJ** is to **FI** as **OR** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
4. **FR** is to **JV** as **LS** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
5. **AZ** is to **CX** as **BY** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
6. **CB** is to **HG** as **NM** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )



/ 6

7. **AD** is to **ZE** as **PR** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
8. **YM** is to **AO** as **LF** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
9. **JO** is to **LL** as **QY** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
10. **SH** is to **VE** as **WD** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
11. **PS** is to **LR** as **BG** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
12. **LO** is to **IR** as **RI** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )

/ 6

13. **NU** is to **IP** as **DA** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
14. **SL** is to **VI** as **RB** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
15. **QJ** is to **MN** as **UF** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
16. **JV** is to **MW** as **FR** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
17. **FP** is to **CR** as **LX** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )
18. **TG** is to **YB** as **VE** is to ( \_\_\_\_ )

**Hint:** The first and second letter in the pair don't always move in the same way, so make sure you work out the pattern for each of them.

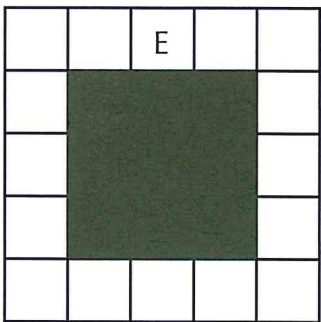
/ 6

# Word Grids

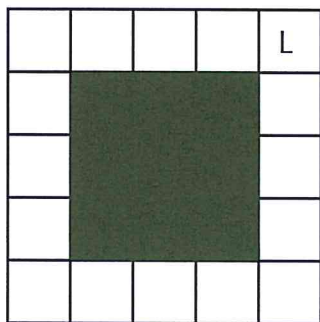
Use the words to fill in the blanks in the word grids. You must use all the words. One letter for each grid has been filled in for you.

**Hint:** Cross out the words as you put them into the grid so you can see which ones are left.

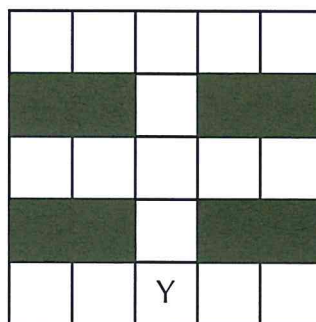
1. might, eight, drive, dream



2. shine, lease, erase, shell

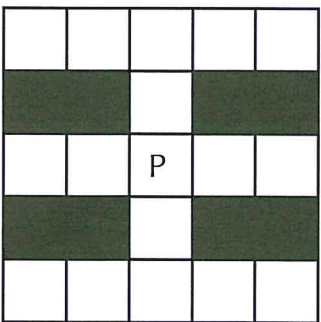


3. loyal, annoy, crave, sunny

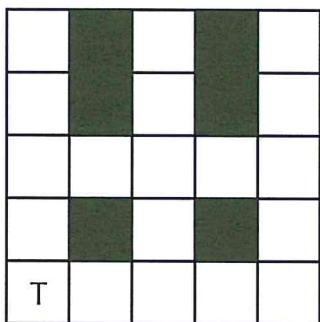


/ 3

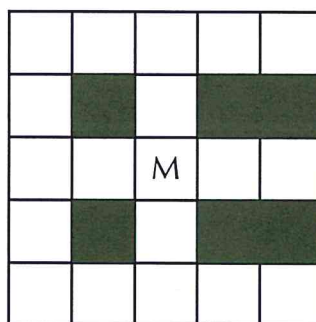
4. under, ripen, terse, rapid



5. timid, local, mimic, tidal, admit

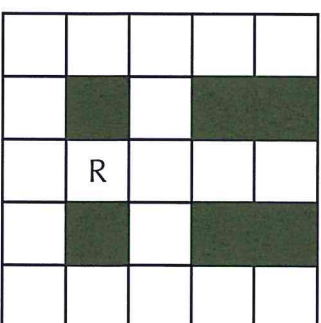


6. heart, armed, tombs, tests, hotly

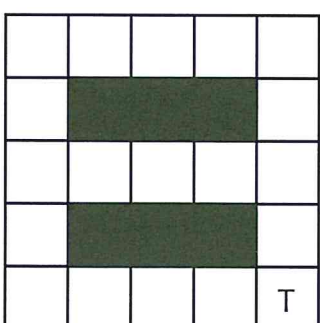


/ 3

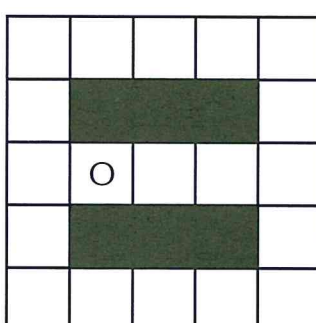
7. orate, blank, table, troop, poker



8. rivet, rocks, cease, treat, skirt



9. north, medic, mourn, donor, catch



/ 3



# Assessment Test 1

The rest of the book contains seven assessment tests, which get progressively harder.

Allow 40 minutes to do each test and work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

If you want to attempt each test more than once, you will need to print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to [cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets](http://cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets) for all tests. If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

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

**Example:** A = 2 B = 3 C = 5 D = 9 E = 15      $B \times C = (\underline{E})$

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A = 3 B = 8 C = 13 D = 20 E = 24 | $A \times B = (\underline{\quad})$   |
| 2. A = 2 B = 7 C = 10 D = 14 E = 24 | $D \div B = (\underline{\quad})$     |
| 3. A = 6 B = 7 C = 9 D = 18 E = 24  | $E - D = (\underline{\quad})$        |
| 4. A = 2 B = 6 C = 17 D = 22 E = 25 | $D \div A + B = (\underline{\quad})$ |
| 5. A = 1 B = 3 C = 5 D = 7 E = 18   | $E \div B - B = (\underline{\quad})$ |

/ 5

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

<b>TOYS</b>	<b>YOGA</b>	<b>STAY</b>	<b>TOGA</b>
<b>6413</b>	<b>3521</b>	<b>4521</b>	

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 6. Find the code for the word <b>TOYS</b> .             | ( <u>          </u> ) |
| 7. Find the code for the word <b>STAG</b> .             | ( <u>          </u> ) |
| 8. Find the word that has the number code <b>2514</b> . | ( <u>          </u> ) |

/ 3

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

<b>MAIM</b>	<b>RAIN</b>	<b>PAIR</b>	<b>RAMP</b>
<b>4512</b>	<b>4536</b>	<b>1531</b>	

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 9. Find the code for the word <b>PAIR</b> .              | ( <u>          </u> ) |
| 10. Find the code for the word <b>PRIM</b> .             | ( <u>          </u> ) |
| 11. Find the word that has the number code <b>2536</b> . | ( <u>          </u> ) |

/ 3

In each sentence below, a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the start of the next. **Either** mark the part of the sentence that contains the hidden word on the answer sheet, **or** write the hidden word on the line.

**Example:** Yesterday Fred broke this hoe. ( shoe )

12. Josh edited his winning story. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
13. Ayesha went walking with emus. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
14. The cow entered the field. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
15. We're having pizza for tea. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
16. The silver urn is hot. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

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

**Example:** 12, 12, 10, 10, 8, ( 8 )

17. 7, 14, 14, 21, 21, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
18. 36, 30, 24, 18, 12, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
19. 5, 10, 20, 40, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
20. 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
21. 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most similar meaning.

**Example:** (young mother old) ( elderly new brother)

22. (big main ugly) (small large cold)
23. (run camp wet) (cold damp sleep)
24. (most small huge) (little lots some)
25. (sad moan happy) (angry yell glad)
26. (run mark push) (walk sprint pull)
27. (pen sketch book) (leaflet paint draw)

/ 6

Carry on to the next question → →

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

28. Emma, Seren, Kate, Oisin and Tom are talking about how they travel to school. Emma and Seren travel to school by bus every day. Kate and Oisin go by car each day apart from Tuesday. On Tuesday, they get the bus. Tom walks to school every day except Friday.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **cannot** be true. Which one?

- A** Kate goes to school by car on Monday.
- B** Tom walks to school on Monday.
- C** All the children go to school by bus on Tuesday.
- D** Seren and Emma travel by bus on Wednesday.
- E** Oison travels by car on Friday.

29. Oliver, Amaya, Katya, Timur and Rosie all go to bed at different times. Rosie goes before Katya but after Timur. Amaya and Oliver go to bed at the same time. Katya goes to bed before Oliver.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **must** be true. Which one?

- A** Katya goes to bed earliest.
- B** Timur goes to bed after Rosie.
- C** Rosie goes to bed at 8.30pm.
- D** Amaya goes to bed after Rosie.
- E** Oliver goes to bed after Amaya.

/ 2

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:** **AB** is to **BC** as **DE** is to ( EF ).

- 30. **PX** is to **OW** as **MT** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
- 31. **DW** is to **EV** as **GT** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
- 32. **RV** is to **VZ** as **NQ** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
- 33. **FJ** is to **FL** as **NP** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
- 34. **MN** is to **JQ** as **JQ** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

/ 5

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

**Example:** **Train** is to (carriage ticket track) as **car** is to (petrol wheel road).

35. **Hat** is to (hair head warm) as **glove** is to (hand foot winter).
36. **Car** is to (walk drive play) as **bike** is to (run ride fall).
37. **Sky** is to (blue cloud bird) as **grass** is to (grow mow green).
38. **Doctor** is to (brain hospital health) as **teacher** is to (book library school).
39. **Trunk** is to (bear deer elephant) as **antenna** is to (ant mole badger).

/ 5

The words in the second set follow the same pattern as the words in the first set. Find the missing word to complete the second set.

**Example:** pot (hot) how tip (sip) sea

40. dog (get) met pat ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) mop
41. felt (ten) nail mast ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) grow
42. cart (not) honk make ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) scan
43. milk (lip) nape dart ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) same
44. nip (pig) peg nag ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) fit
45. mire (rim) fine both ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) make

/ 6

Find the number that completes the final set of numbers in the same way as the first two sets.

**Example:** 2 (5) 3      5 (7) 2      8 ( 10 ) 2

46. 1 (2) 1      2 (4) 2      3 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 3
47. 6 (9) 3      8 (14) 6      7 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 9
48. 4 (11) 15      9 (6) 15      6 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 18
49. 3 (6) 9      7 (10) 13      4 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 10
50. 6 (12) 2      3 (9) 3      4 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 8

/ 5

Carry on to the next question → →

Mark the word outside the brackets that has a similar meaning to the words in both sets of brackets.

**Example:** (charge fee) (sunny bright) summer cost fine

51. (harden solidify) (group type) jelly kind set  
 52. (solid tough) (difficult tricky) hard easy uneven  
 53. (see notice) (pimple blackhead) look spot stain  
 54. (tin container) (could able) vessel can capable  
 55. (stick racket) (knock strike) bat hurt hit

/ 5

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. **Either** mark the letter on the answer sheet, **or** write it on the line.

**Example:** car (?) ame se (?) erm (  t )

56. bat (?) at as (?) am ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 57. ja (?) ost har (?) ake ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 58. sto (?) od lea (?) it ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 59. rot (?) nd se (?) pe ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 60. sti (?) ail oa (?) at ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Total	/ 60
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**End of Test**

# Assessment Test 2

Allow 40 minutes to do this test. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to [cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets](http://cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets). If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

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

1. Daneesh, Glenda, Jean, Taylor and Nadia like different things for breakfast. Everyone likes cereal except for Glenda. Daneesh and Taylor like yoghurt. Glenda and Jean like porridge. Daneesh, Glenda and Nadia like toast.

Who likes the **most** things for breakfast? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

2. Tim, Georgia, Max, Charlotte and Callum all earn pocket money. Tim and Max spend theirs on sweets and football magazines. Charlotte buys sweets and music. Callum and Georgia buy clothes. Max and Georgia like to buy presents for their friends.

Who buys the **most** things with their pocket money? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 2

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:** AA BA CA DA ( EA )

3. LA NB PC RD ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

4. WZ RU MP HK ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

5. JM IO HQ GS ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

6. TX QW NV KU ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

7. TM RO PQ NS ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

8. AX EU IR MO ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 6

Carry on to the next question → →

Three of the words in each list are linked.  
Mark the two words that are not related to these three.

**Example:** pen pencil paper card crayon

9. big huge mini tiny gigantic
10. fox cat dog hamster badger
11. nose finger eye foot mouth
12. earring scarf jumper necklace bracelet
13. apple carrot cabbage cauliflower strawberry

/ 5

Find the missing number to complete each sum.

**Example:**  $10 + 5 = ( \underline{15} )$

14.  $18 \div 3 = ( \underline{\quad} )$
15.  $21 - 8 = ( \underline{\quad} )$
16.  $7 \times 2 = ( \underline{\quad} )$
17.  $12 \times 2 - 2 = ( \underline{\quad} )$
18.  $8 \div 2 + 12 = ( \underline{\quad} )$

/ 5

Find the three-letter word that completes the word in capital letters, and so finishes the sentence in a sensible way.

**Example:** I played **FOOTB** at the weekend. ( ALL )

19. We took buckets and **SES** with us to the beach. (            )
20. The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and **TER**. (            )
21. I bought a new scarf when I went **SPING** in town. (            )
22. A **MERM** has the tail of a fish and the body of a woman. (            )
23. The film is **SING** at the cinema at 7pm. (            )

/ 5

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

**WHIP WEIR PIER WIPE**

**4362 1534 1346**

24. Find the code for the word **WHIP**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
25. Find the code for the word **WIRE**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
26. Find the word that has the number code **2346**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 3

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

**SOUR TEST ROSE SURE**

**4612 4561 3243**

27. Find the code for the word **TEST**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
28. Find the code for the word **RUST**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
29. Find the word that has the number code **5614**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 3

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

**Example:** (dog cat cow) (man boy lad) (the new word is 'cowboy')

30. (sun crowd car) (wind shine dark)
31. (eve party birth) (day song tomorrow)
32. (sky lit air) (boot dock port)
33. (eye head nose) (brim brow foot)
34. (butter cake pan) (fly flour bowl)
35. (watch hour clock) (work know second)

/ 6

Carry on to the next question → →

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

**Example:** pants ant      toner one      harms ( arm )

36. rabbit bit                  unhand and                  scrape ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
37. portal port                  masses mass                  camels ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
38. stamps map                  starts rat                  browns ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
39. places sap                  trails sat                  paired ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
40. parking pin                  betrays bay                  hallows ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most opposite meaning.

**Example:** (shiny new unused)      (old shabby dusty)

41. (sunrise sky dark)                  (dawn night sunset)
42. (sad huge heavy)                  (cry dense tiny)
43. (human boy woman)                  (girl young child)
44. (pudding evening sleep)                  (tea morning breakfast)
45. (summer month dry)                  (warm harvest winter)

/ 5

Remove one letter from the first word and add it to the second word to make two new words. Do not change the order of the other letters. **Either** mark the letter that moves on the answer sheet, **or** write the two new words on the lines.

**Example:** spell      ink      ( sell )      ( pink )

46. rider                  cash                  ( \_\_\_\_\_ )      ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
47. train                  car                  ( \_\_\_\_\_ )      ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
48. pants                  toy                  ( \_\_\_\_\_ )      ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
49. trash                  urn                  ( \_\_\_\_\_ )      ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
50. flood                  ate                  ( \_\_\_\_\_ )      ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most similar meaning.

**Example:** (young mother old) (elderly new brother)

51. (beach wave certain) (fish shore cliff)  
 52. (taste drink meal) (fork menu lunch)  
 53. (ring rock gem) (crown jewel gold)  
 54. (coat skirt trousers) (jacket scarf socks)  
 55. (chew smile wink) (grin frown laugh)

/ 5

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:** **AB** is to **BC** as **DE** is to ( EF ).

56. **XO** is to **UL** as **PK** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).  
 57. **LO** is to **MN** as **JQ** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).  
 58. **DW** is to **BY** as **HS** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).  
 59. **QM** is to **MO** as **TJ** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).  
 60. **CM** is to **EK** as **HT** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

/ 5

Total / 60

**End of Test**

Assessment Test 2

# Assessment Test 3

Allow 40 minutes to do this test. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to [cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets](http://cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets). If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

Mark the word outside the brackets that has a similar meaning to the words in both sets of brackets.

**Example:** (charge fee) (sunny bright) summer cost fine

- (alter adjust) (coins money) adapt pocket change
- (knock tap) (hip-hop urban) rap music throw
- (sack dismiss) (blaze flames) expel bring fire
- (look observe) (clock timer) watch time view
- (skill ability) (present parcel) talent gift wrapping

/ 5

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

**Example:** A = 2 B = 3 C = 5 D = 9 E = 15  $B \times C = (\underline{E})$

- A = 2 B = 4 C = 5 D = 8 E = 10  $C \times B \div A = (\underline{\quad})$
- A = 2 B = 3 C = 9 D = 13 E = 25  $B \times C - E = (\underline{\quad})$
- A = 2 B = 5 C = 6 D = 20 E = 21  $C + D - E = (\underline{\quad})$
- A = 4 B = 5 C = 6 D = 9 E = 13  $A + B + D - E = (\underline{\quad})$
- A = 4 B = 6 C = 8 D = 10 E = 22  $C \times A - D = (\underline{\quad})$

/ 5

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

**TAXI TEXT NINE EXIT**

**5432 6365 2143**

- Find the code for the word **TEXT**. (          )
- Find the code for the word **NEAT**. (          )
- Find the word that has the number code **6542**. (          )

/ 3

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

**BEND    DINT    TEEN    TIDE**

**4321    5162    4116**

14. Find the code for the word **DINT**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
15. Find the code for the word **BITE**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
16. Find the word that has the number code **5362**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 3

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:** AA    BA    CA    DA    ( EA )

17. JJ    IK    HL    GM    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
18. XG    AE    BC    EA    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
19. PH    NL    LP    JT    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
20. QG    NJ    KI    HL    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
21. JF    LC    NZ    PW    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Each question uses a different code. Use the alphabet to help you work out the answer to each question.

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:** If the code for **FOUR** is **CLRO**, what is **CFSB** the code for? ( FIVE )

22. If the code for **DRINK** is **FTKPM**, what is the code for **GLASS**? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
23. If the code for **CAT** is **XZG**, what is **WLT** the code for? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
24. If the code for **SNAIL** is **TMBHM**, what is **TGFKM** the code for? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
25. If the code for **ELM** is **VON**, what is **LZP** the code for? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
26. If the code for **STIFF** is **NVDHA**, what is **GQJRT** the code for? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
27. If the code for **SNOW** is **SKOT**, what is **SIIM** the code for? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Carry on to the next question → →

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. **Either** mark the letter on the answer sheet,  
**or** write it on the line.

**Example:** car (?) ame    se (?) erm    (   t   )

28. fil (?) ill    glu (?) oat    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
29. to (?) ear    sa (?) es    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
30. ti (?) ail    fu (?) ew    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
31. ja (?) oy    so (?) at    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
32. si (?) en    pe (?) rap    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

The words in the second set follow the same pattern as the words in the first set.  
Find the missing word to complete the second set.

**Example:** pot (hot) how    tip (   sip   ) sea

33. gasp (par) rage    fish ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) mope  
34. pink (rip) wire    mist ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) dear  
35. last (fat) flak    moat ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) gram  
36. stop (met) mate    bade ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) tile  
37. lime (lap) pale    wren ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) daze

/ 5

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

**Example:** 12, 12, 10, 10, 8, (   8   )

38. **49, 42, 35, 28, 21,** ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
39. **3, 4, 7, 11, 18,** ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
40. **7, 15, 23, 31, 39,** ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
41. **6, 8, 12, 14, 18,** ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
42. **32, 16, 8, 4, 2,** ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
43. **2, 8, 6, 10, 10, 12,** ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 6

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

44. Callum, Giuseppe, Tanay, Theo and Helga support different football teams. Callum's favourite team has won five matches so far this season. Helga's team has lost three, but won four matches. Theo's team has won two more matches than Callum's team, but two less than Giuseppe's team. Tanay's team has lost four matches this season.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **cannot** be true. Which one?

- A** Helga's team has lost fewer matches than Tanay's team.
- B** Giuseppe's team has won more matches than Helga's team.
- C** Giuseppe's team has won all its matches this season.
- D** Callum's team has won fewer matches than Theo's team.
- E** Helga's team has won more matches than Theo's team.

45. A, B, C, D and E are five trains. Train A is faster than train C, but slower than train B. Train D is faster than train A, but slower than train E.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **must** be true. Which one?

- A** Trains E and D travel at the same speed.
- B** Train C is faster than train A.
- C** Train C is slower than train D.
- D** Train D is faster than train B.
- E** Train A is faster than train E.

/ 2

In each sentence below a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the start of the next. **Either** mark the part of the sentence that contains the hidden word on the answer sheet, **or** write the hidden word on the line.

**Example:** Yesterday Fred broke this hoe. ( hoe )

- 46. Who opened the biscuit tin? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 47. Suzi finished all her broccoli. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 48. Alec rowed the wooden boat. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 49. Aluminium drinks cans are recyclable. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 50. I know what Grandpa thinks. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Carry on to the next question → →

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

**Example:** **Train** is to (carriage ticket track) as **car** is to (petrol wheel road).

51. **Boy** is to (young loud man) as **girl** is to (old mother woman).  
 52. **Ice** is to (drink cold winter) as **fire** is to (hot summer chestnuts).  
 53. **Shy** is to (happy sad timid) as **confident** is to (young assured big).  
 54. **Book** is to (library page park) as **food** is to (ground eat supermarket).  
 55. **Cow** is to (milk field herd) as **sheep** is to (flock dog graze).

/ 5

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most opposite meaning.

**Example:** (shiny new unused) (old shabby dusty)

56. (between far towards) (front beyond near)  
 57. (pause go wait) (try stop gone)  
 58. (cry water shout) (whisper hear video)  
 59. (tall short slim) (skinny young lofty)  
 60. (speak own teach) (listen you word)

/ 5

Total	/ 60
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**End of Test**



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

<b>HOST</b>	<b>SHIN</b>	<b>TOSH</b>	<b>HINT</b>
<b>2136</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1365</b>	

14. Find the code for the word **TOSH**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
15. Find the code for the word **NITS**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
16. Find the word that has the number code **5132**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 3

Three of the words in each list are linked.  
Mark the two words that are not related to these three.

**Example:** pen pencil paper card crayon

17. work think sing shout chat
18. kitchen garden garage bedroom study
19. cup glass plate spoon beaker
20. badminton netball tennis football basketball
21. hail steam air rain snow
22. man girl boy lady child

/ 6

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

23. Charlotte, Nikhil, Hannah, Carlos and Jamie all do different activities. Charlotte and Nikhil go to French Club after school on Monday. Hannah goes horseriding on Saturday morning with Carlos and Jamie. Jamie and Nikhil go swimming every Sunday. Hannah and Charlotte go to netball on Tuesday. Hannah goes swimming straight after that.

Who does the **fewest** activities? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

24. Tom, Arushi, Lily, Abdul and Elsie all use mobile phones. They all use them for texting, except Arushi. Abdul, Lily and Tom use their phones to call friends. Elsie isn't allowed to use hers to make calls. Arushi and Abdul play games on their phones.

Who does the **most** things on their phone? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 2

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

**Example:** (dog cat cow) (man boy lad) (the new word is 'cowboy')

25. (sheep lamb cow) (dog cat pig)  
 26. (bang pop lemon) (aid corn drink)  
 27. (picture camera photo) (chart frame graph)  
 28. (great grand big) (brother father sister)  
 29. (red birthday stair) (case card carpet)

/ 5

Find the number that completes the final set of numbers in the same way as the first two sets.

**Example:** 2 (5) 3      5 (7) 2      8 ( 10 ) 2

30. 6 (18) 12      15 (25) 10      8 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 4  
 31. 8 (5) 3      12 (5) 7      15 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 12  
 32. 8 (10) 12      7 (11) 15      9 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 15  
 33. 4 (24) 6      7 (21) 3      3 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 5  
 34. 17 (10) 3      12 (9) 6      11 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 7

/ 5

Find the three-letter word that completes the word in capital letters, and so finishes the sentence in a sensible way.

**Example:** I played **FOOTB** at the weekend. ( ALL )

35. I rang my mum on the **TELEPH** to say I would be late home. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 36. The audience **CPED** loudly when the play finished. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 37. It was a hot day so I had a **DR** of water. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 38. I am inviting 20 friends to my birthday **PY**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 39. The astronaut went into **SP** in a rocket. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Carry on to the next question → →

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most similar meaning.

**Example:** (young mother old) (elderly new brother)

40. (ignore curious clock) (interested inform look)  
 41. (excited loud tired) (angry drowsy yawn)  
 42. (cup fork eat) (plate dinner mug)  
 43. (bizarre funny boring) (alarmed tedious usual)  
 44. (employ chore faster) (task slower lazy)  
 45. (think forget worry) (remember concern horror)

/ 6

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

**Example:** 12, 12, 10, 10, 8, ( 8 )

46. 4, 11, 18, 25, 32, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 47. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 48. 53, 44, 35, 26, 17, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 49. 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, 36, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 50. 16, 18, 22, 28, 36, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Each question uses a different code. Use the alphabet to help you work out the answer to each question.

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:** If the code for **FOUR** is **CLRO**, what is **CFSB** the code for? ( FIVE )

51. If the code for **SOCK** is **QLAH**, what is the code for **PINT**? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 52. If the code for **FADE** is **UZWV**, what is **SVZW** the code for? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 53. If the code for **WITCH** is **TNQHE**, what is **PUBQI** the code for? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 54. If the code for **TRAP** is **GIZK**, what is **DZHS** the code for? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 55. If the code for **BEST** is **WJNY**, what is the code for **MINT**? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

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

**Example:** pants ant      toner one      harms ( arm )

56. dreamt ream      charms harm      tablet ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

57. planet pat      scared sad      closed ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

58. palace lap      muscle sum      nipper ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

59. priced dice      chalet tale      trails ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

60. marine mine      coward card      facade ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Total / 60

**End of Test**  
Assessment Test 4

# Assessment Test 5

Allow 40 minutes to do this test. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to [cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets](http://cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets). If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

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

1. Poppy, Henry, Luke, Anna and Tara are watching different television programmes. Henry's programme started at 7.30pm and lasts for 90 minutes. Luke's programme started 30 minutes after Henry's. Anna and Poppy both start watching TV at 7.15pm. Tara's programme ends at 9.30pm, which is 20 minutes after Poppy's programme ends.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **cannot** be true. Which one?

- A** Tara sometimes watches television.
- B** Poppy's programme ends at 9.10pm.
- C** Luke's programme started at 8.10pm.
- D** Henry's TV programme ends at 9.00pm.
- E** Henry's programme lasts for longer than Luke's.

2. Jo, Theo, Rosie, Alex and Ben are siblings. Jo is 2 years older than Theo. Rosie is 4 years younger than Theo but 1 year older than Alex. Alex is 2 years old. Ben is the same age as Jo.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **cannot** be true. Which one?

- A** Ben was born before Theo.
- B** Jo and Ben are twins.
- C** Rosie is 6 years younger than Jo.
- D** Theo is 8 years old.
- E** Alex is 1 year younger than Rosie.

/ 2

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

**WANE    DOWN    DEAD    NODE**

**5316            1264            5425**

3. Find the code for the word **NODE**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
4. Find the code for the word **WOOD**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
5. Find the word that has the number code **6436**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 3

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

**SLAY SOYA BOYS SLOB**

**4526 6523 6132**

6. Find the code for the word **SLOB**. (\_\_\_\_\_)
7. Find the code for the word **SAYS**. (\_\_\_\_\_)
8. Find the word that has the number code **4566**. (\_\_\_\_\_)

/ 3

The words in the second set follow the same pattern as the words in the first set.  
Find the missing word to complete the second set.

**Example:** pot (hot) how tip (sip) sea

9. ripe (pin) pint isle (\_\_\_\_\_ ) find
10. pace (cap) pass fame (\_\_\_\_\_ ) pink
11. mine (men) nest dims (\_\_\_\_\_ ) need
12. salt (sat) talk doll (\_\_\_\_\_ ) trot
13. fork (tore) rote sink (\_\_\_\_\_ ) cope

/ 5

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:** AA BA CA DA (EA)

14. SE VG YI BK (\_\_\_\_\_)
15. YJ VH SD PB (\_\_\_\_\_)
16. WD ZA CX FU (\_\_\_\_\_)
17. KP MQ PR RS (\_\_\_\_\_)
18. HC IE KD NF (\_\_\_\_\_)

/ 5

Carry on to the next question → →

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. **Either** mark the letter on the answer sheet, **or** write it on the line.

**Example:** car (?) ame    se (?) erm    (   t   )

19. cal (?) it    loa (?) un    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 20. ma (?) rim    roo (?) ap    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 21. ru (?) ut    slu (?) as    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 22. plu (?) ip    bu (?) and    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 23. ni (?) ead    so (?) all    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

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

**Example:** **Train** is to (carriage ticket track) as **car** is to (petrol wheel road).

24. **Gold** is to (picture sun jewellery) as **glass** is to (floor window water).  
 25. **Desert** is to (camel abandon sand) as **arctic** is to (ice cold holiday).  
 26. **Vast** is to (massive small quiet) as **tiny** is to (quick slim minute).  
 27. **Win** is to (first dart success) as **lose** is to (sad failure slow).  
 28. **Lamb** is to (chop sheep spring) as **calf** is to (cow pork winter).  
 29. **Rain** is to (drop umbrella cloud) as **snow** is to (storm drift flake).

/ 6

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

**Example:** A = 2    B = 3    C = 5    D = 9    E = 15     $B \times C = ( \underline{E} )$

30. A = 4    B = 5    C = 9    D = 16    E = 24     $A \times B - A = ( \underline{\quad} )$   
 31. A = 4    B = 6    C = 20    D = 28    E = 32     $B \times A - C = ( \underline{\quad} )$   
 32. A = 1    B = 3    C = 8    D = 11    E = 16     $E \div C - A = ( \underline{\quad} )$   
 33. A = 2    B = 5    C = 10    D = 13    E = 25     $E \div B + C - A = ( \underline{\quad} )$   
 34. A = 2    B = 4    C = 7    D = 14    E = 21     $E \div C \times A - A = ( \underline{\quad} )$

/ 5

Find the three-letter word that completes the word in capital letters, and so finishes the sentence in a sensible way.

**Example:** I played **FOOTB** at the weekend. ( ALL )

35. The Duchess rode in a **CARRI** that was pulled by two horses. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
36. The brave **SIER** returned from war. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
37. The chef used lots of herbs and **SPS** to make the food taste good. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
38. My pancake stuck to the ceiling when I was **FLIPG** it. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
39. The children's **FAMIS** came to watch them in the concert. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

In these questions the numbers in each group are related in the same way.

Find the missing number.

**Example:** 2 (5) 3                      5 (7) 2                      8 ( 10 ) 2

40. 7 (12) 17                      4 (12) 20                      10 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 20
41. 5 (15) 3                      6 (30) 5                      12 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 4
42. 5 (10) 20                      6 (12) 24                      4 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 16
43. 15 (5) 3                      24 (2) 12                      18 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 6
44. 5 (4) 2                      12 (7) 6                      9 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 3
45. 7 (16) 1                      2 (8) 2                      3 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 7

/ 6

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most similar meaning.

**Example:** (young mother old) ( elderly new brother)

46. (acquire expire inspire) (relieve motivate attend)
47. (residue cost remind) (forget tedium debris)
48. (lack plenty poverty) (enough abundance generous)
49. (answer repeat react) (question agree reply)
50. (search run chase) (find pursue meet)

/ 5

Carry on to the next question → →

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

**Example:** (dog cat cow) (man boy lad) (the new word is 'cowboy')

51. (over turn print) (bit board learn)  
 52. (beat tree beet) (branch up root)  
 53. (day morning time) (brake light night)  
 54. (whose if how) (won ever when)  
 55. (hat line hay) (bale rim wire)

/ 5

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:** **AB** is to **BC** as **DE** is to ( EF ).

56. **BT** is to **XX** as **SL** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).  
 57. **EV** is to **GT** as **YB** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).  
 58. **LY** is to **KV** as **NO** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).  
 59. **DP** is to **ET** as **GS** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).  
 60. **PK** is to **SH** as **NM** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

/ 5

Total	/ 60
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**End of Test**

# Assessment Test 6

Allow 40 minutes to do this test. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to [cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets](http://cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets). If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

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

1. Mark, Lucy, Molly, Alice and Declan all have plans for the future. Alice, Mark and Lucy would all like to live abroad. Everyone apart from Alice hopes to go to university. Declan and Molly plan to be teachers. Lucy and Alice want to work with animals. Molly, Declan and Alice are all thinking of learning a foreign language.

Who has the **fewest** plans for the future? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

2. Jenni, Becky, Edward, Rafi and Luke all like ice cream. Everyone apart from Edward likes vanilla. Rafi and Becky like strawberry. Jenni likes chocolate and she also likes mint. Edward and Luke like coffee flavour, but not strawberry.

Who likes the **most** flavours of ice cream? ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 2

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

**Example:** 12, 12, 10, 10, 8, ( 8 )

3. 47, 39, 31, 23, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

4. 3, 10, 6, 15, 12, 20, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

5. 2, 8, 24, 48, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

6. 9, 10, 12, 15, 19, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

7. 4, 5, 9, 14, 23, ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Carry on to the next question → →

In each sentence below a four-letter word is hidden at the end of one word and the start of the next. **Either** mark the part of the sentence that contains the hidden word on the answer sheet, **or** write the hidden word on the line.

**Example:** Yesterday Fred broke this hoe. ( shoe )

8. Steph ate her green cabbage quickly. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
9. This year nobody skied in France. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
10. We are going to the park. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
11. Janet chose steak at the café. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
12. They taught yoga in small groups. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

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. **Either** mark the letter on the answer sheet, **or** write it on the line.

**Example:** car (?) ame    se (?) erm    ( t )

13. sin (?) een    ar (?) ick    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
14. le (?) ock    thu (?) ale    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
15. dis (?) ove    tal (?) ap    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
16. cro (?) ell    fla (?) ag    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
17. gri (?) ool    li (?) ain    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most opposite meaning.

**Example:** (shiny new unused)    (old shabby dusty)

18. (lose race trophy)                      (medal second win)
19. (beside above next)                      (down below inside)
20. (offer borrow deliver)                      (bring lend post)
21. (selfish thoughtless rude)                      (popular generous greedy)
22. (museum antique relic)                      (modern ancient remains)

/ 5

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

**ALOE DOVE DEAL OVAL**

**3265 1465 6534**

23. Find the code for the word **DOVE**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
24. Find the code for the word **VOLE**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
25. Find the word that has the number code **5461**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 3

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

**COPE LOCK POKE PECK**

**3246 4215 1546**

26. Find the code for the word **POKE**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
27. Find the code for the word **LEEK**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
28. Find the word that has the number code **3215**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 3

Mark the word outside the brackets that has a similar meaning to the words in both sets of brackets.

**Example:** (charge fee) (sunny bright) summer cost fine

29. (holiday voyage) (fall stumble) tour plunge trip
30. (beautiful pretty) (equal just) lovely fair honest
31. (tiny miniature) (moment instant) small clock minute
32. (hurried quick) (abstain diet) fast hasty slim
33. (empty void) (cave dip) free hollow cavern
34. (shape sculpt) (decay rot) mould whittle spoil

/ 6

Carry on to the next question → →

Remove one letter from the first word and add it to the second word to make two new words. Do not change the order of the other letters. **Either** mark the letter that moves on the answer sheet, **or** write the two new words on the lines.

**Example:** spell ink ( sell ) ( pink )

35. miner cat ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
36. crash rib ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
37. float son ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
38. bread bow ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
39. piper act ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

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

**Example:** pants ant toner one harms ( arm )

40. bustle tub guides dug damson ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
41. fenced fed pillar par piglet ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
42. sweet wet lapse ape tangy ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
43. cheese she papers rap bottle ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
44. beaker rake heaven nave daring ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

In these questions the numbers in each group are related in the same way. Find the missing number.

**Example:** 2 (5) 3      5 (7) 2      8 ( 10 ) 2

45. 3 (24) 8      9 (45) 5      8 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 4
46. 2 (5) 10      7 (2) 14      6 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 18
47. 4 (14) 15      8 (7) 12      6 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 20
48. 5 (18) 4      2 (16) 6      7 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 3
49. 6 (4) 3      8 (7) 2      4 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 1

/ 5

Find the missing number to complete each sum.

**Example:**  $10 + 5 = ( \underline{15} )$

50.  $4 \times 6 + 5 = ( \underline{\hspace{2cm}} )$
51.  $17 - 8 + 15 = ( \underline{\hspace{2cm}} )$
52.  $10 \times 2 - 4 = 25 - ( \underline{\hspace{2cm}} )$
53.  $18 \div 6 \times 2 = 12 \div ( \underline{\hspace{2cm}} )$
54.  $3 \times 3 + 9 = ( \underline{\hspace{2cm}} ) + 6$
55.  $6 \times 4 - 9 = ( \underline{\hspace{2cm}} ) - 2$

/ 5

Each question uses a different code. Use the alphabet to help you work out the answer to each question.

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:** If the code for **FOUR** is **CLRO**, what is **CFSB** the code for? ( FIVE )

56. If the code for **SHAPE** is **SICSI**,  
what is the code for **MUSIC**? (                      )
57. If the code for **HOUSE** is **FNUTG**,  
what is **AKODM** the code for? (                      )
58. If the code for **SQUID** is **ROREY**,  
what is the code for **SNOUT**? (                      )
59. If the code for **FIELD** is **URVOW**,  
what is **HSVVK** the code for? (                      )
60. If the code for **CREAM** is **XIVZN**,  
what is **DSRHP** the code for? (                      )

/ 5

Total	/ 60
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**End of Test**

Assessment Test 6

# Assessment Test 7

Allow 40 minutes to do this test. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to [cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets](http://cgpbooks.co.uk/11plus/answer-sheets). If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

Find the missing number to complete each sum.

**Example:**  $10 + 5 = ( \underline{15} )$

1.  $24 \div 2 - 2 = ( \underline{\quad} ) - 8$
2.  $7 \times 4 + 4 = 25 + ( \underline{\quad} )$
3.  $12 \times 2 - 16 = 4 \times ( \underline{\quad} )$
4.  $2 \times 8 \div 4 = 9 - ( \underline{\quad} )$
5.  $20 \div 4 \times 3 = 9 + ( \underline{\quad} )$

/ 5

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most opposite meaning.

**Example:** (shiny new unused) (old shabby dusty)

6. (deserted hermit alone) (stranger separate together)
7. (early time lazy) (keen watch delayed)
8. (happy sulk smile) (frown laugh grin)
9. (rain cloud windy) (rainbow mist still)
10. (awake arise tired) (asleep drowsy snore)

/ 5

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

**Example:** A = 2 B = 3 C = 5 D = 9 E = 15  $B \times C = ( \underline{E} )$

11. A = 1 B = 3 C = 5 D = 6 E = 13  $C \times B - E + B = ( \underline{\quad} )$
12. A = 2 B = 4 C = 9 D = 21 E = 25  $E \times A - E - B = ( \underline{\quad} )$
13. A = 3 B = 7 C = 10 D = 14 E = 21  $E - C + A + B = ( \underline{\quad} )$
14. A = 3 B = 4 C = 6 D = 16 E = 18  $E \div C \times B + B = ( \underline{\quad} )$
15. A = 2 B = 4 C = 8 D = 12 E = 24  $E \div C \times B - C = ( \underline{\quad} )$

/ 5

Find the three-letter word that completes the word in capital letters, and so finishes the sentence in a sensible way.

**Example:** I played **FOOTB** at the weekend. ( ALL )

16. I **PED** gravy on my roast dinner. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
17. The **ADCED** maths questions were very difficult. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
18. The **FORY** that made clothes had three large chimneys. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
19. The crocodile **SPED** its jaws shut. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
20. Sleeping Beauty pricked her finger on a **SNING** wheel. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
21. We learn about **GMAR** in English lessons. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 6

Three of the words in each list are linked.  
Mark the two words that are not related to these three.

**Example:** pen pencil paper card crayon

22. lake pond river stream reservoir
23. mouse television monitor stereo keyboard
24. wellingtons anorak shawl umbrella fan
25. limerick hymn lullaby sonnet haiku
26. England France India Spain China

/ 5

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:** AA BA CA DA ( EA )

27. WM BP GS LV ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
28. FG EE EF FD HE ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
29. PB KF FD AH ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
30. JM KM MN PP ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
31. DX EW GU HT ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

Carry on to the next question → →

Remove one letter from the first word and add it to the second word to make two new words. Do not change the order of the other letters. **Either** mark the letter that moves on the answer sheet, **or** write the two new words on the lines.

**Example:** spell    ink    (   sell   )    (   pink   )

32. trust    ore            ( \_\_\_\_\_ )    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
33. brush    fen            ( \_\_\_\_\_ )    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
34. cloth    sell            ( \_\_\_\_\_ )    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
35. draft    dew            ( \_\_\_\_\_ )    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
36. stomp    cob            ( \_\_\_\_\_ )    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

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

**Example:** **Train** is to (carriage ticket track) as **car** is to (petrol wheel road).

37. **Alarm** is to (shock morning jump) as **peace** is to (cheery fear calmness).
38. **Freedom** is to (open space liberty) as **captivity** is to (prison confinement fear).
39. **Truth** is to (good honesty free) as **lie** is to (recline sincere deception).
40. **Stall** is to (car market stop) as **advance** is to (go loan forward).
41. **Today** is to (past present tomorrow) as **yesterday** is to (today after future).

/ 5

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

<b>RIOT</b>	<b>FOIL</b>	<b>TOIL</b>	<b>FLIT</b>
<b>2346</b>	<b>5431</b>	<b>5136</b>	

42. Find the code for the word **TOIL**.                    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
43. Find the code for the word **LOOT**.                    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
44. Find the word that has the number code **1356**.                    ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 3

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

<b>EELS</b>	<b>USED</b>	<b>DEAL</b>	<b>DUEL</b>
<b>2653</b>	<b>3251</b>	<b>3541</b>	

45. Find the code for the word **EELS**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
46. Find the code for the word **LEAD**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
47. Find the word that has the number code **6541**. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 3

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

48. Alice, Ellie, Fryderyk, Ben and Sam all take part in a sponsored silence to raise money for charity. Ellie is silent for 20 minutes. Fryderyk and Sam are both silent for 5 minutes longer than Alice. Ben is silent for 28 minutes. Alice is silent for 4 minutes less than Ellie.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **cannot** be true. Which one?

- A** Ben is silent for the longest time.
- B** Fryderyk is silent for 21 minutes.
- C** Sam is silent for 7 minutes less than Ben.
- D** Ellie is silent for longer than Sam.
- E** All the children are silent for at least 15 minutes.
49. Almsbury, Batston, Corford, Drate and Elming are towns. Four of these towns have a theatre. All the towns have a bus station. Corford has a railway station, but no theatre. Drate has a hospital, a library and a cinema. Elming is the only town to have a sports centre as well as a theatre.

If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **must** be true. Which one?

- A** Only one town does not have a cinema.
- B** Drate and Corford both have hospitals.
- C** Almsbury doesn't have a bus station.
- D** Three towns have a railway station.
- E** Batston doesn't have a sports centre.

/ 2

Carry on to the next question → →

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

**Example:** pants ant      toner one      harms ( arm )

50. heaped pea      dancer can      hatred ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
51. before foe      empire pie      moaned ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
52. iciest ice      cuddle dud      earwig ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
53. playpen plea      perplex leer      retinas ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
54. tomato toot      revive veer      dawdle ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

/ 5

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:** **AB** is to **BC** as **DE** is to ( EF ).

55. **HP** is to **EU** as **BN** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
56. **SZ** is to **WW** as **XT** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
57. **JB** is to **FD** as **BJ** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
58. **XC** is to **VE** as **HS** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
59. **MN** is to **IP** as **AY** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
60. **KP** is to **NM** as **MN** is to ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

/ 6

Total

/ 60

End of Test