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TEST 1: Similar and Opposites

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Underline the two words in each line which are most similar in type or meaning.

Example	<u>dear</u>	pleasant	poor	extravagant	<u>expensive</u>
1	flexible	rigid	stiff	friendly	clever
2	table	mirror	basin	door	bath
3	apple	pear	carrot	rose	nettle
4	busy	clear	stormy	quick	obvious
5	lorry	aeroplane	boat	yacht	train

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

Example	(dawn, <u>early</u> , wake)	(<u>late</u> , stop, sunrise)
6	(tidy, burn, flame)	(neat, messy, fire)
7	(house, soft, concrete)	(hard, cement, stable)
8	(right, river, solid)	(liquid, rigid, water)
9	(confident, timid, bashful)	(careful, tearful, shy)
10	(high, over, beside)	(through, under, above)

Underline the pair of words most similar in meaning.

Example	come, go	<u>roam, wander</u>	fear, fare
11	half, crumb	complete, whole	right, wrong
12	grip, clasp	release, hold	balance, fall
13	answer, question	repair, spoil	problem, difficulty
14	appear, arrive	come, go	disappear, return
15	warm, cool	climb, drop	feel, touch

Underline the word in brackets that is most opposite in meaning to the word in capitals.

Example	WIDE	(broad	vague	long	<u>narrow</u>	motorway)
16	GIVE	(present	grant	result	spare	take)
17	FLAT	(house	even	odd	bumpy	high)
18	BELOW	(under	above	on	beneath	between)
19	SHINY	(dull	quick	cloud	metal	sum)
20	END	(corner	side	beginning	middle	top)

TEST 2: Sorting Words 1

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

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

Example rush, attack cost, fee (price, hasten, strike, charge, money)

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| 1 | leave, separate | piece, share | (bit, portion, part, holiday, section) |
| 2 | beat, punch | success, achievement | (hit, smack, purpose, thump, give) |
| 3 | box, case | stem, torso | (tree, trunk, luggage, suitcase, body) |
| 4 | shiny, glowing | clever, intelligent | (dull, light, bright, smart, quick) |
| 5 | dig, sow | tree, bush | (leaf, vegetable, spade, rake, plant) |

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

Example black king purple green house

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|---------|---------|------------|------------|
| 6 | shirt | vest | socks | shoes | trousers |
| 7 | ferry | bicycle | yacht | skateboard | windsurfer |
| 8 | eyes | hat | nose | mouth | glove |
| 9 | middle | edge | bottom | border | side |
| 10 | safe | secure | sausage | sound | sick |

Rearrange the muddled letters in capitals to make a proper word. The answer will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example A BEZAR is an animal with stripes. ZEBRA

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 11 | Two TNNIOCNTEs of the world are Africa and Asia. | _____ |
| 12 | The storm brought down an ECLETRCI cable. | _____ |
| 13 | Don't forget to lock the RTOFN door! | _____ |
| 14 | We are going to the ASEDIES on Saturday if it is sunny. | _____ |
| 15 | Sarah loves ice cream with COHCOTELA sauce. | _____ |

Find and underline the two words which need to change places for the sentence to make sense.

Example She went to letter the write.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 16 | Dairy give us cows products. |
| 17 | Number other is on the twenty side of the street. |
| 18 | Some were given you homework. |
| 19 | Can you close door the please? |
| 20 | My red is blue and shirt. |

TEST 3: Sorting Words 2

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Add one letter to the word in capital letters to make a new word. The meaning of the new word is given in the clue.

Example	PLAN	simple	<u>plain</u>
1	HAIR	seat	_____
2	SPED	pay out	_____
3	ROOF	evidence	_____
4	SALLOW	not deep	_____
5	HEEL	car part	_____

Find a word that is similar in meaning to the word in capital letters and that rhymes with the second word.

Example	CABLE	tyre	<u>wire</u>
6	FOOTWEAR	two	_____
7	MASTER	sword	_____
8	NARRATE	smell	_____
9	MOULDY	mail	_____
10	SHATTER	take	_____

Underline the two words that are made from the same letters.

Example	TAP	PET	<u>TEA</u>	POT	<u>EAT</u>
11	DANCE	LANCE	LANES	CRANE	CLEAN
12	SLOPE	POLES	POSTS	LEAPS	PEEPS
13	FLAIR	FIRES	RIFLE	FRAIL	ROOFS
14	SWIRL	LOWER	WINGS	SWING	GRINS
15	LEAST	LASTS	STOOL	SLIPS	TALES

Rearrange the letters in capitals to make another word. The new word has something to do with the first two words.

Example	spot	soil	SAINT	<u>STAIN</u>
16	chair	bench	TEAS	_____
17	bound	jump	PALE	_____
18	cord	string	PORE	_____
19	fall	drip	PROD	_____
20	instruct	train	CHEAT	_____

TEST 4: Selecting Words

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

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

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 (hand, foot, way) | (signal, path, shoe) |
| 2 (green, apple, wood) | (picker, leaf, land) |
| 3 (straw, hay, pink) | (berry, cloud, stick) |
| 4 (old, bald, handy) | (horse, tyre, man) |
| 5 (white, blue, clean) | (bath, wash, sky) |

Find the letter which will end the first word and start the second word.

Example peac (h) ome

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 6 pla () ard | 7 thin () ing |
| 8 blu () yes | 9 fou () eal |
| 10 flo () ind | |

Complete the following sentences by selecting the most sensible word from each group of words given in the brackets. Underline the word selected.

Example The (children, boxes, foxes) carried the (houses, books, steps) home from the (greengrocer, library).

- 11 Michael picked up the (oars, rubbish, pigeon) and expertly (climbed, talked, rowed) the boat to the (castle, shore, school).
- 12 The (rocket, train, promise) blasted into the (sky, rails, room) from the space (station, town, letter).
- 13 Mrs Patel (dropped, carried, drove) her car (under, into, between) the parking space and (sped, cleaned, turned) off the engine.
- 14 My (uncle, aunt, dog) Trevor is my (pet's, mother's, desk's) (chair, brother, wall).
- 15 Mr Bowen bent (up, down, along) to smell the (fragrant, cold, easy) rose in his (garden, bathroom, cupboard).

Underline the one word which cannot be made from the letters of the word in capital letters.

- | Example | STATIONERY | stone | tyres | ration | <u>nation</u> | noisy |
|---------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 16 | RAINSTORM | stain | month | train | mains | roast |
| 17 | FAVOURABLE | blare | flour | brave | flavour | bluff |
| 18 | MARGARINE | argue | grain | margin | grime | enigma |
| 19 | HINDQUARTERS | quart | trend | strand | quince | trade |
| 20 | CRISPBREAD | price | pears | brisk | drape | pride |

TEST 5: Finding Words

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Find the four-letter word hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. The order of the letters may not be changed.

Example The children had bats and balls.

sand

- 1 Please wait for me.
- 2 Your football team is good this season.
- 3 Jane painted her room peach and cream.
- 4 I need to remember to lock the front door.
- 5 Please stick the label to your jacket.

Find the three-letter word which can be added to the letters in capitals to make a new word. The new word will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example The cat sprang onto the MO.

USE

- 6 She has grown her H long.
- 7 We went to France for our HOLI.
- 8 The village shop S at six o'clock yesterday.
- 9 The ambulance RUD the sick person to hospital.
- 10 Every morning Luke eats a B of cereal.

Find a word that can be put in front of each of the following words to make new, compound words.

Example cast fall ward pour down

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------------------|
| 11 | berry | board | currant | bird | <u> </u> |
| 12 | cuff | bag | rail | shake | <u> </u> |
| 13 | pot | spoon | cake | time | <u> </u> |
| 14 | stairs | stream | standing | roar | <u> </u> |
| 15 | boat | buoy | span | less | <u> </u> |

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

Example hunt sip hut snip

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16 | fair | way | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 17 | march | cob | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 18 | every | early | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 19 | teach | flee | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 20 | climb | path | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

TEST 6: Alphabetical Order and Substitution

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes



Underline the word in each line that has its letters in alphabetical order.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1 | flare | flour | floor | fable | feeds |
| 2 | hosts | hilly | hello | hares | hinge |
| 3 | apply | above | acorn | adept | after |
| 4 | badger | better | believe | begging | begins |
| 5 | dwell | dizzy | defrost | deity | dense |

If these words were written backwards and then placed in alphabetical order, which word would come fifth? Underline your answer.

- | | | | | | |
|----|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 6 | ladle | paddle | little | stile | female |
| 7 | garland | garage | gallant | galaxy | gadget |
| 8 | goodness | fairness | kindness | sadness | likeness |
| 9 | biscuit | racket | ticket | chariot | bucket |
| 10 | nears | bears | fears | rears | tears |

If $A = 13$, $B = 10$, $C = 8$, $D = 6$ and $E = 1$, find the answers to the following calculations.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------|
| 11 | $A - E =$ | _____ |
| 12 | $BD =$ | _____ |
| 13 | $(B - C) + D =$ | _____ |
| 14 | $C + D + E =$ | _____ |
| 15 | $(A - C) + D =$ | _____ |

If $A = 2$, $B = 3$, $C = 5$, $D = 6$ and $E = 10$, give the answer to each of these calculations as a letter.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------|
| 16 | $E - C =$ | _____ |
| 17 | $B + A + C =$ | _____ |
| 18 | $D \div A =$ | _____ |
| 19 | $E - (B + C) =$ | _____ |
| 20 | $A \times B =$ | _____ |

TEST 7: Word Progressions

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

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

Example	PAIN	INTO	TOOK	ALSO	<u>SOON</u>	ONLY
1	FEES	SINK	INKY	POST	_____	REEK
2	DEAR	ARCH	CHIP	MOST	_____	ARMY
3	BOAT	OATS	PINS	PEAS	_____	GOAT
4	GEAR	GOLF	WOLF	CROW	_____	SLAM
5	PART	PANE	WINE	EXAM	_____	KNIT

Change the first word into the last word, by changing one letter at a time and making a new, different word in the middle.

Example	CASE	<u>CASH</u>	LASH
6	BIRD	_____	WIND
7	TASK	_____	WALK
8	BELT	_____	BALL
9	WING	_____	SONG
10	FAME	_____	FARM

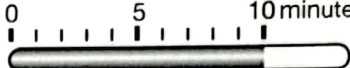
Change the first word of the third pair in the same way as the other pairs to give a new word.

Example	bind, hind	bare, hare	but, <u>hut</u>
11	take, teak	mate, meat	sale, _____
12	list, silt	last, salt	left, _____
13	fate, rate	fake, rake	fail, _____
14	wind, find	wool, fool	wall, _____
15	tops, spot	leer, reel	keep, _____

Find the missing number by using the two numbers outside the brackets in the same way as the other sets of numbers.

Example	2 [8] 4	3 [18] 6	5 [<u>25</u>] 5
16	7 [15] 8	6 [9] 3	13 [] 3
17	2 [1] 2	4 [2] 2	6 [] 3
18	4 [8] 2	4 [12] 3	3 [] 5
19	13 [2] 11	21 [9] 12	16 [] 8
20	3 [9] 3	8 [16] 2	5 [] 4

TEST 8: Logic

Test time: 0  10 minutes

Read the statements and then underline two of the five options below that must be true.

1-2 'Some roofs are made of tiles. All houses have roofs.'

All roofs are made of tiles.

Tiles are a type of roof covering.

A house needs a roof.

All houses have tiles.

Straw can be a roof covering.

3-4 'The police help to keep us safe and catch criminals. Some police officers wear helmets.'

Police officers must wear helmets at all times.

Helmets may be part of a police officer's uniform.

Police officers help to catch people who break the law.

Police officers often work in pairs.

People feel safer when there is less crime.

In a pet shop there are 5 hutches in a row. A different rabbit is in each hutch. Work out, from the clues, where each rabbit belongs.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

The black rabbit is next to the white rabbit with red eyes.

The floppy eared rabbit is in one of the end hutches.

The fat rabbit is not next to the brown and white rabbit, and it is further to the right than the floppy eared rabbit.

The brown and white rabbit is between the floppy eared rabbit and the white rabbit.

5-9 HUTCH 1 _____ HUTCH 3 _____ HUTCH 5 _____
HUTCH 2 _____ HUTCH 4 _____

Sam and Otis play football.

Tom, Mike and Sam play rugby.

Bob, Mike and Ravi play football and cricket.

Everyone likes computer games except Ravi.

- 10** Who likes cricket and rugby? _____
- 11** How many children like computer games? _____
- 12** Who likes rugby but not football? _____
- 13** How many children like football but not computer games? _____
- 14** Who likes football and rugby but not cricket? _____

Janet's bookshelves are divided into 6 areas. She keeps different items in each section. From the information below, work out what goes into each section.

A	B
C	D
E	F

The novels are directly above the reference books.

The novels are directly to the right of the CDs.

The photographs are directly to the left of the DVDs.

The DVDs are above the novels.

The CDs are higher than the school books but lower than the photos.

15-20 novels _____ reference books _____ CDs _____
school books _____ photographs _____ DVDs _____

TEST 9: Codes

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Here are the number codes for four words. Match the right code to the right word.

BEND	BIND	BOOK	KIND
6538	0138	6138	6440

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1 BEND | _____ | 2 BIND | _____ |
| 3 BOOK | _____ | 4 KIND | _____ |
| 5 Using the same code, decode 8435. | | | _____ |

Solve the problems by working out the codes.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 6 If 7914 is the code for FOUR, what does 794 stand for? | _____ |
| 7 If 5612 is the code for MACE, what does 1652 stand for? | _____ |
| 8 If 9461 is the code for PORE, what does 6491 stand for? | _____ |
| 9 If 4813 is the code for CART, what does 183 stand for? | _____ |
| 10 If 6972 is the code for TAME, what does 726 stand for? | _____ |

Solve the problems by working out the letter codes. The alphabet has been written out 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 In a code, SECOND is written as UGEQPF.

How would you write THIRD? VJKTF

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 11 In a code, BISCUIT is written as CJTDVJU. How would you write BITS? | _____ |
| 12 In a code, STEAM is written as UVGCO. How would you write MAST? | _____ |
| 13 In a code, BRING is written as CSJOH. How would you write BEEN? | _____ |
| 14 In a code, WHITE is written as VGHSD. How would you write HEEL? | _____ |
| 15 In a code, PRIME is written as NPGKC. How would you write FOUL? | _____ |
| 16 In a code, DREAM is written as GUHDP. Decode PDGH. | _____ |
| 17 In a code, BRAIN is written as FVEMR. Decode RIIH. | _____ |
| 18 In a code, GRIME is written as FQHLD. Decode FDQL. | _____ |
| 19 In a code, FLOUR is written as DJMSP. Decode BCCN. | _____ |
| 20 In a code, DRESS is written as CQDRR. Decode AHSD. | _____ |

TEST 10: Sequences

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Choose two words, one from each set of brackets, to complete the sentence in the best way.

Example Smile is to happiness as (drink, tear, shout) is to (whisper, laugh, sorrow).

- 1 River is to water as (stream, vein, fridge) is to (cold, blood, kitchen).
- 2 Winter is to cold as (summer, spring, fire) is to (log, hot, sunshine).

Complete the following sentence in the best way by choosing one word from each set of brackets.

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

- 3 Fish is to (fingers, pond, gills) as man is to (car, lungs, dinner).
- 4 Begin is to (finish, start, continue) as end is to (rear, finish, bottom).
- 5 Pause is to (break, snap, claws) as halt is to (go, start, stop).

Fill in the missing letters and numbers. The alphabet has been written out 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 CD as PQ is to RS.

- 6 ZX is to YW as XV is to ____.
- 7 Ae is to Fj as Ko is to ____.
- 8 ST is to UV as WX is to ____.
- 9 P3 is to O5 as N7 is to ____.
- 10 HJ is to JL as LN is to ____.

Give the missing numbers and letters in the following sequences.

Example 2 4 6 8 10 12

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| 11 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 8 | ____ |
| 12 | 6 | 7 | 9 | ____ | 16 | 21 |
| 13 | 5 | ____ | 13 | 17 | 21 | 25 |
| 14 | 101 | 202 | ____ | 404 | 505 | 606 |
| 15 | 15t | 17t | 19u | 21u | ____ | 25v |

Give the missing letters in the following sequences.
The alphabet has been written out 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 CQ DP EQ FP GQ HP

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------|------|----|----|------|
| 16 | EK | GL | ____ | KN | MO | OP |
| 17 | MN | ____ | OR | PT | QV | RX |
| 18 | PQ | PR | ____ | QT | RU | RV |
| 19 | PZ | QX | PV | QT | PR | ____ |
| 20 | Gu | ____ | Is | Jr | Kq | Lp |

TEST 11: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Rearrange the muddled letters in capitals to make a proper word. The answer will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example A BEZAR is an animal with stripes. ZEBRA

- 1 If I make mistakes with my pencil, I use my BURREB. _____
- 2 At the beach I play with my TECKUB and spade. _____
- 3 In AUJANYR the weather is likely to be cold. _____
- 4 A bee or wasp GNIST is painful. _____
- 5 If you light matches near petrol there will be an ELXOPSOIN. _____
- 6 At RITCHSMAS we sing carols. _____

Answer these questions. The alphabet has been written out 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

- 7 Put the letters in the word SPECIAL in alphabetical order. _____
- 8 Which is now the fifth letter? _____
- 9 Put the letters in the word PREACH in alphabetical order. _____
- 10 Which is now the fourth letter? _____

Find a word that is similar in meaning to the word in capital letters and that rhymes with the second word.

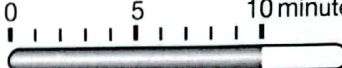
Example CABLE tyre wire

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 11 MARK mane _____ | 12 TERROR deer _____ |
| 13 SHOP moor _____ | 14 PRESERVE wave _____ |
| 15 WICKED while _____ | |

Solve the problems by working out the codes.

- 16 If the code for FLAMES is SDQRPN, what is the code for SEAM? _____
- 17 If the code for BLAST is XNRFE, what is the code for STALL? _____
- 18 If the code for QUITE is 59432, what is the code for TIE? _____
- 19 If the code for TWIST is bxyzb, what is the code for SIT? _____
- 20 If the code for SLUMP is FTRXY, what is the code for PLUM? _____

TEST 12: Mixed

Test time: 0  5 10 minutes

If these words were listed in reverse alphabetical order, which word would come second? The alphabet has been written out 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

- | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1 | brooch | break | bracken | bruise | bridge | _____ |
| 2 | chimney | choose | cherub | cheek | chapel | _____ |
| 3 | penguin | pedal | penny | peony | pecan | _____ |
| 4 | darkness | danger | dancing | dampen | dainty | _____ |

Solve the problems by working out the codes.

- 5 If 8641 is the code for TEAS, what does 1648 stand for? _____
- 6 If 3996 is the code for GOOD, what does 693 stand for? _____
- 7 If 6752 is the code for MITE, what does 5762 stand for? _____
- 8 If 8491 stands for GRAB, what does 194 stand for? _____

Complete the following expressions by filling in the missing word.

Example Pen is to ink as brush is to paint.

- 9 Kennel is to dog as stable is to _____.
- 10 Cushion is to chair as pillow is to _____.
- 11 Butterfly is to six legs as bird is to _____ legs.
- 12 Picture is to wall as rug is to _____.

Town A is directly north of Town B.

Town C is west of B but south of D.

If the towns make a square on a map, where is

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 13 D in relation to A? _____ | 14 A in relation to C? _____ |
| 15 D in relation to B? _____ | 16 B in relation to D? _____ |

If A = 24, B = 12, C = 8, D = 4 and E = 2, give the answer to these calculations as a letter.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 17 $A \div B =$ _____ | 18 $B + C + D =$ _____ |
| 19 $(B - C) + D =$ _____ | 20 $\frac{DE}{E} =$ _____ |

TEST 13: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Find the three-letter word which can be added to the letters in capitals to make a new word. The new word will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example The cat sprang onto the MO. USE

- 1 The queen does not often wear a CN. _____
- 2 Nadia laid the table with four knives and KS. _____
- 3 That grocery S is more expensive than the one we use. _____
- 4 WE you knocked your head, you have a bruise. _____
- 5 The PR went out so we sat by candlelight all night. _____

Which one letter can be added to the front of all these words to make new words?

Example C are C at C rate C all

- 6 ____ ass ____ ink ____ ray ____ at
- 7 ____ how ____ at ____ even ____ and
- 8 ____ our ____ oal ____ ox ____ ear
- 9 ____ pen ____ range ____ at ____ men

Fill in the missing letters and numbers. The alphabet has been written out 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 CD as PQ is to RS.

- 10 GH is to KL as OP is to ____.
- 11 DF is to HJ as LN is to ____.
- 12 M8 is to L9 as K10 is to ____.
- 13 Mn is to Qr as Uv is to ____.
- 14 ZX is to VT as RP is to ____.
- 15 ST is to QR as OP is to ____.

Underline the word in the brackets closest in meaning to the word in capitals.

Example UNHAPPY (unkind death laughter sad friendly)

- 16 TRAIL (measure ward pass home path)
- 17 HONOUR (obey lord praise order hot)
- 18 PETROL (oil car garage engine fuel)
- 19 DISCOVER (hide treasure misplace find purchase)
- 20 CRIMSON (blue red paint flower sky)

TEST 14: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

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

Example (race, shop, start) (finish, begin, end)

- 1 (conceal, jelly, carnival) (show, mask, mould)
- 2 (danger, past, menace) (threaten, safety, annoy)
- 3 (orange, skin, huge) (body, colour, peel)
- 4 (tape, tune, melon) (melody, worm, violin)
- 5 (excited, happy, miserable) (smile, cry, sad)

Here are some symbol codes for four words. Match the right codes to the right words.

BOOT	BROW	TRAY	WARY
? Q + =	X 5 5 ?	£ + Q =	X Q 5 £

- 6 BOOT _____
- 7 BROW _____
- 8 TRAY _____
- 9 WARY _____

Using the same code, decode:

- 10 £ + Q ? _____
- 11 Q 5 5 ? _____

Give the missing numbers and letters in the following sequences.

Example 5 21 8 17 11 13 14 9

- 12 4 _____ 6 6 8 9 10 12
- 13 Q8 B5 Q10 B6 Q12 B7 _____ B8
- 14 a17 a4 _____ b5 c13 c6 d11 d7
- 15 42 F 35 H _____ J 21 L
- 16 3 5 6 _____ 9 9 12 11

If P = 2, Q = 3, R = 4, S = 14 and T = 15, find the answer to the following calculations.

- 17 $\frac{S}{P} + Q =$ _____
- 18 S - QR = _____
- 19 $\frac{T}{Q} + R =$ _____
- 20 S + PQ = _____

TEST 15: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Add one letter to the word in capital letters to make a new word.
The meaning of the new word is given in the clue.

Example PLAN simple plain

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 FEED released _____ | 2 FIST before second _____ |
| 3 LENT sloped _____ | 4 EAVES departs _____ |

Solve the problems by working out the letter codes. The alphabet has been written out 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 In a code, SECOND is written as UGEQPF.
How would you write THIRD? VJKTF

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 5 In a code, READY is written as SFBEZ. What is YARD? | _____ |
| 6 In a code, BARKS is written as DCTMU. What is WIND? | _____ |
| 7 In a code, TOKEN is written as RMICL. What is SOCK? | _____ |
| 8 In a code, CRESS is written as BQDRR. What is BEST? | _____ |
| 9 In a code, HOUSE is written as FMSQC. What is SHOE? | _____ |
| 10 In a code, FARMS is written as HCTOU. What is FAIL? | _____ |

Change the first word of the third pair in the same way as the other pairs to give a new word.

Example bind, hind bare, hare but, hut

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 11 bore, robe | dome, mode | file, _____ |
| 12 rail, bail | rush, bush | rook, _____ |
| 13 fare, fear | lane, lean | lake, _____ |
| 14 town, down | tusk, dusk | trip, _____ |
| 15 tale, late | lose, sole | newt, _____ |
| 16 doom, mood | draw, ward | flow, _____ |

If A = 15, B = 12, C = 8, D = 3 and E = 1, find the answer to the following calculations.

- 17 $A - C =$ _____
- 18 $(B + C) - E =$ _____
- 19 $\frac{A}{D} =$ _____
- 20 $(B - C) + D =$ _____

TEST 16: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Underline the one word which cannot be made from the letters of the word in capital letters.

Example	STATIONERY	stone	tyres	ration	<u>nation</u>	noisy
1	GABERDINE	greed	engine	bread	drain	bride
2	DASTARDLY	tardy	yards	saddle	darts	astral
3	APOLOGISE	goals	spool	pages	igloo	police
4	NEWSPAPER	wasps	spear	prawns	spare	preen
5	APPARATUS	strap	sprat	parts	arrest	traps

Find the four-letter word hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. The order of the letters may not be changed.

Example	The children had bats <u>and</u> balls.	<u>sand</u>
6	Mum buys fruit at the market.	_____
7	That is my best arrangement today.	_____
8	I will brush my teeth another time.	_____
9	Half the class wandered in late.	_____
10	Must I brush under the desks too?	_____

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

Example	hunt	sip	<u>hut</u>	<u>snip</u>
11	play	sap	_____	_____
12	loft	lock	_____	_____
13	quite	have	_____	_____
14	stool	fits	_____	_____

Give the missing letters and numbers in the following sequences. The alphabet has been written out 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	CQ	DP	EQ	FP	GQ	<u>HP</u>
15	CF	CG	DH	DI	_____	EK
16	_____	vE	wF	xG	yH	zI
17	DW	EV	FU	_____	HS	IR
18	AB	_____	CF	DH	EJ	FL
19	OP	RQ	ST	VU	WX	_____
20	W13	Y11	_____	Y7	W5	Y3

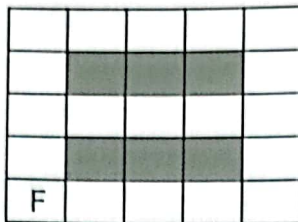
TEST 17: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Fill in the crosswords so that all the given words are included.
You have been given one letter as a clue in each crossword.

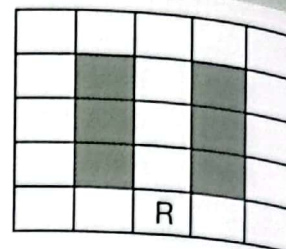
1-3

SHARD STIFF
FIXED SNOWS
INDIA



4-6

DARES ANGER
BRAIN BEARD
NOTES



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

Example black king purple green house

- 7 hockey cricket ball players rounders
8 mouse gerbil rat shark cobra
9 oak rose sunflower willow tulip
10 book television newspaper radio magazine

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

Example mea (t) able fi (t) ub

- 11 pin () ing tal () ey
12 sta () elp sill () es
13 pal () xam to () agle
14 gri () ie gras () ig

Here are some symbol codes for four words. Match the right code to the right word.

FADE ! / @ % FIND @ £ £ % DEAN ! * % £ NEED % £ * @

- 15 FADE _____ 16 FIND _____
17 DEAN _____ 18 NEED _____

Using the same code, decode:

- 19 % / @ £ _____ 20 % £ * ! _____

TEST 18: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

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

- Example** rush, attack cost, fee (price, hasten, strike, charge, money)
- 1 fete, festival even, just (party, level, proper, fair, equal)
 - 2 foolhardy, reckless spots, redness (rush, rash, acne, fever, silly)
 - 3 build, construct force, cause (order, make, stack, assemble, form)
 - 4 difficult, tough firm, inflexible (easy, solid, hard, complicated, strong)
 - 5 copy, mimic shadow, trail (follow, model, stalk, obey, lead)

The drama club is putting on a school play. Tessa and Harriet are going to make the costumes. Nadeen and Ben are going to build the sets. Francesca is going to help with the costumes but also do the lights. Mick is going to be the announcer for the first half of the play and Tessa will be the announcer for the second half. Mick will also be in charge of moving the props on and off the stage. Ben will help Mick when he is busy as the announcer.

- 6 Which two students are doing only one job? _____ and _____
- 7 Which student is helping with the costumes and the lights? _____
- 8 How many students are helping make the costumes? _____
- 9 Who will help move the props during the first half of the play? _____
- 10 Which two students won't be busy during the play? _____ and _____

Find the letter which will end the first word and start the second word.

Example peac (h) ome

- 11 foo () humb 12 nex () rain 13 sta () elt 14 fee () ost

Rearrange the muddled letters in capitals to make a proper word. The answer will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example A BEZAR is an animal with stripes. ZEBRA

- 15 Under the stairs there is a dark BOADRPUC. _____
- 16 The moon was shining so BRGTYIHL, it lit up the room. _____
- 17 Vijay's father parked the car in the GGREAA. _____
- 18 Sixteen, seventeen, IHENEEGT, nineteen. _____
- 19 A young goose is called a LNGGISO. _____
- 20 My mother enjoys doing crossword ZSZLEPU. _____

TEST 19: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Underline the two words in each line which are most similar in type or meaning.

Example dear pleasant poor extravagant expensive

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1 | steer | drive | garden | pond | swift |
| 2 | wed | flower | marry | church | feast |
| 3 | son | neighbour | daughter | friend | student |
| 4 | hair | heart | arm | neck | leg |
| 5 | school | scheme | letter | film | plan |

Change the first word into the last word, by changing one letter at a time and making a new, different word in the middle.

Example CASE CASH LASH

- | | | | |
|---|------|-------|------|
| 6 | CUBE | _____ | TUNE |
| 7 | PALM | _____ | CALF |
| 8 | PINE | _____ | PICK |
| 9 | WARM | _____ | YARN |

Fill in the missing letters and numbers. The alphabet has been written out 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 CD as PQ is to RS.

- 10 JK is to LM as NO is to ____.
- 11 S16 is to T14 as U12 is to ____.
- 12 FG3 is to GH5 as 7HI is to ____.
- 13 De is to Fg as Vw is to ____.
- 14 TR is to SQ as RP is to ____.
- 15 AD is to EH as IL is to ____.

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

Example PAIN INTO TOOK ALSO SOON ONLY

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 16 | PEEL | LOVE | OVEN | BOSS | _____ | HUTS |
| 17 | INTO | TORE | REAP | MOTH | _____ | INCH |
| 18 | SHUN | HUNT | WILT | SPAT | _____ | FISH |
| 19 | STAR | SOLD | HOLD | MOOR | _____ | LICE |
| 20 | KIND | KING | RUNG | ZERO | _____ | NEST |

TEST 20: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

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

Example black king purple green house

- 1 knife fork bowl plate spoon
- 2 stable cow elephant sheep sty
- 3 desk ruler class rubber pencil
- 4 spring rain winter snow summer
- 5 Australia Wales London Sweden Paris

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

Example PAIN INTO TOOK ALSO SOON ONLY

- 6 PAST STUN UNTO WIFE _____ ARCH
- 7 RAKE RUST MUST STAR _____ BEAT
- 8 DRAG DRIP SNIP FALL _____ SUNG
- 9 SPAR PART WENT TREE _____ HOOF
- 10 SLUG GONE ONES SLIM _____ AREA

Add one letter to the word in capital letters to make a new word.
The meaning of the new word is given in the clue.

Example PLAN simple plain

- 11 RIGHT shiny _____ 12 BUSH broom _____
- 13 TONE rock _____ 14 FAME fire _____

15-20 Here are two rows of houses in a street. Work out which families live in each house.

22	24	26
ARMADA AVENUE		
21	23	25

The Bennetts and the Ashtons live directly next door to each other on the even side of the street.
The Bennetts live in a lower number than the Ashtons.
The Fish family live directly opposite the Catt family.
The Bennetts live directly opposite to the Smiths who live in a higher number than the Catts, next door.
The Jones family are best friends with the Fish family.

Bennett _____ Ashton _____ Fish _____
Catt _____ Smith _____ Jones _____

TEST 21: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Give the missing numbers and letters in the following sequences.

Example	2	4	6	8	10	12
1	14	24	___	44	54	64
2	3	___	11	15	19	23
3	___	10	15	20	25	30
4	4	5	7	10	___	19
5	X13	Y11	Z9	___	Y5	Z3
6	64	32	16	8	4	___

Solve the problems by working out the codes.

- 7 If x o - + is the code for DOWN, what does the code + o x stand for? _____
- 8 If < > / \ is the code for SANG, what does the code \ > < stand for? _____
- 9 If APPQ is DOOR, what does the code QPA stand for? _____
- 10 If = - ~ \ is the code for THIS, what does the code \ ~ = stand for? _____

Rearrange the letters in capitals to make another word. The new word has something to do with the first two words.

Example	spot	soil	SAINT	STAIN
11	loved	adored	READ	_____
12	light	fire	PARKS	_____
13	painful	hurting	ROSE	_____
14	killed	dead	NAILS	_____
15	frozen	water	DICE	_____
16	ruler	guide	DEALER	_____

Find a word that can be put in front of each of the following words to make new compound words.

Example	cast	fall	ward	pour	down
17	side	vent	to	sure	_____
18	knob	mat	step	bell	_____
19	times	where	thing	one	_____
20	world	wear	water	stand	_____

TEST 22: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Find the three-letter word which can be added to the letters in capitals to make a new word. The new word will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example The cat sprang onto the MO. USE

- 1 I hope we win some G medals at the Olympics. _____
- 2 My grandmother wears a HING aid. _____
- 3 Have a bowl of STBERRIES and cream. _____
- 4 Would you like jam and TER on your bread? _____
- 5 During the lunch H Tom plays football. _____

Underline the one word which can be made from the letters of the word in capital letters.

Example CHAMPION camping notch peach cramp chimp

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| 6 | KINDEST | stink | desks | token | taste | kings |
| 7 | ELEPHANT | thank | neater | paler | panel | heaps |
| 8 | PARTITION | nation | print | parting | north | trains |
| 9 | CONTAINER | energy | conker | narrow | counter | ration |
| 10 | BRIGHTLY | height | truly | light | tight | highly |

Remove one letter from the word in capital letters to leave a new word. The meaning of the new word is given in the clue.

Example AUNT an insect ANT

- | | | | |
|----|--------|--------|-------|
| 11 | DRIVE | plunge | _____ |
| 12 | GRIND | smile | _____ |
| 13 | BLAST | final | _____ |
| 14 | TRANCE | copy | _____ |

Give the missing letters and numbers in the following sequences.
The alphabet has been written out 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 | CQ | DP | EQ | FP | GQ | <u>HP</u> |
| 15 | Z12 | Y10 | X8 | W6 | V4 | _____ |
| 16 | _____ | GW | HV | IU | JT | KS |
| 17 | MZ | MY | _____ | NW | OV | OU |
| 18 | kV | IU | mT | _____ | oR | pQ |
| 19 | Ny | _____ | Pw | Qv | Ru | St |
| 20 | AB | DC | EF | HG | _____ | LK |

TEST 23: Mixed

Test time: 0  5 10 minutes

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

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

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | (hand, foot, close) | (sore, writing, reading) |
| 2 | (dripping, wet, towel) | (suit, clothes, tea) |
| 3 | (price, much, too) | (more, kind, less) |
| 4 | (car, engine, wheel) | (boot, near, barrow) |

Give the missing numbers and letters in the following sequences.

Example	5	21	8	17	11	13	<u>14</u>	9
5	3	10	5	11	7	12	___	13
6	___	r	9	s	12	t	15	u
7	R15	R1	___	S2	T17	T3	U18	U4
8	A7	1a	B7	2b	C7	3c	D7	___
9	1	2	3	5	5	___	7	11

Underline the pair of words most similar in meaning.

Example	come, go	<u>roam, wander</u>	ear, fare
10	whisper, shout	discuss, talk	argue, agree
11	block, lump	chunk, morsel	part, whole
12	up, down	outside, exterior	under, on
13	high, low	loud, faint	quiet, hushed
14	find, keep	enter, exit	fall, tumble

Change the first word of the third pair in the same way as the other pairs to give a new word.

Example	bind, hind	bare, hare	but, <u>hut</u>
15	wane, wean	pale, peal	bare, _____
16	top, lop	tight, light	tax, _____
17	pals, slap	deer, reed	draw, _____
18	made, dame	file, life	lope, _____
19	mean, mane	weak, wake	team, _____
20	chin, thin	chat, that	chose, _____

Test 1: Similar and Opposites (page 2)

- 1 **rigid, stiff** 'Rigid' and 'stiff' both mean hard, unbending.
- 2 **basin, bath** 'Basin' and 'bath' are both containers for water.
- 3 **apple, pear** 'Apple' and 'pear' are both fruit.
- 4 **clear, obvious** 'Clear' and 'obvious' both mean apparent.
- 5 **boat, yacht** 'Boat' and 'yacht' are forms of water transport whereas the others go on land.
- 6 **tidy, messy** 'Tidy' means neat so 'messy', which means untidy, is the most opposite in meaning.
- 7 **soft, hard** 'Soft' means gentle to touch so 'hard', which means tough or rigid, is the most opposite in meaning.
- 8 **solid, liquid** 'Solid' means hard with a definite form so 'liquid', which means runny with no definite form, is the most opposite in meaning.
- 9 **confident, shy** 'Confident' means self-assured so 'shy', which means unsure or nervous, is the most opposite in meaning.
- 10 **over, under** 'Over' means above so 'under', which means below, is the most opposite in meaning.
- 11 **complete, whole**
- 12 **grip, clasp**
- 13 **problem, difficulty**
- 14 **appear, arrive**
- 15 **feel, touch**
- 16 **take** To 'give' is to hand something over to someone whereas 'take' is to remove something from someone.
- 17 **bumpy** 'Flat' is smooth or level whereas 'bumpy' is uneven and up and down.
- 18 **above** 'Below' is under something whereas 'above' is over the top of something.
- 19 **dull** 'Shiny' means glossy or with a sheen whereas 'dull' is flat and non-reflective.
- 20 **beginning** 'End' is the finish or completion of something whereas the 'beginning' is at the start or onset.

Test 2: Sorting Words 1 (page 3)

- 1 **part** To 'part' is to leave behind something or someone and a 'part' is a section or slice of something.
- 2 **hit** To 'hit' is to strike and a 'hit' is something that is successful.
- 3 **trunk** A 'trunk' is a type of box or container and it can also mean the body or main part of something.

- 4 **bright** 'Bright' can mean shining and it can mean smart and quick to understand.
- 5 **plant** To 'plant' means to place or grow something in the ground and a 'plant' is a living thing with leaves.
- 6 **socks, shoes** These items are worn on the feet whereas the others are worn on the torso.
- 7 **bicycle, skateboard** These items are forms of land transport whereas the others are used on water.
- 8 **hat, glove** These items are clothing whereas the others are parts of the face.
- 9 **middle, bottom** These terms refer to a central part of something whereas the others are all on the edge or outside.
- 10 **sausage, sick** These terms are the odd ones out as all the others refer to safety and security.
- 11 **CONTINENTS**
- 12 **ELECTRIC**
- 13 **FRONT**
- 14 **SEASIDE**
- 15 **CHOCOLATE**
- 16 **Cows** give us **dairy** products.
- 17 Number **twenty** is on the **other** side of the street.
- 18 **You** were given **some** homework.
- 19 Can you close **the door** please?
- 20 My **shirt** is blue and **red**.

Test 3: Sorting Words 2 (page 4)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 CHAIR | 2 SPEND |
| 3 PROOF | 4 SHALLOW |
| 5 WHEEL | 6 shoe |
| 7 lord | 8 tell |
| 9 stale | 10 break |
| 11 LANCE, CLEAN | 12 SLOPE, POLES |
| 13 FLAIR, FRAIL | 14 WINGS, SWING |
| 15 LEAST, TALES | 16 SEAT |
| 17 LEAP | 18 ROPE |
| 19 DROP | 20 TEACH |

Test 4: Selecting Words (page 5)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 footpath | 2 woodland |
| 3 strawberry | 4 handyman |
| 5 whitewash | 6 y play, yard |
| 7 k think, king | 8 e blue, eyes |
| 9 r four, real | 10 w flow, wind |
- 11–15 Try each of the words in the first set of brackets. Do they make sense with any words in the second and third brackets? Only one combination of three words make sense.

- 11 oars, rowed, shore
 12 rocket, sky, station
 13 drove, into, turned
 14 uncle, mother's, brother
 15 down, fragrant, garden
 16 month There is no 'h' in 'brainstorm'.
 17 bluff There is only one 'f' in 'favourable'.
 18 argue There is no 'u' in 'margarine'.
 19 quince There is no 'c' in 'hindquarters'.
 20 brisk There is no 'k' in 'crispbread'.

Test 5: Finding Words (page 6)

- 1 **form** Please wait for me.
 2 **hiss** Your football team is good this season.
 3 **hand** Jane painted her room peach and cream.
 4 **tore** I need to remember to lock the front door.
 5 **belt** Please pin your label to your jacket.
 6 **AIR** hair
 7 **DAY** holiday
 8 **HUT** shut
 9 **SHE** rushed
 10 **OWL** bowl
 11 **black** blackberry, blackboard, blackcurrant, blackbird
 12 **hand** handcuff, handbag, handrail, handshake
 13 **tea** teapot, teaspoon, teacake, teatime
 14 **up** upstairs, upstream, upstanding, uproar
 15 **life** lifeboat, lifebuoy, lifespan, lifeless
 16 **a** fir, away 17 **m** arch, comb
 18 **y** ever, yearly 19 **t** each, fleet
 20 **c** limb, patch

Test 6: Alphabetical Order and Substitution (page 7)

- 1 **floor** 2 **hilly**
 3 **adept** 4 **begins**
 5 **deity**
 6 **little** Look at the ends of the words. All of them end 'le'. Look at the previous letter and find the one that comes latest in the alphabet. Here, it is 't', so 'little' is the answer.
 7 **galaxy** Look at the last letter of the words. Pick the one furthest from the start of the alphabet. Here, it is 'y', so 'galaxy' is the answer.
 8 **fairness** Look at the ends of the words. All of them end in 'ness'. Look at the previous letter and find the one that comes latest in the alphabet. Here it is 'r', so 'fairness' is the answer.

- 9 **chariot** Look at the last letter of the words. All of them end in 't'. Look at the previous letter and find the one furthest from the start of the alphabet. Here it is 'o', so 'chariot' is the answer.

- 10 **tears** Look at the ends of the words. All of them end in 'ears'. Look at the first letter and find the one that comes latest in the alphabet. Here it is 't', so 'tears' is the answer.

- 11 **12** $13 - 1 = 12$
 12 **60** $10 \times 6 = 60$
 13 **8** $(10 - 8) + 6 = 8$
 14 **15** $8 + 6 + 1 = 15$
 15 **11** $(13 - 8) + 6 = 11$
 16 **C** $10 - 5 = 5$. C = 5
 17 **E** $3 + 2 + 5 = 10$. E = 10.
 18 **B** $6 \div 2 = 3$. B = 3.
 19 **A** $10 - (3 + 5) = 2$. A = 2.
 20 **D** $2 \times 3 = 6$. D = 6.

Test 7: Word Progressions (page 8)

- 1-5 Use grids as shown below to help work out the missing word.

1 TREE

			1	2	3	4					1	2	3	4	
F	E	E	S	I	N	K	Y	P	O	S	T	R	E	E	K

2 STAR

			1	2							1	2			3	4		
D	E	A	R		C	H	I	P		M	O	S	T		A	R	M	Y

3 EAST

		1	2	3								1	2	3				4
B	O	A	T		P	I	N	S		P	E	A	S		G	O	A	T

4 CLAM

1						2	3	4		1						2	3	4
G	E	A	R		W	O	L	F		C	R	O	W		S	L	A	M

5 EXIT

1	2						3	4		1	2						3	4
P	A	R	T		W	I	N	E		E	X	A	M		K	N	I	T

6 BIND

8 BELL

10 FARE

7 TALK

9 SING

- 11 **seal** In each pair, the fourth letter of the first word is placed as the second letter of the last word, so 'sale' becomes 'seal'.
 12 **felt** In each pair, the first and third letters of the first word are swapped in the last word, so 'left' becomes 'felt'.
 13 **rail** In each pair, the 'f' becomes 'r', so 'fail' becomes 'rail'.
 14 **fall** In each pair, the 'w' becomes 'f', so 'wall' becomes 'fall'.

- 15 **peek** In each pair, the letters are reversed, so 'keep' becomes 'peek'.
- 16–20 Solve these questions by looking at the first set of three and working out how the first and last numbers have been used to arrive at the middle number. Apply this to the second set of three and see if it works. If it does, apply it to the last set.
- 16 **16** $7 + 8 = 15$ and $6 + 3 = 9$, so $13 + 3 = 16$
- 17 **2** $2 \div 2 = 1$ and $4 \div 2 = 2$, so $6 \div 3 = 2$
- 18 **15** $4 \times 2 = 8$ and $4 \times 3 = 12$, so $3 \times 5 = 15$
- 19 **8** $13 - 11 = 2$ and $21 - 12 = 9$, so $16 - 8 = 8$
- 20 **20** $3 \times 3 = 9$ and $8 \times 2 = 16$, so $5 \times 4 = 20$

Test 8: Logic (page 9)

- 1–2 **Tiles are a type of roof covering. A house needs a roof.** Use only the information you are given. Not all roofs are made of tiles nor do all houses have tiles. Straw is not mentioned.
- 3–4 **Helmets may be a part of a police officer's uniform. Police officers help to catch people who break the law.** Use only the information you are given. Not all the police wear helmets. Pairs are not mentioned nor whether people feel safe or not.

5–9

HUTCH 1	HUTCH 2	HUTCH 3	HUTCH 4	HUTCH 5
Floppy eared	Brown & white	White	Black	Fat

The floppy eared rabbit is either in Hutch 1 or 5. Later in the information, you learn that this rabbit is to the left of another, therefore the floppy eared rabbit is in Hutch 1. In the final sentence you learn the brown & white (2) is between the floppy eared (1) and white rabbit (3). The black rabbit is next to the white rabbit and that means the fat rabbit is in Hutch 5.

- 10–14 A table is the easiest way to sort the information, like this:

	Football	Cricket	Rugby	Computer Games
Sam	✓		✓	✓
Otis	✓			✓
Bob	✓	✓		✓
Mike	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ravi	✓			
Tom			✓	✓

- 10 **Mike** 11 **5**
 12 **Tom** 13 **1**
 14 **Sam**

15–20

A PHOTOGRAPHS	B DVDs
C CDs	D NOVELS
E SCHOOL BOOKS	F REFERENCE BOOKS

The novels are not on the bottom shelf (E or F) and if they are right of the CDs, they must be either B or D. Later, it mentions that the DVDs are above the novels. This means the novels are **D** and the DVDs are **B**. The CDs are **C** as the novels are directly to the right of the CDs and the reference books must be **F** as the novels are directly above them. This leaves the photographs and the school books. The CDs are higher than the school books, so they must be **E** and the photographs must be **A**.

Test 9: Codes (page 10)

- 1–5 All the words begin with B except KIND, so B = 6 and K = 0. So, KIND = 0138. BIND has three letters the same as KIND so BIND = 6138. Knowing these number and letter pairings will allow you to work out the rest.
- 1 **6538** B = 6, E = 5, N = 3, D = 8
- 2 **6138** B = 6, I = 1, N = 3, D = 8
- 3 **6440** B = 6, O = 4, K = 0
- 4 **0138** K = 0, I = 1, N = 3, D = 8
- 5 **DONE** 8 = D, 4 = O, 3 = N, 5 = E
- 6 **FOR** 7 = F, 9 = O, 4 = R
- 7 **CAME** 1 = C, 6 = A, 5 = M, 2 = E
- 8 **ROPE** 6 = R, 4 = O, 9 = P, 1 = E
- 9 **RAT** 1 = R, 8 = A, 3 = T
- 10 **MET** 7 = M, 2 = E, 6 = T
- 11 **CJUT** To get from the word to the code, move each letter forwards one place.
- 12 **OCUV** To get from the word to the code, move each letter forwards two places.
- 13 **CFFO** To get from the word to the code, move each letter forwards one place.
- 14 **GDDK** To get from the word to the code, move each letter backwards one place.
- 15 **DMSJ** To get from the word to the code, move each letter backwards two places.
- 16 **MADE** To get from the code to the word, move each letter backwards three places.
- 17 **NEED** To get from the code to the word, move each letter backwards four places.
- 18 **GERM** To get from the code to the word, move each letter forwards one place.
- 19 **DEEP** To get from the code to the word, move each letter forwards two places.
- 20 **BITE** To get from the code to the word, move each letter forwards one place.

Test 10: Sequences (page 11)

- 1 **vein, blood** A 'river' carries 'water' in the same way as a 'vein' carries 'blood'.
- 2 **summer, hot** 'Winter' is 'cold' in the same way as 'summer' is 'hot'.
- 3 **gills, lungs** 'Fish' breathe with 'gills' in the same way as a 'man' breathes with 'lungs'.
- 4 **start, finish** 'Begin' is similar to 'start' in the same way as 'end' is to 'finish'.
- 5 **break, stop** 'Pause' is similar to 'break' in the same way as 'halt' is to 'stop'.
- 6 **WU** Each letter in the first pair moves backwards by one letter in the second pair.
- 7 **Pt** Each letter in the first pair moves forwards by five letters in the second pair.
- 8 **YZ** Each letter in the first pair moves forward by two letters in the second pair.
- 9 **M9** The letter in the first pair moves backwards by one letter in the second pair. The number in the first pair increases by 2 in the second pair.
- 10 **NP** Each letter in the first pair moves forward by two letters in the second pair.
- 11 **4** The number decreases by 4 each time.
- 12 **12** The number added increases by 1 each time: +1, +2, +3, +4, +5
- 13 **9** The number increases by 4 each time.
- 14 **303** The number increases by 101 each time.
- 15 **23v** The number increases by 2 each time. The letter is in a repeating pattern: ttuuvv.
- 16 **IM** The first letter in each pair moves forward by two letters in the next pair. The second letter moves forward by one letter in the next pair.
- 17 **NP** The first letter in each pair moves forward by one letter in the next pair. The second letter moves forward by two letters in the next pair.
- 18 **QS** The first letter is in a repeating pattern: PPQQRR. The second letter in each pair moves forward by one letter in the next pair.
- 19 **QP** The first letter is in a repeating pattern: PQQPQ. The second letter moves backwards by two letters in the next pair.
- 20 **Ht** The first letter in each pair moves forward by one letter in the next pair. The second letter moves backwards by one letter in the next pair.

Test 11: Mixed (page 12)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 RUBBER | 2 BUCKET |
| 3 JANUARY | 4 STING |
| 5 EXPLOSION | 6 CHRISTMAS |

7 **ACEILPS** Write the word 'SPECIAL' down. Starting with the 'A', write each letter in alphabetical order, crossing it off in 'SPECIAL' as you go.

8 **L**

9 **ACEHPR** Write the word 'PREACH' down. Starting with the 'A', write each letter in alphabetical order, crossing it off in 'PREACH' as you go.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 10 H | 11 stain |
| 12 fear | 13 store |
| 14 save | 15 vile |
- 16 **NPQR** S = N, E = P, A = Q, M = R
 17 **FERNN** S = F, T = E, A = R, L = N
 18 **342** T = 3, I = 4, E = 2
 19 **zvb** S = z, I = v, T = b
 20 **YTRX** P = Y, L = T, U = R, M = X

Test 12: Mixed (page 13)

1-4 Arrange the words in a grid to make it easier to put them in reverse alphabetical order.

1 **brooch**

b	r	o	o	c	h		2nd
b	r	e	a	k			4th
b	r	a	c	k	e	n	5th
b	r	u	i	s	e		1st
b	r	i	d	g	e		3rd

2 **chimney**

c	h	i	m	n	e	y	2nd
c	h	o	o	s	e		1st
c	h	e	r	u	b		3rd
c	h	e	e	k			4th
c	h	a	p	e	l		5th

3 **penny**

p	e	n	g	u	i	n	3rd
p	e	d	a	l			4th
p	e	n	n	y			2nd
p	e	o	n	y			1st
p	e	c	a	n			5th

4 **danger**

d	a	r	k	n	e	s	s	1st
d	a	n	g	e	r			2nd
d	a	n	c	i	n	g		3rd
d	a	m	p	e	n			4th
d	a	i	n	t	y			5th

- 5 **SEAT** 1 = S, 6 = E, 4 = A, 8 = T
 6 **DOG** 6 = D, 9 = O, 3 = G

- 7 **TIME** 5 = T, 7 = 1, 6 = M, 2 = E
 8 **BAR** 1 = B, 9 = A, 4 = R
 9 **horse** A 'kennel' is a home to a 'dog' in the same way as a 'stable' is to a 'horse'.
 10 **bed** A 'cushion' goes on a 'chair' in the same way as a 'pillow' goes on a 'bed'.
 11 **two** A 'butterfly' has six legs in the same way as a 'bird' has 'two' legs.
 12 **floor** A 'picture' is hung on the 'wall' in the same way a 'rug' goes on the 'floor'.
 13–16 Draw a square, if necessary, to help you and the compass points.

Town D

Town A



Town C

Town B

From the information, you know B is south of A but east of C. D is north of C.

- 13 **west**
 14 **north-east**
 15 **north-west**
 16 **south-east**
 17 **E** $24 \div 12 = 2$, E = 2
 18 **A** $12 + 8 + 4 = 24$, A = 24
 19 **C** $(12 - 8) + 4 = 8$, C = 8
 20 **D** $(4 \times 2) \div 2 = 4$, D = 4

Test 13: Mixed (page 14)

- 1 **ROW** crown 2 **FOR** forks
 3 **HOP** shop 4 **HER** where
 5 **OWE** power 6 **p** pass, pink, pray, pat
 7 **s** show, sat, seven, sand
 8 **f** four, foal, fox, fear
 9 **o** open, orange, oat, omen
 10 **ST** Each letter in the first pair moves forward by four letters in the second pair.
 11 **PR** Each letter in the first pair moves forward by four letters in the second pair.
 12 **J11** The letter moves backwards by one letter and the number increases by 1.
 13 **Yz** Each letter in the first pair moves forward by four letters in the second pair.
 14 **NL** Each letter in the first pair moves backwards by four letters in the second pair.
 15 **MN** Each letter in the first pair moves backwards by two letters in the second pair.
 16 **path** 'Trail' and 'path' both mean a track or a route.

- 17 **praise** 'Honour' and 'praise' both mean admire and acclaim.
 18 **fuel** 'Petrol' is a type of 'fuel'.
 19 **find** 'Discover' and 'find' both mean to come across something you may be searching for.
 20 **red** 'Crimson' is a type of 'red' colour.

Test 14: Mixed (page 15)

- 1 **conceal, mask** Both words mean to hide or disguise something.
 2 **menace, threaten** Both words mean to endanger or intend harm.
 3 **skin, peel** Both words are the covering of a person or fruit, for example.
 4 **tune, melody** Both words mean the music part of a song.
 5 **miserable, sad** Both words mean unhappy.
 6–11 Two of the words begin with B, so B = X. The double OO in BOOT means that the code must be X 5 5 ?. From these, you can work out the rest.
 6 **X 5 5 ?** B = X, O = 5, T = ?
 7 **X Q 5 £** B = X, R = Q, O = 5, W = £
 8 **? Q + =** T = ?, R = Q, A = +, Y = =
 9 **£ + Q =** W = £, A = +, R = Q, Y = =
 10 **WART** £ = W, + = A, Q = R, ? = T
 11 **ROOT** Q = R, O = 5, ? = T
 12 **3** This is an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh increase by 2 each time. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth increase by 3 each time.
 13 **Q14** The letter is in a repeating pattern: QBQBQBQB. The number is in an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh increase by 2 each time. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth increase by 1 each time.
 14 **b15** The letter is in a repeating pattern: aabbccdd. The number is in an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh decrease by 2 each time. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth increase by 1 each time.
 15 **28** The number decreases by 7 each time. The letter moves forward by two places each time.
 16 **7** This is an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh increases by 3 each time. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth increases by 2 each time.
 17 **10** $(14 \div 2) + 3 = 10$
 18 **2** $14 - (3 \times 4) = 2$
 19 **9** $(15 \div 3) + 4 = 9$
 20 **20** $14 + (2 \times 3) = 20$

Test 15: Mixed (page 16)

- 1 **FREED**
- 2 **FIRST**
- 3 **LEANT**
- 4 **LEAVES**
- 5 **ZBSE** To get from the word to the code, move each letter forwards one place.
- 6 **YKPF** To get from the word to the code, move each letter forwards two places.
- 7 **QMAI** To get from the word to the code, move each letter backwards two places.
- 8 **ADRS** To get from the word to the code, move each letter backwards one place.
- 9 **QFMC** To get from the word to the code, move each letter backwards two places.
- 10 **HCKN** To get from the word to the code, move each letter forwards two places.
- 11 **life** In each pair, the first three letters of the first word is reversed, so 'file' becomes 'life'.
- 12 **book** In each pair, the first letter changes from 'r' to 'b', so 'rook' becomes 'book'.
- 13 **leak** In each pair, the first letter remains the same. The fourth letter becomes the second followed by the other two, so 'lake' becomes 'leak'.
- 14 **drip** In each pair, the first letter changes from 't' to 'd', so 'trip' becomes 'drip'.
- 15 **went** In each pair, the first and the third letters change place, so 'newt' becomes 'went'.
- 16 **wolf** In each pair, the letters reverse, so 'flow' becomes 'wolf'.
- 17 **7** $15 - 8 = 7$
- 18 **19** $(12 + 8) - 1 = 19$
- 19 **5** $15 \div 3 = 5$
- 20 **7** $(12 - 8) + 3 = 7$

Test 16: Mixed (page 17)

- 1 **engine** There is only one 'n' in 'gaberdine'.
- 2 **saddle** There is no 'e' in 'dastardly'.
- 3 **police** There is no 'c' in 'apologise'.
- 4 **wasps** There is only one 's' in 'newspaper'.
- 5 **arrest** There is no 'e' or double 's' in 'apparatus'.
- 6 **them** Mum buys fruit at the market.
- 7 **star** That is my best arrangement today.
- 8 **than** I will brush my teeth another time.
- 9 **swan** Half the class wandered in late.
- 10 **shun** Must I brush under the desks too?
- 11 **I** pay, slap
- 12 **f** lot, flock
- 13 **e** quit, heave
- 14 **s** tool, fists
- 15 **EJ** The first letter is in a repeating pattern: CCDDEE. The second letter moves forward by one letter in the next pair.

- 16 **uD** Each letter moves forwards by one letter in the next pair.
- 17 **GT** The first letter moves forward by one letter in the next pair. The second letter moves backwards by one letter in the next pair.
- 18 **BD** The first letter moves forward by one letter in the next pair. The second letter moves forwards by two letters.
- 19 **ZY** This is a repeating pattern. The letters are in alphabetical order but the second, fourth, sixth and eighth pairs are reversed.
- 20 **W9** The letters are in a repeating pattern: WYWYWY. The numbers decrease by 2 each time.

Test 17: Mixed (page 18)

1–3

S	N	O	W	S
T				H
I	N	D	I	A
F				R
F	I	X	E	D

4–6

B	R	A	I	N
E		N		O
A		G		T
R		E		E
D	A	R	E	S

- 7 **ball, players** The other three are games.
- 8 **shark, cobra** The other three are mammals or rodents.
- 9 **oak, willow** The other three are flowers.
- 10 **television, radio** The other three communicate using written words.
- 11 **k** pink, king; talk, key
- 12 **y** stay, yelp; silly, yes
- 13 **e** pale, exam; toe, eagle
- 14 **p** grip, pie; grasp, pig
- 15–20 **'NEED'** has double 'e'. Therefore, its code is @ £ £ %. Two of the words begin with 'F'. You know D = %, so FADE = ! * % £. You can now work out the other codes.
- 15 **!** * % £ F = !, A = *, D = %, E = £
- 16 **!** / @ % F = !, I = /, N = @, D = %
- 17 **%** £ * @ D = %, E = £, A = *, N = @
- 18 **@** £ £ % N = @, E = £, D = %
- 19 **DINE** % = D, / = I, @ = N, £ = E
- 20 **DEAF** % = D, £ = E, * = A, ! = F

Test 18: Mixed (page 19)

- 1 **fair** A 'fair' is a celebration and also means to be impartial and unbiased.
- 2 **rash** To be 'rash' is impetuous or hasty; a rash is also a form of skin irritation.
- 3 **make** To 'make' is to compose or create; it also means to form or cause to happen.
- 4 **hard** If something is 'hard' it can be tricky to do; it also means rigid or unbending.

5 **follow** 'Follow' means to imitate as well as to track or stalk.

6-10 A table is the easiest way to sort the information, like this:

	Make costumes	Build sets	Lights	Announcer	Move props
Tessa	✓			✓ (2 nd half)	
Harriet	✓				
Nadeen		✓			
Ben		✓			✓ (1 st half)
Francesca	✓		✓		
Mick				✓ (1 st half)	✓

6 Harriet and Nadeen

7 Francesca

8 3

9 Ben

10 Harriet and Nadeen

11 **t** foot, thumb 12 **t** next, train

13 **b** stab, belt 14 **I** feel, lost

15 **CUPBOARD** 16 **BRIGHTLY**

17 **GARAGE** 18 **EIGHTEEN**

19 **GOSLING** 20 **PUZZLES**

Test 19: Mixed (page 20)

1 **steer, drive** Both words mean to guide or direct.

2 **wed, marry** Both words mean a couple making a long term commitment to another.

3 **son, daughter** Both words mean a sibling.

4 **arm, leg** Both are words for limbs.

5 **scheme, plan** Both these words mean an idea, or method or proposal.

6 **TUBE** 7 **CALM**

8 **PINK** 9 **WARN**

10 **PQ** Each letter in the first pair moves forward by two letters in the second pair.

11 **V10** The letter in the first pair moves forward one letter in the second pair and the number decreases by 2.

12 **IJ9** The letters in the first pair are consecutive with the second letter repeated, so 'HI' becomes 'IJ'. The number increases by 2.

13 **Xy** Each letter in the first pair moves forward by two letters in the second pair.

14 **QO** Each letter in the first pair moves backwards one place in the second pair.

15 **MP** Each letter in the first pair moves forward by four letters in the second pair.

16-20 Use grids as shown below to help work out the missing word.

16 **SHUT**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
P	E	E	L	O	V	E	N
				B	O	S	S
				H	U	T	S

17 **THIN**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
I	N	T	O	R	E	A	P
				M	O	T	H
				I	N	C	H

18 **PATH**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
S	H	U	N	W	I	L	T
				S	P	A	T
				F	I	S	H

19 **MICE**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
S	T	A	R	H	O	L	D
				M	O	O	R
				L	I	C	E

20 **ZEST**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
K	I	N	D	R	U	N	G
				Z	E	R	O
				N	E	S	T

Test 20: Mixed (page 21)

1 **bowl, plate** The other words are utensils you eat with.

2 **stable, sty** The other words are animals.

3 **desk, class** The other words are items of stationery.

4 **rain, snow** The other words are seasons.

5 **London, Paris** The other words are countries.

6-10 Use grids as shown below to help work out the missing word.

6 **FEAR**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
P	A	S	T	U	N	T	O
				W	I	F	E
				A	R	C	H

7 **SEAT**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
R	A	K	E	M	U	S	T
				S	T	A	R
				B	E	A	T

8 **FANG**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
D	R	A	G	S	N	I	P
				F	A	L	L
				S	U	N	G

9 **REEF**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
S	P	A	R	W	E	N	T
				T	R	E	E
				H	O	O	F

10 **MARE**

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
S	L	U	G	O	N	E	S
				S	L	I	M
				A	R	E	A

11 **BRIGHT**

12 **BRUSH**

13 **STONE**

14 **FLAME**

15-20

22 Fish	24 Bennett	26 Ashton
------------	---------------	--------------

ARMADA AVENUE

21 Catt	23 Smith	25 Jones
------------	-------------	-------------

The Bennetts live in either 22 or 24 as they live in an even numbered house, next door to the Ashtons, who live in a higher numbered house (24 or 26). The Fish family live opposite the Catt family and you know the Catts are an odd numbered house, so the Fish family must live in 22 or 26 and the Catts in 21 or 25. If the Bennetts are opposite the Smiths and the Smiths are in a higher numbered house than the Catts, then the Catts must be in 21, the Fish family in 22, the Bennetts in 24 and the Ashtons in 26. The Smiths are opposite the Bennetts, so are in 23, leaving the Jones family in 25.

Test 21: Mixed (page 22)

- 1 **34** The numbers increase by 10.
- 2 **7** The numbers increase by 4.
- 3 **5** The numbers increase by 5.
- 4 **14** The number added increases by 1 each time: +1, +2, +3, +4, +5
- 5 **X7** The letters are in a repeating pattern: XYZXYZ. The numbers decrease by 2.
- 6 **2** Each number is half the value of the preceding one.
- 7 **NOD** + = N, o = O, x = D
- 8 **GAS** \ = G, > = A, < = S
- 9 **ROD** Q = R, P = O, A = D
- 10 **SIT** \ = S, ~ = I, = = T
- 11 **DEAR**
- 12 **SPARK**
- 13 **SORE**
- 14 **SLAIN**
- 15 **ICED**
- 16 **LEADER**
- 17 **in** inside, invent, into, insure
- 18 **door** doorknob, doormat, doorstep, doorbell
- 19 **some** sometimes, somewhere, something, someone
- 20 **under** underworld, underwear, underwater, understand

Test 22: Mixed (page 23)

- 1 **OLD** gold
- 2 **EAR** hearing
- 3 **RAW** strawberries
- 4 **BUT** butter
- 5 **OUR** hour
- 6 **stink**
- 7 **panel**
- 8 **print**
- 9 **ration**
- 10 **light**
- 11 **DIVE**
- 12 **GRIN**
- 13 **LAST**
- 14 **TRACE**
- 15 **U2** The letter moves backwards one place. The numbers decrease by 2.
- 16 **FX** The first letter moves forward by one place. The second letter moves backwards one place.
- 17 **NX** The first letter is in a repeating pattern: MMNNOO. The second letter moves backwards one place.

- 18 **nS** The first letter moves forwards one place. The second letter moves backwards one place.
- 19 **Ox** The first letter moves forwards one place. The second letter moves backwards one place.
- 20 **IJ** The pairs of letters are in a repeating pattern. The letters are in alphabetical order but the second, fourth and sixth are reversed.

Test 23: Mixed (page 24)

- 1 **handwriting**
- 2 **wetsuit**
- 3 **priceless**
- 4 **wheelbarrow**
- 5 **9** This is an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh numbers increase by 2. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth numbers increase by 1.
- 6 **6** This is an alternating pattern. The numbers increase by 3. The letters move forwards one place.
- 7 **S16** The letters are in a repeating pattern: RRSSTTUU. The numbers are in an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh numbers increase by 1 (15, 16, 17, 18). The second, fourth, sixth and eighth numbers also increase by 1 (1, 2, 3, 4).
- 8 **4d** The letters are in a repeating pattern: AaBbCcDd. The numbers are in an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh numbers are 7 each time. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth numbers increase by 1.
- 9 **8** This is an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh numbers increase by 2. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth numbers increase by 3.
- 10 **discuss, talk**
- 11 **block, lump**
- 12 **outside, exterior**
- 13 **quiet, hushed**
- 14 **fall, tumble**
- 15 **bear** The final letter of the first word becomes the second letter in the second word.
- 16 **lax** The 't' at the beginning of the first word becomes 'l'.
- 17 **ward** The second word is the first word reversed.
- 18 **pole** The first three letters of the first word are reversed in the second word.
- 19 **tame** The second letter of the first word is placed at the end of the second word.
- 20 **those** The 'c' at the beginning of the first word is replaced with 't'.

Test 24: Mixed (page 25)

- 1 **8F9** Both the numbers in each trio increase by 1. The letters move forward by one place.
- 2 **13** The numbers increase by 4 each time.
- 3 **17** The numbers increase by 2 each time.
- 4 **15H** The numbers increase by 5 each time. The letters are in a repeating pattern: HHGGFF.
- 5 **love** The policeman's helmet fell over his eyes.
- 6 **item** She gave me my favourite magazine.
- 7 **sour** We will miss our turn.
- 8 **thin** The twins are both in the show.
- 9 **them** "Best foot forwards!" shouted the major.
- 10 **shoot, fire** Both words mean to let off a gun.
- 11 **train, teach** Both words mean to educate, to help to learn.
- 12 **pair, two** Both words mean more than one and less than three.
- 13 **diary, journal** Both words mean a book that you write dates or appointments in or record what has happened.
- 14 **road, street** Both words mean a highway or track that cars usually go on.
- 15 **MBOE** To get from the word to the code, move each letter forwards one place.
- 16 **LHMS** To get from the word to the code, move each letter backwards one place.
- 17 **PCKN** To get from the word to the code, move each letter forwards two places.
- 18 **CDRJ** To get from the word to the code, move each letter backwards one place.
- 19 **CBMM** To get from the word to the code, move each letter forwards one place.
- 20 **EPGB** To get from the word to the code, move each letter backwards two places.

Test 25: Mixed (page 26)

- 1 **kind, cruel** 'Kind' means caring and gentle whereas 'cruel' means unkind.
- 2 **more, less** 'More' means a little extra whereas 'less' means a little smaller or fewer.
- 3 **clean, dirty** 'Clean' means spotless whereas 'dirty' means unclean or messy.
- 4 **answer, question** 'Answer' means reply whereas 'question' means to ask.
- 5 **Turn** over your papers and begin.
- 6 There were over thirty children at the party.
- 7 The television will not change channels.
- 8 He watered the garden with a hose.
- 9 Edith spread butter on her burnt toast.
- 10 Sometimes I push my little sister on the swing.
- 11 **25** This is an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh number increases by 1. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth number decreases by 5.

- 12 **15e** The numbers are in an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh number increases by 2. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth number decreases by 5. The letters are in a repeating pattern: eyeyeyey.
- 13 **20** The letters and numbers alternate. The missing number is 20 because the numbers increase by 3.
- 14 **9** This is an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh numbers decrease by 2. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth numbers decrease by 3.
- 15 **A3** The letters are in a repeating pattern: AXAXAXAX. The numbers are in an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh numbers go down by 2. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth numbers remain as 5.
- 16 **PARTS, STRAP**
- 17 **LEAPT, PLATE**
- 18 **SPOOL, LOOPS**
- 19 **DEALER, LEADER**
- 20 **STEAL, LEAST**

Test 26: Mixed (page 27)

- 1-5 Use grids as shown below to help work out the missing word.

1 PLAY

			1
K	I	N	D

2	3	4	
R	O	P	E

			1
D	E	E	P

2	3	4	
L	A	Y	S

2 EATS

	1	2	3
D	R	A	G

			4
F	I	N	E

	1	2	3
N	E	A	T

			4
C	A	T	S

3 FOOL

1			
W	A	N	T

	2	3	4
F	I	R	E

1			
F	O	O	T

	2	3	4
T	O	O	L

4 ONCE

		1	2			3	4						1	2				3	4		
L	A	T	E			S	T	O	W			M	O	O	N			C	E	N	T

5 SNOW

1			2
P	I	N	E

		3	4
W	H	A	T

1			2
S	T	U	N

		3	4
F	L	O	W

- 6 **fast** The word most opposite to 'SLOW' is 'fast' as it means moving quickly.
- 7 **straightforward** The word most opposite to 'TRICKY' is 'straightforward' as it means uncomplicated.
- 8 **correct** The word most opposite to 'WRONG' is 'correct' as it means right.
- 9 **frequent** The word most opposite to 'RARE' is 'frequent' as it means happening often.

- 10 **mature** The word most opposite to 'IMMATURE' is 'mature' which means ripe, or grown up.
- 11 **t** teach, touch, tear, thigh
- 12 **h** hour, hill, hearth, hair
- 13 **s** smile, stuck, spill, spin
- 14 **l** lice, ledge, learn, late
- 15 **EG** Both letters of the first pair move forward one place.
- 16 **JI** Both letters of the first pair move backwards two places.
- 17 **Rs** Both letters move forward two places.
- 18 **NL** Both letters move backwards one place.
- 19 **9TU** The numbers decrease by 2. Both the letters move forwards by one letter.
- 20 **W55** The letter moves forward by one place. The number increases by 11.

Test 27: Mixed (page 28)

- 1 **relaxed, strict** 2 **soft, firm**
 3 **wealthy, poor** 4 **stale, fresh**
- 5–10 Try each of the words in the first set of brackets. Do they make sense with any words in the second and third brackets? Only one combination of three words make sense.
- 5 **elephants, river, trunks**
- 6 **road, right, traffic**
- 7 **ran, ball, goal**
- 8 **playground, put on, coats**
- 9 **pencil, over, bin**
- 10 **exciting, book, chapter**
- 11 **5** $10 \div 2 = 5$
- 12 **6** $(1 \times 2) + 4 = 6$
- 13 **1** $(3 \times 1) - 2 = 1$
- 14 **40** $10 \times 4 = 40$
- 15 **WEED** To get from the code to the word, move each letter forwards two places.
- 16 **FIRM** To get from the code to the word, move each letter forwards one place.
- 17 **HURT** To get from the code to the word, move each letter backwards two places.
- 18 **FOUR** To get from the code to the word, move each letter backwards one place.
- 19 **LIFE** To get from the code to the word, move each letter forwards one place.
- 20 **BIRD** To get from the code to the word, move each letter backwards one place.

Test 28: Mixed (page 29)

- 1 **PEACH, CHEAP**
 2 **TOAST, STOAT**
 3 **TRACE, CRATE**
 4 **ASLEEP, PLEASE**

5 STATE, TASTE

- 6 **beef, cow** 'Venison' is deer meat as 'beef' is cow meat.
- 7 **radio, listen** You 'watch' 'television' in the way you 'listen' to the 'radio'.
- 8 **black, grey** 'Pink' is a whiter shade of 'red' as 'grey' is a whiter shade of 'black'.
- 9 **dawn, dusk** 'Sunrise' is at the beginning of a day as 'sunset' is at the end. 'Dawn' is at 'sunrise' as 'dusk' is at 'sunset'.
- 10 **apple, fruit** A 'carrot' is a 'vegetable' as an 'apple' is a 'fruit'.
- 11 **bedroom, sleep** A 'kitchen' is where you 'cook'. A 'bedroom' is where you 'sleep'.
- 12–15 A table is the easiest way to sort the information, like this.

	Spelling books	Library books	Photo album	Maths books	Reading books
Ann	✓	✓			✓
Mira	✓			✓	
Chloe	✓			✓	✓
Davina		✓			✓
Beth			✓		✓

- 12 **Ann** 13 **Beth**
 14 **Chloe** 15 **3**
- 16 **LOMN** If the code for C = L, H = O, A = M and T = N, then CHAT = LOMN.
- 17 **TRA** If the code for S = T, O = R and B = A, then SOB = TRA.
- 18 **SBYF** If the code for R = S, O = B, T = Y and A = F, then ROTA = SBYF.
- 19 **AZC** If the code for A = A, R = Z, T = C, then ART = AZC.
- 20 **WZTL** If the code for P = W, A = Z, C = T and T = L, then PACT = WZTL.

Test 29: Mixed (page 30)

- 1 **b** crab, boxes
- 2 **l** girl, last
- 3 **s** dogs, soup
- 4 **h** bath, harp
- 5–8 Use the first letter as an indicator. If any of the later letters come earlier in the alphabet, you can reject that word straight away. Then look carefully through at the remaining words.
- 5 **first** The first three words all have letters earlier in the alphabet than 'f'. It is not 'fusion' as 'u' is the second letter and later in the alphabet than the following letters, therefore it is 'first'.
- 6 **accent** Two of the words have 'a' later in the word. Both 'alert' and 'agent' have an 'e' after a later letter, therefore it is 'accent'.

- 7 **blot** All the words start 'bl'. Two words have earlier letters than 'l' later in the word. 'Bloom' has 'm' after 'oo'. 'Blown' has 'n' after 'w'. Therefore, it is 'blot'.
- 8 **hilly** 'Hinge' and 'height' have 'e' after the 'h'. 'Humus' has 'u' near the beginning of a word. 'Hippo' has 'o' after 'p', therefore it is 'hilly'.
- 9–12 Quickly number one to ten and put the letters down to help you answer these questions.
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
- 9 **JADE** 10 = J, 1 = A, 4 = D, 5 = E
- 10 **ICED** 9 = I, 3 = C 5 = E, 4 = D
- 11 **6145** F = 6, A = 1, D = 4, E = 5
- 12 **8554** H = 8, E = 5, D = 4
- 13–14 **Cars travel on roads. Roads are for vehicles to travel on.** Rely only on the information you are given. The statements 'Only vans travel on the road' and 'All vehicles are cars' are not true as we are told 'Cars and vans are vehicles' and 'All vehicles travel on the road'. 'Vans drive fast' may or may not be true. This must be rejected as it is not mentioned.

- 15–16 **My cat is related to a lion. The cat family includes tigers.**
Rely only on the information you are given. 'My cat is a lion' is not mentioned in the information so must be rejected. 'All cats are tigers' is not true as we are told lions are also members of the cat family. 'Lions eat tigers' may or may not be true. This must be rejected as it is not mentioned.
- 17 **6** The number added increases by 1 each time: +1, +2, +3, +4, +5
- 18 **11** The number increases by 4 each time.
- 19 **22** The number increases by 2 each time.
- 20 **12** The number decreases by 2 each time.

Test 30: Mixed (page 31)

- 1 **At** the bottom of the garden there **is** a shed.
- 2 The **bus** stopped at the bottom of the **road**.
- 3 Jake **had** eggs and bacon **for** breakfast.
- 4 **Please go** to bed now.
- 5 The **leaves** fell off the **trees**.
- 6 She **put** her fork and knife **in** the dishwasher.
- 7 **wholesome**
- 8 **upset**
- 9 **indeed**
- 10 **windscreen**
- 11–15 Two words begin with 'M', so 'M' must be 1. 1446 is therefore MEET because of the double letter/ number. From this information, you can work out the other words.

- 11 **1836** M = 1, A = 8, S = 3, T = 6
- 12 **6481** T = 6, E = 4, A = 8, M = 1
- 13 **3814** S = 3, A = 8, M = 1, E = 4
- 14 **1446** M = 1, E = 4, T = 6
- 15 **SEAT** 3 = S, 4 = E, 8 = A, 6 = T
- 16 **dearest** 'E' does not appear twice in 'BROADEST'.
- 17 **beast** There is no 'T' in 'BECAUSE'.
- 18 **please** 'E' does not appear twice in 'PLANETS'.
- 19 **yearn** There is no 'Y' in 'BEARING'.
- 20 **eager** 'E' does not appear twice in 'STRANGER'.

Test 31: Mixed (page 32)

1–3	P	L	A	N	K	4–6	B	R	A	N	D
		E		O			A				R
	W	A	R	T	S		R	A	N	G	E
		V		E			B				A
	S	E	N	D	S		S	H	R	E	D

- 7 **905** D = 9, E = 0, N = 5
- 8 **@ \$! %** T = @, R = \$, A = %, P = T
- 9 **UQB** Y = U, A = Q, P = B
- 10 **x - = +** T = x, O = -, L = =, D = +
- 11 **marmalade** 'Marmalade' goes best as, like the others, it is associated with breakfast.
- 12 **tiger** 'Tiger' goes best as a tiger has the attributes listed; the others do not.
- 13 **collar** 'Collar' goes best as it is part of a garment like the listed words.
- 14–16 Category A contains words that are animals or mammals (**fox**)
Category B contains words to do with furniture (**cupboard, table**)
Category C contains words that are fish (**dogfish**)
Category D contains words that are fruit (**banana, grapes**)
- 17 **whole, part** 'Whole' is when something is entire or complete. A 'part' is opposite as it is incomplete or a fraction of a 'whole'.
- 18 **delicate, hardy** 'Delicate' means flimsy or weak, whereas 'hardy' is tough or resilient.
- 19 **believe, doubt** If you 'believe' in something or someone you trust them. If you 'doubt' something or someone you don't trust or believe in them.
- 20 **anxious, carefree** If you are 'anxious' you are worried. 'Carefree' means to have no worries.

Test 32: Mixed (page 33)

- 1 **LEAP** 2 **LEMON**
 3 **QUIET** 4 **SLEET**
 5 **DIAL** 6 **CHARM**
 7 **post** postcard, postbox, postcode, postman
 8 **sun** sunburn, sunglasses, sunset, sunshine
 9 **child** childhood, childproof, childlike, childminder
 10 **foot** footprint, footpath, footbridge, football
 11 **N** $1 + 2 + 3 + 6 = 12$. $12 = N$
 12 **M** $12 \div 2 = 6$. $6 = M$
 13 **N** $6 \times 2 = 12$. $12 = N$
 14 **L** $6 - 3 = 3$. $3 = L$
 15 **6** This is an alternating pattern. The first, third and fifth number increases by 3 each time. The second, fourth and sixth number is 1 every time.
 16 **424** The numbers increase by 101.
 17 **12** The numbers decrease by 3.
 18 **D42** The letters are in a repeating pattern: DEFDEF. The numbers decrease by 7.
 19 **3** The numbers are halved each time.
 20 **17** The number added increases by 1 each time: +1, +2, +3, +4, +5

Test 33: Mixed (page 34)

- 1 **PJ** The first letter moves backwards one place. The second letter is in a repeating pattern: HHIIJJ.
 2 **IR** The first letter (lower case) moves forward one place. The second letter moves backwards one place.
 3 **E5** The letters are in a repeating pattern: EFGEFG. The numbers decrease by 1.
 4 **DP** The first letter in each pair moves forwards two places. The second letter in each pair moves forward one place.
 5 **GH** The first letter in each pair moves forward one place. The second letter moves forward two places.
 6 **SB** The first letters are in a repeating pattern: SMSMSM. The second letters move backwards by one place.
 7 **b** crib, book; stab, busy
 8 **a** area, apple; gala, ask
 9 **g** drag, gone; wing, glory
 10 **t** cat, token; goat, tail
 11 **harm** Both armies were exhausted.
 12 **iced** Mary thinks orange juice drinks are best.
 13 **then** Pass the netball to Natasha.
 14 **team** The head teacher looked quite amused.
 15 **leaf** The bread was stale after a few days.

- 16 **stench, smell** Both the words mean a stink or unpleasant aroma.
 17 **join, connect** Both words mean to attach or link.
 18 **bend, curve** Both words mean a turn or a twist.
 19 **pen, pencil** Both of these are writing implements.
 20 **need, require** Both these words mean to regard something as essential.

Test 34: Mixed (page 35)

1-5 Use grids as shown below to help work out the missing word.

1 WENT

1	2		
P	A	W	N

		3	4
R	U	L	E

1	2		
W	E	S	T

		3	4
D	E	N	T

2 DRAB

1			2
F	E	E	L

		3	4
D	R	I	P

1			2
D	O	O	R

		3	4
C	R	A	B

3 FAME

1	2		
W	A	R	N

		3	4
T	I	D	E

1	2		
F	A	C	E

		3	4
C	A	M	E

4 EACH

1			
S	A	L	T

2	3	4	
O	M	E	N

1			
E	V	E	N

2	3	4	
A	C	H	E

5 FLAT

	3	4				1	2				3	4				1	2		
B	O	T	H			K	N	E	W		B	A	T	H		F	L	O	P

- 6 **bedrooms** A 'hotel' is where you spend a night. It therefore must have 'bedrooms'.
 7 **ink** A 'pen' may have all these things but it is not a 'pen' without 'ink'.
 8 **a nose** A 'nose' is the only integral part of a 'face'.
 9 **long ears** 'Long ears' are an integral part of a rabbit.
 10-15 The three glass containers are by the river. As green glass is the middle of the three, it must be C and brown glass next to it in B. Card is opposite to brown glass, so F. Card is between plastics and shoes. As green glass (C) is not opposite shoes, then plastics must be G and shoes E, leaving newspapers, which have not been mentioned, in A.
card F
shoes E
plastics G
green glass C
brown glass B
newspapers A

- 16 sketch
18 quick
20 rule

- 17 fowl
19 light

Test 35: Mixed (page 36)

1-3	P	I	T	C	H	4-6	P	A	R	C	H
	A		O		O		O		O		O
	T		K		N		K	I	T	E	S
	H		E		E		E		O		T
	S	U	N	N	Y		R		R		S

- 7 **present** To 'present' something means to hand over a gift as well as to display something.
8 **jam** 'Jam' is a sticky, sugary conserve as well as meaning to shove or force.
9 **quick** 'Quick' means clever and smart as well as speedy and swift.
10 **well** 'Well' means in good health, not ill and also a place dug into the ground where water is found.
11 **LIMB** 12 **BUY**
13 **PEAR** 14 **PARK**
15 **NM** Each letter moves backwards two places.
16 **Gt** The first letter moves forward one place. The second letter moves backwards two places.
17 **3SQ** The numbers increase by 1. Both letters move backwards one place.
18 **RT** Each letter moves forward four places.
19 **S5** The letters move forward one place. The numbers decrease by 2.
20 **IG** Each letter moves backwards four places.

Test 36: Mixed (page 37)

- 1 **S11** The letters are in a repeating pattern: SRSRSRSR. The numbers are in an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh numbers increase by 2. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth numbers increase by 1.
2 **14** The numbers are in an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh number increase by 1. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth number increase by 2.
3 **9** The numbers are in an alternating pattern. The first, third, fifth and seventh numbers go decrease 2. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth numbers decrease by 1.
4 **40** This is an alternating pattern. The numbers decrease by 8. The letters are in reverse alphabetical order.
5 **X9** This is an alternating pattern. The first,

third, fifth and seventh letters move forward one place, while the numbers increase by 3. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth pair is always 2k.

- 6-9 Solve these questions by looking at the first set of three and working out how the first and last numbers have been used to arrive at the middle number. Apply this to the second set of three and see if it works. If it does, apply it to the last set.
6 **8** $6 - 3 = 3$ and $5 - 4 = 1$, so $9 - 1 = 8$
7 **1** $12 \div 3 = 4$ and $12 \div 6 = 2$, so $12 \div 12 = 1$
8 **10** $5 + 4 + 2 = 11$ and $3 + 7 + 2 = 12$, so $5 + 3 + 2 = 10$
9 **2** $(10 \div 2) - 1 = 4$ and $(6 \div 3) - 1 = 1$, so $(15 \div 5) - 1 = 2$
10 **CRAB** To get from the code to the word, move each letter backwards two places.
11 **WILL** To get from the code to the word, move each letter forwards two places.
12 **POLE** To get from the code to the word, move each letter forwards two places.
13 **POST** To get from the code to the word, move each letter forwards one place.
14 **LOOP** To get from the code to the word, move each letter backwards two places.
15 **FILE** To get from the code to the word, move each letter backwards one place.
16 **alive** 'Dead' means lifeless, so the opposite is 'alive' as this means full of life.
17 **expensive** 'Cheap' means inexpensive, so the opposite is 'expensive' which means costing a lot.
18 **release** 'Hold' means to keep captive, to retain, so the opposite is 'release' which means to set free or let go.
19 **sluggish** 'Brisk' is to be lively or energetic, so the opposite is 'sluggish' which means inactive or slow.
20 **patterned** 'Plain' is ordinary or basic, so the opposite is 'patterned' which means decorated.

Test 37: Mixed (page 38)

- 1-4 Two of the numbers begin with 1. This must be B. Three of the numbers have 37 in the middle. Therefore, 3 = E and 7 = A. Two of the numbers end in 5. This must be D. You can now identify all the letters.
1 **5793** D = 5, A = 7, R = 9, E = 3
2 **1379** B = 1, E = 3, A = 7, R = 9
3 **9375** R = 9, E = 3, A = 7, D = 5
4 **1375** B = 1, E = 3, A = 7, D = 5
5 **BREAD** 1 = B, 9 = R, 3 = E, 7 = A, 5 = D
6 **hooves, paws** A 'sheep has 'hooves' in the same way as a 'dog' has 'paws'.

- 7 **cricket, hockey** A 'bat' is used to play 'cricket' in the same way as a 'stick' is used to play 'hockey'.
- 8 **difficult, easy** 'Complicated' means 'difficult' in the same way as 'simple' means 'easy'.
- 9 **loose, tight** 'Slack' means 'loose' in the same way as 'taut' means 'tight'.
- 10 **hurl, toss** 'Throw' means 'hurl' in the same way as 'cast' means 'toss'.
- 11 **entrance, arrival** 'Exit' is the opposite of 'entrance' as 'departure' is the opposite of 'arrival'.
- 12-15 Category A contains words that are countries (**Spain, Norway**).
Category B contains words that are colours (**yellow, orange**).
Category D contains words that are items of clothing (**shirt, hat**).
Category A contains words that are modes of transport (**van, bus**).
- 16 **mend** 'Mend' means to put right or repair; similarly 'recover' means to become right.
- 17 **tender** 'Tender' is to be gentle and loving in the same way as 'caring'.
- 18 **value** 'Value' is merit or significance in the same way as 'worth'.
- 19 **hollow** 'Hollow' means there is nothing in the interior in the same way as 'empty'.
- 20 **ignorant** 'Ignorant' indicates a lack of knowledge in the same way as 'unaware'.

Test 38: Mixed (page 39)

- 1-5 Arrange the words in a grid to make it easier to put them in the correct alphabetical order.

1 higher

h	i	n	g	e	4 th
h	i	g	h	e	3 rd
h	e	l	l	o	2 nd
h	a	r	d	e	1 st
h	o	u	s	e	5 th

2 stork

s	t	o	r	k	3 rd
s	t	o	n	e	1 st
s	t	o	r	y	5 th
s	t	o	r	m	4 th
s	t	o	o	l	2 nd

3 paths

p	a	t	r	o	l	4 th
p	a	t	t	e	r	5 th

p	a	t	h	o	s	2 nd
p	a	t	h	s		3 rd
p	a	t	c	h		1 st

4 front

f	r	a	m	e		1 st
f	r	i	n	g	e	2 nd
f	r	o	w	n		5 th
f	r	o	n	t		3 rd
f	r	o	s	t		4 th

5 torch

t	o	r	c	h	3 rd
t	o	u	c	h	4 th
t	e	a	c	h	1 st
t	o	o	t	h	2 nd
t	r	a	i	n	5 th

6 mauls

7 skate

8 throne

9 braid

10 snare

11 I fan, seal

12 y ear, brainy

13 n sore, bend

14 h eat, thorn

- 15 **GN** The first letter moves backwards one place each time. The second letter is in a repeating pattern: LLMMNN.

- 16 **Z11** The letters are in a repeating pattern: ZYZYZY. The numbers increase by 2 each time.

- 17 **Gr** The first letters move forward by one place. The second letters move backwards by one place.

- 18 **JK** Each pair of letters moves forward in alphabetical order but the second, fourth and sixth pair are reversed.

- 19 **VI** The first letter moves forward one place whereas the second letter moves backwards one place.

- 20 **SL** The first letter moves forward two places. The second letter moves backwards one letter.

Test 39: Mixed (page 40)

- 1 bizarre, weird
2 prize, value
3 near, by
4 precious, valuable
5 tatters, shreds
6 DATE
7 BOAT

8 CART

9 PAIN

10 E $12 \div 6 = 2$, $2 = E$

11 B $(12 - 10) \times 5 = 10$, $10 = B$

12 B $5 \times 2 = 10$, $10 = B$

13 E $(6 \times 2) - 10 = 2$, $2 = E$

14-15 The Atlantic is one of the world's oceans.

There are oceans in the world.

The other three statements may or may not be true. You must reject them as they are not referred to in the information.

16 WIG & = W, * = I, / = G

17 WIT < = W, ! = I, ? = T

18 KEEP ~ = K, x = E, + = P

19 ATOM / = A, ^ = T, * = O, \$ = M

20 LOT < = L, ; = O, > = T

Test 40: Mixed (page 41)

1-5 Use a grid to help you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

1 HIDE

2 FEED

3 4935

4 31754

5 4516

6 plate, knife Here is a knife to spread the jam on your toast.

7 thunder, lightning The flash of lightning lit up the night sky.

8 seagulls, sheep The sheepdog guided the flock of sheep down the hillside.

9 newsagent, newspapers As a family we recycle bottles, cans, cardboard and newspapers.

10 car, man A policeman helped the old man cross the road and carried his shopping bags for him.

11 red, green As the traffic lights turned to green, the cars started to move forwards.

12-15 From the information, you know that the beagle scored 10 (half marks), the Alsatian scored 16 ($20 - 4$), the dalmatian scored 15 ($10 + 5$) and the collie 18 ($15 + 3$).

12 15

13 collie

14 10

15 dalmatian

16 pet, baby The other words are ways of moving.

17 slow, kind The other words are to do with moving at speed.

18 remove, carry The other words are to do with putting a layer on something.

19 frame, crayon The other words are all forms of enclosure.

20 rude, scowling The other words are all to do with being sociable and kind.

Puzzle 1 (page 42)

Try each pair of letters against the two letters already in the bridge. Only one pair will link successfully. Cross them off as you go. The first pair to insert is '-EL' to make 'FEEL' and then 'EL-' must be matched with the next pair and so on.

LI				
FE				
EL				
SE				
AL	SO	RE		
		IN		
		TO		
		NE	ST	
			UN	
			TO	
			OK	

Puzzle 2 (page 43)

In the first brick 'CAMP' can only be matched with 'FIRE' to make 'CAMPFIRE'. Both 'FIREWORK' and 'FIREPLACE' are possible, so work down both strands. 'PLACE' can make 'PLACEMENT' but then comes to a dead end afterwards, so retrace your steps and try again following 'FIREWORK' and repeat the process till you reach the bottom. The other bricks work in exactly the same fashion.

CAMP

ROUND FIRE

WATER WORK PLACE

WHEEL SHOP OUT MAT

CHAIR FRONT SIDE DOOR TIN

TABLE WAYS MAN STOP

CLOTH AGE KIND

LESS HEARTED

ON

TURN

OVER NIP

HAND GROWN PER

SOME FULL UP FORM

HOW TIME LOAD ALL LESS

EVER SHARE RIGHT ROUND

GREEN HOLDER WING

HOUSE MIRROR

WIFE

Puzzle 3 (page 44)

All the possible pathways work and make sense except towards the end. With A, the second last instruction goes south instead of north taking Sarah away from home. With B, the last instruction cannot be fulfilled as it hits a wall. On the third last instruction (E2) with D, the route should have gone westwards towards home instead of entering a dead end. C is the only possible pathway.

Puzzle 4 (page 45)

Take the letters given and rearrange them to make words of three letters or more. For example 'OWE' can be made from the letters of 'FLOWER'. Here are some possible answers:
 FLOWER: row, wore, lower, for, owe, wolf, owl
 SPRING: pig, grin, sprig, rig, ring, grins, pin
 LEAVES: veal, leave, ale, seal, slave, see
 GARDEN: den, dare, anger, red, darn, range

Puzzle 5 (page 46)

On the grid, put in all the information you can, ticks as well as crosses. For example, put crosses on 5, 7 and 14 for Mia.

Nathan has yellow dice so tick his yellow box and put crosses in for red, blue and green. Rohan has blue dice so cross all the colours he does not have, as well as a tick for the blue dice. When you have got this far, you will find that Mia and Sita have three crosses for their colour dice. Mia must have red and Sita GREEN. Tick it and put crosses for red for the other children.

Rohan has not thrown 7 so cross that. You know that Sita must have 5 as she has the green dice. This leaves Nathan to have 7 and Rohan 14. Your grid is now complete.

	Red	Blue	Yellow	Green		5	7	12	14
Mia	✓	×	×	×		×	×	✓	×
Nathan	×	×	✓	×		×	✓	×	×
Rohan	×	✓	×	×		×	×	×	✓
Sita	×	×	×	✓		✓	×	×	×

Children	Colour of dice	Number of sixes
Mia	red	12
Nathan	yellow	7
Rohan	blue	14
Sita	green	5

TEST 24: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Give the missing numbers and letters in the following sequences.

Example	2	4	6	8	10	<u>12</u>
1	3A4	4B5	5C6	6D7	7E8	_____
2	9	_____	17	21	25	29
3	13	15	_____	19	21	23
4	_____	20H	25G	30G	35F	40F

Find the four-letter word hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. The order of the letters may not be changed.

Example	The children had bats <u>and</u> balls.	<u>sand</u>
5	The policeman's helmet fell over his eyes.	_____
6	She gave me my favourite magazine.	_____
7	We will miss our turn.	_____
8	The twins are both in the show.	_____
9	"Best foot forwards!" shouted the major.	_____

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

Example	(race, shop, <u>start</u>)	(finish, <u>begin</u> , end)
10	(wood, camp, shoot)	(tent, metal, fire)
11	(bus, train, chair)	(school, sit, teach)
12	(pair, many, plenty)	(single, two, none)
13	(note, diary, poem)	(drawing, map, journal)
14	(path, road, pavement)	(park, street, city)

Solve the problems by working out the letter codes. The alphabet has been written out to help you.

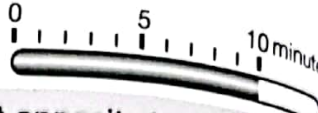
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Example In a code, SECOND is written as UGEQPF.
How would you write THIRD?

VJKTF

15	In a code, LAYER is written as MBZFS. What is LAND?	_____
16	In a code, SLEEP is written as RKDDO. What is MINT?	_____
17	In a code, PLAIN is written as RNCKP. What is NAIL?	_____
18	In a code, GUESS is written as FTDRR. What is DESK?	_____
19	In a code, THROW is written as UISPX. What is BALL?	_____
20	In a code, FUDGE is written as DSBEK. What is GRID?	_____

TEST 25: Mixed

Test time: 0  5 10 minutes

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

- Example** (dawn, early, wake) (late, stop, sunrise)
- 1 (nurse, divide, kind) (sort, cruel, caring)
- 2 (most, more, least) (less, lose, some)
- 3 (clean, misty, clear) (dirty, spotless, shiny)
- 4 (speak, talk, answer) (question, reply, whisper)

Find and underline the two words which need to change places for the sentence to make sense.

Example She went to letter the write.

- 5 Begin over your papers and turn.
- 6 There at over thirty children were the party.
- 7 The channels will not change television.
- 8 He watered the hose with a garden.
- 9 Edith burnt butter on her spread toast.
- 10 Sometimes I push my little swing on the sister.

Give the missing numbers and letters in the following sequences.

Example	5	21	8	17	11	13	<u>14</u>	9
11	6	30	7	___	8	20	9	15
12	11e	20y	13e	15y	___	10y	17e	5y
13	C	14	E	17	G	___	I	23
14	10	12	8	___	6	6	4	3
15	A9	X5	A7	X5	A5	X5	___	X5

Underline the two words which are made from the same letters.

Example	TAP	PET	<u>TEA</u>	POT	<u>EAT</u>
16	PARTS	STARE	STRAP	RESTS	PRESS
17	STEEL	LEAST	TAUPE	LEAPT	PLATE
18	PROUD	SPOOL	LOOPS	DROOP	SOUPS
19	DEALER	READER	TREADS	LEADER	SPREAD
20	STEAL	LEAST	STOOL	LASTS	STALL

TEST 26: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

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

Example	PAIN	INTO	TOOK	ALSO	SOON	ONLY
1	KIND	DROP	ROPE	DEEP	_____	LAYS
2	DRAG	RAGE	FINE	NEAT	_____	CATS
3	WANT	WIRE	FIRE	FOOT	_____	TOOL
4	LATE	TEST	STOW	MOON	_____	CENT
5	PINE	PEAT	WHAT	STUN	_____	FLOW

Underline one word in the brackets which is most opposite in meaning to the word in capitals.

Example	WIDE	(broad	vague	long	<u>narrow</u>	motorway)
6	SLOW	(loose	fast	last	sluggish	late)
7	TRICKY	(awkward	clever	difficult	straightforward	sly)
8	WRONG	(correct	faulty	mistaken	untrue	unsure)
9	RARE	(unusual	front	back	smooth	frequent)
10	IMMATURE	(unripe	childish	young	mature	long)

Which one letter can be added to the front of all these words to make new words?

Example	<u>C</u> are	<u>C</u> at	<u>C</u> rate	<u>C</u> all
11	___ each	___ ouch	___ ear	___ high
12	___ our	___ ill	___ earth	___ air
13	___ mile	___ tuck	___ pill	___ pin
14	___ ice	___ edge	___ earn	___ ate

Fill in the missing letters and numbers. The alphabet has been written out 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 CD as PQ is to RS.

- 15 BD is to CE as DF is to ____.
- 16 PO is to NM as LK is to ____.
- 17 Lm is to No as Pq is to ____.
- 18 QO is to PN as OM is to ____.
- 19 15QR is to 13RS as 11ST is to ____.
- 20 T22 is to U33 as V44 is to ____.

TEST 27: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Underline the pair of words most opposite in meaning.

- Example** cup, mug coffee, milk hot, cold
- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | relaxed, strict | stone, rock | garden, house |
| 2 | pillow, bed | cushion, chair | soft, firm |
| 3 | luxury, riches | wealthy, poor | money, coins |
| 4 | stale, fresh | calm, peaceful | magical, fantastic |

Complete the following sentences by selecting the most sensible word from each group of words given in the brackets. Underline the words selected.

- Example** The (children, books, foxes) carried the (houses, books, steps) home from the (greengrocer, library, factory).
- As the (elephants, lions, bears) waded across the (high street, river, mountain) they held their (passengers, trunks, suitcases) up high to keep them out of the water.
 - At four o'clock we cross the (lake, road, shop) outside school, looking left and (behind, wrong, right) because of the busy (traffic, police car, day).
 - John quickly (ran, tripped, crept) up the pitch dribbling the (bib, ball, secret) and scored the first (goal, test, baby) of the match.
 - As it is cold outside in the (fridge, playground, classroom), please (put on, take off, eat) your (shoes, coats, apples).
 - Clare, please sharpen your (pen, book, pencil) (over, under, beside) the (bed, mouse, bin).
 - I am already halfway through my very (exciting, eager, delicate) new (pillow, label, book) in the sixth (word, chapter, line).

If $V = 10$, $W = 4$, $X = 3$, $Y = 1$ and $Z = 2$, find the answer to the following calculations.

- 11 $\frac{V}{Z} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 12 $(YZ) + W = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 13 $(XY) - Z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 14 $VW = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Solve the problems by working out the letter codes. The alphabet has been written out 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 In a code, SECOND is written as UGEQPF. Decode VJKTF. THIRD

- In a code, WEDGE is written as UCBEC. Decode UCCB.
- In a code, STERN is written as RSDQM. Decode EHQL.
- In a code, HARSH is written as JCTUJ. Decode JWTV.
- In a code, BIRCH is written as CJS DI. Decode GPVS.
- In a code, RIFLE is written as QHEKD. Decode KHED.
- In a code, BADGE is written as CBEHF. Decode CJSE.

TEST 28: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Underline the two words which are made from the same letters.

Example	TAP	PET	<u>TEA</u>	POT	<u>EAT</u>
1	PERCH	CHURCH	PEACH	CHIRP	CHEAP
2	TOAST	STOAT	START	TASTE	ROAST
3	CARTS	SHARK	TRACE	STARK	CRATE
4	PRAISE	ASLEEP	STRIPE	PLEASE	SPITE
5	STRAW	WASPS	STATE	SPATE	TASTE

Choose two words, one from each set of brackets, to complete the sentence in the best way.

Example Smile is to happiness as (drink, tear, shout) is to (whisper, laugh, sorrow).

- 6 Venison is to deer as (chops, beef, fish) is to (sheep, cow, chicken).
- 7 Television is to watch as (radio, ladder, chair) is to (talk, sound, listen).
- 8 Red is to pink as (black, colour, paint) is to (dark, grey, white).
- 9 Sunrise is to sunset as (cloudy, afternoon, dawn) is to (dusk, morning, breakfast).
- 10 Carrot is to vegetable as (cabbage, apple, lettuce) is to (pear, potato, fruit).
- 11 Kitchen is to cook as (bathroom, bedroom, playroom) is to (sleep, eat, drive).

Some girls were asked which books they had with them in their bags one afternoon.

Ann, Mira and Chloe had spelling books.

Davina and Ann had library books.

Beth had a photo album.

Mira and Chloe had Maths books.

They all had reading books except for Mira.

- 12 Who had a spelling book as well as a library book? _____
- 13 Who did not have a Maths or a library book? _____
- 14 Who had a reading book and a Maths book? _____
- 15 How many books did Ann have? _____

Solve the problems by working out the codes.

- 16 If the code for CATCH is LMNLO, what is the code for CHAT? _____
- 17 If the code for BOOKS is ARRNT, what is the code for SOB? _____
- 18 If the code for ACTOR is FBYBS, what is the code for ROTA? _____
- 19 If the code for TRAIN is CZALP, what is the code for ART? _____
- 20 If the code for PATCH is WZLTO, what is the code for PACT? _____

TEST 29: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Find the letter which will end the first word and start the second word.

Example peac (h) ome

1 cra () oxes 2 gir () ast 3 dog () oup 4 bat () arp

Underline the word in each line that has its letters in alphabetical order.

5 fast force fixes first fusion
6 abacus alert accent actual agent
7 blood blot blame blown bloom
8 hinge height hippo humus hilly

If the letters of the alphabet are coded as A = 1, B = 2, C = 3 and so on, what words would these codes make?

9 10 1 4 5 _____
10 9 3 5 4 _____

Encode these words using the same code as above.

11 FADE _____ 12 HEED _____

Read the statements and then underline two of the five options below that must be true given the information.

13-14 'Cars and vans are vehicles. All vehicles travel on the road.'

Only vans travel on the road.
Cars travel on roads.
All vehicles are cars.
Vans drive fast.
Roads are for vehicles to travel on.

15-16 'Lions and tigers are related. They are all members of the cat family.'

My cat is a lion.
My cat is related to a lion.
All cats are tigers.
The cat family includes tigers.
Lions eat tigers.

Give the missing numbers in the following sequences.

Example 2 4 6 8 10 12

17 3 4 _____ 9 13 18
18 7 _____ 15 19 23 27
19 16 18 20 _____ 24 26
20 20 18 16 14 _____ 10

TEST 30: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Find and underline the two words which need to change places for the sentence to make sense.

Example She went to letter the write.

- 1 Is the bottom of the garden there at a shed.
- 2 The road stopped at the bottom of the bus.
- 3 Jake for eggs and bacon had breakfast.
- 4 Go please to bed now.
- 5 The trees fell off the leaves.
- 6 She in her fork and knife put the dishwasher.

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

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

- 7 (quarter, whole, half) (turn, size, some)
- 8 (bent, side, up) (cash, fall, set)
- 9 (for, in, by) (spot, deed, date)
- 10 (wind, black, screw) (wood, screen, barn)

Here are the number codes for four words. Match the right code to the right word.

MAST	SAME	TEAM	MEET
1446	1836	3814	6481

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-------|----|------|-------|
| 11 | MAST | _____ | 12 | TEAM | _____ |
| 13 | SAME | _____ | 14 | MEET | _____ |

Using the same code, decode:

- 15 3486 _____

Underline the one word which cannot be made from the letters of the word in capital letters.

Example STATIONERY stone tyres ration nation noisy

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| 16 | BROADEST | strode | trade | breast | toads | dearest |
| 17 | BECAUSE | sauce | beast | cease | case | cubes |
| 18 | PLANETS | stale | plant | steal | please | staple |
| 19 | BEARING | yearn | grain | brine | bring | brain |
| 20 | STRANGER | grate | range | stare | great | eager |

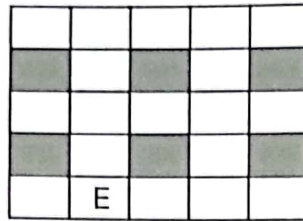
TEST 31: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Fill in the crosswords so that all the given words are included. You have been given one letter as a clue in each crossword.

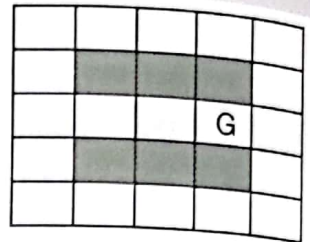
1-3

NOTED PLANK
SENDS WARTS
LEAVE



4-6

BRAND BARBS
DREAD SHRED
RANGE



Solve the problems by working out the codes.

- 7 If 8059 stands for MEND, what is DEN? _____
8 If % ! \$ @ stands for PART, what is TRAP? _____
9 If BZQU stands for PLAY, what is YAP? _____
10 If + - = x stands for DOLT, what is TOLD? _____

Underline the word in the brackets which goes best with the words given outside the brackets.

- Example** word, paragraph, sentence (pen, cap, letter, top, stop)
11 cereal, toast, milk (curry, marmalade, gravy, soup, beetroot)
12 tail, stripes, fangs (zebra, wolf, tiger, snail, hippo)
13 sleeve, buttonhole, pocket (jeans, cloth, scarf, collar, fashion)

Look at these groups of words.

A
elephant
cat
sheep

B
wardrobe
chair
bed

C
shark
cod
salmon

D
melon
apple
peach

Choose the correct group for each of the words below. Write in the letter.

- 14-16 dogfish _____ cupboard _____ banana _____ table _____ fox _____ grapes _____

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

Example (dawn, early, wake) (late, stop, sunrise)

- 17 (spare, whole, eager) (complete, part, quick)
18 (apart, instant, delicate) (hardy, course, dainty)
19 (believe, touch, pull) (find, take, doubt)
20 (open, anxious, free) (carefree, concerned, careful)

TEST 32: Mixed

Test time: 0  5 10 minutes

Rearrange the letters in capitals to make another word. The new word has something to do with the first two words or phrases.

Example	spot	soil	SAINT	<u>STAIN</u>
1	jump	hop	PEAL	_____
2	fruit	citrus	MELON	_____
3	silent	peaceful	QUITE	_____
4	snowy	icy rain	STEEL	_____
5	disk	clock face	LAID	_____
6	enchant	dazzle	MARCH	_____

Find a word that can be put in front of each of the following words to make new, compound words.

Example	cast	fall	ward	pour	<u>down</u>
7	card	box	code	man	_____
8	burn	glasses	set	shine	_____
9	hood	proof	like	minder	_____
10	print	path	bridge	ball	_____

If J = 1, K = 2, L = 3, M = 6 and N = 12, find the answer to the following. Write your answer as a letter.

- 11 $J + K + L + M =$ _____ 12 $\frac{N}{K} =$ _____
 13 $MK =$ _____ 14 $M - L =$ _____

Give the missing numbers and letters in the following sequences.

Example	2	4	6	8	10	<u>12</u>
15	3	1	_____	1	9	1
16	121	222	323	_____	525	626
17	18	15	_____	9	6	3
18	_____	E35	F28	D21	E14	F7
19	96	48	24	12	6	_____
20	7	8	10	13	_____	22

TEST 33: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Give the missing letters and numbers in the following sequences.

The alphabet has been written out 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	CQ	DP	EQ	FP	GQ	HP
1 TH		SH	RI		QI	___ OJ
2 jT		kS	___		mQ	nP oO
3 E8		F7	G6		___	F4 G3
4 BO		___	FQ		HR	JS LT
5 ___		HJ	IL		JN	KP LR
6 SF		ME	SD		MC	___ MA

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

Example mea (t) able fi (t) ub

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 7 cri () ook | sta () usy |
| 8 are () pple | gal () sk |
| 9 dra () one | win () lory |
| 10 ca () oken | goa () ail |

Find the four-letter word hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. The order of the letters may not be changed.

Example The children had bats and balls. sand

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 11 Both armies were exhausted. | _____ |
| 12 Mary thinks orange juice drinks are best. | _____ |
| 13 Pass the netball to Natasha. | _____ |
| 14 The head teacher looked quite amused. | _____ |
| 15 The bread was stale after a few days. | _____ |

Underline the two words in each line which are most similar in type or meaning.

Example dear pleasant poor extravagant expensive

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 16 stench | smell | drain | flower | soap |
| 17 join | ear | win | connect | lose |
| 18 push | bend | stretch | curve | shrink |
| 19 compass | rubber | pen | ruler | pencil |
| 20 need | enjoy | bake | dislike | require |

TEST 34: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

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

Example	PAIN	INTO	TOOK	ALSO	SOON	ONLY
1	PAWN	PALE	RULE	WEST	_____	DENT
2	FEEL	FLIP	DRIP	DOOR	_____	CRAB
3	WARN	WADE	TIDE	FACE	_____	CAME
4	SALT	SOME	OMEN	EVEN	_____	ACHE
5	BOTH	KNOT	KNEW	BATH	_____	FLOP

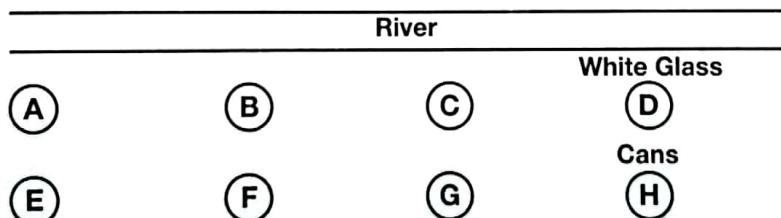
Choose the word or phrase that makes each sentence true.

Example A LIBRARY always has (posters, a carpet, books, DVDs, stairs).

- 6 A HOTEL always has (restaurants, elevators, bedrooms, air conditioning, a garden).
- 7 A PEN always has (a lid, a case, ink, a cartridge, a book).
- 8 A FACE always has (a smile, freckles, glasses, a nose, make up).
- 9 A RABBIT always has (carrots, a hutch, an owner, long ears, spots).

Here is a plan of a recycling area. From the information below, work out what is recycled in each bin.

Here is a list of the things that are recycled:



Card is between plastics and shoes and opposite to brown glass.

The glass containers are next to each other by the river.

Green glass is the middle glass container and is not opposite the shoes' bin.

- 10-15 card _____ shoes _____ plastics _____
green glass _____ brown glass _____ newspapers _____

Find a word that is similar to the word in capital letters and that rhymes with the second word.

Example CABLE tyre wire

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| 16 DRAW | fetch | _____ | 17 CHICKENS | towel | _____ |
| 18 FAST | sick | _____ | 19 PALE | spite | _____ |
| 20 LAW | tool | _____ | | | |

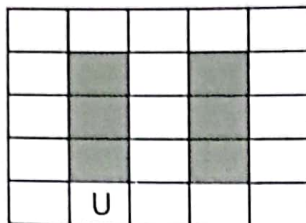
TEST 35: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Fill in the crosswords so that all the given words are included. You have been given one letter as a clue in each crossword.

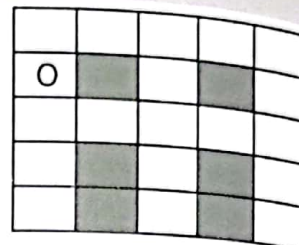
1-3

SUNNY PATHS
HONEY PITCH
TOKEN



4-6

PARCH KITES
POKER ROTOR
HOSTS



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

Example rush, attack cost, fee (price, hasten, strike, charge, money)

7 give, award show, exhibit (welcome, card, tell, present, gift)

8 jelly, preserves push, squeeze (butter, jam, stick, stuff, pack)

9 intelligent, sharp fast, rapid (swift, prompt, clever, blunt, quick)

10 fine, healthy hole, water (fit, drain, pond, well, right)

Remove one letter from the word in capital letters to leave a new word. The meaning of the new word is given in the clue.

Example AUNT an insect ANT

11 CLIMB leg _____

12 BUOY purchase _____

13 PEARL fruit _____

14 SPARK public garden _____

Fill in the missing letters and numbers. The alphabet has been written out 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 CD as PQ is to RS.

15 TS is to RQ as PO is to ____.

16 Dw is to Ev as Fu is to ____.

17 3XV is to 4WU as 2TR is to ____.

18 FH is to JL as NP is to ____.

19 P11 is to Q9 as R7 is to ____.

20 NL is to JH as MK is to ____.

TEST 36: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Give the missing numbers and letters in the following sequences.

Example	5	21	8	17	11	13	<u>14</u>	9
1	S5	R3	S7	R4	S9	R5	_____	R6
2	7	12	8	_____	9	16	10	18
3	12	11	10	10	8	_____	6	8
4	_____	z	32	y	24	x	16	w
5	V3	2k	W6	2k	_____	2k	Y12	2k

Find the missing number by using the two numbers outside the brackets in the same way as the other sets of numbers.

Example	2 [8] 4	3 [18] 6	5 [<u>25</u>] 5
6	6 [3] 3	5 [1] 4	9 [] 1
7	12 [4] 3	12 [2] 6	12 [] 12
8	5 [11] 4	3 [12] 7	5 [] 3
9	10 [4] 2	6 [1] 3	15 [] 5

Solve the problems by working out the letter codes. The alphabet has been written out 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 In a code, SECOND is written as UGEQPF. Decode VJKTF. THIRD

- 10 In a code, SPACE is written as URCEG. Decode ETCD. _____
- 11 In a code, STEEP is written as QRCCN. Decode UGJJ. _____
- 12 In a code, SLOPE is written as QJMNC. Decode NMJC. _____
- 13 In a code, PHONE is written as OGNMD. Decode ONRS. _____
- 14 In a code, PLANE is written as RNCPG. Decode NQQR. _____
- 15 In a code, DRAIN is written as ESBJO. Decode GJMF. _____

Underline one word in the brackets which is most opposite in meaning to the word in capitals.

Example	WIDE	(broad	vague	long	<u>narrow</u>	motorway)
16	DEAD	(lifeless	alive	working	gone	arrive)
17	CHEAP	(chick	low	high	expensive	money)
18	HOLD	(twist	hug	release	contain	grip)
19	BRISK	(active	breezy	sluggish	snail	quick)
20	PLAIN	(modest	clear	colour	patterned	frank)

TEST 37: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

Here are four number codes: 5793 1375 9375 1379.
Match them to the four words below.

1 DARE _____
3 READ _____

2 BEAR _____
4 BEAD _____

Using the same code, decode:

5 19375 _____

Complete the following sentence in the best way by choosing one word from each set of brackets.

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

- 6 Sheep is to (lamb, wool, hooves) as dog is to (kennel, paws, bark).
7 Bat is to (cricket, tennis, rugby) as stick is to (football, hockey, swimming).
8 Complicated is to (soft, difficult, intelligent) as simple is to (nasty, tricky, easy).
9 Slack is to (hard, loose, strict) as taut is to (rope, tight, tied).
10 Throw is to (catch, fetch, hurl) as cast is to (toss, play, count).
11 Exit is to (hole, entrance, door) as departure is to (arrival, airport, customs).

12-15 Look at these groups of words.

A	B	C	D
India	red	socks	train
England	black	shorts	car
America	green	trousers	bicycle

Choose the correct group for each of the words below. Write in the letter.

Spain _____ shirt _____ yellow _____
orange _____ hat _____ van _____
Norway _____ bus _____

Underline the word in brackets closest in meaning to the word in capitals.

Example UNHAPPY (unkind death laughter sad friendly)

- 16 RECOVER (bend send lend mend tend)
17 CARING (mother kiss sore tender temper)
18 WORTH (bill time value add money)
19 EMPTY (filled hollow heavy bursting flooded)
20 UNAWARE (ignorant aware beware mind awful)

TEST 38: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

In each line underline the word which would come in the middle if the words were arranged in alphabetical order. The alphabet has been written out 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

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1 | hinge | higher | hello | harder | house |
| 2 | stork | stone | story | storm | stool |
| 3 | patrol | pattern | pathos | paths | patch |
| 4 | frame | fringe | frown | front | frost |
| 5 | torch | touch | teach | tooth | train |

Underline the one word which can be made from the letters of the word in capital letters.

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|
| Example | CHAMPION | camping | notch | peach | cramp | <u>chimp</u> |
| 6 | FAMOUSLY | mouse | yours | flame | flour | mauls |
| 7 | BASKET | token | bathe | skate | tasty | fable |
| 8 | ANOTHER | thorny | train | hotter | throne | notes |
| 9 | BIRTHDAY | youth | braid | bathe | death | hardly |
| 10 | GARDENS | snare | green | snore | drain | sender |

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

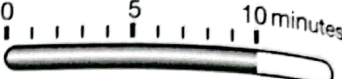
- | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|------------|-------------|
| Example | hunt | sip | <u>hut</u> | <u>snip</u> |
| 11 | flan | sea | _____ | _____ |
| 12 | year | brain | _____ | _____ |
| 13 | snore | bed | _____ | _____ |
| 14 | heath | torn | _____ | _____ |

Give the missing letters and numbers in the following sequences. The alphabet has been written out 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 | CQ | DP | EQ | FP | GQ | <u>HP</u> |
| 15 | KL | JL | IM | HM | _____ | FN |
| 16 | Z3 | Y5 | Z7 | Y9 | _____ | Y13 |
| 17 | _____ | Hq | Ip | Jo | Kn | Lm |
| 18 | FG | IH | _____ | ML | NO | QP |
| 19 | UJ | _____ | WH | XG | YF | ZE |
| 20 | MO | ON | QM | _____ | UK | WJ |

TEST 39: Mixed

Test time: 0  5 10 minutes

Underline the pair of words most similar in meaning.

Example come, go roam, wander fear, fare

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | bizarre, weird | perfect, misshapen | green, grass |
| 2 | appreciate, ignore | prize, value | effort, laziness |
| 3 | out, in | beside, underneath | near, by |
| 4 | precious, valuable | priceless, worthless | costly, cheap |
| 5 | rags, riches | tatters, shreds | scraps, cloth |

Change the first word into the last word by changing one letter at a time and making a new, different word in the middle.

Example CASE CASH LASH

6	DOTE	_____	DARE
7	COAT	_____	BEAT
8	CAST	_____	CURT
9	RAIN	_____	PAIR

If A = 12, B = 10, C = 6, D = 5 and E = 2, find the answers to the following calculations. Give the answer to each calculation as a letter.

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------|----|----------------------|-------|
| 10 | $\frac{A}{C} =$ | _____ | 11 | $(A - B) \times D =$ | _____ |
| 12 | $D \times E =$ | _____ | 13 | $(C \times E) - B =$ | _____ |

Read the statements and then underline two of the five options that must be true given the information.

14-15 'The Atlantic is an ocean. Oceans surround the lands of the world.'

- There are four oceans in the world.
- The Atlantic is one of the world's oceans.
- Oceans are large bodies of water.
- There are oceans in the world.
- Whales live in the Atlantic Ocean.

Solve the problems by working out the codes.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 16 | If & * \ / stands for WING, & * / stands for _____. |
| 17 | If < % ! ? stands for WAIT, < ! ? stands for _____. |
| 18 | If + x x ~ stands for PEEK, ~ x x + stands for _____. |
| 19 | If \$ * / ^ stands for MOAT, / ^ * \$ stands for _____. |
| 20 | If > ; ; < stands for TOOL, < ; > stands for _____. |

TEST 40: Mixed

Test time: 0 5 10 minutes

If the letters of the alphabet are coded as A = 1, B = 2, C = 3 and so on, what words would these codes make?

1 8945 _____

2 6554 _____

Encode these words using the same code as above.

3 DICE _____

4 CAGED _____

5 DEAF _____

Change one word so that the sentence makes sense. Underline the word you are taking out and write your new word on the line.

Example I waited in line to buy a book to see the film.

ticket

6 Here is a plate to spread the jam on your toast. _____

7 The flash of thunder lit up the night sky. _____

8 The sheepdog guided the flock of seagulls down the hillside. _____

9 As a family we recycle bottles, cans, cardboard and newsagent. _____

10 A policeman helped the old car cross the road and carried his shopping bags for him. _____

11 As the traffic lights turned to red, the cars started to move forwards. _____

Four dogs were judged at a dog show out of a total of twenty marks.

The Beagle scored half marks.

The Alsatian only lost 4 marks out of 20.

The Dalmatian got 5 more marks than the Beagle but 3 less than the Collie.

12 How many marks did the Dalmatian receive? _____

13 Which dog won the competition? _____

14 How many marks did the Beagle receive? _____

15 Which dog did better than the Beagle, but not as well as the Alsatian? _____

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

Example black king purple green house

16 run pet crawl baby walk

17 quick rapid fast slow kind

18 remove blanket cover spread carry

19 cage frame coop crayon pen

20 friendly rude cheerful scowling pleasant

Puzzle 1

Help to build a bridge across the crocodile infested river. Use the word boxes at the bottom of the page to make words that link together – the last two letters of the first word make the first two letters of the next word.

The first word has been placed for you.

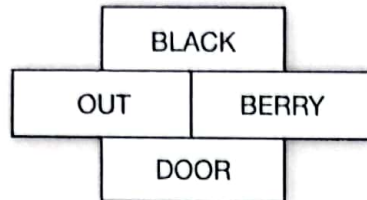
		LI			
		FE			
AL	SE				
ST	NE				
RE	UN				
TO	IN				
EL	OK				
TO	SO				

Puzzle 2

Start at the top of the pile of bricks and, working through the layers, make new words by combining two words, one from one layer and the other from the layer below it.

You must go down each time, not sideways.

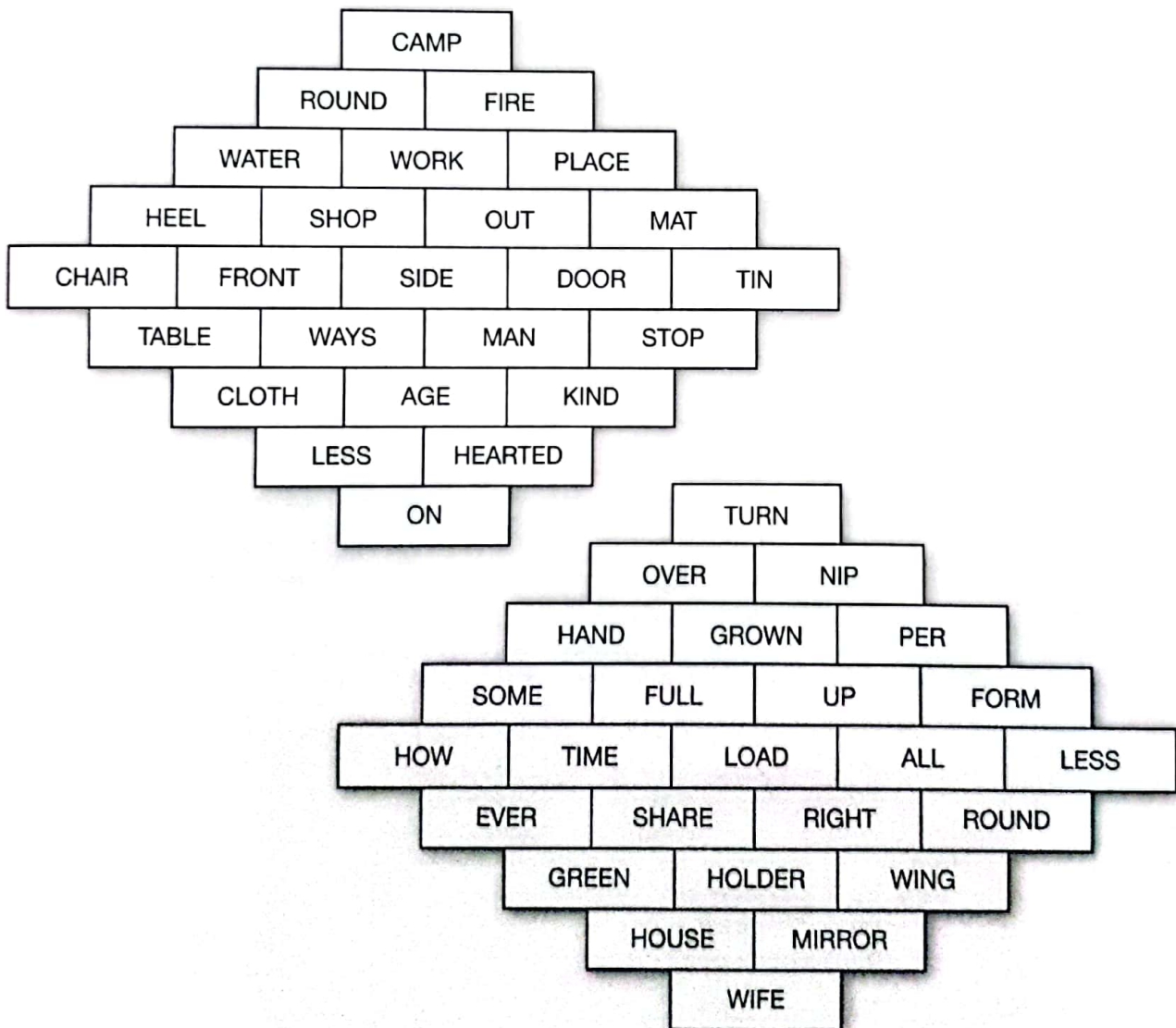
Here is an example:



Both BLACKOUT and BLACKBERRY are new words, but only

OUTDOOR makes sense as the next word.

Now try these. Be careful, there is only one path through!

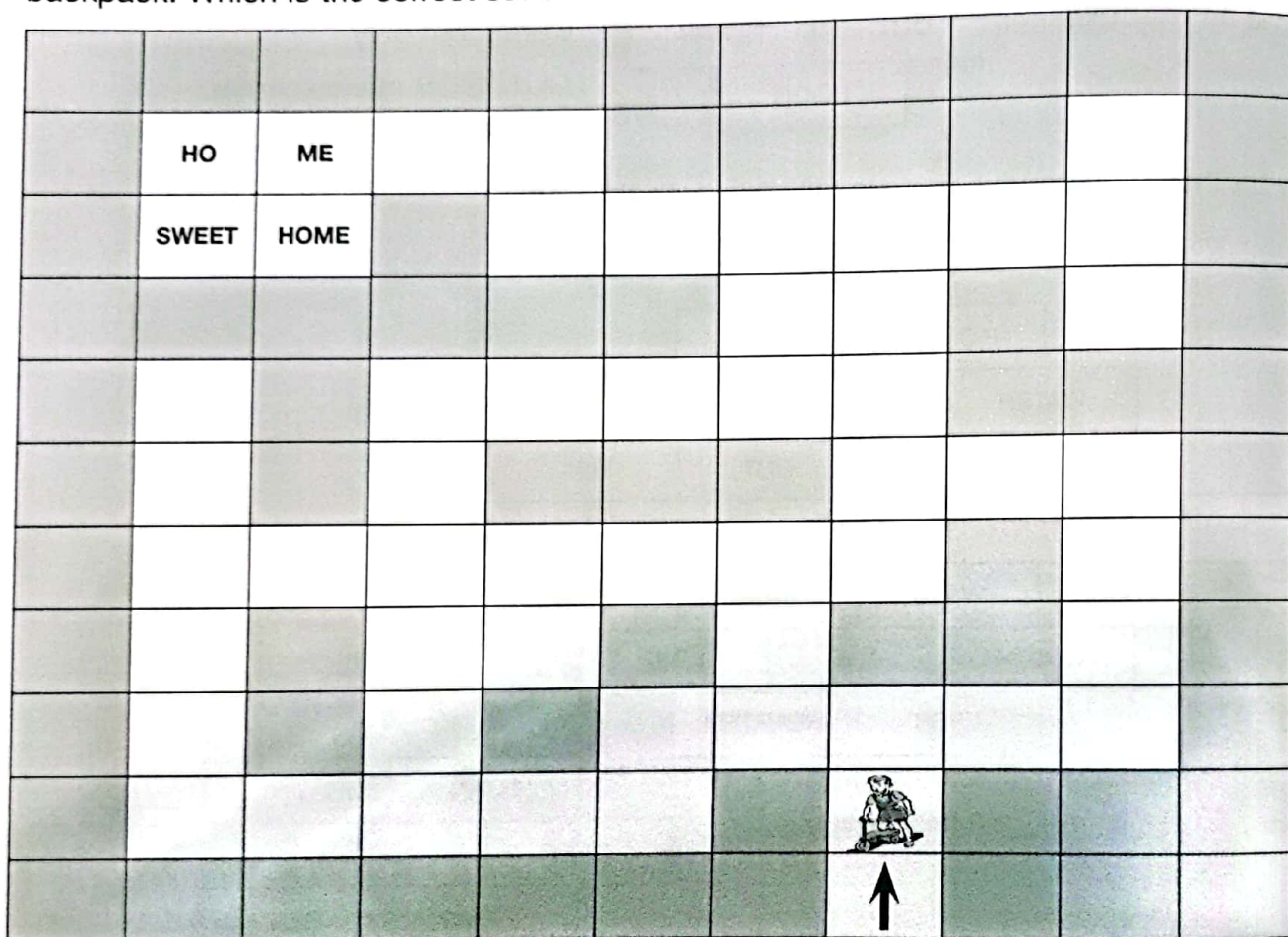


Puzzle ③

Sarah is tired and wants to go home.

There are several routes that will take her home, but her mother wants her to use a specific one. She has given Sarah written instructions to follow.

Unfortunately, Sarah's older brother has placed three other sets of instructions in Sarah's backpack. Which is the correct set of instructions to take her back home?



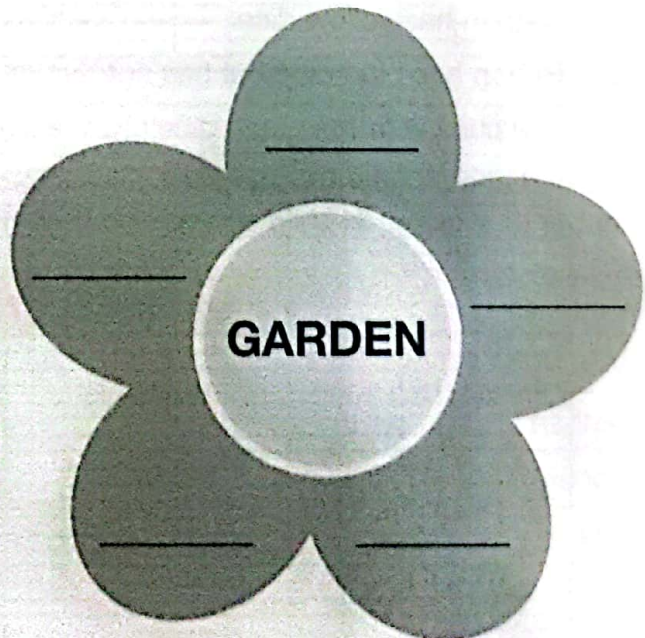
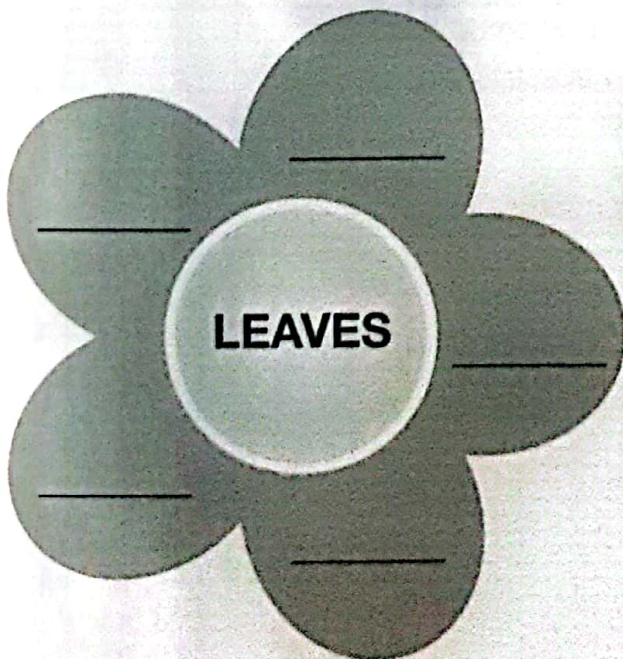
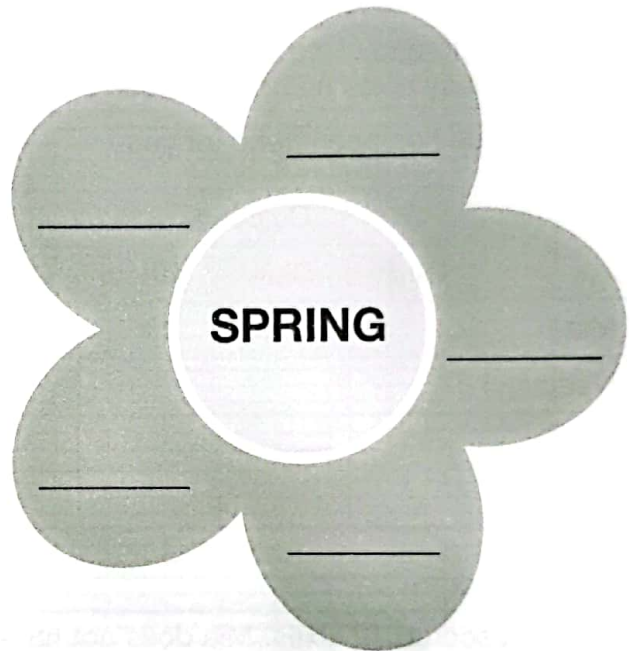
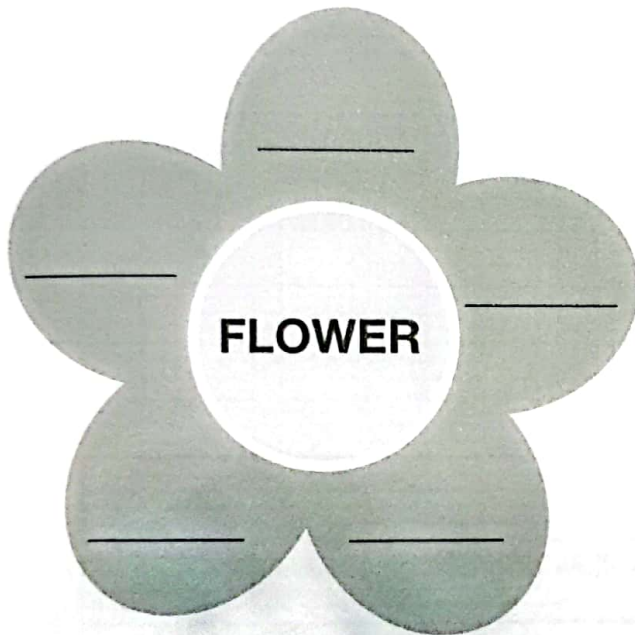
The letters show the compass directions (north, south, east, west). The numbers show the number of squares Sarah should travel (for example, N1 means go north, 1 square).

Here are the four sets of instructions:

A	B	C	D
N1	N1	N1	N1
W1	W2	E2	W1
N2	S1	N3	N2
W3	W4	W2	E1
N2	N3	N3	N4
E4	E2	W3	E2
S2	N2	N1	N1
W4	W1	W2	W1

Puzzle 4

In the centre of each flower is a word. Write a word on each of the petals that can be made using the letters of the centre word. You may only use each letter once. Each word must be three or more letters long.



Puzzle 5

Mia, Nathan, Rohan and Sita played a game of dice. Each of them had a pair of different coloured dice – red, blue, yellow or green. The idea of the game was to throw as many sixes as they could in 20 throws. They ended up throwing 5, 7, 12 and 14 sixes.

Using the grid and clues below, work out which colour dice each child had and how many sixes he or she threw.

The first clue has been done for you.

	Colour of dice				Number of sixes			
	Red	Blue	Yellow	Green	5	7	12	14
Mia			X	X			✓	
Nathan								
Rohan								
Sita								

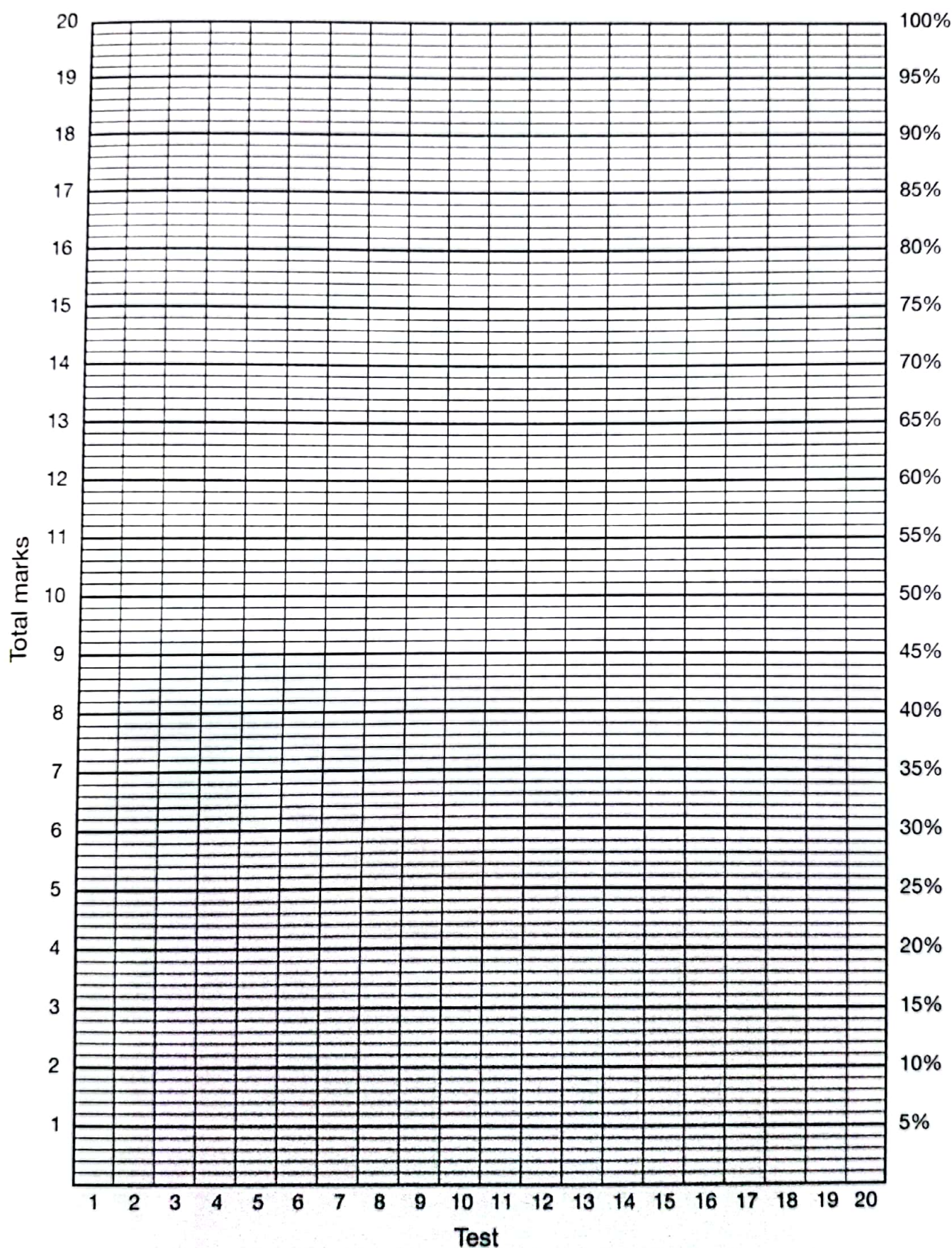
Clues:

- 1 Mia scored 12 sixes. Mia does not have yellow or green dice.
- 2 Nathan has yellow dice.
- 3 Rohan has blue dice but has not thrown 7 sixes.
- 4 The child with the green dice has the lowest score.

Your grid should now be complete. Fill in the table below to show the number of sixes each child scored and their dice colour.

Children	Colour of dice	Number of sixes
Mia		
Nathan		
Rohan		
Sita		

Progress Grid



Progress Grid

