SharpY Mind

Every great Mind starts with Why



GL-style Mock Paper 1 answers and marking sheet

English · Maths · Verbal Reasoning

How to mark. Give 1 mark for each correct answer. Write each section's score in the table, then read the reasons for every question you got wrong. Each wrong option is a slip real children make, so the explanation shows what went wrong. Scores from a SharpY paper do not predict a real exam mark, because real papers differ by area and year and pass marks are set locally.

Section	Score
Maths	_____ / 20
English	_____ / 20
Verbal Reasoning	_____ / 20
Non-verbal Reasoning	_____ / 12

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SharpY Mind

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Maths

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	E	D	D	A	E	D	C	C	B	D	E	B	D	B	B	E	D	C

Q1. D) 36 cm² Area

What is the area of a rectangle that is 12 cm long and 3 cm wide?
Area = length × width = 12 × 3 = 36 cm².

- **A) 30 cm²**: this answer finds the perimeter by adding all four sides
- **B) 15 cm²**: this answer adds length and width and stops
- **C) 72 cm²**: this answer doubles the answer, perhaps from multiplying one side twice
- **E) 18 cm²**: this answer halves the answer, as for a triangle

Q2. A) £3.25 Money and change

Leo buys 3 comics at £2.25 each and pays with a £10 note. How much change does Leo get?
3 × £2.25 = £6.75. Change: £10 − £6.75 = £3.25.

- **B) £7.75**: this answer takes the price of only one item from £10
- **C) £4.25**: this answer forgets to borrow in the subtraction, so it is £1 too high
- **D) £3.15**: this answer slips by 10p when subtracting the pence
- **E) £6.75**: this answer is the total cost, not the change

Q3. E) 24 Fraction of an amount

What is 8/10 of 30?
30 ÷ 10 = 3 is one part. 8 parts: 3 × 8 = 24.

- **A) 22**: this answer takes 8 away from 30 instead of finding a fraction
- **B) 240**: this answer multiplies 30 by 8 and never divides by 10
- **C) 3**: this answer finds 1/10 only (30 ÷ 10 = 3) and forgets to multiply by 8
- **D) 6**: this answer finds 2/10, the part that is left over, not 8/10

Q4. D) 20 Order of operations

What is 5 + 3 × 8 − 9?
Multiplication first: 3 × 8 = 24. Then 5 + 24 = 29, and 29 − 9 = 20.

- **A) 55**: this answer works left to right, (5 + 3) × 8 − 9, adding before multiplying
- **B) 2**: this answer subtracts 9 from 8 first, which the order of operations does not allow
- **C) 29**: this answer finds 5 + 3 × 8 and forgets to take away 9
- **E) 38**: this answer adds 9 instead of taking it away

Q5. D) 4.075 kg Units of mass

A bag of flour weighs 4 kg 75 g. What is its mass in kilograms?
1 kg is 1000 g, so 75 g is 75/1000 = 0.075 kg. 4 + 0.075 = 4.075 kg.

- **A) 4.75 kg**: this answer treats 75 g as 75/100 of a kilogram
- **B) 0.075 kg**: this answer converts the 75 g but leaves out the 4 whole kilograms
- **C) 4075 kg**: this answer gives the mass in grams but writes kg
- **E) 11.5 kg**: this answer treats 75 g as 75/10 of a kilogram

Q6. A) 11:05 Time

The film starts at 07:10 and lasts 3 hours 55 minutes. At what time does it finish?
07:10 + 3 hours = 10:10. Then add 55 minutes: 10:10 + 55 = 11:05. An hour has 60 minutes, so carry over to the next hour when the minutes pass 60.

- **B) 10:05**: this answer adds the minutes but does not carry the extra hour when they pass 60
- **C) 03:15**: this answer takes the length away instead of adding it
- **D) 10:55**: this answer is 10 minutes early, from a slip when counting on past the hour
- **E) 11:15**: this answer is 10 minutes late, from a slip when counting on past the hour

Q7. E) −12°C Negative numbers

At the school gate, the temperature at 6 a.m. is 3°C. By midnight it has fallen by 15 degrees. What is the temperature at midnight?
Falling 15 degrees from 3°C: 3 − 15 = −12. It goes below zero.

- **A) 18°C**: this answer adds the fall to the temperature instead of taking it away
- **B) −18°C**: this answer treats the starting temperature as below zero
- **C) −11°C**: this answer does not count zero as a step when crossing from positive to negative
- **D) 12°C**: this answer takes the smaller number from the larger and loses the minus sign

Q8. D) 62° Angles

Three angles meet on a straight line. Two of them are 50° and 68°. What is the size of the third angle?
Angles on a straight line add up to 180°. 50 + 68 = 118, and 180 − 118 = 62.

- **A) 130°**: this answer takes only the first angle away from 180°
- **B) 118°**: this answer adds the two angles and stops
- **C) 242°**: this answer uses 360° (a full turn) instead of 180° for a straight line
- **E) 40°**: this answer uses 90° (a right angle) as the total and takes away only the first angle

Q9. C) 225 Long multiplication

What is 15 × 15?
15 × 5 = 75 and 15 × 10 = 150. Add: 75 + 150 = 225.

- **A) 75**: this answer only multiplies by the units digit, 5
- **B) 150**: this answer only multiplies by the tens, 10
- **D) 90**: this answer forgets the zero when multiplying by the tens digit, so it uses 15 instead of 150
- **E) 325**: this answer has the right two parts but slips when adding them (100 too many)

Q10. C) 170 Percentage of an amount

What is 85% of 200?
10% of 200 is 20. Build 85% from 10%, 5% and 1% pieces to reach 170.

- **A) 1700**: this answer puts the decimal point in the wrong place, so it is ten times too big
- **B) 17**: this answer is ten times too small, from dividing by 10 once too often
- **D) 30**: this answer finds what is left after 85% has been taken away
- **E) 160**: this answer counts only the whole tens of the percentage (80%) and ignores the rest

Q11. B) 4 cm Perimeter

A rectangle has a perimeter of 40 cm and a length of 16 cm. What is its width?
Two lengths and two widths make 40 cm. Half the perimeter is 20 cm, which is length + width. 20 − 16 = 4 cm.

- **A) 24 cm**: this answer takes away only one length from the whole perimeter
- **C) 8 cm**: this answer takes away two lengths but forgets there are two widths, so this is 2 × width
- **D) 12 cm**: this answer takes the length off the whole perimeter first and then halves, but two lengths must come off before halving
- **E) 20 cm**: this answer stops at half the perimeter, which is length + width

Q12. D) 8 Mean (average)

What is the mean of these five numbers? 12, 13, 6, 4, 5
Add: 12 + 13 + 6 + 4 + 5 = 40. Divide by 5: 40 ÷ 5 = 8.

- **A) 6.67**: this answer divides by 6 instead of 5
- **B) 40**: this answer adds the numbers and forgets to divide by 5
- **C) 6**: this answer gives the middle number when they are put in order (the median), not the mean
- **E) 8.5**: this answer halves the biggest and smallest numbers added together

Q13. E) 69 Number patterns

A pattern starts 6, 13, 20, 27 and keeps going up by the same amount each time. What is the 10th number in the pattern?
It goes up by 7 each time. From the 1st number to the 10th there are 9 jumps: 6 + 9 × 7 = 69.

- **A) 70**: this answer multiplies the step 7 by 10 and ignores the starting number
- **B) 76**: this answer uses 10 jumps instead of 9
- **C) 62**: this answer uses 8 jumps and so finds the 9th number
- **D) 63**: this answer finds 9 jumps but forgets the starting 6

Q14. B) £24 Ratio and sharing

£36 is shared between Leo and Priya in the ratio 4 : 2. How much does Leo get?
4 + 2 = 6 equal parts. £36 ÷ 6 = £6 for each part. Leo gets 4 × £6 = £24.

- **A) £12**: this answer is Priya's share, not Leo's
- **C) £18**: this answer shares the money equally and ignores the ratio
- **D) £9**: this answer divides the money by 4, the first ratio number, instead of by 6
- **E) £6**: this answer stops after finding the value of one part

Q15. D) 225 km Speed, distance and time

A coach travels at 90 kilometres per hour for 2 hours 30 minutes. How far does it travel?

In 2 hours it goes 180 km. In 30 minutes it goes 45 km (30/60 of 90). Total: 180 + 45 = 225 km.

- **A) 207 km**: this answer writes 2 hours 30 minutes as 2.30 hours, but 30 minutes is not 30/100 of an hour
- **B) 270 km**: this answer rounds the time up to 3 hours
- **C) 180 km**: this answer ignores the extra 30 minutes
- **E) 210 km**: this answer adds the 30 minutes straight onto the kilometres

Q16. B) 1296 Long multiplication

What is 36 × 36?

36 × 6 = 216 and 36 × 30 = 1080. Add: 216 + 1080 = 1296.

- **A) 324**: this answer forgets the zero when multiplying by the tens digit, so it uses 108 instead of 1080
- **C) 216**: this answer only multiplies by the units digit, 6
- **D) 1080**: this answer only multiplies by the tens, 30
- **E) 1396**: this answer has the right two parts but slips when adding them (100 too many)

Q17. B) 6 Fraction of an amount

What is 2/6 of 18?

18 ÷ 6 = 3 is one part. 2 parts: 3 × 2 = 6.

- **A) 3**: this answer finds 1/6 only (18 ÷ 6 = 3) and forgets to multiply by 2
- **C) 36**: this answer multiplies 18 by 2 and never divides by 6
- **D) 16**: this answer takes 2 away from 18 instead of finding a fraction
- **E) 12**: this answer finds 4/6, the part that is left over, not 2/6

Q18. E) 26 Percentage of an amount

What is 65% of 40?

10% of 40 is 4. Build 65% from 10%, 5% and 1% pieces to reach 26.

- **A) 2.6**: this answer is ten times too small, from dividing by 10 once too often
- **B) 24**: this answer counts only the whole tens of the percentage (60%) and ignores the rest
- **C) 14**: this answer finds what is left after 65% has been taken away
- **D) 260**: this answer puts the decimal point in the wrong place, so it is ten times too big

Q19. D) £42 Ratio and sharing

£56 is shared between Leo and Grace in the ratio 6 : 2. How much does Leo get?

6 + 2 = 8 equal parts. £56 ÷ 8 = £7 for each part. Leo gets 6 × £7 = £42.

- **A) £7**: this answer stops after finding the value of one part
- **B) £9.33**: this answer divides the money by 6, the first ratio number, instead of by 8
- **C) £14**: this answer is Grace's share, not Leo's
- **E) £28**: this answer shares the money equally and ignores the ratio

Q20. C) 150 km Speed, distance and time

A coach travels at 40 kilometres per hour for 3 hours 45 minutes. How far does it travel?

In 3 hours it goes 120 km. In 45 minutes it goes 30 km (45/60 of 40). Total: 120 + 30 = 150 km.

- **A) 160 km**: this answer rounds the time up to 4 hours
- **B) 165 km**: this answer adds the 45 minutes straight onto the kilometres
- **D) 138 km**: this answer writes 3 hours 45 minutes as 3.45 hours, but 45 minutes is not 45/100 of an hour
- **E) 120 km**: this answer ignores the extra 45 minutes

English

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	C	E	D	C	B	B	C	A	A	E	B	E	A	E	A	A	C	D

Q21. A) a kite above the park Comprehension

What did Marta see through the telescope?

Evidence in the passage: “a tiny red paper kite twisted above the park”.

- **B) a star in the night sky**: confuses Marta's view with Grandfather's memory of finding his first star
- **C) a bird on a roof**: the passage says the kite was above the park, not on a roof
- **D) the old study window**: the window is only where the telescope stood
- **E) Grandfather in the doorway**: Grandfather appears later and was behind her, not seen through the telescope

Q22. C) pleased that she was interested Comprehension

How did Grandfather feel when he found Marta?

Evidence in the passage: “instead of frowning, he smiled”.

- **A) worried that she might break the telescope**: nothing in the passage says he was worried about damage
- **B) bored by her interest**: he offers to teach her, which shows interest
- **D) angry that she had disobeyed him**: the passage says he smiled instead of frowning
- **E) embarrassed to be seen in his study**: nothing suggests he was embarrassed

Q23. C) moved quietly and carefully Comprehension

In the passage, what does the word “crept” mean?

Evidence in the passage: “while the house was quiet, she crept in”.

- **A) skipped happily**: the word suggests secrecy, not skipping
- **B) climbed over something**: nothing in the passage is climbed
- **D) walked slowly because she was tired**: the reason was to stay quiet, not tiredness
- **E) ran quickly**: creeping is slow and quiet, not fast

Q24. E) a floorboard creaked behind her Comprehension

What made Marta realise she was not alone?

Evidence in the passage: “a floorboard creaked behind her”.

- **A) the house became noisy**: the house was quiet
- **B) Grandfather called her name**: he said nothing until he smiled
- **C) the kite flew away**: the kite is outside, and does not warn her
- **D) the telescope fell over**: the telescope never falls in the passage

Q25. D) There, they're, their Their / there / they’re and similar

Choose the words that fill the three gaps correctly, in order. “(1) ____ are ten children, and (2) ____ all certain (3) ____ goal was fair.”

Check each gap by saying the sentence with the words each could stand for. Answer: There, they're, their.

- **A) They're, there, their**: this answer uses “they're” in blank 1, but “they're” is short for “they are”, so it does not fit there
- **B) There, there, they're**: this answer uses “there” in blank 2, but “there” points to a place or begins “there is / there are”, so it does not fit there
- **C) Their, their, there**: this answer uses “their” in blank 1, but “their” means “belonging to them”, so it does not fit there
- **E) They're, there, they're**: this answer uses “they're” in blank 1, but “they're” is short for “they are”, so it does not fit there

Q26. C) It's, its, it's Their / there / they’re and similar

Choose the words that fill the three gaps correctly, in order. “(1) ____ been a long time since the old clock rang (2) ____ bell, so (3) ____ fair to say it is broken.”

Check each gap by saying the sentence with the words each could stand for. Answer: It's, its, it's.

- **A) It's, its, its**: this answer uses “its” in blank 3, but “its” means “belonging to it”, so it does not fit there
- **B) It's, it's, it's**: this answer uses “it's” in blank 2, but “it's” is short for “it is” or “it has”, so it does not fit there
- **D) Its, it's, it's**: this answer uses “its” in blank 1, but “its” means “belonging to it”, so it does not fit there
- **E) Its, it's, its**: this answer uses “its” in blank 1, but “its” means “belonging to it”, so it does not fit there

Q27. B) library Spelling

Which word is spelt correctly in British English?

The correct spelling is “library”. Split it into syllables and check each part.

- **A) librery**: this spelling spells the end as -ery
- **C) libary**: this spelling leaves out the middle r
- **D) lybrary**: this spelling uses y for the first i
- **E) liberry**: this spelling spells the end as -erry

Q28. B) short Vocabulary

Which word is closest in meaning to “brief”?

“brief” means short.

- **A) simple**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “brief” but does not mean the same
- **C) brisk**: this answer looks or sounds a little like “brief” but means something different
- **D) lengthy**: this answer means the opposite of “brief”
- **E) small**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “brief” but does not mean the same

Q29. C) the cat's bed Apostrophes

Which is the correct way to write that the bed belongs to one cat?

There is one cat, so the apostrophe comes before the s: the cat's bed.

- **A) the cat bed's**: this answer puts the apostrophe on the thing owned instead of the owner
- **B) the cats bed**: this answer has no apostrophe to show ownership
- **D) the cats' bed**: this answer puts the apostrophe after the s, which shows many owners, but there is only one
- **E) the cats's bed**: this answer adds 's to the plural form cats, which makes a double s

Q30. A) “Who left the gate open?” asked Mr Khan. Speech punctuation

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

The spoken words start with a capital letter and the punctuation (?) goes inside the speech marks. Because "asked Mr Khan" carries on the same sentence, it starts with a small letter.

- **B) “Who left the gate open.” asked Mr Khan.**: this answer has the wrong closing mark inside the speech marks; a full stop cannot come before "asked Mr Khan"
- **C) “Who left the gate open?” Asked Mr Khan.**: this answer starts "Asked" with a capital letter, but the sentence carries on after the speech
- **D) “Who left the gate open”? asked Mr Khan.**: this answer puts the punctuation outside the speech marks instead of inside
- **E) “Who left the gate open” asked Mr Khan.**: this answer has no punctuation at the end of the spoken words

Q31. A) you're, your, you're Their / there / they’re and similar

Choose the words that fill the three gaps correctly, in order. “I hope (1) ____ going to bring (2) ____ lunch because (3) ____ always hungry.”

Check each gap by saying the sentence with the words each could stand for. Answer: you're, your, you're.

- **B) you're, you're, your**: this answer uses “you're” in blank 2, but “you're” is short for “you are”, so it does not fit there
- **C) your, your, you're**: this answer uses “your” in blank 1, but “your” means “belonging to you”, so it does not fit there
- **D) you're, you're, you're**: this answer uses “you're” in blank 2, but “you're” is short for “you are”, so it does not fit there
- **E) you're, your, your**: this answer uses “your” in blank 3, but “your” means “belonging to you”, so it does not fit there

Q32. E) guarantee Spelling

Which word is spelt correctly in British English?

The correct spelling is “guarantee”. Split it into syllables and check each part.

- **A) guarentee**: this spelling spells the end as -entee
- **B) garentee**: this spelling leaves out the u and ends -entee
- **C) garantee**: this spelling leaves out the u
- **D) gaurantee**: this spelling swaps the u and a

Q33. B) giving Vocabulary

Which word is closest in meaning to “generous”?

“generous” means giving.

- **A) polite**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “generous” but does not mean the same
- **C) wealthy**: this answer is a word that fits some sentences with “generous” but does not mean the same
- **D) mean**: this answer means the opposite of “generous”
- **E) genuine**: this answer looks or sounds a little like “generous” but means something different

Q34. E) the boys' classroom Apostrophes

Which is the correct way to write that the classroom belongs to two boys?

There is more than one boy, so the plural boys is the owner. The apostrophe goes after the s: the boys' classroom.

- **A) the boys classroom**: this answer has no apostrophe to show ownership
- **B) the boys's classroom**: this answer for a regular plural ending in s, the apostrophe goes after the s
- **C) the boy's classroom**: this answer puts the apostrophe as if there were only one boy
- **D) the boys classroom's**: this answer puts the apostrophe on the thing owned instead of the owner

Q35. A) "The bus leaves at nine," said Jack. Speech punctuation

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

The spoken words start with a capital letter and the punctuation (,) goes inside the speech marks. Because "said Jack" carries on the same sentence, it starts with a small letter.

- **B) "The bus leaves at nine," Said Jack.**: this answer starts "Said" with a capital letter, but the sentence carries on after the speech
- **C) "The bus leaves at nine" said Jack.**: this answer has no punctuation at the end of the spoken words
- **D) "The bus leaves at nine." said Jack.**: this answer has the wrong closing mark inside the speech marks; a full stop cannot come before "said Jack"
- **E) "The bus leaves at nine", said Jack.**: this answer puts the punctuation outside the speech marks instead of inside

Q36. E) rush Vocabulary

Which word is the opposite of "hesitate"?

"hesitate" means pause, so its opposite is "rush".

- **A) pause**: this answer means almost the same as "hesitate", not the opposite
- **B) stumble**: this answer is not the opposite of "hesitate", although it is linked to the same idea
- **C) hibernate**: this answer looks or sounds a little like "hesitate" but is not its opposite
- **D) worry**: this answer is not the opposite of "hesitate", although it is linked to the same idea

Q37. A) Whose, who's, who's Their / there / they're and similar

Choose the words that fill the three gaps correctly, in order. "(1) ____ coat is this, (2) ____ been wearing it, and (3) ____ going to wash it?"

Check each gap by saying the sentence with the words each could stand for. Answer: Whose, who's, who's.

- **B) Who's, who's, whose**: this answer uses "who's" in blank 1, but "who's" is short for "who is" or "who has", so it does not fit there
- **C) Who's, whose, whose**: this answer uses "who's" in blank 1, but "who's" is short for "who is" or "who has", so it does not fit there
- **D) Who's, who's, who's**: this answer uses "who's" in blank 1, but "who's" is short for "who is" or "who has", so it does not fit there
- **E) Whose, whose, whose**: this answer uses "whose" in blank 2, but "whose" asks who owns something, so it does not fit there

Q38. A) separate Spelling

Which word is spelt correctly in British English?

The correct spelling is "separate". Split it into syllables and check each part.

- **B) separete**: this spelling ends -ete instead of -ate
- **C) separat**: this spelling leaves off the silent e
- **D) seperate**: this spelling uses e where the word has a
- **E) seprate**: this spelling leaves out a letter in the middle

Q39. C) the dogs' basket Apostrophes

Which is the correct way to write that the basket belongs to two dogs?

There is more than one dog, so the plural dogs is the owner. The apostrophe goes after the s: the dogs' basket.

- **A) the dog's basket**: this answer puts the apostrophe as if there were only one dog
- **B) the dogs's basket**: this answer for a regular plural ending in s, the apostrophe goes after the s
- **D) the dogs basket**: this answer has no apostrophe to show ownership
- **E) the dogs basket's**: this answer puts the apostrophe on the thing owned instead of the owner

Q40. D) "How far is the river?" asked Isla. Speech punctuation

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

The spoken words start with a capital letter and the punctuation (?) goes inside the speech marks. Because "asked Isla" carries on the same sentence, it starts with a small letter.

- **A) "How far is the river." asked Isla.**: this answer has the wrong closing mark inside the speech marks; a full stop cannot come before "asked Isla"
- **B) "How far is the river" asked Isla.**: this answer has no punctuation at the end of the spoken words
- **C) "How far is the river"? asked Isla.**: this answer puts the punctuation outside the speech marks instead of inside
- **E) "How far is the river?" Asked Isla.**: this answer starts "Asked" with a capital letter, but the sentence carries on after the speech

Verbal Reasoning

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	C	C	E	D	D	A	E	E	D	A	A	E	C	B	E	D	D	D	B

Q41. C) SLDQR Letter codes

In a code, LEMON is written as OHPRQ. Using the same code, how is PIANO written?
Compare LEMON with OHPRQ: each letter moves 3 places forward in the alphabet. Apply that to PIANO to get SLDQR.

- **A) TMERS**: this answer moves each letter one place too far
- **B) MFXKL**: this answer moves each letter 3 places the wrong way
- **D) RKCPQ**: this answer moves each letter one place too few
- **E) RQDLS**: this answer has the right letters but writes them in reverse order

Q42. C) 243 Number sequences

What number comes next in the sequence? 3, 9, 27, 81, ?
Each number is 3 times the one before. So the next number is 243.

- **A) 324**: this answer multiplies by 4 instead of 3
- **B) 84**: this answer adds 3 instead of multiplying by 3
- **D) 108**: this answer adds the last two numbers together instead of multiplying
- **E) 135**: this answer adds the last gap again instead of multiplying

Q43. C) K Letter sequences

Which letter comes next in the sequence? D, E, G, H, J, ?
The gaps alternate between +1 and +2, so the next gap is +1. The letter at position 11 is K.

- **A) M**: this answer jumps +3
- **B) I**: this answer goes back a place
- **D) L**: this answer uses +2 again
- **E) J**: this answer repeats the last letter

Q44. E) 46 Alphabet values

If A = 1, B = 2, C = 3 and so on up to Z = 26, what is the total value of the letters in FROG?
F=6, R=18, O=15, G=7. Add: 6 + 18 + 15 + 7 = 46.

- **A) 39**: this answer leaves the last letter out of the total
- **B) 42**: this answer counts A as 0 instead of 1, so every letter is one too low
- **C) 53**: this answer counts the last letter twice
- **D) 13**: this answer adds only the first and last letters

Q45. D) tiger Anagrams

Rearrange the letters GTRIE to make a animal. Which animal is it?
The letters of GTRIE can be rearranged to spell TIGER.

- **A) horse**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from GTRIE
- **B) goose**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from GTRIE
- **C) zebra**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from GTRIE
- **E) eagle**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from GTRIE

Q46. D) hen Hidden words

The name of an animal is hidden where two or more words meet in this sentence. Which animal is it? “The nurse took a piece of ice for the swelling.”
Run the words together without spaces: thenursetookapieceoficefortheswelling. The animal “hen” is hidden across the gap between words.

- **A) lion**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together
- **B) fawn**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together
- **C) jay**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together
- **E) newt**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together

Q47. A) Kavya Ordering logic

Rosa is taller than Leo. Aisha is taller than Hugo. Kavya is taller than Rosa. Leo is taller than Aisha. Who is the tallest?
Put the people in order: Kavya, Rosa, Leo, Aisha, Hugo (from tallest to shortest). The tallest is Kavya.

- **B) Leo**: this answer is not the tallest, because Rosa is taller than Leo
- **C) Rosa**: this answer is not the tallest, because Kavya is taller than Rosa
- **D) Hugo**: this answer is not the tallest, because Aisha is taller than Hugo
- **E) Aisha**: this answer is not the tallest, because Leo is taller than Aisha

Q48. E) 11 Number sequences

What number comes next in the sequence? 2, 43, 5, 40, 8, 37, ?

Two patterns are mixed together: one goes up by 3, the other goes down by 3. So the next number is 11.

- **A) 14**: this answer adds 3 twice
- **B) 10**: this answer makes a slip of one
- **C) 34**: this answer continues the downward pattern instead of the upward one
- **D) 40**: this answer adds 3 to the previous number instead of following the pattern

Q49. E) LGEFR Letter codes

In a code, SHEEP is written as QFCCN. Using the same code, how is NIGHT written?

Compare SHEEP with QFCCN: each letter moves 2 places back in the alphabet. Apply that to NIGHT to get LGEFR.

- **A) MHFGS**: this answer moves each letter one place too few
- **B) RFEGL**: this answer has the right letters but writes them in reverse order
- **C) PKIJV**: this answer moves each letter 2 places the wrong way
- **D) KFDEQ**: this answer moves each letter one place too far

Q50. D) P Letter sequences

Which letter comes next in the sequence? D, G, J, M, ?

Each letter is 3 places after the one before. The letter at position 16 is P.

- **A) S**: this answer jumps 3 places twice
- **B) Q**: this answer goes one letter too far
- **C) O**: this answer stops one letter short
- **E) M**: this answer repeats the last letter

Q51. A) 20 Odd number out

Which number is the odd one out? 19 17 31 20 37

17, 19, 31, 37 each is a prime number. 20 is not a prime number (it has other factors).

- **B) 17**: this answer is a prime number, so it fits the pattern
- **C) 19**: this answer is a prime number, so it fits the pattern
- **D) 37**: this answer is a prime number, so it fits the pattern
- **E) 31**: this answer is a prime number, so it fits the pattern

Q52. A) Saturday Days and dates

Today is Friday. What day of the week will it be in 22 days' time?

A week is 7 days. 22 = 3 × 7 + 1, so only the 1 extra days matter. 1 days after Friday is Saturday.

- **B) Monday**: this answer treats the number of whole weeks as the number of days
- **C) Friday**: this answer counts today as day 1, so it is one day early
- **D) Thursday**: this answer counts backwards instead of forwards
- **E) Sunday**: this answer counts one day too many

Q53. E) goose Anagrams

Rearrange the letters OEGSO to make a animal. Which animal is it?

The letters of OEGSO can be rearranged to spell GOOSE.

- **A) mouse**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from OEGSO
- **B) tiger**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from OEGSO
- **C) sheep**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from OEGSO
- **D) horse**: this answer is a animal but uses different letters from OEGSO

Q54. C) sow Hidden words

The name of an animal is hidden where two or more words meet in this sentence. Which animal is it? "It was a warm evening so we ate outside."

Run the words together without spaces: itwasawarmeveningsoweateoutside. The animal "sow" is hidden across the gap between words.

- **A) duck**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together
- **B) lark**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together
- **D) bug**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together
- **E) hen**: this answer does not appear anywhere in the sentence, even when the words are run together

Q55. B) 39 Number sequences

What number comes next in the sequence? 19, 23, 27, 31, 35, ?
The numbers go up by 4 each time. So the next number is 39.

- **A) 35**: this answer repeats the last number
- **C) 43**: this answer adds 4 twice
- **D) 38**: this answer makes a slip of one when adding 4
- **E) 40**: this answer makes a slip of one when adding 4

Q56. E) Femi Ordering logic

Priya is older than Zain. Zain is older than Femi. Jack is older than Ella. Ella is older than Priya. Who is the youngest?
Put the people in order: Jack, Ella, Priya, Zain, Femi (from oldest to youngest). The youngest is Femi.

- **A) Jack**: this answer is not the youngest, because Jack is older than Ella
- **B) Zain**: this answer is not the youngest, because Zain is older than Femi
- **C) Priya**: this answer is not the youngest, because Priya is older than Zain
- **D) Ella**: this answer is not the youngest, because Ella is older than Priya

Q57. D) 28 Alphabet values

If A = 1, B = 2, C = 3 and so on up to Z = 26, what is the total value of the letters in LAMB?
L=12, A=1, M=13, B=2. Add: 12 + 1 + 13 + 2 = 28.

- **A) 24**: this answer counts A as 0 instead of 1, so every letter is one too low
- **B) 26**: this answer leaves the last letter out of the total
- **C) 14**: this answer adds only the first and last letters
- **E) 30**: this answer counts the last letter twice

Q58. D) J Letter sequences

Which letter comes next in the sequence? C, D, F, G, I, ?
The gaps alternate between +1 and +2, so the next gap is +1. The letter at position 10 is J.

- **A) K**: this answer uses +2 again
- **B) H**: this answer goes back a place
- **C) I**: this answer repeats the last letter
- **E) L**: this answer jumps +3

Q59. D) PJFIB Letter codes

In a code, MOUSE is written as JLRPB. Using the same code, how is SMILE written?
Compare MOUSE with JLRPB: each letter moves 3 places back in the alphabet. Apply that to SMILE to get PJFIB.

- **A) QKGJC**: this answer moves each letter one place too few
- **B) OIEHA**: this answer moves each letter one place too far
- **C) VPLOH**: this answer moves each letter 3 places the wrong way
- **E) BIFJP**: this answer has the right letters but writes them in reverse order

Q60. B) 85 Number sequences

What number comes next in the sequence? 30, 41, 52, 63, 74, ?
The numbers go up by 11 each time. So the next number is 85.

- **A) 84**: this answer makes a slip of one when adding 11
- **C) 96**: this answer adds 11 twice
- **D) 74**: this answer repeats the last number
- **E) 86**: this answer makes a slip of one when adding 11

Non-verbal Reasoning

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
B	B	A	A	C	E	B	C	C	B	B	A

Q61. B)  **big black L-shape, upside down** Odd one out (diagrams)

Which figure is the odd one out?

Four of the figures are small. Only the answer is big.

- A)  **small grey L-shape, upright**: this answer is small, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- C)  **small black L-shape, upside down**: this answer is small, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- D)  **small black circle**: this answer is small, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- E)  **small grey circle**: this answer is small, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out

Q62. B)  **big white triangle, pointing left** Pattern sequences (diagrams)

Which figure comes next in the sequence?



Look at each feature in turn: the size follows a repeating pattern of 2; the figure turns a quarter turn clockwise each time.

- A)  **big grey triangle, pointing down**: this answer does not turn the figure at all; also changes the shading, which should stay the same
- C)  **big grey triangle, pointing left**: this answer changes the shading, which should stay the same
- D)  **small white triangle, pointing down**: this answer keeps the size of the last figure instead of changing it; also does not turn the figure at all
- E)  **small white triangle, pointing up**: this answer keeps the size of the last figure instead of changing it; also turns the figure one step too far

Q63. A)  **small black triangle, pointing left** Same change (diagrams)

The first figure changes into the second. Make the same change to the third figure. Which figure shows the result?



In the first pair the shading goes from white to black, and the figure turns a half turn. Do exactly the same to the third figure.

- B)  **small white triangle, pointing right**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged; also does not turn the figure
- C)  **small white triangle, pointing left**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged
- D)  **small white triangle, pointing down**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged; also turns the figure by the wrong amount
- E)  **big black triangle, pointing left**: this answer changes the size, which should stay the same

Q64. A)  **big grey pentagon** Odd one out (diagrams)

Which figure is the odd one out?

Four of the figures are squares. Only the answer is a pentagon.

- B)  **big grey square**: this answer is a square, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- C)  **big white square**: this answer is a square, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- D)  **small grey square**: this answer is a square, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- E)  **small white square**: this answer is a square, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out

Q65. C)  **small white triangle, pointing left** Pattern sequences (diagrams)

Which figure comes next in the sequence?



Look at each feature in turn: the figure turns a quarter turn clockwise each time; the shading follows a repeating pattern of 2.

- A)  **small grey triangle, pointing right**: this answer turns the figure the wrong way; also keeps the shading of the last figure instead of changing it
- B)  **small grey triangle, pointing down**: this answer does not turn the figure at all; also keeps the shading of the last figure instead of changing it
- D)  **big white triangle, pointing up**: this answer turns the figure one step too far; also changes the size, which should stay the same
- E)  **small grey triangle, pointing up**: this answer turns the figure one step too far; also keeps the shading of the last figure instead of changing it

Q66. E)  **small white arrow, pointing left** Same change (diagrams)

The first figure changes into the second. Make the same change to the third figure. Which figure shows the result?



In the first pair the figure turns a half turn, and the size goes from big to small. Do exactly the same to the third figure.

- A)  **big white arrow, pointing right**: this answer does not turn the figure; also leaves the size unchanged
- B)  **small white arrow, pointing right**: this answer does not turn the figure
- C)  **small grey arrow, pointing down**: this answer turns the figure by the wrong amount; also changes the shading, which should stay the same
- D)  **big white arrow, pointing down**: this answer turns the figure by the wrong amount; also leaves the size unchanged

Q67. B)  **big black diamond** Odd one out (diagrams)

Which figure is the odd one out?
Four of the figures are small. Only the answer is big.

- A)  **small black square**: this answer is small, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- C)  **small black diamond**: this answer is small, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- D)  **small grey diamond**: this answer is small, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- E)  **small grey square**: this answer is small, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out

Q68. C)  **small black arrow, pointing right** Pattern sequences (diagrams)

Which figure comes next in the sequence?



Look at each feature in turn: the figure turns a quarter turn clockwise each time.

- A)  **small black arrow, pointing left**: this answer turns the figure the wrong way
- B)  **small black arrow, pointing up**: this answer does not turn the figure at all
- D)  **small black arrow, pointing down**: this answer turns the figure one step too far
- E)  **big black arrow, pointing left**: this answer turns the figure the wrong way; also changes the size, which should stay the same

Q69. C)  **small white triangle, pointing down** Same change (diagrams)

The first figure changes into the second. Make the same change to the third figure. Which figure shows the result?



In the first pair the shading goes from black to white, and the figure turns a quarter turn anticlockwise. Do exactly the same to the third figure.

- A)  **big black triangle, pointing down**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged; also changes the size, which should stay the same
- B)  **small black triangle, pointing left**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged; also does not turn the figure
- D)  **small black triangle, pointing up**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged; also turns the figure the wrong way
- E)  **big white triangle, pointing right**: this answer turns the figure by the wrong amount; also changes the size, which should stay the same

Q70. B)  **small grey arrow, pointing up** Odd one out (diagrams)

Which figure is the odd one out?
Four of the figures are circles. Only the answer is an arrow.

- A)  **small grey circle**: this answer is a circle, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- C)  **big black circle**: this answer is a circle, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- D)  **small black circle**: this answer is a circle, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out
- E)  **big grey circle**: this answer is a circle, like three of the other figures, so it is not the odd one out

Q71. B)  **big white arrow, pointing down** Pattern sequences (diagrams)

Which figure comes next in the sequence?



Look at each feature in turn: the figure turns a quarter turn anticlockwise each time.

- A)  **big white arrow, pointing right**: this answer turns the figure one step too far
- C)  **big white arrow, pointing left**: this answer does not turn the figure at all
- D)  **big white arrow, pointing up**: this answer turns the figure the wrong way
- E)  **big grey arrow, pointing left**: this answer does not turn the figure at all; also changes the shading, which should stay the same

Q72. A)  **small white triangle, pointing right** Same change (diagrams)

The first figure changes into the second. Make the same change to the third figure. Which figure shows the result?



In the first pair the shading goes from grey to white, and the figure turns a half turn. Do exactly the same to the third figure.

- B)  **small grey triangle, pointing up**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged; also turns the figure by the wrong amount
- C)  **big white triangle, pointing up**: this answer turns the figure by the wrong amount; also changes the size, which should stay the same
- D)  **big white triangle, pointing right**: this answer changes the size, which should stay the same
- E)  **small grey triangle, pointing left**: this answer leaves the shading unchanged; also does not turn the figure