



Wandsworth Test Parent Workshop



Non-Verbal Reasoning

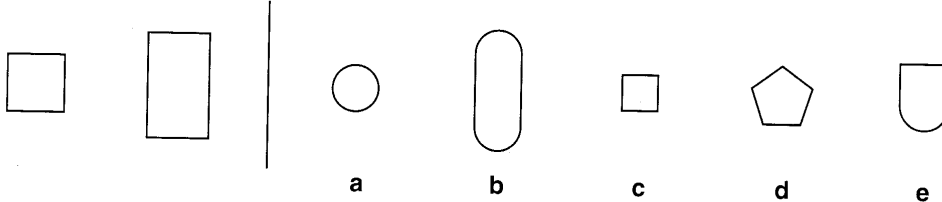
- Total test: about 55 minutes
- Timed sections: 6 - 10 mins per section (12 – 20 questions)
- Read through example
- Complete practice questions
- Work through section (watch out for correct place on answer sheet)
- Time calls given at half way through and 1 minute to go (time to start guessing)
- Important for children to familiarise themselves with the answer sheet

Most Like

Instructions

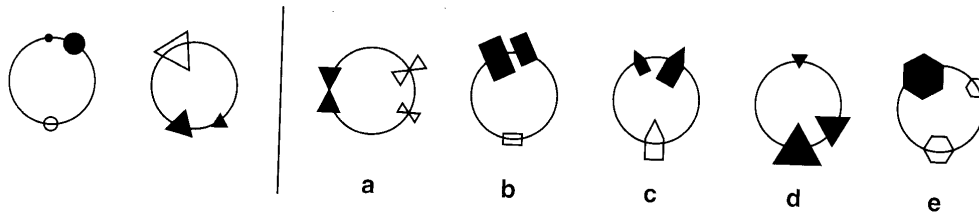
On the left of each of the rows below there are two figures that are alike. On the right there are five more figures: find which of these is **most like** the two figures on the left, and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

Example

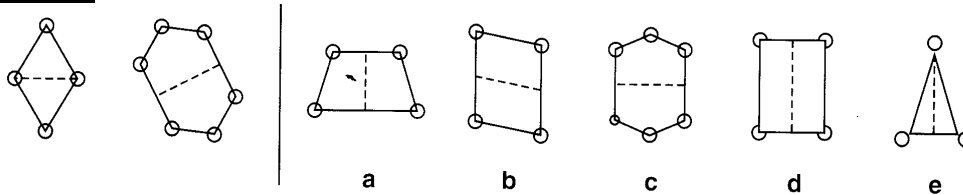


Answer: c

Example



Practise



Top tips!

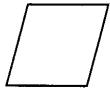
- **Most** like, may not exactly fit the same rule
- Look really carefully at the shading, sizes etc for red herrings
- If struggling, cross out ones that don't fit and guess between the ones that are left

Most Unlike

Instructions

In each of the rows below there are five figures. Find one figure in each row that is **most unlike** the other four and mark its letter on the answer sheet.

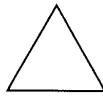
Example



a



b



c



d



e

Answer: b

Example



a



b



c

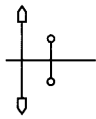


d

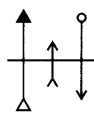


e

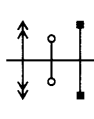
Practise



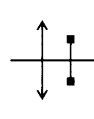
a



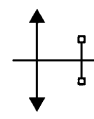
b



c



d



e

Top tips!

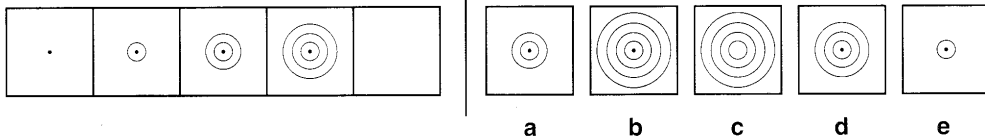
- **Most unlike** – may be two that are very similar
- Cross out ones that don't fit first

Sequences

Instructions

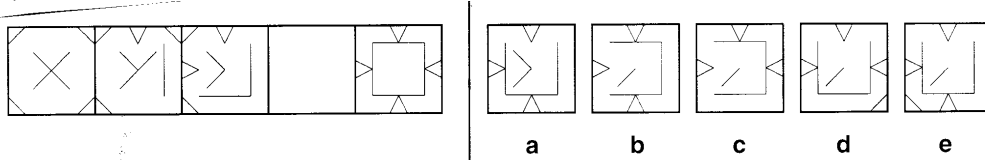
To the left in each of the lines below there are five squares arranged in order. One of these squares has been left empty. Find which one of the five squares on the right should take the place of the empty square and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

Example

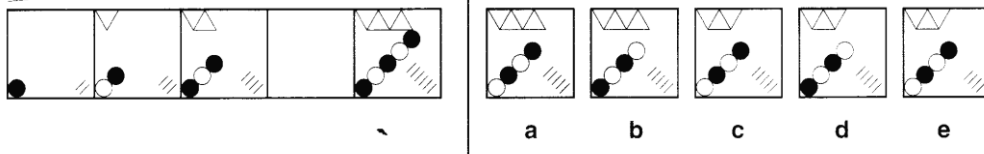


Answer: b

Example



Practise



Top tips!

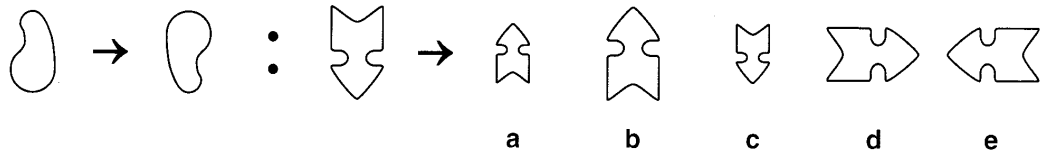
- Often involves counting lines, shapes etc
- Look out for patterns with shading and direction
- If the missing box is in the middle look at the boxes before **and** after

Making Pairs

Instructions

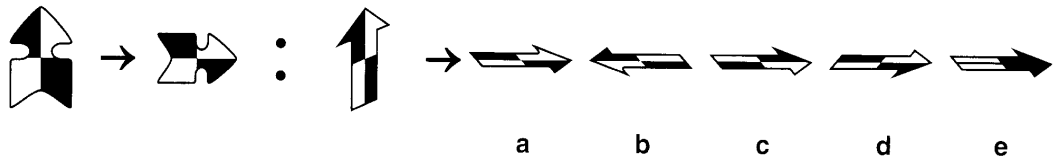
On the left of each of the rows below are two shapes with an arrow between them. Decide how the second is related to the first. After these there is a third shape, then an arrow and then five more shapes. Decide which of the five shapes goes with the **third** one to make a pair like the two on the left. Mark its letter on your answer sheet.

Example

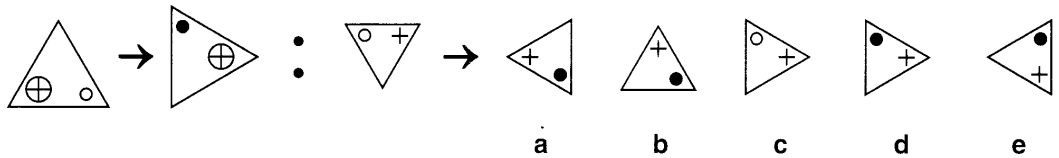


Answer: b

Example



Practise



Top tips!

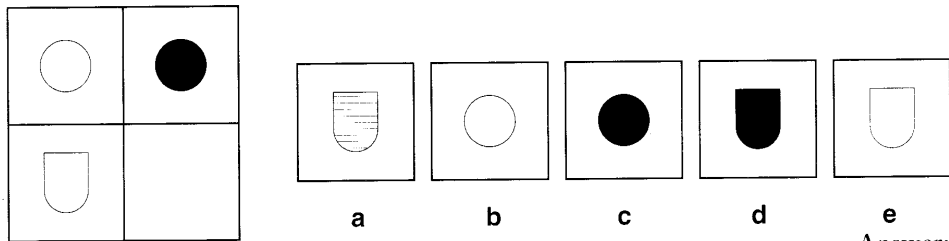
- Look for direction, position, shading
- Identify how it has changed and apply the same rule

Missing Square

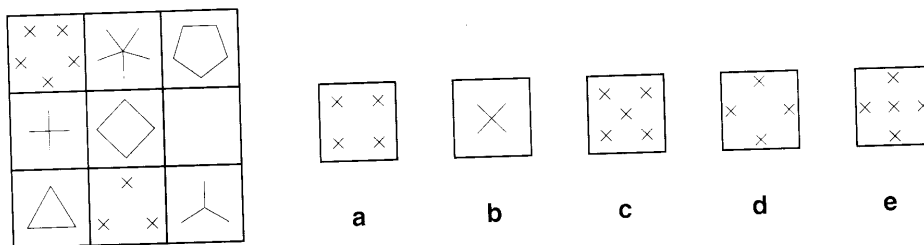
Instructions

In the big square on the left of each line below one of the small squares has been left empty. One of the five figures on the right should fill the empty square. Find this figure and mark its letter on the answer sheet.

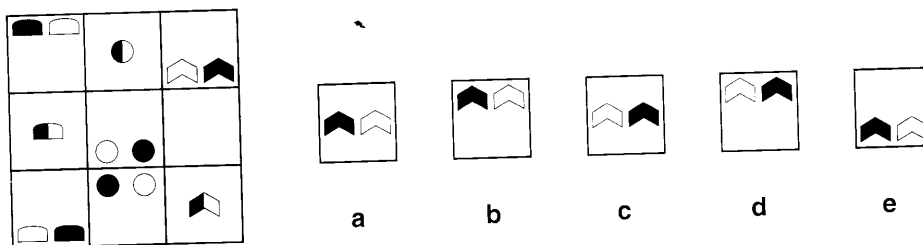
Example



Example



Practise



Top tips!

- Look for changes in number, position in the square, direction, shading
- Look at the grid vertically, horizontally, diagonally

Codes I

Instructions

To answer these questions you have to work out a code. In the boxes on the left are shapes and the code letters that go with them. The top letters mean something different to the bottom ones. You must decide how the letters go with the shapes. Then find the correct code for the **test shape** from the set of five codes on the right. Mark its letter on your answer sheet.

Example 1

Answer: b

Both squares have a Y at the top but the circle has an X, so the top code must be for shape. Both white shapes have an S at the bottom, but the shaded shape has a T, so the bottom code must be for shading. The test shape is a shaded circle so its code letters must be X for circle and T for shading, and *b* has been marked on the answer sheet.

Example

Practise

Top tips!





- Choose one code at a time
- What have the shapes with the same code got in common?
- Repeat for second code
- Cross out ones that don't fit

Codes 2

Instructions

To answer these questions you have to work out a code. On the left are some shapes and the codes that go with them. You **must** decide how the code letters go with the shapes. Then find the correct code for the **test shape** from the set of five codes on the right. Mark its letter on your answer sheet.





Look at **Example 1**:

	F	TEST SHAPE						
	G		H	G	J	F	K	
	F		a	b	c	d	e	






Answer: b

Now decide what the code letters mean. F must mean a white triangle and G must mean a black triangle. So the test shape must have a G code and b has been marked on the answer sheet.

Example

	VS							
	WT		XS	XT	WT	WS	VT	
	XS		a	b	c	d	e	

Practise

	XLR							
	YMS		YNS	YMR	XMS	XNR	XMR	
	XNR		a	b	c	d	e	
	XOS							

Top tips!

- Choose one code at a time
- What have the shapes with the same code got in common?
- Repeat for second code
- Cross out ones that don't fit

Verbal Reasoning

- Timed but not broken into sections (50 mins straight through)
- Roughly 30 seconds per mark (85 questions in 50 mins)
- Time calls at half way through and a few minutes from the end
- Children need to be able to pace themselves!! (Wear a watch.)
- Order of questions can slow children down

Missing Letter

Instructions

In these questions, the **same** letter must fit into **both** sets of brackets, to complete the word in front of the brackets and begin the word after the brackets. Find this letter and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

mea [?] able
si [?] op

Answer

t (The four words are **meat, table, sit, top.**)

Example

QUESTION 9

sof [?] in
bea [?] rap

9	d	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a	<input type="checkbox"/>
	t	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b	<input type="checkbox"/>
	w	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 10

ra [?] ain
fo [?] oat

10	t	<input type="checkbox"/>
	n	<input type="checkbox"/>
	g	<input type="checkbox"/>
	s	<input type="checkbox"/>
	p	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Look at the answer sheet to help
- Watch out for tricky spellings, new sounds etc.

Missing Letters

Instructions

In these sentences, the word in capitals has had three letters next to each other taken out. These three letters will make one correctly spelt word without changing their order. The sentence that you make must make sense. Mark the correct three-letter word on the answer sheet.

Example

The cat scratched him with his CS.

Answer

LAW (The word in capitals is CLAWS.)

Example

QUESTION 47

Please play the CASTE.

47	KEY	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CAR	<input type="checkbox"/>
	PIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
	SET	<input type="checkbox"/>
	ROD	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 48

The mist in the valley looked like SM rising.

48	PAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OAK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	TEA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	ALE	<input type="checkbox"/>
	TAR	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- This can take children a lot of time and slow them down
- Use scrap paper to try out different combinations
- Look out for tricky spellings e.g. double letter, changes in sound etc

Removing and Inserting a Letter

Instructions

- In these questions, one letter can be moved from the first word to the second word, to make two new words. The letters must **not** otherwise be rearranged and both new words must make sense. Find the letter that moves and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

pound or

Answer

u

(The two new words are **pond** and **our**.)

Example

QUESTION

5

grain fir

g	<input type="checkbox"/>
r	<input type="checkbox"/>
a	<input type="checkbox"/>
i	<input type="checkbox"/>
n	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION

7

their sake

t	<input type="checkbox"/>
h	<input type="checkbox"/>
e	<input type="checkbox"/>
i	<input type="checkbox"/>
r	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Take a letter out of the first word one by one (the order of the first word doesn't change), does the word that is left still make sense?
- If it does, try putting it into the second word
- Try it out on scrap paper
- Look out for silent letters, sound changes

Hidden Words

Instructions

In these sentences, a word of **four letters** is hidden at the **end** of one word and the **beginning** of the next word. Find the pair of words that contains the hidden word and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

The film ended happily after all.

Answer

film ended (The hidden word is **mend**.)

Example

QUESTION **19**

The restaurant was famous for seafood.

19

The restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/>
restaurant was	<input type="checkbox"/>
was famous	<input type="checkbox"/>
famous for	<input type="checkbox"/>
for seafood.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION **21**

Trains were delayed through industrial action.

21

Trains were	<input type="checkbox"/>
were delayed	<input type="checkbox"/>
delayed through	<input type="checkbox"/>
through industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>
industrial action.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Look at the answer sheet rather than the question booklet
- Rip two pieces of scrap paper to cover up the letters
- Watch out for silent letters, changes in sound etc

Making Words

Instructions

In these questions find **two** words, **one** from each group that together make **one** correctly spelt word, without changing the order of the letters. The word from the first group always comes first. Mark **both** words on the answer sheet.

Example

(out by open)
(bite like side)

Answer

out side (The word is outside.)

Example

QUESTION 58

(ape have hope)
(like ping less)

58	
ape <input type="checkbox"/>	like <input type="checkbox"/>
have <input type="checkbox"/>	ping <input type="checkbox"/>
hope <input type="checkbox"/>	less <input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 59

(ball table data)
(bat base basket)

59	
ball <input type="checkbox"/>	bat <input type="checkbox"/>
table <input type="checkbox"/>	base <input type="checkbox"/>
data <input type="checkbox"/>	basket <input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Must have one word from each column
- Has to be spelled correctly
- Word in the second column can't come first in the new word

Closest in Meaning

Instructions

In these questions find **two** words, **one** from each group, that are **closest in meaning**. Mark **both** words on the answer sheet.

Example

(office shop start)
(work begin end)

Answer

start begin

Example

QUESTION 34

(flight customer collect)
(client tourist expensive)

34	flight	<input type="checkbox"/>	client	<input type="checkbox"/>
	customer	<input type="checkbox"/>	tourist	<input type="checkbox"/>
	collect	<input type="checkbox"/>	expensive	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 35

(daydream night awake)
(tired asleep alert)

35	daydream	<input type="checkbox"/>	tired	<input type="checkbox"/>
	night	<input type="checkbox"/>	asleep	<input type="checkbox"/>
	awake	<input type="checkbox"/>	alert	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Two boxes shaded, one from each column
- Looking for closest – won't be an exact match
- Often 2 that are similar; guess and move on!

Completing Sentences

Instructions

In these questions find the **two** words, **one** from each group, that will complete the sentence in the best way. Mark **both** words on the answer sheet.

Example

Big is to
(small orange colour)
as **wide** is to
(apple' red narrow)

Answer

small narrow

Example

QUESTION 25

Belt is to
(leather buckle laces)
as **shirt** is to
(collar trousers waistcoat)

25	leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	collar	<input type="checkbox"/>
	buckle	<input type="checkbox"/>	trousers	<input type="checkbox"/>
	laces	<input type="checkbox"/>	waistcoat	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 26

Jump is to
(high walk up)
as **crouch** is to
(down move hunch)

26	high	<input type="checkbox"/>	down	<input type="checkbox"/>
	walk	<input type="checkbox"/>	move	<input type="checkbox"/>
	up	<input type="checkbox"/>	hunch	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Use one word from each column
- Often opposites or synonyms
- Look for relationships between the words
- Some will be very close, guess and move on!

Odd Ones Out

Instructions

In these questions three of the five words are related in some way. Find the **two** words that do not go with these three and mark them **both** on the answer sheet.

Example

black mouse red green hut

Answer

mouse hut

Example

QUESTION 37

carpet curtain blanket pillow sheet

37	carpet	<input type="checkbox"/>
	curtain	<input type="checkbox"/>
	blanket	<input type="checkbox"/>
	pillow	<input type="checkbox"/>
	sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 40

spoon rake fork wheel spade

40	spoon	<input type="checkbox"/>
	rake	<input type="checkbox"/>
	fork	<input type="checkbox"/>
	wheel	<input type="checkbox"/>
	spade	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Two words need to be marked
- Watch out for words with double meanings

Reordering Letters

Instructions

In these questions, the three words in the second group should go together in the same way as the three in the first group. Find the word that is missing in the second group and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

(man [mat] tip)
(bug [?] dew)

Answer

bud

Example

QUESTION 67

(grown [sewn] dose)
(bloat [?] globe)

67	belt	<input type="checkbox"/>
	beat	<input type="checkbox"/>
	blob	<input type="checkbox"/>
	lobe	<input type="checkbox"/>
	boat	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 68

(tour [tear] reap)
(lead [?] rent)

68	rend	<input type="checkbox"/>
	lend	<input type="checkbox"/>
	lent	<input type="checkbox"/>
	rate	<input type="checkbox"/>
	land	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Number the letters
- Look at the example for the rule

Letter Relationships

Instructions

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

The alphabet is here to help you with these questions. Find the letters that will complete the sentence in the best way and mark the correct answer on the answer sheet.

Example

AB is to CD as PQ is to (?)

Answer

RS

Example

QUESTION 79
CX is to DW as HS is to (?)

79	IS	<input type="checkbox"/>
	IT	<input type="checkbox"/>
	GT	<input type="checkbox"/>
	IR	<input type="checkbox"/>
	JQ	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 80
BE is to GJ as CF is to (?)

80	HK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	GJ	<input type="checkbox"/>
	HL	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FI	<input type="checkbox"/>
	GD	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Can take a long time
- Work out rule for relationship between the letters
- Draw on alphabet strip
- Look at the answer sheet to help

Letter Sequences

Instructions

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

The alphabet is here to help you with these questions. Find the next letters in the series and mark the correct answer on the answer sheet.

Example

CQ DQ EP FP (?)

Answer

GO

Example

QUESTION 55
QU RT SW TV UY (?)

55

WX	<input type="checkbox"/>
WY	<input type="checkbox"/>
VW	<input type="checkbox"/>
VX	<input type="checkbox"/>
WV	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 56
ZW WU UR RP PM (?)

56

MK	<input type="checkbox"/>
PR	<input type="checkbox"/>
MJ	<input type="checkbox"/>
PS	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Can be very tricky!
- Write on top of the alphabet strip
- Draw the sequence jumps on top
- Really struggling – guess and move on!

Letter – Letter Codes

Instructions

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

The alphabet is here to help you with these questions.

You need to work out a different code for each question.

Choose the correct answer and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

If the code for **FOOT** is **ENNS**,
what is the code for **TOE**?

Answer

SND

Example

QUESTION 80

If the code for **CALF** is **FDOI**,
what is the code for **LAMB**?

80

NCPE	<input type="checkbox"/>
ODPE	<input type="checkbox"/>
IXJY	<input type="checkbox"/>
NCOD	<input type="checkbox"/>
ODQF	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 81

If the code for **CRATE** is **YNWPA**,
what is the code for **BOX**?

81

FSB	<input type="checkbox"/>
XJS	<input type="checkbox"/>
FTA	<input type="checkbox"/>
YLU	<input type="checkbox"/>
XKT	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Often the last section
- Use list on answer sheet to help
- Alphabet continues both ways

Letter – Number Codes

Instructions

In these questions letters stand for numbers. Work out the answer to each sum, then find its letter and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

If $A = 1$, $B = 2$, $C = 3$, $D = 6$, $E = 8$,
what is the answer to this sum **written**
as a letter?

$$A + B + C = (?)$$

Answer

D

Example

QUESTION **12**

If $A = 1$, $B = 2$, $C = 4$, $D = 8$, $E = 12$,
what is the answer to this sum **written**
as a letter?

$$E - D - B = (?)$$

12	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION **13**

If $A = 10$, $B = 20$, $C = 30$, $D = 40$, $E = 50$,
what is the answer to this sum **written**
as a letter?

$$D \div B \times A = (?)$$

13	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Remember that the answer is changed back into a letter
- Remember that the value of a,b,c,d,e changes in every question
- Use scrap paper for working out
- Write the values of the letters above

Number Sequences

Instructions

In each question, find the number that continues the series in the most sensible way and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

2 4 6 8 (?)

Answer

10

Example

QUESTION 76

13 12 17 15 21 18 (?)

76	
17	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 77

2 4 12 48 (?)

77	
234	<input type="checkbox"/>
240	<input type="checkbox"/>
192	<input type="checkbox"/>
196	<input type="checkbox"/>
220	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- Draw the sequence jumps
- If the sequence increases then decreases, look at every other number
- Use scrap paper for working out

Logic

Instructions

Read the following information, then find the correct answer to the question and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example

QUESTION 14

Katie, Adam, Lucy, Ranjit and Richard all wear school uniform.

Katie, Adam and Ranjit wear ties.

Ranjit wears a blazer.

Richard hates the uniform but wears a blazer and tie.

Lucy and Katie wear hats.

Adam wears a blazer but no hat.

Who wears the least items of uniform?

14	Katie	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Adam	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lucy	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ranjit	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Richard	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practise

QUESTION 22

David, Gemma, Jane, John and Maria are 12, 11, 10, 10 and 9 years old, but not in that order.

David is 2 years younger than John.

Gemma is 2 years younger than Jane.

Maria is older than David.

Who are the twins?

- A David and Maria
- B John and Jane
- C Gemma and David
- D Maria and Gemma
- E John and Maria

22	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E	<input type="checkbox"/>

Top tips!

- This question is designed to take a long time but still only worth 1 mark
- Draw out a chart / table
- Look out for names with the same letter
- Guess and move on if the answer doesn't show itself quickly