IQ AND REASONING ACADEMY
Making kids smart thinkers

New GL Verbal Reasoning Question Types

45 exam-style practice questions for the 11+ · answers and explanations at the back

GL verbal reasoning papers now include some newer question types that many older practice books don't cover. This booklet gives focused practice on three of them:

1. Rhyming synonyms	Questions 1–15
2. Related words in a grid	Questions 16–30
3. Anagrams in a sentence	Questions 31–45

How to use this booklet

- Read the **worked example and strategy** at the start of each section first.
- Do each section in one go. Aim for about **45 seconds per question**.
- Write answers on the **answer sheet**, then check them with the explanations at the back.
- Go back over any mistakes: was it the meaning, the rhyme or the pattern that caught you out?

1. Rhyming synonyms

Each sentence has a word missing. The word in brackets **rhymes with a synonym of the missing word**, but not with the missing word itself. Choose the missing word from the options.

Worked example

(stall) Be careful not to _____ off the ladder.

A climb B tumble C step D jump E wobble

All five options could fit the sentence. Only **tumble** has a synonym that rhymes with *stall*: tumble means **fall**. The answer is **B, tumble**.

Strategy

1. Every option usually makes sense in the sentence, so the sentence alone won't give you the answer.
2. For each option, think of **one or two synonyms**, then say each one next to the bracket word. Does it rhyme?
3. Rhymes are about **sound, not spelling**: *feign* rhymes with *plain*.
4. If you're stuck, start from the bracket word: list words that rhyme with it, then see which one means the same as an option.

1. **(gloom)** The rising floodwater seemed to spell _____ for the village.

A relief B destruction C change D safety E celebration

2. **(bait)** Many children _____ having injections at the doctor's.

A enjoy B ignore C forget D expect E detest

3. **(shrill)** In the early morning, the lake was perfectly _____.

A tranquil B icy C deep D murky E shallow

4. **(feign)** The instructions were perfectly _____, so nobody got lost.

A complicated B short C printed D clear E detailed

5. **(cord)** During the long car journey, the twins became increasingly _____.

A hungry B excited C uninterested D quiet E carsick

6. **(stark)** The old cellar was cold, damp and _____.

A spacious B gloomy C tidy D empty E locked

7. **(wander)** Grandpa sat by the fire to _____ the difficult question.

A solve B finish C abandon D attempt E consider

8. **(sneer)** Our new house is _____ to the railway station.

A close B opposite C similar D connected E attached

9. **(wield)** The soldiers refused to _____ to the enemy.

A speak B listen C surrender D react E respond

10. **(pride)** The thief tried to _____ the stolen jewels.

A sell B polish C return D conceal E count

11. **(mint)** Can you give me a _____ about my birthday present?

A reason B clue C bag D list E photo

12. **(dwell)** We heard the coach _____ instructions from the touchline.

A whisper B write C forget D repeat E bellow

13. **(blunder)** The pirates planned to _____ every ship they captured.

A sink B sail C loot D board E repair

14. **(stable)** Even at four years old, Mo was _____ of reading simple books.

A capable B fond C proud D tired E afraid

15. **(cheer)** The trembling kitten was filled with _____.

A joy **B** curiosity **C** hunger **D** terror **E** warmth

2. Related words in a grid

The words in the grid form groups of related words, either across the rows or down the columns. Choose the word that best completes the grid.

Worked example

hot	up	early
cold	down	**?**

A soon **B** late **C** quick **D** first **E** morning

Answer: **B, late**. Each column is a pair of opposites: hot/cold, up/down, early/late.

Strategy

1. Look at the complete groups first. Do they run across the rows or down the columns?
2. Name the link. It could be the same meaning, opposites, a phrase or saying, a compound word, a category, sound-alikes or a letter pattern.
3. Test each option. Wrong answers often fit a *different* link, such as a word with a similar meaning when the link is actually a phrase.

16.

kind	cold	short
heart	blood	**?**

A vision **B** sight **C** view **D** eye **E** glance

17.

brave	bold	daring
tiny	minute	?
angry	furious	irate

A huge B mighty C timid D minuscule E vast

18.

ancient	generous	reveal
modern	?	conceal

A stingy B kind C wealthy D charitable E noble

19.

red	white	?
herring	elephant	feet

A warm B frozen C icy D chilly E cold

20.

brain	trust	scold
rain	rust	?

A bold B old C cold D scald E colt

21.

stop	reward	?
pots	drawer	star

A rats B arts C tars D tsar E stare

22.

oak	ash	elm
trout	salmon	cod
wren	robin	?

A bat B moth C wasp D finch E salmon

23.

hare	weak	steal
hair	week	?

A stale B steel C still D stool E stall

24.

rain	foot	sun
bow	ball	?

A moon B sky C cloud D storm E flower

25.

hostile	frugal	candid
unfriendly	thrifty	?

A secret B candle C frank D cunning E cautious

26.

expand	scarce	?
contract	plentiful	vague

A unclear B wavy C hazy D precise E dim

27.

lamp	rain	ear
clamp	train	?

A bear B ears C earn D bare E area

28.

busy	cool	bold
bee	cucumber	?

A lion B brass C gold D iron E steel

29.

violin	trumpet	flute
string	brass	?

A percussion B reed C metal D keyboard E woodwind

30.

whisper	murmur	mutter
shout	bellow	?
giggle	chuckle	snigger

A hum B sigh C roar D mumble E hiss

3. Anagrams in a sentence

In each sentence, two words have had a letter removed. The **same letter** has been removed from both words, and the rest of the letters have been jumbled up. Choose the letter that is missing from both words.

Worked example

The children **ghaedl** at the **yfnn** clown.

A a B e C i D o E u

Answer: **E, u**. ghaedl + u = **laughed**, and yfnn + u = **funny**.

Strategy

1. Use the sentence to predict what kind of word fits each gap, for example a verb ending in -ed.
2. Try each letter in the shorter jumble first. It is quicker to check.
3. Make sure the same letter works for both words, and that both words make sense in the sentence.

31. The exhausted climbers **asgrgeed** slowly towards the **ismmu**.

A c B n C p D t E u

32. She **fleuylcr lbceand** the tray of drinks as she walked.

A a B c C h D m E n

33. The **ecanit** castle was **dreurdous** by a deep moat.

A i B l C m D n E r

34. A **eusnd** gust of wind **eatcrtse** the leaves across the lawn.

A c B d C p D s E t

35. The detective **tudeds** the **vceeend** very closely.

A d B i C m D s E t

36. Our **gsiebrnuh denmlapic** about the noise from the party.

A a B d C o D r E t

37. The **indaeec lddpaeap** loudly at the end of the concert.

A c B h C o D p E u

38. He **pirdwehe** a **trece** to his best friend.

A a B h C n D p E s

39. The **netge** breeze **uetrds** the curtains by the window.

A c B d C l D m E t

40. The **cferi** storm **mgadad** several houses in the village.

A e B i C o D r E t

41. The puppy **deewc** the **csunoi** on the sofa.

A h B i C s D t E u

42. We **latveled** by **atin** all the way to Scotland.

A a B c C d D i E r

43. The **ilbitarl** scientist **tdenive** a remarkable new machine.

A a B e C h D i E n

44. The huge waves **hadres** against the jagged **srok**.

A c B d C m D p E s

45. Mum **rpwaed** the birthday **tnrsee** in shiny paper.

A c B e C p D s E u

Answer sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____ Time taken: _____

Rhyming synonyms

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
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10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

Score: / 15

Related words

16	
17	
18	
19	
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22	
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25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	

Score: / 15

Anagrams

31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	
45	

Score: / 15

Answers and explanations

1. Rhyming synonyms

1. **B, destruction**: destruction means *doom*, which rhymes with (gloom)
2. **E, detest**: detest means *hate*, which rhymes with (bait)
3. **A, tranquil**: tranquil means *still*, which rhymes with (shrill)
4. **D, clear**: clear means *plain*, which rhymes with (feign)
5. **C, uninterested**: uninterested means *bored*, which rhymes with (cord)
6. **B, gloomy**: gloomy means *dark*, which rhymes with (stark)
7. **E, consider**: consider means *ponder*, which rhymes with (wander)
8. **A, close**: close means *near*, which rhymes with (sneer)
9. **C, surrender**: surrender means *yield*, which rhymes with (wield)
10. **D, conceal**: conceal means *hide*, which rhymes with (pride)
11. **B, clue**: clue means *hint*, which rhymes with (mint)
12. **E, bellow**: bellow means *yell*, which rhymes with (dwell)
13. **C, loot**: loot means *plunder*, which rhymes with (blunder)
14. **A, capable**: capable means *able*, which rhymes with (stable)
15. **D, terror**: terror means *fear*, which rhymes with (cheer)

2. Related words in a grid

16. **B, sight**: Each column makes a describing word ending in -ed: kind-hearted, cold-blooded, short-sighted.
17. **D, minuscule**: Each row is a group of words with the same meaning: brave, small and angry.
18. **A, stingy**: Each column is a pair of opposites: ancient/modern, generous/stingy, reveal/conceal.
19. **E, cold**: Each column makes a well-known phrase: red herring, white elephant, cold feet.
20. **C, cold**: Remove the first letter of the top word to make the bottom word: brain/rain, trust/rust, scold/cold.
21. **A, rats**: The bottom word is the top word written backwards: stop/pots, reward/drawer, rats/star.
22. **D, finch**: Each row is a category: trees, fish and birds.
23. **B, steel**: Each column is a pair of words that sound the same but are spelt differently: hare/hair, weak/week, steal/steel.
24. **E, flower**: Each column makes a compound word: rainbow, football, sunflower.
25. **C, frank**: Each column is a pair of words with the same meaning: hostile/unfriendly, frugal/thrifty, candid/frank.
26. **D, precise**: Each column is a pair of opposites: expand/contract, scarce/plentiful, precise/vague.

27. **A, bear**: Add one letter to the front of the top word to make the bottom word: lamp/clamp, rain/train, ear/bear.
28. **B, brass**: Each column is a common simile: as busy as a bee, as cool as a cucumber, as bold as brass.
29. **E, woodwind**: Each column is an instrument and the orchestra section it belongs to.
30. **C, roar**: Each row is a group: quiet ways of speaking, loud ways of speaking, and ways of laughing.

3. Anagrams in a sentence

31. **D, t**: staggered, summit
32. **A, a**: carefully, balanced
33. **D, n**: ancient, surrounded
34. **B, d**: sudden, scattered
35. **B, i**: studied, evidence
36. **C, o**: neighbours, complained
37. **E, u**: audience, applauded
38. **E, s**: whispered, secret
39. **C, l**: gentle, rustled
40. **A, e**: fierce, damaged
41. **A, h**: chewed, cushion
42. **E, r**: travelled, train
43. **E, n**: brilliant, invented
44. **A, c**: crashed, rocks
45. **C, p**: wrapped, present

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