



THE GL 11+ GUIDE BOOKS

Non-Verbal Reasoning

for the GL 11+

The twelve question types the GL Non-Verbal Reasoning paper is built from, one chapter each: what it looks like, a five-step method, a worked example with every wrong option explained, the traps, and ten questions to circle. Then a timed test with the real answer sheet.

12

question types

120

practice questions

36

traps explained

WHAT IS INSIDE

- One chapter for every question type on the paper
- A method in five steps, written to be said aloud
- A worked example with every wrong option explained
- The three traps the setters rely on
- Ten practice questions a type, exam level from question 4
- A timed test with the real answer sheet, and a progress page
- Every answer at the back with the reason

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For Year 5, with an easier start in every chapter so a Year 4 child can begin.
Every practice question checked twice: by machine, and by a person reading it.

CONTENTS

Contents

Before you start: the GL paper, explained	3
A SPOTTING WHAT IS THE SAME	
1 Odd one out	4
2 Which belongs	8
B SPOTTING WHAT CHANGES	
3 What comes next	13
4 Complete the pair	18
C CODES AND GRIDS	
5 Codes	23
6 The missing square	28
D TURNING AND FOLDING	
7 Reflections	36
8 Rotations	42
E HIDDEN SHAPES AND SOLIDS	
9 Hidden shapes	48
10 Cube nets	54
11 Counting cubes	61
F PAPER FOLDING	
12 Paper folding	67
The timed test, and its answer sheet	74
Answers	91
Glossary and index	99
Your scores	100

BEFORE YOU START

The GL paper, explained

What the paper is

GL Assessment sets the 11+ for most grammar areas outside Essex. Non-Verbal Reasoning is one of up to four papers, alongside Verbal Reasoning, English and Maths; each area chooses which papers to use, and the school's admissions page says which. CSSE has no Non-Verbal Reasoning paper.

The paper is multiple choice, with five options, A to E, marked on a separate answer sheet in pencil. It is made of short blocks, each one question type, with the instructions and a worked example printed at the start of the block. Nothing on it needs reading beyond those instructions: it is a paper about looking.

Timing

Most versions allow around 40 minutes for 60 to 80 questions, which is well under 40 seconds a question. The types in this book are the ones a child can be fast on once the method is second nature; the minutes at the top of each chapter are what the type usually needs.

What is in this book

Twelve types, in the order a child best meets them. The first six rest on the same five things about a shape: what shape it is, how it is shaded, how many there are, which way it is turned, and whether it has a dot; every one of those chapters teaches a child to look at the five in turn. The last six are about space: reflecting, turning, finding a shape inside a drawing, folding a net into a cube, counting the cubes in a solid, and folding and punching paper.

Every question in the book was generated and checked by a rule before it was read by a person: an odd one out is odd for exactly one reason, a series obeys its rule at every step, a net's cube really folds, a mirror image really is one. Nothing was drawn by hand and hoped over.

How to use this book

One chapter is one question type. Read parts 1 to 4 first, then do the ten questions in part 5 with a timer, circling the answers. Mark them from the answers at the back and write the score on the progress page.

Questions 1 to 3 in every chapter are easier than the paper, so a Year 4 child can start. Questions 4 to 10 are exam level, and the last two of each ten use the harder ideas: turns, dots, and two things changing at once.

When every chapter has a score, sit the timed test at the end under exam conditions, with the answer sheet, and use the answers page to see which chapters to read again.

Guessing

There is no penalty for a wrong answer. Never leave a question blank.

TYPE 1 · SPOTTING WHAT IS THE SAME

about 4 minutes on the paper

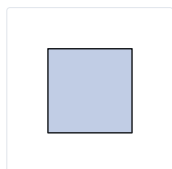
Odd one out

1 WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE

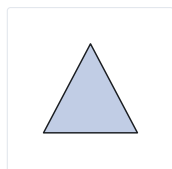
Five shapes. Four of them share something; one does not. Find the one that does not belong.

Example

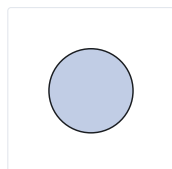
Which of the five is the odd one out?



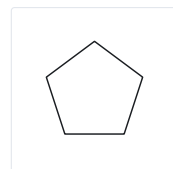
A



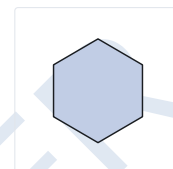
B



C



D



E

Four are shaded and one is not. The shapes are all different, so the shape is not the rule; the shading is. The answer is D. Circle it.

2 THE METHOD

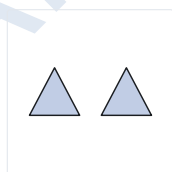
- 1 Look at the five for one thing at a time: first the shape, then the shading, then how many, then whether any is turned, then the dot.
- 2 For each thing, ask: do four of them agree and one disagree? If all five agree, or three and two, that is not the rule. Move on.
- 3 Stop at the first thing where exactly one is different. That one is the odd one out.
- 4 Check that no other thing also singles out a different shape. In a fair question only one does.
- 5 Circle the letter under the odd one, not the letter of the thing you noticed.

3 WORKED EXAMPLE

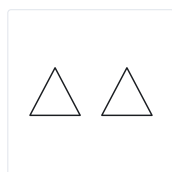
Which of the five is the odd one out?



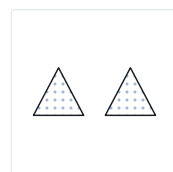
A



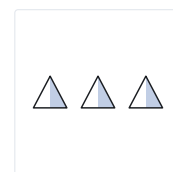
B



C



D



E

STEP 1 Shape: all five are triangles. Not the rule.

STEP 2 Shading: five different shadings. Not the rule, because nobody is the odd one.

STEP 3 How many: A, B, C and D show two triangles; E shows three. Four agree, one disagrees.

STEP 4 3 half shaded triangles is option E. Circle E.

Why the others are wrong

- A two triangles, like B, C and D
- B two triangles
- C two triangles
- D two triangles; its dotted shading is one of five different shadings, not the odd one

4 THE THREE TRAPS

Stopping at the first difference you see. Five different shadings look like a difference, but a difference that everybody has is not a rule. The rule is what FOUR share and ONE does not.

Choosing the shape that looks strangest. A star among circles is the odd one only if the rule is shape. Check the other things too; the star may be shaded like all the others and the odd one may be the plain circle.

Forgetting the small things. A dot in the middle, a quarter turn, one more shape than the others: the harder questions hide the rule in these. Look at each of the five things in turn every time.

WORKING SPACE for the ten questions on the next page: sketches, and the five things to check

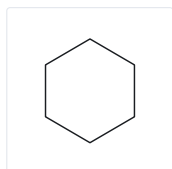
Working space for sketches and checking five things to check.

10 questions, 8 minutes

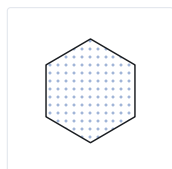
5 TRY IT

Questions 1 to 3 are a little easier than the paper. From 4 on they are exam level. Circle your answer.

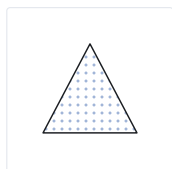
1 Which of the five is the odd one out?



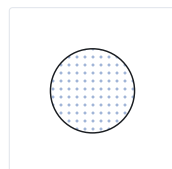
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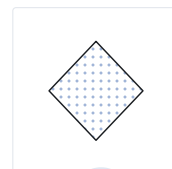
B



C

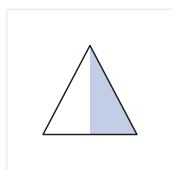


D

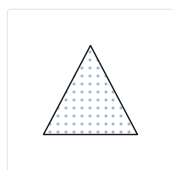


E

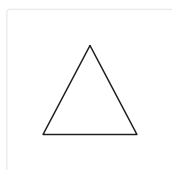
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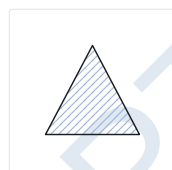
A



B



C

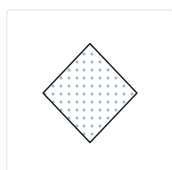


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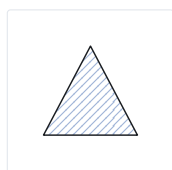


E

3 Which of the five is the odd one out?



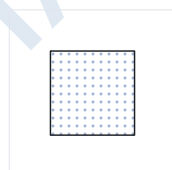
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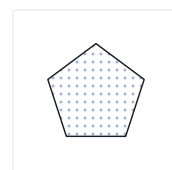
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C

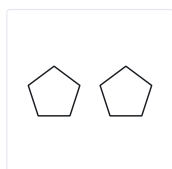


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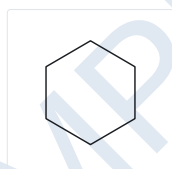


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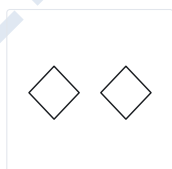
4 Which of the five is the odd one out?



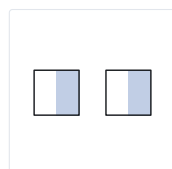
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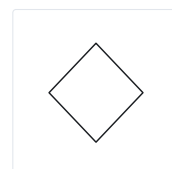
B



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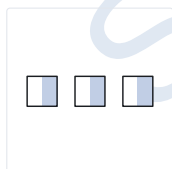


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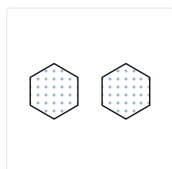
5 Which of the five is the odd one out?



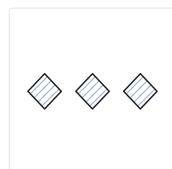
A



B



C



D

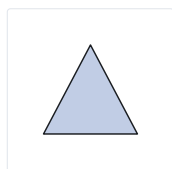


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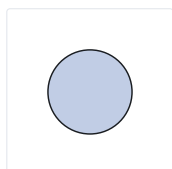
6 Which of the five is the odd one out?



A



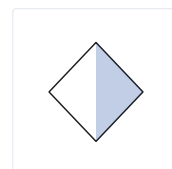
B



C

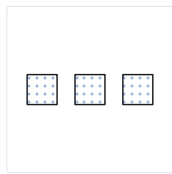


D

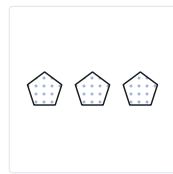


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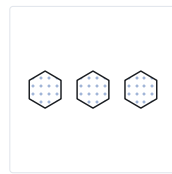
7 Which of the five is the odd one out?



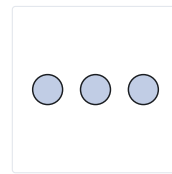
A



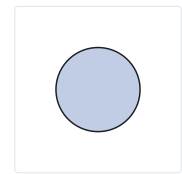
B



C

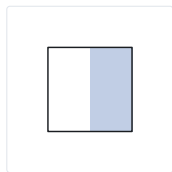


D



E

8 Which of the five is the odd one out?



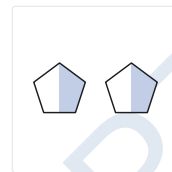
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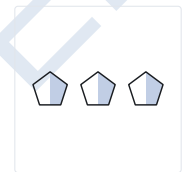
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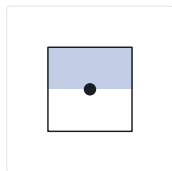


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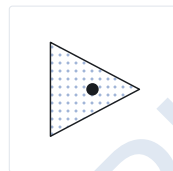


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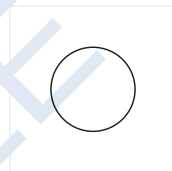
9 Which of the five is the odd one out?



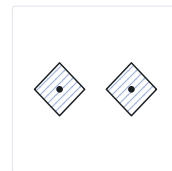
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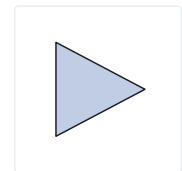
B



C



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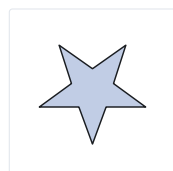


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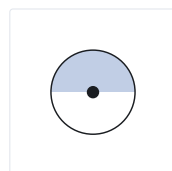
10 Which of the five is the odd one out?



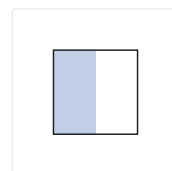
A



B



C



D



E