3.52-5 Verbal Reasoning: Codes Set 5: 10-minute Pack

GL ASSESSMENT EP.V70 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

This is a 10-minute Verbal Reasoning depth practice on letter and number codes (Set 5), styled on GL Assessment 11+ multiple-choice papers. It is a fifth, all-new set of codes-style questions on this topic. There are 32 questions across four sections: Letter Codes, Number Codes, Grid Codes and Substitution and Mixed Codes. Every question is worth 1 mark, for 32 marks in total. Difficulty increases through each section and across the pack as a whole, finishing with scholarship-level stretch questions. For each question, choose the ONE best answer from the options A to E. No calculator is allowed. Read every rule or example carefully, since a different rule may apply in each question, and check whether letters or digits shift forward or backward, whether the alphabet wraps around, whether a grid uses row-then-column or column-then-row order, and whether a code table needs to be built from more than one example before you can use it.

Worked example (Letter Codes). if PLUM is coded as SOXP, what is the code for DESK? **Answer: GHVN.** Comparing PLUM and SOXP shows every letter moves forward 3 places in the alphabet (P to S, L to O, U to X, M to P). Applying the same forward shift of 3 to DESK gives D to G, E to H, S to V, K to N, i.e. GHVN. Apply this same careful, letter-by-letter approach throughout the pack, even as the sections move from letter codes to number codes, grid codes and substitution ciphers, always reading the rule or example given in each question closely, since it can change from question to question, including whether letters or digits shift forward or backward, whether the alphabet wraps around, whether a grid uses row-then-column or column-then-row order, and whether a code table needs to be built from more than one example before it can be applied to a new word.

SECTION 1: LETTER CODES (6 minutes, 8 questions)

1 Study the rule or example given in each question to work out how the letters are coded, then apply the same rule to a new word. A different rule may apply in each question, including how far the letters shift, whether the alphabet wraps around, and whether the word is reversed.

Q1. In a code, each letter is replaced by the letter 4 places later in the alphabet, wrapping back to A after Z. What is the code for FOX?

- ☐ A) FSB
- ☐ B) JSB
- ☐ C) JOB
- ☐ D) JSX
- ☐ E) IRA

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

2 (Number Codes) Q2. Using the same rule (A=1 to Z=26), what letter is represented by the number 7?

- [ ] A) G
- [ ] B) F
- [ ] C) H
- [ ] D) D
- [ ] E) J

---

3 (Number Codes) Q3. Using the same rule (A=1 to Z=26), what is the value of the word CAP (the sum of its letter values)?

- [ ] A) 23
- [ ] B) 19
- [ ] C) 21
- [ ] D) 20
- [ ] E) 17

---

4 (Number Codes) Q4. Using the same rule (A=1 to Z=26), what word is represented by 4-9-19-8?

- [ ] A) DJSH
- [ ] B) EISH
- [ ] C) DISH
- [ ] D) DITH
- [ ] E) DISG

---

5 (Number Codes) Q5. In a code, each letter's number is its position in the alphabet plus 7 (so A=8, B=9, C=10, and so on). What is the code for the word LAMP?

- [ ] A) 12-8-20-23
- [ ] B) 19-8-20-23
- [ ] C) 19-1-20-23
- [ ] D) 19-8-13-23
- [ ] E) 19-8-20-16

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

6 (Number Codes) Q6. Using the same code (letter's number = alphabet position plus 7), what word is represented by 26-8-21-11?

- [ ] A) SANK
- [ ] B) ZAND
- [ ] C) SHND
- [ ] D) SAUD
- [ ] E) SAND

---

7 (Number Codes) Q7. In a code, each letter is given the value of its position in the alphabet, then that value is doubled and 1 is added. What is the code for the letter H?

- [ ] A) 9
- [ ] B) 16
- [ ] C) 17
- [ ] D) 15
- [ ] E) 18

---

8 (Number Codes) Q8. Using a reverse code where Z=1, Y=2, X=3, and so on down to A=26, what is the value of the word GATE (the sum of its letter values)?

- [ ] A) 75
- [ ] B) 74
- [ ] C) 76
- [ ] D) 33
- [ ] E) 45

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

SECTION 3: GRID CODES (6 minutes, 8 questions)

9 Letters are arranged in a grid of 5 rows and 5 columns, each numbered 1 to 5. Because there are only 25 squares for 26 letters, I and J share the same square. Unless a question says otherwise, each letter is coded as its row number followed by its column number.

Row 1: A B C D E
Row 2: F G H I/J K
Row 3: L M N O P
Row 4: Q R S T U
Row 5: V W X Y Z

For example, D is in row 1, column 4, so D is coded as 14.

Q1. Using the grid above, what is the code for the word BED?

- ☐ A) 12-15-41
- ☐ B) 21-15-14
- ☐ C) 12-5-14
- ☐ D) 12-15-14
- ☐ E) 14-15-12

---

10 (Grid Codes) Q2. Using the grid above, what word is represented by the code 32-34-35?

- ☐ A) LOP
- ☐ B) MOP
- ☐ C) MOJ
- ☐ D) MPO
- ☐ E) MTP

---

11 (Grid Codes) Q3. Using the grid above, what is the code for the word PLANT?

- ☐ A) 35-31-21-33-44
- ☐ B) 25-31-11-33-44
- ☐ C) 35-31-11-33-44
- ☐ D) 35-13-11-33-44
- ☐ E) 35-31-11-33-34

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

12 (Letter Codes) Q2. In a code, each letter is replaced by the letter 5 places later in the alphabet, wrapping back to A after Z. A word has been coded as FUUQJ. What was the original word?

- ☐ A) AUPLE
- ☐ B) FPPLE
- ☐ C) APPLE
- ☐ D) APPQE
- ☐ E) APPLJ

---

13 (Grid Codes) Q4. Using the grid above, what word is represented by the code 42-45-43-44?

- ☐ A) RUSO
- ☐ B) RPST
- ☐ C) RUNT
- ☐ D) MUST
- ☐ E) RUST

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 3.52-5 Verbal Reasoning: Codes Set 5: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

B) JSB - shifting each letter of FOX forward 4 gives F to J, O to S, X to B (wrapping past Z) cao **B1**

Answer: B) JSB

Question 2

A) G - counting A=1, B=2, and so on, the 7th letter of the alphabet is G cao **B1**

Answer: A) G

Question 3

D) 20 - C=3, A=1, P=16, so the sum is 3+1+16=20 cao **B1**

Answer: D) 20

Question 4

C) DISH - 4=D, 9=I, 19=S, 8=H, so the code 4-9-19-8 spells DISH cao **B1**

Answer: C) DISH

Question 5

B) 19-8-20-23 - L's position is 12, plus 7 is 19; A's position is 1, plus 7 is 8; M's position is 13, plus 7 is 20; P's position is 16, plus 7 is 23; giving 19-8-20-23 cao **B1**

Answer: B) 19-8-20-23

Question 6

E) SAND - subtracting 7 from each number gives 26-7=19=S, 8-7=1=A, 21-7=14=N, 11-7=4=D, spelling SAND cao **B1**

Answer: E) SAND

Question 7

C) 17 - H's position is 8, doubling gives 16, and adding 1 gives 16+1=17 cao **B1**

Answer: C) 17

Question 8

A) 75 - using value = 27 minus the normal alphabet position, G=27-7=20, A=27-1=26, T=27-20=7, E=27-5=22, so the sum is 20+26+7+22=75 cao **B1**

Answer: A) 75

Question 9

D) 12-15-14 - B is row 1, col 2 (12); E is row 1, col 5 (15); D is row 1, col 4 (14); giving 12-15-14 cao **B1**

Answer: D) 12-15-14

Question 10

B) MOP - 32=M, 34=O, 35=P, so the code 32-34-35 spells MOP cao **B1**

Answer: B) MOP

Question 11

C) 35-31-11-33-44 - P=35, L=31, A=11, N=33, T=44, giving 35-31-11-33-44 cao **B1**

Answer: C) 35-31-11-33-44

Question 12

C) APPLE - decoding means shifting each code letter back by 5: F to A, U to P, U to P, Q to L, J to E cao **B1**

Answer: C) APPLE

Question 13

E) RUST - 42=R, 45=U, 43=S, 44=T, so the code spells RUST cao **B1**

Answer: E) RUST

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk