

Verbal Reasoning

Letter-coded Sums

Practice Questions

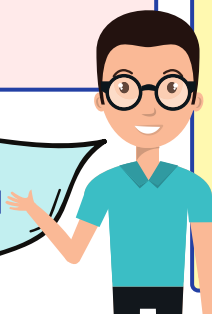
A = 3, B = 6, C = 2, D = 12, E = 10
 Giving your answer as a letter, calculate:

1. $B \div C =$
2. $(E - B) \div C =$
3. $(A \times C) \times C =$
4. $(E + C) \div (B \div A) =$
5. $E + C - B =$

A = 1, B = 6, C = 5, D = 2, E = 8
 Giving your answer as a letter, calculate:

6. $(E + D) \div D =$
7. $(B - C) + A =$
8. $(B \div D) + (E - B) =$
9. $(C \times D + B) \div D =$
10. $A + C + D =$

Can you choose five letters (they don't need to be A, B, C, D, E) and create your own problem?



What do I do?



Calculate the answer to each sum by decoding the letters. Each letter stands for a number.

Top Tips!



- Write the number of top of each of the letters to help you remember which number represents each letter.

Remember **BIDMAS** -

- **B** - Brackets
- **I** - Indices
- **D** - Division
- **M** - Multiplication
- **A** - Addition
- **S** - Subtraction

You might need this to decide what order to calculate the number problem in.

What skills do I need to improve?



Doing lots of practice questions will help with becoming familiar with question types but what else can you do to improve in this area?

- You'll need to be familiar with BIDMAS and confident with all four operations - addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
- A good knowledge of your times tables and related division facts will help with completing these questions quickly.

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Answers

$$\mathbf{A = 3, B = 6, C = 2, D = 12, E = 10}$$

Giving your answer as a **letter**, calculate:

$$1. B \div C = \mathbf{A} - 6 \div 2 = 3$$

$$2. (E - B) \div C = \mathbf{C} - (10 - 6) \div 2$$

$$3. (A \times C) \times C = \mathbf{D} - (3 \times 2) \times 2 = 12$$

$$4. (E + C) \div (B \div A) = \mathbf{B} - (10 + 2) \div (6 \div 3) = 6$$

$$5. E + C - B = \mathbf{B} = 10 + 2 - 6 = 6 \text{ BIDMAS - addition FIRST}$$

$$\mathbf{A = 1, B = 6, C = 5, D = 2, E = 8}$$

Giving your answer as a **letter**, calculate:

$$6. (E + D) \div D = \mathbf{C} (8 + 2) \div 2 = 5$$

$$7. (B - C) + A = \mathbf{D} (6 - 5) + 1 = 2$$

$$8. (B \div D) + (E - B) = \mathbf{C} (6 \div 2) + (8 - 6) = 5$$

$$9. (C \times D + B) \div D = \mathbf{E} (5 \times 2 + 6) \div 2 = 8$$

$$10. A + C + D = \mathbf{E} 1 + 5 + 2 = 8$$

