

What is non verbal reasoning?

Simply put non verbal reasoning is all reasoning that is not verbal reasoning and verbal reasoning is the ability of reasoning by using concepts framed in words. So actually non verbal reasoning is a term which stands for a broad range of reasoning skills like e.g. abstract reasoning, diagrammatic reasoning, spatial reasoning, numerical reasoning and many more.

Non-verbal reasoning involves drawing conclusions based on a set of facts either fictional or non fictional. Exercises include activities like describing the similarities and differences between two pictures, finding the shape that does not belong in a sequence of shapes, predicting what shape should next appear in the sequence, and so on. Non-verbal reasoning exercises can also include numerical and aural activities, where non-speech sounds must be matched, differentiated, or compared and contrasted and even some syllogisms can be categorized as non verbal reasoning.

Non verbal reasoning in everyday life

Even though speech is the most obvious form of communication, one's non verbal reasoning skills are an invaluable asset, since people are constantly bombarded by non verbal impulses, signals and gestures. Actually people use their non verbal intelligence much more than their verbal intelligence. Almost everything you will encounter in life you will first judge by visual interpretation, because this is simply the easiest, fastest and it can be done without drawing attention to oneself. So your first impression of something or somebody is almost always based on your non verbal reasoning skills. For example, if you try to judge somebody on their looks you are actually using non verbal reasoning to do this.

Non verbal reasoning practice

Non-verbal reasoning is also called fluid reasoning. It is an intentional cognitive process that does not occur automatically. It involves the use of deliberate and controlled mental operations to solve novel problems. Mental operations often include drawing inferences and forming concepts when language is not involved. This of course can be practiced and non verbal intelligence can be trained.

Non verbal reasoning learning strategies

In this paragraph some handy advice is given, to keep in mind when practicing non verbal reasoning tests. The tips shown in this paragraph are made to make it easier to solve non verbal reasoning test problems.

- Learn strategies to increase understanding and retention of concepts
- Self-talk, try to guide yourself through the problem verbally
- Rely on your memory to learn problem-solving through repetition and rote recall
- Learn problem-solving techniques in the contexts in which they are most likely to be applied
- Learn and emphasize reading comprehension skills as early as possible so the student may rely on reading and rereading to ensure comprehension of concepts
- Use repetition and review of concepts to ensure over-learning, then check that your memory for the material includes comprehension
- Structure and adjust the difficulty level of the practice test to your own level where possible

The best initial preparation for non-verbal reasoning tests involves a lot of activities that should be started long before the test date. This is because non-verbal reasoning tests your child's intelligence and that takes time and training to build up.

Good Concentration:

Nurture good concentration in all the things they do and encourage them to build up longer periods of concentration. Help them by reducing distractions such as background noise.

Concentration is an important life skill that can be learnt very effectively through play. These games and activities will help your child's concentration improve:

- puzzles of any kind including jigsaws
- playing Jenga™ and making card towers.

Make sure your child does these (or similar) activities as part of their daily play routine.

If you think your child needs encouragement to concentrate more or try harder, you can use this simple exercise to demonstrate to them how concentration and effort have a major effect on how well they do things. Get a ball and simply play 'catch' with them - you'll easily be able to prove to them that when they concentrate their catching improves dramatically. Training your child to understand new instructions should be part of their practice for non-verbal reasoning tests. The better the questions are understood, the better the questions will be answered.

In the real test your child may encounter some new types of questions. For this reason, quickly understanding exactly what the question is asking is a key skill to master. By following our tips your child will be able to adapt well to the new types of questions they have not seen before.

These games will help your child learn to think clearly and logically:

- Draughts,
- Chess,
- Cluedo™ and
- Mastermind™.

The process of learning the rules of these games (with your help) is also valuable practice for your child.

Draughts is a great game to start young children on as early as age five. When they are ready, they can progress to playing Chess. Play with your child as often as you can, ideally aim to play once a day.

<http://primaryleap.co.uk/primary-resources/Year+1/Reasoning/Non+-+Verbal/>

<http://www.happypuzzle.co.uk/>

https://www.learningtolearn.biz/free_educational_games.html