

Senior Brain Health Program

— Level 2 Samples —

**Problem-Solving Puzzles & Activities
to Sharpen the Mind**



ABOUT THESE SAMPLES

As many seniors settle into retirement and senior living, they often do less problem-solving and analysis than they did in their younger years. Solving crossword and jigsaw puzzles involves problem-solving and has some cognitive benefits, but only exercises a narrow set of thinking skills.

We are a dedicated team of seasoned educators with over 60 years of experience teaching and developing problem-solving and analysis skills. Our inspiration for this program comes from the groundbreaking ACTIVE Study by the University of Alabama and Penn State University, which involved over 2,800 adults aged 65 and older. Participants received 5-6 weeks of cognitive skill training. The study demonstrated significant improvements in cognitive abilities (memory, reasoning, speed of processing information) to some degree, 10 years after the training.

Drawing on the ACTIVE study and our educational expertise in teaching critical thinking, we concluded the most effective senior brain maintenance program should focus on a wide variety of engaging problem-solving and analysis skills to enhance cognitive resilience and improve everyday executive function. Our robust Senior Brain Health Program (384 pages with detailed answers) develops and exercises the following skills:

- Deductive Reasoning
- Inferential Reasoning
- Spatial Reasoning
- Associative Reasoning
- Memory
- Identification and Evaluation of Evidence
- Evaluation of Inferences
- Reading Comprehension
- Mathematical Reasoning (with a focus on mental math)
- Observation
- Sequencing
- Classifying
- Reasoning by Analogy
- Verbal and Written Communication
- Vocabulary Analysis

These skills are honed through engaging paper-and-pencil activities designed to be fun, stimulating, effective, and easy to use. Other benefits include:

- Affordable, reproducible activities for ongoing stimulation
- Both individual and group activities to foster social interaction
- Print and eBook formats for convenience
- Two levels of challenge to choose from

FREE SHIPPING OFFER



SeniorBrainHealth.org
— Empower the mind! —

FREE SHIPPING

Online prepaid orders only. Offer may not be combined with other discounts or offers.

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About SeniorBrainHealth.org

Join us at SeniorBrainHealth.org to access free sample activities, informative articles, and insights into senior cognitive health. Let's empower you or your loved ones to thrive with sharper mental acuity and an enriched quality of life.

At SeniorBrainHealth.org, we are a dedicated team of seasoned educators with over 60 years of teaching and developing problem-solving and analysis skills. Our journey began with a deep-rooted passion for education and a commitment to enhancing cognitive wellness among seniors.

Inspired by groundbreaking research, including studies reported in the journal Psychological Science, which found cognitive benefits for seniors learning new skills, and the transformative findings from the ACTIVE Study funded by the National Institutes of Health, we are driven in our mission to empower older adults with the tools they need to maintain and strengthen their mental faculties.

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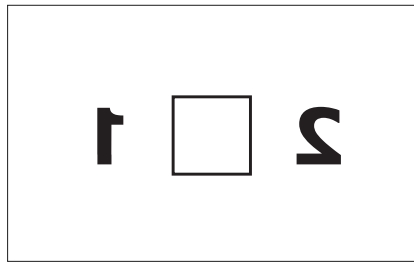
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REBUS PUZZLE

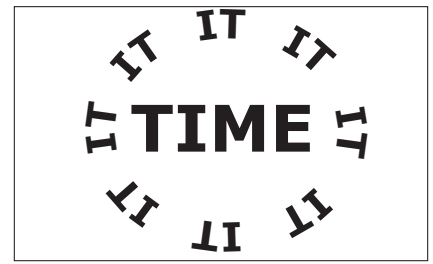
DIRECTIONS: Look at each graphic to find the common phrase it represents.



_____ d _____



_____ c _____
_____ r _____



_____ b _____
_____ m _____



_____ n _____
_____ r _____



_____ n _____



_____ s _____
_____ t _____



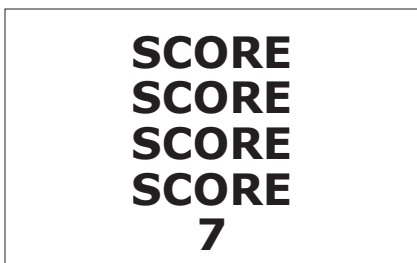
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_____ c _____



_____ n _____
_____ d _____



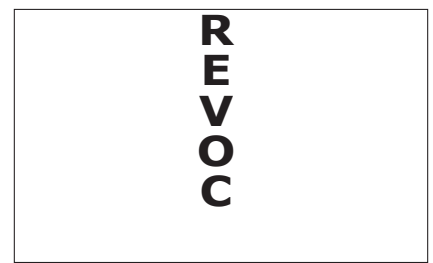
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_____ d _____



_____ r _____
_____ n _____



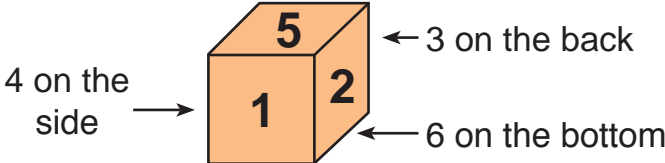
_____ g _____
_____ v _____

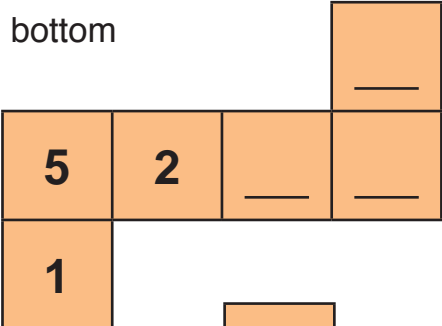


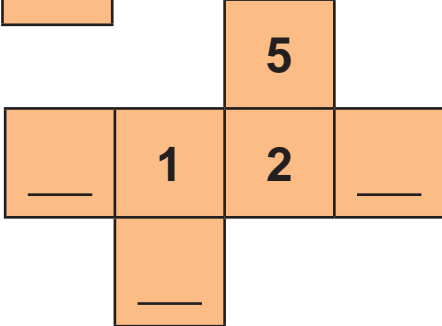
_____ r _____

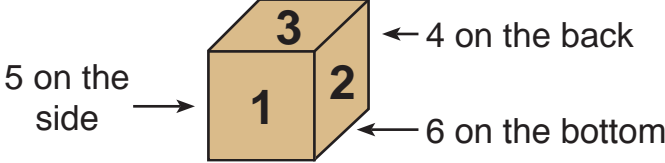
PATTERN FOLDING

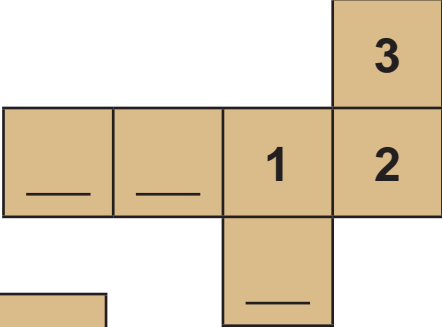
DIRECTIONS: Write the number for each face of the cube.

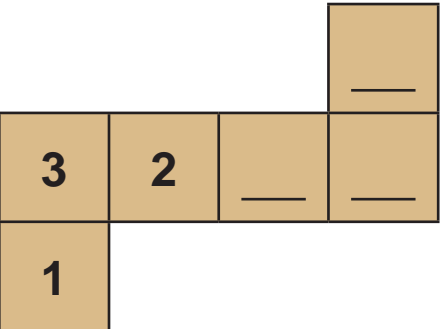
1. 

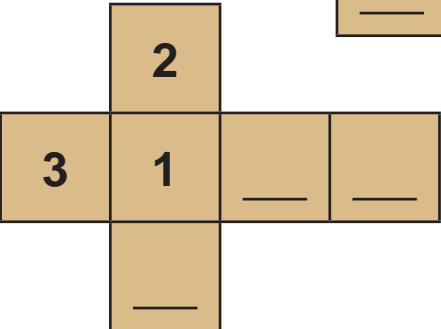
2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

Mr. Rodgers



Late last Monday afternoon

¹Mr. Rodgers is an account specialist for JTX Company. ²He spends most of his working hours traveling all over the United States visiting the businesses that use JTX's products. ³Mr. Rodgers works long hours talking with clients and discussing product issues, writing reports, and troubleshooting his clients' problems for his boss, Miss Smythe. ⁴He has been doing this job for many years and hopes to retire next year and spend more time with his grandchildren.

Assume all the statements and facts in the puzzle are true. Write whether each sentence is **T**True, **F**False, or **U**Unknown. Then write the sentence number(s) and/or check the box that provides the best evidence for each true or false answer.

_____ 1. Mr. Rodgers is probably working in a hotel room.

Sentence



Picture



Caption

_____ 2. Mr. Rodgers is sick because he is wearing his pajamas on a workday afternoon.

_____ _____

Sentences



Picture



Caption

_____ 3. Mr. Rodgers sometimes travels by plane.

_____ _____

Sentences



Picture



Caption

_____ 4. Mr. Rodgers is older than Miss Smythe.

Sentence



Picture



Caption

_____ 5. Mr. Rodgers will want to spend time with his grandchildren in Florida when he retires next year.

Sentence



Picture



Caption

MIND BENDERS®

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the chart using + for true or – for false as you solve the puzzle. Be sure to mark all the – (no) answers from each clue to help find all the + (yes) answers.

Transportation



jet



horse



train



sailplane



speedboat

Amherst					
Bartlett					
Croft					
Davies					
Enders					

Amherst, Bartlett, Croft, Davies, and Enders each have a favorite form of transportation.

1. Bartlett’s favorite transportation has an engine but no wings or wheels.
2. Neither Amherst nor Croft enjoy air transportation.
3. Enders doesn’t want to be without an engine or an animal while traveling.
4. Amherst won’t ride anything with a heart.

CROSS NUMBER

- A number below a diagonal line shows the sum for the squares underneath.
- A number above a diagonal line shows the sum for the squares to the right.
- You may use only the digits 1 through 9 (one digit per square).
- You may not use any digit more than once to get a sum.

	7	8			12	9
4				7	17	
5			6			
10			8		6	15
	3	10				
8				3		
9				11		

	11	13			13	7
17				10	14	
4			7			
13					11	6
	4	3				
6				4		
3				3		

THE WALLET THIEF



DIRECTIONS: Read the case below to find evidence to identify the innocent and guilty suspects. Remember, the story and suspects' statements are true.

¹At 11:43 a.m., in Brookings, Oregon, a man reported his black wallet was stolen off his table in a small cafeteria. ²Police arrived five minutes later and questioned the four suspects below, before one of them confessed and returned the wallet. ³Each suspect was seated at a table next to the victim's table between 11 a.m. and when the police arrived in the cafeteria. ⁴The victim paid his waitress at 11:40 a.m. and then left his wallet in the middle of the table as he waited for her to bring his change. ⁵While he waited, he started playing on his phone and took his eye off the wallet. ⁶When she returned with his change a few minutes later, he realized his wallet had been stolen and immediately called the police. ⁷The waitress who waited on the victim told police that she was stunned to find out one her regular, longtime customers was a thief. ⁸"He is always so nice and talkative to me and people he meets," she said.



Craig Downer

⁹I heard the guy call the police about his wallet. ¹⁰I felt bad for him, but he should be more careful. ¹¹I paid for my meal with my own money.



Matt Muenchrath

¹²I think Downer is friendly, but he looks like a criminal, so I don't trust him. ¹³I talk a lot with Rhorer when I'm in the cafeteria. ¹⁴The other suspect doesn't talk to anyone.



Christian Rhorer

¹⁵Matt frequently asks to borrow money, but he didn't today. ¹⁶He doesn't take things that are not his.



Marcus Poley

¹⁷I'm very shy, but I'm a people watcher. ¹⁸Rhorer was seated in front of me, so I watched him from the time I came in until the police arrived. ¹⁹He never took anything off the victim's table.

Circle the Wallet Thief.

PAIRS OF SIMILARITIES

DIRECTIONS: Decide how the first pair of words are similar. Circle the word that makes the second pair similar in the same way.

EXAMPLE:

sieze	→	capture	a. find	b. grasp	c. hunt
grab	→	?			

1	ruin	→	spoil	a. destroy	b. repair	c. replace
	demolish	→	?			

2	require	→	command	a. claim	b. insist	c. suggest
	demand	→	?			

3	complete	→	finish	a. compose	b. pursue	c. terminate
	end	→	?			

4	consider	→	ponder	a. attempt	b. presume	c. reject
	believe	→	?			

5	contain	→	fill	a. hold	b. pursue	c. spend
	have	→	?			

6	shut	→	close	a. alter	b. fence	c. prevent
	enclose	→	?			

7	create	→	produce	a. establish	b. cease	c. sustain
	organize	→	?			

8	nourish	→	feed	a. gather	b. harvest	c. grow
	cultivate	→	?			

9	strike	→	hit	a. assault	b. protect	c. retreat
	attack	→	?			

INSIDE-OUT MATH

DIRECTIONS: Use the clues to find the missing values.

Problem 1

a	a-c	a-d
93	66	45
b	b-c	b-d
.....	38
c	d	
.....	

Problem 2

a	a-c	a-d
.....	44
b	b-c	b-d
67	38	29
c	d	
.....	

Problem 3

a	a-c	a-d
.....	46
b	b-c	b-d
.....	27	48
c	d	
54	

Problem 4

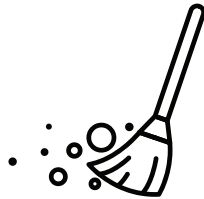
a	a-c	a-d
.....	37	59
b	b-c	b-d
.....	70
c	d	
.....	66	

ASSOCIATE REASONING PUZZLE

DIRECTIONS: In each puzzle, the three words above are associated (related) to the answer word below. For example, Airplane, Butter, and Kite are all associated with the answer Fly--airplanes fly, a fly in the butter or butterfly, and you fly a kite. Use the images to identify the three words and then figure out the associated answer word.



___ _ _ *p* ___ _



___ _ _ *o* ___ _

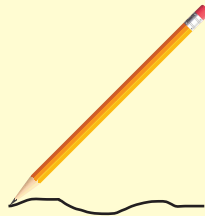


___ _ _ _ _

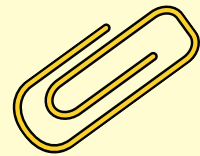
Answer: ___ _ _ _ _



___ _ _ _ _



___ _ _ *e* ___ _



___ _ _ _ _

Answer: ___ _ _ _ _



___ _ _ *y* ___ _



___ _ *h* ___ _



___ _ _ _ *l* ___

Answer: ___ _ _ _ _

Tigers

Reading for Evidence – Deduction



¹Tigers live in the jungles of Asia.
²They are the largest cats found in nature. ³Tigers can weigh as much as 650 pounds and grow up to 10 feet measured from nose to tail.

⁴Tigers hunt alone and usually at night. ⁵Tigers like to hide in jungle cover to surprise or sneak up on the animals they hunt.

⁶They will roam as far as 18 miles in a single night in search of food and can run as fast as 40 mph when needed. ⁷Tigers often eat deer, wild pigs, and water buffalo—but also eat many other smaller animals. ⁸They can eat as much as 60 pounds of food in a day.



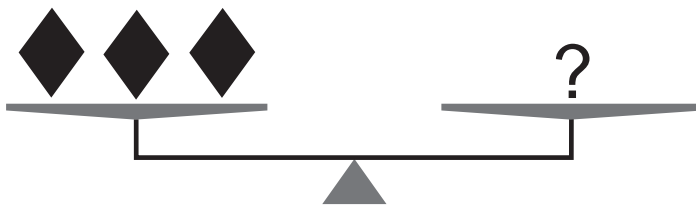
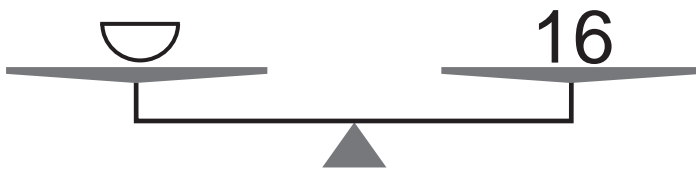
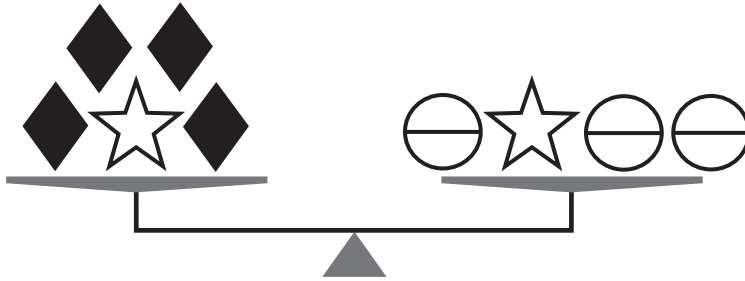
⁹Every tiger has stripes, but the pattern of the stripes is different on every tiger. ¹⁰Unlike most cats, tigers love water and sometimes swim and play in it. ¹¹Tigers, like lions, leopards, and jaguars, roar—but they cannot purr.

DIRECTIONS: Evaluate the evidence in the article and pictures to find the best answers.

- | | | | |
|--|------|-------|---------|
| 1. The largest tigers are larger than the largest lions. | True | False | Unknown |
| 2. Tigers enjoy water. | True | False | Unknown |
| 3. Like all large cats, tigers roar and purr. | True | False | Unknown |
| 4. No two tigers look exactly the same. | True | False | Unknown |
| 5. The fastest tigers can run up to 18 miles per hour. | True | False | Unknown |
| 6. Tigers only eat large animals. | True | False | Unknown |

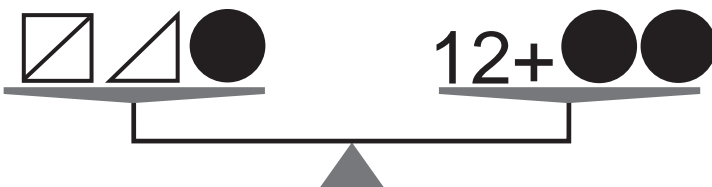
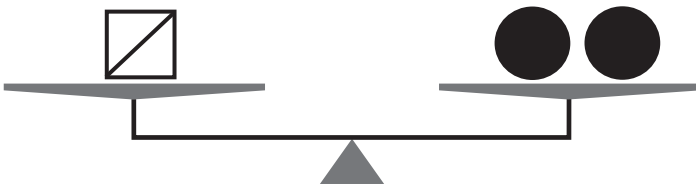
BALANCE MATH

DIRECTIONS: Use the balance scales to find the missing numbers.



Problem 1

? =



Problem 2

? =

LETTER DROP QUOTATION PUZZLE

DIRECTIONS: Use the letters underneath to fill in the chart so that words are formed and the quotation makes sense. A shaded space in the chart shows the end of a word. (The end of a line in the chart is not necessarily the end of a word.)

A	D	E	H	A	D	D	M	H	A	E	E	B	B	A	E	I	S	A
I	G	W	N	I	L	S		I	F	V	O	N	L	E	I	N		H
			O	U	U			O	R				R	Y		N		

Bonus Brain Bender

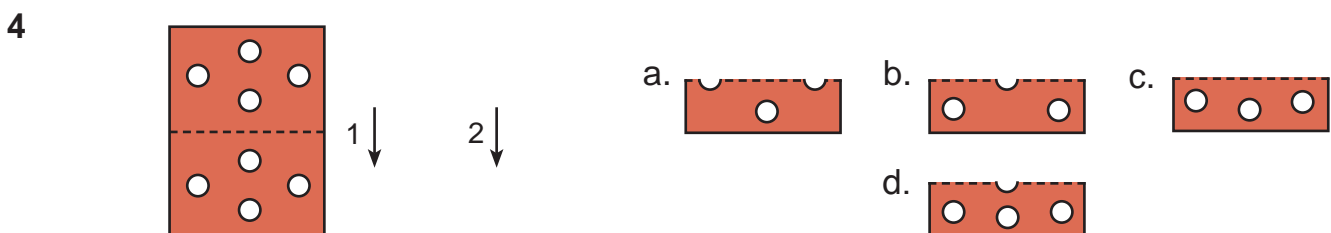
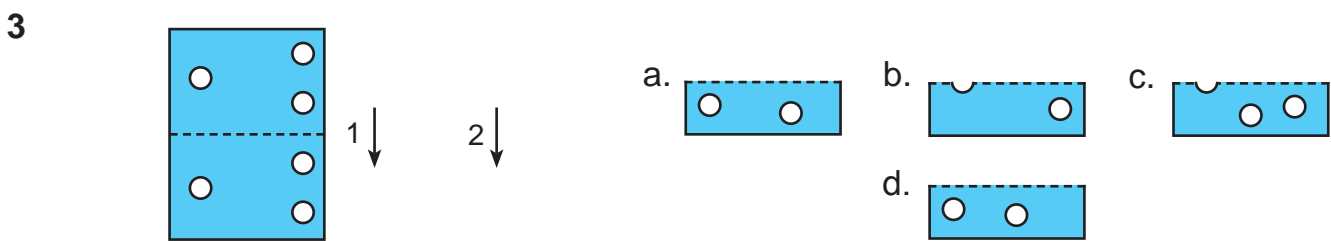
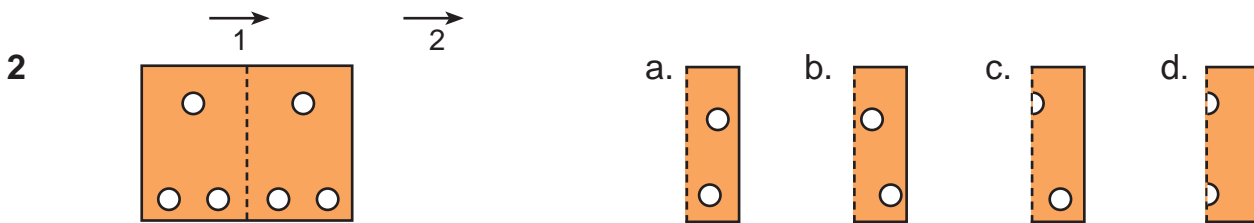
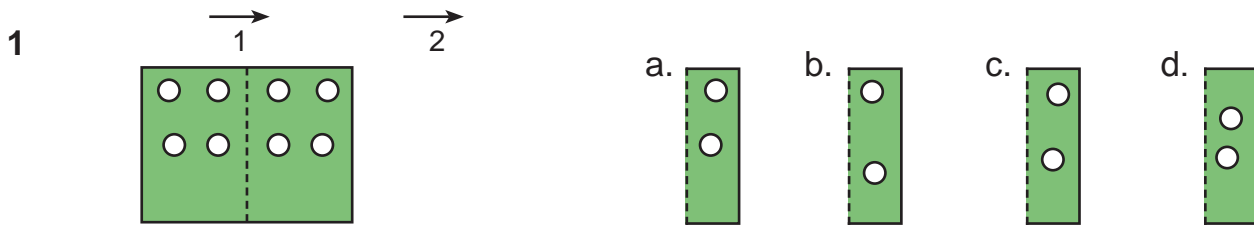
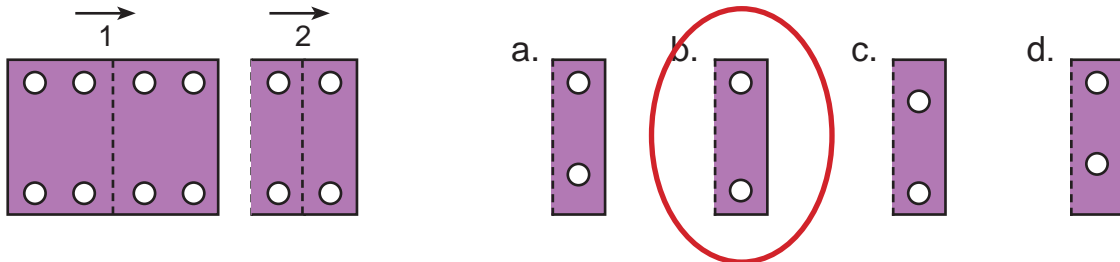
Six glasses, three filled with water and three empty, are shown below. If you can **ONLY** touch one glass, how can you arrange them so that the filled and the empty glasses alternate (full, empty, full, empty, full, empty)? No magic tricks here!



PAPER FOLDING

DIRECTIONS: Circle the drawing that shows how the paper will look when folded twice.

EXAMPLE:



WORD BENDERS

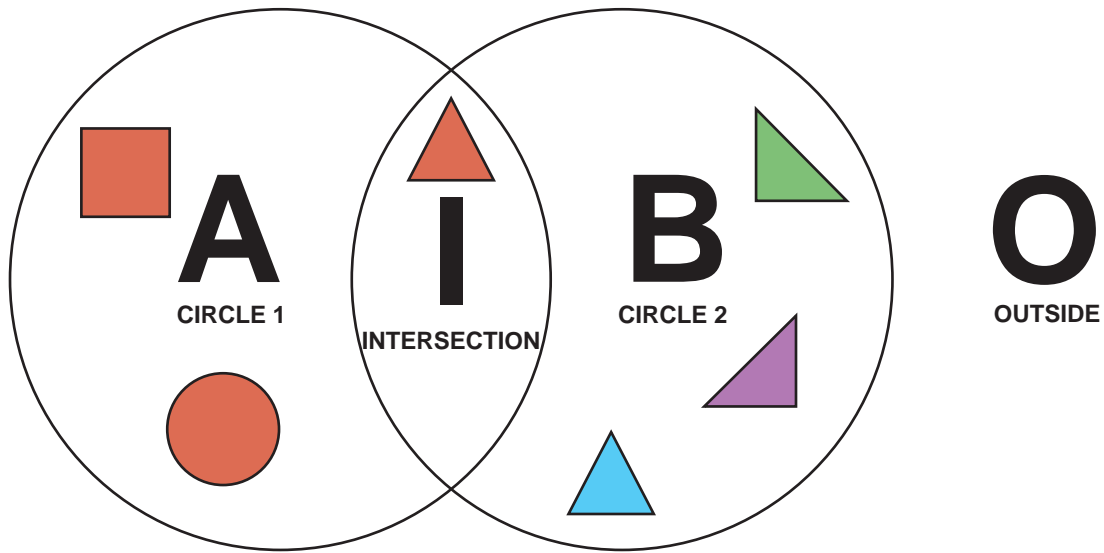
DIRECTIONS: Identify the next word, then match it to its definition below. A blank line indicates the letter is the same as one above. A circle indicates a different letter than the one above or a new letter.

<u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>N</u> <u>I</u> <u>N</u> <u>E</u>	DEFINITIONS
○ ○ ○ _ _ _ _	_____
_ _ _ _ ○ ○ ○	_____
_ _ _ _ ○ ○	_____
○ ○ _ _ _ _	_____
○ _ ○ _ _ _	_____
_ _ _ _ ○ ○	_____
○ _ _ _ _	_____
_ _ _ _ ○	_____
<u>M</u> <u>O</u> <u>R</u> <u>T</u> ○ <u>G</u> ○ <u>A</u> ○ <u>G</u> ○ <u>E</u>	_____
○ ○ _ _ _	_____
_ _ _ ○ _ _	_____
_ _ _ _ ○ ○	_____
_ _ _ ○ ○ _ ○	_____
<u>R</u> <u>O</u> <u>U</u> <u>T</u> ○ <u>I</u> ○ <u>N</u> ○ <u>E</u>	_____

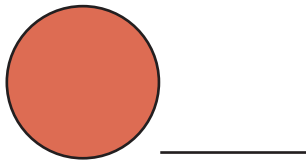
- DEFINITIONS BOX:**
1. delighted 2. doglike 3. five voices 4. gate 5. hire 6. human 7. infuriate
 8. malaria medicine 9. omen 10. on the way 11. plaster 12. procedure
 13. property agreement 14. purpose 15. satisfied

OVERLAPPING CLASSES – INTERSECTIONS

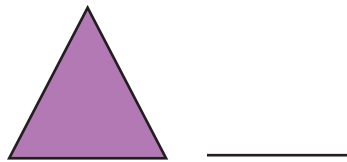
DIRECTIONS: On the line next to each small shape below write an “A,” “B,” “I,” or “O” to indicate where the shape belongs.



1



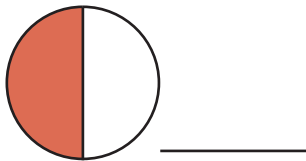
4



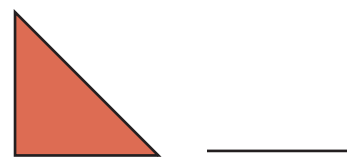
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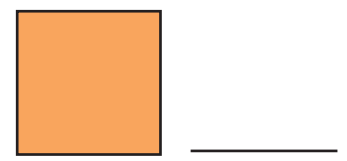
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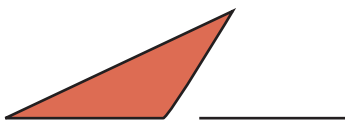
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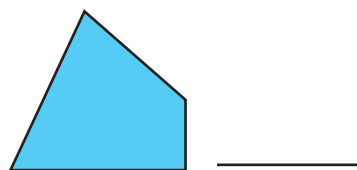
8



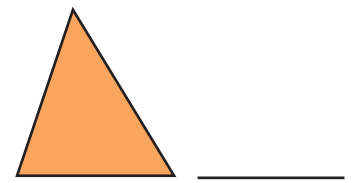
3



6



9



ANSWERS

REBUS PUZZLE

DIRECTIONS: Look at each graphic to find the common phrase it represents.

DEEF feedback	I □ S back to square one	IT IT IT it's about time
FUNNY FUNNY WORDS WORDS too funny for words	CRACKING UP cracking up	NATION all across the nation
GNIKLAT talking back	TIME MY HANDS time on my hands	LENRUTHDING truth-in-lending
SCORE SCORE SCORE SCORE 7 four score and seven	WAY PASS highway overpass	REVO C cover up

PATTERN FOLDING

DIRECTIONS: Write the number for each face of the cube.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.






7.

Mr. Rodgers

- False; 2, picture;** The clue is in the picture and that clue is the computer. Mr. Rodgers is not using a laptop, but a large stationary computer. It would be very cumbersome and difficult for Mr. Rodgers to travel all over the United States (sentence 2) with such a computer. While Mr. Rodgers is probably working at home (given the pajamas and the computer), we do not know this for certain.
- Unknown;** There is not enough evidence. Mr. Rodgers may be sick, but it could also be that he likes to work in his pajamas when he works at home.
- True; 2, 3;** Given that Mr. Rodgers must visit clients all over the United States, that he has a busy schedule, and that he works long hours, we can deduce that sometimes he travels by plane.
- Unknown;** While sentence 4 tells us that Mr. Rodgers has been working for many years and hopes to retire soon to spend time with his grandchildren, we are given no evidence to indicate Miss Smythe's age. The title "Miss" is not always an indication of age; perhaps she is an older woman who has never married.
- Unknown;** There is not enough evidence. While we know that Mr. Rodgers wants to spend more time with his grandchildren when he retires, we do not know if that necessarily means in Florida. Do the grandchildren live in Florida? Does Mr. Rodgers? Would he like to take the grandchildren on a trip to Florida? These are some of the questions that would need to be answered before we would know.

MIND BENDERS®

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the chart using + for true or - for false as you solve the puzzle. Be sure to mark all the - (no) answers from each clue to help find all the + (yes) answers.

	Transportation				
	 jet	 horse	 train	 sailplane	 speedboat
Amherst	-	-	+	-	-
Bartlett	-	-	-	-	+
Croft	-	+	-	-	-
Davies	-	-	-	+	-
Ender	+	-	-	-	-

Bartlett's favorite transportation must be the speedboat (1). Amherst's and Croft's favorites are not the jet nor sailplane (2). Ender's and Amherst's favorites are not the sailplane nor horse, so Davies favorite is the sailplane (3). Amherst's favorite isn't the horse, so it's the train. This means Croft's favorite is the horse, and Ender's favorite is the jet (4).

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CROSS NUMBER

- A number below a diagonal line shows the sum for the squares underneath.
- A number above a diagonal line shows the sum for the squares to the right.
- You may use only the digits 1 through 9 (one digit per square).
- You may not use any digit more than once to get a sum.

	7	8				12	9
4	1	3		7	17	9	8
5	4	1	8	6	2	3	1
10	2	4	3	1	6	15	
			12				
3		10	1	4	2	5	
8	1	3	4	3	1	2	
9	2	7			11	3	8

	11	13				13	7
17	8	9			14	9	5
4	1	3	7	7	1	4	2
13	2	1	4	6		11	6
			14				
4	3		1	3	8	2	
6	3	1	2	4	1	3	
3	1	2		3	2	1	

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The Innocent

Matt Muenchrath: In sentence 16, Rhorer says that Muenchrath doesn't take things that are not his, so this eliminates Matt Muenchrath.

Christian Rhorer: In sentences 18 and 19, Poley says that he watched Rhorer from the time he entered the cafeteria to when the police arrived. Sentence 3 tells us that all the suspects were seated next to the victim's table between 11 a.m. and the time the police arrived. This means Poley watched Rhorer during the time of the theft. This eliminates Christian Rhorer.

Marcus Poley: In sentence 7, the waitress who waited on the victim tells us that she was surprised that one of her regular customers was a thief. In sentence 8, she says that the thief was always nice and talkative to the people he meets. In sentence 17, Poley describes himself as very shy. A very shy person is not talkative to the people he or she meets. This eliminates Marcus Poley.

The Wallet Thief

Craig Downer: Downer is the wallet thief because the other suspects can be proven innocent. Sentence 2 tells us that one of the suspects confessed to the crime and returned the stolen wallet. In sentences 9, 10, and 11, Downer says that he felt bad for the victim and that the victim should be more careful, but neither of these statements proves his innocence. Downer also told police he paid for his own meal with his own money, but that doesn't mean that he didn't steal the victim's wallet.

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PAIRS OF SIMILARITIES

DIRECTIONS: Decide how the first pair of words are similar. Circle the word that makes the second pair similar in the same way.

- EXAMPLE:
 sieze → capture a. find b. grasp c. hunt
 grab → ?
- 1 ruin → spoil a. destroy b. repair c. replace
 demolish → ?
- 2 require → command a. claim b. insist c. suggest
 demand → ?
- 3 complete → finish a. compose b. pursue c. terminate
 end → ?
- 4 consider → ponder a. attempt b. presume c. reject
 believe → ?
- 5 contain → fill a. hold b. pursue c. spend
 have → ?
- 6 shut → close a. alter b. fence c. prevent
 enclose → ?
- 7 create → produce a. establish b. cease c. sustain
 organize → ?
- 8 nourish → feed a. gather b. harvest c. grow
 cultivate → ?
- 9 strike → hit a. assault b. protect c. retreat
 attack → ?

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INSIDE-OUT MATH

DIRECTIONS: Use the clues to find the missing values.

Problem 1

a	a-c	a-d
93	66	45
b	b-c	b-d
65	38	17
c	d	
27	48	

Problem 2

a	a-c	a-d
82	53	44
b	b-c	b-d
67	38	29
c	d	
29	38	

Problem 3

a	a-c	a-d
100	46	67
b	b-c	b-d
81	27	48
c	d	
54	33	

Problem 4

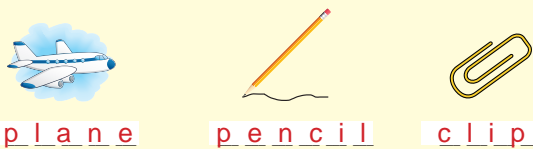
a	a-c	a-d
125	37	59
b	b-c	b-d
136	48	70
c	d	
88	66	

ASSOCIATE REASONING PUZZLE

DIRECTIONS: In each puzzle, the three words above are associated (related) to the answer word below. For example, Airplane, Butter, and Kite are all associated with the answer Fly--airplanes fly, a fly in the butter or butterfly, and you fly a kite. Use the images to identify the three words and then figure out the associated answer word.



Answer: stick



Answer: paper



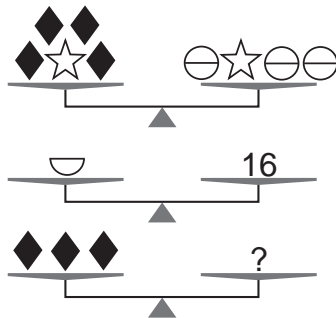
Answer: friend

Tigers
Reading for Evidence – Deduction

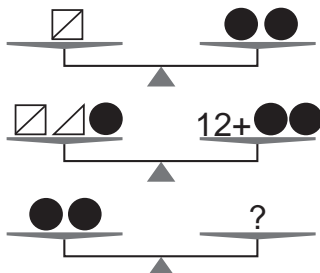
- True;** Sentence 2 tells us that tigers are the largest cats found in nature, so the largest tigers are larger than the largest lions.
- True;** Sentence 10 tells us that tigers love water and sometimes swim and play in it.
- False;** Sentence 11 tells us that like lions, leopards, and jaguars, tigers roar, but cannot purr.
- True;** Sentence 9 tells us that every tiger has stripes, but the pattern is different on every tiger.
- False;** Sentence 6 tells us that tigers will roam up to 18 miles and can run as fast as 40 mph.
- False;** Sentence 7 tells us that tigers often eat large animals, but also eat many other small animals.

BALANCE MATH

DIRECTIONS: Use the balance scales to find the missing numbers.



Problem 1
? = 72



Problem 2
? = 12

LETTER DROP QUOTATION PUZZLE

DIRECTIONS: Use the letters underneath to fill in the chart so that words are formed and the quotation makes sense. A shaded space in the chart shows the end of a word. (The end of a line in the chart is not necessarily the end of a word.)

I	w	o	u	d		h	a	v	e		b	e	e	n	a	
	g	e	n	i	u	s		i	f		o	n	l	y		l
a	d		h	a	d		m	o	r	e		b	r	a	i	n
A	D	E	H	A	D	D	M	H	A	E	E	B	B	A	E	I
I	G	W	N	I	L	S		I	F	V	O	N	L	E	I	N
			O	U	U			O	R				R	Y	N	

Bonus Brain Bender

Six glasses, three filled with water and three empty, are shown below. If you can ONLY touch one glass, how can you arrange them so that the filled and the empty glasses alternate (full, empty, full, empty, full, empty)? No magic tricks here!



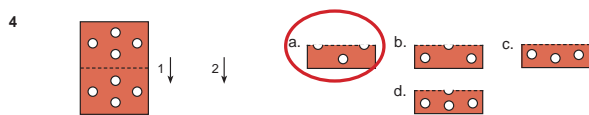
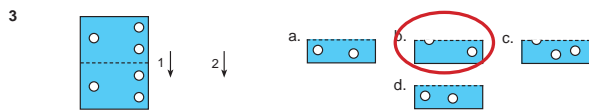
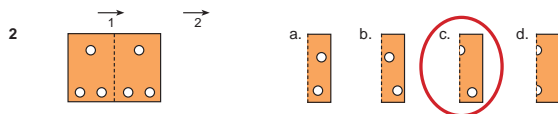
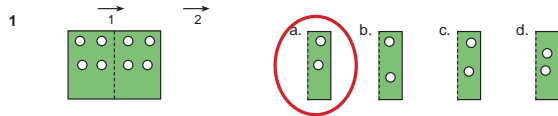
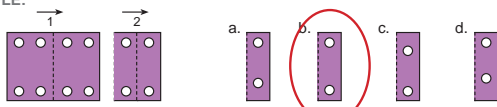
Pour contents of glass 2 into glass 5

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PAPER FOLDING

DIRECTIONS: Circle the drawing that shows how the paper will look when folded twice.

EXAMPLE:



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WORD BENDERS

DIRECTIONS: Identify the next word, then match it to its definition below. A blank line indicates the letter is the same as one above. A circle indicates a different letter than the one above or a new letter.

C	A	N	I	N	E		DEFINITIONS	2	
Q	U	I	N	I	N	E		8	
Q	U	I	N	T	E	T		3	
	I	N	T	E	N	T		14	
C	O	N	T	E	N	T		15	
P	O	R	T	E	N	T		9	
P	O	R	T	A	L			4	
M	O	R	T	A	L			6	
M	O	R	T	A	R			11	
M	O	R	T	G	A	G	E	13	
	E	N	G	A	G	E		5	
	E	N	R	A	G	E		7	
	E	N	R	A	P	T		1	
	E	N	R	O	U	T	E	10	
		R	O	U	T	I	N	E	12

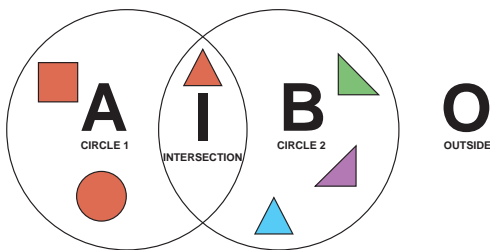
DEFINITIONS BOX:

- 1. delighted 2. doglike 3. five voices 4. gate 5. hire 6. human 7. infuriate
- 8. malaria medicine 9. omen 10. on the way 11. plaster 12. procedure
- 13. property agreement 14. purpose 15. satisfied

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OVERLAPPING CLASSES – INTERSECTIONS

DIRECTIONS: On the line next to each small shape below write an "A," "B," "I," or "O" to indicate where the shape belongs.



- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | <u> A </u> | 4 | <u> B </u> | 7 | <u> A </u> |
| 2 | <u> O </u> | 5 | <u> I </u> | 8 | <u> O </u> |
| 3 | <u> I </u> | 6 | <u> O </u> | 9 | <u> B </u> |