Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 1 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	The letter **t** makes all four words: **heat**, **table**, **suit** and **trap**. Of the others, d gives 'head' and p gives 'heap', but neither 'dable' nor 'pable' is a word, so they fail on the second half of the first bracket.
2	C	The letter **k** makes **book**, **kite**, **milk** and **king**. The letter m is the trap: 'boom' and 'mite' are both words, but 'milm' is not, and the same letter has to work in both brackets.
3	D	The letter **p** makes **help**, **pale**, **sleep** and **pond**. Both d (held, dale) and m (helm, male) work in the first bracket alone, but 'sleed' and 'sleem' are not words.
4	B	The letter **n** makes **barn**, **near**, **spin** and **nail**. The first bracket also accepts b (barb, bear) and d (bard, dear), but neither 'spib' nor 'spid' is a word.
5	E	The letter **s** makes **loss**, **stick**, **plus** and **space**. The letters t and e give 'lost' and 'lose', but 'ttick' and 'etick' are not words.
6	C	The letter **d** makes **road**, **damp**, **found** and **deal**. The letter r is the strongest trap, because 'roar' and 'ramp' are both words — but 'founr' is not.
7	D	The letter **h** makes **cash**, **hope**, **with** and **heavy**. The first bracket also gives 'cast', 'case' and 'cask', so the second bracket is what decides it: only h completes 'with'.
8	E	Taking **n** out of 'crown' leaves **crow**, and adding it to 'ear' makes **earn**. No other letter can be taken out of 'crown' and still leave a word.
9	B	Taking **l** out of 'plant' leaves **pant**, and putting it into 'cap' makes **clap**. Removing t leaves 'plan', which is a word, but no letter t can be slipped into 'cap' to make one.
10	C	Taking **a** out of 'stair' leaves **stir**, and putting it into 'cot' makes **coat**. Removing i leaves 'star', but 'ciot', 'coit' and 'coti' are not words.

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11	B	Taking **r** out of 'brush' leaves **bush**, and putting it into 'cash' makes **crash**. Removing b leaves 'rush', but b cannot be slipped into 'cash' anywhere to make a word.
12	E	Taking **t** out of 'paint' leaves **pain**, and adding it to 'sea' makes **seat**. Removing a gives 'pint' and removing i gives 'pant', but neither letter can join 'sea' to make a word.
13	A	Taking **w** out of 'wheat' leaves **heat**, and putting it into 'hen' makes **when**. Removing e gives 'what' and removing a gives 'whet', but neither of those letters makes a word out of 'hen'.
14	D	Taking **s** out of 'feast' leaves **feat**, and putting it in front of 'tick' makes **stick**. Removing f gives 'east' and removing e gives 'fast', but neither letter fits into 'tick'.
15	C	The hidden word is **heat**, made from the last two letters of 't**he**' and the first two of '**at**las'. No other pair of words in the sentence hides a four-letter word.
16	A	The hidden word is **here**, made from the last two letters of 'T**he**' and the first two of '**re**st'.
17	E	The hidden word is **oven**, made from the last letter of 'tw**o**' and the first three of '**ven**ts'. This pair hides 'wove' as well; no other pair in the sentence hides anything.
18	B	The hidden word is **stem**, made from the last letter of 'wa**s**' and the first three of '**tem**pted'.
19	E	The hidden word is **slim**, made from the last letter of 'it**s**' and the first three of '**lim**bs'.
20	D	The hidden word is **scar**, made from the last letter of 'hi**s**' and the first three of '**car**pet'.
21	C	The hidden word is **trap**, made from the last letter of 'lef**t**' and the first three of '**rap**idly'.
22	B	Putting **ARM** between the F and the ER makes **FARMER**, and a farmer being busy in his fields makes sense. The others give FELMER, FOARER, FEARER and FAREER, none of which is a word.
23	C	Putting **CAT** between LO and ION makes **LOCATION**. The other options give LOTAXION, LOPINION, LOSITION and LOMATION, which are not words.

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24	D	Putting **AGE** between MAN and R makes **MANAGER**, which is who runs a shop. MANEARR, MANOARR, MANICER and MANOWER are not words.
25	E	Putting **END** between CAL and AR makes **CALENDAR**. AND is the trap, because CALANDAR looks close — but that is a common misspelling, not a word.
26	A	Putting **ATE** between GR and FUL makes **GRATEFUL**. EAT is the trap: GREATFUL is how the word is often misspelled, but it is not a word.
27	D	Putting **PEN** between O and ING makes **OPENING**, which is what a new shop has. OTENING, OWINING, ORUNING and OBUNING are not words.
28	B	Putting **ACT** between SATISF and ORY makes **SATISFACTORY**, which means good enough and no more. None of the other three letters spells a word in that gap.
29	C	The series goes up by 4 each time: 5, 9, 13, 17, 21. So the next number is 21 + 4 = **25**.
30	E	The series goes down by 8 each time: 80, 72, 64, 56, 48. So the next number is 48 − 8, which is **40**.
31	B	Each number is double the one before: 3, 6, 12, 24, 48. So the next number is 48 × 2 = **96**.
32	D	There are two series taken in turns. The 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th numbers go up by 3: 4, 7, 10, 13. The 2nd, 4th and 6th go down by 3: 20, 17, 14. The missing number belongs to that second series, so it is 14 − 3, which is **11**.
33	A	The steps themselves grow by one each time: +1, +2, +3, +4, +5. The next step is +6, so the answer is 17 + 6 = **23**.
34	D	These are the square numbers: 1×1, 2×2, 3×3, 4×4 and 5×5. The next one is 6 × 6 = **36**.
35	B	Each number is double the one before, plus 2. Another way to see it is that the gaps double: 4, 8, 16, 32, so the next gap is 64 and the answer is 62 + 64 = **126**.
36	A	To **arrive** is to reach a place; to **leave** is to go away from one, so they are opposites. 'Depart – leave' and 'travel – journey' are the traps: those pairs mean the *same* thing, not the opposite.

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37	C	**Gentle** means soft or mild and **rough** means harsh or coarse, so they are opposites. Nothing in the second group is the opposite of ancient or of rapid, however tempting 'rapid – quiet' may look.
38	B	**Scarce** means there is very little of something and **plentiful** means there is a great deal, so they are opposites. 'Bitter – sour' and 'sudden – sharp' are near in meaning, not opposite.
39	D	To **reveal** is to show something and to **conceal** is to hide it, so they are opposites. 'Assemble – gather' and 'polish – shine' each pair two words that mean much the same thing.
40	C	**Frequent** means happening often and **rare** means hardly ever happening, so they are opposites. 'Permanent – lasting' and 'obvious – clear' are pairs of words that agree with each other.
41	E	**Fragile** means easily broken and **sturdy** means strongly built, so they are opposites. 'Stubborn – firm' and 'generous – kind' are close in meaning, and 'firm' is a weaker opposite of fragile than 'sturdy' is.
42	B	**Reluctant** means unwilling and **eager** means very willing, so they are opposites. 'Genuine – real' and 'hasty – swift' are pairs that mean the same thing, which is what makes them tempting.
43	B	**Oak**, **pine** and **birch** are all trees. **Rose** and **tulip** are flowers, so they are the two that do not belong.
44	A	**Copper**, **silver** and **gold** are all metals. **Marble** and **granite** are stones, so they are the odd two.
45	C	**Whisper**, **mutter** and **murmur** all mean to speak very quietly. **Shout** is the opposite of quiet and **sprint** is not about speaking at all, so those two do not belong.
46	D	**Cotton**, **wool** and **silk** are all cloths that clothes are made from. **Glass** and **plastic** are materials too, but nothing is woven from them, so they are the two that do not fit.
47	E	**Enormous**, **gigantic** and **massive** all mean very large. **Tiny** means very small and **narrow** means not wide, so neither of those goes with the other three.

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48	B	**Violin**, **cello** and **harp** are all played by their strings. A **trumpet** is blown and a **drum** is struck, so they are the two that do not belong.
49	D	**Reject**, **decline** and **refuse** all mean to say no to something. **Accept** and **receive** both mean to take it, so they are the odd two.
50	B	A **ring** is a circle or band, and to ring someone is to telephone them. 'Hoop' and 'loop' are circles but have nothing to do with a telephone, and a bell chimes but is not a band.
51	C	A **pupil** is a child at school, and the pupil is also the dark opening at the centre of the eye. 'Scholar' covers only the first pair, and 'iris' and 'retina' only the second.
52	D	The **rest** means all the others that are left, and to rest is to relax or sleep. 'Remains' fits the first pair only, and 'break', 'nap' and 'pause' fit the second pair only.
53	E	Something **fair** is just and reasonable, and a fair is also a carnival or fete. 'Right' and 'honest' match only the first pair; 'market' and 'show' only the second.
54	A	A **train** runs on rails, and to train someone is to teach them. 'Engine' and 'wagon' belong to the first pair only, while 'drill' and 'tutor' belong to the second.
55	C	A **fine** is money paid as a penalty, and to feel fine is to be healthy. 'Sound' is the closest trap — it can mean healthy, as in 'safe and sound' — but a sound is not a penalty.
56	B	A **spell** is a piece of magic, and a spell of weather is a period of it. 'Charm' and 'hex' are kinds of magic but not lengths of time, and 'term' and 'while' are lengths of time but not magic.

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