

Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 2 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	The first letters run A, B, C, D, one step forward each time, so the next is E . The second letters run C, D, E, F, also one step each time, so the next is G . The pair is EG .
2	C	Both letters go backwards two steps each time. The first letters run Z, X, V, T, so the next is R ; the second run Y, W, U, S, so the next is Q . The pair is RQ .
3	D	Both letters move forward two steps each time. B, D, F, H gives J , and F, H, J, L gives N , so the pair is JN .
4	E	The two letters move at different speeds. The first goes forward one step (M, N, O, P) giving Q . The second goes forward two (A, C, E, G) giving I . The pair is QI .
5	A	The first letters go forward one step each time: C, D, E, F, then G . The second letter is used twice before it moves back one: X, X, W, W, so the next is V . The pair is GV .
6	B	The first letters speed up: B to D is two steps, D to G is three, G to K is four, so the next jump is five, giving P . The second letters simply run Q, R, S, T, so the next is U . The pair is PU .
7	C	Both letters speed up, in opposite directions. Forwards, A to C is two, C to F is three and F to J is four, so a jump of five gives O . Backwards, Z to X is two, X to U is three and U to Q is four, so a step back of five gives L . The pair is OL .
8	A	C to E is two steps forward and D to F is two steps forward. Doing the same to JK, J becomes L and K becomes M , so the answer is LM .
9	C	Both letters go back two steps: H becomes F and K becomes I. So R becomes P and U becomes S , giving PS .
10	E	Both letters go forward three steps: B becomes E and M becomes P. So G becomes J and R becomes U , giving JU .

11	D	The two letters move opposite ways, four steps each: D goes forward to H while W goes back to S. So F goes forward to J and U goes back to Q , giving JQ .
12	C	The first letter goes back one, Z becoming Y, and the second goes forward one, A becoming B. So W becomes V and D becomes E , giving VE .
13	B	The first letter goes forward three, K becoming N, and the second goes back three, P becoming M. So C becomes F and R becomes O , giving FO .
14	C	The first letter goes back five, Q becoming L, and the second goes forward five, E becoming J. So V becomes Q and B becomes G , giving QG .
15	D	Each code letter is the next letter of the alphabet: C becomes D, A becomes B, T becomes U. Doing the same to DOG gives D to E, O to P and G to H, so the code is EPH .
16	A	Each code letter is the one <i>before</i> it in the alphabet: B becomes A, O becomes N, A becomes Z by wrapping round to the end, and T becomes S. So SHIP gives S to R, H to G, I to H and P to O: RGHO .
17	E	The letters move alternately forwards and backwards one step: L to M forward, A to Z back, M to N forward, P to O back. So BIRD gives B to C, I to H, R to S and D to C: CHSC .
18	B	Each letter moves forward one step more than the last: M to N is one, I to K is two, L to O is three, K to O is four. So BEAN gives B to C, E to G, A to D and N to R: CGDR .
19	C	Each code letter is two steps forward, so to read a code you go two steps <i>back</i> : Y to W, Q to O, T to R and M to K. The word is WORK .
20	D	Each code letter is three steps back, so to read a code you go three steps <i>forward</i> : J to M, F to I, I to L and B to E. The word is MILE .
21	E	The letters move forward one, two, three and then four steps: S to T, A to C, N to Q, D to H. To read a code you undo that, going back one, two, three and four: D to C, J to H, L to I and R to N. The word is CHIN .

22	B	The first two letters of 'car' and the first letter of 'top' make 'cat'. In the same way, the first two letters of 'pen' and the first letter of 'gum' make peg .
23	A	The first letter of 'bat' and the first two letters of 'ink' make 'bin'. In the same way, the first letter of 'log' and the first two letters of 'ape' make lap .
24	C	The last letter of 'drum' and the first two letters of 'ate' make 'mat'. In the same way, the last letter of 'slip' and the first two letters of 'end' make pen .
25	D	The first two letters of 'hat' and the last letter of 'day' make 'hay'. In the same way, the first two letters of 'bar' and the last letter of 'rug' make bag .
26	E	The last two letters of 'star' and the first letter of 'tip' make 'art'. In the same way, the last two letters of 'chin' and the first letter of 'nod' make inn .
27	A	The last letter of 'cub' and the last two letters of 'eat' make 'bat'. In the same way, the last letter of 'hut' and the last two letters of 'map' make tap .
28	C	The second letter of 'blot' and the first two letters of 'apt' make 'lap'. In the same way, the second letter of 'crow' and the first two letters of 'ate' make rat . 'cat' is the trap, because it uses the first letter of 'crow' rather than the second.
29	C	Damp and moist both mean slightly wet, so they are the closest in meaning. Huge and tall are both about size but do not mean the same thing, and a brave person is not necessarily a clever one.
30	B	Rapid and swift both mean fast. 'Gloomy - bright' is the trap: those two are opposites, not words that mean the same.
31	D	Weary and tired both mean worn out and in need of rest. Nothing in the second group means yearly or means severe, so no other pair is close.

32	A	To wander and to roam both mean to move about with no particular route in mind. To assist is to help, which is not the same as to build, and to conceal is to hide, which is not to shout.
33	E	Ancient and old both mean having existed for a long time. Something fragile is easily broken, which is not the same as being expensive, and being eager is nothing to do with being plain.
34	C	Sufficient and enough both mean as much as is needed. 'Abrupt - polite' is close to being an opposite pair, since an abrupt manner is a rather rude one.
35	B	Vacant and empty both mean with nothing and nobody in it. 'Reluctant - willing' is the trap: reluctant means <i>unwilling</i> , so that pair is opposite in meaning, not close.
36	B	A bird lives in a nest and a bee lives in a hive , so the link is where each one makes its home. A feather and a sting are parts of the creature, not its home.
37	E	An author writes a book and a composer writes music , so the link is what each one creates. Reading and listening are what an audience does, not what the author or composer is to.
38	C	A kitten grows into a cat and a puppy grows into a dog , so the link is the grown-up animal. 'Small - young' is the trap: both words describe a kitten, but neither is what it grows into.
39	A	A doctor looks after a patient and a teacher looks after a pupil , so the link is the person each one cares for.
40	D	A petal is part of a flower and a branch is part of a tree , so the link is the whole thing each one belongs to. 'Garden - forest' is the trap: those are the places where many flowers and trees grow, not the thing a petal or branch is part of.
41	B	A glove is worn on the hand and a sock is worn on the foot , so the link is the part of the body each covers. 'Wool - cotton' is the trap: those are materials either one might be made of, which is not the same relationship.

42	E	A thermometer measures temperature and a clock measures time , so the link is what each instrument measures. Glass and hands are parts of the instruments, not what they measure.
43	C	sun and flower join to make sunflower . None of the other pairs makes a word: there is no suntable, butflower, andchair or butchair.
44	A	cup and board join to make cupboard . Histop, penash, cuptop and penboard are not words.
45	D	rain and bow join to make rainbow . 'Lion tail' and 'open wide' are two words each, not one word, and there is no such word as raintail or openbow.
46	B	butter and fly join to make butterfly . Apple juice, orange juice and apple tree are all written as two separate words, so none of them makes one word.
47	E	grand and father join to make grandfather . Melon seed and carrot soup are each written as two words.
48	C	fire and place join to make fireplace . Mountain peak and river flow are each two words, and there is no word riverplace or firepeak.
49	A	with and out join to make without . A silver spoon and a golden rule are each written as two words, however familiar the phrases are.
50	B	In each pair the second word is the first word with its first letter taken off : plate becomes late, spark becomes park. Taking the s off stone leaves tone .
51	D	In each pair the second word is the first three letters of the first: candle gives can, rattle gives rat. The first three letters of bandage are ban . 'band' is the trap, because it is four letters, not three.
52	A	In each pair the second word is the last three letters of the first: magnet gives net, garden gives den. The last three letters of carpet are pet . 'car' is the trap, being the first three letters instead.

53	C	In each pair the second word is made of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th letters of the first: s- tap -le gives tap, b- row -ns gives row. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th letters of scared are car .
54	E	In each pair the second word is the first two letters plus the last letter of the first: pa + t gives pat, ro + d gives rod. For cabin, ca + n gives can . 'cab' and 'bin' are the traps, being the first three and the last three letters.
55	B	In each pair the second word is the first letter plus the last two letters : b + in gives bin, w + on gives won. For pecan, p + an gives pan . 'can' is the trap, because it starts with the wrong letter.
56	D	In each pair the second word is the 2nd and 3rd letters plus the last letter : to + e gives toe, ho + e gives hoe. For spine, pi + e gives pie . 'pin' is the trap: taking the 2nd, 3rd and 4th letters would give pin here, but that rule turns shore into 'hor', which is not a word, so it cannot be the rule.