Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 3 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Only TEAR begins with T, and only one code, 2534, fits it once the others are placed, giving T=2, E=5, A=3 and R=4. Then 4325 is RATE and 1532 is SEAT, so S=1. STAR is therefore S-T-A-R = **1234**.
2	A	The codes give S=1, T=2, A=3, R=4 and E=5. Reading 5312 back gives E, A, S, T, which spells **EAST**. EATS would be 5321 and TEAS 2531.
3	D	PALM is the only word beginning with P, and 1789 is the only code beginning with 1, so P=1, A=7, L=8 and M=9. CLAP is 6871, which gives C=6. CALM is therefore C-A-L-M = **6789**.
4	E	The codes give C=6, A=7, L=8, M=9 and P=1. Reading 6879 back gives C, L, A, M, which spells **CLAM**. CALM is the trap: it uses the same four letters but its code is 6789.
5	B	ENDS is the only word ending in S, and 5426 is the only code that can match it, giving E=5, N=4, D=2 and S=6. Then 6542 is SEND and 4325 is NODE, which gives O=3. DONE is therefore D-O-N-E = **2345**.
6	C	The codes give D=2, O=3, N=4, E=5 and S=6. Reading 2546 back gives D, E, N, S, which spells **DENS**. ENDS would be 5426 and SEND 6542.
7	A	Two words begin with S, and two codes begin with 9, so S=9. RAINS is the only word ending in S, and 82539 is the only code ending in 9, so R=8, A=2, I=5 and N=3. STAIN is 97253, which gives T=7. TRAIN is therefore T-R-A-I-N = **78253**.
8	A	Taking **s** out of ‘sharp’ leaves **harp**, and putting it in front of ‘tone’ makes **stone**. No other letter can leave a word behind in ‘sharp’.
9	B	Taking **l** out of ‘blend’ leaves **bend**, and slipping it into ‘pace’ makes **place**. Removing b gives ‘lend’ and removing n gives ‘bled’, but neither letter fits into ‘pace’.
10	C	Taking **e** out of ‘cheat’ leaves **chat**, and adding it to ‘rat’ makes **rate**. Removing c leaves ‘heat’, which is the trap, but no c can be slipped into ‘rat’ to make a word.

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11	D	Taking **r** out of ‘shore’ leaves **shoe**, and adding it to ‘tea’ makes **tear**. Removing h gives ‘sore’, but an h cannot be fitted into ‘tea’.
12	E	Taking **m** out of ‘charm’ leaves **char**, and putting it in front of ‘ate’ makes **mate**. Removing c gives ‘harm’, but there is nowhere in ‘ate’ for a c to go.
13	B	Taking **r** out of ‘grasp’ leaves **gasp**, and putting it in front of ‘ail’ makes **rail**. Removing g gives ‘rasp’, but a g will not fit into ‘ail’.
14	C	Taking **o** out of ‘float’ leaves **flat**, and slipping it into ‘cat’ makes **coat**. No other letter leaves a word behind in ‘float’.
15	A	The hidden word is **mate**, made from the last letter of ‘Ti**m**’ and the whole of ‘**ate**’.
16	C	The hidden word is **chin**, made from the last two letters of ‘ea**ch**’ and the first two of ‘**in**ch’.
17	B	The hidden word is **dove**, made from the last letter of ‘hel**d**’ and the first three of ‘**ove**r’.
18	D	The hidden word is **arch**, made from the last two letters of ‘st**ar**’ and the first two of ‘**ch**art’.
19	E	The hidden word is **hear**, made from the last two letters of ‘t**he**’ and the first two of ‘**ar**ena’.
20	D	The hidden word is **span**, made from the last letter of ‘wa**s**’ and the first three of ‘**pan**ting’.
21	B	The hidden word is **band**, made from the last letter of ‘ca**b**’ and the whole of ‘**and**’.
22	B	A **bank** is where money is kept, and the bank of a river is its edge. ‘Safe’ and ‘store’ belong to the first pair only; ‘side’ and ‘shore’ to the second.
23	C	Something **light** weighs very little, and a light is what gives out a glow. ‘Feather’ suggests the first pair and ‘bright’ the second, but neither suits both.
24	D	To **watch** is to observe or keep guard, and a watch is worn on the wrist to tell the time. ‘Clock’ is the closest trap, but you cannot clock over something to guard it.

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25	E	A **match** is a contest between two sides, and a match is also the small stick you strike to make a flame. 'Fixture' and 'bout' fit only the first pair, 'spark' and 'flare' only the second.
26	A	An elephant's **trunk** is its long nose, and a trunk is also a large case for carrying belongings. 'Snout' and 'tusk' belong to the elephant only; 'chest' and 'crate' to the case only.
27	B	The **palm** is the inner surface of the hand, and a palm is a tree that grows in hot countries. 'Fist' and 'wrist' are parts of the hand; 'fern' and 'willow' are plants.
28	C	A **note** is a short written message, and a note is also a single musical sound. 'Memo' and 'message' cover only the first pair; 'tune' and 'chord' only the second.
29	A	Both letters move forward one step each time. D, E, F, G gives **H**, and G, H, I, J gives **K**, so the pair is **HK**.
30	B	Both letters go back two steps each time. W, U, S, Q gives **O**, and V, T, R, P gives **N**, so the pair is **ON**.
31	C	Both letters move forward two steps each time. A, C, E, G gives **I**, and E, G, I, K gives **M**, so the pair is **IM**.
32	D	The two letters move at different speeds. The first goes forward one step (P, Q, R, S) giving **T**, and the second goes forward three (B, E, H, K) giving **N**. The pair is **TN**.
33	E	The first letter moves forward one step (M, N, O, P) giving **Q**, while the second moves back one (Z, Y, X, W) giving **V**. The pair is **QV**.
34	A	Both letters speed up together: C to E is two steps, E to H is three, H to L is four, so the next jump of five gives **Q**. The second letter does exactly the same, giving **R**. The pair is **QR**.
35	D	Both letters go backwards, faster each time, but they do not start together. The first goes back two, three then four, so the next step of five gives **L**. The second goes back three, four then five, so the next step of six gives **E**. The pair is **LE**.

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36	C	**Brave** and **bold** both mean willing to face danger. The other tempting pairs are opposites rather than matches: timid is the opposite of bold, and costly the opposite of cheap.
37	B	To **mend** and to **repair** both mean to put something right again. Gather and scatter are opposites, and so are wreck and build.
38	E	**Clumsy** and **awkward** both describe someone who moves without grace. Silent and loud are opposites, and so are famous and unknown.
39	A	**Peculiar** and **odd** both mean strange or out of the ordinary. Wealthy and poor are opposites, and so are feeble and strong.
40	D	To **purchase** and to **buy** both mean to pay for something. Conceal and reveal are opposites, and so are depart and arrive.
41	C	**Grateful** and **thankful** both mean pleased with what someone has done for you. Hasty and slow are opposites, and so are stern and gentle.
42	B	**Accurate** and **precise** both mean exactly right. Abundant means plentiful, the opposite of scarce, and feeble is the opposite of mighty.
43	A	**Sparrow**, **robin** and **eagle** are all birds. **Salmon** and **trout** are fish, so they are the odd two.
44	D	**Square**, **triangle** and **hexagon** are flat shapes. A **sphere** and a **cube** are solid shapes, so they do not belong.
45	B	A **hammer**, a **saw** and **pliers** are all tools you hold and use. A **nail** and a **screw** are things a tool fixes in place, so they are the odd two.
46	E	**Emerald**, **olive** and **lime** are all shades of green. **Crimson** and **scarlet** are shades of red, so they are the two that do not fit.
47	C	**January**, **March** and **June** are months of the year. **Tuesday** and **Friday** are days of the week, so they are the odd two.
48	A	**Rugby**, **tennis** and **cricket** are all played with a ball. **Chess** and **draughts** are played on a board, so they are the two that do not belong.

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49	D	**Brief**, **concise** and **short** all mean using few words or taking little time. **Lengthy** and **rambling** mean the opposite, so they are the odd two.
50	B	Every book on that shelf is about birds, and Ravi's book came from that shelf, so it must be about birds. Only *some* bird books have photographs, so we cannot say whether his does; and knowing that the shelf holds bird books does not tell us there are none elsewhere.
51	A	No drummer is in Class 4, and Mia is a drummer, so she cannot be in Class 4. Where she *is* we are not told, so Class 5 is a guess; and nothing is said about what else she plays or what Class 4 enjoys listening to.
52	D	The museum never opens when it rains, and it rained all Thursday, so it must have been closed. We are told nothing about the weather on the other days, so we cannot say whether it opened on Tuesday, or how many days it managed to open that week.
53	C	There are more chocolate cakes than lemon ones, so there must be at least one chocolate cake. There need not be any lemon cakes at all — 'more than' is still true if the number of lemon cakes is zero — which is also why we cannot say there are two kinds. And a cake taken without looking could be either.
54	E	Putting them in order gives Sam, then Leo, then Priya, then Nina. We are told outright that Leo is taller than Priya, so Priya being taller than Leo **cannot** be true. Every other sentence agrees with that order.
55	A	Every robin has a red breast and no sparrow has one, so no bird can be both. Only *some* of the garden birds are robins, and sparrows are never mentioned as being there; nor are we told that robins are the only red-breasted birds.
56	C	Everyone in the choir can read music and Jo is in the choir, so Jo can read music. Only *some* music readers play the violin, and they need not be choir members, so nothing follows about Jo and the violin either way.