Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 4 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	The letter **m** makes **drum**, **male**, **farm** and **mist**. No other letter completes both brackets.
2	D	The letter **g** makes **flag**, **grin**, **song** and **goat**. The letters p and t give 'flap' and 'flat', but neither 'prin' nor 'trin' is a word.
3	A	The letter **w** makes **snow**, **wide**, **arrow** and **wing**. The letter b is the trap, because 'snob' and 'bide' are both words — but 'arrob' is not.
4	E	The letter **b** makes **crab**, **ball**, **climb** and **bend**. The first bracket also takes m (cram, mall) and g (crag, gall), so the second bracket is what decides it.
5	C	The letter **r** makes **star**, **rope**, **clear** and **rust**. The letters y and b give 'stay' and 'stab', but 'yope' and 'bope' are not words.
6	B	The letter **l** makes **coal**, **lamp**, **until** and **list**. The letter t is the strongest trap: 'coat' and 'tamp' are both words, but 'untit' is not.
7	D	The letter **e** makes **horse**, **earth**, **store** and **every**. The letter y almost works on the second bracket, since 'storey' is a word, but 'horsy' is not.
8	C	Putting **TEN** between AT and TION makes **ATTENTION**. The other options give ATTINION, ATTANION, ATNETION and ATANTION, none of which is a word.
9	A	Putting **EAR** between RES and CH makes **RESEARCH**, which is what you do in a library. RESARECH, RESERACH, RESOARCH and RESAIRCH are not words.
10	E	Putting **ONE** on the end of TELEPH makes **TELEPHONE**. None of the other three letters finishes the word.
11	B	Putting **ANT** on the end of PLEAS makes **PLEASANT**. AND is the trap, because PLEASAND looks almost right, but it is not a word.
12	D	Putting **OWN** between CR and ED makes **CROWNED**, which is what happens to a king. CRWONED, CRNOWED, CRONEED and CROARED are not words.

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13	C	Putting **ILL** between BR and IANT makes **BRILLIANT**. The other options give BRALLIANT, BRAILIANT, BROILIANT and BRLIDIANT.
14	A	Putting **PAR** between AP and ENT makes **APPARENT**, which means plain to see. APANENT, ATARENT, ARAPENT and AAREENT are not words.
15	D	The first two letters of 'fog' and the first letter of 'rat' make 'for'. In the same way, the first two letters of 'pen' and the first letter of 'tin' make **pet**.
16	B	The first letter of 'top' and the first two letters of 'ink' make 'tin'. In the same way, the first letter of 'cup' and the first two letters of 'arm' make **car**.
17	A	The first two letters of 'sad' and the *last* letter of 'pot' make 'sat'. In the same way, the first two letters of 'fig' and the last letter of 'bun' make **fin**.
18	C	The last letter of 'club' and the first two letters of 'ink' make 'bin'. In the same way, the last letter of 'moon' and the first two letters of 'ode' make **nod**.
19	E	The last two letters of 'swan' and the first letter of 'dog' make 'and'. In the same way, the last two letters of 'thin' and the first letter of 'king' make **ink**.
20	D	The last letter of 'song' and the last two letters of 'swum' make 'gum'. In the same way, the last letter of 'crab' and the last two letters of 'steed' make **bed**.
21	B	The *second* letter of 'stir' and the first two letters of 'ink' make 'tin'. In the same way, the second letter of 'chop' and the first two letters of 'ate' make **hat**. 'cat' is the trap: it takes the first letter of 'chop' instead of the second.
22	A	Both letters move forward one step: M becomes N and N becomes O. So S becomes **T** and T becomes **U**, giving **TU**.
23	C	Both letters move back one step: G becomes F and H becomes G. So P becomes **O** and Q becomes **P**, giving **OP**.

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24	B	Both letters move forward five steps: C becomes H and D becomes I. So M becomes **R** and N becomes **S**, giving **RS**.
25	E	The two letters move opposite ways, two steps each: T goes back to R while U goes forward to W. So M goes back to **K** and N goes forward to **P**, giving **KP**.
26	D	Both letters move forward four steps: B becomes F and F becomes J. So H becomes **L** and L becomes **P**, giving **LP**.
27	A	The first letter moves forward two — E becomes G — and the second moves back two — H becomes F. So K becomes **M** and N becomes **L**, giving **ML**.
28	C	The two letters move different distances and different ways: the first goes forward six (A to G) and the second goes back four (J to F). So D goes forward six to **J** and M goes back four to **I**, giving **JI**.
29	D	Each code letter is three steps forward: B to E, O to R, and X to A by wrapping round to the start of the alphabet. So CUP gives C to F, U to X and P to S: **FXS**.
30	A	Each code letter is two steps back: F to D, R to P, O to M, G to E. So BIRD gives B to Z by wrapping round to the end, I to G, R to P and D to B: **ZGPB**.
31	C	The letters move alternately back one and forward one: D to C, E to F, S to R, K to L. So MOON gives M to L, O to P, O to N and N to O: **LPNO**.
32	E	Each code letter is four steps back: W to S, I to E, N to J, and D to Z by wrapping round to the end. So PLAY gives P to L, L to H, A to W and Y to U: **LHWU**.
33	B	Each letter moves forward one step *fewer* than the last: C to G is four, A to D is three, K to M is two, E to F is one. So LIME gives L to P (four), I to L (three), M to O (two) and E to F (one): **PLOF**.
34	D	Each code letter is three steps forward, so to read a code you go three steps *back*: S to P, O to L, D to A and Q to N. The word is **PLAN**.

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35	A	The letters move alternately forward two and back two: R to T, A to Y, I to K, N to L. To read a code you undo that, going back two then forward two: U to S, F to H, Q to O and N to P. The word is **SHOP**.
36	C	To **ascend** is to go up and to **descend** is to go down, so they are opposites. 'Polish – shine' is the trap: those two mean much the same thing.
37	E	**Shallow** means not far down and **deep** means a long way down, so they are opposites. Both of the other tempting pairs, ancient – old and weary – tired, mean the same as each other.
38	A	A **victory** is a win and a **defeat** is a loss, so they are opposites. Silence and hush both mean quiet, and a blunder is an error, so those pairs agree rather than disagree.
39	D	To **permit** is to allow something and to **ban** is to forbid it, so they are opposites. To stroll and to amble both mean to walk slowly, and to shatter and to smash both mean to break.
40	B	To **expand** is to get bigger and to **shrink** is to get smaller, so they are opposites. Assist and help mean the same, and so do mourn and grieve.
41	C	Something **transparent** can be seen through and something **opaque** cannot, so they are opposites. Hasty and swift both mean quick, and stubborn and obstinate both mean refusing to change your mind.
42	E	Something **temporary** lasts only a short while and something **permanent** lasts for ever, so they are opposites. Feeble and frail both mean weak, and genuine and authentic both mean real.
43	C	**foot** and **ball** join to make **football**. Lemon juice and carrot soup are each written as two separate words, so neither makes one word.
44	B	**bed** and **room** join to make **bedroom**. An apple core and orange peel are each two words.
45	E	**post** and **man** join to make **postman**. A melon seed and a carrot stick are each written as two words.
46	A	**snow** and **flake** join to make **snowflake**. Tomato sauce and a garden gate are each two words, however often they are said together.

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47	D	**tooth** and **brush** join to make **toothbrush**. A summer holiday and a winter coat are each written as two words.
48	C	**any** and **where** join to make **anywhere**. A coffee cup and a kitchen table are each two words.
49	B	**over** and **come** join to make **overcome**, which means to get the better of something. A pencil case and a paper bag are each two words.
50	C	A page is one part of a **book** and a brick is one part of a **wall**, so the link is the whole that each one helps to build up. A builder and a trowel make the wall but are not what the brick is part of.
51	A	A herd is a group of **cattle** and a flock is a group of **sheep**, so the link is the animal each word counts. Fields, barns, gates and fences are where the animals are kept, which is a different relationship.
52	D	A knife is used to **cut** and a needle is used to **sew**, so the link is the job each tool does. A handle and cotton are parts of the things, not what they are for.
53	B	A caterpillar turns into a **butterfly** and a tadpole turns into a **frog**, so the link is the creature each one becomes when it is grown.
54	E	A chef works in a **kitchen** and a surgeon works in a **theatre**, so the link is the room each one works in. A menu and a patient are what they deal with, and an apron and a scalpel are things they use.
55	C	A cat **mews** and a dog **barks**, so the link is the sound each animal makes. A whisker and a paw are parts of a cat, while a collar and a lead are things put on a dog.
56	A	A drought is a shortage of **rain** and a famine is a shortage of **food**, so the link is what is missing in each case. Sun and heat are what a drought brings, not what it lacks.

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