

Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 6 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	Taking s out of 'scare' leaves care , and adding it to 'tip' makes tips . Removing e leaves 'scar', which is a word, but no e can be slipped into 'tip' to make one.
2	B	Taking r out of 'grain' leaves gain , and putting it into 'pot' makes port . Removing g leaves 'rain' and removing a leaves 'grin', but neither letter can be fitted into 'pot'.
3	D	Taking i out of 'chair' leaves char , and putting it into 'ran' makes rain . Removing c leaves 'hair', but there is nowhere in 'ran' that a c will go.
4	A	Taking c out of 'crate' leaves rate , and putting it in front of 'hip' makes chip . No other letter can be taken out of 'crate' and still leave a word.
5	E	Taking d out of 'brand' leaves bran , and putting it in front of 'own' makes down . Removing r leaves 'band', which is a word, but an r will not fit into 'own' anywhere.
6	C	Taking a out of 'chain' leaves chin , and slipping it into 'cost' makes coast . None of the other four letters leaves a word behind.
7	A	Taking t out of 'trace' leaves race , and putting it in front of 'hat' makes that . This one is full of traps: c would make 'chat', r would make 'hart' and e would make 'heat', but 'trae', 'tace' and 'trac' are not words.
8	B	Plump and chubby both mean pleasantly round, so they are the closest in meaning. 'rough - smooth' is the trap: those two are opposites, not words that mean the same.
9	C	To hurl something is to throw it hard. The other pairs offered are opposites: you mend what someone else has spoilt, and you greet a person rather than ignore them.

10	D	Someone who is frail is weak . 'stale - fresh' and 'frail - sturdy' are both pairs of opposites, which is what makes them tempting.
11	A	Cheerful and merry both mean happy. A blunt knife is the opposite of a sharp one, and something distant is the opposite of something near, so both of those pairs are the wrong way round.
12	E	A person who is obstinate refuses to change their mind, which is exactly what stubborn means. Gigantic and slender are nearly opposite, and murky (dark and cloudy) has nothing to do with cheerful.
13	B	A perilous journey is a dangerous one. Humble and proud are opposites, and ample means plenty, so it does not go with narrow either.
14	D	To be vigilant is to be watchful . The two tempting pairs are both opposites: a courteous person is not rude, and something brittle is not sturdy.
15	B	The first letters run C, F, I, L, three steps forward each time, so the next is O . The second letter never changes: it is M every time. The pair is OM .
16	C	Both letters move three steps forward each time. The first letters run A, D, G, J, so the next is M ; the second run D, G, J, M, so the next is P . The pair is MP .
17	D	The first letters go backwards one step at a time: Z, Y, X, W, so the next is V . The second letters go forwards two at a time: B, D, F, H, so the next is J . The pair is VJ .
18	A	The first letters go forwards two steps at a time: A, C, E, G, so the next is I . The second letters go backwards one step at a time: T, S, R, Q, so the next is P . The pair is IP .
19	C	Both letters move four steps forward each time. A, E, I, M gives Q , and E, I, M, Q gives U , so the pair is QU .
20	E	Each pair begins with the letter the pair before it ended on: AB, then BD , then DG , then GK , so the last pair begins with K . The gap inside each pair grows by one - one step, two, three, then four - so this time it is five, and K plus five is P . The pair is KP .

21	B	The first letters go forward by a growing number of steps: B to D is two, D to G is three, G to K is four, so next is five and K becomes P . The second letters go back in the same growing way: Z to W is three, W to S is four, S to N is five, so next is six and N becomes H . The pair is PH .
22	C	arm and chair join to make armchair . None of the other pairs makes a word: there is no glasschair, pencilwater, armcloud or pencilcloud.
23	D	rail and way join to make railway . Purpleway, spoondesk, railapple and spoonapple are not words.
24	B	news and paper join to make newspaper . Candlepaper, yellowbrush, newsriver and candleriver are not words.
25	C	honey and comb join to make honeycomb . A silver ring and a copper cup are real things, but they are two words each, not one.
26	E	thunder and storm join to make thunderstorm . Velvetstorm, marbleglass, thunderladder and velvetladder are not words.
27	D	up and stairs join to make upstairs . Gentlestairs, orangewater, upbranch and orangebranch are not words.
28	A	broad and cast join to make broadcast . This one hides behind everyday objects: a hand, a spoon and a glove all go together in real life, but handspoon, withglove, broadglove and handcast are not words.
29	B	Each code letter is five steps forward: P to U, I to N, G to L. Doing the same to HEN gives H to M , E to J and N to S , so the code is MJS .
30	C	The steps go one forward, two forward, one forward, two forward: L to M, A to C, M to N, P to R. Doing the same to DESK gives D to E , E to G , S to T and K to M , so the code is EGTM .
31	D	Each letter goes back one more step than the one before: M back one is L, I back two is G, L back three is I, K back four is G. Doing the same to TREE gives T back one is S , R back two is P , E back three is B and E back four is A , so the code is SPBA .

32	A	The steps go forward two, four, six, then eight: C to E, A to E, G to M, E to M. Doing the same to DIME gives D to F , I to M , M to S and E to M , so the code is FMSM .
33	C	Each code letter is three steps back – F to C, O to L, R to O, K to H – so to read a code you go three steps <i>forward</i> : P to S, K to N, L to O and T to W. The word is SNOW . SLOW would be PILT and SHOW would be PELT.
34	E	Each code letter is six steps forward, so to read a code you go six steps <i>back</i> : M to G, U to O, R to L and J to D. The word is GOLD . COLD would be IURJ and GOLF would be MURL.
35	B	The steps go back two, forward two, back two, forward two: F to D, R to T, O to M, G to I. To read a code you undo each one, so P forward two is R , G back two is E , Q forward two is S and V back two is T . The word is REST .
36	B	Apple , pear and plum are all fruits. Carrot and onion are vegetables, so they are the two that do not belong.
37	D	Sofa , table and chair are all furniture – things that stand in a room. Curtain and carpet are lengths of cloth that hang or lie, so they are the odd two.
38	C	France , Spain and Italy are countries. Paris and Rome are cities, so they are the two that do not go with the others.
39	E	A canoe , a yacht and a ferry all travel on water. A bicycle and a lorry travel on roads, so they are the odd two.
40	C	Shy , timid and bashful all describe someone who hangs back. Bold and eager describe someone who does the opposite, so they are the two that do not belong.
41	A	Gallop , trot and canter are all ways a horse moves. Bark and purr are noises an animal makes rather than ways of moving.
42	D	A mile , a metre and a yard all measure length. A litre and a gallon measure liquid. Mixing old and new units in the same list is the trap: it is what a unit measures that matters, not which system it comes from.

43	B	The letter c makes music, crate, panic and clock . No other letter completes both brackets.
44	C	The letter d makes hard, drive, fond and drain . The letter t is the trap: it gives font and train in the second bracket, but 'trive' is not a word, so it fails the first.
45	D	The letter f makes shelf, field, chief and frost . An l would make 'shell', but 'lield' is not a word.
46	E	The letter y makes easy, yard, many and year . A b would give bard and bear , and a t would give east and tear , but neither fits all four gaps.
47	A	The letter g makes swing, gate, along and grand . An e would make swine and alone , but 'eate' and 'erand' are not words.
48	C	The letter a makes extra, able, area and army . This is the one where the answer is a vowel, which is easy to miss.
49	D	The letter o makes hello, open, piano and orange . No other vowel completes even one of the four words.
50	B	Anyone who finished was given a sticker, and Leila was not given one, so she cannot have finished. Sam's sticker does not prove he finished – we are told that finishers got stickers, not that only finishers did – so the sentences about Sam could each be true, and so could nobody having finished at all.
51	C	There is at least one green counter, so there must be at least two blue ones, and therefore at least three red ones. The exact numbers are never given, so nothing can be said about the total or about half of them, and green cannot outnumber red.
52	D	Ben sits between Ali and Cara, so those three sit Ali, Ben, Cara in a row. Dev is next to Cara but not next to Ben, so he must sit on the far side of Cara. The order is Ali, Ben, Cara, Dev – or the same the other way round – which leaves Ali and Dev at the two ends.
53	A	The order is Oakley, then Deeping, then Marsh, then Kelby, so Marsh cannot leave before Oakley. Every other sentence agrees with that order.

54	E	Passing Grade 2 is needed before anyone may join, and Ruby has not passed it, so she cannot be in the orchestra yet. She may pass it later, she may have taken it and failed, and passing does not oblige anyone to join.
55	B	Some window in the house is closed, and it cannot be one at the front, because those are all open. So a window somewhere other than the front must be closed – but only one need be, which is why 'every window at the back' claims too much.
56	B	Ivan walks to school, and no villager walks, so Ivan does not live in the village. Every pupil who takes the coach does live there, so Ivan cannot be one of them. How far he lives from school, and what villagers enjoy, we are never told.