Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 7 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	The end of **The** and the beginning of **ape** make **heap**: t-**heap**-e. None of the other joins hides a word.
2	B	The end of **rebel** and the beginning of **took** make **belt**: re-**belt**-ook. None of the other joins hides a word.
3	C	The end of **their** and the beginning of **onion** make **iron**: the-**iron**-ion. None of the other joins hides a word.
4	D	The end of **fresh** and the beginning of **and** make **hand**: fres-**hand**. None of the other joins hides a word.
5	E	The end of **new** and the beginning of **sofa** make **news**: **news**-ofa. None of the other joins hides a word.
6	B	The end of **big** and the beginning of **ring** make **grin**: bi-**grin**-g. None of the other joins hides a word.
7	D	The end of **come** and the beginning of **at** make **meat**: co-**meat**. None of the other joins hides a word.
8	B	**Wide** and **narrow** are opposites. The two tempting pairs mean the same as each other rather than the opposite: to weep is to cry, and to shout is to yell.
9	C	To **capture** something is to catch and hold it; to **release** it is to let it go, so those two are opposites. Repair and mend mean the same, and so do giggle and laugh.
10	D	**Dawn** is the start of the day and **dusk** is the end of it, so they are opposites. A forest is a wood and a journey is a trip: both of those pairs mean the same thing.
11	E	Someone **guilty** did it and someone **innocent** did not, so those are the opposites. Sturdy means strong and hasty means quick, so neither of those pairs is opposite at all.

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12	C	To **praise** is to say someone has done well; to **scold** is to tell them off, so those two are opposites. To stumble is to trip and to whisper is to murmur.
13	D	Something **artificial** has been made by people, while something **natural** has not, so those are the opposites. Enormous means huge and silent means quiet.
14	A	A **generous** person gives freely and a **miserly** one will not part with anything, so they are opposites. Cautious means careful and precise means exact, which is what makes those two pairs so tempting.
15	B	The first letter does not move at all: A stays A. The second moves forward three: K becomes N. So P stays **P** and D becomes **G**, giving **PG**.
16	C	The first letter moves forward three and the second forward two: C becomes F and E becomes G. So L becomes **O** and N becomes **P**, giving **OP**.
17	D	The first letter moves back five and the second forward four: H becomes C and D becomes H. So R becomes **M** and N becomes **R**, giving **MR**.
18	A	The first letter moves forward seven and the second back seven: B becomes I and W becomes P. So D becomes **K** and U becomes **N**, giving **KN**.
19	E	The first letter moves back two and the second forward four: M becomes K and C becomes G. So V becomes **T** and J becomes **N**, giving **TN**.
20	C	The first letter moves forward one and the second forward five: D becomes E and F becomes K. So P becomes **Q** and R becomes **W**, giving **QW**.
21	E	The two letters move the same number of steps but in opposite directions — six back and six forward: Z becomes T and Q becomes W. So V becomes **P** and M becomes **S**, giving **PS**.
22	B	In each pair the **first and last letters** are taken off: stone becomes ton and crate becomes rat. Taking the s and the d off spend leaves **pen**. 'end' is the trap, because that drops the first two letters instead.

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23	C	In each pair the **last letter is moved to the front**: tars becomes star and tops becomes stop. Moving the s of lows to the front gives **slow**. 'owls' uses the same letters but in the wrong order.
24	A	In each pair the second word is the **first letter and the last two letters**: brain gives bin and train gives tin. Drain therefore gives **din**, which means a loud noise. 'rain' is the trap, because that just drops the first letter.
25	D	In each pair the second word is the **middle two letters** of the first: band gives an and fist gives is. The middle two letters of mast are **as**.
26	B	In each pair the second word is the **first three letters written backwards**: nat becomes tan and rat becomes tar. The first three letters of patrol are pat, and backwards that is **tap**. 'pat' is the trap: those letters have not been reversed.
27	E	In each pair the second word is the **first, third and fifth letters**: h-u-t out of haunt, p-i-t out of paint. The first, third and fifth letters of count are c, u and t, which make **cut**.
28	C	In each pair the second word is the **second, fourth and sixth letters**: a-r-t out of parrot, a-n-t out of magnet. The second, fourth and sixth letters of carpet are a, p and t, which make **apt**. 'pet' is the trap, because those are the last three letters rather than every other one.
29	B	LEAP is the only word with a P in it, and 9 is the only digit that appears in just one code, so 6819 is LEAP: L=6, E=8, A=1 and P=9. Then 6138 begins with L, so it is LAME and M=3, and 3168 is MALE, which agrees. MEAL is therefore M-E-A-L = **3816**.
30	B	The codes give L=6, E=8, A=1, P=9 and M=3. Reading 9163 back gives P, A, L, M, which spells **PALM**. PEAL would be 9813 and LAMP 6139.
31	C	SHOE is the only word with an E, and 9 is the only digit that appears in just one code, so 2749 is SHOE: S=2, H=7, O=4 and E=9. The code 5427 ends in 7, which is H, so it is POSH and P=5; 7452 begins with H, so it is HOPS. SHOP is therefore S-H-O-P = **2745**.

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32	A	The codes give S=2, H=7, O=4, P=5 and E=9. Reading 7429 back gives H, O, S, E, which spells **HOSE.** HOPE would be 7459 and POSE 5429.
33	E	All four words use the same five letters, so look at the first letters. CRATE and CATER are the only two beginning alike, and 86315 and 83156 are the only two codes beginning alike, so C=8. After that 8, CRATE spells RATE and CATER spells ATER, which fits only one way round: 86315 is CRATE and 83156 is CATER, giving R=6, A=3, T=1 and E=5. Swapping them would make A stand for two different digits. TRACE is therefore T-R-A-C-E = **16385.**
34	B	The codes give T=1, R=6, A=3, C=8 and E=5. Reading 6385 back gives R, A, C, E, which spells **RACE.** CARE would be 8365 and RATE 6315.
35	D	Two of the words begin with the same two letters, ST, and two of the codes begin with the same two digits, 47, so S=4 and T=7. The odd code out, 23947, cannot be SLATE, because that would have to begin with 4 as well — so it is LEAST, giving L=2, E=3 and A=9, and confirming S=4 and T=7 at its end. SLATE is therefore S-L-A-T-E = **42973.**
36	C	**Bark** is the covering on a tree, and it is also the noise a dog makes. Rind and skin are coverings but not dog noises; howl and yap are dog noises but not tree coverings.
37	B	A **wave** rolls in from the sea, and you also wave to greet someone. Surf and tide belong only to the sea, and a salute is only a greeting.
38	D	A **bat** is an animal that flies at night, and it is also what a cricketer hits the ball with. An owl flies but never hits a ball, and a racket is for tennis rather than cricket.
39	E	To be **cross** is to be angry, and to cross something is to go over it. Mad and upset only cover the first pair; a bridge spans a river but nobody is 'bridge' with you.
40	A	**Wind** is moving air, and to wind something is to turn or coil it — the same four letters said two different ways. Air and storm fit only the weather, twist and spin only the turning.

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41	B	A **pen** is what you write with, and a pen is also a small enclosure for animals — a sheep pen. Ink and a nib belong to writing alone; a yard and a cage hold animals but write nothing.
42	C	The **sole** reason for something is the only one, and a sole is also a flat fish. One and lone mean only; plaice and cod are fish, and a plaice is flat too, but neither of them means 'only'.
43	C	Putting **RAN** between ST and GER makes **STRANGER**. The other options give STRUNGER, STTANGER, STRAGGER and STEARGER, none of which is a word.
44	B	Putting **HEN** on the end of KITC makes **KITCHEN**. KITCHAT, KITCHIT, KITCHUT and KITCTEN are not words.
45	D	Putting **URN** between F and ITURE makes **FURNITURE**. FRUNITURE, FEARITURE, FOWNITURE and FONEITURE are not words.
46	C	Putting **TAB** between VEGE and LE makes **VEGETABLE**. VEGEBATLE, VEGETUBLE, VEGEBETLE and VEGEATELE are not words.
47	E	Putting **OUR** on the end of NEIGHB makes **NEIGHBOUR**. NEIGHBEAR, NEIGHBOAR, NEIGHBARE and NEIGHBOWN are not words.
48	B	Putting **RUM** between INST and ENT makes **INSTRUMENT**. INSTRAMENT, INSTARMENT, INSTRIMENT and INSTMUDENT are not words.
49	E	Putting **HUT** between PARAC and E makes **PARACHUTE**. PARACHATE, PARACHITE, PARACHOTE and PARACCUTE are not words.
50	B	Each number is **nine less** than the one before: 100, 91, 82, 73, 64. The next number is 64 − 9, which gives **55**.
51	A	Each number is **eleven more** than the one before: 7, 18, 29, 40, 51. The next number is 51 + 11 = **62**.
52	C	The gaps are the odd numbers in order: +3, +5, +7, then +9. The next gap is +11, so the answer is 26 + 11 = **37**.
53	D	The steps back grow by five each time: −5, −10, then −15. The next step is −20, so 70 − 20 gives **50**.

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54	E	The series **doubles, then takes away three**, over and over: 4 doubled is 8, 8 less 3 is 5, 5 doubled is 10, 10 less 3 is 7, 7 doubled is 14. Next comes a take away, so 14 − 3 = **11**.
55	A	Each number is **three times the one before, less two**: 2 × 3 − 2 = 4, 4 × 3 − 2 = 10, 10 × 3 − 2 = 28. The next is 28 × 3 − 2 = **82**.
56	C	The number you multiply by goes up by one each time: 1 × 2 = 2, 2 × 3 = 6, 6 × 4 = 24. The next is 24 × 5 = **120**.

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