# Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 8 Answers

| Q# | Answer | Explanation |
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| 1 | C | The letter **n** makes **clean**, **near**, **gown** and **nail**. Both r and t fit the first bracket — clear and rear, cleat and tear — but ‘gowr’ and ‘gowt’ are not words. |
| 2 | B | The letter **e** makes **cave**, **each**, **time** and **end**. No other vowel completes even the first word. |
| 3 | E | The letter **u** makes **menu**, **unit**, **flu** and **urge**. It is easy to miss because so few words end in u. |
| 4 | A | The letter **t** makes **short**, **tale**, **flat** and **tune**. An e gives shore and an n gives shorn, but ‘eale’ and ‘nale’ are not words. |
| 5 | D | The letter **m** makes **room**, **moth**, **seem** and **mild**. Root, roof and rook all fit the first gap, but ‘toth’, ‘foth’ and ‘koth’ are not words. |
| 6 | B | The letter **i** makes **taxi**, **inch**, **ski** and **idea**. A y would make ‘sky’, but ‘taxy’ and ‘ydea’ are not words. |
| 7 | E | The letter **k** makes **beak**, **kind**, **work** and **knit**. The m is the trap: it makes beam, mind and worm, but ‘mnit’ is not a word, so it fails the last gap. |
| 8 | D | **Mars**, **Venus** and **Jupiter** are planets. The **Moon** goes round the Earth and the **Sun** is a star, so neither is a planet. |
| 9 | A | A **river**, a **stream** and a **brook** are all water that flows along. A **lake** and a **pond** are still water that stays in one place. |
| 10 | C | A **calf**, a **foal** and a **lamb** are all young animals. A **mare** and a **ewe** are grown-up mothers — a female horse and a female sheep. ‘foal, mare’ and ‘lamb, ewe’ are traps: each pair is one animal, but that leaves no group of three. |
| 11 | E | **Drizzle**, **sleet** and **hail** all fall from the sky. A **breeze** and a **gale** are both winds, so they are the odd two. |
| 12 | B | To **glance**, **peer** and **gaze** are all ways of looking. To **nibble** and to **munch** are ways of eating. |

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| 13 | D | A **cheetah**, a **hare** and a **greyhound** are all famous for being fast. A **sloth** and a **snail** are famous for being slow. |
| 14 | B | All five words end in -ly, which is the trap. **Quickly**, **loudly** and **bravely** are adverbs: they tell you how something is done (she ran quickly). **Lovely** and **friendly** are adjectives: they describe a noun (a friendly dog). |
| 15 | C | The first letters go back one step at a time: S, R, Q, P, so the next is **O**. The second letters go forward one step at a time: B, C, D, E, so the next is **F**. The pair is **OF**. |
| 16 | D | The first letter never changes: it is K every time. The second letters go forward two steps at a time: B, D, F, H, so the next is **J**. The pair is **KJ**. |
| 17 | A | The first letters go forward two steps each time: E, G, I, K, so the next is **M**. The second letters go back two steps each time: V, T, R, P, so the next is **N**. The pair is **MN**. |
| 18 | E | The first letters go forward one step at a time: A, B, C, D, so the next is **E**. The second letters take turns, M, L, M, L, so the next is **M**. The pair is **EM**; 'EL' is the trap for anyone who expects the last letter to repeat. |
| 19 | B | The first letters go forward three steps at a time: C, F, I, L, so the next is **O**. The second letters go back one step at a time: Z, Y, X, W, so the next is **V**. The pair is **OV**; 'NV' is the trap for anyone who counts two steps instead of three. |
| 20 | D | The first letters go forward by a growing number of steps: A to B is one, B to D is two, D to G is three, so next is four and G becomes **K**. The second letters go back two each time: Y, W, U, S, so the next is **Q**. The pair is **KQ**. |
| 21 | B | Both letters move by a growing number of steps. The first: A to C is two, C to F is three, F to J is four, so next is five and J becomes **O**. The second: B to E is three, E to I is four, I to N is five, so next is six and N becomes **T**. The pair is **OT**. |

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| 22 | A | Taking **s** out of 'spear' leaves **pear**, and adding it to 'hip' makes **ship** (or hips). Removing e leaves 'spar' and removing p leaves 'sear', but neither e nor p can be fitted into 'hip'. |
| 23 | D | Taking **r** out of 'heart' leaves **heat**, and putting it into 'pay' makes **pray**. Removing t leaves 'hear', but a t will not go anywhere in 'pay'. |
| 24 | C | Taking **e** out of 'cheap' leaves **chap**, and putting it into 'bat' makes **beat**. Removing c leaves 'heap', which is tempting, but there is nowhere in 'bat' that a c will go. |
| 25 | E | Taking **k** out of 'stark' leaves **star**, and putting it in front of 'nit' makes **knit** — the k is silent, which is what hides it. None of the other letters leaves a word behind. |
| 26 | B | Taking **h** out of 'thorn' leaves **torn**, and putting it into 'cat' makes **chat**. The o, r and n would make coat, cart and cant, but 'thrn', 'thon' and 'thor' are not words; and removing t leaves 'horn', but a t cannot be fitted into 'cat'. |
| 27 | A | Taking **t** out of 'tramp' leaves **ramp**, and putting it in front of 'win' makes **twin**. Removing m leaves 'trap' and removing p leaves 'tram', but neither m nor p will fit into 'win'. |
| 28 | B | Taking **l** out of 'flour' leaves **four**, and putting it into 'cod' makes **cold** (or clod). No other letter can be taken out of 'flour' and still leave an everyday word. |
| 29 | C | You **hear** with your ear and **see** with your eye. 'loud – blue' is the trap: a sound can be loud and an eye can be blue, but those are not the same link. |
| 30 | B | A group of lions is called a **pride** and a group of wolves is called a **pack**. A lion has a mane and a roar, but 'grey' and 'den' are not the same kind of thing for a wolf. |
| 31 | E | A **sister** is the female partner word to brother, just as a **queen** is to king. 'son – prince' is the trap: a prince is a king's son, but a son is not a brother's son. |

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| 32 | A | The opposite of early is **late** and the opposite of first is **last**. Soon, morning, one and prize can all go with those words, but none of them is an opposite. |
| 33 | D | Water takes away your **thirst** and food takes away your **hunger**. 'thirst – meal' is the trap: a meal is food itself, not the feeling it puts right. |
| 34 | C | Here the link is sound, not meaning. **Hour** sounds the same as **our**, and **knight** sounds the same as **night**: each has a silent first letter. A knight wears armour and rides a horse, which is what makes the other pairs tempting. |
| 35 | E | Here the link is spelling. **Won** written backwards is **now**, and **pat** written backwards is **tap**. 'lost' is the opposite of won, but 'stroke' is not the opposite of pat — it means much the same. |
| 36 | D | The **first letter** of 'pig' and the **last two letters** of 'ten' make 'pen'. In the same way, the first letter of 'bus' and the last two letters of 'hat' make **bat**. 'but' is the trap: that takes two letters from the first word instead of one. |
| 37 | B | The **last letter** of 'clap' and the **first two letters** of 'into' make 'pin'. In the same way, the last letter of 'drum' and the first two letters of 'open' make **mop**. |
| 38 | E | The **second and third letters** of 'fork' and the **first letter** of 'bee' make 'orb'. In the same way, the second and third letters of 'ship' and the first letter of 'tent' make **hit**. 'hip' is the trap: it is the end of 'ship', but then 'fork' would have given 'ork'. |
| 39 | A | The **first two letters** of 'tear' and the **last two letters** of 'hint' make 'tent'. In the same way, the first two letters of 'pale' and the last two letters of 'fork' make **park**. 'pork' takes three letters from 'fork', but that rule would have turned the first group into 'tint'. |
| 40 | C | The **last letter** of 'crab' and the **first three letters** of 'ending' make 'bend'. In the same way, the last letter of 'sack' and the first three letters of 'item' make **kite**. |

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| 41 | B | The **first and third letters** of ‘bald’ (b, l) and the **third and fourth letters** of ‘grow’ (o, w) make ‘blow’. In the same way, s and l from ‘sale’ and o and t from ‘boot’ make **slot**. ‘slat’ is the trap: it takes the a from ‘sale’, which would have turned the first group into ‘blaw’. |
| 42 | E | The **last two letters** of ‘shop’ and the **first two letters** of ‘enter’ make ‘open’. In the same way, the last two letters of ‘fish’ and the first two letters of ‘edge’ make **shed**. |
| 43 | C | Each number is **eight more** than the one before: 11, 19, 27, 35, 43. The next number is 43 + 8 = **51**. |
| 44 | A | Each number is **twelve less** than the one before: 96, 84, 72, 60, 48. The next number is 48 − 12 = **36**. |
| 45 | D | Each number is the one before **divided by three**: 729 ÷ 3 = 243, 243 ÷ 3 = 81, 81 ÷ 3 = 27. The next is 27 ÷ 3 = **9**. |
| 46 | B | The gaps grow by one each time: +2, +3, +4, +5, +6. The next gap is +7, so 21 + 7 = **28**. |
| 47 | E | The gaps **double** each time: +1, +2, +4, +8. The next gap is +16, so 18 + 16 = **34**. ‘26’ is the trap for anyone who repeats the last gap of 8. |
| 48 | C | The series **adds five, then doubles**, over and over: 1 + 5 = 6, 6 × 2 = 12, 12 + 5 = 17, 17 × 2 = 34, 34 + 5 = 39. Next comes a doubling, so 39 × 2 = **78**. |
| 49 | B | These are the **cube numbers**: 1 × 1 × 1 = 1, 2 × 2 × 2 = 8, 3 × 3 × 3 = 27, 4 × 4 × 4 = 64. The next is 5 × 5 × 5 = **125**. |
| 50 | B | Three days after Friday is Saturday, Sunday, **Monday**. Sunday is what you get by counting the Friday itself as one of the three. Tom’s birthday could be at the very end of a month, with Kate’s in the next, and nothing is said about their ages or about next year. |
| 51 | D | Chloe has the gold badge, so she must have the silver one, and nobody gets the silver without swimming 50 metres, so **she can swim 50 metres**. Being able to swim 50 metres is needed for the silver badge, but we are not told it is enough, and no bronze badge is ever mentioned. |

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| 52 | A | Aled, Bea and Dina all scored more than Cal, so **Cal cannot have scored the most** — he scored the fewest. We know Dina beat Cal but not where she came against Aled or Bea, so she could have scored the most, more than Aled, or less than Bea. |
| 53 | E | Some choir children play football, and every footballer owns boots, so those children own boots: **at least one child in the choir owns a pair**. Only *some* of the choir play, so we cannot say every child does, and owning boots does not prove that someone plays. |
| 54 | C | The green house is next to number 4, so it is number 3 or number 5. It **cannot be number 2**. If it is number 3 it is next to house 2, so that sentence could be true, and houses 2 and 3 always sit between red and blue. |
| 55 | D | Ali missed the first half hour, so he saw half an hour less than the whole film. The film was shorter than two hours, so he saw less than an hour and a half: **he cannot have watched an hour and a half**. A film of an hour and fifty minutes would give him more than an hour, and one of an hour and a quarter would end at quarter past seven. |
| 56 | A | Jon has locker 2, so Kim, Hal and Ivy share 1, 3 and 4, and they must go in that order, lowest first. Kim has 1, **Hal has 3** and Ivy has 4. Kim (1) and Hal (3) are not next to each other, and nor are Jon (2) and Ivy (4). |

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