Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 11 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	A	The letter **p** makes **grasp**, **pill**, **hoop** and **path**. 't' gives hoot but 'grast' is not a word, so it fails the first pair.
2	B	The letter **m** makes **steam**, **milk**, **form** and **meat**. 't' makes fort and 'k' makes fork, but 'steat' and 'steak' leave 'kilk', so neither letter works in both pairs.
3	C	The letter **d** makes **salad**, **dish**, **should** and **door**. 's' would give salas and shouls, neither of which is a word.
4	B	The letter **w** makes **below**, **wing**, **straw** and **wave**. 'y' is the trap: it makes stray, but 'beloy' is not a word.
5	C	The letter **n** makes **open**, **nail**, **chain** and **nose**. 'r' is the trap: it makes chair and rail, but 'oper' is not a word.
6	C	The letter **k** makes **stick**, **kind**, **chalk** and **kettle**. 'm' would give chalm and 't' would give stict, so neither fits.
7	B	The letter **e** makes **house**, **each**, **large** and **empty**. No other vowel leaves a word in front of either set of brackets.
8	B	Taking **r** out of 'bread' leaves **bead**, and adding it to 'fog' makes **frog**. Taking out b leaves read and taking out a leaves bred, but neither letter can be put into 'fog' to make a word.
9	A	Taking **c** out of 'crust' leaves **rust**, and adding it to 'hat' makes **chat**. No other letter can be taken out of 'crust' and still leave a word.
10	B	Taking **l** out of 'flame' leaves **fame**, and adding it to 'cod' makes **clod**. Taking out f leaves lame, but f cannot be fitted into 'cod' anywhere to make a word.
11	A	Taking **s** out of 'stone' leaves **tone**, and adding it to 'rip' makes **strip**. Every other letter leaves sone, stne, stoe or ston, none of which is a word.

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12	C	Taking **e** out of 'sweat' leaves **swat**, and adding it to 'pin' makes **pine**. The trap is w, which leaves seat, but w cannot be fitted into 'pin' to make a word.
13	A	Taking **s** out of 'swarm' leaves **warm**, and adding it to 'hoe' makes **shoe**. The trap is r, which leaves swam, but r cannot be fitted into 'hoe' to make a word.
14	B	Taking **l** out of 'clamp' leaves **camp**, and adding it to 'bed' makes **bled**. Taking out c, m or p leaves lamp, clap and clam, so three letters pass the first test; only l can then be fitted into 'bed'.
15	B	The first two letters of 'hand' and the first letter of 'mat' make 'ham'. In the same way, the first two letters of 'sing' and the first letter of 'top' make **sit**.
16	C	The second and third letters of 'shop' and the last letter of 'coat' make 'hot'. In the same way, the second and third letters of 'star' and the last letter of 'frog' make **tag**. 'tar' takes the wrong letter from 'frog'.
17	C	The first two letters of 'bone' and the first two of 'rest' make 'bore'. In the same way, the first two letters of 'rice' and the first two of 'pear' make **ripe**. 'pier' and 'reap' take the two words in the wrong order.
18	D	The first two letters of 'pale' and the last letter of 'boat' make 'pat'. In the same way, the first two letters of 'wind' and the last letter of 'spoon' make **win**. 'wit' would need a t, and 'spoon' does not end in one.
19	E	The last two letters of 'cedar' and the last two of 'march' make 'arch'. In the same way, the last two letters of 'sugar' and the last two of 'sea' make **area**.
20	D	The middle letter of 'crown' and the first two letters of 'arch' make 'oar'. In the same way, the middle letter of 'grape' and the first two letters of 'pen' make **ape**. 'pea' puts the two parts the wrong way round.

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21	C	The last two letters of 'sofa' and the first two of 'mend' make 'fame'. In the same way, the last two letters of 'zebra' and the first two of 'keep' make **rake**. 'beak' and 'bare' take letters from the wrong places in 'zebra'.
22	B	Each letter moves **two** places forward: H→J, I→K, L→N, L→N. So MOSS becomes M→O, O→Q, S→U, S→U, which is **OQUU**.
23	C	Each letter moves **three** places back: P→M, O→L, N→K, D→A. So TRUE becomes T→Q, R→O, U→R, E→B, which is **QORB**.
24	D	The letters move on by one more each time: F→G is +1, I→K is +2, S→V is +3, H→L is +4. So MEAL becomes M+1=N, E+2=G, A+3=D, L+4=P, which is **NGDP**.
25	E	The moves take turns, forward two then back two: T+2=V, O−2=M, N+2=P, E−2=C. So GRIP becomes G+2=I, R−2=P, I+2=K, P−2=N, which is **IPKN**. Moving every letter forward two would give ITKR, which is not offered.
26	B	Each letter moves **four** places back to make the code, so a code is read by moving four places forward: D→H, K→O, H→L, A→E. The word is **HOLE**. HOLD would be coded DKHZ, which is not the code given.
27	C	The letters move on by one more each time: +1, +2, +3, +4, +5. B+1=C, E+2=G, A+3=D, C+4=G, H+5=M. Reading HTDTJ back takes the same steps the other way: H−1=G, T−2=R, D−3=A, T−4=P, J−5=E, giving **GRAPE**. GRACE would end in H, not J.
28	C	The letters move back by one more each time: −1, −2, −3, −4, −5. T−1=S, I−2=G, G−3=D, E−4=A, R−5=M. So MOUTH becomes M−1=L, O−2=M, U−3=R, T−4=P, H−5=C, which is **LMRPC**.
29	C	Bread is bought from a **baker** and meat from a **butcher**, so the link is the shop that sells it. A loaf and a knife have nothing in common, and toast and stew are dishes rather than sellers.
30	A	A book is divided into **chapters** and a year into **months**, so the link is the part each one is divided into. A calendar and a diary show a year but are not a part of it.

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31	D	A wheel drives a **car** and a propeller drives an **aeroplane**, so the link is the machine each one moves. Round and spin describe the shape or the movement, not the machine.
32	B	Milk is sold in a **bottle** and flour in a **bag**, so the link is what each one is sold in. A cow gives milk, but dough is made from flour, so that pair works the opposite way round.
33	E	A gardener works with a **spade** and a painter with a **brush**, so the link is the tool each one holds to do the work. A ladder is a painter's equipment as well, but it is what he stands on rather than what he works with.
34	B	Butter is made from **cream** and cheese from **milk**, so the link is what each one is made from. Toast and a grater are things used with them afterwards.
35	D	A **downpour** is a far stronger form of drizzle and a **gale** is a far stronger form of a breeze, so the link is one of degree. An umbrella and a kite are simply things used in each kind of weather.
36	B	**Change** is the coins you are given back, and to change something is to alter it. 'Cash' and 'silver' are money but cannot mean alter, and 'adjust' can mean alter but is not money.
37	C	To **run** is to dash or sprint, and a run is a score in cricket. 'Race' and 'hurry' mean to dash but score nothing, and a cricket score is counted in runs, not points.
38	D	**Lead** is a heavy metal, and to lead is to guide. 'Iron' and 'steel' are metals but do not mean guide, and 'escort' means guide but is not a metal.
39	C	A **plot** is a secret scheme, and a plot is also a small piece of ground. 'Plan' is a scheme but not a piece of ground, and a 'field' is ground but not a scheme.
40	B	A **temple** is the flat part at the side of the forehead, and a temple is also a building for worship. 'Crown' is part of the head but is not a place of worship, and a 'chapel' or an 'abbey' is a place of worship but not part of the head.

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41	D	A **swallow** is a small bird, and to swallow is to send food down your throat. A 'swift' and a 'sparrow' are birds but do not mean gulp, and 'devour' means to eat but is not a bird.
42	E	A **pitch** is the ground a game is played on, and to pitch a ball is to throw it. A 'field' or a 'court' is a playing area but does not mean throw, and 'toss' and 'fling' mean throw but are not a playing area.
43	C	The series counts up in nines: 9, 18, 27, 36, 45. The next number is 45 + 9 = **54**.
44	A	The series counts down in sevens: 63, 56, 49, 42, 35. Taking 7 from 35 gives **28**.
45	C	Each number is doubled and then 1 is added: 2 gives 5, 5 gives 11, 11 gives 23. So the next number is 23 × 2 + 1 = **47**. Doubling alone would give 46, which is the trap.
46	B	This is two series taken in turns. The 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th numbers go up in fours: 5, 9, 13, 17. The 2nd, 4th and 6th go down in fours: 30, 26, 22. The next number belongs to the falling series, so it is 22 − 4, which gives **18**.
47	D	The rule takes turns: double, then take away 2. 3 × 2 = 6, then 6 − 2 = 4, then 4 × 2 = 8, then 8 − 2 = 6, then 6 × 2 = 12, then 12 − 2 = 10. The next step is to double, so the answer is 10 × 2 = **20**.
48	C	The gaps grow by two each time: 4, 6, 8, 10. The next gap is 12, so the answer is 30 + 12 = **42**. Another way to see it is 1 × 2, 2 × 3, 3 × 4, 4 × 5, 5 × 6, and then 6 × 7 = 42.
49	D	Each number is multiplied by 3 and then 1 is added: 1 gives 4, 4 gives 13, 13 gives 40. So the next number is 40 × 3 + 1 = **121**. Trebling alone would give 120, which is the trap.
50	C	Dev is fourth, so Ada, Ben and Cleo fill the first three places. Ada and Ben must be next to each other, so they are either first and second or second and third. Second and third would leave Cleo first, which she is not. So Ada is first, Ben second and **Cleo** third.

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51	B	Art takes the fourth period, so science and music must fit into the second and third, since science cannot be first and music comes straight after it. That makes science second and music third, leaving **French** in the first period.
52	B	Putting the clues together gives one order from highest to lowest: Finn, Bea, Carl, Dot, Ed. Counting down from the top, **Carl** is third.
53	C	Nina needs a floor above her for Pete and at least two floors below her for Owen, since Owen is not directly below her. That puts Nina on floor 3 and **Pete** on floor 4, with Owen on floor 1 and Quinn, who is not on floor 1, on floor 2.
54	E	Hari is in chair 2 or chair 4. Kit sits above Hari and still between Hari and Isla, so Isla is at the higher end, chair 5. Hari cannot be in chair 4, because the only chair between him and Isla would then be his own. So Hari is in chair 2 and Kit in chair 4, which leaves **Lena** in chair 1.
55	D	Bo is double Ana, which can only be 20 and 10, so Ana has 10 and Bo has 20. That leaves 30, 40 and 50 for Caz, Dee and Eli. Caz is 10 above Dee and Eli is above Caz, so Dee has 30, **Caz has 40** and Eli has 50.
56	C	Pia has the milk and Ruth has no juice, so Ruth has the water and Omar the juice. The crisps go with the water, so the crisps are Ruth's. Omar did not bring the apple, so Omar brought the **raisins** and Pia the apple.

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