Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 12 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	The end of **big** and the beginning of **old** make **gold**: bi-**gold**. None of the other joins hides a word.
2	C	The end of **fish** and the beginning of **in** make **shin**: fi-**shin**. None of the other joins hides a word.
3	D	The whole of **cap** and the beginning of **each** make **cape**: **cape**-ach. None of the other joins hides a word.
4	E	The end of **moved** and the beginning of **gently** make **edge**: mov-**edge**-ntly. None of the other joins hides a word.
5	B	The end of **Helen** and the beginning of **spoke** make **lens**: He-**lens**-poke. A name can hide part of a word just as any other word can.
6	A	The last letter of **His** and the beginning of **entrance** make **sent**: Hi-**sent**-rance. Only one letter comes from the first word, which is what makes it hard to see.
7	C	The last letter of **ship** and the beginning of **lumbered** make **plum**: shi-**plum**-bered. 'old ship' gives olds, which is not a word.
8	B	To **shut** a door is to **close** it. 'giant – tiny' and 'sweet – bitter' are both pairs of opposites, which is what makes them tempting.
9	D	To **grab** something is to **seize** it. 'dim – bright' and 'tame – wild' are opposites, not words of the same meaning.
10	A	Someone **wicked** is **evil**. 'vast – tiny' and 'cheap – expensive' are opposites, and a cheap thing need not be tiny.
11	E	**Sombre** and **solemn** both mean serious and gloomy. Lenient is the opposite of strict, and tardy (late) is the opposite of punctual. 'sombre – strict' is the trap: a strict person may look serious, but strict means firm about rules.

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12	C	Someone **candid** is **frank**: they say honestly what they think. Sluggish (slow) is the opposite of brisk, and lavish (spending freely) is the opposite of thrifty (careful with money).
13	B	To **loathe** something is to **detest** it: both mean to hate. To dwindle is to grow smaller, the opposite of increase, and to hasten is to hurry, the opposite of delay.
14	E	To **mimic** someone is to **imitate** them. To ponder is to think something over, the opposite of disregarding it, and to hoard is to store things away, the opposite of squandering them.
15	B	Three words begin with B, so if LOBE were the missing word every code would begin with the same digit. They do not, so 1738 is LOBE: L=1, O=7, B=3 and E=8. Then 3175 reads B, L, O and one new letter, so it is BLOW and W=5; 3712 reads B, O, L and one new letter, so it is BOLD and D=2. BOWL is the missing word. BOWL is therefore B-O-W-L = **3751**. 3175 is the trap: that is BLOW, which uses the same letters.
16	C	Three words begin with B, so if LOBE were the missing word every code would begin with the same digit. They do not, so 1738 is LOBE: L=1, O=7, B=3 and E=8. Then 3175 reads B, L, O and one new letter, so it is BLOW and W=5; 3712 reads B, O, L and one new letter, so it is BOLD and D=2. BOWL is the missing word. Reading 81375 back gives E, L, B, O, W, which spells **ELBOW**. BELOW would be 38175 and BOWEL 37581.
17	D	EMIT is TIME written backwards, and 2964 is 4692 written backwards, so those two codes belong to TIME and EMIT, and 6429 belongs to ITEM or MITE. If 4692 were EMIT, then I would be 9 and M would be 6, and 6429 could be neither ITEM nor MITE. So 4692 is TIME, giving T=4, I=6, M=9 and E=2, and 6429 is ITEM, which agrees. MITE is the missing word. MITE is therefore M-I-T-E = **9642**.

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18	C	EMIT is TIME written backwards, and 2964 is 4692 written backwards, so those two codes belong to TIME and EMIT, and 6429 belongs to ITEM or MITE. If 4692 were EMIT, then I would be 9 and M would be 6, and 6429 could be neither ITEM nor MITE. So 4692 is TIME, giving T=4, I=6, M=9 and E=2, and 6429 is ITEM, which agrees. MITE is the missing word. Reading 9224 back gives M, E, E, T, which spells **MEET**. TEEM would be 4229 and MITE 9642.
19	E	Three of the words begin with C, so the one code that does not begin with 5 must be TEACH: 31658 gives T=3, E=1, A=6, C=5 and H=8. Of the two codes left, 58163 has H=8 second, so it is CHEAT, and 59173 is CREST, giving R=9 and S=7. CHEST is the missing word. CHEST is therefore C-H-E-S-T = **58173**. 59173 is the trap: that is CREST.
20	B	Three of the words begin with C, so the one code that does not begin with 5 must be TEACH: 31658 gives T=3, E=1, A=6, C=5 and H=8. Of the two codes left, 58163 has H=8 second, so it is CHEAT, and 59173 is CREST, giving R=9 and S=7. CHEST is the missing word. Reading 8163 back gives H, E, A, T, which spells **HEAT**. HATE would be 8631 and HEAR 8169.
21	A	Three of the words begin with C, so the one code that does not begin with 5 must be TEACH: 31658 gives T=3, E=1, A=6, C=5 and H=8. Of the two codes left, 58163 has H=8 second, so it is CHEAT, and 59173 is CREST, giving R=9 and S=7. CHEST is the missing word. SEARCH is therefore S-E-A-R-C-H = **716958**. Every letter of it appears somewhere in the four words, even though SEARCH is not one of them.
22	C	12 + 8 = 20. The right-hand side must also make 20, and 25 − 5 = 20, so the missing number is **5**. 20 is the trap: it is the answer to the left-hand side, not the missing number.
23	A	9 × 6 = 54. The right-hand side must also make 54, and 50 + 4 = 54, so the missing number is **4**.
24	D	72 ÷ 8 = 9. The right-hand side must also make 9, and 27 ÷ 3 = 9, so the missing number is **3**. 9 is the trap: it is the left-hand answer, not the missing number.

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25	E	Multiply first: 7 × 7 = 49, and 49 + 5 = 54. The right-hand side must also make 54, and 6 × 9 = 54, so the missing number is **9**.
26	B	This time the gap is on the left, so work out the right-hand side first: 100 − 36 = 64. Before 4 was taken away, the left-hand side made 64 + 4 = 68, and 68 ÷ 4 = 17, so the missing number is **17**. Check: 17 × 4 = 68, and 68 − 4 = 64. 16 is the trap: 16 × 4 = 64 forgets the 4 that is taken away.
27	D	Work from left to right: 45 ÷ 5 = 9, and 9 × 4 = 36. The right-hand side must also make 36, and 50 − 14 = 36, so the missing number is **14**. 41 is the trap: 50 − 41 = 9, which stops the left-hand side halfway.
28	A	Multiply first: 3 × 12 = 36, and 36 − 6 = 30. The right-hand side must also make 30, and 90 ÷ 3 = 30, so the missing number is **3**. 5 is the trap: it comes from working out 12 − 6 first, which gives 3 × 6 = 18, and 90 ÷ 5 = 18.
29	B	In each pair the **vowel is doubled**: bet becomes beet and god becomes good. Doubling the e in fed makes **feed**. 'feet' doubles the e too, but it changes the d to a t.
30	C	Each pair gives the word for what was done **in the past**, made by changing i to a: I swim, I swam; I sing, I sang. In the same way, I ring, I **rang**. 'rung' is the trap: it needs 'have' in front of it (I have rung), just as swum and sung would.
31	D	In each pair the **vowel changes to a**: bit becomes bat and hut becomes hat. Changing the i in pin to a makes **pan**. 'pen' and 'pun' change the vowel too, but not to a.
32	A	In each pair the first letter changes to the **next letter of the alphabet**: r becomes s, and b becomes c. The letter after l is m, so lake becomes **make**. 'bake' and 'take' change the first letter, but not to the next one along.
33	E	In each pair the **first letter is taken off and an s is added to the end**: want becomes ants and fowl becomes owls. Taking the b off bend and adding s makes **ends**. 'end' makes only half of the change, and 'dens' uses the right letters in the wrong order.

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34	B	In each pair the **first and third letters swap places:** tame becomes mate and rope becomes pore. Swapping the l and the m of lime makes **mile.**
35	D	In each pair the **fourth letter is taken out:** chart loses its r to make chat, and feast loses its s to make feat. The fourth letter of quilt is l, and taking it out makes **quit.** 'quite' is the trap: it has the right letters but adds an e.
36	B	**Early** is the opposite of **late.** Angry and cross mean the same, and so do stay and remain.
37	D	To **buy** something is the opposite of to **sell** it. An enemy is a foe, and big means large.
38	A	Something **hollow** has an empty space inside; something **solid** is filled all the way through, so those are opposites. Seldom and rarely mean the same, and so do arrive and reach.
39	C	Something **smooth** is even to the touch; something **coarse** is rough, so those are opposites. Timid and shy mean the same, and the exterior of something is its outside.
40	E	Something **dense** is packed closely together; something **sparse** is thinly scattered, so those are opposites. To cease is to stop, and a humble person is meek.
41	B	A **novice** is a beginner, the opposite of an **expert.** Something vague is unclear, and an ascent is a climb.
42	D	Someone **obedient** does as they are told; someone **unruly** will not be controlled, so those are opposites. Reckless and rash mean the same, and a prosperous person is wealthy. 'reckless – unruly' is the trap: both describe wild behaviour, so they are close in meaning rather than opposite.
43	D	R + Q is 9 + 6, which makes 15. S stands for 15, so the answer is **S.**
44	E	P × R is 3 × 6, which makes 18. T stands for 18, so the answer is **T.**
45	B	The bracket comes first: T + S is 15 + 9, which is 24. Then divide by R, which is 6: 24 ÷ 6 is 4. Q stands for 4, so the answer is **Q.**

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46	C	Work from left to right: T − Q is 16 − 5, which is 11, and 11 − P is 11 − 3, which leaves 8. R stands for 8, so the answer is **R**. S is the trap, since 11 is only halfway through the sum.
47	A	Work from left to right: T ÷ Q is 18 ÷ 3, which is 6; 6 × P is 6 × 2, which is 12; and 12 ÷ R is 12 ÷ 6, which is 2. P stands for 2, so the answer is **P**. R is the trap, since 6 is where the sum stands after the first step.
48	C	Do the multiplying and dividing, from left to right, before the adding: Q × S is 5 × 12, which is 60, and 60 ÷ T is 60 ÷ 20, which is 3. Then add P, which is 4, to make 7. R stands for 7, so the answer is **R**.
49	C	Divide before you subtract: S ÷ P is 16 ÷ 2, which is 8, and T − 8 is 20 − 8, which leaves 12. R stands for 12, so the answer is **R**. P is the trap: subtracting first gives 20 − 16 = 4, and then 4 ÷ 2 = 2.
50	D	**tea** and **pot** join to make **teapot**. Milk goes in a jug and sugar in a cup of tea, but milkjug and cupsugar are not words.
51	B	**car** and **rot** join to make **carrot**. 'train – track' is the trap: a train track is two separate words rather than one, and carwheel and vanwheel are not words.
52	E	**hat** and **red** join to make **hatred**, a strong feeling of hate. None of the other joins, such as coatred or scarfgreen, makes a word.
53	B	**is** and **land** join to make **island**. The s in island is silent, which is what hides the join. None of the other joins, such as amsea or aresky, makes a word.
54	C	**tar** and **get** join to make **target**. 'gas – pipe' is the trap: a gas pipe is two words, not one.
55	A	**leg** and **end** join to make **legend**, a story told from long ago. End, finish and stop all mean much the same, but the task is to spell one word, not to match meanings.
56	E	**ten** and **ant** join to make **tenant**, someone who rents a home. None of the other joins, such as sixbee or fourant, makes a word.

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