Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 13 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Taking **l** out of 'bland' leaves **band**, and adding it to 'hat' makes **halt**. Taking out b leaves land, but b cannot be fitted into 'hat' anywhere to make a word.
2	D	Taking **s** out of 'coast' leaves **coat**, and adding it to 'pot' makes **spot** (or post). Taking out o leaves cast and taking out a leaves cost, but neither letter can be fitted into 'pot' to make a word.
3	C	Taking **i** out of 'hoist' leaves **host**, and adding it to 'pan' makes **pain**. The trap is s, which would make span, but taking it out of 'hoist' leaves hoit, which is not a word.
4	E	Taking **e** out of 'paste' leaves **past**, and adding it to 'bad' makes **bead** (or bade). Taking out s leaves pate, but s cannot be fitted into 'bad' to make a word.
5	C	Taking **e** out of 'fiend' leaves **find**, and adding it to 'pat' makes **peat**. The trap is i, which leaves fend, but i cannot be fitted into 'pat' to make a word; n would make pant, but taking it out leaves fied.
6	D	Taking **s** out of 'waist' leaves **wait**, and adding it to 'cap' makes **caps**. No other letter works: taking out i leaves wast, taking out t leaves wais, and a cannot be fitted into 'cap' to make a word.
7	A	Taking **s** out of 'swing' leaves **wing**, and adding it to 'top' makes **stop**. The traps are w, which leaves sing, and n, which leaves swig, but neither letter can be fitted into 'top' to make a word.
8	C	A **fan** is a supporter or follower of a team, and to fan something is to cool it by blowing air at it. 'admirer' and 'friend' fit only the first pair, and 'breeze' and 'draught' only the second.
9	A	A **date** is a sweet fruit that grows on a palm tree, and a date is also a day, or an appointment to meet someone. 'plum' and 'coconut' are fruits but not days, and 'time' and 'meeting' fit only the second pair.

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10	E	A **rock** is a large stone, and to rock is to sway gently from side to side. 'pebble' and 'cliff' fit only the first pair, and 'roll' and 'wobble' only the second.
11	B	Someone **mean** is unkind or nasty, and to mean something is to signify or intend it. 'spiteful' and 'harsh' describe an unkind person but cannot mean intend, and 'imply' and 'suggest' are close to signify but are not unkind.
12	D	To **bolt** is to run off suddenly, as a frightened horse does, and a bolt is a bar that locks a door. 'sprint' and 'hurry' mean to dash but are not locks, and 'bar' and 'catch' fasten a door but do not mean flee.
13	A	A **grave** is the place where someone is buried, and grave also means serious or solemn. A 'crypt' and a 'vault' are burial places but do not mean serious, and 'stern' and 'sombre' mean serious but are not tombs.
14	C	A **stalk** is the stem of a plant, and to stalk an animal is to follow it quietly while hunting. 'twig' and 'branch' are parts of a plant but do not mean follow, and 'track' and 'trail' mean follow but are not stems.
15	B	Both letters move one step forward each time. The first letters run F, G, H, I, so the next is J; the second run A, B, C, D, so the next is E. The pair is **JE**.
16	D	The first letters go back two steps at a time: W, U, S, Q, so the next is O. The second letters go forward two at a time: D, F, H, J, so the next is L. The pair is **OL**.
17	C	The first letters go forward one at a time: H, I, J, K, so the next is L. The second letters move by a growing number of steps: A to C is two, C to F is three, F to J is four, so next is five and J becomes O. The pair is **LO**.
18	A	The two letters start side by side and move apart. The first goes forward two each time: M, O, Q, S, so the next is U. The second goes back two each time: N, L, J, H, so the next is F. The pair is **UF**.

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19	D	The steps between the first letters double: B to C is one, C to E is two, E to I is four, so the next is eight and I becomes Q. The second letters simply go back one at a time: N, M, L, K, so the next is J. The pair is **QJ**. RJ is the trap for anyone who adds one step more each time instead of doubling.
20	B	The first letters take turns, forward three and then back one: C to F, F to E, E to H, so the next step is back one and H becomes G. The second letters go forward one at a time: M, N, O, P, so the next is Q. The pair is **GQ**. KQ is the trap for anyone who expects another step of three.
21	C	Each pair is two letters next to each other, so only the first letter needs working out. A to D is three steps, D to I is five and I to P is seven, so the next step is nine and P becomes Y. (A, D, I and P are letters 1, 4, 9 and 16, and letter 25 comes next.) The pair is **YZ**.
22	D	P + Q is 5 + 8, which makes 13. S stands for 13, so the answer is **S**.
23	C	Divide first: T ÷ P is 28 ÷ 4, which is 7. Then add P, which is 4, to make 11. R stands for 11, so the answer is **R**. Q is the trap, since 7 is only halfway through the sum.
24	E	The bracket comes first: S − R is 13 − 10, which is 3. Then multiply by R, which is 10, to make 30. T stands for 30, so the answer is **T**. P is the trap, since 3 is only the bracket.
25	A	The bracket comes first: T − S is 36 − 25, which is 11. Then work from left to right: 11 × P is 11 × 5, which is 55, and 55 ÷ R is 55 ÷ 11, which is 5. P stands for 5, so the answer is **P**. R is the trap, since 11 is where the sum stands after the bracket.
26	E	Multiply before you add: P × Q is 2 × 8, which is 16, and R + 16 is 14 + 16, which makes 30. T stands for 30, so the answer is **T**. Adding first would give 16 × 8 = 128, which is none of the letters.
27	D	Work from left to right: T ÷ Q is 28 ÷ 4, which is 7, and 7 × P is 7 × 3, which makes 21. S stands for 21, so the answer is **S**. R is the trap, since 7 is only halfway through the sum.

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28	C	The bracket comes first: R − Q is 9 − 6, which is 3. Then T ÷ 3 is 45 ÷ 3, which is 15, and 15 − Q is 15 − 6, which leaves 9. R stands for 9, so the answer is **R**. S is the trap, since 15 comes before Q has been taken away.
29	B	Putting **ROT** into the gap makes **BROTHER**. BOATHER, BOUTHER and BRATHER are not words.
30	D	Putting **LAD** into the gap makes **MARMALADE**. MARMALIDE, MARMALEDE and MARMALAPE are not words.
31	C	Putting **SIT** into the gap makes **VISITOR**. VISETOR, VISATOR and VISIPOR are not words.
32	A	Putting **HAM** into the gap makes **CHAMPION**. The gap comes straight after the C. CHIMPION and CHUMPION sound close, but they are not words.
33	E	Putting **ARK** into the gap makes **SPARKLE**. SPARTLE, SPASKLE and SPAIRLE are not words, however the letters are placed.
34	B	Putting **MEN** into the gap makes **TREMENDOUS**. Every option ends in EN, so the first letter decides it: TRETENDOUS and TREPENDOUS are not words.
35	D	Putting **ART** into the gap makes **PARTICULAR**. 'RAT' is the trap: it uses the same letters, but PRATICULAR is not a word.
36	D	A **nurse**, a **doctor** and a **surgeon** are people who look after the sick. A **hospital** and a **school** are buildings.
37	A	The **thumb**, the **wrist** and a **finger** are parts of the arm and hand. A **toe** and the **heel** are parts of the foot.
38	E	A **square**, a **rectangle** and a **triangle** have straight sides and corners. A **circle** and an **oval** have one curved edge.
39	C	A **flock**, a **herd** and a **swarm** are words for groups of animals. A **wolf** and a **bee** are single animals. 'swarm, bee' is the trap: bees do form a swarm, but the link is between the group words.
40	B	**Star**, **live** and **part** make new words when they are written backwards: rats, evil and trap. **Fish** and **lamp** do not.

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41	D	**Often**, **weight** and **money** each hide a number: of-**ten**, w-**eight** and m-**one**-y. **Tulip** and **frame** do not.
42	E	**Listen**, **silent** and **enlist** are made from exactly the same six letters in a different order. **Tennis** and **stolen** look similar, but their letters are different.
43	B	14 + 7 = 21. The right-hand side must also make 21, and 30 − 9 = 21, so the missing number is **9**. 21 is the trap: it is the answer to the left-hand side, not the missing number.
44	C	8 × 7 = 56. The right-hand side must also make 56, and 60 − 4 = 56, so the missing number is **4**.
45	E	81 ÷ 9 = 9. The right-hand side must also make 9, and 45 ÷ 5 = 9, so the missing number is **5**. 36 is the trap: it is what is left when 45 has 9 taken away, not divided.
46	A	Divide first: 64 ÷ 8 = 8, and 8 + 7 = 15. The right-hand side must also make 15, and 5 × 3 = 15, so the missing number is **3**. 15 is the trap: it is the left-hand answer.
47	D	Multiply first: 11 × 4 = 44, and 44 − 8 = 36. The right-hand side must also make 36, and 4 × 9 = 36, so the missing number is **4**. 44 is the trap: it stops the left-hand side halfway.
48	B	150 ÷ 6 = 25. On the right, multiply first: 5 × 3 = 15, and 15 + 10 = 25, so the missing number is **10**. 2 is the trap: it comes from adding before multiplying, since 5 × (3 + 2) = 25 as well.
49	C	The gap is on the left, so work out the right-hand side first: 7 × 2 = 14. Before 6 was added the left-hand side made 14 − 6 = 8, and the number that gives 8 when divided by 3 is 8 × 3 = 24, so the missing number is **24**. Check: 24 ÷ 3 = 8, and 8 + 6 = 14. 42 is the trap: 42 ÷ 3 = 14 forgets the 6 that is added.
50	A	Only a dog barks, so Cai owns the dog. Beth does not own the cat, so Beth owns the rabbit, which leaves the cat for **Amir**.

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51	E	The chemist is shop 1, so the florist, which is not next to it, is shop 3 or shop 4. If the florist were shop 3, the baker and the butcher would be shops 2 and 4, which are not next to each other. So the florist is shop 4, and the baker and the butcher are shops 2 and 3 — but nothing says which way round, so **it cannot be worked out**. The baker and the butcher are both traps: each could be right.
52	C	Ned is two years older than Ola, so they are 10 and 8, or 11 and 9. Ola is not the youngest, so Ola is 9 and Ned is 11. That leaves 8 and 10 for Pip and Quin, and Pip is the younger, so Quin is **10**.
53	B	With Tia in carriage 3, Rosa and Uma must sit together in carriages 1 and 2 or in 4 and 5. If they took 4 and 5, Sid could not be further back than Rosa. So Rosa is in 1 and Uma in 2. Vic is not at the back, so Vic is in 4, and **Sid** is in carriage 5.
54	C	Yesterday was Wednesday, so the day before yesterday was Tuesday. Three days after Tuesday is **Friday**. Tuesday is the trap for stopping at the day before yesterday, and Sunday for counting three days on from today.
55	D	One bag of apples is two bags of plums, and each of those is three bags of cherries, so one bag of apples weighs the same as 2 × 3 = 6 bags of cherries. Three bags of apples therefore weigh the same as 3 × 6 = **18** bags of cherries. 6 is the trap: it is the answer for only one bag of apples.
56	B	Kim has the red hat and Max's hat is not green, so Max has the blue hat and Leo the green one. Leo has the red scarf. Max cannot wear a blue scarf with his blue hat, so Max has the green scarf, which leaves the **blue** scarf for Kim.

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