Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 19 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	**pop** and **corn** join to make **popcorn**. A toffee apple is two words, and crispbag is not a word.
2	E	**lip** and **stick** join to make **lipstick**. Cheekbone is a word, but chinbone is not, and noserun is not a word either.
3	A	**camp** and **fire** join to make **campfire**. A forest fire is two words, and an owl may live in a forest, but forestowl is not a word.
4	D	**pass** and **age** join to make **passage**, a corridor. A ticket office is two words, and to jump a queue is a phrase, not a single word.
5	B	**war** and **den** join to make **warden**, someone in charge of a place. An army base is two words, which is the trap.
6	E	**hand** and **some** join to make **handsome**. Elbow grease is a saying written as two words, and heelkick is not a word.
7	C	**cow** and **slip** join to make **cowslip**, a yellow wild flower. Goat's milk and a sheep field go together in meaning, but they are not single words.
8	B	Both letters move **two** steps forward: R becomes T and S becomes U. So J becomes **L** and K becomes **M**, giving **LM**.
9	D	The first letter moves **one back** (O to N) and the second moves **two forward** (A to C). So W becomes **V** and F becomes **H**, giving **VH**. XH moves the first letter the wrong way.
10	A	Both letters move **three** steps forward: D becomes G and J becomes M. So P becomes **S** and T becomes **W**, giving **SW**.
11	E	Each letter is swapped for its **mirror** letter (the one the same distance from the other end of the alphabet) and then moved **one** step forward: C↔X then Y, and U↔F then G. J↔Q then **R**, and N↔M then **N**, giving **RN**. QM stops after the mirror step.

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12	C	The first letter moves **four back** (S to O) and the second moves **five forward** (H to M). So W becomes **S** and B becomes **G**, giving **SG**.
13	A	The first letter moves **six back** (T to N) and the second moves **six forward** (D to J). So X becomes **R** and H becomes **N**, giving **RN**.
14	D	The two letters follow **different** rules. The first is swapped for its **mirror** letter (F↔U), and the second moves **two** steps forward (K to M). So I↔**R** and N moves to **P**, giving **RP**. KP moves both letters forward instead.
15	E	**Quick** and **fast** mean the same. Wet and dry are opposites, and so are dark and bright.
16	B	To **yell** is to **scream** or shout. Sit and stand are opposites, and so are win and lose.
17	D	**Rage** is very strong **anger**. Joy is the opposite of sorrow, and fear is the opposite of courage.
18	A	The **edge** of something is its **border**. Top is the opposite of bottom, and depth and height measure in opposite directions.
19	C	To **swap** is to **exchange** one thing for another. To keep is the opposite of to discard, and to lose is the opposite of to find.
20	E	Something **ominous** is **threatening**, a sign that something bad may happen. Lucid means clear, the opposite of confusing, and frivolous means silly, the opposite of serious.
21	B	**Placid** means **calm** and peaceful. Arduous means very difficult, the opposite of easy, and opulent means very rich, the opposite of impoverished.
22	A	Putting **LIP** into the gap makes **SLIPPERS**. STIPPERS, SRIPPERS and SDIPPERS are not words.
23	C	Putting **ARE** into the gap makes **PARENTS**. EAR and ERA use the same letters, but PEARNTS and PERANTS are not words.
24	E	Putting **PAR** into the gap makes **LEOPARD**. PAW is the trap, because a leopard has paws, but LEOPAWD is not a word.

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25	B	Putting **ERA** into the gap makes **MISERABLE**. ARE and EAR use the same three letters, but MISAREBLE and MISEARBLE are not words.
26	D	Putting **PET** into the gap makes **COMPETITION**. PIT is the trap: COMPITITION is a common misspelling, not a word.
27	A	Putting **MEN** into the gap makes **ENVIRONMENT**. MAN is the trap: ENVIRONMANT is a misspelling. Notice the n before the m, which is easy to forget.
28	C	Putting **LED** into the gap makes **KNOWLEDGE**. KNOWLIDGE, KNOWLEGGE, KNOWLADGE and KNOWLETGE are not words.
29	D	FRAME is the only five-letter word, so 28536 is FRAME: F=2, R=8, A=5, M=3, E=6. Then 2583 is F-A-R-M and 2658 is F-E-A-R, so MARE is the missing word. MARE is M-A-R-E = **3586**.
30	A	FRAME is the only five-letter word, so 28536 is FRAME: F=2, R=8, A=5, M=3, E=6. Then 2583 is F-A-R-M and 2658 is F-E-A-R, so MARE is the missing word. 2-5-3-6 is F-A-M-E, **FAME**. FARE would be 2586.
31	C	FRAME is the only five-letter word, so 28536 is FRAME: F=2, R=8, A=5, M=3, E=6. Then 2583 is F-A-R-M and 2658 is F-E-A-R, so MARE is the missing word. FARMER is F-A-R-M-E-R = **258368**. The R-digit 8 appears twice, third and last.
32	E	Every word begins with B, so B=4. The three codes end in different digits, and only BAKER ends in R and only BEARD in D. Try 41937 as BAKER: A=1, K=9, E=3, R=7. Then 43176 fits BEARD (E=3, A=1, R=7, D=6), and 47193 is B-R-A-K-E, BRAKE, not BREAK, which would be 47319. So BREAK is the missing word. BREAK is B-R-E-A-K = **47319**. 47193 is the trap: that is BRAKE, which has the same letters.
33	B	Every word begins with B, so B=4. The three codes end in different digits, and only BAKER ends in R and only BEARD in D. Try 41937 as BAKER: A=1, K=9, E=3, R=7. Then 43176 fits BEARD (E=3, A=1, R=7, D=6), and 47193 is B-R-A-K-E, BRAKE, not BREAK, which would be 47319. So BREAK is the missing word. 6-7-1-9-3 is D-R-A-K-E, **DRAKE**, a male duck. RAKED has the same letters but would be 71936.

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34	D	Every word begins with B, so B=4. The three codes end in different digits, and only BAKER ends in R and only BEARD in D. Try 41937 as BAKER: A=1, K=9, E=3, R=7. Then 43176 fits BEARD (E=3, A=1, R=7, D=6), and 47193 is B-R-A-K-E, BRAKE, not BREAK, which would be 47319. So BREAK is the missing word. BAKED is B-A-K-E-D = **41936**.
35	A	Every word begins with B, so B=4. The three codes end in different digits, and only BAKER ends in R and only BEARD in D. Try 41937 as BAKER: A=1, K=9, E=3, R=7. Then 43176 fits BEARD (E=3, A=1, R=7, D=6), and 47193 is B-R-A-K-E, BRAKE, not BREAK, which would be 47319. So BREAK is the missing word. 7-3-1-6 is R-E-A-D, **READ**. DEAR (6317) and DARE (6173) use the same letters in other orders.
36	B	Each second word is the first with **s** added to the front: s-lip, s-nap. So well becomes **swell**. 'wells' adds the s to the end instead.
37	E	Each pair are **opposites**: tall and short, fast and slow. The opposite of empty is **full**. 'vacant' is the trap: it means the same as empty.
38	C	Each pair gives a male animal and the **female** of the same kind: a bull and a cow, a stallion and a mare. A male pig is a boar and a female pig is a **sow**. A piglet is a young pig and a sty is where pigs live.
39	A	Each pair gives an animal and the **sound** it makes: a snake hisses and a lion roars. A donkey **brays**. A horse neighs and a sheep bleats; 'braying' is the right sound but the wrong form, since hiss and roar are not written -ing.
40	D	In each pair the **last letter moves one place on** in the alphabet: M to N in both hem→hen and dim→din. So gum becomes **gun**. 'gut' changes the last letter by the wrong amount, and 'sun' changes the first letter instead.
41	B	Each second word is the first with its **first two letters** taken off: sp-ray, st-all. So shelf becomes **elf**. 'self' is the trap: it takes off only the h, and 'she' keeps the front instead.

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42	E	Each pair gives an adverb and the **adjective** it comes from: quickly from quick, gently from gentle. Truly comes from **true**, which drops its e when it takes -ly. 'truely' is the common misspelling.
43	C	Wool comes from a **sheep** and milk comes from a **cow**. Milk can be spilt and poured into a glass, but neither links to wool in the same way.
44	A	A key opens a **lock**, and a password opens an **account**. A password is kept secret and can be forgotten, but nothing in the first group matches those.
45	D	An aquarium is a place where **fish** are kept, and an aviary is a place where **birds** are kept. You might visit a zoo, but a zoo is not what an aquarium keeps.
46	B	A **nocturnal** animal is active at **night**, and a **diurnal** animal is active during the **day**. A robin is diurnal, but it is an animal, not a time.
47	E	A dried grape is a **raisin**, and a dried plum is a **prune**. Grapes grow in a bunch and plums can be made into jam, but those links are different.
48	C	You use an oar to **row**, and you use a pedal to **cycle**. A shoe presses on a pedal, but nothing in the first group presses on an oar.
49	A	**Canine** means to do with **dogs**, and **feline** means to do with **cats**. 'Tooth' is the trap: a canine is also a pointed tooth, but there is no feline tooth.
50	E	Swimming in the lake is not allowed, and Tom swam in it, so **Tom broke a rule**. We are not told how well he swims, how deep the lake is, whether he was told off or whether anyone else swam.
51	B	Cara is the same height as Ben, and Ali is taller than Ben, so **Ali is taller than Cara**. Cara cannot be shorter than Ben, because they are the same height.

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52	A	Ann has the left-hand seat, and Dan cannot sit next to her, so Dan is in the third or fourth seat. If Dan were third, Bea and Cy would be in seats 2 and 4, which are not next to each other. So **Dan sits in the right-hand seat**, with Bea and Cy in the middle in either order. That is why the other sentences might be true but need not be.
53	C	Kit is in the choir, so Kit is in Year 5 or Year 6. Kit plays in the orchestra, and no Year 6 pupil does, so Kit is not in Year 6. So **Kit is in Year 5**. We know nothing about the rest of the orchestra or which instrument Kit plays.
54	D	The roses need a neighbour on each side, tulips and daisies, so those three flowers fill three beds in a row. The lilies are in bed 1 and the poppies cannot be in bed 2. The only way to fit the three together is in beds 2, 3 and 4, with the poppies in bed 5. So **the roses are in bed 3**. Tulips and daisies can be either way round, so the other sentences are not certain.
55	B	If every child in Class 3 played the recorder, every one of them could read music, but only half of them can. So **it cannot be true that every child in Class 3 plays the recorder**. Zac could be in either half, and the other sentences are all possible.
56	E	Hull must come before York, and Bath takes the place straight after Hull, so the order is Hull, Bath, York, Leeds. Bath is between Hull and York, so **the York train cannot leave straight after the Hull train**. The other four sentences are all true.

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