Test 1

B 4

1 unkind, rough — The others mean to be thoughtful.
2 plenty, portion — The others are all small amounts.
3 balance, proceed — The others relate to moving in a circle.
4 antelope, elephant — The others are members of the cat family.
5 box, basket — The others are types of food.

B 26

6 a — $10 - (3 + 4) = 10 - 7 = 3 = a$
7 d — $\frac{12}{2} - 4 = 6 - 4 = 2 = d$
8 a — $3^2 - (3 \times 2) = 9 - 6 = 3 = a$
9 c — $((4 \times 3) + (2 \times 10)) - (10 + 12) = (12 + 20) - 22 = 32 - 22 = 10 = c$
10 e — $4^2 - 2^2 = 16 - 4 = 12 = e$

B 9

11 firm, limp — To be firm is to be solid, which is the opposite of being limp, which means to be floppy.
12 fiction, fact — Fiction means to be invented or made up while a fact is something that is true.
13 fine, coarse — One meaning of fine is to be delicate. To be coarse is to be rough.
14 hectic, peaceful — Hectic means chaotic, which is the opposite of peaceful.
15 hesitant, sure — Hesitant means to be uncertain, which is the opposite of being sure, which means to have no doubt.

B 25

16 11 — Together, Angus and Boris have 23 sweets and Boris and Charles have 21. Added together this gives 44 sweets, 10 more than the total of 34. Boris, who is mentioned twice, must have 10 sweets which leaves Angus with 13 and Charles with 11.

B 23

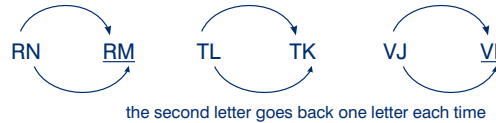17 KK, OI — the first letter of the pair goes forward, skipping one letter each time
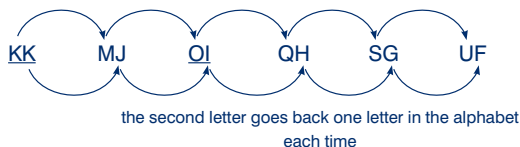
KK   MJ   OI   QH   SG   UF

the second letter goes back one letter in the alphabet each time

18 ZX, KI — the first letter of the pair goes back in the alphabet, skipping two letters each time

ZX   WU   TR   QO   NL   KI

the second letter of the pair goes back in the alphabet, skipping two letters each time
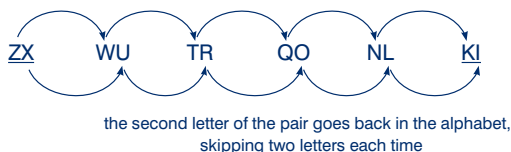
19 YB, BD — the first letter of the pair goes forward in the alphabet, skipping two letters each time

MT   PV   SX   VZ   YB   BD

the second letter goes forward in the alphabet, skipping two letters each time
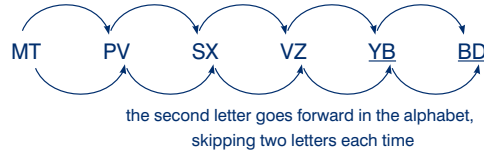
20 RM, VI — the first letter of a pair is repeated once, then goes forward, skipping one letter each time

RN   RM   TL   TK   VJ   VI

the second letter goes back one letter each time

21 BY, EV — the first letter of the pair goes forward one letter

AZ   BY   CX   DW   EV   FU

the second letter of the pair goes back one letter
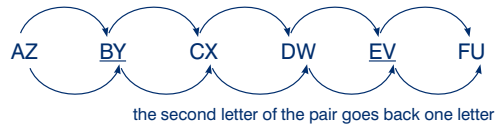
22 OF, MH — the first letter of the pair goes back one letter

PE   OF   NG   MH   LI   KJ

the second letter of the pair goes forward one letter
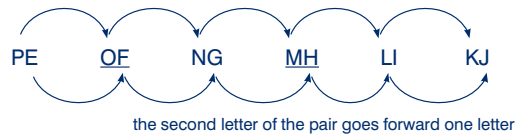
B 21

23 kind — Frogs like to keep their s<u>kin d</u>amp.
24 halo — How far can Jan reac<u>h alo</u>ng that rope.
25 dart — The teacher was very pleased with Bob's detaile<u>d art</u>work.
26 duet — His train is <u>due t</u>o arrive at midday.
27 iced — The <u>ice d</u>own the street made the cars slip.
28 veil — All the classes at school ha<u>ve ill</u> children at home.

B 25

29 9:05 — The journey time and the delay time are 25 minutes each, giving a total of 50 minutes. This amount of time added to 8:15 is 9:05.

B 8

30 sleepover — sleep + over = sleepover
31 triplet — trip + let = triplet
32 password — pass + word = password
33 restrain — rest + rain = restrain
34 cartridge — cart + ridge = cartridge
35 message — mess + age = message

B 13

36 limb, crust — The C is moved to make LIMB and CRUST.

37 spar, bowels — Choice of S, P or E to move. Only moving the E makes two proper words: SPAR and BOWELS.

38 slid, choose — Choice of O or I to move. Only moving the O makes two proper words: SLID and CHOOSE.

39 beat, flame — The L is moved to make BEAT and FLAME.

40 sore, stinging — The T is moved to make SORE and STINGING.

B 15

41 water, sun — Water makes something wet as the sun makes something dry.

42 feathers, scales — A bird's body is covered in feathers as a fish's body is covered in scales.

43 ruthless, obliging — 'Heartless' and 'ruthless' have similar meanings as do 'helpful' and 'obliging'.

44 cows, birds — Cows eat grass as birds eat insects.

45 end, opening — 'Beginning' and 'end' are opposites as are 'closing' and 'opening'.

46 alarming, frightening — Both pairs of words mean disturbing or scary.

B 24

47 8 — $14 ÷ 2 = 7$, $22 ÷ 2 = 11$, $24 ÷ 3 = \underline{8}$

48 20 — $15 + 9 = 24$, $6 + 10 = 16$, $9 + 11 = \underline{20}$

49 7 — $27 − 8 = 19$, $21 − 7 = 14$, $23 − 16 = \underline{7}$

50 33 — $2 × 4$, then $+ 1 = 9$, $3 × 5$, then $+ 1 = 16$, $4 × 8$, then $+ 1 = \underline{33}$

51 36 — $3 × 2$, then doubled $= 12$, $5 × 4$, then doubled $= 40$, $9 × 2$, then doubled $= \underline{36}$

52 1 — $7 − 1$, then $− 5 = 1$, $16 − 4$, then $− 5 = 7$, $12 − 6$, then $− 5 = \underline{1}$

B 22

53 LOW — The context of waking up gives a clue to the word PIL**LOW**.

54 ROD — The concept of doing or finishing homework gives a clue to the word P**ROD**UCE.

55 USE — The concept of checking a pocket for a mobile phone gives a clue to the word TRO**USE**RS.

56 ASK — The concept of a dog eating something in a place that is hers gives a clue to the word B**ASK**ET.

57 ART — Various tools such as maps and graphs are used by weather forecasters to study the weather, which gives a clue to the word CH**ART**.

58 LUG — The concept of pulling something resulting in water draining out of a bath gives a clue to the word P**LUG**.

B 10

59 plug, game — flag, guilt

60 snap, pore — shrimp, pixie

61 waist, train — next, tight

62 firm, main — calm, more

63 quite, every — bore, eaten

B 23

64 32, 64 — The numbers double each time.

65 4, 7 — The numbers alternate: the first, third and fifth numbers increase by 2; and the second, fourth and sixth decrease by 3.

66 42, 36 — The numbers decrease by one more each time: −1, −2, −3, −4, −5.

67 30, 15 — The numbers decrease by 5.

68 15, 16 — The numbers alternate: the first, third and fifth numbers decrease by 5; the second, fourth and sixth increase by 1.

69 28, 35 — The numbers increase by 7.

B 18

70 lame — 'ime' is replaced by 'ame', keeping the first letter.

71 tool — The second word in each pair is the first word written backwards.

72 rut — The first and last letters of the first word in each pair are dropped.

73 pity — TY**PE** → **PI**TY — The third letter of the first word in each pair becomes the first letter in the second word.

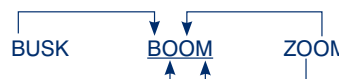TYPE → P**I**TY — The letter 'i' is added as the second letter.

TYPE → PI**TY** — The first and second letters of the first word become the third and fourth letters of the second word.

74 rage — GEAR → RAGE — The last two letters of the first word change positions and become the first two letters of the second word.
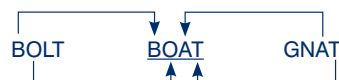
GEAR → RA**GE** — The first and second letters of the first word remain in the same order and become the last two letters of the second word.

B 18

75 BOOM — BUSK — <u>BOOM</u> — ZOOM

76 BOAT — BOLT — <u>BOAT</u> — GNAT

77 DESK — BIDE — <u>DESK</u> — SKIP

78 BITE — BEND — <u>BITE</u> — WITH

79 TEST — TOES — <u>TEST</u> — HATE
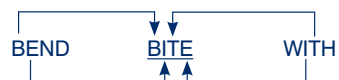
80 POND — ROPE — <u>POND</u> — HAND

81 14 — The outer two numbers are added together.

82 12 — The outer two numbers are multiplied together.

83 6 — The number on the right of the square bracket is subtracted from the number on the left of the bracket.

84 2   The number on the left of the square bracket is divided by the number on the right of the square bracket.

85 8   The outer two numbers are added together.

Test 2

B 21

1 note   <u>Not e</u>nough water will kill plants.

2 urge   My grandparents complain o<u>ur ge</u>neration is more wasteful than theirs.

3 seam   Please <u>am</u>use your brother while I make tea.

4 lean   My nan put her house up for s<u>ale an</u>d moved to Spain.

5 king   Cavemen wore animal s<u>kin g</u>arments in order to stay warm.

6 tend   We have <u>ten di</u>gits on our feet and on our hands.

B 25

7 50   The great-grandmother was 25 when she gave birth to the grandmother so the grandmother must have been born in 1936 (1911 + 25). Therefore, she must have been 50 when the great-grandmother died in 1986 (1986 − 1936).

B 24

8 36154

9 23156

10 CHEAP

11 SPECK

12 SPEECH

B 26

13 g $(2 \times 11) - 9 - 2 = 22 - 11 = 11 = g$

14 g $5^2 - (9 + 5) = 25 - 14 = 11 = g$

15 j $\dfrac{5^2 - 3}{11} = \dfrac{25 - 3}{11} = \dfrac{22}{11} = 2 = j$

16 j $11 - 3^2 = 11 - 9 = 2 = j$

17 k $(2 + 5 + 9) - 11 = 16 - 11 = 5 = k$

B 5

18 throw   The word 'throw' has two meanings:
a. 'to confuse or puzzle', which relates to the first pair of words, fluster and unsettle;
b. 'to toss', which relates to the second pair of words, fling and hurl.

19 appeal   The word 'appeal' has two meanings:
a. 'to beg or demand', which relates to the first pair of words, call and plead;
b. 'to charm or attract', which relates to the second pair of words, allure and charm.

20 hold   The word 'hold' has two meanings:
a. 'to grip or clasp', which relates to the first pair of words, grasp and clutch;
b. 'to shut in', which relates to the second pair of words, keep and confine.

21 guide   The word 'guide' has two meanings:
a. 'a person who shows the way', which relates to the first pair of words, leader and conductor;
b. 'to indicate the way', which relates to the second pair of words, show and shepherd.

22 wrong   The word 'wrong' has two meanings:
a. 'to be not correct or true', which relates to the first pair of words, incorrect and untrue;
b. 'to behave in an immoral or criminal way', which relates to the second pair of words, unjust and dishonest.

23 view   The word 'view' has two meanings:
a. 'a vision or sight, usually beautiful, from a particular position', which relates to the first pair of words, outlook and panorama;
b. 'to look at or inspect something', which relates to the second pair of words, examine and regard.

B 25

24 D   The journey time of this train is 3 hours, while the times for the other trains are all under 3 hours.

B 3

25 queasy, nauseous   Both mean to feel sick to one's stomach.

26 might, power   The word 'might' is used in its meaning of having strength or power.

27 cost, price   Both refer to the fee or value of something.

28 concluding, ultimate   The word 'ultimate' is used to mean final or last, which is the same as concluding.

29 nourish, sustain   Both mean to feed or support.

30 stream, flow   The word 'stream' is used in its meaning to spill or pour out, which means the same as to flow.

B 23

31 15, 18   The numbers increase by 3.

32 12, 21   The numbers increase by one more each time: +1, +2, +3, +4, +5.

33 11, 30   The numbers alternate: the first, third and fifth numbers increase by 11; and the second, fourth and sixth increase by 5.

34 7, 23   The numbers increase by 8.

35 7, 2   The numbers alternate: the first, third and fifth numbers increase by 1; the second, fourth and sixth decrease by 4.

36 5, 20   The numbers double each time.

B 22

37 ATE   The context of a change happening to something as a result of global warming gives a clue to the answer CLIM<u>ATE</u>.

38 OLD   The phrase 'in half' gives a clue to the answer F<u>OLD</u>ED.

39 AIR   The concept of something being tangled gives a clue to the answer H<u>AIR</u>.

40 LET   The word 'post' gives a clue to the answer <u>LET</u>TER.

41 PIE   The concept of a mouse escaping with something related to cheese gives a clue to the answer <u>PIE</u>CE.

B 8

42 parsnip   par + snip = parsnip

43 spoilsport   spoil + sport = spoilsport

44 interact   inter + act = interact

45 furrow   fur + row = furrow

46 tireless   tire + less = tireless

47 wildlife   wild + life = wildlife

48 2 $(8 + 7) - 6 = 15 - 6 = 9$
        $4 + (7 - \underline{2}) = 4 + 5 = 9$

49 6 $(8 \div 2) \times 3 = 4 \times 3 = 12$
        $(7 + 6 + 5) - \underline{6} = 12$

50 5 $(7 + 4) - 1 = 11 - 1 = 10$
        $2 \times \underline{5} = 10$

51 4 $18 + (4 \times 3) = 18 + 12 = 30$
        $14 + (4 \times \underline{4}) = 14 + 16 = 30$

52 11 $\dfrac{6^2}{4} + 27 = \dfrac{36}{4} + 27 = 9 + 27 = 36$
        $3^2 + 4^2 + \underline{11} = 9 + 16 + 11 = 25 + 11 = 36$

B 13

53 bran, hoist   Choice of B or I to move. Only moving the I makes two proper words: BRAN and HOIST.

54 cash, trowel   Choice of C or R to move. Only moving the R makes two proper words: CASH and TROWEL.

55 pint, grain   Choice of A, I or T to move. Only moving the A makes two proper words: PINT and GRAIN.

56 sill, stinks   Choice of S or T to move. Only moving the T makes two proper words: SILL and STINKS.

57 rain, drip   The D is moved to make RAIN and DRIP.

B 15

58 always, eternally   'Forever', 'always', 'perpetually' and 'eternally' all mean everlasting.

59 stout, thin   To be 'portly' means to be large or 'stout' as to be 'lean' means to be 'thin'.

60 bloom, shrivel   'Wither' means to shrivel or fade, which is the opposite of 'bloom'. 'Flourish' means to grow or thrive, which is the opposite of 'shrivel'.

61 talk, yell   To 'converse' is to 'talk' as to 'shout' is to 'yell'.

62 assist, hinder   To 'block' something is to stop it from happening, which is the opposite of 'assist'. To 'help' is to aid or lend a hand, which is the opposite of 'hinder'.

63 compel, coerce   'Force', 'compel', 'make' and 'coerce' all mean to persuade or pressurise something to happen.

B 18

64 VEST   LIVE   VEST   STAY

65 TOUR   TOLD   TOUR   BLUR

66 YOKE   YAWN   YOKE   JOKE

67 SNOW   SWAT   SNOW   KNOB

68 DRAM   DIRT   DRAM   ATOM

69 SAGE   GASH   SAGE   PAGE

B 23

70 RT   The pattern is to skip one letter:

F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T

71 FQ   the first letter goes back one letter

CL   BM   GP   FQ

the second letter goes forward one letter

72 YZ   The pattern is to group each pairing then go back in the alphabet.

AB CD EF GH IJ KL MN OP QR ST UV WX YZ

73 ZA   the first letter goes back three letters

LP   IR   CY   ZA

the second letter goes forward two letters

74 FX   the first letter goes back four letters

ER   AS   JW   FX

the second letter goes forward one letter

75 WD   the first letter goes back one letter

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

the second letter goes forward one letter

B 10

76 h   bush, hair   arch, happy

77 a   plea, area   cocoa, aunt

78 n   sign, note   when, night

79 l   well, loaf   bowl, laugh

80 d   cord, dale   wand, door

B 18

81 shop   POSH SHOP   The first and second letters of the first word change position and become the third and fourth letters of the second word.

	POSH	SHOP	The third and fourth letters of the first word become the first two letters of the second word.
82	lot		The first letter of the first word is dropped.
83	paws		The first word in each pair is written backwards.
84	left	FELT LEFT	The second and third letters of the first word change position and become the first and second letters of the second word.
		FELT LEFT	The first letter of the first word becomes the third letter of the second word.
		FELT LEFT	The last letter remains the same.
85	elf		The first two letters of the first word are dropped and the last three letters are placed in reverse order.

Test 3

1 HLZKB Each code letter is in the same position as its word letter, counting in from the opposite end of the alphabet. So, the code for SOAPY is:

in 19 letters from beginning of alphabet

S: H   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 19 letters from end of alphabet

in 12 letters from beginning of alphabet

O: L   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 12 letters from end of alphabet

in 1 letter from beginning of alphabet

A: Z   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 1 letter from end of alphabet

in 16 letters from beginning of alphabet

P: K   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 16 letters from end of alphabet

in 2 letters from beginning of alphabet

Y: B   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 2 letters from end of alphabet

2 QYDF

B	**E**	**W**	**A**	**R**	**E**
Q	Y	T	D	F	Y

So the code for BEAR is:

B	**E**	**A**	**R**
Q	Y	D	F

3 FUDCB Each letter in the word SORRY goes forward three letters in the alphabet. So the code for CRAZY is:

C	**R**	**A**	**Z**	**Y**
F	U	D	C	B

4 WHEAT Each code letter is in the same position as its word letter, counting in from the opposite end of the alphabet. So, the code DSVZG stands for WHEAT:

in 4 letters from beginning of alphabet

D: W   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 4 letters from end of alphabet

in 8 letters from beginning of alphabet

S: H   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 8 letters from end of alphabet

in 5 letters from beginning of alphabet

V: E   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 5 letters from end of alphabet

in 1 letter from beginning of alphabet

Z: A   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 1 letter from end of alphabet

in 7 letters from beginning of alphabet

G: T   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

in 7 letters from end of alphabet

5 FIELD Each code number represents the position of each letter in the alphabet. So, the code 6 9 5 12 4 means:

1	2	3	**4**	**5**	**6**	7	8	**9**	10	11
A	B	C	**D**	**E**	**F**	G	H	**I**	J	K

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V

| 23	24	25	26
W	X	Y	Z

6 CATCH Each word letter is four letters forward in the alphabet from its corresponding code letter. So, the code YWPYD means CATCH:

forward four letters from Y

Y: C   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

forward four letters from W

W: A   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

forward four letters from P

P: T   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

forward four letters from Y

Y: C   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

forward four letters from D

D: H   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
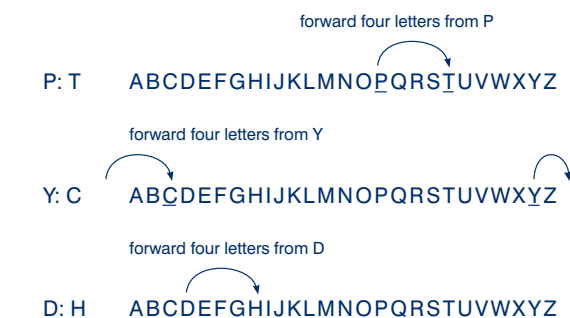
7 0   The number on the right of the square bracket is subtracted from the number on the left of the bracket.

8 9   The outer two numbers are multiplied together.

9 11   The outer two numbers are added together.

10 29   The outer two numbers are added together.

11 1   The number on the left of the square bracket is divided by the number on the right of the bracket.

12 16   The outer two numbers are multiplied together.
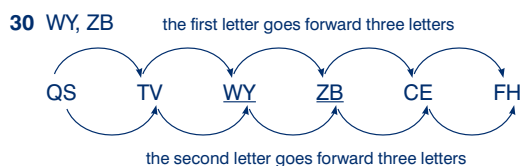
B 25

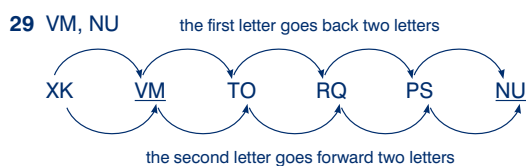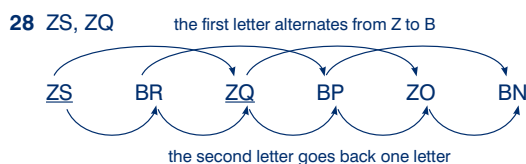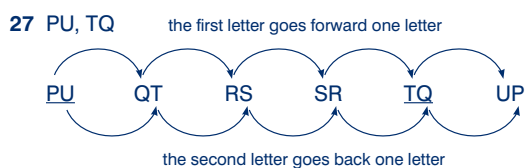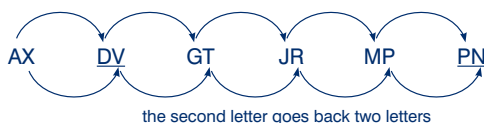**13** 64 years $1901 - 1837 = 64$

B 21

14 pout   The tractor pulled the tree stump out of the ground.

15 pint   At night, I like to flop into an armchair.

16 this   I like reading about historical people, such as Guy Fawkes.

17 real   Empty bottles were all around the dustbin.

18 tile   We will not leave until every pair of scissors is returned.

19 gene   He ripped a page neatly in half.

B 15

20 arrived, gone   'Left' and 'arrived' are opposites, as are 'come' and 'gone'.

21 high, low   A hill is high as a valley is low.

22 triumph, famine   A 'disaster' is the opposite of a 'triumph' as a 'feast' is the opposite of a 'famine'.

23 expand, reduce   'Diminish' means to make or become less, which is the opposite of to 'expand'. 'Extend' means to make something longer or larger, which is the opposite of to 'reduce'.

24 dry, wash   A towel is used by people for drying as a flannel is used for washing.

25 five, four   Five times itself is twenty-five as four times itself is sixteen.

B 23

26 DV, PN   the first letter of the pair goes forward three letters each time

AX   DV   GT   JR   MP   PN

the second letter goes back two letters

27 PU, TQ   the first letter goes forward one letter

PU   QT   RS   SR   TQ   UP

the second letter goes back one letter

28 ZS, ZQ   the first letter alternates from Z to B

ZS   BR   ZQ   BP   ZO   BN

the second letter goes back one letter

29 VM, NU   the first letter goes back two letters

XK   VM   TO   RQ   PS   NU

the second letter goes forward two letters

30 WY, ZB   the first letter goes forward three letters

QS   TV   WY   ZB   CE   FH

the second letter goes forward three letters

B 26

31 n $(4^2 + 3^2) - 5 = (16 + 9) - 5 = 25 - 5 = 20 = n$

32 p $20 - (4 \times 5) + 12 = 20 - 20 + 12 = 12 = p$

33 n $(12 \times 4) - (20 + 5 + 3) = 48 - 28 = 20 = n$

34 q $20 \div 5 = 4 = q$

35 r $(5 \times 5) - (5 \times 4) = 25 - 20 = 5 = r$

B 3

36 scented, fragrant   Both mean to be perfumed or sweet smelling.

37 feverish, frantic   Both mean to be frenzied or wild.

38 mass, pile   Both mean a heap or mass.

39 fold, crease   Both mean to bend something over on itself.

40 forgive, pardon   Both mean to excuse someone for something.

B 4

41 easy, simple   The others all mean to be difficult or challenging.

42 argument, quarrel   The others are all types of deals or agreements.

43 angry, confused   The others all mean to be kind, courteous or delightful.

44 spell, writing   The others are all maths terms referring to figuring out calculations using numbers.

45 cough, sneeze   The others are all facial expressions.

B 9

46 strengthen, weaken   To strengthen something is to make it stronger, which is the opposite of to weaken something.

47 heave, push — Heave means to lift, haul or drag something with great effort, which is the opposite of to push.

48 vain, modest — To be vain is to have a high opinion of oneself, which is the opposite of to be modest, which means to be humble or unpretentious.

49 vague, clear — To be vague means to be uncertain, imprecise or unclear, which is the opposite of to be clear.

50 loose, taut — Loose is the opposite of taut, which means to be stretched tight or stiff.

B 8

51 infirm — in + firm = infirm

52 mainstay — main + stay = mainstay

53 offhand — off + hand = offhand

54 masterpiece — master + piece = masterpiece

55 forward — for + ward = forward

56 himself — him + self = himself

B 25

57 c — As deer are a staple diet of tigers, they must be eaten by them.

B 13

58 wary, planet — Choice of E or Y to move. Only moving the E makes two proper words: WARY and PLANET.

59 lank, flight — Choice of F, N or K to move. Only moving the F makes two proper words: LANK and FLIGHT.

60 sopping, shame — Choice of S or H to move. Only moving the H makes two proper words: SOPPING and SHAME.

61 char, claim — Choice of C or I to move. Only moving the I makes two proper words: CHAR and CLAIM.

62 swig, spend — Choice of S, W or N to move. Only moving the N makes two proper words: SWIG and SPEND.
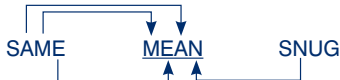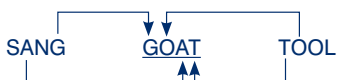
B 18

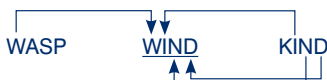**63** TOUR — TRAP TOUR FOUL

64 RAPT — PARK RAPT TOWN

65 MEAN — SAME MEAN SNUG

66 GOAT — SANG GOAT TOOL

67 BRAG — ROBE BRAG GALE

68 WIND — WASP WIND KIND

B 23

69 26, 21 — The numbers decrease by one more each time: −1, −2, −3, −4, −5.

70 12, 8 — The numbers alternate: the first, third and fifth numbers increase by 1; the second, fourth and sixth decrease by 2.

71 96, 12 — Each time the numbers are halved.

72 2, 19 — The numbers alternate: the first, third and fifth numbers decrease by 9; the second, fourth and sixth increase by 3.

73 36, 63 — The numbers increase by 9.

74 11, 31 — The numbers increase by 10.

B 24

BALL	CALM	SEAL	MEAL
FTWW	XTWR	ZJTW	RJTW

75 ZJWW

76 ZTRJ

77 SMALL

78 BEAMS

79 CABLE

B 23

80 AZ — the first letter goes forward two letters

RE → TC   YB → AZ

the second letter goes back two letters

81 KU — the first letter goes forward three letters

BX → EW → HV → KU

the second letter goes back one letter

82 IQ — the first letter goes back one letter

CV → BX   JO → IQ

the second letter goes forward two letters

83 SR — the first letter goes back four letters

KJ → GF   WV → SR

the second letter goes back four letters

84 OK — the first letter goes back two letters

VU → TR   QN → OK

the second letter goes back three letters

85 RO — forward three letters   forward three letters

FI   FC   RU   RO

back three letters   back three letters
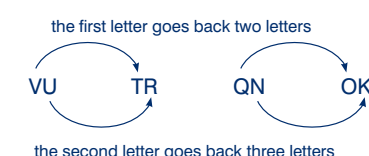
Test 4

B 9

1. fragile, tough — Fragile means to be delicate, which is the opposite of tough.
2. youthful, mature — To be youthful is to be young, whereas to be mature is to be fully aged.
3. trivial, weighty — Trivial means unimportant or insignificant. Weighty has several meanings including to be important or significant.
4. fancy, plain — Fancy means elaborate or decorated, which is the opposite of plain.
5. dense, sparse — Dense means to be crowded. Sparse means to be thin or bare.
6. expert, novice — An expert is a specialist. A novice is a beginner or learner.

B 26

7. t — $\dfrac{(2 \times 20) - (2 \times 10)}{2} = \dfrac{40 - 20}{2} = \dfrac{20}{2} = 10 = t$

8. w — $((2 \times 5) + (2 \times 2)) - 10 = (10 + 4) - 10 = 14 - 10 = 4 = w$

9. y — $\dfrac{(4 \times 5)}{20} + 4 = \dfrac{20}{20} + 4 = 1 + 4 = 5 = y$

10. w — $(10 \div 5) + 2 = 2 + 2 = 4 = w$

11. z — $\dfrac{(10^2)}{20} \times 4 = \dfrac{100}{20} \times 4 = 5 \times 4 = 20 = z$

B 8

12. notable — not + able = notable
13. pageant — page + ant = pageant
14. pardon — par + don = pardon
15. warfare — war + fare = warfare
16. mistrust — mist + rust = mistrust
17. insect — in + sect = insect

B 13

18. peal, string — Choice of P, R or L to move. Only moving the R makes two proper words: PEAL and STRING.
19. sift, witch — The W is moved to make SIFT and WITCH.
20. plan, petal — Choice of L or T to move. Only moving the T makes two proper words: PLAN and PETAL.
21. stem, bread — Choice of S, T or A to move. Only moving the A makes two proper words: STEM and BREAD.
22. quit, scare — The E is moved to make QUIT and SCARE.

B 25

23. Tuesday — At least one of the friends attends the centre on every other day.

B 5

24. precious — The word 'precious' has two meanings:
    a. 'to be cherished or beloved', which relates to the first pair of words, adored and loved;
    b. 'having great value', which relates to the second pair of words, costly and expensive.

25. strain — The word 'strain' has two meanings:
    a. 'to drain liquid from something', which relates to the first pair of words, filter and sieve;
    b. 'to make severe or excessive demands on someone or something', which relates to the second pair of words, overburden and overextend.

26. company — The word 'company' has two meanings:
    a. 'a commercial business', which relates to the first pair of words, business and organisation;
    b. 'visitors', which relates to the second pair of words, visitors and guests

27. man — The word 'man' has two meanings:
    a. 'a male human', which relates to the first pair of words, male and bloke;
    b. 'to provide a person or machine to run or operate something', which relates to the second pair of words, run and operate.

28. just — The word 'just' has two meanings:
    a. 'to be morally right and fair', which relates to the first pair of words, fair and honest;
    b. 'to be exactly or nearly exactly at this particular moment', which relates to the second pair of words, exactly and equally.

29. join — The word 'join' has two meanings:
    a. 'to connect or fasten together', which relates to the first pair of words, attach and bind;
    b. 'to become a member of something', which relates to the second pair of words, enrol and enlist.

B 23

30. 8, 1 — The numbers alternate: the first, third and fifth numbers increase by 2; the second, fourth and sixth numbers decrease by 3.
31. 12, 20 — The numbers alternate: the first, third and fifth numbers increase by 3; the second, fourth and sixth numbers increase by 9.
32. 224, 28 — The numbers are halved each time.
33. 40, 28 — The numbers decrease by 4.
34. 5, 5 — The numbers alternate: the first, third and fifth numbers increase by 1; the second, fourth and sixth numbers decrease by 1.
35. 10, 22 — The numbers increase by 6.

B 21

36. down — This win<u>dow n</u>ever closes properly.
37. veal — Ben and Nina li<u>ve al</u>ong the seafront by the pier.
38. clef — The ancient vehi<u>cle fi</u>nally spluttered to the finishing post.
39. ache — He waved <u>a che</u>ery goodbye to her as the train disappeared.
40. tram — Shaun's go-kart <u>ram</u>med mine from behind.
41. ruby — The sh<u>rub y</u>ou gave my mother is flowering.

B 3

42	grief, misery	Both mean sorrow or heartache.
43	robust, hardy	Both mean to be strong and healthy.
44	quaint, charming	Both mean to be delightful and attractive.
45	skip, frolic	Both mean to hop and play.
46	gaunt, drawn	Gaunt means to be lean and haggard. Drawn has several meanings, in this case to be drained and haggard.

B 25

47 Sarah — Sarah plays tennis, netball and hockey.

B 4

48	leap, walk	The others are all seasons.
49	bus, car	The others are all types of small buildings used for storage.
50	hidden, obscure	The others all mean to be easily seen or visible.
51	green, blue	The others are all shades of red.
52	bookshelf, cupboard	The others are all containers that hold water.

B 22

53	SUM	The concept of hot weather gives a clue to the answer SUMMER.
54	ROB	The concept of something painful happening to a hand after being hit with a hammer gives a clue to the answer THROBBED.
55	OAT	The words 'wood' and 'water' give clues to the answer FLOAT.
56	AND	The concept of buying a slightly different product gives a clue to the answer BRAND.
57	PAR	The phrase 'me to my sister' gives a clue to the answer COMPARE.

B 18

58	SORT	STAG	SORT	HORN
59	FLAP	FOXY	FLAP	CLAP
60	MESH	DAME	MESH	SHOT
61	DASH	DARK	DASH	POSH
62	STEM	SLAM	STEM	TREE
63	FIRM	RIFT	FIRM	MORE

B 15

64	flower, tree	A stalk is the stem of a flower as a trunk is the stem of a tree.
65	cry, cut	A tear is evidence of crying as blood is evidence of a cut.
66	collect, dispose	To store something is to stock up or hoard, which means the same as to collect. To discard means to get rid of, which is the same as to dispose of.
67	sea, pond	A wave is a ridge of water that appears in the sea as a ripple is a smaller ridge of water that appears in a body of water such as a pond.
68	label, spike	A tag is a type of label as a nail is a type of spike.
69	metal, grain	Lead is a metal as wheat is a grain.

B 24

70 LPFZ

T	**W**	**I**	**T**	**C**	**H**
F	L	P	F	M	Z

So the code for WITH is:

W	**I**	**T**	**H**
L	P	F	Z

71 YRIGS — Each code letter is in the same position as its word letter, counting in from the opposite end of the alphabet. So, the code for BIRTH is:

B: Y
2 letters from beginning of alphabet
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
2 letters from end of alphabet

I: R
9 letters from beginning of alphabet
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
9 letters from end of alphabet

R: I
18 letters from beginning of alphabet
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
18 letters from end of alphabet

T: G
7 letters from beginning of alphabet
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
7 letters from end of alphabet

H: S
8 letters from beginning of alphabet
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
8 letters from end of alphabet

72 AOXJX   Each code letter is three letters back in the alphabet from its corresponding word letter. So, the code for DRAMA is:

back three letters from D

D: A   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back three letters from R

R: O   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back three letters from A

A: X   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back three letters from M

M: J   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back three letters from A

A: X   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

73 ZEBRA   Each code letter is two letters back in the alphabet from its corresponding word letter. So, the code BGDTC means:

back two letters from B

B: Z   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back two letters from G

G: E   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back two letters from D

D: B   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back two letters from T

T: R   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back two letters from C

C: A   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

74 CHIDE   Each code number represents the position of each letter in the alphabet. So, the code 3 8 9 4 5 means:

1	2	**3**	**4**	**5**	6	7	**8**	**9**	10	11
A	B	**C**	**D**	**E**	F	G	**H**	**I**	J	K

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V

23	24	25	26
W	X	Y	Z

75 SCOWL   The code letters go forward and then back in the alphabet, repeating this pattern.

---

back one letter

T: S   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

forward one letter

B: C   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back one letter

P: O   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

forward one letter

V: W   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back one letter

M: L   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

[B 23]

forward one letter	back one letter	forward one letter	back one letter
JK	ML	NO	QP

76 QP

77 XH

first letter goes forward one letter

SF → TD   WJ → XH

second letter goes back two letters

78 CL

first letter goes forward three letters

WR → ZP   ZN → CL

second letter goes back two letters

79 GT

first letter goes forward two letters

AZ → CX   EV → GT

second letter goes back two letters

80 WU

first letter goes back one letter

ZX → YW   XV → WU

second letter goes back one letter

[B 24]

81 9   48 ÷ 6 = 8, 32 ÷ 4 = 8, 54 ÷ 6 = 9

82 6   13 − 5 = 8, 17 − 8 = 9, 15 − 9 = 6

83 18   3 × 8 = 24, 5 × 4 = 20, 6 × 3 = 18

84 18   24 halved, then × 2 = 24, 16 halved, then × 3 = 24, 12 halved, then × 3 = 18

85 15   2 + 6, then + 3 = 11, 6 + 3, then + 3 = 12, 5 + 7, then + 3 = 15