

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

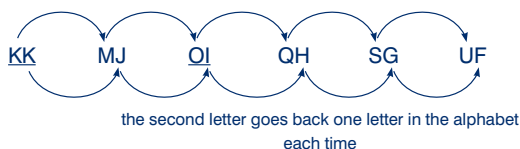
- 11 firm, limp To be firm is to be solid, which is the opposite of being limp, which means to be floppy.
- 12 fiction, fact Fiction means to be invented or made up while a fact is something that is true.
- 13 fine, coarse One meaning of fine is to be delicate. To be coarse is to be rough.
- 14 hectic, 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

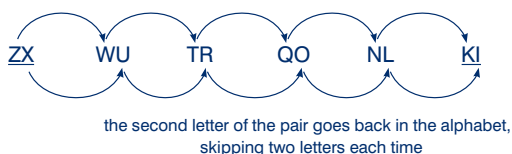
- 16 11 Together, Angus and Boris have 23 sweets and Boris and Charles have 21. Added together this gives 44 sweets, 10 more than the total of 34. Boris, who is mentioned twice, must have 10 sweets which leaves Angus with 13 and Charles with 11.

B 23

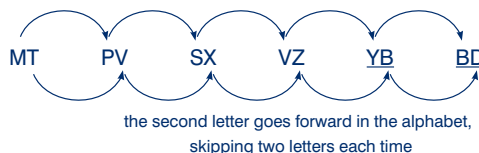
- 17 KK, OI the first letter of the pair goes forward, skipping one letter each time



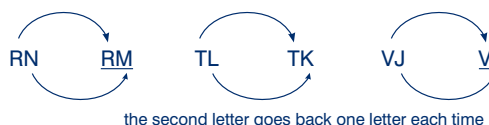
- 18 ZX, KI the first letter of the pair goes back in the alphabet, skipping two letters each time



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



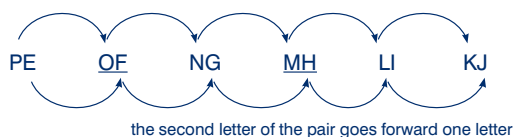
- 20 RM, VI the first letter of a pair is repeated once, then goes forward, skipping one letter each time



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



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



B 21

- 23 kind Frogs like to keep their skin damp.
- 24 halo How far can Jan reach along that rope.
- 25 dart The teacher was very pleased with Bob's detailed artwork.
- 26 duet His train is due to arrive at midday.
- 27 iced The ice down the street made the cars slip.
- 28 veil All the classes at school have ill 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.



- 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.



- 47** 8 $14 \div 2 = 7$, $22 \div 2 = 11$, $24 \div 3 = 8$
- 48** 20 $15 + 9 = 24$, $6 + 10 = 16$, $9 + 11 = 20$
- 49** 7 $27 - 8 = 19$, $21 - 7 = 14$, $23 - 16 = 7$
- 50** 33 2×4 , then $+ 1 = 9$, 3×5 , then $+ 1 = 16$, 4×8 , then $+ 1 = 33$
- 51** 36 3×2 , then doubled $= 12$, 5×4 , then doubled $= 40$, 9×2 , then doubled $= 36$
- 52** 1 $7 - 1$, then $- 5 = 1$, $16 - 4$, then $- 5 = 7$, $12 - 6$, then $- 5 = 1$



- 53** LOW The context of waking up gives a clue to the word PILLOW.
- 54** ROD The concept of doing or finishing homework gives a clue to the word PRODUCE.
- 55** USE The concept of checking a pocket for a mobile phone gives a clue to the word TROUSERS.
- 56** ASK The concept of a dog eating something in a place that is hers gives a clue to the word BASKET.
- 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 CHART.
- 58** LUG The concept of pulling something resulting in water draining out of a bath gives a clue to the word PLUG.



- 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



- 64** 32, 64
- 65** 4, 7

The numbers double each time.

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

The numbers decrease by one more each time: -1 , -2 , -3 , -4 , -5 .

The numbers decrease by 5.

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

The numbers increase by 7.



- 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 TYPE PITY The third letter of the first word in each pair becomes the first letter in the second word.
- TYPE PITY The letter 'i' is added as the second letter.
- TYPE PITY 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 RAGE The first and second letters of the first word remain in the same order and become the last two letters of the second word.



- 75** BOOM
- 76** BOAT
- 77** DESK
- 78** BITE
- 79** TEST
- 80** POND

- 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



- 1 note Not enough water will kill plants.
- 2 urge My grandparents complain our generation is more wasteful than theirs.
- 3 seam Please amuse your brother while I make tea.
- 4 lean My nan put her house up for sale and moved to Spain.
- 5 king Cavemen wore animal skin garments in order to stay warm.
- 6 tend We have ten digits on our feet and on our hands.



- 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).



- 8 36154
- 9 23156
- 10 CHEAP
- 11 SPECK
- 12 SPEECH



- 13 g $(2 \times 11) - 9 - 2 = 22 - 11 = 11 = g$
- 14 g $5^2 - (9 + 5) = 25 - 14 = 11 = g$
- 15 j $\frac{5^2 - 3}{11} = \frac{25 - 3}{11} = \frac{22}{11} = 2 = j$
- 16 j $11 - 3^2 = 11 - 9 = 2 = j$
- 17 k $(2 + 5 + 9) - 11 = 16 - 11 = 5 = k$



- 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.



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



- 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.



- 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.



- 37 ATE The context of a change happening to something as a result of global warming gives a clue to the answer CLIMATE.
- 38 OLD The phrase 'in half' gives a clue to the answer FOLDED.
- 39 AIR The concept of something being tangled gives a clue to the answer HAIR.
- 40 LET The word 'post' gives a clue to the answer LETTER.
- 41 PIE The concept of a mouse escaping with something related to cheese gives a clue to the answer PIECE.



- 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 $(8 + 7) - 6 = 15 - 6 = 9$
 $4 + (7 - 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$
 49 6 $(8 \div 2) \times 3 = 4 \times 3 = 12$
 $(7 + 6 + 5) - 6 = 12$
 50 5 $(7 + 4) - 1 = 11 - 1 = 10$
 $2 \times 5 = 10$
 51 4 $18 + (4 \times 3) = 18 + 12 = 30$
 $14 + (4 \times 4) = 14 + 16 = 30$
 52 11 $\frac{6^2}{4} + 27 = \frac{36}{4} + 27 = 9 + 27 = 36$
 $3^2 + 4^2 + 11 = 9 + 16 + 11 = 25 + 11 = 36$



- 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.



- 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.



- 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



- 70 RT The pattern is to skip one letter:
 E 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



- 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



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

- 82** lot POSH SHOP The third and fourth letters of the first word become the first two letters of the second word.
- 83** paws The first letter of the first word is dropped. 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:

S: H in 19 letters from beginning of alphabet
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 in 19 letters from end of alphabet

O: L in 12 letters from beginning of alphabet
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 in 12 letters from end of alphabet

A: Z in 1 letter from beginning of alphabet
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 in 1 letter from end of alphabet

P: K in 16 letters from beginning of alphabet
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 in 16 letters from end of alphabet

Y: B in 2 letters from beginning of alphabet
 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

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

V: E in 5 letters from beginning of alphabet
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 in 5 letters from end of alphabet

Z: A in 1 letter from beginning of alphabet
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 in 1 letter from end of alphabet

G: T in 7 letters from beginning of alphabet
 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 ABCDEF GHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
- 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

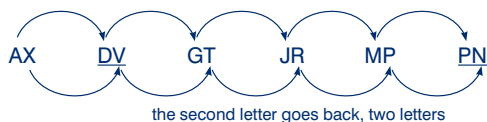
- 14 pout The tractor pulled the tree stump out of the ground.
- 15 pint At night, I like to flop into an armchair.
- 16 this I like reading about historical people, such as Guy Fawkes.
- 17 real Empty bottles were all around the dustbin.
- 18 tile We will not leave until every pair of scissors is returned.
- 19 gene He ripped a page neatly in half.

B 15

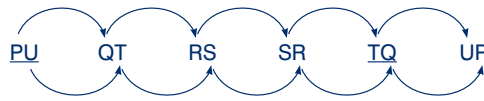
- 20 arrived, gone 'Left' and 'arrived' are opposites, as are 'come' and 'gone'.
- 21 high, low A hill is high as a valley is low.
- 22 triumph, famine A 'disaster' is the opposite of a 'triumph' as a 'feast' is the opposite of a 'famine'.
- 23 expand, reduce 'Diminish' means to make or become less, 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

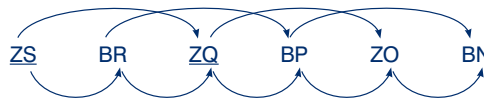
- 26 DV, PN the first letter of the pair goes forward, three letters each time



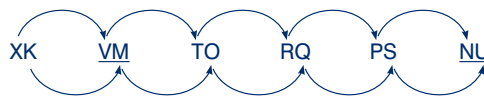
- 27 PU, TQ the first letter goes forward one letter
- the second letter goes back one letter



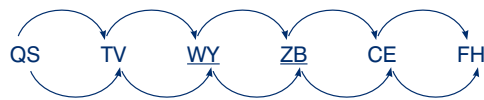
- 28 ZS, ZQ the first letter alternates from Z to B
- the second letter goes back one letter



- 29 VM, NU the first letter goes back two letters
- the second letter goes forward two letters



- 30 WY, ZB the first letter goes forward three letters
- 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.



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



57 c

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



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.



63 TOUR



64 RAPT



65 MEAN



66 GOAT



67 BRAG



68 WIND



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.



BALL

CALM

SEAL

MEAL

FTWW

XTWR

ZJTW

RJTW

75 ZJWW

76 ZTRJ

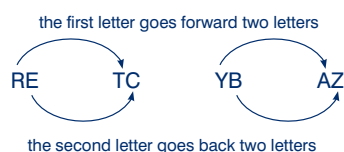
77 SMALL

78 BEAMS

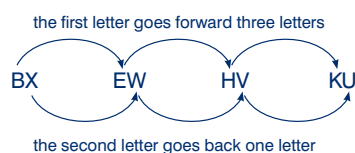
79 CABLE



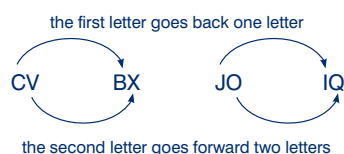
80 AZ



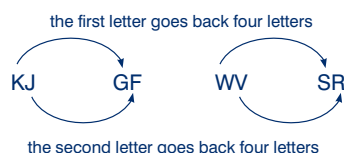
81 KU



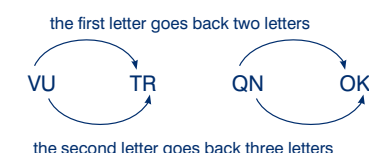
82 IQ



83 SR



84 OK



85 RO



Test 4



- 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.



- 7** t $\frac{(2 \times 20) - (2 \times 10)}{2} = \frac{40 - 20}{2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10 = t$
- 8** w $((2 \times 5) + (2 \times 2)) - 10 = (10 + 4) - 10 = 14 - 10 = 4 = w$
- 9** y $\frac{(4 \times 5)}{20} + 4 = \frac{20}{20} + 4 = 1 + 4 = 5 = y$
- 10** w $(10 \div 5) + 2 = 2 + 2 = 4 = w$
- 11** z $\frac{(10^2)}{20} \times 4 = \frac{100}{20} \times 4 = 5 \times 4 = 20 = z$



- 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



- 18** peel, 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.



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



- 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;

25 strain

- b. 'having great value', which relates to the second pair of words, costly and expensive.

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.



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.



36 down

This window never closes properly.

37 veal

Ben and Nina live along the seafront by the pier.

38 clef

The ancient vehicle finally spluttered to the finishing post.

39 ache

He waved a cheery goodbye to her as the train disappeared.

40 tram

Shaun's go-kart rammed mine from behind.

41 ruby

The shrub you gave my mother is flowering.



- 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.



- 47** Sarah Sarah plays tennis, netball and hockey.



- 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.



- 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.



- 58** SORT
 STAG SORT HORN
 (Arrows point from STAG to SORT and from HORN to SORT, with a double arrow between them.)
59 FLAP
 FOXY FLAP CLAP
 (Arrows point from FOXY to FLAP and from CLAP to FLAP, with a double arrow between them.)
60 MESH
 DAME MESH SHOT
 (Arrows point from DAME to MESH and from SHOT to MESH, with a double arrow between them.)
61 DASH
 DARK DASH POSH
 (Arrows point from DARK to DASH and from POSH to DASH, with a double arrow between them.)
62 STEM
 SLAM STEM TREE
 (Arrows point from SLAM to STEM and from TREE to STEM, with a double arrow between them.)
63 FIRM
 RIFT FIRM MORE
 (Arrows point from RIFT to FIRM and from MORE to FIRM, with a double arrow between them.)



- 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.



- 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:

2 letters from beginning of alphabet

B: Y
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 (Arrows point from B to Y and from the end of the alphabet to Y.)

2 letters from end of alphabet

9 letters from beginning of alphabet

I: R
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 (Arrows point from I to R and from the end of the alphabet to R.)

9 letters from end of alphabet

18 letters from beginning of alphabet

R: I
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 (Arrows point from R to I and from the end of the alphabet to I.)

18 letters from end of alphabet

7 letters from beginning of alphabet

T: G
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 (Arrows point from T to G and from the end of the alphabet to G.)

7 letters from end of alphabet

8 letters from beginning of alphabet

H: S
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 (Arrows point from H to S and from the end of the alphabet to S.)

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 OPQRSTUVWXYZ

back three letters from A
A: X XYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW

back three letters from M
M: J JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back three letters from A
A: X XYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW

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

back two letters from B
B: Z ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back two letters from G
G: E FGHIKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back two letters from D
D: B ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back two letters from T
T: R QRSTUVWXYZ

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	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	6	7	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	10	11
A	B	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	F	G	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	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 STUVWXYZ

forward one letter
B: C BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

back one letter
P: O OPQRSTUVWXYZ

forward one letter
V: W VWXYZ

back one letter
M: L LMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ



76 QP

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

77 XH

first letter goes forward one letter: SF → TD
second letter goes back two letters: WJ → XH

78 CL

first letter goes forward three letters: WR → ZP
second letter goes back two letters: ZN → CL

79 GT

first letter goes forward two letters: AZ → CX
second letter goes back two letters: EV → GT

80 WU

first letter goes back one letter: ZX → YW
second letter goes back one letter: XV → WU



81 9

$48 \div 6 = 8$, $32 \div 4 = 8$,
 $54 \div 6 = 9$

82 6

$13 - 5 = 8$, $17 - 8 = 9$,
 $15 - 9 = 6$

83 18

$3 \times 8 = 24$, $5 \times 4 = 20$,
 $6 \times 3 = 18$

84 18

24 halved, then $\times 2 = 24$, 16 halved,
then $\times 3 = 24$, 12 halved,
then $\times 3 = 18$

85 15

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