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Question: 1

Shape is to square, as hair is to

- A. Color
- B. Style
- C. Blond
- D. Circle

Answer: C

Explanation:

The analogy in the question "Shape is to square, as hair is to ____" requires identifying a specific example of the general category in the second part of the analogy that corresponds to "square" in the first part. The term "square" is a specific example of the general category "shape." Therefore, the answer to the analogy should be a specific example of "hair."

The options provided are various words associated with hair, but among them, "blond" stands out as the correct answer. "Blond" refers to a specific color or type of hair, much like "square" refers to a specific type of shape. Other options such as "color" or "style" are broader categories, akin to "geometry" or "circle" which are either too general or incorrect matches within the context of this specific analogy. Thus, just as "square" is a particular instance of a shape, "blond" is a particular type or color of hair. This makes "blond" the appropriate and correct answer to complete the analogy, following the logical pattern established in the comparison.

Question: 2

Which of the following words is closest in meaning to: Static

- A. Brisk
- B. Occur
- C. Spirited
- D. Stagnant

Answer: D

Explanation:

The question asks which word is closest in meaning to "static." Among the options provided, "stagnant" is the correct choice.

The word "static" is often used to describe something that is fixed, unchanging, and without motion. It implies a lack of movement, activity, or progress. For example, in physics, "static" might refer to forces that are at equilibrium (static equilibrium), where all forces balance each other out resulting in no

movement. Similarly, "static electricity" refers to electric charges that are fixed in place rather than moving as current.

Similarly, "stagnant" describes something that is not flowing or moving; it is commonly used to describe water in a pond or lake that is not flowing and thus becomes foul from lack of movement. Stagnant can also metaphorically describe situations, projects, or processes that are inactive or devoid of progress and development, much like the implications of the word "static."

The other options—brisk, spirited, and occur—do not align closely with the meaning of "static." "Brisk" suggests a quick, active pace, while "spirited" implies full of energy, enthusiasm, or vigor. "Occur" pertains to something happening or taking place, which inherently involves change and movement, contrasting the essence of "static."

Question: 3

Therefore, given the meanings and implications of the words, "stagnant" is undoubtedly the closest in meaning to "static," as both indicate a state of inactivity and lack of movement.

visceral : external ::

- A. cancel : void
- B. vivid : nondescript
- C. stomach : intestine
- D. voluntary : intentional

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer: vivid : nondescript

The question "visceral : external ::" prompts us to find a pair of words where the first word is to the second word as visceral is to external. To find the correct answer, we need to understand the relationship between visceral and external. "Visceral" typically refers to something internal, deeply ingrained, or related to inner feelings, while "external" means outside or outward. Therefore, the relationship between visceral and external is that of opposites or antonyms.

Given this understanding, we must look for a pair that similarly represents a relationship of opposites. The options provided are: 1. cancel : void 2. vivid : nondescript 3. stomach : intestine 4. voluntary : intentional

Analyzing each option: - "cancel" and "void" are largely synonymous, both implying making something null or without effect. Thus, they do not represent an antonym relationship. - "vivid" and "nondescript" are antonyms. "Vivid" describes something that is clear, detailed, and easy to visualize, typically with bright colors and sharp imagery. In contrast, "nondescript" refers to something that lacks distinctive or interesting features; it is dull and hard to describe. This pair represents a clear antonym relationship, akin to visceral and external. - "stomach" and "intestine" are related terms but do not represent opposites. Both are organs within the digestive system and thus share a functional relationship rather than an oppositional one. - "voluntary" and "intentional" are nearly synonymous, both involving an element of choice or deliberate action, and do not represent opposites.

Given these analyses, the only pair that matches the relationship of opposites, like visceral and external, is "vivid : nondescript." This pair correctly demonstrates the antonym relationship required by the analogy in the question.

Question: 4

He was given a lighter punishment, because his further actions mitigated the effect of his involvement in the action. Mitigated most nearly means

- A. revised
- B. took the edge off
- C. corrected
- D. neutralized

Answer: B

Explanation:

revised

The correct answer to the question "Mitigated most nearly means" is "took the edge off." The verb "mitigate" is used to describe an action that makes something less severe, serious, or painful. In the context of the question, the individual's actions were said to "mitigate" the effects of his involvement, implying that his actions helped in reducing the negative impact or severity of the situation.

took the edge off

Exploring other options, "revised" typically means to alter or make changes to something, usually a text or plan. It doesn't necessarily imply making a situation less severe, which is the core aspect of mitigation. Therefore, "revised" is not a suitable synonym for "mitigated" in this context.

corrected

Similarly, "corrected" generally refers to making something right or rectifying errors. While correcting can involve fixing a problem, it doesn't inherently carry the connotation of making a situation less severe or easing a negative impact, which is central to the meaning of "mitigated."

neutralized

Lastly, "neutralized" means to make something ineffective or counteract its force. This term is often used in contexts such as chemistry or military operations. Although neutralizing can involve diminishing effects, it leans more towards completely invalidating or countering an effect rather than simply lessening the severity.

In conclusion, among the given options, "took the edge off" most accurately captures the essence of "mitigated." This phrase specifically conveys the action of reducing the harshness or intensity of something, closely aligning with the definition of mitigate. Thus, "took the edge off" is the best choice for expressing what "mitigated" means in the given scenario.

Question: 5

Recumbent is the opposite of

- A. upright
- B. level
- C. horizontal
- D. parallel

Answer: A

Explanation:

The question asks for the opposite of the term "recumbent." To find the opposite, it is essential to understand the meaning of "recumbent." Recumbent refers to a position where a person or object is lying down, especially in a supine (lying on the back) or prone (lying on the stomach) position. This position is characterized by being horizontal and relaxed, often used in contexts where comfort and rest are implied, such as in certain types of bikes where the rider is in a laid-back position with legs forward. The term "upright," on the other hand, is the antonym of "recumbent." Upright describes a vertical or erect posture. When something is upright, it is positioned to stand straight up, the opposite of lying down. In human terms, being upright is associated with standing or sitting vertically, maintaining an erect posture that is typical in most daily activities that require alertness and activity.

The other options provided in the question—level, horizontal, and parallel—are not direct opposites of "recumbent." "Level" generally refers to a flat or even surface and does not inherently indicate whether something is vertical or horizontal. "Horizontal" aligns more closely with "recumbent" as it describes a flat orientation parallel to the ground, thus it is not an opposite. "Parallel" is a term used to describe objects or lines that run in the same direction and at the same distance continuously, which does not specifically contrast with "recumbent" either.

Therefore, the correct answer to the question is "upright" since it directly contrasts with the idea of being in a lying or horizontal position, embodying the vertical, active stance that is exact opposite of being recumbent.

Question: 6

Which of the following words is closest in meaning to : Detached

- A. Together
- B. Coupled
- C. Joined
- D. Disconnected

Answer: D

Explanation:

The question asks to identify the word that is closest in meaning to "Detached." Among the options provided—Together, Disconnected, Coupled, Joined, and Close—the correct answer is "Disconnected." To understand why "Disconnected" is the correct choice, we must first comprehend the meaning of "Detached." The term "Detached" refers to something that is separate or disengaged from others. It can describe someone who is not emotionally involved with others or something that is physically separated from a whole.

Now, looking at the options: - "Together" suggests a state of being in proximity or in a union, which is the opposite of "Detached." - "Coupled" similarly indicates a state of being connected or paired with something else, again the opposite of what "Detached" implies. - "Joined" also denotes being linked or united, which contrasts with the separateness indicated by "Detached." - "Close" implies a short distance or a close relationship, neither of which align with the independence or separateness of "Detached."

On the other hand, "Disconnected" aligns closely with "Detached." "Disconnected" can mean separated from something, not physically attached, or not having emotional or social connections. This definition closely mirrors "Detached," which also conveys a sense of being separate from others either physically or emotionally.

Therefore, "Disconnected" is the word among the options that best encapsulates the meaning of "Detached," as both terms describe a state of separation or isolation from others or from a main body or group.

Question: 7

Diagnosis, is to forecast, as guess is to

- A. Fact
- B. Illness
- C. Prediction
- D. Medicine

Answer: C

Explanation:

Fact The analogy in question compares two pairs of concepts: "Diagnosis" with "forecast" and "guess" with "prediction." The correct way to understand this analogy is by examining the relationship shared by the terms in each pair.

Diagnosis and Forecast A diagnosis typically refers to the identification of a disease or condition based on its symptoms and test results. It represents a medical professional's informed assessment, which, while based on evidence, inherently includes a degree of prediction about the nature of the ailment. Similarly, a forecast involves making predictions, often about the weather or economic conditions, based on patterns, data, and scientific methods. Both diagnosis and forecast utilize accumulated knowledge to predict an outcome, though the former is focused on health, and the latter can apply to various fields such as meteorology or economics.

Guess and Prediction A guess, on the other hand, is a supposition or estimate made with little or no evidence or data to back it up. It is often based more on intuition or speculative thought rather than systematic analysis. A prediction, while similar to a guess, typically carries a connotation of more informed speculation, often based on some form of evidence or pattern recognition. Therefore, a prediction is generally seen as more reliable and informed compared to a guess, but both involve forecasting an outcome with some degree of uncertainty.

Correct Answer: Prediction Matching "guess" to "prediction" in this analogy is suitable because both terms imply projecting future outcomes based on available information, albeit to varying degrees of reliability and methodological rigor. Just as a diagnosis is a type of prediction in the medical field, a guess can be seen as a rudimentary form of prediction in everyday contexts. In both cases, though the accuracy and the basis of the estimation may vary, the inherent action is to project or anticipate future conditions or results. Thus, "prediction" is the correct term that completes the analogy when paired with "guess."

Question: 8

Demented, is to deranged, as fanatical is to

- A. Fantastic
- B. Sane
- C. Lunatic
- D. Great

Answer: C

Explanation:

The relationship between the words in the question can be understood through analyzing their meanings and the parallels drawn between them. In the analogy given, "Demented is to deranged," we see a relationship where both terms describe a state of mental or psychological disturbance.

"Demented" typically refers to a cognitive decline that profoundly impairs reasoning, memory, and personality, often due to something like dementia. "Deranged" similarly describes a condition where someone is mad, insane, or so mentally disturbed that they cannot think or act in a normal or rational manner.

In the second part of the analogy, "fanatical is to lunatic," we draw a parallel to the first pair. "Fanatical" refers to someone filled with excessive and single-minded zeal, especially for an extreme religious or political cause, to the point where their behavior could be perceived as obsessive or irrational. The corresponding term "lunatic," historically used to describe someone who is mentally ill, now more colloquially means someone who acts in a way that is considered wildly foolish or unreasonable—akin to the extreme behavior of a fanatic.

Thus, in both pairs, the first term of the analogy (demented and fanatical) describes a particular state or behavior, and the second term (deranged and lunatic) intensifies that state or behavior, emphasizing a loss of rational function or extreme deviation from typical human behavior. This comparison underscores not just a similarity in behavior but also a similarity in how society might view or label such behaviors.

Therefore, the correct answer "lunatic" for the analogy "fanatical is to ___" makes sense as it captures the essence of being extremely or irrationally passionate or obsessed, akin to how "deranged" captures the essence of being mentally disturbed in the analogy with "demented."

Question: 9

Persevering, is to effort, as diligent is to

- A. Hardworking
- B. Jams/Jellies
- C. Sloth
- D. Employed

Answer: A

Explanation:

The question presented is an analogy that requires identifying a relationship between two sets of words. The analogy given is: "Persevering is to effort, as diligent is to _____."

To solve this analogy, we first need to understand the relationship between "persevering" and "effort." Persevering means to continue steadfastly or determinedly despite difficulties or obstacles. It essentially involves a sustained effort. Thus, the relationship here is that persevering is characterized by continuous or persistent effort.

Next, we apply the same relationship to the second part of the analogy. "Diligent" describes someone who is careful and persistent in their work or duties. This implies a thorough, ongoing commitment to a task, reflecting a quality of being hardworking. Therefore, the word that fits the analogy, completing the relationship similarly to how "effort" complements "persevering," is "hardworking."

"Hardworking" is the correct answer because being diligent directly correlates with being industrious and persistent in one's endeavors, just as persevering correlates with sustained effort. The other options ("Lazy," "Jams/Jellies," "Sloth," and "Employed") do not fit this specific relationship. "Lazy" and "Sloth" are antonyms to diligent and hardworking, "Jams/Jellies" is irrelevant, and "Employed" does not necessarily imply the quality of being hardworking or diligent. Thus, the analogy is solved as: "Persevering is to effort, as diligent is to hardworking."

Question: 10

Suave is to smooth, as sophisticated is to

- A. Urbane
- B. Cad
- C. Fake
- D. Rough

Answer: A

Explanation:

Urbane A smooth and suave man is often perceived as possessing qualities of sophistication, which includes being polished and worldly in manners and appearance. Similarly, the concept of being urbane encapsulates a refinement and elegance in behavior and speech, which aligns closely with the characteristics attributed to a sophisticated individual. In essence, both terms describe someone who is cosmopolitan and well-mannered, but each emphasizes slightly different aspects of an individual's demeanor and social grace.

Urbane To further elucidate, being suave involves charm and smoothness in social interactions, suggesting a surface-level polish often associated with immediate appeal and attractiveness.

Sophistication, on the other hand, implies a deeper, more cultivated quality, encompassing education, cultural awareness, and an air of distinction. The term urbane complements this by pointing to an individual's courteous and refined nature, which is not merely about outward charm but also about a genuine sophistication in handling social situations and relationships with grace and tact.

Urbane Therefore, in the analogy "suave is to smooth, as sophisticated is to urbane," the relationship highlights how external charm and internal refinement are linked yet distinct qualities. Smoothness in the context of suave behavior directly appeals to the senses and immediate perceptions, whereas urbane sophistication appeals to a broader, more discerning understanding of social interactions and personal demeanor.

Urbane In conclusion, while both suave and sophisticated individuals carry an air of refinement, the sophistication tied with being urbane suggests a comprehensive, ingrained elegance that extends beyond mere surface charm to include intellectual and cultural depth. Thus, sophisticated is aptly paired

with urbane, indicating a holistic, refined persona that is both appealing and substantially rooted in cultural and social intelligence.

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