

# PRACTICE EXAM 3: CCAT-7 LEVEL 9 SIMULATION (170 QUESTIONS)

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**VERBAL BATTERY (Questions 1–60) — Recommended time: 30 minutes**

## **Part 1 — Verbal Analogies (1–24)**

Work out how the first pair of words is related, then choose the word that completes the second pair in the same way.

1. baker → bread : author → ?

- A. pen
- B. story
- C. library
- D. book

2. generous → selfish : brave → ?

- A. cowardly
- B. strong
- C. fearless
- D. bold

3. chapter → book : scene → ?

- A. actor

B. stage

C. script

D. play

4. damp → soaked : chilly → ?

A. cool

B. wet

C. frozen

D. mild

5. compass → direction : scale → ?

A. heavy

B. balance

C. weight

D. number

6. poodle → dog : tabby → ?

A. kitten

B. cat

C. fur

D. paw

7. exercise → sweat : study → ?

A. knowledge

- B. book
- C. school
- D. test

8. car → garage : plane → ?

- A. runway
- B. hangar
- C. pilot
- D. sky

9. tired → weary : angry → ?

- A. calm
- B. furious
- C. happy
- D. scared

10. lens → camera : wheel → ?

- A. road
- B. drive
- C. tire
- D. car

11. photographer → camera : fisherman → ?

- A. rod

- B. fish
- C. boat
- D. water

12. ascend → descend : attach → ?

- A. connect
- B. join
- C. hold
- D. detach

13. nose → smell : tongue → ?

- A. eat
- B. lick
- C. taste
- D. speak

14. copper → metal : ruby → ?

- A. red
- B. ring
- C. stone
- D. gem

15. spoke → wheel : key → ?

- A. letter

- B. type
- C. computer
- D. keyboard

16. like → adore : dislike → ?

- A. enjoy
- B. love
- C. hate
- D. want

17. umbrella → rain : sunglasses → ?

- A. sun
- B. eyes
- C. summer
- D. light

18. joke → laughter : tickle → ?

- A. funny
- B. smile
- C. laughter
- D. clown

19. violet → flower : sparrow → ?

- A. nest

- B. fly
- C. bird
- D. feather

20. increase → decrease : accept → ?

- A. take
- B. agree
- C. allow
- D. reject

21. teacher → classroom : judge → ?

- A. law
- B. trial
- C. lawyer
- D. courtroom

22. shirt → cotton : tire → ?

- A. car
- B. road
- C. rubber
- D. round

23. oven → bake : freezer → ?

- A. cold

- B. ice
- C. cool
- D. freeze

18. joke → laughter : tickle → ?

- A. funny
- B. smile
- C. laughter
- D. clown

24. tooth → mouth : knuckle → ?

- A. tongue
- B. lip
- C. eat
- D. hand

**Part 2 — Sentence Completion (25–44)**

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

25. The volcano had been \_\_\_\_\_ for hundreds of years, showing no signs of erupting.

- A. active
- B. dormant

- C. growing
- D. boiling

26. The lawyer presented strong \_\_\_\_\_ to convince the jury of her client's innocence.

- A. snacks
- B. evidence
- C. furniture
- D. weather

27. The desert was so \_\_\_\_\_ that not a single plant could survive in its sands.

- A. barren
- B. crowded
- C. green
- D. wet

28. Despite the heavy rain, the determined runners \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the entire race.

- A. refused
- B. failed
- C. forgot
- D. managed

29. The scientist's discovery was so \_\_\_\_\_ that it changed how doctors treat the disease.

- A. boring
- B. tiny

- C. ordinary
- D. important

30. The frightened deer stood \_\_\_\_\_, unsure whether to run away or stay hidden.

- A. still
- B. loudly
- C. happily
- D. quickly

31. The old photographs had \_\_\_\_\_ over the years until the faces were barely visible.

- A. faded
- B. brightened
- C. grown
- D. multiplied

32. The teacher gave \_\_\_\_\_ instructions so that no student in the room would be confused.

- A. vague
- B. clear
- C. quiet
- D. funny

33. The river \_\_\_\_\_ through the valley, winding past farms and small villages.

- A. jumped
- B. flowed

- C. stopped
- D. dried

34. Because the path was steep and rocky, the climb was \_\_\_\_ even for experienced hikers.

- A. easy
- B. boring
- C. challenging
- D. short

35. The magician's final trick was so \_\_\_\_ that the whole audience gasped in amazement.

- A. dull
- B. simple
- C. astonishing
- D. quiet

36. The librarian carefully \_\_\_\_ the rare old book so that it would not be damaged.

- A. handled
- B. tore
- C. dropped
- D. ignored

37. After the storm finally passed, the sky slowly \_\_\_\_ and the sun appeared.

- A. darkened
- B. fell

- C. cleared
- D. closed

38. The puppy was so \_\_\_\_\_ to its owner that it followed her everywhere she went.

- A. cruel
- B. loyal
- C. afraid
- D. strange

39. The recipe asked the cook to \_\_\_\_\_ the ingredients gently so that they would blend.

- A. burn
- B. freeze
- C. mix
- D. spill

40. The ancient map was \_\_\_\_\_ with age, its edges torn and its faded ink hard to read.

- A. new
- B. shiny
- C. bright
- D. fragile

41. The crowd cheered \_\_\_\_\_ as the home team scored the winning goal in the final minute.

- A. softly
- B. sadly

- C. loudly
- D. quietly

42. The new student felt \_\_\_\_ on her first day, not yet knowing anyone in the class.

- A. confident
- B. nervous
- C. proud
- D. bored

43. The farmer worked \_\_\_\_ from dawn until dusk to bring in the autumn harvest.

- A. tirelessly
- B. lazily
- C. rarely
- D. briefly

44. The detective grew \_\_\_\_ when the clues simply did not seem to fit together.

- A. delighted
- B. puzzled
- C. sleepy
- D. proud

### **Part 3 — Verbal Classification (45–60)**

The three words given are alike in some way. Choose the word that belongs with them for the same reason.

45. eagle, hawk, owl → ?

- A. sparrow
- B. robin
- C. pigeon
- D. falcon

46. lettuce, spinach, cabbage → ?

- A. carrot
- B. kale
- C. apple
- D. potato

47. Saturn, Neptune, Uranus → ?

- A. Moon
- B. Mars
- C. Sun
- D. Comet

48. triangle, pentagon, hexagon → ?

- A. circle
- B. oval
- C. curve
- D. octagon

49. thunder, lightning, wind → ?

- A. sky
- B. hail
- C. umbrella
- D. season

50. wrist, ankle, elbow → ?

- A. bone
- B. muscle
- C. knee
- D. skin

51. English, French, Spanish → ?

- A. France
- B. Europe
- C. Paris
- D. German

52. pebble, boulder, gravel → ?

- A. sand
- B. water
- C. stone
- D. mud

53. Pacific, Atlantic, Indian → ?

- A. river
- B. lake
- C. sea
- D. Arctic

54. penny, nickel, dime → ?

- A. dollar
- B. bill
- C. quarter
- D. wallet

55. biology, chemistry, physics → ?

- A. history
- B. geology
- C. art
- D. music

56. cube, sphere, cylinder → ?

- A. square
- B. circle
- C. triangle
- D. cone

57. dawn, noon, dusk → ?

- A. midnight
- B. Monday
- C. summer
- D. hour

58. cotton, wool, silk → ?

- A. linen
- B. button
- C. needle
- D. shirt

59. metre, litre, gram → ?

- A. ruler
- B. scale
- C. number
- D. second

60. robin, sparrow, finch → ?

- A. wren
- B. eagle
- C. hawk
- D. owl

**QUANTITATIVE BATTERY (Questions 61–114) — Recommended time: 30 minutes**

**Part 1 — Number Analogies (61–78)**

Find the rule that links the first two number pairs, then apply the same rule to complete the last pair.

61.  $[2 \rightarrow 6]$   $[4 \rightarrow 12]$   $[3 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 9
- B. 6
- C. 12
- D. 8

62.  $[10 \rightarrow 8]$   $[7 \rightarrow 5]$   $[12 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 14
- B. 10
- C. 9
- D. 24

63.  $[3 \rightarrow 15]$   $[2 \rightarrow 10]$   $[4 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 16
- B. 20
- C. 24
- D. 9

64.  $[16 \rightarrow 8]$   $[10 \rightarrow 5]$   $[14 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 12

B. 28

C. 6

D. 7

65.  $[2 \rightarrow 7]$   $[5 \rightarrow 16]$   $[3 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 8

B. 9

C. 10

D. 12

66.  $[6 \rightarrow 18]$   $[4 \rightarrow 12]$   $[5 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 10

B. 20

C. 15

D. 8

67.  $[20 \rightarrow 4]$   $[15 \rightarrow 3]$   $[25 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 5

B. 30

C. 4

D. 6

68.  $[3 \rightarrow 11]$   $[5 \rightarrow 17]$   $[4 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 14
- B. 13
- C. 15
- D. 12

69.  $[9 \rightarrow 3]$   $[15 \rightarrow 5]$   $[21 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 7
- D. 18

70.  $[4 \rightarrow 9]$   $[6 \rightarrow 13]$   $[5 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 9

71.  $[7 \rightarrow 21]$   $[3 \rightarrow 9]$   $[8 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 16
- B. 11
- C. 24
- D. 32

72.  $[18 \rightarrow 9]$   $[14 \rightarrow 7]$   $[20 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 10
- B. 40
- C. 9
- D. 11

73.  $[2 \rightarrow 8]$   $[5 \rightarrow 17]$   $[3 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 9

74.  $[12 \rightarrow 3]$   $[16 \rightarrow 4]$   $[24 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 8
- B. 6
- C. 5
- D. 28

75.  $[5 \rightarrow 13]$   $[7 \rightarrow 19]$   $[6 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 16
- D. 18

76.  $[8 \rightarrow 4]$   $[14 \rightarrow 7]$   $[10 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 20

77.  $[3 \rightarrow 12]$   $[5 \rightarrow 20]$   $[7 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 21
- B. 24
- C. 35
- D. 28

78.  $[6 \rightarrow 2]$   $[9 \rightarrow 3]$   $[15 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 12
- B. 6
- C. 18
- D. 5

**Part 2 — Number Series (79–96)**

Each row of numbers follows a pattern. Choose the number that comes next.

79. 4, 8, 12, 16, ?

- A. 18
- B. 24

C. 20

D. 22

80. 2, 6, 18, 54, ?

A. 108

B. 150

C. 162

D. 72

81. 90, 80, 70, 60, ?

A. 40

B. 50

C. 55

D. 45

82. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, ?

A. 24

B. 32

C. 20

D. 64

83. 5, 8, 11, 14, ?

A. 15

B. 16

C. 17

D. 18

84. 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, ?

A. 96

B. 72

C. 60

D. 50

85. 100, 90, 80, 70, ?

A. 60

B. 50

C. 65

D. 75

86. 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 17, ?

A. 22

B. 23

C. 21

D. 24

87. 7, 14, 28, 56, ?

A. 70

B. 84

- C. 98
- D. 112

88. 11, 22, 33, 44, ?

- A. 55
- B. 66
- C. 50
- D. 48

89. 64, 32, 16, 8, ?

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 12

90. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ?

- A. 30
- B. 32
- C. 49
- D. 36

91. 3, 9, 27, 81, ?

- A. 162
- B. 108

C. 200

D. 243

92. 50, 46, 42, 38, ?

A. 32

B. 30

C. 34

D. 36

93. 6, 9, 7, 10, 8, 11, 9, ?

A. 12

B. 10

C. 9

D. 13

94. 8, 16, 24, 32, ?

A. 40

B. 36

C. 48

D. 44

95. 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ?

A. 18

B. 20

C. 21

D. 25

96. 12, 24, 48, 96, ?

A. 120

B. 144

C. 192

D. 108

**Part 3 — Number Puzzles (97–114)**

Find the number that makes each number sentence true.

97.  $15 + ? = 23$

A. 8

B. 7

C. 9

D. 38

98.  $5 \times ? = 35$

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 40

99.  $60 - ? = 25$

- A. 30
- B. 40
- C. 35
- D. 85

100.  $8 \times ? = 48$

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 6

101.  $? \div 4 = 8$

- A. 32
- B. 12
- C. 2
- D. 36

102.  $30 + ? = 52$

- A. 22
- B. 18
- C. 82
- D. 20

103. If  $\blacktriangle = 7$ , then  $\blacktriangle \times 4 = ?$

- A. 11
- B. 21
- C. 24
- D. 28

104.  $9 \times ? = 72$

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 81

105.  $? - 14 = 21$

- A. 35
- B. 7
- C. 33
- D. 36

106.  $54 \div ? = 6$

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 48

107. A number is multiplied by 4, then 3 is added, to give 23. The number is ?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

108. If  $\blacksquare = 12$  and  $\bullet = 5$ , then  $\blacksquare - \bullet = ?$

- A. 7
- B. 17
- C. 60
- D. 8

109.  $7 \times ? = 63$

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 70

110.  $72 \div ? = 8$

- A. 9
- B. 64
- C. 8
- D. 80

111.  $? + 19 = 35$

- A. 54
- B. 17
- C. 16
- D. 15

112. If  $\star = 5$ , then  $(\star \times 3) - 2 = ?$

- A. 10
- B. 13
- C. 15
- D. 18

113.  $90 - ? = 36$

- A. 46
- B. 126
- C. 54
- D. 50

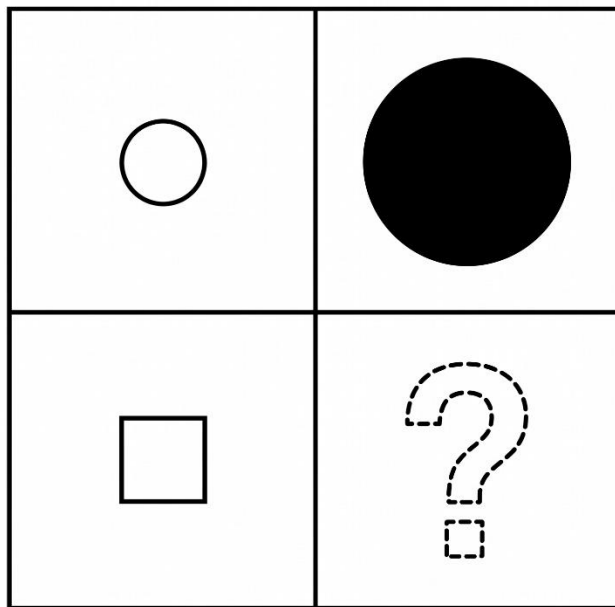
114. A number is divided by 5, then 2 is added, to give 7. The number is ?

- A. 30
- B. 25
- C. 20
- D. 35

**NONVERBAL BATTERY (Questions 115–170) — 40 image prompts**

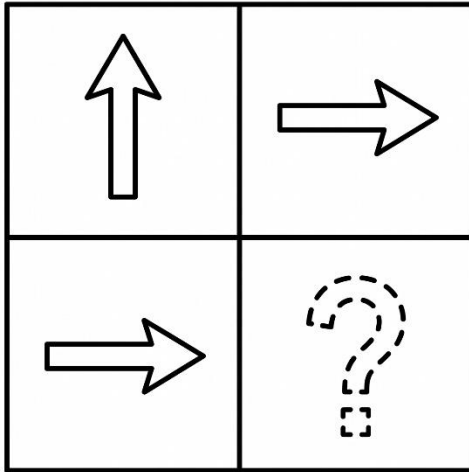
**Part 1 — Figure Matrices (115–134)**

115. Which shape completes the grid?



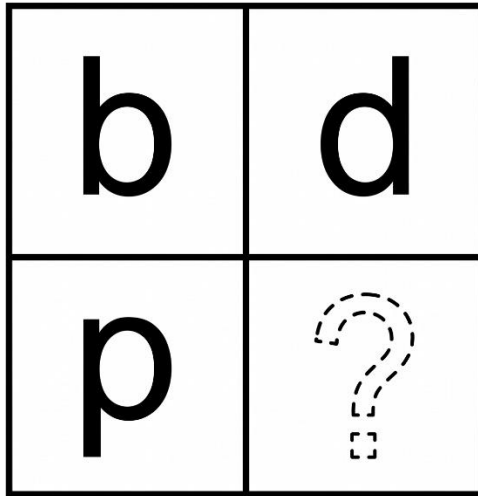
- A. a large shaded square
- B. a small shaded square
- C. a large white square
- D. a large shaded circle

116. Which shape completes the grid?



- A. an arrow pointing down
- B. an arrow pointing up
- C. an arrow pointing left
- D. an arrow pointing right

117. Which shape completes the grid?

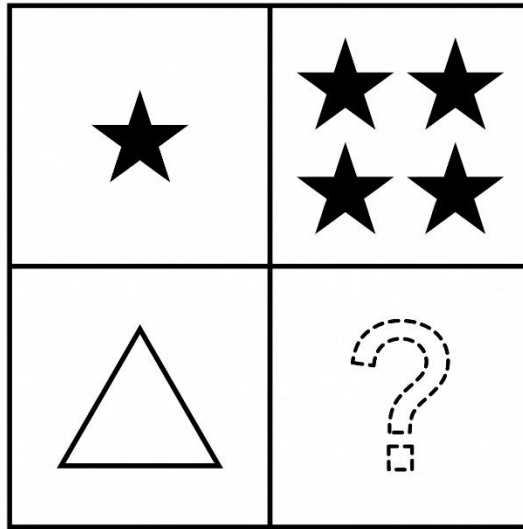


[Figure PQ-3: Clean black-line diagram on white background.]

- A. a normal p
- B. an upside-down p
- C. a normal b
- D. a mirror-image (backwards) p

118. Which shape completes the grid?

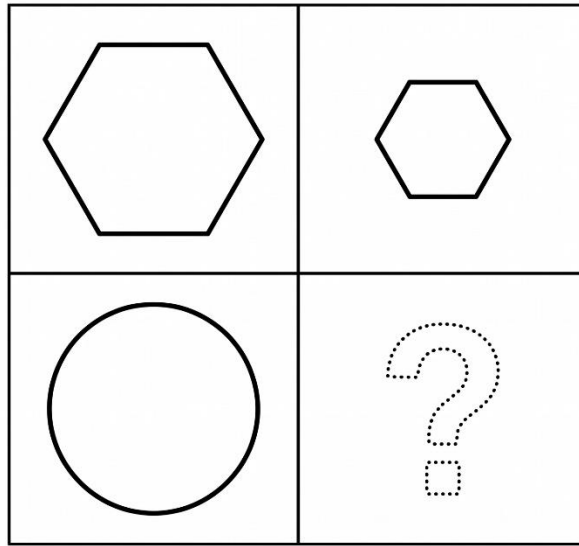
Figure PQ-4



- A. one triangle
- B. two triangles
- C. four triangles
- D. four stars

119. Which shape completes the grid?

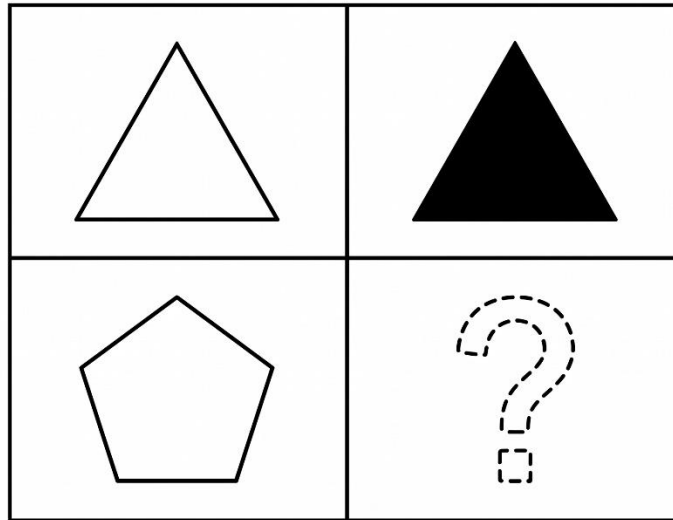
[Figure PQ-5]



- A. a large circle
- B. a small circle
- C. a small hexagon
- D. a large square

120. Which shape completes the grid?

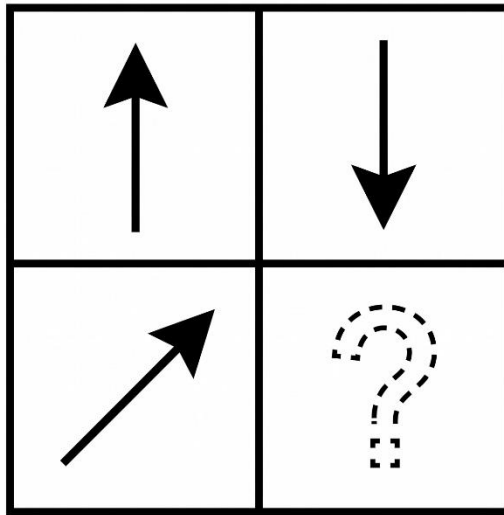
[Figure PQ-6]



- A. a shaded pentagon
- B. a white pentagon
- C. a shaded triangle
- D. a white triangle

121. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-7



- A. an arrow pointing to the upper-right
- B. an arrow pointing to the lower-left
- C. an arrow pointing up
- D. an arrow pointing down

122. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-8

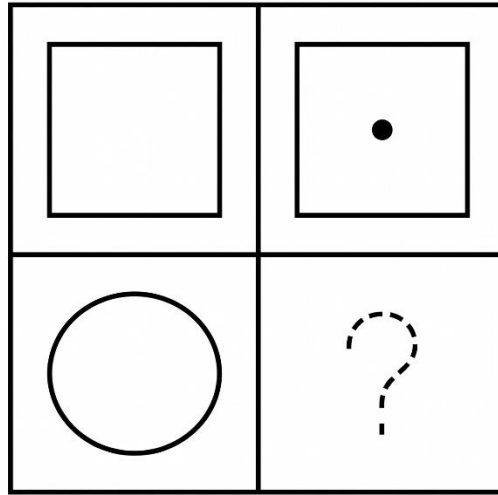
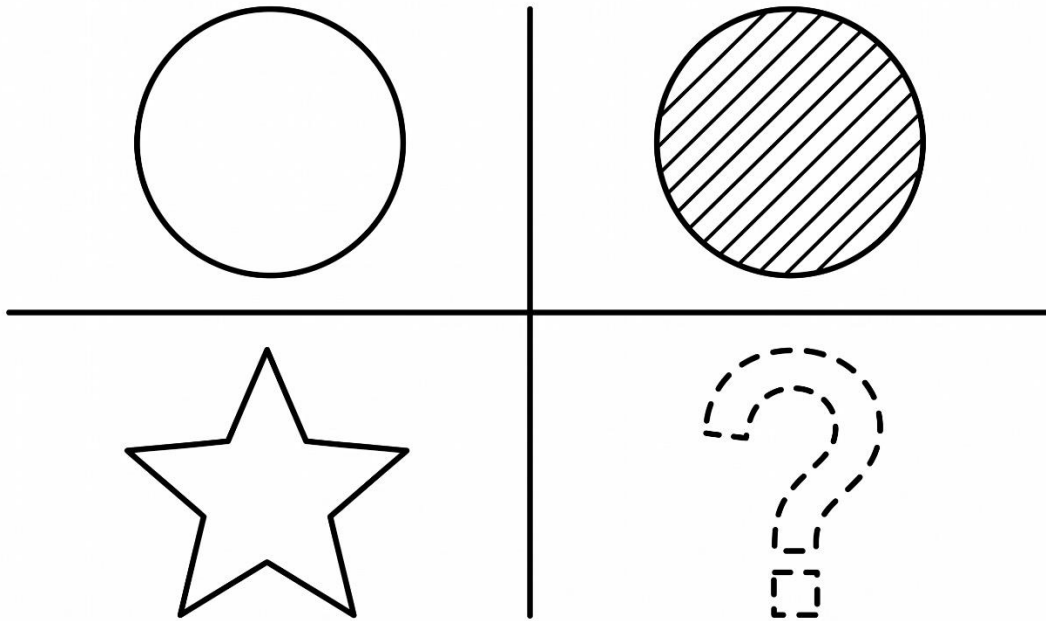


Figure PQ-8

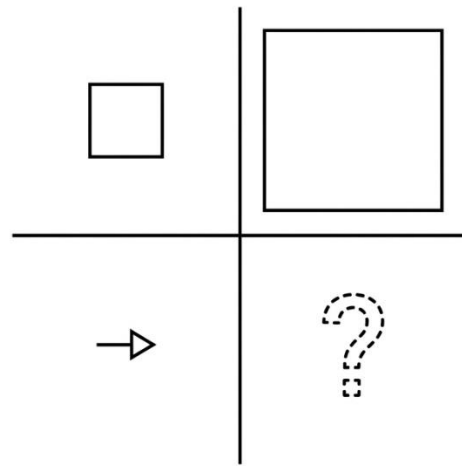
- A. an empty circle
- B. a circle with a dot in the centre
- C. a square with a dot
- D. an empty square

123. Which shape completes the grid?



- A. a white star
- B. a striped circle
- C. a striped star
- D. a shaded star

124. Which shape completes the grid?

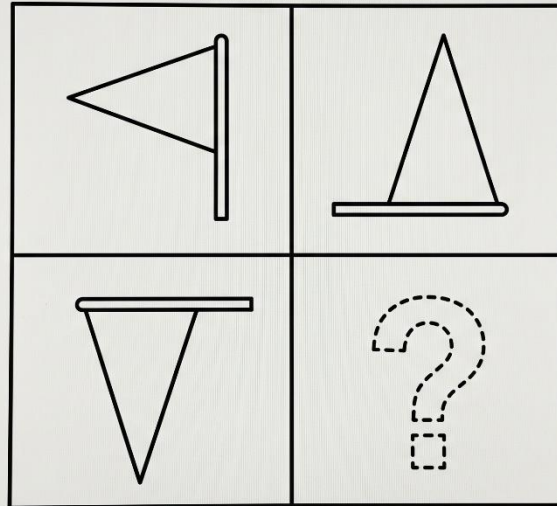


[Figure PQ-10]

- A. a small arrow
- B. a large square
- C. a large arrow
- D. a small circle

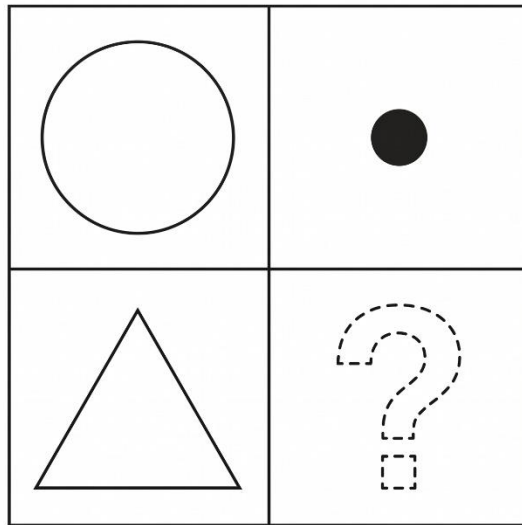
125. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-11



- A. a flag pointing down
- B. a flag pointing left
- C. a flag pointing right
- D. a flag pointing up

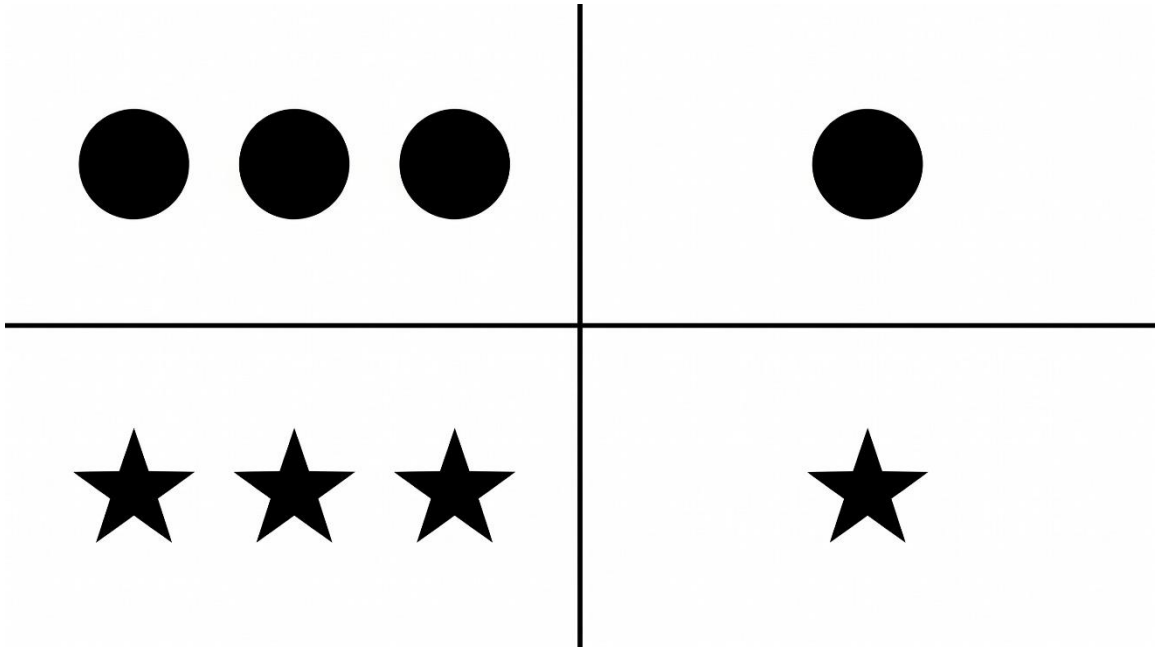
126. Which shape completes the grid?



[Figure PQ-12]  
Diagram

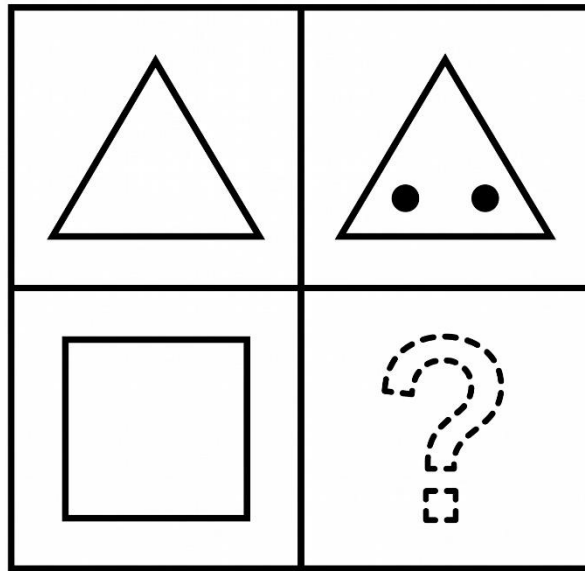
- A. a large shaded triangle
- B. a small white triangle
- C. a small shaded triangle
- D. a small shaded circle

127. Which shape completes the grid?



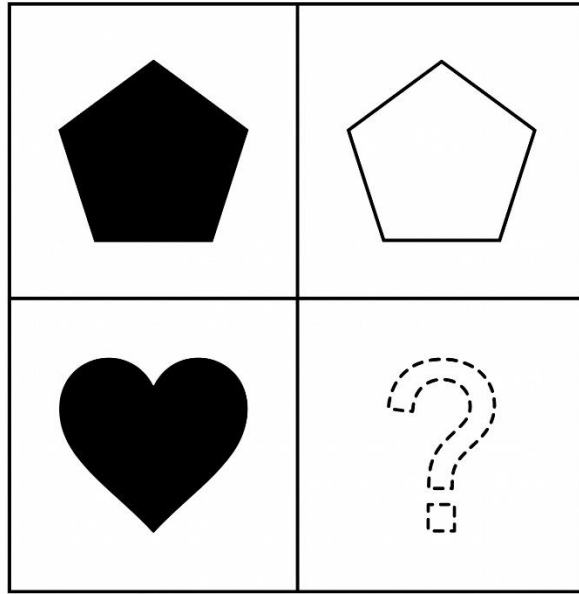
- A. one star
- B. three stars
- C. two stars
- D. one circle

128. Which shape completes the grid?



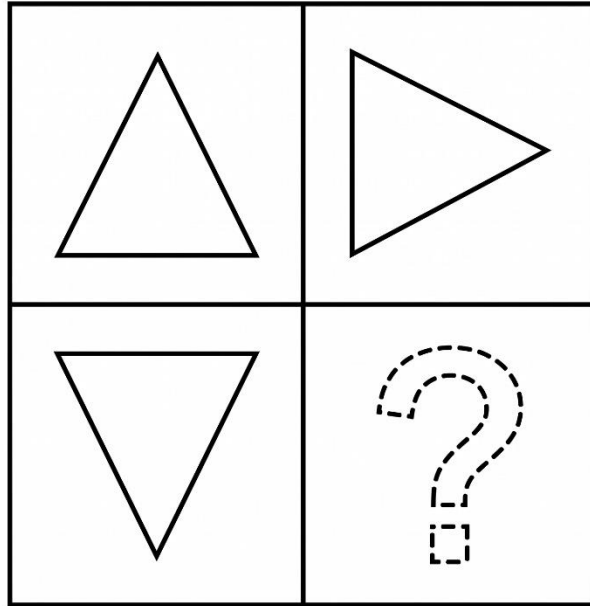
- A. a square with two dots
- B. a triangle with two dots
- C. a square with one dot
- D. an empty square

129. Which shape completes the grid?



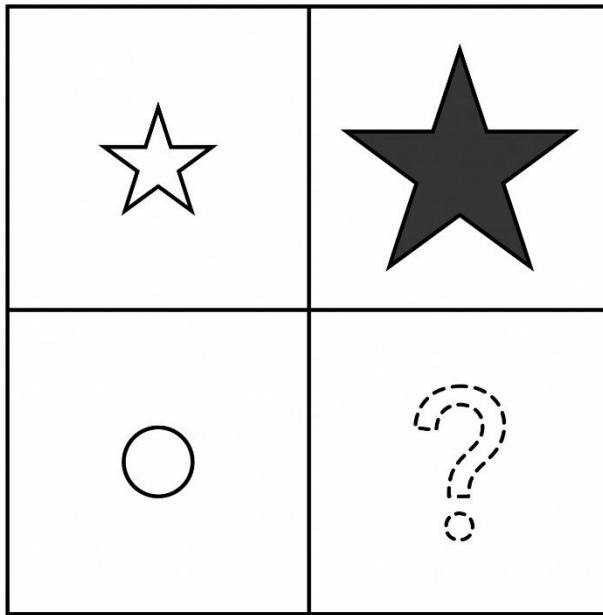
- A. a shaded heart
- B. a shaded pentagon
- C. a white heart
- D. a white pentagon

130. Which shape completes the grid?



- A. a triangle pointing up
- B. a triangle pointing right
- C. a triangle pointing down
- D. a triangle pointing left

131. Which shape completes the grid?



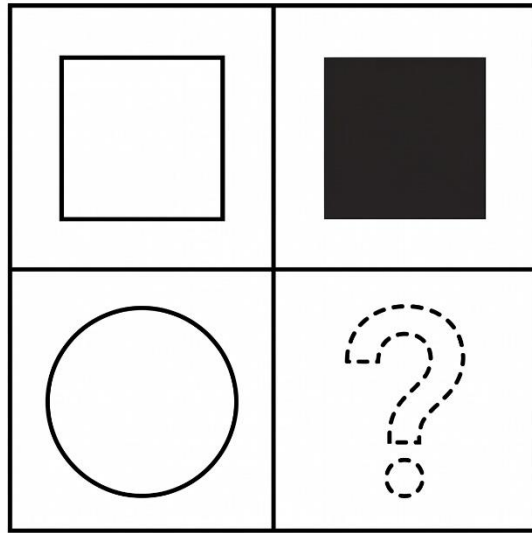
- A. a small shaded circle
- B. a large shaded circle
- C. a large white circle
- D. a large shaded star

132. Which shape completes the grid?



- A. a normal 7
- B. an upside-down 7
- C. a normal 3
- D. a mirror-image (backwards) 7

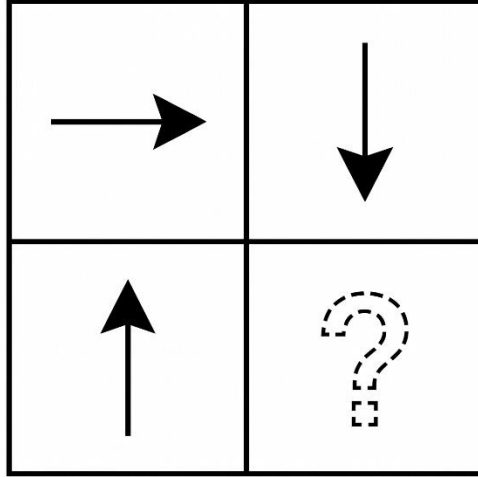
133. Which shape completes the grid?



[Figure PQ-19: Clean black-line diagram on white background.]

- A. a white circle
- B. a shaded circle
- C. a shaded square
- D. a white square

134. Which shape completes the grid?



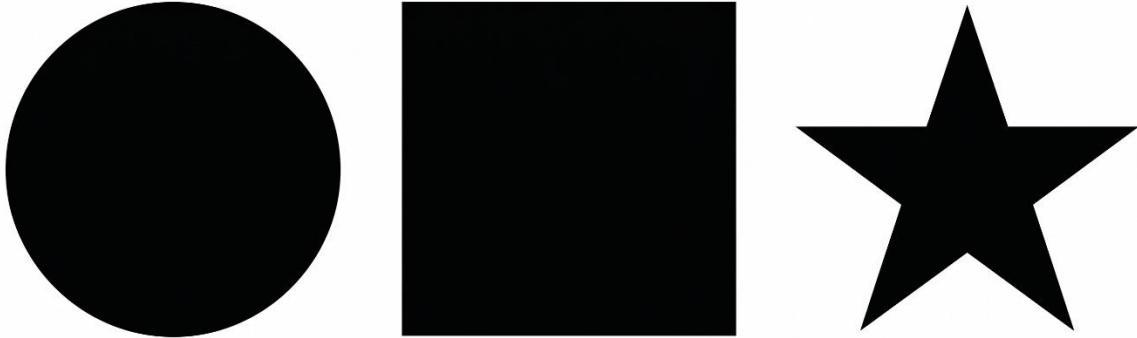
**Figure PQ-20**

- A. an arrow pointing right
- B. an arrow pointing up
- C. an arrow pointing left
- D. an arrow pointing down

**Part 2 — Figure Classification (135–154)**

135. Which shape belongs with the group?

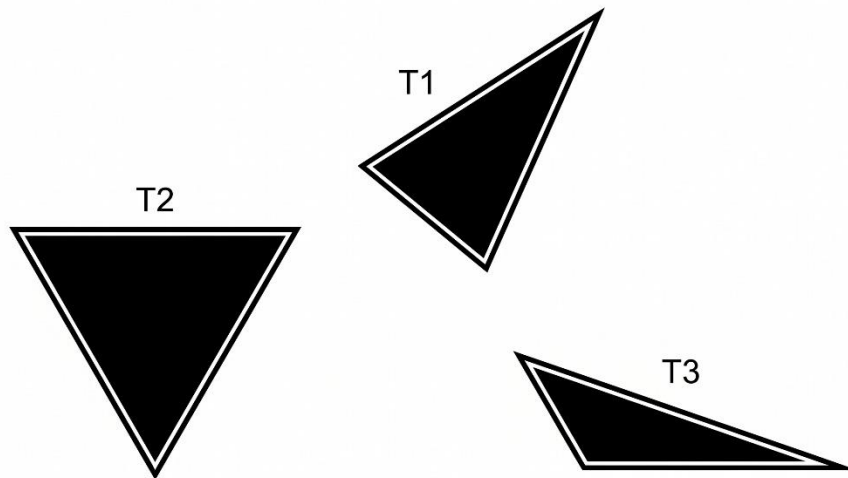
Figure PQ-21



- A. a white triangle
- B. a striped triangle
- C. a white circle
- D. a shaded triangle

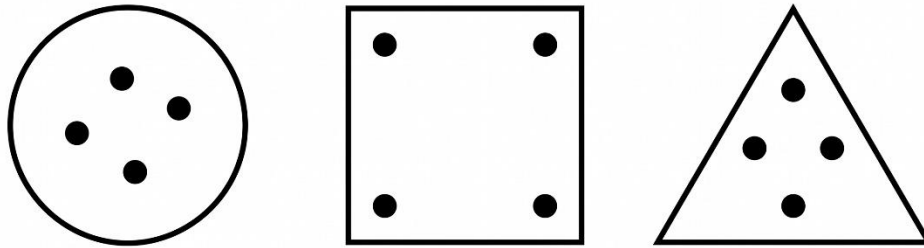
136. Which shape belongs with the group?

Figure PQ-22: Clean black-line diagram on white background.



- A. a square
- B. a pentagon
- C. a triangle
- D. a circle

137. Which shape belongs with the group?

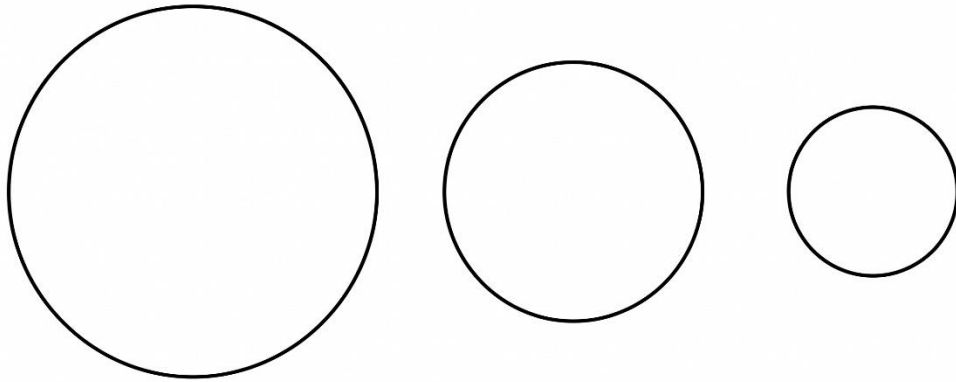


[Figure PQ-23: Clean black-line diagram on white background. Three different white-outline shapes, each containing exactly FOUR small black dots.]

- A. a shape with one dot
- B. a shape with two dots
- C. a shape with three dots
- D. a shape with four dots

138. Which shape belongs with the group?

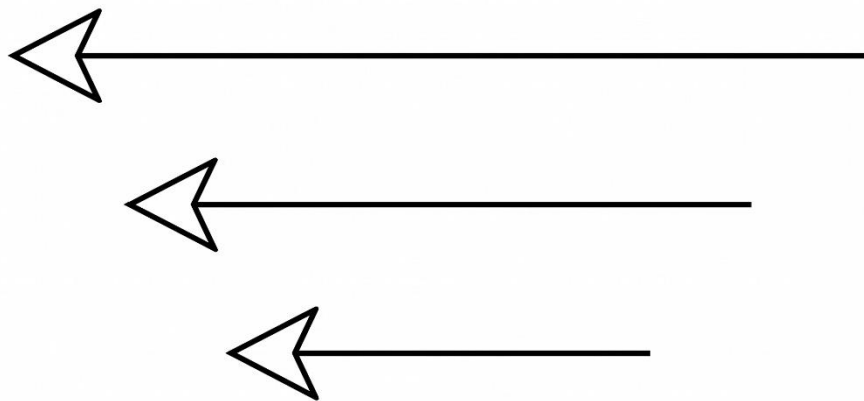
[Figure PQ-24]



- A. a shaded circle
- B. a white square
- C. a shaded square
- D. a white circle

139. Which shape belongs with the group?

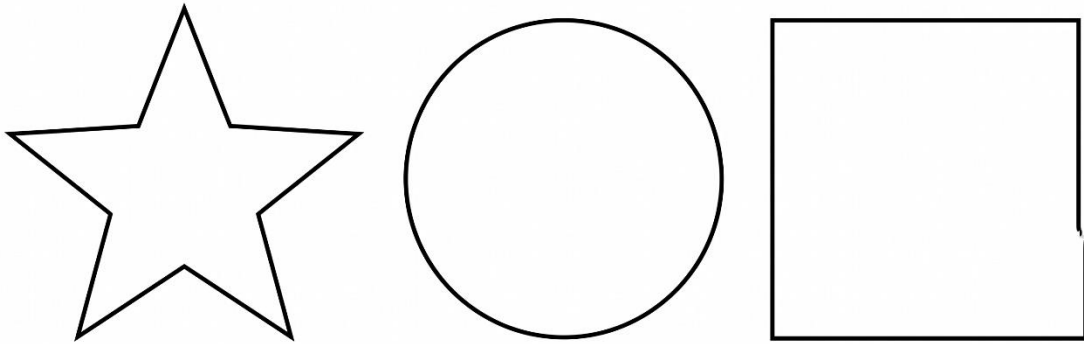
Figure PQ-25



- A. an arrow pointing up
- B. an arrow pointing left
- C. an arrow pointing down
- D. an arrow pointing right

140. Which shape belongs with the group?

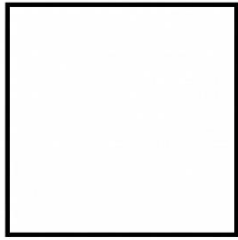
Figure PQ-26



- A. a large triangle
- B. a small circle
- C. a small square
- D. a small star

141. Which shape belongs with the group?

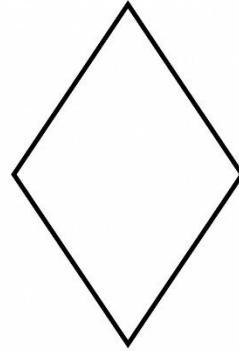
Figure PQ-27



Square



Rectangle

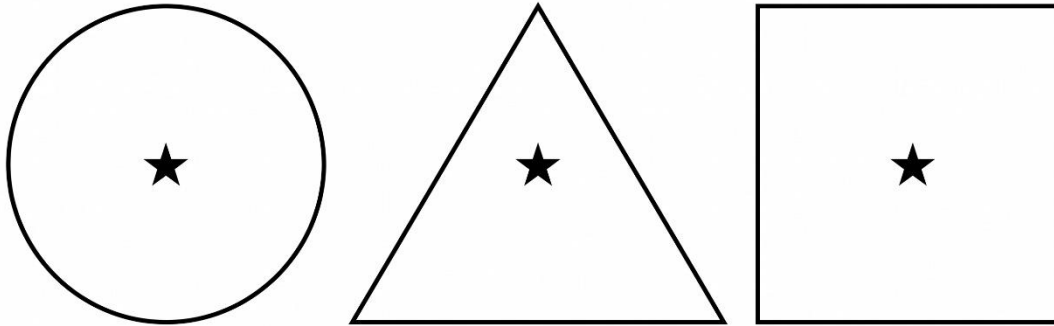


Diamond  
(Rhombus)

This diagram shows a square, a rectangle, and a diamond (rhombus), which are three examples of four-sided polygons (quadrilaterals).

- A. a trapezoid (four sides)
- B. a triangle
- C. a pentagon
- D. a circle

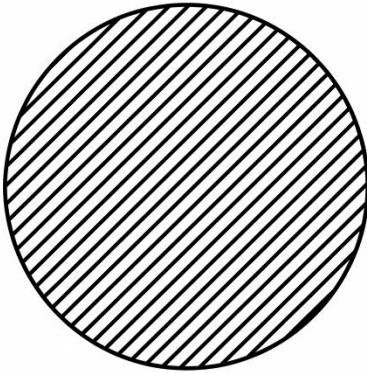
142. Which shape belongs with the group?



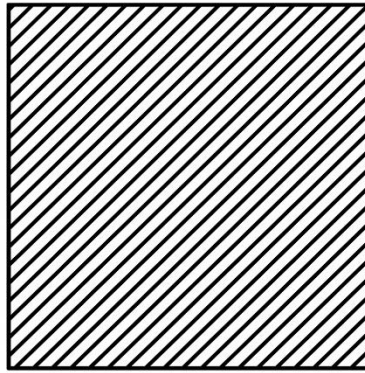
- A. a shape with a dot inside
- B. an empty shape
- C. a shape with a star inside
- D. a shape with a triangle inside

143. Which shape belongs with the group?

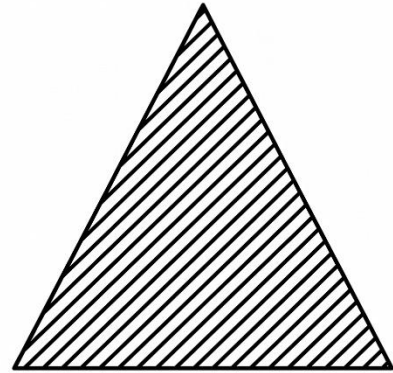
**[Figure PQ-29]**



**CIRCLE**



**SQUARE**

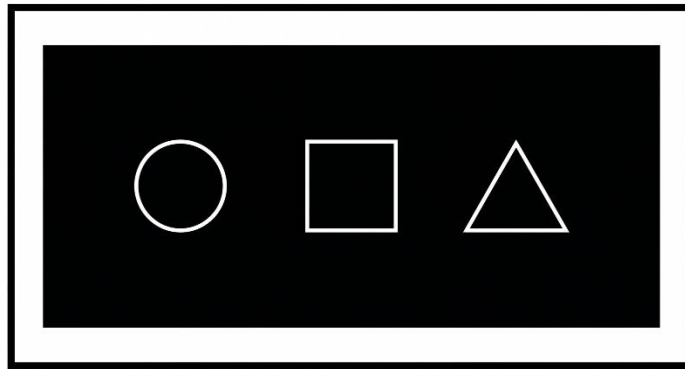


**TRIANGLE**

- A. a shaded shape
- B. a white shape
- C. a dotted shape
- D. a striped shape

144. Which shape belongs with the group?

FIGURE PQ-30: White-Outline Shapes



Circle

Square

Triangle

- A. a large circle
- B. a large square
- C. a large triangle
- D. a small star

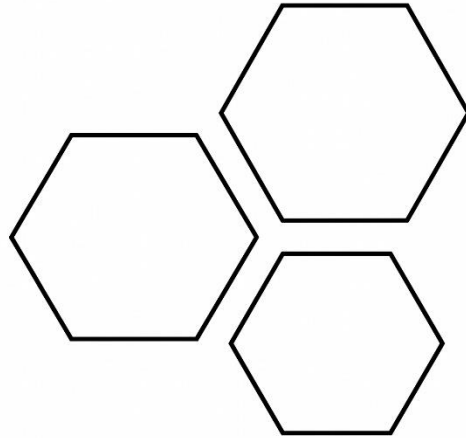
145. Which shape belongs with the group?

Figure PQ-31



- A. a white square
- B. a shaded rectangle
- C. a shaded triangle
- D. a white rectangle

146. Which shape belongs with the group?



[Figure PQ-32: Clean black-line diagram on white background. Three white-outline HEXAGONS (six-sided shapes) of slightly different sizes.]

- A. a pentagon
- B. a square
- C. a hexagon
- D. a triangle

147. Which shape belongs with the group?

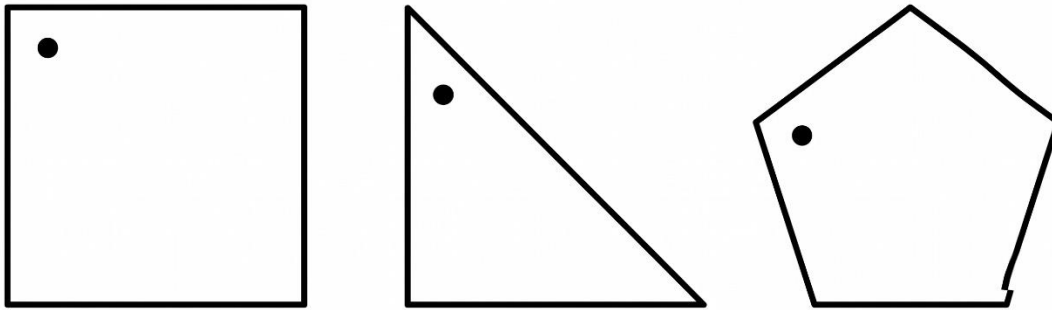
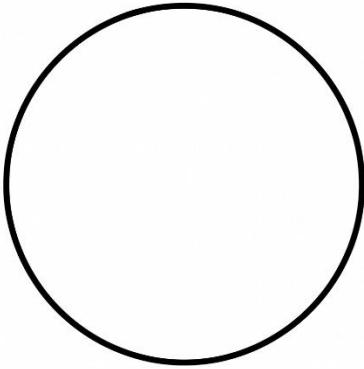


Figure PQ-33

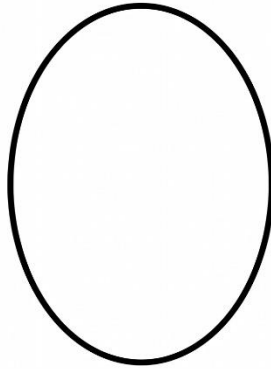
- A. a shape with a dot in the centre
- B. a shape with a dot in the bottom-right corner
- C. a shape with a dot in the top-right corner
- D. a shape with a dot in the top-left corner

148. Which shape belongs with the group?

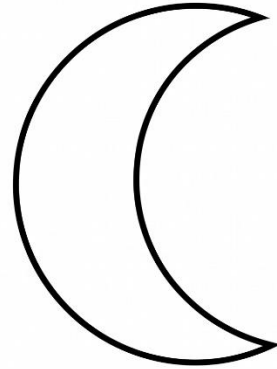
Figure PQ-34



Circle



Oval



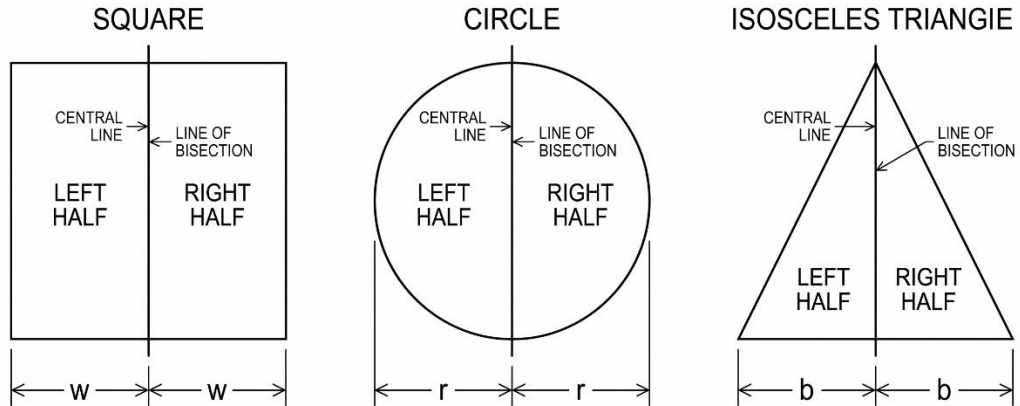
Crescent Moon

- A. a square
- B. a heart
- C. a triangle
- D. a pentagon

149. Which shape belongs with the group?

FIGURE PQ-35

THREE SHAPES EACH SPLIT INTO TWO EQUAL HALVES BY A SINGLE VERTICAL LINE



\*Note: Each vertical line splits the shape into two identical halves with equal area and shape.\*  
Thin Black Lines | No Fills

- A. a whole, undivided shape
- B. a shape in three parts
- C. a shape in four parts
- D. a shape in two parts

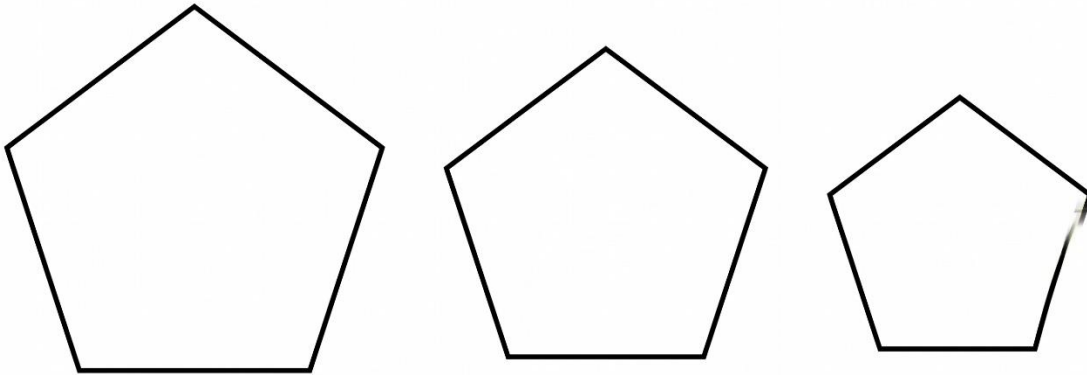
150. Which shape belongs with the group?

**Figure PQ-36:** Clean black-line diagram on white background. Three FULLY SHADED (solid black) TRIANGLES of different sizes.



- A. a shaded triangle
- B. a white triangle
- C. a shaded square
- D. a white square

151. Which shape belongs with the group?

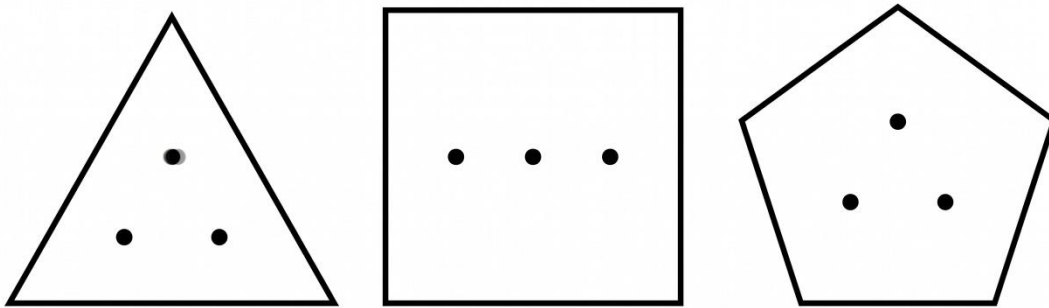


**Figure PQ-37:** Clean black-line diagram on white background. Three white-outline PENTAGONS (five-sided shapes) of slightly different sizes.

- A. a pentagon
- B. a hexagon
- C. a square
- D. a triangle

152. Which shape belongs with the group?

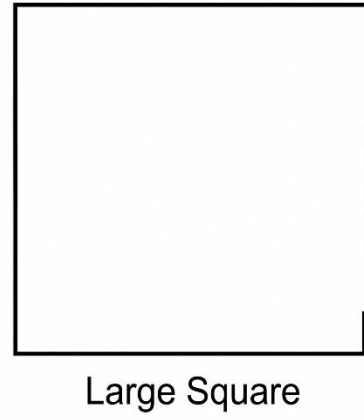
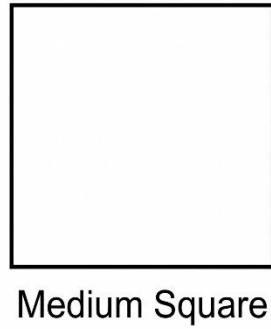
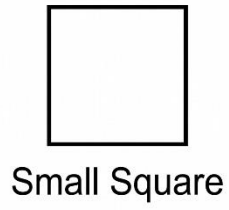
[Figure PQ-38]



- A. a shape with two dots
- B. a shape with three dots
- C. a shape with four dots
- D. a shape with one dot

153. Which shape belongs with the group?

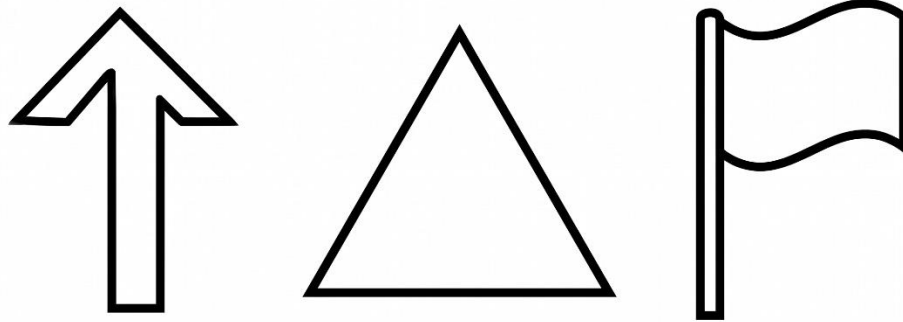
**[Figure PQ-39]**



- A. a shaded square
- B. a white circle
- C. a shaded circle
- D. a white square

154. Which shape belongs with the group?

Figure PQ-40:



- A. a shape pointing up
- B. a shape pointing down
- C. a shape pointing left
- D. a shape pointing right

**Part 3 — Paper Folding (155–170)**

Read how the paper is folded and punched, then choose how it looks when unfolded.

155. A square sheet is folded in half from right to left, and one hole is punched near the top. How does it look unfolded?

- A. one hole
- B. two holes, side by side near the top
- C. four holes

D. three holes

156. A square sheet is folded in half from top to bottom, and two holes are punched. How does it look unfolded?

A. four holes, two above and two below the fold

B. two holes

C. one hole

D. three holes

157. A square sheet is folded into quarters, and two holes are punched. How does it look unfolded?

A. two holes

B. four holes

C. six holes

D. eight holes, two in each quarter

158. A square sheet is folded in half from right to left, and one hole is punched near the centre. How does it look unfolded?

A. two holes, one on each side of the centre

B. one hole

C. four holes

D. three holes

159. A square sheet is folded into quarters, and one hole is punched. How does it look unfolded?

- A. one hole
- B. four holes, one in each quarter
- C. two holes
- D. eight holes

160. A square sheet is folded in half from top to bottom, and three holes are punched in a row. How does it look unfolded?

- A. six holes, three above and three below the fold
- B. three holes
- C. four holes
- D. two holes

161. A square sheet is folded in half from right to left, and one hole is punched near the bottom. How does it look unfolded?

- A. one hole
- B. two holes, side by side near the bottom
- C. four holes
- D. three holes

162. A square sheet is folded in half from top to bottom, and one hole is punched near a corner. How does it look unfolded?

- A. one hole
- B. two holes, one above and one below the fold
- C. four holes
- D. three holes

163. A square sheet is folded in half from right to left, and three holes are punched in a column. How does it look unfolded?

- A. six holes, three on each side of the fold
- B. three holes
- C. four holes
- D. two holes

164. A square sheet is folded into quarters, and one hole is punched. How does it look unfolded?

- A. one hole
- B. two holes
- C. four holes, one in each quarter
- D. eight holes

165. A square sheet is folded into quarters, and three holes are punched. How does it look unfolded?

- A. four holes
- B. six holes

- C. nine holes
- D. twelve holes, three in each quarter

166. A square sheet is folded in half from right to left, and four holes are punched in a column. How does it look unfolded?

- A. four holes
- B. six holes
- C. two holes
- D. eight holes, four on each side of the fold

167. A square sheet is folded in half from top to bottom, and one hole is punched in the middle. How does it look unfolded?

- A. one hole
- B. four holes
- C. two holes, one above and one below the fold
- D. three holes

168. A square sheet is folded into quarters, and two holes are punched. How does it look unfolded?

- A. four holes
- B. two holes
- C. eight holes, two in each quarter

D. six holes

169. A square sheet is folded in half from right to left, and one hole is punched in the upper area. How does it look unfolded?

A. one hole

B. four holes

C. three holes

D. two holes, one on each side of the fold

170. A square sheet is folded in half from top to bottom, and two holes are punched side by side. How does it look unfolded?

A. four holes, two above and two below the fold

B. two holes

C. one hole

D. three holes

## Practice Exam 3: Answer Key and Explanations

### Verbal Battery — Verbal Analogies (1–24)

1. D — A baker produces bread. An author produces a book, matching the maker-to-product relationship.
2. A — *Generous* and *selfish* are opposites. The opposite of *brave* is *cowardly*; *fearless* and *bold* are synonyms, not opposites.
3. D — A chapter is part of a book. A scene is part of a play, keeping the part-to-whole relationship.
4. C — *Damp* grows in intensity into *soaked*. *Chilly* intensified becomes *frozen*, matching the degree relationship.
5. C — A compass measures direction. A scale measures weight, matching the instrument-to-quantity relationship.
6. B — A poodle is a kind of dog. A tabby is a kind of cat, keeping the category relationship.
7. A — Exercise produces sweat (cause and effect). Study produces knowledge, matching the same relationship.
8. B — A car is stored in a garage. A plane is stored in a hangar, matching the object-to-storage-place relationship.
9. B — *Tired* and *weary* are synonyms. *Furious* is a synonym of *angry*, completing the same-meaning relationship.
10. D — A lens is part of a camera. A wheel is part of a car, keeping the part-to-whole relationship at the object level.
11. A — A photographer works with a camera. A fisherman works with a rod, matching the worker-to-tool relationship.
12. D — *Ascend* and *descend* are opposites. The opposite of *attach* is *detach*, completing the same opposite relationship.
13. C — A nose is used to smell. A tongue is used to taste, matching the body-part-to-sense relationship.
14. D — Copper is a kind of metal. A ruby is a kind of gem, keeping the category relationship.
15. D — A spoke is part of a wheel. A key is part of a keyboard, matching the part-to-whole relationship.
16. C — *Like* grows in intensity into *adore*. *Dislike* intensified becomes *hate*, matching the degree relationship.
17. A — An umbrella protects against rain. Sunglasses protect against the sun, matching the object-to-purpose relationship.
18. C — A joke causes laughter (cause and effect). A tickle also causes laughter, matching the same cause-and-effect relationship.
19. C — A violet is a kind of flower. A sparrow is a kind of bird, keeping the category relationship.
20. D — *Increase* and *decrease* are opposites. The opposite of *accept* is *reject*, completing the same opposite relationship.
21. D — A teacher works in a classroom. A judge works in a courtroom, matching the worker-to-workplace relationship.
22. C — A shirt is made of cotton. A tire is made of rubber, matching the object-to-material relationship.
23. D — An oven is used to bake. A freezer is used to freeze, matching the appliance-to-function relationship.

24. D — A tooth is part of the mouth. A knuckle is part of the hand, keeping the part-to-whole relationship.

### Verbal Battery — Sentence Completion (25–44)

25. B — A volcano showing no signs of erupting for centuries is inactive. *Dormant* matches a sleeping volcano; *active* contradicts it.
26. B — Convincing a jury requires proof. *Evidence* fits what a lawyer presents to persuade.
27. A — A place where no plant can survive is lifeless and dry. *Barren* matches a desert that supports no growth.
28. D — The signal word *despite* sets up success against the obstacle of rain. *Managed* fits runners who finished anyway.
29. D — A discovery that changes how a disease is treated has great value. *Important* matches its impact.
30. A — A frightened animal unsure whether to move freezes in place. *Still* fits that motionless hesitation.
31. A — Photographs whose faces are barely visible have lost their colour over time. *Faded* matches that gradual loss.
32. B — Instructions that prevent confusion are easy to understand. *Clear* fits that purpose; *vague* would cause confusion.
33. B — A river moving through a valley past farms travels along its course. *Flowed* matches a river's natural movement.
34. C — A steep, rocky path that is hard even for experts is demanding. *Challenging* fits the difficulty described.
35. C — A trick that makes an audience gasp in amazement is remarkable. *Astonishing* matches that strong reaction.
36. A — Caring for a rare book so it is not damaged means treating it gently. *Handled* fits careful management.
37. C — After a storm with the sun appearing, the sky improves. *Cleared* matches the sky opening up.
38. B — A puppy that follows its owner everywhere is faithful. *Loyal* fits that devoted behaviour.
39. C — Blending ingredients together is done by combining them. *Mix* fits the cook's action.
40. D — A map that is torn and faded with age is delicate. *Fragile* matches a worn old document.
41. C — A crowd reacting to a winning goal cheers with force. *Loudly* fits that excited noise.
42. B — A new student who knows no one on the first day feels uneasy. *Nervous* matches that anxiety.
43. A — Working from dawn until dusk means working without rest. *Tirelessly* fits that sustained effort.
44. B — Clues that do not fit together leave a detective confused. *Puzzled* matches that bafflement.

### Verbal Battery — Verbal Classification (45–60)

45. D — Eagle, hawk, and owl are birds of prey. A *falcon* is also a bird of prey; sparrow, robin, and pigeon are not.
46. B — Lettuce, spinach, and cabbage are leafy vegetables. *Kale* is a leafy vegetable; carrot and potato are root vegetables and apple is a fruit.
47. B — Saturn, Neptune, and Uranus are planets. *Mars* is a planet; the Moon, Sun, and a comet are not.

48. D — Triangle, pentagon, and hexagon are polygons (straight-sided shapes). An *octagon* is a polygon; circle, oval, and curve are curved.
49. B — Thunder, lightning, and wind are weather events. *Hail* is a weather event; sky, umbrella, and season are not.
50. C — Wrist, ankle, and elbow are joints. A *knee* is a joint; bone, muscle, and skin are other body tissues.
51. D — English, French, and Spanish are languages. *German* is a language; France and Paris are places and Europe is a continent.
52. C — Pebble, boulder, and gravel are pieces of rock. *Stone* is rock; sand, water, and mud are not.
53. D — Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian are oceans. The *Arctic* is an ocean; river, lake, and sea are smaller bodies of water.
54. C — Penny, nickel, and dime are coins. A *quarter* is a coin; dollar and bill are paper money and a wallet holds money.
55. B — Biology, chemistry, and physics are sciences. *Geology* is a science; history, art, and music are other subjects.
56. D — Cube, sphere, and cylinder are three-dimensional solids. A *cone* is a 3-D solid; square, circle, and triangle are flat shapes.
57. A — Dawn, noon, and dusk are times of day. *Midnight* is a time of day; Monday is a day, summer a season, and hour a unit.
58. A — Cotton, wool, and silk are fabrics. *Linen* is a fabric; button, needle, and shirt are sewing items or garments.
59. D — Metre, litre, and gram are units of measurement. A *second* is a unit of measurement; ruler and scale are instruments and number is general.
60. A — Robin, sparrow, and finch are small songbirds. A *wren* is a songbird; eagle, hawk, and owl are birds of prey.

### Quantitative Battery — Number Analogies (61–78)

61. A — Each pair multiplies by 3 ( $2 \rightarrow 6$ ,  $4 \rightarrow 12$ ). Applying  $\times 3$  to 3 gives 9.
62. B — Each pair subtracts 2 ( $10 \rightarrow 8$ ,  $7 \rightarrow 5$ ). Applying  $-2$  to 12 gives 10.
63. B — Each pair multiplies by 5 ( $3 \rightarrow 15$ ,  $2 \rightarrow 10$ ). Applying  $\times 5$  to 4 gives 20.
64. D — Each pair divides by 2 ( $16 \rightarrow 8$ ,  $10 \rightarrow 5$ ). Applying  $\div 2$  to 14 gives 7.
65. C — Each pair multiplies by 3 and adds 1 ( $2 \rightarrow 7$ ,  $5 \rightarrow 16$ ). Applying that rule to 3 gives  $3 \times 3 + 1 = 10$ .
66. C — Each pair multiplies by 3 ( $6 \rightarrow 18$ ,  $4 \rightarrow 12$ ). Applying  $\times 3$  to 5 gives 15.
67. A — Each pair divides by 5 ( $20 \rightarrow 4$ ,  $15 \rightarrow 3$ ). Applying  $\div 5$  to 25 gives 5.
68. A — Each pair multiplies by 3 and adds 2 ( $3 \rightarrow 11$ ,  $5 \rightarrow 17$ ). Applying that rule to 4 gives  $4 \times 3 + 2 = 14$ .
69. C — Each pair divides by 3 ( $9 \rightarrow 3$ ,  $15 \rightarrow 5$ ). Applying  $\div 3$  to 21 gives 7.
70. B — Each pair multiplies by 2 and adds 1 ( $4 \rightarrow 9$ ,  $6 \rightarrow 13$ ). Applying that rule to 5 gives  $5 \times 2 + 1 = 11$ .
71. C — Each pair multiplies by 3 ( $7 \rightarrow 21$ ,  $3 \rightarrow 9$ ). Applying  $\times 3$  to 8 gives 24.
72. A — Each pair divides by 2 ( $18 \rightarrow 9$ ,  $14 \rightarrow 7$ ). Applying  $\div 2$  to 20 gives 10.
73. B — Each pair multiplies by 3 and adds 2 ( $2 \rightarrow 8$ ,  $5 \rightarrow 17$ ). Applying that rule to 3 gives  $3 \times 3 + 2 = 11$ .
74. B — Each pair divides by 4 ( $12 \rightarrow 3$ ,  $16 \rightarrow 4$ ). Applying  $\div 4$  to 24 gives 6.

75. C — Each pair multiplies by 3 and subtracts 2 ( $5 \rightarrow 13$ ,  $7 \rightarrow 19$ ). Applying that rule to 6 gives  $6 \times 3 - 2 = 16$ .
76. B — Each pair divides by 2 ( $8 \rightarrow 4$ ,  $14 \rightarrow 7$ ). Applying  $\div 2$  to 10 gives 5.
77. D — Each pair multiplies by 4 ( $3 \rightarrow 12$ ,  $5 \rightarrow 20$ ). Applying  $\times 4$  to 7 gives 28.
78. D — Each pair divides by 3 ( $6 \rightarrow 2$ ,  $9 \rightarrow 3$ ). Applying  $\div 3$  to 15 gives 5.

### Quantitative Battery — Number Series (79–96)

79. C — The series rises by 4 each step. After 16 comes 20.
80. C — Each number is tripled.  $54 \times 3 = 162$ .
81. B — The series falls by 10 each step. After 60 comes 50.
82. B — Each number doubles the one before.  $16 \times 2 = 32$ .
83. C — The series rises by 3 each step. After 14 comes 17.
84. A — Each number doubles the one before.  $48 \times 2 = 96$ .
85. A — The series falls by 10 each step. After 70 comes 60.
86. B — The gaps grow by one each time (+1 through +5), so the next gap is +6.  $17 + 6 = 23$ .
87. D — Each number doubles the one before.  $56 \times 2 = 112$ .
88. A — The series rises by 11 each step. After 44 comes 55.
89. C — Each number is half the one before.  $8 \div 2 = 4$ .
90. D — The numbers are square numbers (1, 4, 9, 16, 25). The next is 36.
91. D — Each number is tripled.  $81 \times 3 = 243$ .
92. C — The series falls by 4 each step. After 38 comes 34.
93. A — Two patterns alternate: the odd positions count 6, 7, 8, 9 and the even positions count 9, 10, 11. The blank is the next even-position value, 12.
94. A — The series rises by 8 each step. After 32 comes 40.
95. C — These are triangular numbers, with gaps growing +2, +3, +4, +5. The next gap is +6, so  $15 + 6 = 21$ .
96. C — Each number doubles the one before.  $96 \times 2 = 192$ .

### Quantitative Battery — Number Puzzles (97–114)

97. A — Subtract to find the missing part:  $23 - 15 = 8$ . Checking,  $15 + 8 = 23$ .
98. B — Undo the multiplication by dividing:  $35 \div 5 = 7$ . Checking,  $5 \times 7 = 35$ .
99. C — The missing amount taken away is  $60 - 25 = 35$ . Checking,  $60 - 35 = 25$ .
100. D — Undo the multiplication by dividing:  $48 \div 8 = 6$ . Checking,  $8 \times 6 = 48$ .
101. A — A number divided by 4 equals 8, so the number is  $8 \times 4 = 32$ . Checking,  $32 \div 4 = 8$ .
102. A — Subtract to find the missing part:  $52 - 30 = 22$ . Checking,  $30 + 22 = 52$ .
103. D — Substitute 7 for the triangle:  $7 \times 4 = 28$ .
104. B — Undo the multiplication by dividing:  $72 \div 9 = 8$ . Checking,  $9 \times 8 = 72$ .
105. A — Undo the subtraction by adding back:  $21 + 14 = 35$ . Checking,  $35 - 14 = 21$ .
106. C — The number that divides 54 to give 6 is  $54 \div 6 = 9$ . Checking,  $54 \div 9 = 6$ .
107. B — Work backwards by undoing the steps in reverse:  $23 - 3 = 20$ , then  $20 \div 4 = 5$ .  
Checking,  $5 \times 4$  is 20, plus 3 is 23.
108. A — Substitute the values and subtract:  $12 - 5 = 7$ .
109. C — Undo the multiplication by dividing:  $63 \div 7 = 9$ . Checking,  $7 \times 9 = 63$ .
110. A — The number that divides 72 to give 8 is  $72 \div 8 = 9$ . Checking,  $72 \div 9 = 8$ .

111. C — Subtract to find the missing part:  $35 - 19 = 16$ . Checking,  $16 + 19 = 35$ .
112. B — Substitute 5 for the star, then follow the steps:  $5 \times 3 = 15$ , minus  $2 = 13$ .
113. C — The missing amount taken away is  $90 - 36 = 54$ . Checking,  $90 - 54 = 36$ .
114. B — Work backwards by undoing the steps in reverse:  $7 - 2 = 5$ , then  $5 \times 5 = 25$ . Checking,  $25 \div 5$  is 5, plus 2 is 7.

### Nonverbal Battery — Figure Matrices (115–134)

115. A — The top row applies two changes at once: bigger and shaded. Applying both to the small white square gives a large shaded square.
116. A — The top row rotates the shape  $90^\circ$  clockwise (up to right). Turning the right-pointing arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing down.
117. D — The top row produces a mirror image (normal b to backwards b). Mirroring the p gives a backwards p.
118. C — The top row increases the count from one to four. Applying that to the single triangle gives four triangles.
119. B — The top row makes the shape smaller (large hexagon to small hexagon). Applying that to the large circle gives a small circle.
120. A — The top row changes the shape from white to shaded. Applying that to the white pentagon gives a shaded pentagon.
121. B — The top row turns the shape  $180^\circ$  (up to down). Turning the upper-right arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing to the lower-left.
122. B — The top row adds a dot in the centre. Applying that to the empty circle gives a circle with a dot in the centre.
123. C — The top row changes the fill from white to striped. Applying that to the white star gives a striped star.
124. C — The top row makes the shape larger (small square to large square). Applying that to the small arrow gives a large arrow.
125. B — The top row rotates the shape  $90^\circ$  clockwise (left to up). Turning the downward flag the same way gives a flag pointing left.
126. C — The top row applies two changes: smaller and shaded. Applying both to the large white triangle gives a small shaded triangle.
127. A — The top row reduces the count from three to one. Applying that to the three stars gives one star.
128. A — The top row adds two dots inside the shape. Applying that to the empty square gives a square with two dots.
129. C — The top row changes the shape from shaded to white. Applying that to the shaded heart gives a white heart.
130. D — The top row rotates the shape  $90^\circ$  clockwise (up to right). Turning the downward triangle the same way gives a triangle pointing left.
131. B — The top row applies two changes: bigger and shaded. Applying both to the small white circle gives a large shaded circle.
132. D — The top row produces a mirror image (normal 3 to backwards 3). Mirroring the 7 gives a backwards 7.
133. B — The top row changes the shape from white to shaded. Applying that to the white circle gives a shaded circle.

134. A — The top row rotates the shape 90° clockwise (right to down). Turning the upward arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing right.

### **Nonverbal Battery — Figure Classification (135–154)**

135. D — All three given shapes are fully shaded. A shaded triangle shares that fill; the white and striped options break it.
136. C — All three given shapes are triangles (three sides). Another triangle belongs; the other options have a different number of sides.
137. D — Each given shape contains exactly four dots. A shape with four dots fits the rule.
138. D — All three given shapes are white circles. A white circle matches both shape and fill; the shaded or non-circle options break the rule.
139. B — All three given arrows point to the left. An arrow pointing left belongs with them.
140. A — All three given shapes are large. A large triangle shares the size rule; the small options break it.
141. A — All three given shapes have four sides. A trapezoid also has four sides; the triangle, pentagon, and circle do not.
142. C — Each given shape contains a star inside. A shape with a star inside fits the rule.
143. D — All three given shapes have a striped fill. A striped shape matches; the shaded, white, and dotted options break the fill rule.
144. D — All three given shapes are small. A small star shares the size rule; the large options break it.
145. B — The given shapes share two features: shaded and four-sided. A shaded rectangle satisfies both, while each other option meets only one or neither.
146. C — All three given shapes are hexagons (six sides). Another hexagon belongs with them.
147. D — Each given shape has a dot in its top-left corner. A shape with a dot in the top-left fits the rule.
148. B — All three given shapes are curved with no straight sides. A heart is curved; the square, triangle, and pentagon have straight edges.
149. D — Each given shape is divided into two equal halves. A shape in two parts fits the rule.
150. A — All three given shapes are shaded triangles. A shaded triangle matches both shape and fill; the white or non-triangle options break the rule.
151. A — All three given shapes are pentagons (five sides). Another pentagon belongs with them.
152. B — Each given shape contains exactly three dots. A shape with three dots fits the rule.
153. D — All three given shapes are white squares. A white square matches both shape and fill; the shaded or non-square options break the rule.
154. A — All three given shapes point upward. A shape pointing up belongs with them.

### **Nonverbal Battery — Paper Folding (155–170)**

155. B — One fold and one punch near the top mirror across the fold, giving two holes side by side near the top.
156. A — Two punches through paper folded once each mirror across the fold, producing four holes, two above and two below.

157. D — Folding into quarters stacks four layers; two punches each pass through all four, producing eight holes, two per quarter.
158. A — One fold and one punch near the centre mirror across the fold, giving two holes, one on each side of the centre.
159. B — Folding into quarters stacks four layers, so one punch makes four holes, one in each quarter.
160. A — Three punches through paper folded once each mirror across the horizontal fold, producing six holes, three above and three below.
161. B — One fold and one punch near the bottom mirror across the fold, giving two holes side by side near the bottom.
162. B — One fold and one punch mirror across the horizontal fold, giving two holes, one above and one below.
163. A — Three punches through paper folded once each mirror across the fold, producing six holes, three on each side.
164. C — Folding into quarters stacks four layers, so one punch makes four holes, one in each quarter.
165. D — Folding into quarters stacks four layers; three punches each pass through all four, producing twelve holes, three per quarter.
166. D — Four punches through paper folded once each mirror across the fold, producing eight holes, four on each side.
167. C — One fold and one punch mirror across the horizontal fold, giving two holes, one above and one below.
168. C — Folding into quarters stacks four layers; two punches each pass through all four, producing eight holes, two per quarter.
169. D — One fold and one punch in the upper area mirror across the fold, giving two holes, one on each side.
170. A — Two punches through paper folded once each mirror across the horizontal fold, producing four holes, two above and two below.