

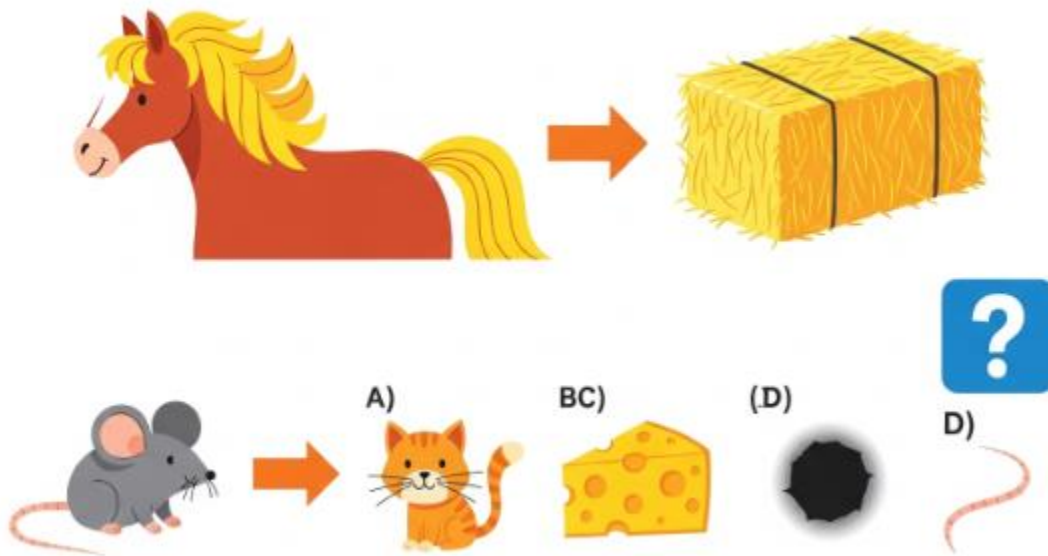
# PRACTICE EXAM 4: CCAT-7 LEVEL 7 SIMULATION

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## Verbal Battery

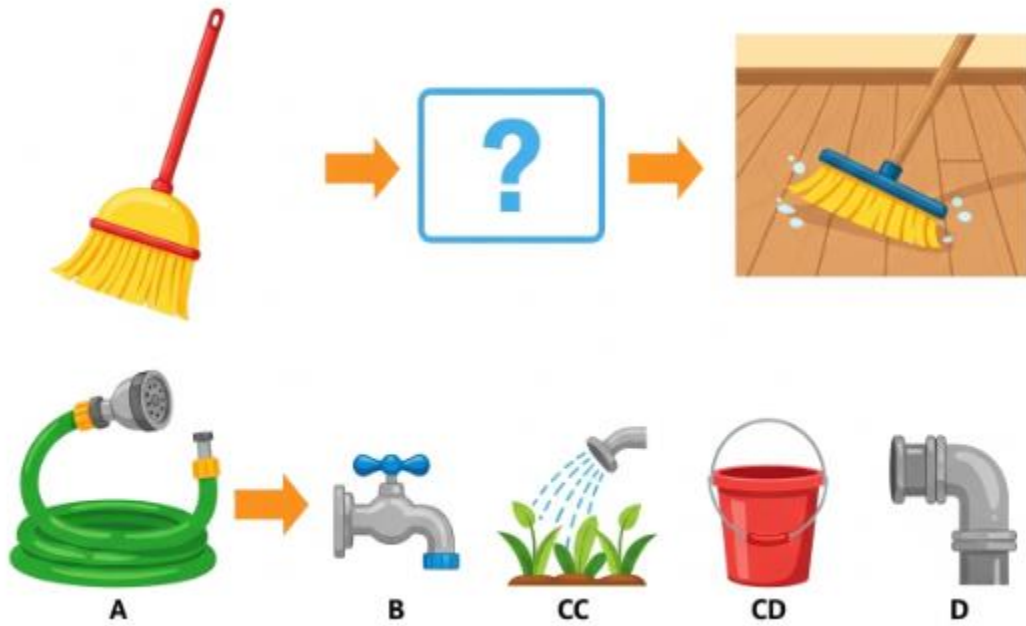
### Picture Analogies (Questions 1–16)

1. A horse goes with hay — that is its food. Which picture goes with the mouse in the same way?



- A. A sleepy cat
- B. A wedge of cheese
- C. A little hole
- D. A long tail

2. A broom goes with a floor — it is used on it. Which picture goes with a hose in the same way?



A. A dripping tap

B. A full bucket

C. Plants being watered

D. A long pipe

3. Hard goes with soft — they are opposites. Which picture goes with rough in the same way?



A

B

C

D

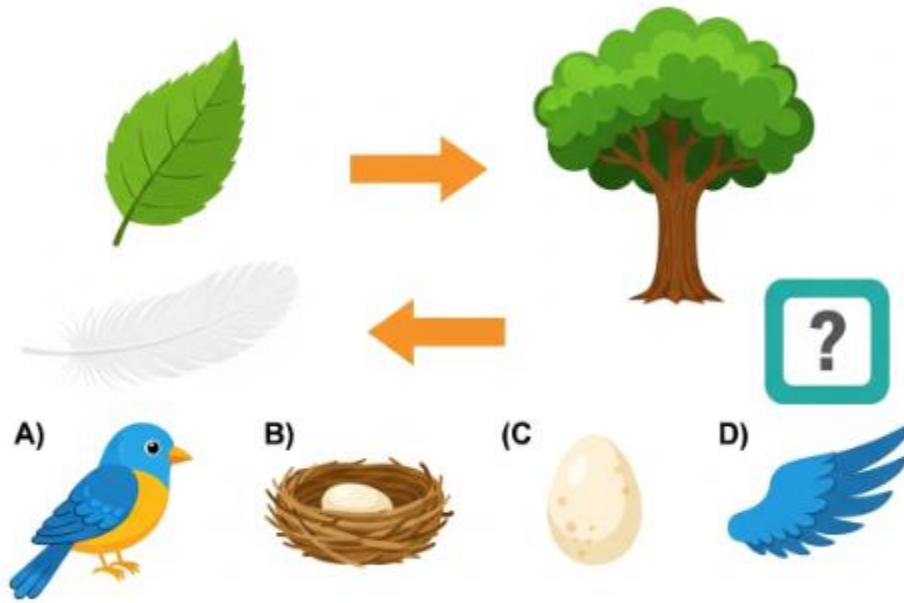
- A. A smooth pebble
- B. Rough sandpaper
- C. A rough brick
- D. Rough tree bark

4. A firefighter goes with a hose — they use it. Which picture goes with a painter in the same way?



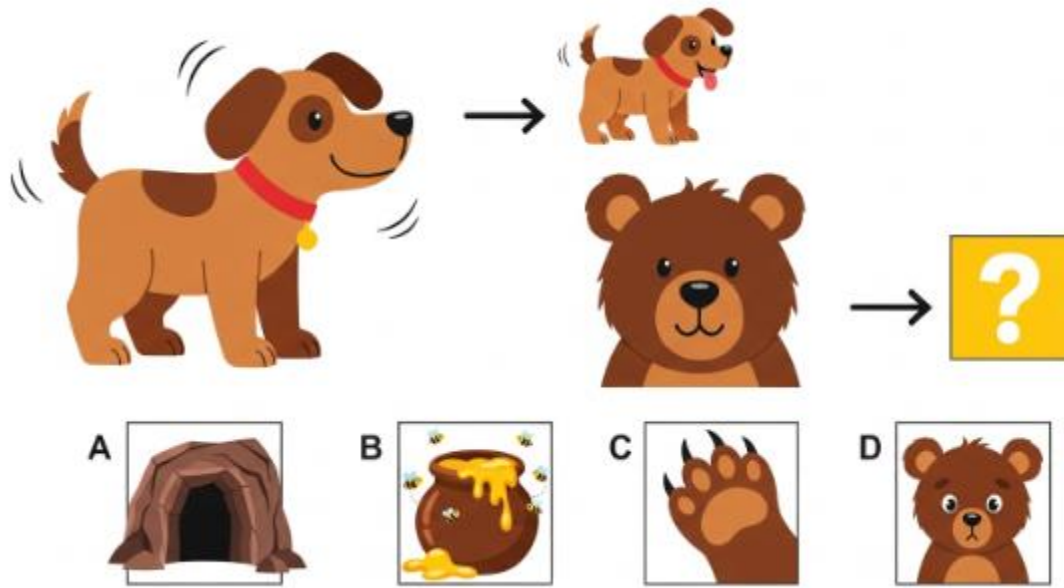
- A. A tall ladder
- B. A paint bucket
- C. A brick wall
- D. A paintbrush

5. A leaf goes with a tree — the leaf is part of it. Which picture goes with a feather in the same way?



- A. A whole bird
- B. A round nest
- C. A speckled egg
- D. A single wing

6. A dog goes with a puppy — the puppy is its baby. Which picture goes with the bear in the same way?



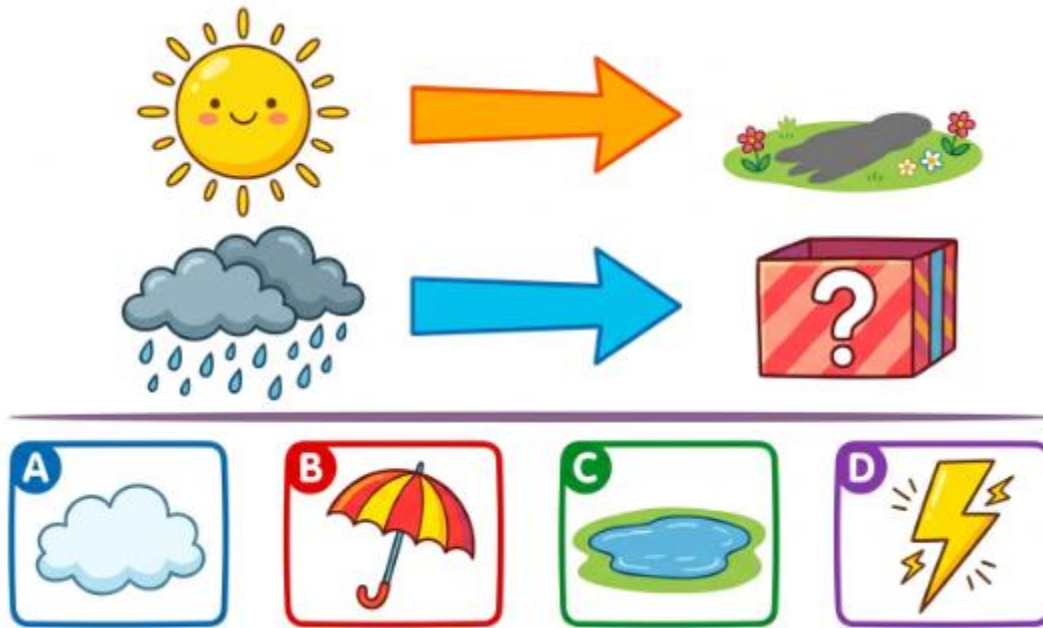
- A. A dark cave
- B. A pot of honey
- C. A big paw
- D. A bear cub

7. A car goes with a garage — that is where it belongs. Which picture goes with a boat in the same way?



- A. A white sail
- B. A heavy anchor
- C. A boat harbour
- D. A boat captain

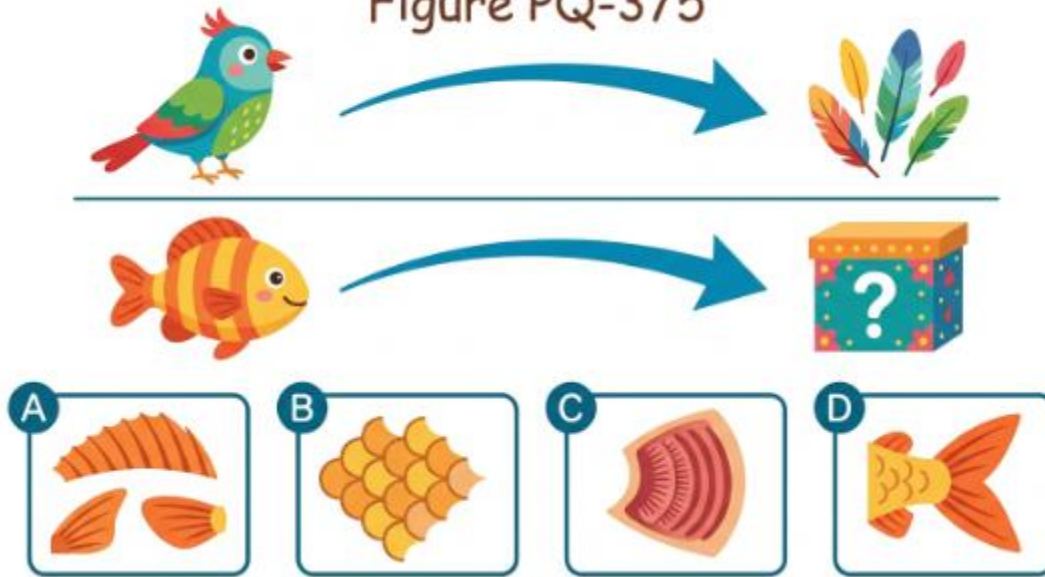
8. The sun goes with a shadow — the sun makes it. Which picture goes with rain in the same way?



- A. A grey cloud
- B. An open umbrella
- C. A puddle
- D. A thunderbolt

9. A bird goes with feathers — that is its body covering. Which picture goes with a fish in the same way?

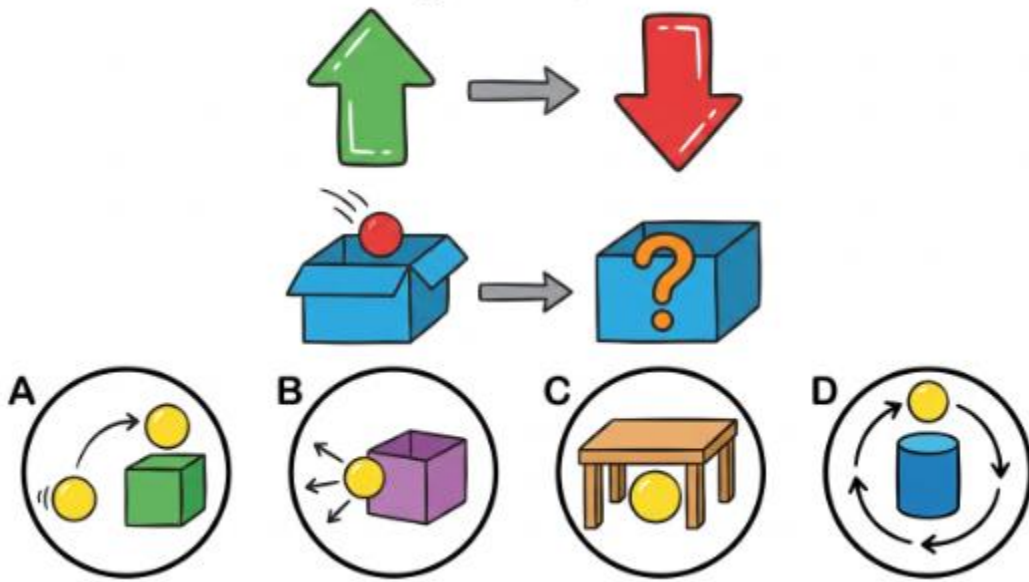
Figure PQ-375



- A. Two fins
- B. Shiny scales
- C. Side gills
- D. A wide tail

10. Up goes with down — they are opposites. Which picture goes with in in the same way?

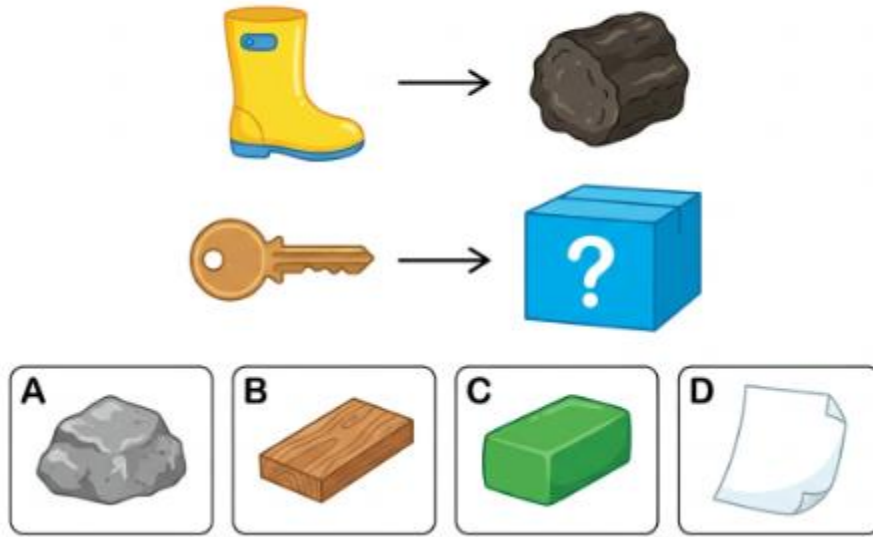
Figure PQ-376



- A. A ball going over
- B. A ball coming out
- C. A ball going under
- D. A ball going around

11. A boot goes with rubber — that is what it is made of. Which picture goes with a key in the same way?

Figure PQ-377



- A. A lump of metal
- B. A piece of wood
- C. A piece of plastic
- D. A sheet of paper

12. A potter goes with a pot — the potter makes it. Which picture goes with a baker in the same way?

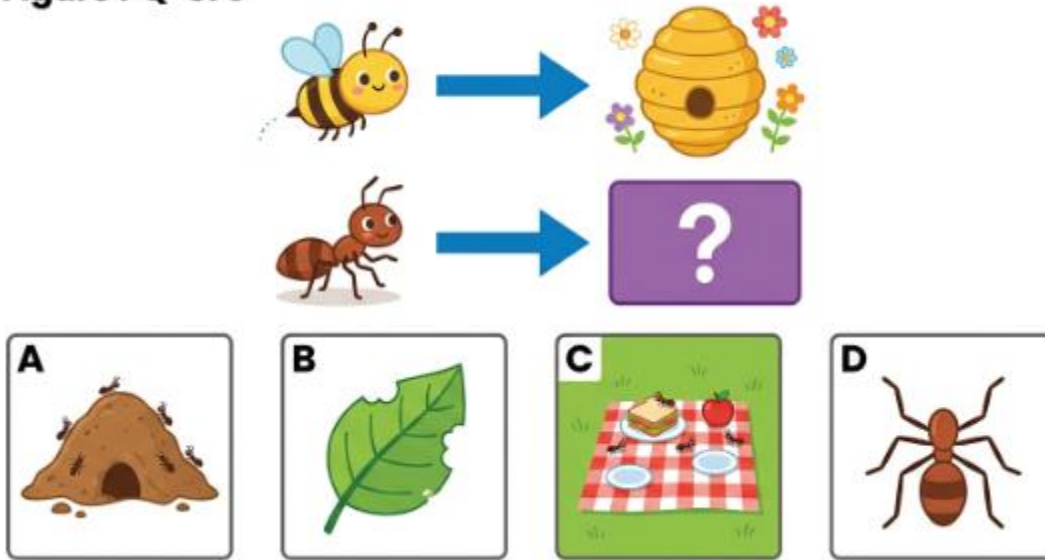
**Figure PQ-378**



- A. A hot oven
- B. A bag of flour
- C. A chef's hat
- D. A loaf of bread

13. A bee goes with a hive — that is its home. Which picture goes with an ant in the same way?

Figure PQ-379



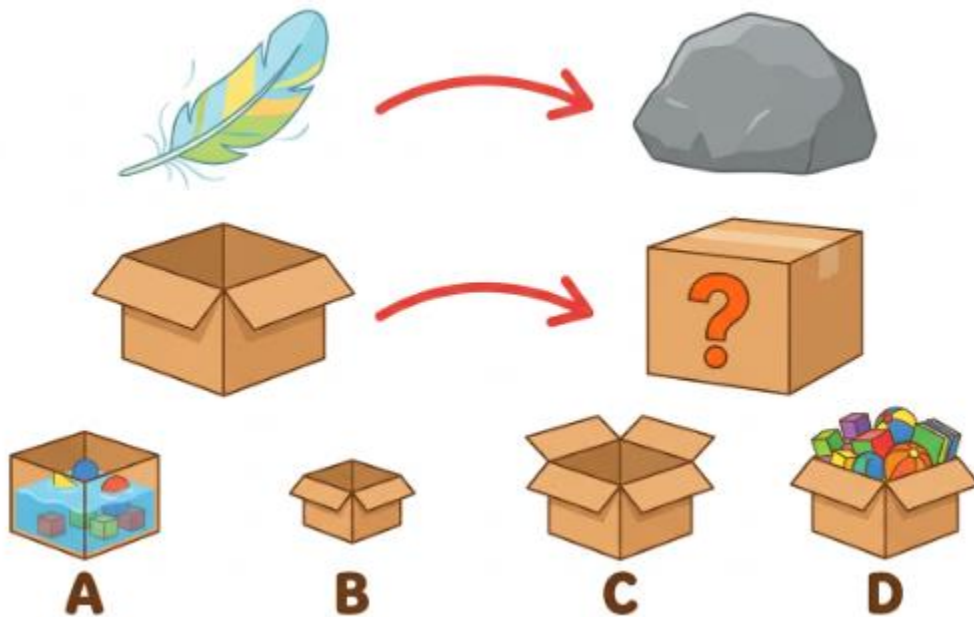
- A. An anthill
- B. A green leaf
- C. A picnic
- D. Six legs

14. A pen goes with writing — it is used for that. Which picture goes with a key in the same way?



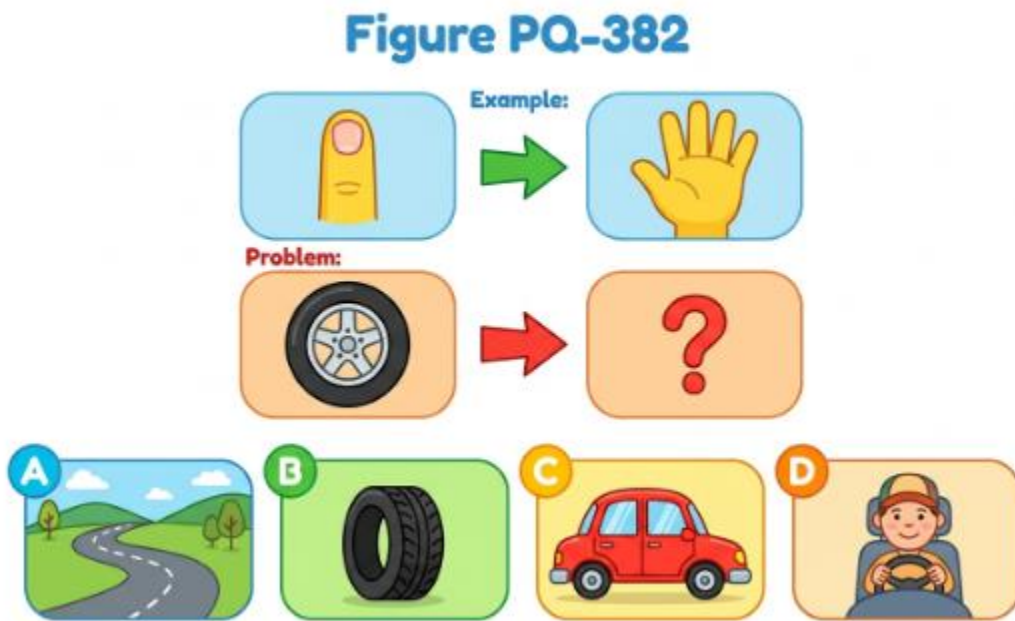
- A. A round coin
- B. A lock being opened
- C. A metal ring
- D. A long chain

15. Light goes with heavy — they are opposites. Which picture goes with empty in the same way?



- A. A half-full box
- B. A small box
- C. An open box
- D. A full box

16. A finger goes with a hand — the finger is part of it. Which picture goes with a wheel in the same way?

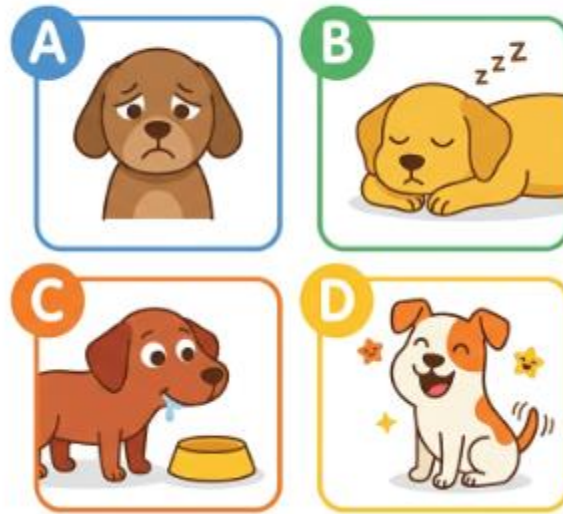


- A. A long road
- B. A rubber tyre
- C. A whole car
- D. A smiling driver

**Sentence Completion (Questions 17–30)**

17. The dog wagged its tail and jumped about because it was so...

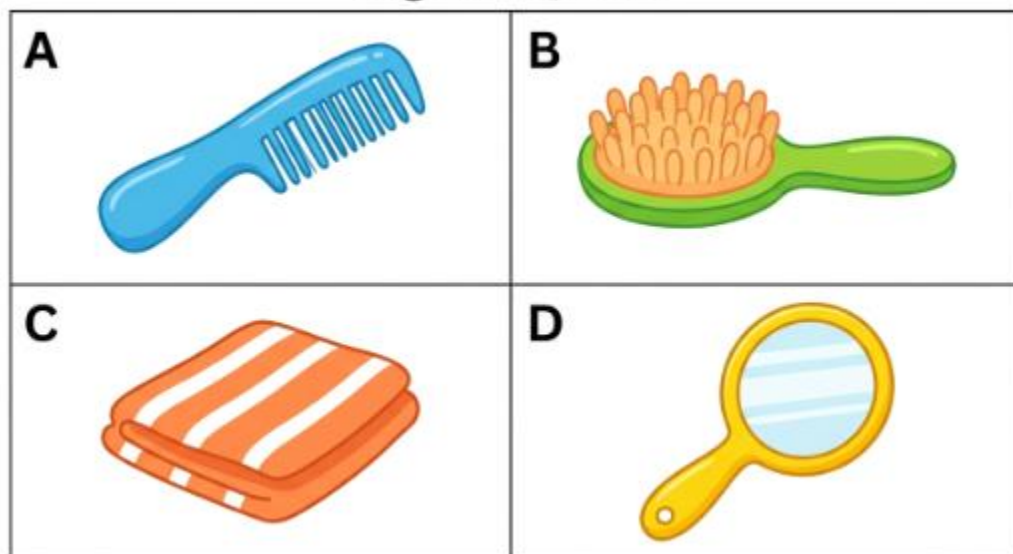
**FIGURE PQ-383**



- A. Sad and droopy
- B. Tired and sleepy
- C. Hungry for food
- D. Happy and playful

18. After her swim, she rubbed her wet hair dry with a...

**[Figure PQ-384]**

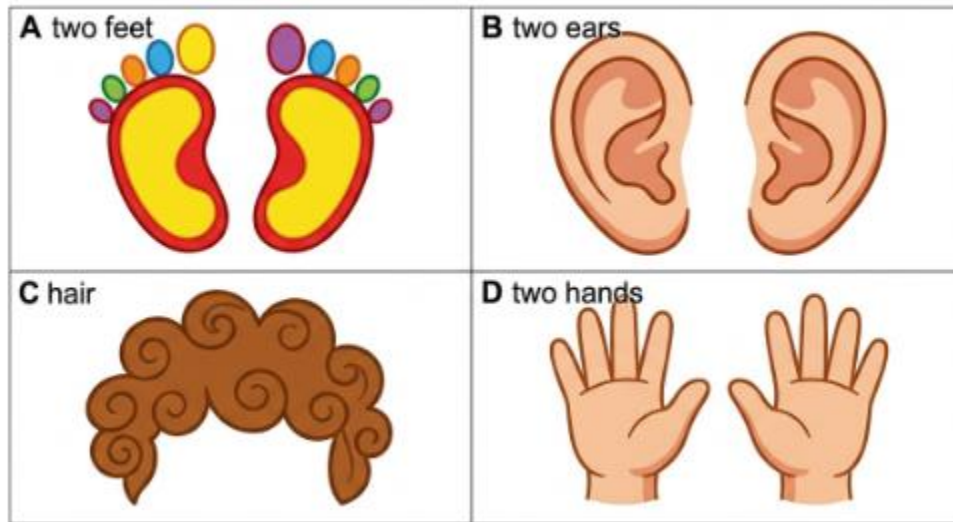


- A. A thin comb
- B. A hairbrush
- C. A soft towel
- D. A round mirror

19. Before we sit down to eat, we should always wash our...

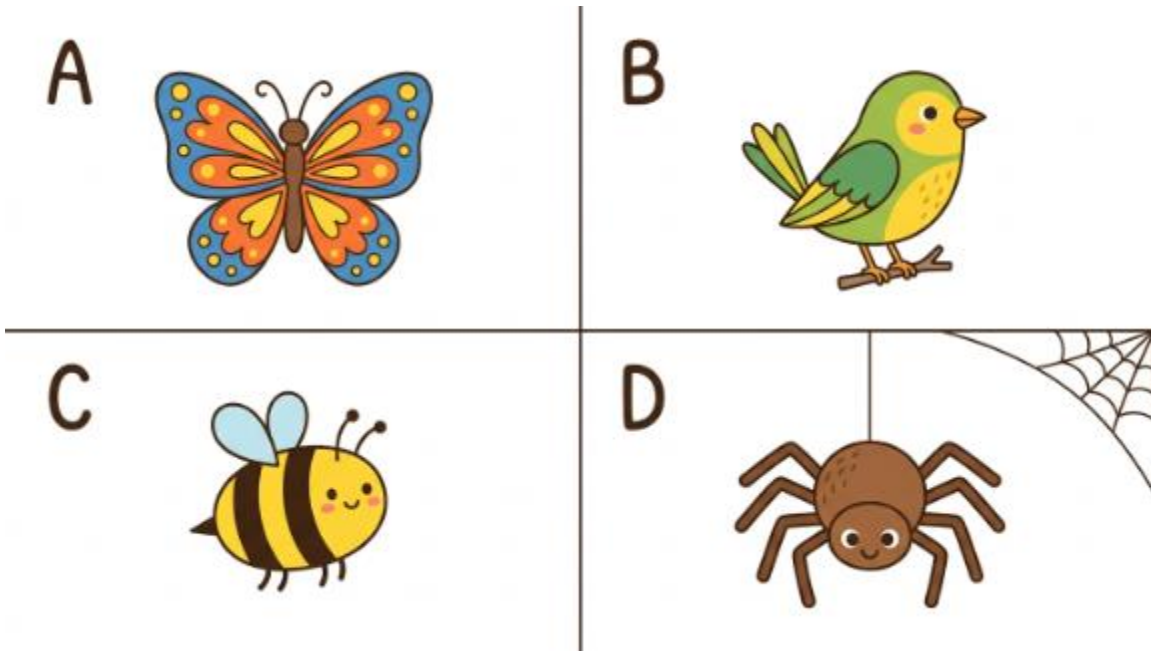
**Figure PQ-385**

Brightly coloured flat children's illustration, four answer pictures A–D, neutral:



- A. Our two feet
- B. Our two ears
- C. Our hair
- D. Our two hands

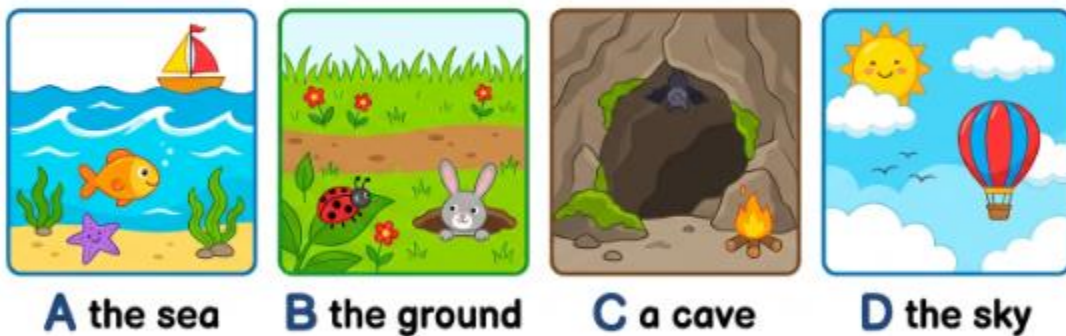
20. The caterpillar wrapped itself up, and after a while it turned into a...



- A. A bright butterfly
- B. A small bird
- C. A buzzing bee
- D. A black spider

21. When the wind blew strongly, the colourful kite soared up into the...

## Figure PQ-387



- A. The deep sea
- B. The hard ground
- C. A dark cave
- D. The open sky

22. To keep the milk and butter cold and fresh, we put them in the...

**Figure PQ-388**



- A. A hot oven
- B. A dry cupboard
- C. A cold fridge
- D. A kitchen sink

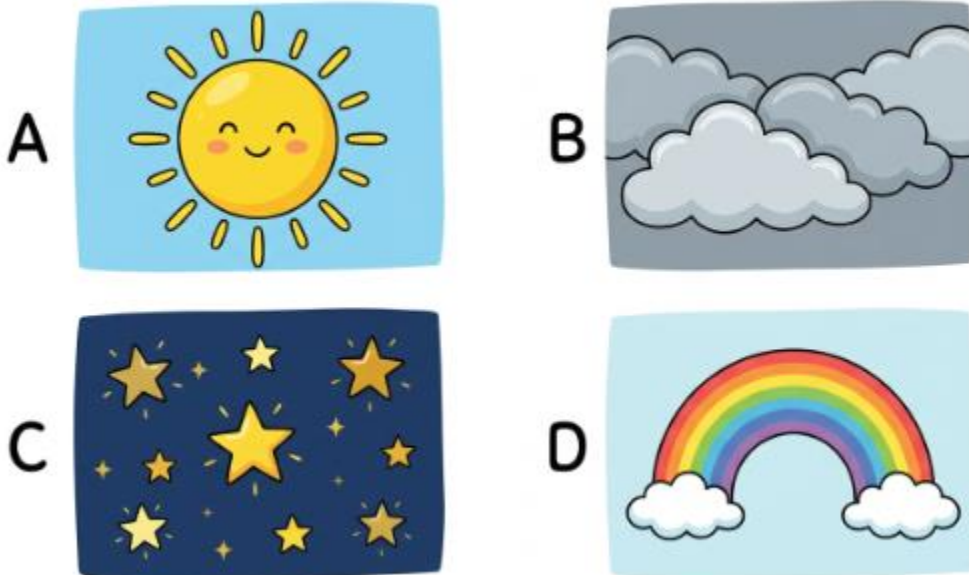
23. The little snail carried its shell as it moved very...

[Figure PQ-389]



- A. Quickly along
- B. Loudly along
- C. Highly along
- D. Slowly along

24. When the sky grew dark at night, we looked up and saw the moon and the...



- A. The bright sun
- B. Grey clouds
- C. Twinkling stars
- D. A rainbow

25. She wrote a letter to her granny and posted it in the...

Figure PQ-391



**A**



**B**



**C**

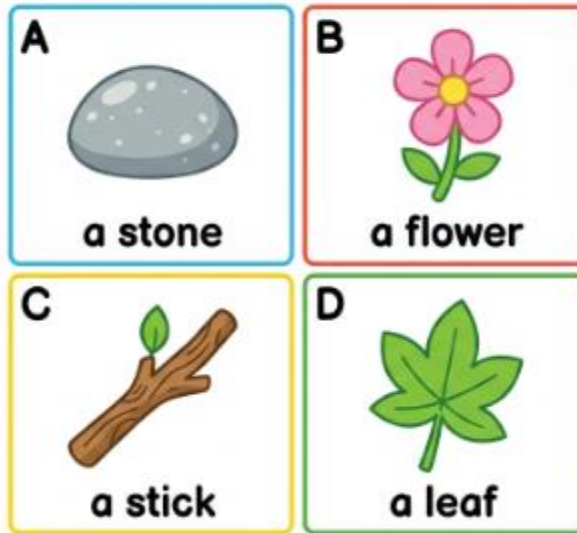


**D**

- A. A red postbox
- B. A rubbish bin
- C. A woven basket
- D. A cardboard box

26. The very hungry caterpillar nibbled a big hole in a juicy green...

[Figure PQ-392]: Answer Pictures A-D



- A. A grey stone
- B. A pink flower
- C. A brown stick
- D. A green leaf

27. When the baby is hungry and wants its milk, it begins to...

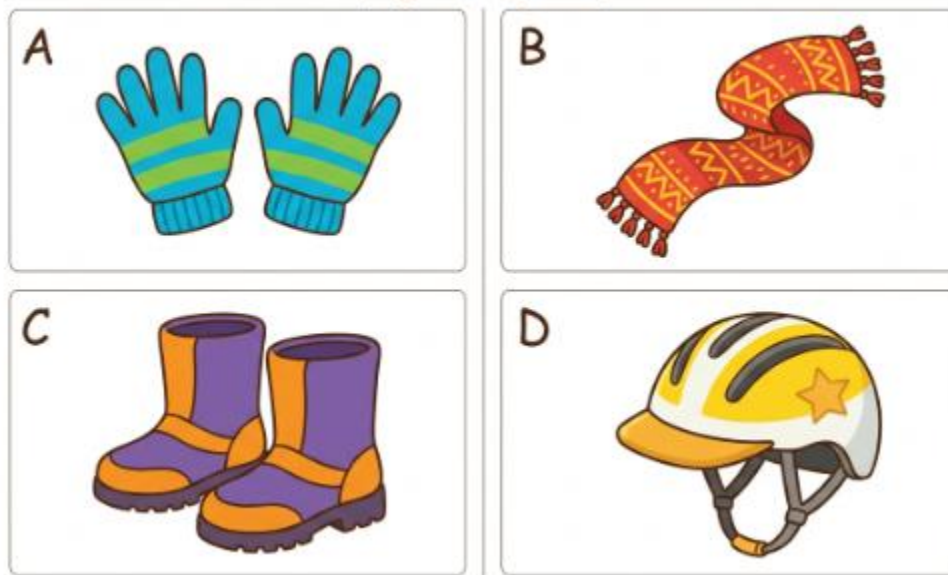


PQ-393

- A. Laugh out loud
- B. Fall asleep
- C. Cry for milk
- D. Dance about

28. To keep his head safe while riding his bicycle, he always wore a...

[Figure PQ-394]

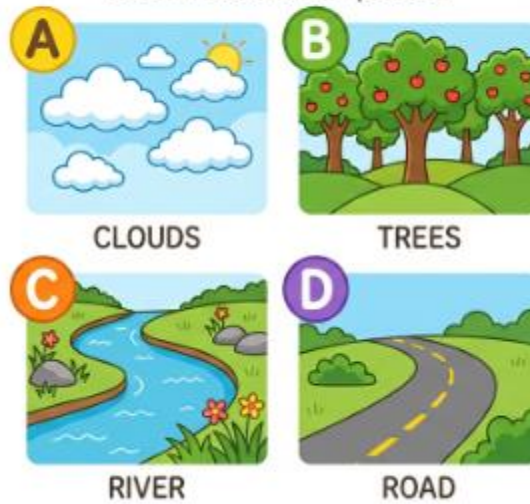


- A. Woolly gloves
- B. A long scarf
- C. Rubber boots
- D. A safety helmet

29. In autumn the leaves turn red and gold, then drift down from the...

### [Figure PQ-395]

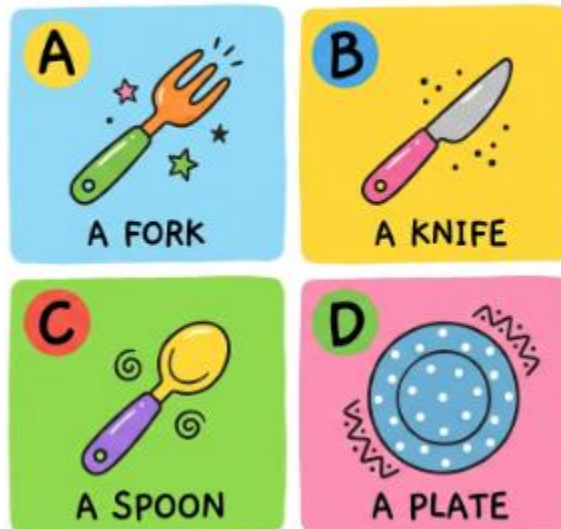
Choose the correct picture!



- A. Grey clouds
- B. Tall trees
- C. A flowing river
- D. A busy road

30. She stirred the hot soup round and round in the pot with a big wooden...

### FIND THE OBJECT!



- A. A fork
- B. A knife
- C. A spoon
- D. A plate

**Picture Classification (Questions 31–44)**

31. Look at the three pictures that go together. Which picture below belongs with them?

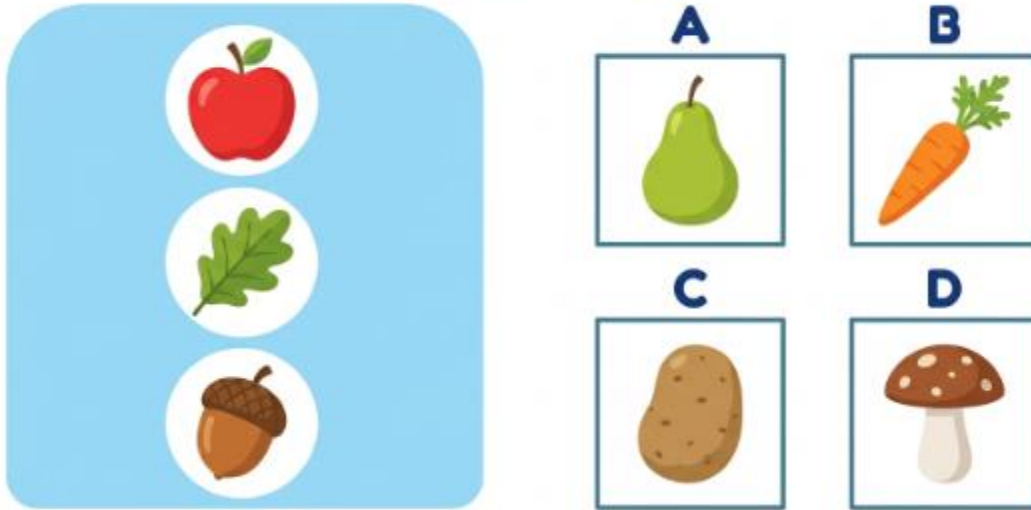
**FIGURE PQ-397**



- A. A heavy rock
- B. A rubber ring
- C. A metal coin
- D. A red brick

32. Which picture belongs with the group above?

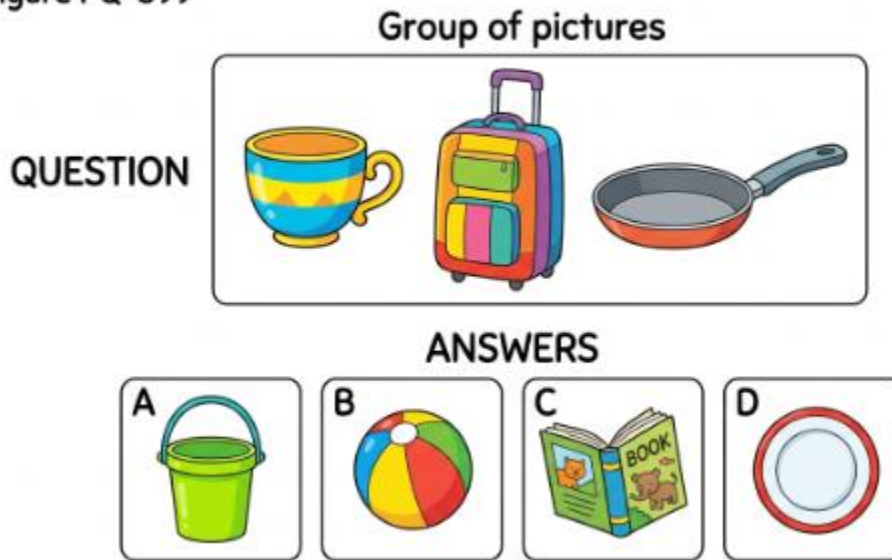
Figure PQ-398



- A. A ripe pear
- B. An orange carrot
- C. A brown potato
- D. A mushroom

33. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-399




- A. A bucket
- B. A bouncy ball
- C. A thick book
- D. A flat plate

34. Which picture belongs with the group above?


**GROUPING FUN!**

**Flying Insects**

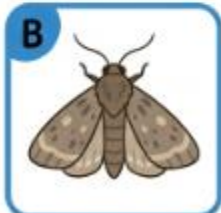


**CHOOSE ONE OF THESE:**


**A**



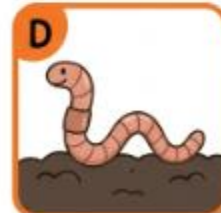
**B**



**C**



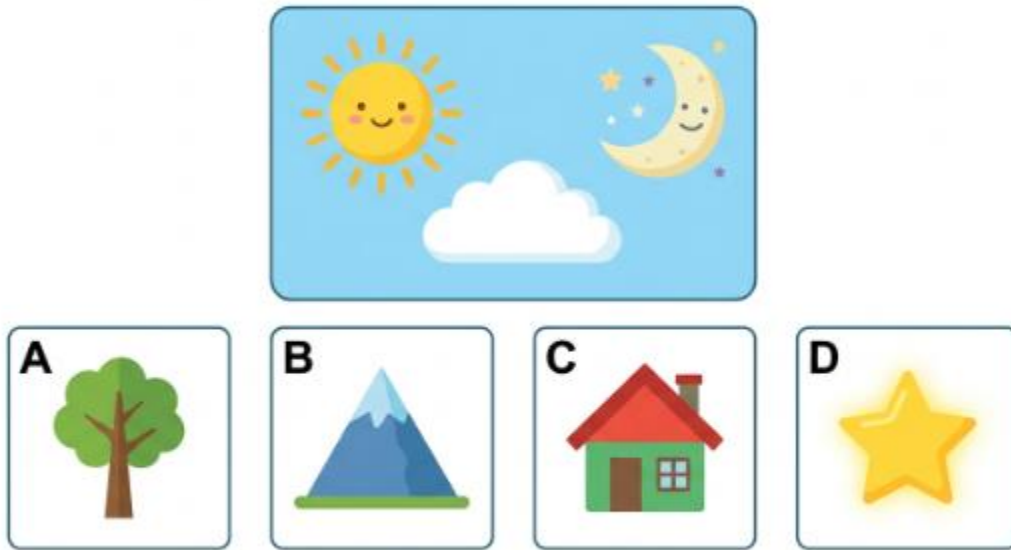
**D**



- A. A crawling ant
- B. A fluttering moth
- C. A slow snail
- D. A wriggly worm

35. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-401: Brightly coloured flat children’s illustration.



- A. A tall tree
- B. A high mountain
- C. A small house
- D. A bright star

36. Which picture belongs with the group above?

**CLASSIFICATION TEST**

Find the picture that does NOT belong to the “Sticky Things” group.

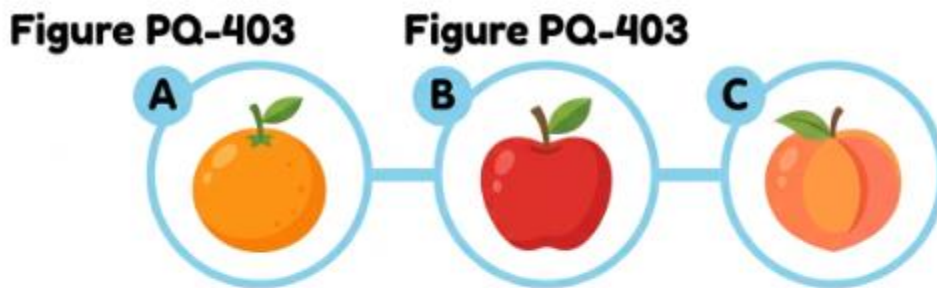
**GROUP 1: THINGS THAT ARE STICKY**

**ANSWER OPTIONS: WHICH ONE IS DIFFERENT?**

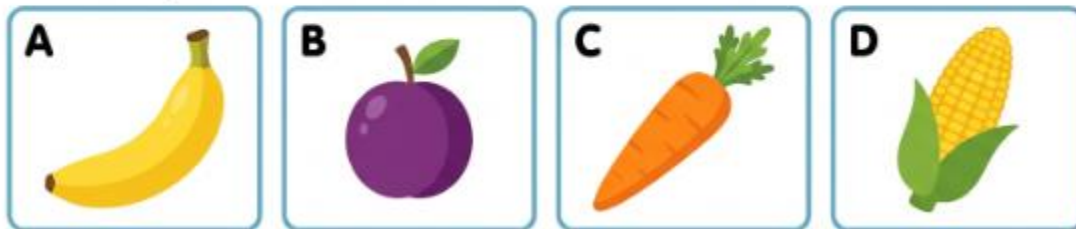
- A. ROCK
- B. SPOON
- C. STICKY JAM
- D. COIN

- A. A dry rock
- B. A metal spoon
- C. Sticky jam
- D. A round coin

37. Which picture belongs with the group above?



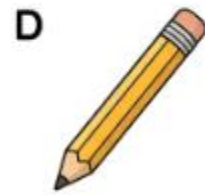
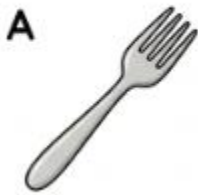
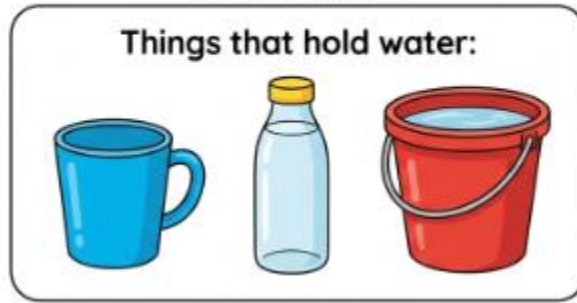
**answer pictures A-D**



- A. A long banana
- B. A round plum
- C. An orange carrot
- D. An ear of corn

38. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-404



- A. A dinner fork
- B. A hair comb
- C. A water jug
- D. A sharp pencil

39. Which picture belongs with the group above?

[Figure PQ-405: Brightly coloured flat children's illustration.]



Dog



Wolf



Fox



A. Cat



B. Rabbit



C. Horse



D. Jackal

- A. A pet cat
- B. A soft rabbit
- C. A brown horse
- D. A wild jackal

40. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-406



- A. A wooden sledge
- B. A sailing boat
- C. A flying kite
- D. A skateboard

41. Which picture belongs with the group above?

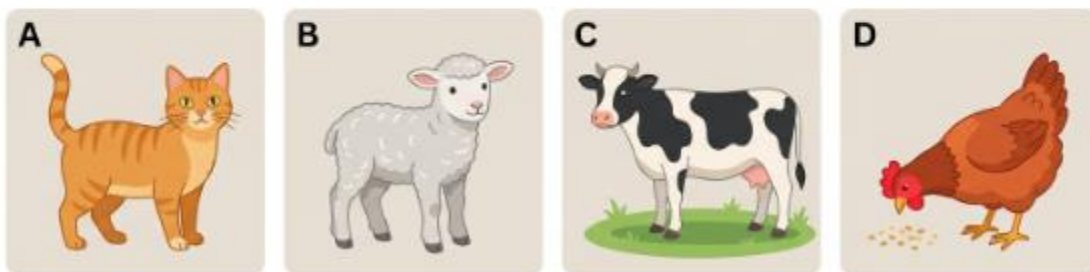
# FIGURE PQ-407



- A. A soft sponge
- B. A hard rock
- C. A heavy brick
- D. A sharp nail

42. Which picture belongs with the group above?

[Figure PQ-408]



- A. A grown cat
- B. A baby lamb
- C. A grown cow
- D. A grown hen

43. Which picture belongs with the group above?

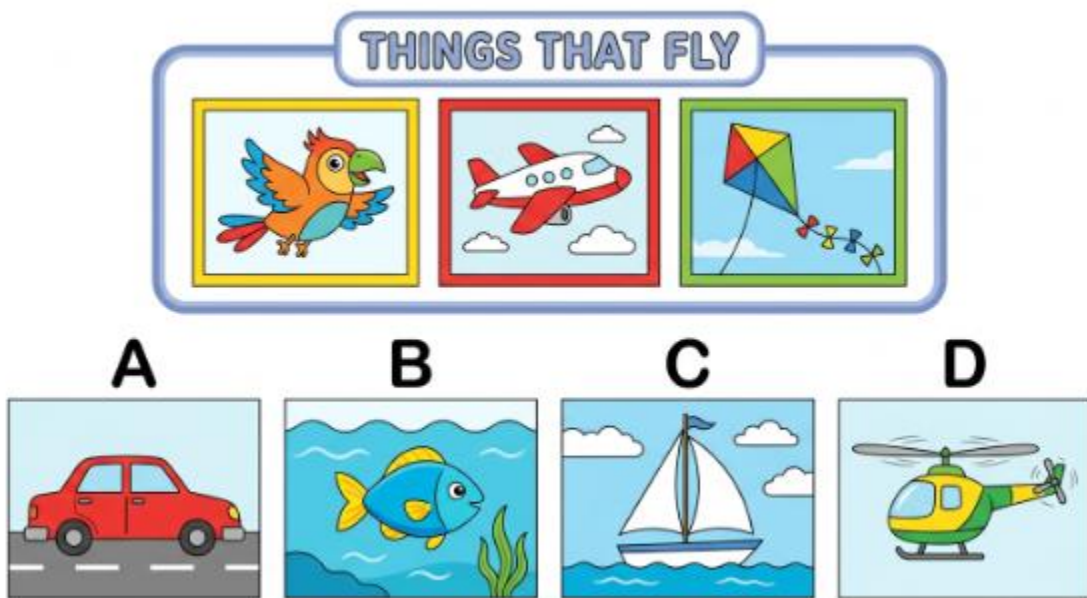
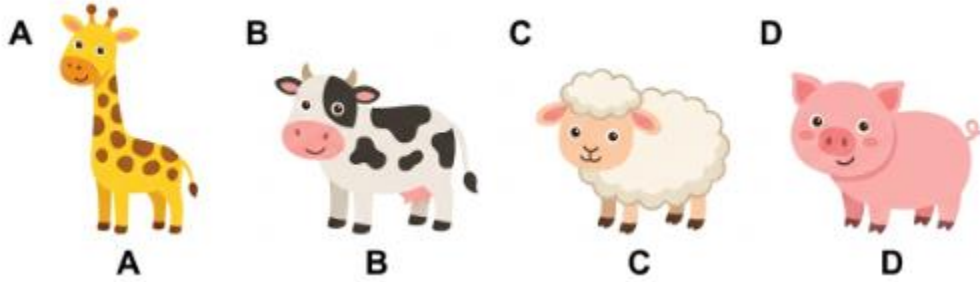


Figure PQ-409

- A. A red car
- B. A small fish
- C. A sailing boat
- D. A helicopter

44. Which picture belongs with the group above?

[Figure PQ-410]



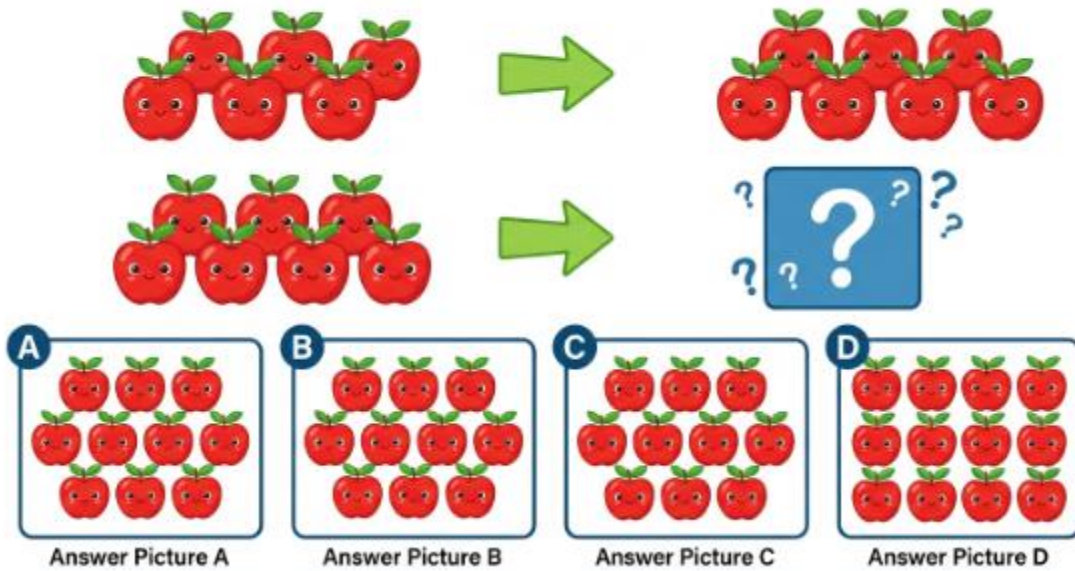
- A. A tall giraffe
- B. A farm cow
- C. A woolly sheep
- D. A pink pig

**Quantitative Battery**

**Number Analogies (Questions 45–60)**

45. Look at the top pair to see what happened, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

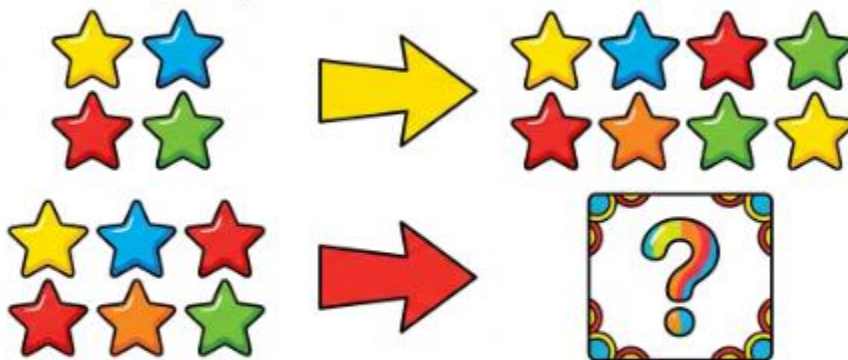
**FIGURE PQ-411: Find the Pattern**



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

46. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

**[Figure PQ-412]**



- A. 11 stars
- B. 12 stars
- C. 13 stars
- D. 14 stars

47. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

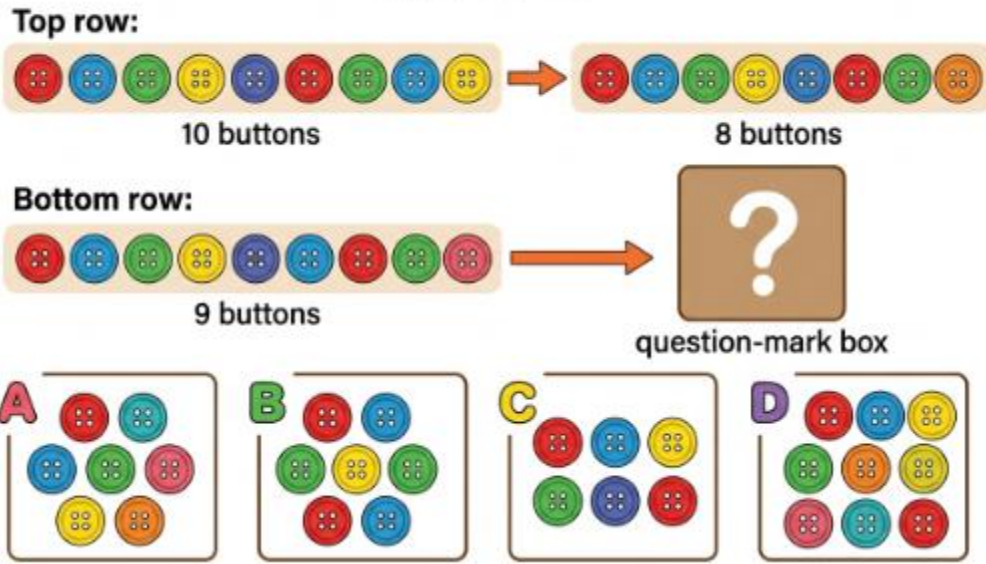
The puzzle consists of two rows of fish. The top row starts with 6 fish: 3 in the top row (green, blue, yellow) and 3 in the bottom row (cyan, yellow, orange). An arrow points to the same 6 fish, but now there are 9 fish in total: the original 6 plus 3 new fish (cyan, yellow, orange) added to the bottom row. The bottom row starts with 8 fish: 4 in the top row (purple, red, red, cyan) and 4 in the bottom row (purple, red, cyan, purple). An arrow points to a brown box with a white question mark. Below are four options in boxes:

- A** 11 fish: 4 fish in the top row, 7 in the bottom row.
- B** 10 fish: 4 fish in the top row, 6 in the bottom row.
- C** 12 fish: 4 fish in the top row, 8 in the bottom row.
- D** 13 fish: 4 fish in the top row, 9 in the bottom row.

- A. 11 fish
- B. 10 fish
- C. 12 fish
- D. 13 fish

48. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

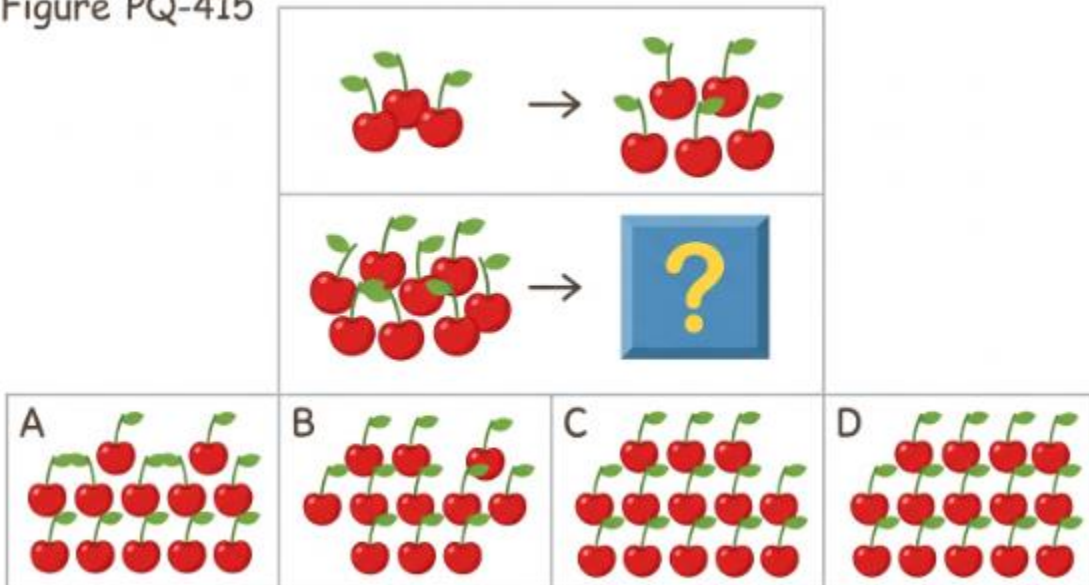
Figure PQ-414



- A. 7 buttons
- B. 8 buttons
- C. 6 buttons
- D. 9 buttons

49. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

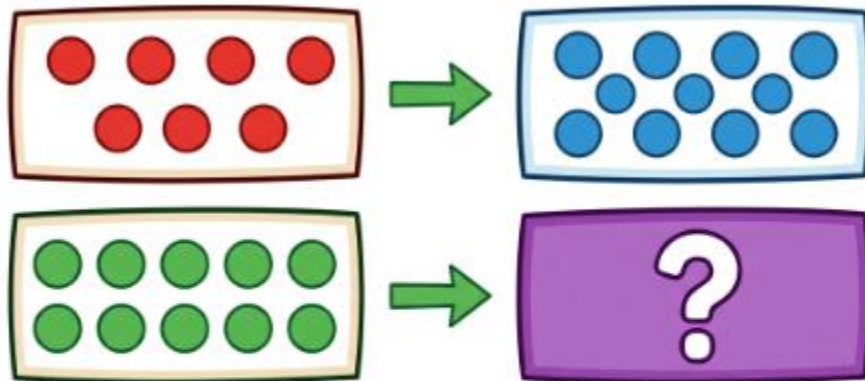
Figure PQ-415



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

50. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

[Figure PQ-416]

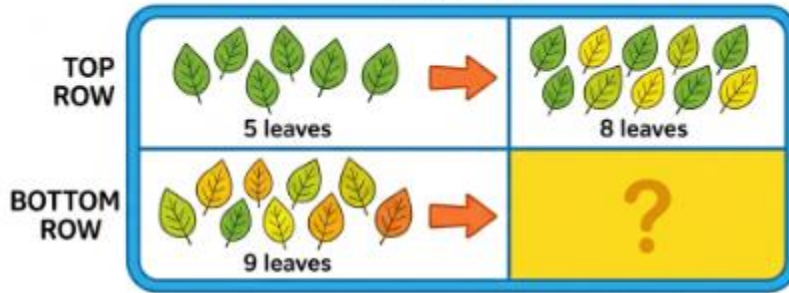


- A. 11 dots
- B. 12 dots
- C. 13 dots
- D. 14 dots

51. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

**PUZZLE: FIND THE PATTERN!**

Figure PQ-417



WHICH PICTURE COMES NEXT? (A-D)



- A. 11 leaves
- B. 12 leaves
- C. 13 leaves
- D. 10 leaves

52. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

**FIND THE PATTERN!**

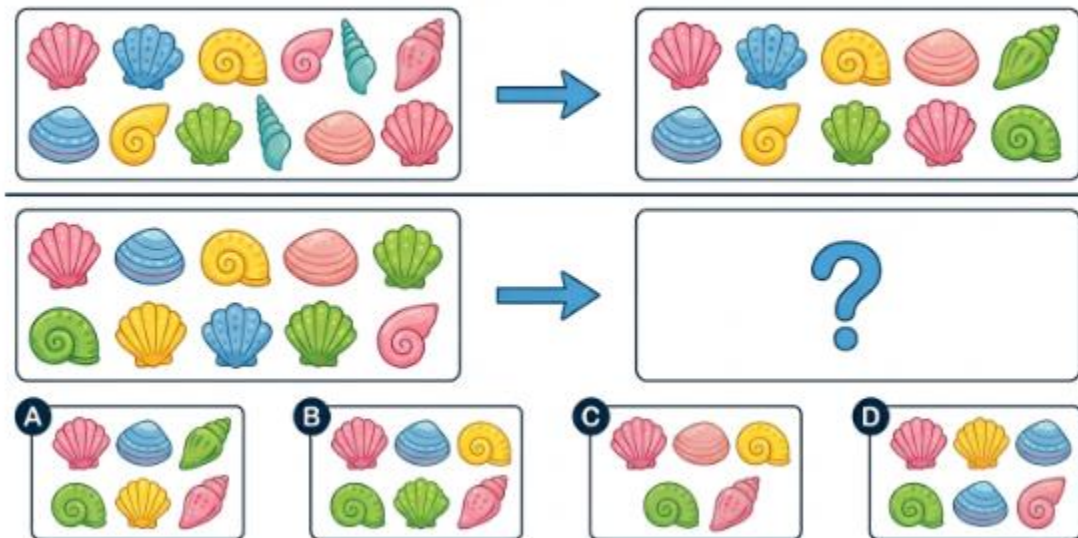
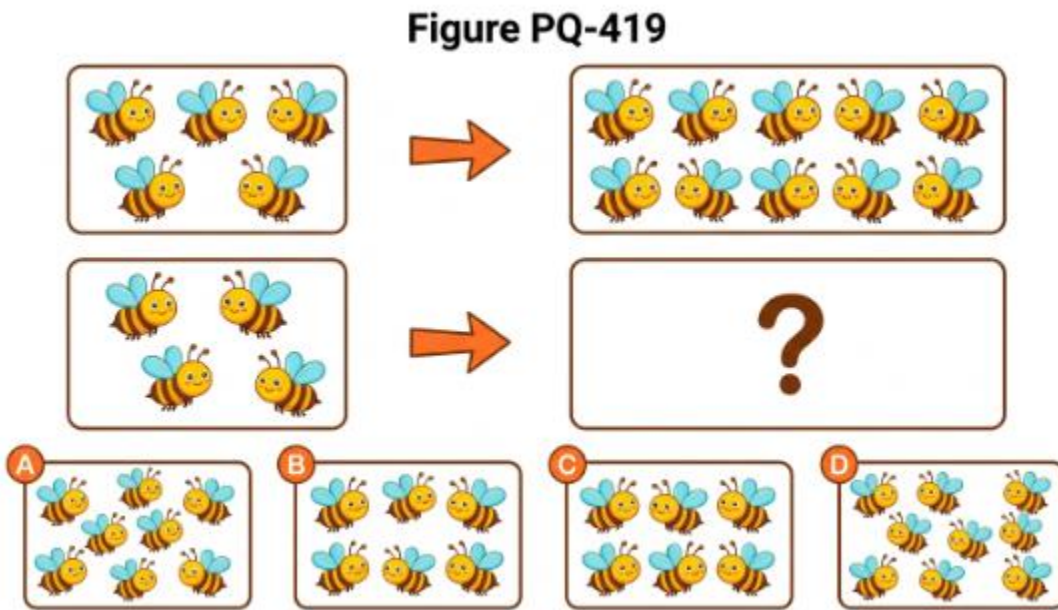


Figure PQ-418

- A. 8 shells
- B. 9 shells
- C. 7 shells
- D. 6 shells

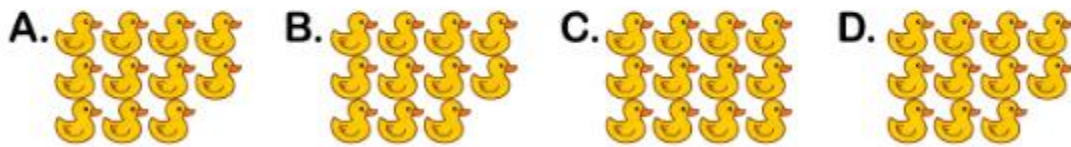
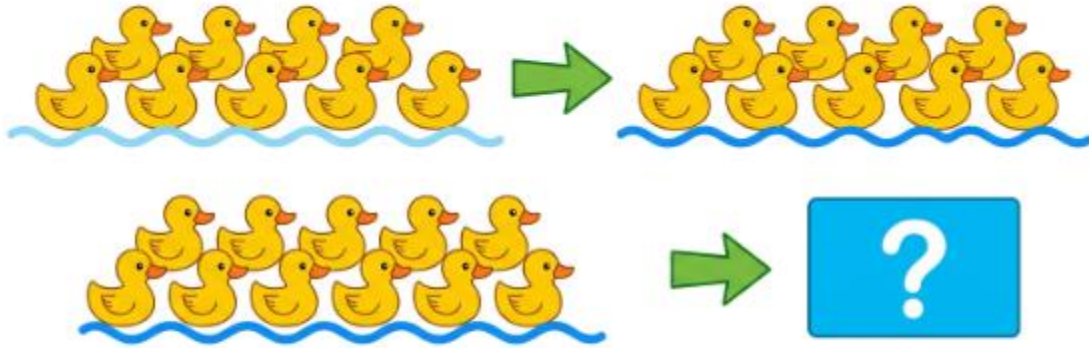
53. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.



- A. 8 bees
- B. 7 bees
- C. 6 bees
- D. 10 bees

54. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

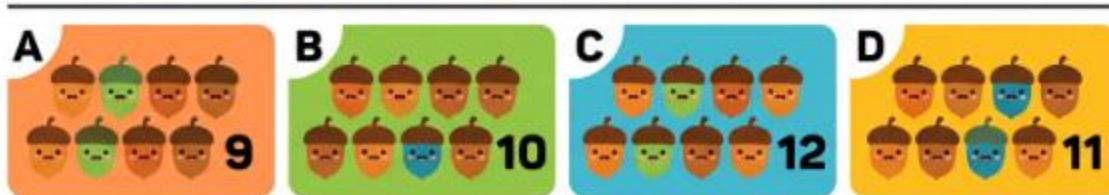
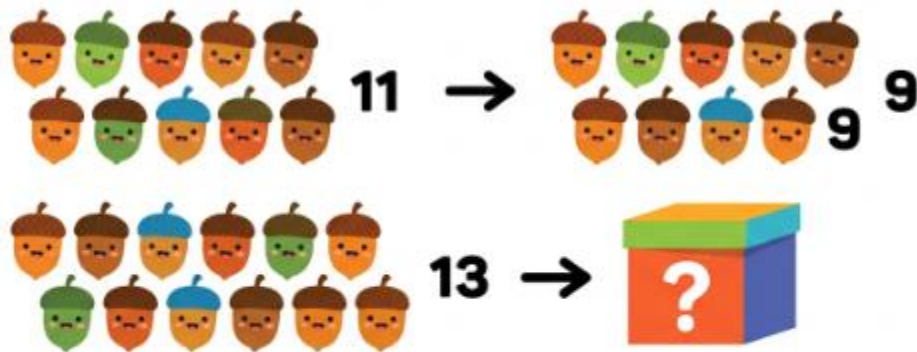
[Figure PQ-420]



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

55. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

[Figure PQ-421]



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

56. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

**Figure PQ-422: Counting Puzzle**

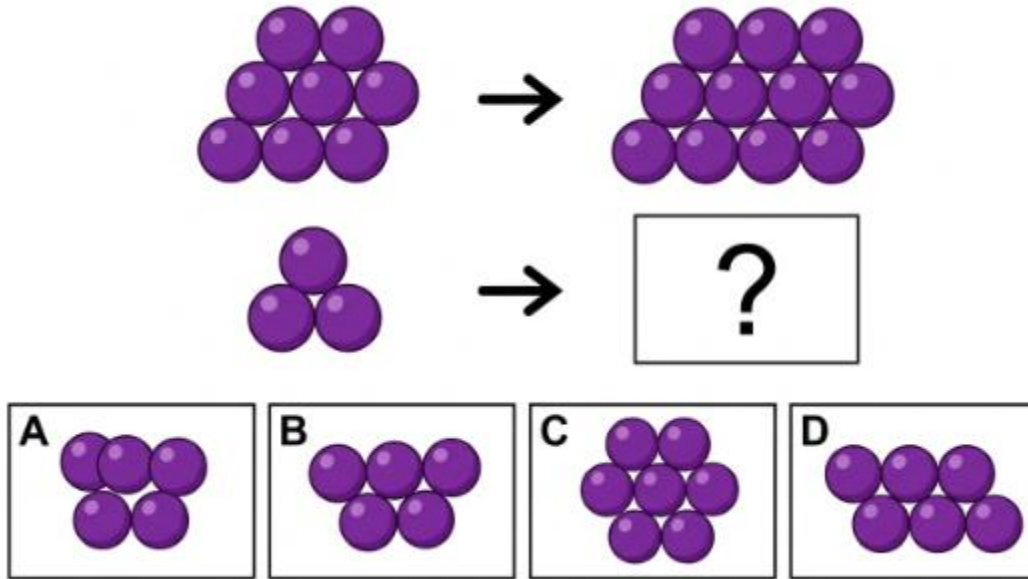
The diagram illustrates a transformation of sweets. In the top row, a box labeled "7 sweets" contains a gummy bear, a lollipop, a star-shaped candy, a heart-shaped candy, a candy cane, and a yellow egg. An arrow points to a box labeled "10 sweets" containing three worms, three chocolates, a swirl candy, and a lemon slice. In the bottom row, a box labeled "8 sweets" contains a red and white striped candy, a blue and white striped candy, a lollipop, a green egg, and a yellow egg. An arrow points to a box divided into three colored sections (pink, yellow, cyan) with a large pink question mark in the center. Below the main diagram are four options labeled A, B, C, and D, each in a box with a title and a set of sweets:
 

- A 10 sweets**: 10 gummy bears in two rows of five.
- B 11 sweets**: 11 various candies in two rows.
- C 12 sweets**: 12 various candies in two rows.
- D 13 sweets**: 13 candy canes in two rows.

- A. 10 sweets
- B. 11 sweets
- C. 12 sweets
- D. 13 sweets

57. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

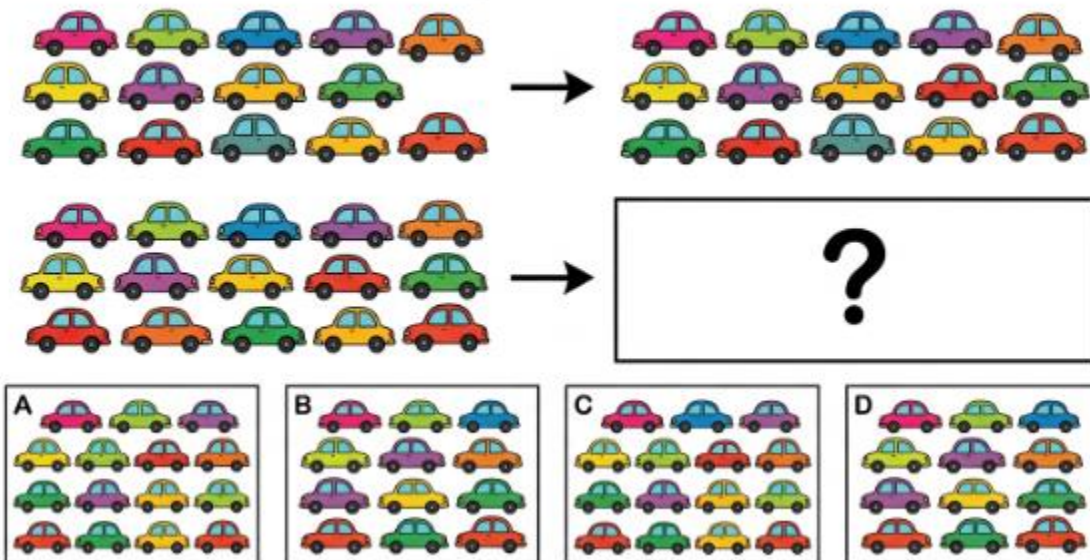
[Figure PQ-423:]



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

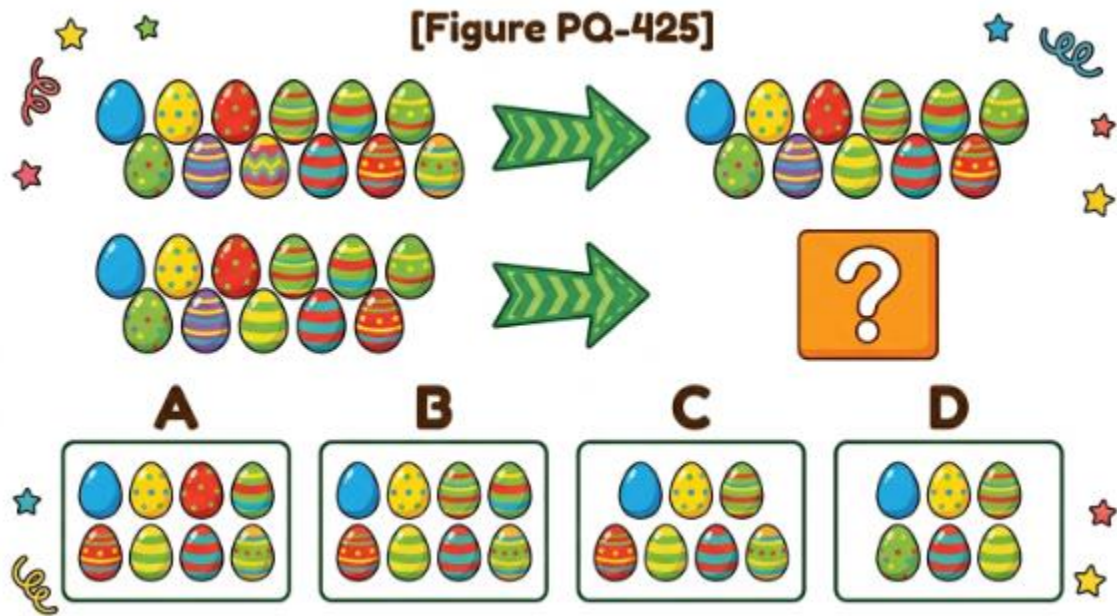
58. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

Figure PQ-424



- A. 15 cars
- B. 14 cars
- C. 16 cars
- D. 13 cars

59. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

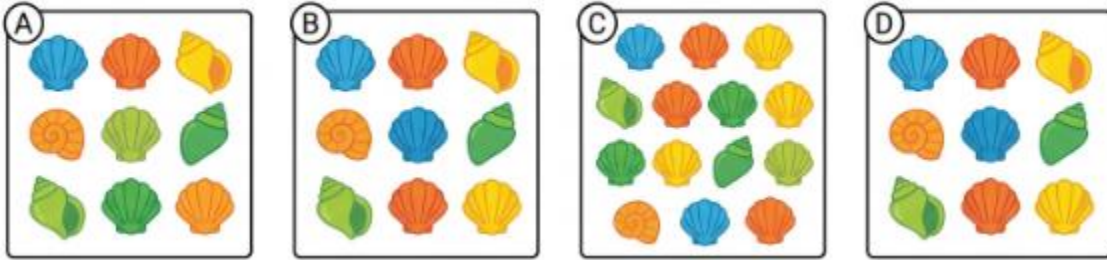
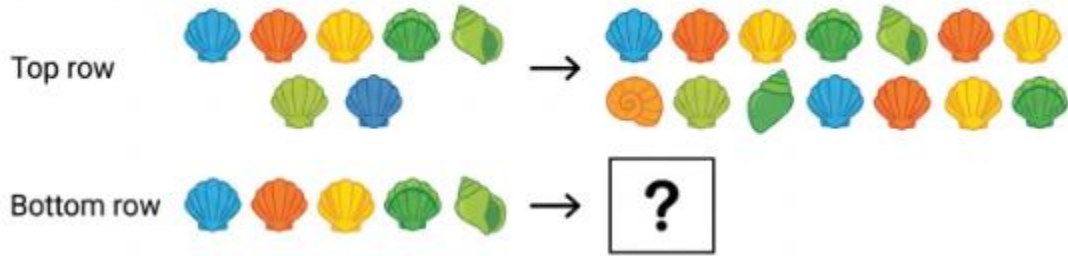


- A. 9 eggs
- B. 8 eggs
- C. 7 eggs
- D. 6 eggs

60. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

Figure PQ-426

Figure PQ-426

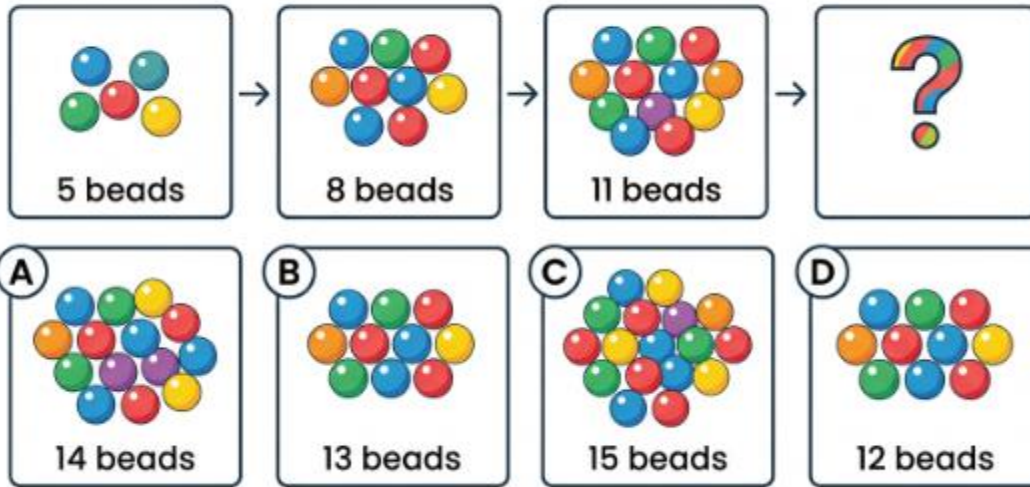


- A. 10 shells
- B. 11 shells
- C. 13 shells
- D. 9 shells

**Number Series (Questions 61–76)**

61. Look at the rows of beads in order. Choose the group that comes next.

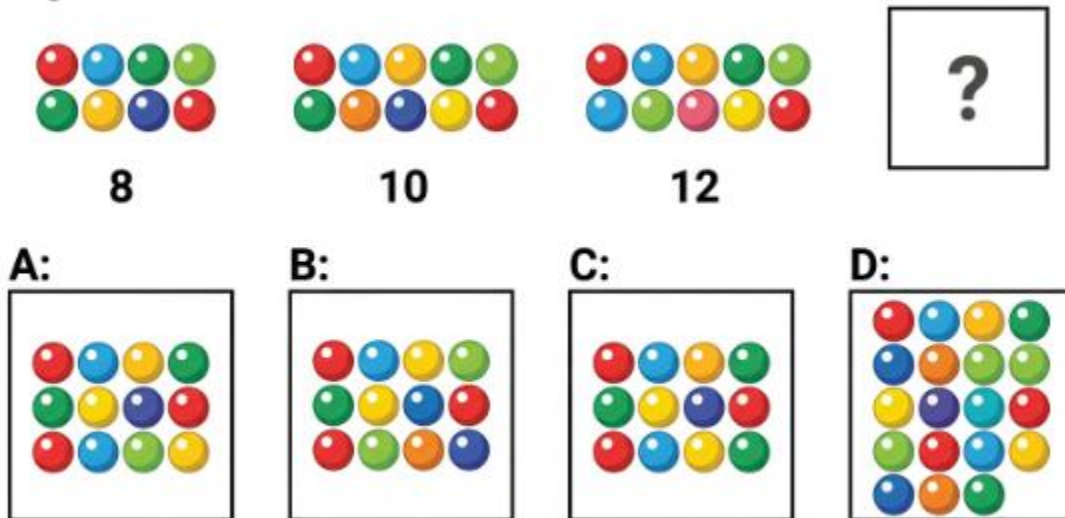
FIGURE PQ-427 **Bead Progression Puzzle**



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

62. Which group of beads comes next?

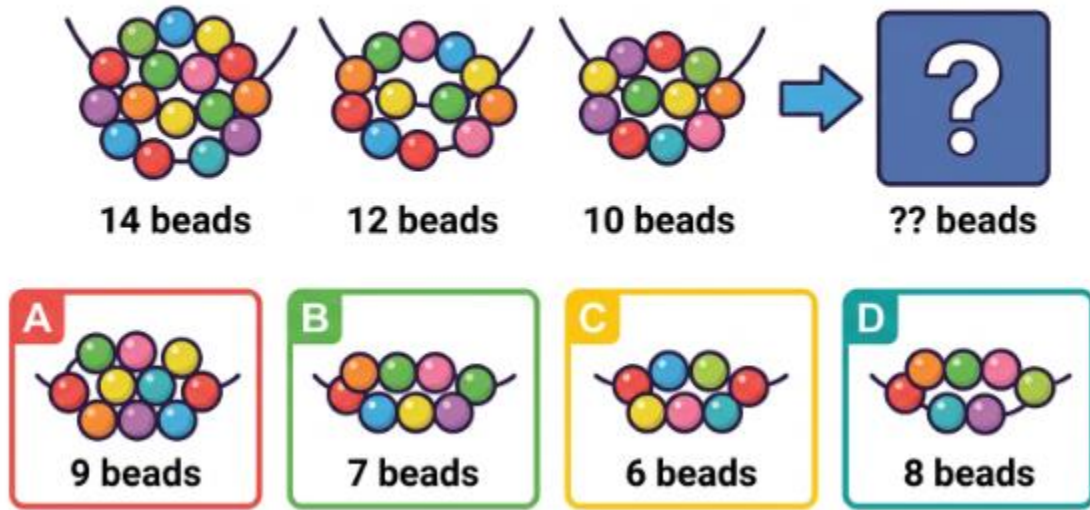
**Figure PQ-428:**



- A. 13 beads
- B. 15 beads
- C. 14 beads
- D. 16 beads

63. Which group of beads comes next?

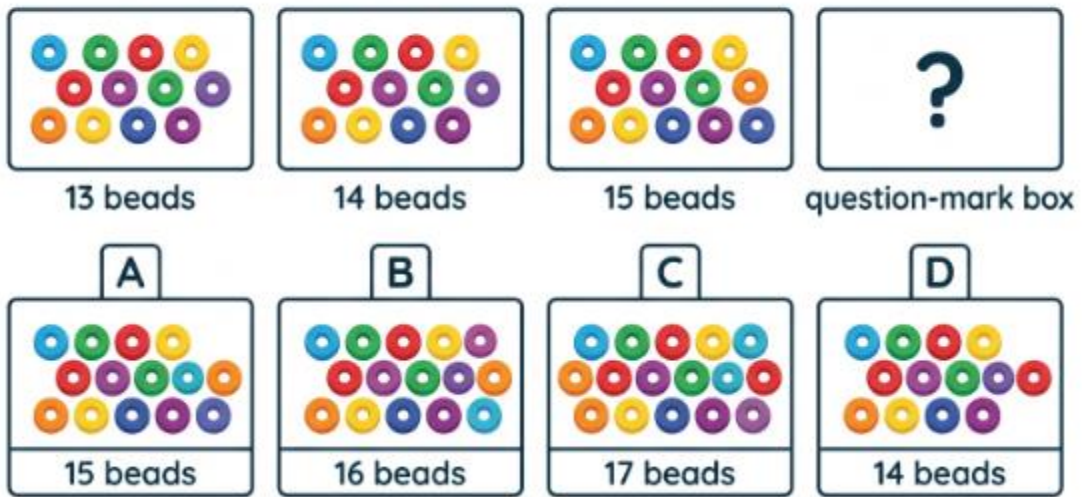
Figure PQ-429



- A. 9 beads
- B. 7 beads
- C. 6 beads
- D. 8 beads

64. Which group of beads comes next?

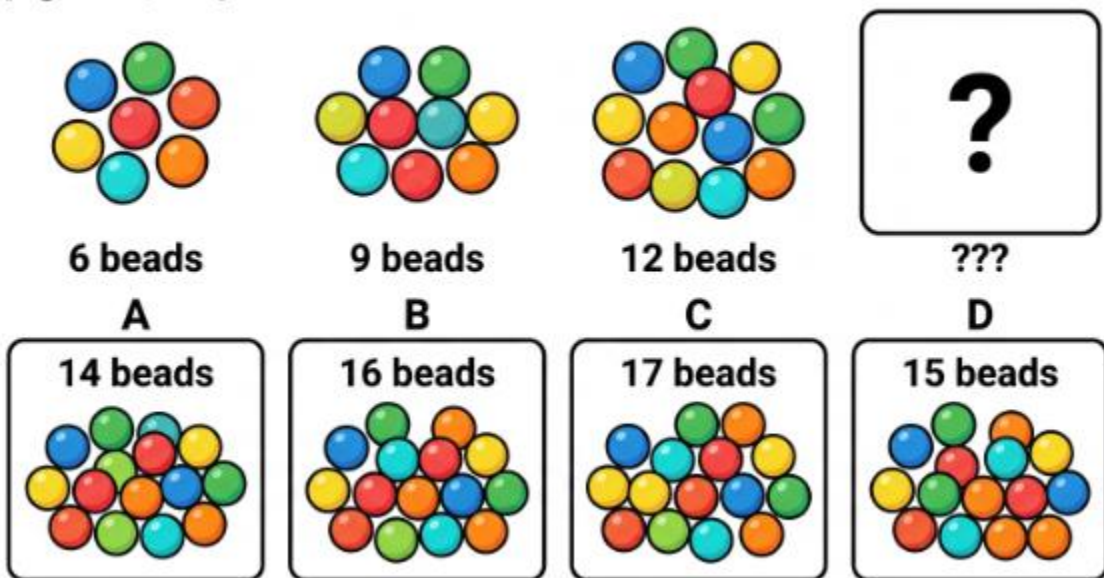
Figure PQ-430



- A. 15 beads
- B. 16 beads
- C. 17 beads
- D. 14 beads

65. Which group of beads comes next?

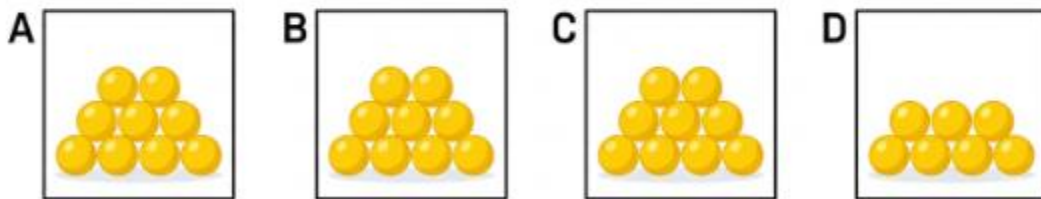
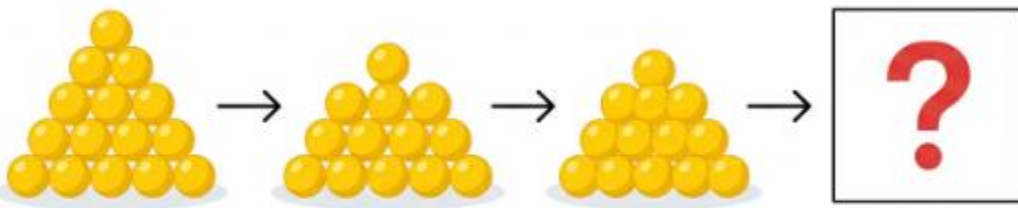
[Figure PQ-431]



- A. 14 beads
- B. 16 beads
- C. 17 beads
- D. 15 beads

66. Which group of beads comes next?

**[Figure PQ-432]**



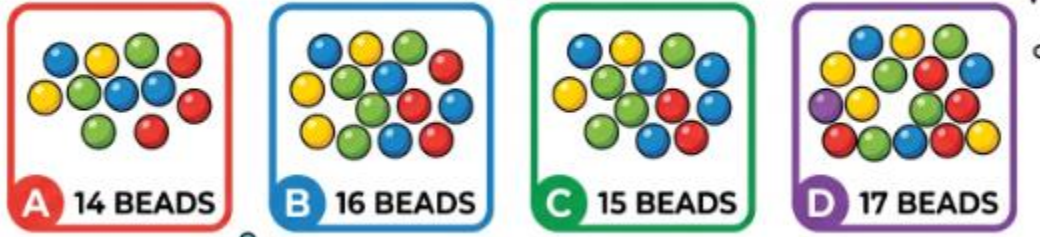
- A. 7 beads
- B. 8 beads
- C. 6 beads
- D. 5 beads

67. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-433: THE BEAD PATTERN



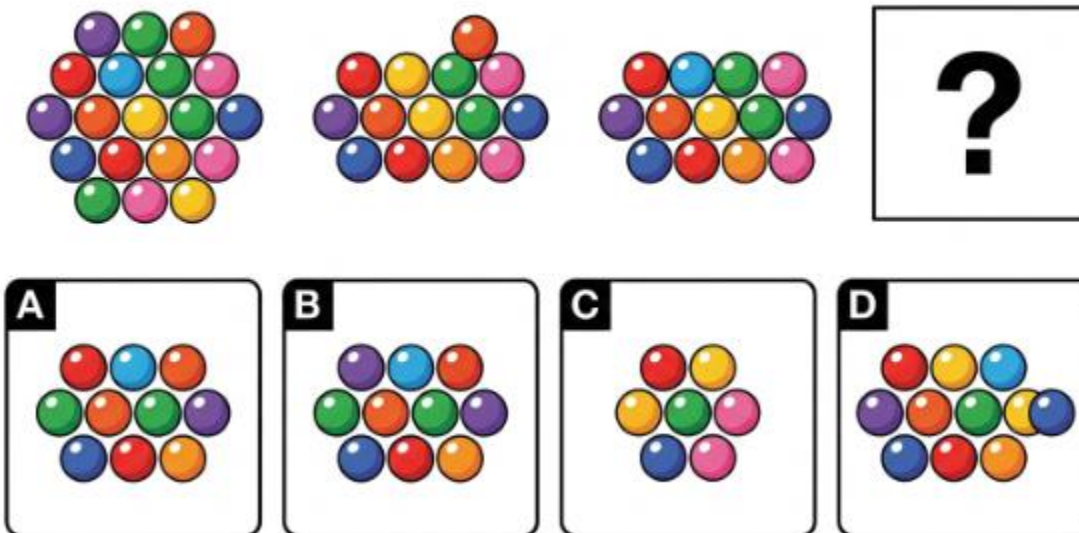
CHOOSE THE CORRECT BOX:



- A. 14 beads
- B. 16 beads
- C. 15 beads
- D. 17 beads

68. Which group of beads comes next?

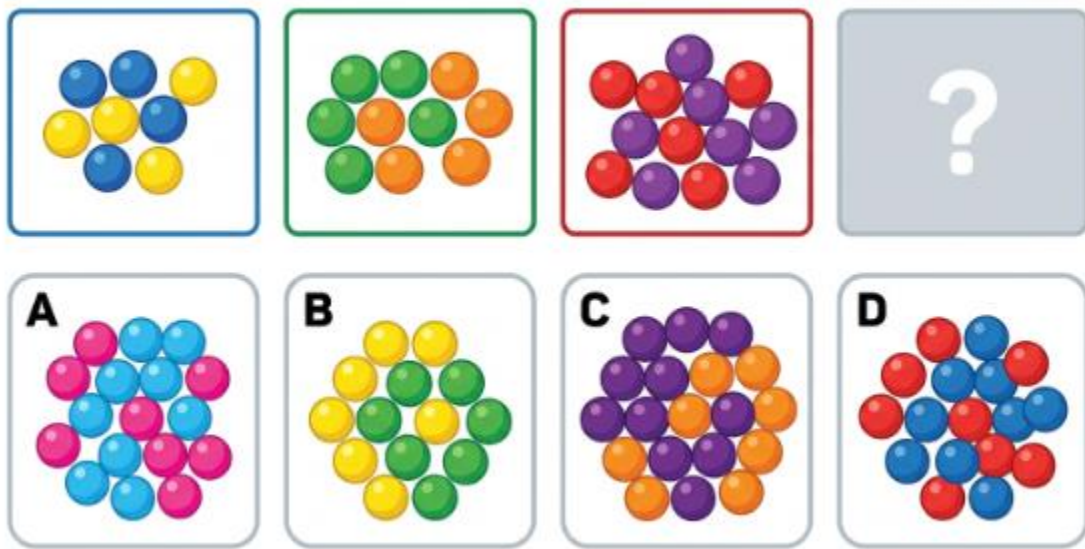
[Figure PQ-434]



- A. 9 beads
- B. 8 beads
- C. 7 beads
- D. 10 beads

69. Which group of beads comes next?

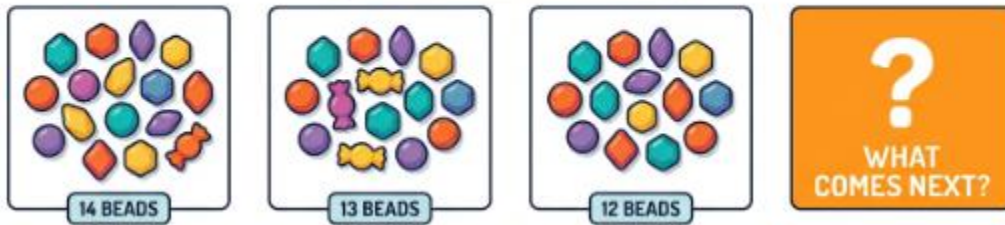
[Figure PQ-435]



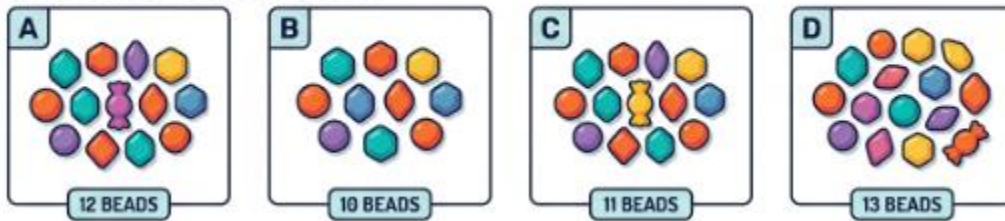
- A. 16 beads
- B. 15 beads
- C. 17 beads
- D. 14 beads

70. Which group of beads comes next?

[FIGURE PQ-436]



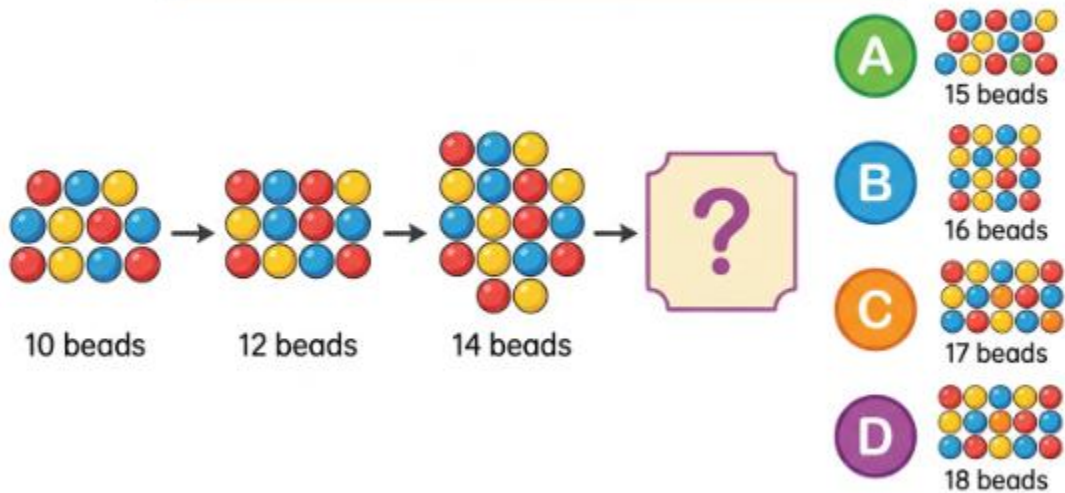
CHOOSE THE CORRECT GROUP:



- A. 12 beads
- B. 10 beads
- C. 11 beads
- D. 13 beads

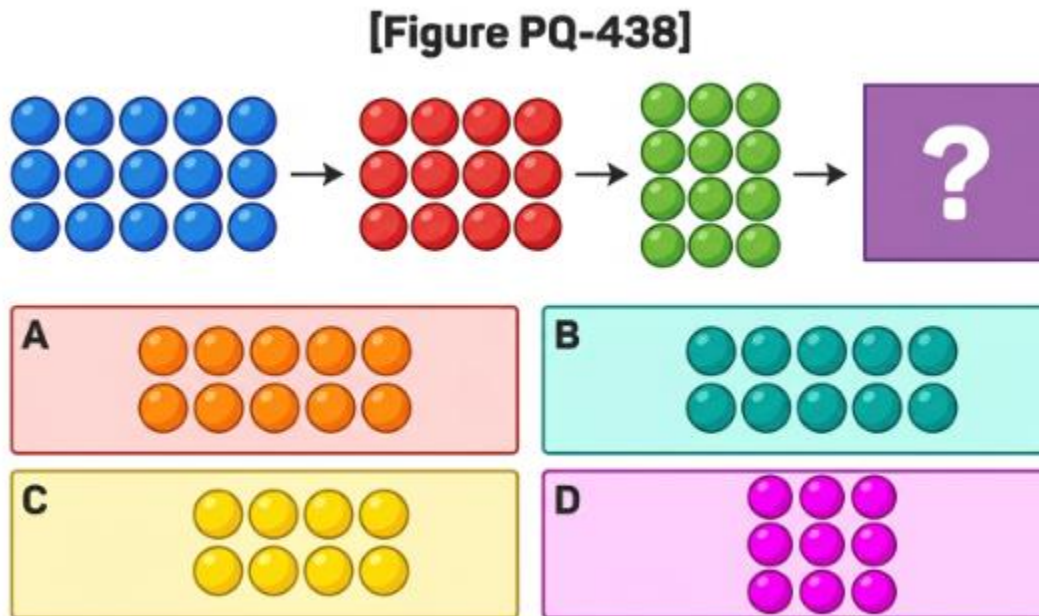
71. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-437: Bead Sequence Puzzle



- A. 15 beads
- B. 16 beads
- C. 17 beads
- D. 18 beads

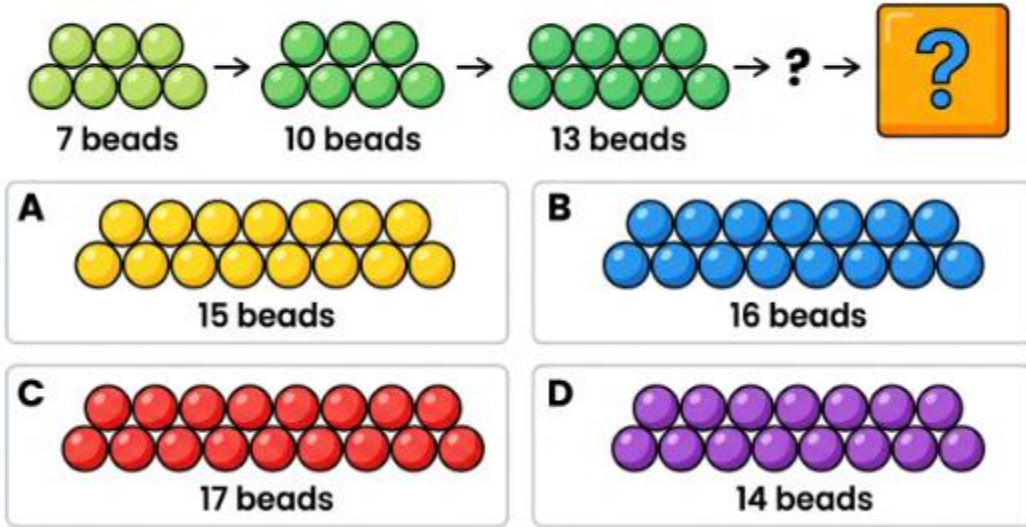
72. Which group of beads comes next?



- A. 10 beads
- B. 11 beads
- C. 8 beads
- D. 9 beads

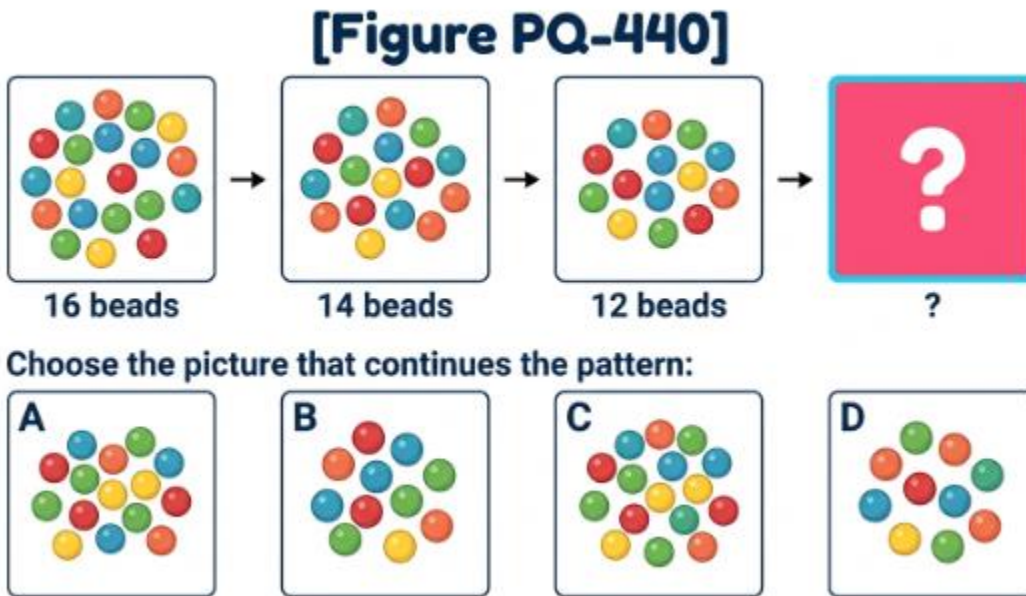
73. Which group of beads comes next?

**Figure PQ-439: Bead Sequence Challenge**



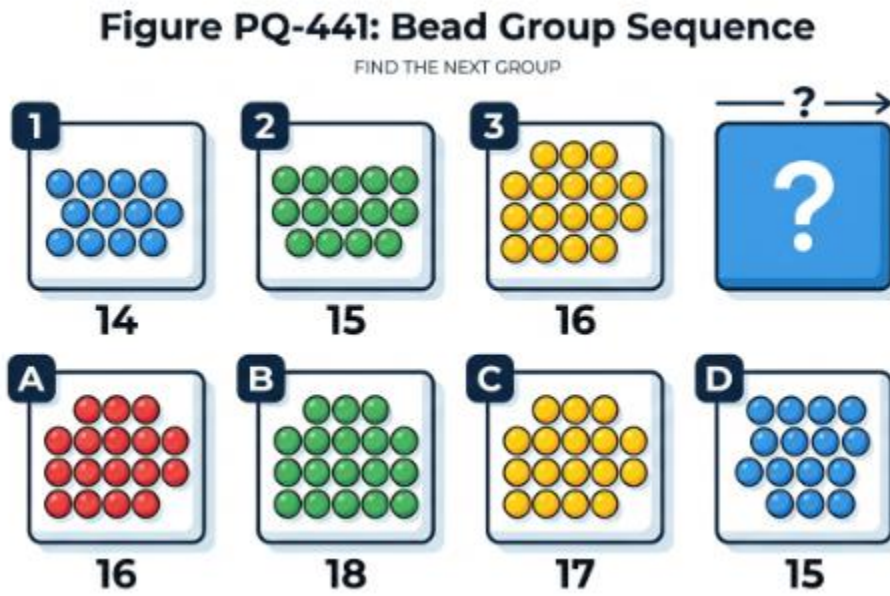
- A. 15 beads
- B. 16 beads
- C. 17 beads
- D. 14 beads

74. Which group of beads comes next?



- A. 10 beads
- B. 9 beads
- C. 11 beads
- D. 8 beads

75. Which group of beads comes next?



- A. 16 beads
- B. 18 beads
- C. 17 beads
- D. 15 beads

76. Which group of beads comes next?

FIGURE PQ-442: SEQUENTIAL PATTERN CHALLENGE

WHICH GROUP COMES NEXT? CHOOSE AN ANSWER

<b>A</b> 9 beads	<b>B</b> 10 beads	<b>C</b> 8 beads	<b>D</b> 7 beads

- A. 9 beads
- B. 10 beads
- C. 8 beads
- D. 7 beads

**Number Puzzles (Questions 77–90)**

77. There are 8 birds on a branch. Then 5 more birds land on the branch. How many birds are on the branch now?

- A. 12 birds
- B. 13 birds
- C. 14 birds
- D. 11 birds

78. There are 14 apples in a basket. You eat 6 of them. How many apples are left?

- A. 8 apples

- B. 7 apples
- C. 9 apples
- D. 6 apples

79. A box has some pencils. You add 6 more, and now there are 13 pencils. How many pencils were in the box to start?

- A. 6 pencils
- B. 7 pencils
- C. 8 pencils
- D. 5 pencils

80. In the garden there are 5 cats, 4 dogs, and 3 rabbits. How many animals are in the garden altogether?

- A. 12 animals
- B. 11 animals
- C. 13 animals
- D. 10 animals

81. There are 15 balloons at the party. Then 6 of them pop. How many balloons are left?

- A. 8 balloons
- B. 9 balloons
- C. 10 balloons
- D. 7 balloons

82. You need 14 stickers to fill your chart, but you only have 8. How many more stickers do you need?

- A. 8 stickers

- B. 7 stickers
- C. 5 stickers
- D. 6 stickers

83. There are 12 ducks on the pond. Then 7 ducks swim away. How many ducks are left on the pond?

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

84. There are 7 red blocks and 7 blue blocks. How many blocks are there altogether?

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

85. There are 16 sweets in a bag. You eat 9 of them. How many sweets are left?

- A. 5 sweets
- B. 6 sweets
- C. 8 sweets
- D. 7 sweets

86. A box has some crayons. You add 7 more, and now there are 15 crayons. How many crayons were in the box to start?

- A. 7 crayons

- B. 8 crayons
- C. 9 crayons
- D. 6 crayons

87. There are 9 fish in a tank. Then 6 more fish are added. How many fish are in the tank now?

- A. 13 fish
- B. 14 fish
- C. 16 fish
- D. 15 fish

88. There are 18 cherries in a bowl. You eat 9 of them. How many cherries are left?

- A. 8 cherries
- B. 9 cherries
- C. 10 cherries
- D. 7 cherries

89. There are 10 cars in the car park. Then 7 more cars arrive. How many cars are in the car park now?

- A. 17 cars
- B. 16 cars
- C. 18 cars
- D. 15 cars

90. You need 13 cards to win the game, but you only have 8. How many more cards do you need?

- A. 4 cards

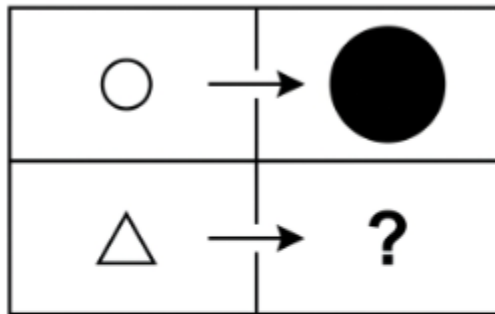
- B. 5 cards
- C. 6 cards
- D. 3 cards

**Nonverbal Battery**

**Figure Matrices (Questions 91–106)**

91. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Figure PQ-443



**A**



**B**



**C**

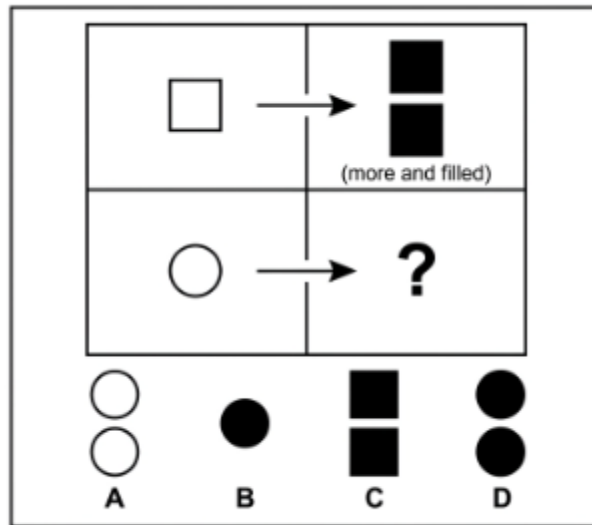


**D**

- A. A large black triangle
- B. A small black triangle
- C. A large white triangle
- D. A large black circle

92. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

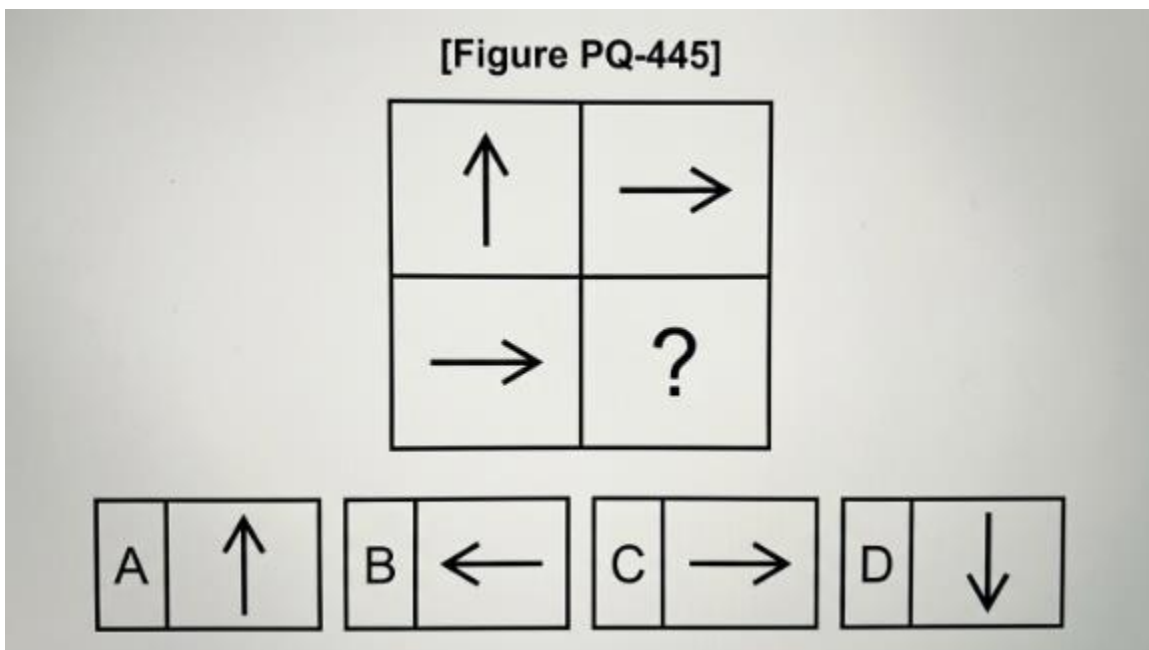
FIGURE PQ-444: LOGICAL MATRIX PUZZLE



Identify the element that correctly fills the question-mark cell by applying the logic established in the top row.

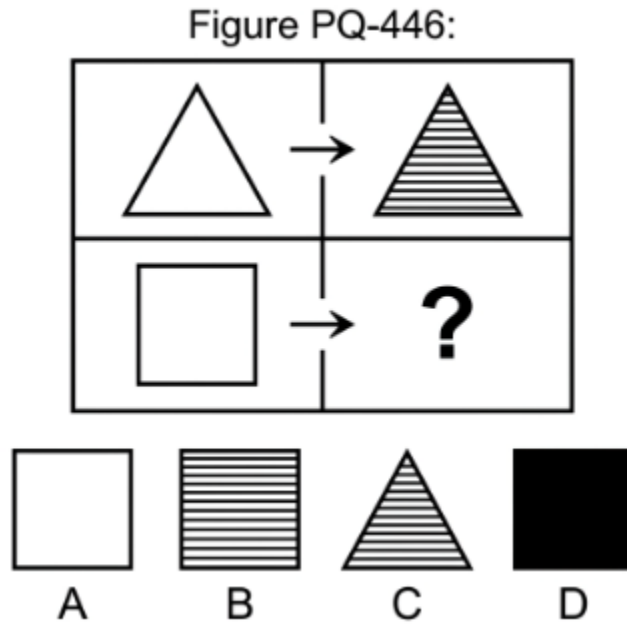
- A. Two white circles
- B. One black circle
- C. Two black squares
- D. Two black circles

93. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. Arrow pointing up
- B. Arrow pointing left
- C. Arrow pointing right
- D. Arrow pointing down

94. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. A white square
- B. A striped square
- C. A striped triangle
- D. A black square

95. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

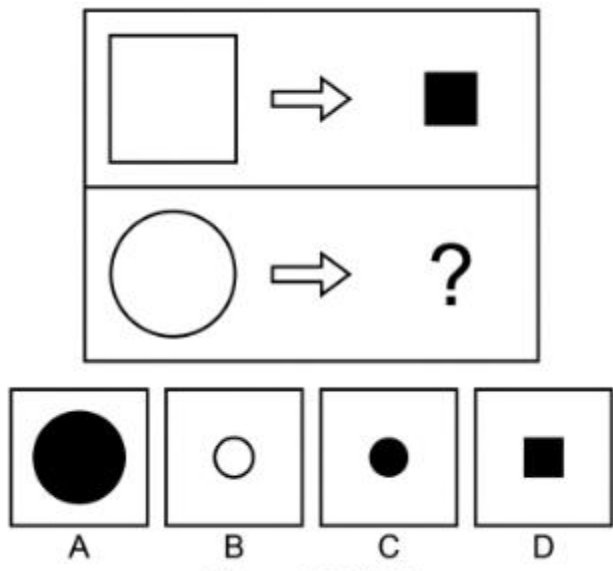
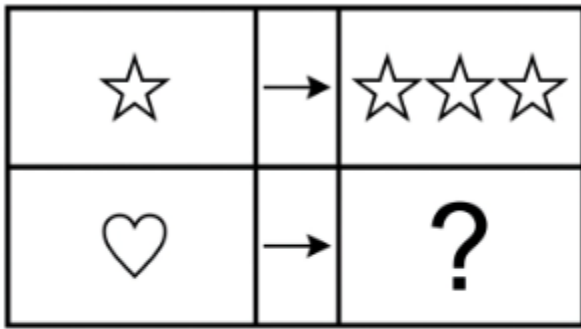


Figure PQ-447

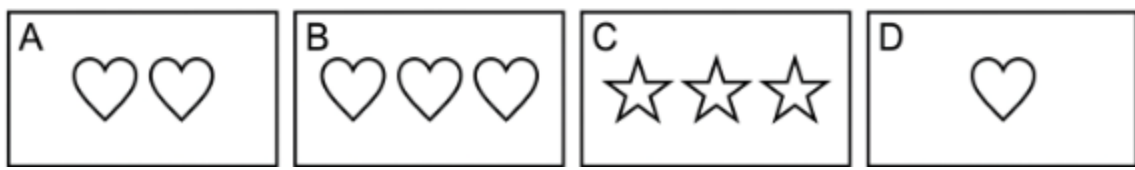
- A. A large black circle
- B. A small white circle
- C. A small black circle
- D. A small black square

96. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

[Figure PQ-448]

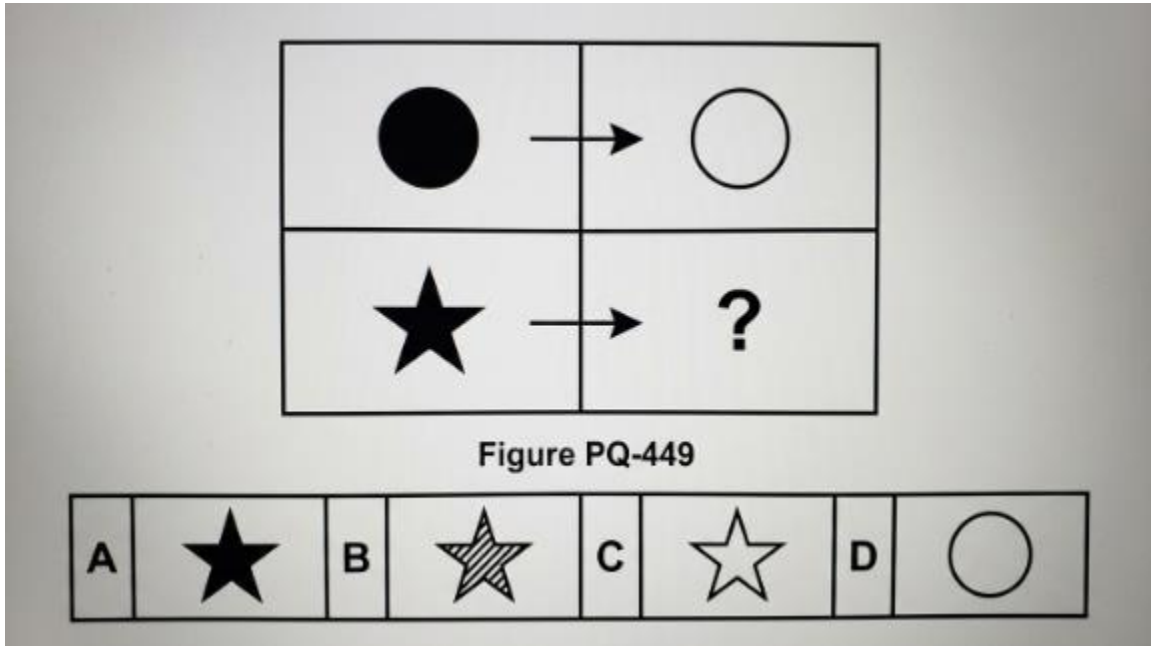


Four answer figures A–D:



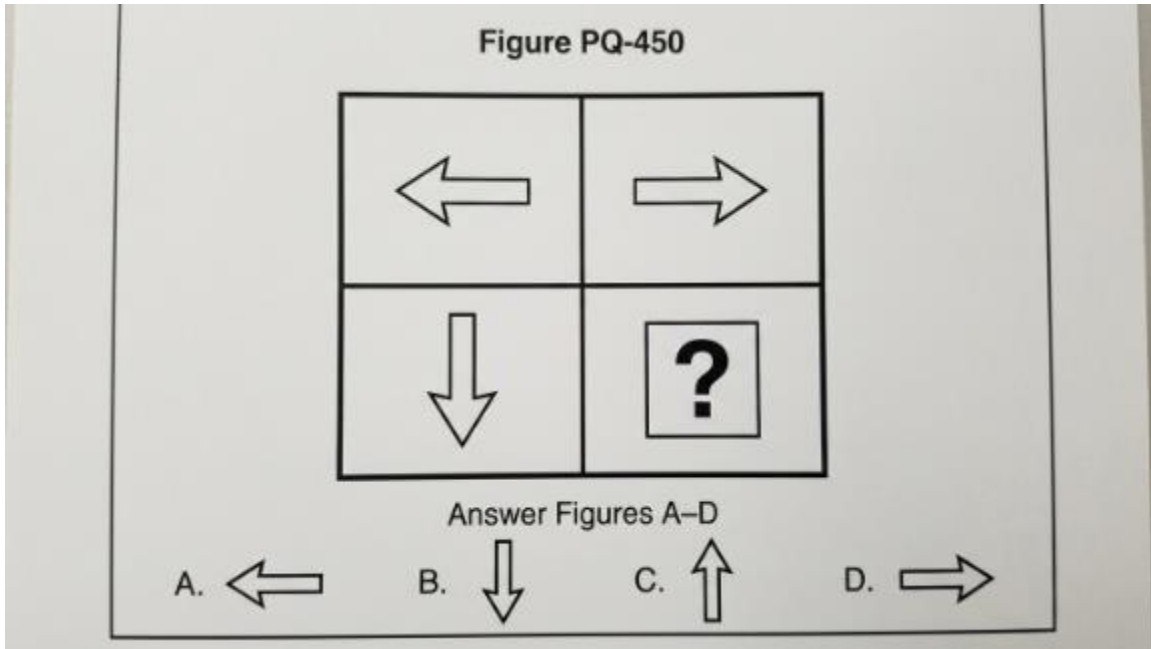
- A. Two hearts
- B. Three hearts
- C. Three stars
- D. One heart

97. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



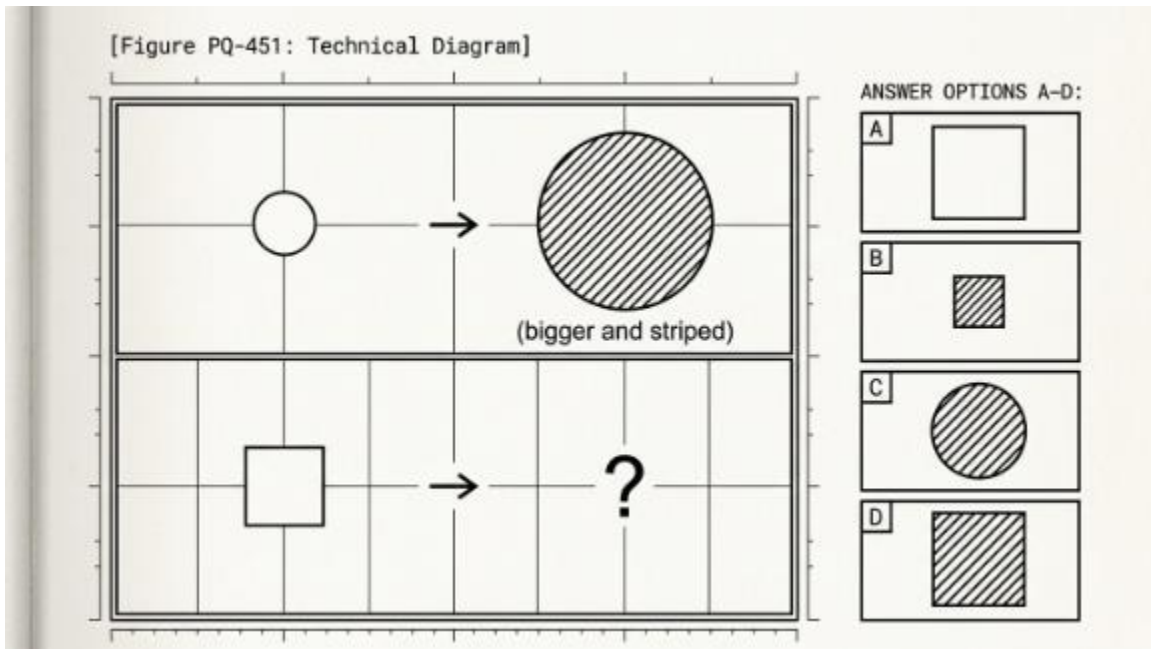
- A. A black star
- B. A striped star
- C. A white star
- D. A white circle

98. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. Arrow pointing left
- B. Arrow pointing down
- C. Arrow pointing up
- D. Arrow pointing right

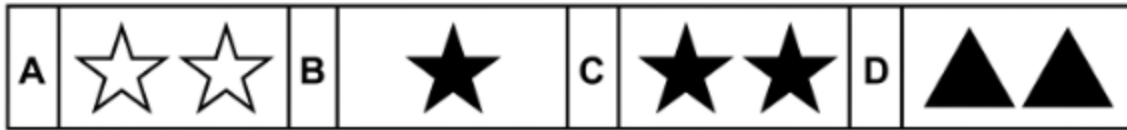
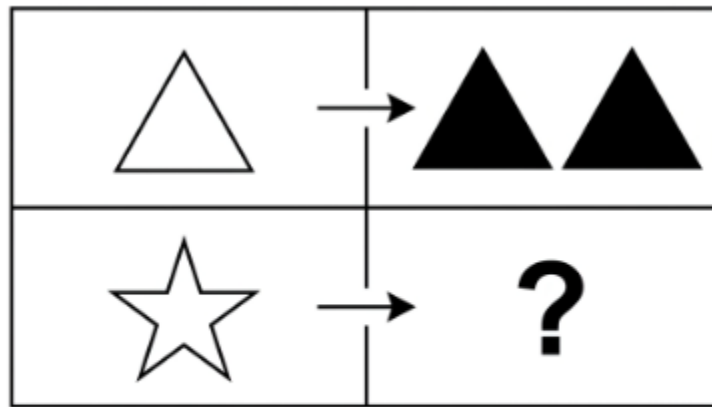
99. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. A large white square
- B. A small striped square
- C. A large striped circle
- D. A large striped square

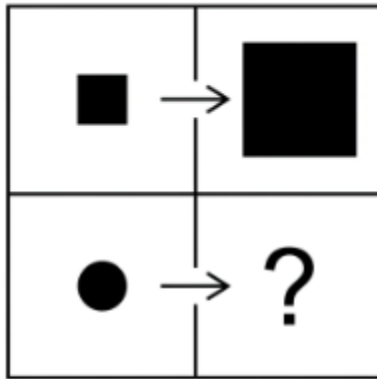
100. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

**[Figure PQ-452] VISUAL LOGIC PUZZLE**



- A. Two white stars
- B. One black star
- C. Two black stars
- D. Two black triangles

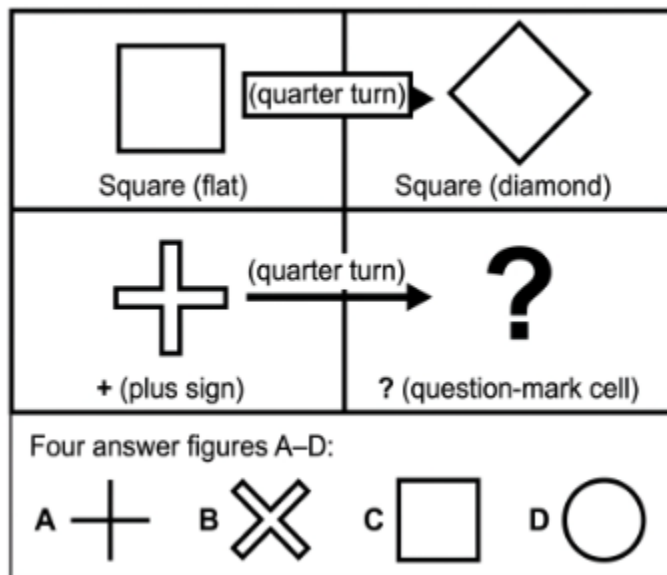
101. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. A large white circle
- B. A small black circle
- C. A large black circle
- D. A large black square

102. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

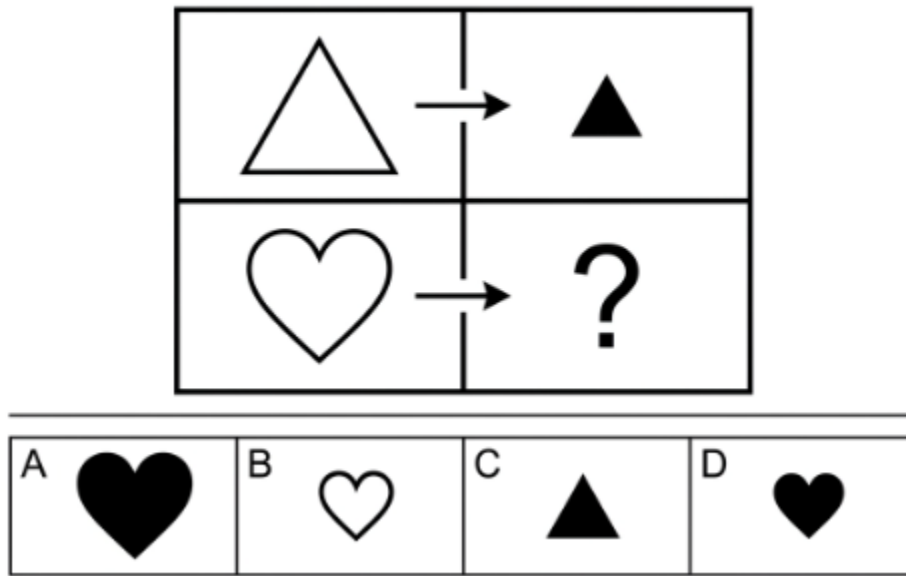
[Figure PQ-454: Clean black-line technical diagram]



- A. A plus sign
- B. An X cross
- C. An outline square
- D. An outline circle

103. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

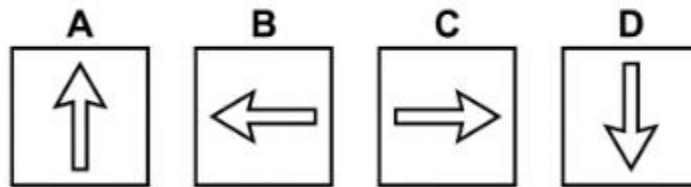
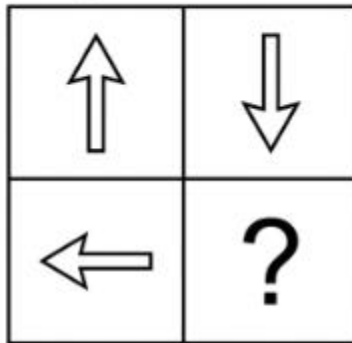
**[Figure PQ-455]**



- A. A large black heart
- B. A small white heart
- C. A small black triangle
- D. A small black heart

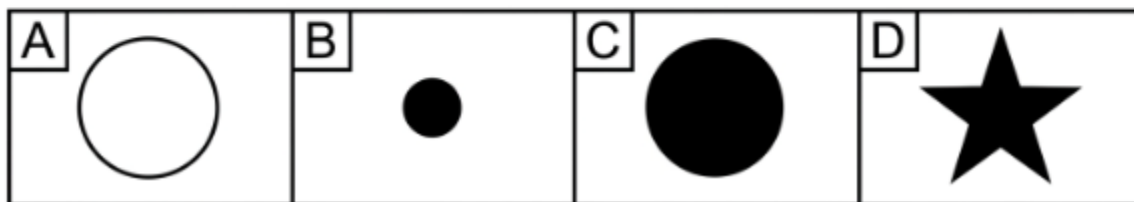
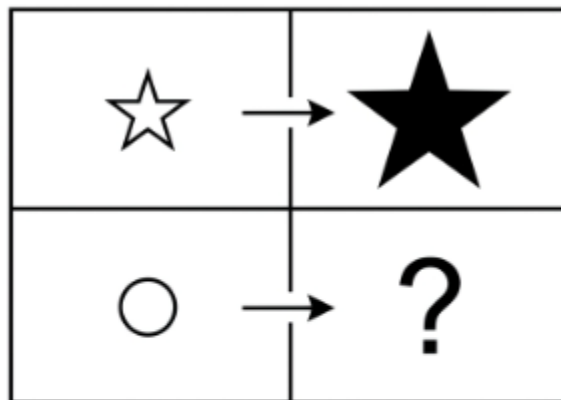
104. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Figure PQ-456



- A. Arrow pointing up
- B. Arrow pointing left
- C. Arrow pointing right
- D. Arrow pointing down

105. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. A large white circle
- B. A small black circle
- C. A large black circle
- D. A large black star

106. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

[Figure PQ-458: Matrix Reasoning Diagram]

○	→ ● ●
□	→ ?

Answer Figures (A-D):

A. □ □

B. ■ ■

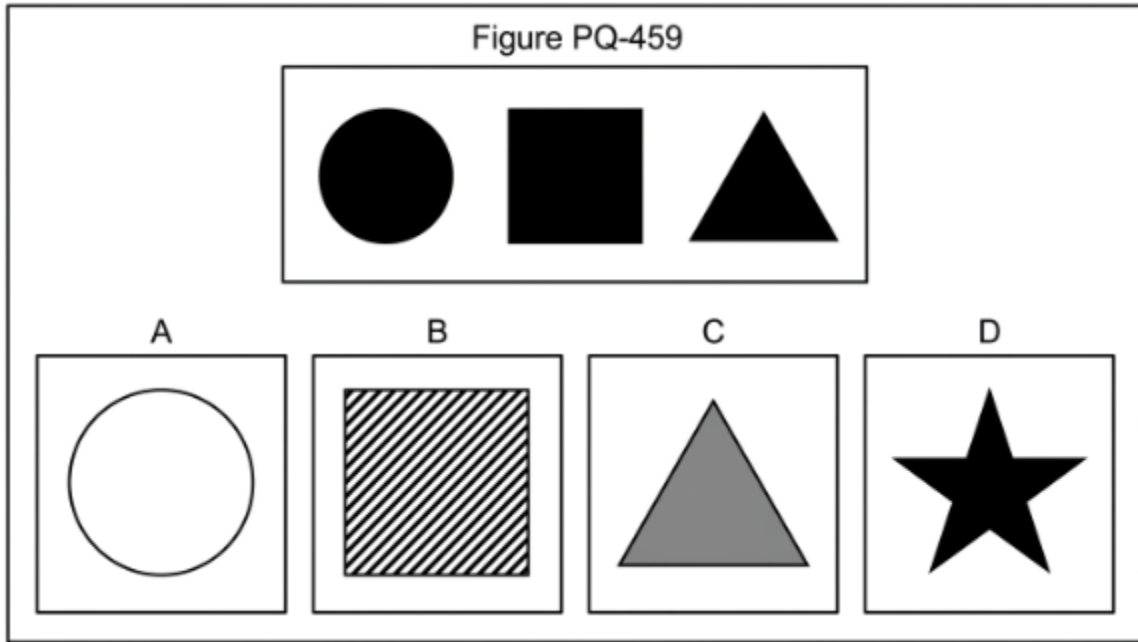
C. ■

D. ● ●

- A. Two white squares
- B. Two black squares
- C. One black square
- D. Two black circles

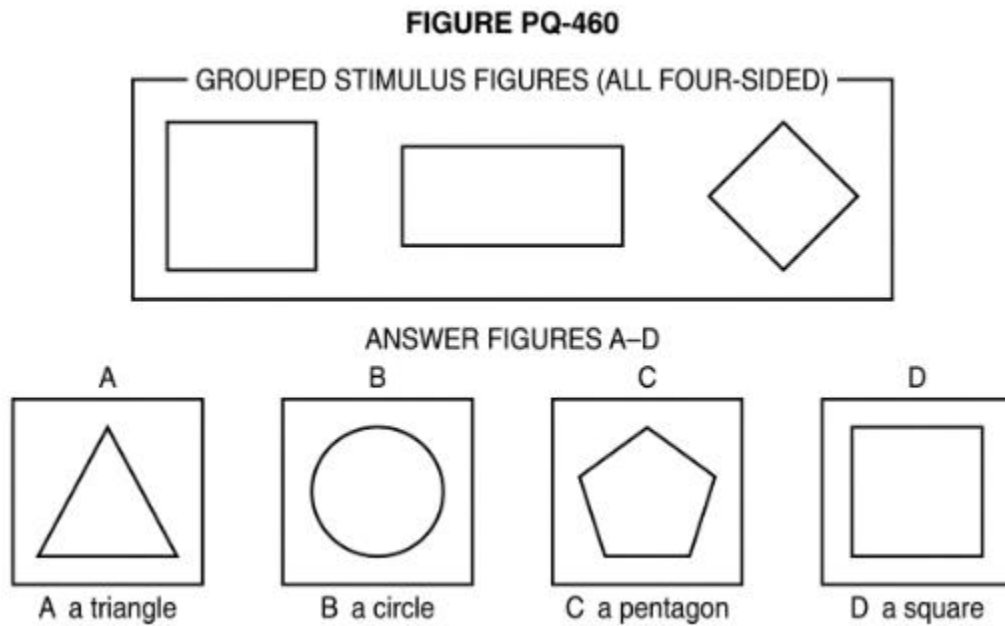
**Figure Classification (Questions 107–122)**

107. The three figures go together because of one rule. Choose the figure that belongs with them.



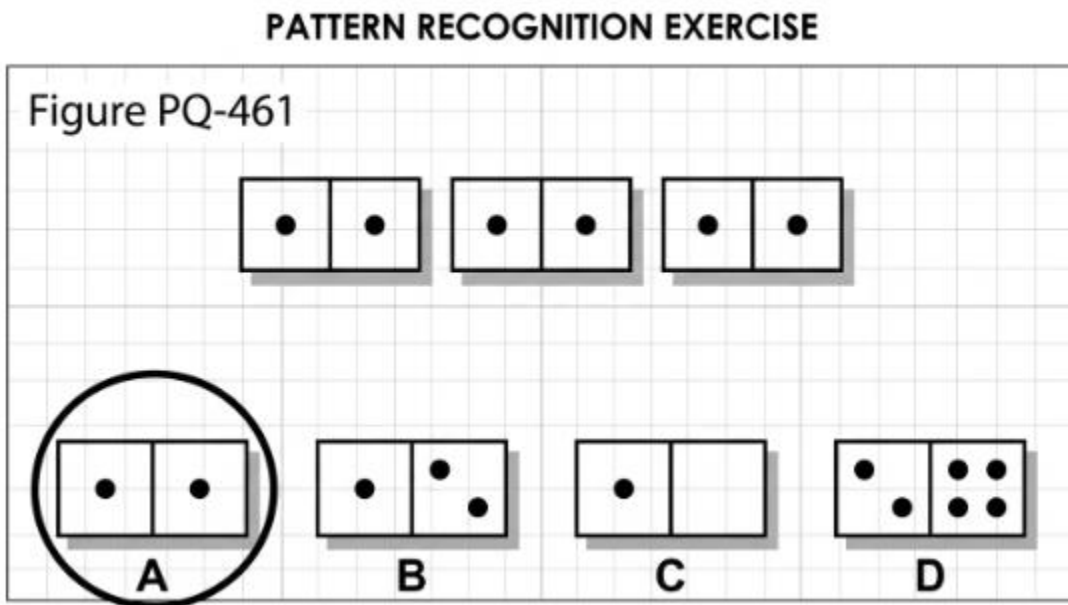
- A. A white circle
- B. A striped square
- C. A grey triangle
- D. A black star

108. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



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

109. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



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

110. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

# Figure D



- A. Arrow pointing up
- B. Arrow pointing left
- C. Arrow pointing right
- D. Arrow pointing down

111. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

Figure PQ-463

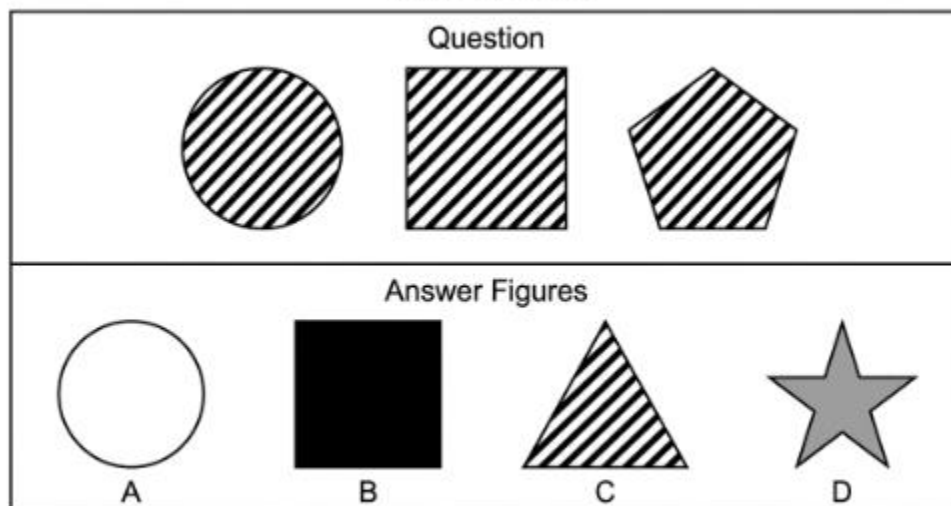
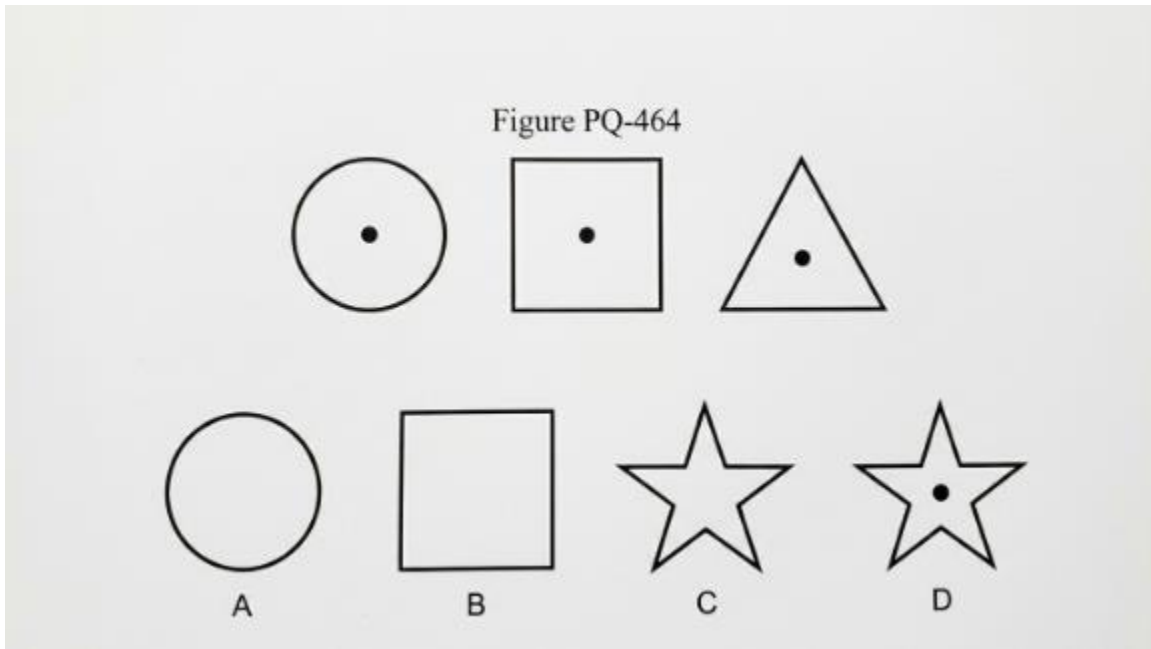


Figure PQ-463: Clean black-line technical diagram. Three grouped figures, all filled with diagonal stripes: a striped circle, a striped square, a striped pentagon. Four answer figures A–D: **A** a white outline circle, **B** a black-filled square, **C** a striped triangle, **D** a grey-filled star.

- A. A white circle
- B. A black square
- C. A striped triangle
- D. A grey star

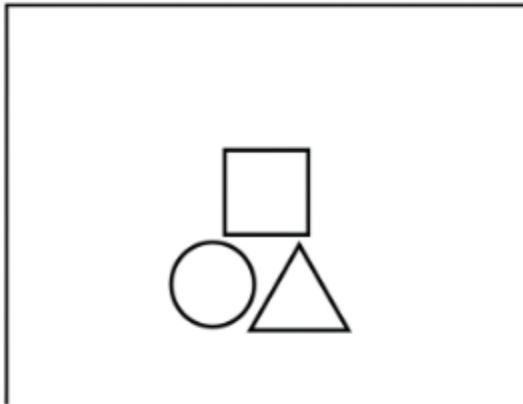
112. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



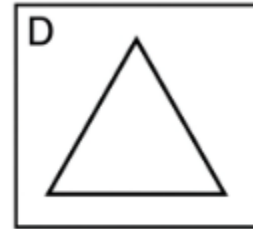
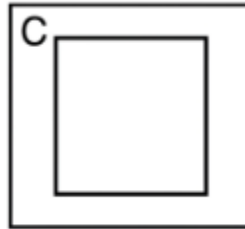
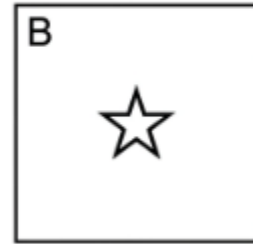
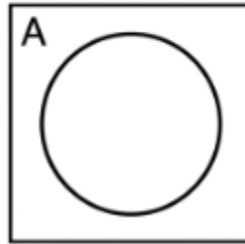
- A. A plain circle
- B. A plain square
- C. A plain star
- D. A star with a dot

113. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

Figure PQ-465



Three grouped figures, all small:  
a small circle, a small square,  
a small triangle.



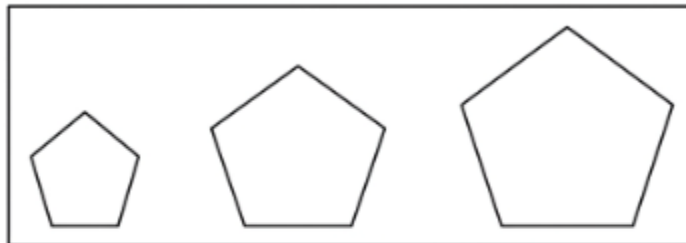
Four answer figures A-D

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

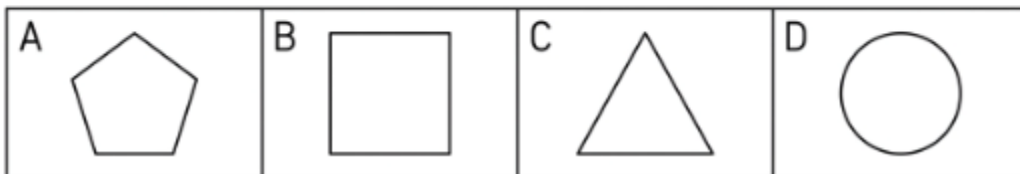
114. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

Figure PQ-466

Problem:



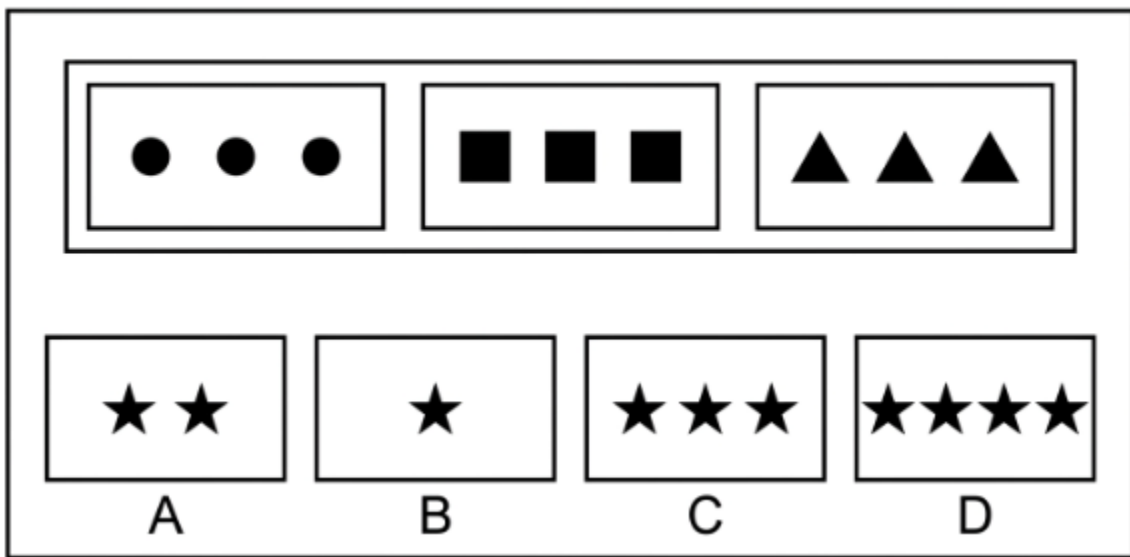
Answer Choices:



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

115. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

[Figure PQ-467]

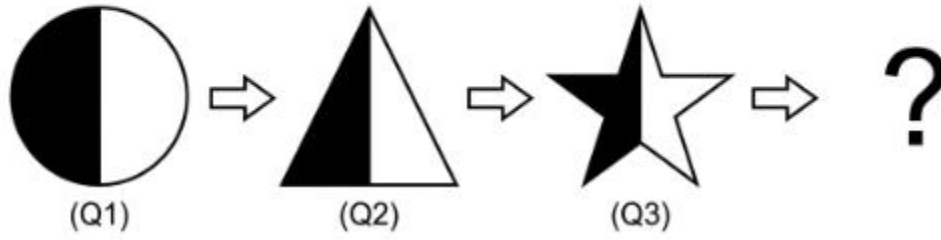


- A. A box with two stars
- B. A box with one star
- C. A box with three stars
- D. A box with four stars

116. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

Figure PQ-468: Pattern Continuation

QUESTION PATTERN



ANSWER OPTIONS:

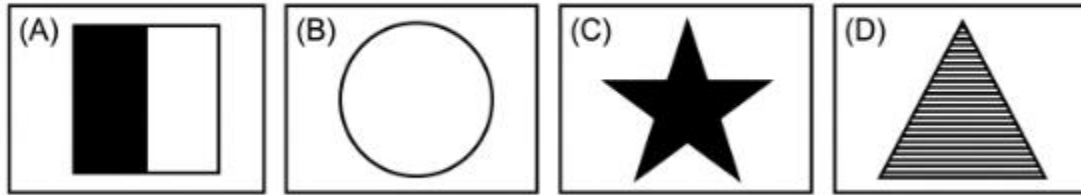
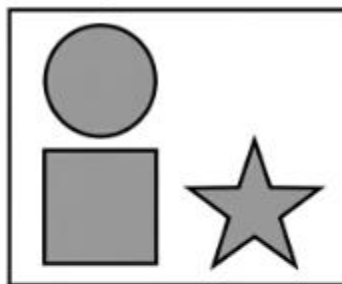


Figure PQ-468: Pattern Continuation

- A. A half-shaded square
- B. A fully white circle
- C. A fully black star
- D. A striped triangle

117. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

Figure PQ-469

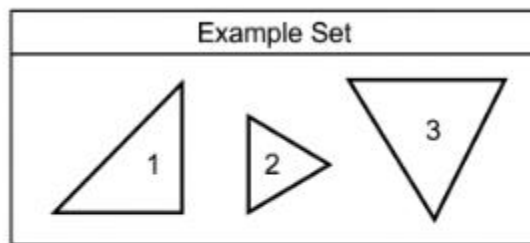


- A
- B
- C
- D

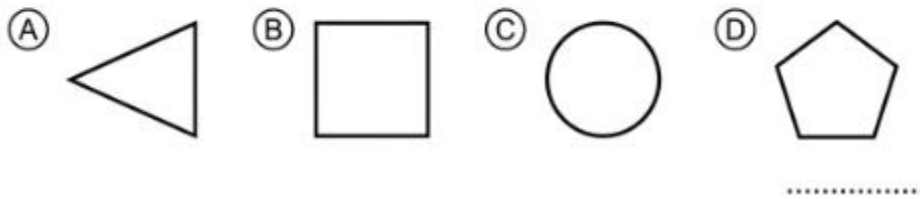
- A. A white circle
- B. A black square
- C. A grey triangle
- D. A striped star

118. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

**Figure PQ-470**

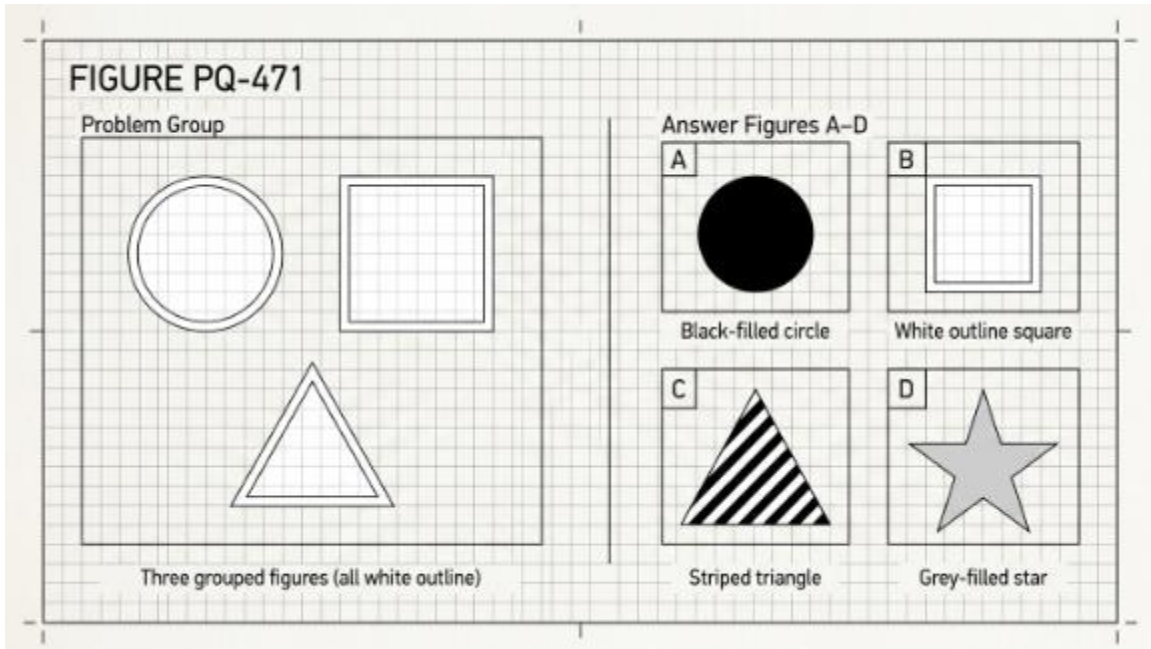


Choose the figure below that represents the same geometric shape type as the examples.



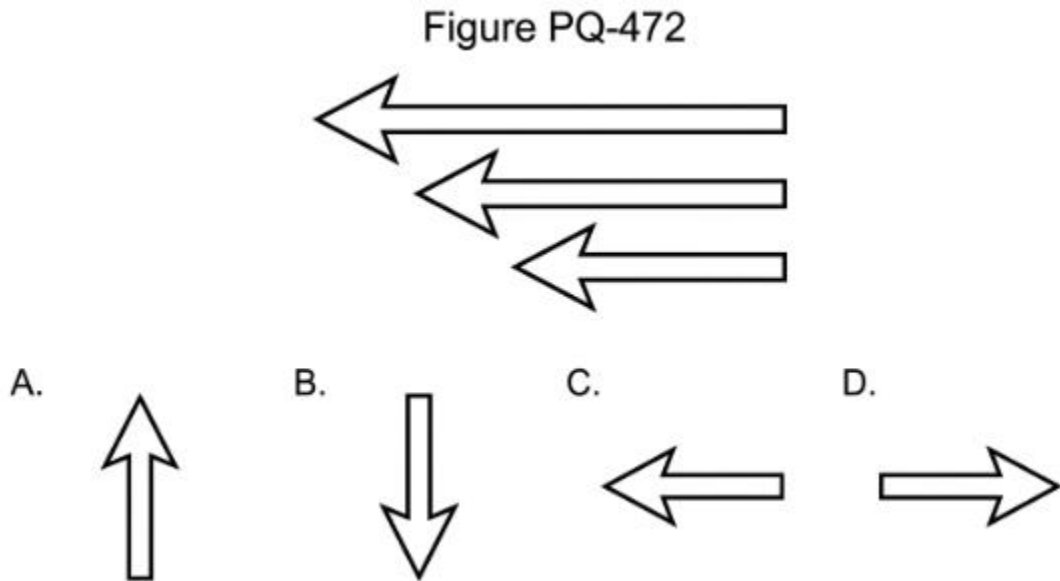
- A. A triangle
- B. A square
- C. A circle
- D. A pentagon

119. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



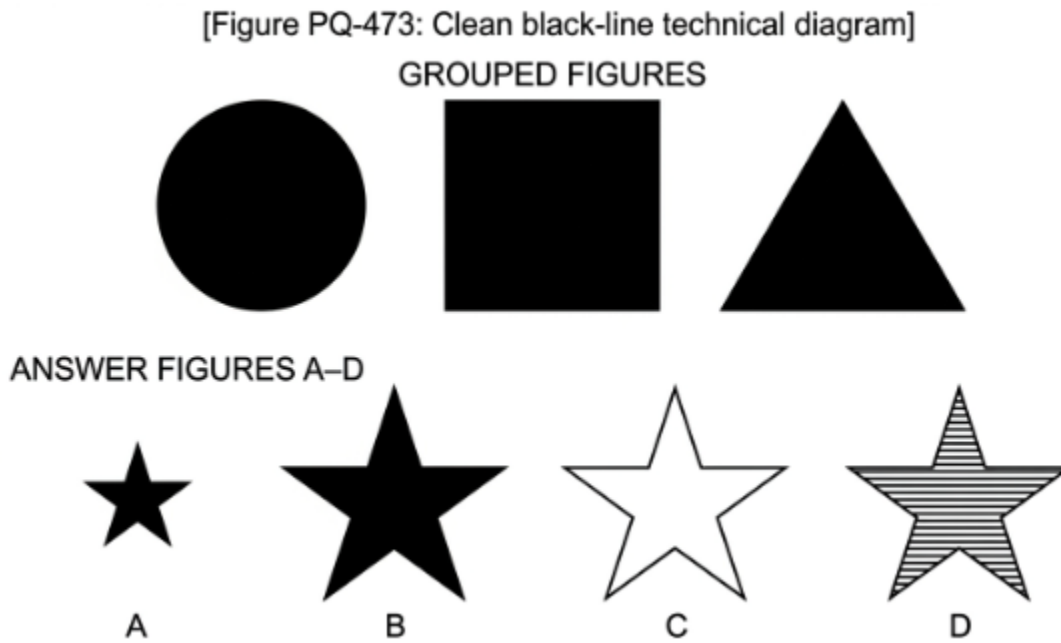
- A. A black circle
- B. A white square
- C. A striped triangle
- D. A grey star

120. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



- A. Arrow pointing up
- B. Arrow pointing down
- C. Arrow pointing left
- D. Arrow pointing right

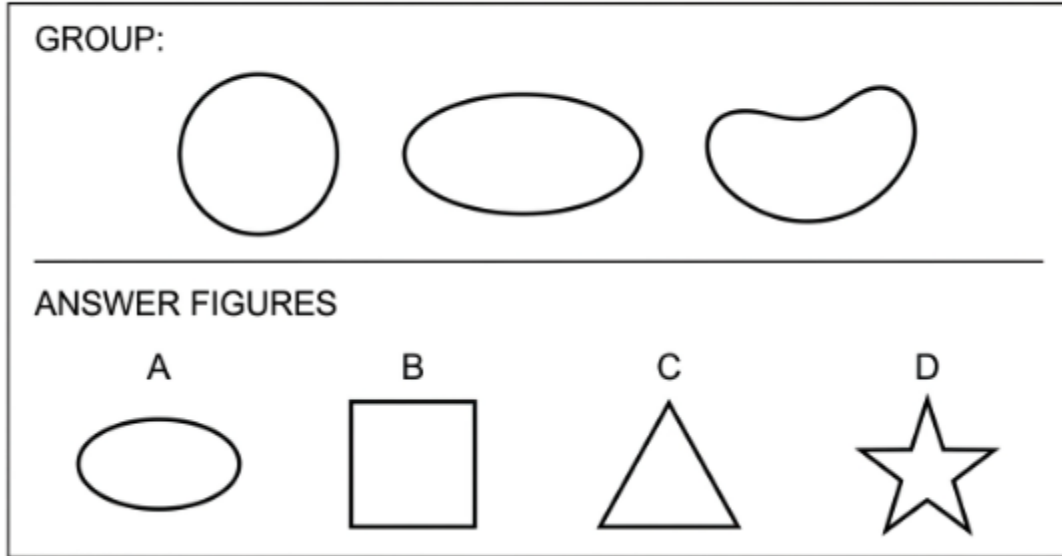
121. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



- A. A small black star
- B. A large black star
- C. A large white star
- D. A large striped star

122. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

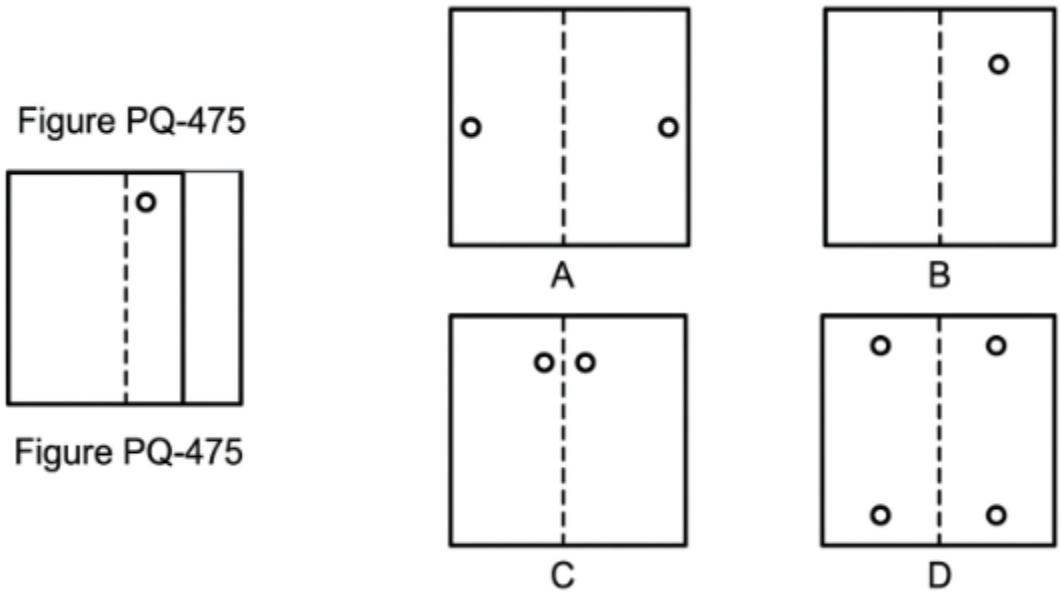
**Figure PQ-474**



- A. An oval shape
- B. A square
- C. A triangle
- D. A star

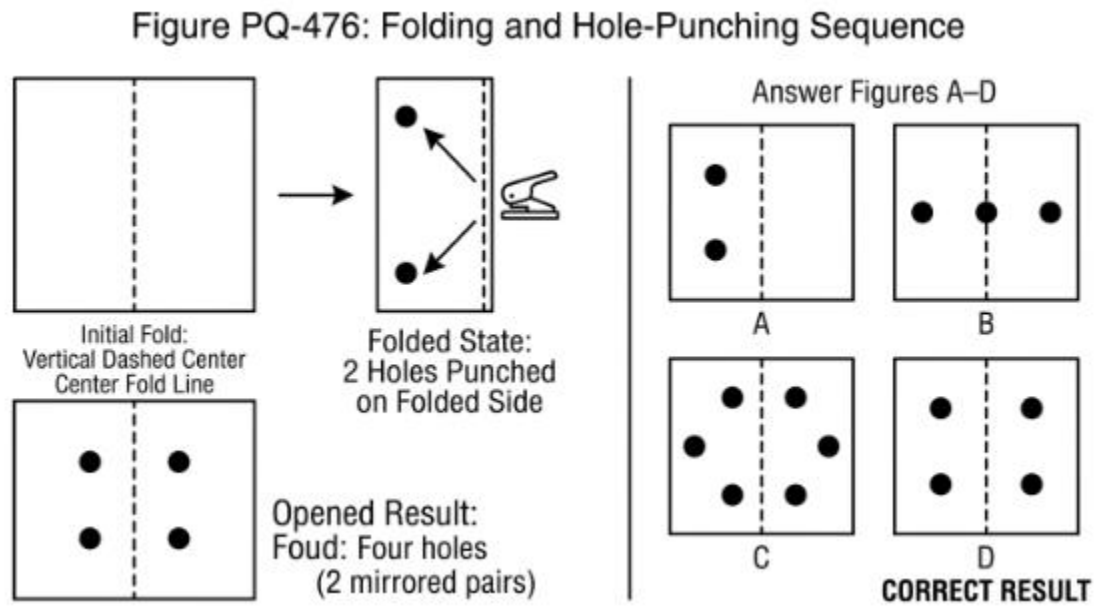
**Paper Folding (Questions 123–136)**

123. The paper is folded once and a hole is punched. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



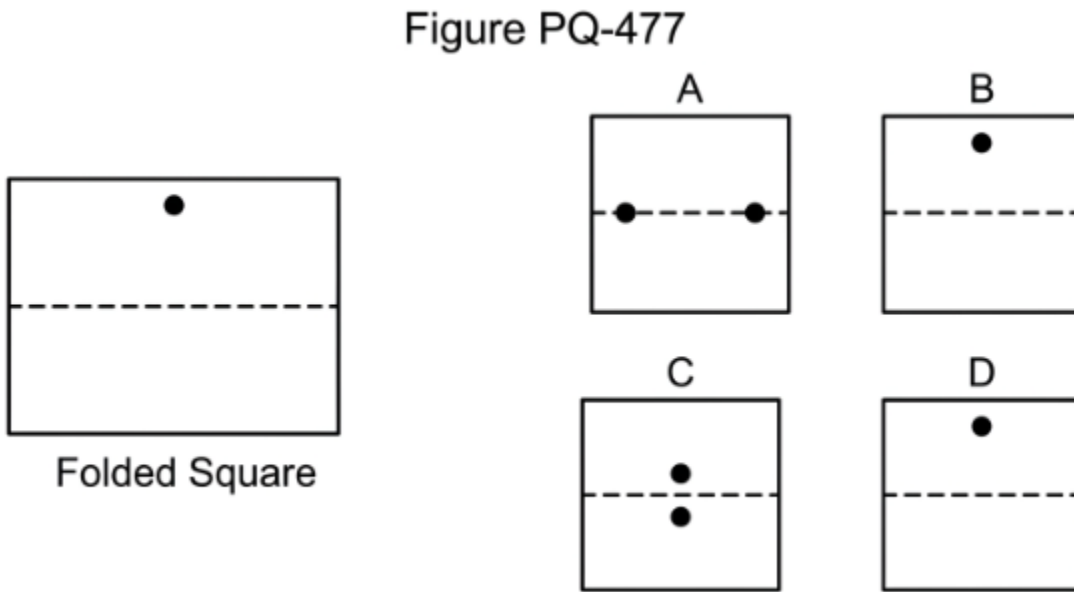
- A. Two holes, far apart
- B. One hole
- C. Two holes, centre top
- D. Four holes

124. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



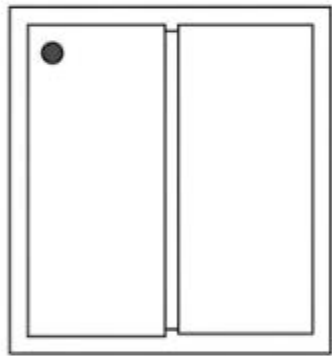
- A. Two holes
- B. Three holes
- C. Six holes
- D. Four holes

125. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

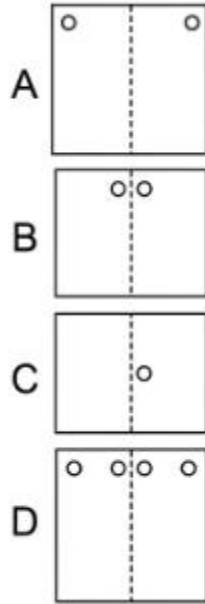


- A. Two holes, far apart
- B. One hole
- C. Two holes, near centre
- D. Four holes

126. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



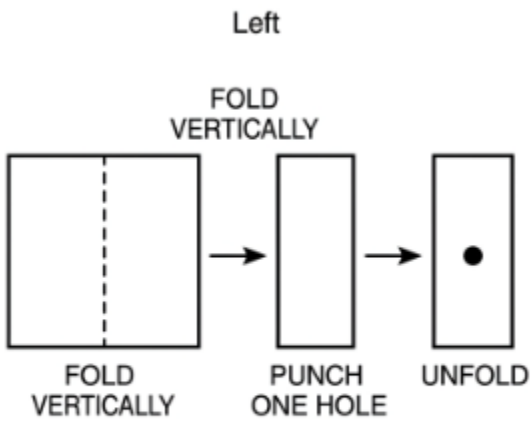
[Figure PQ-478: Folded square, single hole punch on outer edge]



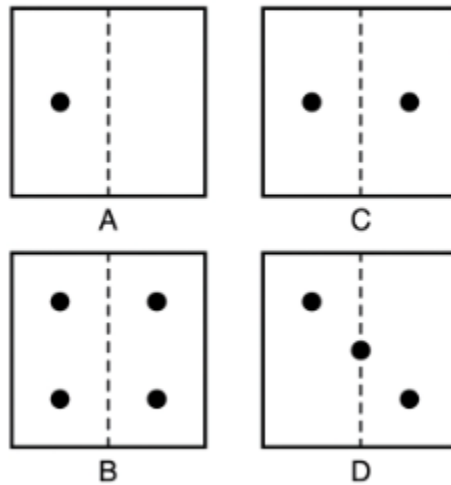
- A. Two holes, top corners
- B. Two holes, near centre
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

127. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

**Figure PQ-479**



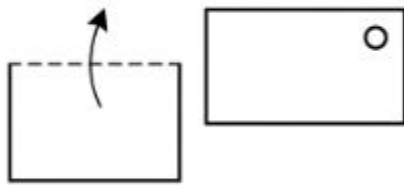
Answer figures A-D



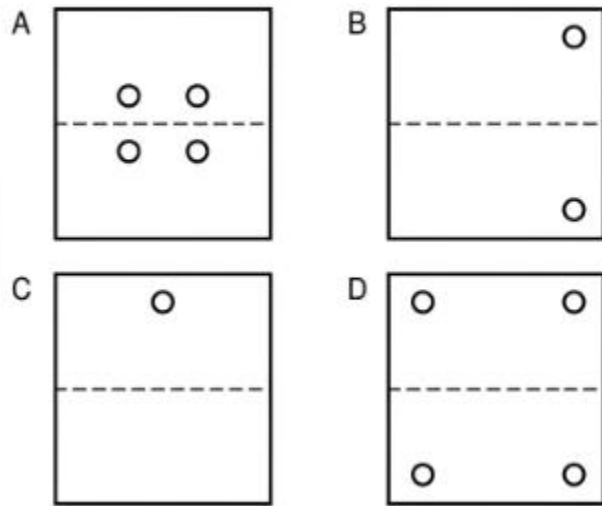
- A. One hole
- B. Four holes
- C. Two holes, mirrored
- D. Three holes

128. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

**Figure PQ-480**



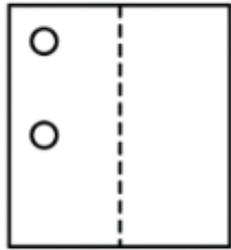
Which of the figures A–D shows the square when unfolded?



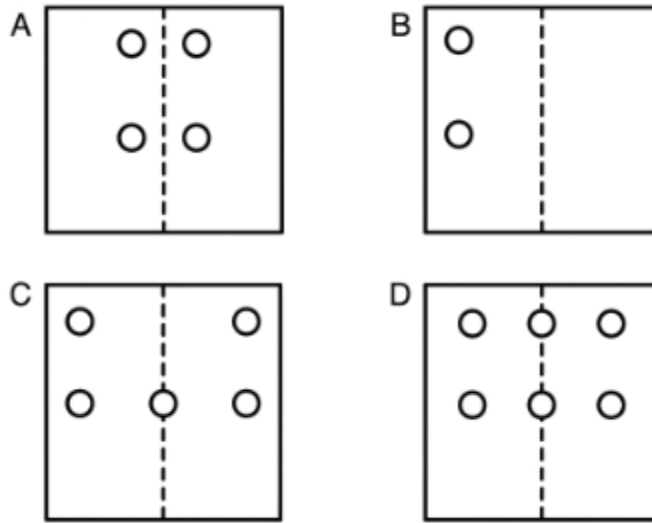
- A. Two holes, near fold
- B. Two holes, near edges
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

129. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

**Figure PQ-481**



Folded Figure



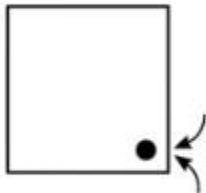
Answer Figure A–D

- A. Four holes
- B. Two holes
- C. Three holes
- D. Six holes

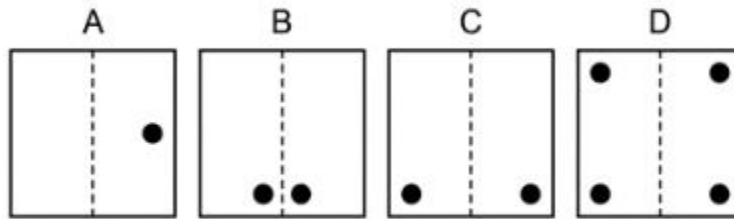
130. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

**Figure PQ-482**

**Left:** A square folded vertically with one hole punched.



**Right:** Four answer figures A–D, opened squares with dashed centre fold:

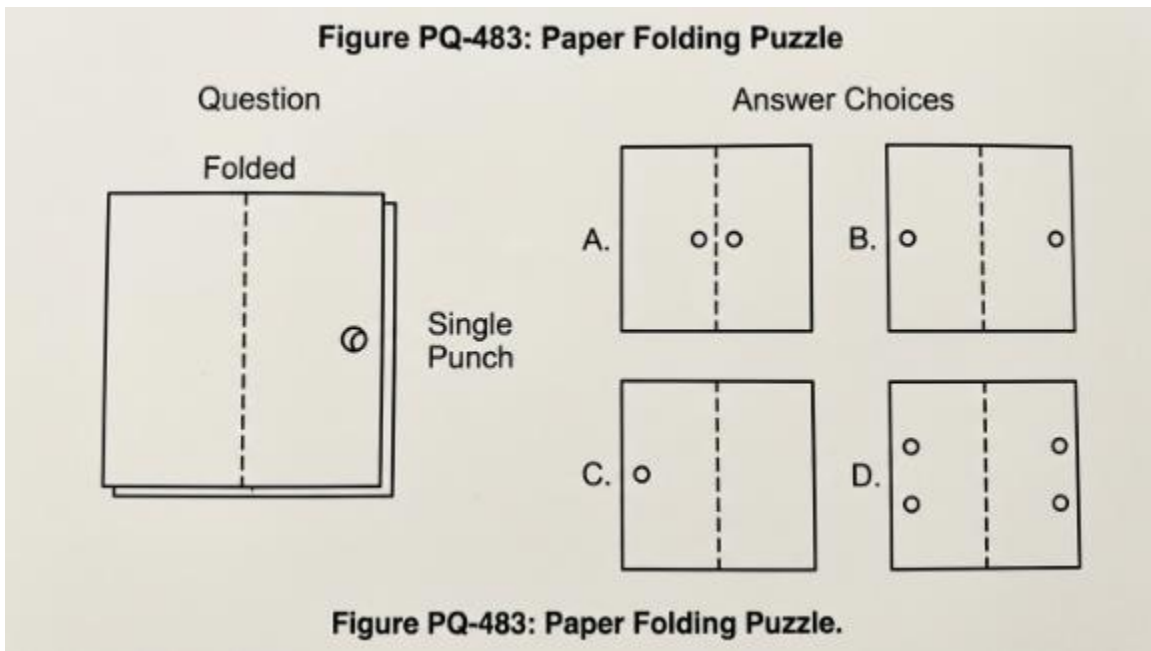


- A: one hole
- B: two holes near the centre bottom
- C: two holes far apart near the bottom corners
- D: four holes

**Figure PQ-482**

- A. One hole
- B. Two holes, centre bottom
- C. Two holes, bottom corners
- D. Four holes

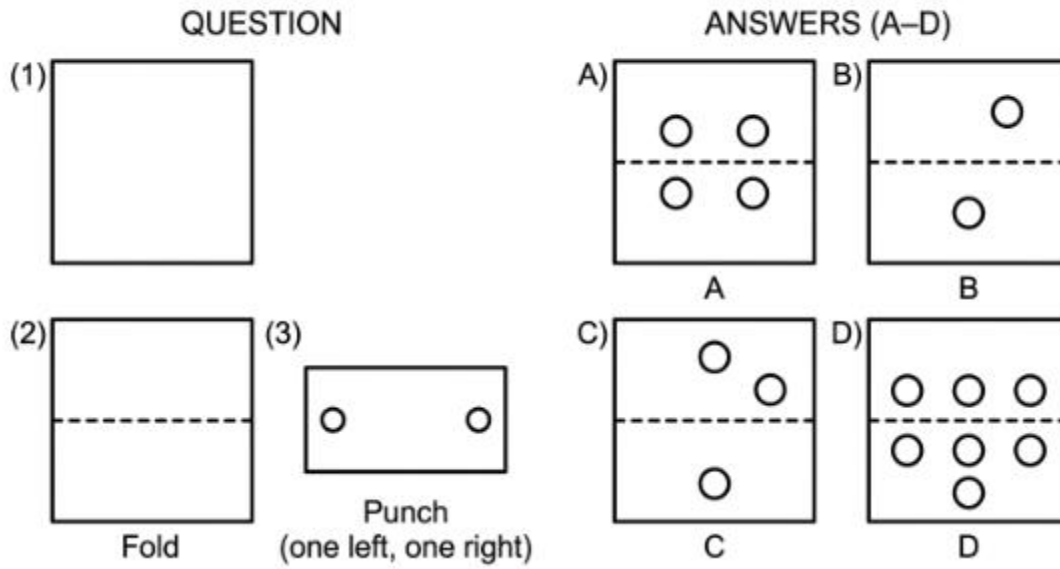
131. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



- A. Two holes, near centre
- B. Two holes, far apart
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

132. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

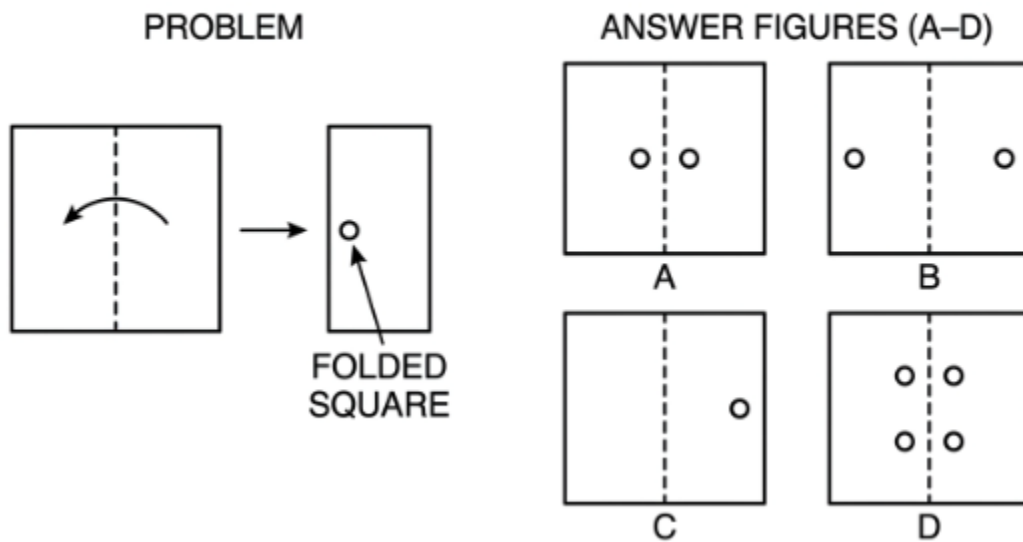
[Figure PQ-484]



- A. Four holes
- B. Two holes
- C. Three holes
- D. Six holes

133. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

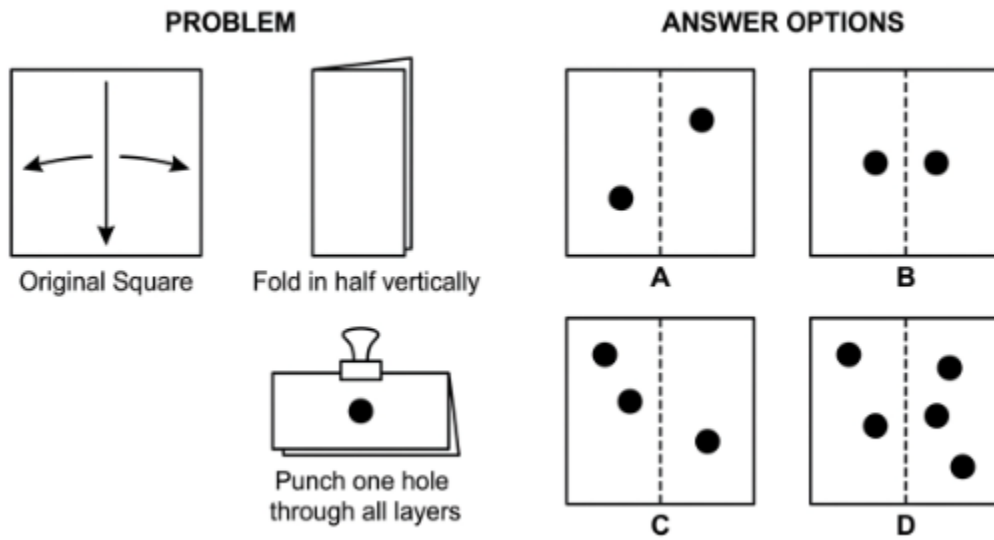
**FIGURE PQ-485**



- A. Two holes, near centre
- B. Two holes, far apart
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

134. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

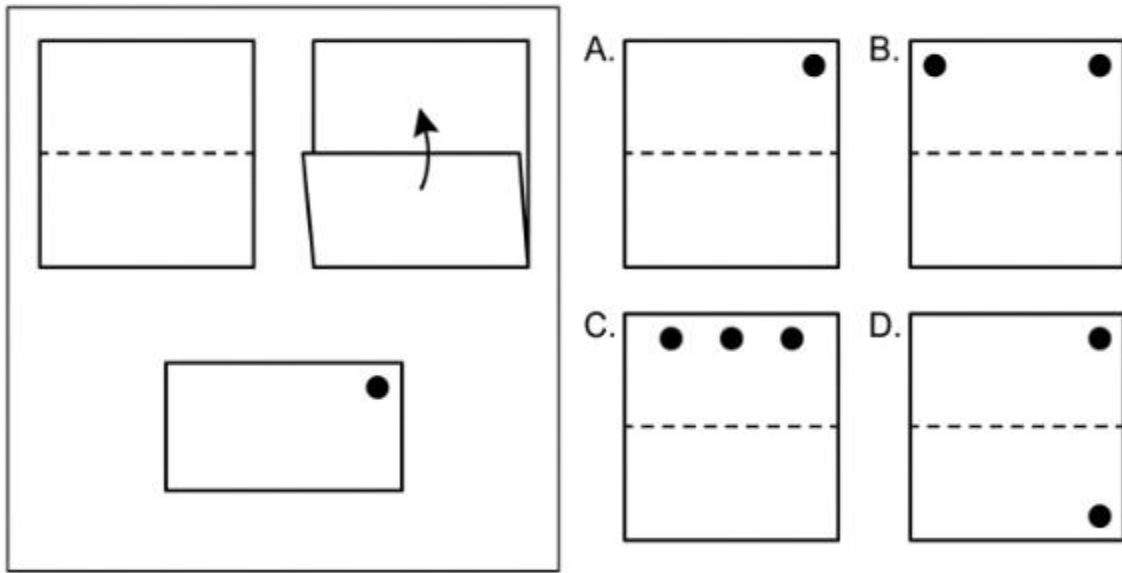
Figure PQ-486



- A. One hole
- B. Two holes, mirrored
- C. Three holes
- D. Four holes

135. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

Figure PQ-487

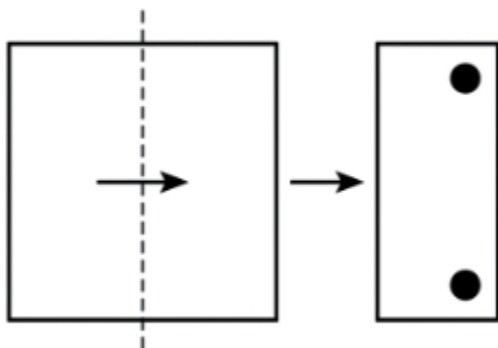


- A. One hole
- B. Two holes, side by side
- C. Three holes
- D. Two holes, top and bottom corners

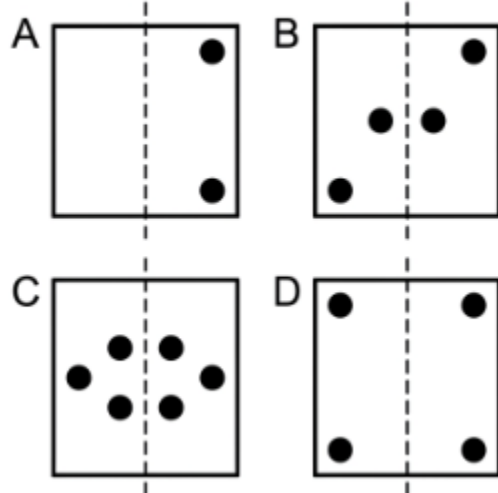
136. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

Figure PQ-488

PROBLEM: Fold & Punch



ANSWERS:



- A. Two holes
- B. Three holes
- C. Six holes
- D. Four holes

## Practice Exam 4: Answer Key and Explanations

### Verbal Battery — Picture Analogies

1. **B** — A horse eats hay, so a mouse eats cheese. The relationship is animal-to-food; the cat, hole, and tail relate to mice but are not their food.
2. **C** — A broom is used on a floor, so a hose is used to water plants. The link is tool-to-its-job, which is why watering plants fits over the tap, bucket, or pipe.
3. **A** — Hard and soft are opposites, so the opposite of rough is smooth, shown by the smooth pebble. The sandpaper, brick, and bark are all rough, so none completes an opposites pair.
4. **D** — A firefighter uses a hose, so a painter uses a paintbrush. The relationship is worker-to-tool; the ladder, bucket, and wall relate to painting but are not the painter's main tool.
5. **A** — A leaf is part of a whole tree, so a feather is part of a whole bird. The relationship is part-to-whole; the wing is also only a part, while the bird is the whole.
6. **D** — A puppy is a dog's baby, so a cub is a bear's baby. The link is adult-to-young; the cave, honey, and paw relate to bears but are not its baby.
7. **C** — A car belongs in a garage, so a boat belongs in a harbour. The relationship is object-to-where-it-belongs; the sail, anchor, and captain relate to boats but are not where it is kept.
8. **C** — The sun makes a shadow, so rain makes a puddle. The link is cause-to-result; the cloud, umbrella, and thunder relate to rain but are not what it makes on the ground.
9. **B** — Feathers are a bird's body covering, so scales are a fish's body covering. The relationship is animal-to-covering; the fins, gills, and tail are parts of a fish but are not its covering.
10. **B** — Up and down are opposites, so the opposite of in is out, shown by the ball coming out. Over, under, and around are different directions, not the opposite of in.
11. **A** — A boot is made of rubber, so a key is made of metal. The relationship is object-to-material; wood, plastic, and paper are not what a key is made from.

**12. D** — A potter makes a pot, so a baker makes a loaf of bread. The relationship is maker-to-product; the oven, flour, and hat relate to baking but are not the finished product.

**13. A** — A hive is a bee's home, so an anthill is an ant's home. The link is animal-to-home; the leaf, picnic, and legs relate to ants but are not where they live.

**14. B** — A pen is used for writing, so a key is used for opening a lock. The relationship is tool-to-its-job; the coin, ring, and chain are objects but are not what a key does.

**15. D** — Light and heavy are opposites, so the opposite of empty is full, shown by the full box. A half box, small box, and open box are not the opposite of empty.

**16. C** — A finger is part of a whole hand, so a wheel is part of a whole car. The relationship is part-to-whole; the road and driver are not the whole the wheel belongs to, and a tyre is only part of the wheel.

## **Verbal Battery — Sentence Completion**

**17. D** — Wagging and jumping show the dog was happy, so "happy and playful" fits. Sad, tired, and hungry do not match wagging and jumping.

**18. C** — Wet hair is dried with a towel, so the towel completes the sentence. A comb, brush, and mirror do not dry hair.

**19. D** — Before eating we wash our hands, so hands complete the sentence. Feet, ears, and hair are not what we wash before a meal.

**20. A** — A caterpillar that wraps itself up turns into a butterfly. A bird, bee, and spider are not what a caterpillar becomes.

**21. D** — A kite blown by the wind flies up into the sky. The sea, ground, and a cave are not where a kite soars.

**22. C** — Milk and butter are kept cold in the fridge, so the fridge completes the sentence. An oven, cupboard, and sink do not keep food cold.

**23. D** — A snail moves slowly, so "slowly along" fits. Quickly, loudly, and highly do not describe a snail's pace.

**24. C** — At night we see the moon and the stars, so stars complete the sentence. The sun, clouds, and a rainbow are not seen in the dark night sky.

**25. A** — A letter is posted in a postbox, so the postbox completes the sentence. A bin, basket, and box are not where letters are posted.

**26. D** — A caterpillar eats a leaf, so the leaf completes the sentence. A stone, flower, and stick are not what a caterpillar nibbles.

**27. C** — A hungry baby begins to cry, so "cry for milk" fits. Laughing, sleeping, and dancing do not match a hungry baby.

**28. D** — To keep his head safe on a bike he wears a helmet, so the helmet completes the sentence. Gloves, a scarf, and boots do not protect the head.

**29. B** — In autumn leaves fall from the trees, so trees complete the sentence. Clouds, a river, and a road are not where leaves grow.

**30. C** — Soup is stirred with a spoon, so the spoon completes the sentence. A fork, knife, and plate are not used to stir soup.

## **Verbal Battery — Picture Classification**

**31. B** — The boat, duck, and leaf all float, so the rubber ring belongs. The rock, coin, and brick would sink.

**32. A** — The apple, leaf, and acorn all grow on trees, so the pear belongs. A carrot, potato, and mushroom grow on or under the ground.

**33. A** — The cup, suitcase, and frying pan all have a handle, so the bucket belongs. A ball, book, and plate have no handle.

**34. B** — The bee, butterfly, and dragonfly are all flying insects, so the moth belongs. An ant does not fly, and a snail and worm are not insects.

**35. D** — The sun, cloud, and moon are all seen in the sky, so the star belongs. A tree, mountain, and house are on the ground.

**36. C** — Glue, honey, and tape are all sticky, so the sticky jam belongs. A rock, spoon, and coin are not sticky.

**37. B** — The orange, apple, and peach are all round fruit, so the plum belongs. A banana is not round, and a carrot and corn are vegetables.

**38. C** — The cup, bottle, and bucket all hold water, so the jug belongs. A fork, comb, and pencil cannot hold water.

**39. D** — The dog, wolf, and fox are all members of the dog family, so the jackal belongs. A cat, rabbit, and horse are not in the dog family.

**40. D** — The car, pram, and wheelbarrow all have wheels, so the skateboard belongs. A sledge, boat, and kite have no wheels.

**41. A** — The pillow, teddy, and cushion are all soft, so the sponge belongs. A rock, brick, and nail are hard.

**42. B** — The kitten, puppy, and foal are all baby animals, so the lamb belongs. A grown cat, cow, and hen are adult animals.

**43. D** — The bird, aeroplane, and kite all fly, so the helicopter belongs. A car, fish, and boat travel on land or in water.

**44. A** — The lion, tiger, and elephant are all wild animals, so the giraffe belongs. A cow, sheep, and pig are farm animals.

## **Quantitative Battery — Number Analogies**

**45. A** — The first pair grows by two (5 to 7), so eight grows by two to make ten. The change is "two more."

**46. B** — The first pair doubles (4 to 8), so six doubles to make twelve. The rule is "twice as many."

**47. A** — The first pair grows by three (6 to 9), so eight grows by three to make eleven. The change is "three more."

**48. A** — The first pair loses two (10 to 8), so nine loses two to make seven. The change is "two fewer."

**49. C** — The first pair doubles (3 to 6), so seven doubles to make fourteen. The rule is "twice as many."

**50. B** — The first pair grows by two (7 to 9), so ten grows by two to make twelve. The change is "two more."

**51. B** — The first pair grows by three (5 to 8), so nine grows by three to make twelve. The change is "three more."

**52. C** — The first pair loses three (12 to 9), so ten loses three to make seven. The change is "three fewer."

**53. A** — The first pair doubles (5 to 10), so four doubles to make eight. The rule is "twice as many."

**54. D** — The first pair grows by two (8 to 10), so eleven grows by two to make thirteen. The change is "two more."

**55. D** — The first pair loses two (11 to 9), so thirteen loses two to make eleven. The change is "two fewer."

**56. B** — The first pair grows by three (7 to 10), so eight grows by three to make eleven. The change is "three more."

**57. D** — The first pair doubles (6 to 12), so three doubles to make six. The rule is "twice as many."

**58. A** — The first pair grows by one (12 to 13), so fourteen grows by one to make fifteen. The change is "one more."

**59. B** — The first pair loses three (13 to 10), so eleven loses three to make eight. The change is "three fewer."

**60. A** — The first pair doubles (7 to 14), so five doubles to make ten. The rule is "twice as many."

## **Quantitative Battery — Number Series**

**61. A** — The beads go up by three each time (5, 8, 11), so the next group is fourteen. The step is "three more."

**62. C** — The beads go up by two each time (8, 10, 12), so the next group is fourteen. The step is "two more."

**63. D** — The beads go down by two each time (14, 12, 10), so the next group is eight. The step is "two fewer."

**64. B** — The beads go up by one each time (13, 14, 15), so the next group is sixteen. The step is "one more."

**65. D** — The beads go up by three each time (6, 9, 12), so the next group is fifteen. The step is "three more."

**66. A** — The beads go down by three each time (16, 13, 10), so the next group is seven. The step is "three fewer."

**67. C** — The beads go up by two each time (9, 11, 13), so the next group is fifteen. The step is "two more."

**68. A** — The beads go down by two each time (15, 13, 11), so the next group is nine. The step is "two fewer."

**69. A** — The beads go up by three each time (7, 10, 13), so the next group is sixteen. The step is "three more."

**70. C** — The beads go down by one each time (14, 13, 12), so the next group is eleven. The step is "one fewer."

**71. B** — The beads go up by two each time (10, 12, 14), so the next group is sixteen. The step is "two more."

**72. D** — The beads go down by three each time (18, 15, 12), so the next group is nine. The step is "three fewer."

**73. B** — The beads go up by three each time (7, 10, 13), so the next group is sixteen. The step is "three more."

**74. A** — The beads go down by two each time (16, 14, 12), so the next group is ten. The step is "two fewer."

**75. C** — The beads go up by one each time (14, 15, 16), so the next group is seventeen. The step is "one more."

**76. C** — The beads go down by three each time (17, 14, 11), so the next group is eight. The step is "three fewer."

## Quantitative Battery — Number Puzzles

**77. B** — Eight birds and five more makes thirteen ( $8 + 5 = 13$ ). Counting on from eight adds five.

**78. A** — Fourteen apples with six eaten leaves eight ( $14 - 6 = 8$ ). Counting back from fourteen reaches eight.

**79. B** — If adding six makes thirteen, the box started with seven ( $13 - 6 = 7$ ). Counting back from the total finds the start.

**80. A** — Five cats, four dogs, and three rabbits make twelve animals ( $5 + 4 + 3 = 12$ ). All three groups are joined into one total.

**81. B** — Fifteen balloons with six popped leaves nine ( $15 - 6 = 9$ ). Taking six away reduces the amount by six.

**82. D** — Needing fourteen with eight in hand means six more are needed ( $14 - 8 = 6$ ). Counting on from eight to fourteen takes six steps.

**83. C** — Twelve ducks with seven swimming away leaves five ( $12 - 7 = 5$ ). Counting back from twelve reaches five.

**84. B** — Seven red and seven blue blocks make fourteen altogether ( $7 + 7 = 14$ ). The two equal groups are joined.

**85. D** — Sixteen sweets with nine eaten leaves seven ( $16 - 9 = 7$ ). Counting back from sixteen reaches seven.

**86. B** — If adding seven makes fifteen, the box started with eight ( $15 - 7 = 8$ ). Counting back from the total finds the start.

**87. D** — Nine fish with six more makes fifteen ( $9 + 6 = 15$ ). Counting on from nine adds six.

**88. B** — Eighteen cherries with nine eaten leaves nine ( $18 - 9 = 9$ ). Counting back from eighteen reaches nine.

**89. A** — Ten cars with seven more makes seventeen ( $10 + 7 = 17$ ). Counting on from ten adds seven.

**90. B** — Needing thirteen with eight in hand means five more are needed ( $13 - 8 = 5$ ). Counting on from eight to thirteen takes five steps.

## **Nonverbal Battery — Figure Matrices**

**91. A** — Two things change across the top — bigger and filled-in — so the small white triangle becomes a large black triangle. Both changes apply to the same shape.

**92. D** — Two things change — more and filled-in — so one white circle becomes two black circles. The number and the shading both change.

**93. D** — The top arrow makes a quarter turn clockwise (up to right), so the right arrow turns the same way to point down. The change is rotation.

**94. B** — The top row gains stripes, so the white square becomes a striped square. The change is shading, keeping the same shape.

**95. C** — Two things change — smaller and filled-in — so the large white circle becomes a small black circle. Both changes apply to the same shape.

**96. B** — The top row goes from one to three, so one heart becomes three hearts. The change is number.

**97. C** — The top row changes from black to white, so the black star becomes a white star. The change is shading.

**98. C** — The top arrow turns to point the opposite way, so the down arrow becomes an up arrow. The change is direction.

**99. D** — Two things change — bigger and striped — so the small white square becomes a large striped square. Both changes apply together.

**100. C** — Two things change — more and filled-in — so one white triangle becomes two black triangles... the matching shape is the star: one white star becomes two black stars. The number and the shading both change.

**101. C** — The top row gets bigger while staying black, so the small black circle becomes a large black circle. Size changes and the black fill stays.

**102. B** — The top shape makes a quarter turn, so the upright plus sign turns into an X cross. The change is rotation.

**103. D** — Two things change — smaller and filled-in — so the large white heart becomes a small black heart. Both changes apply to the same shape.

**104. C** — The top arrow turns to point the opposite way, so the left arrow becomes a right arrow. The change is direction.

**105. C** — Two things change — bigger and filled-in — so the small white circle becomes a large black circle. Both changes apply to the same shape.

**106. B** — Two things change — more and filled-in — so one white square becomes two black squares. The number and the shading both change.

## **Nonverbal Battery — Figure Classification**

**107. D** — The three figures are all black, so the black star belongs. The white, striped, and grey figures break the colour rule.

**108. D** — The three figures all have four sides, so the square belongs. A triangle, circle, and pentagon do not have four sides.

**109. A** — Each box holds exactly two dots, so the box with two dots belongs. The boxes with one, three, or four dots break the count rule.

**110. D** — The three arrows all point down, so the down-pointing arrow belongs. The other directions break the rule.

**111. C** — The three figures are all striped, so the striped triangle belongs. The white, black, and grey figures break the shading rule.

**112. D** — Each figure has a dot in the centre, so the star with a dot belongs. The plain figures have no centre dot.

**113. B** — The three figures are all small, so the small star belongs. The large figures break the size rule.

**114. A** — The three figures all have five sides, so the pentagon belongs. A square, triangle, and circle have a different number of sides.

**115. C** — Each box holds exactly three items, so the box with three stars belongs. The boxes with two, one, or four stars break the count rule.

**116. A** — The three figures are all half-shaded, so the half-shaded square belongs. The fully white, fully black, and striped figures break the rule.

**117. C** — The three figures are all filled grey, so the grey triangle belongs. The white, black, and striped figures break the shading rule.

**118. A** — The three figures all have three sides, so the triangle belongs. A square, circle, and pentagon have a different number of sides.

**119. B** — The three figures are all white outlines, so the white square belongs. The black, striped, and grey figures break the shading rule.

**120. C** — The three arrows all point left, so the left-pointing arrow belongs. The other directions break the rule.

**121. B** — The three figures are all large and black, so the large black star belongs. The small, white, and striped stars each break one part of the rule.

**122. A** — The three figures all have curved edges and no corners, so the oval belongs. The square, triangle, and star have corners.

## **Nonverbal Battery — Paper Folding**

**123. C** — A hole punched near the top, close to the fold, opens into two holes close together near the centre top. Nearness to the fold keeps them close.

**124. D** — Two punches through two layers make four holes, arranged as two mirrored pairs. The count comes from punches times layers.

**125. C** — With a horizontal fold, a hole near the fold opens into two holes close together near the centre. Holes near the fold stay near the middle.

**126. A** — A hole near the top outer edge opens into two holes far apart near the top corners. Holes near the edge land far from the fold.

**127. C** — A single punch through one fold opens into two holes mirrored across the centre. Two layers always give two holes.

**128. B** — With a horizontal fold, a hole near the top outer edge opens into two holes near the top and bottom edges, far from the fold. Distance from the fold is mirrored.

**129. A** — Two punches through two layers make four holes, arranged as two mirrored pairs. Each punch produces a mirrored pair.

**130. C** — A hole near the bottom outer edge opens into two holes far apart near the bottom corners. Holes near the edge land far from the fold.

**131. B** — A hole near the outer edge opens into two holes far apart at the middle height. Holes near the edge land far from the fold.

**132. A** — Two punches through two layers make four holes, arranged as two mirrored pairs. The count comes from punches times layers.

**133. A** — A hole punched near the fold opens into two holes close together near the centre. Holes near the fold stay near the middle.

**134. B** — A single punch through one fold opens into two holes mirrored across the centre. Two layers always give two holes.

**135. D** — With a horizontal fold, a hole near a top corner opens into two holes at the top and bottom corners, mirrored across the fold. One fold makes two holes.

**136. D** — Two punches near the outer edge make four holes far apart near the corners. Each punch mirrors across the fold.