PRACTICE EXAM 4: CCAT-7 LEVEL 9 SIMULATION (170 QUESTIONS)

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

Part 1 — Verbal Analogies (1–24)

1. cub → bear : lamb → ?

A. wool

B. sheep

C. farm

D. goat

2. pot → cook : kettle → ?

A. tea

B. heat

C. boil

D. water

3. win → lose : buy → ?

A. money

B. sell

C. shop

D. trade

4. string → guitar : blade → ?

A. cut

B. sharp

C. handle

D. knife

5. robin → bird : shark → ?

A. ocean

B. fish

C. swim

D. fin

6. artist → paintbrush : woodcutter → ?

A. tree

B. wood

C. axe

D. forest

7. lemon → sour : sugar → ?

A. sweet

B. candy

C. salty

D. white

8. ship → harbour : train → ?

A. station

B. track

C. ticket

D. engine

9. tired → weary : happy → ?

A. sad

B. angry

C. calm

D. joyful

10. room → house : leaf → ?

A. tree

B. branch

C. forest

D. root

11. umbrella → rain : glove → ?

A. finger

B. arm

C. hand

D. wrist

12. cool → cold : warm → ?

A. mild

B. cool

C. hot

D. ice

13. ant → insect : oak → ?

A. leaf

B. tree

C. wood

D. acorn

14. open → close : push → ?

A. press

B. pull

C. lift

D. shove

15. ear → hear : leg → ?

A. walk

B. run

C. kick

D. jump

16. teacher → classroom : miner → ?

A. mine

B. coal

C. tunnel

D. helmet

17. wing → bird : trunk → ?

A. nose

B. elephant

C. zoo

D. grey

18. pencil → write : broom → ?

A. floor

B. dust

C. handle

D. sweep

19. violin → instrument : poodle → ?

A. bark

B. dog

C. pet

D. tail

20. thick → thin : wide → ?

A. long

B. narrow

C. tall

D. round

21. shirt → cotton : bottle → ?

A. drink

B. cap

C. glass

D. water

22. brush → painter : scissors → ?

A. hair

B. comb

C. barber

D. mirror

23. oven → bake : fan → ?

A. wind

B. cool

C. blow

D. spin

24. roof → house : lid → ?

A. jar

B. open

C. glass

D. food

Part 2 — Sentence Completion (25–44)

25. The bright lighthouse helped the passing ships ____ their way safely into the harbour.

A. lose

B. block

C. find

D. forget

26. The kitten's fur was so ____ that it felt just like silk when she stroked it.

A. rough

B. soft

C. wet

D. hard

27. Because the test was ____, most of the students finished it quickly and easily.

A. hard

B. easy

C. long

D. boring

28. The brave firefighter ____ the trapped kitten from the burning building.

A. rescued

B. ignored

C. dropped

D. watched

29. The garden needed water badly, for the soil had grown dusty and ____.

A. wet

B. muddy

C. dry

D. soft

30. The clever fox ____ the trap by stepping carefully around its edges.

A. avoided

B. set

C. built

D. entered

31. The crowd watched in ____ as the acrobat balanced high on the swaying wire.

A. boredom

B. wonder

C. anger

D. sleep

32. The heavy overnight snowfall ____ the roads, making them impossible to drive on.

A. blocked

B. cleared

C. opened

D. melted

33. The wise old owl was known throughout the forest for its great ____.

A. wisdom

B. speed

C. fur

D. hunger

34. The runner trained hard every single day to ____ her speed before the big race.

A. lose

B. waste

C. improve

D. forget

35. The fragile glass vase ____ into pieces the moment it slipped from her hands.

A. shattered

B. bounced

C. floated

D. grew

36. The teacher asked the noisy class to ____ down so the lesson could finally begin.

A. stand

B. speed

C. break

D. settle

37. After many hours of searching, the hikers were ____ to find the hidden trail at last.

A. afraid

B. angry

C. relieved

D. bored

38. The ancient oak tree was so ____ that three children could not reach around its trunk.

A. huge

B. tiny

C. young

D. thin

39. The chef carefully ____ the vegetables into small, even pieces for the soup.

A. chopped

B. dropped

C. burned

D. spilled

40. The puzzle was so ____ that even the adults needed several hours to solve it.

A. easy

B. small

C. dull

D. difficult

41. The gentle breeze ____ the dry leaves softly across the quiet garden path.

A. froze

B. scattered

C. planted

D. stacked

42. The doctor spoke in a ____ voice to calm the frightened young patient.

A. soothing

B. harsh

C. loud

D. angry

43. The explorers were ____ to discover a cave that no one had ever entered before.

A. bored

B. afraid

C. thrilled

D. tired

44. The careful gardener ____ the weeds so that the flowers could grow freely.

A. watered

B. planted

C. counted

D. removed

Part 3 — Verbal Classification (45–60)

45. apple, pear, peach → ?

A. carrot

B. bean

C. corn

D. plum

46. chair, stool, bench → ?

A. table

B. couch

C. lamp

D. shelf

47. shovel, rake, hoe → ?

A. seed

B. soil

C. plant

D. spade

48. north, south, east → ?

A. west

B. up

C. left

D. map

49. red, orange, yellow → ?

A. paint

B. dark

C. green

D. circle

50. January, March, May → ?

A. Sunday

B. July

C. week

D. spring

51. zebra, giraffe, elephant → ?

A. rhino

B. cow

C. dog

D. cat

52. one, three, five → ?

A. seven

B. four

C. six

D. ten

53. milk, cheese, yogurt → ?

A. egg

B. juice

C. butter

D. bread

54. eye, ear, nose → ?

A. hair

B. mouth

C. neck

D. arm

55. daisy, tulip, rose → ?

A. stem

B. leaf

C. oak

D. lily

56. dollar, euro, pound → ?

A. coin

B. bank

C. price

D. yen

57. lake, pond, river → ?

A. fish

B. stream

C. boat

D. wet

58. carrot, potato, onion → ?

A. apple

B. turnip

C. grape

D. cherry

59. soccer, tennis, basketball → ?

A. ball

B. team

C. score

D. hockey

60. gold, silver, bronze → ?

A. copper

B. wood

C. stone

D. glass

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

Part 1 — Number Analogies (61–78)

61. [2 → 8] [3 → 12] [4 → ?]

A. 8

B. 12

C. 16

D. 20

62. [9 → 6] [12 → 9] [15 → ?]

A. 18

B. 10

C. 12

D. 5

63. [3 → 9] [5 → 15] [6 → ?]

A. 12

B. 24

C. 9

D. 18

64. [20 → 4] [25 → 5] [30 → ?]

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 150

65. [2 → 9] [4 → 17] [3 → ?]

A. 12

B. 13

C. 14

D. 11

66. [6 → 3] [10 → 5] [14 → ?]

A. 28

B. 7

C. 8

D. 6

67. [4 → 13] [6 → 19] [5 → ?]

A. 14

B. 15

C. 16

D. 18

68. [7 → 14] [9 → 18] [6 → ?]

A. 12

B. 13

C. 18

D. 8

69. [24 → 8] [15 → 5] [21 → ?]

A. 9

B. 6

C. 7

D. 18

70. [3 → 10] [5 → 14] [4 → ?]

A. 10

B. 14

C. 11

D. 12

71. [5 → 25] [3 → 15] [4 → ?]

A. 16

B. 9

C. 25

D. 20

72. [16 → 4] [12 → 3] [20 → ?]

A. 8

B. 4

C. 5

D. 24

73. [2 → 7] [5 → 16] [4 → ?]

A. 11

B. 12

C. 13

D. 9

74. [8 → 16] [5 → 10] [9 → ?]

A. 11

B. 18

C. 27

D. 16

75. [18 → 6] [27 → 9] [12 → ?]

A. 4

B. 6

C. 3

D. 36

76. [4 → 11] [6 → 15] [5 → ?]

A. 13

B. 12

C. 14

D. 10

77. [6 → 18] [2 → 6] [5 → ?]

A. 10

B. 8

C. 20

D. 15

78. [30 → 6] [20 → 4] [25 → ?]

A. 6

B. 5

C. 4

D. 30

Part 2 — Number Series (79–96)

79. 5, 10, 15, 20, ?

A. 30

B. 22

C. 25

D. 21

80. 1, 3, 9, 27, ?

A. 54

B. 36

C. 30

D. 81

81. 40, 35, 30, 25, ?

A. 20

B. 15

C. 22

D. 18

82. 2, 4, 8, 16, ?

A. 20

B. 24

C. 18

D. 32

83. 6, 12, 18, 24, ?

A. 28

B. 36

C. 26

D. 30

84. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ?

A. 30

B. 36

C. 49

D. 32

85. 80, 70, 60, 50, ?

A. 30

B. 40

C. 45

D. 55

86. 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, ?

A. 72

B. 60

C. 54

D. 96

87. 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, ?

A. 15

B. 16

C. 18

D. 17

88. 100, 90, 80, 70, ?

A. 50

B. 75

C. 60

D. 65

89. 4, 8, 16, 32, ?

A. 64

B. 48

C. 40

D. 50

90. 7, 14, 21, 28, ?

A. 42

B. 32

C. 30

D. 35

91. 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, ?

A. 20

B. 18

C. 21

D. 22

92. 9, 18, 36, 72, ?

A. 144

B. 108

C. 90

D. 81

93. 50, 45, 40, 35, ?

A. 25

B. 30

C. 28

D. 32

94. 2, 6, 18, 54, ?

A. 108

B. 72

C. 162

D. 150

95. 3, 6, 9, 12, ?

A. 13

B. 15

C. 18

D. 14

96. 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ?

A. 18

B. 20

C. 25

D. 21

Part 3 — Number Puzzles (97–114)

97. 14 + ? = 22

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 36

98. 6 × ? = 30

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 36

99. 45 − ? = 18

A. 25

B. 30

C. 27

D. 63

100. 8 × ? = 40

A. 4

B. 6

C. 5

D. 48

101. ? ÷ 5 = 6

A. 30

B. 11

C. 1

D. 35

102. 27 + ? = 40

A. 12

B. 13

C. 67

D. 14

103. If ▲ = 9, then ▲ × 3 = ?

A. 12

B. 18

C. 24

D. 27

104. 8 × ? = 72

A. 9

B. 8

C. 7

D. 80

105. ? − 16 = 24

A. 8

B. 38

C. 42

D. 40

106. 56 ÷ ? = 7

A. 6

B. 49

C. 9

D. 8

107. A number is multiplied by 5, then 2 is added, to give 27. The number is ?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

108. If ■ = 15 and ● = 6, then ■ − ● = ?

A. 8

B. 9

C. 21

D. 90

109. 9 × ? = 81

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 72

110. 64 ÷ ? = 8

A. 9

B. 56

C. 7

D. 8

111. ? + 23 = 41

A. 64

B. 19

C. 17

D. 18

112. If ★ = 4, then (★ × 4) + 1 = ?

A. 17

B. 16

C. 9

D. 20

113. 80 − ? = 35

A. 55

B. 45

C. 115

D. 40

114. A number is divided by 6, then 3 is added, to give 8. The number is ?

A. 36

B. 24

C. 30

D. 48

NONVERBAL BATTERY (Questions 115–170) — Recommended time: 30 minutes

Part 1 — Figure Matrices (115–134)

115. Which shape completes the grid?

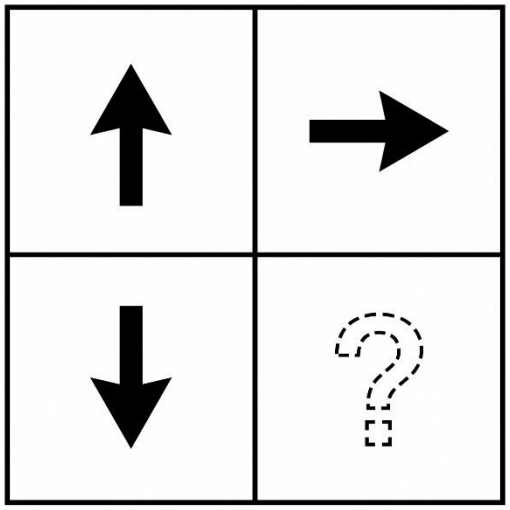


Figure PQ-1

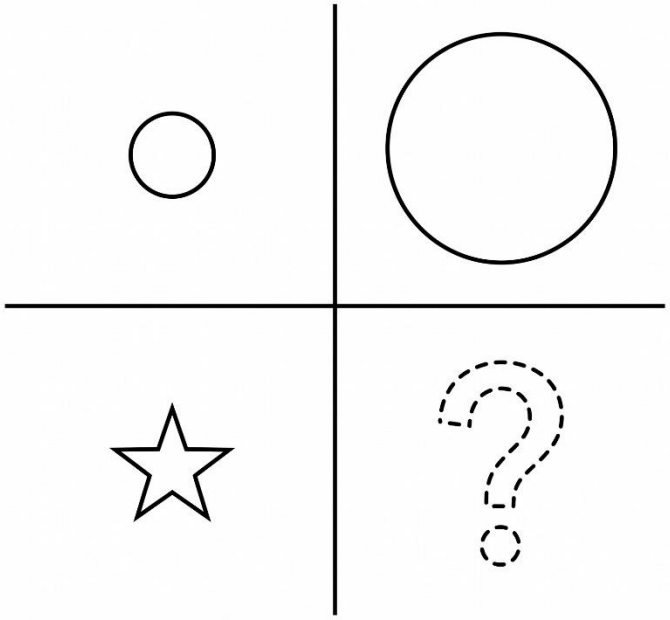
A. an arrow pointing down

B. an arrow pointing left

C. an arrow pointing up

D. an arrow pointing right

116. Which shape completes the grid?



A. a small star

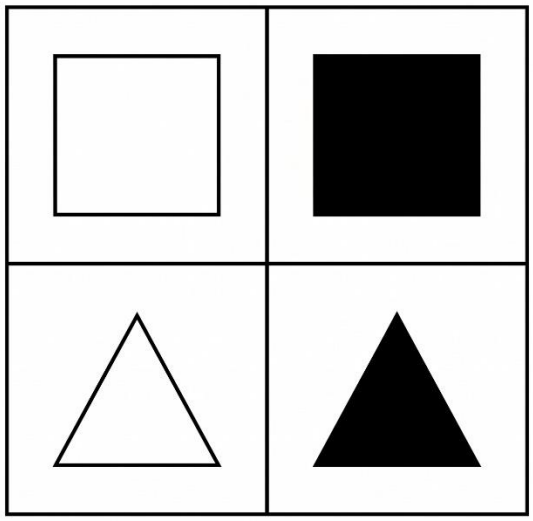
B. a large circle

C. a small circle

D. a large star

117. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-3



A. a white triangle

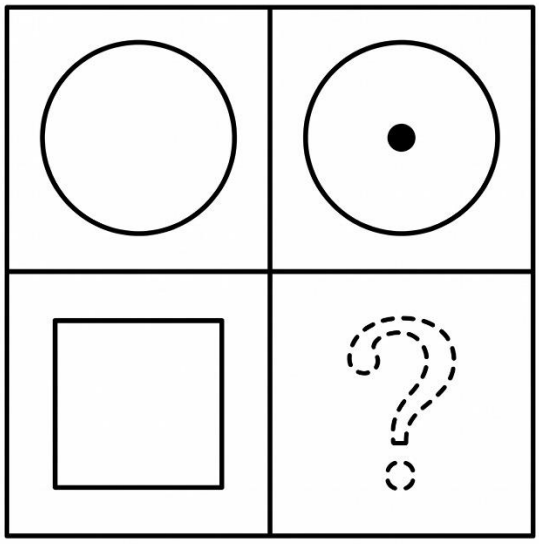
B. a white square

C. a shaded square

D. a shaded triangle

118. Which shape completes the grid?

[Figure PQ-4]



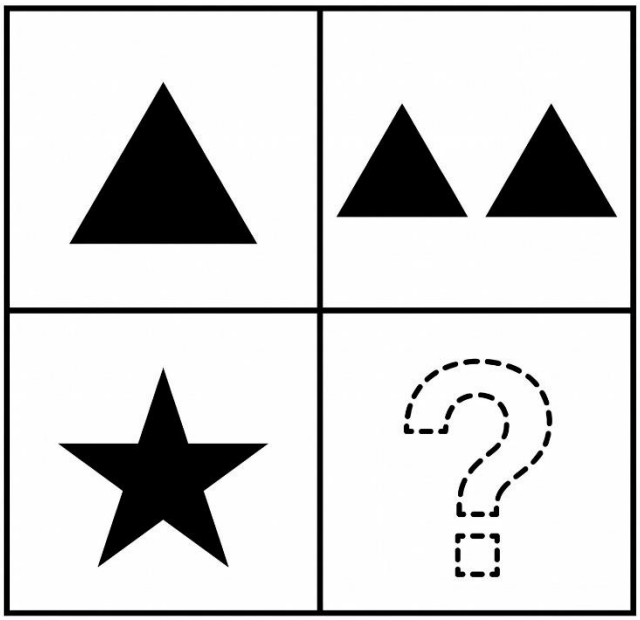
A. an empty square

B. an empty circle

C. a square with a dot

D. a circle with a dot

119. Which shape completes the grid?



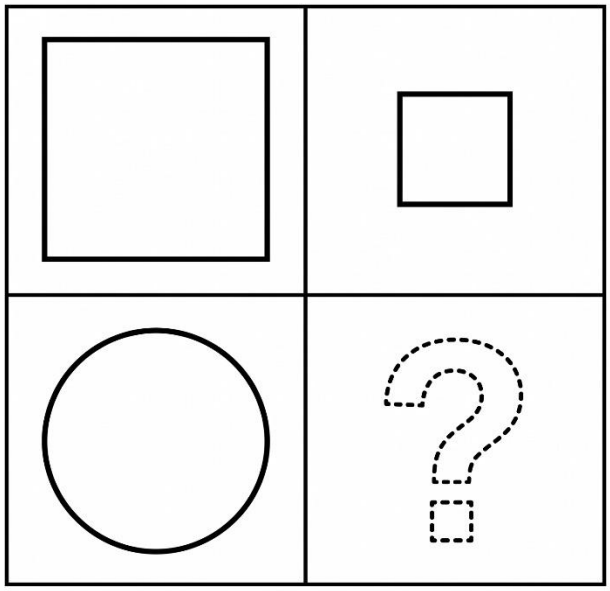
A. one star

B. two triangles

C. one triangle

D. two stars

120. Which shape completes the grid?



A. a small circle

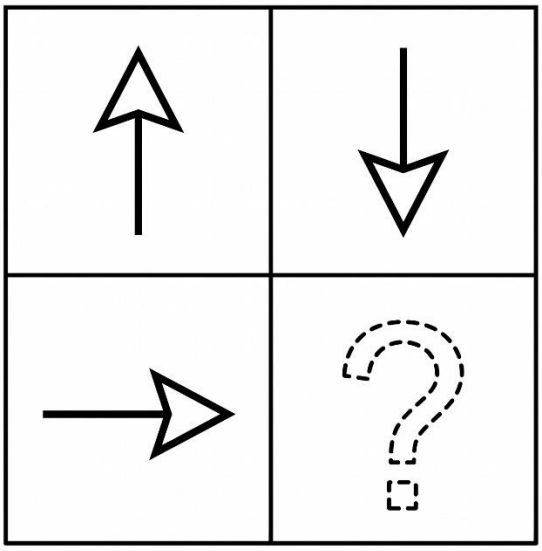
B. a large circle

C. a small square

D. a large star

121. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-7



A. an arrow pointing left

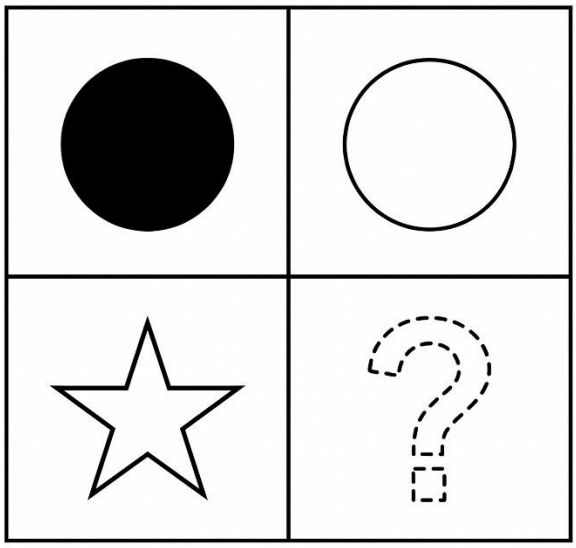
B. an arrow pointing right

C. an arrow pointing up

D. an arrow pointing down

122. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-8



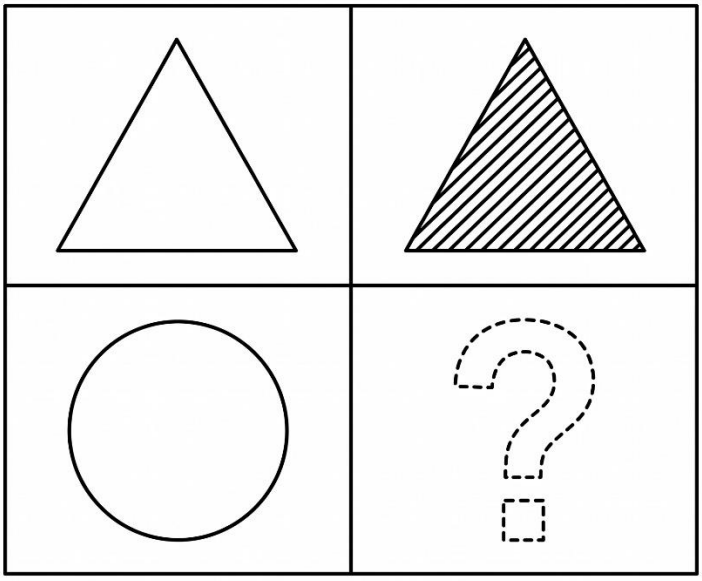
A. a shaded star

B. a white star

C. a white circle

D. a shaded square

123. Which shape completes the grid?



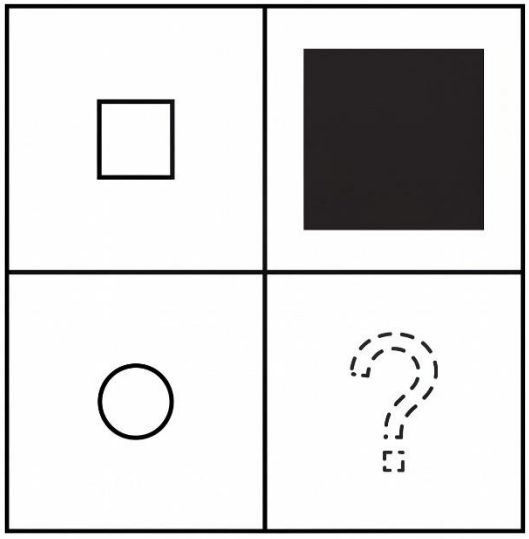
A. a white circle

B. a striped triangle

C. a striped circle

D. a shaded circle

124. Which shape completes the grid?



[Figure PQ-10]

A. a small shaded circle

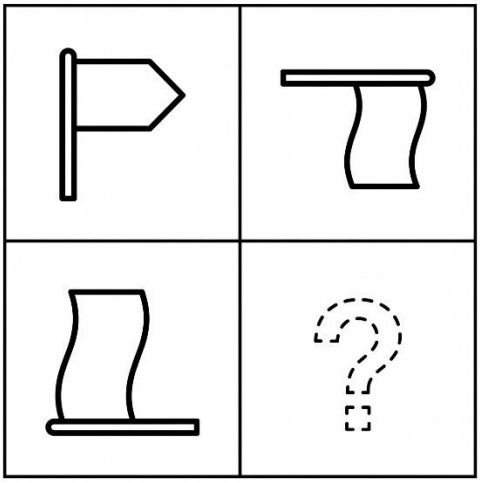
B. a large white circle

C. a large shaded square

D. a large shaded circle

125. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-11



A. a flag pointing right

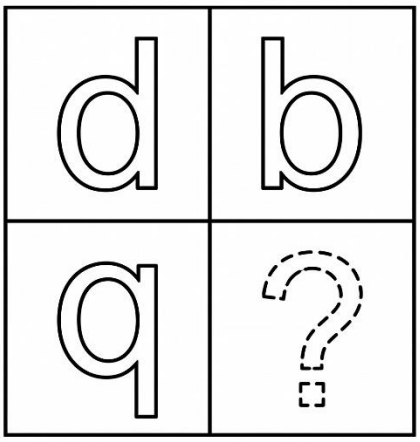
B. a flag pointing up

C. a flag pointing left

D. a flag pointing down

126. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-12



A. a normal q

B. an upside-down q

C. a mirror-image (backwards) q

D. a normal d

127. Which shape completes the grid?

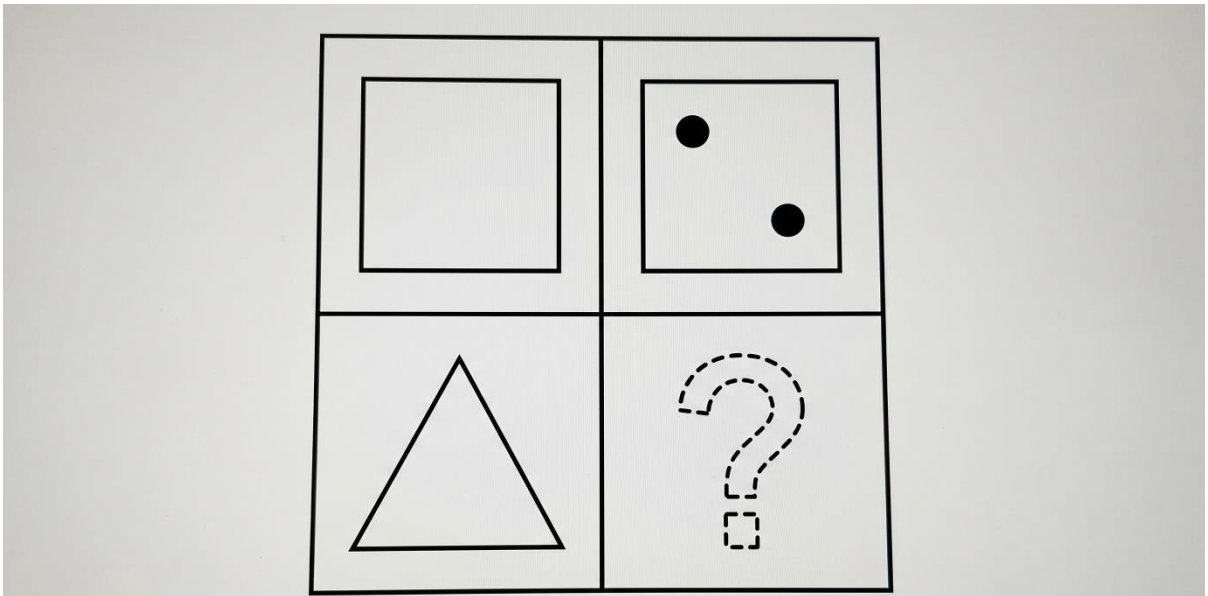


Figure PQ-13

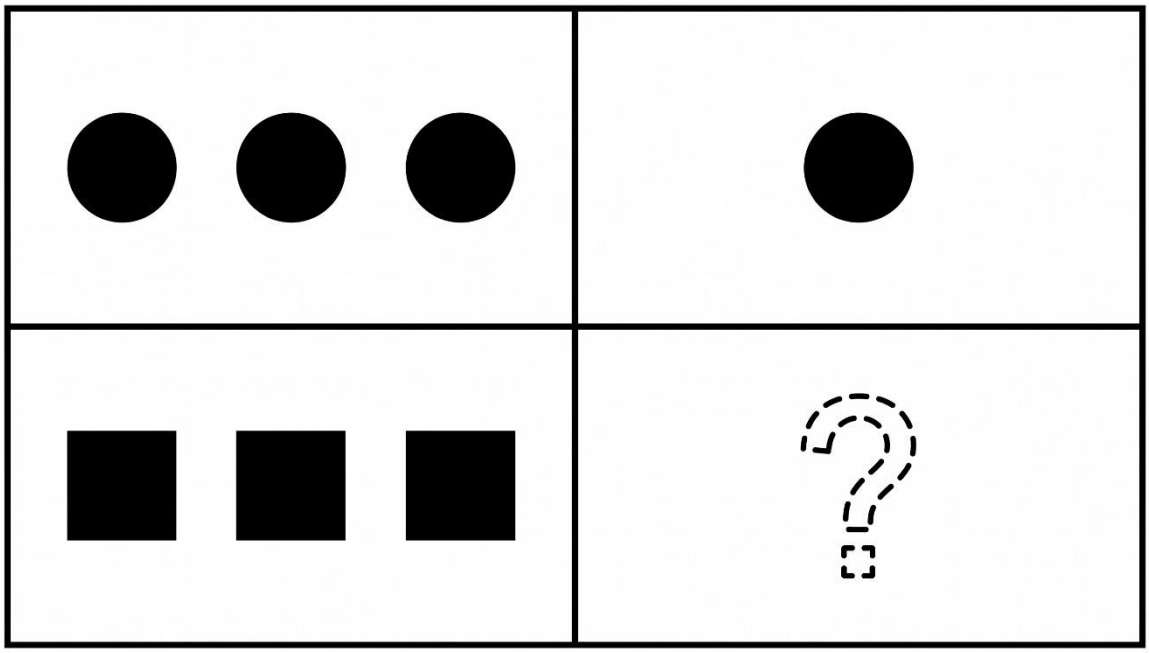
A. an empty triangle

B. a square with two dots

C. a triangle with two dots

D. a triangle with one dot

128. Which shape completes the grid?



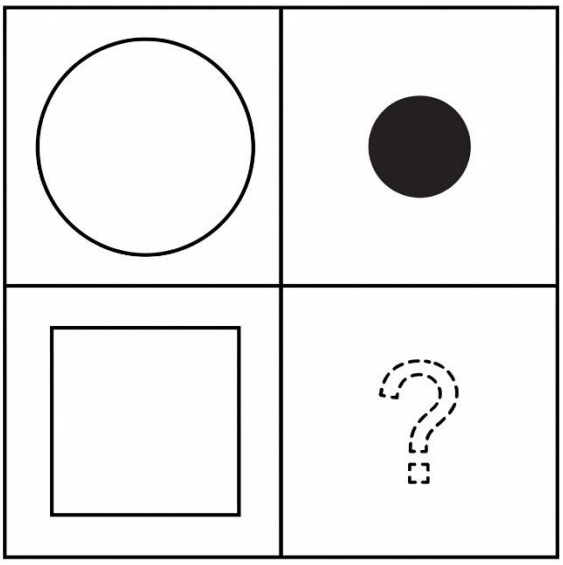
A. one square

B. three squares

C. two squares

D. one circle

129. Which shape completes the grid?



A. a small shaded square

B. a large shaded square

C. a small white square

D. a small shaded circle

130. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-16

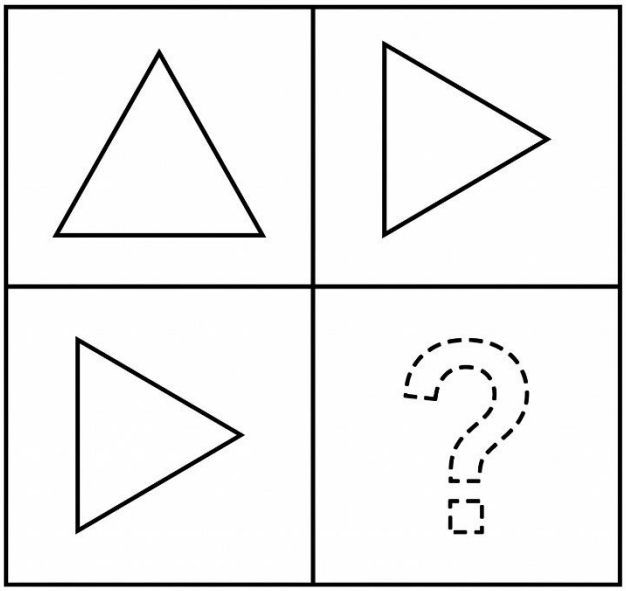


Figure PQ-16

A. a triangle pointing up

B. a triangle pointing down

C. a triangle pointing left

D. a triangle pointing right

131. Which shape completes the grid?

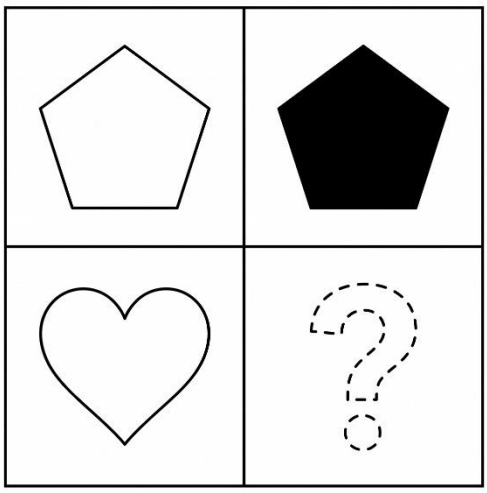


Figure PQ-17: Clean black-line diagram on white background. A 2×2 grid. Top-left: a WHITE (unshaded) pentagon. Top-right: a SHADED (solid black) pentagon. Bottom-left: a WHITE (unshaded) heart. Bottom-right: a dashed question mark.

A. a white heart

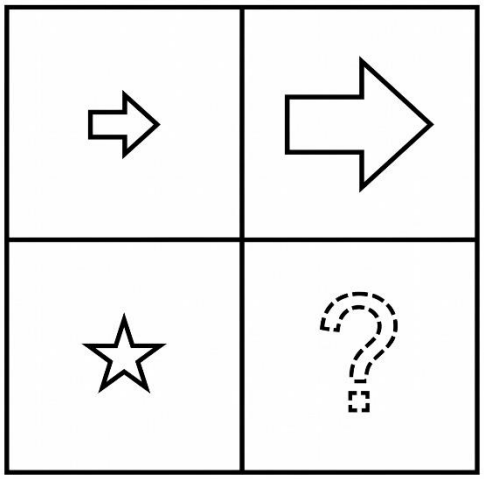
B. a white pentagon

C. a shaded pentagon

D. a shaded heart

132. Which shape completes the grid?

[Figure PQ-18]



A. a small star

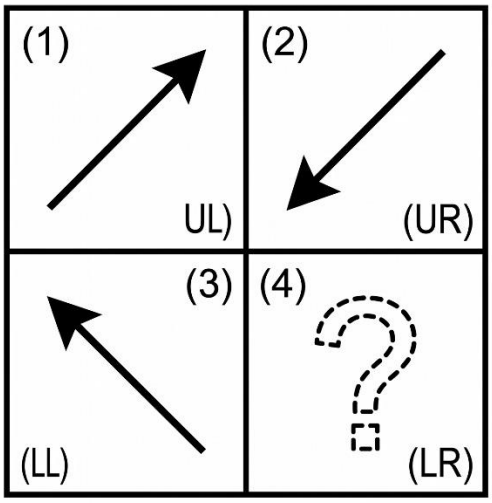
B. a large arrow

C. a large star

D. a small arrow

133. Which shape completes the grid?

[Figure PQ-19]



A. an arrow pointing to the lower-right

B. an arrow pointing to the upper-left

C. an arrow pointing to the upper-right

D. an arrow pointing to the lower-left

134. Which shape completes the grid?

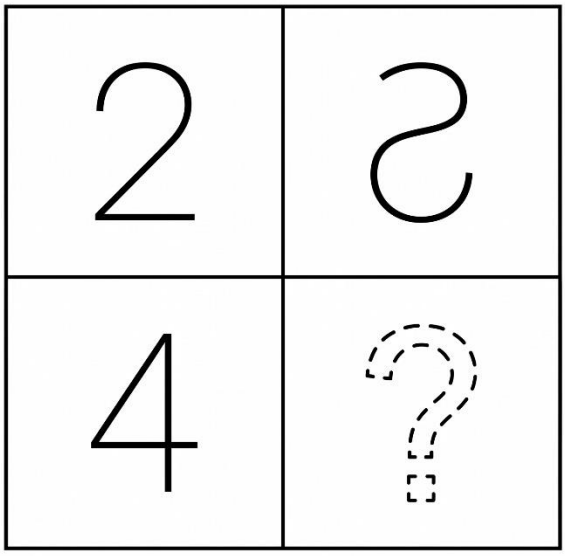


Figure PQ-20

A. a normal 4

B. an upside-down 4

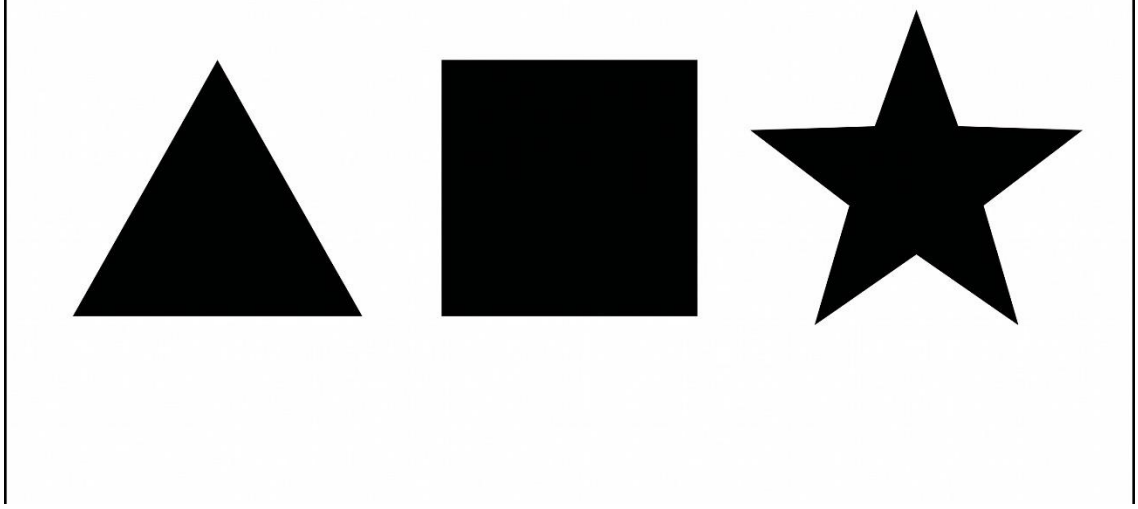
C. a normal 2

D. a mirror-image (backwards) 4

Part 2 — Figure Classification (135–154)

135. Which shape belongs with the group?

Figure PQ-21



A. a white circle

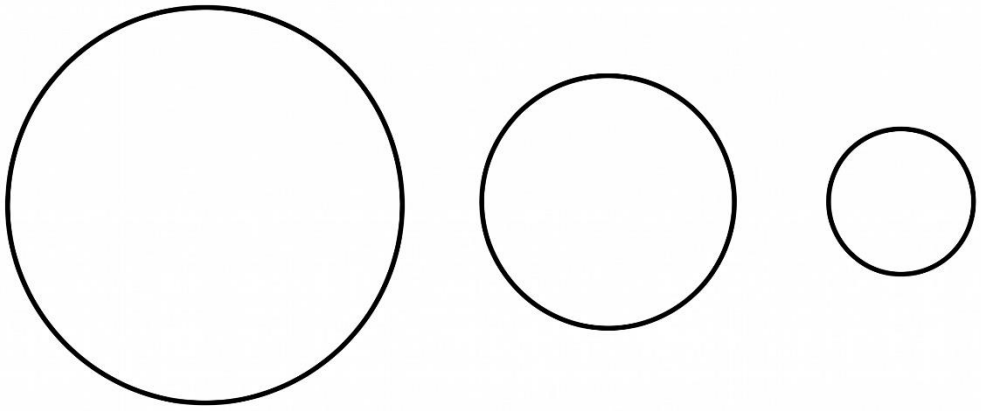
B. a shaded circle

C. a striped square

D. a white triangle

136. Which shape belongs with the group?

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



A. a square

B. a triangle

C. a circle

D. a pentagon

137. Which shape belongs with the group?

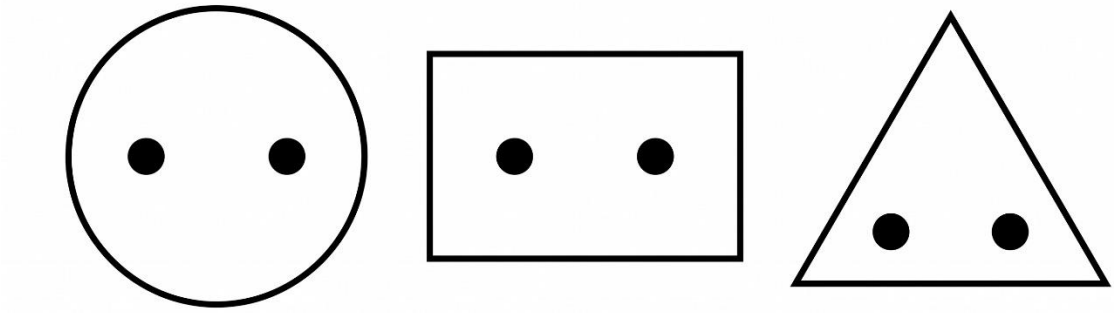


Figure PQ-23:

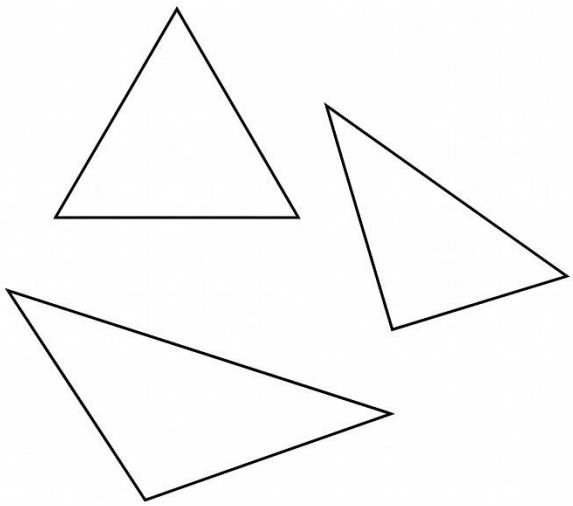
A. a shape with one dot

B. a shape with three dots

C. a shape with two dots

D. a shape with four dots

138. Which shape belongs with the group?



[**Figure PQ-24:** Clean black-line diagram on white background. Three white-outline TRIANGLES of different sizes and orientations.]

A. a square

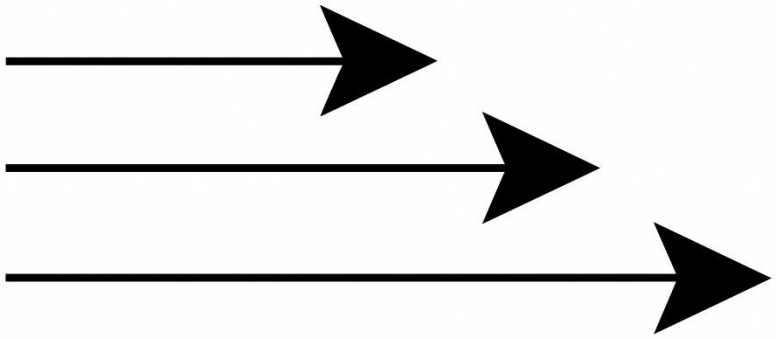
B. a circle

C. a pentagon

D. a triangle

139. Which shape belongs with the group?

Figure PQ-25



A. an arrow pointing right

B. an arrow pointing up

C. an arrow pointing left

D. an arrow pointing down

140. Which shape belongs with the group?

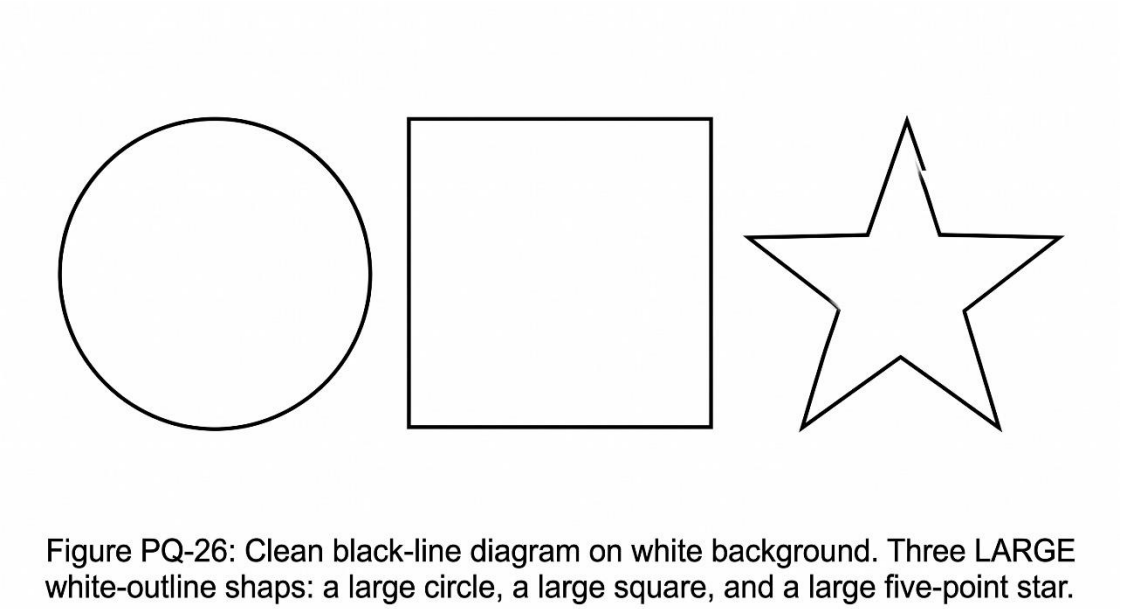


Figure PQ-26: Clean black-line diagram on white background. Three LARGE white-outline shaps: a large circle, a large square, and a large five-point star.

A. a large triangle

B. a small circle

C. a small square

D. a small star

141. Which shape belongs with the group?

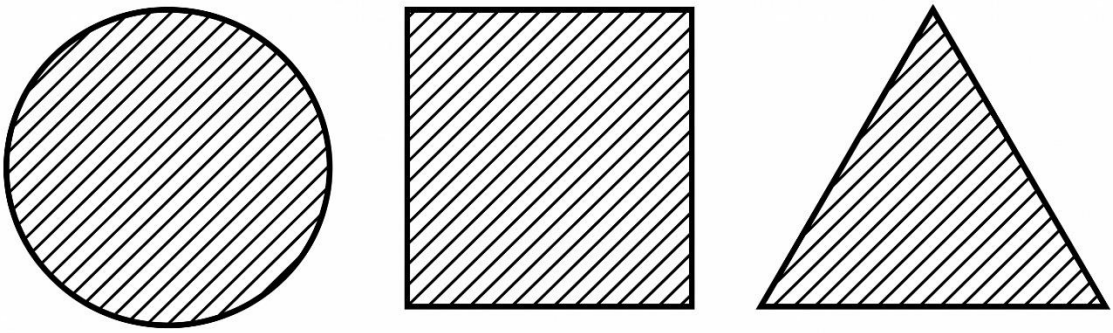


Figure PQ-27

A. a shaded shape

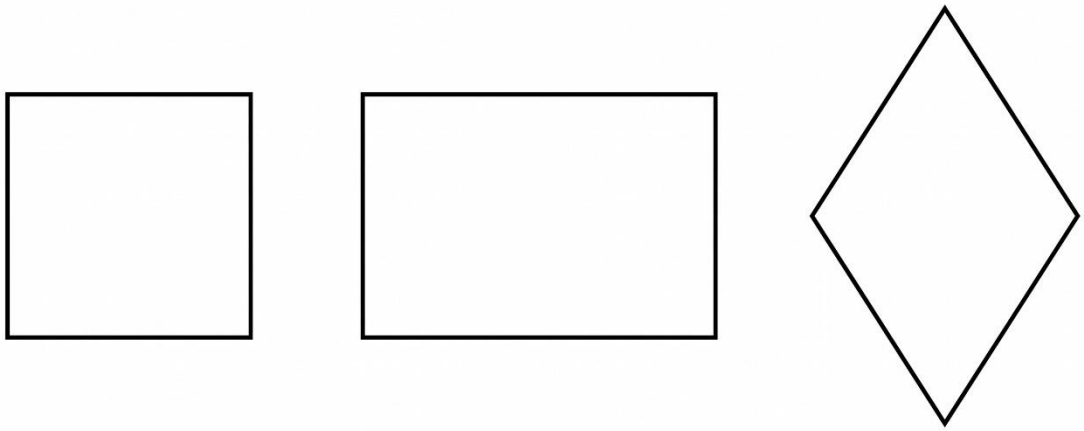
B. a striped shape

C. a white shape

D. a dotted shape

142. Which shape belongs with the group?

[Figure PQ-28]



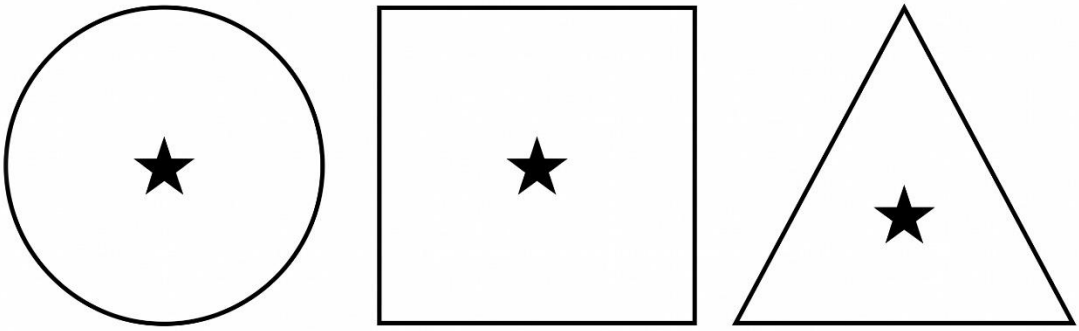
A. a triangle

B. a trapezoid (four sides)

C. a pentagon

D. a circle

143. Which shape belongs with the group?



A. a shape with a dot inside

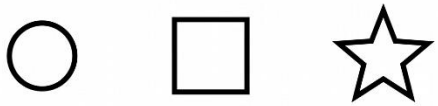
B. an empty shape

C. a shape with a star inside

D. a shape with a triangle inside

144. Which shape belongs with the group?

[Figure PQ-30:]



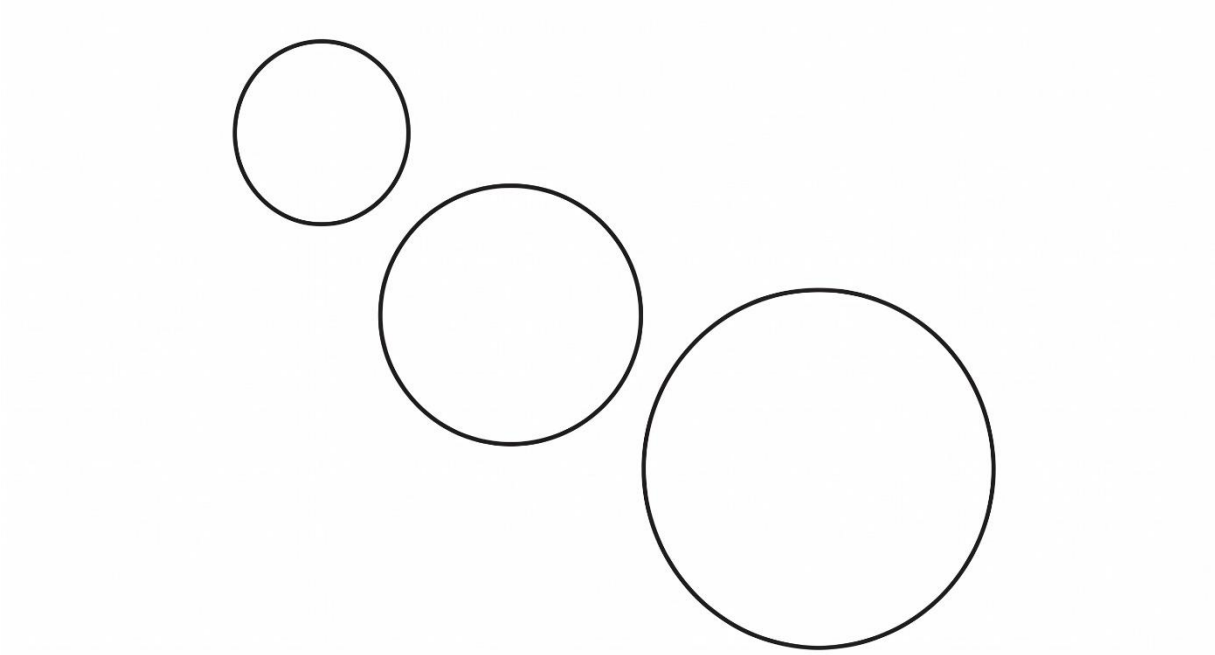
A. a large circle

B. a large square

C. a small triangle

D. a large star

145. Which shape belongs with the group?



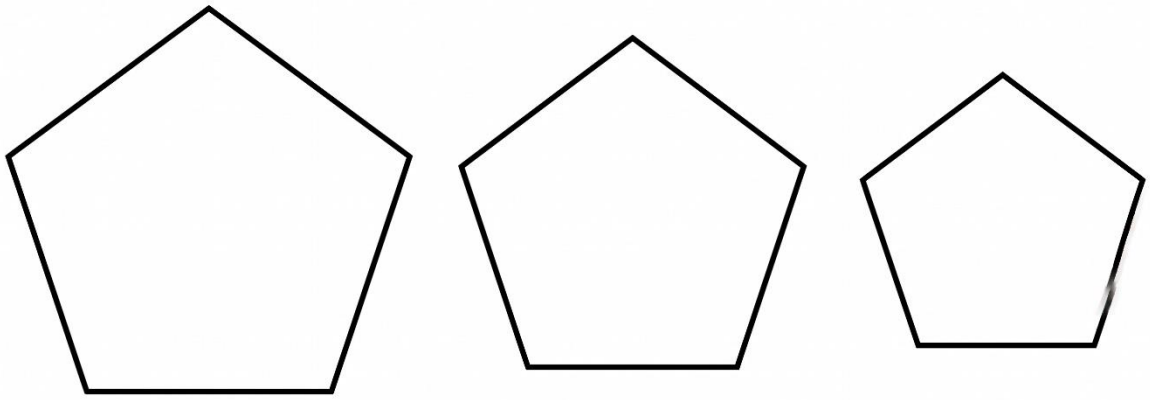
A. a shaded circle

B. a white circle

C. a white square

D. a shaded square

146. Which shape belongs with the group?



A. a hexagon

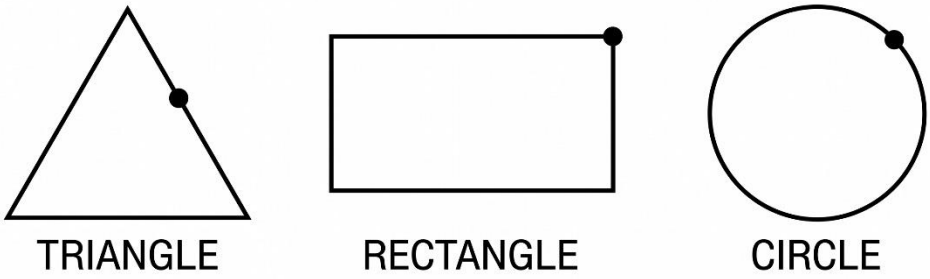
B. a pentagon

C. a square

D. a triangle

147. Which shape belongs with the group?

[Figure PQ-33]



A. a shape with a dot in the top-right corner

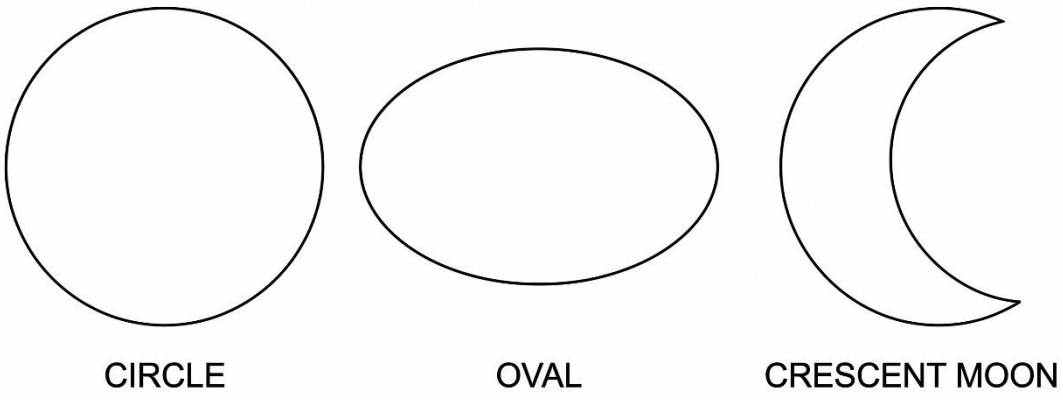
B. a shape with a dot in the centre

C. a shape with a dot in the bottom-left corner

D. a shape with no dot

148. Which shape belongs with the group?

Figure PQ-34: Curved Shapes Diagram



Three closed geometric figures bounded entirely by continuous curved lines. No straight line segments are present.

A. a square

B. a triangle

C. a pentagon

D. a heart

149. Which shape belongs with the group?

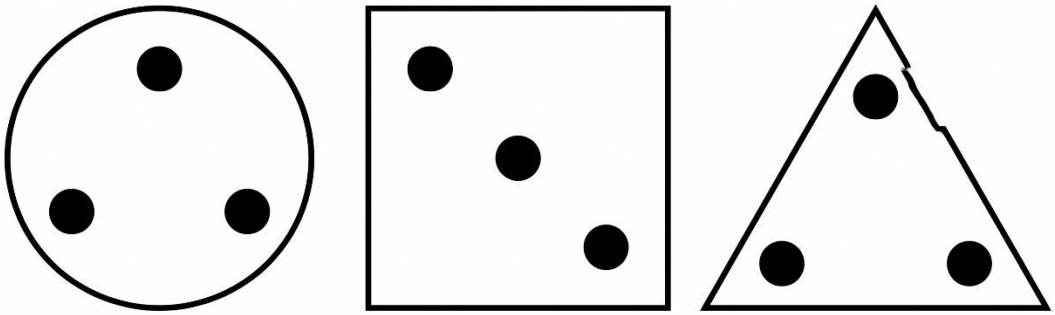


Figure PQ-35: Clean black-line diagram on white background. Three different black-outline shapes with white fill, each containg exactly THREE black dots.

A. a shape with one dot

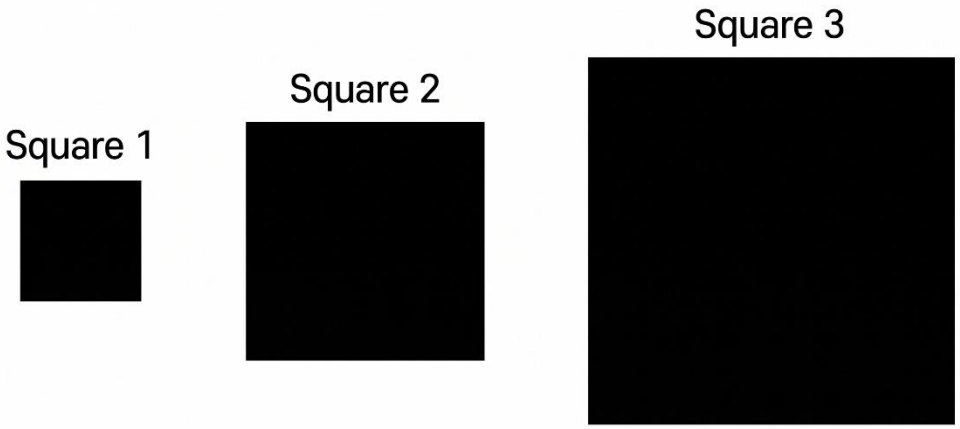
B. a shape with two dots

C. a shape with three dots

D. a shape with four dots

150. Which shape belongs with the group?

[Figure PQ-36]



A. a shaded rectangle

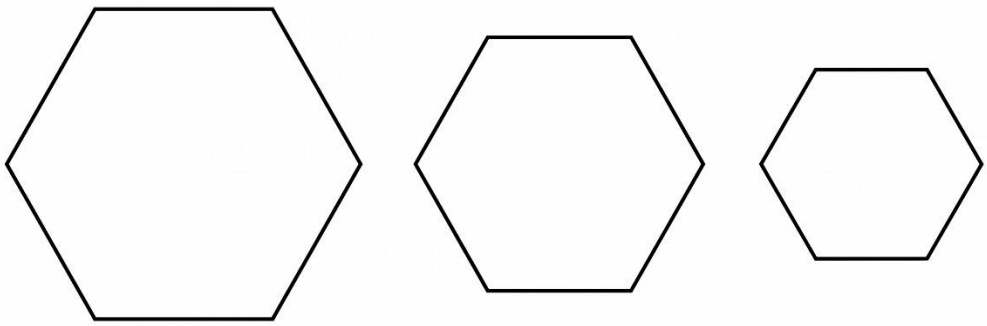
B. a white square

C. a shaded triangle

D. a white rectangle

151. Which shape belongs with the group?

[Figure PQ-37]



A. a pentagon

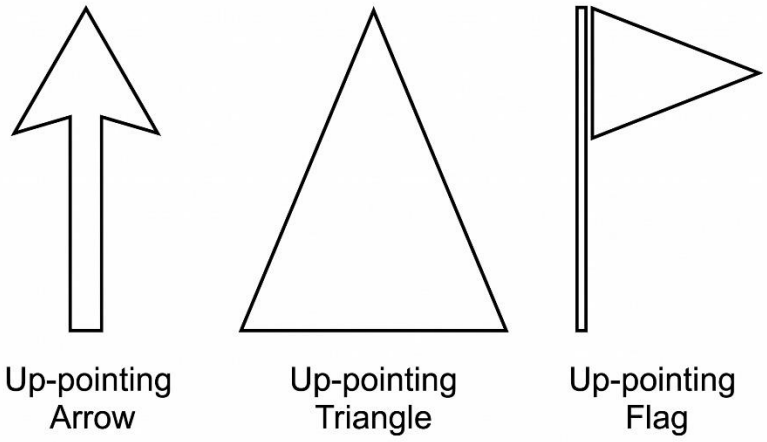
B. a hexagon

C. a square

D. a triangle

152. Which shape belongs with the group?

Figure PQ-38



A. a shape pointing down

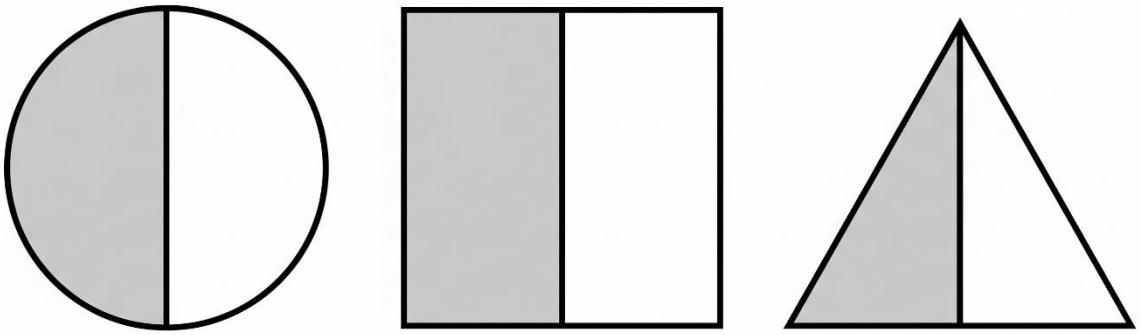
B. a shape pointing left

C. a shape pointing up

D. a shape pointing right

153. Which shape belongs with the group?

[Figure PQ-39]



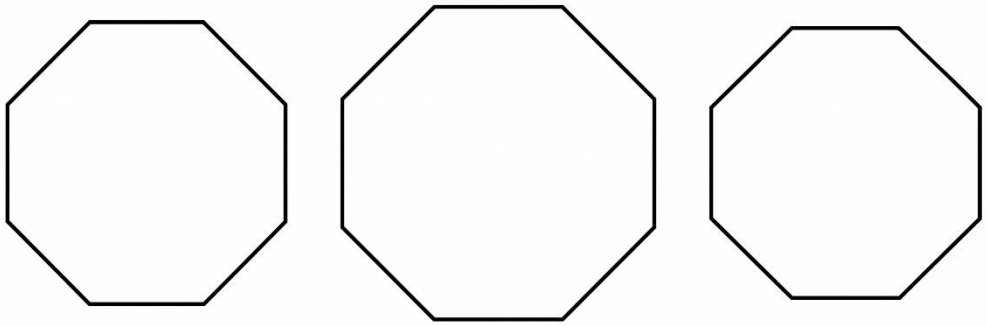
A. a fully shaded shape

B. a half-shaded shape

C. a white shape

D. a striped shape

154. Which shape belongs with the group?



[Figure PQ-40]

A. a hexagon

B. a pentagon

C. a square

D. an octagon

Part 3 — Paper Folding (155–170)

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. four holes

C. two holes, side by side near the top

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 one hole is punched. How does it look unfolded?

A. four holes, one in each quarter

B. one hole

C. two holes

D. eight holes

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. one hole

B. four holes

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

D. three holes

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

A. two holes

B. four holes

C. eight holes, two in each quarter

D. six 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. three holes

B. four holes

C. two holes

D. six holes, three above and three below the fold

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. four holes

C. three holes

D. two holes, side by side near the bottom

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. four holes

C. two holes, one above and one below the fold

D. three holes

163. 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

164. 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. three holes

B. four holes

C. two holes

D. six holes, three on each side of the fold

165. 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. one hole

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

C. four holes

D. three holes

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

A. one hole

B. two holes, one above and one below the fold

C. four holes

D. three holes

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

A. twelve holes, three in each quarter

B. six holes

C. nine holes

D. four holes

168. 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

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

A. eight holes, two in each quarter

B. four holes

C. two holes

D. six holes

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. two holes

B. one hole

C. three holes

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

Practice Exam 4: Answer Key and Explanations

Verbal Battery — Verbal Analogies (1–24)

1. B — A cub grows into a bear. A lamb grows into a sheep, keeping the young-to-adult relationship.
2. C — A pot is used to cook. A kettle is used to boil, matching the object-to-function relationship.
3. B — *Win* and *lose* are opposites. The opposite of *buy* is *sell*, completing the same opposite relationship.
4. D — A string is part of a guitar. A blade is part of a knife, keeping the part-to-whole relationship.
5. B — A robin is a kind of bird. A shark is a kind of fish, matching the category relationship.
6. C — An artist works with a paintbrush. A woodcutter works with an axe, matching the worker-to-tool relationship.
7. A — A lemon tastes sour. Sugar tastes sweet, matching the object-to-quality relationship.
8. A — A ship docks at a harbour. A train stops at a station, matching the vehicle-to-stopping-place relationship.
9. D — *Tired* and *weary* are synonyms. *Joyful* is a synonym of *happy*, completing the same-meaning relationship.
10. A — A room is part of a house. A leaf is part of a tree, keeping the part-to-whole relationship pointed at the whole.
11. C — An umbrella protects against rain. A glove protects the hand, matching the object-to-purpose relationship.
12. C — *Cool* grows in intensity into *cold*. *Warm* intensified becomes *hot*, matching the degree relationship.
13. B — An ant is a kind of insect. An oak is a kind of tree, keeping the category relationship.
14. B — *Open* and *close* are opposites. The opposite of *push* is *pull*, completing the same opposite relationship.
15. A — An ear is used to hear. A leg is used to walk, matching the body-part-to-function relationship.
16. A — A teacher works in a classroom. A miner works in a mine, matching the worker-to-workplace relationship.
17. B — A wing is part of a bird. A trunk is part of an elephant, keeping the part-to-whole relationship.
18. D — A pencil is used to write. A broom is used to sweep, matching the object-to-function relationship.
19. B — A violin is a kind of instrument. A poodle is a kind of dog, keeping the category relationship.
20. B — *Thick* and *thin* are opposites. The opposite of *wide* is *narrow*, completing the same opposite relationship.
21. C — A shirt is made of cotton. A bottle is made of glass, matching the object-to-material relationship.
22. C — A brush is used by a painter. Scissors are used by a barber, matching the tool-to-worker relationship.
23. B — An oven is used to bake. A fan is used to cool, matching the appliance-to-function relationship.
24. A — A roof is part of a house. A lid is part of a jar, keeping the part-to-whole relationship.

Verbal Battery — Sentence Completion (25–44)

25. C — A lighthouse guides ships safely to harbour. *Find* fits helping ships locate their way.
26. B — Fur that feels like silk is smooth and gentle to the touch. *Soft* matches that texture.
27. B — A test finished quickly and easily was not demanding. *Easy* fits that result; *hard* contradicts it.
28. A — A brave firefighter saving a trapped kitten performs a rescue. *Rescued* fits the heroic action.
29. C — Soil that is dusty and needs water badly lacks moisture. *Dry* matches that condition.
30. A — A clever fox stepping carefully around a trap keeps clear of it. *Avoided* fits escaping the danger.
31. B — An acrobat balancing on a high wire inspires awe. *Wonder* matches the crowd's reaction.
32. A — Snow that makes roads impossible to drive on has obstructed them. *Blocked* fits that effect.
33. A — A wise owl is famous for its deep understanding. *Wisdom* matches the quality it is known for.
34. C — A runner training hard wants to get faster. *Improve* fits the goal of training.
35. A — A fragile vase that slips and breaks into pieces does so suddenly. *Shattered* fits glass breaking.
36. D — A noisy class asked to quieten so a lesson can begin must calm down. *Settle* fits that request.
37. C — Finding a hidden trail after a long search brings relief. *Relieved* matches the feeling.
38. A — A tree so large three children cannot reach around it is enormous. *Huge* fits that size.
39. A — Cutting vegetables into small, even pieces is done by chopping. *Chopped* fits the cook's action.
40. D — A puzzle needing hours even from adults is hard. *Difficult* matches that challenge.
41. B — A breeze moving dry leaves across a path spreads them about. *Scattered* fits the gentle dispersal.
42. A — Calming a frightened patient calls for a gentle tone. *Soothing* matches the doctor's voice.
43. C — Discovering a cave no one has entered is exciting. *Thrilled* matches the explorers' feeling.
44. D — Clearing weeds so flowers can grow means taking them out. *Removed* fits the gardener's action.

Verbal Battery — Verbal Classification (45–60)

45. D — Apple, pear, and peach are fruits. A *plum* is a fruit; carrot, bean, and corn are vegetables.
46. B — Chair, stool, and bench are things to sit on. A *couch* is a seat; table, lamp, and shelf are other furniture.
47. D — Shovel, rake, and hoe are garden tools. A *spade* is a garden tool; seed, soil, and plant are not.
48. A — North, south, and east are directions. *West* is a direction; up, left, and map are not compass directions.
49. C — Red, orange, and yellow are colours. *Green* is a colour; paint, dark, and circle are not.
50. B — January, March, and May are months. *July* is a month; Sunday is a day, week and spring are other time terms.
51. A — Zebra, giraffe, and elephant are wild African animals. A *rhino* is a wild African animal; cow, dog, and cat are domestic.
52. A — One, three, and five are odd numbers. *Seven* is odd; four, six, and ten are even.
53. C — Milk, cheese, and yogurt are dairy products. *Butter* is dairy; egg, juice, and bread are not.
54. B — Eye, ear, and nose are sense organs on the face. The *mouth* is a face sense organ; hair, neck, and arm are not.

55. D — Daisy, tulip, and rose are flowers. A *lily* is a flower; stem and leaf are plant parts and oak is a tree.
56. D — Dollar, euro, and pound are currencies. The *yen* is a currency; coin, bank, and price are related but not currencies.
57. B — Lake, pond, and river are bodies of water. A *stream* is a body of water; fish, boat, and wet are not.
58. B — Carrot, potato, and onion are vegetables. A *turnip* is a vegetable; apple, grape, and cherry are fruits.
59. D — Soccer, tennis, and basketball are sports. *Hockey* is a sport; ball, team, and score are parts of sports.
60. A — Gold, silver, and bronze are metals. *Copper* is a metal; wood, stone, and glass are not.

Quantitative Battery — Number Analogies (61–78)

61. C — Each pair multiplies by 4 (2→8, 3→12). Applying ×4 to 4 gives 16.
62. C — Each pair subtracts 3 (9→6, 12→9). Applying −3 to 15 gives 12.
63. D — Each pair multiplies by 3 (3→9, 5→15). Applying ×3 to 6 gives 18.
64. C — Each pair divides by 5 (20→4, 25→5). Applying ÷5 to 30 gives 6.
65. B — Each pair multiplies by 4 and adds 1 (2→9, 4→17). Applying that rule to 3 gives 3×4+1 = 13.
66. B — Each pair divides by 2 (6→3, 10→5). Applying ÷2 to 14 gives 7.
67. C — Each pair multiplies by 3 and adds 1 (4→13, 6→19). Applying that rule to 5 gives 5×3+1 = 16.
68. A — Each pair multiplies by 2 (7→14, 9→18). Applying ×2 to 6 gives 12.
69. C — Each pair divides by 3 (24→8, 15→5). Applying ÷3 to 21 gives 7.
70. D — Each pair multiplies by 2 and adds 4 (3→10, 5→14). Applying that rule to 4 gives 4×2+4 = 12.
71. D — Each pair multiplies by 5 (5→25, 3→15). Applying ×5 to 4 gives 20.
72. C — Each pair divides by 4 (16→4, 12→3). Applying ÷4 to 20 gives 5.
73. C — Each pair multiplies by 3 and adds 1 (2→7, 5→16). Applying that rule to 4 gives 4×3+1 = 13.
74. B — Each pair multiplies by 2 (8→16, 5→10). Applying ×2 to 9 gives 18.
75. A — Each pair divides by 3 (18→6, 27→9). Applying ÷3 to 12 gives 4.
76. A — Each pair multiplies by 2 and adds 3 (4→11, 6→15). Applying that rule to 5 gives 5×2+3 = 13.
77. D — Each pair multiplies by 3 (6→18, 2→6). Applying ×3 to 5 gives 15.
78. B — Each pair divides by 5 (30→6, 20→4). Applying ÷5 to 25 gives 5.

Quantitative Battery — Number Series (79–96)

79. C — The series rises by 5 each step. After 20 comes 25.
80. D — Each number is tripled. 27 × 3 = 81.
81. A — The series falls by 5 each step. After 25 comes 20.
82. D — Each number doubles the one before. 16 × 2 = 32.
83. D — The series rises by 6 each step. After 24 comes 30.
84. B — The numbers are square numbers (1, 4, 9, 16, 25). The next is 36.

85. B — The series falls by 10 each step. After 50 comes 40.
86. D — Each number doubles the one before. 48 × 2 = 96.
87. D — The gaps grow by one each time (+1, +2, +3, +4), so the next gap is +5. 12 + 5 = 17.
88. C — The series falls by 10 each step. After 70 comes 60.
89. A — Each number doubles the one before. 32 × 2 = 64.
90. D — The series rises by 7 each step. After 28 comes 35.
91. D — The gaps grow by one each time (+1 through +5), so the next gap is +6. 16 + 6 = 22.
92. A — Each number doubles the one before. 72 × 2 = 144.
93. B — The series falls by 5 each step. After 35 comes 30.
94. C — Each number is tripled. 54 × 3 = 162.
95. B — The series rises by 3 each step. After 12 comes 15.
96. D — These are triangular numbers, with gaps growing +2, +3, +4, +5. The next gap is +6, so 15 + 6 = 21.

Quantitative Battery — Number Puzzles (97–114)

97. C — Subtract to find the missing part: 22 − 14 = 8. Checking, 14 + 8 = 22.
98. A — Undo the multiplication by dividing: 30 ÷ 6 = 5. Checking, 6 × 5 = 30.
99. C — The missing amount taken away is 45 − 18 = 27. Checking, 45 − 27 = 18.
100. C — Undo the multiplication by dividing: 40 ÷ 8 = 5. Checking, 8 × 5 = 40.
101. A — A number divided by 5 equals 6, so the number is 6 × 5 = 30. Checking, 30 ÷ 5 = 6.
102. B — Subtract to find the missing part: 40 − 27 = 13. Checking, 27 + 13 = 40.
103. D — Substitute 9 for the triangle: 9 × 3 = 27.
104. A — Undo the multiplication by dividing: 72 ÷ 8 = 9. Checking, 8 × 9 = 72.
105. D — Undo the subtraction by adding back: 24 + 16 = 40. Checking, 40 − 16 = 24.
106. D — The number that divides 56 to give 7 is 56 ÷ 7 = 8. Checking, 56 ÷ 8 = 7.
107. B — Work backwards by undoing the steps in reverse: 27 − 2 = 25, then 25 ÷ 5 = 5. Checking, 5 × 5 is 25, plus 2 is 27.
108. B — Substitute the values and subtract: 15 − 6 = 9.
109. C — Undo the multiplication by dividing: 81 ÷ 9 = 9. Checking, 9 × 9 = 81.
110. D — The number that divides 64 to give 8 is 64 ÷ 8 = 8. Checking, 64 ÷ 8 = 8.
111. D — Subtract to find the missing part: 41 − 23 = 18. Checking, 18 + 23 = 41.
112. A — Substitute 4 for the star, then follow the steps: 4 × 4 = 16, plus 1 = 17.
113. B — The missing amount taken away is 80 − 35 = 45. Checking, 80 − 45 = 35.
114. C — Work backwards by undoing the steps in reverse: 8 − 3 = 5, then 5 × 6 = 30. Checking, 30 ÷ 6 is 5, plus 3 is 8.

Nonverbal Battery — Figure Matrices (115–134)

115. B — The top row rotates the shape 90° clockwise (up to right). Turning the downward arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing left.
116. D — The top row makes the shape larger (small circle to large circle). Applying that to the small star gives a large star.
117. D — The top row changes the shape from white to shaded. Applying that to the white triangle gives a shaded triangle.
118. C — The top row adds a dot in the centre. Applying that to the empty square gives a square with a dot.
119. D — The top row doubles the count (one to two). Applying that to the single star gives two stars.
120. A — The top row makes the shape smaller (large square to small square). Applying that to the large circle gives a small circle.
121. A — The top row turns the shape 180° (up to down). Turning the right-pointing arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing left.
122. B — The top row changes the shape from shaded to white. Applying that to the shaded star gives a white star.
123. C — The top row changes the fill from white to striped. Applying that to the white circle gives a striped circle.
124. D — The top row applies two changes at once: bigger and shaded. Applying both to the small white circle gives a large shaded circle.
125. A — The top row rotates the shape 90° clockwise (right to down). Turning the upward flag the same way gives a flag pointing right.
126. C — The top row produces a mirror image (normal d to backwards d). Mirroring the q gives a backwards q.
127. C — The top row adds two dots inside the shape. Applying that to the empty triangle gives a triangle with two dots.
128. A — The top row reduces the count from three to one. Applying that to the three squares gives one square.
129. A — The top row applies two changes: smaller and shaded. Applying both to the large white square gives a small shaded square.
130. B — The top row rotates the shape 90° clockwise (up to right). Turning the right-pointing triangle the same way gives a triangle pointing down.
131. D — The top row changes the shape from white to shaded. Applying that to the white heart gives a shaded heart.
132. C — The top row makes the shape larger (small arrow to large arrow). Applying that to the small star gives a large star.
133. A — The top row turns the shape 180° (upper-right to lower-left). Turning the upper-left arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing to the lower-right.
134. D — The top row produces a mirror image (normal 2 to backwards 2). Mirroring the 4 gives a backwards 4.

Nonverbal Battery — Figure Classification (135–154)

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

Nonverbal Battery — Paper Folding (155–170)

155. C — 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. A — Folding into quarters stacks four layers, so one punch makes four holes, one in each quarter.
158. C — One fold and one punch near the centre mirror across the fold, giving two holes, one on each side of the centre.

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