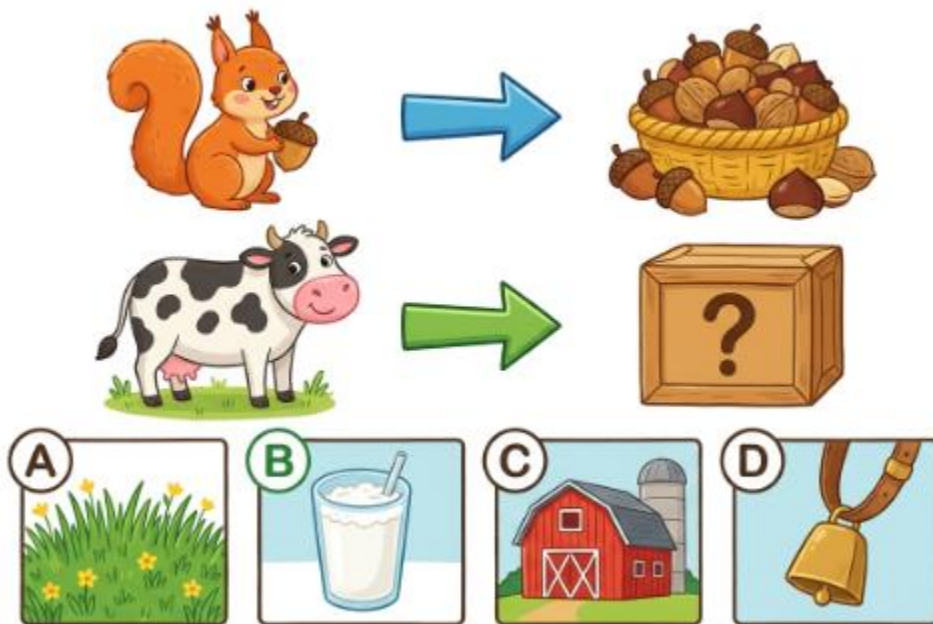


PRACTICE EXAM 5: CCAT-7 LEVEL 7 SIMULATION

Verbal Battery

Picture Analogies (Questions 1–16)

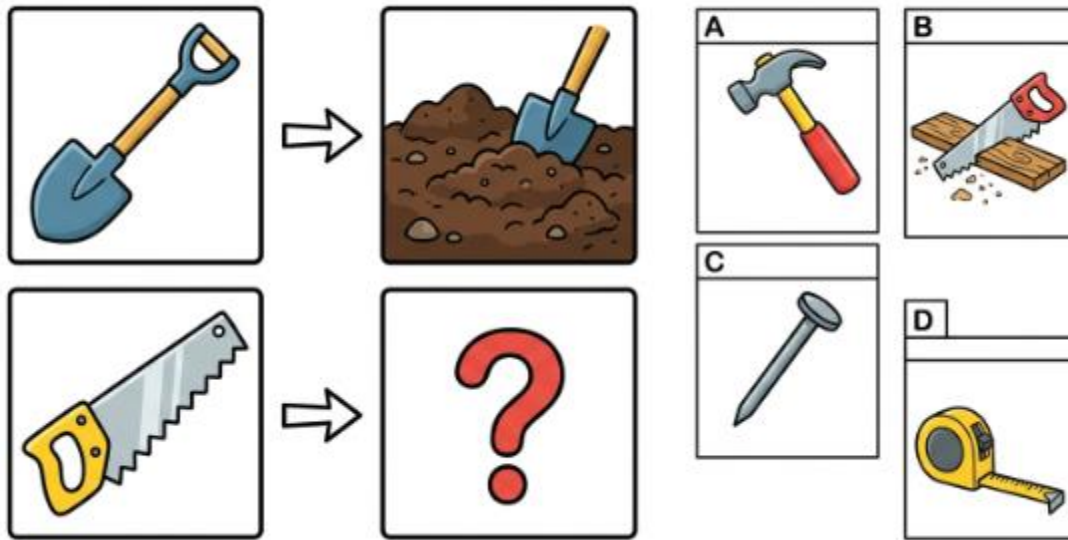
1. A squirrel goes with nuts — that is its food. Which picture goes with the cow in the same way?



- A. Fresh green grass
- B. A glass of milk
- C. A red barn
- D. A brass cowbell

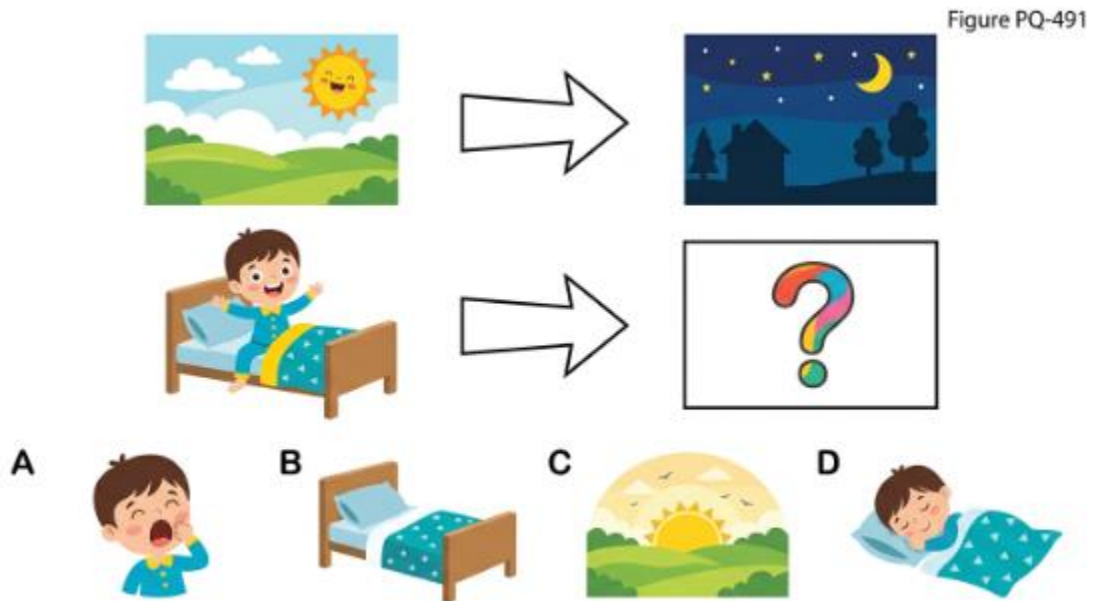
2. A spade goes with digging — it is used for that. Which picture goes with a saw in the same way?

[Figure PQ-490]



- A. A heavy hammer
- B. Wood being cut
- C. A small nail
- D. A tape measure

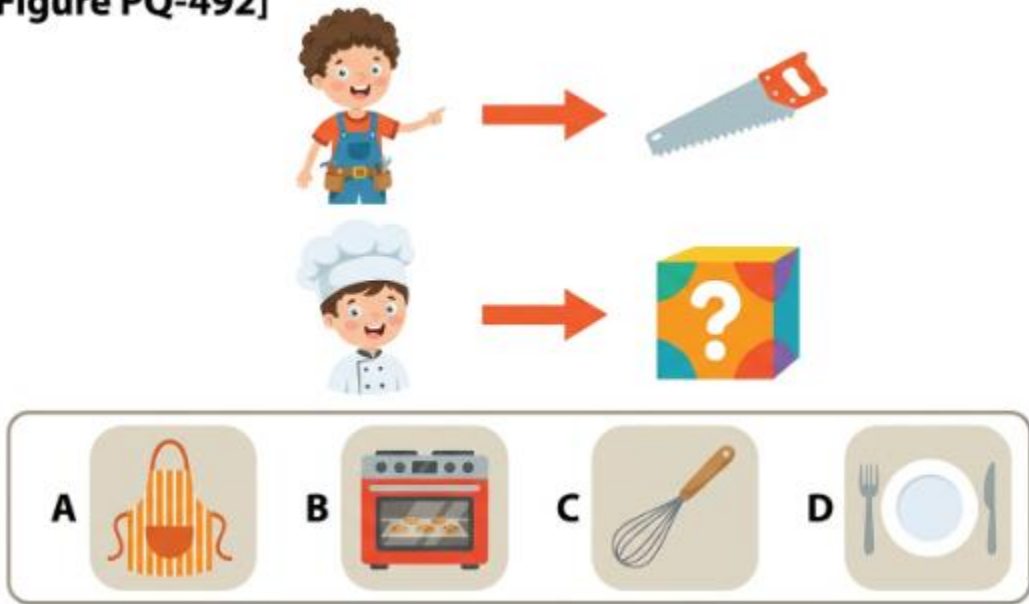
3. Day goes with night — they are opposites. Which picture goes with awake in the same way?



- A. A big yawn
- B. An empty bed
- C. The early morning
- D. A sleeping child

4. A carpenter goes with a saw — they use it. Which picture goes with a chef in the same way?

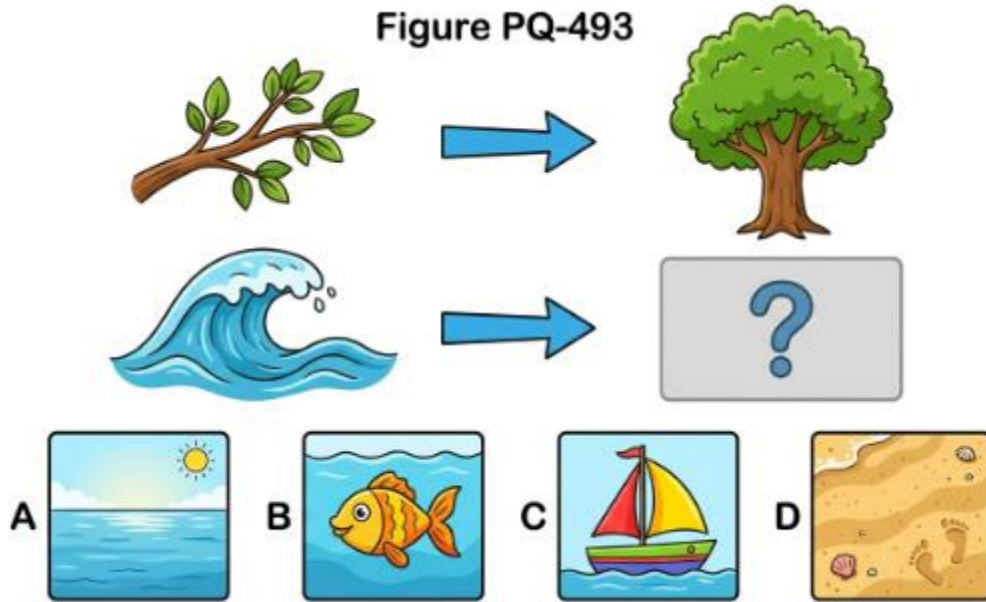
[Figure PQ-492]



- A. A cooking apron
- B. A hot oven
- C. A kitchen whisk
- D. A dinner plate

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

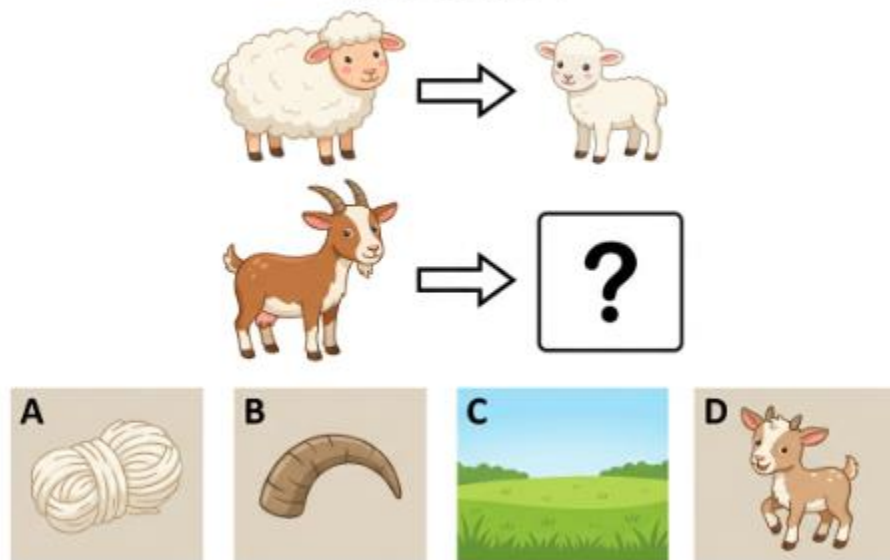
Figure PQ-493



- A. The wide sea
- B. A small fish
- C. A sailing boat
- D. Golden sand

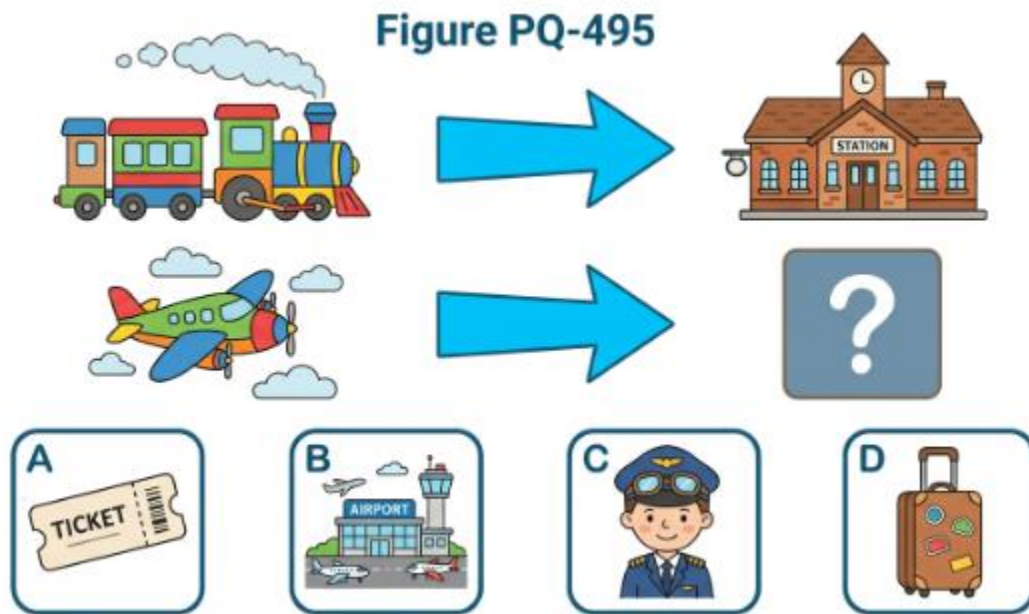
6. A sheep goes with a lamb — the lamb is its baby. Which picture goes with a goat in the same way?

Figure PQ-494



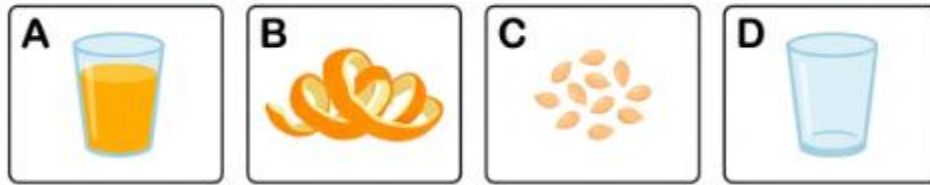
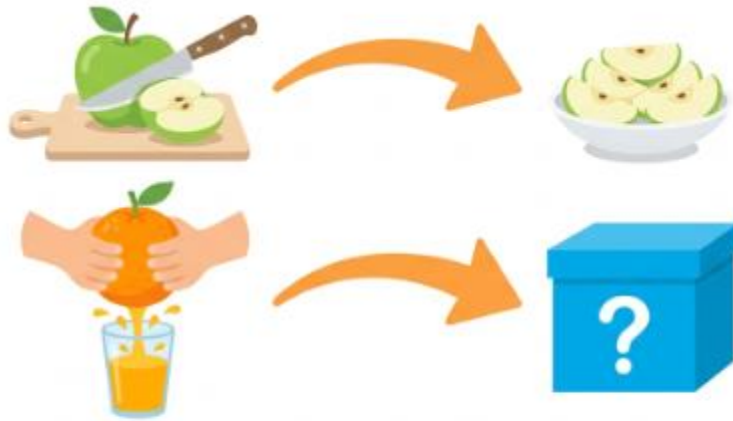
- A. A ball of wool
- B. A curved horn
- C. A grassy field
- D. A baby kid goat

7. A train goes with a station — that is where it stops. Which picture goes with an aeroplane in the same way?



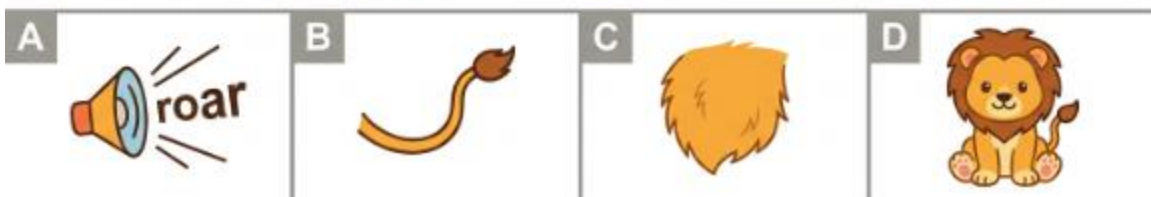
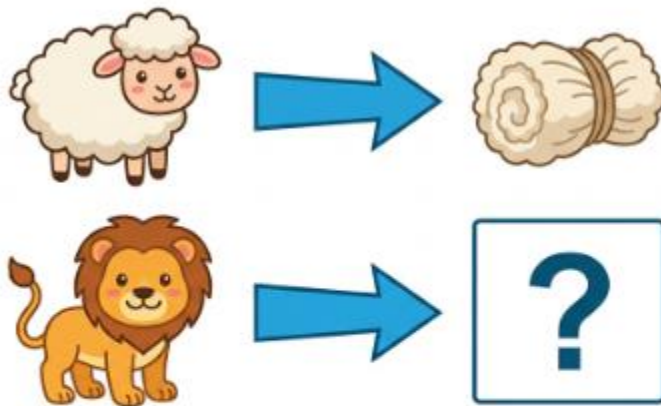
- A. A paper ticket
- B. An airport
- C. A pilot
- D. A suitcase

8. Cutting an apple goes with slices — that is the result. Which picture goes with squeezing an orange in the same way?



- A. A cup of juice
- B. Curly orange peel
- C. Small orange pips
- D. An empty glass

9. A sheep goes with wool — that is its body covering. Which picture goes with a lion in the same way?

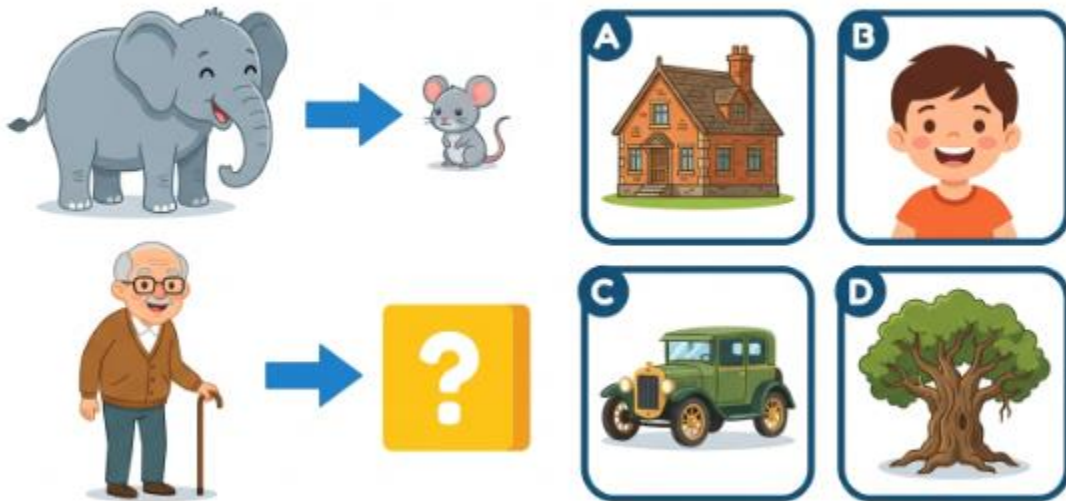


- A. A loud roar
- B. A long tail
- C. Golden fur
- D. A baby cub

10. Big goes with small — they are opposites. Which picture goes with old in the same way?

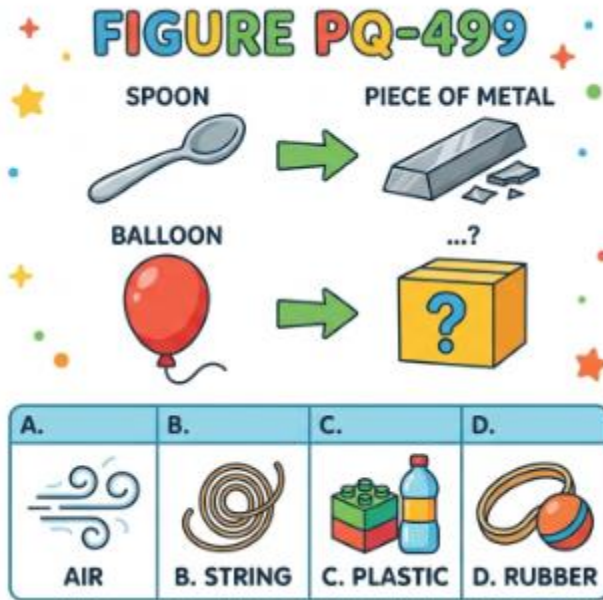
[Figure PQ-498]

SOLVE THE PUZZLE!



- A. An old house
- B. A young child
- C. An old car
- D. An old tree

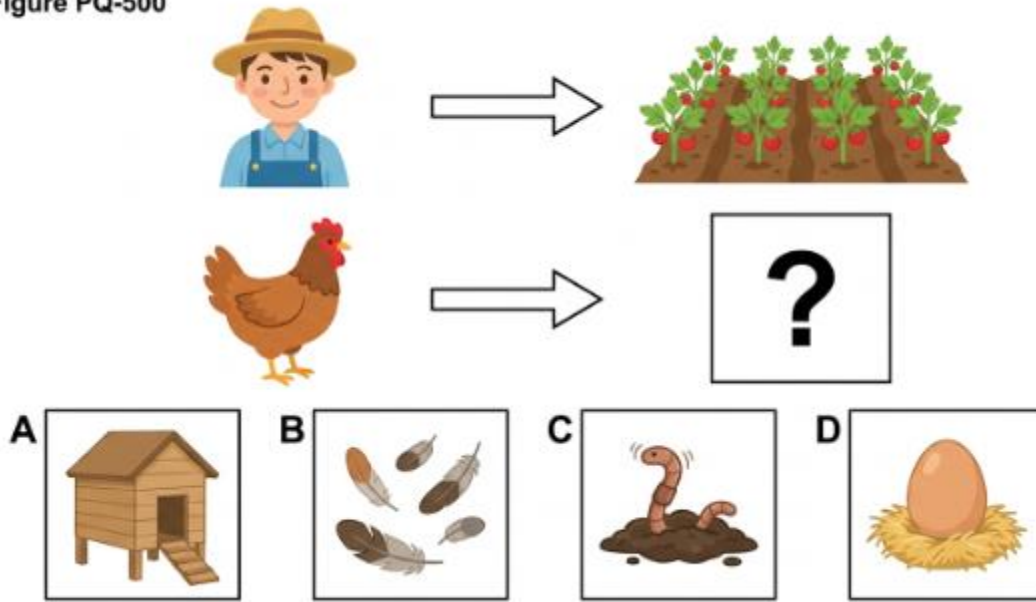
11. A spoon goes with metal — that is what it is made of. Which picture goes with a balloon in the same way?



- A. Puffs of air
- B. A piece of string
- C. Hard plastic
- D. Stretchy rubber

12. A farmer goes with crops — the farmer grows them. Which picture goes with a hen in the same way?

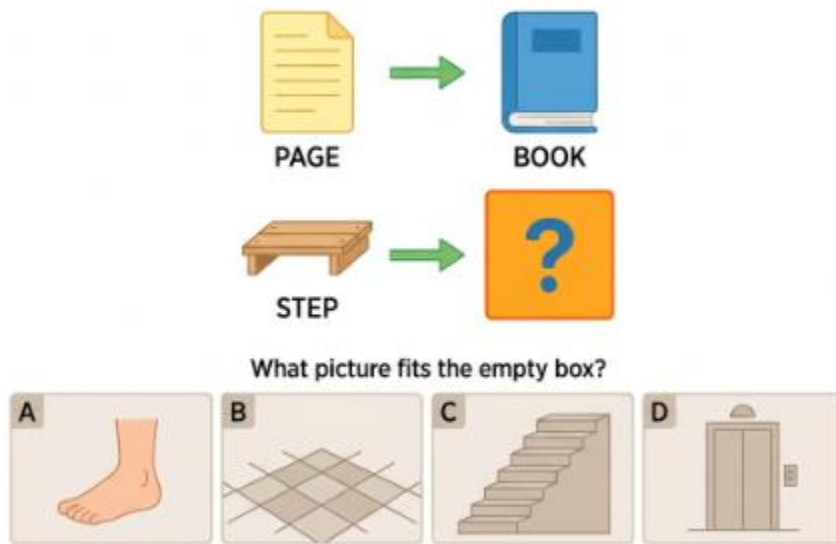
Figure PQ-500



- A. A wooden coop
- B. Soft feathers
- C. A wriggly worm
- D. A white egg

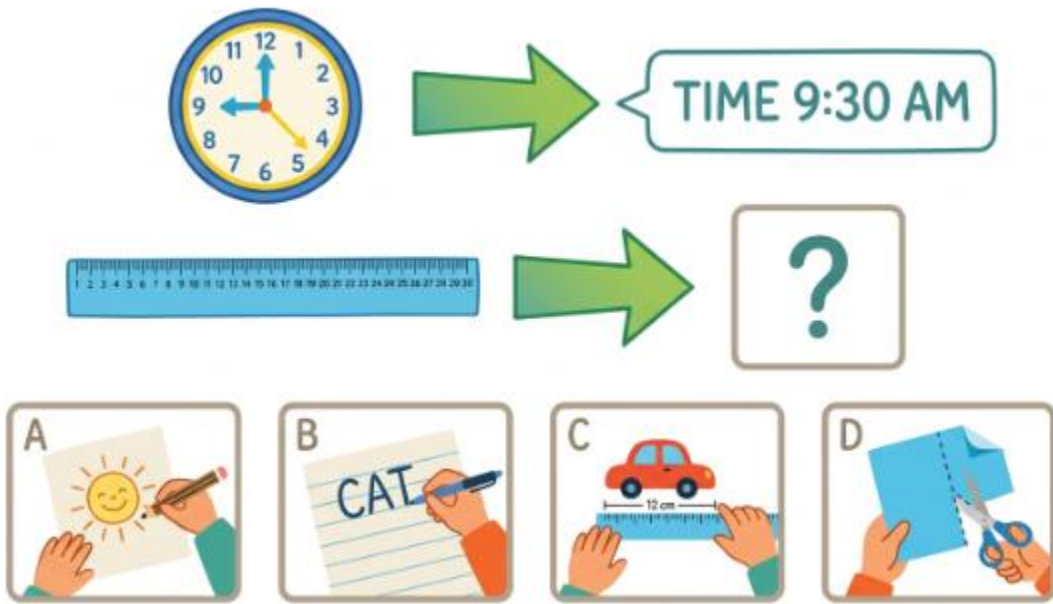
13. A page goes with a book — the page is part of it. Which picture goes with a step in the same way?

Figure PQ-501: Brightly coloured flat children's illustration.



- A. A bare foot
- B. A flat floor
- C. A staircase
- D. A metal lift

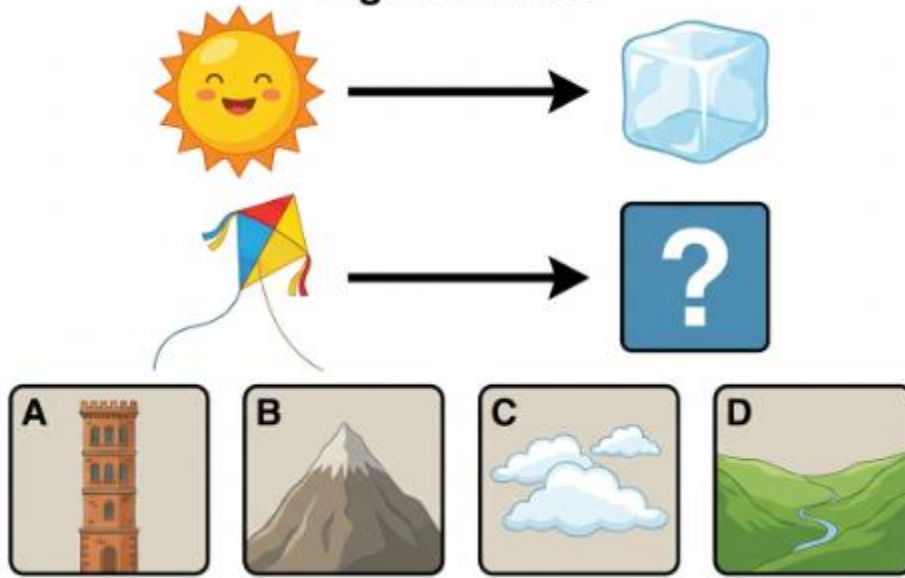
14. A clock goes with telling the time — that is its job. Which picture goes with a ruler in the same way?



- A. Drawing a picture
- B. Writing a word
- C. Measuring length
- D. Cutting paper

15. Hot goes with cold — they are opposites. Which picture goes with high in the same way?

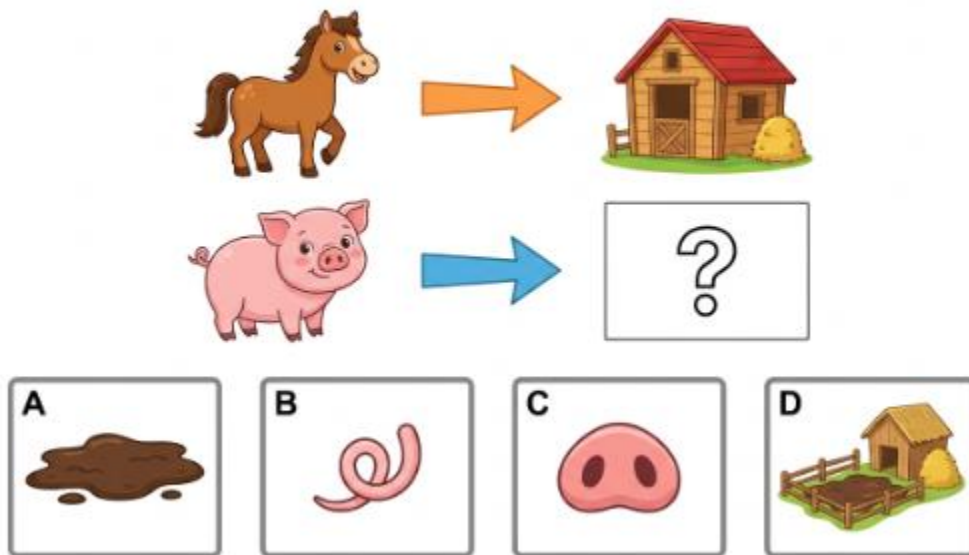
Figure PQ-503



- A. A tall tower
- B. A high mountain
- C. A high cloud
- D. Low valley ground

16. A horse goes with a stable — that is its home. Which picture goes with a pig in the same way?

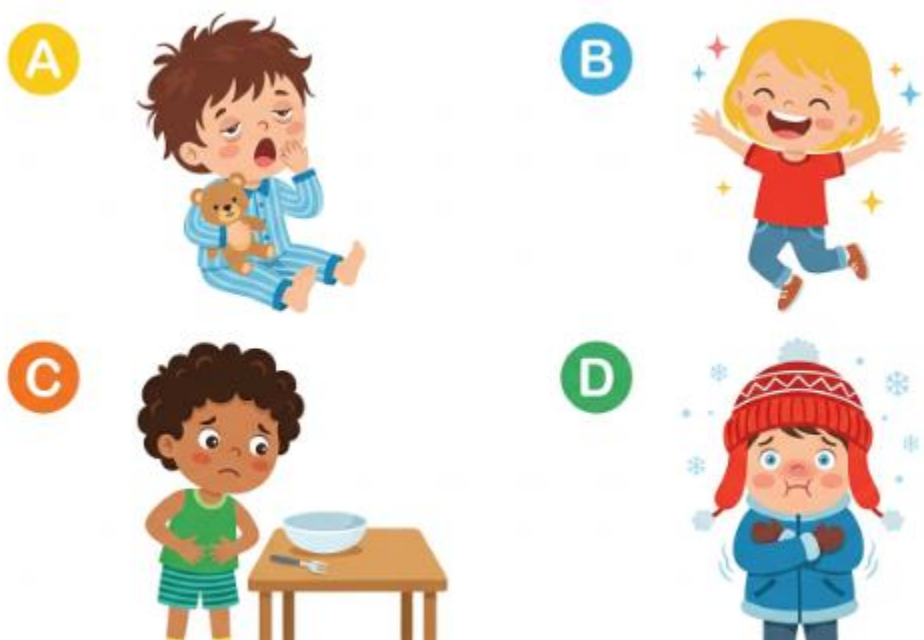
Figure PQ-504: Complete the Analogy



- A. Brown mud
- B. A curly tail
- C. A round snout
- D. A pigsty

Sentence Completion (Questions 17–30)

17. After running all the way home, he was puffing and felt very...



- A. Tired and puffed out
- B. Happy and smiling
- C. Hungry for food
- D. Cold and shivery

18. To find the buried treasure, the pirate carefully followed the...

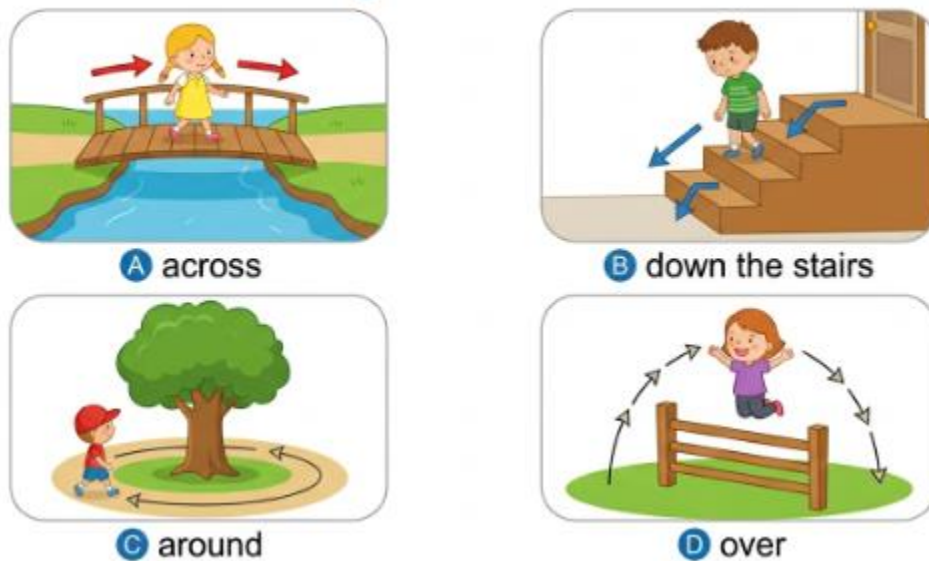
[Figure PQ-506]



- A. A thick book
- B. A treasure map
- C. A round clock
- D. A folded letter

19. The opposite of going up the stairs is going...

Figure PQ-507



- A. Across them
- B. Down them
- C. Around them
- D. Over them

20. Caterpillars turn into butterflies, and in the same way tadpoles turn into...

Figure PQ-508



- A. A silver fish
- B. A long snake
- C. A small bird
- D. A green frog

21. We smell with our nose, and we hear sounds with our...



- A. Our two ears
- B. Our two eyes
- C. Our wide mouth
- D. Our two hands

22. The floor was wet and shiny, so the sign warned everyone to be careful not to...

Figure PQ-510



a child slipping



a child jumping



a child singing



a child eating

- A. Slip and fall
- B. Jump about
- C. Sing aloud
- D. Eat a snack

23. A baby dog is called a puppy, and a baby cat is called a...

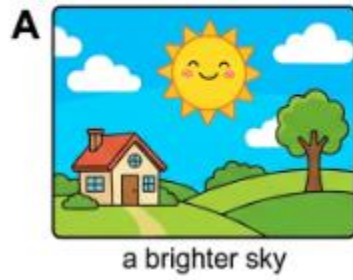
[Figure PQ-511]



- A. A baby calf
- B. A baby foal
- C. A baby lamb
- D. A baby kitten

24. As the sun slowly set behind the hills, the whole sky turned...

Figure PQ-512: Brightly coloured flat children's illustration, four answer pictures A–D, neutral:



- A. Much brighter
- B. Bright green
- C. Wet and rainy
- D. Dark at night

25. To give the garden plants a drink, she filled the...

Figure PQ-513

A



B



C



D



A. A woven basket

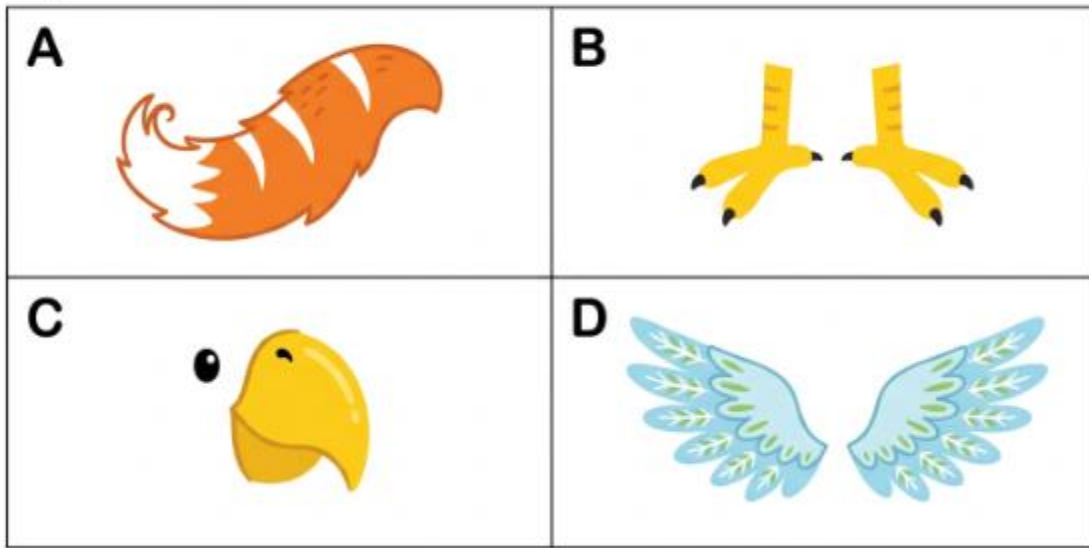
B. A watering can

C. A soft pillow

D. A thick book

26. The little bird flapped its two...

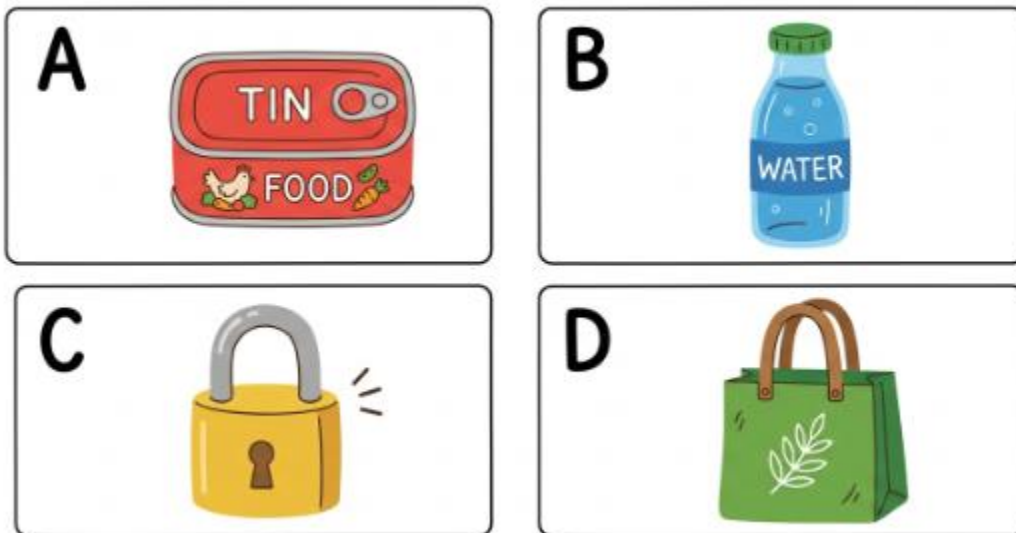
Figure PQ-514



- A. Its long tail
- B. Its two feet
- C. Its sharp beak
- D. Its two wings

27. You turn a key to open a...

Figure PQ-515



- A. A food tin
- B. A glass bottle
- C. A metal lock
- D. A school bag

28. Ice feels very cold, but a flame feels very...

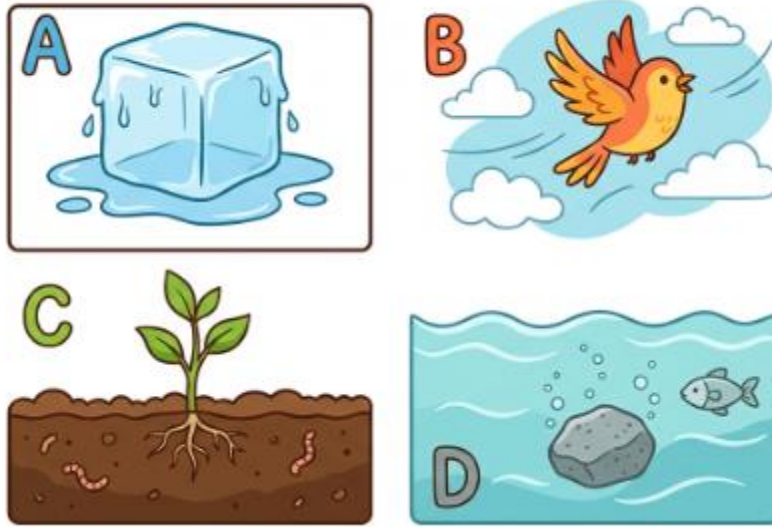
[Figure PQ-516: Brightly coloured flat children's illustration, four answer pictures A-D, neutral: A wet, B soft, C big, D hot.]



- A. Wet and dripping
- B. Soft and fluffy
- C. Big and tall
- D. Hot to touch

29. The farmer planted seeds in the field so that the vegetables would...

Figure PQ-517



- A. Melt away
- B. Fly off
- C. Grow tall
- D. Sink down

30. When the rain finally stopped, the warm sun came out and dried the...

FIGURE PQ-518

WHICH PICTURE IS IT? GUESS!

A THE MOON

B THE WET GROUND

C THE STARS

D A CAMPFIRE

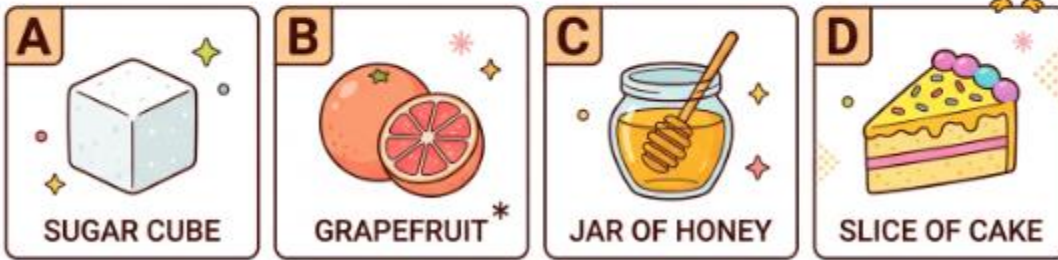
- A. The pale moon
- B. The wet ground
- C. The bright stars
- D. A warm campfire

Picture Classification (Questions 31–44)

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

Figure PQ-519

**Children's Puzzle:
Match the Taste!**



→ Find the matching item! ←

- A. A sugar cube
- B. A grapefruit
- C. A jar of honey
- D. A slice of cake

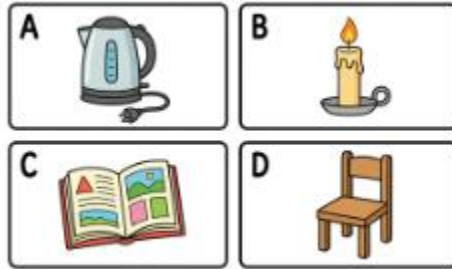
32. Which picture belongs with the group above?

FIGURE PQ-520

THESE ITEMS NEED ELECTRICITY



WHICH OF THESE ALSO NEEDS ELECTRICITY?

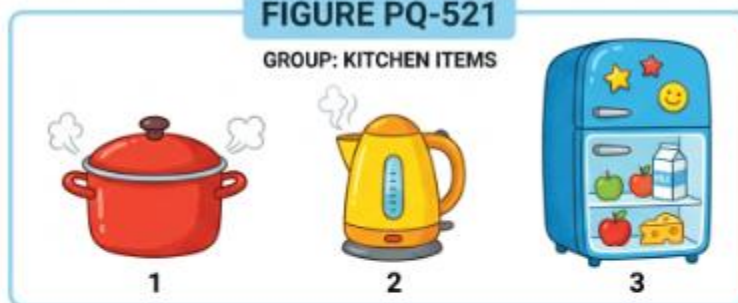


- A. An electric kettle
- B. A wax candle
- C. A thick book
- D. A wooden chair

33. Which picture belongs with the group above?

FIGURE PQ-521

GROUP: KITCHEN ITEMS



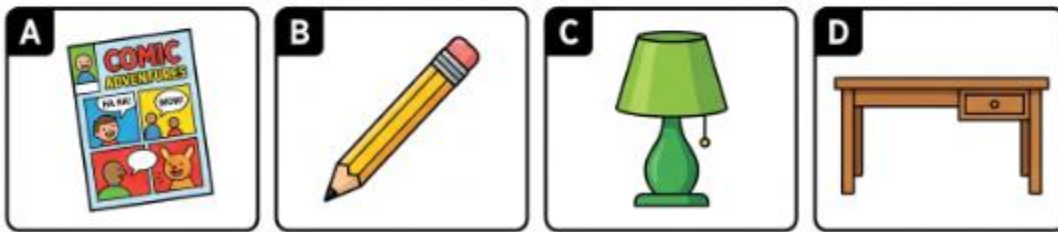
- A. A cosy bed
- B. A bath
- C. A soft sofa
- D. A kitchen oven

34. Which picture belongs with the group above?

[Figure PQ-522: Brightly coloured flat children's illustration.]



WHICH OF THE BELOW FITS THE GROUP?




- A. A comic
- B. A pencil
- C. A lamp
- D. A desk


35. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-523


GROUP: All of these have stripes!




A




B



C



D




Which picture belongs in the group? Choose the correct answer:


- A. A grey elephant
- B. A striped wasp
- C. A golden lion
- D. A brown horse

36. Which picture belongs with the group above?

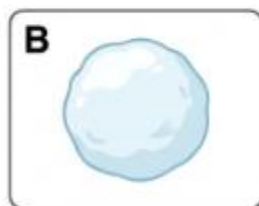
Figure PQ-524



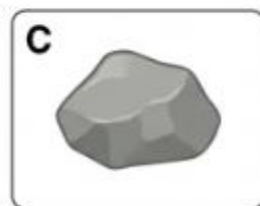
A



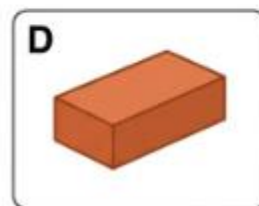
B



C

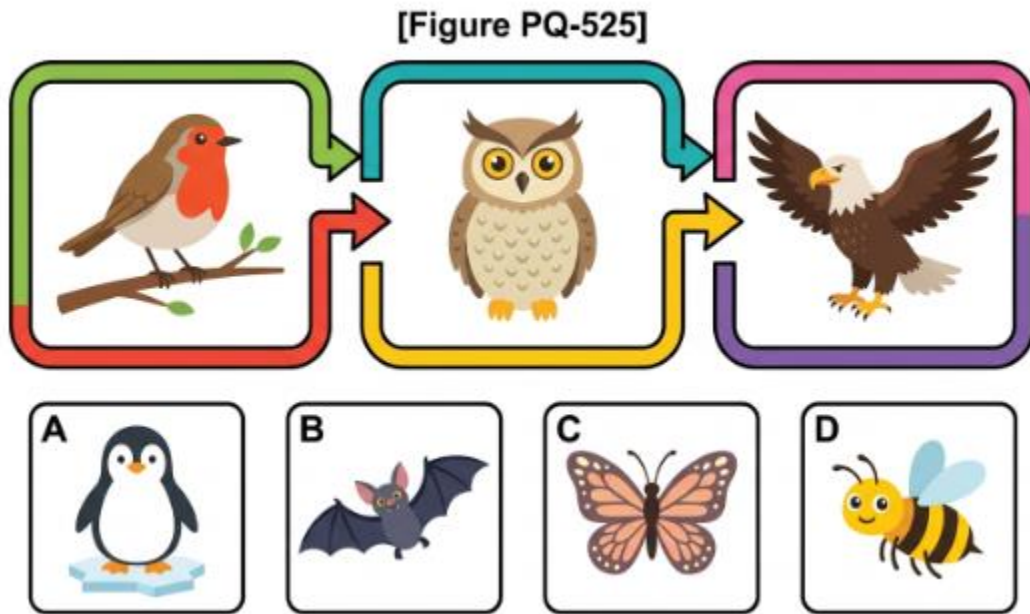


D



- A. A lit candle
- B. A snowball
- C. A grey stone
- D. A red brick

37. Which picture belongs with the group above?



- A. A penguin
- B. A flying bat
- C. A butterfly
- D. A buzzing bee

38. Which picture belongs with the group above?

[Figure PQ-526]



- A. A woolly hat
- B. A leather glove
- C. A soft slipper
- D. A long scarf

39. Which picture belongs with the group above?

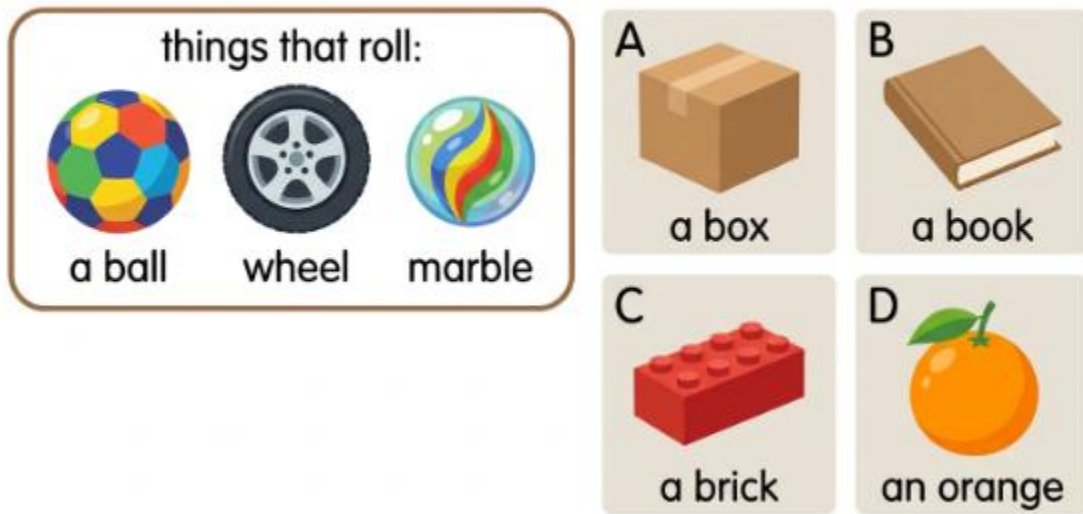
Figure PQ-527



- A. A cold ice cube
- B. A pile of snow
- C. A candle flame
- D. A white cloud

40. Which picture belongs with the group above?

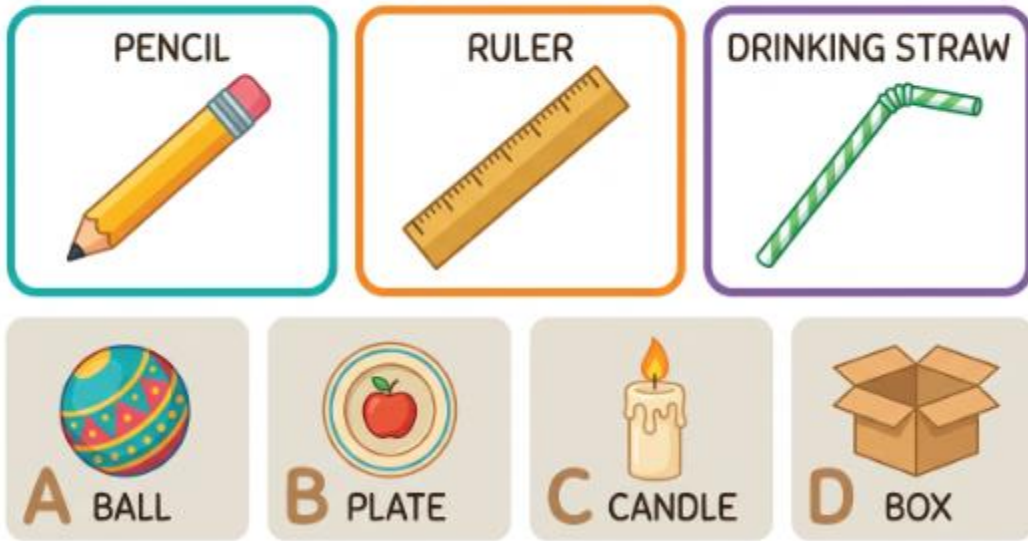
Figure PQ-528: Brightly coloured flat children’s illustration



- A. A square box
- B. A flat book
- C. A red brick
- D. A round orange

41. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-529



- A. A round ball
- B. A flat plate
- C. A long candle
- D. A square box

42. Which picture belongs with the group above?

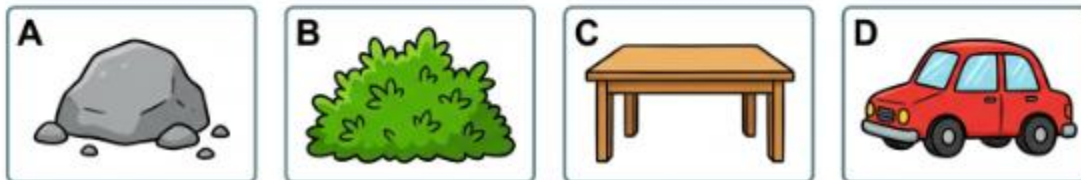
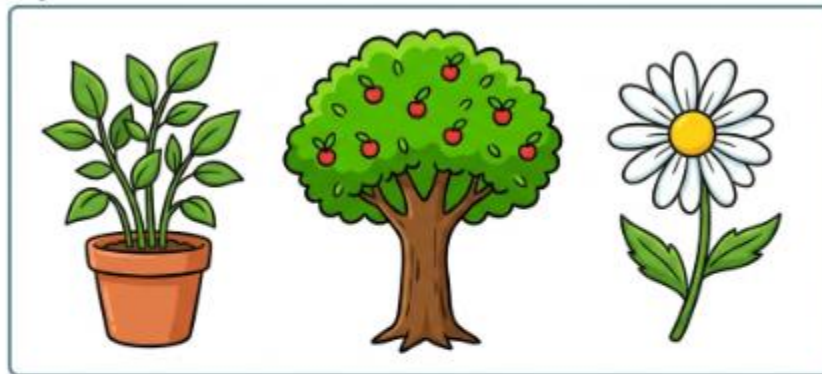
Figure PQ-530



- A. A pet dog
- B. A grey wolf
- C. A brown bear
- D. A spotted cheetah

43. Which picture belongs with the group above?

[Figure PQ-531]



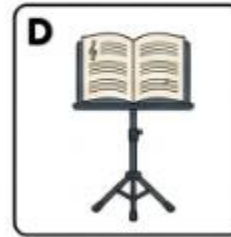
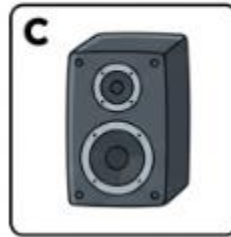
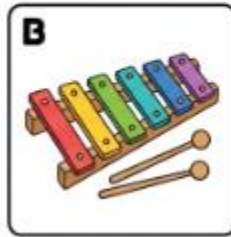
- A. A grey rock
- B. A leafy bush
- C. A wooden table
- D. A red car

44. Which picture belongs with the group above?

MUSIC MATCH!

WHICH ONE BELONGS?

FIGURE PQ-532



- A. A microphone
- B. A xylophone
- C. A loud speaker
- D. A music stand

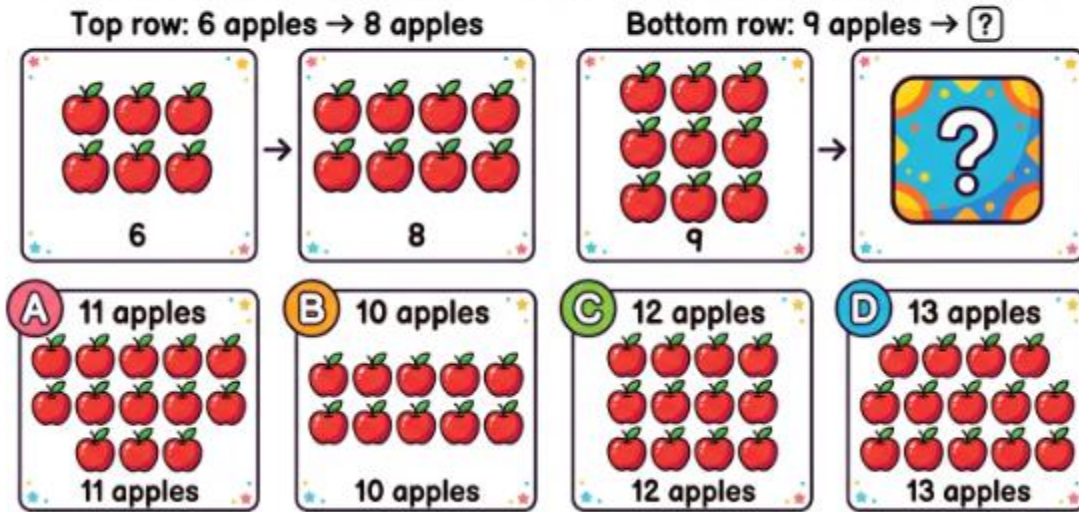
Quantitative Battery

Number Analogies (Questions 45–60)

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

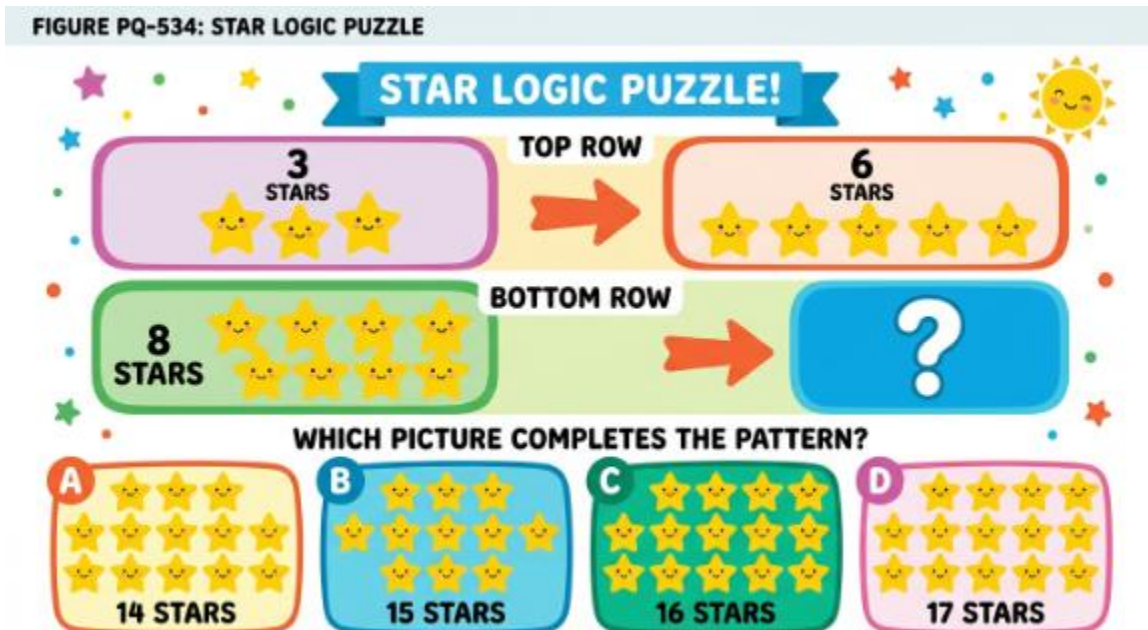
[Figure PQ-533]

COUNTING PATTERN PUZZLE - Brightly coloured flat children's illustration with countable apples.



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

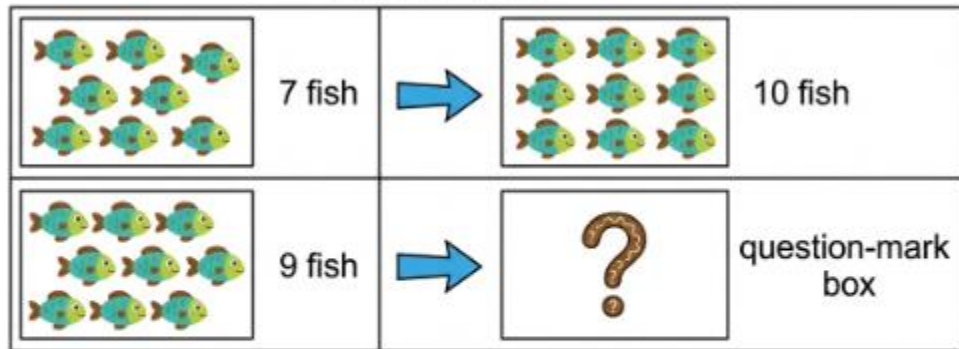
46. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

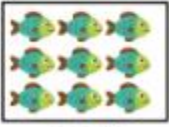
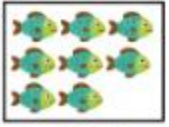
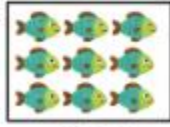
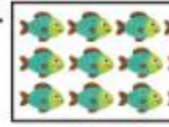


- A. 14 stars
- B. 15 stars
- C. 16 stars
- D. 17 stars

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

Figure PQ-535

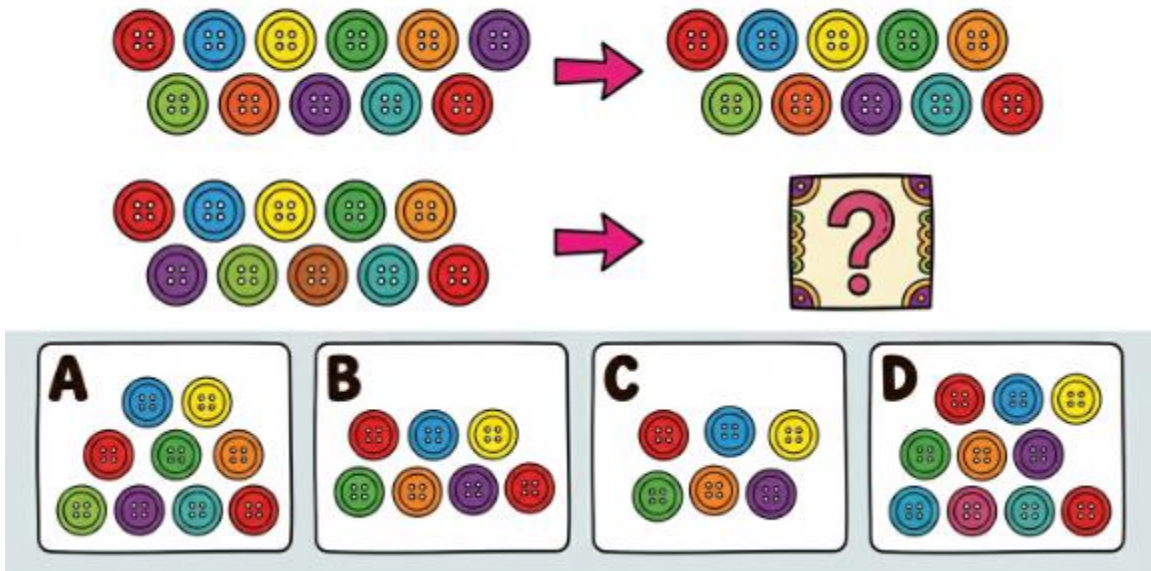


- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| A.  | B.  | C.  | D.  |
| 12 fish | 11 fish | 13 fish | 14 fish |

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

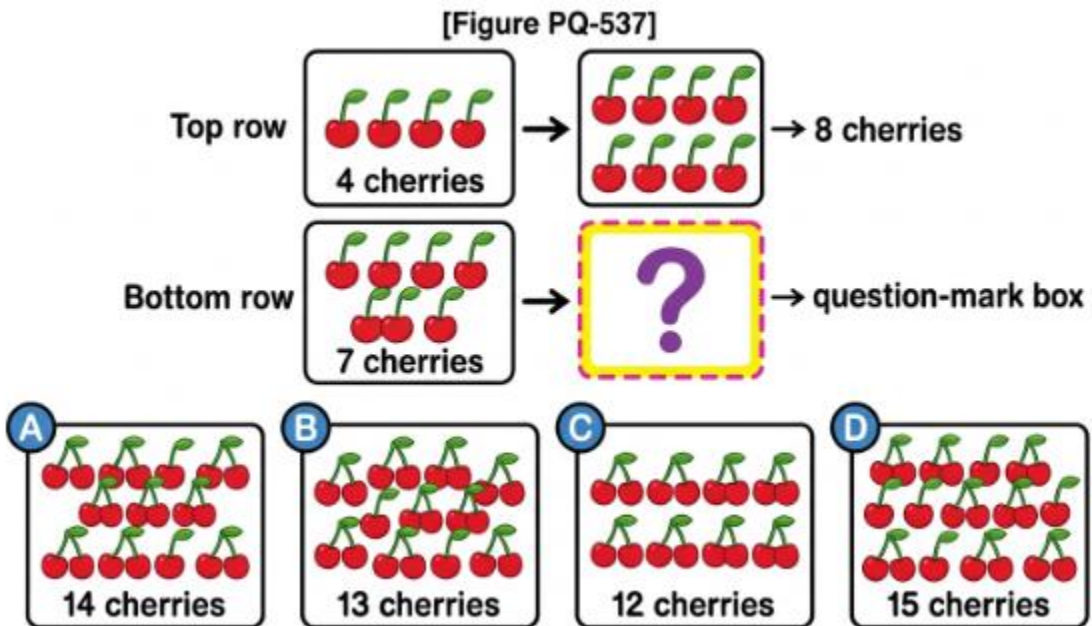
48. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.

[Figure PQ-536]



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

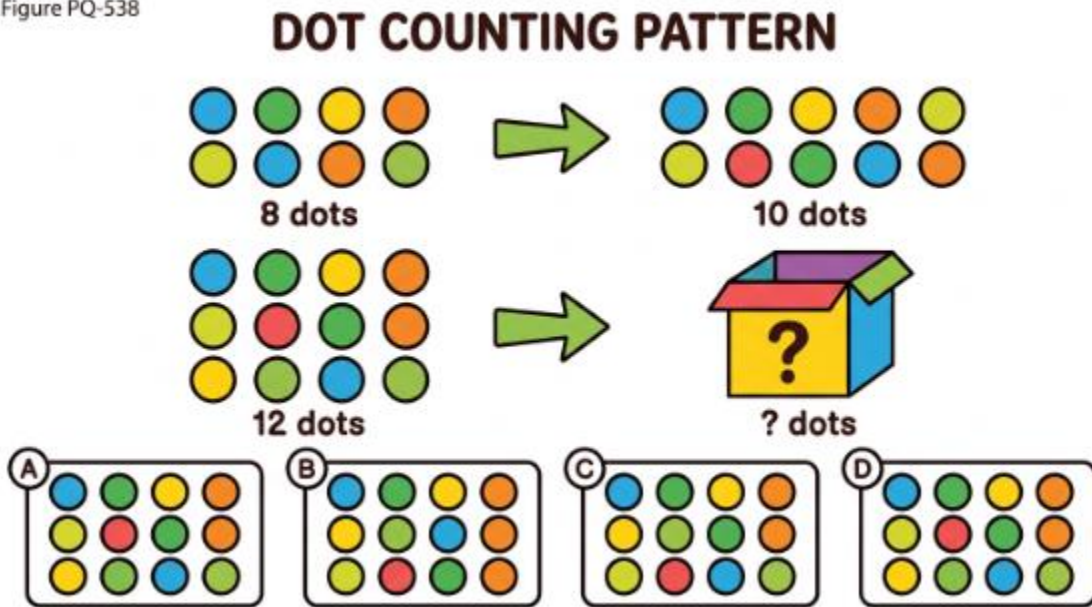
49. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.



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

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

Figure PQ-538



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

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

[Figure PQ-539]

1. FIND THE PATTERN → **6 LEAVES** → **9 LEAVES**

2. APPLY THE PATTERN → **10 LEAVES** → **?**

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

A **B** **C** **D**

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

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

[Figure PQ-540: COUNTING PATTERN PUZZLE]

13 Shells → **10 Shells**

11 Shells → **?**

A **B** **C** **D**

8 Shells **9 Shells** **7 Shells** **6 Shells**

Brightly coloured flat children's illustration with countable shells. Top row: 13 shells -> 10 shells. Bottom row: 11 shells -> question-mark box. Four answer pictures A-D: A 8 shells, B 9 shells, C 7 shells, D 6 shells. White background.

- 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.

Figure PQ-541

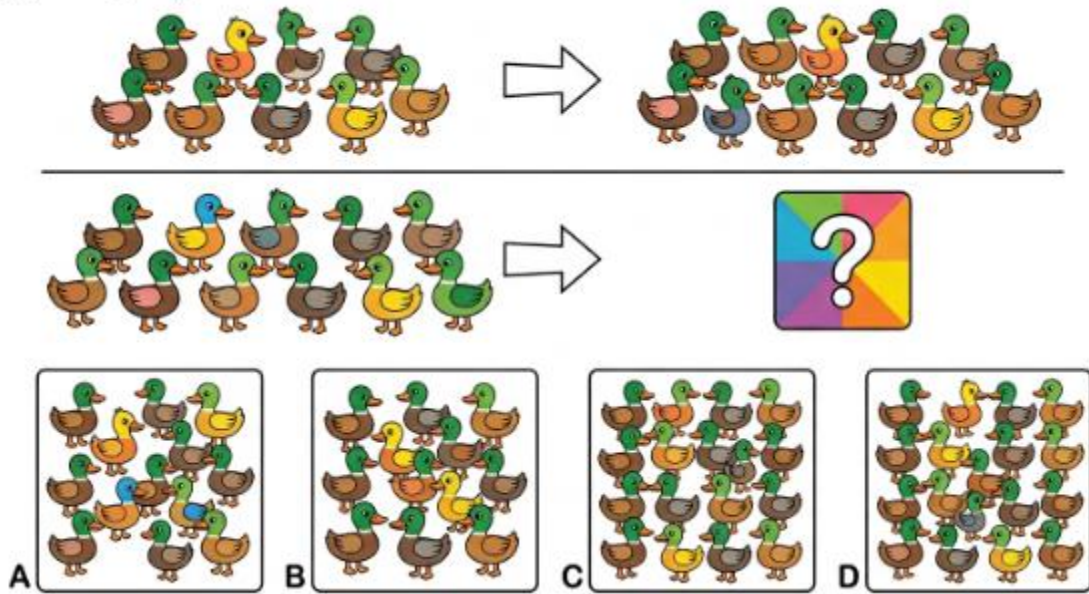
Which picture goes in the box?

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. 10 bees
- B. 13 bees
- C. 14 bees
- D. 12 bees

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

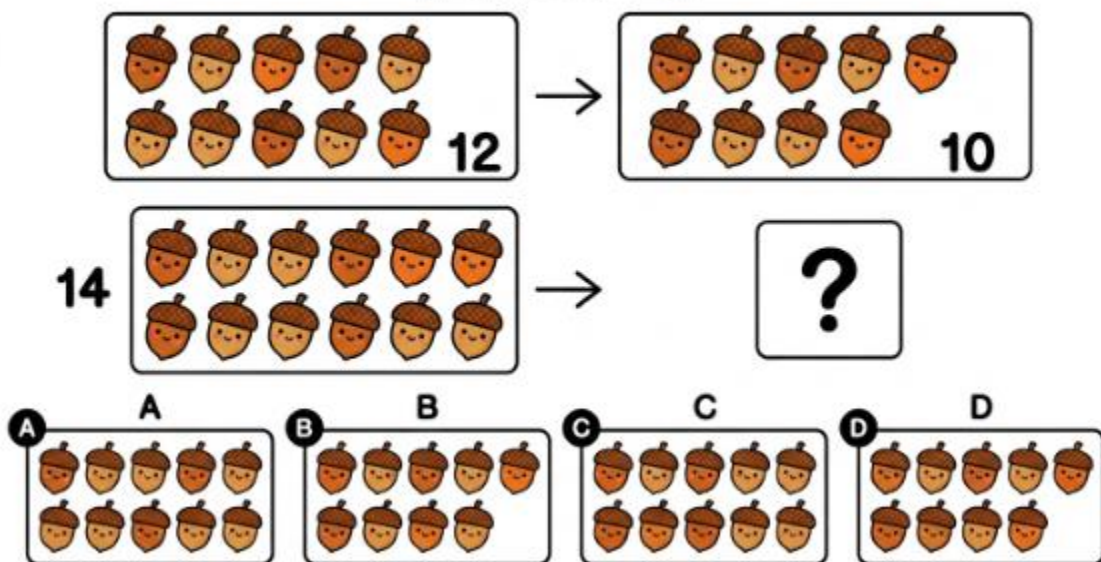
[Figure PQ-542]



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

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

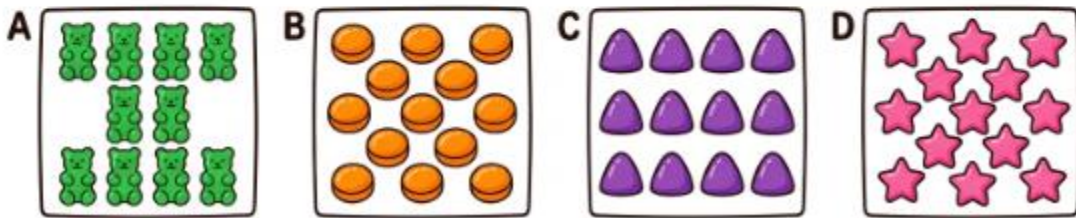
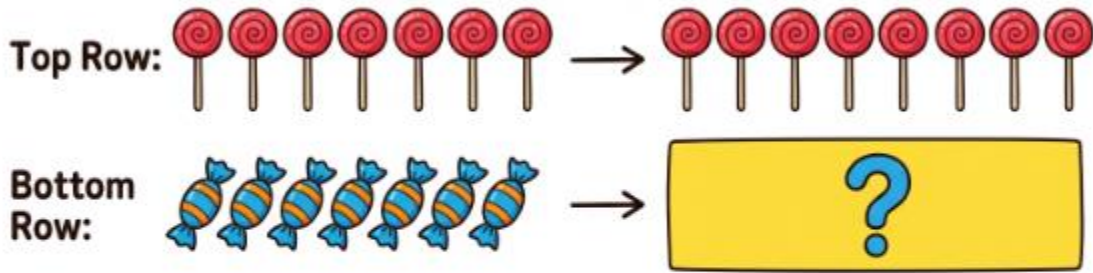
[Figure PQ-543]



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

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

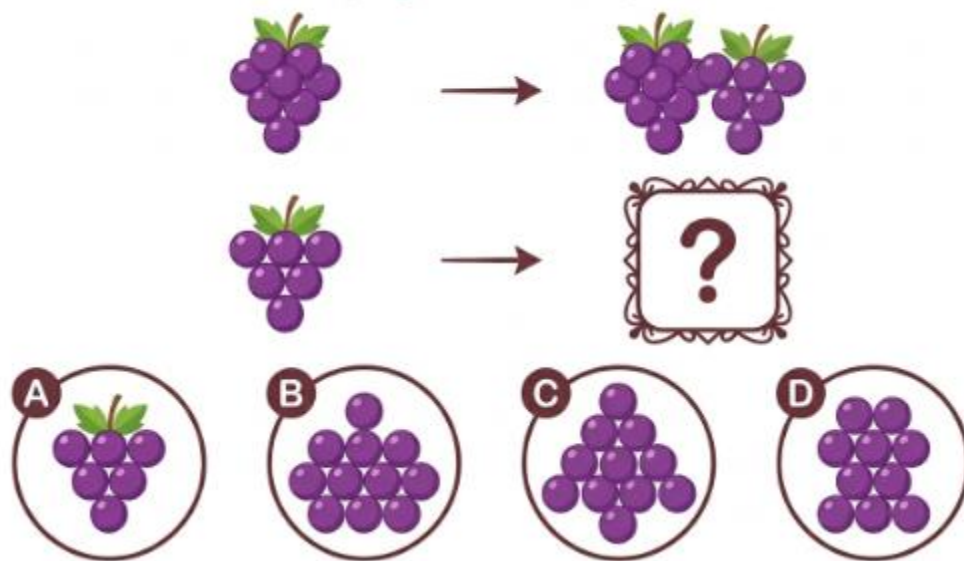
PATTERN PUZZLES FOR KIDS!



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

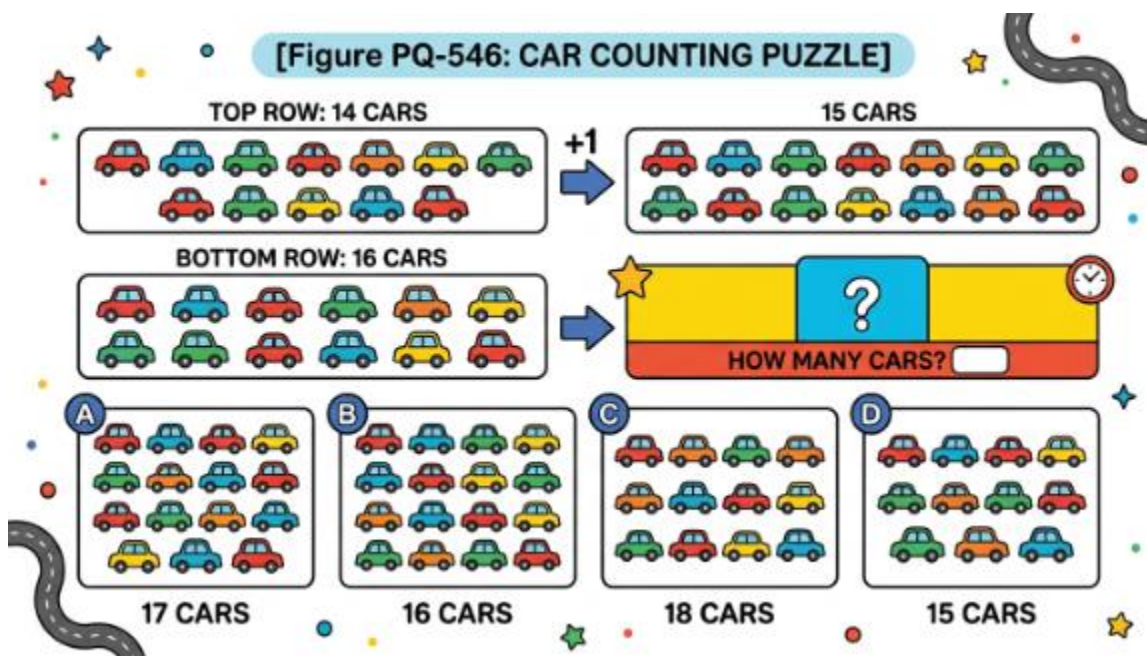
57. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

[Figure PQ-545]



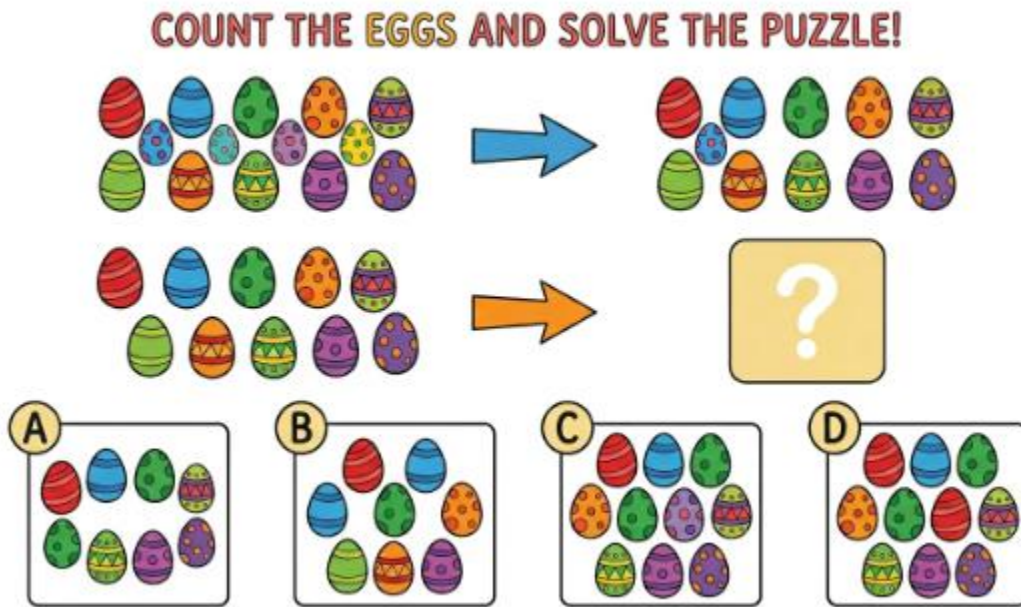
- A. 6 grapes
- B. 7 grapes
- C. 9 grapes
- D. 8 grapes

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



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

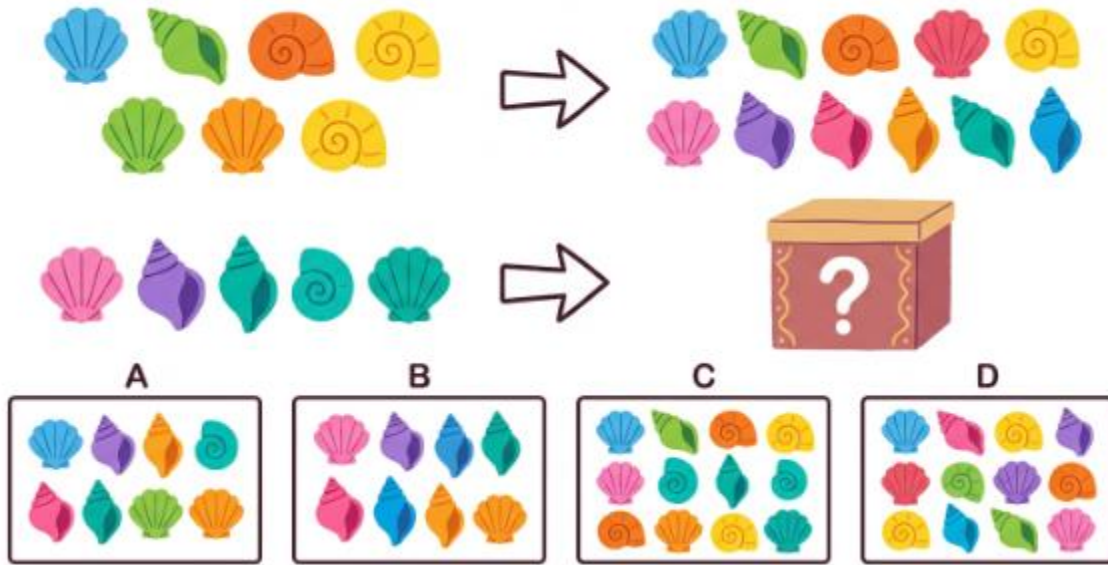
59. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.



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

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

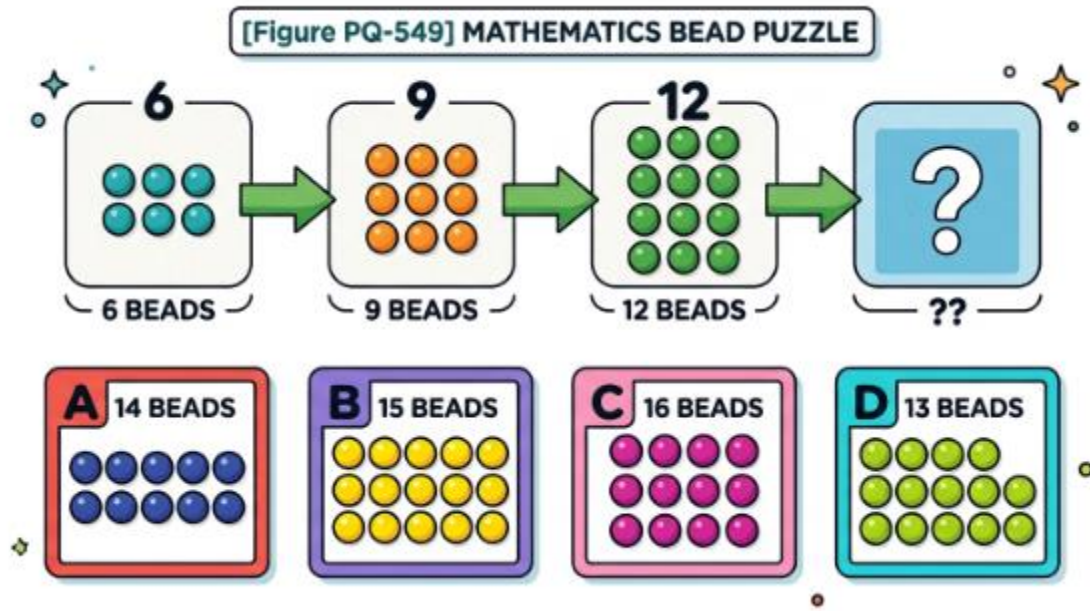
[Figure PQ-548]



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

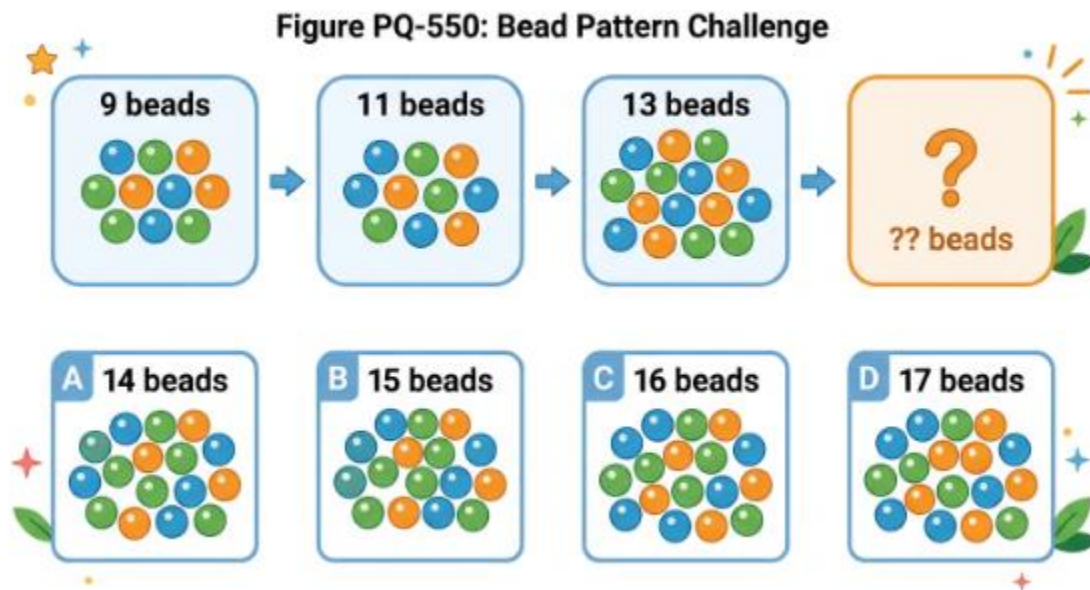
Number Series (Questions 61–76)

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



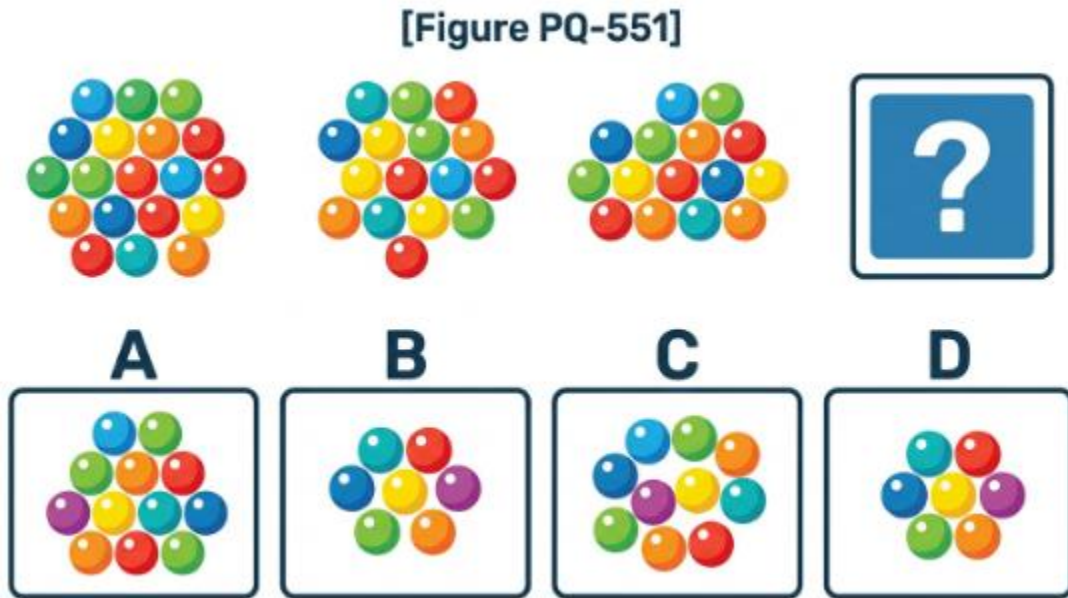
- A. 14 beads
- B. 15 beads
- C. 16 beads
- D. 13 beads

62. Which group of beads comes next?



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

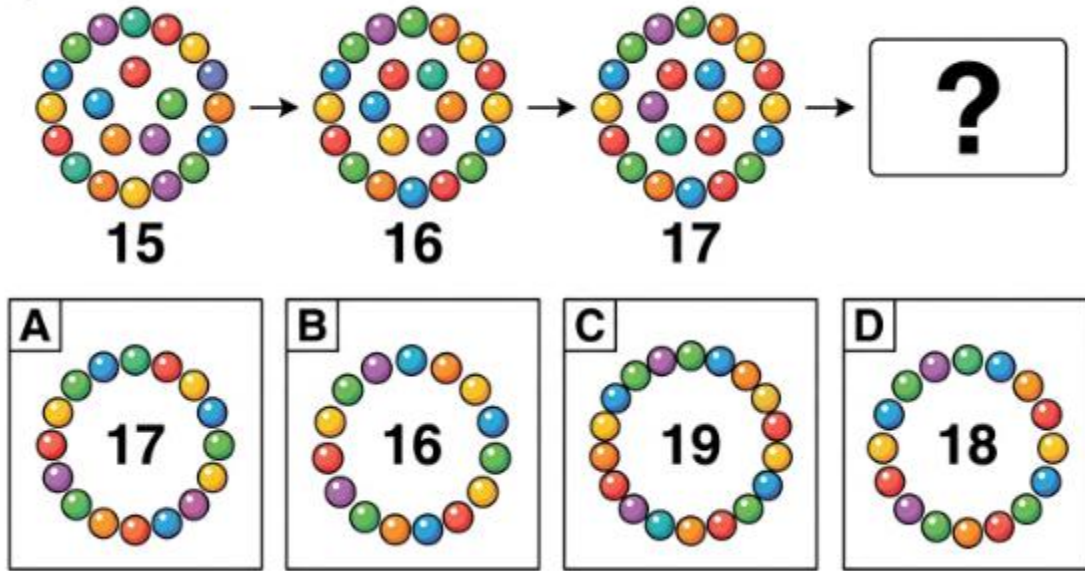
63. Which group of beads comes next?



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

64. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-552

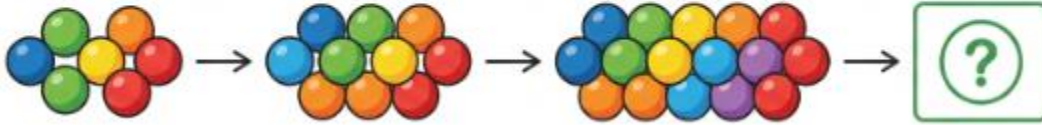


- A. 17 beads
- B. 16 beads
- C. 19 beads
- D. 18 beads

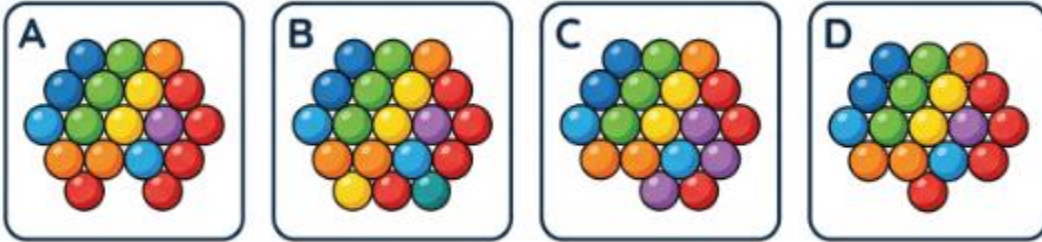
65. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-553

Sequence of Bead Groups:

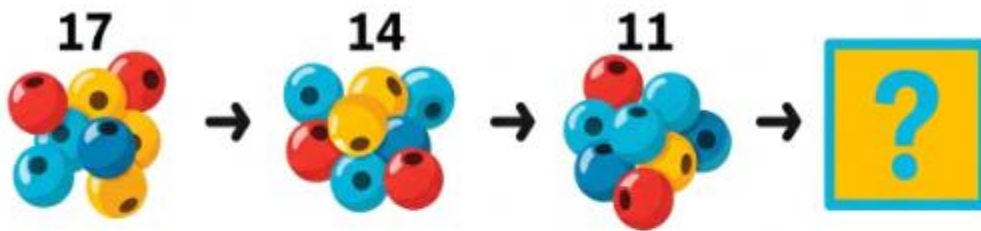


Answer Choices:



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

66. Which group of beads comes next?



Option A



A 9

Option B



(B 10

Option C



7

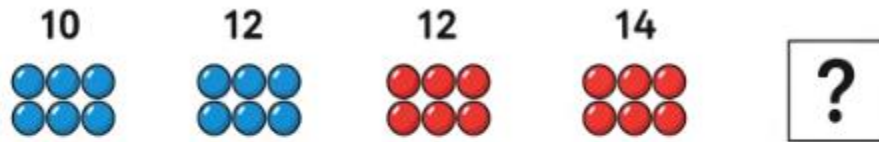
Option D



8)








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

67. Which group of beads comes next?









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

68. Which group of beads comes next?

16 	14 	12 	
A 11 	B 9 	C 10 	D 8 
ANSWER	B C	ANSWER	ANSWER

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

69. Which group of beads comes next?

 8	 11	 14	
 A. 16	 B. 18	 C. 17	 D. 15

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

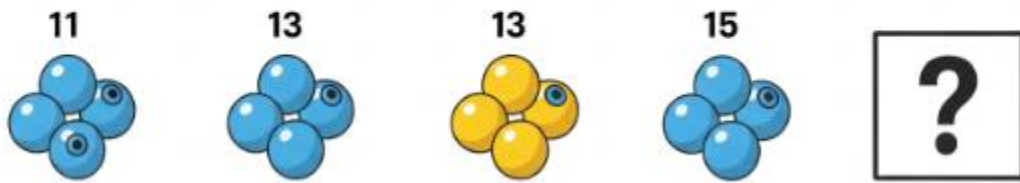
70. Which group of beads comes next?

16 15 14 = ?

A) OPTION A B) OPTION B C) OPTION C D) OPTION D

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

71. Which group of beads comes next?



Option A



Option B



Option C

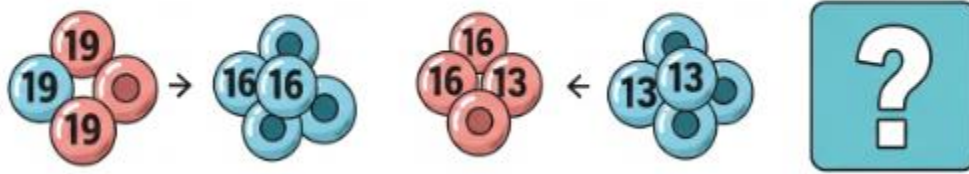


Option D



- A. 16 beads
- B. 17 beads
- C. 18 beads
- D. 19 beads

72. Which group of beads comes next?



ANSWER A

ANSWER B

ANSWER C

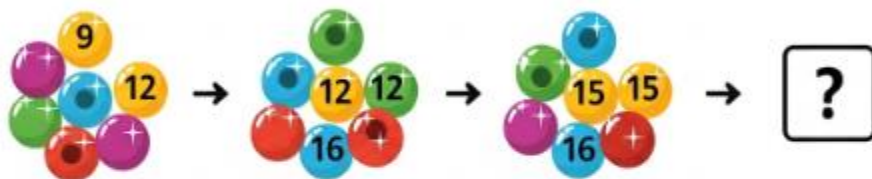
ANSWER D



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

73. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-561



Option A7



Option B



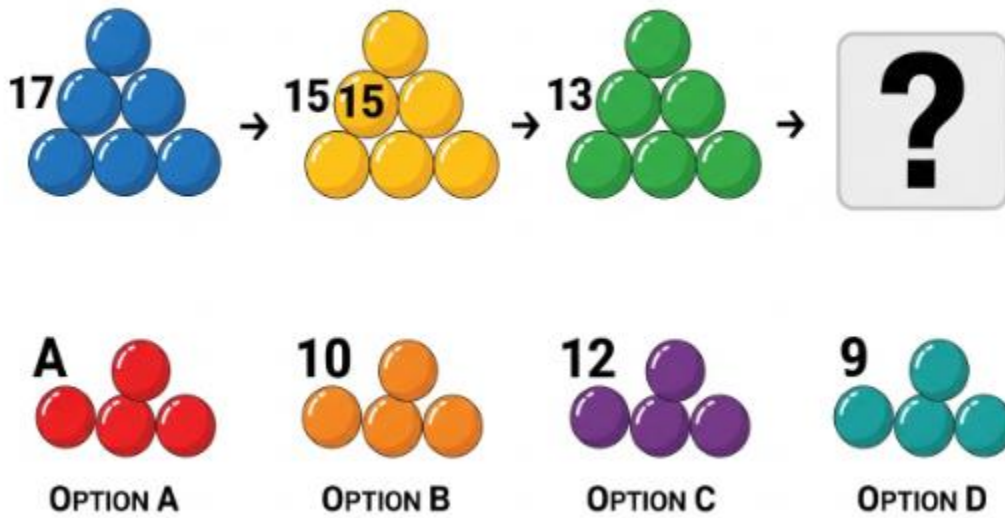
Option 19



Option D

- A. 17 beads
- B. 18 beads
- C. 19 beads
- D. 16 beads

74. Which group of beads comes next?



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

75. Which group of beads comes next?



A. 18 beads
 B. 19 beads
 C. 20 beads
 D. 17 beads

- A. 18 beads
- B. 19 beads
- C. 20 beads
- D. 17 beads

76. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-564



- Option A: 12
- Option B: 13
- Option C: 10
- Option D: 11

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

Number Puzzles (Questions 77–90)

77. There are 9 birds on a branch. Then 6 more birds land on the branch. How many birds are on the branch now?

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

78. There are 16 apples in a basket. You eat 7 of them. How many apples are left?

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

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

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

80. In the garden there are 6 cats, 5 dogs, and 3 rabbits. How many animals are in the garden altogether?

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

81. There are 17 balloons at the party. Then 8 of them pop. How many balloons are left?

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

82. You need 15 stickers to fill your chart, but you only have 9. How many more stickers do you need?

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

83. There are 14 ducks on the pond. Then 8 ducks swim away. How many ducks are left on the pond?

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

84. There are 8 red blocks and 8 blue blocks. How many blocks are there altogether?

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

85. There are 18 sweets in a bag. You eat 9 of them. How many sweets are left?

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

86. A box has some crayons. You add 8 more, and now there are 17 crayons. How many crayons were in the box to start?

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

87. There are 8 fish in a tank. Then 8 more fish are added. How many fish are in the tank now?

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

88. There are 20 cherries in a bowl. You eat 9 of them. How many cherries are left?

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

89. There are 11 cars in the car park. Then 8 more cars arrive. How many cars are in the car park now?

- A. 19 cars
- B. 18 cars
- C. 20 cars
- D. 17 cars

90. You need 14 cards to win the game, but you only have 9. How many more cards do you need?

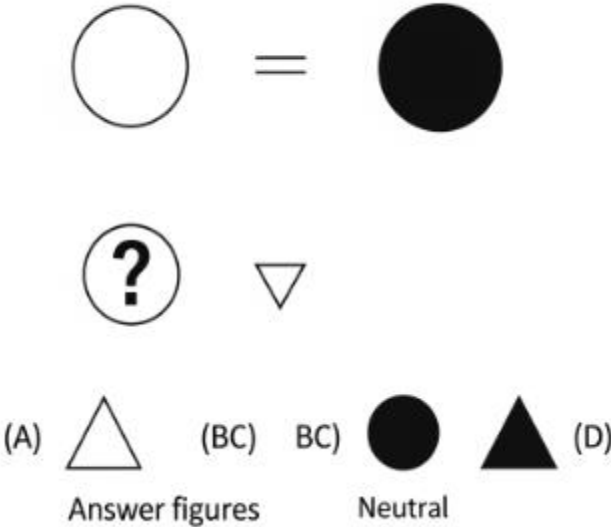
- A. 5 cards
- B. 4 cards
- C. 6 cards
- D. 3 cards

Nonverbal Battery

Figure Matrices (Questions 91–106)

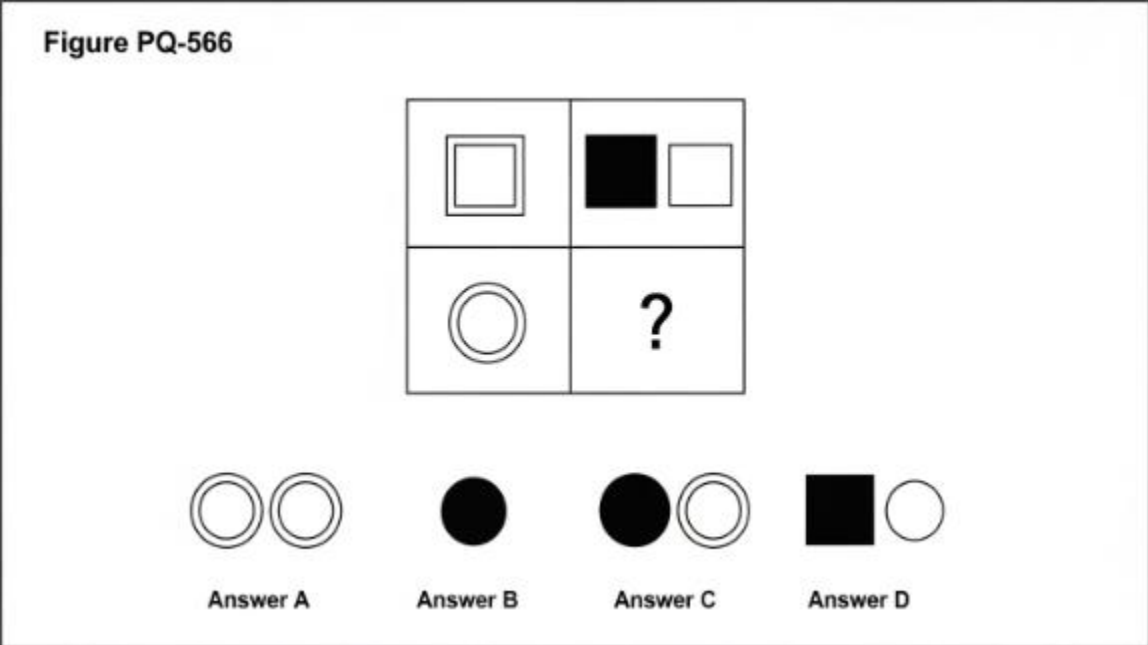
91. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Figure PQ-565



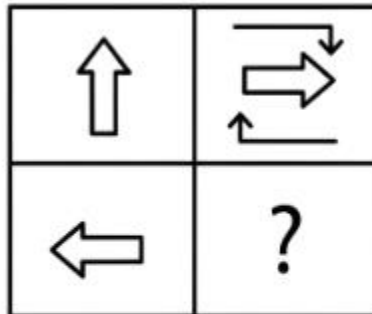
- A. A large white triangle
- B. A small black triangle
- C. A large black circle
- D. A large black triangle

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



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

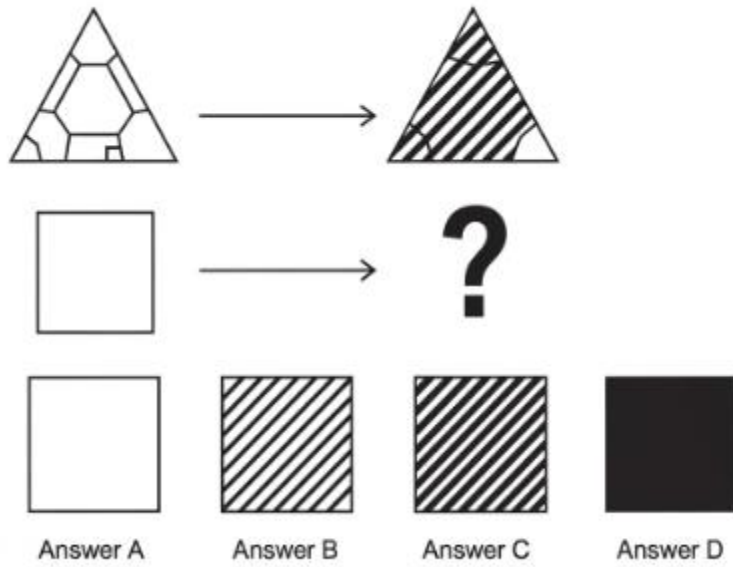
93. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A) Option A. Options B
- B) Option C. Downdals D

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

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

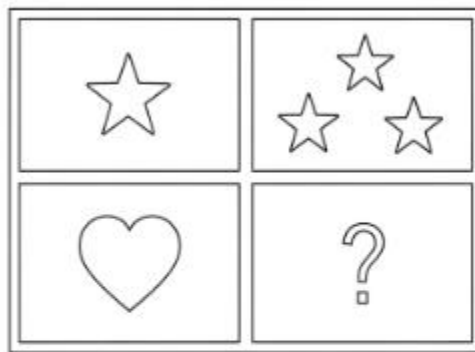
95. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Answer Figures		Answer Figures	

A: B B: Figures C: Figures D: Figures

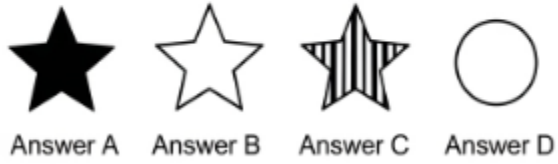
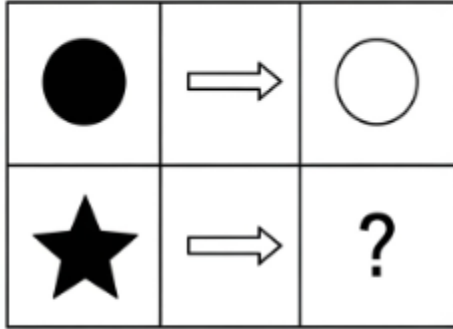
- A. A large black circle
- B. A small black circle
- C. A small white circle
- D. A small black square

96. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



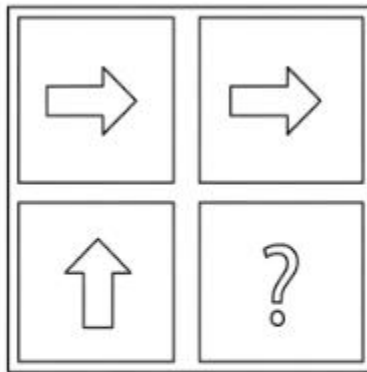
- A. Three hearts
- B. Two hearts
- C. Three stars
- D. One heart

97. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



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

98. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



Answer Figures



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

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

Answer Figures	
A	3M
24	50
14	50
m	56

B

(A) Answer Figures

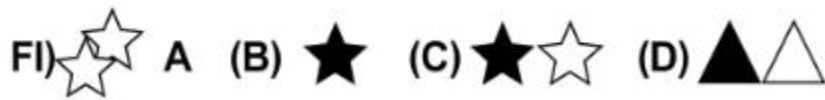
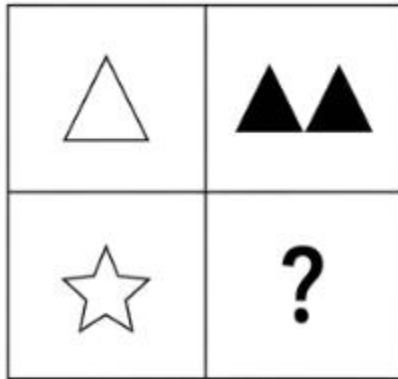
Answer Figures	
3	10
4	12
1M	1M
1W	9
C	15 2

D

(C) Answer figures D

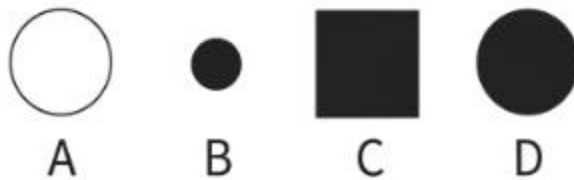
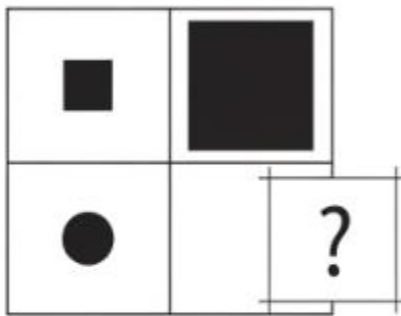
- A. A large white square
- B. A small striped square
- C. A large striped square
- D. A large striped circle

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



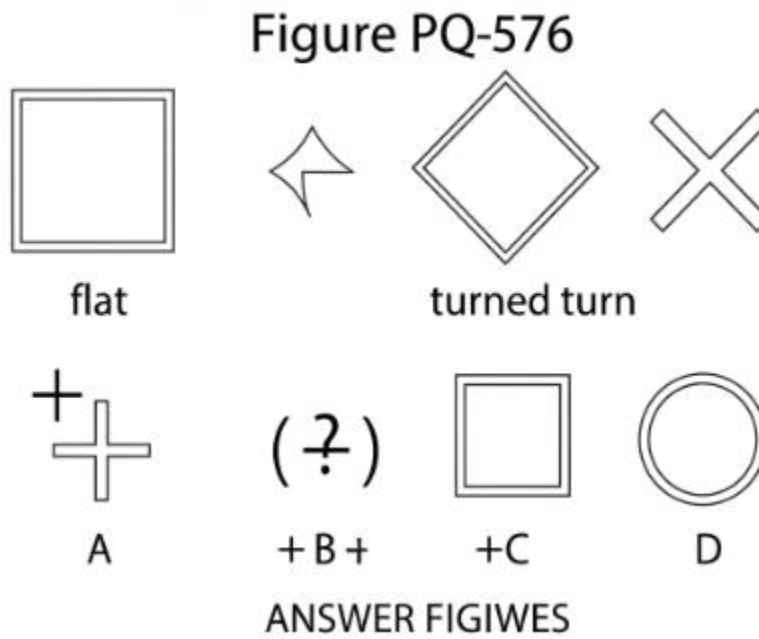
- A. Two white stars
- B. One black star
- C. Two black stars
- D. Two black triangles

101. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



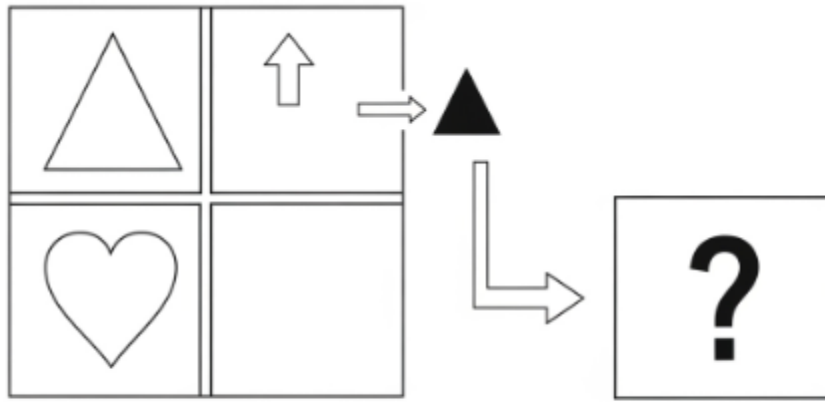
- A. A large white circle
- B. A small black circle
- C. A large black square
- D. A large black circle

102. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



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

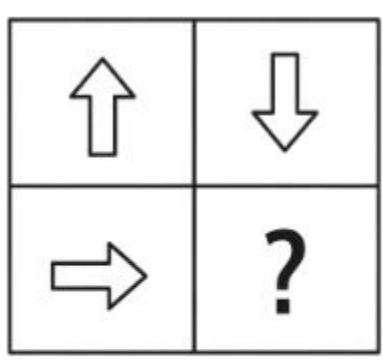
103. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.






- A  B  C  D 

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

104. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.








-
- Answer Figure A Answer Figure B Answer Figure D
- A) A B)  C)  D) 

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


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

ANSWER FIGURES


	
	

A. 


Large white outline blacke circle

B. 

black circle

C. 

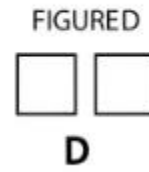
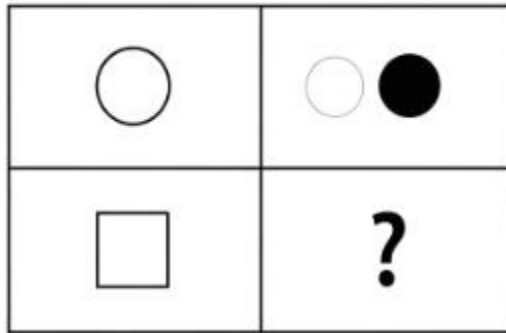
black circle

D. 

black filed star

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

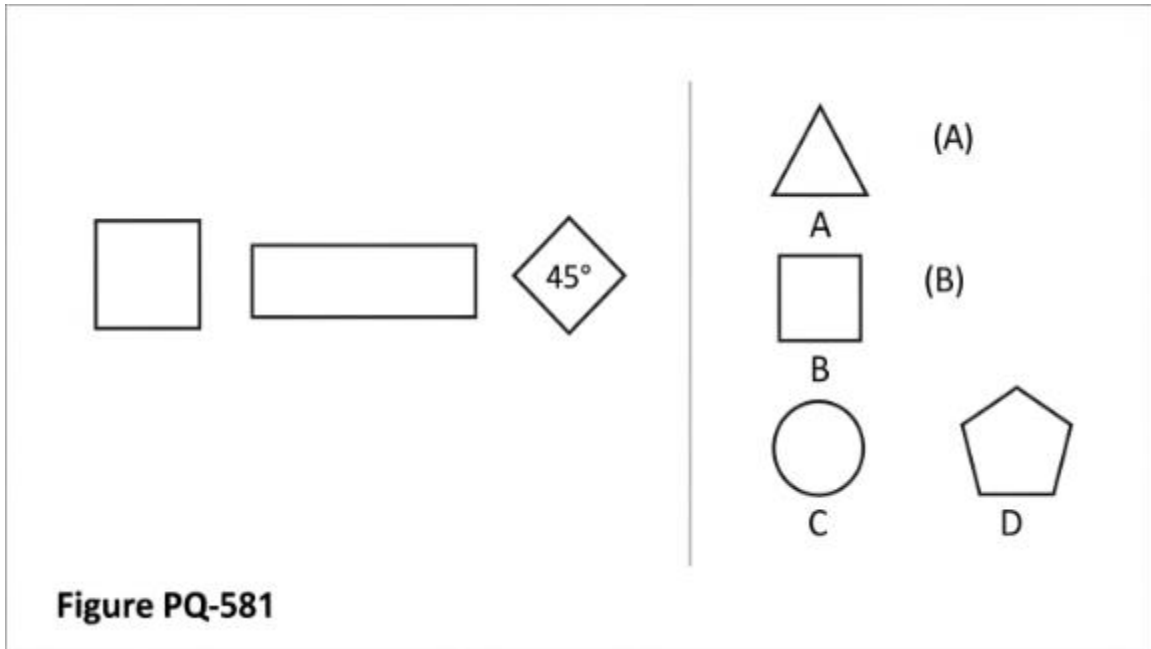
106. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



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

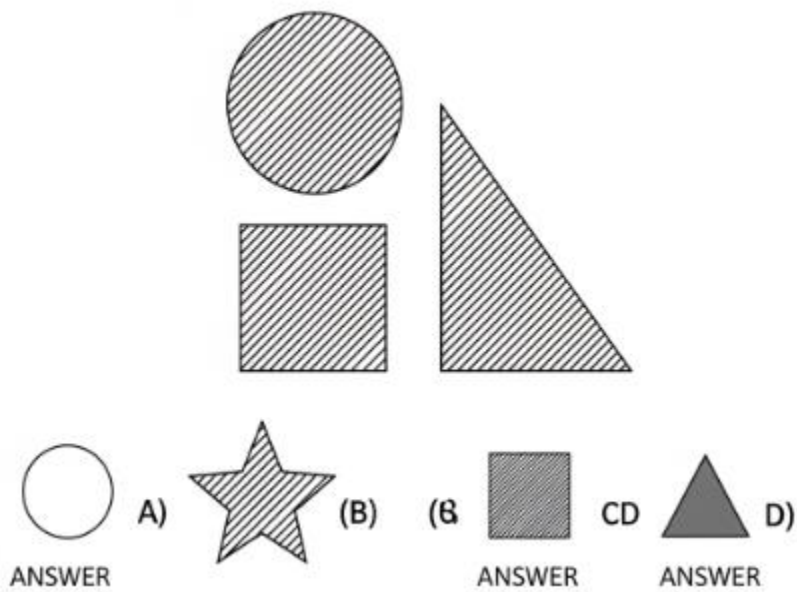
Figure Classification (Questions 107–122)

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



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

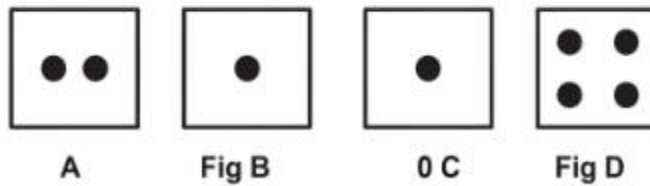
108. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



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

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

PQ-583



- 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.

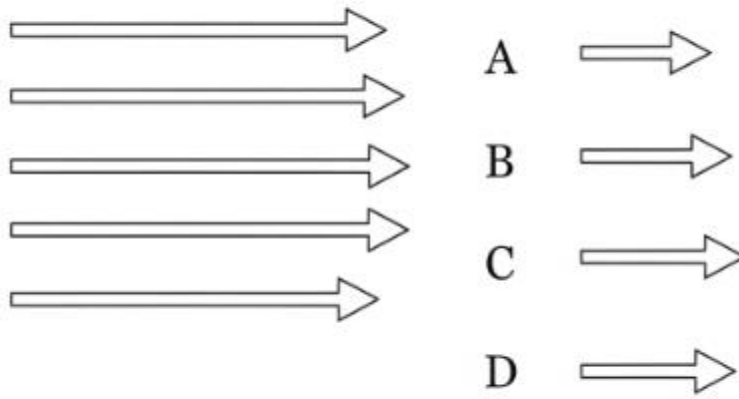
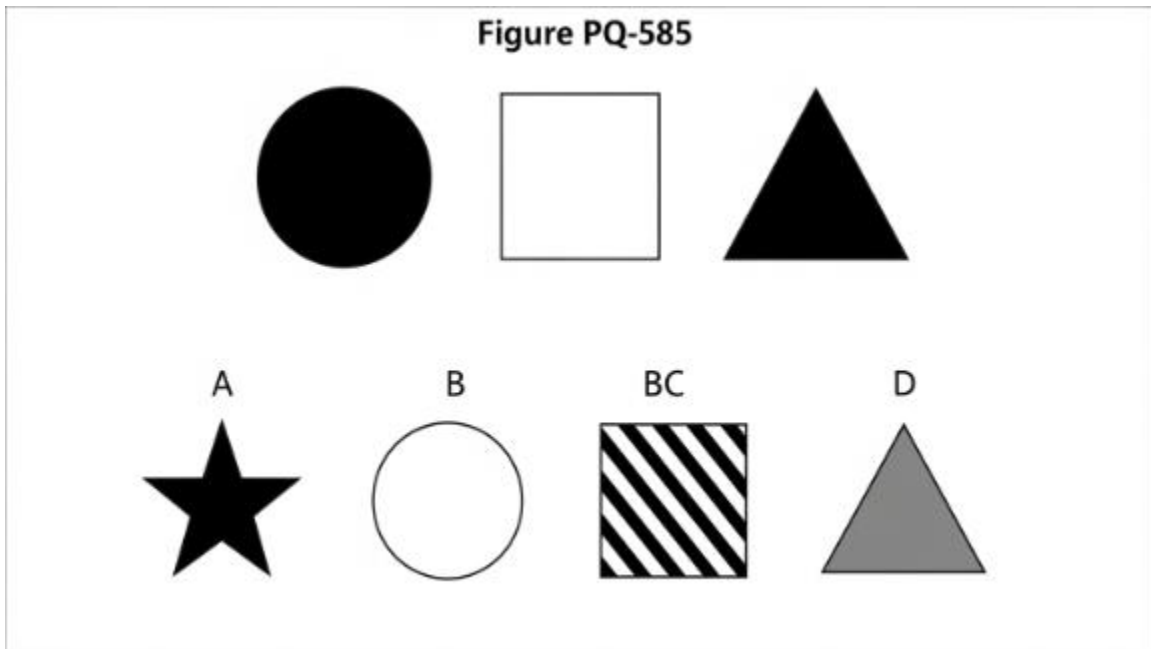


Figure PQ-584

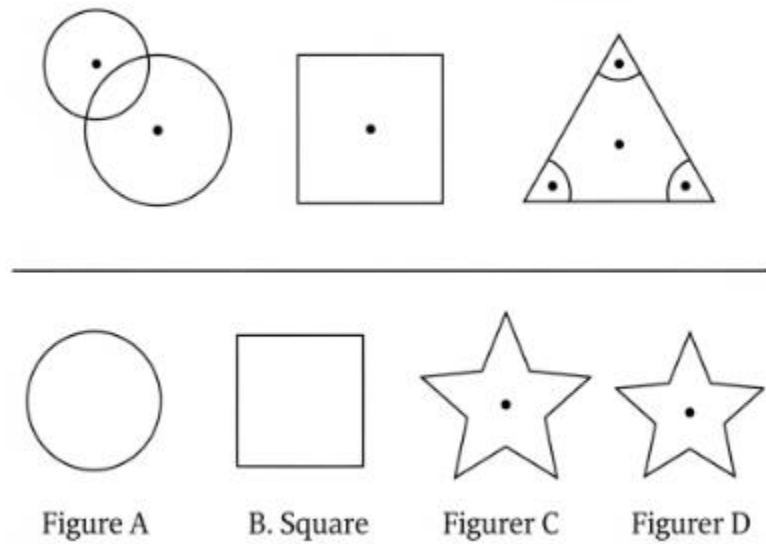
- A. Arrow pointing up
- B. Arrow pointing left
- C. Arrow pointing right
- D. Arrow pointing down

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



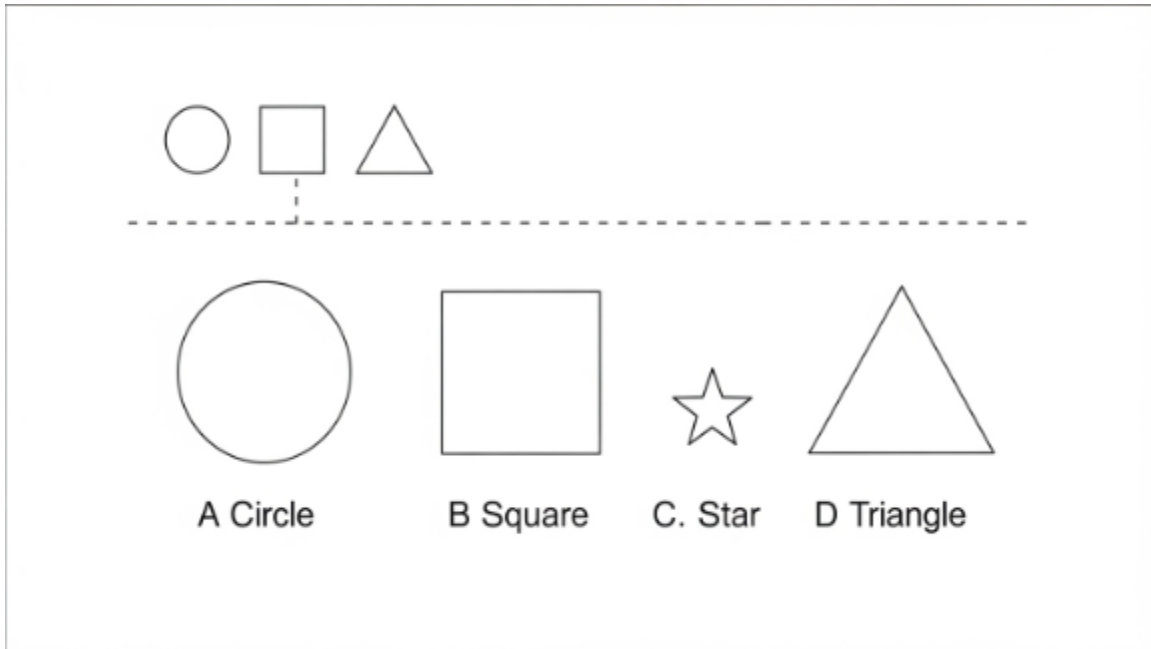
- A. A black star
- B. A white circle
- C. A striped square
- D. A grey triangle

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



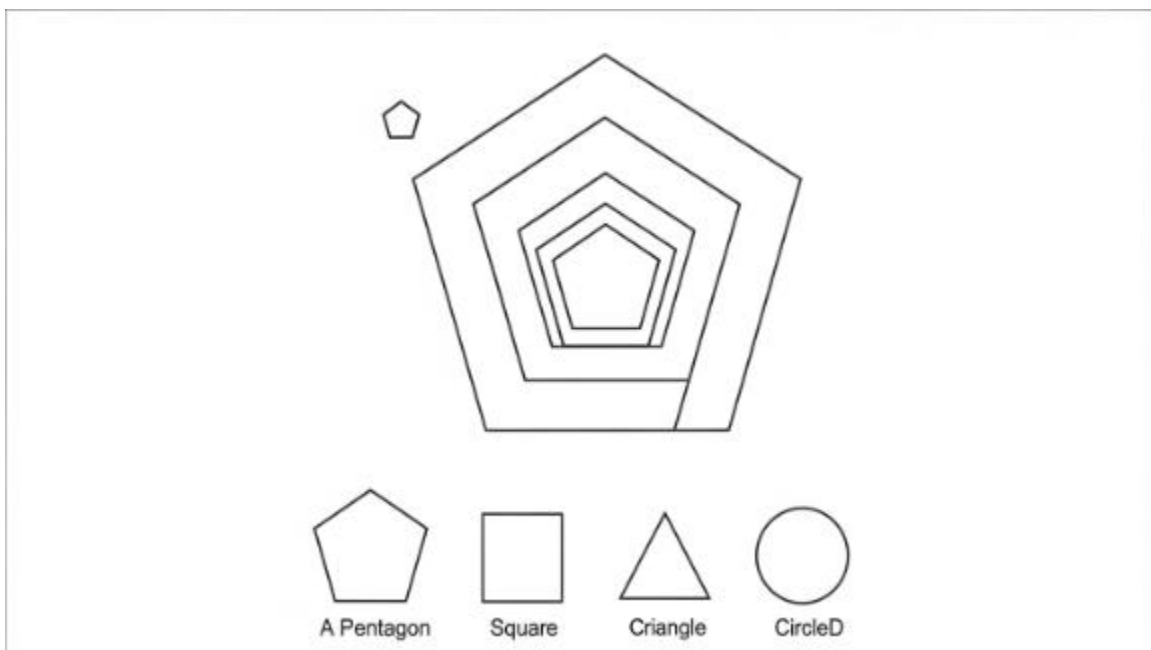
- A. A plain circle
- B. A plain square
- C. A plain star
- D. A star with a dot

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



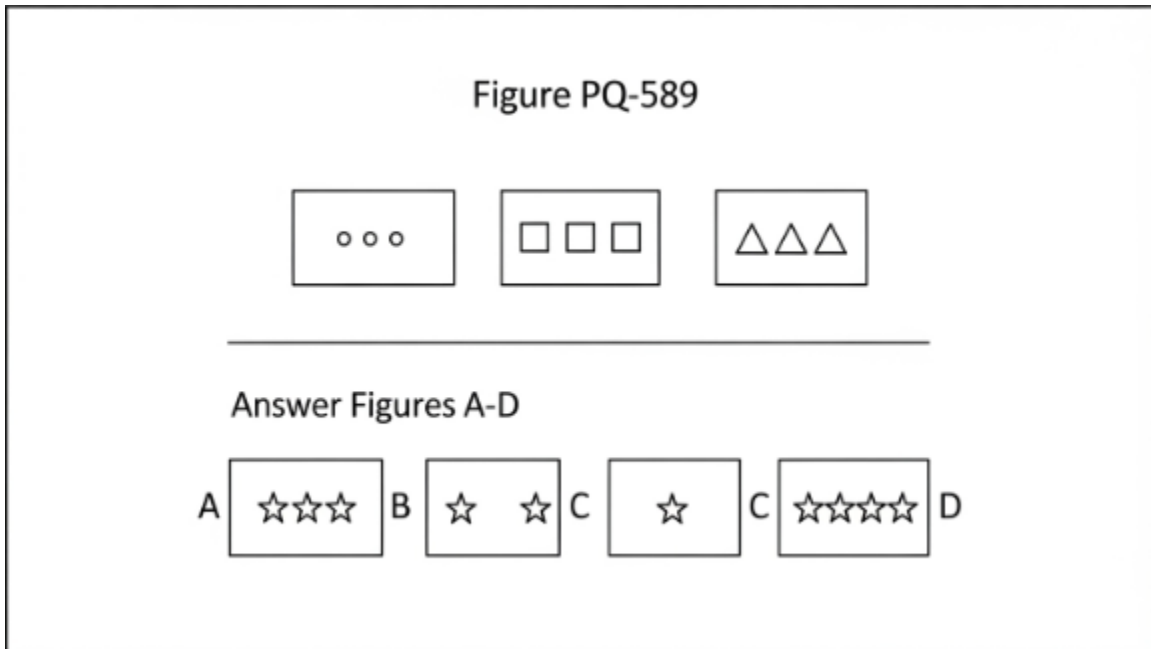
- A. A large circle
- B. A large square
- C. A small star
- D. A large triangle

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



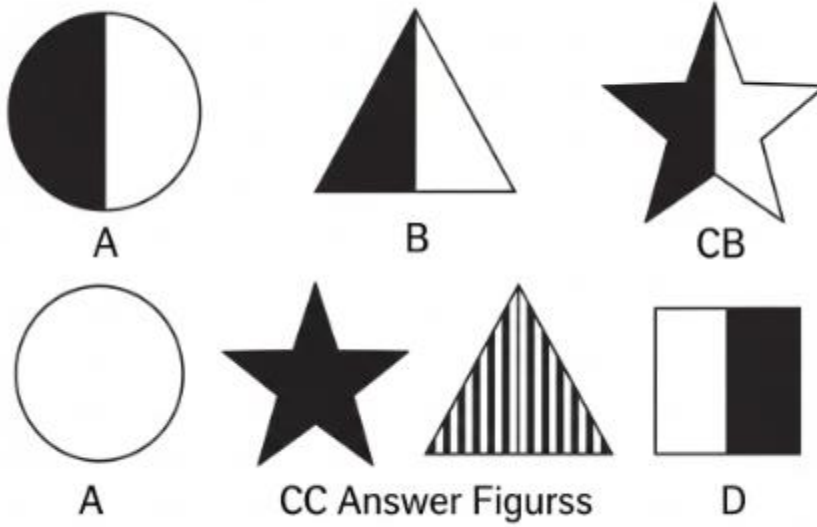
- A. A pentagon
- B. A square
- C. A triangle
- D. A circle

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



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

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



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

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

Three grouped figures, all filled solid grey

Four answer figures A-D

A
Figure PQ-591

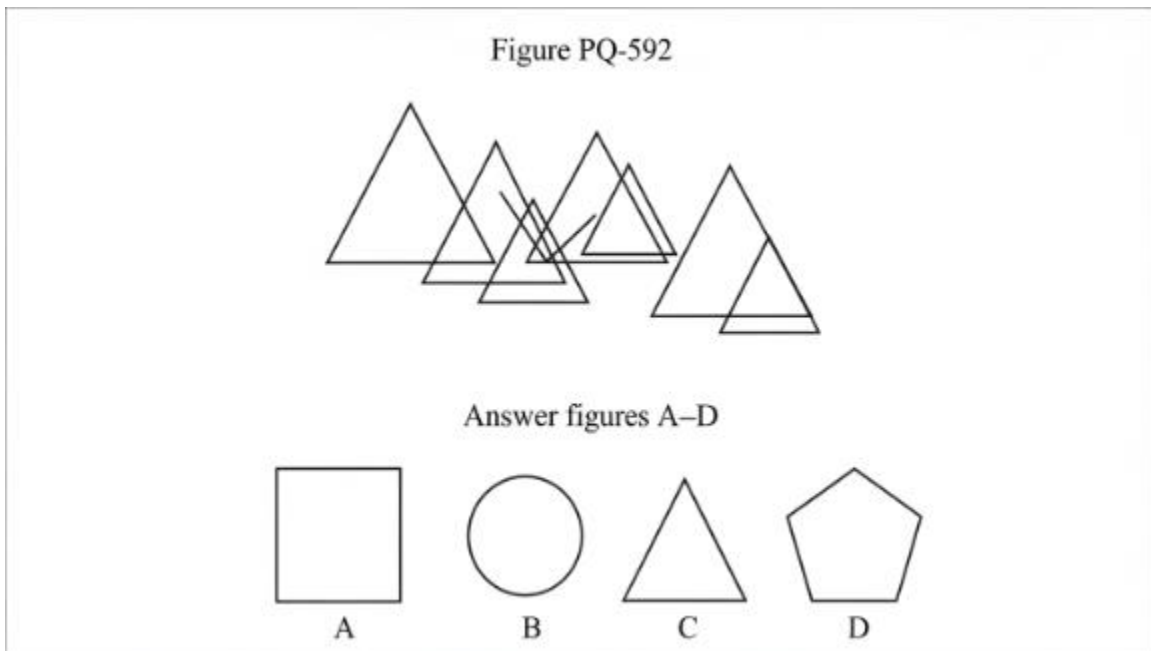
B

C

D

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

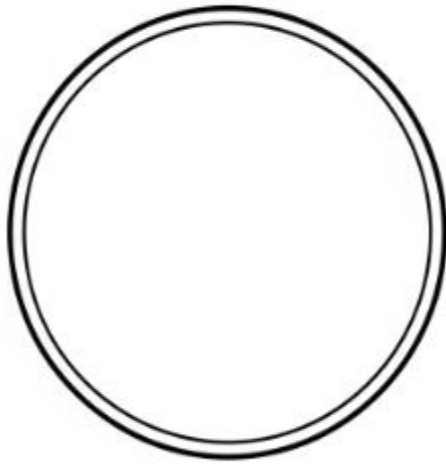
118. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



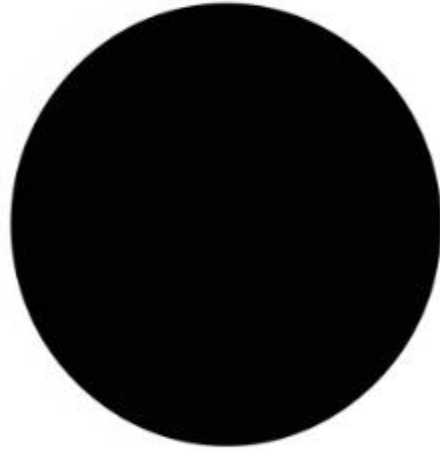
- A. A square
- B. A circle
- C. A triangle
- D. A pentagon

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

B



B



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

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

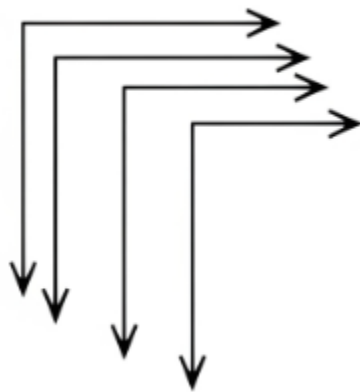
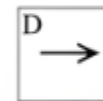
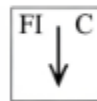
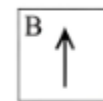


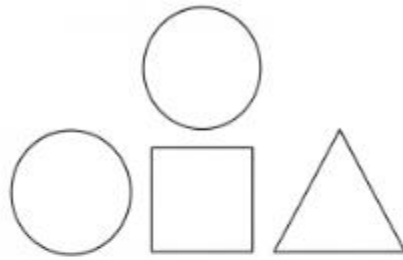
Figure PQ-594

Answer figures A–D:



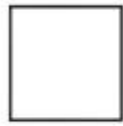
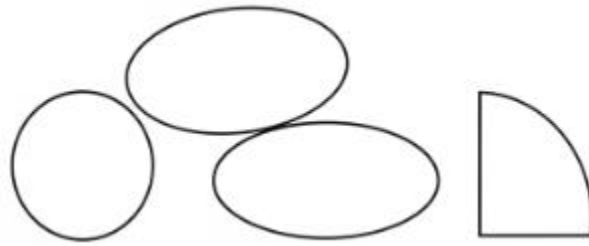
- A. Arrow pointing up
- B. Arrow pointing left
- C. Arrow pointing down
- D. Arrow pointing right

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



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

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



Answer A

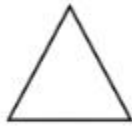
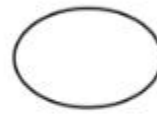


Figure B



Answer C



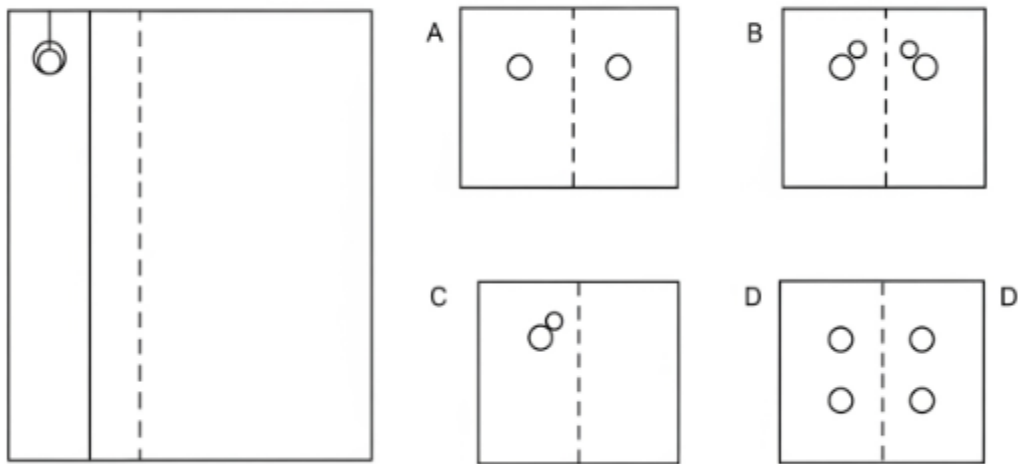
Answer D

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

Paper Folding (Questions 123–136)

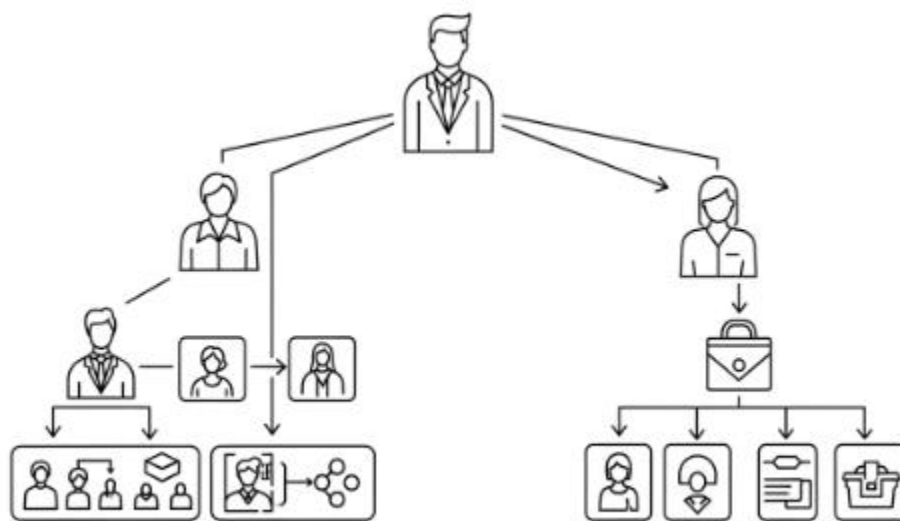
123. The paper is folded once and a hole is punched. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

Figure PQ-597



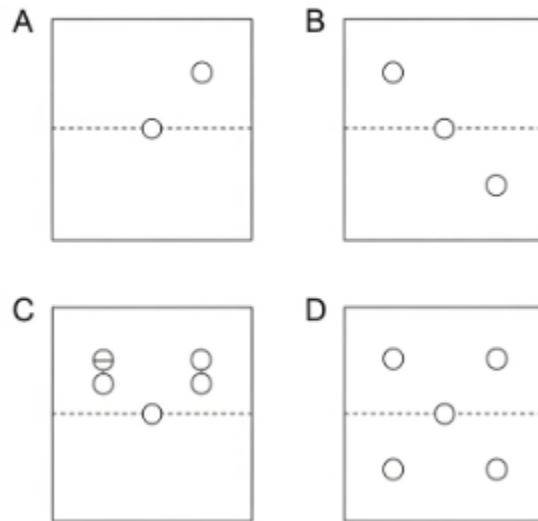
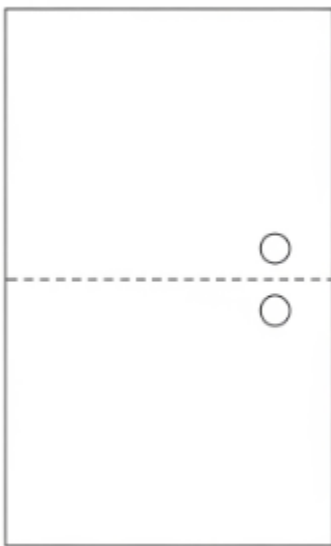
- A. Two holes, near centre
- B. Two holes, top corners
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

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



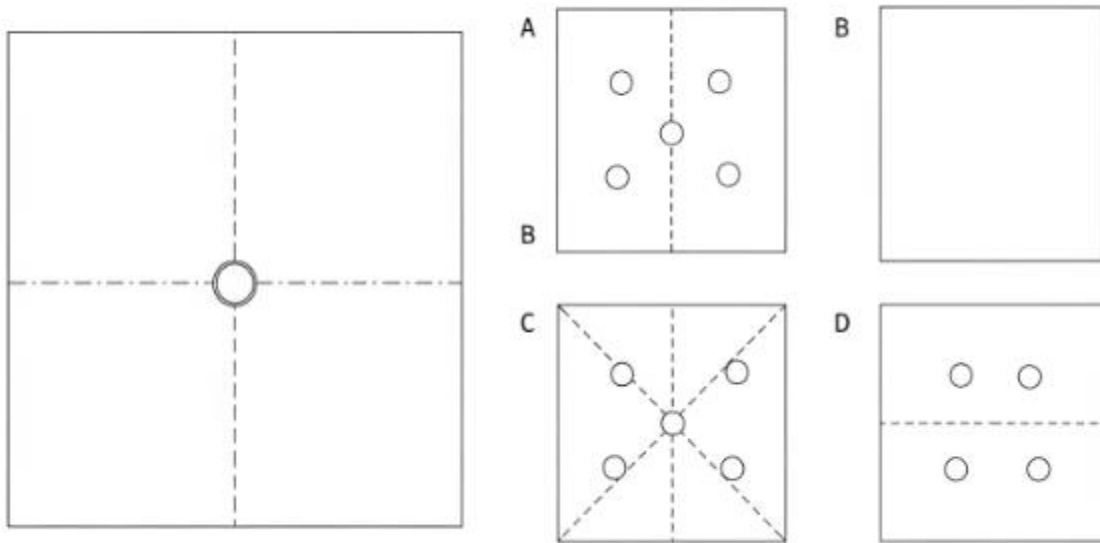
- A. Two holes
- B. Three holes
- C. Four holes
- D. Six holes

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



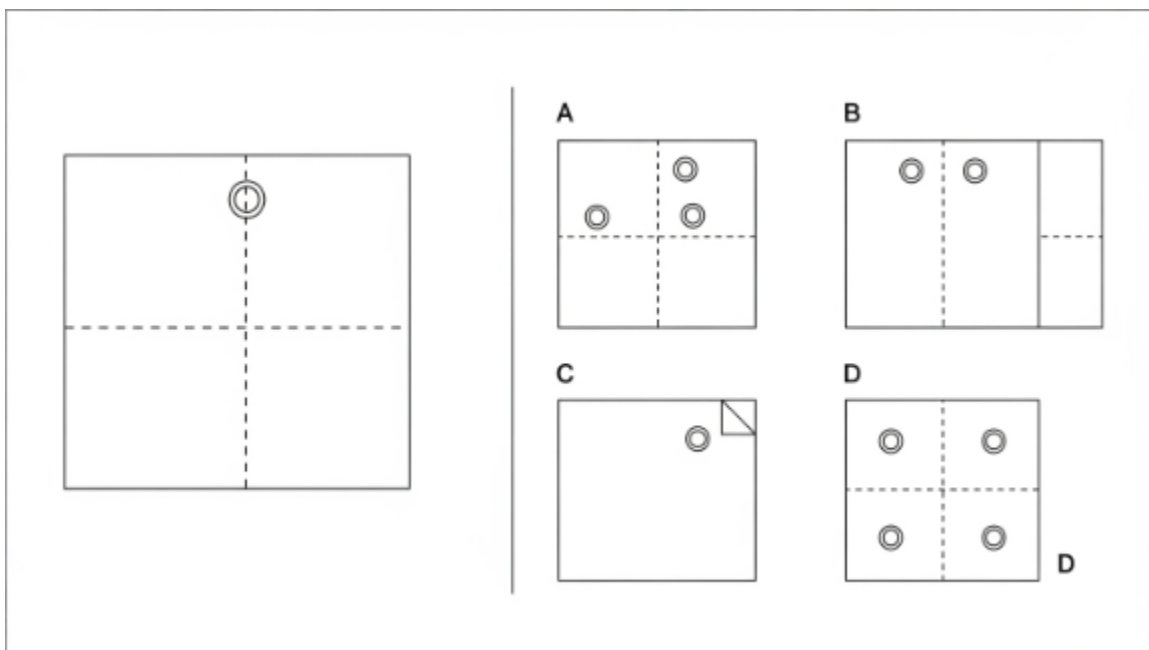
- A. Two holes, far apart
- B. One hole
- C. Two holes, near centre
- D. Four holes

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



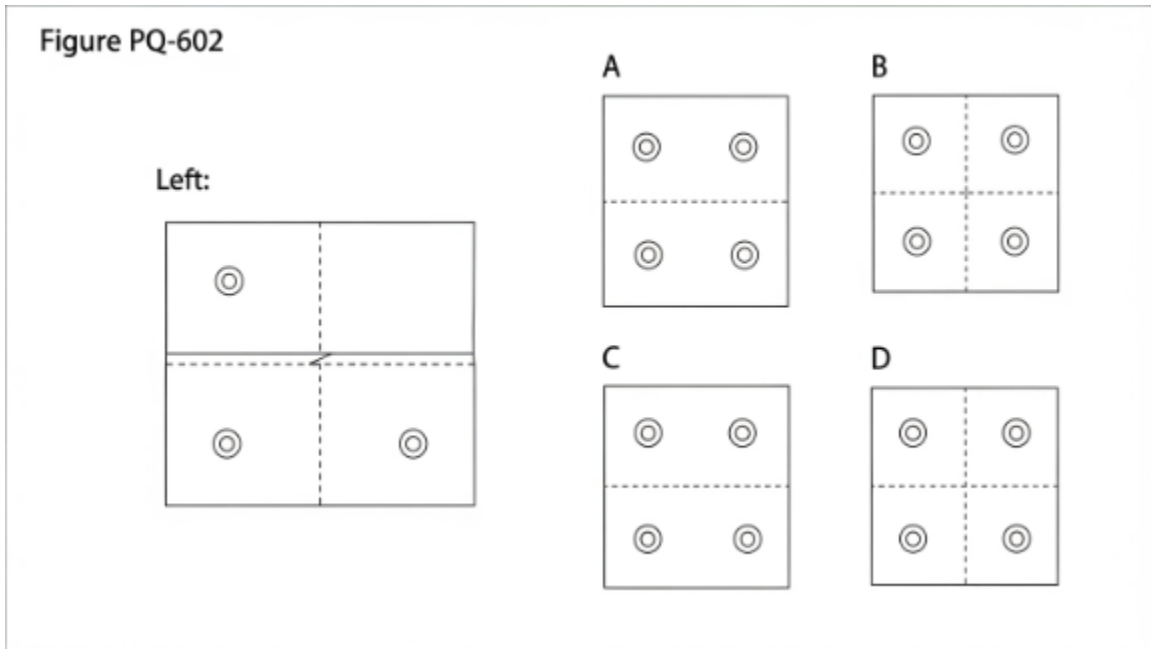
- A. One hole
- B. Two holes, mirrored
- C. Three holes
- D. Four holes

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



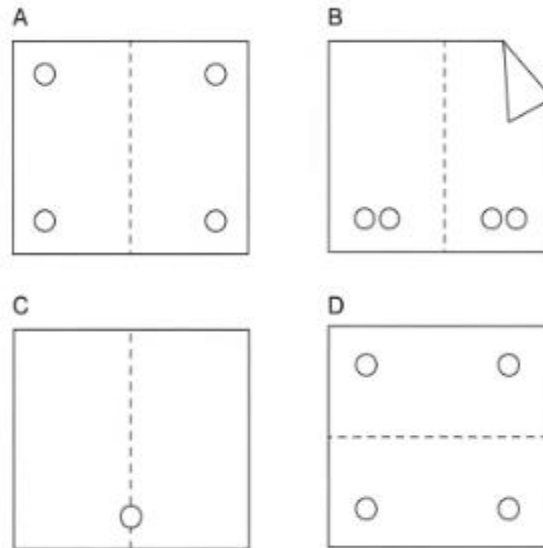
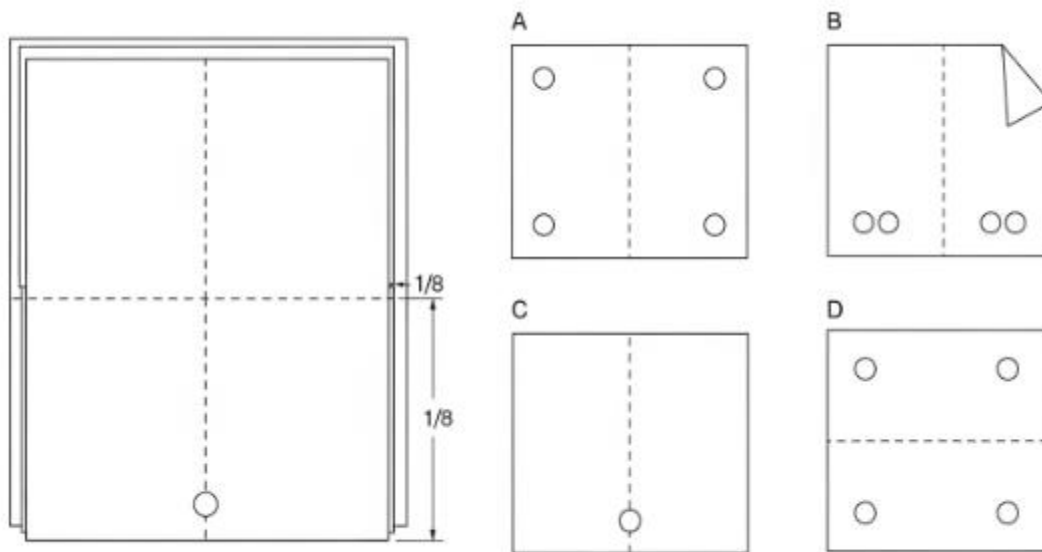
- A. Two holes, centre top
- B. Two holes, far apart
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

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



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

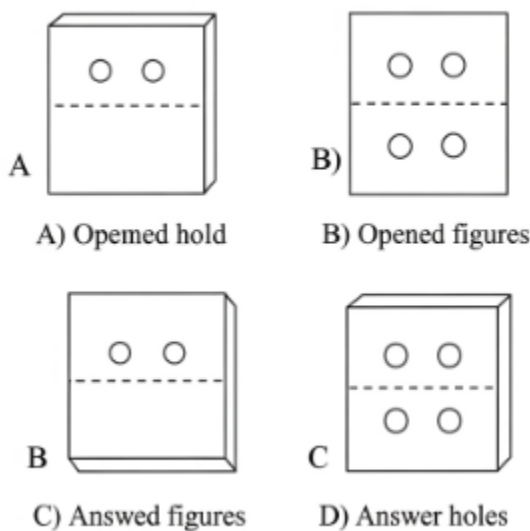
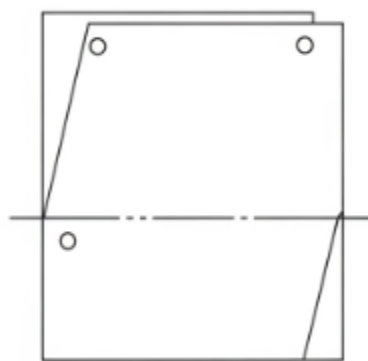
129. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



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

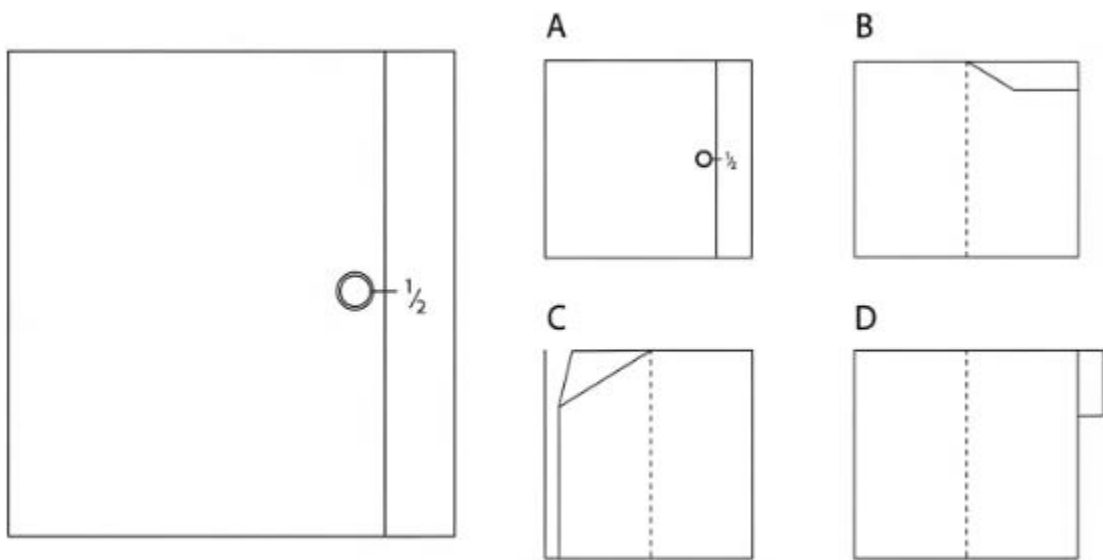
130. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

Figure PQ-604



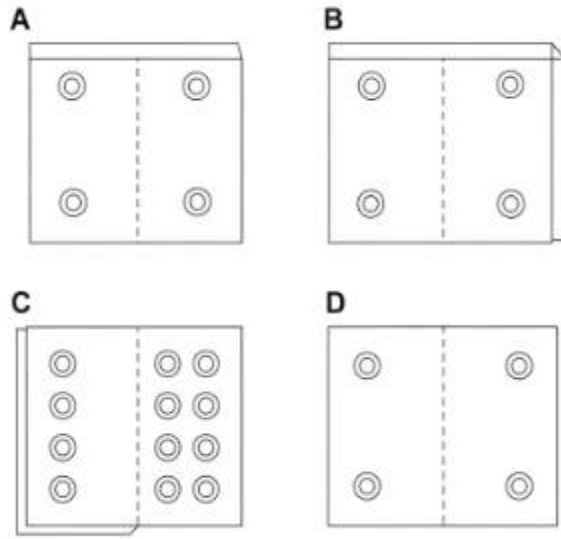
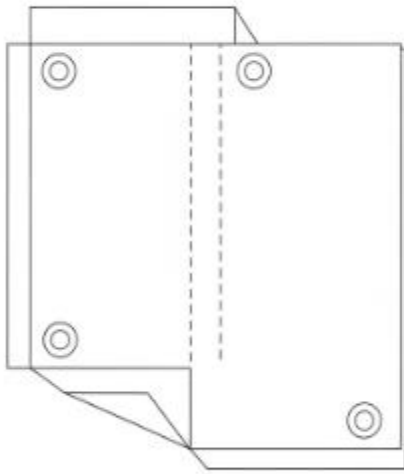
- A. Two holes, near fold
- B. Two holes, near edges
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

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



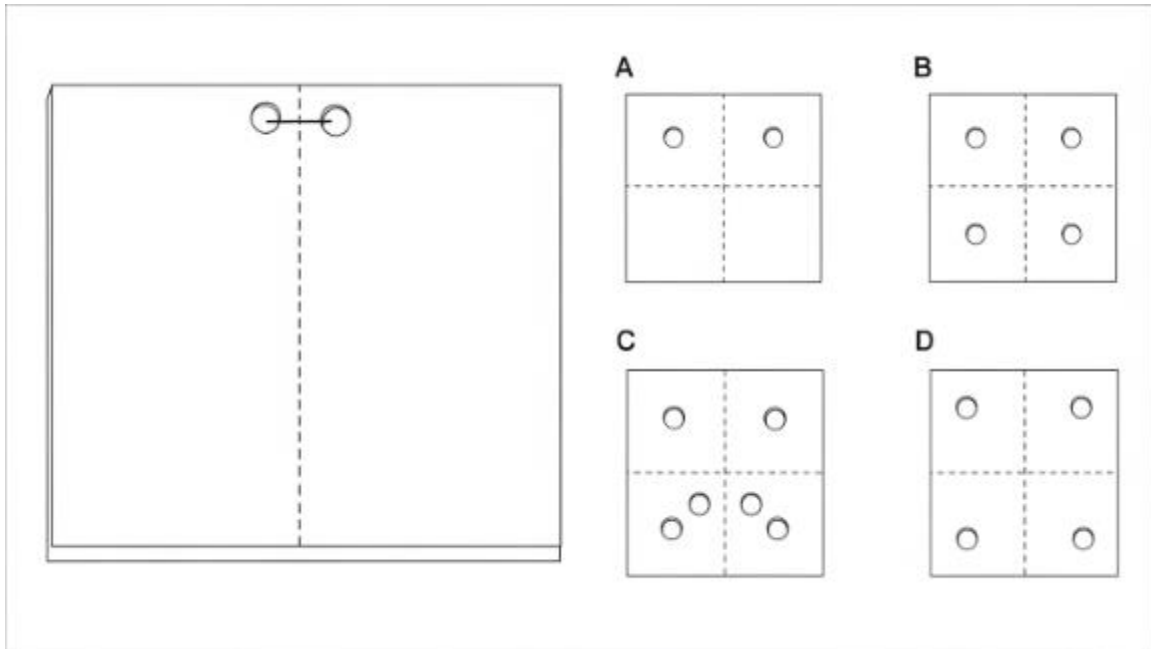
- A. Two holes, near centre
- B. Two holes, far apart
- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

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



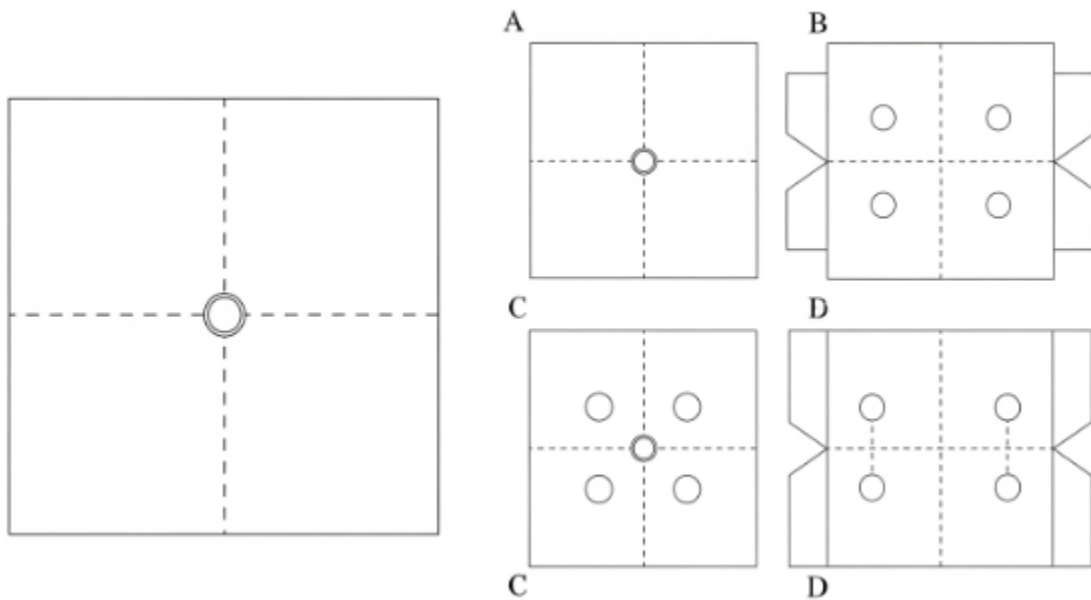
- A. Two holes
- B. Three holes
- C. Six holes
- D. Four holes

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



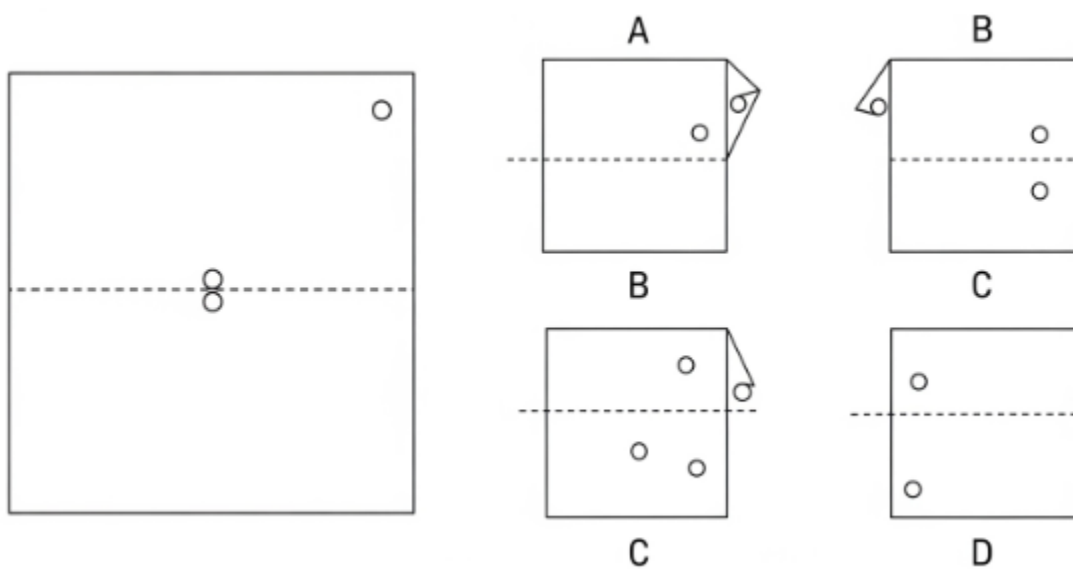
- A. Two holes
- B. Three holes
- C. Six holes
- D. Four holes

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



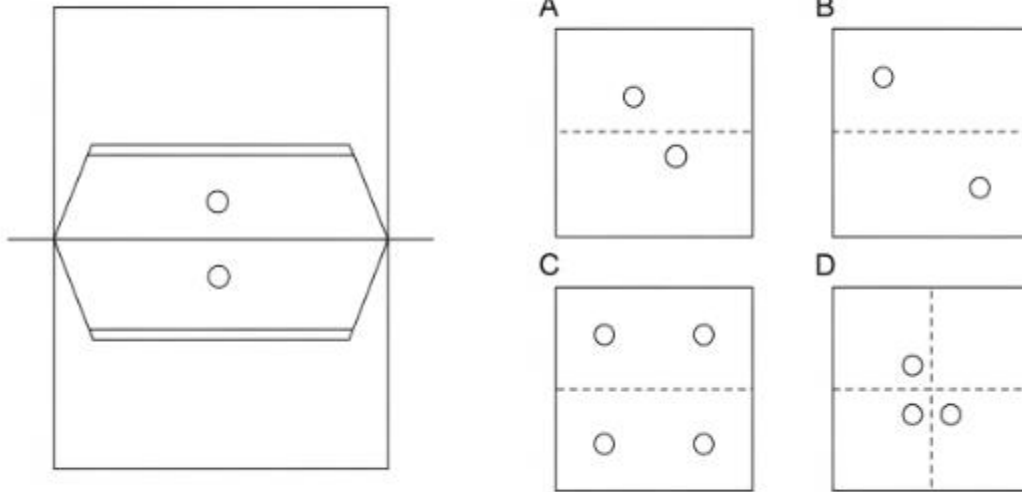
- A. One hole
- B. Two holes, mirrored
- C. Three holes
- D. Four holes

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



- 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.



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

Practice Exam 5: Answer Key and Explanations

Verbal Battery — Picture Analogies

1. **A** — A squirrel eats nuts, so a cow eats grass. The relationship is animal-to-food; milk, the barn, and the bell relate to a cow but are not its food.
2. **B** — A spade is used for digging, so a saw is used for cutting wood. The link is tool-to-its-job; the hammer, nail, and tape measure are tools but not what a saw does.
3. **D** — Day and night are opposites, so the opposite of awake is asleep, shown by the sleeping child. The yawn, bed, and morning relate to sleep but are not the opposite state itself.
4. **C** — A carpenter uses a saw, so a chef uses a whisk. The relationship is worker-to-tool; the apron, oven, and plate relate to cooking but are not the chef's tool here.
5. **A** — A branch is part of a whole tree, so a wave is part of the whole sea. The relationship is part-to-whole; the fish, boat, and sand are found at the sea but are not the whole it belongs to.

6. D — A lamb is a sheep's baby, so a kid is a goat's baby. The link is adult-to-young; the wool, horn, and field relate to a goat but are not its baby.

7. B — A train stops at a station, so an aeroplane stops at an airport. The relationship is vehicle-to-where-it-stops; the ticket, pilot, and suitcase relate to flying but are not where the plane goes.

8. A — Cutting an apple makes slices, so squeezing an orange makes juice. The link is action-to-result; the peel, pips, and glass relate to an orange but are not what squeezing produces.

9. C — Wool is a sheep's body covering, so fur is a lion's body covering. The relationship is animal-to-covering; the roar, tail, and cub relate to a lion but are not its covering.

10. B — Big and small are opposites, so the opposite of old is young, shown by the young child. The old house, old car, and old tree are all old, so none makes an opposites pair.

11. D — A spoon is made of metal, so a balloon is made of rubber. The relationship is object-to-material; the air fills it, the string holds it, and plastic is a different material.

12. D — A farmer produces crops, so a hen produces an egg. The link is producer-to-product; the coop, feathers, and worm relate to a hen but are not what it produces.

13. C — A page is part of a whole book, so a step is part of a whole staircase. The relationship is part-to-whole; the foot, floor, and lift relate to steps but are not the whole they belong to.

14. C — A clock is used for telling the time, so a ruler is used for measuring length. The link is object-to-function; drawing, writing, and cutting are not a ruler's job.

15. D — Hot and cold are opposites, so the opposite of high is low, shown by the low valley ground. The tower, mountain, and cloud are all high, so none makes an opposites pair.

16. D — A stable is a horse's home, so a pigsty is a pig's home. The relationship is animal-to-home; the mud, tail, and snout relate to a pig but are not where it lives.

Verbal Battery — Sentence Completion

17. A — Puffing after running all the way home shows he was tired, so "tired and puffed out" fits. Happy, hungry, and cold do not match being out of breath.

18. B — A pirate looking for buried treasure follows a map, so the map completes the sentence. A book, clock, and letter do not show where treasure is hidden.

19. B — The opposite of going up the stairs is going down them, so "down" fits. Across, around, and over are not the opposite of up.

20. D — A caterpillar becomes a butterfly, and in the same way a tadpole becomes a frog. A fish, snake, and bird are not what a tadpole turns into.

21. A — We hear sounds with our ears, so "our two ears" completes the sentence. Eyes are for seeing, the mouth for tasting, and hands for touching.

22. A — A wet, shiny floor is slippery, so the warning is not to slip and fall. Jumping, singing, and eating are not the danger on a wet floor.

23. D — A baby cat is called a kitten, so "a baby kitten" fits. A calf, foal, and lamb are the young of other animals.

24. D — After the sun sets, the sky turns dark, so "dark at night" fits. The sky does not grow brighter, turn green, or become wet as the sun goes down.

25. B — To give plants a drink, she fills a watering can, so the watering can completes the sentence. A basket, pillow, and book cannot hold water for the garden.

26. D — A bird flaps its wings to fly away, so "its two wings" fits. The tail, feet, and beak are not what a bird flaps to fly.

27. C — A key turns to open a lock, so "a metal lock" completes the sentence. A tin, bottle, and bag are not opened with a key.

28. D — Ice is very cold and a flame is the opposite, very hot, so "hot to touch" fits. Wet, soft, and big do not describe a flame.

29. C — Seeds are planted so that vegetables grow, so "grow tall" fits. Vegetables do not melt, fly, or sink when planted.

30. B — After the rain stops, the warm sun dries the wet ground, so "the wet ground" fits. The moon, stars, and a campfire are not what the sun dries after rain.

Verbal Battery — Picture Classification

31. B — The lemon, lime, and vinegar are all sour, so the grapefruit belongs. The sugar, honey, and cake are sweet.

32. A — The television, lamp, and toaster all need electricity, so the electric kettle belongs. The candle, book, and chair do not use electricity.

33. D — The pot, kettle, and fridge are all found in a kitchen, so the oven belongs. The bed, bath, and sofa belong in other rooms.

34. A — The book, newspaper, and magazine are all things you read, so the comic belongs. The pencil, lamp, and desk are not read.

35. B — The zebra, tiger, and bee are all striped, so the striped wasp belongs. The elephant, lion, and horse are not striped.

36. B — The iceberg, icicle, and ice cube are all frozen, so the snowball belongs. The candle, stone, and brick are not made of ice.

37. A — The robin, owl, and eagle are all birds, so the penguin belongs, because a penguin is a bird even though it does not fly. The bat is a mammal, and the butterfly and bee are insects.

38. C — The shoe, boot, and sandal are all worn on the feet, so the slipper belongs. The hat, glove, and scarf are worn elsewhere.

39. C — The sun, lava, and campfire are all very hot, so the candle flame belongs. The ice cube, snow, and cloud are cold or cool.

40. D — The ball, wheel, and marble all roll because they are round, so the orange belongs. The box, book, and brick have flat sides and corners, so they do not roll.

41. C — The pencil, ruler, and straw are all long and thin, so the candle belongs. The ball, plate, and box are not long and thin.

42. D — The lion, tiger, and leopard are all big wild cats, so the cheetah belongs. The dog, wolf, and bear are not cats.

43. B — The plant, tree, and flower are all living things that grow, so the bush belongs. The rock, table, and car do not grow.

44. B — The flute, drum, and harp are all musical instruments, so the xylophone belongs. The microphone, speaker, and music stand are used with music but are not instruments.

Quantitative Battery — Number Analogies

45. A — The first pair grows by two (6 to 8), so nine grows by two to make eleven. The change is "two more."

46. C — The first pair doubles (3 to 6), so eight doubles to make sixteen. The rule is "twice as many."

47. A — The first pair grows by three (7 to 10), so nine grows by three to make twelve. The change is "three more."

48. B — The first pair loses two (11 to 9), so ten loses two to make eight. The change is "two fewer."

49. A — The first pair doubles (4 to 8), so seven doubles to make fourteen. The rule is "twice as many."

50. D — The first pair grows by two (8 to 10), so twelve grows by two to make fourteen. The change is "two more."

51. D — The first pair grows by three (6 to 9), so ten grows by three to make thirteen. The change is "three more."

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

53. D — The first pair doubles (5 to 10), so six doubles to make twelve. The rule is "twice as many."

54. A — The first pair grows by two (9 to 11), so thirteen grows by two to make fifteen. The change is "two more."

55. A — The first pair loses two (12 to 10), so fourteen loses two to make twelve. The change is "two fewer."

56. C — The first pair grows by three (8 to 11), so nine grows by three to make twelve. The change is "three more."

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

58. A — The first pair grows by one (14 to 15), so sixteen grows by one to make seventeen. The change is "one more."

59. C — The first pair loses three (15 to 12), so thirteen loses three to make ten. The change is "three fewer."

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

Quantitative Battery — Number Series

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

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

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

64. D — The beads go up by one each time (15, 16, 17), so the next group is eighteen. The step is "one more."

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

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

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

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

69. C — The beads go up by three each time (8, 11, 14), so the next group is seventeen. The step is "three more."

70. A — The beads go down by one each time (16, 15, 14), so the next group is thirteen. The step is "one fewer."

71. B — The beads go up by two each time (11, 13, 15), so the next group is seventeen. The step is "two more."

72. C — The beads go down by three each time (19, 16, 13), so the next group is ten. The step is "three fewer."

73. B — The beads go up by three each time (9, 12, 15), so the next group is eighteen. The step is "three more."

74. A — The beads go down by two each time (17, 15, 13), so the next group is eleven. The step is "two fewer."

75. B — The beads go up by one each time (16, 17, 18), so the next group is nineteen. The step is "one more."

76. D — The beads go down by three each time (20, 17, 14), so the next group is eleven. The step is "three fewer."

Quantitative Battery — Number Puzzles

77. B — Nine birds and six more makes fifteen ($9 + 6 = 15$). Counting on from nine adds six.

78. C — Sixteen apples with seven eaten leaves nine ($16 - 7 = 9$). Counting back from sixteen reaches nine.

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

80. B — Six cats, five dogs, and three rabbits make fourteen animals ($6 + 5 + 3 = 14$). All three groups are joined into one total.

81. B — Seventeen balloons with eight popped leaves nine ($17 - 8 = 9$). Taking eight away reduces the amount by eight.

82. A — Needing fifteen with nine in hand means six more are needed ($15 - 9 = 6$). Counting on from nine to fifteen takes six steps.

83. D — Fourteen ducks with eight swimming away leaves six ($14 - 8 = 6$). Counting back from fourteen reaches six.

84. A — Eight red and eight blue blocks make sixteen altogether ($8 + 8 = 16$). The two equal groups are joined.

85. C — Eighteen sweets with nine eaten leaves nine ($18 - 9 = 9$). Counting back from eighteen reaches nine.

86. B — If adding eight makes seventeen, the box started with nine ($17 - 8 = 9$). Counting back from the total finds the start.

87. C — Eight fish and eight more makes sixteen ($8 + 8 = 16$). The two equal groups are joined.

88. C — Twenty cherries with nine eaten leaves eleven ($20 - 9 = 11$). Counting back from twenty reaches eleven.

89. A — Eleven cars and eight more makes nineteen ($11 + 8 = 19$). Counting on from eleven adds eight.

90. A — Needing fourteen with nine in hand means five more are needed ($14 - 9 = 5$). Counting on from nine to fourteen takes five steps.

Nonverbal Battery — Figure Matrices

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

93. C — 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. B — 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. A — The top row goes from one to three, so one heart becomes three hearts. The change is number.

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

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

99. C — 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 star becomes two black stars. The number and the shading both change, matching the rule shown in the top row.

101. D — 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. A — The top shape makes a quarter turn, so the upright plus sign turns into an X cross. The change is rotation.

103. C — 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 right arrow becomes a left arrow. The change is direction.

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

108. B — The three figures are all striped, so the striped star belongs. The white, black, and grey figures break the shading rule.

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

110. C — The three arrows all point right, so the right-pointing arrow belongs. The other directions break the rule.

111. A — The three figures are all black, so the black star belongs. The white, striped, and grey figures break the colour 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. C — 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. A — 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. D — 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. A — The three figures are all filled grey, so the grey star belongs. The white, black, and striped figures break the shading rule.

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

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

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

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

122. D — 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. B — A hole punched near the top outer edge opens into two holes far apart near the top corners. Holes near the edge land far from the fold.

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

127. A — 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.

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

129. A — 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.

130. 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.

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

133. D — Two punches near the top make four holes across the top, arranged as two mirrored pairs. The count comes from punches times layers.

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