

PRACTICE EXAM 5: CCAT-7 LEVEL 9 SIMULATION (170 QUESTIONS)

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

Part 1 — Verbal Analogies (1–24)

1. kitten → cat : piglet → ?

- A. mud
- B. pig
- C. farm
- D. hen

2. saw → cut : needle → ?

- A. cloth
- B. sew
- C. sharp
- D. thread

3. rough → smooth : dirty → ?

- A. dusty
- B. messy
- C. clean

D. wet

4. finger → hand : floor → ?

A. wall

B. building

C. roof

D. stairs

5. beagle → dog : trout → ?

A. fish

B. water

C. swim

D. river

6. cow → milk : hen → ?

A. feather

B. nest

C. egg

D. chick

7. doctor → hospital : scientist → ?

A. laboratory

B. experiment

C. coat

D. test

8. strong → weak : hard → ?

A. tough

B. firm

C. rough

D. soft

9. camera → photograph : telephone → ?

A. talk

B. ring

C. number

D. call

10. heat → melt : cold → ?

A. freeze

B. warm

C. ice

D. winter

11. wing → bird : hump → ?

A. camel

B. desert

C. sand

D. water

12. north → south : east → ?

A. up

B. left

C. right

D. west

13. glove → hand : crown → ?

A. hair

B. king

C. gold

D. head

14. small → tiny : big → ?

A. large

B. wide

C. enormous

D. tall

15. gardener → spade : lumberjack → ?

A. tree

B. axe

C. wood

D. forest

16. bird → nest : dog → ?

A. kennel

B. bone

C. leash

D. bark

17. bright → dim : heavy → ?

A. dark

B. light

C. big

D. dull

18. violin → instrument : spaniel → ?

A. bark

B. pet

C. tail

D. dog

19. spade → dig : knife → ?

A. sharp

B. handle

C. cut

D. food

20. leaf → tree : sail → ?

A. wind

B. water

C. mast

D. boat

21. yawn → tired : blush → ?

A. angry

B. tired

C. embarrassed

D. sleepy

22. window → glass : pillow → ?

A. sleep

B. soft

C. bed

D. feathers

23. exercise → sweat : sun → ?

A. sunburn

B. beach

C. summer

D. light

24. true → false : yes → ?

A. maybe

B. okay

C. sure

D. no

Part 2 — Sentence Completion (25–44)

25. The hungry bear searched the forest for berries to _____ before its long winter sleep.

A. gather

B. lose

C. drop

D. hide

26. The thick blanket of fog made it _____ for the sailors to see the distant shore.

A. difficult

B. easy

C. simple

D. pleasant

27. The proud peacock spread its _____ feathers to show off their bright colours.

A. dull

- B. colourful
- C. plain
- D. grey

28. The river was so _____ after the storm that it overflowed onto the nearby fields.

- A. dry
- B. shallow
- C. calm
- D. full

29. The students listened _____ to the speaker, not wanting to miss a single word.

- A. rarely
- B. loudly
- C. sleepily
- D. carefully

30. The clever inventor built a machine that could _____ many different tasks at once.

- A. perform
- B. break
- C. forget
- D. avoid

31. The frightened rabbit _____ quickly into its burrow the moment the hawk appeared.

- A. strolled

- B. crawled
- C. floated
- D. darted

32. Because the soup needed more flavour, the cook added a generous ____ of pepper.

- A. bowl
- B. pinch
- C. plate
- D. bucket

33. The mountain peak was so ____ that snow covered it even in the middle of summer.

- A. high
- B. low
- C. flat
- D. wide

34. The kind stranger ____ to help the lost child find her way safely home.

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

35. The old wooden floor ____ loudly with every step the children took across it.

- A. shone

- B. melted
- C. floated
- D. creaked

36. The scientist needed a ____ instrument to measure such tiny amounts accurately.

- A. broken
- B. precise
- C. large
- D. cheap

37. After the long winter, the first ____ of spring began to push up through the soil.

- A. leaves
- B. stones
- C. shoots
- D. clouds

38. The team members worked ____ to finish the big project before the deadline.

- A. cooperatively
- B. separately
- C. slowly
- D. carelessly

39. The magician made the rabbit ____ from the hat as if by pure magic.

- A. disappear

- B. fall
- C. appear
- D. sleep

40. The brave knight _____ the villagers from the fierce dragon that threatened them.

- A. protected
- B. frightened
- C. ignored
- D. abandoned

41. The recipe said to _____ the dough for ten minutes until it became smooth.

- A. freeze
- B. knead
- C. cut
- D. burn

42. The detective found a _____ clue that finally solved the mysterious case.

- A. useless
- B. boring
- C. tiny
- D. vital

43. The gentle waves _____ softly against the side of the small fishing boat.

- A. crashed

- B. froze
- C. lapped
- D. burned

44. The children grew ____ during the long car ride and kept asking if they were there yet.

- A. calm
- B. asleep
- C. restless
- D. silent

Part 3 — Verbal Classification (45–60)

45. violin, cello, guitar → ?

- A. drum
- B. harp
- C. flute
- D. trumpet

46. cat, dog, hamster → ?

- A. rabbit
- B. lion
- C. tiger
- D. wolf

47. oak, pine, birch → ?

- A. leaf
- B. maple
- C. forest
- D. branch

48. apple, grape, cherry → ?

- A. carrot
- B. peach
- C. bean
- D. corn

49. square, rectangle, rhombus → ?

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

50. summer, winter, spring → ?

- A. autumn
- B. month
- C. July
- D. week

51. nickel, dime, quarter → ?

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

52. wolf, fox, coyote → ?

- A. cat
- B. bear
- C. deer
- D. jackal

53. hour, minute, day → ?

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

54. France, Spain, Italy → ?

- A. Paris
- B. Europe
- C. Germany
- D. Rome

55. triangle, pentagon, octagon → ?

A. hexagon

B. circle

C. oval

D. curve

56. bread, rice, pasta → ?

A. milk

B. apple

C. cereal

D. cheese

57. ant, beetle, fly → ?

A. bee

B. spider

C. worm

D. snail

58. Monday, Wednesday, Friday → ?

A. March

B. Tuesday

C. summer

D. weekend

59. cube, sphere, cone → ?

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

60. gold, silver, copper → ?

- A. wood
- B. glass
- C. plastic
- D. iron

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

Part 1 — Number Analogies (61–78)

61. [2 → 10] [3 → 15] [4 → ?]

- A. 16
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 9

62. [8 → 6] [10 → 8] [12 → ?]

- A. 14
- B. 6

C. 24

D. 10

63. $[3 \rightarrow 12]$ $[5 \rightarrow 20]$ $[6 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 18

B. 24

C. 30

D. 10

64. $[20 \rightarrow 4]$ $[30 \rightarrow 6]$ $[25 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 4

B. 6

C. 5

D. 125

65. $[2 \rightarrow 8]$ $[4 \rightarrow 14]$ $[3 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 9

B. 10

C. 11

D. 12

66. $[16 \rightarrow 8]$ $[14 \rightarrow 7]$ $[18 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 9

B. 36

- C. 8
- D. 10

67. $[3 \rightarrow 13]$ $[5 \rightarrow 21]$ $[4 \rightarrow ?]$

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

68. $[6 \rightarrow 18]$ $[8 \rightarrow 24]$ $[5 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 9

69. $[21 \rightarrow 7]$ $[15 \rightarrow 5]$ $[27 \rightarrow ?]$

- A. 6
- B. 9
- C. 8
- D. 24

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

- A. 9
- B. 10

C. 12

D. 11

71. $[5 \rightarrow 20]$ $[3 \rightarrow 12]$ $[6 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 20

B. 24

C. 30

D. 10

72. $[18 \rightarrow 9]$ $[24 \rightarrow 12]$ $[14 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 7

B. 28

C. 6

D. 8

73. $[2 \rightarrow 7]$ $[4 \rightarrow 13]$ $[5 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 15

B. 16

C. 17

D. 14

74. $[9 \rightarrow 3]$ $[18 \rightarrow 6]$ $[12 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 6

B. 9

C. 3

D. 4

75. $[3 \rightarrow 9]$ $[6 \rightarrow 18]$ $[7 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 21

B. 14

C. 24

D. 10

76. $[4 \rightarrow 17]$ $[6 \rightarrow 25]$ $[5 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 19

B. 20

C. 22

D. 21

77. $[20 \rightarrow 5]$ $[16 \rightarrow 4]$ $[12 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 6

B. 8

C. 3

D. 4

78. $[2 \rightarrow 6]$ $[5 \rightarrow 15]$ $[4 \rightarrow ?]$

A. 8

B. 16

- C. 12
- D. 10

Part 2 — Number Series (79–96)

79. 3, 6, 9, 12, ?

- A. 13
- B. 15
- C. 18
- D. 14

80. 2, 4, 8, 16, ?

- A. 32
- B. 24
- C. 20
- D. 18

81. 60, 50, 40, 30, ?

- A. 10
- B. 25
- C. 20
- D. 15

82. 5, 10, 15, 20, ?

- A. 30
- B. 25
- C. 22
- D. 24

83. 1, 3, 9, 27, ?

- A. 81
- B. 54
- C. 36
- D. 30

84. 2, 4, 6, 8, ?

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

85. 100, 90, 80, 70, ?

- A. 50
- B. 75
- C. 65
- D. 60

86. 1, 4, 9, 16, ?

- A. 20
- B. 24
- C. 25
- D. 36

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

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

88. 7, 14, 28, 56, ?

- A. 112
- B. 84
- C. 70
- D. 98

89. 6, 12, 18, 24, ?

- A. 30
- B. 28
- C. 36
- D. 26

90. 64, 32, 16, 8, ?

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

91. 4, 8, 12, 16, ?

- A. 20
- B. 18
- C. 24
- D. 22

92. 3, 9, 27, 81, ?

- A. 162
- B. 108
- C. 200
- D. 243

93. 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, ?

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

94. 11, 22, 33, 44, ?

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

95. 2, 6, 18, 54, ?

- A. 108
- B. 72
- C. 162
- D. 150

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

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 21

Part 3 — Number Puzzles (97–114)

97. $16 + ? = 25$

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 41

98. $7 \times ? = 28$

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 35

99. $50 - ? = 22$

A. 32

B. 72

C. 30

D. 28

100. $6 \times ? = 54$

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 60

101. $? \div 6 = 5$

A. 11

B. 30

C. 1

D. 36

102. $35 + ? = 50$

- A. 15
- B. 12
- C. 85
- D. 14

103. If $\blacktriangle = 8$, then $\blacktriangle \times 4 = ?$

- A. 12
- B. 24
- C. 28
- D. 32

104. $9 \times ? = 54$

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 6
- D. 63

105. $? - 18 = 25$

- A. 43
- B. 7
- C. 45
- D. 33

106. $72 \div ? = 9$

- A. 9
- B. 63
- C. 7
- D. 8

107. A number is multiplied by 6, then 1 is added, to give 25. The number is ?

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

108. If $\blacksquare = 14$ and $\bullet = 6$, then $\blacksquare - \bullet = ?$

- A. 20
- B. 6
- C. 84
- D. 8

109. $8 \times ? = 56$

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 64

110. $81 \div ? = 9$

- A. 9
- B. 72
- C. 8
- D. 90

111. $? + 26 = 44$

- A. 70
- B. 19
- C. 17
- D. 18

112. If $\star = 7$, then $(\star \times 2) + 3 = ?$

- A. 14
- B. 12
- C. 21
- D. 17

113. $90 - ? = 45$

- A. 55
- B. 45
- C. 135
- D. 50

114. A number is divided by 5, then 4 is added, to give 9. The number is ?

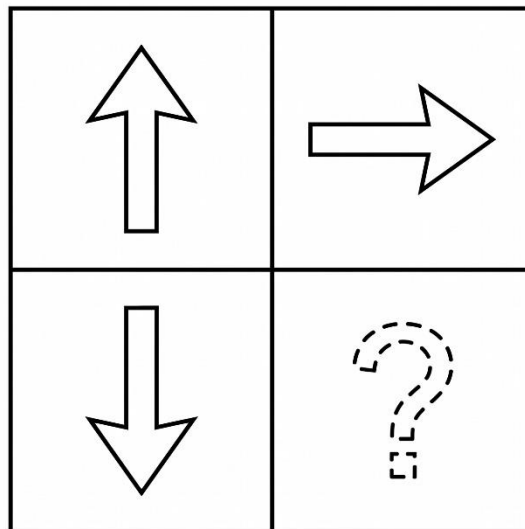
- A. 30
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 45

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

Part 1 — Figure Matrices (115–134)

115. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-1

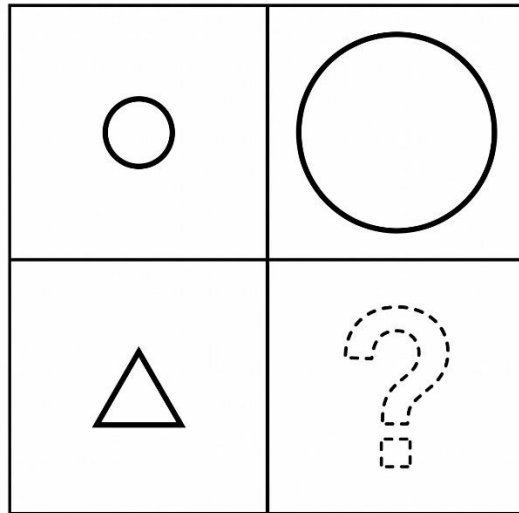


- A. an arrow pointing up
- B. an arrow pointing right
- C. an arrow pointing down

D. an arrow pointing left

116. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-2



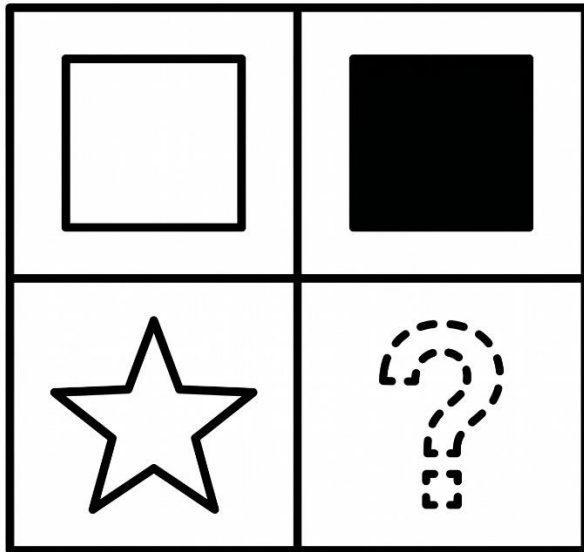
A. a small triangle

B. a large circle

C. a small circle

D. a large triangle

117. Which shape completes the grid?



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

118. Which shape completes the grid?

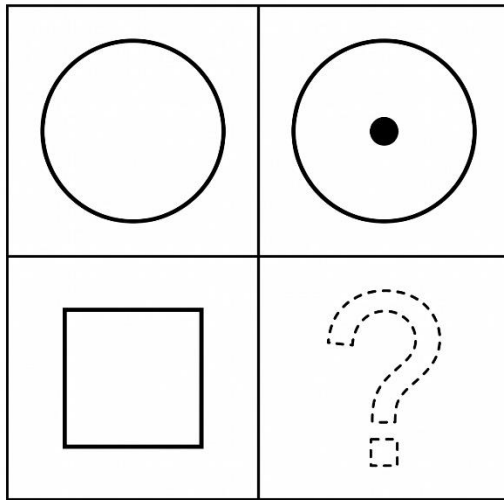
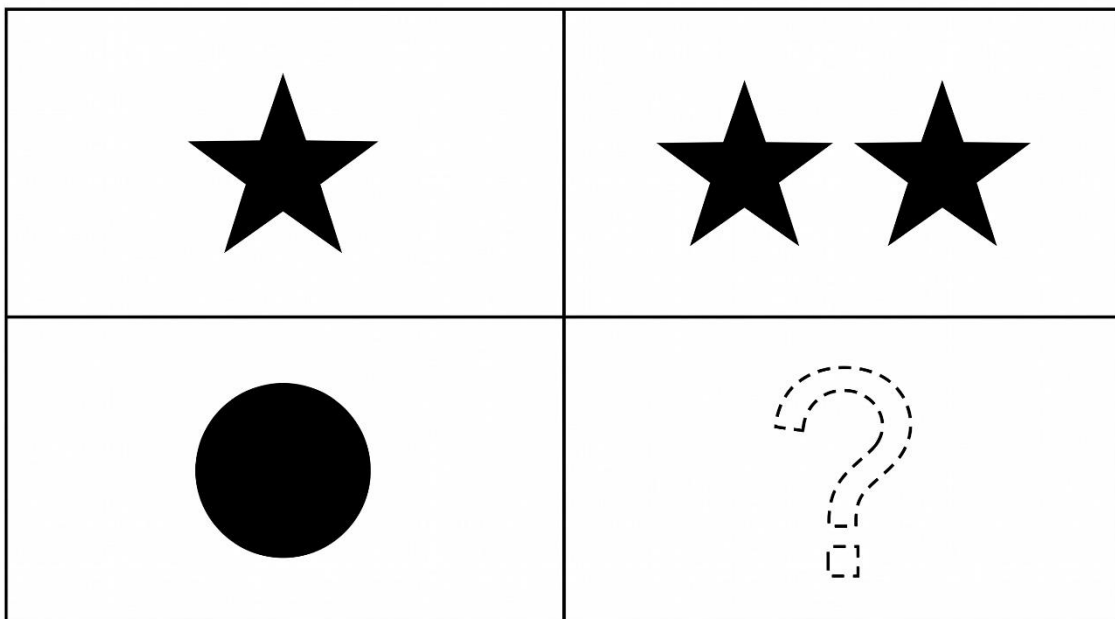


Figure PQ-4:

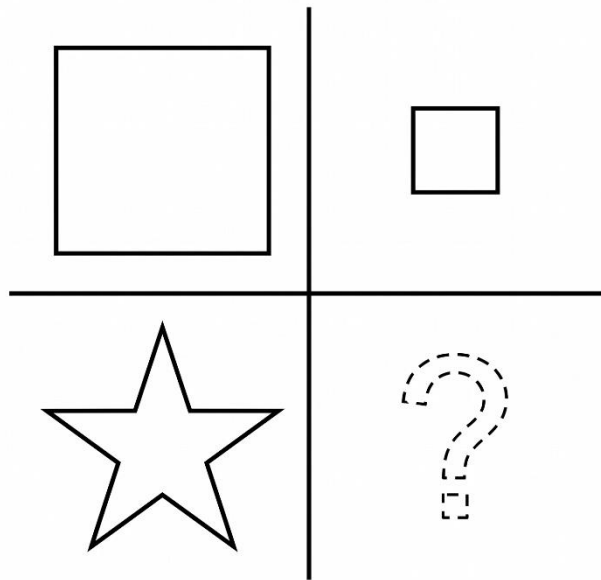
- A. an empty square
- B. an empty circle
- C. a circle with a dot
- D. a square with a dot

119. Which shape completes the grid?



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

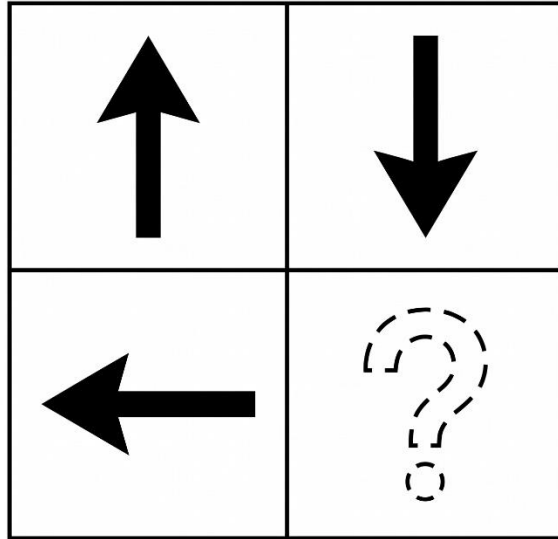
120. Which shape completes the grid?



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

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

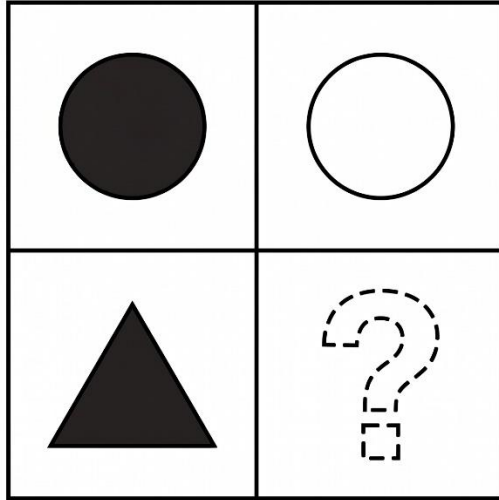
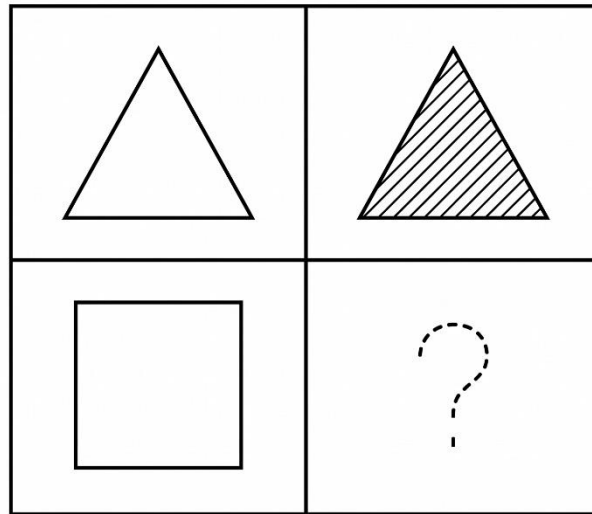


Figure PQ-8

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

123. Which shape completes the grid?

[Figure PQ-9]

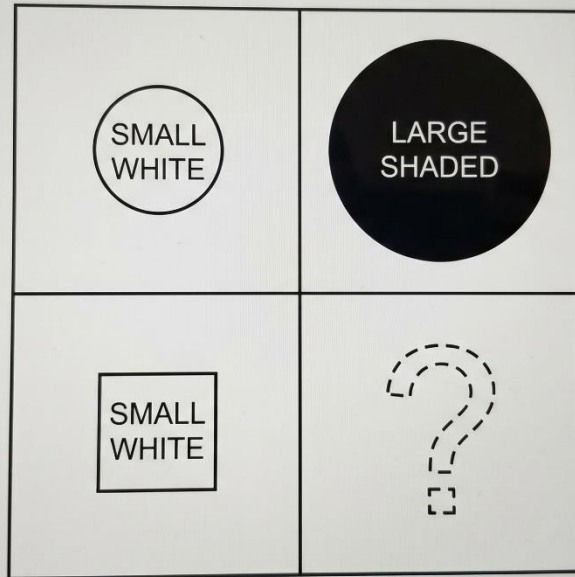


[Figure PQ-9]

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

124. Which shape completes the grid?

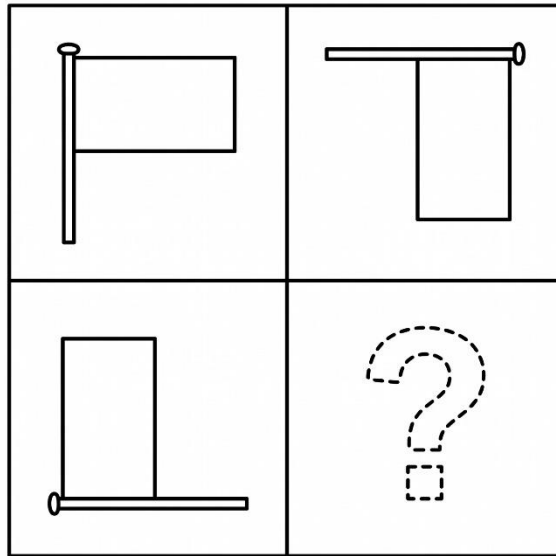
[Figure PQ-10]



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

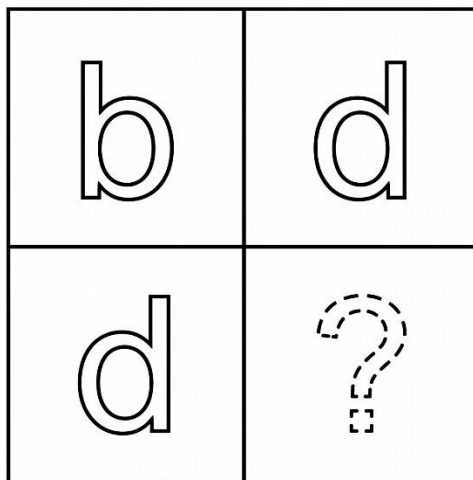
125. Which shape completes the grid?

[Figure PQ-11]



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

126. Which shape completes the grid?



[Figure PQ-12: Clean black-line diagram on white background. A 2x2 grid. Top-left: a normal lowercase "b". Top-right: a mirror-image (backwards) "b". Bottom-left: a normal lowercase "d". Bottom-right: a dashed question ? mark.]

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

127. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-13

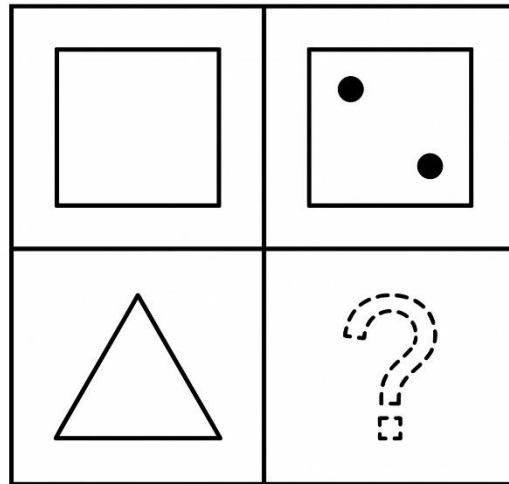


Figure PQ-13

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

128. Which shape completes the grid?

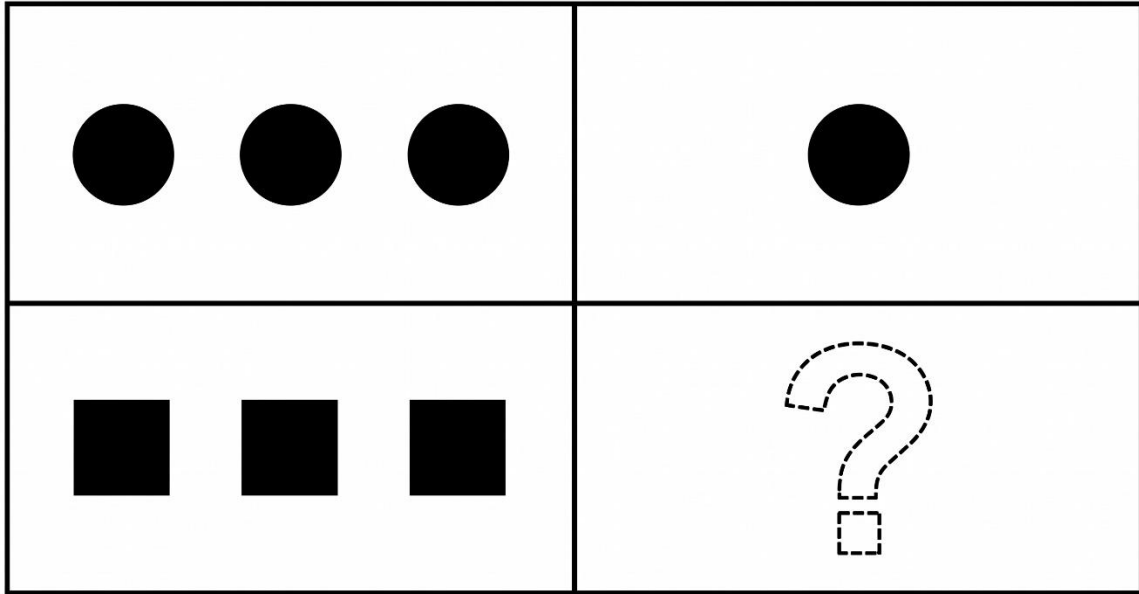
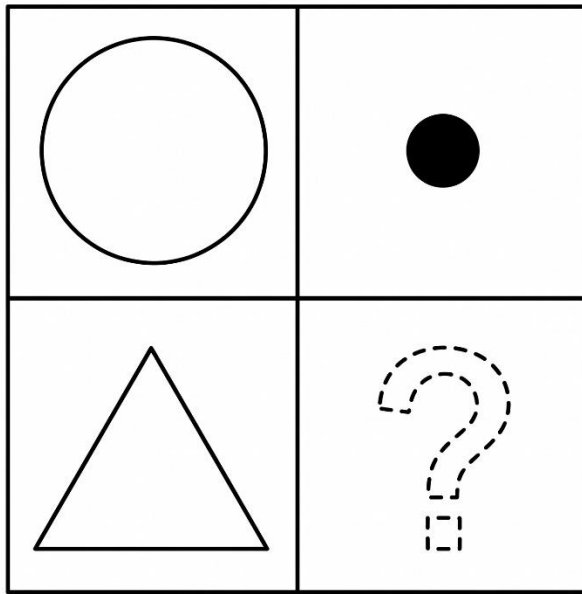


Figure PQ-14

- A. one square
- B. three squares
- C. two squares
- D. one circle

129. Which shape completes the grid?



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

130. Which shape completes the grid?

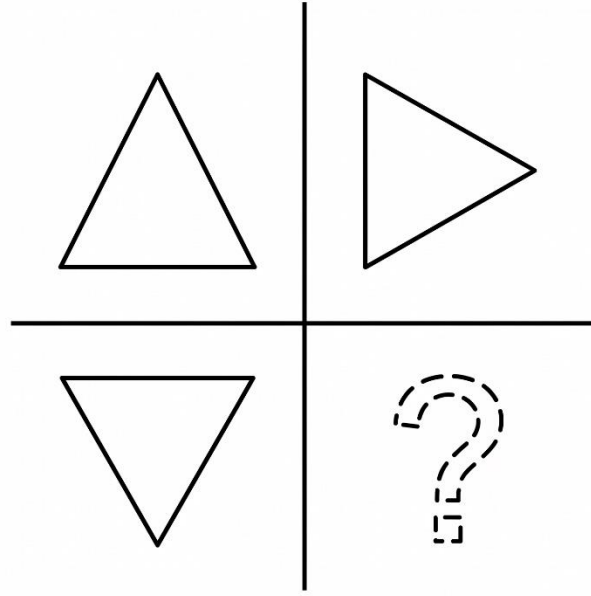
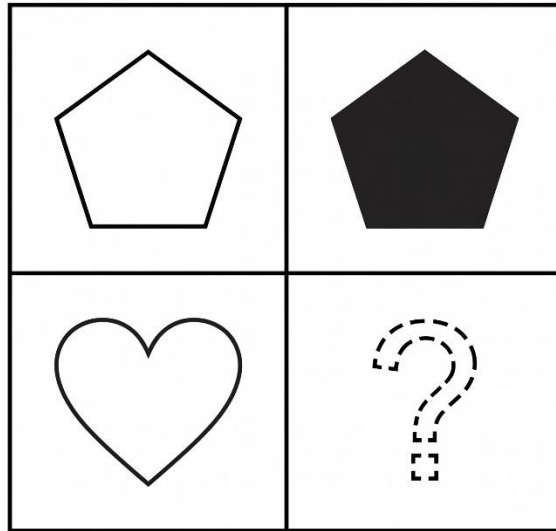


Figure PQ-16

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

131. Which shape completes the grid?

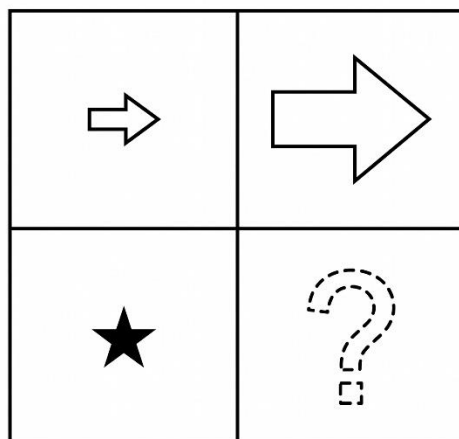
Figure PQ-17



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

132. Which shape completes the grid?

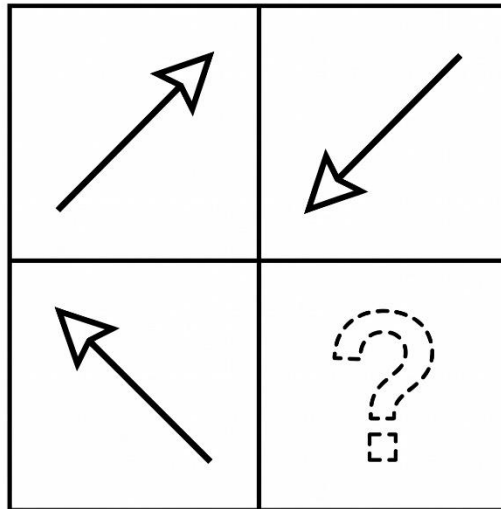
Figure PQ-18



- A. a small star
- B. a large star
- C. a large arrow
- D. a small arrow

133. Which shape completes the grid?

Figure PQ-19



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

134. Which shape completes the grid?

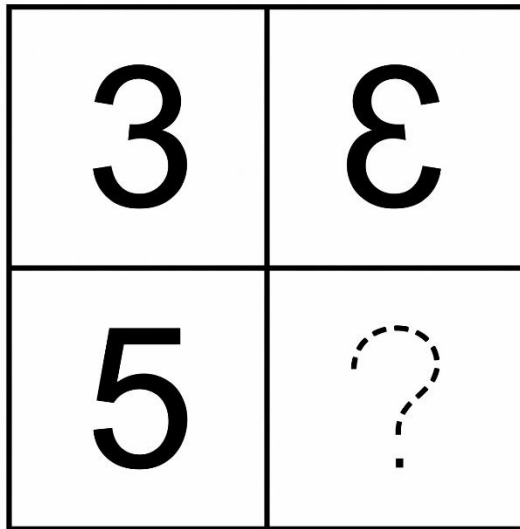
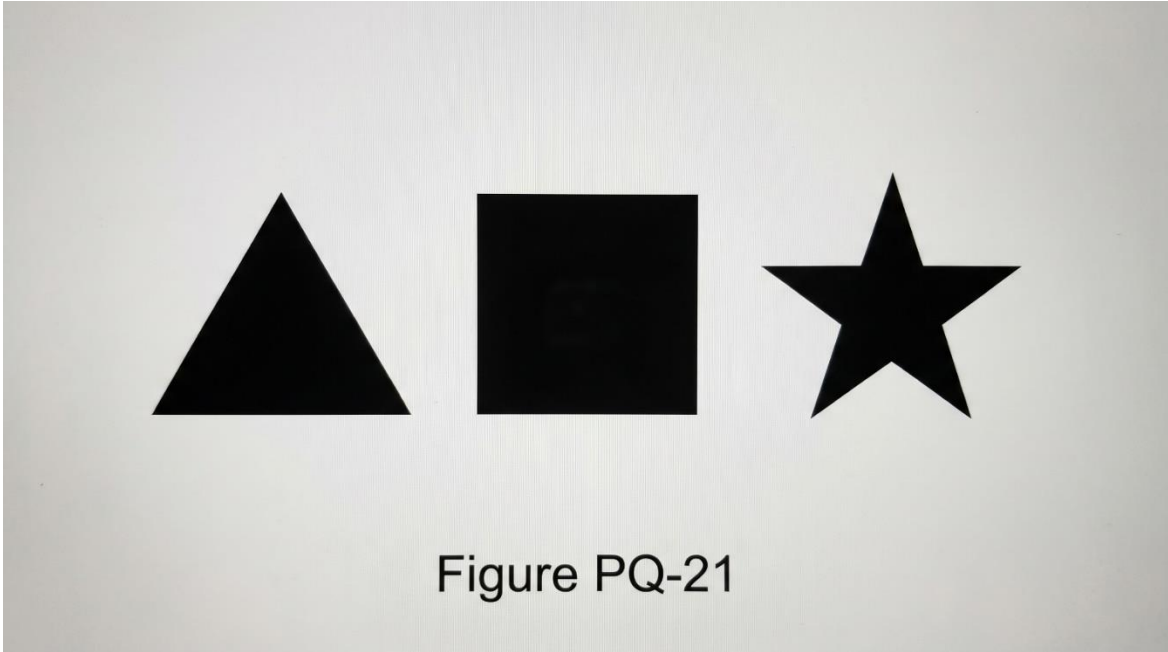


Figure PQ-20

- A. a normal 5
- B. a mirror-image (backwards) 5
- C. an upside-down 5
- D. a normal 3

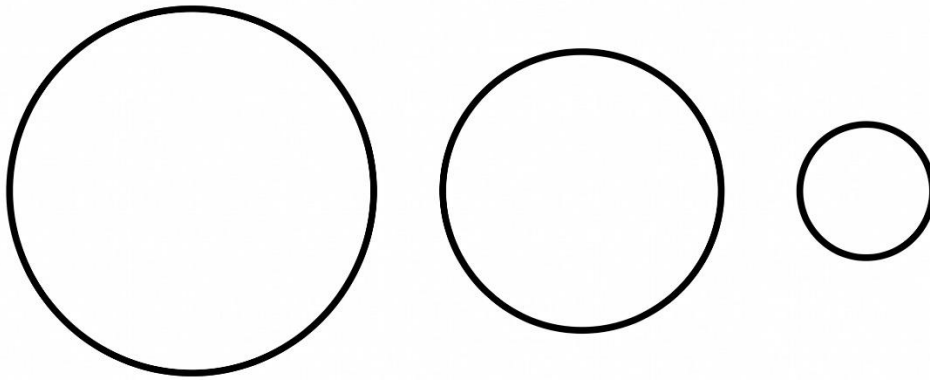
Part 2 — Figure Classification (135–154)

135. Which shape belongs with the group?



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

136. Which shape belongs with the group?



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

137. Which shape belongs with the group?

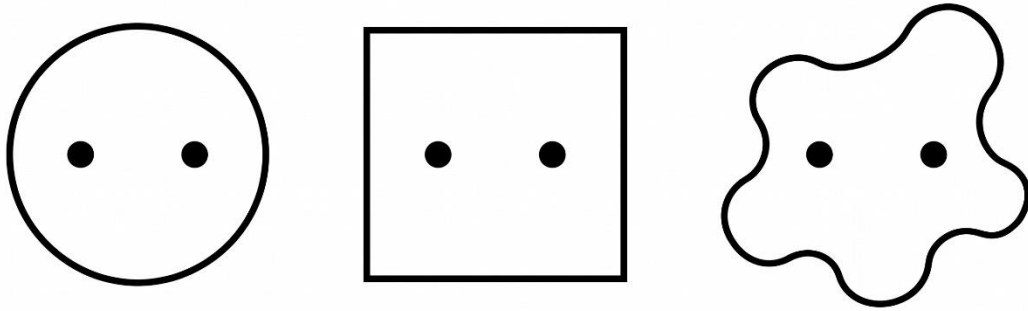
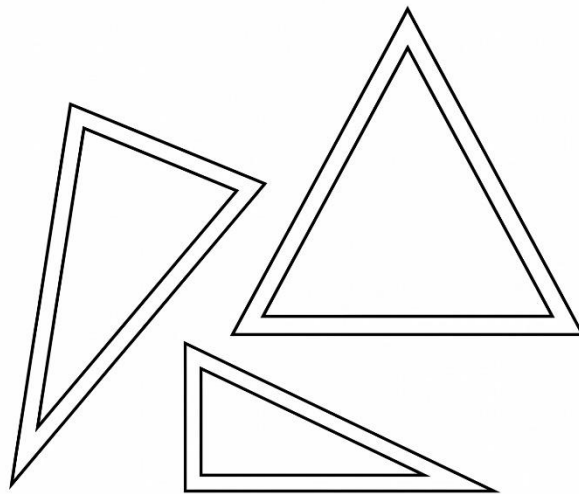


Figure PQ-23.

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

138. Which shape belongs with the group?



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

139. Which shape belongs with the group?

Figure PQ-25

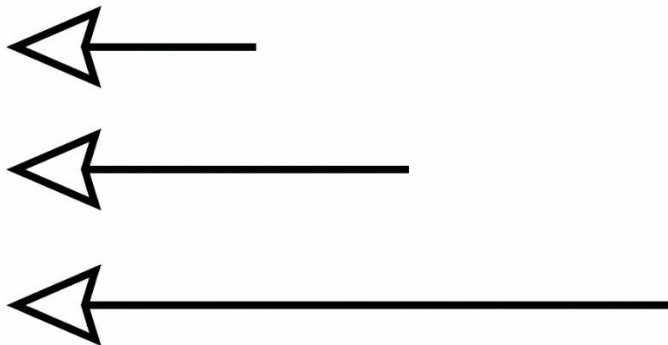


Figure PQ-25

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

140. Which shape belongs with the group?

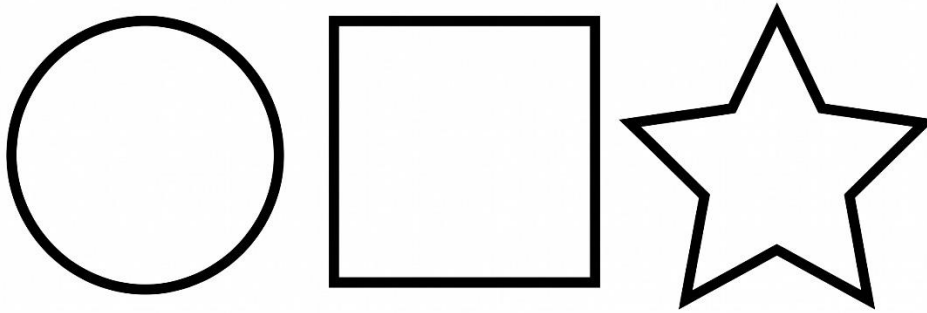
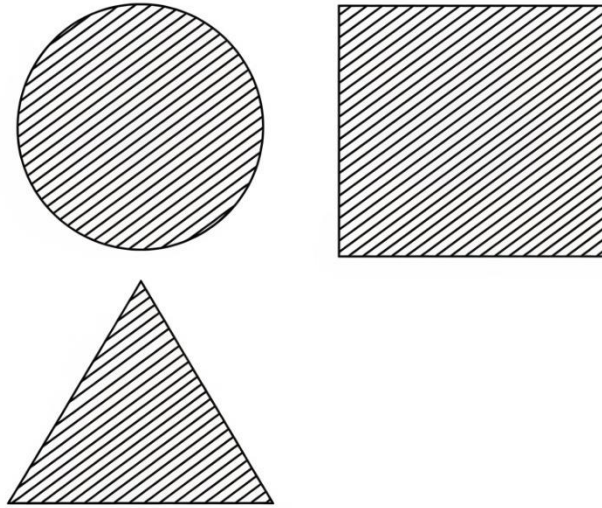


Figure PQ-26

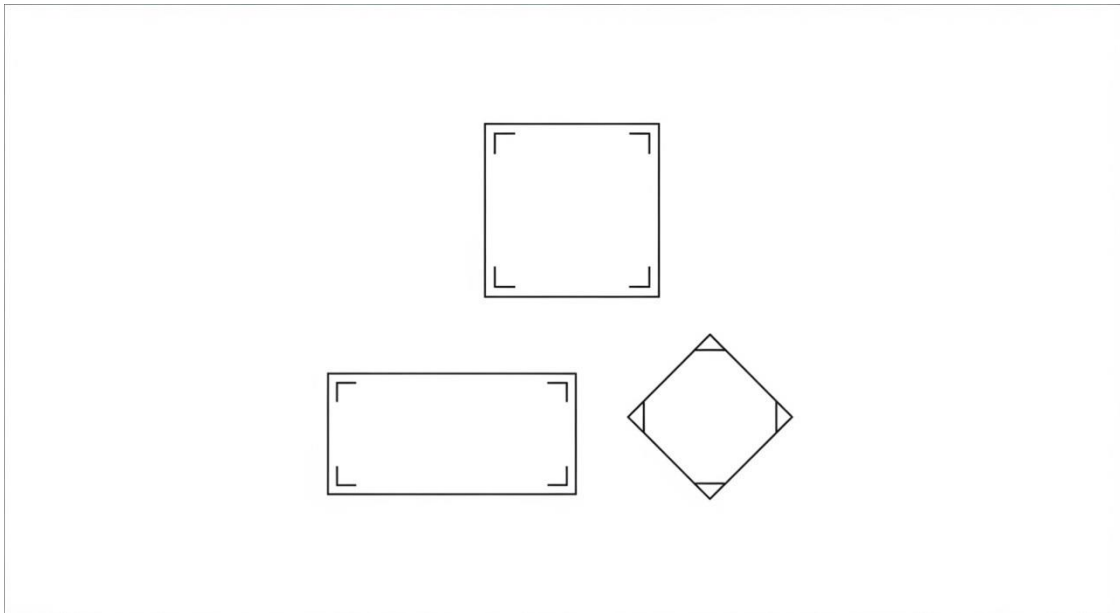
- A. a small circle
- B. a large triangle
- C. a small square
- D. a small star

141. Which shape belongs with the group?



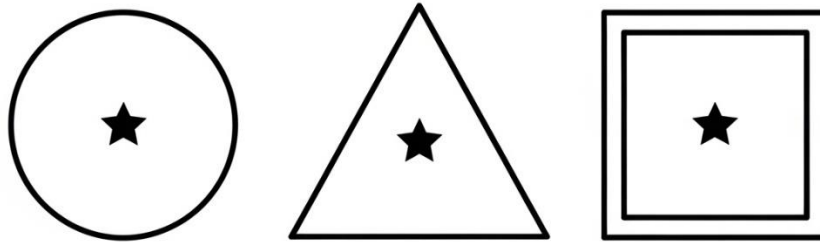
- A. a shaded shape
- B. a striped shape
- C. a white shape
- D. a dotted shape

142. Which shape belongs with the group?



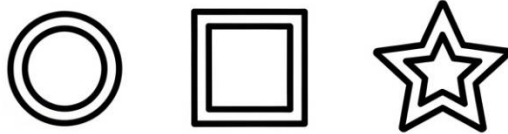
- A. a trapezoid (four sides)
- B. a triangle
- C. a pentagon
- D. a circle

143. Which shape belongs with the group?



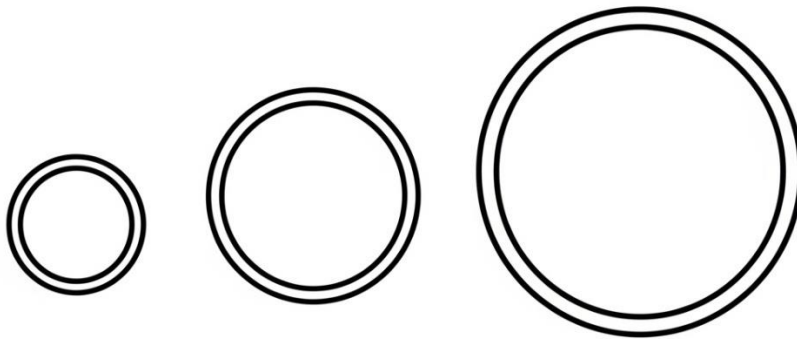
- A. a shape with a dot inside
- B. an empty shape
- C. a shape with a triangle inside
- D. a shape with a star inside

144. Which shape belongs with the group?



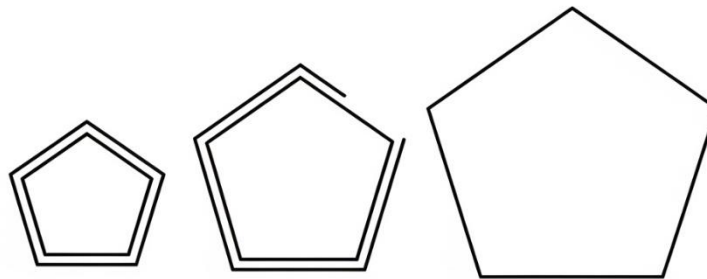
- A. a large circle
- B. a large square
- C. a small triangle
- D. a large star

145. Which shape belongs with the group?



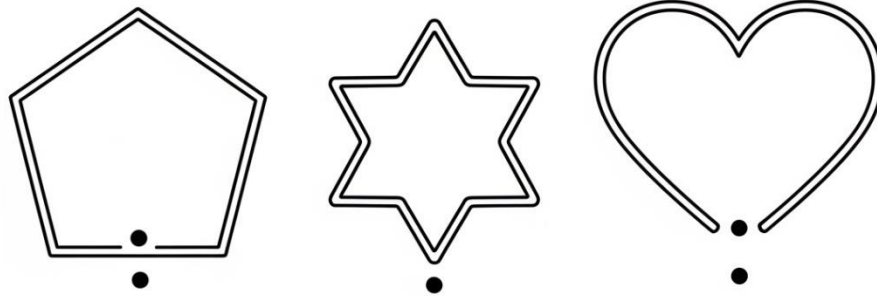
- A. a shaded circle
- B. a white square
- C. a white circle
- D. a shaded square

146. Which shape belongs with the group?



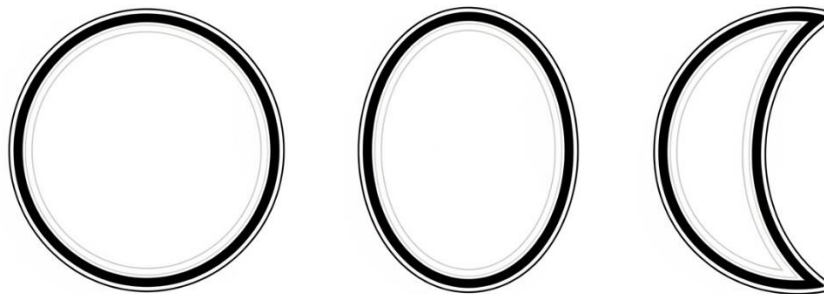
- A. a hexagon
- B. a pentagon
- C. a square
- D. a triangle

147. Which shape belongs with the group?



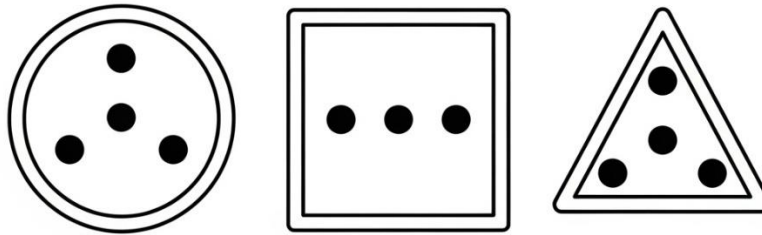
- A. a shape with a dot in the centre
- B. a shape with a dot in the bottom-left corner
- C. a shape with a dot in the top-right corner
- D. a shape with no dot

148. Which shape belongs with the group?



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

149. Which shape belongs with the group?



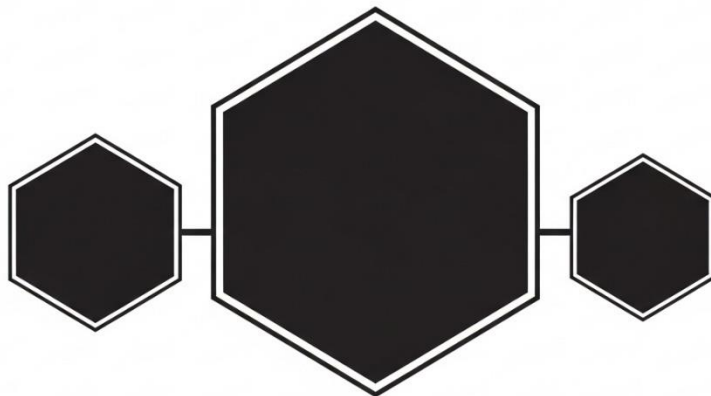
- A. a shape with one dot
- B. a shape with three dots
- C. a shape with two dots
- D. a shape with four dots

150. Which shape belongs with the group?



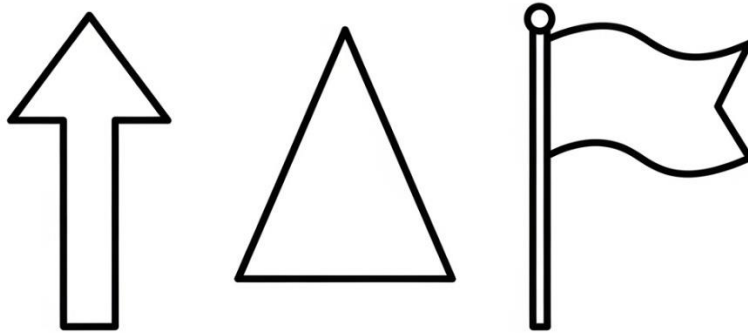
- A. a white square
- B. a shaded triangle
- C. a white rectangle
- D. a shaded rectangle

151. Which shape belongs with the group?



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

152. Which shape belongs with the group?



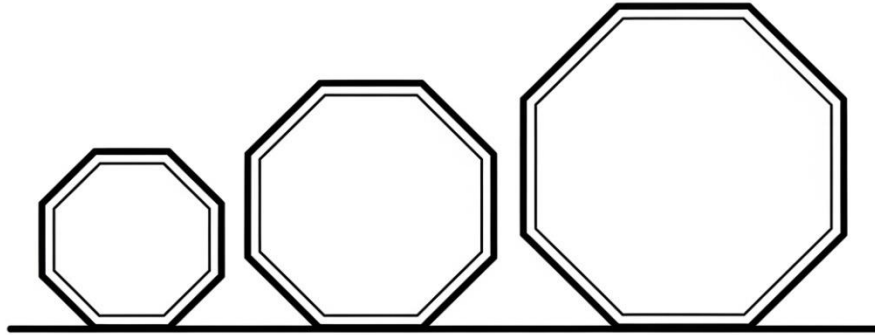
- A. a shape pointing down
- B. a shape pointing left
- C. a shape pointing up
- D. a shape pointing right

153. Which shape belongs with the group?



-
- A. a half-shaded shape
 - B. a fully shaded shape
 - C. a white shape
 - D. a striped shape

154. Which shape belongs with the group?



- A. a hexagon
- B. a pentagon
- C. an octagon
- D. a square

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. two holes, side by side near the top
- C. four holes
- D. three holes

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

- A. two holes
- B. one hole
- C. four holes, two above and two below the fold
- 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. six holes
- D. eight holes, two in each quarter

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

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

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

163. 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

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 into quarters, and three holes are punched. How does it look unfolded?

- A. four holes
- B. six holes
- C. nine holes
- D. twelve holes, three in each quarter

166. A square sheet is folded in half from 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 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

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. eight holes, four on each side of the fold

B. four holes

C. six holes

D. two holes

169. 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

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. four holes, two above and two below the fold

D. three holes

Practice Exam 5: Answer Key and Explanations

Verbal Battery — Verbal Analogies (1–24)

1. B — A kitten grows into a cat. A piglet grows into a pig, keeping the young-to-adult relationship.
2. B — A saw is used to cut. A needle is used to sew, matching the object-to-function relationship.
3. C — *Rough* and *smooth* are opposites. The opposite of *dirty* is *clean*, completing the same opposite relationship.
4. B — A finger is part of a hand. A floor is part of a building, keeping the part-to-whole relationship pointed at the whole.
5. A — A beagle is a kind of dog. A trout is a kind of fish, matching the category relationship.
6. C — A cow gives milk. A hen gives an egg, matching the animal-to-product relationship.
7. A — A doctor works in a hospital. A scientist works in a laboratory, matching the worker-to-workplace relationship.
8. D — *Strong* and *weak* are opposites. The opposite of *hard* is *soft*, completing the same opposite relationship.
9. D — A camera is used to take a photograph. A telephone is used to make a call, matching the object-to-function relationship.
10. A — Heat causes things to melt (cause and effect). Cold causes things to freeze, matching the same relationship.
11. A — A wing is part of a bird. A hump is part of a camel, keeping the part-to-whole relationship.
12. D — *North* and *south* are opposites. The opposite of *east* is *west*, completing the same opposite-direction relationship.
13. D — A glove is worn on the hand. A crown is worn on the head, matching the object-to-body-part relationship.
14. C — *Small* grows in intensity into *tiny*. *Big* intensified becomes *enormous*, matching the degree relationship.
15. B — A gardener works with a spade. A lumberjack works with an axe, matching the worker-to-tool relationship.
16. A — A bird lives in a nest. A dog lives in a kennel, matching the creature-to-home relationship.
17. B — *Bright* and *dim* are opposites. The opposite of *heavy* is *light*, completing the same opposite relationship.
18. D — A violin is a kind of instrument. A spaniel is a kind of dog, keeping the category relationship.
19. C — A spade is used to dig. A knife is used to cut, matching the object-to-function relationship.
20. D — A leaf is part of a tree. A sail is part of a boat, keeping the part-to-whole relationship.
21. C — A yawn is a sign of being tired. A blush is a sign of being embarrassed, matching the sign-to-feeling relationship.
22. D — A window is made of glass. A pillow is made of feathers, matching the object-to-material relationship.
23. A — Exercise causes sweat (cause and effect). The sun causes sunburn, matching the same relationship.
24. D — *True* and *false* are opposites. The opposite of *yes* is *no*, completing the same opposite relationship.

Verbal Battery — Sentence Completion (25–44)

25. A — A bear searching for berries before winter is collecting food. *Gather* fits that purpose.
26. A — Thick fog that hides the shore makes seeing hard. *Difficult* matches the obstacle to vision.
27. B — Feathers shown off for their bright colours are vivid. *Colourful* matches the peacock's display.
28. D — A river that overflows onto fields holds more than its banks can take. *Full* matches that excess water.
29. D — Not wanting to miss a single word calls for close attention. *Carefully* matches attentive listening.
30. A — A machine built to do many tasks carries them out. *Perform* fits what the machine does.
31. D — A frightened rabbit moving quickly to its burrow dashes. *Darted* matches the swift, fearful movement.
32. B — Pepper added to soup is measured in a small amount. *Pinch* fits a small quantity of seasoning.
33. A — A peak with snow even in summer reaches great height. *High* matches that elevation.
34. A — A kind stranger willing to help volunteers. *Offered* fits the helpful gesture.
35. D — An old wooden floor making noise underfoot groans. *Creaked* matches the sound of aged wood.
36. B — Measuring tiny amounts accurately needs an exact instrument. *Precise* fits that requirement.
37. C — The first growth pushing up through soil in spring sprouts. *Shoots* fits new plant growth.
38. A — A team finishing on time works well together. *Cooperatively* fits effective teamwork.
39. C — A rabbit produced from a hat by magic shows up. *Appear* fits the magician's trick.
40. A — A brave knight guarding villagers from a dragon shields them. *Protected* fits the heroic defence.
41. B — Dough worked until smooth is pressed and folded. *Knead* fits that baking action.
42. D — A clue that solves a case is essential. *Vital* matches its importance.
43. C — Gentle waves touching a boat's side make a soft sound. *Lapped* fits calm water against a hull.
44. C — Children asking repeatedly on a long ride grow fidgety. *Restless* matches that impatience.

Verbal Battery — Verbal Classification (45–60)

45. B — Violin, cello, and guitar are string instruments. A *harp* is a string instrument; drum, flute, and trumpet are not.
46. A — Cat, dog, and hamster are pets. A *rabbit* is a pet; lion, tiger, and wolf are wild animals.
47. B — Oak, pine, and birch are trees. A *maple* is a tree; leaf and branch are parts and forest is a place.
48. B — Apple, grape, and cherry are fruits. A *peach* is a fruit; carrot, bean, and corn are vegetables.
49. C — Square, rectangle, and rhombus are four-sided shapes. A *trapezoid* has four sides; the others do not.
50. A — Summer, winter, and spring are seasons. *Autumn* is a season; month, July, and week are other time terms.
51. B — Nickel, dime, and quarter are coins. A *penny* is a coin; dollar and bill are paper money and a wallet holds money.
52. D — Wolf, fox, and coyote belong to the dog family. A *jackal* is a wild canine; cat, bear, and deer are not.
53. A — Hour, minute, and day are units of time. A *second* is a unit of time; clock and ruler are instruments and number is general.

54. C — France, Spain, and Italy are countries. *Germany* is a country; Paris and Rome are cities and Europe is a continent.
55. A — Triangle, pentagon, and octagon are polygons. A *hexagon* is a polygon; circle, oval, and curve are curved.
56. C — Bread, rice, and pasta are grain foods. *Cereal* is a grain food; milk and cheese are dairy and apple is a fruit.
57. A — Ant, beetle, and fly are insects. A *bee* is an insect; a spider is an arachnid and worm and snail are not insects.
58. B — Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are weekdays. *Tuesday* is a weekday; March is a month, summer a season, and weekend a period.
59. D — Cube, sphere, and cone are three-dimensional solids. A *cylinder* is a 3-D solid; square, circle, and triangle are flat shapes.
60. D — Gold, silver, and copper are metals. *Iron* is a metal; wood, glass, and plastic are not.

Quantitative Battery — Number Analogies (61–78)

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

Quantitative Battery — Number Series (79–96)

79. B — The series rises by 3 each step. After 12 comes 15.
80. A — Each number doubles the one before. $16 \times 2 = 32$.
81. C — The series falls by 10 each step. After 30 comes 20.
82. B — The series rises by 5 each step. After 20 comes 25.
83. A — Each number is tripled. $27 \times 3 = 81$.
84. B — The series rises by 2 each step. After 8 comes 10.
85. D — The series falls by 10 each step. After 70 comes 60.
86. C — The numbers are square numbers (1, 4, 9, 16). The next is 25.
87. C — The gaps grow by one each time (+1, +2, +3, +4), so the next gap is +5. $12 + 5 = 17$.
88. A — Each number doubles the one before. $56 \times 2 = 112$.
89. A — The series rises by 6 each step. After 24 comes 30.
90. D — Each number is half the one before. $8 \div 2 = 4$.
91. A — The series rises by 4 each step. After 16 comes 20.
92. D — Each number is tripled. $81 \times 3 = 243$.
93. A — The gaps grow by one each time (+1, +2, +3, +4), so the next gap is +5. $11 + 5 = 16$.
94. C — The series rises by 11 each step. After 44 comes 55.
95. C — Each number is tripled. $54 \times 3 = 162$.
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: $25 - 16 = 9$. Checking, $16 + 9 = 25$.
98. B — Undo the multiplication by dividing: $28 \div 7 = 4$. Checking, $7 \times 4 = 28$.
99. D — The missing amount taken away is $50 - 22 = 28$. Checking, $50 - 28 = 22$.
100. C — Undo the multiplication by dividing: $54 \div 6 = 9$. Checking, $6 \times 9 = 54$.
101. B — A number divided by 6 equals 5, so the number is $5 \times 6 = 30$. Checking, $30 \div 6 = 5$.
102. A — Subtract to find the missing part: $50 - 35 = 15$. Checking, $35 + 15 = 50$.
103. D — Substitute 8 for the triangle: $8 \times 4 = 32$.
104. C — Undo the multiplication by dividing: $54 \div 9 = 6$. Checking, $9 \times 6 = 54$.
105. A — Undo the subtraction by adding back: $25 + 18 = 43$. Checking, $43 - 18 = 25$.
106. D — The number that divides 72 to give 9 is $72 \div 9 = 8$. Checking, $72 \div 8 = 9$.
107. A — Work backwards by undoing the steps in reverse: $25 - 1 = 24$, then $24 \div 6 = 4$.
Checking, 4×6 is 24, plus 1 is 25.
108. D — Substitute the values and subtract: $14 - 6 = 8$.
109. B — Undo the multiplication by dividing: $56 \div 8 = 7$. Checking, $8 \times 7 = 56$.
110. A — The number that divides 81 to give 9 is $81 \div 9 = 9$. Checking, $81 \div 9 = 9$.
111. D — Subtract to find the missing part: $44 - 26 = 18$. Checking, $18 + 26 = 44$.
112. D — Substitute 7 for the star, then follow the steps: $7 \times 2 = 14$, plus 3 = 17.
113. B — The missing amount taken away is $90 - 45 = 45$. Checking, $90 - 45 = 45$.
114. C — Work backwards by undoing the steps in reverse: $9 - 4 = 5$, then $5 \times 5 = 25$. Checking,
 $25 \div 5$ is 5, plus 4 is 9.

Nonverbal Battery — Figure Matrices (115–134)

115. D — 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 triangle gives a large triangle.
117. C — The top row changes the shape from white to shaded. Applying that to the white star gives a shaded star.
118. D — The top row adds a dot in the centre. Applying that to the empty square gives a square with a dot.
119. C — The top row doubles the count (one to two). Applying that to the single circle gives two circles.
120. C — The top row makes the shape smaller (large square to small square). Applying that to the large star gives a small star.
121. B — The top row turns the shape 180° (up to down). Turning the left-pointing arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing right.
122. A — The top row changes the shape from shaded to white. Applying that to the shaded triangle gives a white triangle.
123. D — The top row changes the fill from white to striped. Applying that to the white square gives a striped square.
124. A — The top row applies two changes at once: bigger and shaded. Applying both to the small white square gives a large shaded square.
125. C — The top row rotates the shape 90° clockwise (right to down). Turning the upward flag the same way gives a flag pointing right.
126. B — The top row produces a mirror image (normal b to backwards b). Mirroring the d gives a backwards d.
127. A — 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. C — The top row applies two changes: smaller and shaded. Applying both to the large white triangle gives a small shaded triangle.
130. D — The top row rotates the shape 90° clockwise (up to right). Turning the downward triangle the same way gives a triangle pointing left.
131. D — The top row changes the shape from white to shaded. Applying that to the white heart gives a shaded heart.
132. B — The top row makes the shape larger (small arrow to large arrow). Applying that to the small star gives a large star.
133. D — 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. B — The top row produces a mirror image (normal 3 to backwards 3). Mirroring the 5 gives a backwards 5.

Nonverbal Battery — Figure Classification (135–154)

135. A — All three given shapes are fully shaded. A shaded circle shares that fill; the white and striped options break it.
136. B — All three given shapes are circles. Another circle belongs; the square, triangle, and pentagon do not.
137. B — Each given shape contains exactly two dots. A shape with two dots fits the rule.
138. A — All three given shapes are triangles (three sides). Another triangle belongs; the others have a different number of sides.
139. C — All three given arrows point to the left. An arrow pointing left belongs with them.
140. B — 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. A — All three given shapes have four sides. A trapezoid also has four sides; the triangle, pentagon, and circle do not.
143. D — 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. C — 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. B — Each given shape has a dot in its bottom-left corner. A shape with a dot in the bottom-left fits the rule.
148. C — All three given shapes are curved with no straight sides. A heart is curved; the square, triangle, and pentagon have straight edges.
149. B — Each given shape contains exactly three dots. A shape with three dots fits the rule.
150. D — 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. C — 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. A — Each given shape is half shaded and half white. A half-shaded shape fits the rule.
154. C — All three given shapes are octagons (eight sides). Another octagon belongs with them.

Nonverbal Battery — Paper Folding (155–170)

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