PRACTICE EXAM 6: CCAT-7 LEVEL 9 SIMULATION (170 QUESTIONS)

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

Part 1 — Verbal Analogies (1–24)

1. foal → horse : tadpole → ?

A. pond

B. frog

C. jump

D. green

2. food → eat : water → ?

A. drink

B. pour

C. wet

D. cup

3. fast → slow : early → ?

A. soon

B. late

C. time

D. quick

4. hoof → horse : whisker → ?

A. fur

B. tail

C. paw

D. cat

5. chalk → teacher : net → ?

A. fisherman

B. fish

C. boat

D. water

6. cat → meow : cow → ?

A. milk

B. grass

C. moo

D. farm

7. lens → camera : pedal → ?

A. bicycle

B. ride

C. road

D. seat

8. cold → shiver : funny → ?

A. cry

B. smile

C. joke

D. laugh

9. library → books : zoo → ?

A. cage

B. visit

C. animals

D. ticket

10. frown → sad : tremble → ?

A. brave

B. angry

C. afraid

D. cold

11. carrot → vegetable : rose → ?

A. flower

B. petal

C. garden

D. red

12. cold → freezing : hot → ?

A. warm

B. cool

C. boiling

D. mild

13. scarf → neck : belt → ?

A. leg

B. arm

C. shoe

D. waist

14. brush → paint : shovel → ?

A. soil

B. hole

C. dig

D. garden

15. rich → poor : young → ?

A. baby

B. small

C. new

D. old

16. handle → cup : spout → ?

A. tea

B. teapot

C. pour

D. lid

17. bear → cave : bee → ?

A. honey

B. buzz

C. flower

D. hive

18. ruler → length : scale → ?

A. heavy

B. weight

C. food

D. balance

19. fish → swim : snake → ?

A. walk

B. jump

C. slither

D. crawl

20. noisy → quiet : rough → ?

A. hard

B. bumpy

C. smooth

D. soft

21. grape → vine : acorn → ?

A. tree

B. oak

C. nut

D. squirrel

22. captain → ship : engineer → ?

A. track

B. station

C. train

D. coal

23. needle → thread : bow → ?

A. shoot

B. target

C. arrow

D. string

24. peel → banana : shell → ?

A. crack

B. egg

C. chick

D. white

Part 2 — Sentence Completion (25–44)

25. The little seedling needed plenty of sunlight to ____ into a strong, healthy plant.

A. shrink

B. fall

C. fade

D. grow

26. The marathon runner felt completely ____ after finishing the long, gruelling race.

A. fresh

B. exhausted

C. excited

D. hungry

27. The librarian asked everyone to remain ____ so that others could read in peace.

A. busy

B. happy

C. quiet

D. fast

28. The icy path was very ____, so the children walked slowly to avoid falling.

A. dry

B. warm

C. soft

D. slippery

29. The generous farmer ____ baskets of fresh vegetables to the local food bank.

A. sold

B. ate

C. donated

D. hid

30. The thunderstorm was so ____ that it knocked down several large trees in the park.

A. gentle

B. quiet

C. brief

D. powerful

31. The young artist mixed the colours ____ to create a beautiful sunset painting.

A. messily

B. quickly

C. carefully

D. rarely

32. The detective searched for ____ that would help him solve the difficult case.

A. clues

B. snacks

C. friends

D. games

33. The hikers carried plenty of water to stay ____ during the long, hot climb.

A. hydrated

B. tired

C. lost

D. cold

34. The wise teacher always ____ her students to ask questions and think for themselves.

A. forbade

B. scolded

C. ignored

D. encouraged

35. The puppy was so ____ that it greeted every visitor with a wagging tail.

A. shy

B. fierce

C. friendly

D. sleepy

36. The chef garnished the dish with fresh herbs to make it look more ____.

A. appealing

B. plain

C. dull

D. burnt

37. The old bridge was too ____ to support the heavy trucks crossing the river.

A. strong

B. new

C. weak

D. wide

38. The astronomer used a powerful telescope to ____ the distant stars and planets.

A. hide

B. ignore

C. paint

D. observe

39. The crowd cheered ____ when the home team scored the winning goal.

A. loudly

B. softly

C. sadly

D. quietly

40. The careful driver ____ at the red light and waited for it to turn green.

A. sped

B. turned

C. stopped

D. honked

41. The bakery's fresh bread smelled so ____ that customers lined up outside the door.

A. awful

B. faint

C. burnt

D. delicious

42. The scientist recorded her ____ carefully so she could repeat the experiment later.

A. dreams

B. jokes

C. observations

D. snacks

43. The strong wind ____ the small boat far off its planned course.

A. anchored

B. parked

C. pushed

D. stopped

44. The museum guide spoke with great ____ about the ancient Egyptian artefacts.

A. boredom

B. fear

C. anger

D. knowledge

Part 3 — Verbal Classification (45–60)

45. hammer, screwdriver, wrench → ?

A. pliers

B. nail

C. screw

D. bolt

46. robin, eagle, owl → ?

A. hawk

B. bat

C. bee

D. fish

47. strawberry, blueberry, raspberry → ?

A. apple

B. blackberry

C. banana

D. melon

48. kilometre, metre, centimetre → ?

A. millimetre

B. litre

C. gram

D. hour

49. violin, viola, cello → ?

A. double bass

B. flute

C. drum

D. trumpet

50. Mercury, Venus, Earth → ?

A. Moon

B. Sun

C. Mars

D. star

51. triangle, square, pentagon → ?

A. circle

B. hexagon

C. oval

D. curve

52. lion, leopard, cheetah → ?

A. dog

B. tiger

C. wolf

D. bear

53. sofa, bed, wardrobe → ?

A. plate

B. lamp

C. dresser

D. curtain

54. addition, subtraction, multiplication → ?

A. division

B. number

C. equals

D. count

55. rain, snow, hail → ?

A. cloud

B. sleet

C. wind

D. sun

56. cotton, wool, silk → ?

A. plastic

B. linen

C. glass

D. metal

57. Nile, Amazon, Thames → ?

A. lake

B. ocean

C. sea

D. Danube

58. heart, lung, kidney → ?

A. liver

B. bone

C. skin

D. blood

59. red, blue, yellow → ?

A. paint

B. bright

C. dark

D. green

60. spring, summer, autumn → ?

A. month

B. winter

C. July

D. week

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

Part 1 — Number Analogies (61–78)

61. [2 → 12] [3 → 18] [4 → ?]

A. 16

B. 20

C. 30

D. 24

62. [10 → 7] [12 → 9] [15 → ?]

A. 18

B. 5

C. 12

D. 10

63. [4 → 16] [5 → 20] [6 → ?]

A. 18

B. 30

C. 24

D. 10

64. [24 → 6] [16 → 4] [20 → ?]

A. 5

B. 4

C. 6

D. 80

65. [2 → 7] [3 → 10] [4 → ?]

A. 13

B. 12

C. 14

D. 11

66. [12 → 6] [18 → 9] [14 → ?]

A. 28

B. 8

C. 6

D. 7

67. [3 → 11] [5 → 17] [4 → ?]

A. 12

B. 13

C. 14

D. 15

68. [5 → 30] [3 → 18] [6 → ?]

A. 24

B. 30

C. 36

D. 12

69. [20 → 5] [12 → 3] [16 → ?]

A. 8

B. 5

C. 6

D. 4

70. [4 → 9] [6 → 13] [7 → ?]

A. 15

B. 14

C. 16

D. 13

71. [6 → 24] [5 → 20] [7 → ?]

A. 21

B. 24

C. 28

D. 14

72. [16 → 4] [20 → 5] [12 → ?]

A. 6

B. 8

C. 4

D. 3

73. [2 → 9] [3 → 13] [4 → ?]

A. 16

B. 17

C. 18

D. 15

74. [9 → 3] [15 → 5] [21 → ?]

A. 9

B. 6

C. 8

D. 7

75. [3 → 15] [4 → 20] [5 → ?]

A. 20

B. 25

C. 30

D. 10

76. [2 → 8] [4 → 16] [3 → ?]

A. 9

B. 16

C. 6

D. 12

77. [18 → 6] [24 → 8] [27 → ?]

A. 9

B. 6

C. 12

D. 3

78. [3 → 10] [6 → 19] [4 → ?]

A. 11

B. 12

C. 13

D. 14

Part 2 — Number Series (79–96)

79. 4, 8, 12, 16, ?

A. 24

B. 18

C. 22

D. 20

80. 2, 4, 8, 16, ?

A. 24

B. 32

C. 20

D. 18

81. 90, 80, 70, 60, ?

A. 50

B. 40

C. 55

D. 45

82. 5, 10, 15, 20, ?

A. 30

B. 22

C. 25

D. 21

83. 2, 6, 18, 54, ?

A. 162

B. 108

C. 72

D. 150

84. 7, 14, 21, 28, ?

A. 35

B. 42

C. 32

D. 30

85. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ?

A. 30

B. 36

C. 49

D. 32

86. 100, 90, 80, 70, ?

A. 60

B. 50

C. 65

D. 75

87. 3, 6, 12, 24, ?

A. 36

B. 30

C. 48

D. 40

88. 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, ?

A. 15

B. 16

C. 17

D. 18

89. 6, 12, 18, 24, ?

A. 30

B. 28

C. 36

D. 26

90. 80, 40, 20, 10, ?

A. 8

B. 2

C. 5

D. 15

91. 11, 22, 33, 44, ?

A. 55

B. 66

C. 50

D. 48

92. 1, 3, 9, 27, ?

A. 54

B. 36

C. 45

D. 81

93. 50, 45, 40, 35, ?

A. 25

B. 32

C. 28

D. 30

94. 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, ?

A. 16

B. 15

C. 14

D. 18

95. 9, 18, 36, 72, ?

A. 108

B. 90

C. 81

D. 144

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

A. 18

B. 20

C. 25

D. 21

Part 3 — Number Puzzles (97–114)

97. 18 + ? = 25

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 43

98. $7 \times ? = 35$

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 42

99. $60 - ? = 25$

A. 45

B. 85

C. 30

D. 35

100. $9 \times ? = 36$

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 45

101. $? \div 4 = 7$

A. 28

B. 11

C. 3

D. 32

102. 28 + ? = 45

A. 16

B. 17

C. 73

D. 18

103. If ▲ = 7, then ▲ × 4 = ?

A. 11

B. 21

C. 28

D. 35

104. 6 × ? = 48

A. 6

B. 54

C. 7

D. 8

105. ? − 14 = 22

A. 8

B. 36

C. 34

D. 38

106. 63 ÷ ? = 9

A. 8

B. 7

C. 54

D. 9

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

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

108. If ■ = 16 and ● = 7, then ■ − ● = ?

A. 9

B. 23

C. 112

D. 8

109. 8 × ? = 64

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 72

110. 90 ÷ ? = 9

A. 10

B. 81

C. 9

D. 99

111. ? + 19 = 37

A. 56

B. 17

C. 18

D. 19

112. If ★ = 5, then (★ × 3) + 2 = ?

A. 15

B. 17

C. 20

D. 10

113. 70 − ? = 28

A. 52

B. 98

C. 38

D. 42

114. A number is divided by 4, then 2 is added, to give 7. The number is ?

A. 16

B. 20

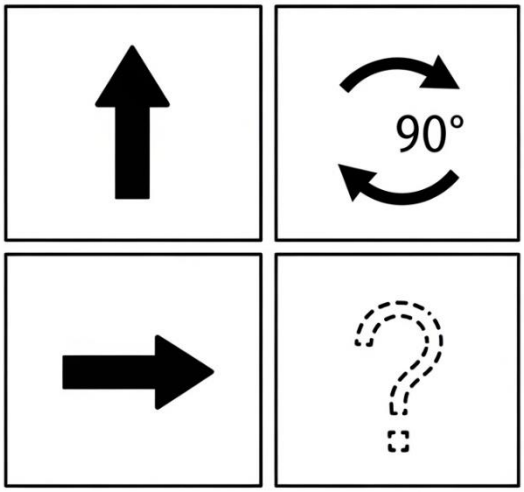
C. 24

D. 28

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

Part 1 — Figure Matrices (115–134)

115. Which shape completes the grid?



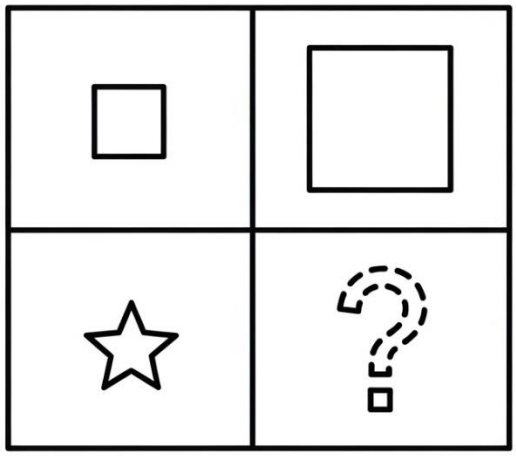
A. an arrow pointing up

B. an arrow pointing down

C. an arrow pointing left

D. an arrow pointing right

116. Which shape completes the grid?



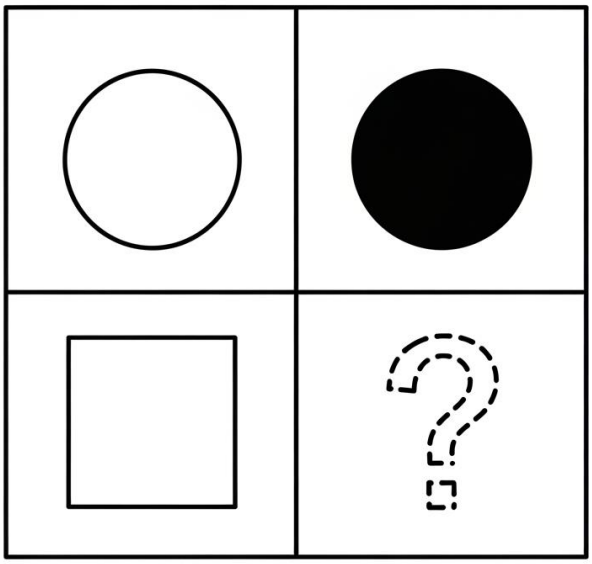
A. a small star

B. a large square

C. a small square

D. a large star

117. Which shape completes the grid?



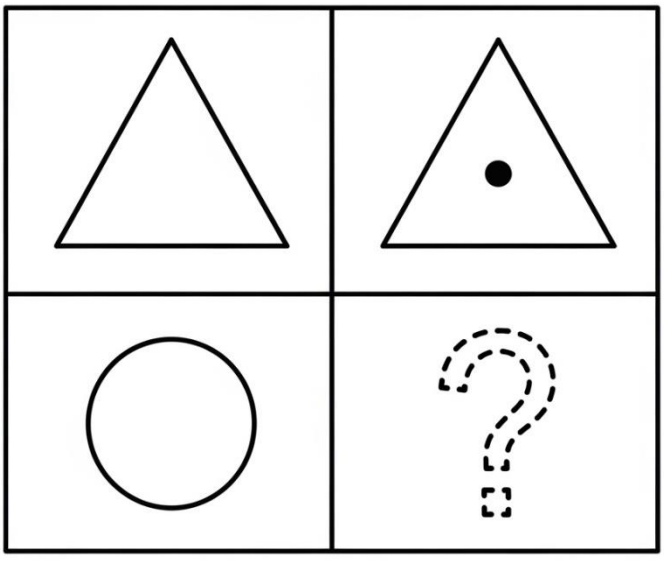
A. a white square

B. a shaded square

C. a shaded circle

D. a white circle

118. Which shape completes the grid?



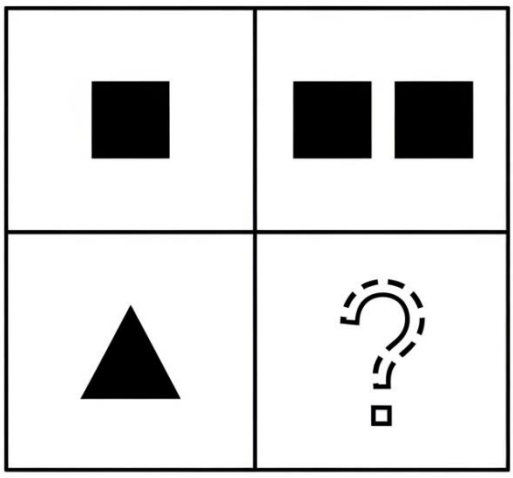
A. an empty circle

B. an empty triangle

C. a circle with a dot

D. a triangle with a dot

119. Which shape completes the grid?



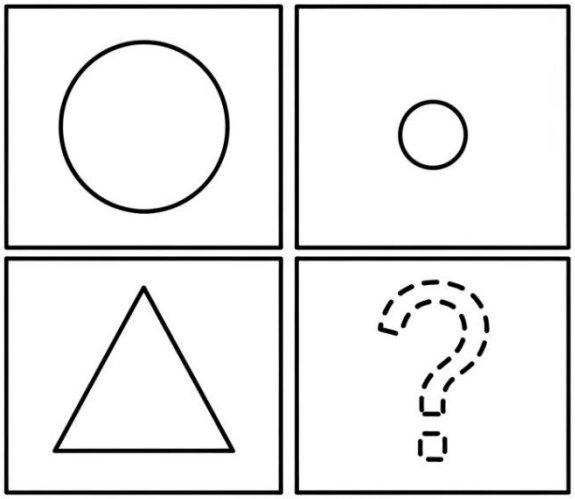
A. one triangle

B. two triangles

C. two squares

D. one square

120. Which shape completes the grid?



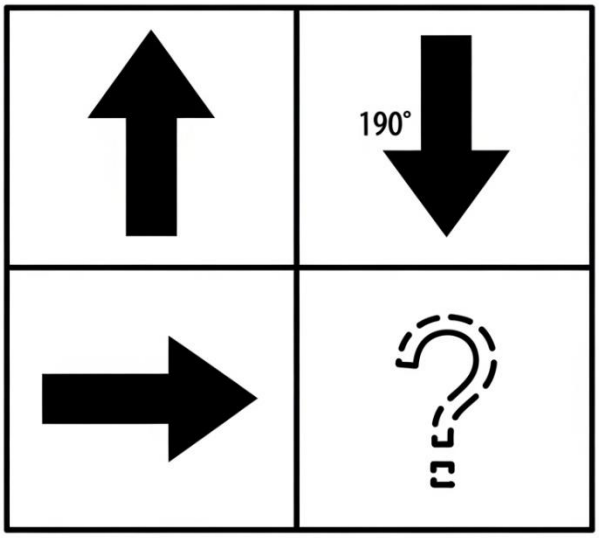
A. a large triangle

B. a small circle

C. a large circle

D. a small triangle

121. Which shape completes the grid?



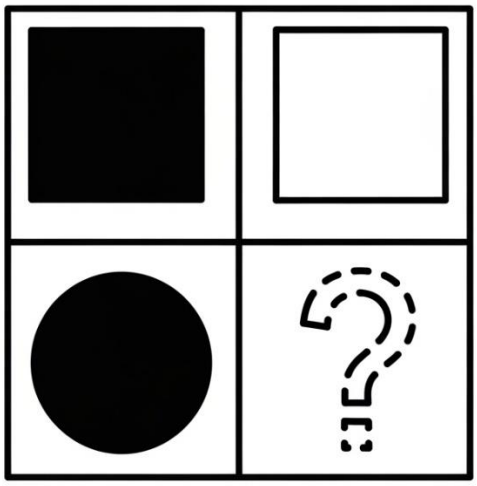
A. an arrow pointing up

B. an arrow pointing left

C. an arrow pointing down

D. an arrow pointing right

122. Which shape completes the grid?



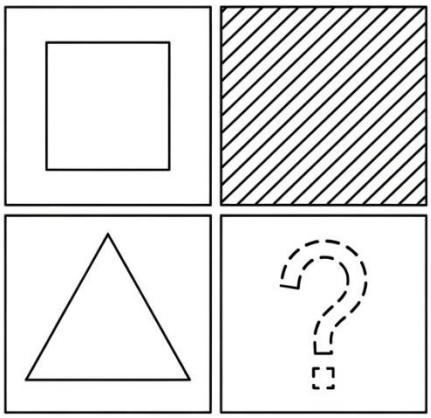
A. a white circle

B. a shaded circle

C. a white square

D. a shaded triangle

123. Which shape completes the grid?



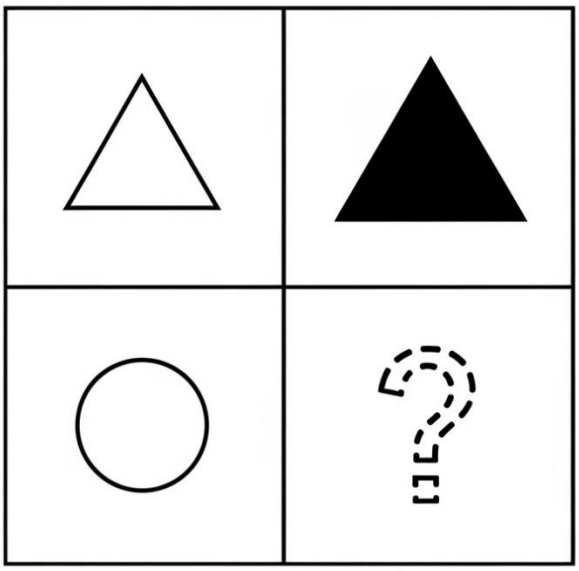
A. a white triangle

B. a shaded triangle

C. a striped triangle

D. a striped square

124. Which shape completes the grid?



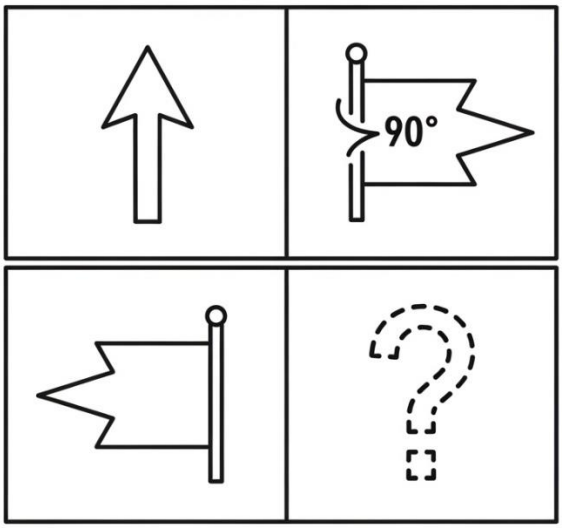
A. a small shaded circle

B. a large white circle

C. a large shaded triangle

D. a large shaded circle

125. Which shape completes the grid?



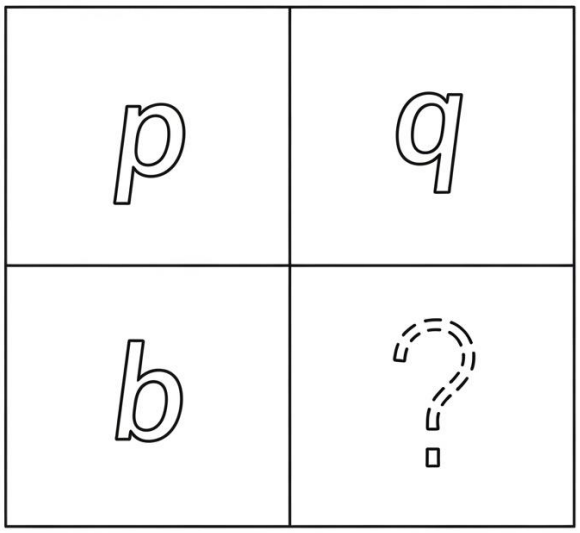
A. a flag pointing up

B. a flag pointing down

C. a flag pointing left

D. a flag pointing right

126. Which shape completes the grid?



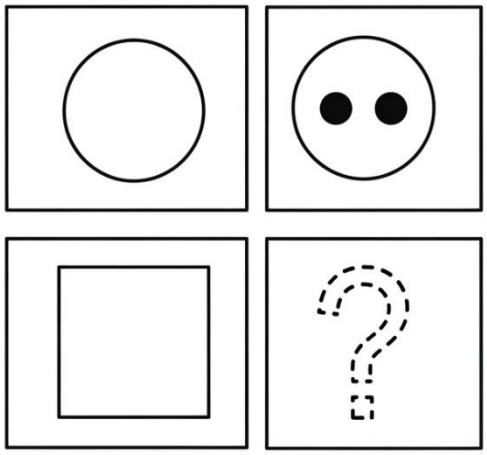
A. a normal b

B. an upside-down b

C. a normal p

D. a mirror-image (backwards) b

127. Which shape completes the grid?



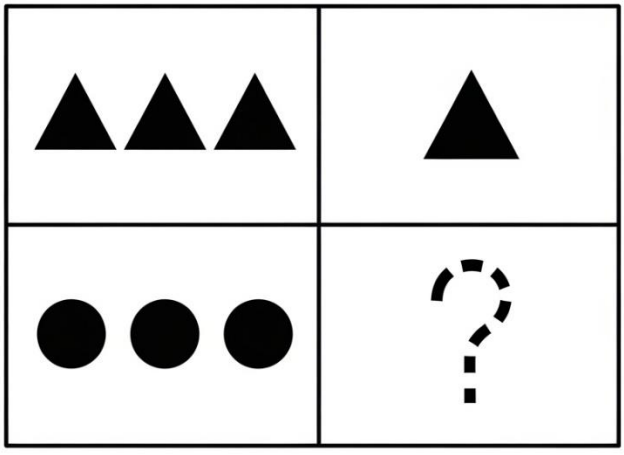
A. an empty square

B. a circle with two dots

C. a square with two dots

D. a square with one dot

128. Which shape completes the grid?



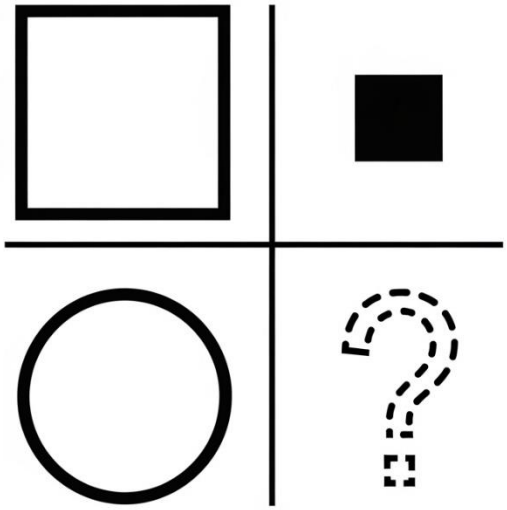
A. one circle

B. three circles

C. two circles

D. one triangle

129. Which shape completes the grid?



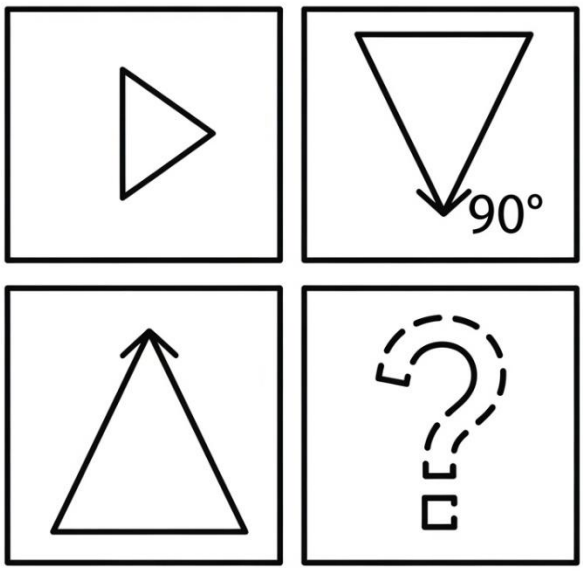
A. a large shaded circle

B. a small shaded circle

C. a small white circle

D. a small shaded square

130. Which shape completes the grid?



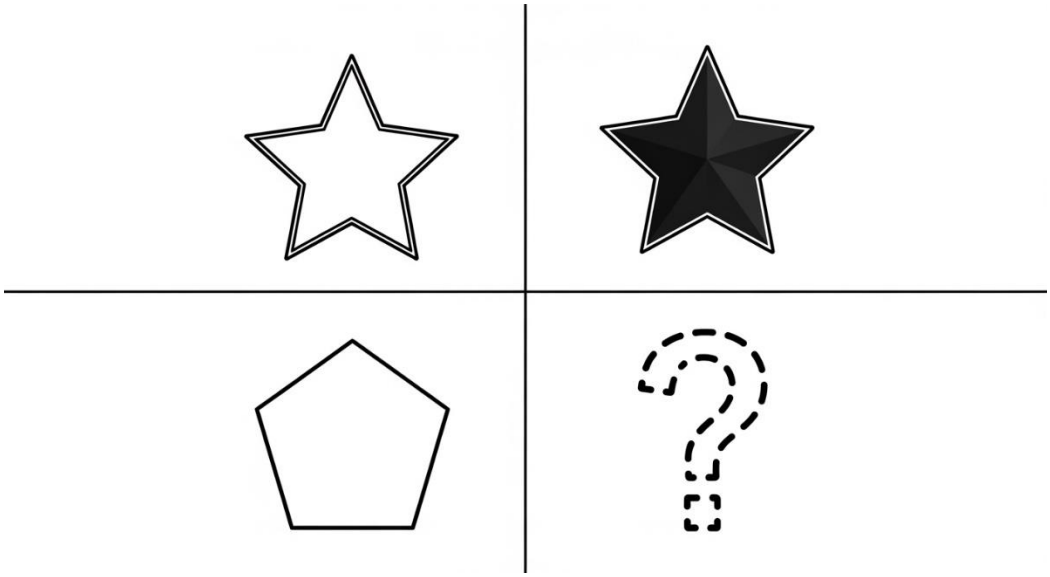
A. a triangle pointing up

B. a triangle pointing down

C. a triangle pointing left

D. a triangle pointing right

131. Which shape completes the grid?



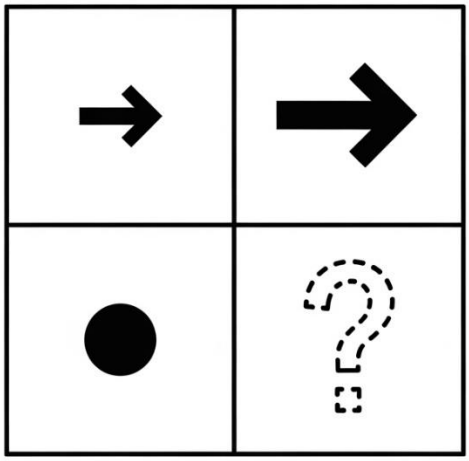
A. a white pentagon

B. a shaded pentagon

C. a shaded star

D. a white star

132. Which shape completes the grid?



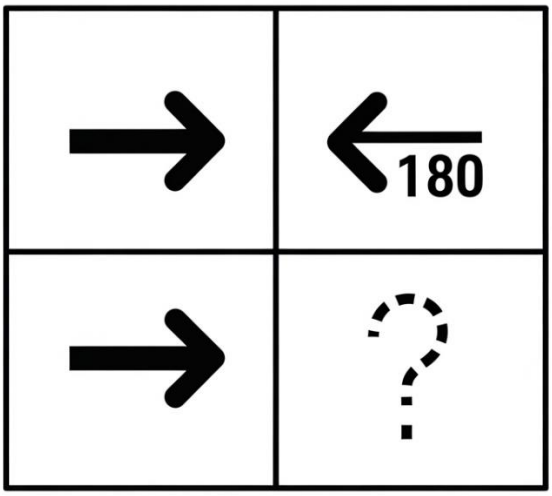
A. a large circle

B. a small circle

C. a large arrow

D. a small arrow

133. Which shape completes the grid?



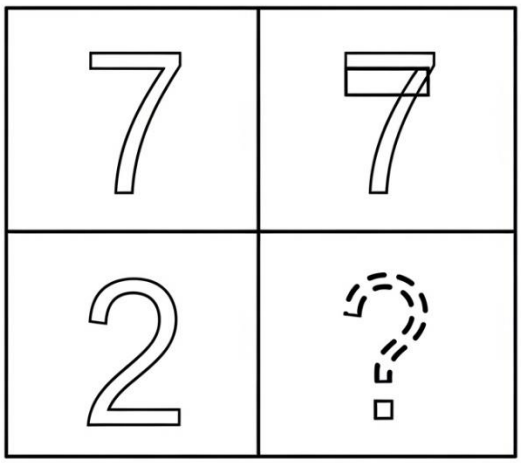
A. an arrow pointing to the upper-left

B. an arrow pointing to the lower-right

C. an arrow pointing to the upper-right

D. an arrow pointing to the lower-left

134. Which shape completes the grid?



A. a normal 2

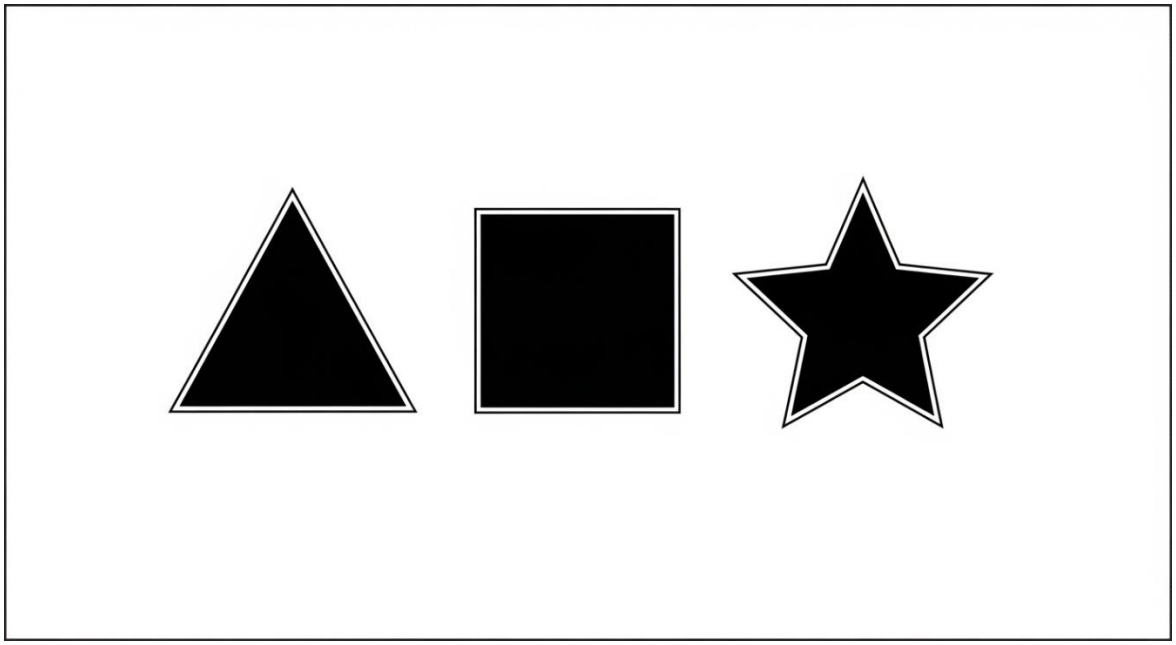
B. a mirror-image (backwards) 2

C. an upside-down 2

D. a normal 7

Part 2 — Figure Classification (135–154)

135. Which shape belongs with the group?



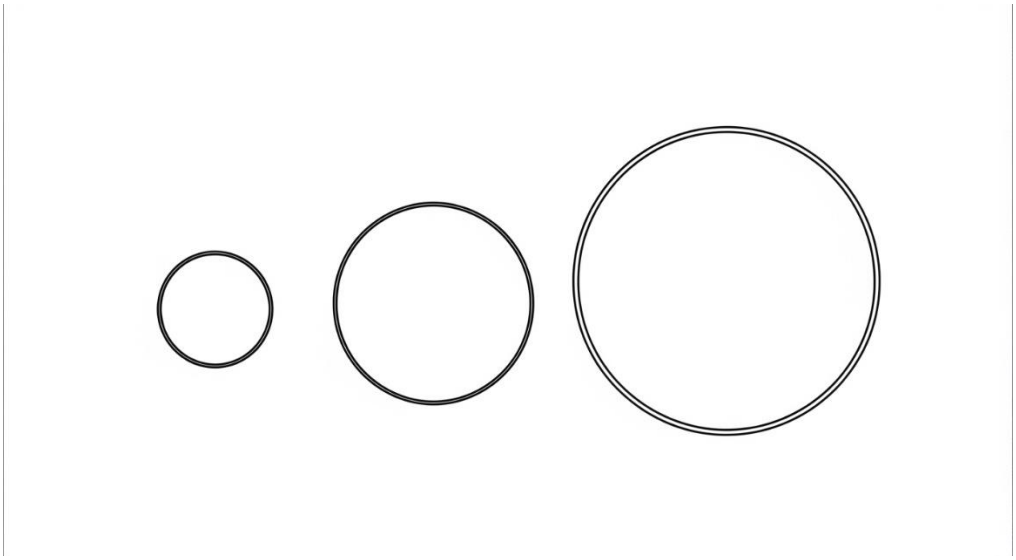
A. a white circle

B. a striped square

C. a shaded circle

D. a white triangle

136. Which shape belongs with the group?



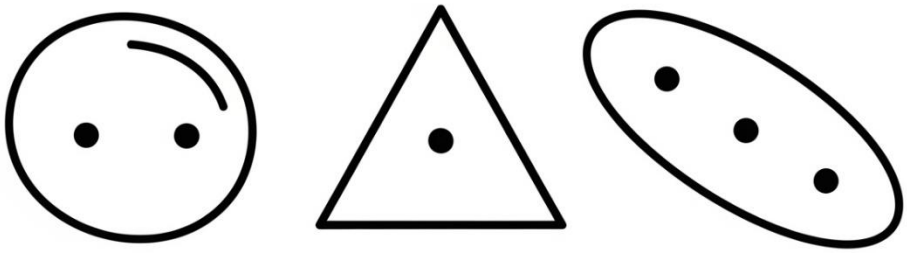
A. a square

B. a circle

C. a triangle

D. a pentagon

137. Which shape belongs with the group?



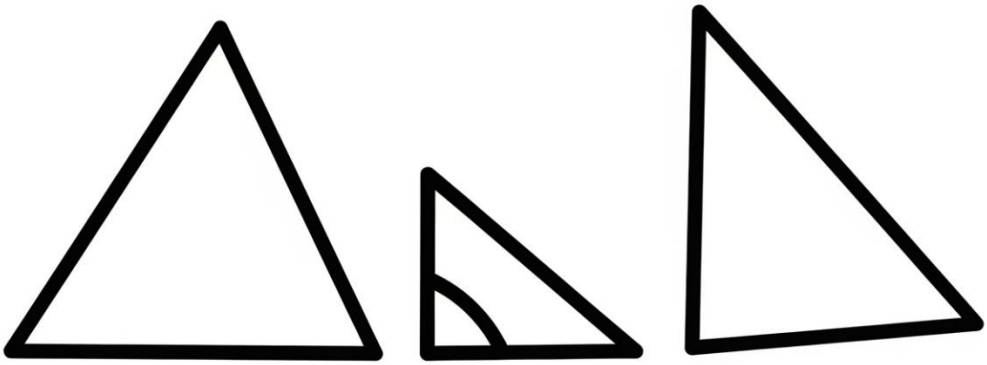
A. a shape with one dot

B. a shape with three dots

C. a shape with two dots

D. a shape with four dots

138. Which shape belongs with the group?



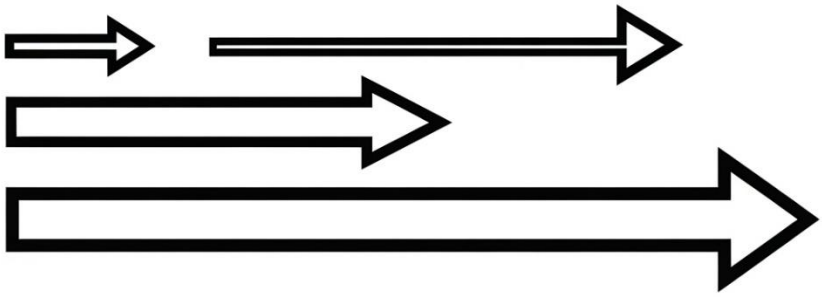
A. a square

B. a triangle

C. a circle

D. a pentagon

139. Which shape belongs with the group?



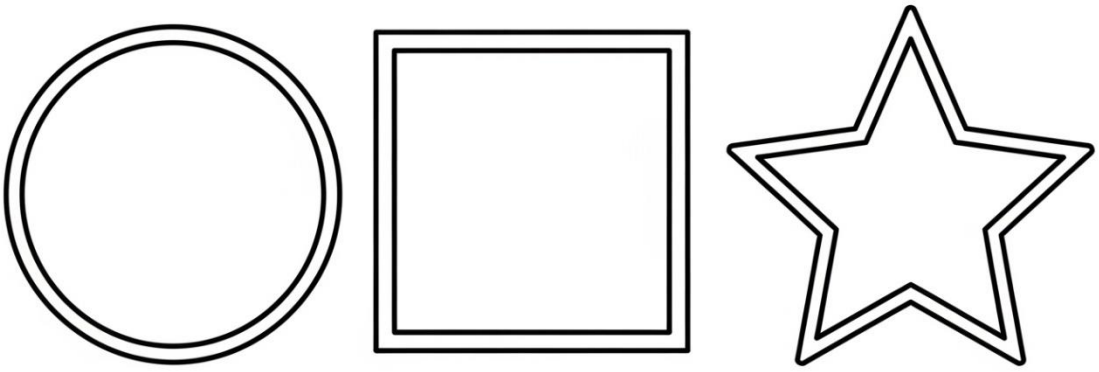
A. an arrow pointing right

B. an arrow pointing up

C. an arrow pointing left

D. an arrow pointing down

140. Which shape belongs with the group?



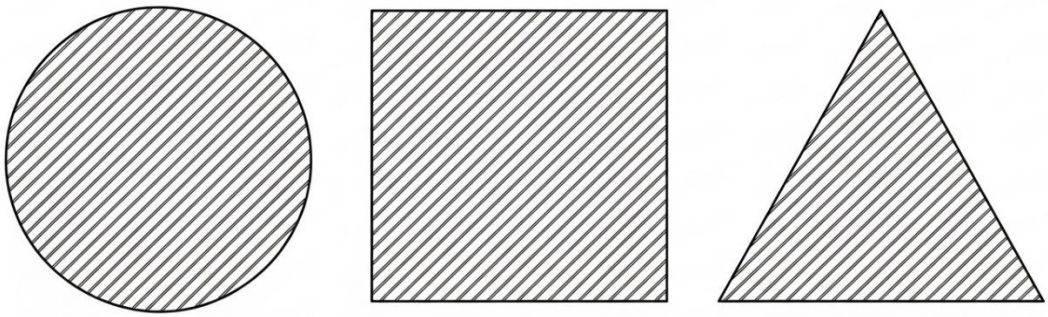
A. a small circle

B. a large triangle

C. a small square

D. a small star

141. Which shape belongs with the group?



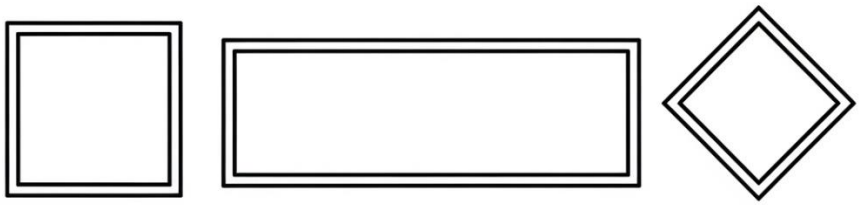
A. a shaded shape

B. a white shape

C. a striped shape

D. a dotted shape

142. Which shape belongs with the group?



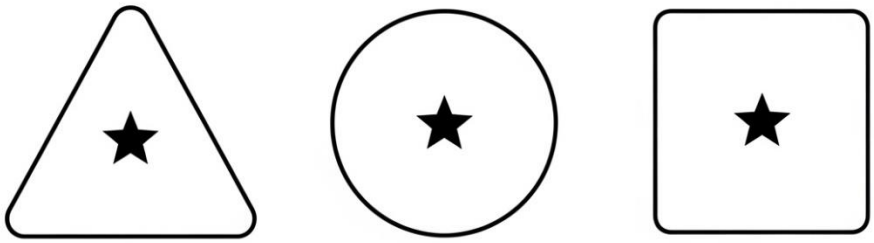
A. a triangle

B. a pentagon

C. a circle

D. a trapezoid (four sides)

143. Which shape belongs with the group?



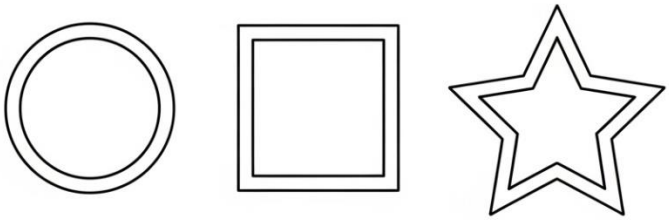
A. a shape with a dot inside

B. a shape with a star inside

C. an empty shape

D. a shape with a triangle inside

144. Which shape belongs with the group?



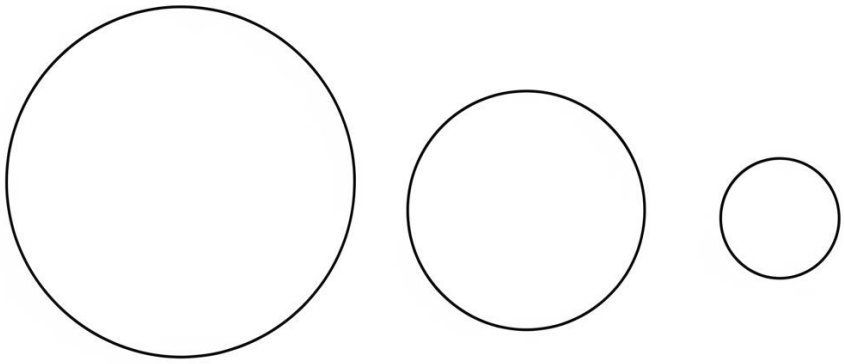
A. a small triangle

B. a large circle

C. a large square

D. a large star

145. Which shape belongs with the group?



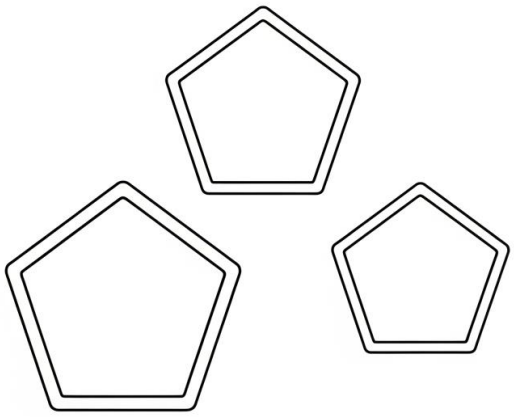
A. a shaded circle

B. a white square

C. a shaded square

D. a white circle

146. Which shape belongs with the group?



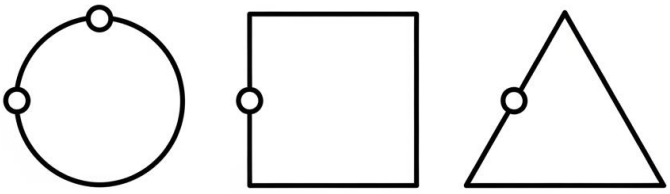
A. a hexagon

B. a square

C. a triangle

D. a pentagon

147. Which shape belongs with the group?



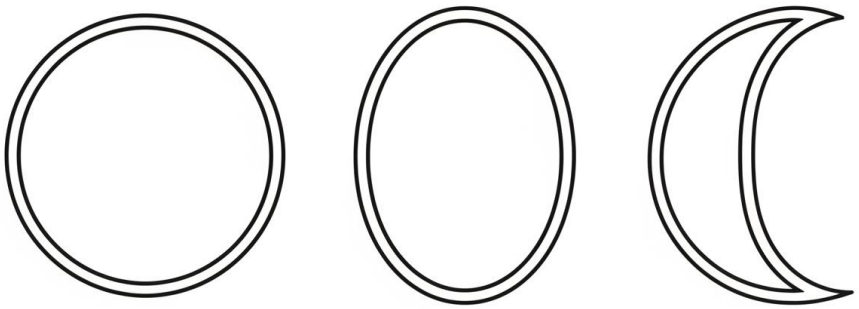
A. a shape with a dot in the centre

B. a shape with a dot in the top-left corner

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

D. a shape with no dot

148. Which shape belongs with the group?



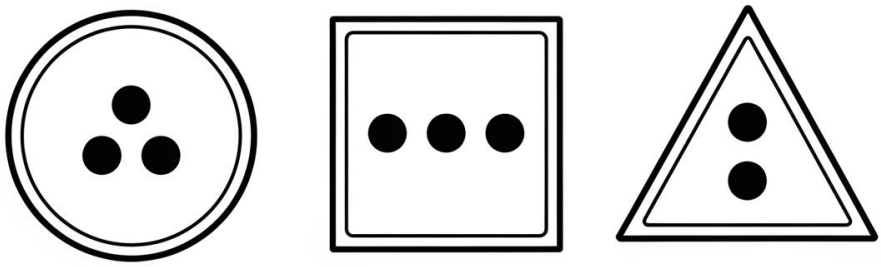
A. a square

B. a heart

C. a triangle

D. a pentagon

149. Which shape belongs with the group?



A. a shape with one dot

B. a shape with two dots

C. a shape with three dots

D. a shape with four dots

150. Which shape belongs with the group?

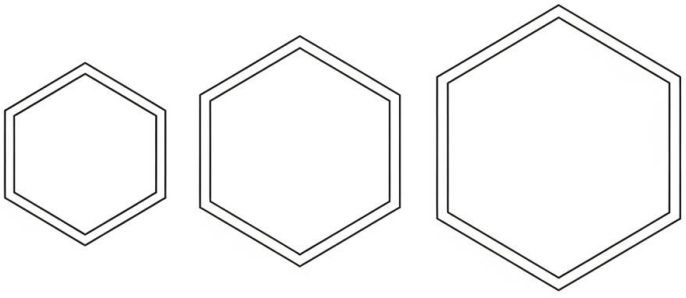
A. a white square

B. a shaded triangle

C. a white rectangle

D. a shaded rectangle

151. Which shape belongs with the group?



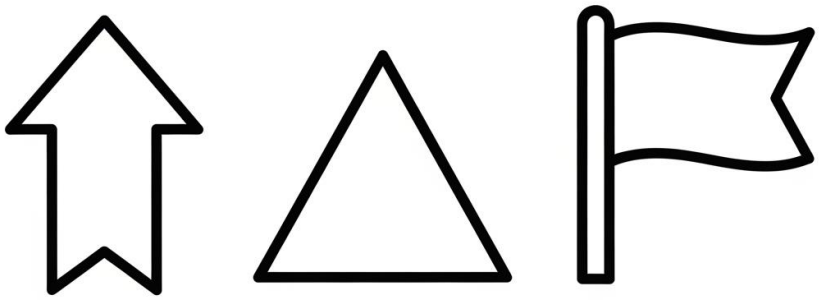
A. a pentagon

B. a hexagon

C. a square

D. a triangle

152. Which shape belongs with the group?



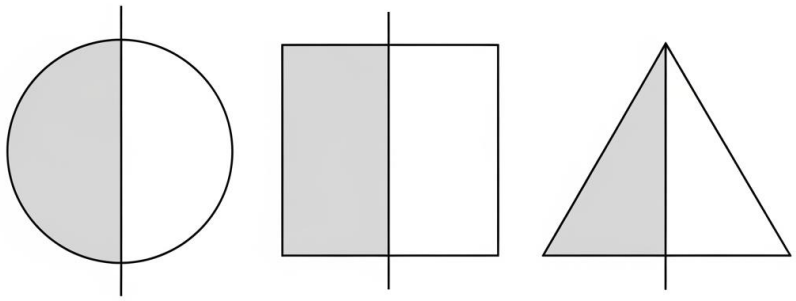
A. a shape pointing down

B. a shape pointing left

C. a shape pointing up

D. a shape pointing right

153. Which shape belongs with the group?



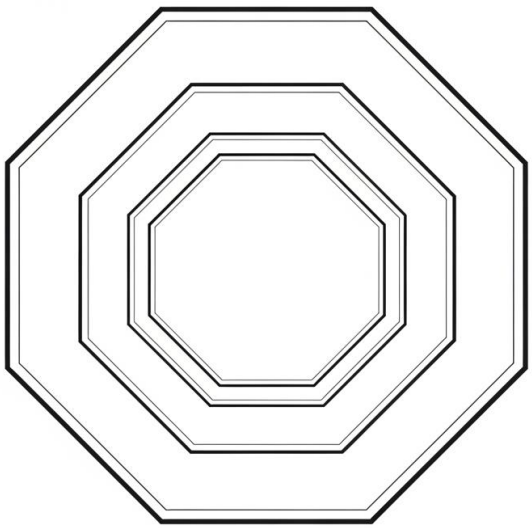
A. a fully shaded shape

B. a white shape

C. a half-shaded shape

D. a striped shape

154. Which shape belongs with the group?



A. an octagon

B. a hexagon

C. a pentagon

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. four holes

C. three holes

D. two holes, side by side near the top

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. three holes

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

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. two holes, one on each side of the centre

C. four holes

D. three holes

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

A. one hole

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

C. four holes

D. three holes

160. 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

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

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

B. three holes

C. four holes

D. two holes

162. 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. two holes, side by side near the bottom

B. one hole

C. four holes

D. three holes

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

A. three holes

B. four holes

C. two holes

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

164. 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

165. 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

166. 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 fold

D. three holes

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

A. six holes

B. twelve holes, three in each quarter

C. nine holes

D. four holes

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

A. four holes

B. eight holes, four on each side of the fold

C. six holes

D. two holes

169. 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

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

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

B. two holes

C. one hole

D. three holes

Practice Exam 6: Answer Key and Explanations

Verbal Battery — Verbal Analogies (1–24)

1. B — A foal grows into a horse. A tadpole grows into a frog, keeping the young-to-adult relationship.
2. A — Food is something you eat. Water is something you drink, matching the substance-to-action relationship.
3. B — *Fast* and *slow* are opposites. The opposite of *early* is *late*, completing the same opposite relationship.
4. D — A hoof is part of a horse. A whisker is part of a cat, keeping the part-to-whole relationship pointed at the whole.
5. A — Chalk is a tool used by a teacher. A net is a tool used by a fisherman, matching the tool-to-worker relationship.
6. C — A cat makes the sound *meow*. A cow makes the sound *moo*, matching the animal-to-sound relationship.
7. A — A lens is part of a camera. A pedal is part of a bicycle, keeping the part-to-whole relationship pointed at the whole.
8. D — Cold makes a person shiver (cause and effect). Something funny makes a person laugh, matching the same relationship.
9. C — A library is full of books. A zoo is full of animals, matching the place-to-contents relationship.

10. C — A frown is a sign of being sad. A tremble is a sign of being afraid, matching the sign-to-feeling relationship.
11. A — A carrot is a kind of vegetable. A rose is a kind of flower, keeping the category relationship.
12. C — *Cold* grows in intensity into *freezing*. *Hot* intensified becomes *boiling*, matching the degree relationship.
13. D — A scarf is worn around the neck. A belt is worn around the waist, matching the clothing-to-body-part relationship.
14. C — A brush is used to paint. A shovel is used to dig, matching the tool-to-function relationship.
15. D — *Rich* and *poor* are opposites. The opposite of *young* is *old*, completing the same opposite relationship.
16. B — A handle is part of a cup. A spout is part of a teapot, keeping the part-to-whole relationship.
17. D — A bear lives in a cave. A bee lives in a hive, matching the creature-to-home relationship.
18. B — A ruler measures length. A scale measures weight, matching the instrument-to-measurement relationship.
19. C — A fish moves by swimming. A snake moves by slithering, matching the animal-to-movement relationship.
20. C — *Noisy* and *quiet* are opposites. The opposite of *rough* is *smooth*, completing the same opposite relationship.
21. B — A grape grows on a vine. An acorn grows on an oak, matching the fruit-to-source relationship.
22. C — A captain operates a ship. An engineer operates a train, matching the operator-to-vehicle relationship.
23. C — A needle goes together with thread. A bow goes together with an arrow, matching the paired-objects relationship.
24. B — A peel is the outer part of a banana. A shell is the outer part of an egg, keeping the part-to-whole relationship.

Verbal Battery — Sentence Completion (25–44)

25. D — A seedling given sunlight gets bigger and stronger. *Grow* fits that development.
26. B — A long, gruelling race leaves a runner worn out. *Exhausted* matches that depletion.
27. C — A library where others read in peace calls for silence. *Quiet* fits the librarian's request.
28. D — An icy path that risks falls is slick underfoot. *Slippery* matches the danger.
29. C — A generous person giving food to a food bank contributes it freely. *Donated* fits the kind act.
30. D — A storm that topples large trees is very strong. *Powerful* matches that force.
31. C — A beautiful painting results from attentive colour mixing. *Carefully* fits the artist's method.
32. A — A detective solving a case looks for evidence. *Clues* fit what aids the investigation.
33. A — Drinking water on a hot climb keeps the body's fluids up. *Hydrated* matches that state.
34. D — A wise teacher who invites questions supports her students. *Encouraged* fits that supportive act.
35. C — A puppy greeting visitors with a wagging tail is warm and welcoming. *Friendly* matches that nature.
36. A — Garnishing a dish to improve its look makes it more attractive. *Appealing* fits the chef's aim.
37. C — A bridge that cannot hold heavy trucks lacks strength. *Weak* matches that failing.
38. D — A telescope lets an astronomer look closely at stars. *Observe* fits its use.
39. A — A crowd reacting to a winning goal cheers with volume. *Loudly* matches the excitement.
40. C — A careful driver halts at a red light. *Stopped* fits the correct response.

41. D — Bread that draws a line of customers smells wonderful. *Delicious* matches that aroma.
42. C — A scientist needing to repeat an experiment notes what she sees. *Observations* fit the record kept.
43. C — A strong wind that moves a boat off course shoves it along. *Pushed* matches the wind's effect.
44. D — A guide speaking expertly about artefacts shows deep understanding. *Knowledge* matches that expertise.

Verbal Battery — Verbal Classification (45–60)

45. A — Hammer, screwdriver, and wrench are hand tools. *Pliers* are a hand tool; nail, screw, and bolt are fasteners.
46. A — Robin, eagle, and owl are birds. A *hawk* is a bird; a bat is a mammal, a bee an insect, and a fish is not a bird.
47. B — Strawberry, blueberry, and raspberry are berries. A *blackberry* is a berry; apple, banana, and melon are other fruits.
48. A — Kilometre, metre, and centimetre are units of length. A *millimetre* measures length; litre, gram, and hour measure other quantities.
49. A — Violin, viola, and cello are string instruments. The *double bass* is a string instrument; flute, drum, and trumpet are not.
50. C — Mercury, Venus, and Earth are planets. *Mars* is a planet; the Moon, the Sun, and a star are not planets.
51. B — Triangle, square, and pentagon are polygons. A *hexagon* is a polygon; circle, oval, and curve are curved shapes.
52. B — Lion, leopard, and cheetah are big cats. A *tiger* is a big cat; dog, wolf, and bear are not cats.
53. C — Sofa, bed, and wardrobe are furniture. A *dresser* is furniture; plate, lamp, and curtain are other household items.
54. A — Addition, subtraction, and multiplication are arithmetic operations. *Division* is an operation; number, equals, and count are not.
55. B — Rain, snow, and hail are forms of precipitation. *Sleet* is precipitation; cloud, wind, and sun are other weather features.
56. B — Cotton, wool, and silk are fabrics. *Linen* is a fabric; plastic, glass, and metal are not.
57. D — The Nile, Amazon, and Thames are rivers. The *Danube* is a river; lake, ocean, and sea are other bodies of water.
58. A —: The correct answer is A. Heart, lung, and kidney are all internal vital organs (viscera), and the liver belongs to that same group. Skin is the body's external covering, bone is rigid skeletal tissue, and blood is a fluid connective tissue — none is an internal visceral organ like the other three, so liver is the only option that completes the set
59. D — Red, blue, and yellow are colours. *Green* is a colour; paint, bright, and dark are not colours themselves.
60. B — Spring, summer, and autumn are seasons. *Winter* is a season; month, July, and week are other time terms.

Quantitative Battery — Number Analogies (61–78)

61. D — Each pair multiplies by 6 (2→12, 3→18). Applying ×6 to 4 gives 24.
62. C — Each pair subtracts 3 (10→7, 12→9). Applying −3 to 15 gives 12.

63. C — Each pair multiplies by 4 (4→16, 5→20). Applying ×4 to 6 gives 24.
64. A — Each pair divides by 4 (24→6, 16→4). Applying ÷4 to 20 gives 5.
65. A — Each pair multiplies by 3 and adds 1 (2→7, 3→10). Applying that rule to 4 gives 4×3+1 = 13.
66. D — Each pair divides by 2 (12→6, 18→9). Applying ÷2 to 14 gives 7.
67. C — Each pair multiplies by 3 and adds 2 (3→11, 5→17). Applying that rule to 4 gives 4×3+2 = 14.
68. C — Each pair multiplies by 6 (5→30, 3→18). Applying ×6 to 6 gives 36.
69. D — Each pair divides by 4 (20→5, 12→3). Applying ÷4 to 16 gives 4.
70. A — Each pair multiplies by 2 and adds 1 (4→9, 6→13). Applying that rule to 7 gives 7×2+1 = 15.
71. C — Each pair multiplies by 4 (6→24, 5→20). Applying ×4 to 7 gives 28.
72. D — Each pair divides by 4 (16→4, 20→5). Applying ÷4 to 12 gives 3.
73. B — Each pair multiplies by 4 and adds 1 (2→9, 3→13). Applying that rule to 4 gives 4×4+1 = 17.
74. D — Each pair divides by 3 (9→3, 15→5). Applying ÷3 to 21 gives 7.
75. B — Each pair multiplies by 5 (3→15, 4→20). Applying ×5 to 5 gives 25.
76. D — Each pair multiplies by 4 (2→8, 4→16). Applying ×4 to 3 gives 12.
77. A — Each pair divides by 3 (18→6, 24→8). Applying ÷3 to 27 gives 9.
78. C — Each pair multiplies by 3 and adds 1 (3→10, 6→19). Applying that rule to 4 gives 4×3+1 = 13.

Quantitative Battery — Number Series (79–96)

79. D — The series rises by 4 each step. After 16 comes 20.
80. B — Each number doubles the one before. 16 × 2 = 32.
81. A — The series falls by 10 each step. After 60 comes 50.
82. C — The series rises by 5 each step. After 20 comes 25.
83. A — Each number is tripled. 54 × 3 = 162.
84. A — The series rises by 7 each step. After 28 comes 35.
85. B — The numbers are square numbers (1, 4, 9, 16, 25). The next is 36.
86. A — The series falls by 10 each step. After 70 comes 60.
87. C — Each number doubles the one before. 24 × 2 = 48.
88. C — The gaps grow by one each time (+1, +2, +3, +4), so the next gap is +5. 12 + 5 = 17.
89. A — The series rises by 6 each step. After 24 comes 30.
90. C — Each number is half the one before. 10 ÷ 2 = 5.
91. A — The series rises by 11 each step. After 44 comes 55.
92. D — Each number is tripled. 27 × 3 = 81.
93. D — The series falls by 5 each step. After 35 comes 30.
94. A — The gaps grow by one each time (+1, +2, +3, +4), so the next gap is +5. 11 + 5 = 16.
95. D — Each number doubles the one before. 72 × 2 = 144.
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. A — Subtract to find the missing part: 25 − 18 = 7. Checking, 18 + 7 = 25.
98. A — Undo the multiplication by dividing: 35 ÷ 7 = 5. Checking, 7 × 5 = 35.
99. D — The missing amount taken away is 60 − 25 = 35. Checking, 60 − 35 = 25.
100. B — Undo the multiplication by dividing: 36 ÷ 9 = 4. Checking, 9 × 4 = 36.
101. A — A number divided by 4 equals 7, so the number is 7 × 4 = 28. Checking, 28 ÷ 4 = 7.
102. B — Subtract to find the missing part: 45 − 28 = 17. Checking, 28 + 17 = 45.
103. C — Substitute 7 for the triangle: 7 × 4 = 28.
104. D — Undo the multiplication by dividing: 48 ÷ 6 = 8. Checking, 6 × 8 = 48.
105. B — Undo the subtraction by adding back: 22 + 14 = 36. Checking, 36 − 14 = 22.
106. B — The number that divides 63 to give 9 is 63 ÷ 9 = 7. Checking, 63 ÷ 7 = 9.
107. C — Work backwards by undoing the steps in reverse: 23 − 3 = 20, then 20 ÷ 4 = 5. Checking, 5 × 4 is 20, plus 3 is 23.
108. A — Substitute the values and subtract: 16 − 7 = 9.
109. C — Undo the multiplication by dividing: 64 ÷ 8 = 8. Checking, 8 × 8 = 64.
110. A — The number that divides 90 to give 9 is 90 ÷ 9 = 10. Checking, 90 ÷ 10 = 9.
111. C — Subtract to find the missing part: 37 − 19 = 18. Checking, 18 + 19 = 37.
112. B — Substitute 5 for the star, then follow the steps: 5 × 3 = 15, plus 2 = 17.
113. D — The missing amount taken away is 70 − 28 = 42. Checking, 70 − 42 = 28.
114. B — Work backwards by undoing the steps in reverse: 7 − 2 = 5, then 5 × 4 = 20. Checking, 20 ÷ 4 is 5, plus 2 is 7.

Nonverbal Battery — Figure Matrices (115–134)

115. B — The top row rotates the shape 90° clockwise (up to right). Turning the right-pointing arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing down.
116. D — The top row makes the shape larger (small square to large square). Applying that to the small star gives a large star.
117. B — The top row changes the shape from white to shaded. Applying that to the white square gives a shaded square.
118. C — The top row adds a dot in the centre. Applying that to the empty circle gives a circle with a dot.
119. B — The top row doubles the count (one to two). Applying that to the single triangle gives two triangles.
120. D — The top row makes the shape smaller (large circle to small circle). Applying that to the large triangle gives a small triangle.
121. B — The top row turns the shape 180° (up to down). Turning the right-pointing arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing left.
122. A — The top row changes the shape from shaded to white. Applying that to the shaded circle gives a white circle.
123. C — The top row changes the fill from white to striped. Applying that to the white triangle gives a striped triangle.
124. D — The top row applies two changes at once: bigger and shaded. Applying both to the small white circle gives a large shaded circle.

125. A — The top row rotates the shape 90° clockwise (up to right). Turning the left-pointing flag the same way gives a flag pointing up.
126. D — The top row produces a mirror image (normal p to backwards p). Mirroring the b gives a backwards b.
127. C — The top row adds two dots inside the shape. Applying that to the empty square gives a square with two dots.
128. A — The top row reduces the count from three to one. Applying that to the three circles gives one circle.
129. B — The top row applies two changes: smaller and shaded. Applying both to the large white circle gives a small shaded circle.
130. D — The top row rotates the shape 90° clockwise (right to down). Turning the upward triangle the same way gives a triangle pointing right.
131. B — The top row changes the shape from white to shaded. Applying that to the white pentagon gives a shaded pentagon.
132. A — The top row makes the shape larger (small arrow to large arrow). Applying that to the small circle gives a large circle.
133. A — The top row turns the shape 180° (upper-right to lower-left). Turning the lower-right arrow the same way gives an arrow pointing to the upper-left.
134. B — The top row produces a mirror image (normal 7 to backwards 7). Mirroring the 2 gives a backwards 2.

Nonverbal Battery — Figure Classification (135–154)

135. C — 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. C — Each given shape contains exactly two dots. A shape with two dots fits the rule.
138. B — All three given shapes are triangles (three sides). Another triangle belongs; the others have a different number of sides.
139. A — All three given arrows point to the right. An arrow pointing right belongs with them.
140. B — All three given shapes are large. A large triangle shares the size rule; the small options break it.
141. C — All three given shapes have a striped fill. A striped shape matches; the shaded, white, and dotted options break the fill rule.
142. D — All three given shapes have four sides. A trapezoid also has four sides; the triangle, pentagon, and circle do not.
143. B — Each given shape contains a star inside. A shape with a star inside fits the rule.
144. A — All three given shapes are small. A small triangle shares the size rule; the large options break it.
145. D — All three given shapes are white circles. A white circle matches both shape and fill; the shaded or non-circle options break the rule.
146. D — All three given shapes are pentagons (five sides). Another pentagon belongs with them.
147. B — Each given shape has a dot in its top-left corner. A shape with a dot in the top-left fits the rule.

148. B — All three given shapes are curved with no straight sides. A heart is curved; the square, triangle, and pentagon have straight edges.
149. C — 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. B — All three given shapes are hexagons (six sides). Another hexagon belongs with them.
152. C — All three given shapes point upward. A shape pointing up belongs with them.
153. C — Each given shape is half shaded and half white. A half-shaded shape fits the rule.
154. A — All three given shapes are octagons (eight sides). Another octagon belongs with them.

Nonverbal Battery — Paper Folding (155–170)

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