

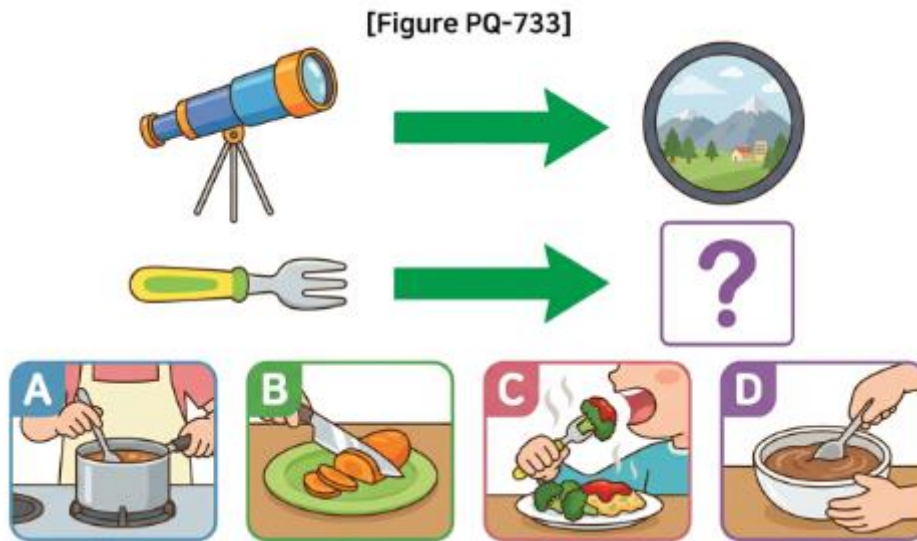
# PRACTICE EXAM 7: CCAT-7 LEVEL 7 SIMULATION

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## Verbal Battery

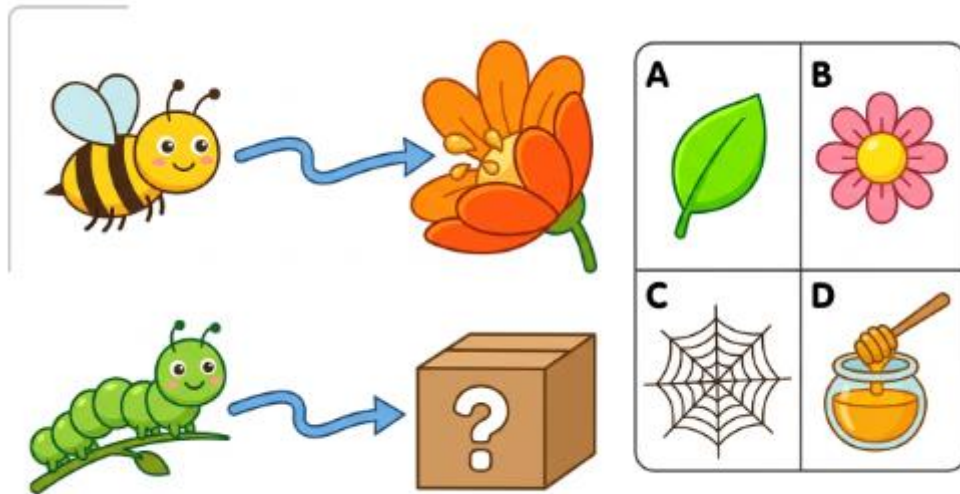
### Picture Analogies (Questions 1–16)

1. A telescope goes with seeing far away — that is its use. Which picture goes with a fork in the same way?



- A. Cooking a meal
- B. Cutting paper
- C. Eating food
- D. Stirring soup

2. A bee goes with nectar — that is its food. Which picture goes with a caterpillar in the same way?



- A. A green leaf
- B. A bright flower
- C. A spider's web
- D. Golden honey

3. Loud goes with quiet — they are opposites. Which picture goes with day in the same way?

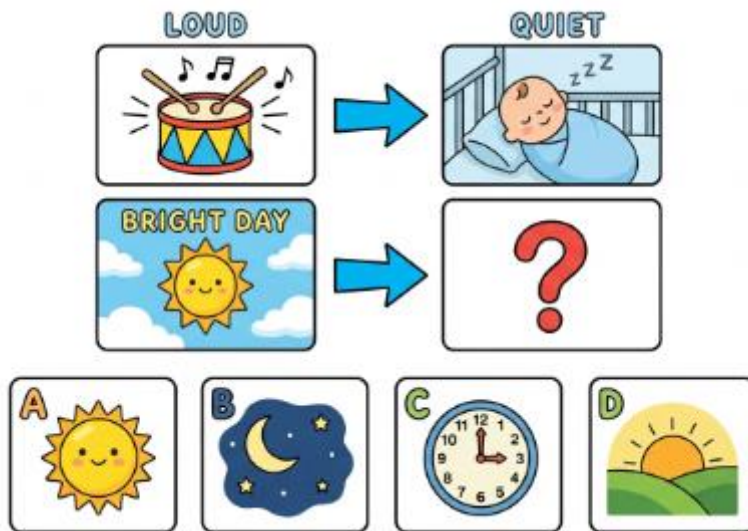
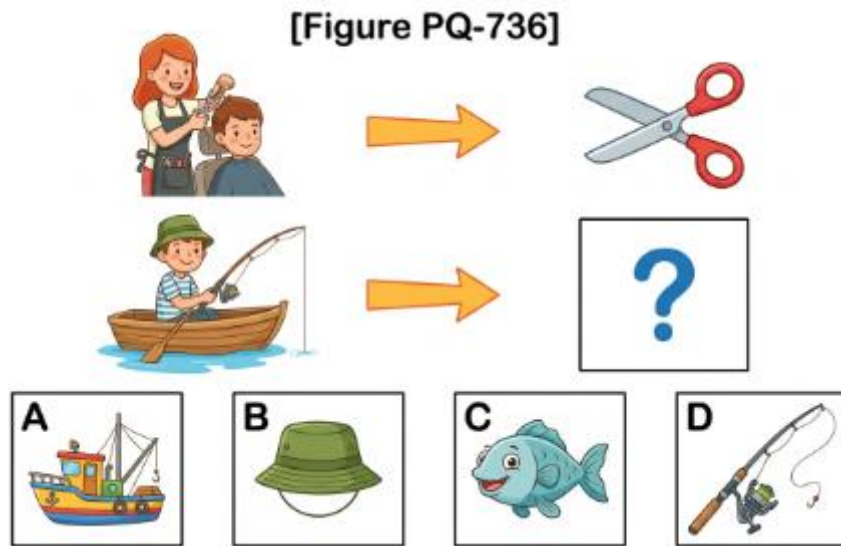


Figure PQ-735

- A. The bright sun

- B. A dark night
- C. A round clock
- D. The early morning

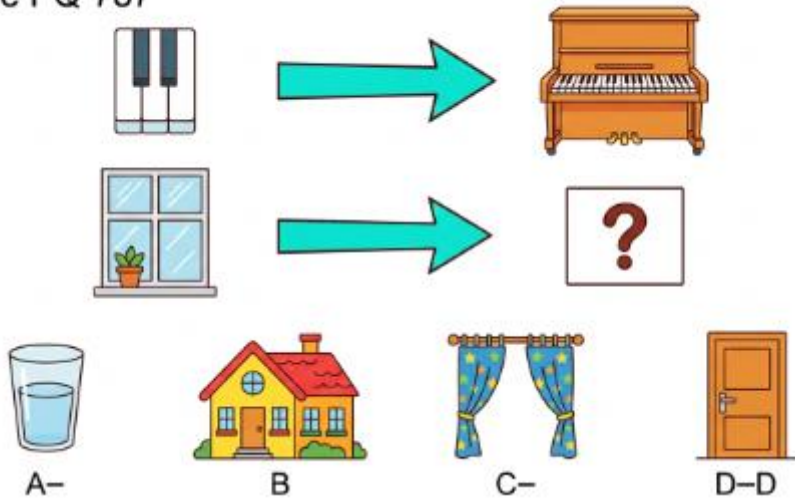
4. A hairdresser goes with scissors — they use them. Which picture goes with a fisherman in the same way?



- A. A wooden boat
- B. A sun hat
- C. A silver fish
- D. A fishing rod

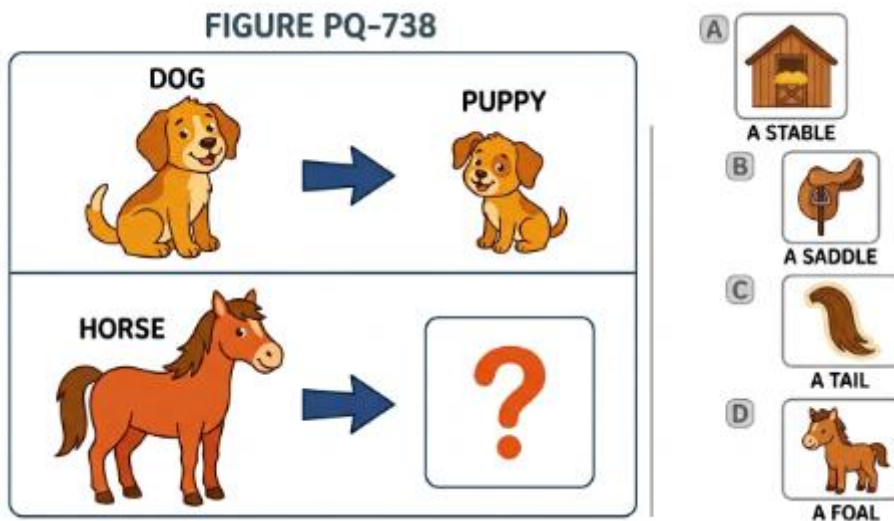
5. A piano key goes with a piano — the key is part of it. Which picture goes with a window in the same way?

Figure PQ-737



- A. A pane of glass
- B. A whole house
- C. A flowery curtain
- D. A wooden door

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

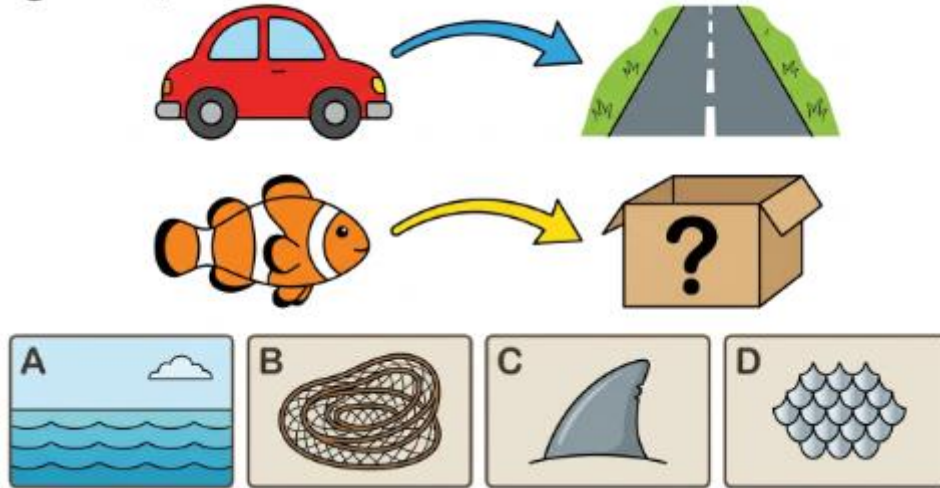


- A. A wooden stable
- B. A leather saddle

- C. A long tail
- D. A baby foal

7. A car goes with a road — that is where it travels. Which picture goes with a fish in the same way?

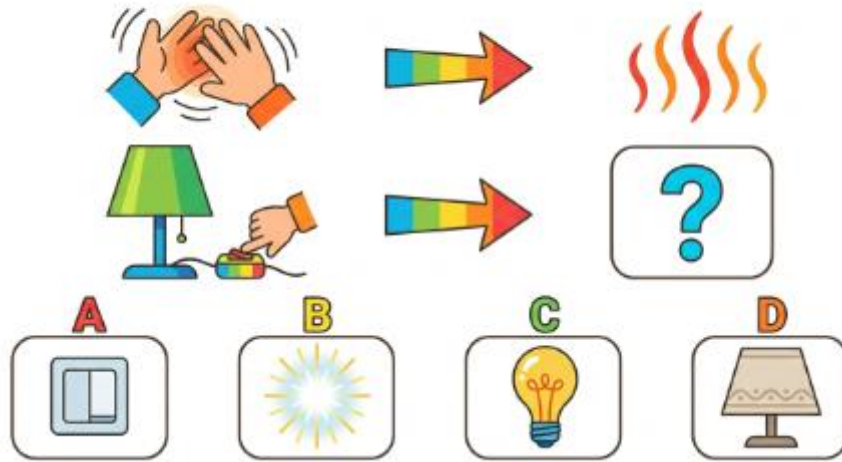
Figure PQ-739



- A. The blue sea
- B. A fishing net
- C. A small fin
- D. Shiny scales

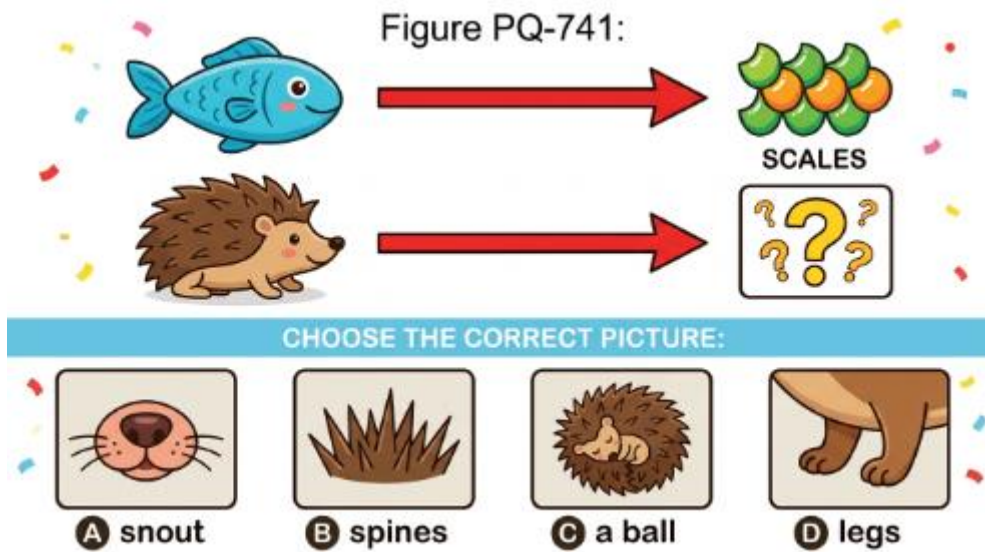
8. Rubbing your hands goes with warmth — that is what it makes. Which picture goes with switching on a lamp in the same way?

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT? LOGIC PUZZLE



- A. A small switch
- B. Bright light
- C. A glass bulb
- D. A lampshade

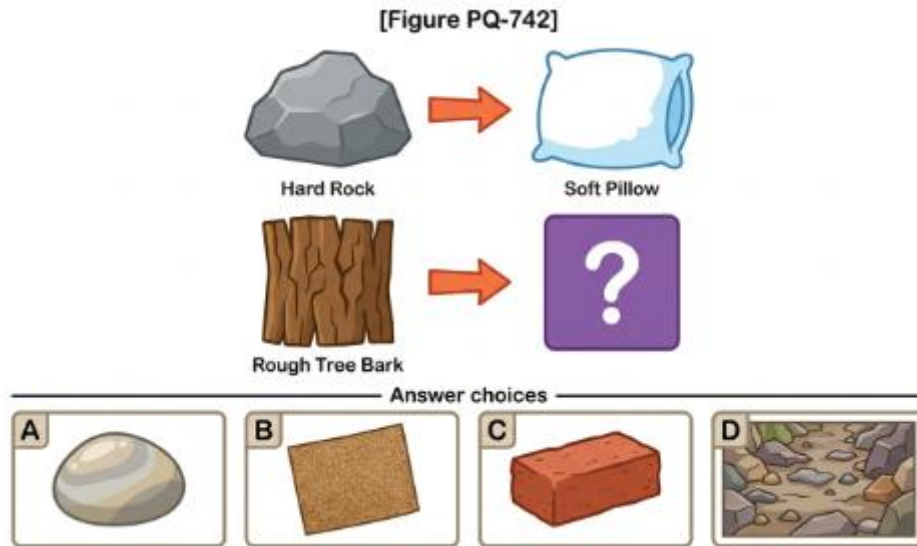
9. A fish goes with scales — that is its body covering. Which picture goes with a hedgehog in the same way?



- A. A pointed snout
- B. Sharp spines

- C. A curled ball
- D. Four little legs

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



- A. A smooth pebble
- B. Rough sandpaper
- C. A bumpy brick
- D. A rocky path

11. A bottle goes with glass — that is what it is made of. Which picture goes with a tyre in the same way?

Figure PQ-743



Answers



- A. Shiny metal
- B. Hard wood
- C. Black rubber
- D. White paper

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

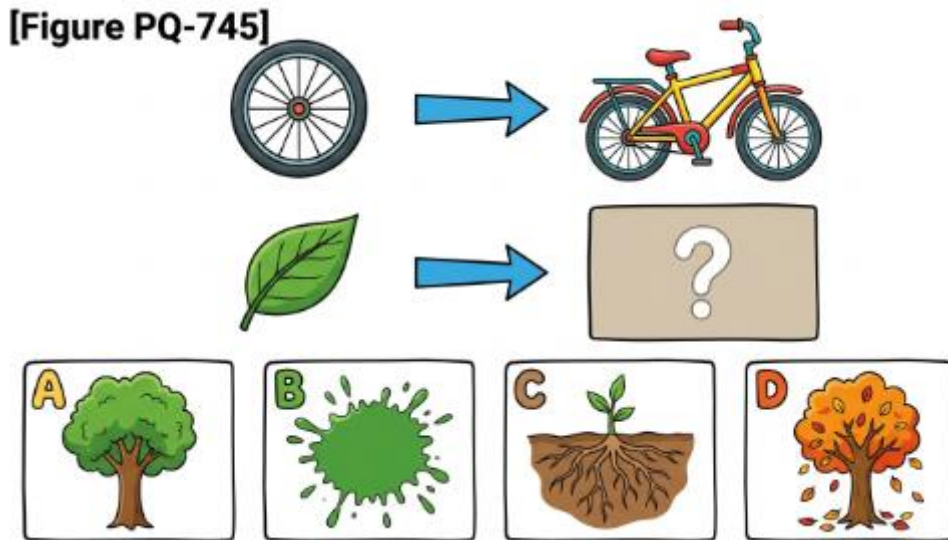
[Figure PQ-744]



- A. A pair of shoes
- B. A small hammer

- C. A piece of leather
- D. A bare foot

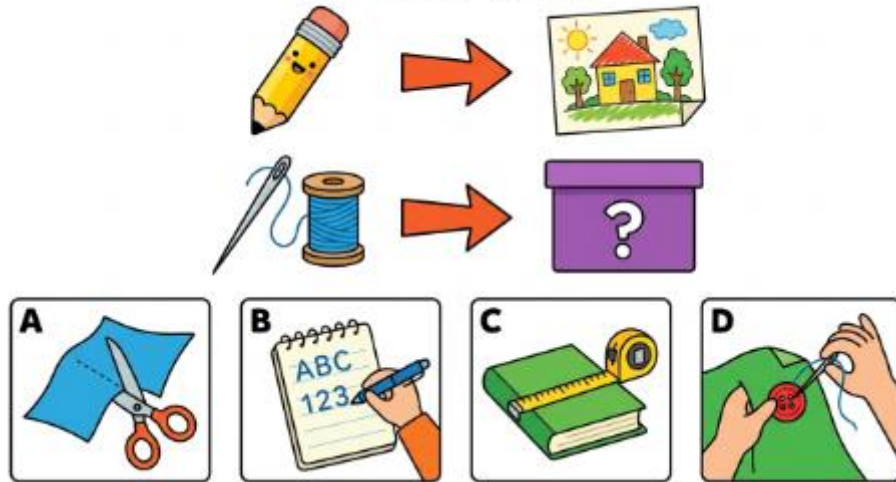
13. A wheel goes with a bicycle — the wheel is part of it. Which picture goes with a leaf in the same way?



- A. A whole tree
- B. The colour green
- C. A long root
- D. The autumn season

14. A pencil goes with drawing — that is its job. Which picture goes with a needle in the same way?

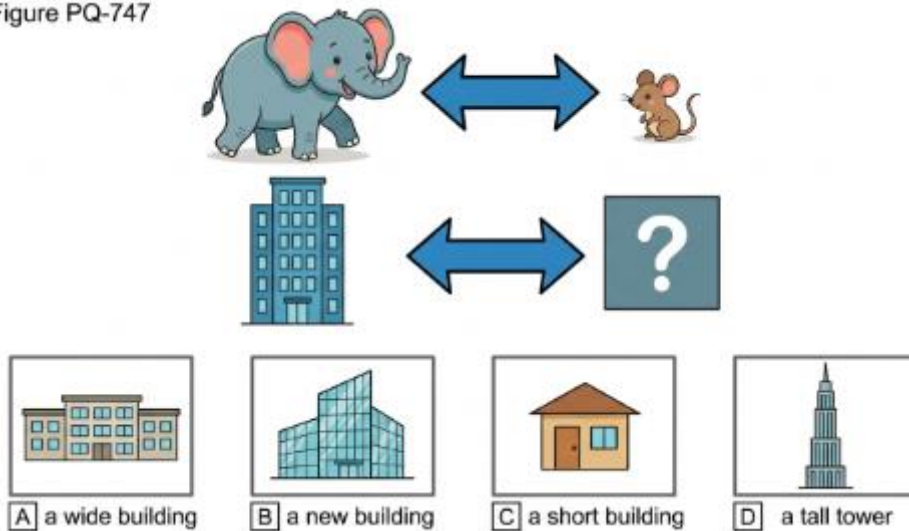
**FIGURE PQ-746**



- A. Cutting cloth
- B. Writing words
- C. Measuring length
- D. Sewing cloth

15. Big goes with little — they are opposites. Which picture goes with the tall building in the same way?

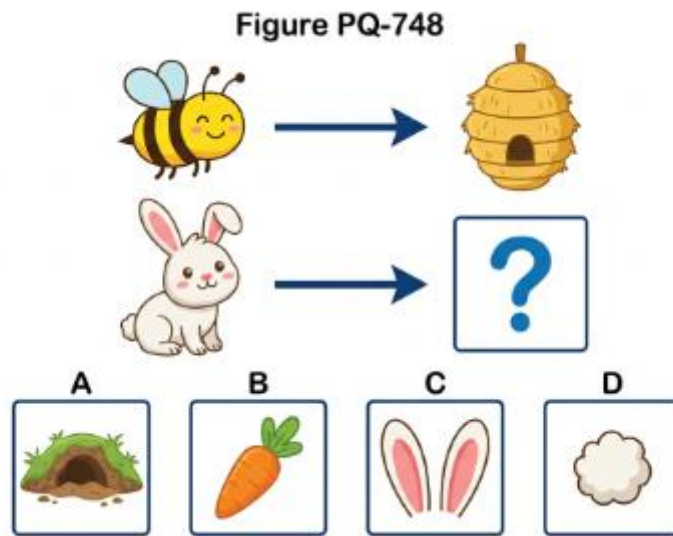
Figure PQ-747



- A. A wide building
- B. A new building

- C. A short building
- D. A tall tower

16. A bee goes with a hive — that is its home. Which picture goes with a rabbit in the same way?

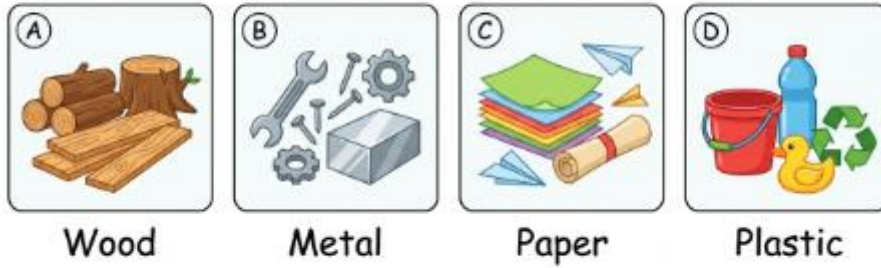


- A. An underground burrow
- B. An orange carrot
- C. Two long ears
- D. A fluffy tail

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

17. A magnet can pull towards it things that are made of...

Figure PQ-749



- A. Soft wood
- B. Hard metal
- C. Thin paper
- D. Light plastic

18. Green plants need water, air, and... from the sun to grow well.

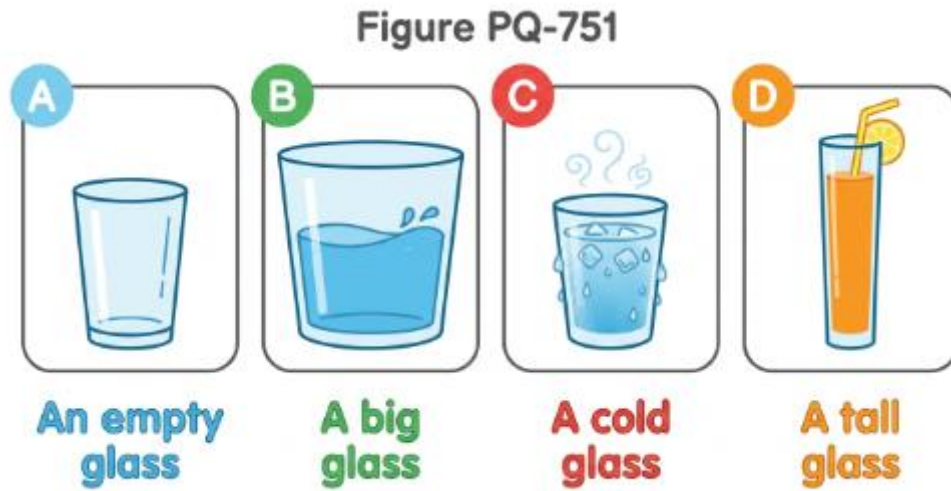
Figure PQ-750



- A. Loud music
- B. New toys

- C. Sweet treats
- D. Bright sunlight

19. The opposite of a full glass is an... glass.



- A. An empty glass
- B. A big glass
- C. A cold glass
- D. A tall glass

20. A doctor who looks after our teeth is called a...

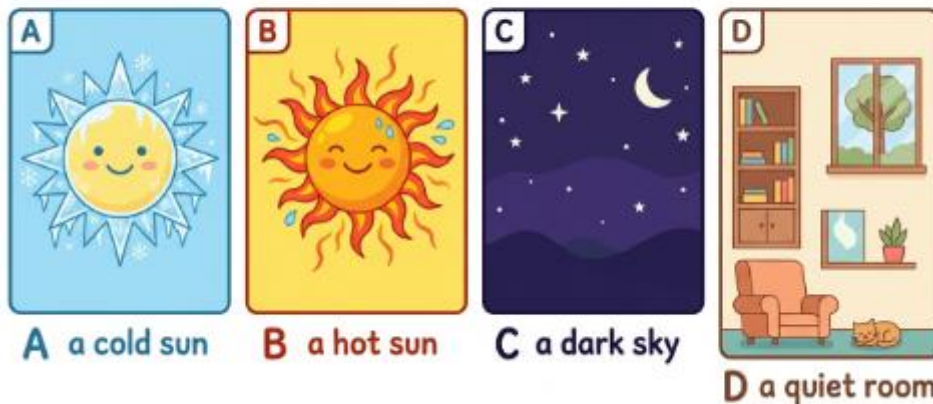


- A. A kind nurse
- B. An animal vet
- C. A tooth dentist
- D. A busy chef

21. An ice cream will quickly melt if you leave it out in the... sun.

**Figure PQ-753: Brightly Coloured Flat Children's Illustration**

four answer pictures A-D | neutral:



- A. Cold winter sun
- B. Hot summer sun

- C. Dark night sky
- D. Quiet still room

22. A baby sheep is called a lamb, and a baby cow is called a...

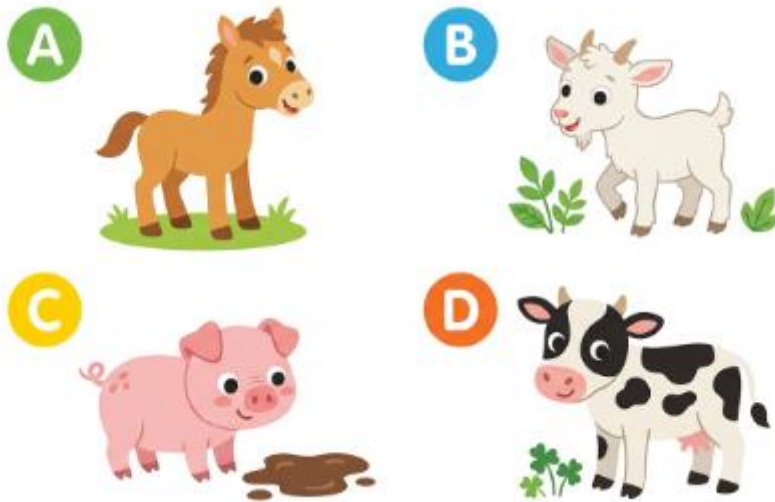
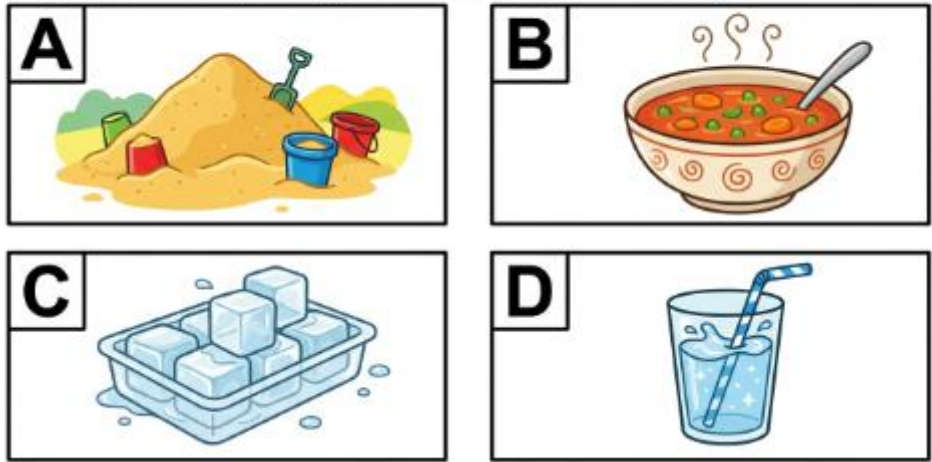


Figure PQ-754

- A. A baby foal
- B. A baby kid
- C. A baby piglet
- D. A baby calf

23. When you feel very thirsty, the best thing to drink is...

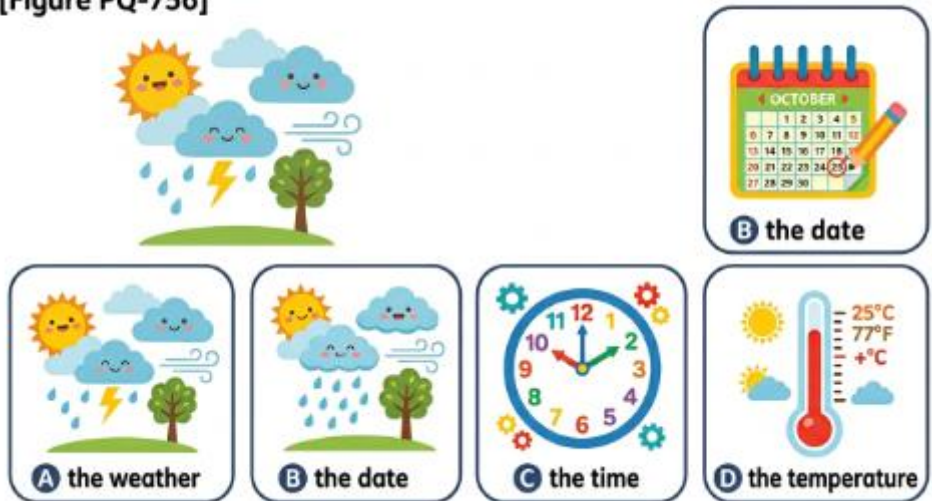
**Figure PQ-755:** Brightly coloured flat children's illustration, four answer pictures A–D, neutral: A sand, B soup, C ice cubes, D water. White background.



- A. Dry sand
- B. Hot soup
- C. Hard ice cubes
- D. Cool water

24. A clock with two hands on its face shows us the...

**[Figure PQ-756]**

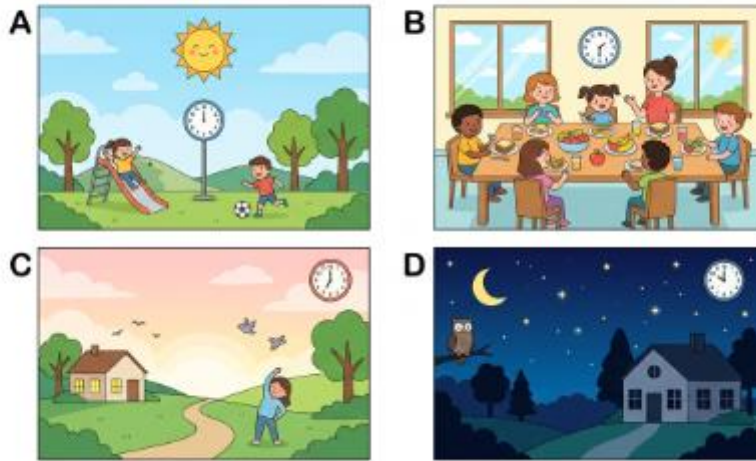


- A. The weather
- B. The date

- C. The time
- D. The temperature

25. Bats sleep all through the day and come out to fly at...

**Figure PQ-757**



- A. Sunny noon
- B. Lunchtime
- C. Early morning
- D. Dark night

26. The first meal that we eat in the morning is called...



- A. Evening supper
- B. Morning breakfast
- C. Big dinner
- D. A small snack

27. A colourful rainbow often appears in the sky after the...

Figure PQ-759: Weather Types

**A** SNOW



**B** WIND



**C** FOG



**D** RAIN

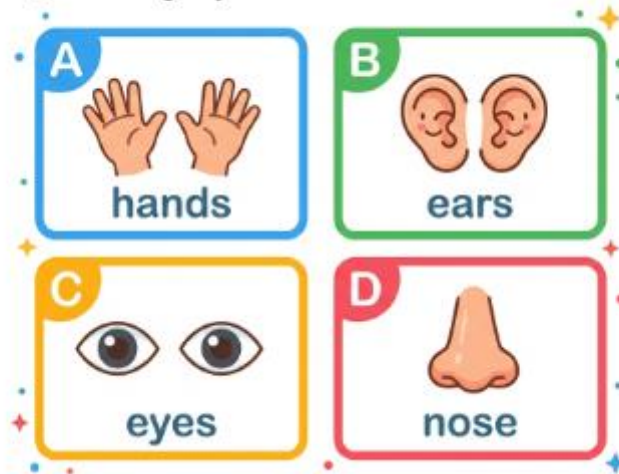


- A. Falling snow
- B. Strong wind

- C. Grey fog
- D. Falling rain

28. We use our legs to walk and our... to clap.

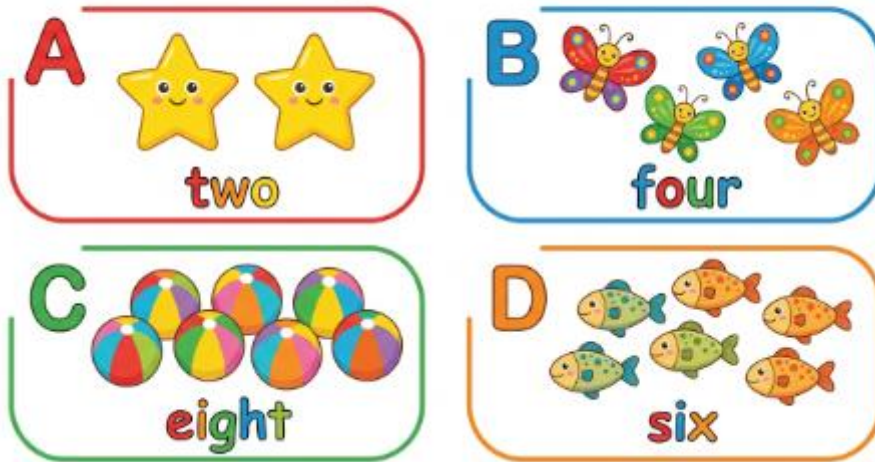
Figure PQ-760: Brightly coloured flat children's illustration



- A. Two hands
- B. Two ears
- C. Two eyes
- D. One nose

29. A spider has eight legs, but an insect like an ant has... legs.

Figure PQ-761



- A. Two legs
- B. Four legs
- C. Eight legs
- D. Six legs

30. When the traffic light turns red, all the cars must...

[Figure PQ-762]



- A. Go fast
- B. Stop still

- C. Turn around
- D. Honk loudly

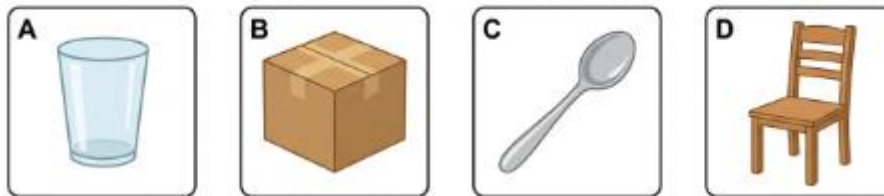
**Picture Classification (Questions 31–44)**

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

**Figure PQ-763: Circle the matching item**



These things are made of paper. Which other thing is made of paper or card?




- A. A glass cup
- B. A cardboard box
- C. A metal spoon
- D. A wooden chair

32. Which picture belongs with the group above?


[Figure PQ-764: Grouped pictures of things with wings (bird, butterfly, aeroplane) and four answer options A-D]

**GROUPED PICTURES: THINGS WITH WINGS**



a cutebird      monarch butterfly      aeroplane

**CHOOSE THE NEXT ONE (A, B, C, D)**




A a car      B a boat      C a bee      D a fish

- A. A fast car
- B. A small boat
- C. A buzzing bee
- D. A silver fish

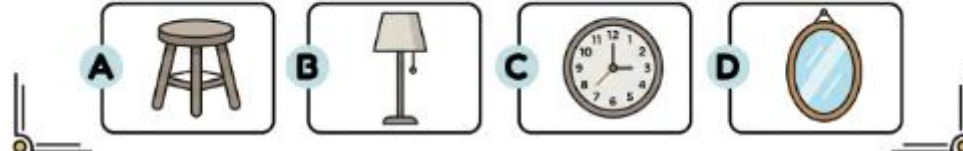
33. Which picture belongs with the group above?

**Figure PQ-765**



**THINGS YOU SIT ON**

**CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:**  
Circle the letter of the object that belongs to the group above.

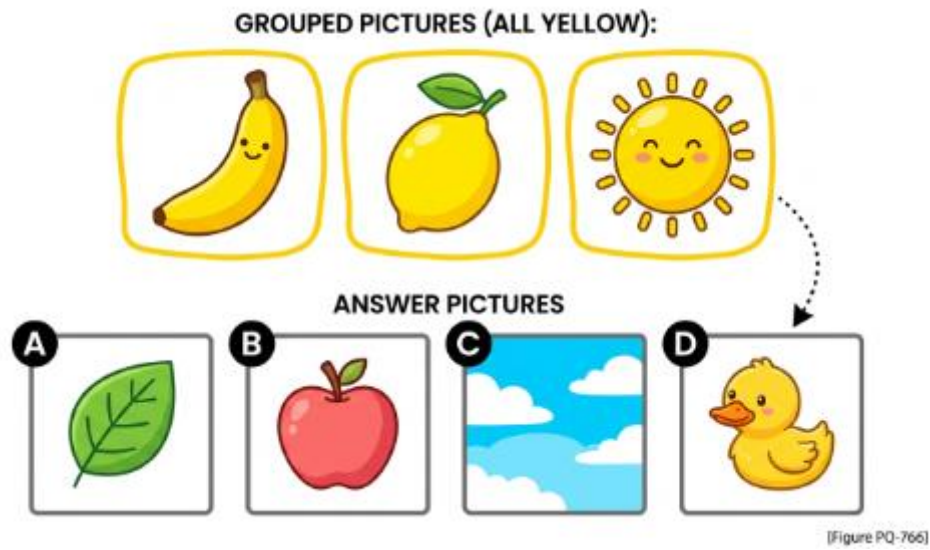


A a wooden stool      B a lamp      C a clock      D a mirror

- A. A wooden stool
- B. A bright lamp

- C. A round clock
- D. A tall mirror

34. Which picture belongs with the group above?



- A. A green leaf
- B. A red apple
- C. A blue sky
- D. A yellow duckling

35. Which picture belongs with the group above?



- A. A desert camel
- B. A cold-water walrus
- C. A wild lion
- D. A jungle monkey

36. Which picture belongs with the group above?



- A. A tablet
- B. A book

- C. A kettle
- D. A chair

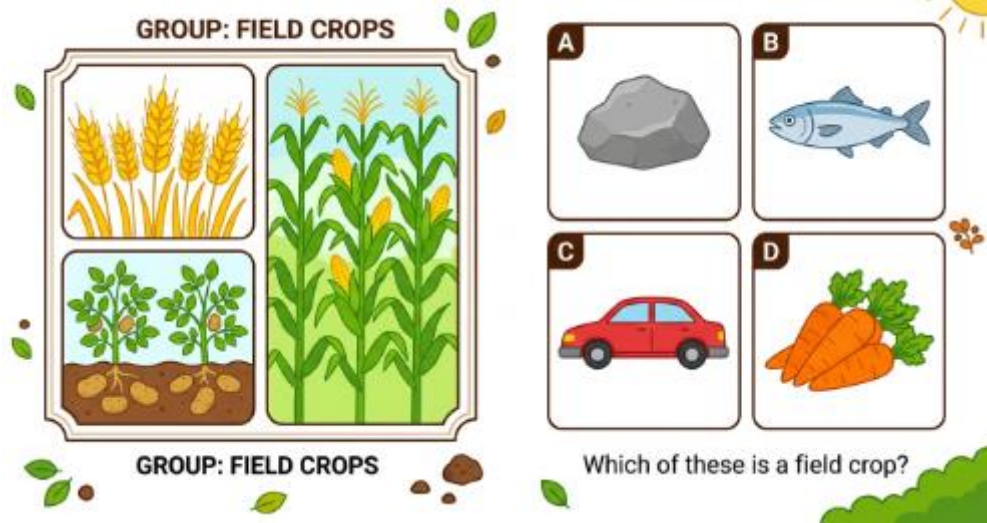
37. Which picture belongs with the group above?



- A. A bathtub
- B. A saucepan
- C. A soft pillow
- D. A television

38. Which picture belongs with the group above?

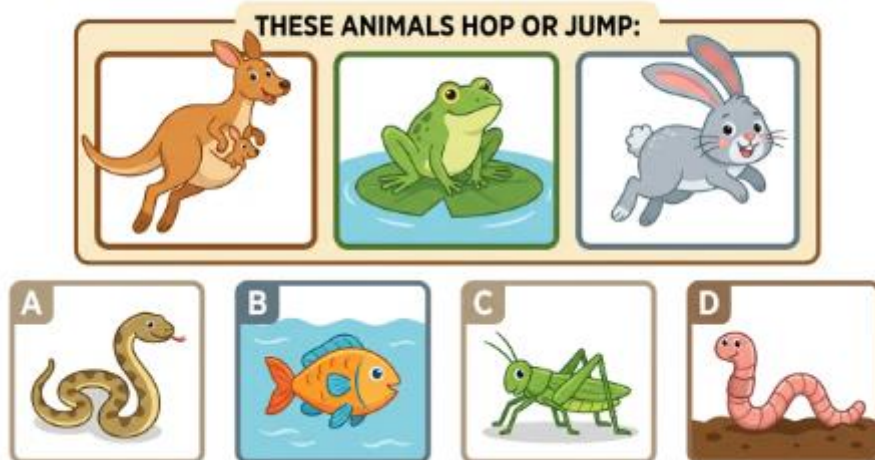
[Figure PQ-770]



- A. A grey rock
- B. A silver fish
- C. A red car
- D. Orange carrots

39. Which picture belongs with the group above?

[Figure PQ-771]







- A. A long snake
- B. A swimming fish

- C. A grasshopper
- D. A wriggly worm

40. Which picture belongs with the group above?

**Figure PQ-772**



- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

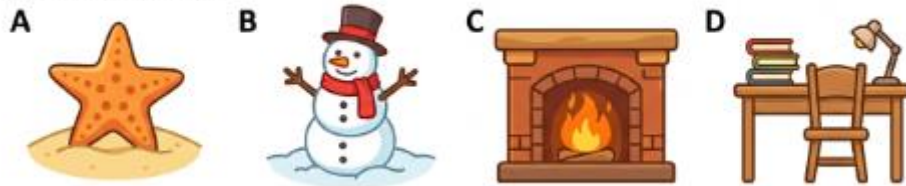
- A. A grain of rice
- B. A big elephant
- C. A tall house
- D. A long bus

41. Which picture belongs with the group above?

Figure PQ-773



Answer pictures



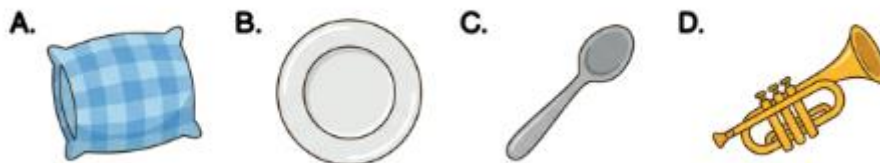
- A. A starfish
- B. A snowman
- C. A fireplace
- D. A school desk

42. Which picture belongs with the group above?

[Figure PQ-774]



Choose the item that belongs to the same group:



- A. A soft pillow
- B. A flat plate

- C. A small spoon
- D. A loud trumpet

43. Which picture belongs with the group above?



- A. A big elephant
- B. A climbing koala
- C. A farm cow
- D. A fast horse

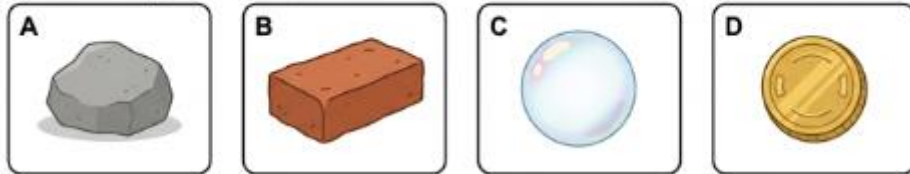
44. Which picture belongs with the group above?

**Figure PQ-776:**

Grouped pictures of things that float lightly in the air.



Four answer pictures A–D, neutral:

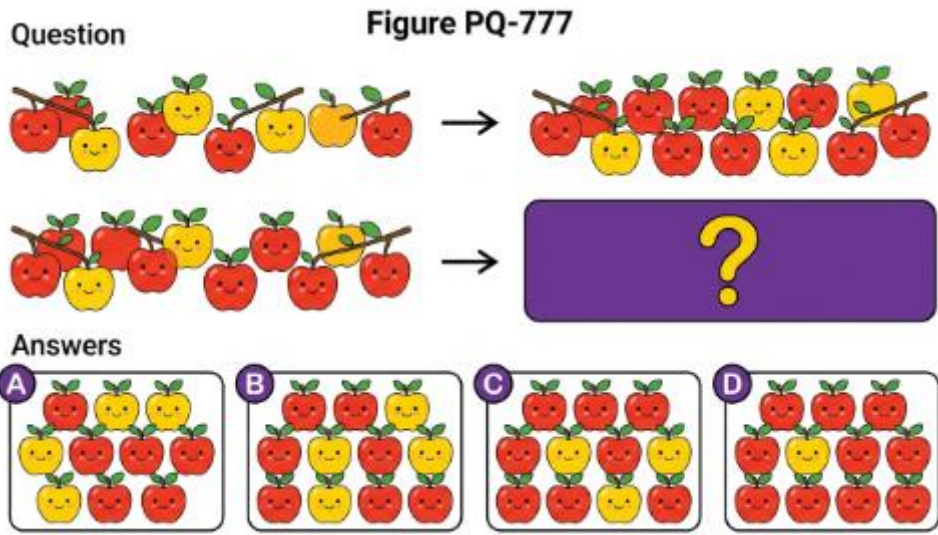


- A. A heavy rock
- B. A red brick
- C. A floating bubble
- D. A round coin

### **Quantitative Battery**

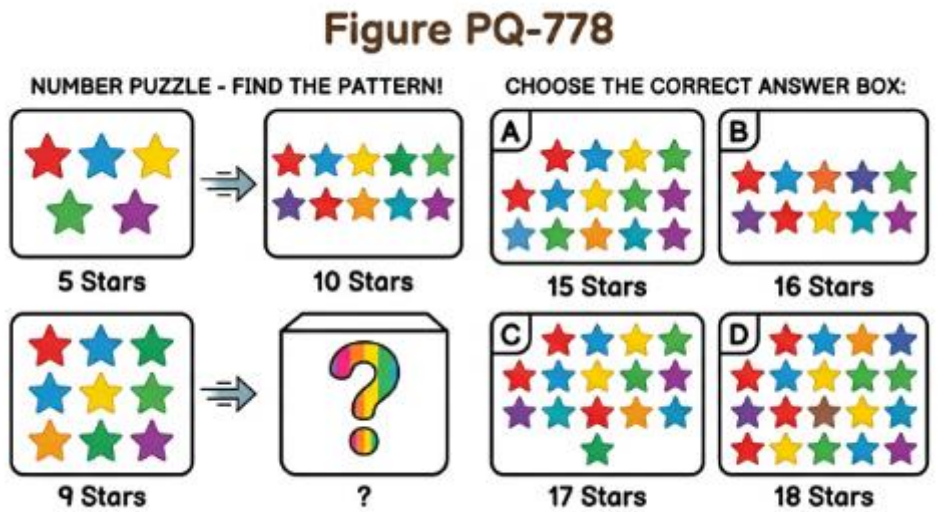
### **Number Analogies (Questions 45–60)**

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



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

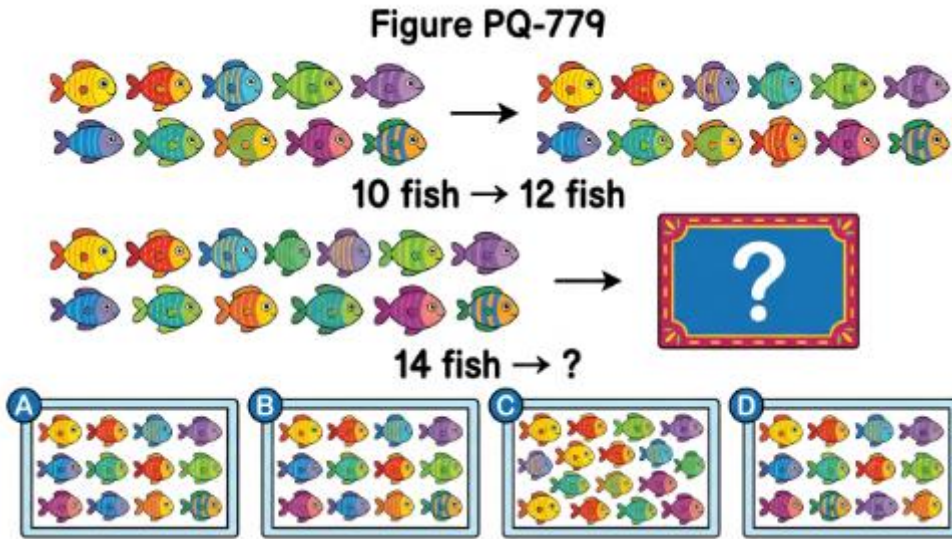
46. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



- A. 15 stars
- B. 16 stars

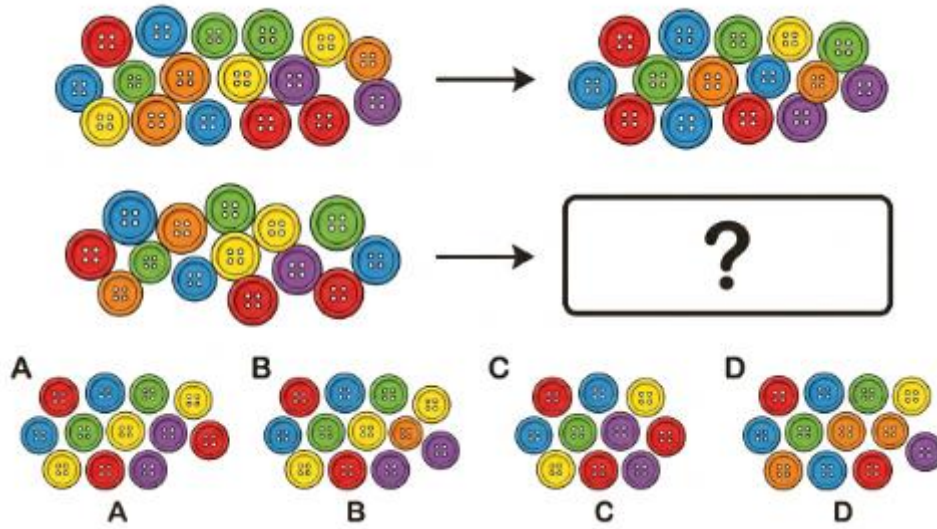
- C. 17 stars
- D. 18 stars

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



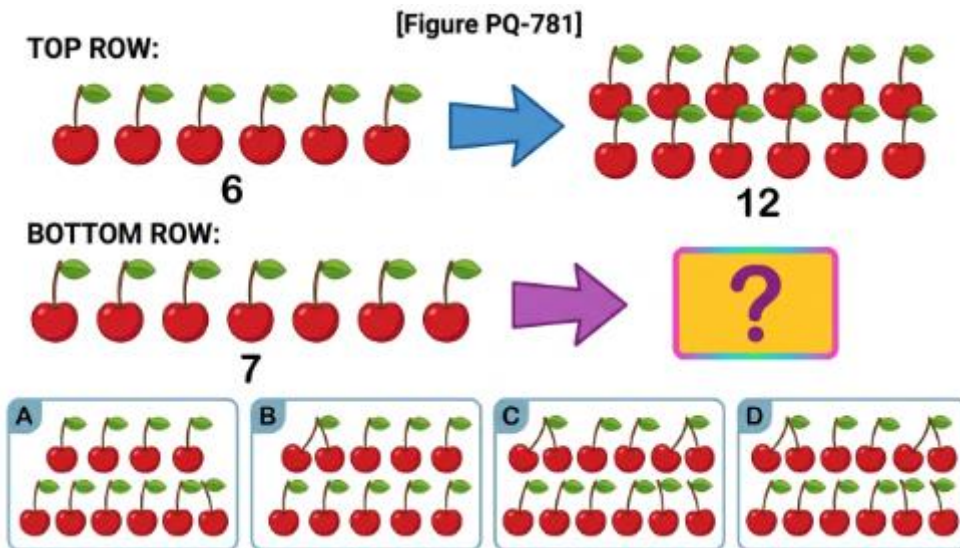
- A. 14 fish
- B. 15 fish
- C. 17 fish
- D. 16 fish

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



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

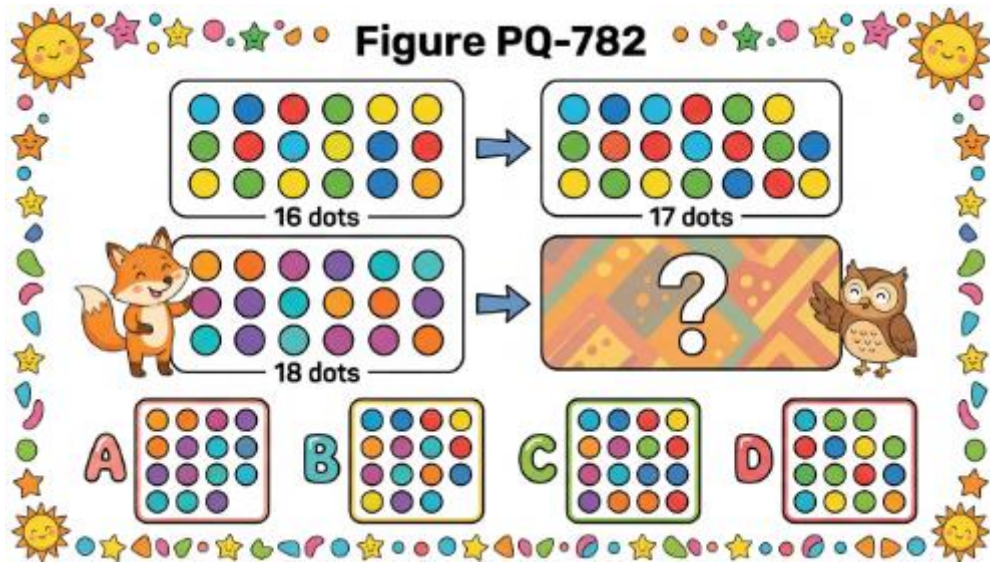
49. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.



- A. 12 cherries
- B. 15 cherries

- C. 14 cherries
- D. 16 cherries

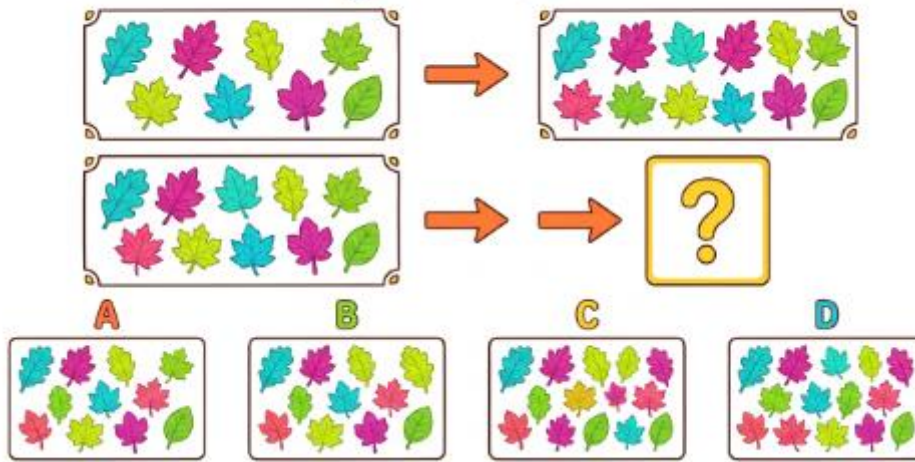
50. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



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

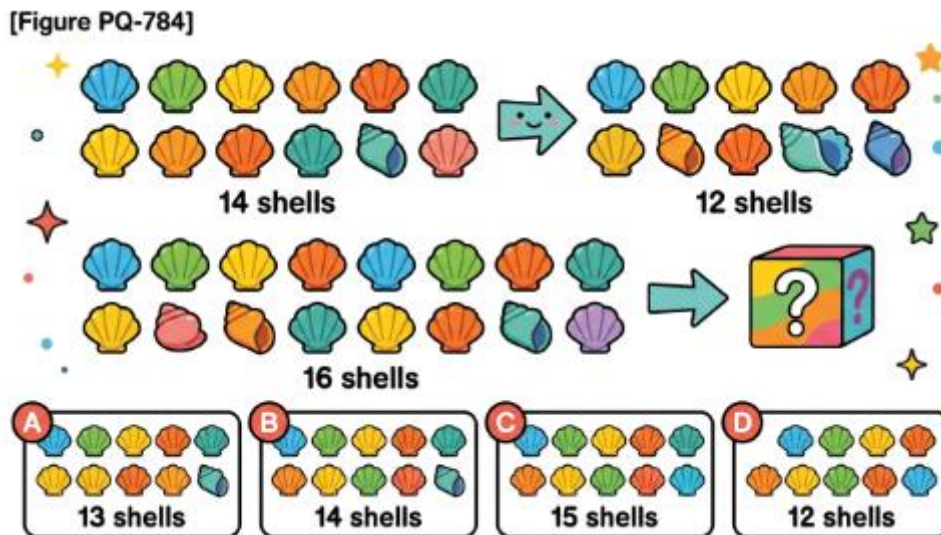
51. See the change, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

Figure PQ-783



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

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



- A. 13 shells
- B. 14 shells

- C. 15 shells
- D. 12 shells

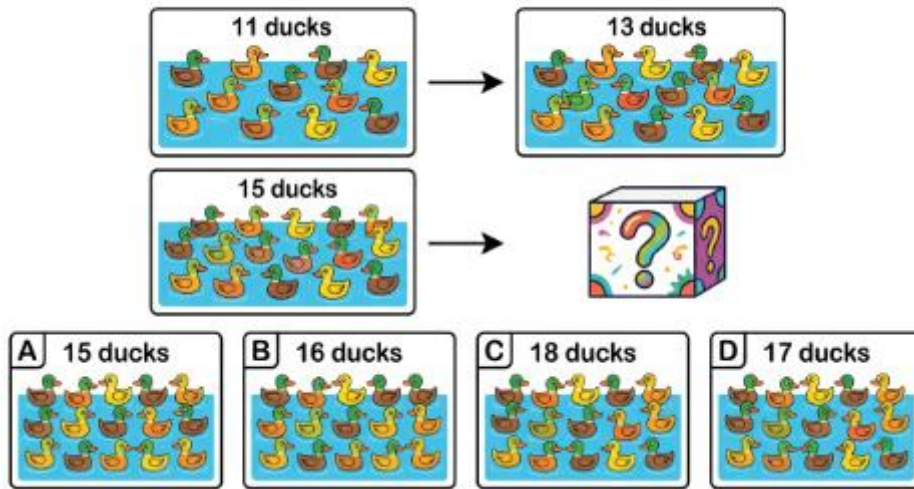
53. See how the amount changed, then finish the bottom pair the same way.

**Figure PQ-785**

- A. 14 bees
- B. 17 bees
- C. 18 bees
- D. 16 bees

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

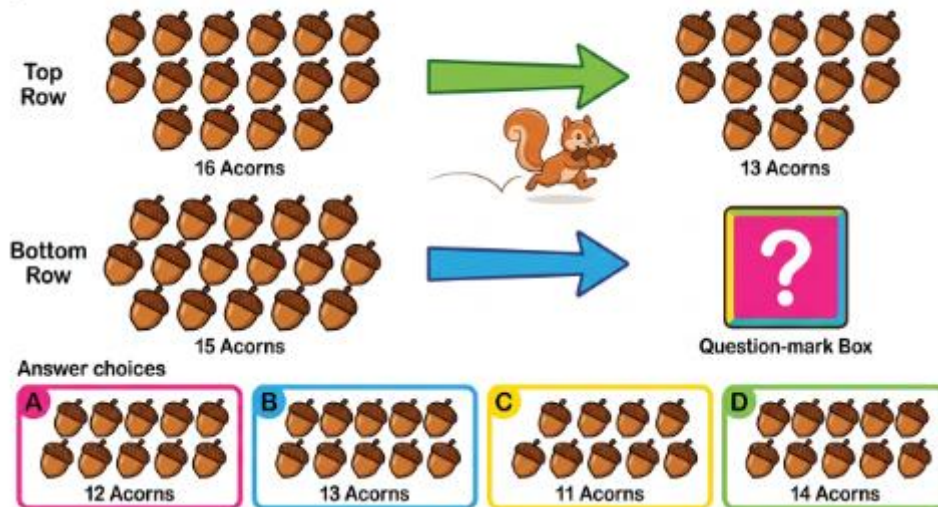
[Figure PQ-786: Brightly coloured flat children's illustration with countable ducks.]



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

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

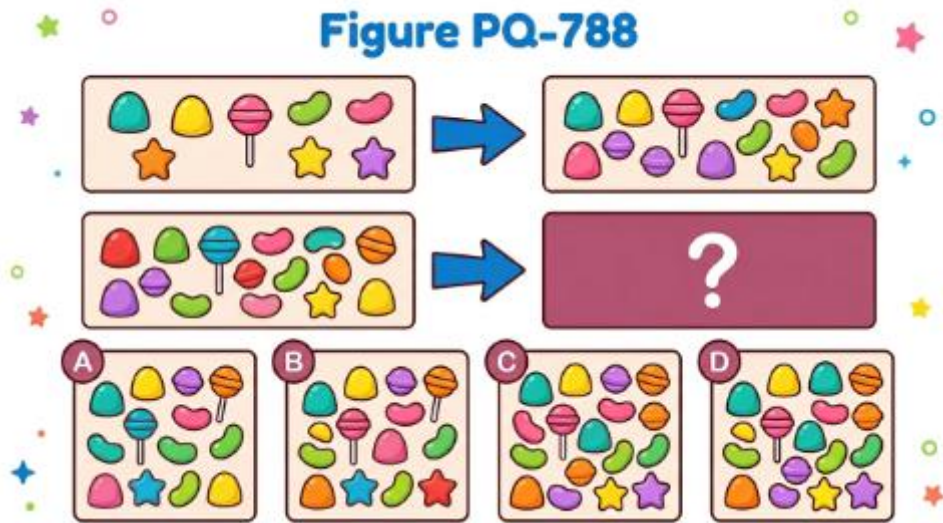
Figure PQ-787: Acorn Math Puzzle!



- A. 12 acorns
- B. 13 acorns

- C. 11 acorns
- D. 14 acorns

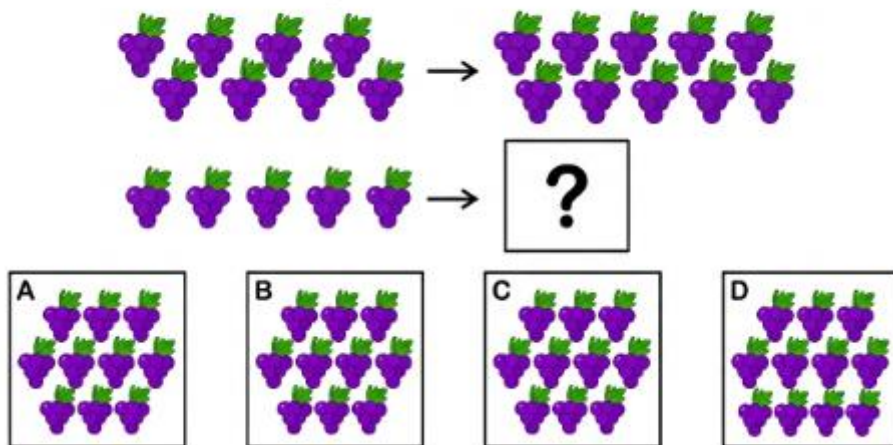
56. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



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

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

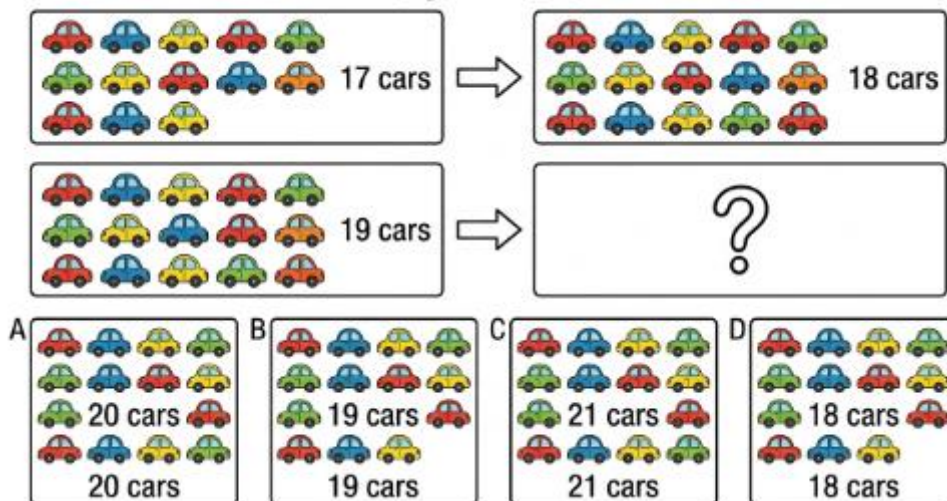
Figure PQ-789



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

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

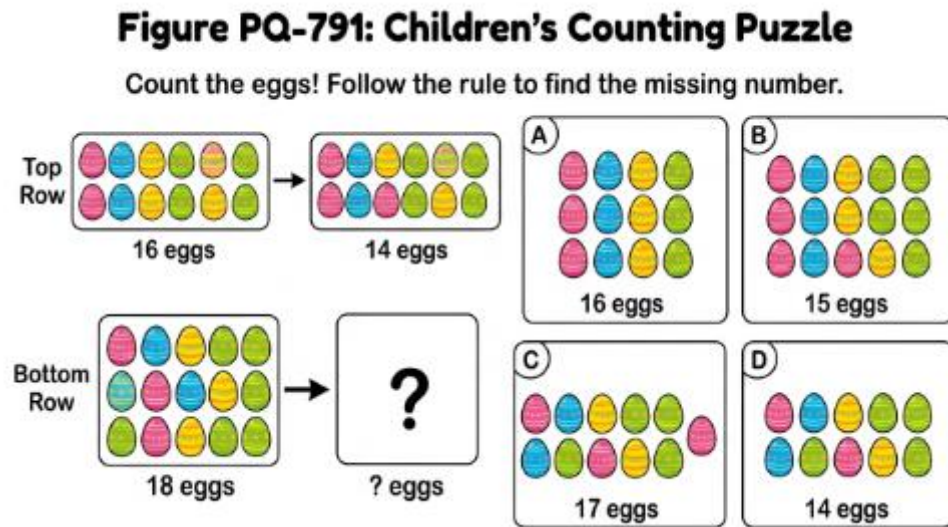
[Figure PQ-790]



- A. 20 cars
- B. 19 cars

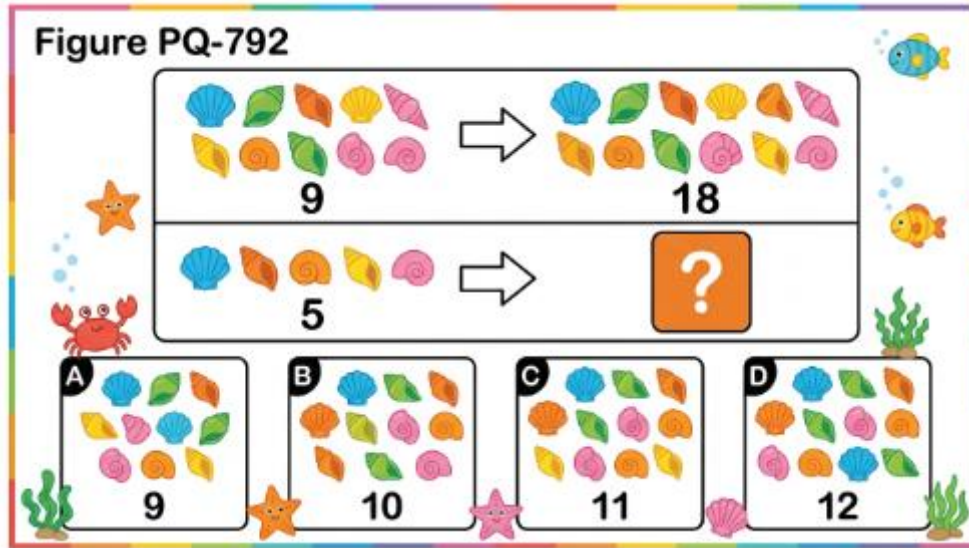
- C. 21 cars
- D. 18 cars

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



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

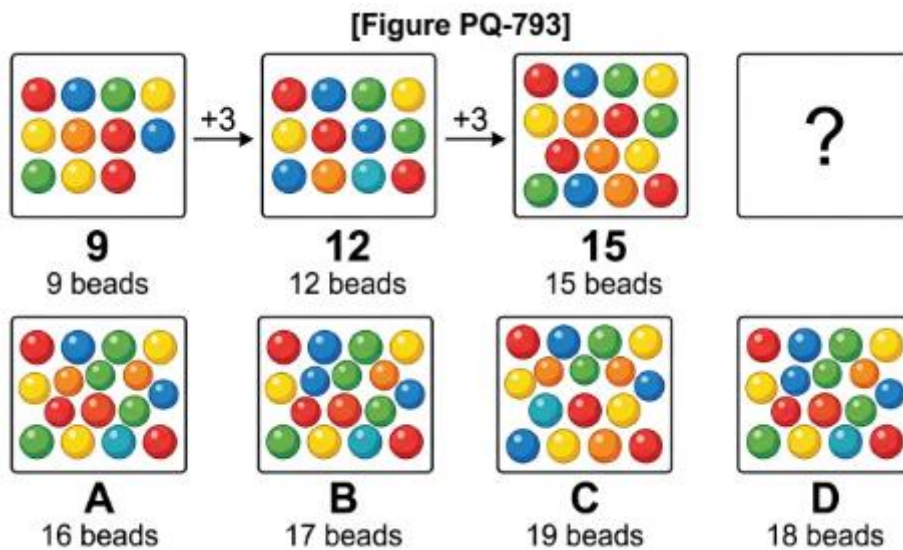
60. What happened to the amount? Finish the bottom pair the same way.



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

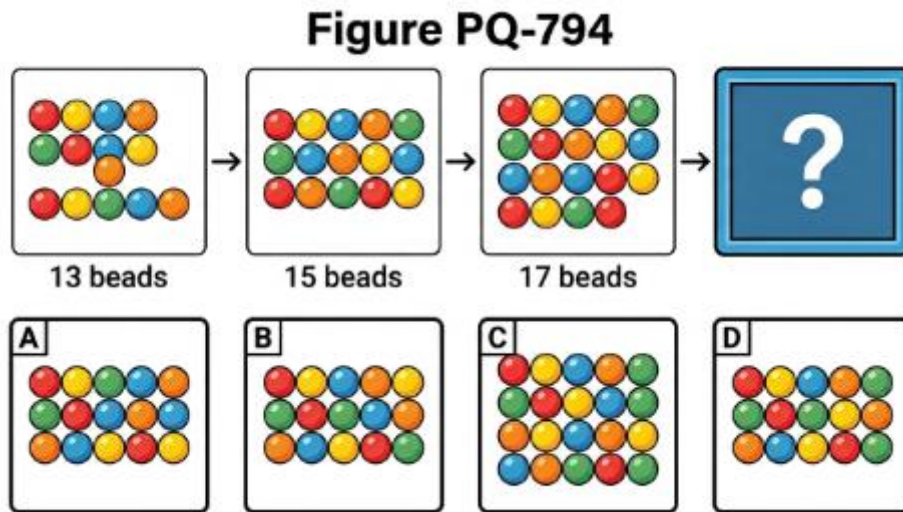
**Number Series (Questions 61–76)**

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



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

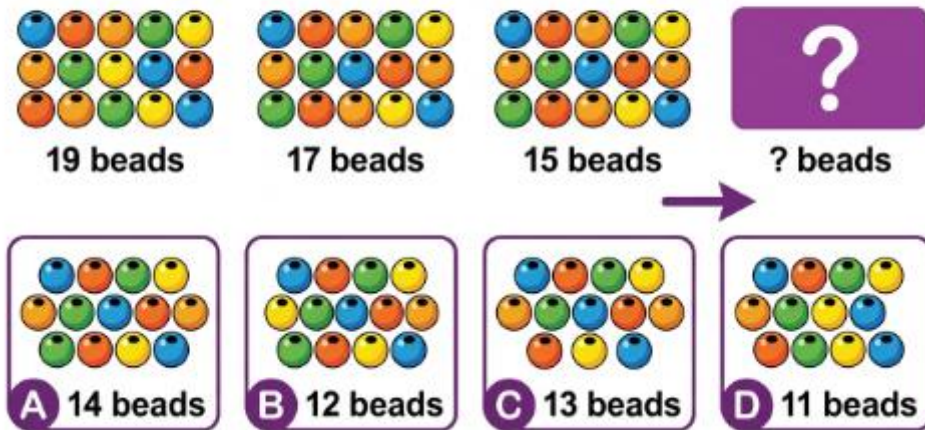
62. Which group of beads comes next?



- A. 18 beads
- B. 19 beads
- C. 20 beads
- D. 21 beads

63. Which group of beads comes next?

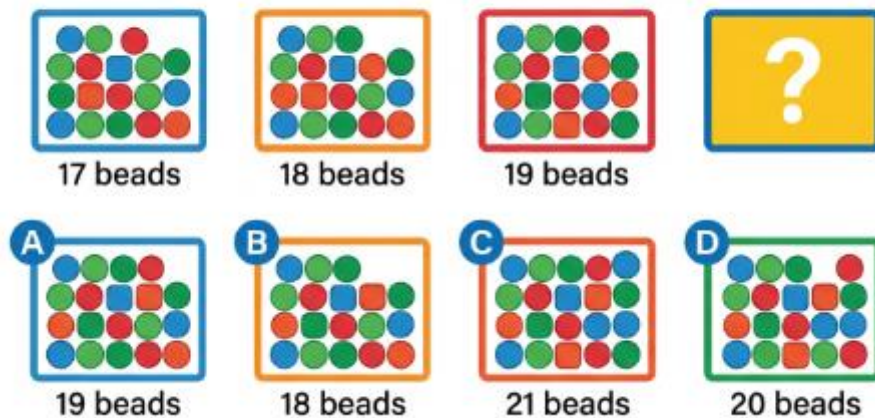
**Figure PQ-795**



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

64. Which group of beads comes next?

**Figure PQ-796**



- A. 19 beads
- B. 18 beads

- C. 21 beads
- D. 20 beads

65. Which group of beads comes next?

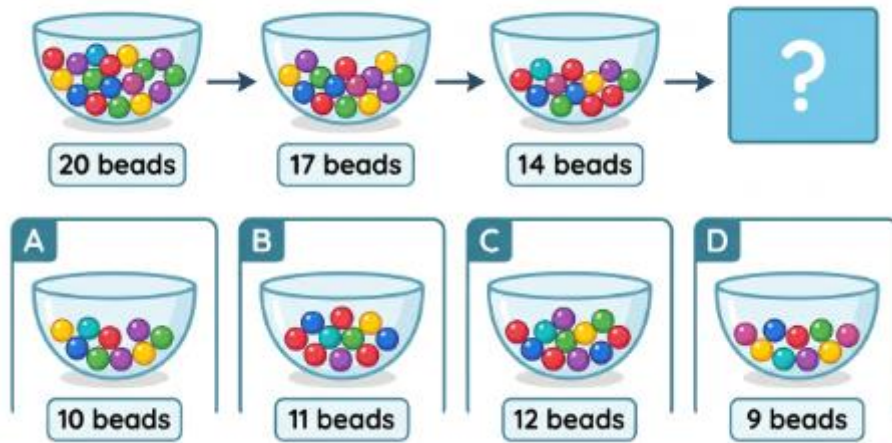
**8 beads**
**11 beads**
**14 beads**
**?**

**A**  
16 beads  
16
**B**  
18 beads  
18
**C**  
15 beads  
15
**D**  
17 beads  
17

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

66. Which group of beads comes next?

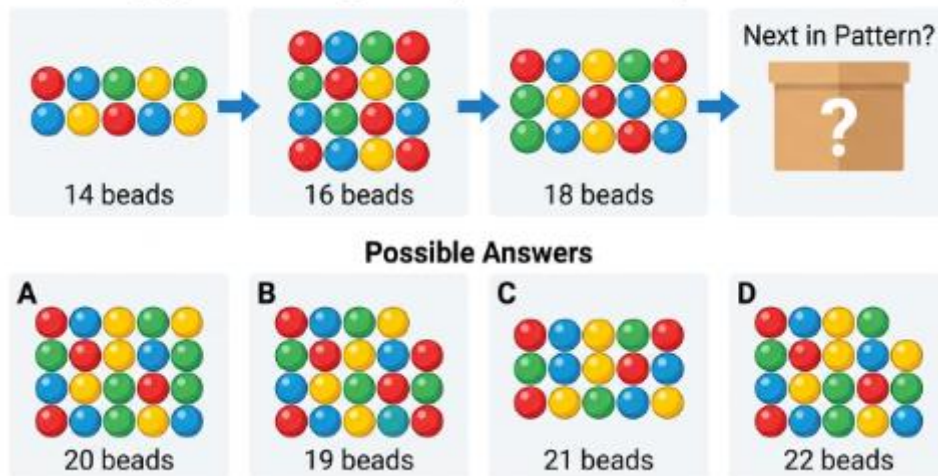
[Figure PQ-798]



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

67. Which group of beads comes next?

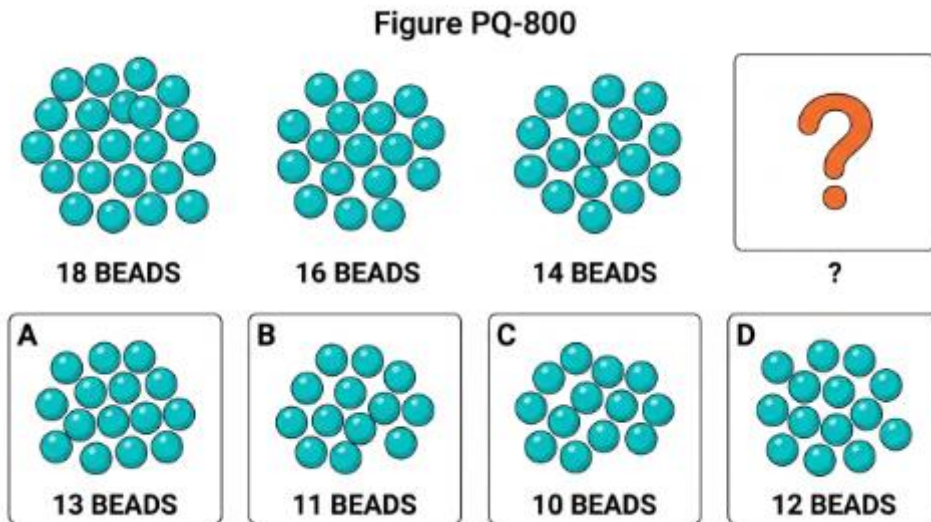
[Figure PQ-799] Identify the Next Group of Beads



- A. 20 beads
- B. 19 beads

- C. 21 beads
- D. 22 beads

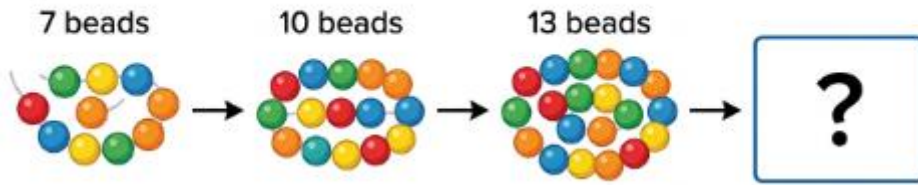
68. Which group of beads comes next?



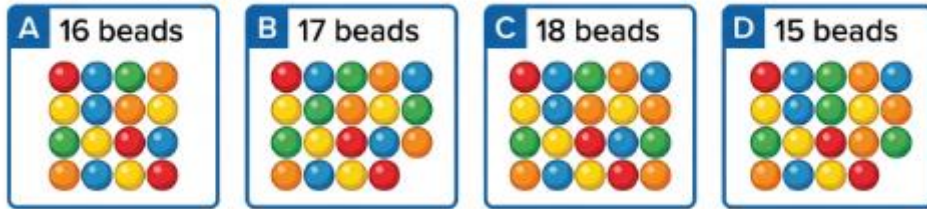
- A. 13 beads
- B. 11 beads
- C. 10 beads
- D. 12 beads

69. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-801



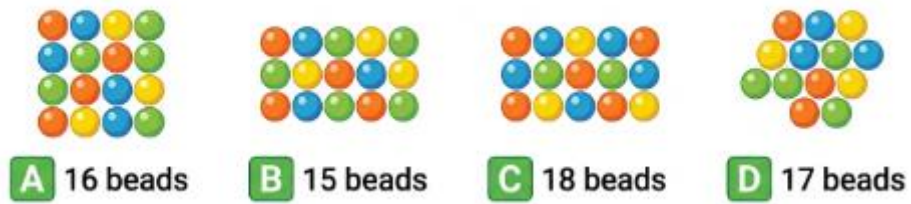
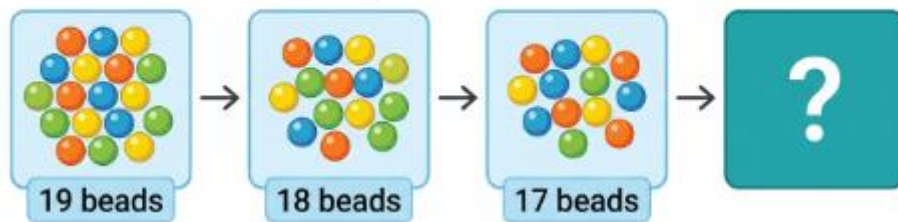
Answer choices A–D



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

70. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-802



- A. 16 beads

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

71. Which group of beads comes next?

**Figure PQ-803: Bead Sequence Challenge**

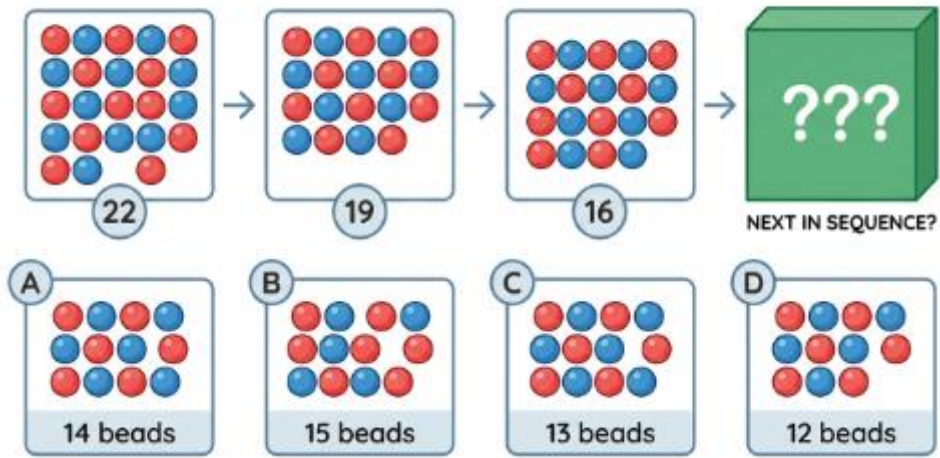
The sequence shows a pattern of increasing beads by 2 in each step: 15, 17, 19. The fourth box is a question mark. The options are:

- A** 20 Beads
- B** 19 Beads
- C** 22 Beads
- D** 21 Beads

- A. 20 beads
- B. 19 beads
- C. 22 beads
- D. 21 beads

72. Which group of beads comes next?

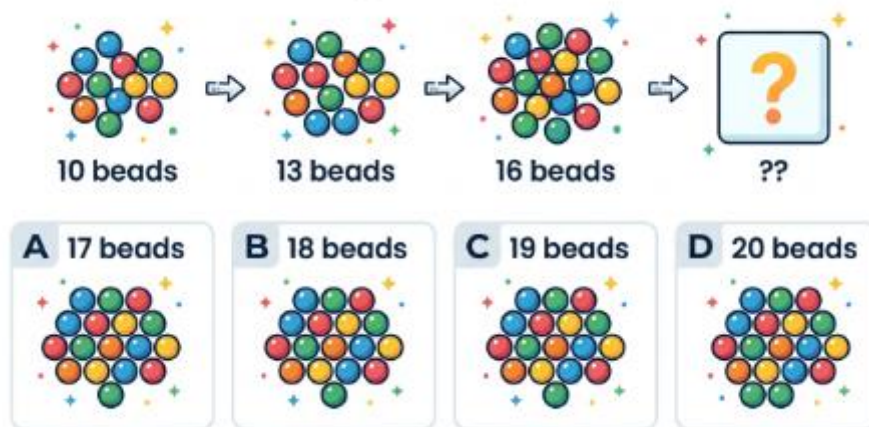
Figure PQ-804



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

73. Which group of beads comes next?

Figure PQ-805

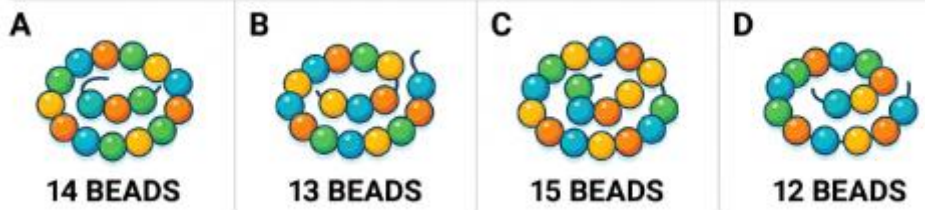
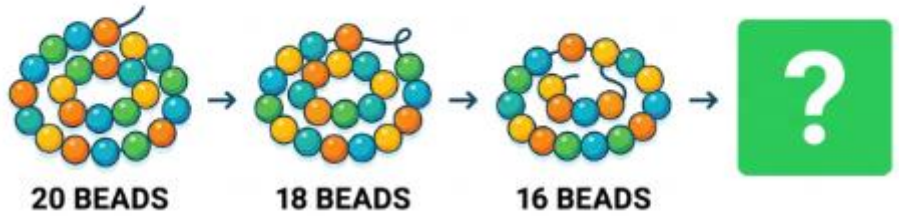


- A. 17 beads
- B. 18 beads

- C. 19 beads
- D. 20 beads

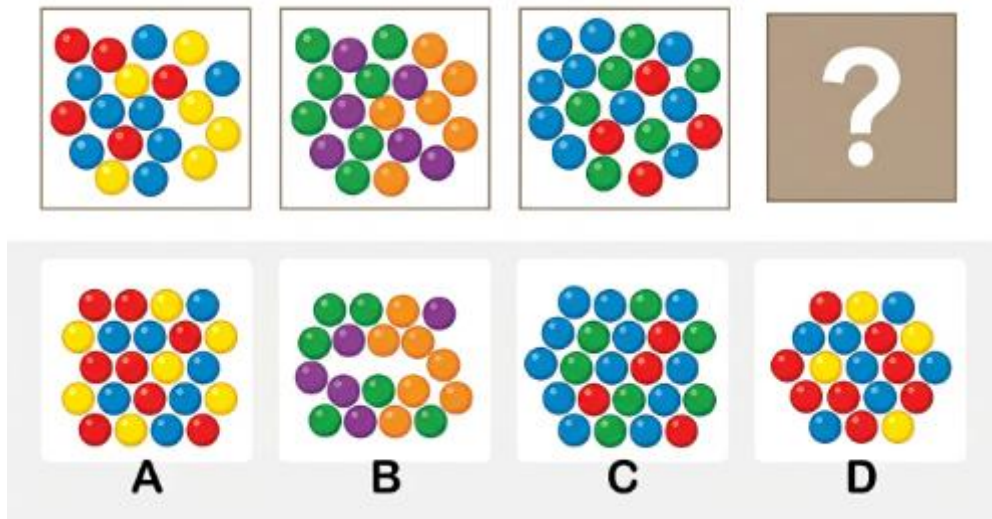
74. Which group of beads comes next?

**Figure PQ-806:**



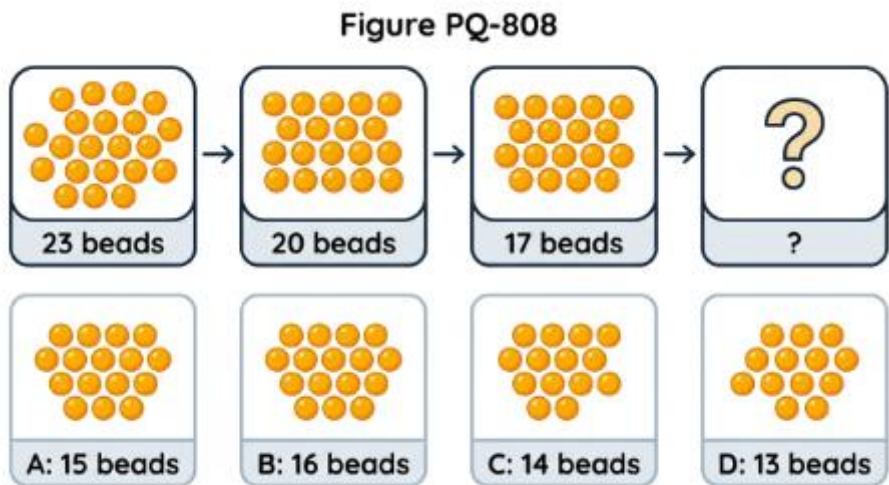
- A. 14 beads
- B. 13 beads
- C. 15 beads
- D. 12 beads

75. Which group of beads comes next?



- A. 21 beads
- B. 20 beads
- C. 22 beads
- D. 19 beads

76. Which group of beads comes next?



Find the missing number of beads in the pattern.

- A. 15 beads
- B. 16 beads

- C. 14 beads
- D. 13 beads

**Number Puzzles (Questions 77–90)**

77. There are 10 birds on a branch. Then 7 more birds land on the branch. How many birds are on the branch now?

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

78. There are 18 apples in a basket. You eat 9 of them. How many apples are left?

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

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

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

80. In the garden there are 8 cats, 6 dogs, and 3 rabbits. How many animals are in the garden altogether?

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

81. There are 19 balloons at the party. Then 9 of them pop. How many balloons are left?

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

82. You need 17 stickers to fill your chart, but you only have 9. How many more stickers do you need?

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

83. There are 16 ducks on the pond. Then 9 ducks swim away. How many ducks are left on the pond?

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

84. There are 9 red blocks and 8 blue blocks. How many blocks are there altogether?

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

85. There are 20 sweets in a bag. You eat 9 of them. How many sweets are left?

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

86. A box has some crayons. You add 7 more, and now there are 16 crayons. How many crayons were in the box to start?

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

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

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

88. There are 21 cherries in a bowl. You eat 9 of them. How many cherries are left?

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

89. There are 13 cars in the car park. Then 7 more cars arrive. How many cars are in the car park now?

- A. 20 cars
- B. 19 cars
- C. 21 cars
- D. 18 cars

90. You need 16 cards to win the game, but you only have 9. How many more cards do you need?

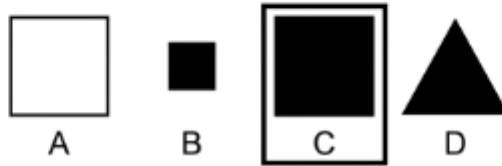
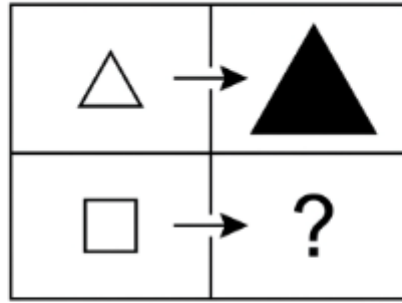
- A. 5 cards
- B. 6 cards
- C. 7 cards
- D. 8 cards

### **Nonverbal Battery**

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

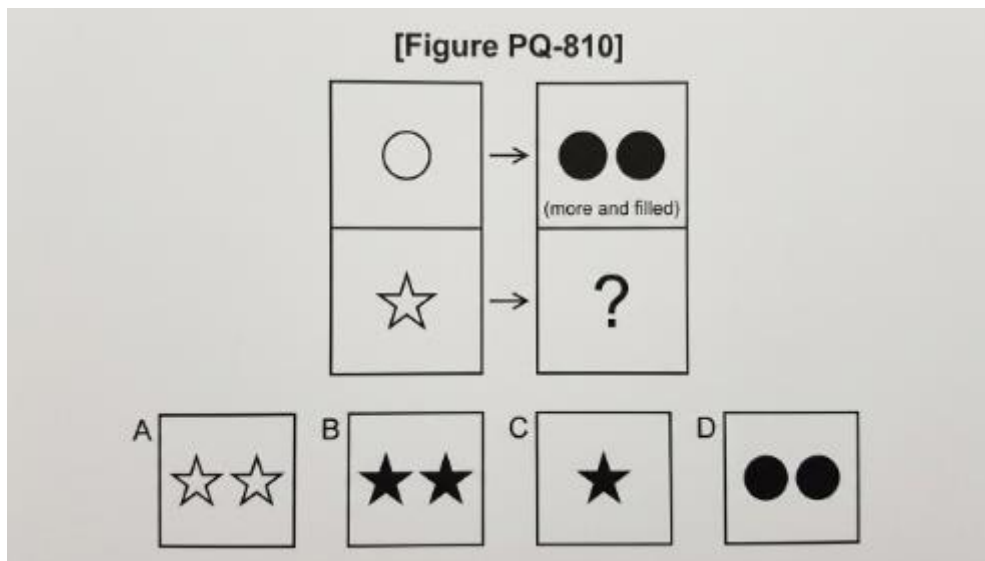
91. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Figure PQ-809



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

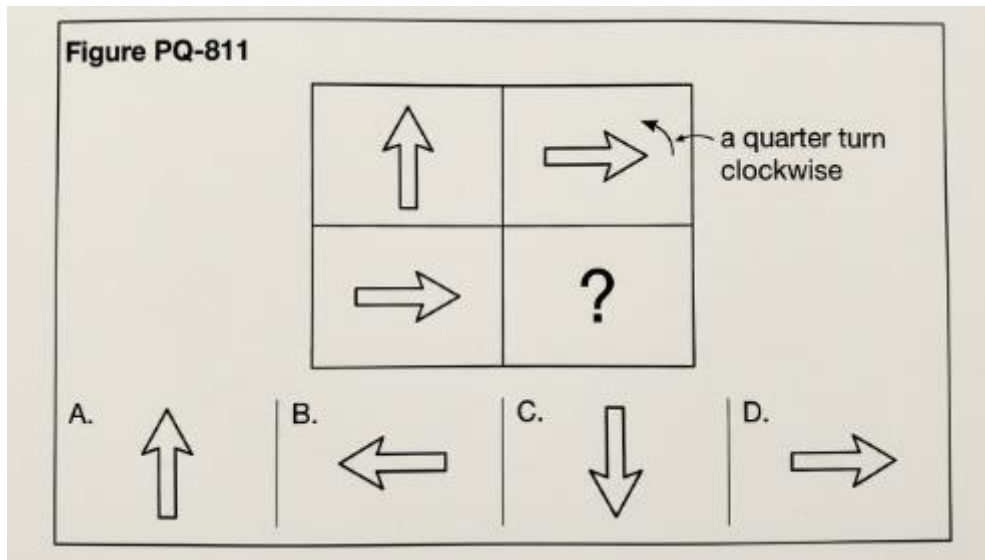
92. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. Two white stars
- B. Two black stars

- C. One black star
- D. Two black circles

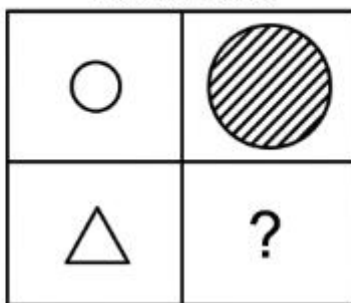
93. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



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

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

Matrix Puzzle



A



B



C



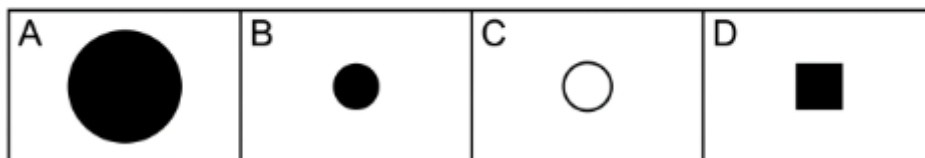
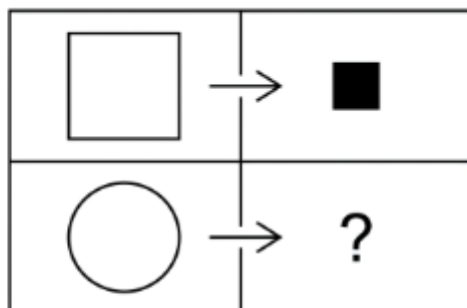
D

Figure PQ-812

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

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

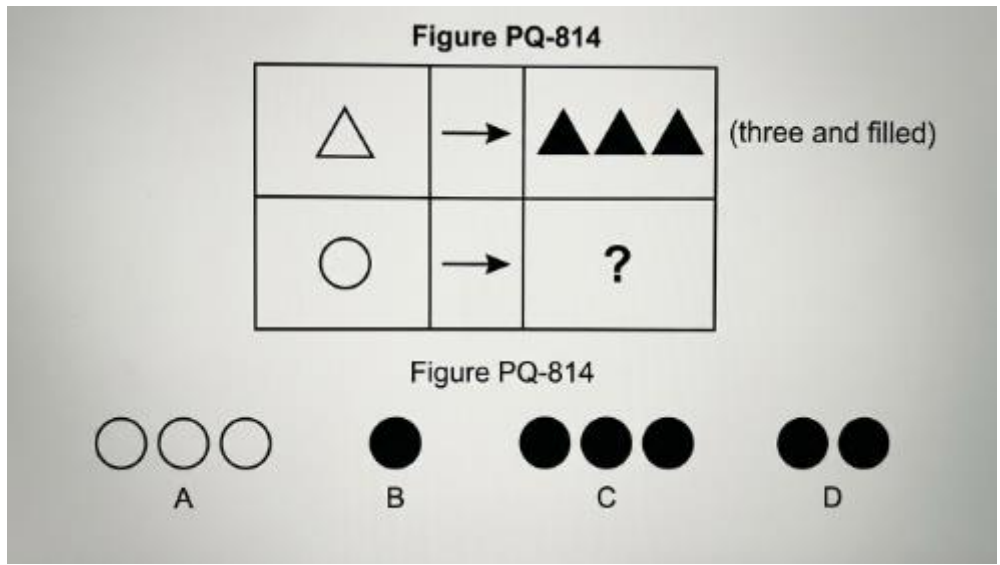
[Figure PQ-813]



- A. A large black circle
- B. A small black circle

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

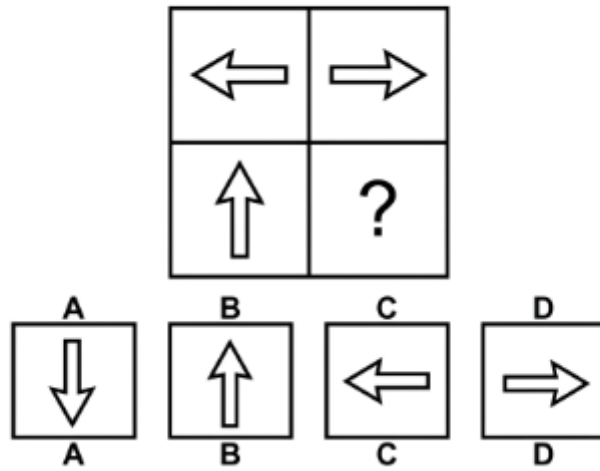
96. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



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

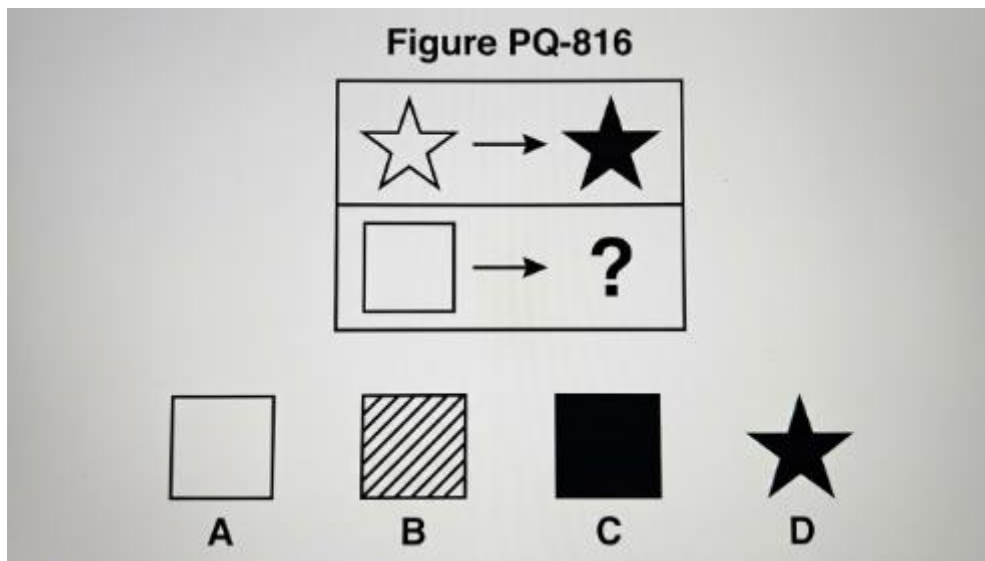
97. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Figure PQ-815



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

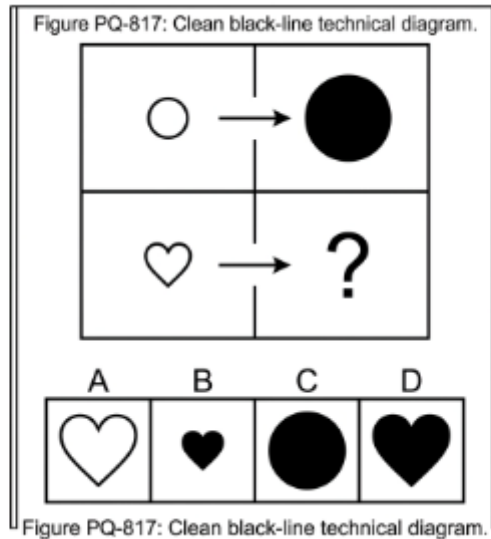
98. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. A white square
- B. A striped square

- C. A black square
- D. A black star

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

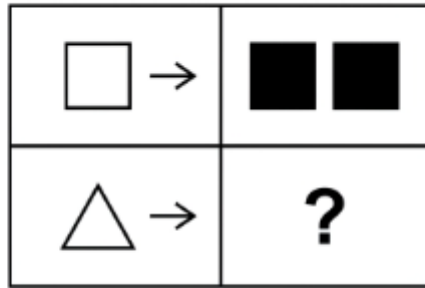


- A. A large white heart
- B. A small black heart
- C. A large black circle
- D. A large black heart

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

FIGURE PQ-818

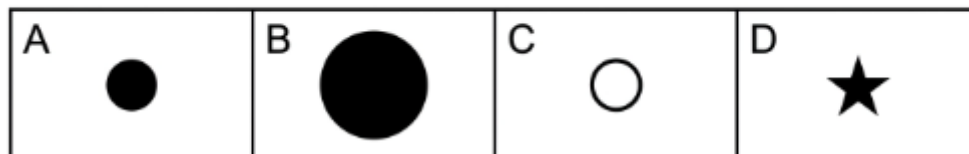
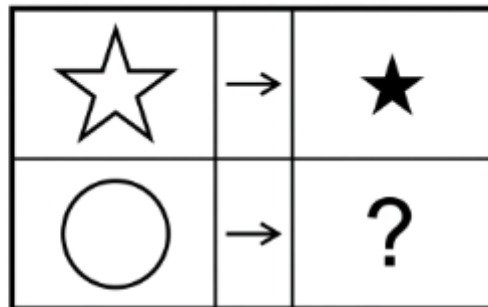
LOGICAL PROGRESSION TEST: Determine the correct missing cell



- A. Two white triangles
- B. One black triangle
- C. Two black squares
- D. Two black triangles

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

[Figure PQ-819]

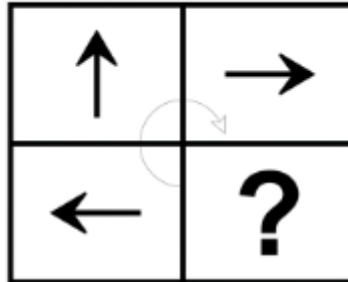


- A. A small black circle
- B. A large black circle

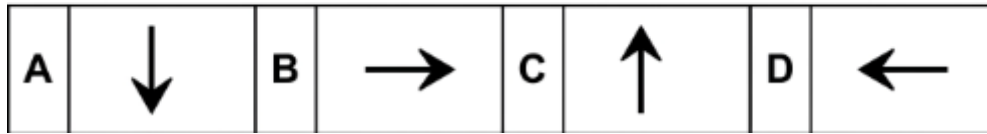
- C. A small white circle
- D. A small black star

102. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

Figure PQ-820: Clean Black-line Technical Diagram



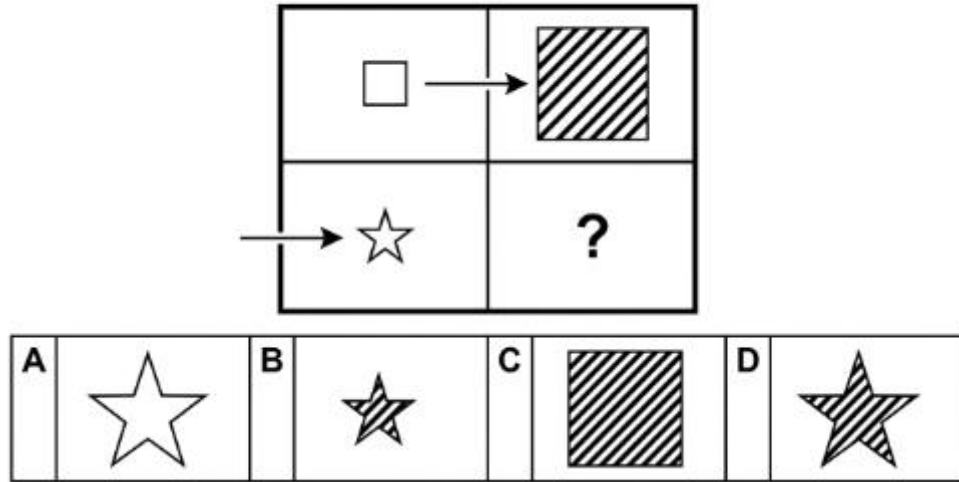
Answer Figures A–D



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

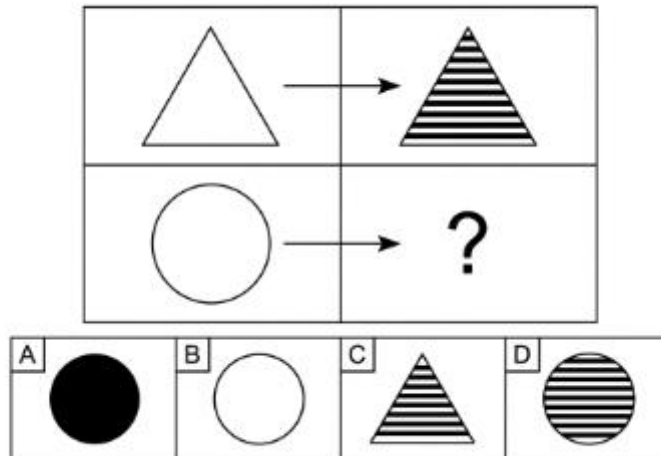
103. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

FIGURE PQ-821: PATTERN COMPLETION MATRIX



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

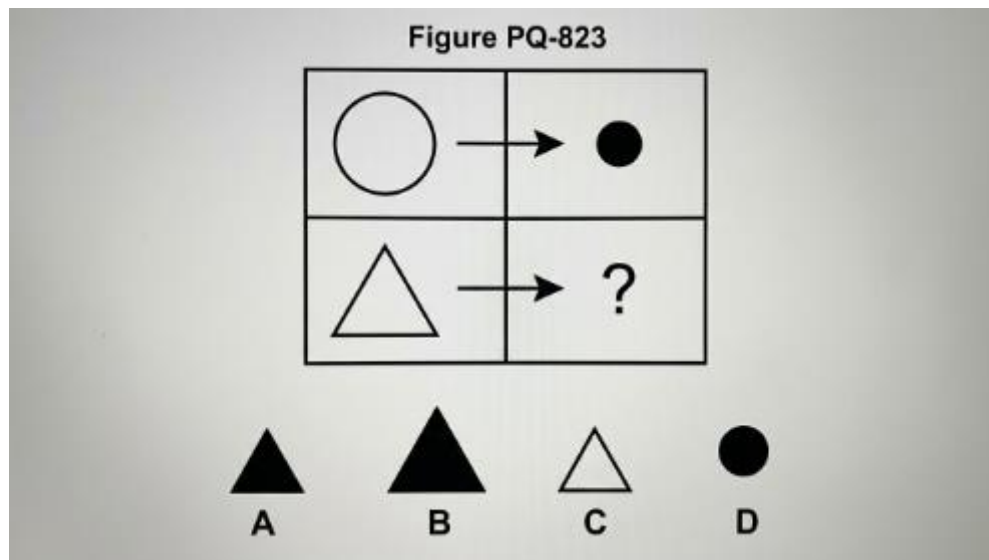
104. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



- A. A black circle
- B. A white circle

- C. A striped triangle
- D. A striped circle

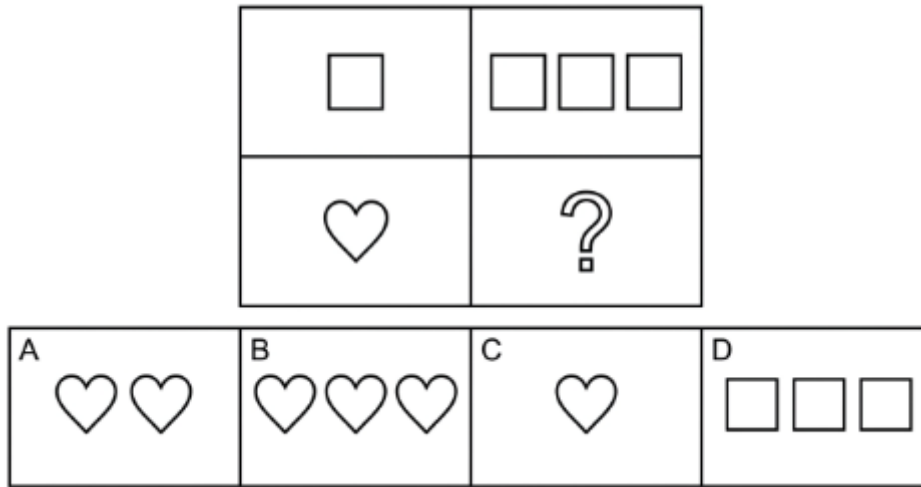
105. Look carefully — more than one thing changes. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.



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

106. Choose the figure that completes the bottom row.

[Figure PQ-824]

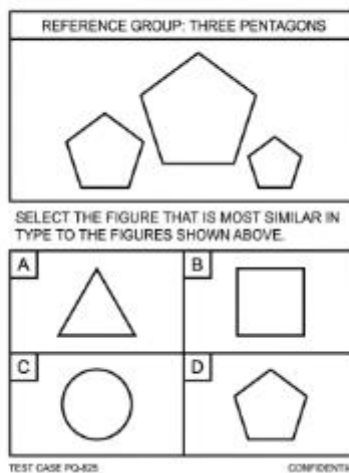


- A. Two hearts
- B. Three hearts
- C. One heart
- D. Three squares

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

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

TECHNICAL DIAGRAM ANALYSIS | FIGURE PQ-825



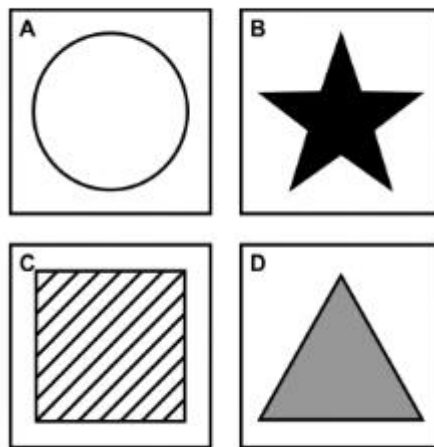
- A. A triangle
- B. A square
- C. A circle
- D. A pentagon

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

**Figure PQ-826:** Clean black-line technical diagram. Three grouped figures, all black-filled:



Answer figures A–D:



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

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

Figure PQ-827

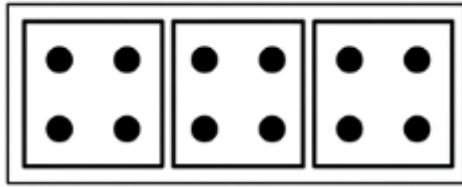
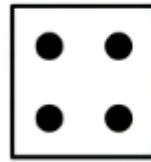
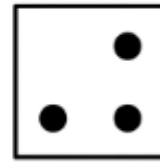


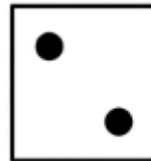
Figure PQ-827



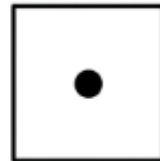
A



B



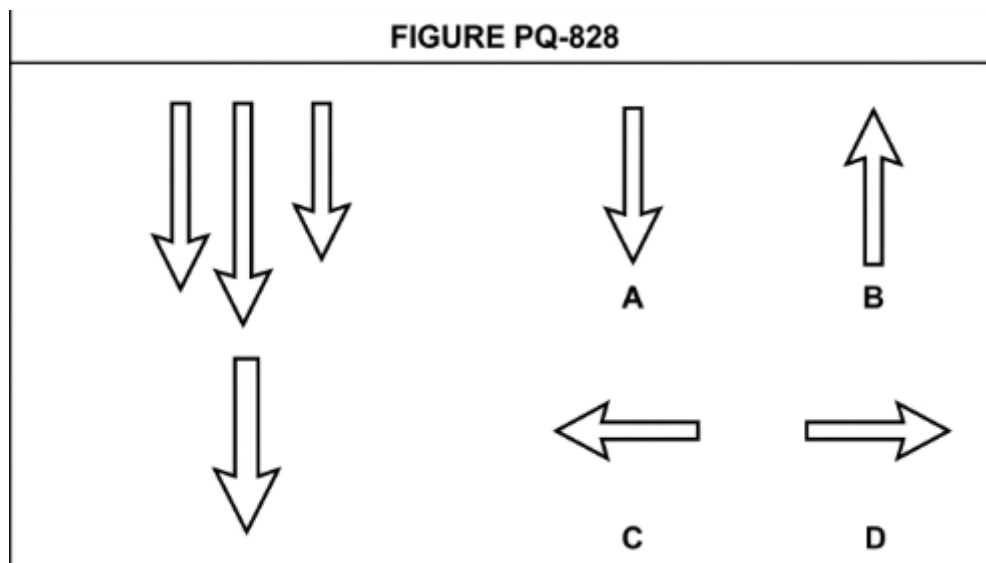
C



D

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

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

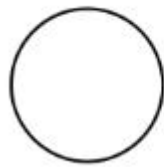
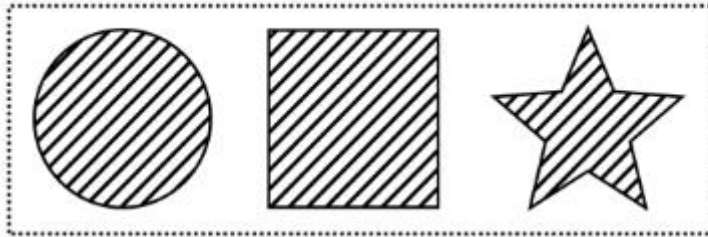


- A. Arrow pointing down
- B. Arrow pointing up

- C. Arrow pointing left
- D. Arrow pointing right

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

[Figure PQ-829]



A



B



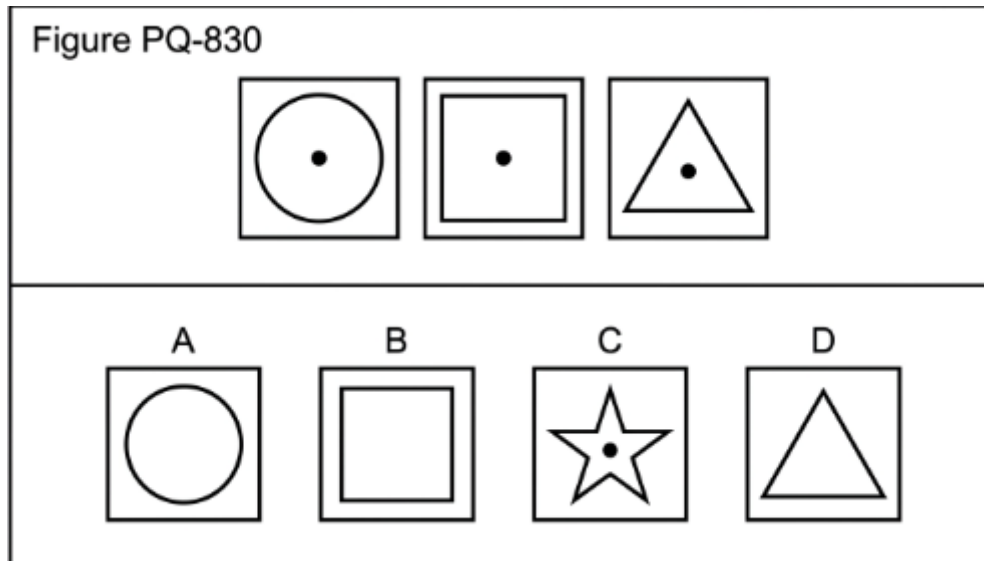
C



D

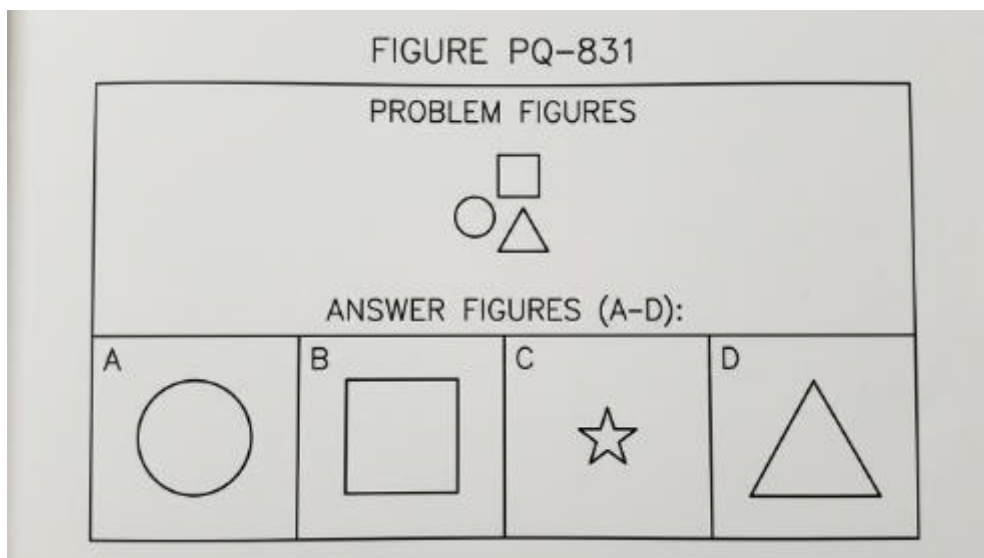
- A. A white circle
- B. A striped triangle
- C. A black square
- D. A grey star

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



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

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



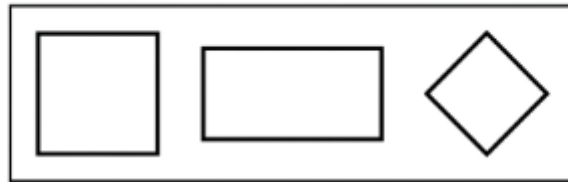
- A. A large circle
- B. A large square

- C. A small star
- D. A large triangle

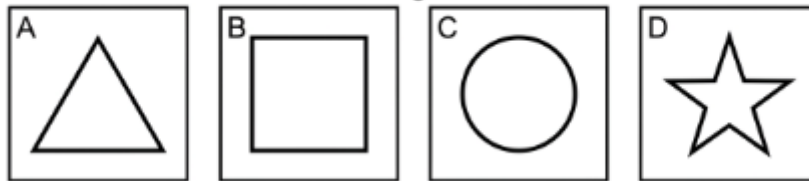
114. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.

**[Figure PQ-832]**

Grouped Figures



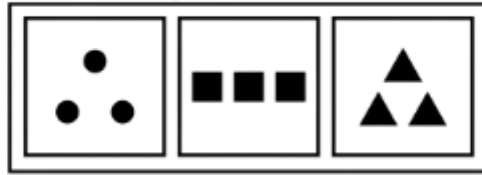
Answer Figures A–D



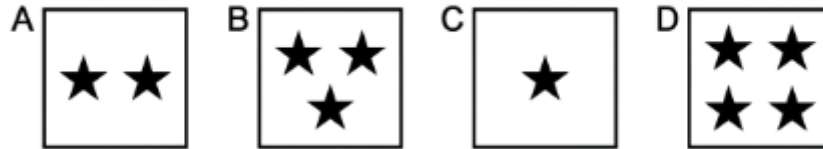
- A. A triangle
- B. A square
- C. A circle
- D. A star

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

Figure PQ-833



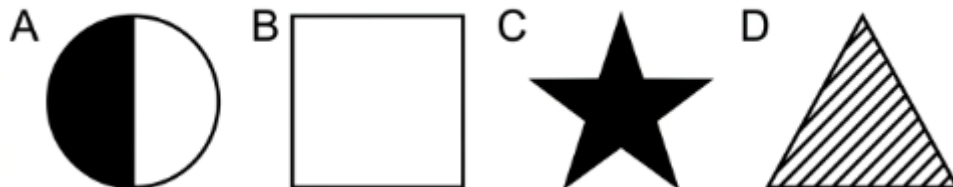
Answer Figures A-D



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

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

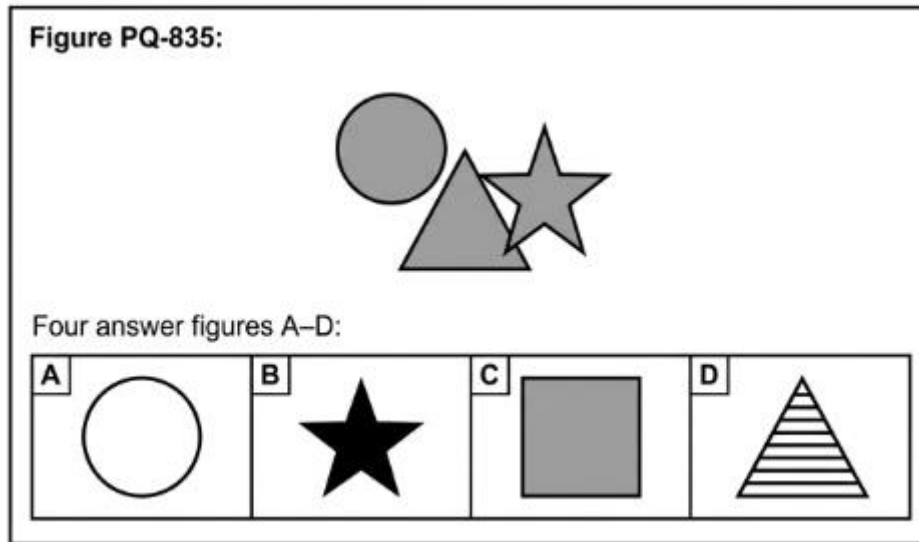
Figure PQ-834



- A. A half-shaded circle
- B. A fully white square

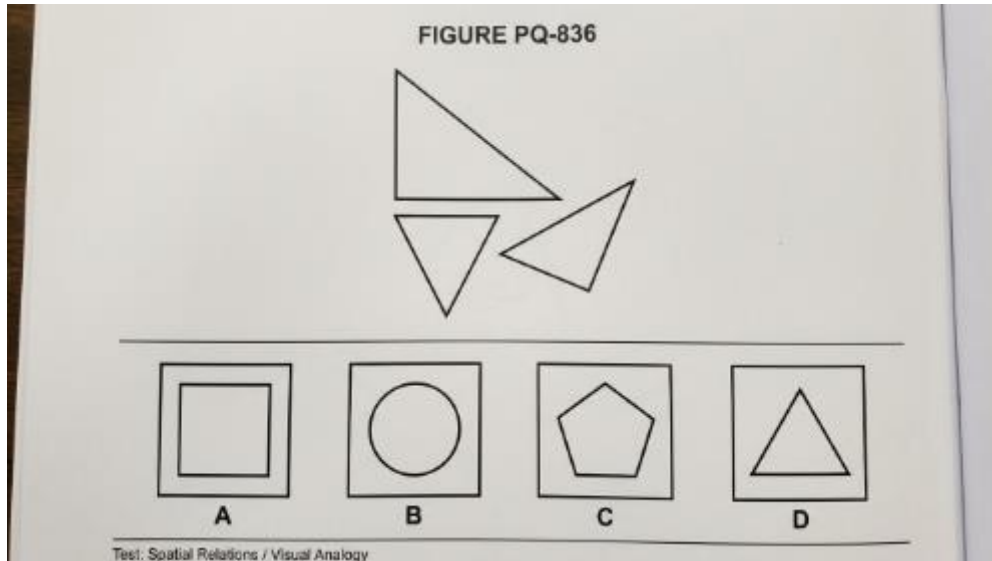
- C. A fully black star
- D. A striped triangle

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



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

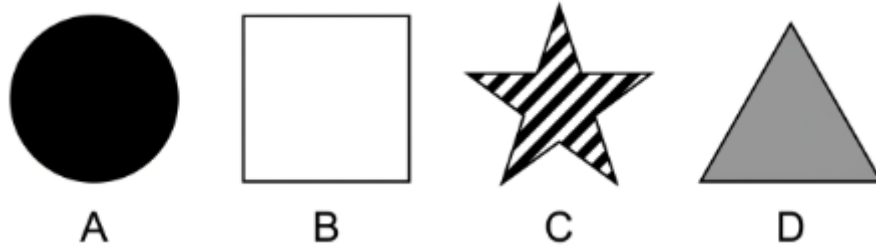
118. Choose the figure that belongs with the group above.



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

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

Figure PQ-837

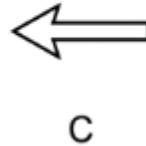
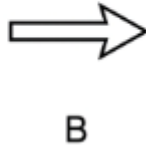
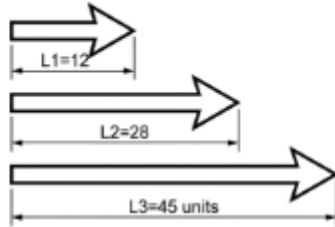


- A. A black circle
- B. A white square

- C. A striped star
- D. A grey triangle

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

[Figure PQ-838: Clean black-line technical diagram]

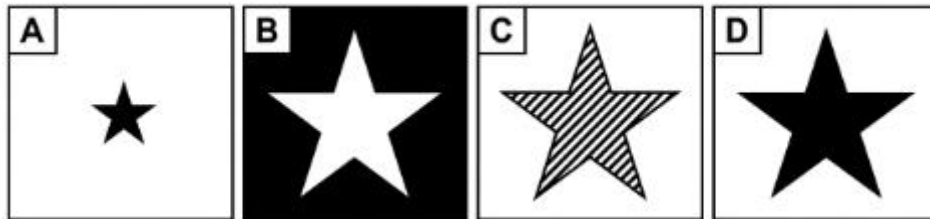


- A. Arrow pointing up
- B. Arrow pointing right
- C. Arrow pointing left
- D. Arrow pointing down

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



[Figure PQ-839: Clean black-line technical diagram.]



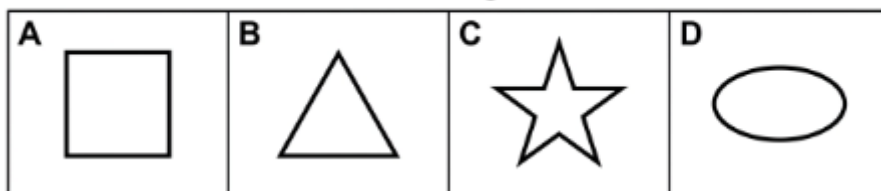
- A. A small black star
- B. A large white star
- C. A large striped star
- D. A large black star

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

[Figure PQ-840]



Answer Figures

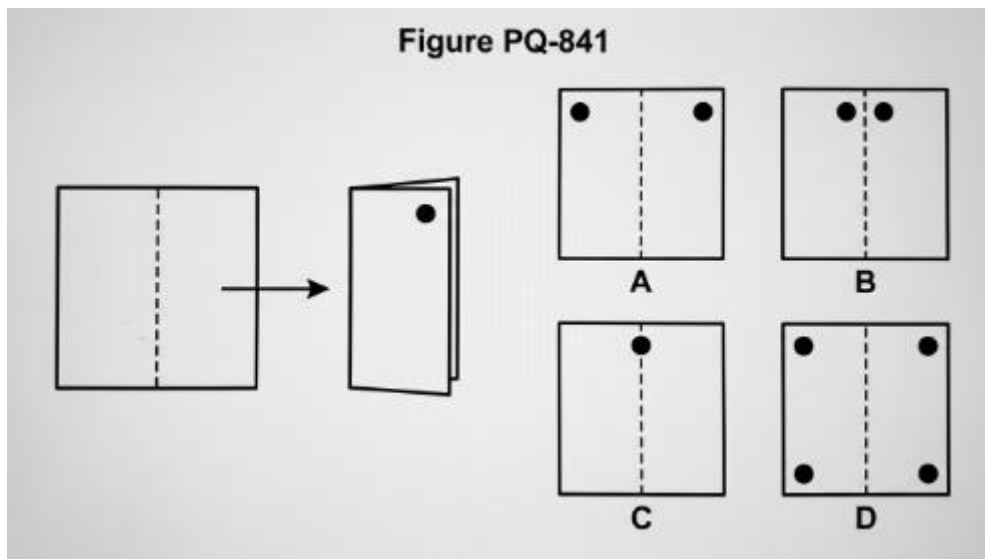


- A. A square
- B. A triangle

- C. A star
- D. An oval shape

**Paper Folding (Questions 123–136)**

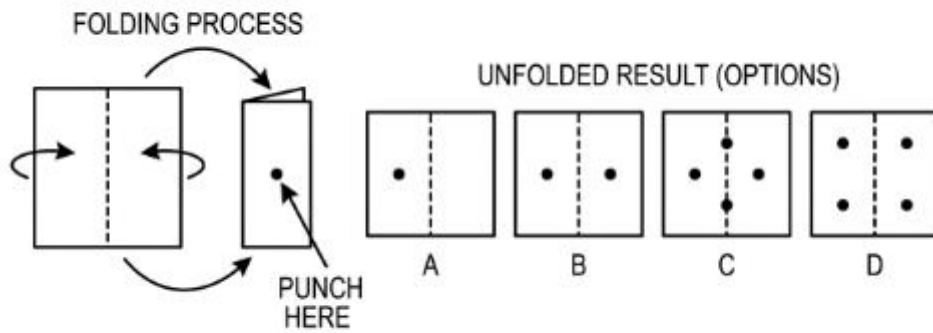
123. The paper is folded once and a hole is punched. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



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

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

Figure PQ-842:



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

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

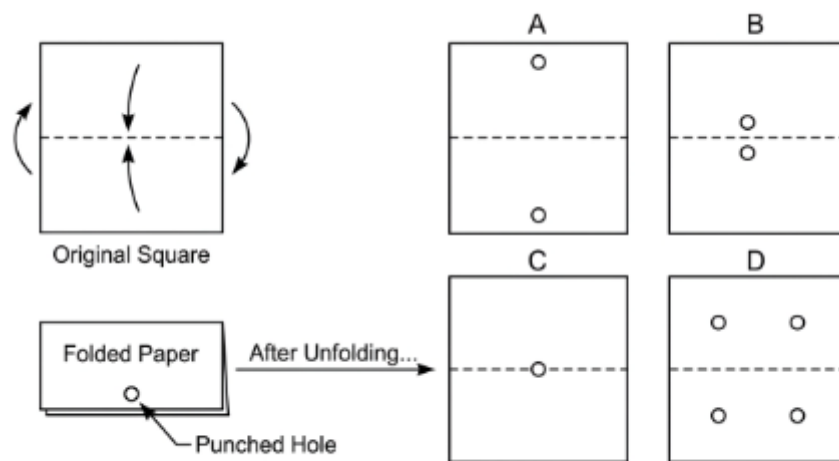
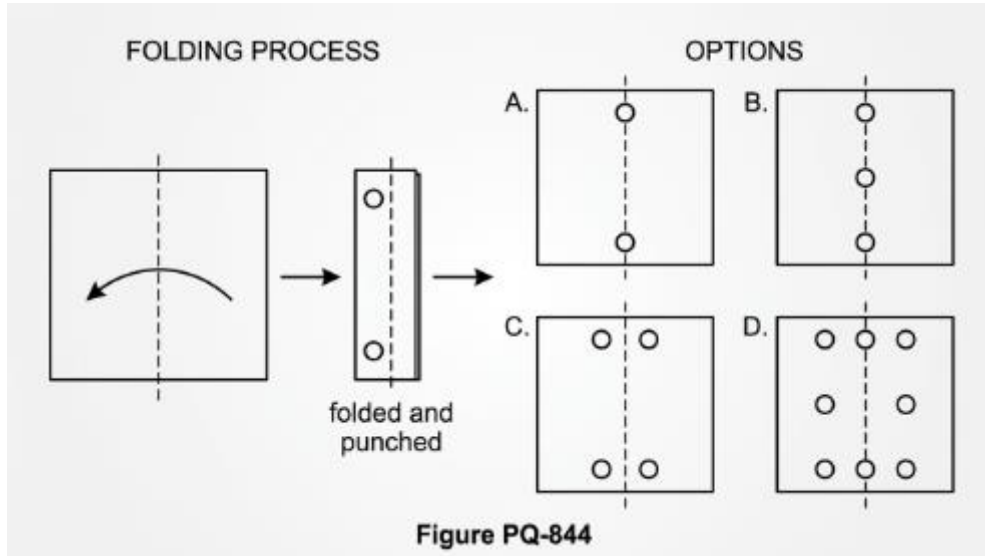


FIGURE PQ-843: Paper Folding Problem

- A. Two holes, far apart

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

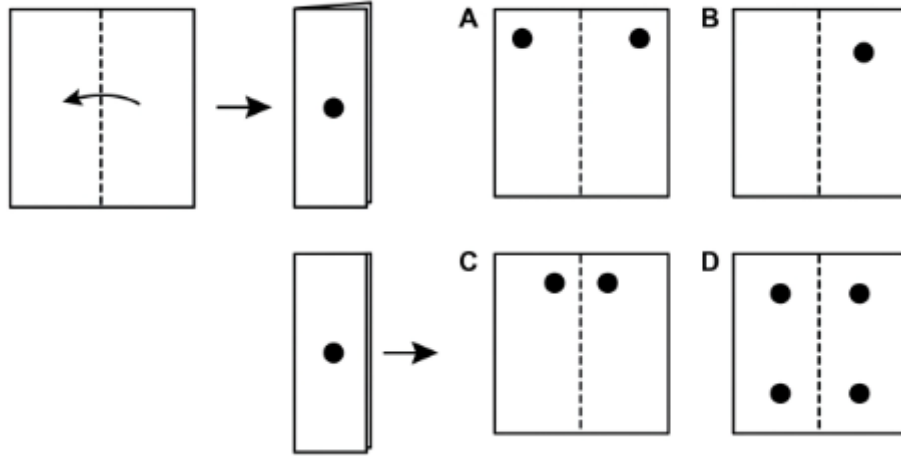
126. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



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

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

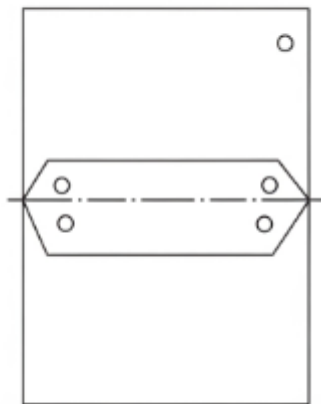
Figure PQ-845



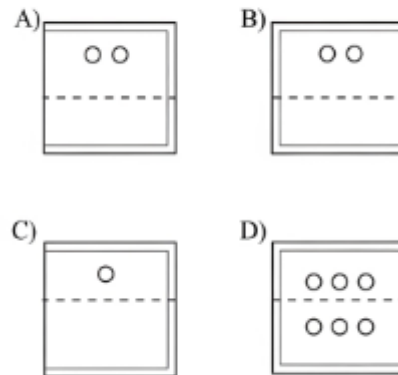
- A. Two holes, far apart
- B. One hole
- C. Two holes, centre top
- D. Four holes

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

Figure PQ-846



Answer figures D

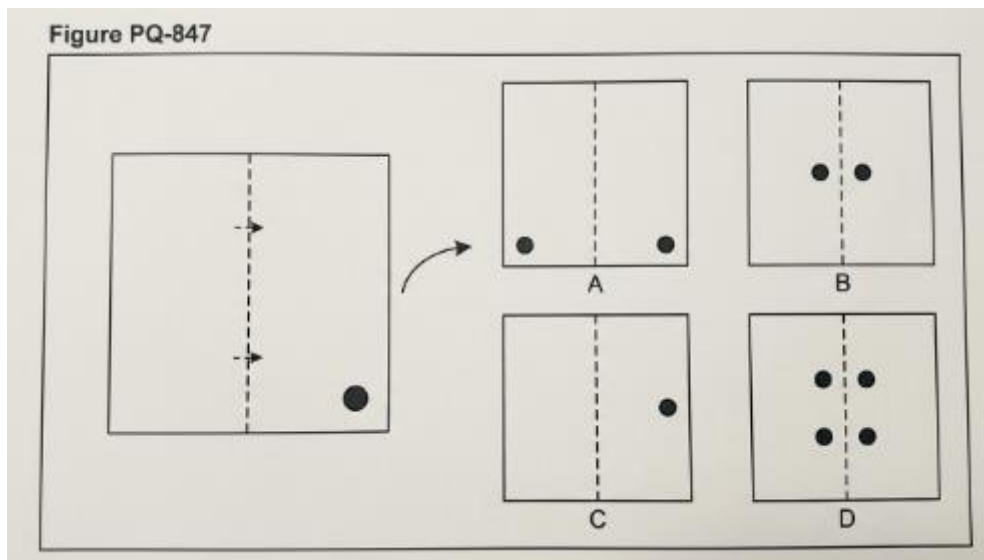


Answer figures D

- A. Two holes, near fold
- B. Two holes, near edges

- C. One hole
- D. Four holes

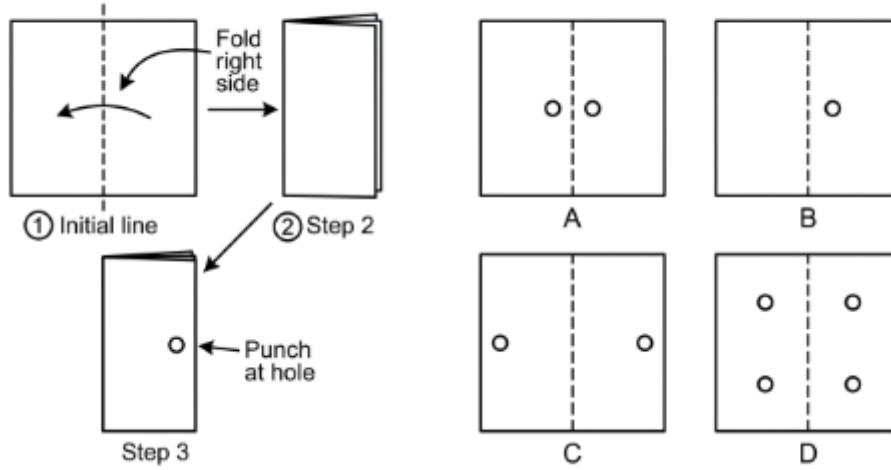
129. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.



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

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

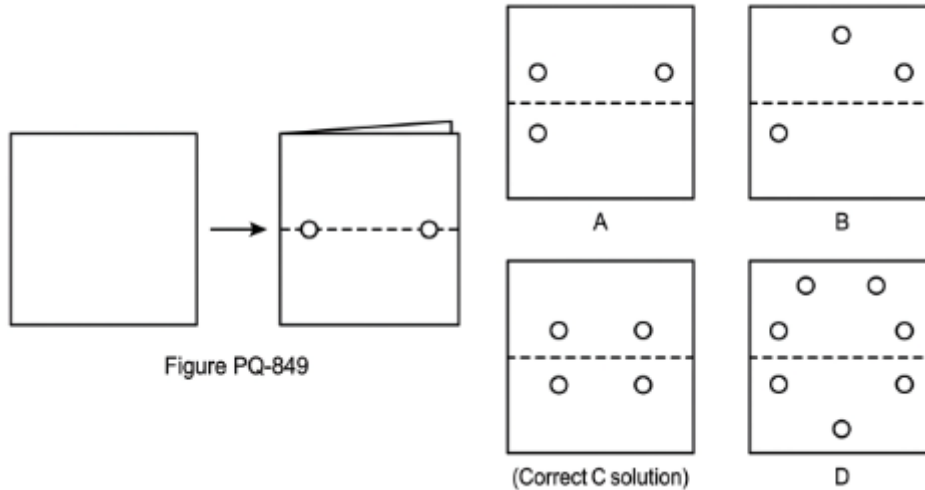
**FIGURE PQ-848**



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

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

**Figure PQ-849**

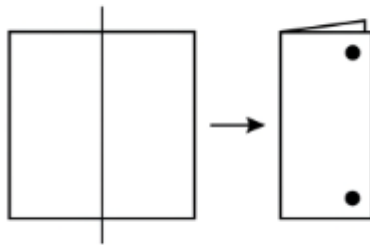


- A. Two holes
- B. Three holes

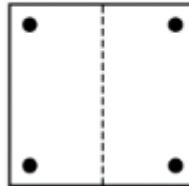
- C. Four holes
- D. Six holes

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

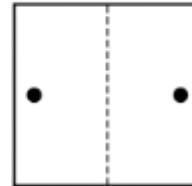
Figure PQ-850



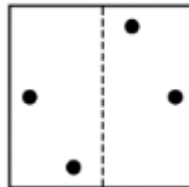
A: four holes far apart near the corners



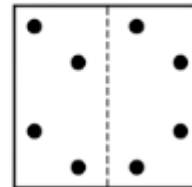
B: two holes



C: three holes



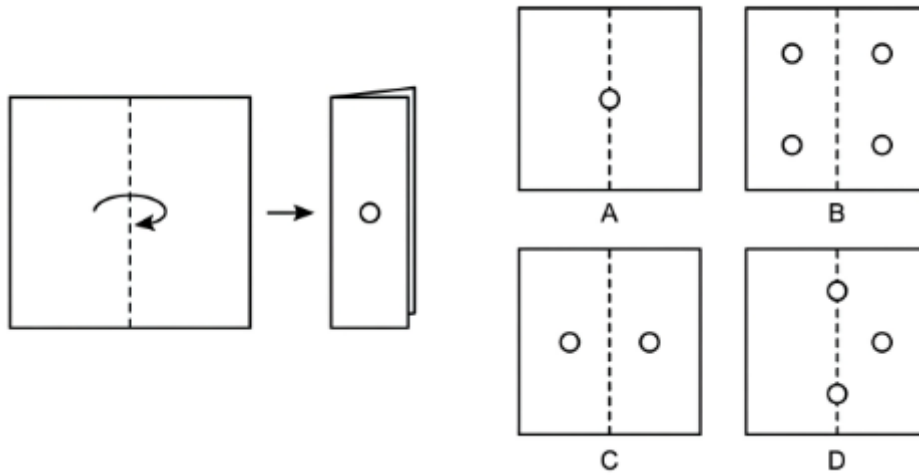
D: six holes



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

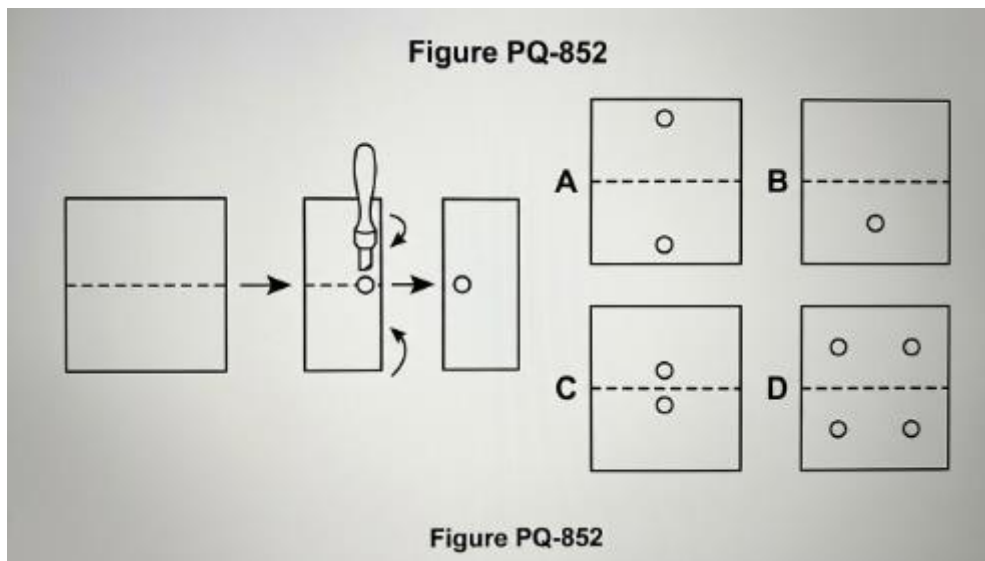
133. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

Figure PQ-851:



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

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

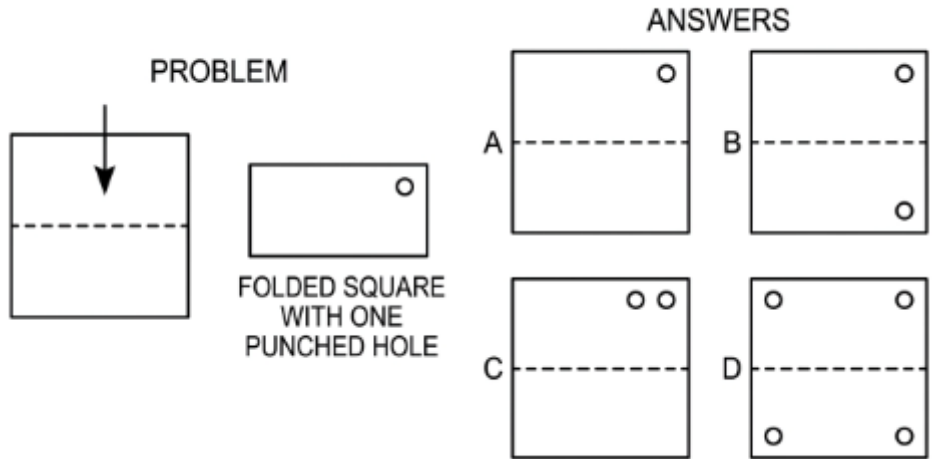


- A. Two holes, far apart
- B. One hole

- C. Two holes, near centre
- D. Four holes

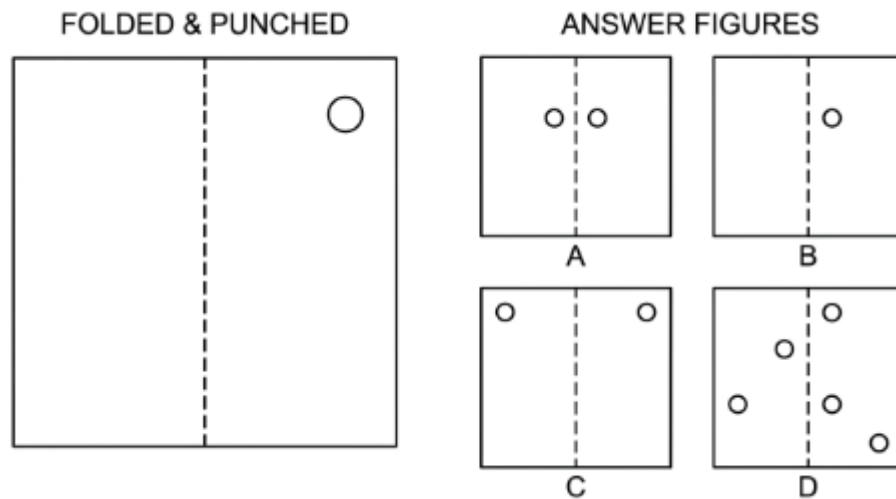
135. Choose the picture that shows how the paper looks when it is opened.

[Figure PQ-853]



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

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



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

## Practice Exam 7: Answer Key and Explanations

### Verbal Battery — Picture Analogies

1. **C** — A telescope is used for seeing far away, so a fork is used for eating. The relationship is object-to-its-use; cooking, cutting, and stirring are not what a fork does.
2. **A** — Nectar is a bee's food, so a leaf is a caterpillar's food. The link is animal-to-food; the flower, web, and honey relate to small creatures but are not what a caterpillar eats.
3. **B** — Loud and quiet are opposites, so the opposite of day is night, shown by the dark night. The sun, clock, and morning relate to the day but are not its opposite.
4. **D** — A hairdresser uses scissors, so a fisherman uses a fishing rod. The relationship is worker-to-tool; the boat, hat, and fish relate to fishing but are not the main tool.
5. **B** — A piano key is part of a whole piano, so a window is part of a whole house. The relationship is part-to-whole; the glass, curtain, and door relate to a window but are not the whole it belongs to.
6. **D** — A puppy is a dog's baby, so a foal is a horse's baby. The link is adult-to-young; the stable, saddle, and tail relate to a horse but are not its baby.

**7. A** — A car travels on a road, so a fish travels in the sea. The relationship is thing-to-where-it-travels; the net, fin, and scales relate to a fish but are not where it moves.

**8. B** — Rubbing hands makes warmth, so switching on a lamp makes light. The link is action-to-result; the switch, bulb, and lampshade are parts of a lamp but are not what switching it on makes.

**9. B** — Scales are a fish's body covering, so spines are a hedgehog's body covering. The relationship is animal-to-covering; the snout, ball shape, and legs relate to a hedgehog but are not its covering.

**10. A** — Hard and soft are opposites, so the opposite of rough is smooth, shown by the smooth pebble. The sandpaper, brick, and rocky path are all rough, so none completes an opposites pair.

**11. C** — A bottle is made of glass, so a tyre is made of rubber. The relationship is object-to-material; metal, wood, and paper are not what a tyre is made from.

**12. A** — A baker makes bread, so a shoemaker makes shoes. The link is maker-to-product; the hammer, leather, and foot relate to making shoes but are not the finished product.

**13. A** — A wheel is part of a whole bicycle, so a leaf is part of a whole tree. The relationship is part-to-whole; the colour green, a root, and autumn relate to a leaf but are not the whole it belongs to.

**14. D** — A pencil is used for drawing, so a needle is used for sewing. The link is object-to-its-job; cutting, writing, and measuring are not what a needle does.

**15. C** — Big and little are opposites, so the opposite of a tall building is a short building. The wide and new buildings and the tall tower do not complete an opposites pair for "tall."

**16. A** — A hive is a bee's home, so a burrow is a rabbit's home. The relationship is animal-to-home; the carrot, ears, and tail relate to a rabbit but are not where it lives.

## **Verbal Battery — Sentence Completion**

**17. B** — A magnet pulls towards things made of metal, so "hard metal" fits. Wood, paper, and plastic are not pulled by a magnet.

**18. D** — Green plants need sunlight from the sun to grow, so "bright sunlight" fits. Music, toys, and sweets do not help a plant grow.

**19. A** — The opposite of a full glass is an empty glass, so "an empty glass" fits. Big, cold, and tall do not describe the opposite of full.

**20. C** — A doctor who looks after teeth is a dentist, so "a tooth dentist" fits. A nurse, vet, and chef do different jobs.

**21. B** — Ice cream melts in the hot sun, so "hot summer sun" fits. Cold sun, a dark sky, and a quiet room would not melt it.

**22. D** — A baby cow is called a calf, so "a baby calf" fits. A foal, kid, and piglet are the young of other animals.

**23. D** — When thirsty, the best drink is water, so "cool water" fits. Sand, soup, and ice cubes are not the best way to quench thirst.

**24. C** — A clock with two hands shows the time, so "the time" fits. It does not show the weather, the date, or the temperature.

**25. D** — Bats sleep in the day and come out at night, so "dark night" fits. Noon, lunchtime, and morning are daytime.

**26. B** — The first meal of the morning is breakfast, so "morning breakfast" fits. Supper, dinner, and a snack are eaten at other times.

**27. D** — A rainbow appears after the rain, so "falling rain" fits. Snow, wind, and fog do not make a rainbow.

**28. A** — We clap with our hands, so "two hands" fits. Ears are for hearing, eyes for seeing, and the nose for smelling.

**29. D** — An insect such as an ant has six legs, so "six legs" fits. Two and four are too few, and eight belongs to a spider.

**30. B** — When the light turns red, cars must stop, so "stop still" fits. Going fast, turning, and honking are not what a red light means.

## **Verbal Battery — Picture Classification**

**31. B** — The book, newspaper, and paper bag are all made of paper or card, so the cardboard box belongs. The glass cup, metal spoon, and wooden chair are made of other materials.

**32. C** — The bird, butterfly, and aeroplane all have wings, so the bee belongs. The car, boat, and fish have no wings.

**33. A** — The chair, sofa, and bench are all things you sit on, so the stool belongs. The lamp, clock, and mirror are not for sitting.

**34. D** — The banana, lemon, and sun are all yellow, so the yellow duckling belongs. The green leaf, red apple, and blue sky are other colours.

**35. B** — The polar bear, penguin, and seal all live where it is cold, so the walrus belongs. The camel, lion, and monkey live in warm places.

**36. A** — The television, computer, and phone all have a screen, so the tablet belongs. The book, kettle, and chair have no screen.

**37. A** — The toothbrush, soap, and towel are all found in a bathroom, so the bathtub belongs. The saucepan, pillow, and television belong in other rooms.

**38. D** — Wheat, corn, and potatoes are all crops that grow in a field, so the carrots belong. The rock, fish, and car are not crops.

**39. C** — The kangaroo, frog, and rabbit all hop or jump, so the grasshopper belongs. The snake, fish, and worm do not hop.

**40. A** — The ant, ladybird, and pea are all very small, so the grain of rice belongs. The elephant, house, and bus are large.

**41. A** — The sand, shell, and bucket and spade are all found on a beach, so the starfish belongs. The snowman, fireplace, and desk are not beach things.

**42. D** — The drum, bell, and whistle all make a sound, so the trumpet belongs. The pillow, plate, and spoon are quiet.

**43. B** — The monkey, cat, and squirrel can all climb trees, so the koala belongs. The elephant, cow, and horse cannot climb.

**44. C** — The kite, balloon, and feather all float lightly in the air, so the bubble belongs. The rock, brick, and coin are heavy and fall.

## **Quantitative Battery — Number Analogies**

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

**46. D** — The first pair doubles (5 to 10), so nine doubles to make eighteen. The rule is "twice as many."

**47. D** — The first pair grows by two (10 to 12), so fourteen grows by two to make sixteen. The change is "two more."

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

**49. C** — The first pair doubles (6 to 12), so seven doubles to make fourteen. The rule is "twice as many."

**50. B** — The first pair grows by one (16 to 17), so eighteen grows by one to make nineteen. The change is "one more."

**51. C** — The first pair grows by three (9 to 12), so ten grows by three to make thirteen. The change is "three more."

**52. B** — The first pair loses two (14 to 12), so sixteen loses two to make fourteen. The change is "two fewer."

**53. D** — The first pair doubles (7 to 14), so eight doubles to make sixteen. The rule is "twice as many."

**54. D** — The first pair grows by two (11 to 13), so fifteen grows by two to make seventeen. The change is "two more."

**55. A** — The first pair loses three (16 to 13), so fifteen loses three to make twelve. The change is "three fewer."

**56. D** — The first pair grows by three (8 to 11), so eleven grows by three to make fourteen. The change is "three more."

**57. C** — The first pair doubles (8 to 16), so six doubles to make twelve. The rule is "twice as many."

**58. A** — The first pair grows by one (17 to 18), so nineteen grows by one to make twenty. The change is "one more."

**59. A** — The first pair loses two (16 to 14), so eighteen loses two to make sixteen. The change is "two fewer."

**60. B** — The first pair doubles (9 to 18), so five doubles to make ten. The rule is "twice as many."

## **Quantitative Battery — Number Series**

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

**62. B** — The beads go up by two each time (13, 15, 17), so the next group is nineteen. The step is "two more."

**63. C** — The beads go down by two each time (19, 17, 15), so the next group is thirteen. The step is "two fewer."

**64. D** — The beads go up by one each time (17, 18, 19), so the next group is twenty. The step is "one more."

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

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

**67. A** — The beads go up by two each time (14, 16, 18), so the next group is twenty. The step is "two more."

**68. D** — The beads go down by two each time (18, 16, 14), so the next group is twelve. The step is "two fewer."

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

**70. A** — The beads go down by one each time (19, 18, 17), so the next group is sixteen. The step is "one fewer."

**71. D** — The beads go up by two each time (15, 17, 19), so the next group is twenty-one. The step is "two more."

**72. C** — The beads go down by three each time (22, 19, 16), so the next group is thirteen. The step is "three fewer."

**73. C** — The beads go up by three each time (10, 13, 16), so the next group is nineteen. The step is "three more."

**74. A** — The beads go down by two each time (20, 18, 16), so the next group is fourteen. The step is "two fewer."

**75. A** — The beads go up by one each time (18, 19, 20), so the next group is twenty-one. The step is "one more."

**76. C** — The beads go down by three each time (23, 20, 17), so the next group is fourteen. The step is "three fewer."

## **Quantitative Battery — Number Puzzles**

**77. D** — Ten birds and seven more makes seventeen ( $10 + 7 = 17$ ). Counting on from ten adds seven.

**78. A** — Eighteen apples with nine eaten leaves nine ( $18 - 9 = 9$ ). Counting back from eighteen reaches nine.

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

**80. B** — Eight cats, six dogs, and three rabbits make seventeen animals ( $8 + 6 + 3 = 17$ ). All three groups are joined into one total.

**81. B** — Nineteen balloons with nine popped leaves ten ( $19 - 9 = 10$ ). Taking nine away reduces the amount by nine.

**82. C** — Needing seventeen with nine in hand means eight more are needed ( $17 - 9 = 8$ ). Counting on from nine to seventeen takes eight steps.

**83. B** — Sixteen ducks with nine swimming away leaves seven ( $16 - 9 = 7$ ). Counting back from sixteen reaches seven.

**84. D** — Nine red and eight blue blocks make seventeen altogether ( $9 + 8 = 17$ ). The two groups are joined into one total.

**85. A** — Twenty sweets with nine eaten leaves eleven ( $20 - 9 = 11$ ). Counting back from twenty reaches eleven.

**86. D** — If adding seven makes sixteen, the box started with nine ( $16 - 7 = 9$ ). Counting back from the total finds the start.

**87. A** — Nine fish and nine more makes eighteen ( $9 + 9 = 18$ ). The two equal groups are joined.

**88. C** — Twenty-one cherries with nine eaten leaves twelve ( $21 - 9 = 12$ ). Counting back from twenty-one reaches twelve.

**89. A** — Thirteen cars and seven more makes twenty ( $13 + 7 = 20$ ). Counting on from thirteen adds seven.

**90. C** — Needing sixteen with nine in hand means seven more are needed ( $16 - 9 = 7$ ). Counting on from nine to sixteen takes seven steps.

## **Nonverbal Battery — Figure Matrices**

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

**92. B** — Two things change — more and filled-in — so one white star becomes two black stars. The number and the shading both change.

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

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

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

**96. C** — Two things change — three of them and filled-in — so one white circle becomes three black circles. The number and the shading both change.

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

**98. C** — The top row changes from white to black, so the white square becomes a black square. The change is shading, keeping the same shape.

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

**100. D** — Two things change — more and filled-in — so one white triangle becomes two black triangles. The number and the shading both change.

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

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

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

**104. D** — The top row gains stripes, so the white circle becomes a striped circle. The change is shading, keeping the same shape.

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

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

## **Nonverbal Battery — Figure Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 113. C** — The three figures are all small, so the small star belongs. The large figures break the size rule.
- 114. B** — The three figures all have four sides, so the square belongs. A triangle, circle, and star do not have four sides.
- 115. B** — Each box holds exactly three items, so the box with three stars belongs. The boxes with two, one, or four stars break the count rule.
- 116. A** — The three figures are all half-shaded, so the half-shaded circle belongs. The fully white, fully black, and striped figures break the rule.
- 117. C** — The three figures are all filled grey, so the grey square belongs. The white, black, and striped figures break the shading rule.
- 118. D** — The three figures all have three sides, so the triangle belongs. A square, circle, and pentagon have a different number of sides.
- 119. B** — The three figures are all white outlines, so the white square belongs. The black, striped, and grey figures break the shading rule.
- 120. B** — The three arrows all point right, so the right-pointing arrow belongs. The other directions break the rule.
- 121. D** — The three figures are all large and black, so the large black star belongs. The small, white, and striped stars each break one part of the rule.
- 122. D** — The three figures all have curved edges and no corners, so the oval belongs. The square, triangle, and star have corners.

## **Nonverbal Battery — Paper Folding**

- 123. A** — A hole punched near the top outer edge opens into two holes far apart near the top corners. Holes near the edge land far from the fold.
- 124. B** — A single punch through one fold opens into two holes mirrored across the centre. Two layers always give two holes.
- 125. B** — With a horizontal fold, a hole near the fold opens into two holes close together near the centre. Holes near the fold stay near the middle.
- 126. C** — Two punches through two layers make four holes, arranged as two mirrored pairs. The count comes from punches times layers.
- 127. C** — A hole punched near the top, close to the fold, opens into two holes close together near the centre top. Nearness to the fold keeps them close.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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