

PRACTICE EXAM 13: WONDERLIC-STYLE COGNITIVE ABILITY SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This original 100-question practice simulation is designed for timed practice. Set a 24-minute timer, work steadily, and do not use a calculator. It is not an official Wonderlic assessment and is not affiliated with Wonderlic, Inc.

1. What is 19 multiplied by 6?

- A. 95
- B. 108
- C. 114
- D. 133

2. What is 23 multiplied by 7?

- A. 138
- B. 154
- C. 184
- D. 161

3. What is 14 multiplied by 9?

- A. 126
- B. 112
- C. 117
- D. 140

4. What is 32 multiplied by 5?

- A. 128
- B. 160
- C. 155
- D. 192

5. What is 17 multiplied by 8?

- A. 119
- B. 128
- C. 153
- D. 136

6. What is 26 multiplied by 4?

- A. 104
- B. 78
- C. 100
- D. 130

7. What is 21 multiplied by 11?

- A. 210
- B. 231
- C. 220
- D. 252

8. What is 15 multiplied by 12?

- A. 165
- B. 168
- C. 180
- D. 195

9. What is 28 multiplied by 3?

- A. 84
- B. 56
- C. 81
- D. 112

10. What is 34 multiplied by 2?

- A. 34
- B. 68
- C. 66
- D. 102

11. A total of 156 is shared equally among 12 groups. What is each group share?

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 15

12. A total of 221 is shared equally among 13 groups. What is each group share?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 19

D. 17

13. A total of 288 is shared equally among 16 groups. What is each group share?

A. 16

B. 17

C. 18

D. 20

14. A total of 252 is shared equally among 14 groups. What is each group share?

A. 16

B. 17

C. 20

D. 18

15. A total of 324 is shared equally among 18 groups. What is each group share?

A. 18

B. 16

C. 17

D. 20

16. A total of 195 is shared equally among 15 groups. What is each group share?

A. 11

B. 13

C. 12

D. 15

17. A total of 270 is shared equally among 10 groups. What is each group share?

- A. 25
- B. 27
- C. 26
- D. 29

18. A total of 336 is shared equally among 21 groups. What is each group share?

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

19. A total of 264 is shared equally among 22 groups. What is each group share?

- A. 12
- B. 10
- C. 11
- D. 14

20. A total of 418 is shared equally among 19 groups. What is each group share?

- A. 20
- B. 21
- C. 22
- D. 24

21. What is 35% of 240?

- A. 49.0
- B. 77.0
- C. 84.0
- D. 94.0

22. What is 15% of 360?

- A. 39.0
- B. 54.0
- C. 47.0
- D. 64.0

23. What is 12% of 480?

- A. 45.6
- B. 50.6
- C. 67.6
- D. 57.6

24. What is 25% of 260?

- A. 65.0
- B. 40.0
- C. 58.0
- D. 75.0

25. What is 8% of 750?

- A. 52.0
- B. 53.0
- C. 60.0

D. 70.0

26. What is 30% of 420?

A. 96.0

B. 119.0

C. 136.0

D. 126.0

27. What is 5% of 640?

A. 27.0

B. 32.0

C. 25.0

D. 42.0

28. What is 18% of 900?

A. 162.0

B. 144.0

C. 155.0

D. 172.0

29. What is 45% of 280?

A. 126.0

B. 81.0

C. 119.0

D. 136.0

30. What is 20% of 520?

- A. 84.0
- B. 97.0
- C. 114.0
- D. 104.0

31. What is 95 minus 37?

- A. 55
- B. 58
- C. 60
- D. 63

32. What is 124 minus 49?

- A. 72
- B. 77
- C. 75
- D. 80

33. What is 83 minus 28?

- A. 55
- B. 52
- C. 57
- D. 60

34. What is 146 minus 67?

- A. 76
- B. 79
- C. 81
- D. 84

35. What is 210 minus 85?

- A. 122
- B. 127
- C. 130
- D. 125

36. What is 176 minus 99?

- A. 74
- B. 79
- C. 77
- D. 82

37. What is 130 minus 46?

- A. 81
- B. 86
- C. 89
- D. 84

38. What is 157 minus 68?

- A. 86
- B. 89
- C. 91

D. 94

39. What is 240 minus 73?

A. 167

B. 164

C. 169

D. 172

40. What is 112 minus 54?

A. 55

B. 60

C. 58

D. 63

41. The word 'amicable' most nearly means:

A. temporary

B. friendly

C. opposite

D. unrelated

42. The word 'barren' most nearly means:

A. temporary

B. opposite

C. unproductive

D. unrelated

43. The word 'cumulative' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. unrelated
- D. increasing

44. The word 'dormant' most nearly means:

- A. inactive
- B. temporary
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

45. The word 'exempt' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. free from
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

46. The word 'formidable' most nearly means:

- A. challenging
- B. temporary
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

47. The word 'hamper' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. unrelated
- D. restrict

48. The word 'inevitable' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. unavoidable
- D. unrelated

49. The word 'lenient' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. not strict
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

50. The word 'meticulous' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. unrelated
- D. very careful

51. The word 'noxious' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. harmful

D. unrelated

52. The word 'obsolete' most nearly means:

- A. no longer used
- B. temporary
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

53. The word 'plausible' most nearly means:

- A. believable
- B. temporary
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

54. The word 'rational' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. unrelated
- D. reasonable

55. The word 'subtle' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. not obvious
- D. unrelated

56. The word 'tenacious' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. persistent
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

57. The word 'unwieldy' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. hard to manage
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

58. The word 'versatile' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. unrelated
- D. adaptable

59. The word 'weary' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. tired
- D. unrelated

60. The word 'yearn' most nearly means:

- A. long for
- B. temporary
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

61. The word 'abstain' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. refrain
- D. unrelated

62. The word 'diminish' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. reduce
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

63. The word 'erratic' most nearly means:

- A. unpredictable
- B. temporary
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

64. The word 'frank' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. unrelated

D. direct

65. The word 'hasty' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. too quick
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

66. The word 'integral' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. essential
- D. unrelated

67. The word 'lucid' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. unrelated
- D. clear

68. The word 'mundane' most nearly means:

- A. ordinary
- B. temporary
- C. opposite
- D. unrelated

69. The word 'resilient' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. unrelated
- D. quick to recover

70. The word 'tranquil' most nearly means:

- A. temporary
- B. opposite
- C. calm
- D. unrelated

71. Every checked item has a stamp. Item A has no stamp. What follows?

- A. Item A was not checked.
- B. The opposite is certain.
- C. Nothing can be determined.
- D. A different rule applies.

72. Only trained operators use the lift. Devon uses the lift. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. Devon is trained.
- C. Nothing can be determined.
- D. A different rule applies.

73. If a screen is blank, the system is off. The system is on. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. The screen is not blank.
- C. Nothing can be determined.
- D. A different rule applies.

74. No fresh paint is touched. The wall was touched. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. Nothing can be determined.
- C. A different rule applies.
- D. The wall was not fresh paint.

75. All premium members receive notices. Jae is a premium member. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. Nothing can be determined.
- C. Jae receives notices.
- D. A different rule applies.

76. If a route is closed, signs are posted. No signs are posted. What follows?

- A. The route is not closed.
- B. The opposite is certain.
- C. Nothing can be determined.
- D. A different rule applies.

77. Only sealed containers are stored. Container M is stored. What follows?

- A. Container M is sealed.
- B. The opposite is certain.
- C. Nothing can be determined.

D. A different rule applies.

78. Every completed task is recorded. Task N was not recorded. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. Task N is not completed.
- C. Nothing can be determined.
- D. A different rule applies.

79. If a permit is valid, it has a date. Permit O has no date. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. Nothing can be determined.
- C. A different rule applies.
- D. Permit O is not valid.

80. No guests access the archive. Priya accessed the archive. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. Nothing can be determined.
- C. Priya is not a guest.
- D. A different rule applies.

81. All parallel lines do not meet. Lines P and Q are parallel. What follows?

- A. P and Q do not meet.
- B. The opposite is certain.
- C. Nothing can be determined.
- D. A different rule applies.

82. A number is even and greater than 30. Which could it be? What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. Nothing can be determined.
- C. 34
- D. A different rule applies.

83. If R is approved, S is approved. R is approved. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. S is approved.
- C. Nothing can be determined.
- D. A different rule applies.

84. A file is either public or private. It is not public. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. Nothing can be determined.
- C. A different rule applies.
- D. It is private.

85. All returned tools are inspected. Tool V was returned. What follows?

- A. The opposite is certain.
- B. Tool V was inspected.
- C. Nothing can be determined.
- D. A different rule applies.

86. What comes next: 12, 17, 24, 33, 44, __?

- A. 57
- B. 56
- C. 58
- D. 60

87. What comes next: 2, 10, 50, 250, 1250, __?

- A. 6249
- B. 6251
- C. 6250
- D. 6253

88. What comes next: 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, __?

- A. 48
- B. 50
- C. 52
- D. 49

89. What comes next: 72, 63, 55, 48, 42, __?

- A. 36
- B. 38
- C. 40
- D. 37

90. What comes next: 3, 8, 15, 24, 35, __?

- A. 47
- B. 48
- C. 49

D. 51

91. What comes next: 1, 5, 13, 29, 61, ___?

A. 124

B. 126

C. 125

D. 128

92. What comes next: 120, 60, 30, 15, 7.5, ___?

A. 3.75

B. 2.75

C. 4.75

D. 6.75

93. What comes next: 11, 22, 45, 92, 187, ___?

A. 377

B. 378

C. 379

D. 381

94. What comes next: 5, 15, 30, 50, 75, ___?

A. 104

B. 106

C. 108

D. 105

95. What comes next: 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, ___?

- A. 17
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 20

96. What comes next: 64, 56, 49, 43, 38, ___?

- A. 33
- B. 35
- C. 34
- D. 37

97. What comes next: 1, 6, 18, 54, 162, ___?

- A. 485
- B. 486
- C. 487
- D. 489

98. What comes next: 6, 10, 16, 24, 34, ___?

- A. 45
- B. 47
- C. 46
- D. 49

99. What comes next: 7, 21, 42, 70, 105, ___?

- A. 147
- B. 146
- C. 148
- D. 150

100. What comes next: 100, 96, 89, 79, 66, __?

- A. 49
- B. 51
- C. 53
- D. 50

Practice Exam 13: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — Multiplying 19 by 6 gives 114. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

2. D — Multiplying 23 by 7 gives 161. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

3. A — Multiplying 14 by 9 gives 126. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

4. B — Multiplying 32 by 5 gives 160. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

5. D — Multiplying 17 by 8 gives 136. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

6. A — Multiplying 26 by 4 gives 104. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

7. B — Multiplying 21 by 11 gives 231. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

8. C — Multiplying 15 by 12 gives 180. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

9. A — Multiplying 28 by 3 gives 84. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

10. B — Multiplying 34 by 2 gives 68. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

11. C — Dividing 156 by 12 gives 13. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

12. D — Dividing 221 by 13 gives 17. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

13. C — Dividing 288 by 16 gives 18. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

14. D — Dividing 252 by 14 gives 18. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

15. A — Dividing 324 by 18 gives 18. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

16. B — Dividing 195 by 15 gives 13. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

17. B — Dividing 270 by 10 gives 27. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

18. D — Dividing 336 by 21 gives 16. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

19. A — Dividing 264 by 22 gives 12. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

20. C — Dividing 418 by 19 gives 22. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

21. C — Convert 35 percent to a decimal and multiply by 240 to get 84.0. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

22. B — Convert 15 percent to a decimal and multiply by 360 to get 54.0. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

23. D — Convert 12 percent to a decimal and multiply by 480 to get 57.6. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

24. A — Convert 25 percent to a decimal and multiply by 260 to get 65.0. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

25. C — Convert 8 percent to a decimal and multiply by 750 to get 60.0. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

26. D — Convert 30 percent to a decimal and multiply by 420 to get 126.0. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

27. B — Convert 5 percent to a decimal and multiply by 640 to get 32.0. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

28. A — Convert 18 percent to a decimal and multiply by 900 to get 162.0. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

29. A — Convert 45 percent to a decimal and multiply by 280 to get 126.0. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

30. D — Convert 20 percent to a decimal and multiply by 520 to get 104.0. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

31. B — Subtracting 37 from 95 gives 58. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

32. C — Subtracting 49 from 124 gives 75. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

33. A — Subtracting 28 from 83 gives 55. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

34. B — Subtracting 67 from 146 gives 79. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

35. D — Subtracting 85 from 210 gives 125. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

36. C — Subtracting 99 from 176 gives 77. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

37. D — Subtracting 46 from 130 gives 84. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

38. B — Subtracting 68 from 157 gives 89. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

39. A — Subtracting 73 from 240 gives 167. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

40. C — Subtracting 54 from 112 gives 58. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

41. B — The word amicable describes something that is friendly. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

42. C — The word barren describes something that is unproductive. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

43. D — The word cumulative describes something that is increasing. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

44. A — The word dormant describes something that is inactive. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

45. B — The word exempt describes something that is free from. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

46. A — The word formidable describes something that is challenging. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

47. D — The word hamper describes something that is restrict. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

48. C — The word inevitable describes something that is unavoidable. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

49. B — The word lenient describes something that is not strict. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

50. D — The word meticulous describes something that is very careful. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

51. C — The word noxious describes something that is harmful. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

52. A — The word obsolete describes something that is no longer used. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

53. A — The word plausible describes something that is believable. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

54. D — The word rational describes something that is reasonable. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

55. C — The word subtle describes something that is not obvious. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

56. B — The word tenacious describes something that is persistent. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

57. B — The word unwieldy describes something that is hard to manage. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

58. D — The word versatile describes something that is adaptable. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

59. C — The word weary describes something that is tired. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

60. A — The word yearn describes something that is long for. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

61. C — The word abstain describes something that is refrain. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

62. B — The word diminish describes something that is reduce. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

63. A — The word erratic describes something that is unpredictable. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

64. D — The word frank describes something that is direct. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

65. B — The word hasty describes something that is too quick. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

66. C — The word integral describes something that is essential. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

67. D — The word lucid describes something that is clear. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

68. A — The word mundane describes something that is ordinary. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

69. D — The word resilient describes something that is quick to recover. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

70. C — The word tranquil describes something that is calm. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

71. A — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

72. B — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

73. B — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

74. D — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

75. C — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

76. A — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

77. A — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

78. B — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

79. D — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

80. C — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

81. A — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

82. C — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

83. B — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

84. D — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

85. B — The stated condition directly establishes the correct conclusion. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer. The stated relationship provides the decisive evidence for the selection.

86. A — The successive changes in the sequence produce 57 as the next value. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

87. C — The successive changes in the sequence produce 6250 as the next value. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

88. D — The successive changes in the sequence produce 49 as the next value. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

89. D — The successive changes in the sequence produce 37 as the next value. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

90. B — The successive changes in the sequence produce 48 as the next value. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

91. C — The successive changes in the sequence produce 125 as the next value. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

92. A — The successive changes in the sequence produce 3.75 as the next value. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

93. B — The successive changes in the sequence produce 378 as the next value. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

94. D — The successive changes in the sequence produce 105 as the next value. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

95. A — The successive changes in the sequence produce 17 as the next value. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

96. C — The successive changes in the sequence produce 34 as the next value. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

97. B — The successive changes in the sequence produce 486 as the next value. The keyed choice, B, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

98. C — The successive changes in the sequence produce 46 as the next value. The keyed choice, C, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

99. A — The successive changes in the sequence produce 147 as the next value. The keyed choice, A, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.

100. D — The successive changes in the sequence produce 50 as the next value. The keyed choice, D, is the single option supported by the stated facts. The other choices reflect a different operation, a partial calculation, or an unsupported conclusion. Follow the quantities and conditions exactly before choosing the best answer.