

PRACTICE EXAM 20: WONDERLIC-STYLE COGNITIVE PRACTICE (100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice set is organized as two 50-question rounds. For an authentic pacing drill, allow 12 minutes per 50-question round and do not use a calculator. It is an original practice resource, not an official Wonderlic examination. Answer every question you can; then review the answer key and explanations.

1. A task takes 15 minutes and is repeated 2 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 45
- B. 15
- C. 17
- D. 30

2. A task takes 20 minutes and is repeated 3 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 80
- B. 40
- C. 60
- D. 23

3. A task takes 25 minutes and is repeated 4 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 100
- B. 125
- C. 75
- D. 29

4. A task takes 30 minutes and is repeated 5 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 180
- B. 150
- C. 120
- D. 35

5. A task takes 35 minutes and is repeated 6 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 245
- B. 175
- C. 210
- D. 41

6. A task takes 40 minutes and is repeated 2 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 120

- B. 80
- C. 40
- D. 42

7. A task takes 45 minutes and is repeated 3 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 135
- B. 180
- C. 90
- D. 48

8. A task takes 50 minutes and is repeated 4 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 250
- B. 150
- C. 54
- D. 200

9. A task takes 15 minutes and is repeated 5 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 75
- B. 90
- C. 60
- D. 20

10. A task takes 20 minutes and is repeated 6 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 140
- B. 100
- C. 26
- D. 120

11. A task takes 25 minutes and is repeated 2 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 75
- B. 50
- C. 25
- D. 27

12. A task takes 30 minutes and is repeated 3 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 120
- B. 60
- C. 90

D. 33

13. A task takes 35 minutes and is repeated 4 times. How many minutes are needed?

A. 175

B. 140

C. 105

D. 39

14. A task takes 40 minutes and is repeated 5 times. How many minutes are needed?

A. 240

B. 160

C. 45

D. 200

15. A task takes 45 minutes and is repeated 6 times. How many minutes are needed?

A. 315

B. 225

C. 270

D. 51

16. A task takes 50 minutes and is repeated 2 times. How many minutes are needed?

A. 100

B. 150

C. 50

D. 52

17. A task takes 15 minutes and is repeated 3 times. How many minutes are needed?

A. 60

B. 30

C. 45

D. 18

18. A task takes 20 minutes and is repeated 4 times. How many minutes are needed?

A. 100

B. 80

C. 60

D. 24

19. A task takes 25 minutes and is repeated 5 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 125
- B. 150
- C. 100
- D. 30

20. A task takes 30 minutes and is repeated 6 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 210
- B. 150
- C. 36
- D. 180

21. A task takes 35 minutes and is repeated 2 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 105
- B. 35
- C. 37
- D. 70

22. A task takes 40 minutes and is repeated 3 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 120
- B. 160
- C. 80
- D. 43

23. A task takes 45 minutes and is repeated 4 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 225
- B. 180
- C. 135
- D. 49

24. A task takes 50 minutes and is repeated 5 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 300
- B. 200
- C. 250
- D. 55

25. A task takes 15 minutes and is repeated 6 times. How many minutes are needed?

- A. 105
- B. 90

C. 75

D. 21

26. What is the average of 12, 18, and 24?

A. 20

B. 16

C. 18

D. 30

27. What is the average of 14, 20, and 26?

A. 20

B. 22

C. 18

D. 34

28. What is the average of 16, 22, and 28?

A. 24

B. 20

C. 38

D. 22

29. What is the average of 18, 24, and 30?

A. 26

B. 22

C. 24

D. 42

30. What is the average of 20, 26, and 32?

A. 26

B. 28

C. 24

D. 46

31. What is the average of 22, 28, and 34?

A. 30

B. 28

C. 26

D. 50

32. What is the average of 24, 30, and 36?

A. 32

B. 28

C. 54

D. 30

33. What is the average of 26, 32, and 38?

A. 34

B. 32

C. 30

D. 58

34. What is the average of 28, 34, and 40?

A. 34

B. 36

C. 32

D. 62

35. What is the average of 30, 36, and 42?

A. 38

B. 34

C. 36

D. 66

36. What is the average of 32, 38, and 44?

A. 40

B. 36

C. 70

D. 38

37. What is the average of 34, 40, and 46?

A. 42

B. 38

C. 40

D. 74

38. What is the average of 36, 42, and 48?

A. 44

- B. 42
- C. 40
- D. 78

39. What is the average of 38, 44, and 50?

- A. 44
- B. 46
- C. 42
- D. 82

40. What is the average of 40, 46, and 52?

- A. 48
- B. 44
- C. 86
- D. 46

41. What is the average of 42, 48, and 54?

- A. 50
- B. 48
- C. 46
- D. 90

42. What is the average of 44, 50, and 56?

- A. 52
- B. 48
- C. 50
- D. 94

43. What is the average of 46, 52, and 58?

- A. 54
- B. 50
- C. 98
- D. 52

44. What is the average of 48, 54, and 60?

- A. 54
- B. 56
- C. 52

D. 102

45. What is the average of 50, 56, and 62?

A. 58

B. 54

C. 56

D. 106

46. What is the average of 52, 58, and 64?

A. 60

B. 56

C. 110

D. 58

47. What is the average of 54, 60, and 66?

A. 62

B. 60

C. 58

D. 114

48. What is the average of 56, 62, and 68?

A. 62

B. 64

C. 60

D. 118

49. What is the average of 58, 64, and 70?

A. 64

B. 66

C. 62

D. 122

50. What is the average of 60, 66, and 72?

A. 68

B. 64

C. 66

D. 126

51. Finger is to ring as wrist is to ____.

- A. watch
- B. bracelet
- C. hand
- D. arm

52. Camera is to photograph as microphone is to ____.

- A. listen
- B. speak
- C. broadcast
- D. record

53. Pillow is to sleep as chair is to ____.

- A. stand
- B. walk
- C. read
- D. sit

54. Captain is to ship as conductor is to ____.

- A. ticket
- B. train
- C. station
- D. track

55. Paper is to notebook as screen is to ____.

- A. computer
- B. keyboard
- C. mouse
- D. printer

56. Scissors are to cut as needle is to ____.

- A. measure
- B. draw
- C. sew
- D. write

57. Battery is to flashlight as fuel is to ____.

- A. vehicle
- B. engine

- C. road
- D. garage

58. Recipe is to meal as blueprint is to ____.

- A. architect
- B. room
- C. building
- D. tool

59. Nurse is to clinic as librarian is to ____.

- A. book
- B. reader
- C. shelf
- D. library

60. Glass is to window as brick is to ____.

- A. mortar
- B. wall
- C. roof
- D. house

61. Tire is to car as sole is to ____.

- A. shoe
- B. foot
- C. sock
- D. lace

62. Sentence is to grammar as equation is to ____.

- A. number
- B. answer
- C. symbol
- D. algebra

63. Moon is to night as sun is to ____.

- A. heat
- B. day
- C. sky
- D. light

64. Whisk is to mix as strainer is to ____.

- A. pour
- B. wash
- C. filter
- D. dry

65. Compass is to navigation as thermometer is to ____.

- A. temperature
- B. weather
- C. medicine
- D. degree

66. Orchestra is to musicians as team is to ____.

- A. coach
- B. players
- C. score
- D. field

67. Mountain is to climb as ocean is to ____.

- A. swim
- B. drink
- C. fish
- D. sail

68. Scale is to weigh as stopwatch is to ____.

- A. race
- B. clock
- C. time
- D. speed

69. Dictionary is to definition as thesaurus is to ____.

- A. letter
- B. synonym
- C. sentence
- D. book

70. Farm is to harvest as mine is to ____.

- A. extract

- B. dig
- C. stone
- D. worker

71. Chef is to menu as editor is to ____.

- A. reader
- B. paper
- C. manuscript
- D. office

72. Bee is to swarm as wolf is to ____.

- A. forest
- B. howl
- C. den
- D. pack

73. Garage is to car as hangar is to ____.

- A. pilot
- B. airport
- C. airplane
- D. wing

74. Mountain is to peak as river is to ____.

- A. mouth
- B. bank
- C. water
- D. bridge

75. Shoe is to lace as coat is to ____.

- A. pocket
- B. sleeve
- C. collar
- D. button

76. What number comes next: 5, 9, 13, 17, ?

- A. 19
- B. 21
- C. 23

D. 25

77. What number comes next: 6, 11, 16, 21, ?

A. 26

B. 24

C. 28

D. 31

78. What number comes next: 7, 13, 19, 25, ?

A. 29

B. 33

C. 37

D. 31

79. What number comes next: 8, 15, 22, 29, ?

A. 34

B. 38

C. 36

D. 43

80. What number comes next: 9, 17, 25, 33, ?

A. 39

B. 41

C. 43

D. 49

81. What number comes next: 10, 14, 18, 22, ?

A. 24

B. 26

C. 28

D. 30

82. What number comes next: 11, 16, 21, 26, ?

A. 29

B. 33

C. 36

D. 31

83. What number comes next: 12, 18, 24, 30, ?

- A. 34
- B. 38
- C. 36
- D. 42

84. What number comes next: 13, 20, 27, 34, ?

- A. 41
- B. 39
- C. 43
- D. 48

85. What number comes next: 14, 22, 30, 38, ?

- A. 44
- B. 48
- C. 54
- D. 46

86. What number comes next: 15, 19, 23, 27, ?

- A. 29
- B. 31
- C. 33
- D. 35

87. What number comes next: 16, 21, 26, 31, ?

- A. 34
- B. 38
- C. 36
- D. 41

88. What number comes next: 17, 23, 29, 35, ?

- A. 41
- B. 39
- C. 43
- D. 47

89. What number comes next: 18, 25, 32, 39, ?

- A. 44
- B. 48

C. 53

D. 46

90. What number comes next: 19, 27, 35, 43, ?

A. 49

B. 53

C. 51

D. 59

91. What number comes next: 20, 24, 28, 32, ?

A. 36

B. 34

C. 38

D. 40

92. What number comes next: 21, 26, 31, 36, ?

A. 39

B. 41

C. 43

D. 46

93. What number comes next: 22, 28, 34, 40, ?

A. 46

B. 44

C. 48

D. 52

94. What number comes next: 23, 30, 37, 44, ?

A. 49

B. 53

C. 51

D. 58

95. What number comes next: 24, 32, 40, 48, ?

A. 54

B. 56

C. 58

D. 64

96. What number comes next: 25, 29, 33, 37, ?

A. 39

B. 43

C. 45

D. 41

97. What number comes next: 26, 31, 36, 41, ?

A. 44

B. 46

C. 48

D. 51

98. What number comes next: 27, 33, 39, 45, ?

A. 49

B. 53

C. 51

D. 57

99. What number comes next: 28, 35, 42, 49, ?

A. 54

B. 58

C. 63

D. 56

100. What number comes next: 29, 37, 45, 53, ?

A. 61

B. 59

C. 63

D. 69

PRACTICE EXAM 20: ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. D - D — Multiply 15 minutes by 2 repetitions to get 30 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

2. C - C — Multiply 20 minutes by 3 repetitions to get 60 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

3. A - A — Multiply 25 minutes by 4 repetitions to get 100 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

4. B - B — Multiply 30 minutes by 5 repetitions to get 150 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

5. C - C — Multiply 35 minutes by 6 repetitions to get 210 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

6. B - B — Multiply 40 minutes by 2 repetitions to get 80 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

7. A - A — Multiply 45 minutes by 3 repetitions to get 135 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

8. D - D — Multiply 50 minutes by 4 repetitions to get 200 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

9. A - A — Multiply 15 minutes by 5 repetitions to get 75 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

10. D - D — Multiply 20 minutes by 6 repetitions to get 120 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

11. B - B — Multiply 25 minutes by 2 repetitions to get 50 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

12. C - C — Multiply 30 minutes by 3 repetitions to get 90 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

13. B - B — Multiply 35 minutes by 4 repetitions to get 140 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

14. D - D — Multiply 40 minutes by 5 repetitions to get 200 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

15. C - C — Multiply 45 minutes by 6 repetitions to get 270 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

16. A - A — Multiply 50 minutes by 2 repetitions to get 100 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

17. C - C — Multiply 15 minutes by 3 repetitions to get 45 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

18. B - B — Multiply 20 minutes by 4 repetitions to get 80 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

19. A - A — Multiply 25 minutes by 5 repetitions to get 125 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

20. D - D — Multiply 30 minutes by 6 repetitions to get 180 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

21. D - D — Multiply 35 minutes by 2 repetitions to get 70 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

22. A - A — Multiply 40 minutes by 3 repetitions to get 120 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

23. B - B — Multiply 45 minutes by 4 repetitions to get 180 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work

systematically,

24. C - C — Multiply 50 minutes by 5 repetitions to get 250 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

25. B - B — Multiply 15 minutes by 6 repetitions to get 90 minutes. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

26. C - C — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 18. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

27. A - A — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 20. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

28. D - D — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 22. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

29. C - C — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 24. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

30. A - A — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 26. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

31. B - B — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 28. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

32. D - D — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 30. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

33. B - B — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 32. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

34. A - A — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 34. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

35. C - C — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 36. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

36. D - D — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 38. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

37. C - C — Add the three values and divide the total by 3; the average is 40. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

statement, work systematically,

53. D - D — A pillow supports sleep, while a chair supports sitting. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically, and

54. B - B — A captain directs a ship, while a conductor directs a train. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work

55. A - A — Paper is part of a notebook, and a screen is part of a computer. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the

56. C - C — Scissors cut material, while a needle is used to sew. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

57. A - A — A battery powers a flashlight, while fuel powers a vehicle. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically,

58. C - C — A recipe guides a meal, while a blueprint guides a building. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work

59. D - D — A nurse works in a clinic, while a librarian works in a library. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete

60. B - B — Glass can form a window, while bricks can form a wall. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work

61. A - A — A tire is part of a car, while a sole is part of a shoe. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check

62. D - D — Grammar governs sentences, while algebra governs equations. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically, and select the

63. B - B — The moon is associated with night, while the sun is associated with day. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete

64. C - C — A whisk mixes, while a strainer filters. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically, and select the

65. A - A — A compass aids navigation, while a thermometer measures temperature. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete

statement, work systematically, and

66. B - B — An orchestra contains musicians, while a team contains players. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically, and

67. D - D — A mountain may be climbed, while an ocean may be sailed. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work

68. C - C — A scale weighs, while a stopwatch measures time. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically, and select

69. B - B — A dictionary gives definitions, while a thesaurus gives synonyms. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically, and

70. A - A — A farm harvests crops, while a mine extracts material. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work systematically, and

71. C - C — A chef develops a menu, while an editor works on a manuscript. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

72. D - D — A swarm is a group of bees, while a pack is a group of wolves. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check

73. C - C — A garage stores a car, while a hangar stores an airplane. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work

74. A - A — A peak is the top of a mountain; a mouth is the end of a river. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word.

75. D - D — A lace fastens a shoe, while a button fastens a coat. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement, work

76. B - B — The pattern adds 4 each time, so the next value is 21. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

77. A - A — The pattern adds 5 each time, so the next value is 26. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

78. D - D — The pattern adds 6 each time, so the next value is 31. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

94. C - C — The pattern adds 7 each time, so the next value is 51. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

95. B - B — The pattern adds 8 each time, so the next value is 56. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

96. D - D — The pattern adds 4 each time, so the next value is 41. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

97. B - B — The pattern adds 5 each time, so the next value is 46. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

98. C - C — The pattern adds 6 each time, so the next value is 51. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

99. D - D — The pattern adds 7 each time, so the next value is 56. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,

100. A - A — The pattern adds 8 each time, so the next value is 61. The correct answer uses the exact relationship supplied in the question. Each remaining choice is a plausible distractor, often based on reversing an operation, using only part of the information, or choosing a related but inaccurate word. Check the complete statement,