

PRACTICE EXAM 4: CCAT 7 LEVEL 9 SIMULATION (170 QUESTIONS)

This independent practice exam has 170 original questions across the verbal, quantitative, and nonverbal batteries. Allow 10 minutes for each of the nine subtests if timed practice is permitted by your school. There is no universal passing score. Complete the required figure artwork before using visual items.

1. Dog is to kennel as spider is to which word?

- A. web
- B. cut
- C. hen
- D. cow

2. Rabbit is to burrow as horse is to which word?

- A. flower
- B. camera
- C. stable
- D. rabbit

3. Ant is to colony as dog is to which word?

- A. school
- B. farmer
- C. kennel
- D. length

4. Teacher is to school as chef is to which word?

- A. earmuff
- B. kitchen
- C. orchard
- D. animals

5. Chef is to kitchen as teacher is to which word?

- A. school
- B. finger
- C. doctor
- D. author

6. Farmer is to field as firefighter is to which word?

- A. builder
- B. teacher
- C. bicycle
- D. station

7. Pilot is to cockpit as baker is to which word?

- A. bakery
- B. person
- C. museum
- D. weight

8. Firefighter is to station as librarian is to which word?

- A. orchard
- B. captain
- C. paddler

D. library

9. Artist is to painting as baker is to which word?

- A. canoe**
- B. wheel**
- C. bread**
- D. rider**

10. Builder is to house as composer is to which word?

- A. bird**
- B. song**
- C. beat**
- D. foot**

11. Potter is to pot as artist is to which word?

- A. keyboard**
- B. painting**
- C. odometer**
- D. scissors**

12. Sculptor is to statue as author is to which word?

- A. flour**
- B. clock**
- C. story**
- D. brush**

13. Hand is to glove as ear is to which word?

- A. earmuff**
- B. measure**
- C. builder**
- D. library**

14. Head is to hat as leg is to which word?

- A. orchard**
- B. cockpit**
- C. earmuff**
- D. trouser**

15. Finger is to ring as eye is to which word?

- A. spring**
- B. driver**
- C. length**
- D. goggle**

16. Leg is to trouser as neck is to which word?

- A. puppy**
- B. pilot**
- C. scarf**
- D. trees**

17. Sun is to light as fire is to which word?

- A. sock**
- B. heat**

- C. chef
- D. neck

18. Bell is to sound as lamp is to which word?

- A. glow
- B. calf
- C. hand
- D. neck

19. Cloud is to rain as sun is to which word?

- A. light
- B. clock
- C. house
- D. sound

20. Flower is to scent as spring is to which word?

- A. brush
- B. sweep
- C. brick
- D. water

21. Spring is to water as flower is to which word?

- A. puppy
- B. wheel
- C. scent
- D. brick

22. Clock is to time as speedometer is to which word?

- A. books
- B. speed
- C. chick
- D. petal

23. At home, consider this sentence: Although the path was covered in ice, the walkers moved ____.

- A. carelessly
- B. loudly
- C. rapidly
- D. carefully

24. At home, consider this sentence: The glass was so ____ that everyone could see through it.

- A. opaque
- B. heavy
- C. clear
- D. rough

25. At home, consider this sentence: Because the seed had no water, it began to ____.

- A. sing
- B. wilt
- C. sparkle
- D. float

26. At home, consider this sentence: The library was quiet, so Mina spoke in a ____.

- A. whisper

- B. cheer**
- C. shout**
- D. song**

27. At home, consider this sentence: The team shared the work, making the task ____ to finish.

- A. heavier**
- B. easier**
- C. longer**
- D. harder**

28. At home, consider this sentence: The rain stopped, and a ____ appeared in the sky.

- A. rainbow**
- B. pillow**
- C. ladder**
- D. tunnel**

29. At home, consider this sentence: A map helps travellers find the correct ____.

- A. colour**
- B. sound**
- C. flavour**
- D. route**

30. At home, consider this sentence: The puppy was tired after running and soon fell ____.

- A. inside**
- B. upward**
- C. asleep**
- D. apart**

31. At home, consider this sentence: The gardener placed the young plant where it would receive ____.

- A. noise**
- B. darkness**
- C. sunlight**
- D. dust**

32. At home, consider this sentence: The box was fragile, so Lena carried it ____.

- A. roughly**
- B. suddenly**
- C. wildly**
- D. gently**

33. At home, consider this sentence: The instructions were ____ enough for everyone to follow.

- A. clear**
- B. broken**
- C. hidden**
- D. silent**

34. At home, consider this sentence: The rabbit hid when it heard an unfamiliar ____.

- A. shape**
- B. noise**
- C. taste**
- D. colour**

35. At home, consider this sentence: After practising every day, Omar became more ____ at skipping rope.

- A. confused
- B. sleepy
- C. skilled
- D. distant

36. At home, consider this sentence: The road was blocked, so the bus took a different ____.

- A. recipe
- B. route
- C. number
- D. season

37. At home, consider this sentence: The muddy boots left ____ across the clean floor.

- A. clouds
- B. shadows
- C. songs
- D. prints

38. At home, consider this sentence: The hikers rested because the climb was ____.

- A. steep
- B. flat
- C. empty
- D. silent

39. At home, consider this sentence: Nora checked the clock because she did not want to be ____.

- A. quiet
- B. late
- C. round
- D. short

40. At home, consider this sentence: The soup was too hot, so Jay waited for it to ____.

- A. grow
- B. rise
- C. shine
- D. cool

41. At home, consider this sentence: The bridge was narrow, so the cyclists crossed it one at a ____.

- A. shape
- B. colour
- C. time
- D. song

42. At home, consider this sentence: The audience clapped to show that they ____ the performance.

- A. enjoyed
- B. forgot
- C. missed
- D. avoided

43. Oak, maple, and elm belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A. shirt
- B. guitar
- C. cedar
- D. fork

44. Robin, sparrow, and owl belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. rectangle
 - B. onion
 - C. bat
 - D. swan
45. Hammer, saw, and chisel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. rake
 - B. poppy
 - C. yacht
 - D. brush
46. Violin, flute, and piano belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. bronze
 - B. clarinet
 - C. grape
 - D. dinghy
47. Cup, bowl, and spoon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. soccer
 - B. plate
 - C. apple
 - D. dog
48. Carrot, spinach, and onion belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pepper
 - B. bee
 - C. maple
 - D. square
49. River, lake, and sea belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. hail
 - B. tram
 - C. ferry
 - D. pond
50. Jacket, coat, and skirt belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. plum
 - B. trumpet
 - C. vest
 - D. iron
51. Triangle, square, and rectangle belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. octagon
 - B. banana
 - C. tin
 - D. whale
52. Pencil, crayon, and pastel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. spoon
 - B. bat
 - C. owl
 - D. brush

53. Train, bus, and taxi belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** swan
- B.** cabbage
- C.** trolley
- D.** driver

54. Apple, pear, and mango belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** lagoon
- B.** grape
- C.** bronze
- D.** shovel

55. Ant, bee, and fly belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** soccer
- B.** oak
- C.** beetle
- D.** dog

56. Baker, carpenter, and nurse belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** plumber
- B.** tulip
- C.** bowl
- D.** maple

57. Canoe, kayak, and barge belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** pepper
- B.** ferry
- C.** crow
- D.** marker

58. Gold, silver, and zinc belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** trumpet
- B.** wrench
- C.** plum
- D.** iron

59. Dog, cat, and bat belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** whale
- B.** baseball
- C.** cedar
- D.** guitar

60. Rose, tulip, and iris belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** elm
- B.** poppy
- C.** nurse
- D.** onion

61. Rain, snow, and wind belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** trolley
- B.** rake
- C.** swan
- D.** thunder

62. Soccer, tennis, and rugby belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** dinghy
- B.** lagoon
- C.** swimming
- D.** socks

63. 3 is to 9 as 5 is to 11. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 19
- B.** 25
- C.** 13
- D.** 14

64. 13 is to 7 as 15 is to 9. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 11
- B.** 12
- C.** 6
- D.** 15

65. 3 is to 12 as 5 is to 20. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 32
- B.** 37
- C.** 40
- D.** 36

66. 4 is to 11 as 6 is to 13. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 14
- B.** 7
- C.** 21
- D.** 17

67. 15 is to 8 as 17 is to 10. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 5
- B.** 26
- C.** 12
- D.** 11

68. 4 is to 20 as 6 is to 30. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 40
- B.** 45
- C.** 46
- D.** 48

69. 5 is to 13 as 7 is to 15. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 7
- C.** 23
- D.** 18

70. 17 is to 9 as 19 is to 11. Using the same rule, 20 is to which number?

- A.** 4
- B.** 20
- C.** 11
- D.** 12

71. 5 is to 10 as 7 is to 14. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 16
- B.** 19
- C.** 18
- D.** 20

72. 6 is to 8 as 8 is to 10. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 12
- B.** 9
- C.** 11
- D.** 13

73. 12 is to 10 as 14 is to 12. Using the same rule, 14 is to which number?

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

74. 6 is to 18 as 8 is to 24. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 33
- C.** 27
- D.** 26

75. 7 is to 10 as 9 is to 12. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 11
- B.** 16
- C.** 13
- D.** 10

76. 14 is to 11 as 16 is to 13. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 12
- B.** 13
- C.** 15
- D.** 18

77. 7 is to 28 as 9 is to 36. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 35
- B.** 37
- C.** 40
- D.** 36

78. 8 is to 12 as 10 is to 14. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 10
- B.** 11
- C.** 14
- D.** 19

79. 16 is to 12 as 18 is to 14. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 11
- C.** 20
- D.** 12

80. 8 is to 40 as 10 is to 50. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 44
- B.** 55
- C.** 45
- D.** 40

81. Which number makes this equation true: $10 + 4 = \square + 12$?

- A.** -2
- B.** 2
- C.** 3
- D.** 0

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 10 + 12$?

- A.** 26
- B.** 25
- C.** 27
- D.** 22

83. Which number makes this equation true: $11 + 4 = \square + 6$?

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

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 11 + 6$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 23
- C.** 21
- D.** 20

85. Which number makes this equation true: $12 + 4 = \square + 11$?

- A.** 3
- B.** 5
- C.** 4
- D.** 9

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 12 + 11$?

- A.** 23
- B.** 27
- C.** 28
- D.** 29

87. Which number makes this equation true: $13 + 4 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 12
- B.** 16
- C.** 11
- D.** 10

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 13 + 5$?

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

89. Which number makes this equation true: $14 + 4 = \square + 10$?

- A.** 4
- B.** 12
- C.** 10
- D.** 8

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 14 + 10$?

- A.** 26
- B.** 29
- C.** 28
- D.** 30

91. Which number makes this equation true: $15 + 4 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 11
- B.** 19
- C.** 15
- D.** 16

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 15 + 4$?

- A.** 23
- B.** 27
- C.** 25
- D.** 22

93. Which number makes this equation true: $16 + 4 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 10
- B.** 11
- C.** 9
- D.** 7

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 16 + 9$?

- A.** 33
- B.** 28
- C.** 25
- D.** 29

95. Which number makes this equation true: $17 + 4 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 14
- B.** 22
- C.** 17
- D.** 18

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 17 + 3$?

- A.** 25
- B.** 23
- C.** 24
- D.** 26

97. What number comes next in the series 2, 5, 8, 11, _____?

- A.** 14
- B.** 20
- C.** 11
- D.** 13

98. What number comes next in the series 2, 5, 9, 14, ____?

- A.** 23
- B.** 20
- C.** 17
- D.** 19

99. What number comes next in the series 5, 9, 17, 33, ____?

- A.** 62
- B.** 65
- C.** 71
- D.** 66

100. What number comes next in the series 3, 6, 9, 12, ____?

- A.** 12
- B.** 14
- C.** 15
- D.** 21

101. What number comes next in the series 3, 6, 10, 15, ____?

- A.** 27
- B.** 22
- C.** 18
- D.** 21

102. What number comes next in the series 6, 11, 21, 41, ____?

- A.** 81
- B.** 82
- C.** 84
- D.** 87

103. What number comes next in the series 4, 7, 10, 13, ____?

- A.** 15
- B.** 19
- C.** 13
- D.** 16

104. What number comes next in the series 4, 7, 11, 16, ____?

- A.** 22
- B.** 25
- C.** 28
- D.** 23

105. What number comes next in the series 7, 13, 25, 49, ____?

- A.** 100
- B.** 103
- C.** 97
- D.** 96

106. What number comes next in the series 5, 8, 11, 14, ____?

- A.** 20
- B.** 17
- C.** 14
- D.** 18

107. What number comes next in the series 5, 8, 12, 17, ____?

- A. 23
- B. 20
- C. 22
- D. 29

108. What number comes next in the series 8, 15, 29, 57, ____?

- A. 116
- B. 119
- C. 112
- D. 113

109. What number comes next in the series 6, 9, 12, 15, ____?

- A. 21
- B. 19
- C. 18
- D. 15

110. What number comes next in the series 6, 9, 13, 18, ____?

- A. 21
- B. 24
- C. 27
- D. 30

111. What number comes next in the series 9, 17, 33, 65, ____?

- A. 128
- B. 126
- C. 129
- D. 135

112. What number comes next in the series 7, 10, 13, 16, ____?

- A. 19
- B. 22
- C. 20
- D. 25

113. What number comes next in the series 7, 10, 14, 19, ____?

- A. 31
- B. 28
- C. 24
- D. 25

114. What number comes next in the series 10, 19, 37, 73, ____?

- A. 144
- B. 145
- C. 146
- D. 148

115. In this circle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

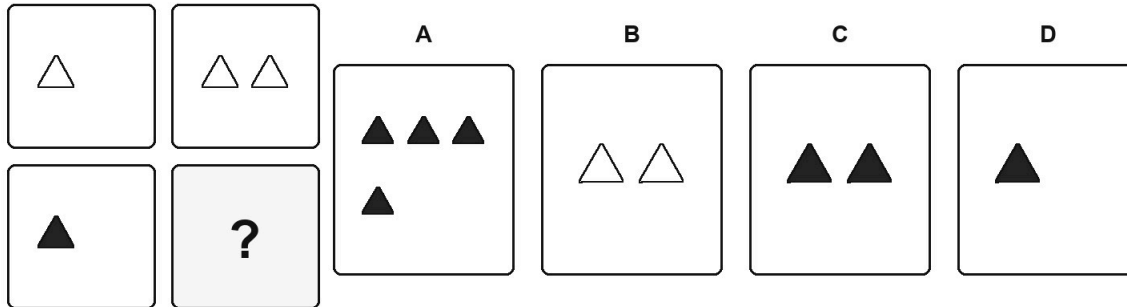


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

116. In this triangle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

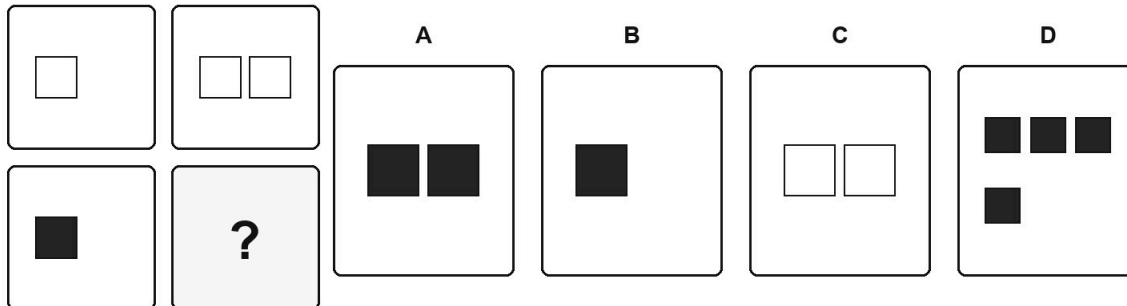
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

117. In this square matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

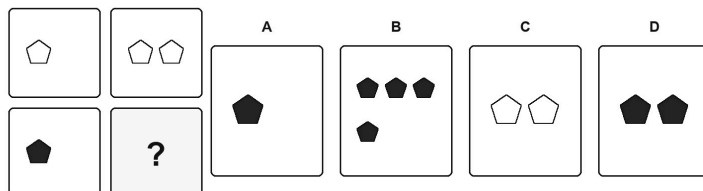
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

118. In this pentagon matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

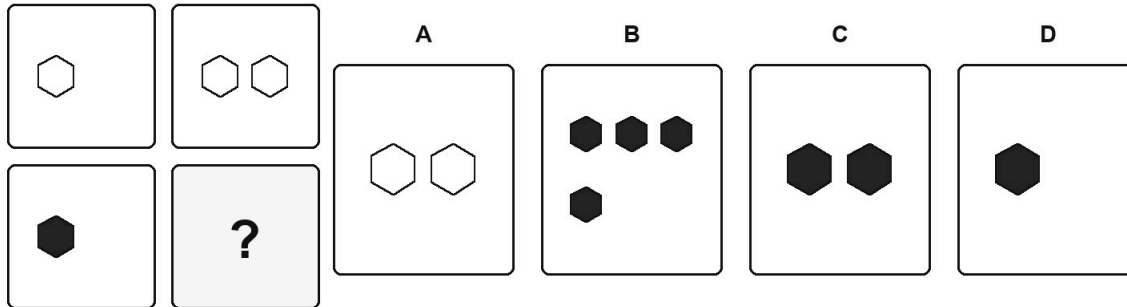


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

119. In this hexagon matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

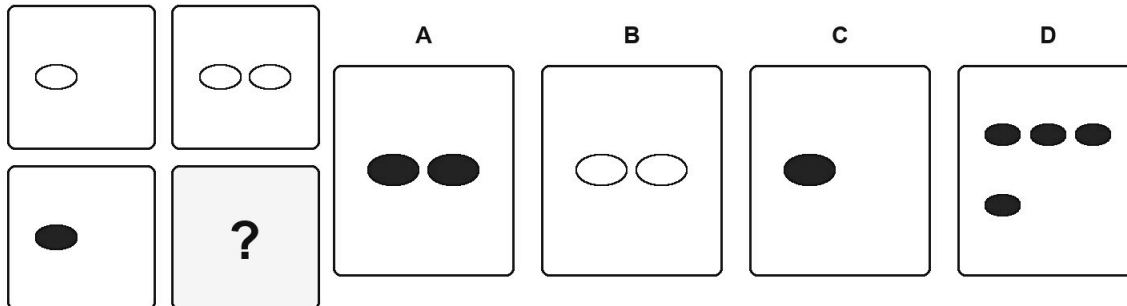
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

120. In this oval matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

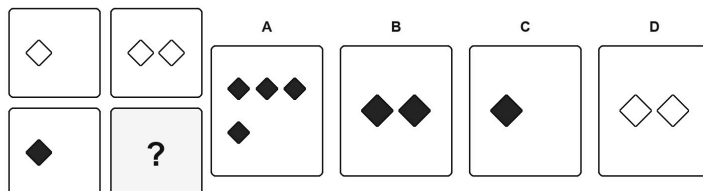
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

121. In this diamond matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

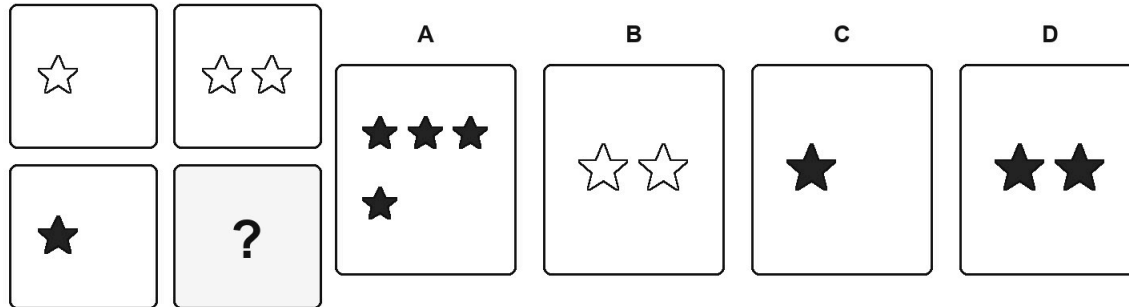


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

122. In this star matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

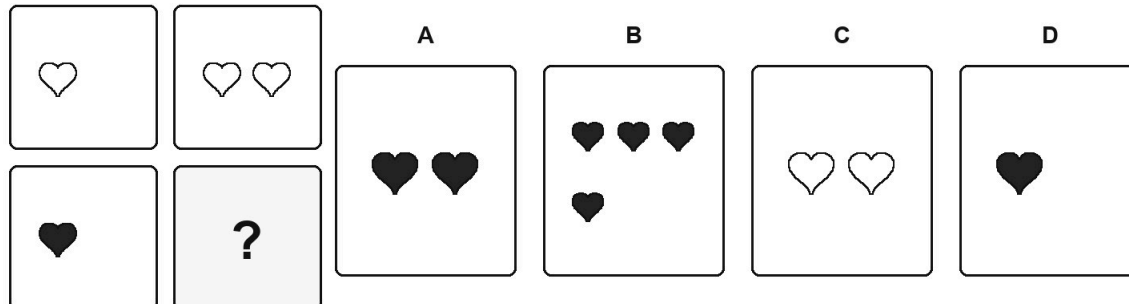
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

123. In this heart matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

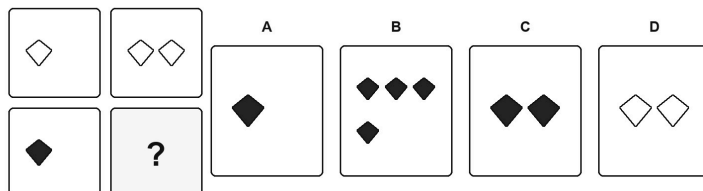
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

124. In this kite matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

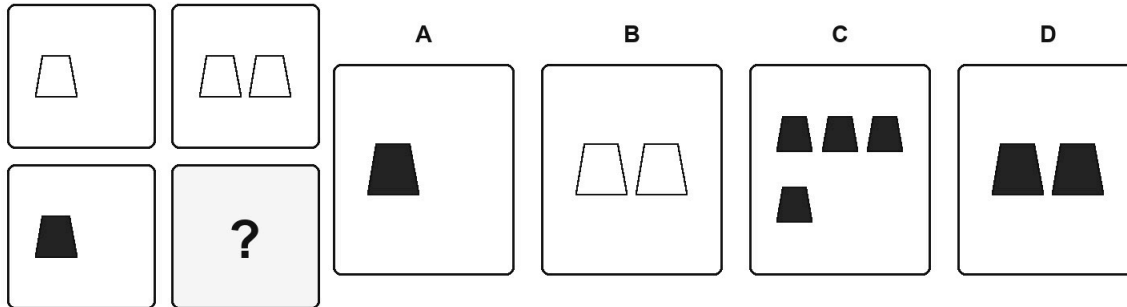


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

125. In this trapezoid matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

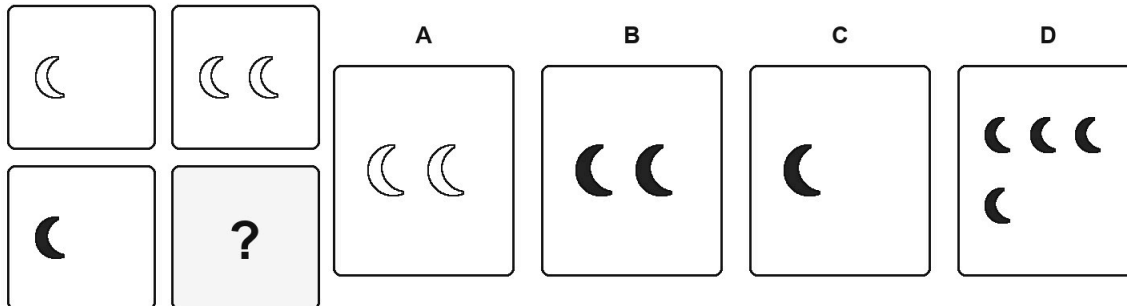
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

126. In this crescent matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 1 then 2 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

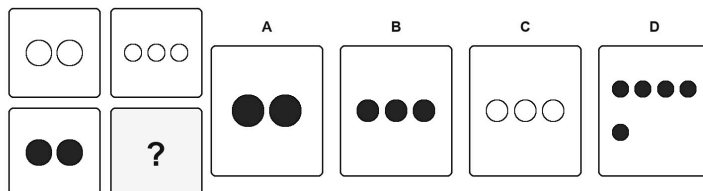
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

127. In this circle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

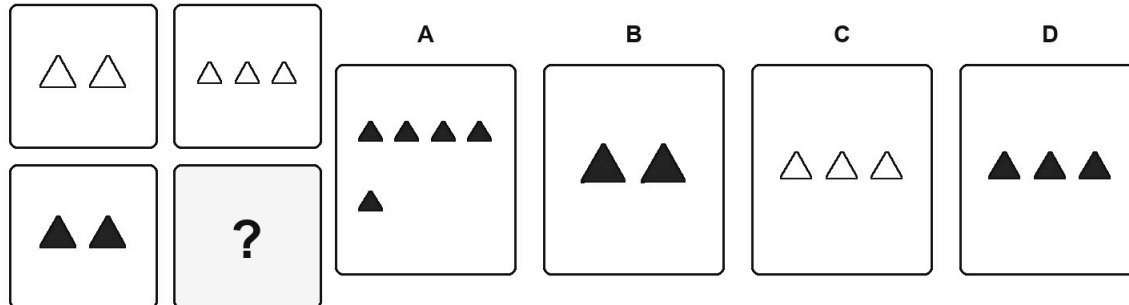


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

128. In this triangle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

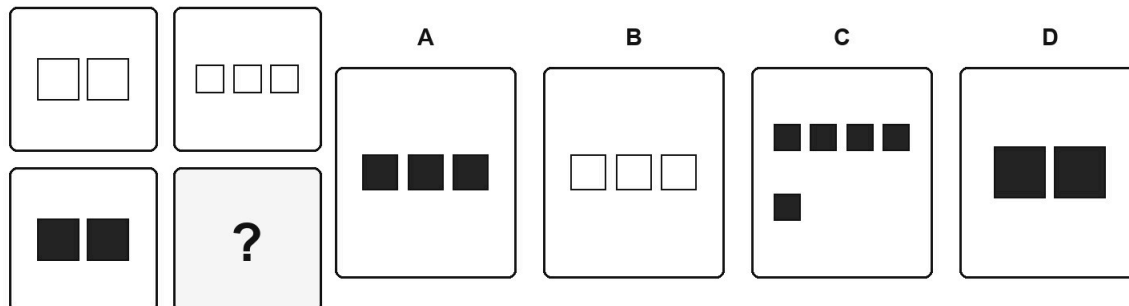
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

129. In this square matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

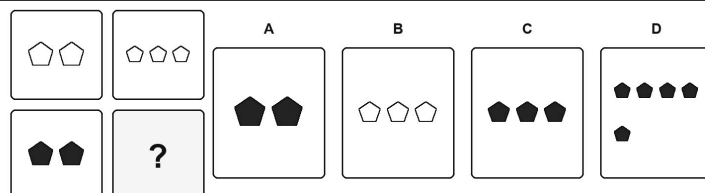
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

130. In this pentagon matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

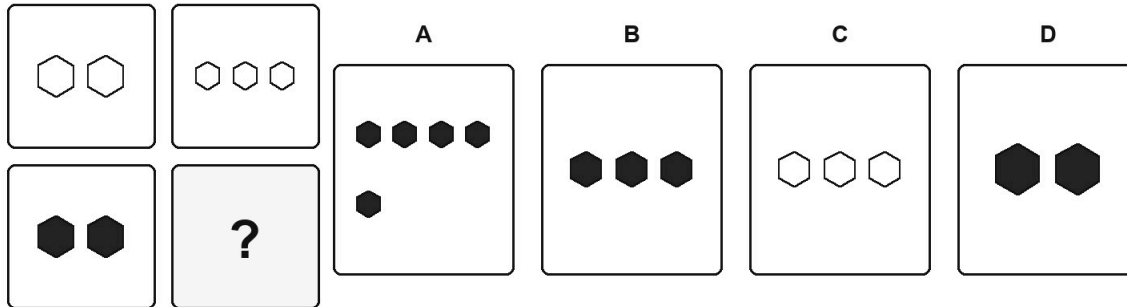


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

131. In this hexagon matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

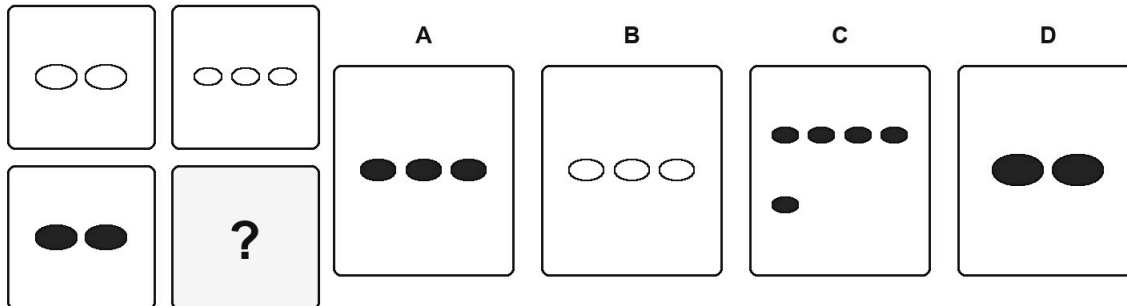
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

132. In this oval matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

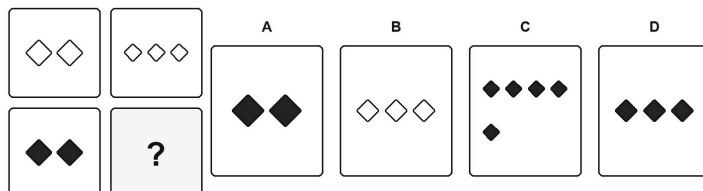
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

133. In this diamond matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

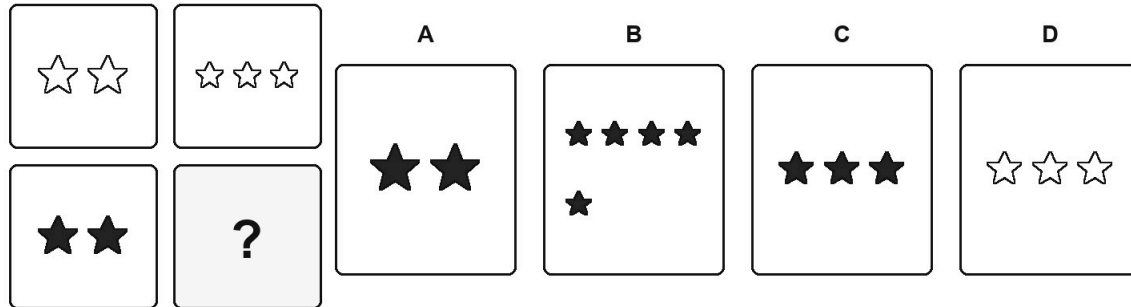


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

134. In this star matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 2 then 3 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

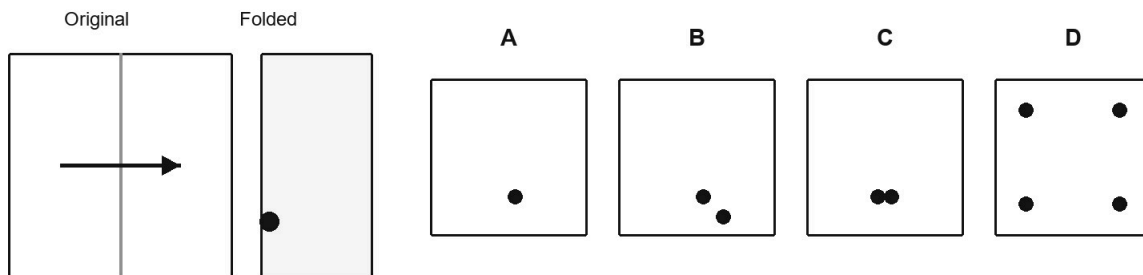
Complete the matrix



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

135. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (1,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

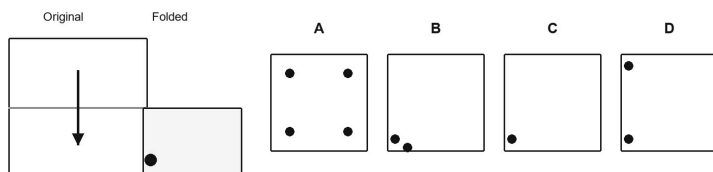
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

136. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (1,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

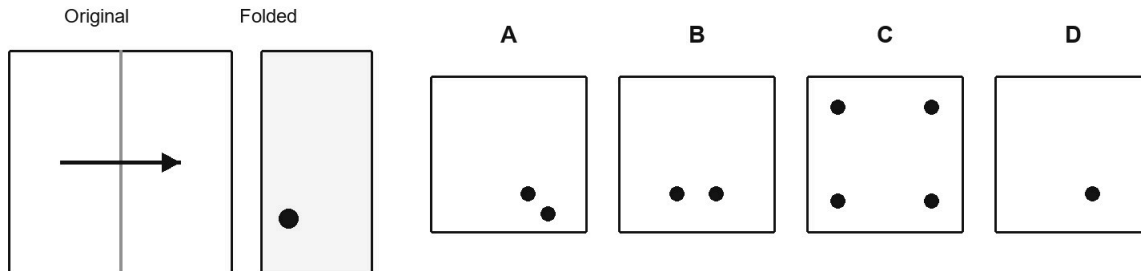


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

137. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (2,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

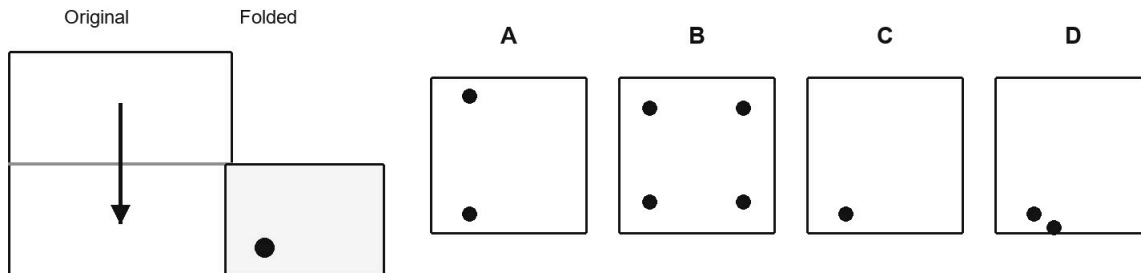
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

138. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (2,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

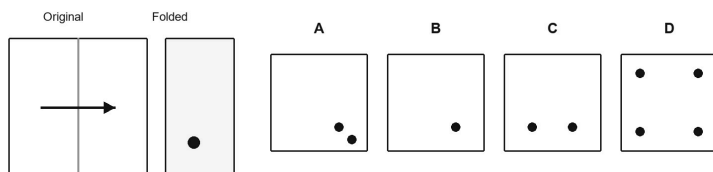
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

139. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (3,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

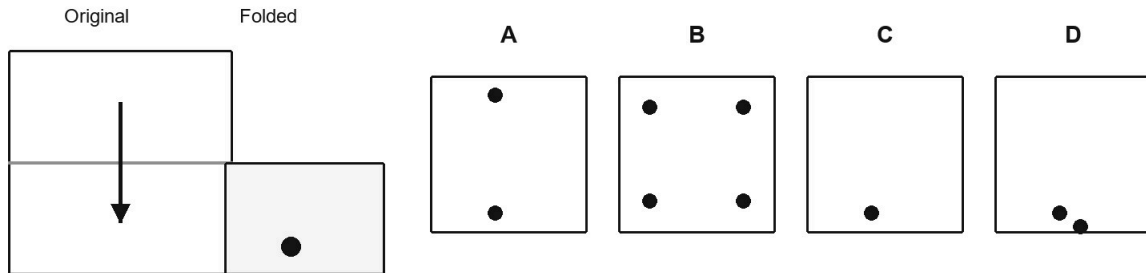


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

140. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (3,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

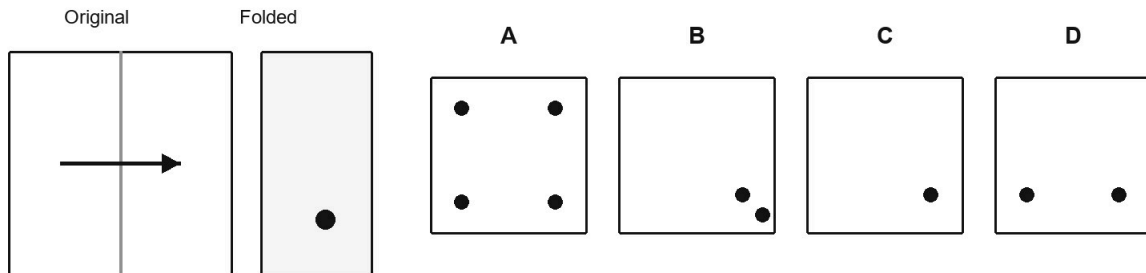
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

141. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (4,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

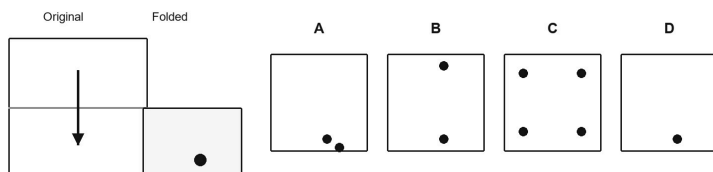
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

142. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (4,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

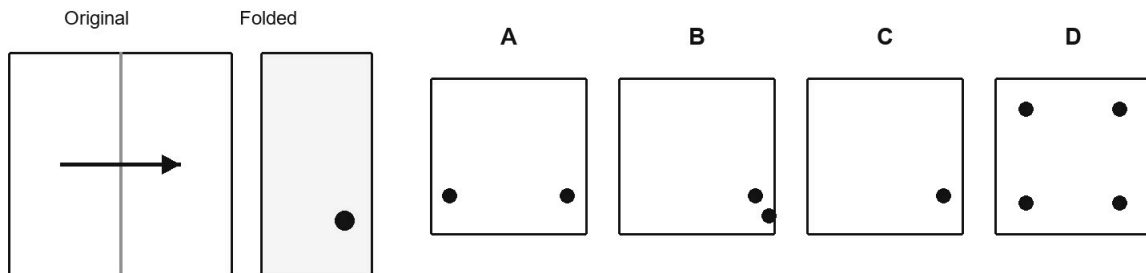


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

143. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (5,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

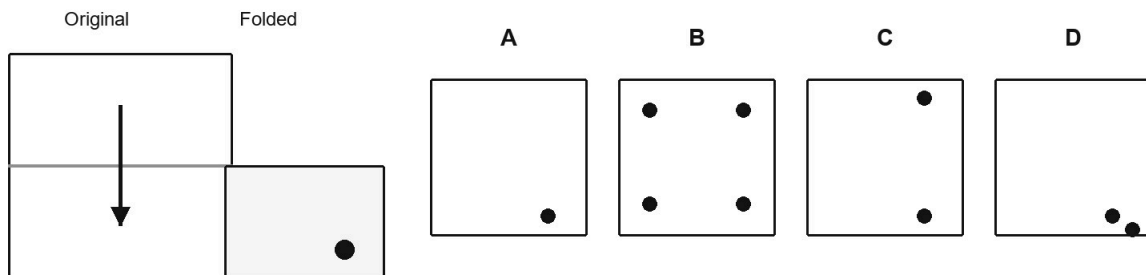
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

144. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (5,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

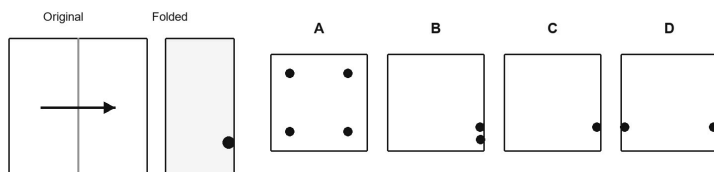
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

145. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (6,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

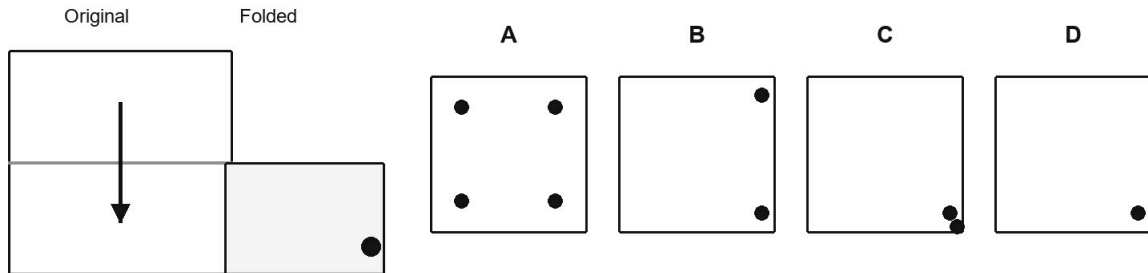


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

146. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (6,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

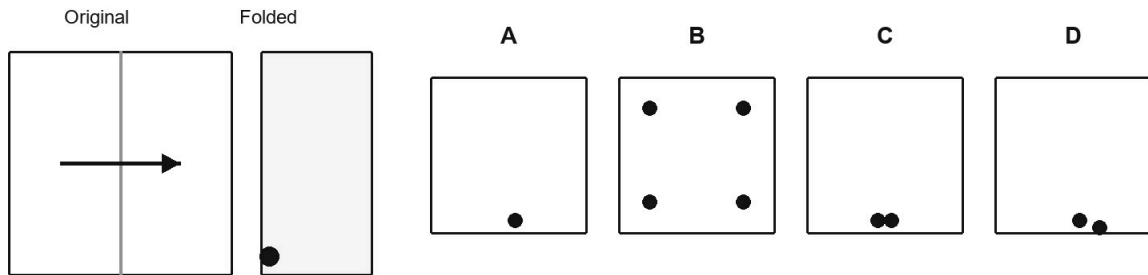
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

147. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (1,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

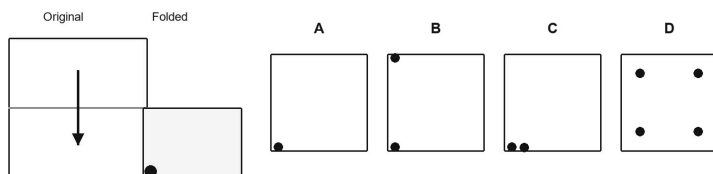
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

148. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (1,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

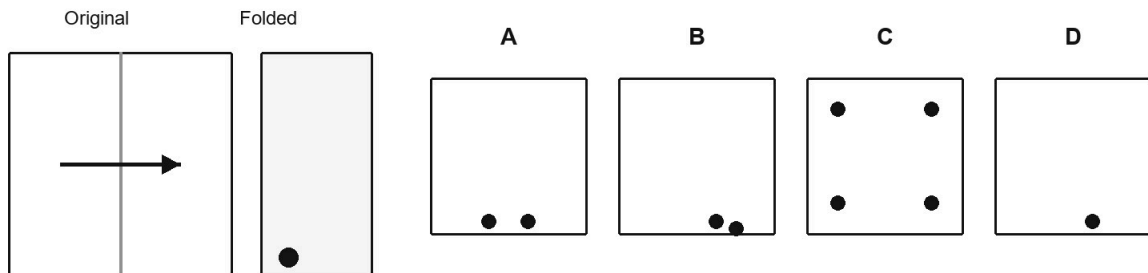


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

149. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (2,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

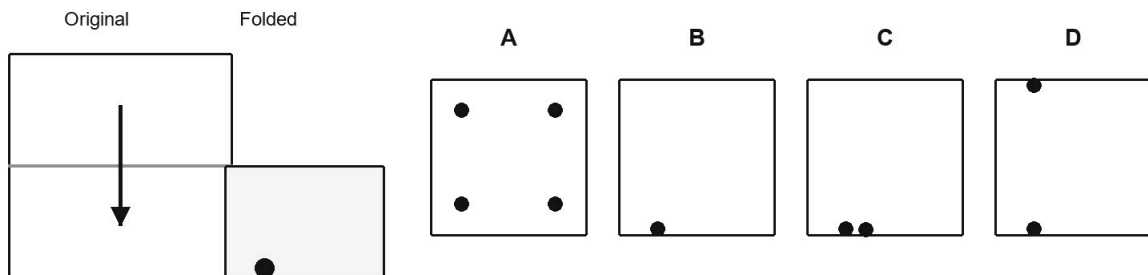
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

150. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a circle hole is punched at grid point (2,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

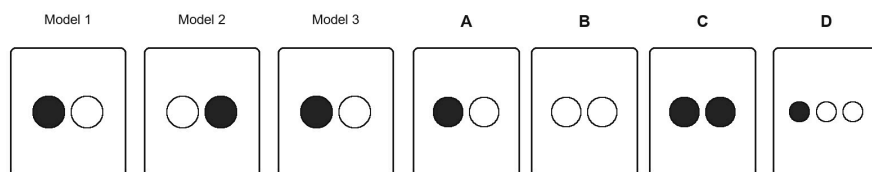
Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

151. These three circle panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

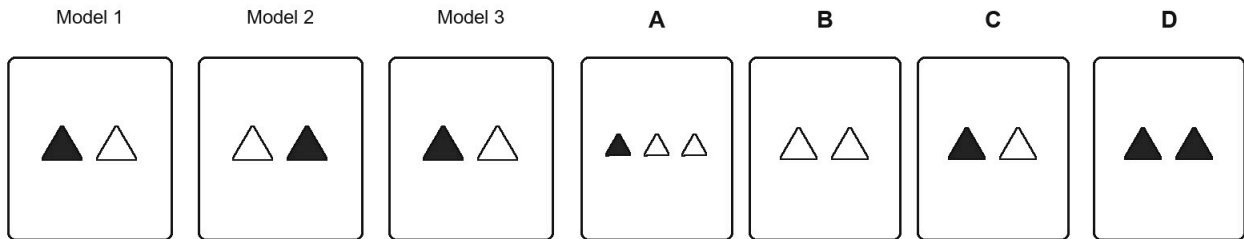


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

152. These three triangle panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

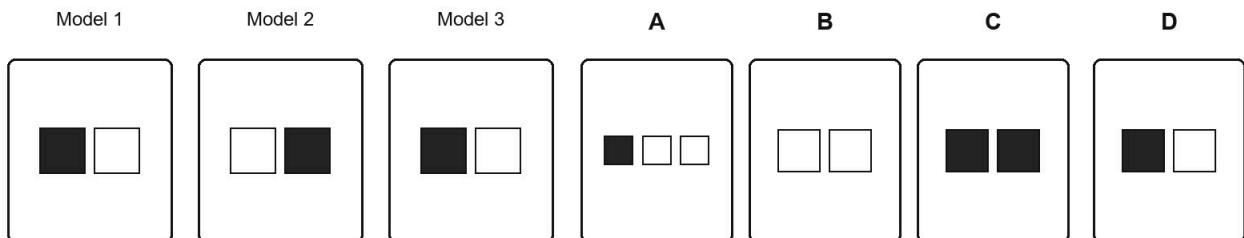
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

153. These three square panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

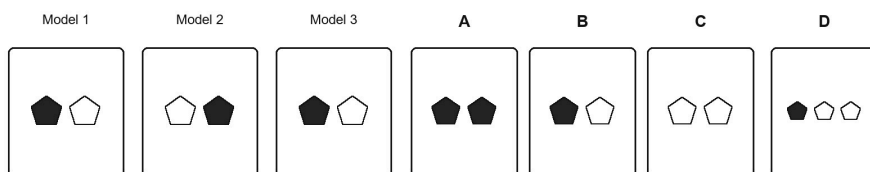
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

154. These three pentagon panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

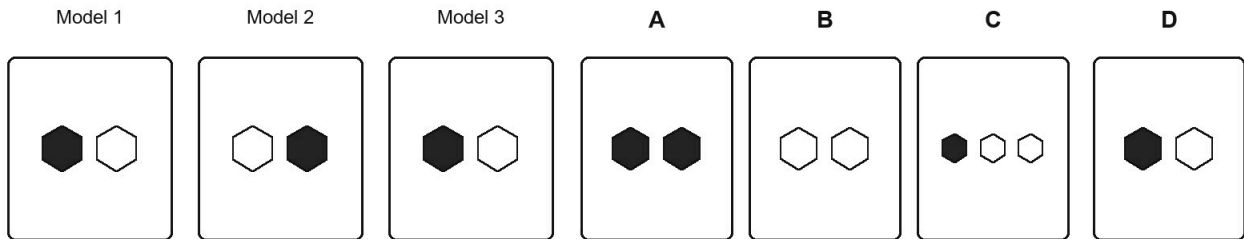


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

155. These three hexagon panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

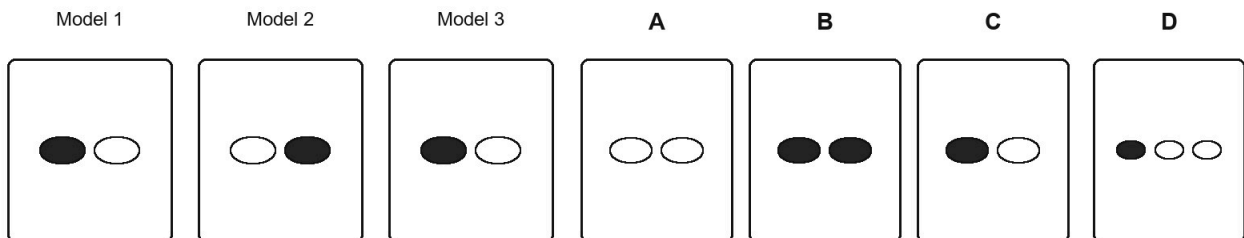
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

156. These three oval panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

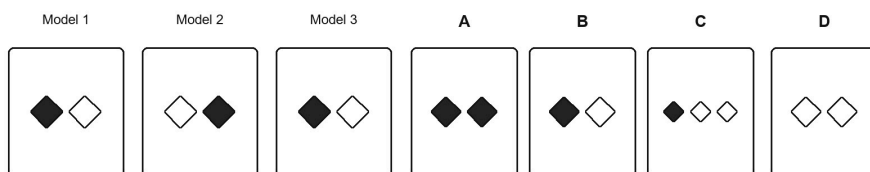
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

157. These three diamond panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

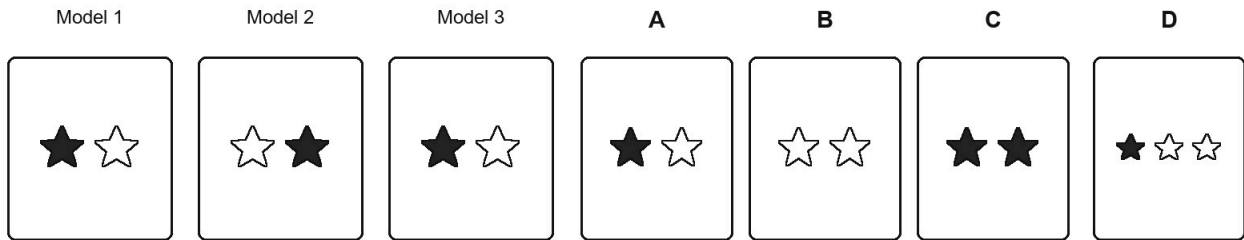


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

158. These three star panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

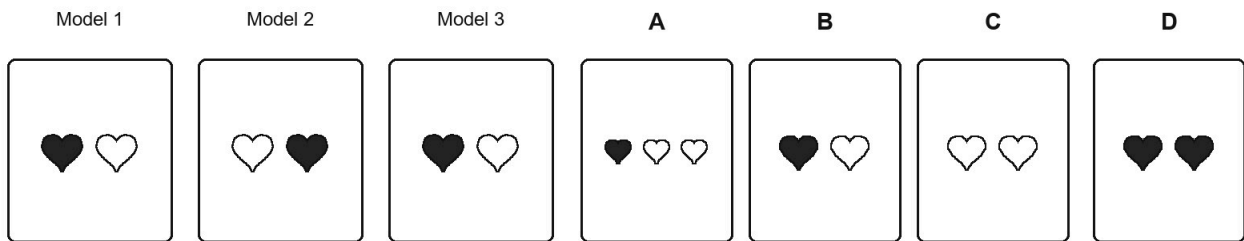
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

159. These three heart panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

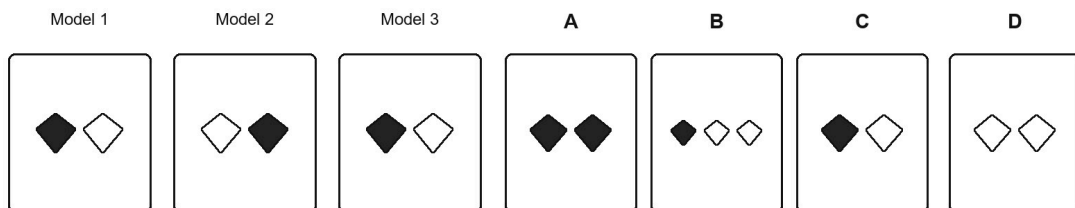
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

160. These three kite panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

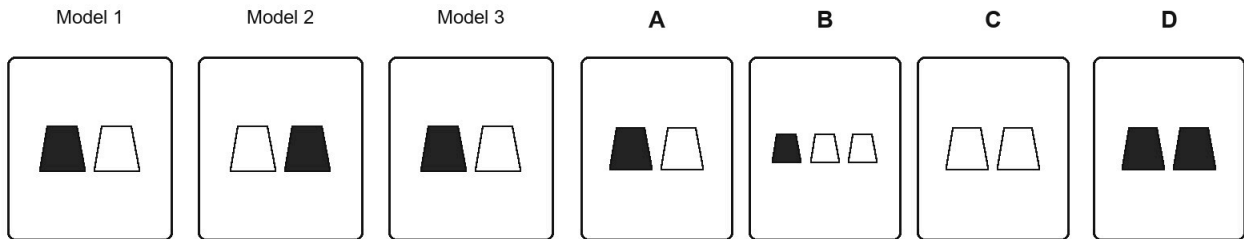


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

161. These three trapezoid panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

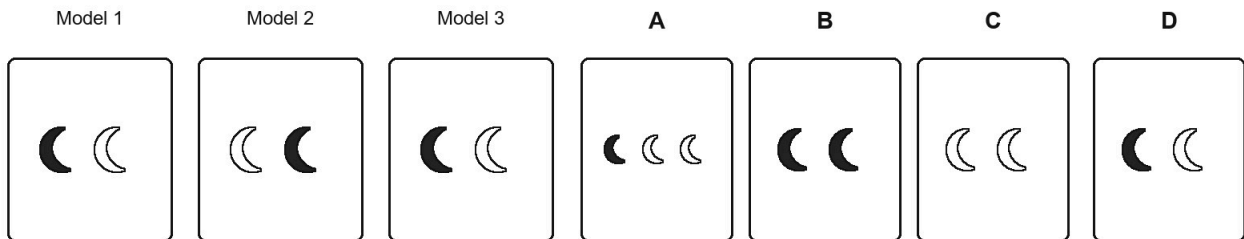
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

162. These three crescent panels each show 2 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

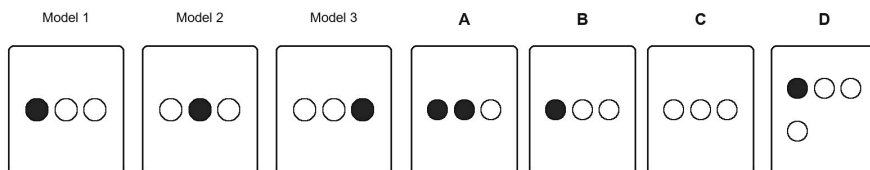
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

163. These three circle panels each show 3 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

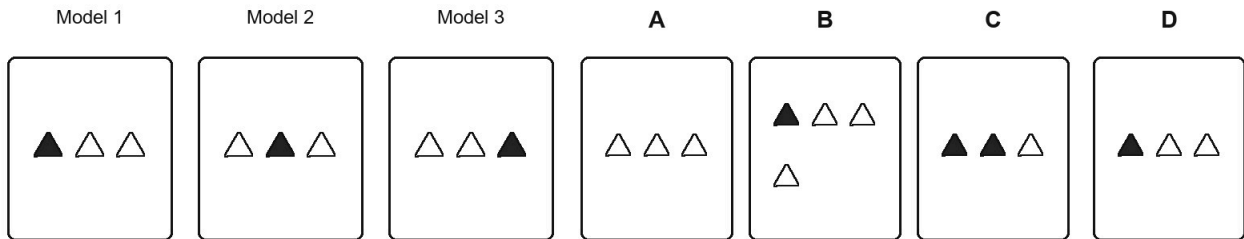


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

164. These three triangle panels each show 3 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

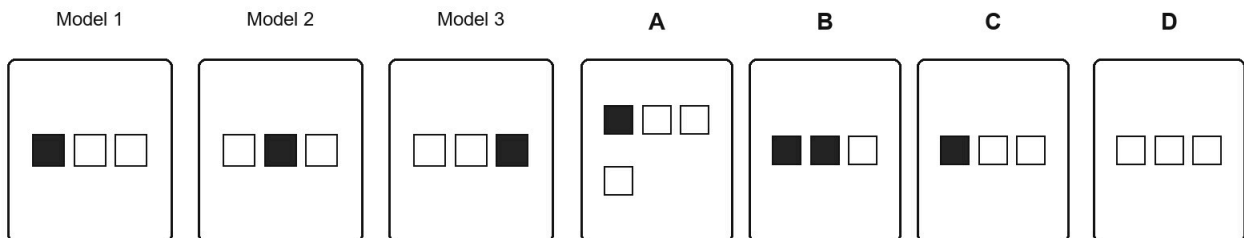
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

165. These three square panels each show 3 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

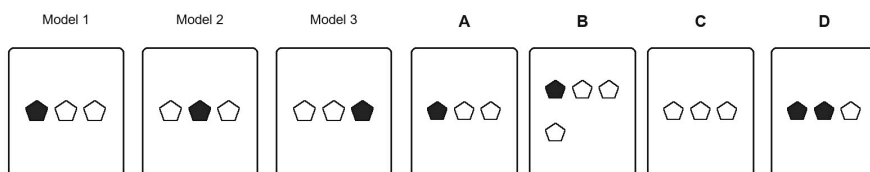
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

166. These three pentagon panels each show 3 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

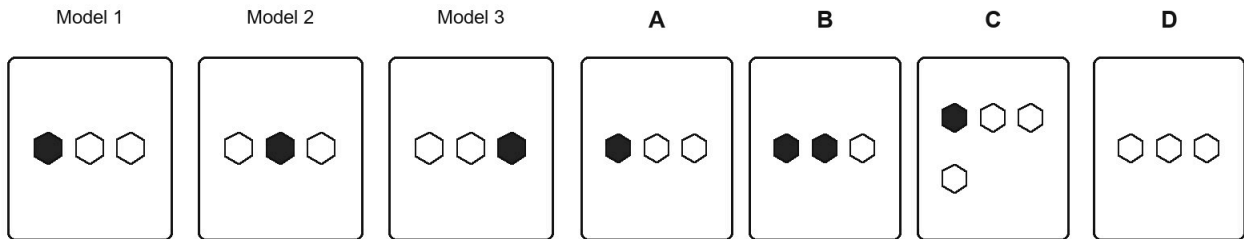


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

167. These three hexagon panels each show 3 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

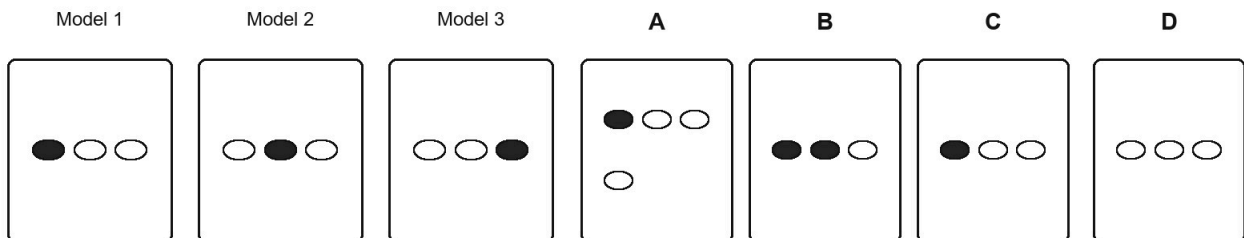
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

168. These three oval panels each show 3 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

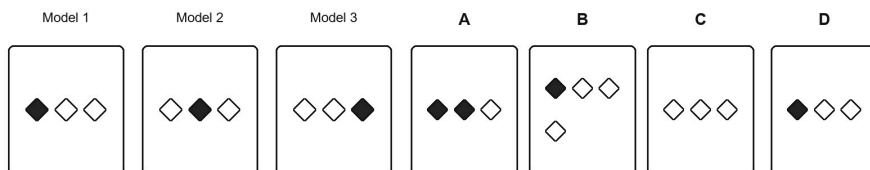
Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

169. These three diamond panels each show 3 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

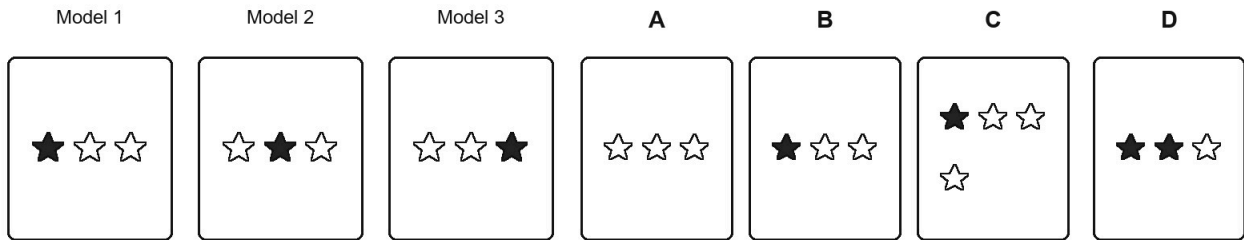


- A. Panel A

- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

170. These three star panels each show 3 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group



- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

Practice Exam 4: Answer Key And Explanations

1. **A** — Dog and kennel show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to spider gives web. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
2. **C** — Rabbit and burrow show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to horse gives stable. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
3. **C** — Ant and colony show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to dog gives kennel. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
4. **B** — Teacher and school show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to chef gives kitchen. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
5. **A** — Chef and kitchen show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to teacher gives school. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
6. **D** — Farmer and field show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to firefighter gives station. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
7. **A** — Pilot and cockpit show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to baker gives bakery. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
8. **D** — Firefighter and station show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to librarian gives library. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
9. **C** — Artist and painting show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to baker gives bread. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
10. **B** — Builder and house show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to composer gives song. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
11. **B** — Potter and pot show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to artist gives painting. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
12. **C** — Sculptor and statue show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to author gives story. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
13. **A** — Hand and glove show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to ear gives earmuff. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
14. **D** — Head and hat show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to leg gives trouser. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

- 15. D** — Finger and ring show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to eye gives goggle. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 16. C** — Leg and trouser show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to neck gives scarf. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 17. B** — Sun and light show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to fire gives heat. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 18. A** — Bell and sound show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to lamp gives glow. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 19. A** — Cloud and rain show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to sun gives light. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 20. D** — Flower and scent show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to spring gives water. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 21. C** — Spring and water show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to flower gives scent. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 22. B** — Clock and time show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to speedometer gives speed. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 23. D** — Carefully completes the sentence because The contrast between ice and safe movement calls for a careful manner. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 24. C** — Clear completes the sentence because Seeing through glass requires transparency. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 25. B** — Wilt completes the sentence because A plant without water loses firmness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 26. A** — Whisper completes the sentence because A quiet place calls for a soft voice. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 27. B** — Easier completes the sentence because Sharing work reduces the effort for each person. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 28. A** — Rainbow completes the sentence because Sunlight after rain can make a rainbow visible. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 29. D** — Route completes the sentence because A map gives directions along a route. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 30. C** — Asleep completes the sentence because Tiredness after activity supports falling asleep. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of

meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

31. C — Sunlight completes the sentence because Plants generally need sunlight to grow. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

32. D — Gently completes the sentence because A fragile object should be handled gently. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

33. A — Clear completes the sentence because Followable instructions must be understandable. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

34. B — Noise completes the sentence because Hearing relates to sound or noise. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

35. C — Skilled completes the sentence because Regular practice commonly improves skill. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

36. B — Route completes the sentence because A blocked road requires another path. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

37. D — Prints completes the sentence because Mud on boots can transfer marks to a floor. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

38. A — Steep completes the sentence because A steep climb requires more effort. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

39. B — Late completes the sentence because Checking time helps avoid lateness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

40. D — Cool completes the sentence because Waiting allows hot soup to become cooler. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

41. C — Time completes the sentence because A narrow crossing may only fit one cyclist at a time. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

42. A — Enjoyed completes the sentence because Applause commonly shows enjoyment or approval. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

43. C — Oak, maple, and elm are all trees. Cedar belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

44. D — Robin, sparrow, and owl are all birds. Swan belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

45. A — Hammer, saw, and chisel are all tools. Rake belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

46. B — Violin, flute, and piano are all instruments. Clarinet belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

47. B — Cup, bowl, and spoon are all tableware. Plate belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

48. A — Carrot, spinach, and onion are all vegetables. Pepper belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

49. D — River, lake, and sea are all bodies of water. Pond belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

50. C — Jacket, coat, and skirt are all clothing. Vest belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

51. A — Triangle, square, and rectangle are all polygons. Octagon belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

52. D — Pencil, crayon, and pastel are all drawing tools. Brush belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

53. C — Train, bus, and taxi are all public transport. Trolley belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

54. B — Apple, pear, and mango are all fruits. Grape belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

55. C — Ant, bee, and fly are all insects. Beetle belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

56. A — Baker, carpenter, and nurse are all occupations. Plumber belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

57. B — Canoe, kayak, and barge are all watercraft. Ferry belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

58. D — Gold, silver, and zinc are all metals. Iron belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

59. A — Dog, cat, and bat are all mammals. Whale belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

60. B — Rose, tulip, and iris are all flowers. Poppy belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

61. D — Rain, snow, and wind are all weather events. Thunder belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

62. C — Soccer, tennis, and rugby are all sports. Swimming belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

63. C — The given pairs both add 6 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 7 gives 13. The

applying the operation to the final number. A one-pair coincidence is insufficient.

80. C — The given pairs both multiply by 5 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 9 gives 45. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying the operation to the final number.

81. B — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 4 is 14; subtracting 12 leaves 2 for the box. Substituting 2 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

82. A — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 12 is 22; adding back 4 gives 26 for the box. Substituting 26 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

83. D — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 4 is 15; subtracting 6 leaves 9 for the box. Substituting 9 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

84. C — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 6 is 17; adding back 4 gives 21 for the box. Substituting 21 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

85. B — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 4 is 16; subtracting 11 leaves 5 for the box. Substituting 5 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

86. B — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 11 is 23; adding back 4 gives 27 for the box. Substituting 27 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

87. A — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 4 is 17; subtracting 5 leaves 12 for the box. Substituting 12 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

88. A — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 5 is 18; adding back 4 gives 22 for the box. Substituting 22 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

89. D — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 4 is 18; subtracting 10 leaves 8 for the box. Substituting 8 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

90. C — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 10 is 24; adding back 4 gives 28 for the box. Substituting 28 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

91. C — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 4 is 19; subtracting 4 leaves 15 for the box. Substituting 15 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

92. A — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 4 is 19; adding back 4 gives 23 for the box. Substituting 23 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

93. B — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 4 is 20; subtracting 9 leaves 11 for the box. Substituting 11 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

94. D — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 9 is 25; adding back 4 gives 29 for the box. Substituting 29 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

95. D — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 4 is 21; subtracting 3 leaves 18 for the box. Substituting 18 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

96. C — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 3 is 20; adding back 4 gives 24 for the box. Substituting 24 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

97. A — In this series, each term increases by 3. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 14. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

98. B — In this series, the increases are 3, 4, and 5, so the next increase is 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 20. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

99. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 65. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

100. C — In this series, each term increases by 3. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 15. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

101. D — In this series, the increases are 3, 4, and 5, so the next increase is 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 21. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

102. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 81. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

103. D — In this series, each term increases by 3. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 16. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

104. A — In this series, the increases are 3, 4, and 5, so the next increase is 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 22. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

105. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 97. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

106. B — In this series, each term increases by 3. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 17. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

107. A — In this series, the increases are 3, 4, and 5, so the next increase is 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 23. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

108. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 113. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

109. C — In this series, each term increases by 3. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 18. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

110. B — In this series, the increases are 3, 4, and 5, so the next increase is 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 24. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

111. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 129. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

112. A — In this series, each term increases by 3. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 19. Checking

every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

113. D — In this series, the increases are 3, 4, and 5, so the next increase is 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 25. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

114. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 145. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

115. B — Across each row the number of circles increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black circles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

116. C — Across each row the number of triangles increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black triangles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

117. A — Across each row the number of squares increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black squares. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

118. D — Across each row the number of pentagons increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black pentagons. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

119. C — Across each row the number of hexagons increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black hexagons. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

120. A — Across each row the number of ovals increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black ovals. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

121. B — Across each row the number of diamonds increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black diamonds. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

122. D — Across each row the number of stars increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black stars. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

123. A — Across each row the number of hearts increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black hearts. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

124. C — Across each row the number of kites increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black kites. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

125. D — Across each row the number of trapezoids increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black trapezoids. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

126. B — Across each row the number of crescents increases from 1 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black crescents. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

127. B — Across each row the number of circles increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black circles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

128. D — Across each row the number of triangles increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black triangles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill

is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

129. A — Across each row the number of squares increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black squares. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

130. C — Across each row the number of pentagons increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black pentagons. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

131. B — Across each row the number of hexagons increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black hexagons. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

132. A — Across each row the number of ovals increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black ovals. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

133. D — Across each row the number of diamonds increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black diamonds. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

134. C — Across each row the number of stars increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black stars. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

135. C — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

136. D — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

137. B — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

138. A — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

139. C — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

140. A — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

141. D — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

142. B — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

143. A — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

144. C — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

145. D — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

146. B — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

147. C — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

148. B — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

149. A — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

150. D — A single horizontal fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the horizontal crease, producing two holes mirrored across the horizontal crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

151. A — Each model panel has exactly 2 circles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 circles with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

152. C — Each model panel has exactly 2 triangles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 triangles with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

153. D — Each model panel has exactly 2 squares and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 squares with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

154. B — Each model panel has exactly 2 pentagons and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 pentagons with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

155. D — Each model panel has exactly 2 hexagons and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 hexagons with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

156. C — Each model panel has exactly 2 ovals and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 ovals with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

157. B — Each model panel has exactly 2 diamonds and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 diamonds with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

158. A — Each model panel has exactly 2 stars and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 stars with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

159. B — Each model panel has exactly 2 hearts and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 hearts with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

160. C — Each model panel has exactly 2 kites and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 kites with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

161. A — Each model panel has exactly 2 trapezoids and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so

position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 trapezoids with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

162. D — Each model panel has exactly 2 crescents and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 crescents with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

163. B — Each model panel has exactly 3 circles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 circles with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

164. D — Each model panel has exactly 3 triangles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 triangles with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

165. C — Each model panel has exactly 3 squares and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 squares with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

166. A — Each model panel has exactly 3 pentagons and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 pentagons with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

167. A — Each model panel has exactly 3 hexagons and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 hexagons with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

168. C — Each model panel has exactly 3 ovals and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 ovals with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

169. D — Each model panel has exactly 3 diamonds and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 diamonds with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

170. B — Each model panel has exactly 3 stars and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 stars with 1 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.