

PRACTICE EXAM 5: 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. Thermometer is to temperature as compass is to which word?

- A. astronaut
- B. direction
- C. artifacts
- D. painting

2. Speedometer is to speed as scale is to which word?

- A. weight
- B. spider
- C. doctor
- D. finger

3. Rain Gauge is to rainfall as clock is to which word?

- A. deer
- B. shoe
- C. time
- D. foal

4. Clay is to pot as flour is to which word?

- A. bread
- B. glove
- C. speed
- D. scarf

5. Wood is to table as leather is to which word?

- A. beat
- B. boat
- C. drum
- D. shoe

6. Paper is to book as metal is to which word?

- A. broom
- B. spoon
- C. petal
- D. paper

7. Metal is to spoon as paper is to which word?

- A. cars
- B. book
- C. head
- D. ship

8. Library is to books as garage is to which word?

- A. stir
- B. fawn
- C. cars

D. drum

9. Orchard is to trees as gallery is to which word?

- A. sculptor**
- B. librarian**
- C. artifacts**
- D. paintings**

10. Garage is to cars as museum is to which word?

- A. artifacts**
- B. hospital**
- C. rainfall**
- D. librarian**

11. Zoo is to animals as library is to which word?

- A. books**
- B. scent**
- C. scarf**
- D. petal**

12. Garden is to plants as zoo is to which word?

- A. trouser**
- B. gallery**
- C. bicycle**
- D. animals**

13. Captain is to ship as astronaut is to which word?

- A. finger**
- B. garden**
- C. rocket**
- D. length**

14. Rider is to bicycle as engineer is to which word?

- A. field**
- B. train**
- C. chick**
- D. sweep**

15. Engineer is to train as rider is to which word?

- A. cockpit**
- B. teacher**
- C. captain**
- D. bicycle**

16. Paddler is to canoe as driver is to which word?

- A. bus**
- B. eye**
- C. zoo**
- D. cow**

17. Puppy is to dog as calf is to which word?

- A. bee**
- B. zoo**

- C. cow
- D. eye

18. Foal is to horse as kitten is to which word?

- A. hat
- B. cat
- C. leg
- D. dog

19. Lamb is to sheep as fawn is to which word?

- A. bird
- B. lamb
- C. foot
- D. deer

20. Cub is to bear as chick is to which word?

- A. cow
- B. hen
- C. cub
- D. fin

21. Page is to book as fin is to which word?

- A. fish
- B. stir
- C. wing
- D. bell

22. Wheel is to bicycle as leaf is to which word?

- A. wall
- B. song
- C. tree
- D. bird

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

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

24. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: The glass was so ____ that everyone could see through it.

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

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

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

26. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: The library was quiet, so Mina spoke in a ____.

- A. cheer

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

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

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

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

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

29. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: A map helps travellers find the correct ____.

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

30. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: The puppy was tired after running and soon fell ____.

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

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

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

32. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: The box was fragile, so Lena carried it ____.

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

33. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: The instructions were ____ enough for everyone to follow.

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

34. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: The rabbit hid when it heard an unfamiliar ____.

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

35. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: After practising every day, Omar became more ____ at skipping

rope.

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

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

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

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

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

38. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: The hikers rested because the climb was ____.

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

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

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

40. In the neighbourhood, consider this sentence: The soup was too hot, so Jay waited for it to ____.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. rectangle
- B. elm
- C. mango
- D. spoon

44. Robin, sparrow, and swan belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. heron
 - B. driver
 - C. wasp
 - D. saucer
45. Hammer, saw, and rake belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. stylus
 - B. shuttle
 - C. chef
 - D. shovel
46. Violin, flute, and harp belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. soccer
 - B. rain
 - C. drum
 - D. river
47. Cup, bowl, and saucer belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pear
 - B. coat
 - C. plate
 - D. bee
48. Carrot, spinach, and cabbage belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pepper
 - B. daisy
 - C. pine
 - D. beetle
49. River, lake, and creek belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. fog
 - B. stream
 - C. chalk
 - D. lily
50. Jacket, coat, and trousers belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pliers
 - B. ferry
 - C. tin
 - D. shirt
51. Triangle, square, and rhombus belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. rectangle
 - B. bat
 - C. elm
 - D. fly
52. Pencil, crayon, and brush belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. driver
 - B. stylus
 - C. willow
 - D. wasp

53. Train, bus, and trolley belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. lagoon
 - B. shovel
 - C. chef
 - D. shuttle
54. Apple, pear, and orange belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. hammer
 - B. canoe
 - C. peach
 - D. river
55. Ant, bee, and wasp belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. beetle
 - B. silver
 - C. coat
 - D. square
56. Baker, carpenter, and driver belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pine
 - B. plate
 - C. plumber
 - D. pentagon
57. Canoe, kayak, and yacht belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. subway
 - B. sailboat
 - C. stream
 - D. finch
58. Gold, silver, and steel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. guitar
 - B. pliers
 - C. storm
 - D. tin
59. Dog, cat, and fox belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. mango
 - B. elm
 - C. piano
 - D. bat
60. Rose, tulip, and poppy belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. violet
 - B. driver
 - C. swan
 - D. cabbage
61. Rain, snow, and thunder belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. shovel
 - B. frost
 - C. shuttle
 - D. dinghy

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

- A.** jacket
- B.** hammer
- C.** hockey
- D.** gold

63. 9 is to 14 as 11 is to 16. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 11
- B.** 22
- C.** 12
- D.** 17

64. 18 is to 13 as 20 is to 15. Using the same rule, 17 is to which number?

- A.** 12
- B.** 11
- C.** 17
- D.** 22

65. 9 is to 18 as 11 is to 22. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

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

66. 10 is to 16 as 12 is to 18. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 12
- B.** 19
- C.** 7
- D.** 13

67. 20 is to 14 as 22 is to 16. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 12
- B.** 13
- C.** 6
- D.** 15

68. 10 is to 30 as 12 is to 36. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 30
- B.** 28
- C.** 24
- D.** 27

69. 11 is to 18 as 13 is to 20. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 21
- B.** 14
- C.** 28
- D.** 13

70. 22 is to 15 as 24 is to 17. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 13
- B.** 19
- C.** 12
- D.** 5

71. 11 is to 44 as 13 is to 52. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 40
- B.** 36
- C.** 37
- D.** 39

72. 12 is to 20 as 14 is to 22. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 7
- C.** 18
- D.** 16

73. 24 is to 16 as 26 is to 18. Using the same rule, 20 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 20
- C.** 12
- D.** 28

74. 12 is to 60 as 14 is to 70. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 50
- B.** 48
- C.** 40
- D.** 45

75. 13 is to 15 as 15 is to 17. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 13
- B.** 7
- C.** 9
- D.** 12

76. 19 is to 17 as 21 is to 19. Using the same rule, 14 is to which number?

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

77. 13 is to 26 as 15 is to 30. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 17
- C.** 20
- D.** 18

78. 14 is to 17 as 16 is to 19. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 9
- B.** 10
- C.** 16
- D.** 13

79. 21 is to 18 as 23 is to 20. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 12
- B.** 9
- C.** 18
- D.** 11

80. 14 is to 42 as 16 is to 48. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 30
- B.** 27
- C.** 33
- D.** 28

81. Which number makes this equation true: $18 + 4 = \square + 8$?

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

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 18 + 8$?

- A.** 32
- B.** 31
- C.** 34
- D.** 30

83. Which number makes this equation true: $19 + 4 = \square + 2$?

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

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 19 + 2$?

- A.** 21
- B.** 25
- C.** 24
- D.** 27

85. Which number makes this equation true: $20 + 4 = \square + 7$?

- A.** 21
- B.** 19
- C.** 16
- D.** 17

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 20 + 7$?

- A.** 31
- B.** 27
- C.** 35
- D.** 30

87. Which number makes this equation true: $21 + 4 = \square + 12$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 14
- C.** 13
- D.** 12

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 4 = 21 + 12$?

- A.** 36
- B.** 37
- C.** 33
- D.** 35

89. Which number makes this equation true: $4 + 5 = \square + 6$?

- A.** 3
- B.** 4
- C.** -2
- D.** 2

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 4 + 6$?

- A.** 16
- B.** 14
- C.** 13
- D.** 15

91. Which number makes this equation true: $5 + 5 = \square + 11$?

- A.** -6
- B.** -1
- C.** -3
- D.** -2

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 5 + 11$?

- A.** 21
- B.** 22
- C.** 23
- D.** 26

93. Which number makes this equation true: $6 + 5 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 11
- B.** 8
- C.** 5
- D.** 6

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 6 + 5$?

- A.** 11
- B.** 21
- C.** 16
- D.** 14

95. Which number makes this equation true: $7 + 5 = \square + 10$?

- A.** 4
- B.** 2
- C.** 1
- D.** 0

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 7 + 10$?

- A.** 20
- B.** 17
- C.** 22
- D.** 27

97. What number comes next in the series 8, 11, 14, 17, ____?

- A.** 26
- B.** 17
- C.** 21
- D.** 20

98. What number comes next in the series 8, 11, 15, 20, ____?

- A.** 26
- B.** 32
- C.** 27
- D.** 25

99. What number comes next in the series 11, 21, 41, 81, ____?

- A.** 164
- B.** 167
- C.** 162
- D.** 161

100. What number comes next in the series 9, 12, 15, 18, ____?

- A.** 18
- B.** 24
- C.** 21
- D.** 20

101. What number comes next in the series 9, 12, 16, 21, ____?

- A.** 26
- B.** 27
- C.** 30
- D.** 28

102. What number comes next in the series 12, 23, 45, 89, ____?

- A.** 177
- B.** 180
- C.** 176
- D.** 178

103. What number comes next in the series 10, 13, 16, 19, ____?

- A.** 19
- B.** 21
- C.** 22
- D.** 23

104. What number comes next in the series 10, 13, 17, 22, ____?

- A.** 28
- B.** 27
- C.** 31
- D.** 34

105. What number comes next in the series 13, 25, 49, 97, ____?

- A.** 196
- B.** 193
- C.** 192
- D.** 190

106. What number comes next in the series 11, 14, 17, 20, ____?

- A.** 26
- B.** 24
- C.** 29
- D.** 23

107. What number comes next in the series 11, 14, 18, 23, ____?

- A. 35
- B. 26
- C. 28
- D. 29

108. What number comes next in the series 14, 27, 53, 105, ____?

- A. 212
- B. 209
- C. 206
- D. 208

109. What number comes next in the series 12, 15, 18, 21, ____?

- A. 24
- B. 25
- C. 23
- D. 21

110. What number comes next in the series 12, 15, 19, 24, ____?

- A. 29
- B. 36
- C. 30
- D. 27

111. What number comes next in the series 15, 29, 57, 113, ____?

- A. 222
- B. 226
- C. 228
- D. 225

112. What number comes next in the series 13, 16, 19, 22, ____?

- A. 28
- B. 24
- C. 25
- D. 26

113. What number comes next in the series 13, 16, 20, 25, ____?

- A. 32
- B. 31
- C. 37
- D. 30

114. What number comes next in the series 16, 31, 61, 121, ____?

- A. 241
- B. 244
- C. 240
- D. 247

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

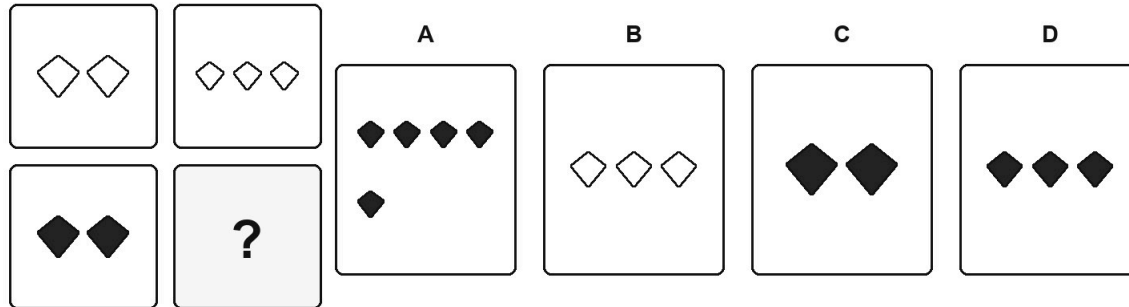


- A. Panel A

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

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

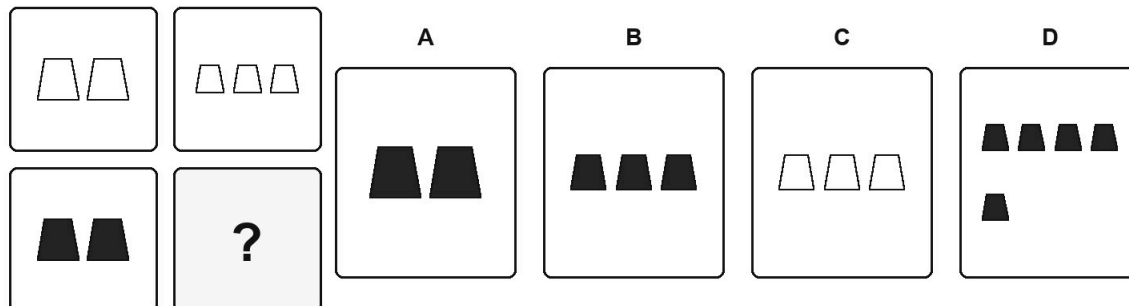
Complete the matrix



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

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

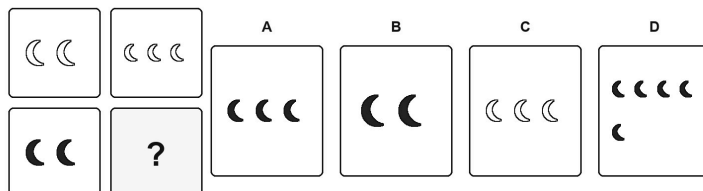
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

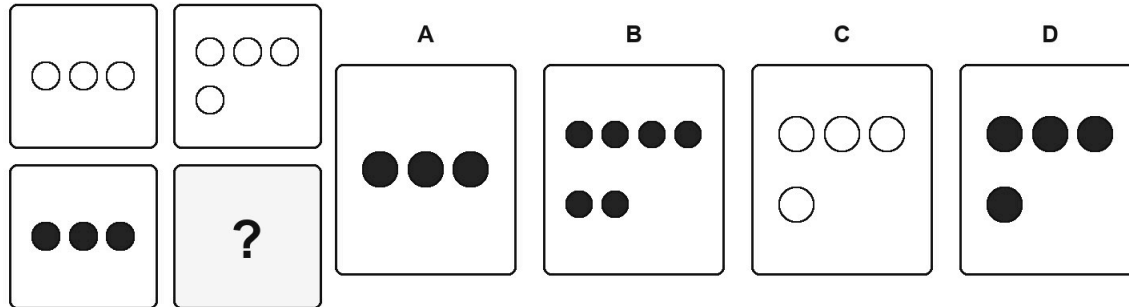


- A. Panel A

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

119. In this circle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

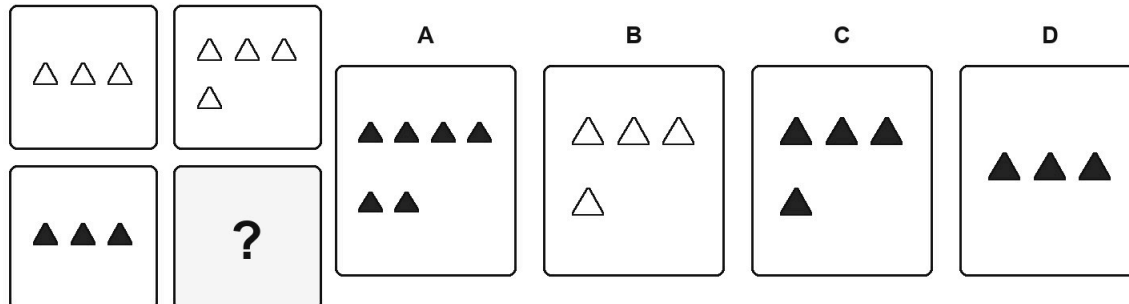
Complete the matrix



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

120. In this triangle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

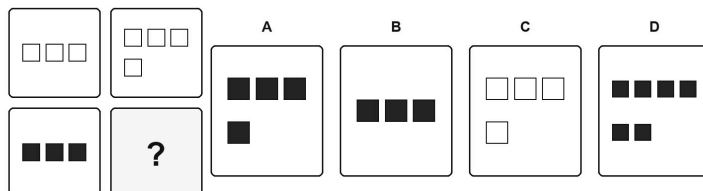
Complete the matrix



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

121. In this square matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

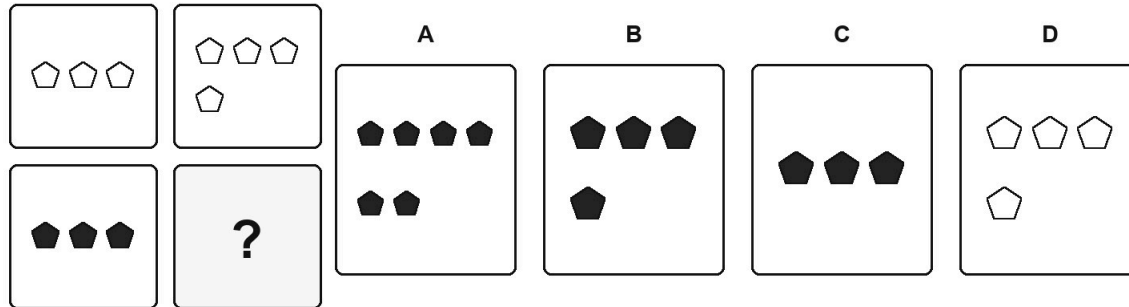


- A. Panel A

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

122. In this pentagon matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

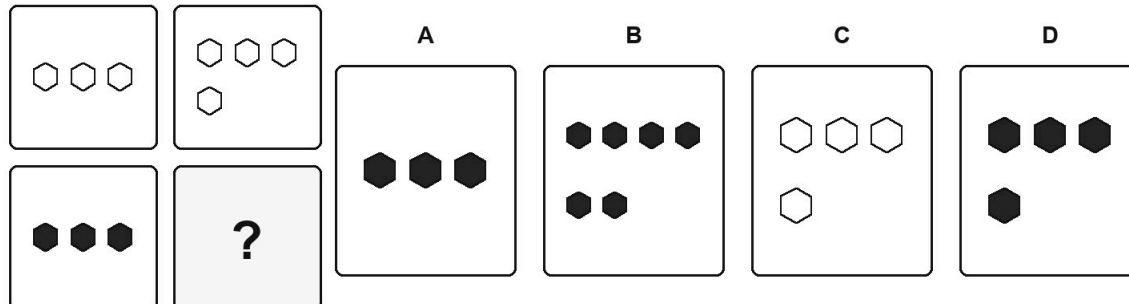
Complete the matrix



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

123. In this hexagon matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

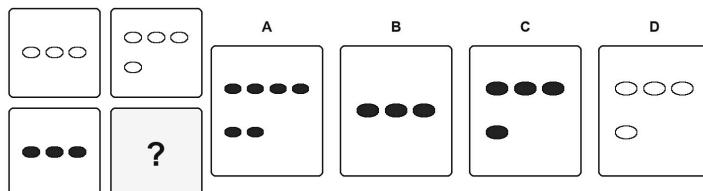
Complete the matrix



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

124. In this oval matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

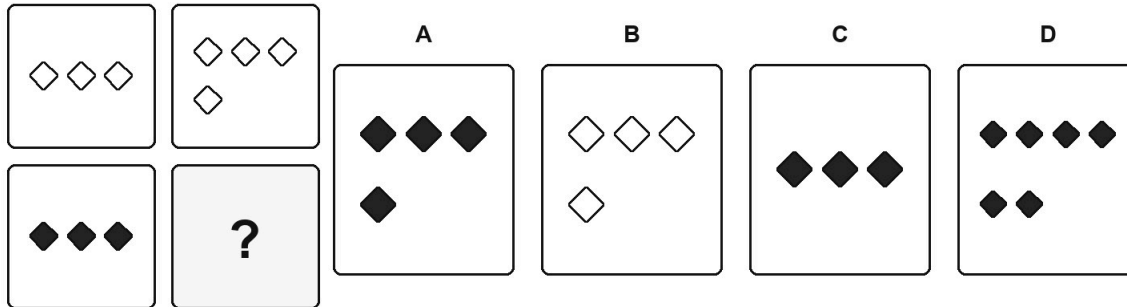


- A. Panel A

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

125. In this diamond matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

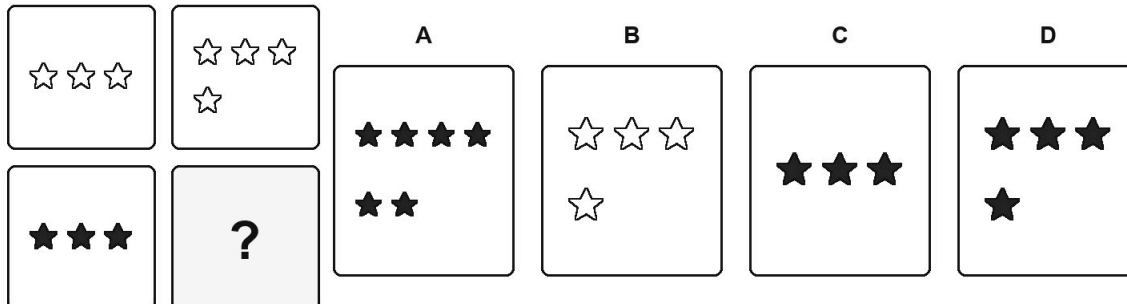
Complete the matrix



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

126. In this star matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

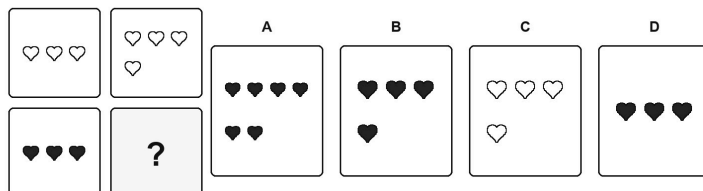
Complete the matrix



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

127. In this heart matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

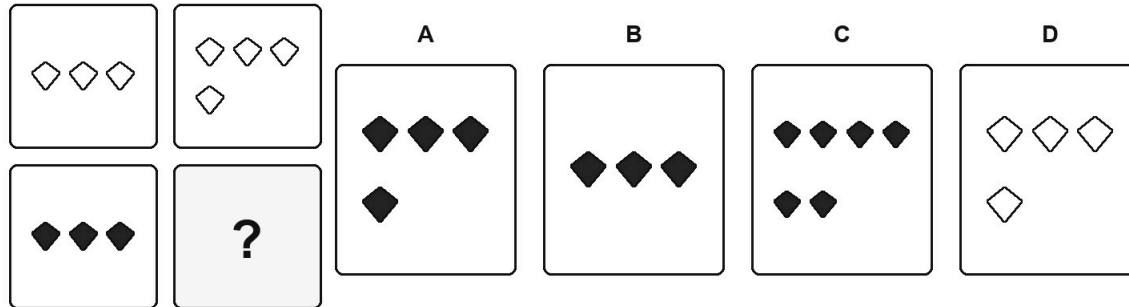


- A. Panel A

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

128. In this kite matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

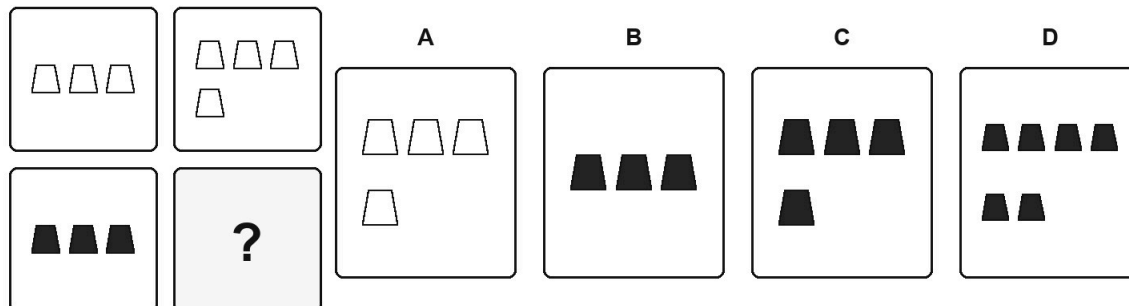
Complete the matrix



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

129. In this trapezoid matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

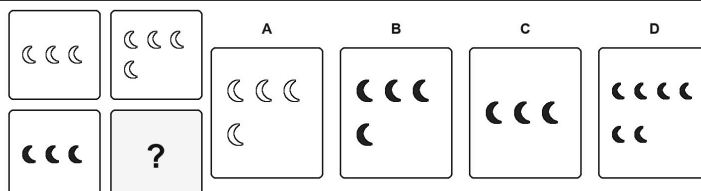
Complete the matrix



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

130. In this crescent matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 3 then 4 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

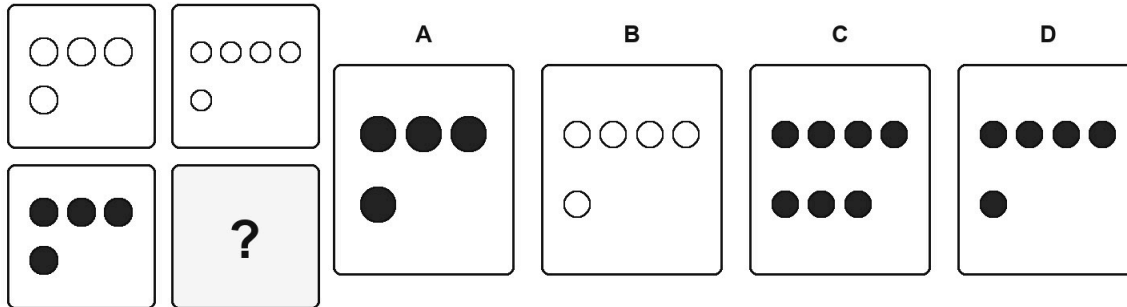


- A. Panel A

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

131. In this circle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 4 then 5 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

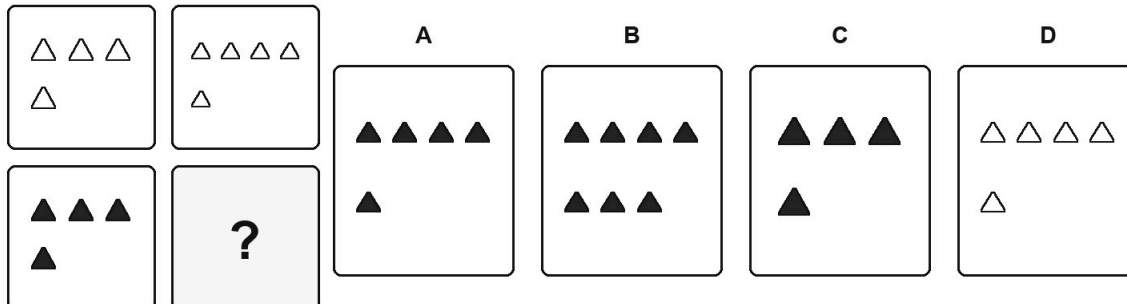
Complete the matrix



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

132. In this triangle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 4 then 5 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

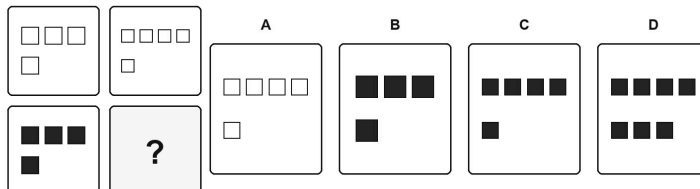
Complete the matrix



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

133. In this square matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 4 then 5 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

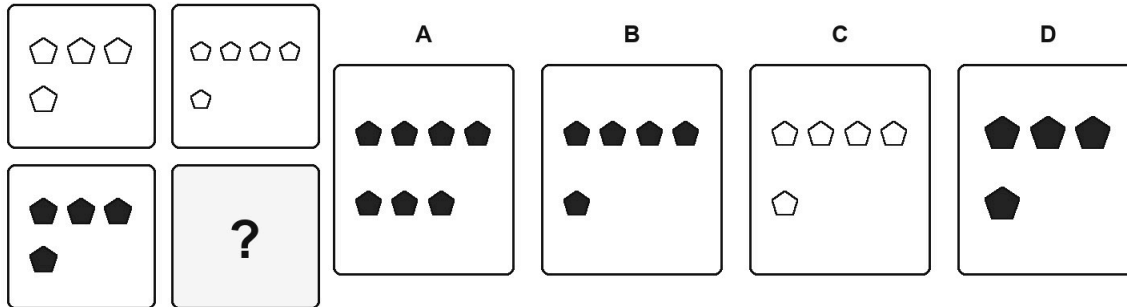


- A. Panel A

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

134. In this pentagon matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 4 then 5 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

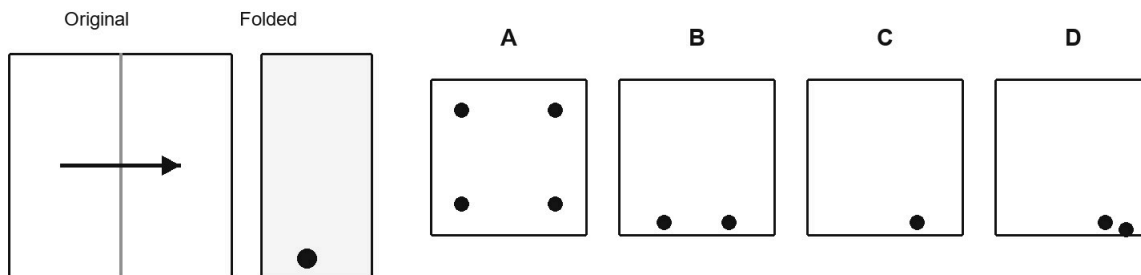
Complete the matrix



- 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 (3,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

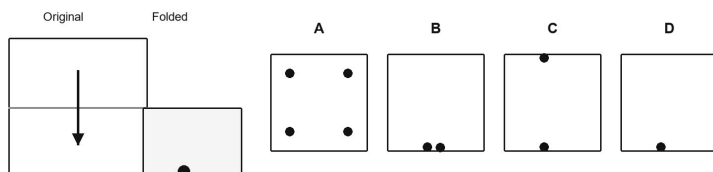
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (3,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

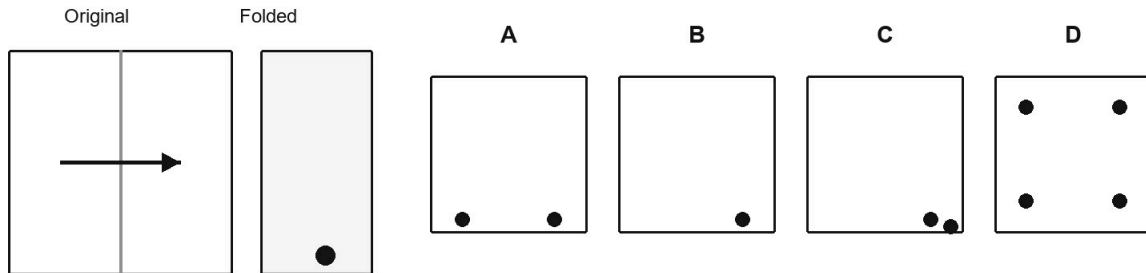


- A. Panel A

- 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 (4,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

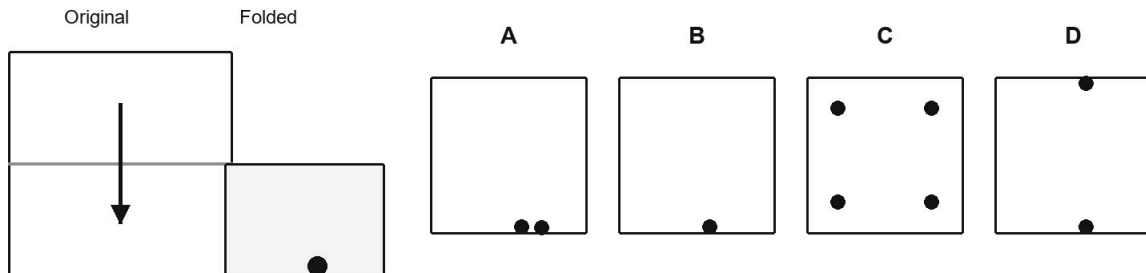
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (4,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

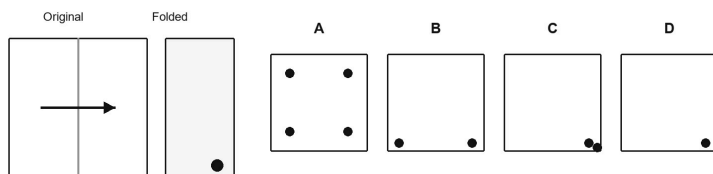
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (5,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

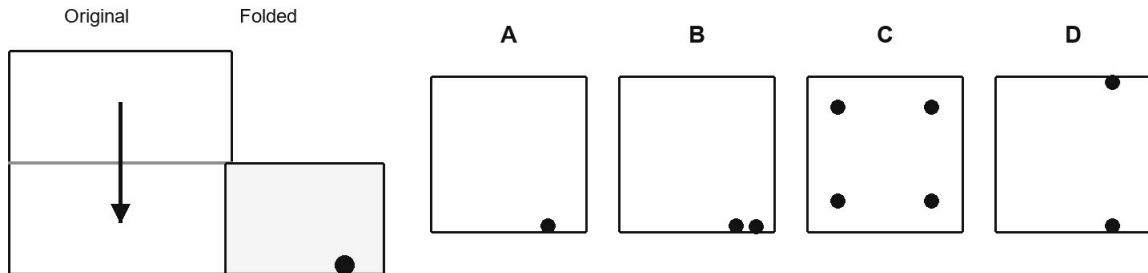


- A. Panel A

- 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 (5,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

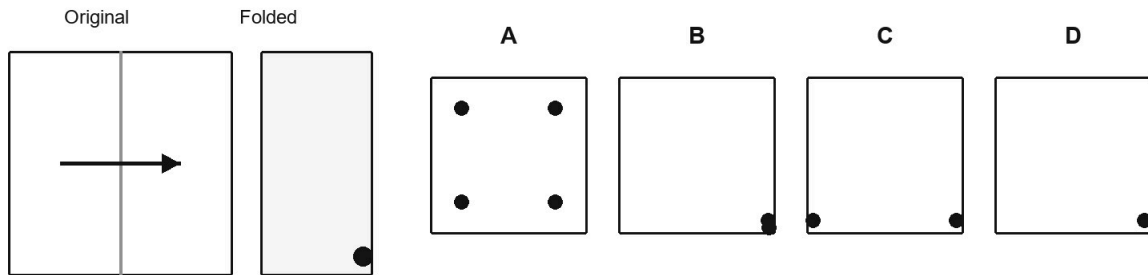
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (6,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

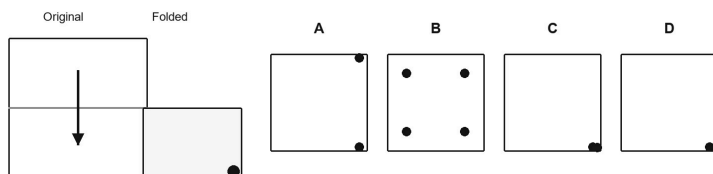
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (6,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold



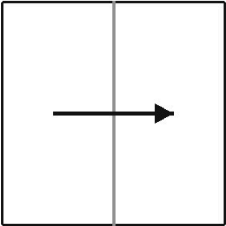
- A. Panel A

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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

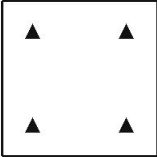
Original



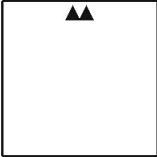
Folded



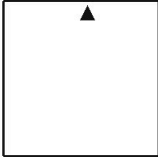
A



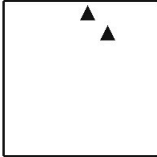
B



C



D

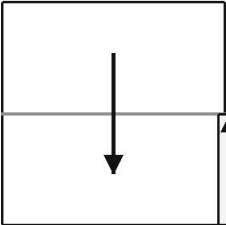


- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

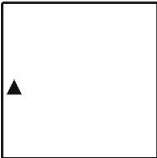
Original



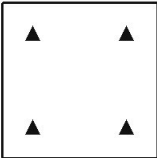
Folded



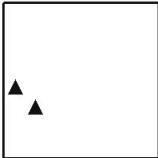
A



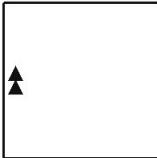
B



C



D

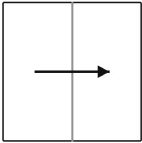


- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

145. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (2,1). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

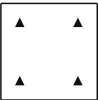
Original



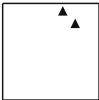
Folded



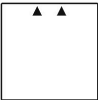
A



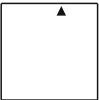
B



C



D

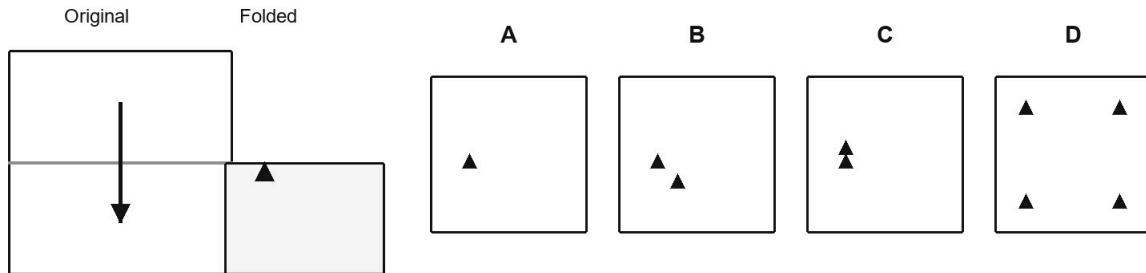


- A. Panel A

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

146. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (2,1). Which panel shows the opened paper?

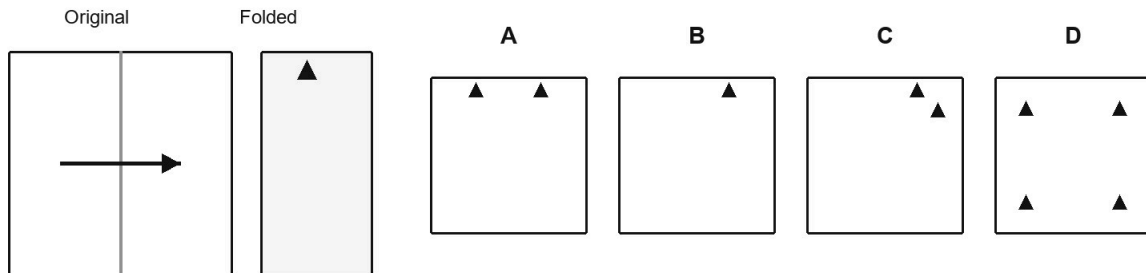
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

147. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (3,1). Which panel shows the opened paper?

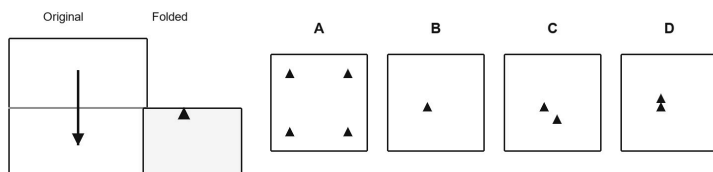
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

148. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (3,1). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

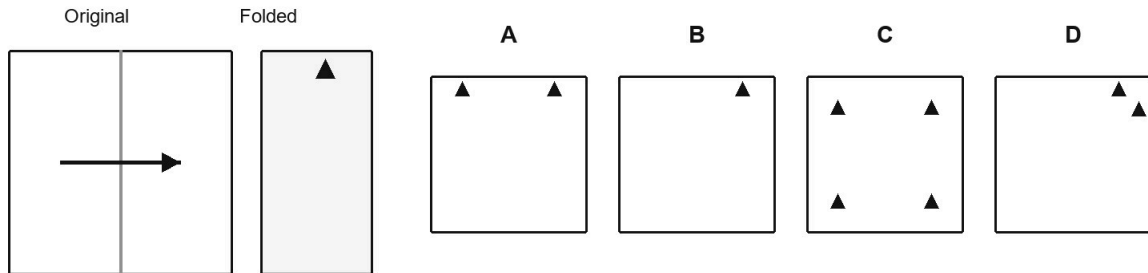


- A. Panel A

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

149. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (4,1). Which panel shows the opened paper?

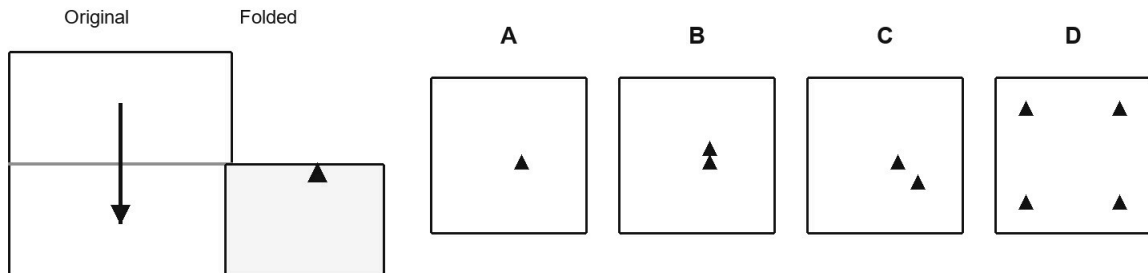
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

150. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (4,1). Which panel shows the opened paper?

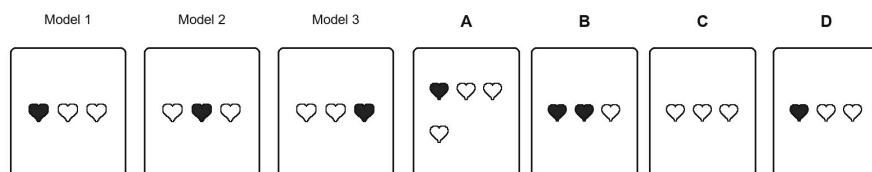
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

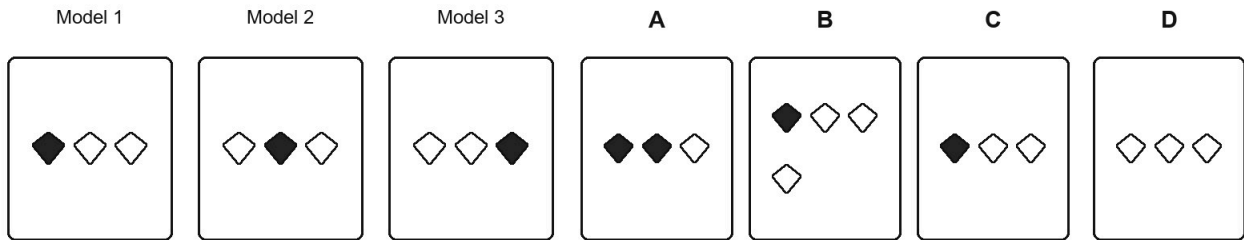


- A. Panel A

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

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

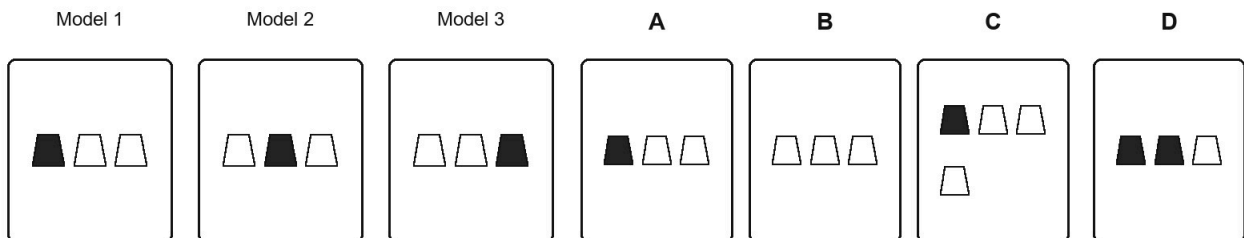
Find the matching group



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

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

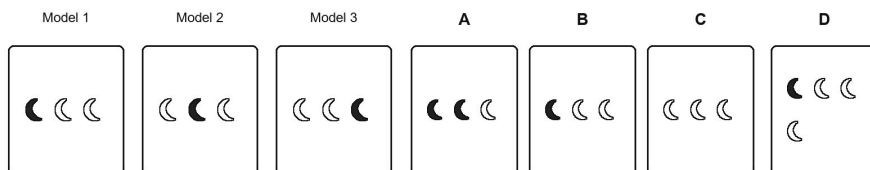
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

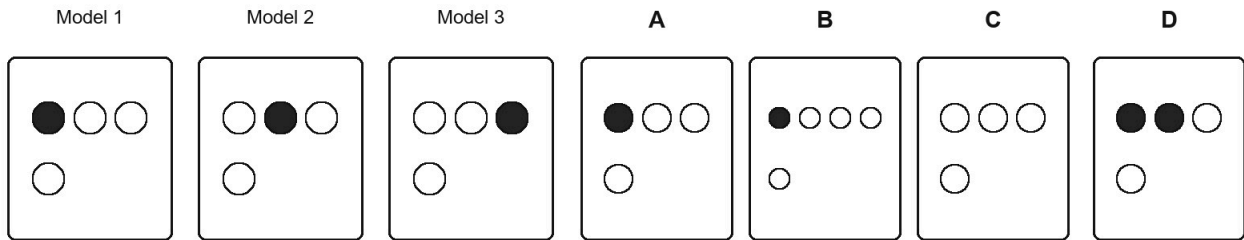


- A. Panel A

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

155. These three circle panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

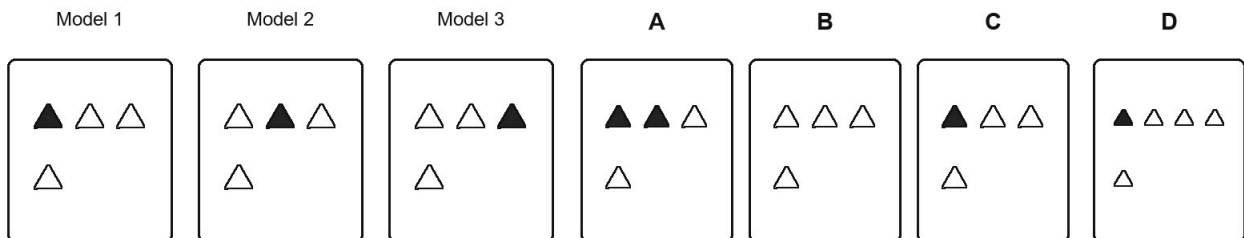
Find the matching group



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

156. These three triangle panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

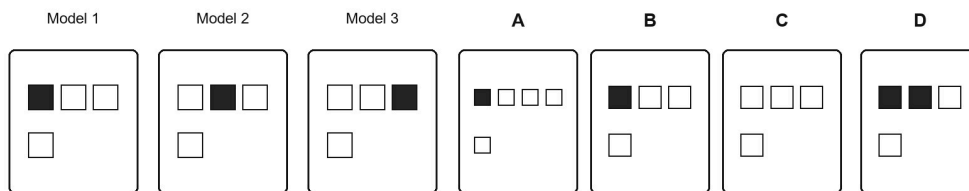
Find the matching group



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

157. These three square panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

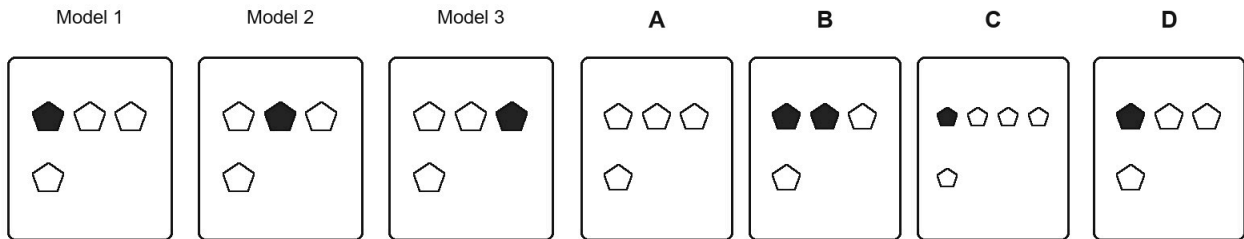


- A. Panel A

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

158. These three pentagon panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

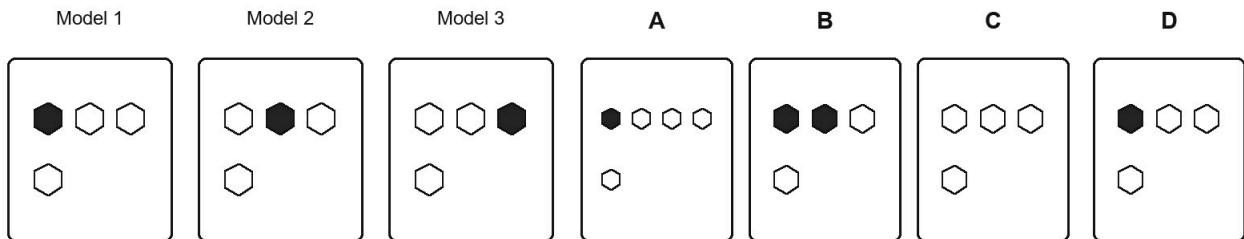
Find the matching group



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

159. These three hexagon panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

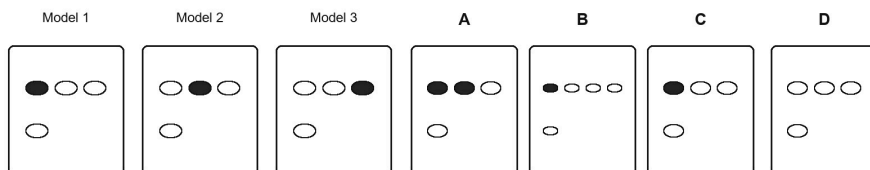
Find the matching group



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

160. These three oval panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

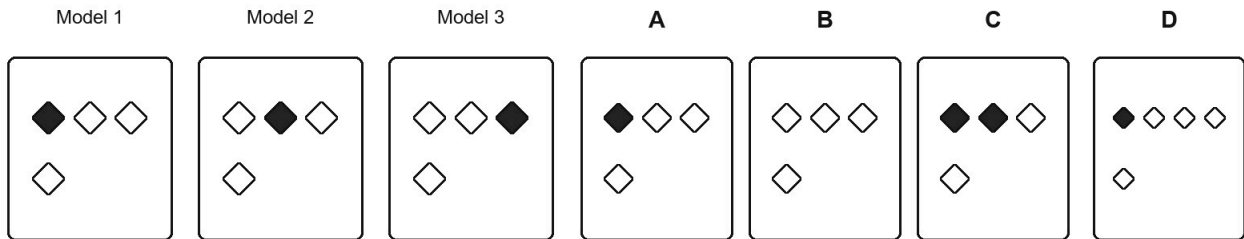


- A. Panel A

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

161. These three diamond panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

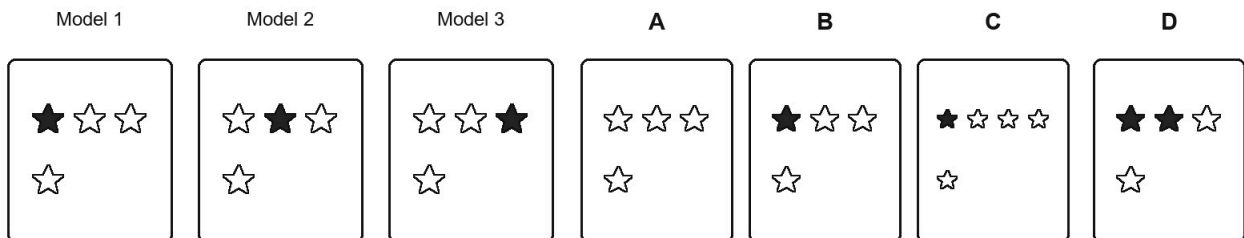
Find the matching group



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

162. These three star panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

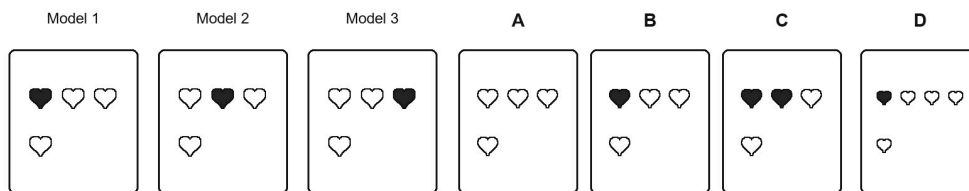
Find the matching group



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

163. These three heart panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

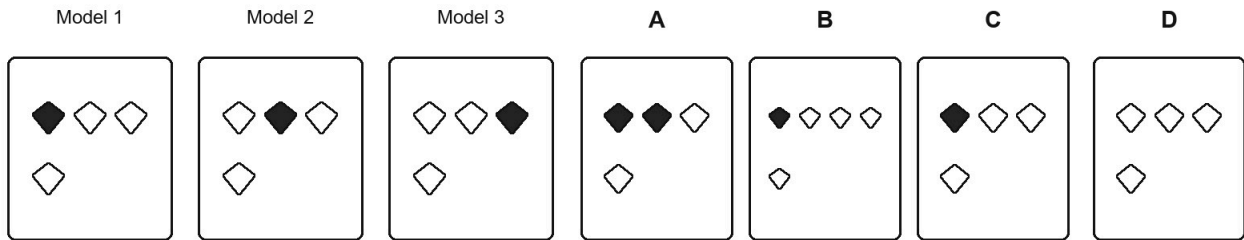


- A. Panel A

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

164. These three kite panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

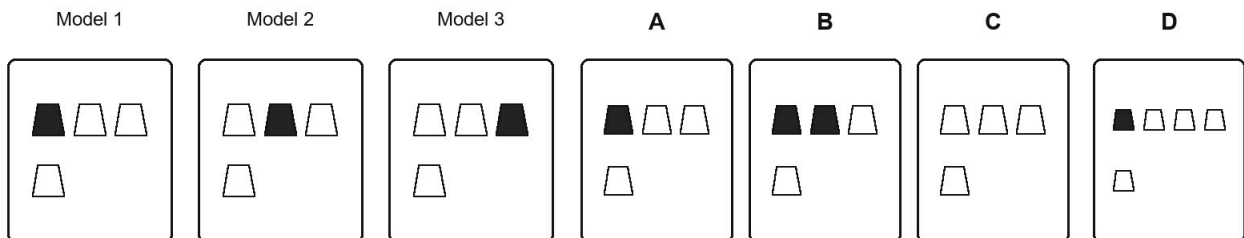
Find the matching group



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

165. These three trapezoid panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

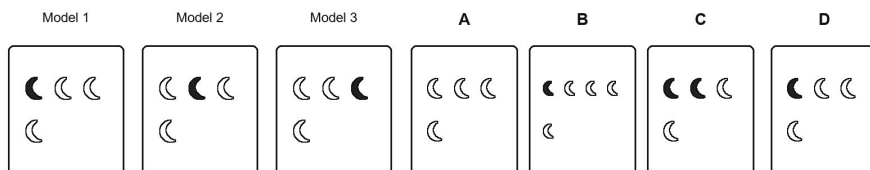
Find the matching group



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

166. These three crescent panels each show 4 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

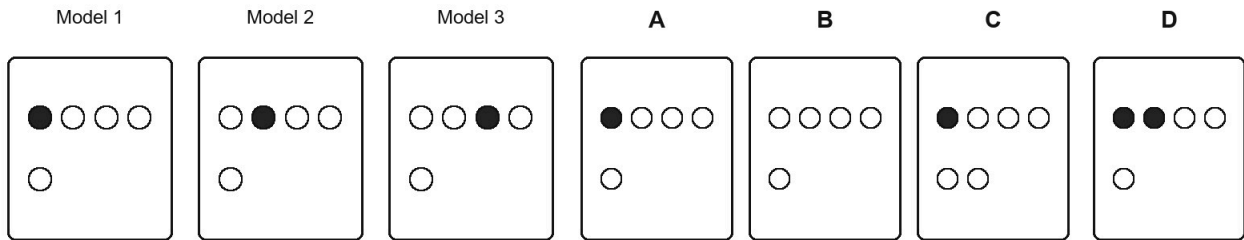


- A. Panel A

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

167. These three circle panels each show 5 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

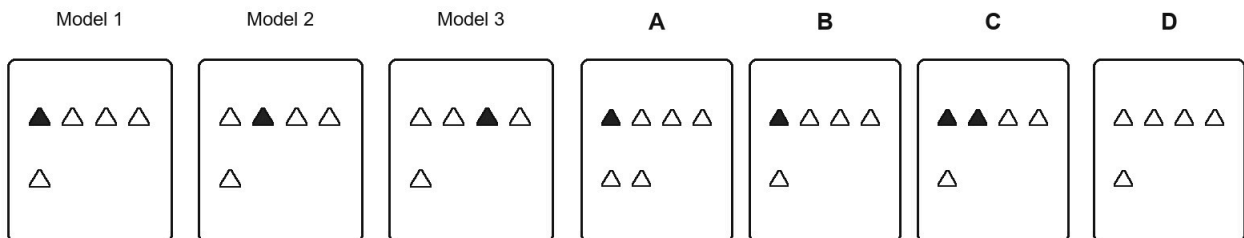
Find the matching group



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

168. These three triangle panels each show 5 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

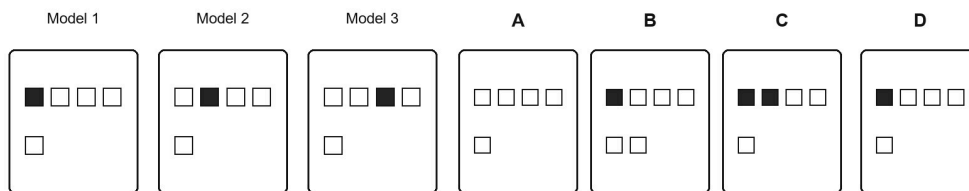
Find the matching group



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

169. These three square panels each show 5 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

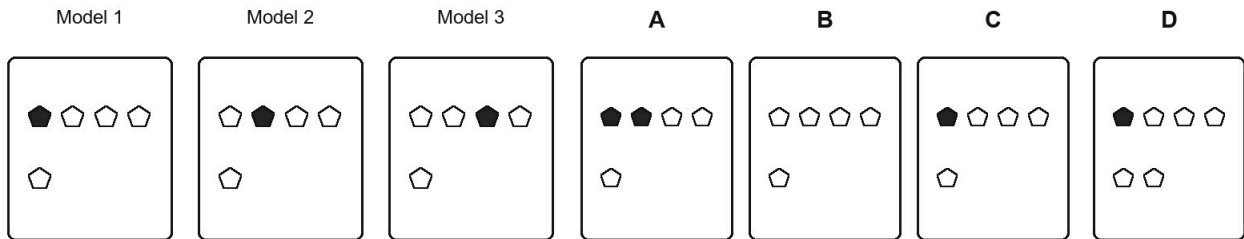


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three pentagon panels each show 5 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 5: Answer Key And Explanations

- 1. B** — Thermometer and temperature show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to compass gives direction. 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. A** — Speedometer and speed show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to scale gives weight. 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** — Rain Gauge and rainfall show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to clock gives time. 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. A** — Clay and pot show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to flour 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.
- 5. D** — Wood and table show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to leather gives shoe. 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. B** — Paper and book show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to metal gives spoon. 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. B** — Metal and spoon show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to paper gives book. 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. C** — Library and books show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to garage gives cars. 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. D** — Orchard and trees show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to gallery gives paintings. 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. A** — Garage and cars show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to museum gives artifacts. 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. A** — Zoo and animals show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to library gives books. 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. D** — Garden and plants show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to zoo gives animals. 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. C** — Captain and ship show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to astronaut gives rocket. 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. B** — Rider and bicycle show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to engineer gives train. 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 — Engineer and train show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to rider gives bicycle. 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. A — Paddler and canoe show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to driver gives bus. 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. C — Puppy and dog show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to calf gives cow. 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.

18. B — Foal and horse show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to kitten gives cat. 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.

19. D — Lamb and sheep show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to fawn gives deer. 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.

20. B — Cub and bear show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to chick gives hen. 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.

21. A — Page and book show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to fin gives fish. 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. C — Wheel and bicycle show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to leaf gives tree. 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. C — 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. B — 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. A — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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. D — 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. C — 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. A — 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. B — 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. B — Oak, maple, and willow are all trees. Elm 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. A — Robin, sparrow, and swan are all birds. Heron 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. D — Hammer, saw, and rake are all tools. Shovel 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. C — Violin, flute, and harp are all instruments. Drum 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. C — Cup, bowl, and saucer 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 cabbage 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. B — River, lake, and creek are all bodies of water. Stream 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. D — Jacket, coat, and trousers are all clothing. Shirt 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 rhombus are all polygons. Rectangle 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. B — Pencil, crayon, and brush are all drawing tools. Stylus 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. D — Train, bus, and trolley are all public transport. Shuttle 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. C — Apple, pear, and orange are all fruits. Peach 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. A — Ant, bee, and wasp 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. C — Baker, carpenter, and driver 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 yacht are all watercraft. Sailboat 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 steel are all metals. Tin 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. D — Dog, cat, and fox are all mammals. Bat 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. A — Rose, tulip, and poppy are all flowers. Violet 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. B — Rain, snow, and thunder are all weather events. Frost 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 golf are all sports. Hockey 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

[illegible]

79. A — The given pairs both subtract 3 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 15 gives 12. 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. A one-pair coincidence is insufficient.

80. B — The given pairs both multiply by 3 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 9 gives 27. 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. C — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 4 is 22; subtracting 8 leaves 14 for the box. Substituting 14 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. D — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 8 is 26; adding back 4 gives 30 for the box. Substituting 30 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. C — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 4 is 23; subtracting 2 leaves 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.

84. B — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 2 is 21; adding back 4 gives 25 for the box. Substituting 25 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. D — To keep both sides equal, 20 plus 4 is 24; subtracting 7 leaves 17 for the box. Substituting 17 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. A — To keep both sides equal, 20 plus 7 is 27; adding back 4 gives 31 for the box. Substituting 31 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. C — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 4 is 25; subtracting 12 leaves 13 for the box. Substituting 13 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. B — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 12 is 33; adding back 4 gives 37 for the box. Substituting 37 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. A — To keep both sides equal, 4 plus 5 is 9; subtracting 6 leaves 3 for the box. Substituting 3 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. D — To keep both sides equal, 4 plus 6 is 10; adding back 5 gives 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.

91. B — To keep both sides equal, 5 plus 5 is 10; subtracting 11 leaves -1 for the box. Substituting -1 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, 5 plus 11 is 16; adding back 5 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.

93. D — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 5 is 11; subtracting 5 leaves 6 for the box. Substituting 6 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. C — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 5 is 11; adding back 5 gives 16 for the box. Substituting 16 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. B — To keep both sides equal, 7 plus 5 is 12; subtracting 10 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.

96. C — To keep both sides equal, 7 plus 10 is 17; adding back 5 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.

97. D — In this series, each term increases by 3. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

98. 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 26. 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. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 161. 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 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. The complete sequence must fit.

101. 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 27. 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 177. 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. C — In this series, each term increases by 3. 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. 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 28. 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. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 193. 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. D — In this series, each term increases by 3. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

107. 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 29. 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. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 209. 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. A — In this series, each term increases by 3. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

110. C — 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 30. 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. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 225. 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. C — In this series, each term increases by 3. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

113. 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 31. 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. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 241. 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. C — Across each row the number of hearts increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 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.

116. D — Across each row the number of kites increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 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.

117. B — Across each row the number of trapezoids increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 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.

118. A — Across each row the number of crescents increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 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.

119. D — Across each row the number of circles increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

120. C — Across each row the number of triangles increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

121. A — Across each row the number of squares increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

122. B — Across each row the number of pentagons increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

123. D — Across each row the number of hexagons increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

124. C — Across each row the number of ovals increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

125. A — Across each row the number of diamonds increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

126. D — Across each row the number of stars increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

127. B — Across each row the number of hearts increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

128. A — Across each row the number of kites increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

129. C — Across each row the number of trapezoids increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

130. B — Across each row the number of crescents increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

131. D — Across each row the number of circles increases from 4 to 5. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 5 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.

132. A — Across each row the number of triangles increases from 4 to 5. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 5 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.

133. C — Across each row the number of squares increases from 4 to 5. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 5 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.

134. B — Across each row the number of pentagons increases from 4 to 5. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 5 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.

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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.

138. 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.

139. 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.

140. 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.

141. 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.

142. 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.

143. 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.

144. 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.

145. 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.

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. 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.

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. 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.

151. D — Each model panel has exactly 3 hearts and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 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.

152. C — Each model panel has exactly 3 kites and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 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.

153. A — Each model panel has exactly 3 trapezoids and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 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.

154. B — Each model panel has exactly 3 crescents and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 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.

155. A — Each model panel has exactly 4 circles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

156. C — Each model panel has exactly 4 triangles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

157. B — Each model panel has exactly 4 squares and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

158. D — Each model panel has exactly 4 pentagons and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

159. D — Each model panel has exactly 4 hexagons and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

160. C — Each model panel has exactly 4 ovals and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

161. A — Each model panel has exactly 4 diamonds and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

162. B — Each model panel has exactly 4 stars and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

163. B — Each model panel has exactly 4 hearts and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

164. C — Each model panel has exactly 4 kites and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

165. A — Each model panel has exactly 4 trapezoids and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

166. D — Each model panel has exactly 4 crescents and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

167. A — Each model panel has exactly 5 circles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 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.

168. B — Each model panel has exactly 5 triangles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 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.

169. D — Each model panel has exactly 5 squares and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 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.

170. C — Each model panel has exactly 5 pentagons and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 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.