

PRACTICE EXAM 6: 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. Leaf is to tree as wheel is to which word?

- A. teacher
- B. measure
- C. trouser
- D. bicycle

2. Key is to keyboard as petal is to which word?

- A. person
- B. writer
- C. flower
- D. garden

3. Scissors is to cut as pencil is to which word?

- A. metal
- B. horse
- C. write
- D. bread

4. Pencil is to write as ruler is to which word?

- A. leather
- B. measure
- C. paddler
- D. teacher

5. Spoon is to stir as camera is to which word?

- A. firefighter
- B. artifacts
- C. rain gauge
- D. photograph

6. Shovel is to dig as brush is to which word?

- A. paint
- B. sheep
- C. scale
- D. brick

7. Ruler is to measure as spoon is to which word?

- A. wall
- B. stir
- C. fawn
- D. page

8. Bee is to hive as horse is to which word?

- A. stable
- B. author
- C. kennel

D. person

9. Horse is to stable as bee is to which word?

- A. beat**
- B. poem**
- C. hive**
- D. cars**

10. Spider is to web as bird is to which word?

- A. wall**
- B. glow**
- C. clay**
- D. nest**

11. Ant is to colony as person is to which word?

- A. books**
- B. clock**
- C. house**
- D. canoe**

12. Teacher is to school as baker is to which word?

- A. camera**
- B. bakery**
- C. statue**
- D. plants**

13. Chef is to kitchen as pilot is to which word?

- A. earmuff**
- B. gallery**
- C. bicycle**
- D. cockpit**

14. Librarian is to library as farmer is to which word?

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

15. Baker is to bakery as chef is to which word?

- A. bicycle**
- B. teacher**
- C. animals**
- D. kitchen**

16. Author is to story as composer is to which word?

- A. leaf**
- B. song**
- C. lamb**
- D. rain**

17. Composer is to song as author is to which word?

- A. story**
- B. rider**

- C. books
- D. cloud

18. Builder is to house as sculptor is to which word?

- A. finger
- B. plants
- C. statue
- D. weight

19. Potter is to pot as writer is to which word?

- A. glow
- B. cars
- C. lamb
- D. poem

20. Sculptor is to statue as baker is to which word?

- A. bread
- B. horse
- C. clock
- D. light

21. Foot is to sock as finger is to which word?

- A. foal
- B. bear
- C. ring
- D. boat

22. Neck is to scarf as head is to which word?

- A. key
- B. hat
- C. ant
- D. bus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. cheer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. At a community event, consider this sentence: After practising every day, Omar became more ____ at skipping

rope.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. willow
- B. fox
- C. saucer
- D. orange

44. Robin, sparrow, and heron belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** violet
- B.** cricket
- C.** trapezoid
- D.** crow

45. Hammer, saw, and shovel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** baker
- B.** rose
- C.** drill
- D.** pencil

46. Violin, flute, and clarinet belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** lake
- B.** drum
- C.** tennis
- D.** bus

47. Cup, bowl, and platter belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** horse
- B.** pentagon
- C.** plate
- D.** beetle

48. Carrot, spinach, and turnip belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** birch
- B.** broccoli
- C.** finch
- D.** chalk

49. River, lake, and lagoon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** ocean
- B.** storm
- C.** pliers
- D.** eagle

50. Jacket, coat, and socks belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** rugby
- B.** piano
- C.** chisel
- D.** skirt

51. Triangle, square, and trapezoid belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** golf
- B.** rhombus
- C.** wasp
- D.** orange

52. Pencil, crayon, and stylus belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** cricket
- B.** turnip
- C.** heron
- D.** marker

- 53.** Train, bus, and shuttle belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** tram
 - B.** carrot
 - C.** baker
 - D.** robin
- 54.** Apple, pear, and grape belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** coat
 - B.** flute
 - C.** peach
 - D.** snow
- 55.** Ant, bee, and cricket belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** sweater
 - B.** horse
 - C.** beetle
 - D.** plate
- 56.** Baker, carpenter, and chef belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** farmer
 - B.** chalk
 - C.** finch
 - D.** mug
- 57.** Canoe, kayak, and dinghy belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** celery
 - B.** eagle
 - C.** orchid
 - D.** raft
- 58.** Gold, silver, and bronze belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** piano
 - B.** zinc
 - C.** wind
 - D.** taxi
- 59.** Dog, cat, and bear belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** harp
 - B.** fox
 - C.** trousers
 - D.** willow
- 60.** Rose, tulip, and violet belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** daisy
 - B.** chef
 - C.** cricket
 - D.** heron
- 61.** Rain, snow, and frost belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** hammer
 - B.** robin
 - C.** canoe
 - D.** hail

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

- A.** bus
- B.** coat
- C.** hockey
- D.** flute

63. 15 is to 19 as 17 is to 21. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 14
- B.** 7
- C.** 19
- D.** 11

64. 23 is to 19 as 25 is to 21. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 20
- B.** 12
- C.** 13
- D.** 8

65. 15 is to 60 as 17 is to 68. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 36
- B.** 37
- C.** 32
- D.** 39

66. 16 is to 21 as 18 is to 23. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 17
- B.** 11
- C.** 12
- D.** 13

67. 25 is to 20 as 27 is to 22. Using the same rule, 17 is to which number?

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

68. 16 is to 80 as 18 is to 90. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 50
- B.** 40
- C.** 44
- D.** 45

69. 17 is to 23 as 19 is to 25. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 13
- B.** 14
- C.** 16
- D.** 25

70. 27 is to 21 as 29 is to 23. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

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

71. 17 is to 34 as 19 is to 38. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 17
- C.** 18
- D.** 16

72. 18 is to 25 as 20 is to 27. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 17
- B.** 14
- C.** 15
- D.** 13

73. 29 is to 22 as 31 is to 24. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 11
- B.** 13
- C.** 19
- D.** 12

74. 18 is to 54 as 20 is to 60. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 27
- B.** 26
- C.** 28
- D.** 24

75. 19 is to 27 as 21 is to 29. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 31
- B.** 18
- C.** 7
- D.** 15

76. 31 is to 23 as 33 is to 25. Using the same rule, 20 is to which number?

- A.** 12
- B.** 28
- C.** 15
- D.** 4

77. 19 is to 76 as 21 is to 84. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 39
- B.** 36
- C.** 44
- D.** 37

78. 20 is to 22 as 22 is to 24. Using the same rule, 7 is to which number?

- A.** 12
- B.** 13
- C.** 9
- D.** 10

79. 26 is to 24 as 28 is to 26. Using the same rule, 14 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 10
- C.** 14
- D.** 12

80. 20 is to 100 as 22 is to 110. Using the same rule, 9 is to which number?

- A.** 45
- B.** 44
- C.** 55
- D.** 46

81. Which number makes this equation true: $8 + 5 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 14
- B.** 11
- C.** 9
- D.** 8

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 8 + 4$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 17
- C.** 18
- D.** 22

83. Which number makes this equation true: $9 + 5 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 3
- B.** 4
- C.** 7
- D.** 5

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 9 + 9$?

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

85. Which number makes this equation true: $10 + 5 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 12
- B.** 7
- C.** 11
- D.** 17

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 10 + 3$?

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

87. Which number makes this equation true: $11 + 5 = \square + 8$?

- A.** 13
- B.** 6
- C.** 10
- D.** 8

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 11 + 8$?

- A.** 23
- B.** 24
- C.** 26
- D.** 19

89. Which number makes this equation true: $12 + 5 = \square + 2$?

- A.** 15
- B.** 14
- C.** 20
- D.** 13

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 12 + 2$?

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

91. Which number makes this equation true: $13 + 5 = \square + 7$?

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

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 13 + 7$?

- A.** 24
- B.** 30
- C.** 25
- D.** 20

93. Which number makes this equation true: $14 + 5 = \square + 12$?

- A.** 2
- B.** 6
- C.** 5
- D.** 7

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 14 + 12$?

- A.** 31
- B.** 29
- C.** 36
- D.** 33

95. Which number makes this equation true: $15 + 5 = \square + 6$?

- A.** 15
- B.** 9
- C.** 14
- D.** 19

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 5 = 15 + 6$?

- A.** 28
- B.** 26
- C.** 21
- D.** 31

97. What number comes next in the series 14, 17, 20, 23, ____?

- A.** 32
- B.** 25
- C.** 29
- D.** 26

98. What number comes next in the series 14, 17, 21, 26, ____?

- A.** 32
- B.** 29
- C.** 33
- D.** 38

99. What number comes next in the series 17, 33, 65, 129, ____?

- A.** 256
- B.** 257
- C.** 260
- D.** 258

100. What number comes next in the series 15, 18, 21, 24, ____?

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

101. What number comes next in the series 15, 18, 22, 27, ____?

- A.** 32
- B.** 30
- C.** 33
- D.** 34

102. What number comes next in the series 18, 35, 69, 137, ____?

- A.** 273
- B.** 274
- C.** 279
- D.** 272

103. What number comes next in the series 16, 19, 22, 25, ____?

- A.** 34
- B.** 28
- C.** 31
- D.** 29

104. What number comes next in the series 16, 19, 23, 28, ____?

- A.** 40
- B.** 37
- C.** 34
- D.** 33

105. What number comes next in the series 19, 37, 73, 145, ____?

- A.** 289
- B.** 295
- C.** 292
- D.** 286

106. What number comes next in the series 17, 20, 23, 26, ____?

- A.** 28
- B.** 26
- C.** 32
- D.** 29

107. What number comes next in the series 17, 20, 24, 29, ____?

- A. 36
- B. 35
- C. 34
- D. 38

108. What number comes next in the series 20, 39, 77, 153, ____?

- A. 311
- B. 308
- C. 304
- D. 305

109. What number comes next in the series 18, 21, 24, 27, ____?

- A. 27
- B. 36
- C. 30
- D. 31

110. What number comes next in the series 18, 21, 25, 30, ____?

- A. 36
- B. 42
- C. 35
- D. 37

111. What number comes next in the series 21, 41, 81, 161, ____?

- A. 327
- B. 320
- C. 321
- D. 324

112. What number comes next in the series 19, 22, 25, 28, ____?

- A. 32
- B. 31
- C. 28
- D. 30

113. What number comes next in the series 19, 22, 26, 31, ____?

- A. 37
- B. 38
- C. 43
- D. 34

114. What number comes next in the series 22, 43, 85, 169, ____?

- A. 334
- B. 338
- C. 343
- D. 337

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

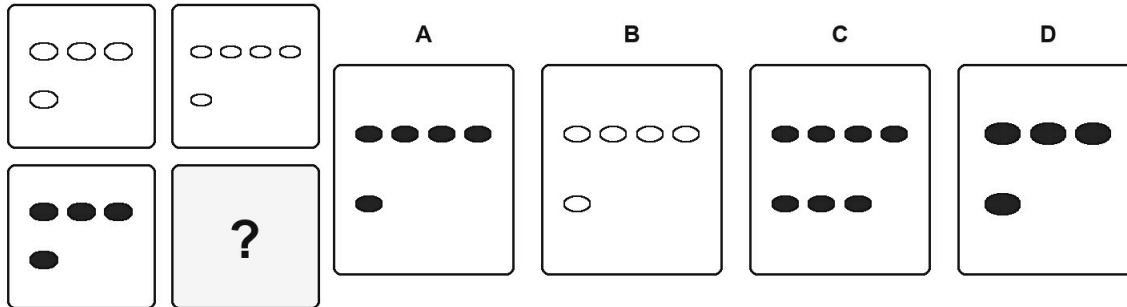


- A. Panel A

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

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

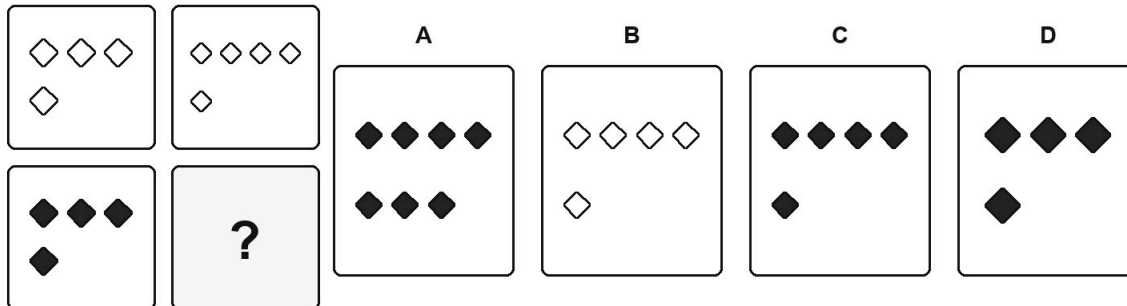
Complete the matrix



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

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

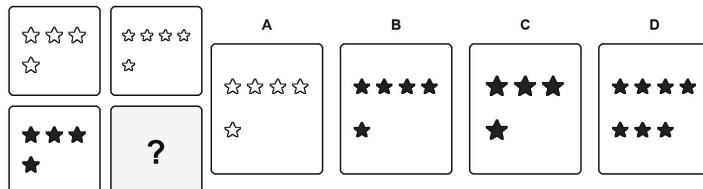
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

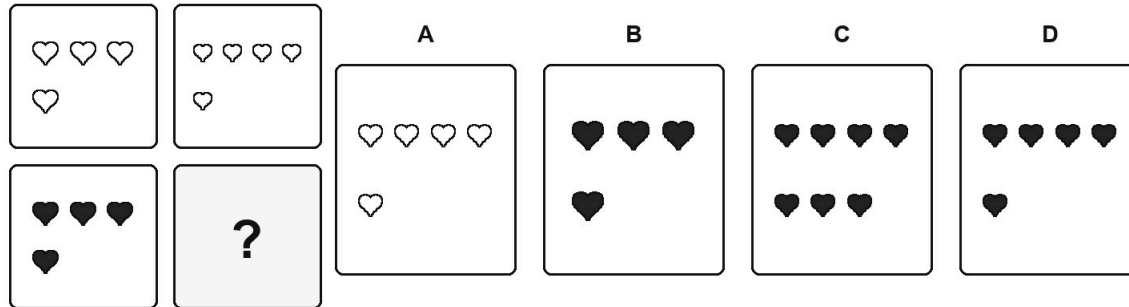


- A. Panel A

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

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

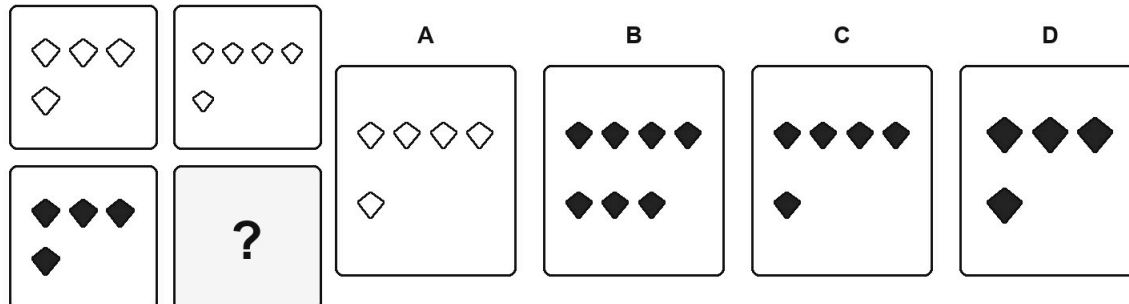
Complete the matrix



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

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

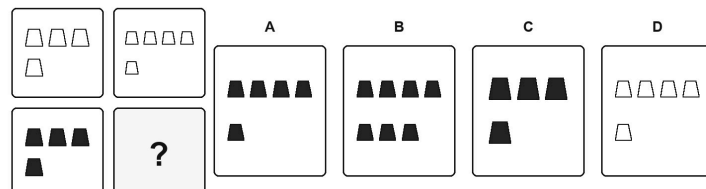
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

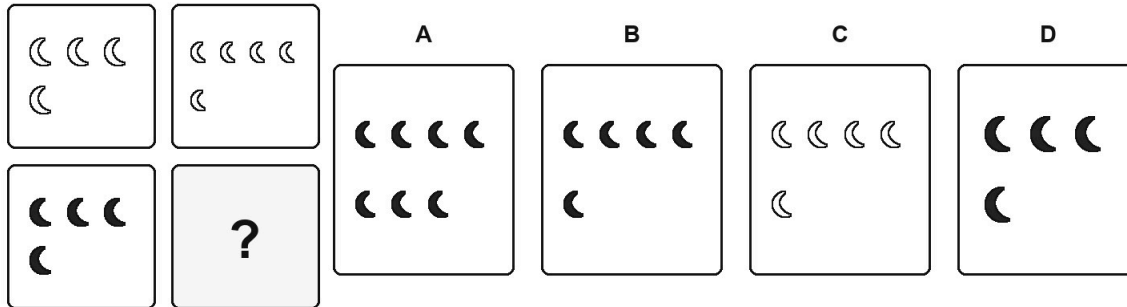


- A. Panel A

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

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

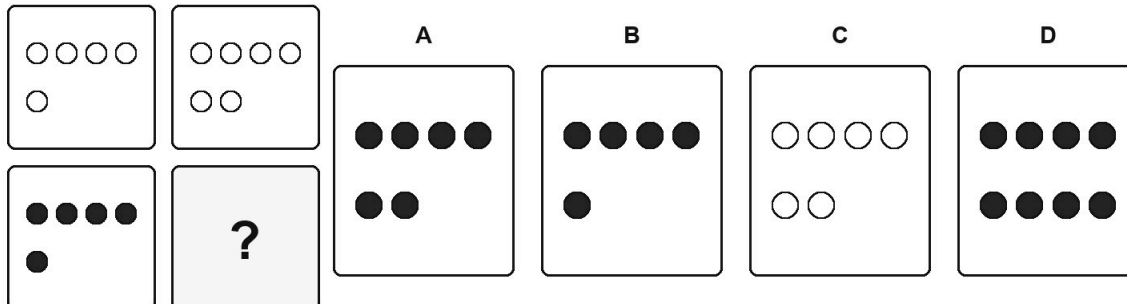
Complete the matrix



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

123. In this circle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

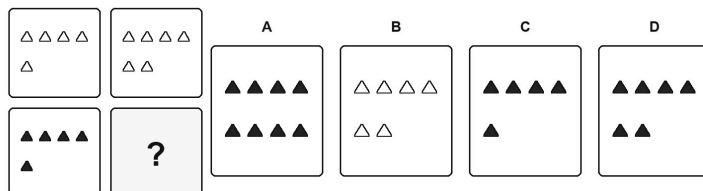
Complete the matrix



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

124. In this triangle matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

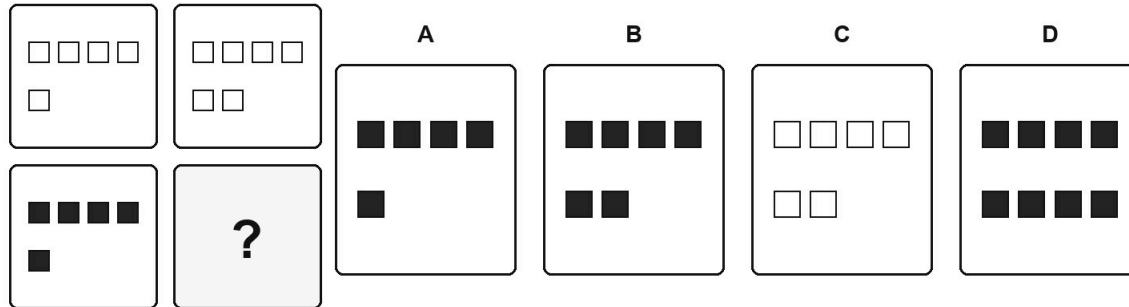


- A. Panel A

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

125. In this square matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

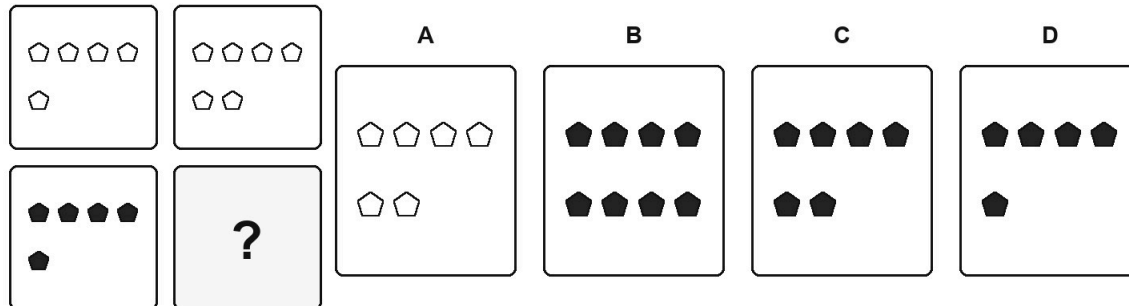
Complete the matrix



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

126. In this pentagon matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

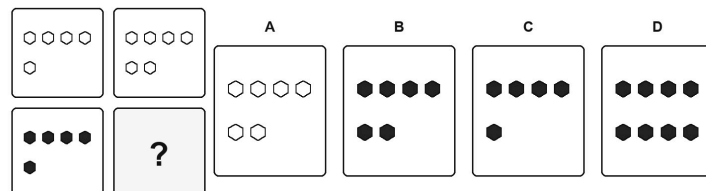
Complete the matrix



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

127. In this hexagon matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

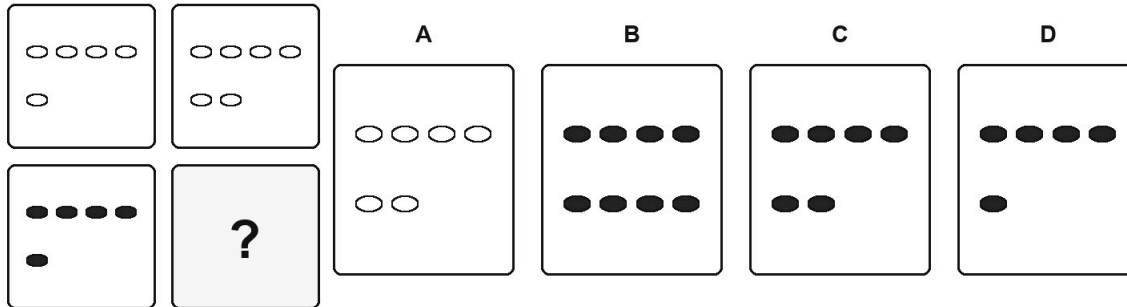


- A. Panel A

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

128. In this oval matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

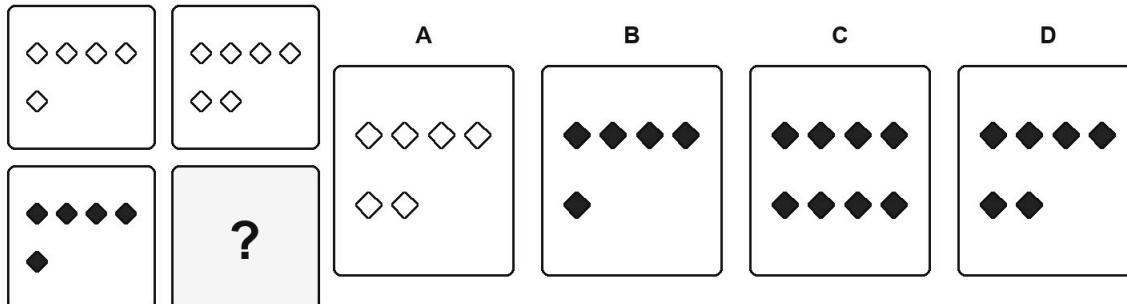
Complete the matrix



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

129. In this diamond matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

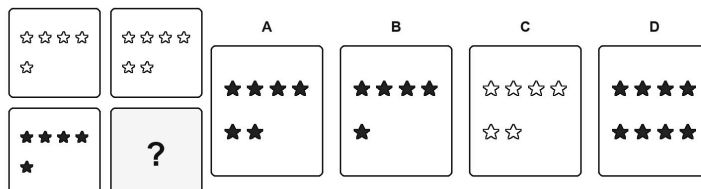
Complete the matrix



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

130. In this star matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

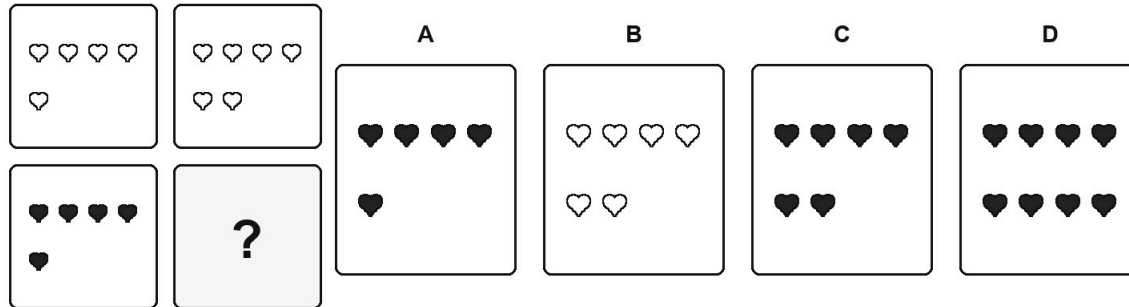


- A. Panel A

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

131. In this heart matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

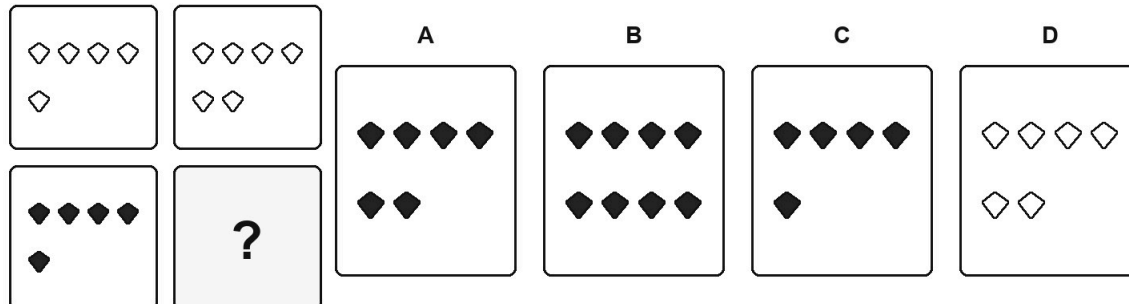
Complete the matrix



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

132. In this kite matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

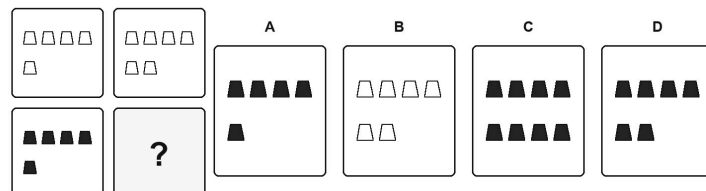
Complete the matrix



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

133. In this trapezoid matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

Complete the matrix

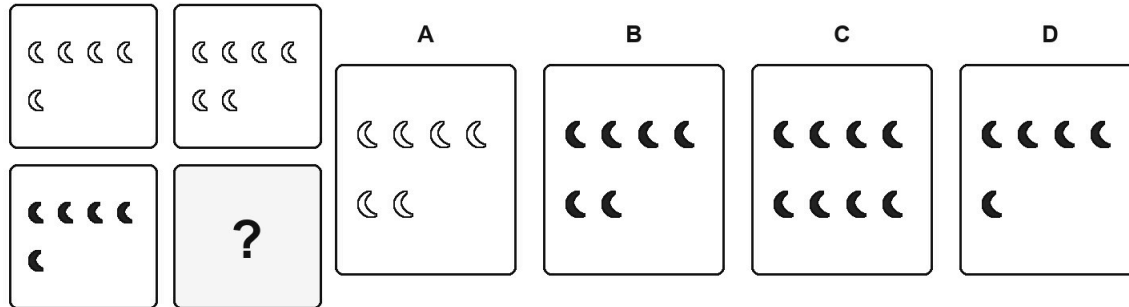


- A. Panel A

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

134. In this crescent matrix with black symbols below, the top row has 5 then 6 symbols. Which panel completes the lower-right cell?

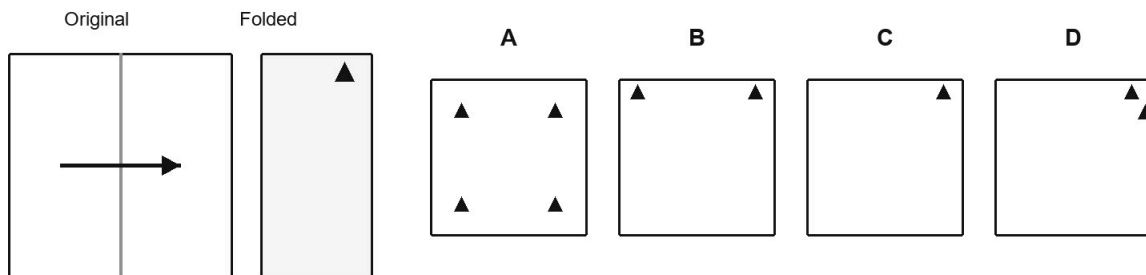
Complete the matrix



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

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

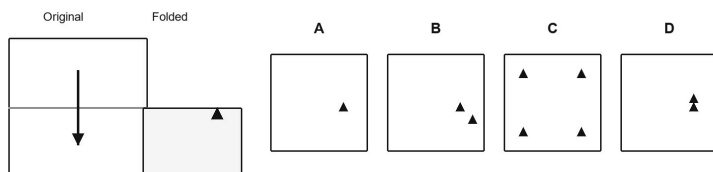
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

136. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (5,1). 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 triangle hole is punched at grid point (6,1). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Original

Folded

A

B

C

D

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

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

Original

Folded

A

B

C

D

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

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

Original

Folded

A

B

C

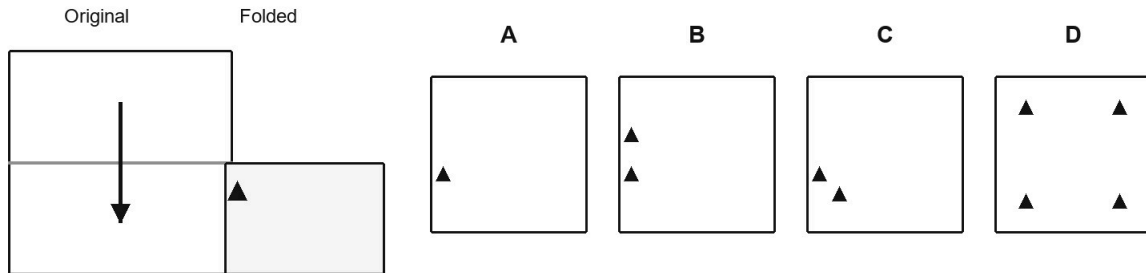
D

- A. Panel A

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

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

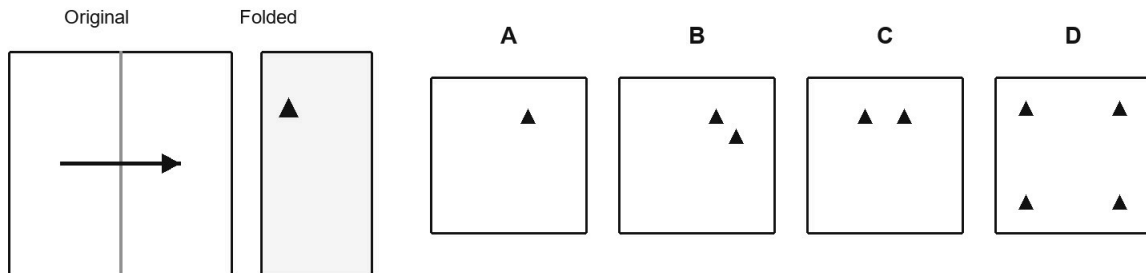
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

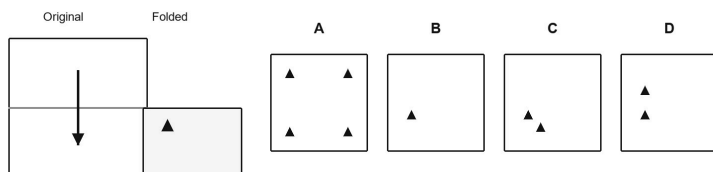
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

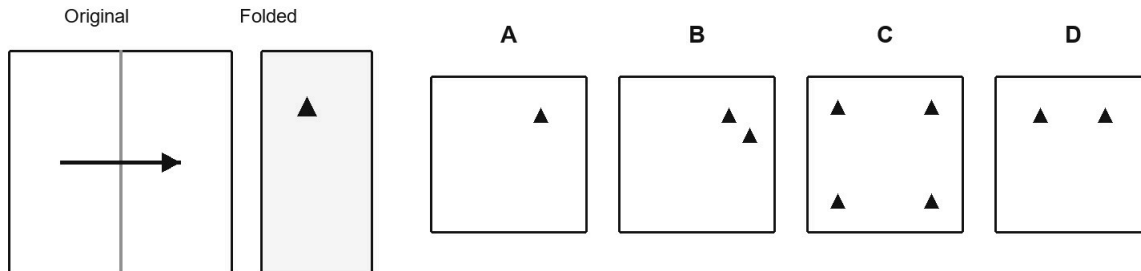


- A. Panel A

- 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 (3,2). Which panel shows the opened paper?

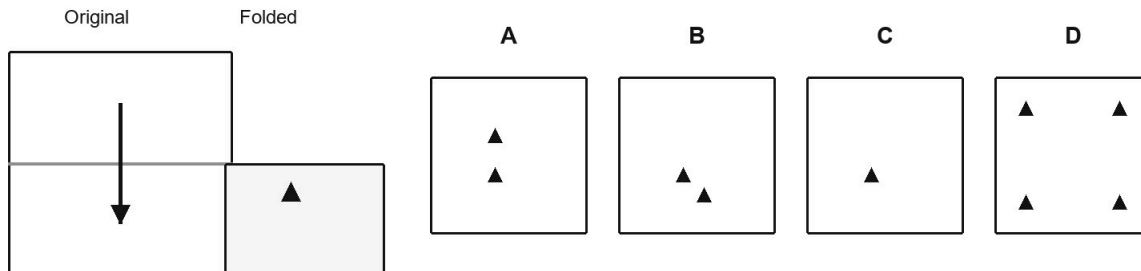
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

144. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (3,2). Which panel shows the opened paper?

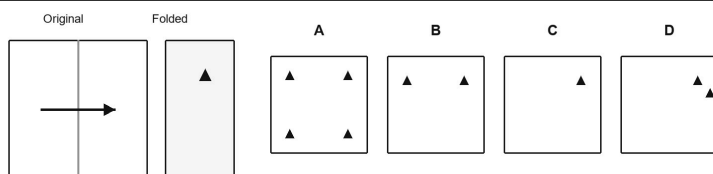
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

145. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (4,2). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

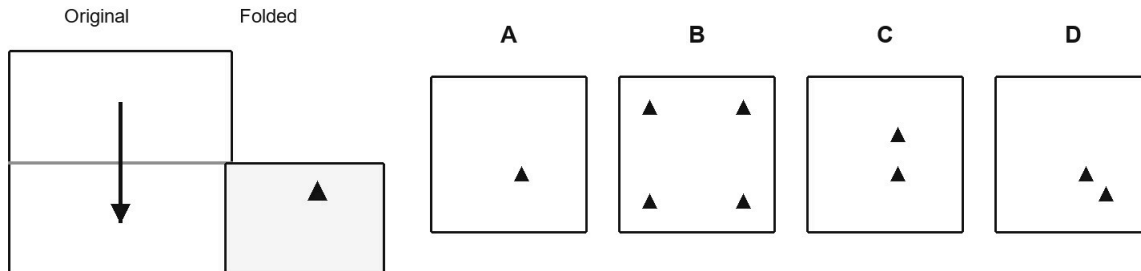


- A. Panel A

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

146. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (4,2). Which panel shows the opened paper?

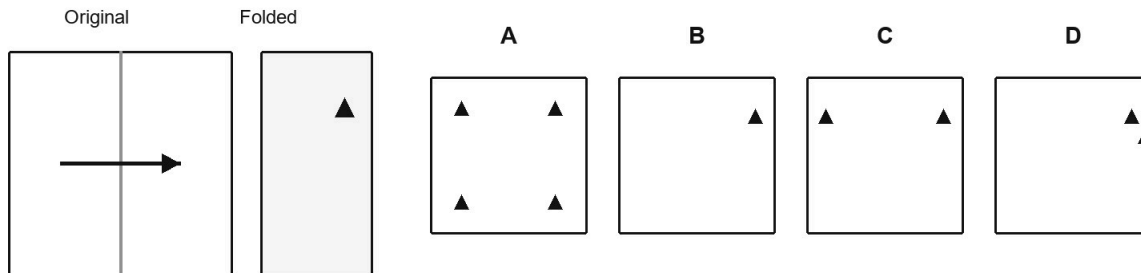
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (5,2). Which panel shows the opened paper?

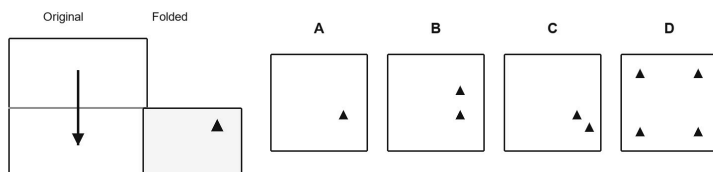
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (5,2). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

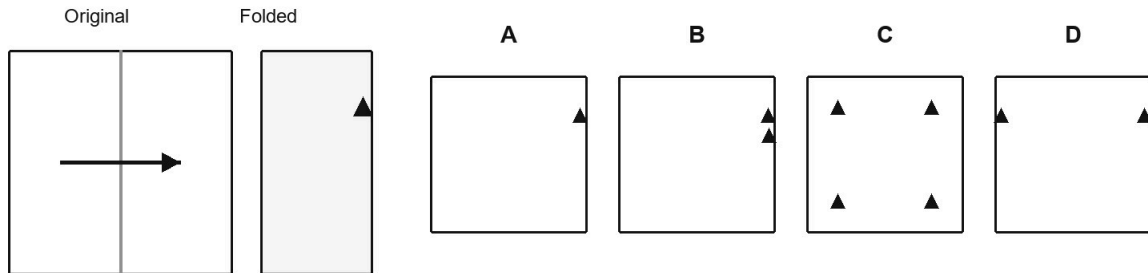


- A. Panel A

- 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 (6,2). Which panel shows the opened paper?

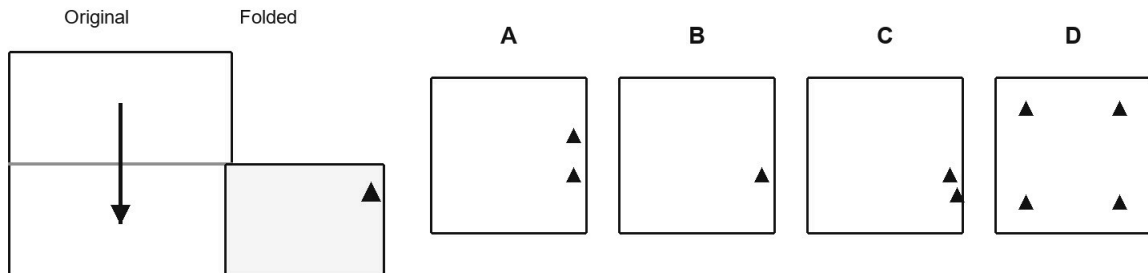
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (6,2). Which panel shows the opened paper?

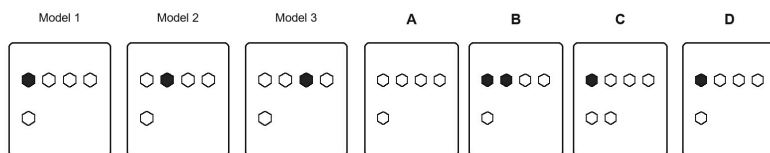
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

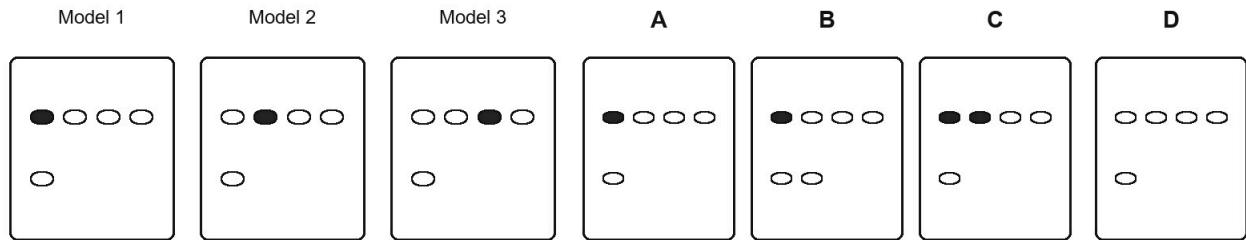


- A. Panel A

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

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

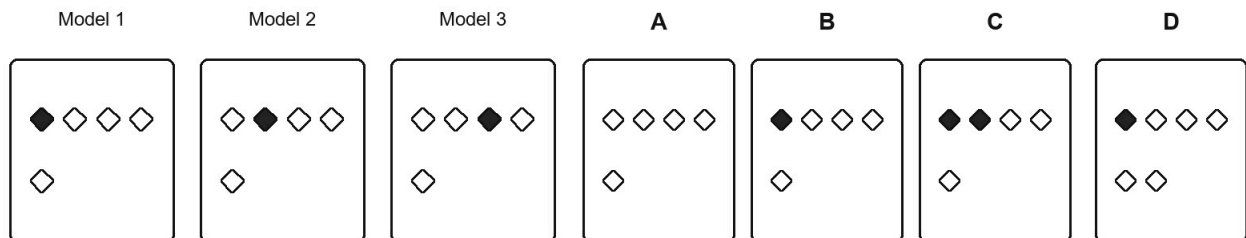
Find the matching group



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

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

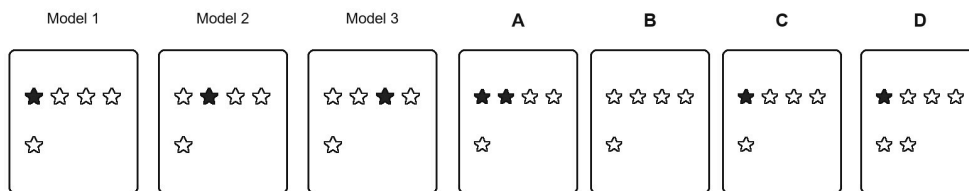
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

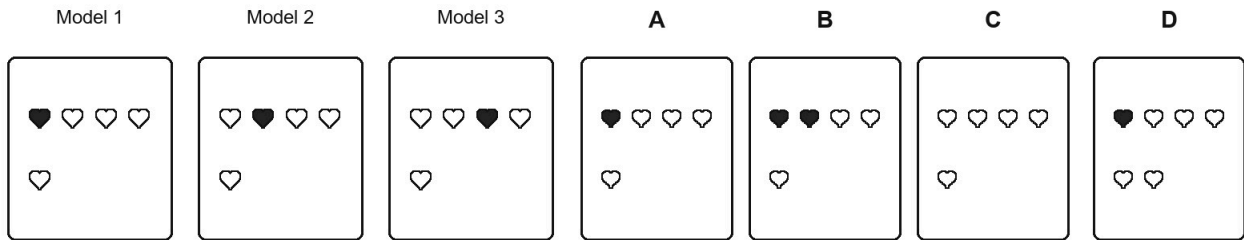


- A. Panel A

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

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

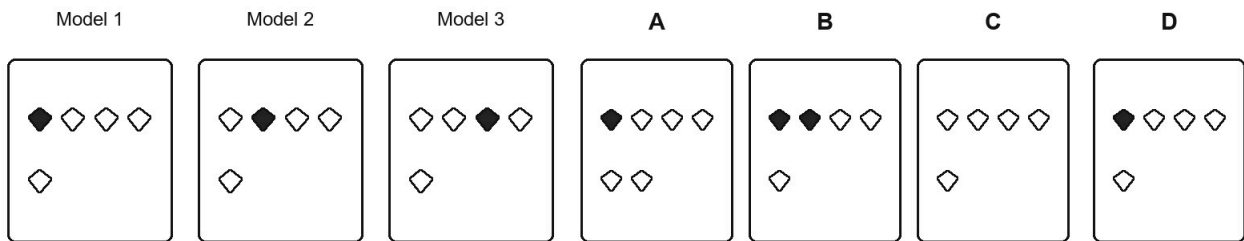
Find the matching group



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

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

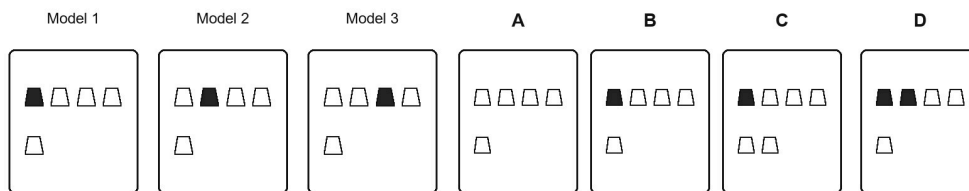
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

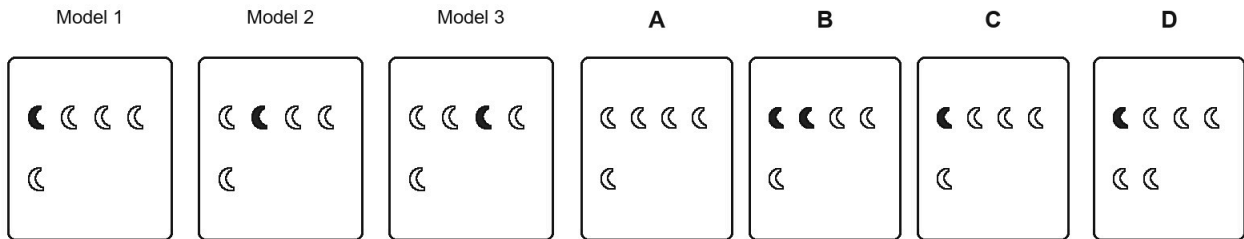


- A. Panel A

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

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

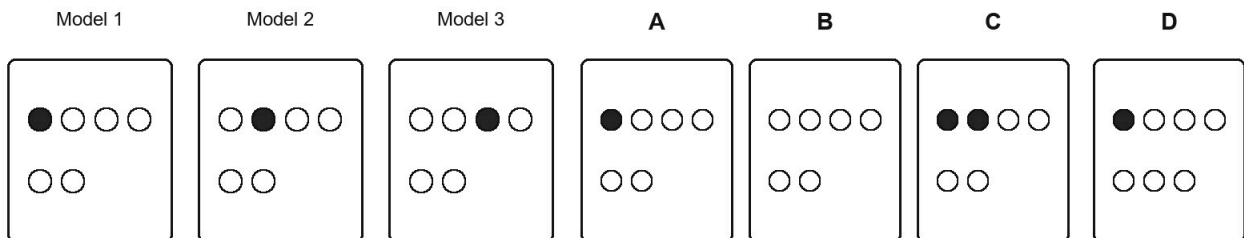
Find the matching group



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

159. These three circle panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

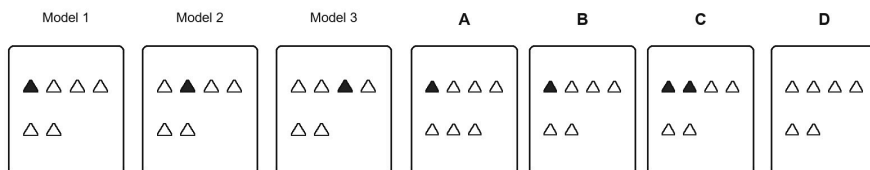
Find the matching group



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

160. These three triangle panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

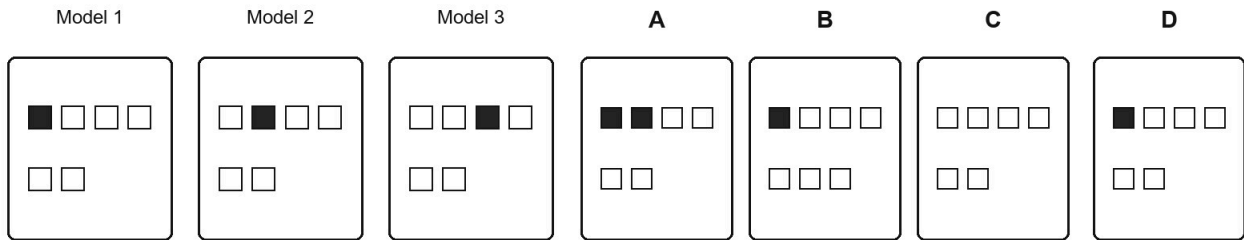


- A. Panel A

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

161. These three square panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

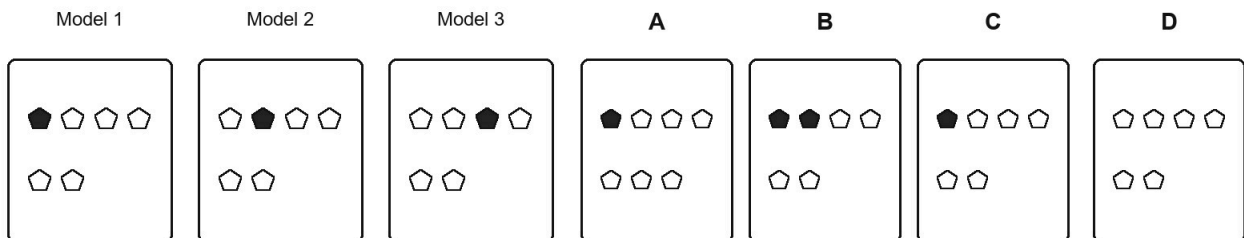
Find the matching group



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

162. These three pentagon panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

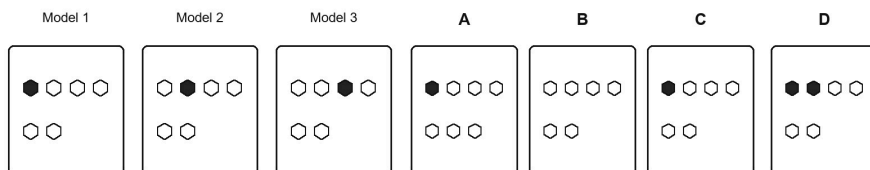
Find the matching group



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

163. These three hexagon panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

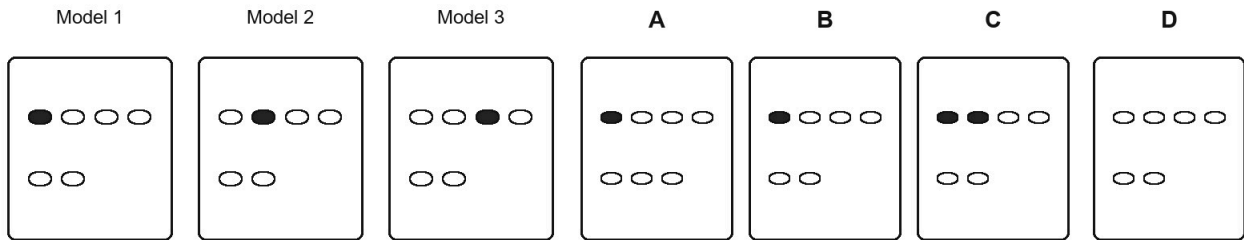


- A. Panel A

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

164. These three oval panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

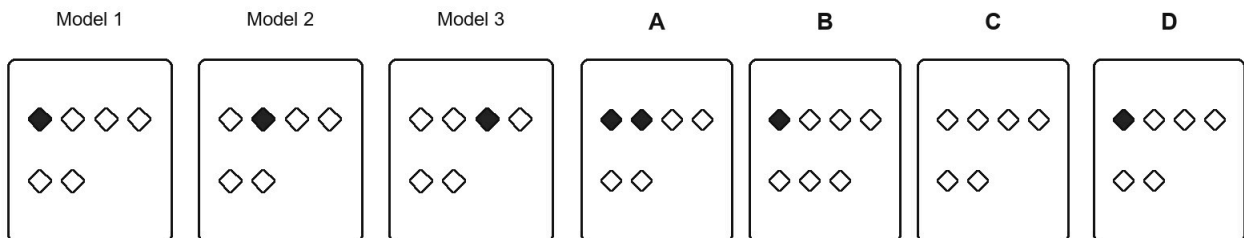
Find the matching group



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

165. These three diamond panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

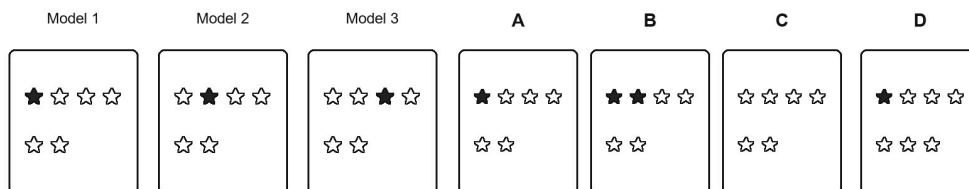
Find the matching group



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

166. These three star panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

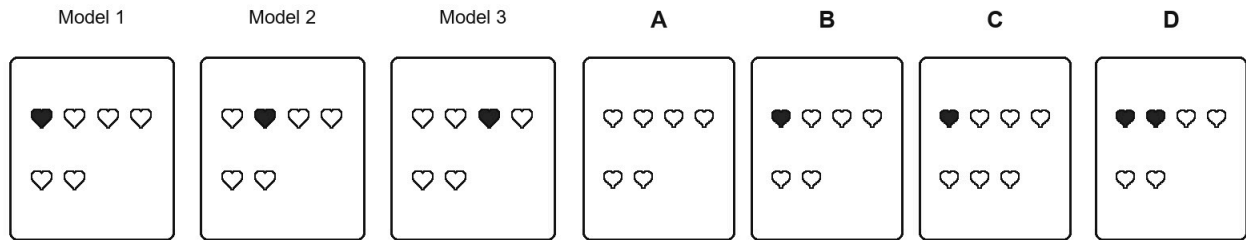


- A. Panel A

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

167. These three heart panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

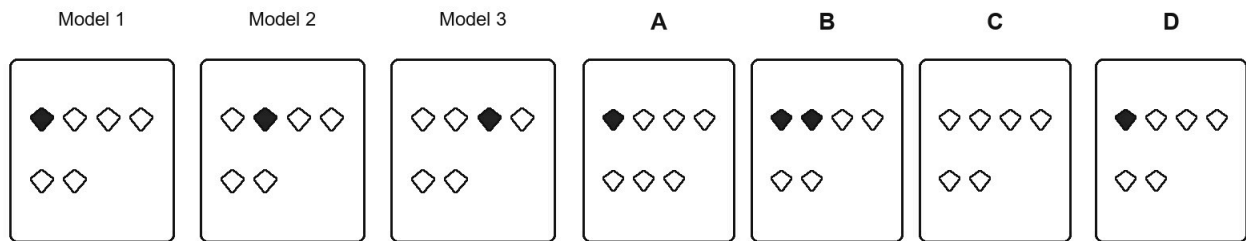
Find the matching group



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

168. These three kite panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

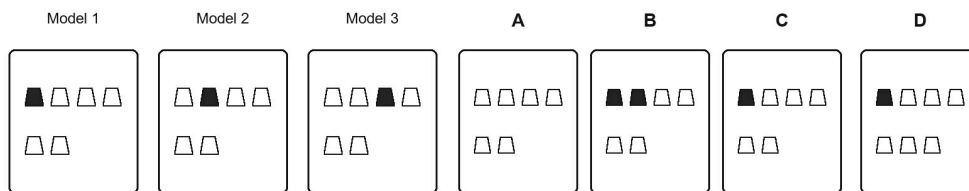
Find the matching group



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

169. These three trapezoid panels each show 6 symbols with 1 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

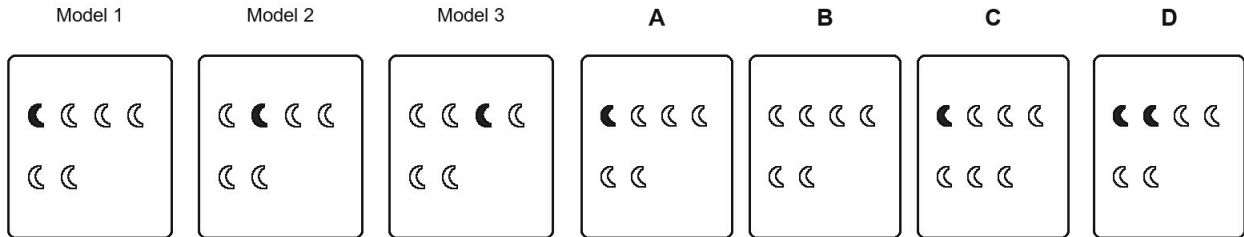


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three crescent panels each show 6 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 6: Answer Key And Explanations

- 1. D** — Leaf and tree show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to wheel 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.
- 2. C** — Key and keyboard show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to petal gives flower. 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** — Scissors and cut show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to pencil gives write. 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** — Pencil and write show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to ruler gives measure. 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** — Spoon and stir show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to camera gives photograph. 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. A** — Shovel and dig show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to brush gives paint. 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** — Ruler and measure show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to spoon gives stir. 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. A** — Bee and hive 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.
- 9. C** — Horse and stable show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to bee gives hive. 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. D** — Spider and web show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to bird gives nest. 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. C** — Ant and colony show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to person gives house. 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. B** — Teacher and school 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.
- 13. D** — Chef and kitchen show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to pilot gives cockpit. 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. A** — Librarian and library show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to farmer gives field. 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** — Baker and bakery 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.

16. B — Author and story 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.

17. A — Composer and song 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.

18. C — Builder and house show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to sculptor gives statue. 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. D — Potter and pot show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to writer gives poem. 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. A — Sculptor and statue 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.

21. C — Foot and sock show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to finger gives ring. 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 — Neck and scarf show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to head gives hat. 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. A — 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. 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. D — 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. B — 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. 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. C — 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. 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. A — 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — Oak, maple, and spruce are all trees. Willow 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 heron are all birds. Crow 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. C — Hammer, saw, and shovel are all tools. Drill 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 clarinet 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 platter 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. B — Carrot, spinach, and turnip are all vegetables. Broccoli 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. A — River, lake, and lagoon are all bodies of water. Ocean 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 socks are all clothing. Skirt 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. B — Triangle, square, and trapezoid are all polygons. Rhombus 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 stylus are all drawing tools. Marker 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. A — Train, bus, and shuttle are all public transport. Tram 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 grape 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. C — Ant, bee, and cricket 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 chef are all occupations. Farmer 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. D — Canoe, kayak, and dinghy are all watercraft. Raft 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. B — Gold, silver, and bronze are all metals. Zinc 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. B — Dog, cat, and bear are all mammals. Fox 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 violet are all flowers. Daisy 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 frost are all weather events. Hail 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 swimming 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 words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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. A — 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. C — To keep both sides equal, 8 plus 5 is 13; subtracting 4 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.

82. B — To keep both sides equal, 8 plus 4 is 12; adding back 5 gives 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.

83. D — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 5 is 14; subtracting 9 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.

84. C — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 9 is 18; adding back 5 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.

85. A — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 5 is 15; subtracting 3 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.

86. B — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 3 is 13; adding back 5 gives 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.

87. D — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 5 is 16; subtracting 8 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.

88. B — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 8 is 19; adding back 5 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.

89. A — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 5 is 17; subtracting 2 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.

90. C — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 2 is 14; adding back 5 gives 19 for the box. Substituting 19 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, 13 plus 5 is 18; subtracting 7 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.

92. C — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 7 is 20; adding back 5 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.

93. D — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 5 is 19; subtracting 12 leaves 7 for the box. Substituting 7 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. A — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 12 is 26; adding back 5 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.

95. C — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 5 is 20; subtracting 6 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.

96. B — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 6 is 21; adding back 5 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.

97. D — In this series, each term increases by 3. 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. 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 32. 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 257. 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. D — In this series, each term increases by 3. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

101. 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 33. 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 273. 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. B — In this series, each term increases by 3. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

104. 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 34. 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. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 289. 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 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. The complete sequence must fit.

107. 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 35. 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 305. 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 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. The complete sequence must fit.

110. 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 36. 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 321. 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. B — In this series, each term increases by 3. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

113. 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 37. 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. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 subtracted. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 337. 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. D — Across each row the number of hexagons increases from 4 to 5. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 5 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

123. A — Across each row the number of circles increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

124. D — Across each row the number of triangles increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

125. B — Across each row the number of squares increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

126. C — Across each row the number of pentagons increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

127. B — Across each row the number of hexagons increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

128. C — Across each row the number of ovals increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to

black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

129. D — Across each row the number of diamonds increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

130. A — Across each row the number of stars increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

131. C — Across each row the number of hearts increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

132. A — Across each row the number of kites increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

133. D — Across each row the number of trapezoids increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

134. B — Across each row the number of crescents increases from 5 to 6. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 6 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.

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. 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. 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. 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.

139. 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.

140. 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.

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. 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.

143. 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.

144. 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.

145. 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.

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. 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. 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.

150. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

159. A — Each model panel has exactly 6 circles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

160. B — Each model panel has exactly 6 triangles and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

161. D — Each model panel has exactly 6 squares and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

162. C — Each model panel has exactly 6 pentagons and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

163. C — Each model panel has exactly 6 hexagons and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

164. B — Each model panel has exactly 6 ovals and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

165. D — Each model panel has exactly 6 diamonds and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

166. A — Each model panel has exactly 6 stars and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

167. B — Each model panel has exactly 6 hearts and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

168. D — Each model panel has exactly 6 kites and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

169. C — Each model panel has exactly 6 trapezoids and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

170. A — Each model panel has exactly 6 crescents and exactly 1 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.