

PRACTICE EXAM 8: 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. Astronaut is to rocket as pilot is to which word?

- A. keyboard
- B. airplane
- C. composer
- D. rainfall

2. Paddler is to canoe as astronaut is to which word?

- A. school
- B. cotton
- C. rocket
- D. weight

3. Puppy is to dog as cub is to which word?

- A. chef
- B. fish
- C. bear
- D. calf

4. Foal is to horse as chick is to which word?

- A. pot
- B. hen
- C. ant
- D. cow

5. Chick is to hen as foal is to which word?

- A. horse
- B. puppy
- C. rider
- D. bread

6. Fawn is to deer as calf is to which word?

- A. fin
- B. key
- C. hat
- D. cow

7. Petal is to flower as wheel is to which word?

- A. leather
- B. orchard
- C. station
- D. bicycle

8. Wing is to airplane as page is to which word?

- A. deer
- B. book
- C. leaf

D. lamb

9. Leaf is to tree as brick is to which word?

- A. wall**
- B. hive**
- C. song**
- D. heat**

10. Key is to keyboard as fin is to which word?

- A. stir**
- B. poem**
- C. fish**
- D. bird**

11. Scissors is to cut as shovel is to which word?

- A. ear**
- B. hen**
- C. dig**
- D. bus**

12. Broom is to sweep as brush is to which word?

- A. field**
- B. paint**
- C. scent**
- D. chick**

13. Brush is to paint as broom is to which word?

- A. paper**
- B. books**
- C. brick**
- D. sweep**

14. Camera is to photograph as pencil is to which word?

- A. write**
- B. scale**
- C. brick**
- D. field**

15. Bird is to nest as bee is to which word?

- A. drum**
- B. bell**
- C. hive**
- D. boat**

16. Bee is to hive as person is to which word?

- A. shirt**
- B. sheep**
- C. baker**
- D. house**

17. Horse is to stable as ant is to which word?

- A. colony**
- B. garden**

- C. doctor
- D. burrow

18. Spider is to web as rabbit is to which word?

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

19. Person is to house as horse is to which word?

- A. plants
- B. stable
- C. bakery
- D. weight

20. Doctor is to hospital as farmer is to which word?

- A. field
- B. sweep
- C. glove
- D. wheel

21. Farmer is to field as doctor is to which word?

- A. aquarium
- B. keyboard
- C. hospital
- D. engineer

22. Pilot is to cockpit as teacher is to which word?

- A. kennel
- B. camera
- C. rocket
- D. school

23. On a weekend, consider this sentence: Although the path was covered in ice, the walkers moved ____.

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

24. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The glass was so ____ that everyone could see through it.

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

25. On a weekend, consider this sentence: Because the seed had no water, it began to ____.

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

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

- A. shout

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

27. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The team shared the work, making the task ____ to finish.

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

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

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

29. On a weekend, consider this sentence: A map helps travellers find the correct ____.

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

30. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The puppy was tired after running and soon fell ____.

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

31. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The gardener placed the young plant where it would receive ____.

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

32. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The box was fragile, so Lena carried it ____.

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

33. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The instructions were ____ enough for everyone to follow.

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

34. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The rabbit hid when it heard an unfamiliar ____.

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

35. On a weekend, consider this sentence: After practising every day, Omar became more ____ at skipping rope.

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

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

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

37. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The muddy boots left ____ across the clean floor.

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

38. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The hikers rested because the climb was ____.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

42. On a weekend, consider this sentence: The audience clapped to show that they ____ the performance.

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

43. Oak, pine, and cedar belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A. apple
- B. gold
- C. jacket
- D. maple

44. Robin, crow, and eagle belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. spinach
 - B. sparrow
 - C. square
 - D. tulip
45. Hammer, drill, and pliers belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pond
 - B. plumber
 - C. wrench
 - D. marker
46. Violin, drum, and guitar belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. trumpet
 - B. plum
 - C. fog
 - D. stream
47. Cup, plate, and fork belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. shirt
 - B. spoon
 - C. moth
 - D. whale
48. Carrot, pepper, and celery belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. elm
 - B. bat
 - C. onion
 - D. fly
49. River, pond, and ocean belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. poppy
 - B. brush
 - C. rake
 - D. creek
50. Jacket, sweater, and shirt belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. socks
 - B. swimming
 - C. dinghy
 - D. clarinet
51. Triangle, pentagon, and octagon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. gold
 - B. cup
 - C. dog
 - D. square
52. Pencil, marker, and charcoal belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. crayon
 - B. sparrow
 - C. bowl
 - D. spinach

53. Train, tram, and ferry belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. crow
 - B. drill
 - C. subway
 - D. pepper
54. Apple, peach, and banana belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. fog
 - B. plum
 - C. vest
 - D. stream
55. Ant, beetle, and moth belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. fly
 - B. fork
 - C. whale
 - D. guitar
56. Baker, plumber, and teacher belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. onion
 - B. elm
 - C. pastel
 - D. nurse
57. Canoe, ferry, and raft belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. thunder
 - B. rake
 - C. yacht
 - D. trolley
58. Gold, copper, and tin belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. clarinet
 - B. bronze
 - C. shovel
 - D. frost
59. Dog, horse, and whale belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. cat
 - B. triangle
 - C. oak
 - D. ant
60. Rose, daisy, and orchid belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. spinach
 - B. tulip
 - C. maple
 - D. crayon
61. Rain, hail, and storm belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. tram
 - B. crow
 - C. fog
 - D. plumber

62. Soccer, hockey, and baseball belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

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

63. 9 is to 11 as 11 is to 13. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

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

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

- A.** 15
- B.** 17
- C.** 14
- D.** 19

65. 9 is to 36 as 11 is to 44. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 51
- B.** 48
- C.** 49
- D.** 52

66. 10 is to 13 as 12 is to 15. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 16
- B.** 19
- C.** 13
- D.** 12

67. 17 is to 14 as 19 is to 16. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 14
- B.** 12
- C.** 15
- D.** 18

68. 10 is to 50 as 12 is to 60. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 59
- B.** 60
- C.** 55
- D.** 61

69. 11 is to 15 as 13 is to 17. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 10
- C.** 13
- D.** 14

70. 19 is to 15 as 21 is to 17. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 23
- C.** 16
- D.** 14

71. 11 is to 22 as 13 is to 26. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 28
- B.** 22
- C.** 23
- D.** 24

72. 12 is to 17 as 14 is to 19. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 25
- B.** 15
- C.** 20
- D.** 14

73. 21 is to 16 as 23 is to 18. Using the same rule, 20 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 14
- C.** 18
- D.** 10

74. 12 is to 36 as 14 is to 42. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

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

75. 13 is to 19 as 15 is to 21. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 16
- C.** 19
- D.** 10

76. 23 is to 17 as 25 is to 19. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 21
- C.** 14
- D.** 27

77. 13 is to 52 as 15 is to 60. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 47
- B.** 51
- C.** 49
- D.** 48

78. 14 is to 21 as 16 is to 23. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 20
- C.** 17
- D.** 10

79. 25 is to 18 as 27 is to 20. Using the same rule, 22 is to which number?

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

80. 14 is to 70 as 16 is to 80. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 61
- B.** 59
- C.** 60
- D.** 65

81. Which number makes this equation true: $6 + 6 = \square + 7$?

- A.** 5
- B.** 3
- C.** 4
- D.** 11

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 6 + 7$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 19
- C.** 20
- D.** 25

83. Which number makes this equation true: $7 + 6 = \square + 12$?

- A.** 2
- B.** 1
- C.** 7
- D.** -5

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 7 + 12$?

- A.** 31
- B.** 19
- C.** 23
- D.** 25

85. Which number makes this equation true: $8 + 6 = \square + 6$?

- A.** 6
- B.** 14
- C.** 8
- D.** 2

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 8 + 6$?

- A.** 20
- B.** 19
- C.** 18
- D.** 22

87. Which number makes this equation true: $9 + 6 = \square + 11$?

- A.** 4
- B.** 5
- C.** 6
- D.** 2

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 9 + 11$?

- A.** 27
- B.** 20
- C.** 28
- D.** 26

89. Which number makes this equation true: $10 + 6 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 5
- B.** 11
- C.** 10
- D.** 17

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 10 + 5$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 15
- C.** 21
- D.** 27

91. Which number makes this equation true: $11 + 6 = \square + 10$?

- A.** 13
- B.** 7
- C.** 9
- D.** 8

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 11 + 10$?

- A.** 27
- B.** 28
- C.** 33
- D.** 21

93. Which number makes this equation true: $12 + 6 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 12
- B.** 15
- C.** 20
- D.** 14

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 12 + 4$?

- A.** 28
- B.** 16
- C.** 22
- D.** 20

95. Which number makes this equation true: $13 + 6 = \square + 9$?

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

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 13 + 9$?

- A.** 22
- B.** 27
- C.** 34
- D.** 28

97. What number comes next in the series 8, 12, 16, 20, ____?

- A.** 24
- B.** 20
- C.** 23
- D.** 25

98. What number comes next in the series 8, 12, 17, 23, ____?

- A.** 38
- B.** 30
- C.** 33
- D.** 31

99. What number comes next in the series 11, 22, 44, 88, ____?

- A.** 177
- B.** 180
- C.** 184
- D.** 176

100. What number comes next in the series 9, 13, 17, 21, ____?

- A.** 21
- B.** 24
- C.** 25
- D.** 33

101. What number comes next in the series 9, 13, 18, 24, ____?

- A.** 39
- B.** 31
- C.** 34
- D.** 35

102. What number comes next in the series 12, 24, 48, 96, ____?

- A.** 192
- B.** 191
- C.** 200
- D.** 193

103. What number comes next in the series 10, 14, 18, 22, ____?

- A.** 34
- B.** 26
- C.** 29
- D.** 27

104. What number comes next in the series 10, 14, 19, 25, ____?

- A.** 28
- B.** 33
- C.** 32
- D.** 40

105. What number comes next in the series 13, 26, 52, 104, ____?

- A.** 208
- B.** 209
- C.** 212
- D.** 216

106. What number comes next in the series 11, 15, 19, 23, ____?

- A.** 30
- B.** 28
- C.** 35
- D.** 27

107. What number comes next in the series 11, 15, 20, 26, ____?

- A. 32
- B. 34
- C. 33
- D. 29

108. What number comes next in the series 14, 28, 56, 112, ____?

- A. 224
- B. 220
- C. 223
- D. 228

109. What number comes next in the series 12, 16, 20, 24, ____?

- A. 32
- B. 36
- C. 29
- D. 28

110. What number comes next in the series 12, 16, 21, 27, ____?

- A. 35
- B. 34
- C. 30
- D. 33

111. What number comes next in the series 15, 30, 60, 120, ____?

- A. 236
- B. 241
- C. 244
- D. 240

112. What number comes next in the series 13, 17, 21, 25, ____?

- A. 25
- B. 32
- C. 29
- D. 37

113. What number comes next in the series 13, 17, 22, 28, ____?

- A. 36
- B. 35
- C. 43
- D. 39

114. What number comes next in the series 16, 32, 64, 128, ____?

- A. 256
- B. 255
- C. 252
- D. 259

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

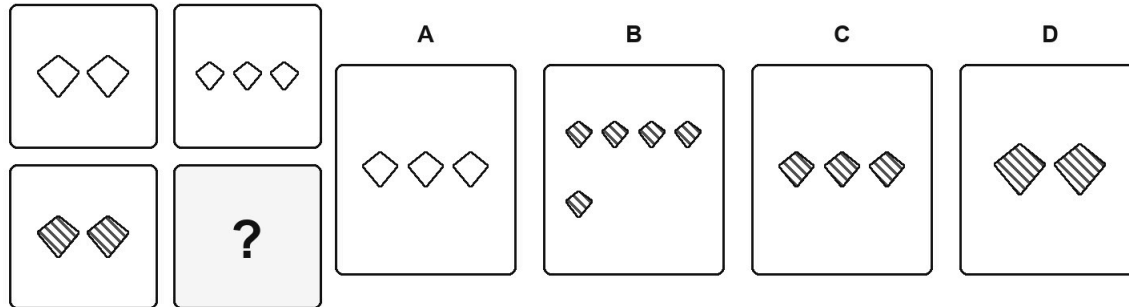


- A. Panel A

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

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

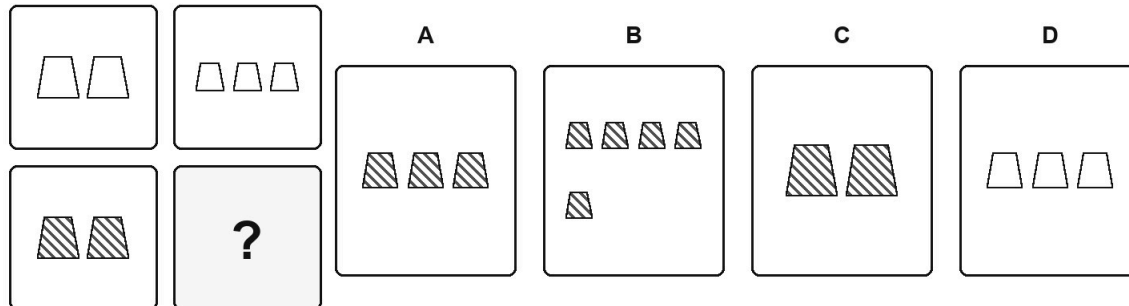
Complete the matrix



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

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

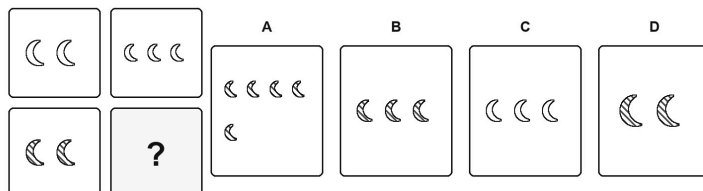
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

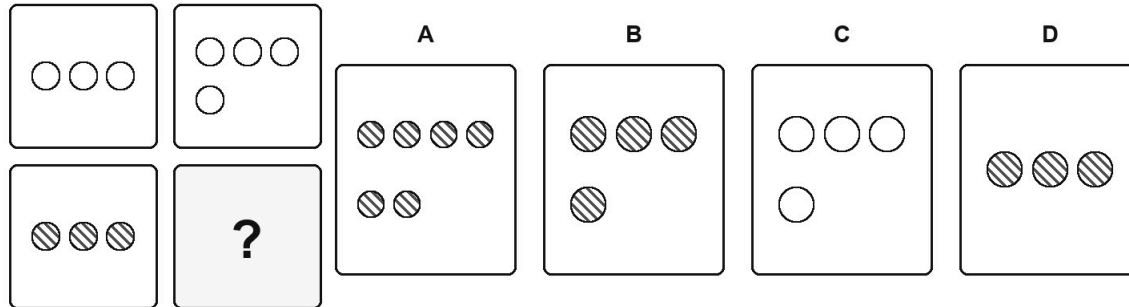


- A. Panel A

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

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

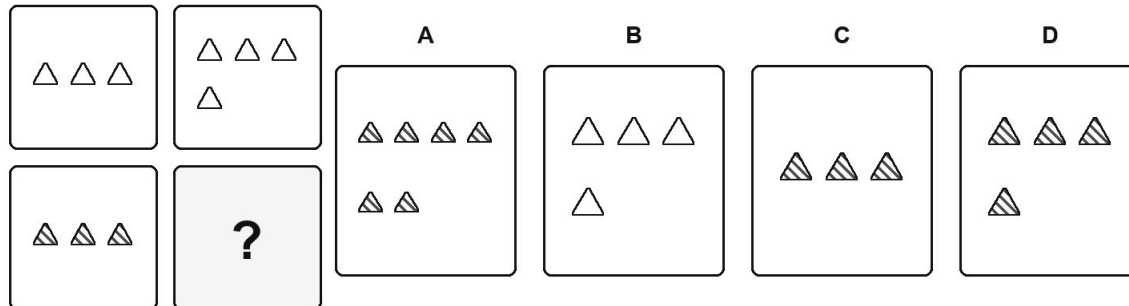
Complete the matrix



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

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

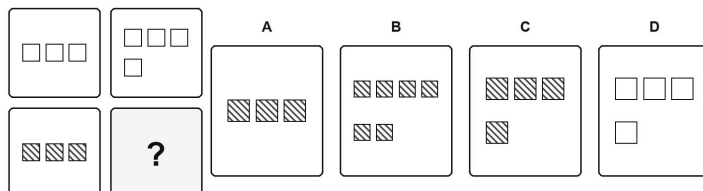
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

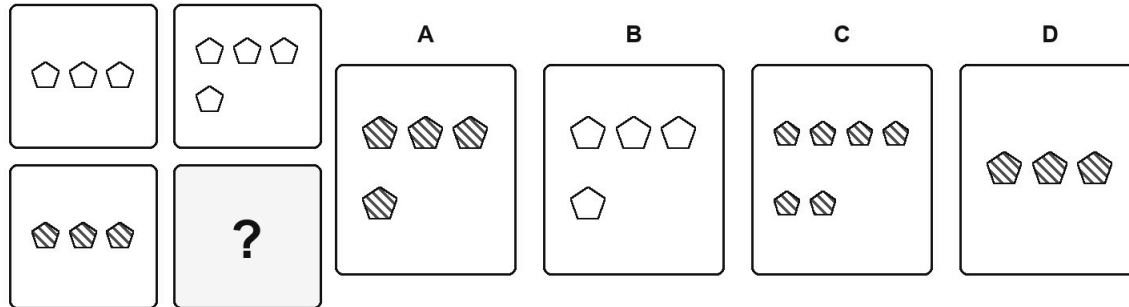


- A. Panel A

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

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

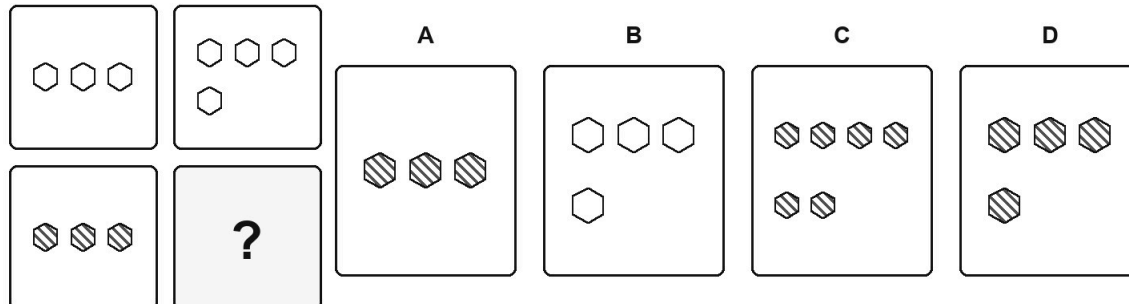
Complete the matrix



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

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

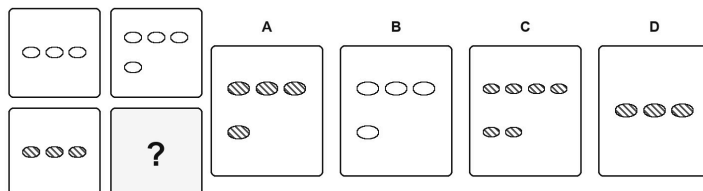
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

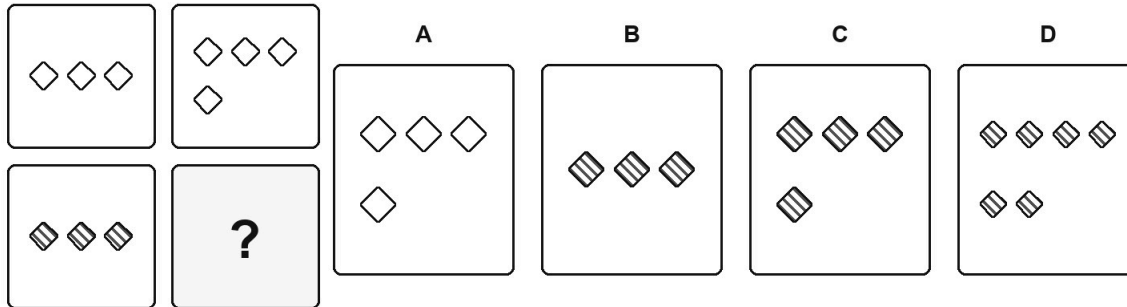


- A. Panel A

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

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

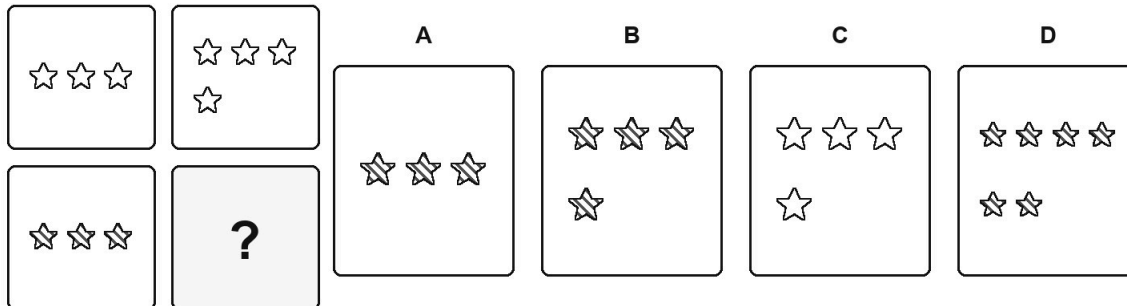
Complete the matrix



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

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

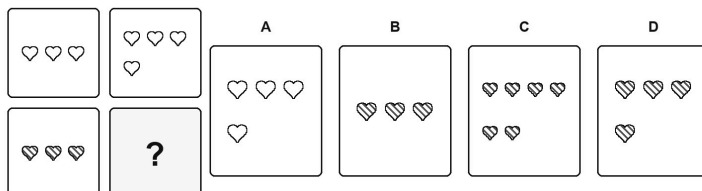
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

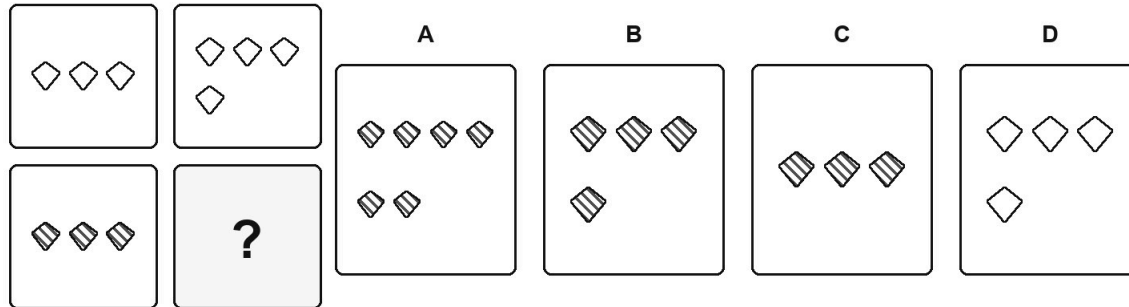


- A. Panel A

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

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

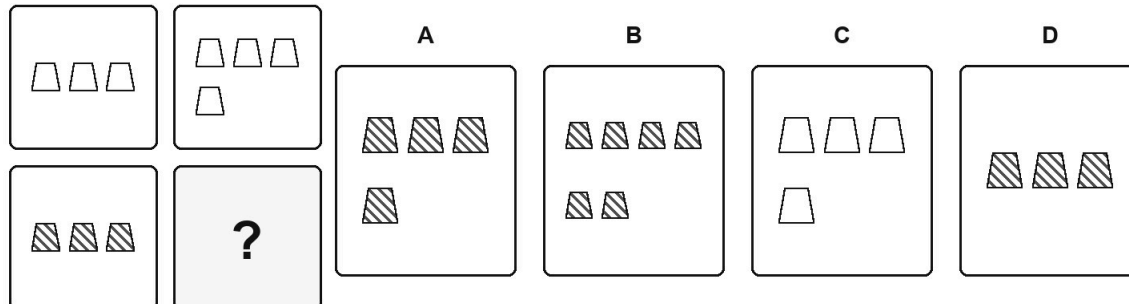
Complete the matrix



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

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

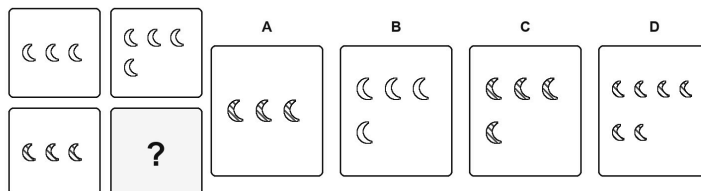
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

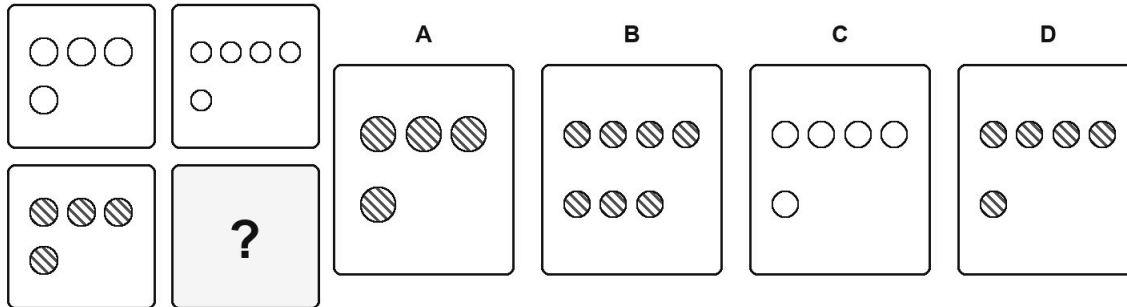


- A. Panel A

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

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

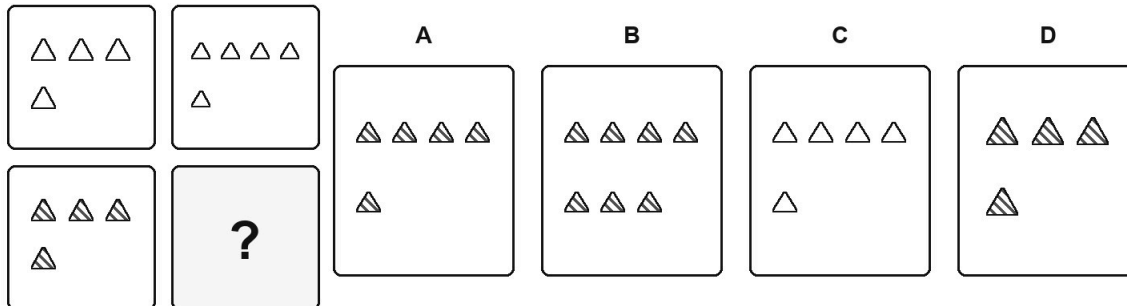
Complete the matrix



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

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

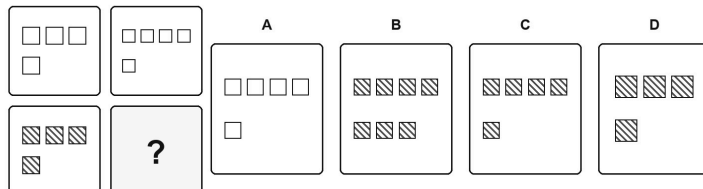
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

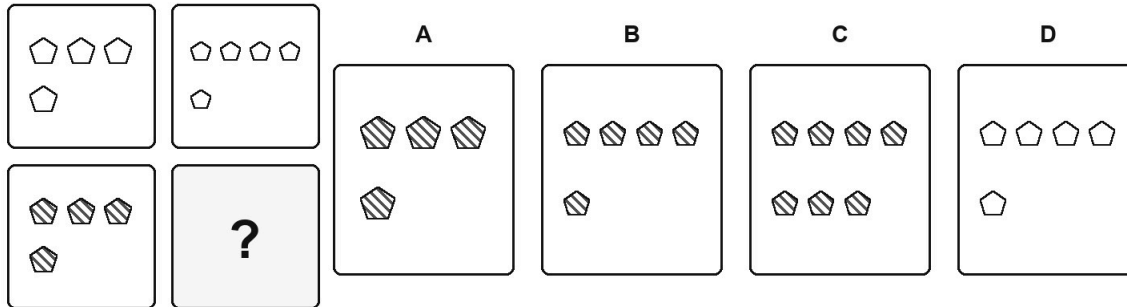


- A. Panel A

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

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

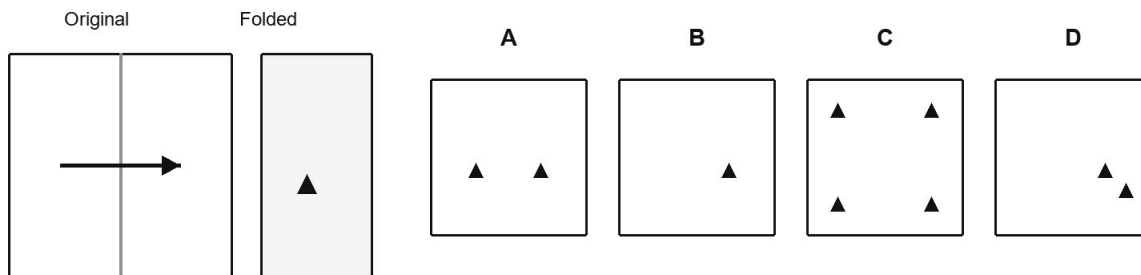
Complete the matrix



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

135. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (3,4). Which panel shows the opened paper?

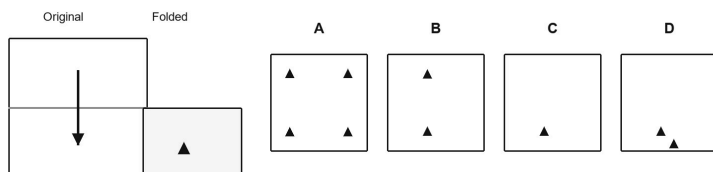
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (3,4). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

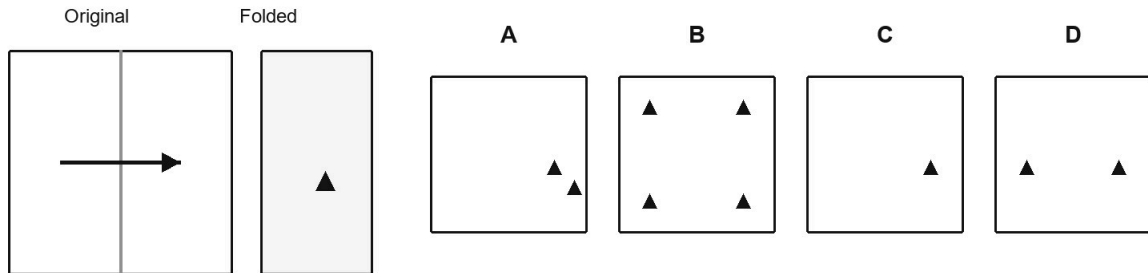


- A. Panel A

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

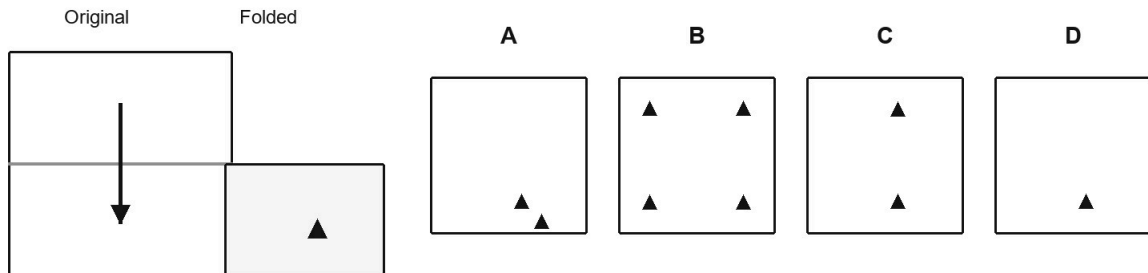
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

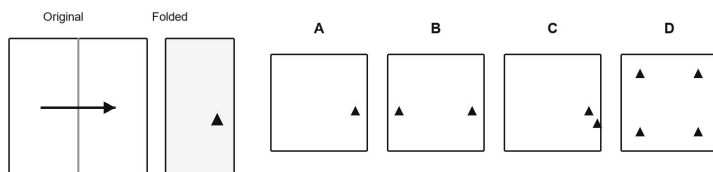
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

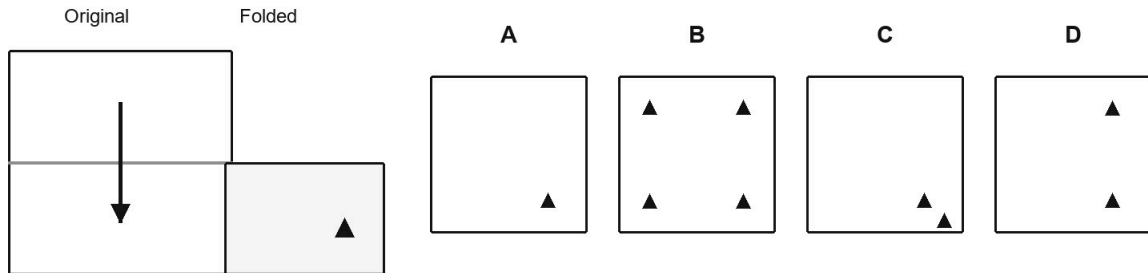


- A. Panel A

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

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

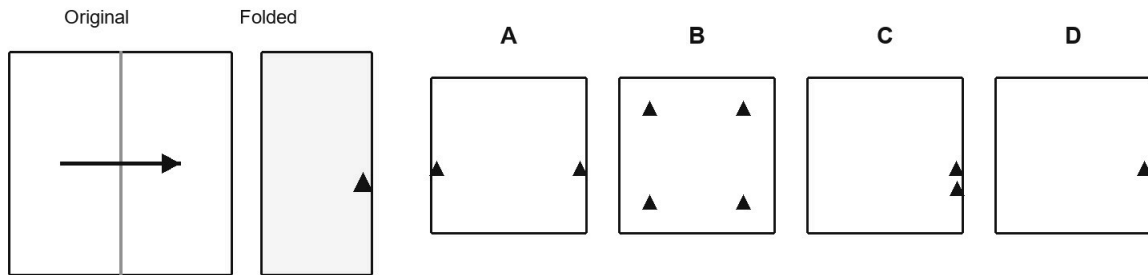
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

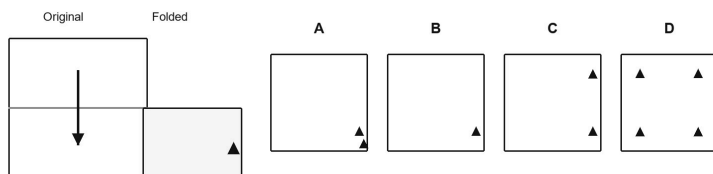
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

Fold, punch, then unfold

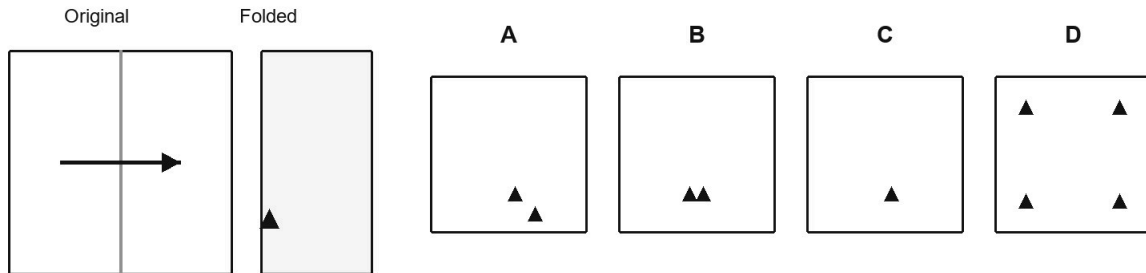


- A. Panel A

- 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 (1,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

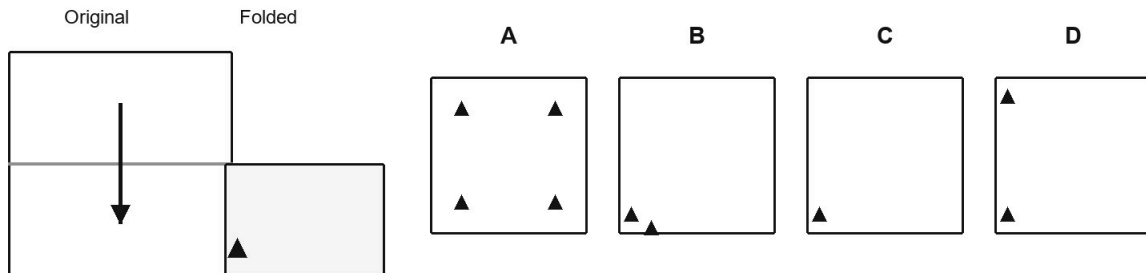
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

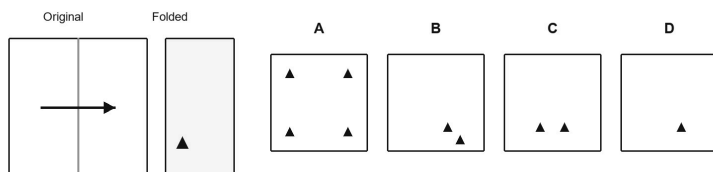
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

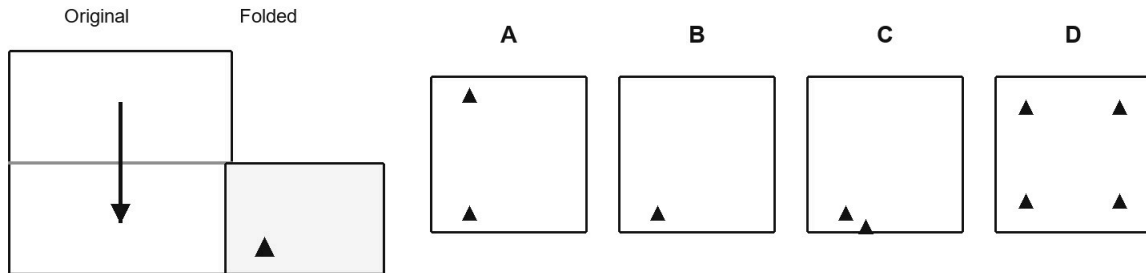


- A. Panel A

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

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

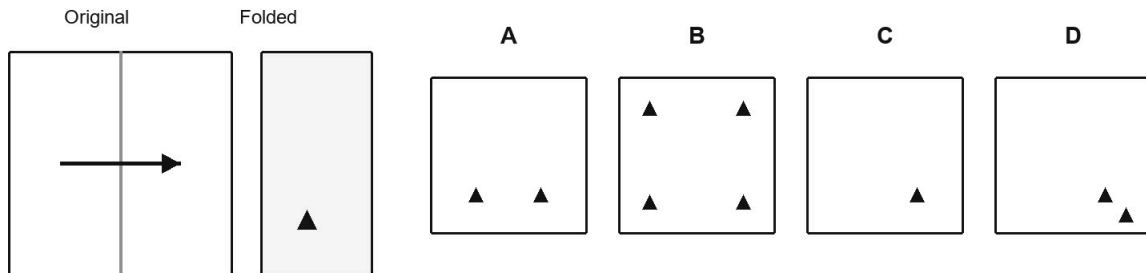
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

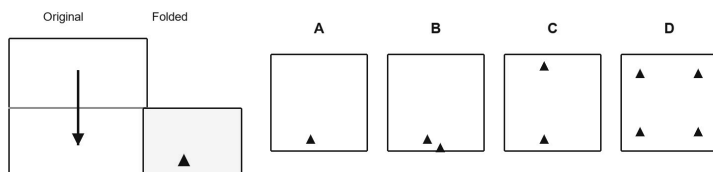
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

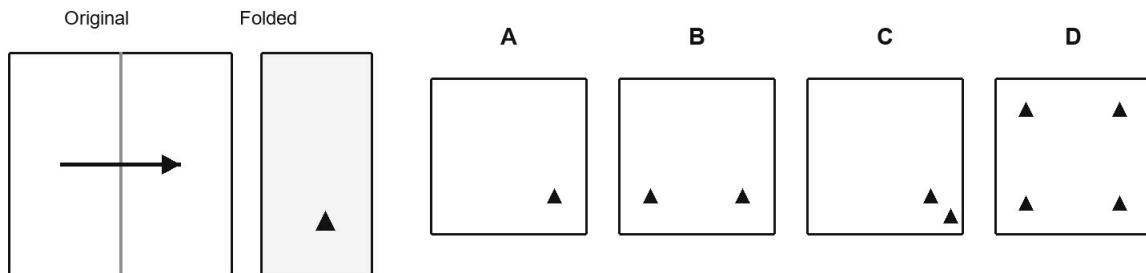


- A. Panel A

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

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

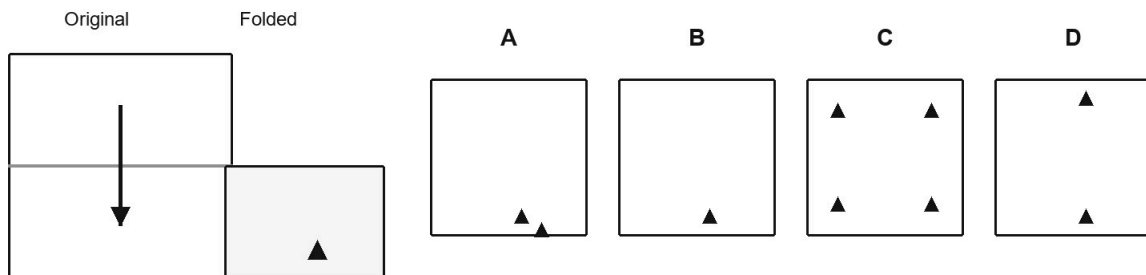
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

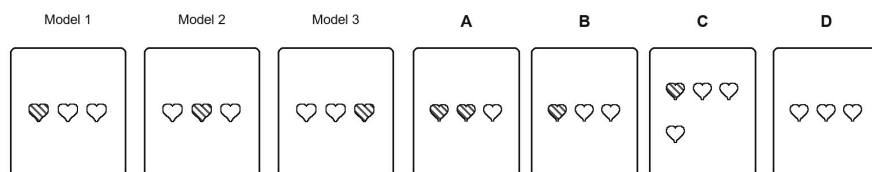
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

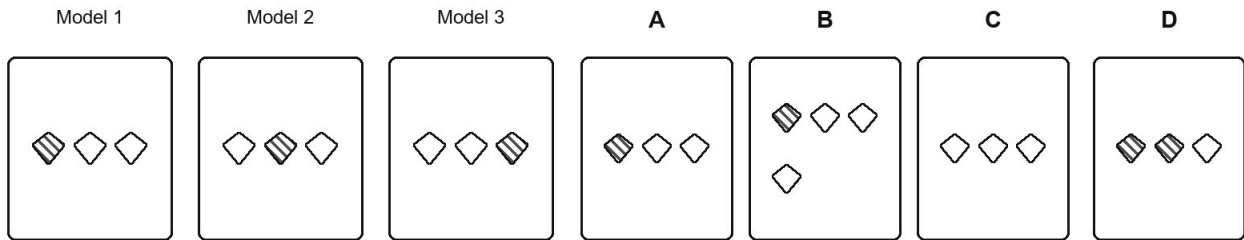


- A. Panel A

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

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

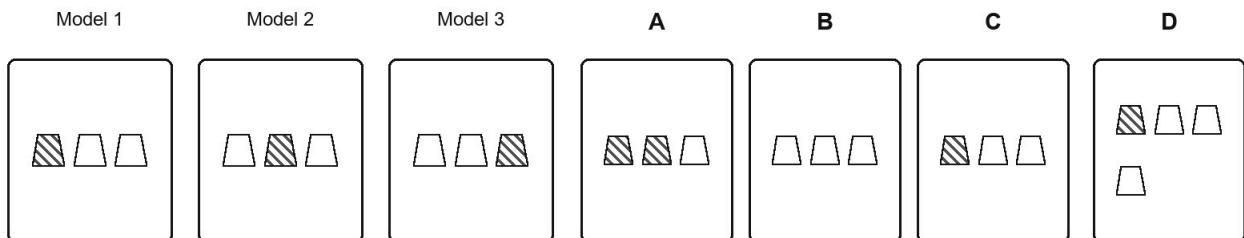
Find the matching group



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

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

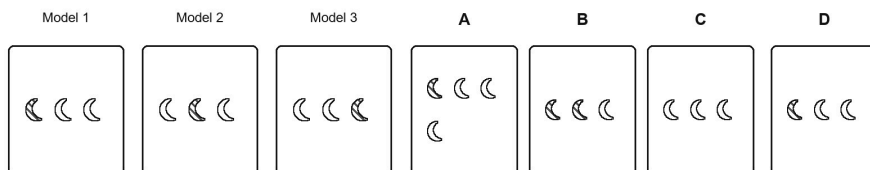
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

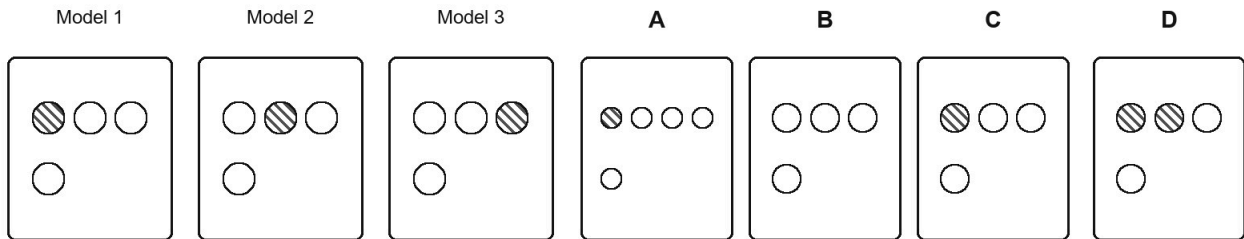


- A. Panel A

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

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

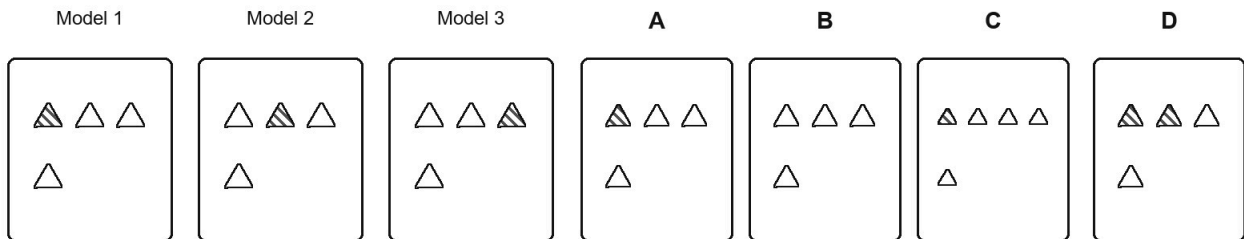
Find the matching group



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

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

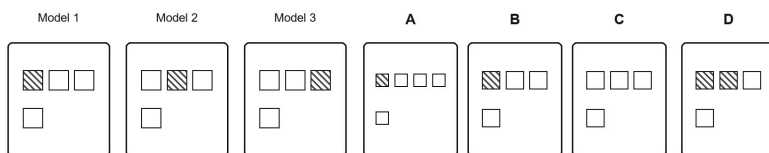
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

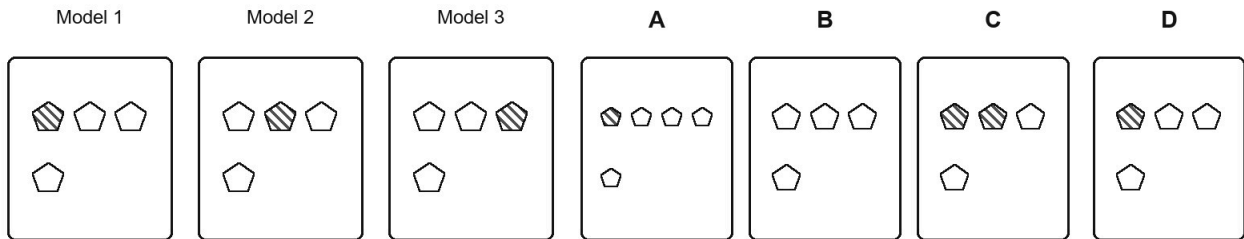


- A. Panel A

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

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

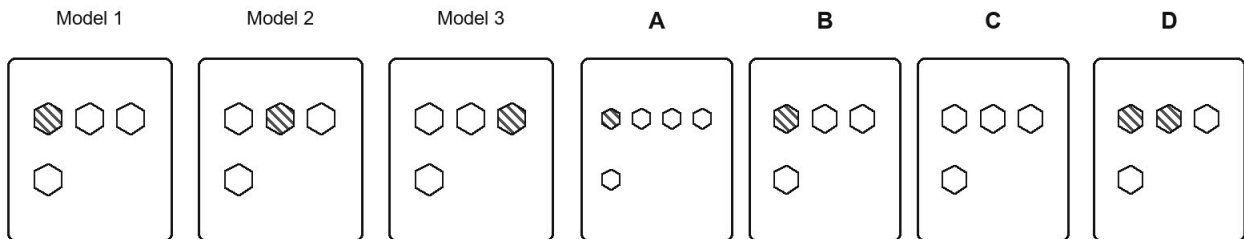
Find the matching group



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

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

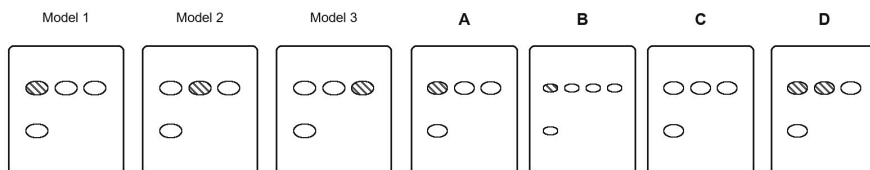
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

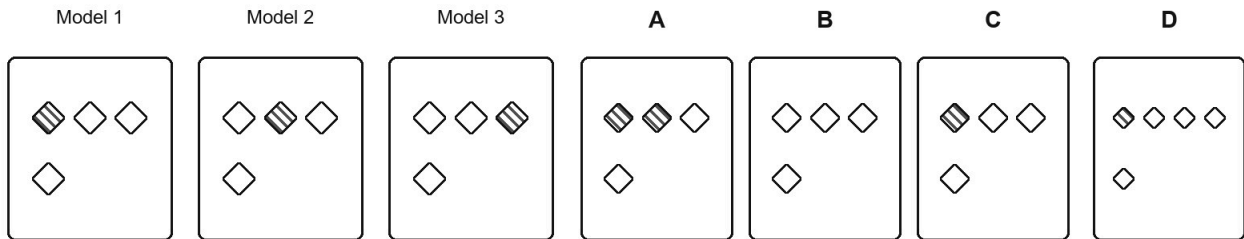


- A. Panel A

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

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

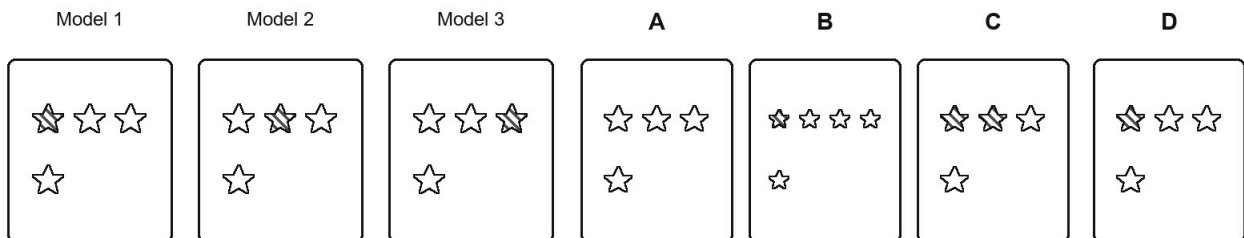
Find the matching group



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

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

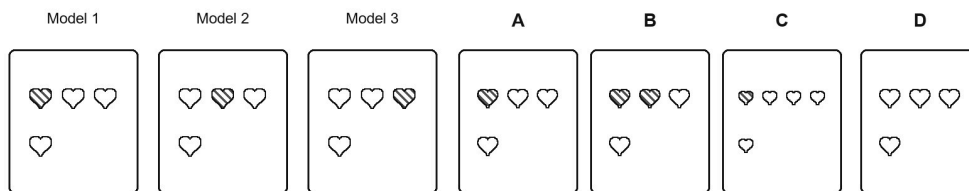
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

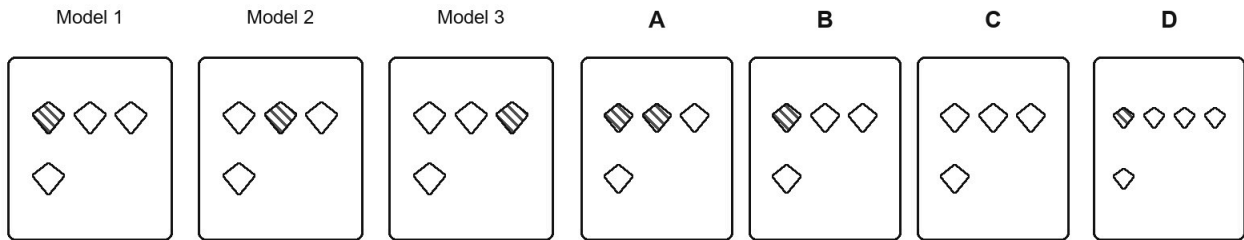


- A. Panel A

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

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

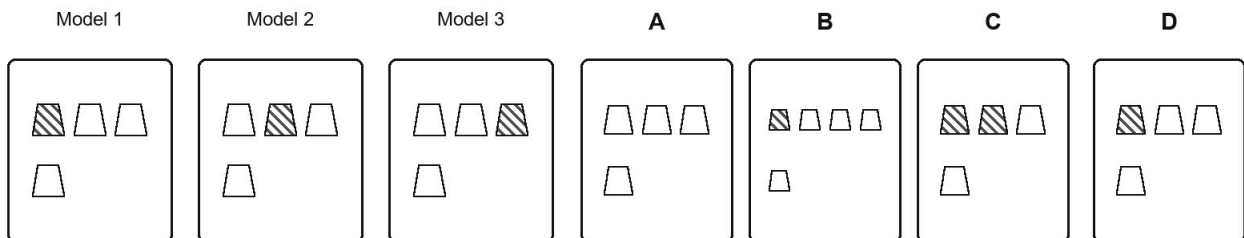
Find the matching group



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

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

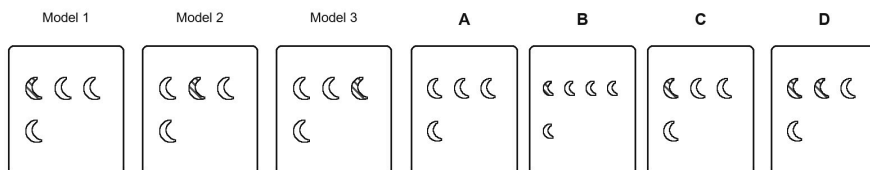
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

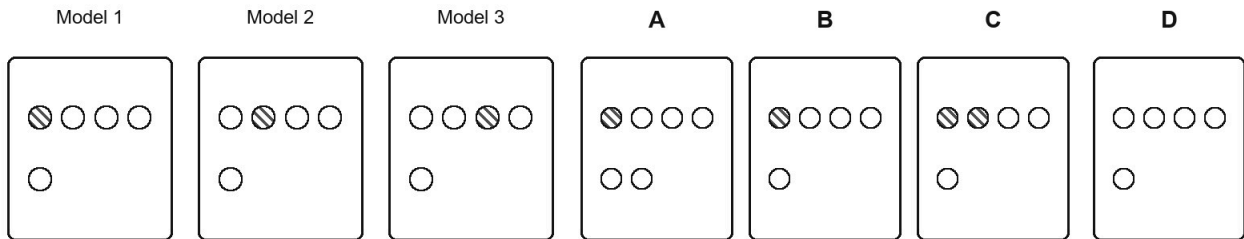


- A. Panel A

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

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

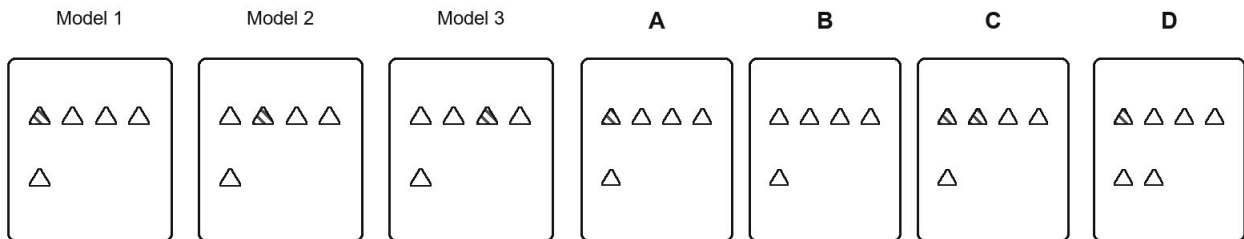
Find the matching group



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

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

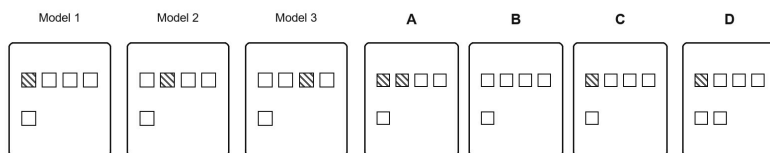
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

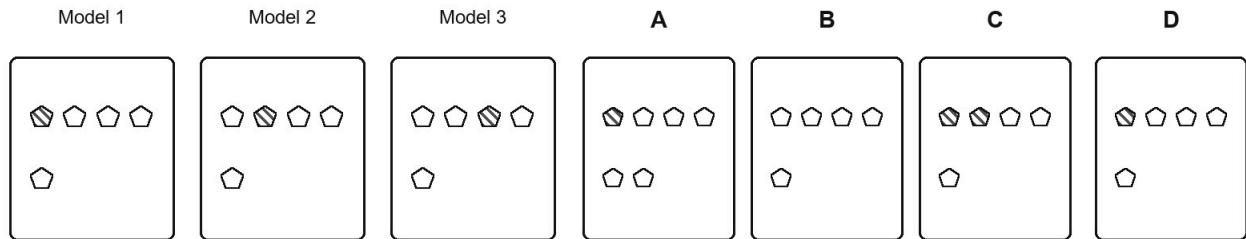


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three pentagon panels each show 5 symbols with 1 striped 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 8: Answer Key And Explanations

- 1. B** — Astronaut and rocket show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to pilot gives airplane. 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** — Paddler and canoe 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.
- 3. C** — Puppy and dog show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to cub gives bear. 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.
- 4. B** — Foal and horse 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.
- 5. A** — Chick and hen show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to foal gives horse. 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.
- 6. D** — Fawn and deer 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.
- 7. D** — Petal and flower 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.
- 8. B** — Wing and airplane show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to page 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.
- 9. A** — Leaf and tree show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to brick gives wall. 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. C** — Key and keyboard 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.
- 11. C** — Scissors and cut show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to shovel gives dig. 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** — Broom and sweep 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.
- 13. D** — Brush and paint show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to broom gives sweep. 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** — Camera and photograph 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.
- 15. C** — Bird and nest 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.

16. D — Bee and hive 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.

17. A — Horse and stable show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to ant gives colony. 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. B — Spider and web show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to rabbit gives burrow. 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. B — Person and house 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.

20. A — Doctor and hospital 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.

21. C — Farmer and field show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to doctor gives hospital. 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. D — Pilot and cockpit show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to teacher gives school. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

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. 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. C — 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. B — Easier completes the sentence because Sharing work reduces the effort for each person. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

28. A — Rainbow completes the sentence because Sunlight after rain can make a rainbow visible. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

29. D — Route completes the sentence because A map gives directions along a route. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

30. C — Asleep completes the sentence because Tiredness after activity supports falling asleep. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

- 31. 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. A** — 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. B** — Noise completes the sentence because Hearing relates to sound or noise. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 35. C** — Skilled completes the sentence because Regular practice commonly improves skill. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 36. 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. C** — 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. D** — Oak, pine, and cedar are all trees. Maple 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. B** — Robin, crow, and eagle are all birds. Sparrow 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, drill, and pliers are all tools. Wrench 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. A** — Violin, drum, and guitar are all instruments. Trumpet belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 47. B** — Cup, plate, and fork are all tableware. Spoon 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. C — Carrot, pepper, and celery are all vegetables. Onion belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

49. D — River, pond, and ocean are all bodies of water. Creek 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. A — Jacket, sweater, and shirt are all clothing. Socks 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. D — Triangle, pentagon, and octagon are all polygons. Square 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. A — Pencil, marker, and charcoal are all drawing tools. Crayon belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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

54. B — Apple, peach, and banana are all fruits. Plum 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, beetle, and moth are all insects. Fly 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. D — Baker, plumber, and teacher are all occupations. Nurse 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. C — Canoe, ferry, and raft are all watercraft. Yacht 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, copper, and tin are all metals. Bronze belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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

60. B — Rose, daisy, and orchid are all flowers. Tulip 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. C — Rain, hail, and storm are all weather events. Fog 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. D — Soccer, hockey, and baseball are all sports. Cricket belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

63. D — The given pairs both add 2 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 10 gives 12. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying

80. C — The given pairs both multiply by 5 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 12 gives 60. 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. A — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 6 is 12; subtracting 7 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.

82. B — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 7 is 13; adding back 6 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.

83. B — To keep both sides equal, 7 plus 6 is 13; subtracting 12 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.

84. D — To keep both sides equal, 7 plus 12 is 19; adding back 6 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. C — To keep both sides equal, 8 plus 6 is 14; subtracting 6 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.

86. A — To keep both sides equal, 8 plus 6 is 14; adding back 6 gives 20 for the box. Substituting 20 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

87. A — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 6 is 15; subtracting 11 leaves 4 for the box. Substituting 4 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. D — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 11 is 20; adding back 6 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.

89. B — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 6 is 16; subtracting 5 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.

90. C — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 5 is 15; adding back 6 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.

91. B — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 6 is 17; subtracting 10 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.

92. A — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 10 is 21; adding back 6 gives 27 for the box. Substituting 27 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

93. D — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 6 is 18; subtracting 4 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.

94. C — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 4 is 16; adding back 6 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.

95. C — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 6 is 19; subtracting 9 leaves 10 for the box. Substituting 10 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. D — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 9 is 22; adding back 6 gives 28 for the box. Substituting 28 into the printed

equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

97. A — In this series, each term increases by 4. 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.

98. B — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. 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.

99. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 176. 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 4. 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.

101. B — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. 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.

102. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 192. 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 4. 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.

104. C — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. 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.

105. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 208. 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 4. 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.

107. C — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. 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.

108. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 224. 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. D — In this series, each term increases by 4. 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.

110. B — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. 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.

111. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 240. 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 4. 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.

113. B — In this series, the increases are 4, 5, and 6, so the next increase is 7. 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.

114. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 256. 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 hearts increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped 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. C — Across each row the number of kites increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped 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. A — Across each row the number of trapezoids increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped 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. B — Across each row the number of crescents increases from 2 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 striped 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. B — Across each row the number of circles increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. D — Across each row the number of triangles increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. C — Across each row the number of squares increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. A — Across each row the number of pentagons increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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 striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. A — Across each row the number of ovals increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. C — Across each row the number of diamonds increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. B — Across each row the number of stars increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. D — Across each row the number of hearts increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. B — Across each row the number of kites increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. A — Across each row the number of trapezoids increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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. C — Across each row the number of crescents increases from 3 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 striped 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 striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 5 striped 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 striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 5 striped 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 striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 5 striped 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 striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 5 striped 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. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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.

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. 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. 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.

142. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

149. 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.

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

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

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

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

155. C — Each model panel has exactly 4 circles and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 circles with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

156. A — Each model panel has exactly 4 triangles and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 triangles with 1 striped. 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 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 squares with 1 striped. 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 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 pentagons with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

159. B — Each model panel has exactly 4 hexagons and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 hexagons with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

160. A — Each model panel has exactly 4 ovals and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 ovals with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

161. C — Each model panel has exactly 4 diamonds and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 diamonds with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but

wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

162. D — Each model panel has exactly 4 stars and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 stars with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

163. A — Each model panel has exactly 4 hearts and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 hearts with 1 striped. 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 4 kites and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 kites with 1 striped. 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 4 trapezoids and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 trapezoids with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

166. C — Each model panel has exactly 4 crescents and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 crescents with 1 striped. 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 5 circles and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 circles with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

168. A — Each model panel has exactly 5 triangles and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 triangles with 1 striped. 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 5 squares and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 squares with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

170. D — Each model panel has exactly 5 pentagons and exactly 1 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 pentagons with 1 striped. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.