

PRACTICE EXAM 9: 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. Baker is to bakery as firefighter is to which word?

- A.** station
- B.** trouser
- C.** compass
- D.** teacher

2. Author is to story as writer is to which word?

- A.** rain
- B.** poem
- C.** hand
- D.** foal

3. Composer is to song as potter is to which word?

- A.** pot
- B.** ant
- C.** zoo
- D.** cut

4. Baker is to bread as builder is to which word?

- A.** glove
- B.** water
- C.** house
- D.** paper

5. Writer is to poem as composer is to which word?

- A.** head
- B.** neck
- C.** rain
- D.** song

6. Hand is to glove as head is to which word?

- A.** dig
- B.** hat
- C.** cut
- D.** bee

7. Head is to hat as hand is to which word?

- A.** scale
- B.** glove
- C.** paper
- D.** sweep

8. Neck is to scarf as ear is to which word?

- A.** earmuff
- B.** gallery
- C.** station

D. builder

9. Eye is to goggle as leg is to which word?

- A. compass**
- B. animals**
- C. trouser**
- D. earmuff**

10. Ear is to earmuff as finger is to which word?

- A. leaf**
- B. head**
- C. tree**
- D. ring**

11. Lamp is to glow as cloud is to which word?

- A. drum**
- B. rain**
- C. bird**
- D. ship**

12. Fire is to heat as bell is to which word?

- A. ruler**
- B. write**
- C. horse**
- D. sound**

13. Flower is to scent as lamp is to which word?

- A. hive**
- B. nest**
- C. glow**
- D. calf**

14. Spring is to water as sun is to which word?

- A. light**
- B. metal**
- C. broom**
- D. puppy**

15. Ruler is to length as rain gauge is to which word?

- A. rainfall**
- B. engineer**
- C. hospital**
- D. composer**

16. Scale is to weight as odometer is to which word?

- A. sculptor**
- B. aquarium**
- C. airplane**
- D. distance**

17. Compass is to direction as speedometer is to which word?

- A. table**
- B. speed**

- C. metal
- D. house

18. Odometer is to distance as thermometer is to which word?

- A. paintings
- B. rain gauge
- C. temperature
- D. librarian

19. Flour is to bread as wool is to which word?

- A. sweater
- B. compass
- C. paddler
- D. bicycle

20. Wood is to table as clay is to which word?

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

21. Paper is to book as flour is to which word?

- A. ruler
- B. scale
- C. glove
- D. bread

22. Cotton is to shirt as leather is to which word?

- A. heat
- B. shoe
- C. rain
- D. glow

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. shout

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. bee
- B. pear
- C. square
- D. maple

44. Robin, crow, and owl belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pepper
 - B. plate
 - C. finch
 - D. plumber
45. Hammer, drill, and chisel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. wrench
 - B. fog
 - C. chalk
 - D. subway
46. Violin, drum, and piano belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. ferry
 - B. guitar
 - C. tin
 - D. shirt
47. Cup, plate, and spoon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. mango
 - B. rectangle
 - C. saucer
 - D. skirt
48. Carrot, pepper, and onion belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. cabbage
 - B. brush
 - C. fox
 - D. wasp
49. River, pond, and sea belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. heron
 - B. lagoon
 - C. shuttle
 - D. chef
50. Jacket, sweater, and skirt belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. hammer
 - B. train
 - C. rain
 - D. coat
51. Triangle, pentagon, and rectangle belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. square
 - B. bowl
 - C. bee
 - D. cat
52. Pencil, marker, and pastel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pepper
 - B. plate
 - C. chalk
 - D. crow

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

- A.** farmer
- B.** subway
- C.** finch
- D.** fog

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

- A.** raft
- B.** ocean
- C.** storm
- D.** banana

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

- A.** skirt
- B.** zinc
- C.** wasp
- D.** bat

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

- A.** willow
- B.** driver
- C.** saucer
- D.** fox

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

- A.** dinghy
- B.** shovel
- C.** violet
- D.** frost

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

- A.** train
- B.** jacket
- C.** violin
- D.** silver

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

- A.** bowl
- B.** bee
- C.** cat
- D.** square

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

- A.** pentagon
- B.** lily
- C.** pine
- D.** marker

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

- A.** subway
- B.** stream
- C.** wrench
- D.** fog

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

- A.** baseball
- B.** ferry
- C.** raft
- D.** ocean

63. 15 is to 23 as 17 is to 25. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 34
- B.** 10
- C.** 18
- D.** 26

64. 27 is to 19 as 29 is to 21. Using the same rule, 23 is to which number?

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

65. 15 is to 30 as 17 is to 34. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 27
- B.** 22
- C.** 23
- D.** 24

66. 16 is to 18 as 18 is to 20. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 10
- B.** 14
- C.** 12
- D.** 13

67. 22 is to 20 as 24 is to 22. Using the same rule, 17 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 17
- C.** 18
- D.** 13

68. 16 is to 48 as 18 is to 54. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

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

69. 17 is to 20 as 19 is to 22. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

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

70. 24 is to 21 as 26 is to 23. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 18
- B.** 21
- C.** 14
- D.** 15

71. 17 is to 68 as 19 is to 76. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 56
- B.** 48
- C.** 49
- D.** 44

72. 18 is to 22 as 20 is to 24. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

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

73. 26 is to 22 as 28 is to 24. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 16
- B.** 18
- C.** 15
- D.** 23

74. 18 is to 90 as 20 is to 100. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 60
- B.** 61
- C.** 55
- D.** 63

75. 19 is to 24 as 21 is to 26. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 16
- C.** 10
- D.** 14

76. 28 is to 23 as 30 is to 25. Using the same rule, 20 is to which number?

- A.** 10
- B.** 25
- C.** 15
- D.** 20

77. 19 is to 38 as 21 is to 42. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 27
- B.** 25
- C.** 23
- D.** 24

78. 20 is to 26 as 22 is to 28. Using the same rule, 10 is to which number?

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

79. 30 is to 24 as 32 is to 26. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 18
- B.** 9
- C.** 16
- D.** 15

80. 20 is to 60 as 22 is to 66. Using the same rule, 12 is to which number?

- A.** 36
- B.** 42
- C.** 39
- D.** 33

81. Which number makes this equation true: $14 + 6 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 17
- C.** 11
- D.** 18

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 14 + 3$?

- A.** 22
- B.** 21
- C.** 23
- D.** 17

83. Which number makes this equation true: $15 + 6 = \square + 8$?

- A.** 13
- B.** 19
- C.** 14
- D.** 15

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 15 + 8$?

- A.** 23
- B.** 31
- C.** 35
- D.** 29

85. Which number makes this equation true: $16 + 6 = \square + 2$?

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

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 16 + 2$?

- A.** 30
- B.** 18
- C.** 24
- D.** 26

87. Which number makes this equation true: $17 + 6 = \square + 7$?

- A.** 22
- B.** 15
- C.** 16
- D.** 18

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 17 + 7$?

- A.** 28
- B.** 30
- C.** 36
- D.** 31

89. Which number makes this equation true: $18 + 6 = \square + 12$?

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

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 18 + 12$?

- A.** 35
- B.** 42
- C.** 30
- D.** 36

91. Which number makes this equation true: $19 + 6 = \square + 6$?

- A.** 13
- B.** 18
- C.** 19
- D.** 17

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 19 + 6$?

- A.** 25
- B.** 31
- C.** 32
- D.** 29

93. Which number makes this equation true: $20 + 6 = \square + 11$?

- A.** 15
- B.** 13
- C.** 9
- D.** 21

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 20 + 11$?

- A.** 35
- B.** 37
- C.** 39
- D.** 31

95. Which number makes this equation true: $21 + 6 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 16
- B.** 21
- C.** 20
- D.** 22

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 6 = 21 + 5$?

- A.** 30
- B.** 34
- C.** 38
- D.** 32

97. What number comes next in the series 14, 18, 22, 26, _____?

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

98. What number comes next in the series 14, 18, 23, 29, ____?

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

99. What number comes next in the series 17, 34, 68, 136, ____?

- A.** 275
- B.** 276
- C.** 273
- D.** 272

100. What number comes next in the series 15, 19, 23, 27, ____?

- A.** 34
- B.** 31
- C.** 32
- D.** 39

101. What number comes next in the series 15, 19, 24, 30, ____?

- A.** 37
- B.** 41
- C.** 45
- D.** 36

102. What number comes next in the series 18, 36, 72, 144, ____?

- A.** 291
- B.** 296
- C.** 288
- D.** 289

103. What number comes next in the series 16, 20, 24, 28, ____?

- A.** 32
- B.** 36
- C.** 31
- D.** 35

104. What number comes next in the series 16, 20, 25, 31, ____?

- A.** 37
- B.** 42
- C.** 41
- D.** 38

105. What number comes next in the series 19, 38, 76, 152, ____?

- A.** 308
- B.** 304
- C.** 305
- D.** 307

106. What number comes next in the series 17, 21, 25, 29, ____?

- A.** 41
- B.** 29
- C.** 33
- D.** 36

107. What number comes next in the series 17, 21, 26, 32, ____?

- A.** 47
- B.** 42
- C.** 39
- D.** 43

108. What number comes next in the series 20, 40, 80, 160, ____?

- A.** 328
- B.** 316
- C.** 323
- D.** 320

109. What number comes next in the series 18, 22, 26, 30, ____?

- A.** 34
- B.** 37
- C.** 38
- D.** 35

110. What number comes next in the series 18, 22, 27, 33, ____?

- A.** 41
- B.** 40
- C.** 39
- D.** 36

111. What number comes next in the series 21, 42, 84, 168, ____?

- A.** 335
- B.** 344
- C.** 336
- D.** 340

112. What number comes next in the series 19, 23, 27, 31, ____?

- A.** 39
- B.** 36
- C.** 31
- D.** 35

113. What number comes next in the series 19, 23, 28, 34, ____?

- A.** 41
- B.** 44
- C.** 37
- D.** 40

114. What number comes next in the series 22, 44, 88, 176, ____?

- A.** 351
- B.** 353
- C.** 352
- D.** 356

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

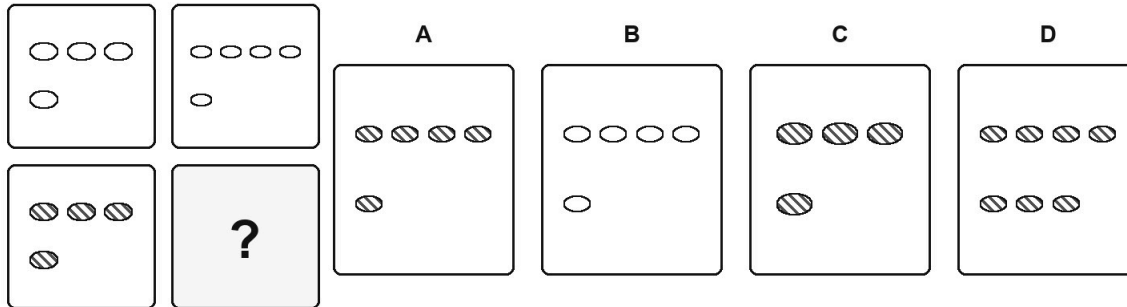


- A.** Panel A

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

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

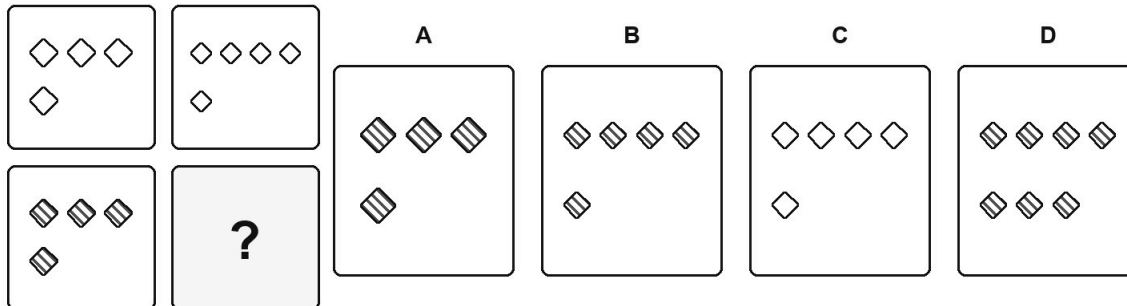
Complete the matrix



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

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

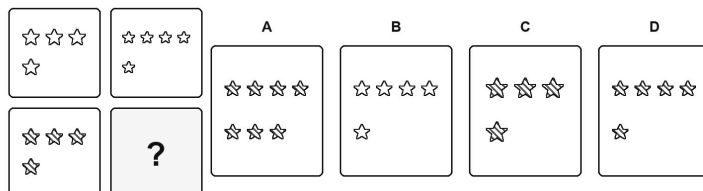
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

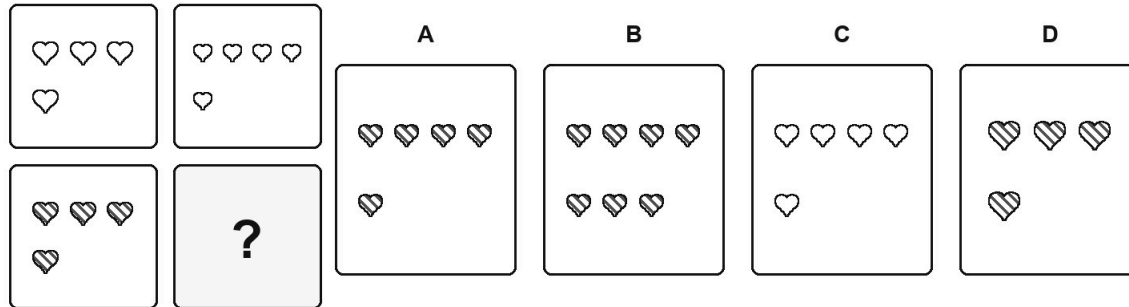


- A. Panel A

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

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

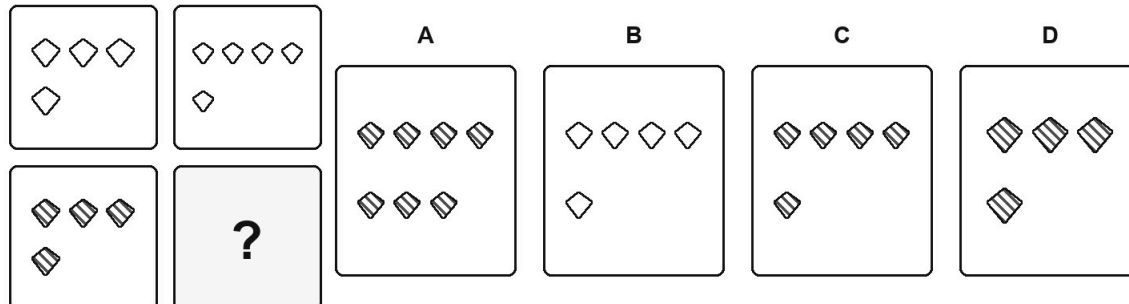
Complete the matrix



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

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

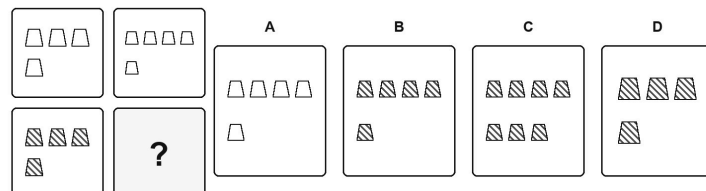
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

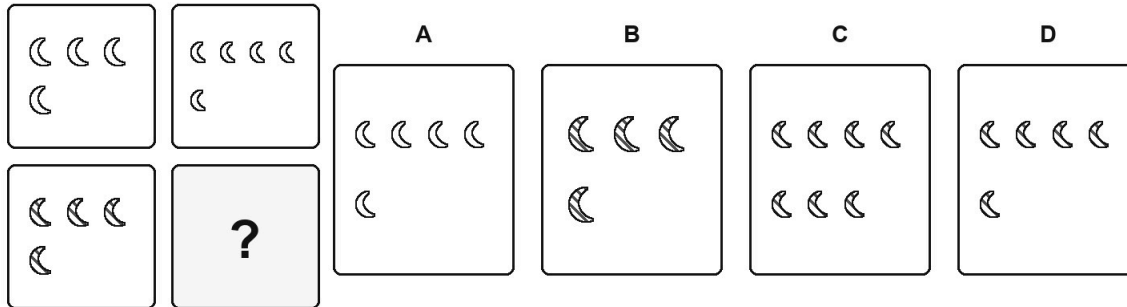


- A. Panel A

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

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

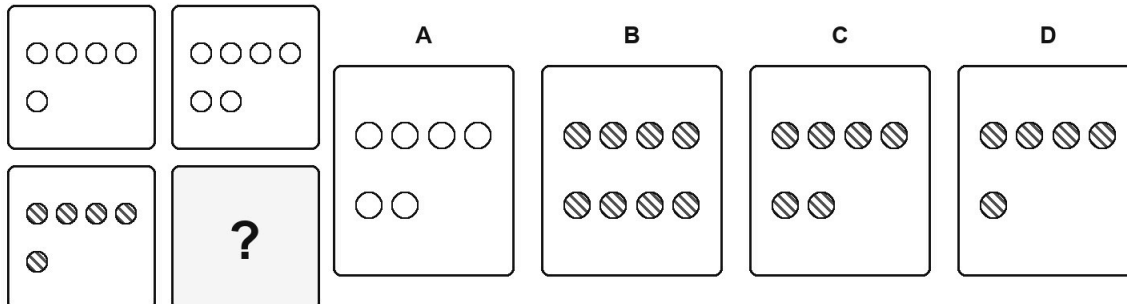
Complete the matrix



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

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

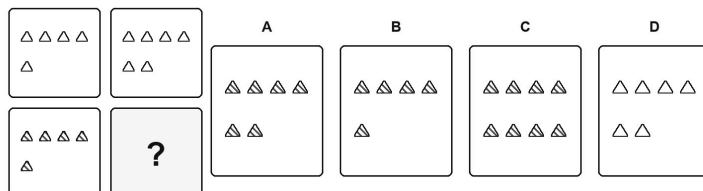
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

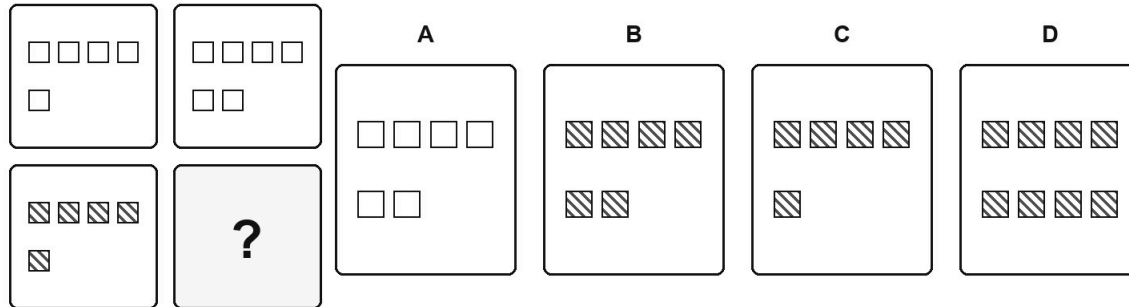


- A. Panel A

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

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

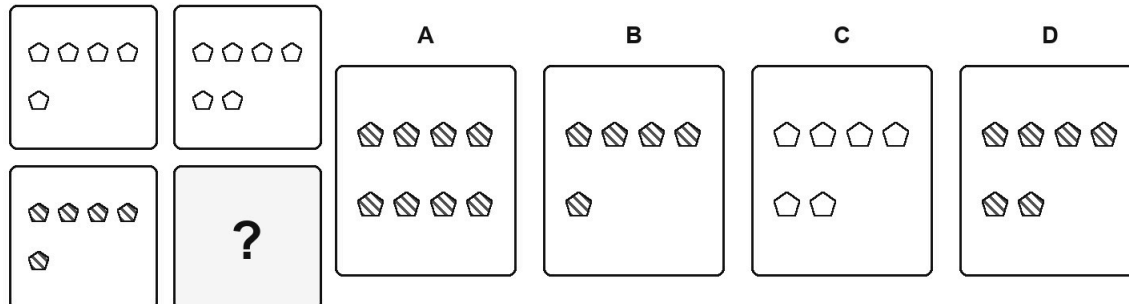
Complete the matrix



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

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

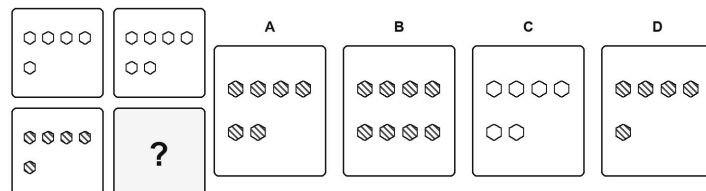
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

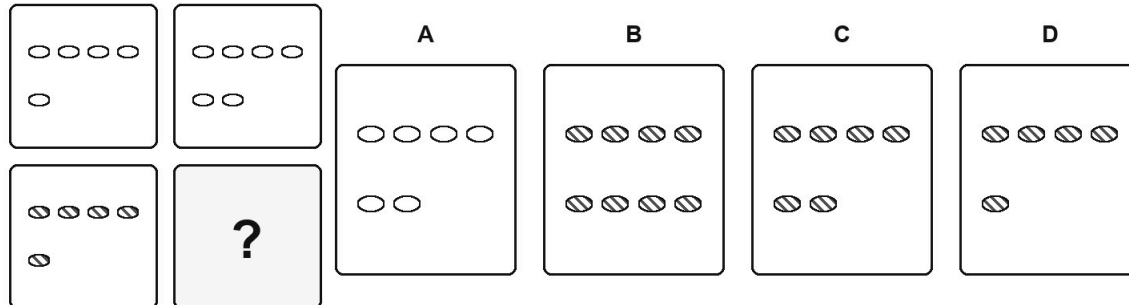


- A. Panel A

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

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

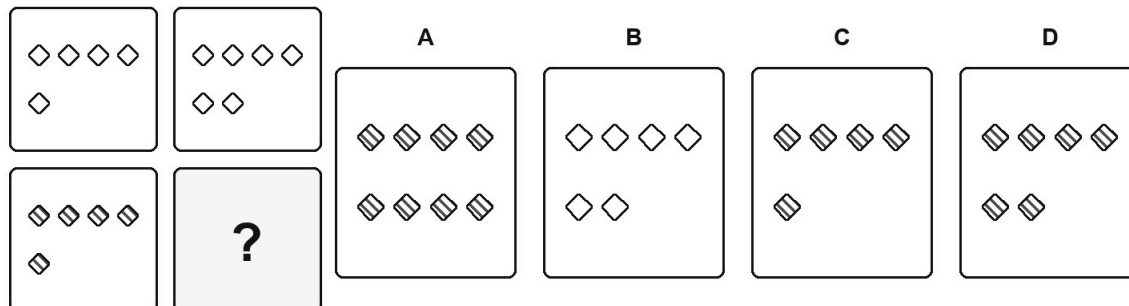
Complete the matrix



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

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

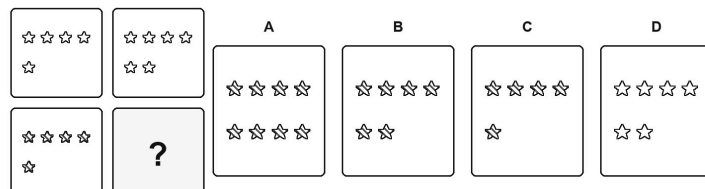
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

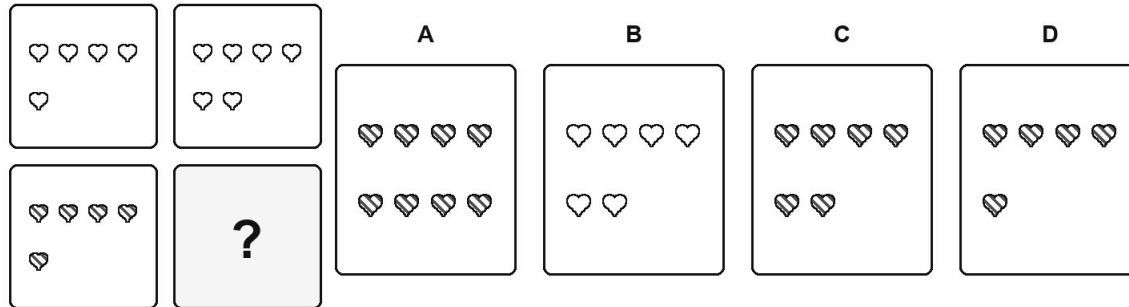


- A. Panel A

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

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

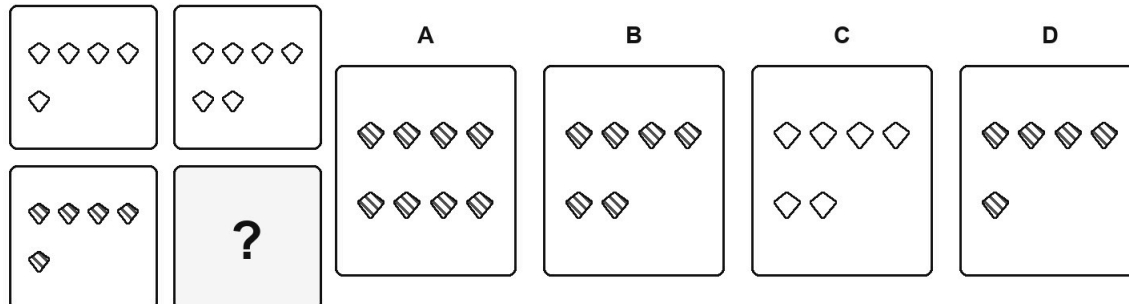
Complete the matrix



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

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

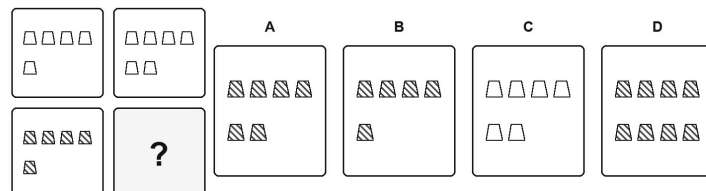
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

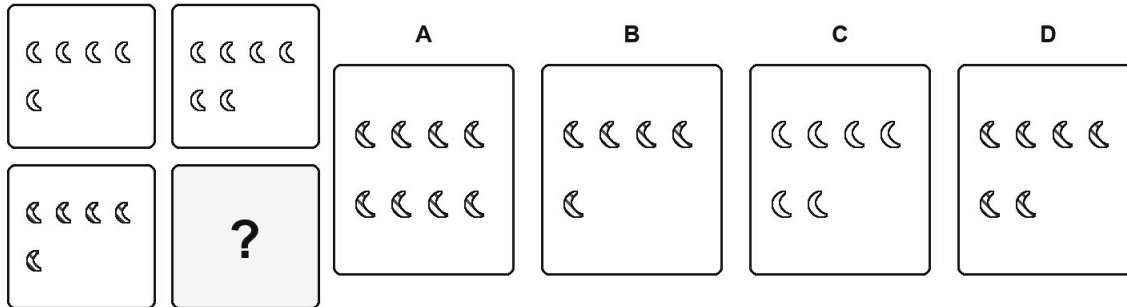


- A. Panel A

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

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

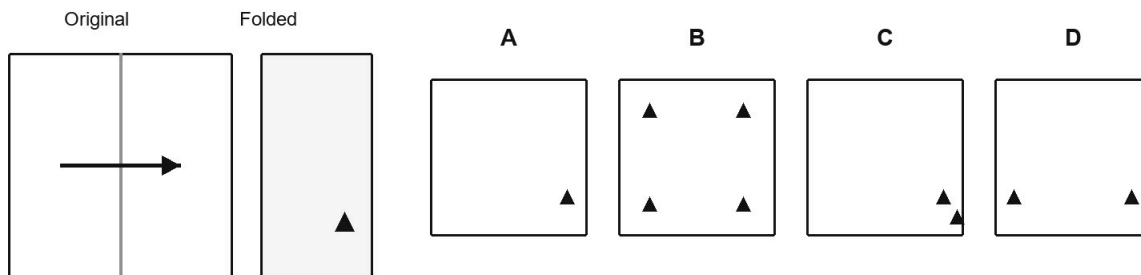
Complete the matrix



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

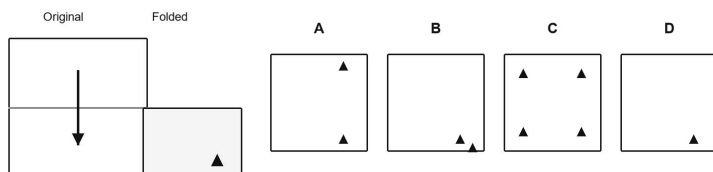
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

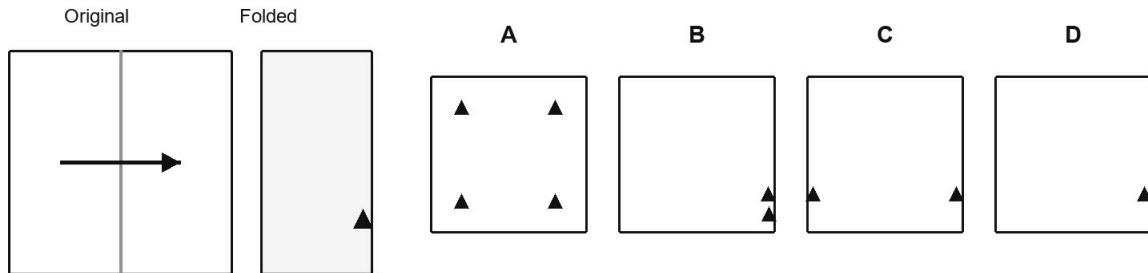


- A. Panel A

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

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

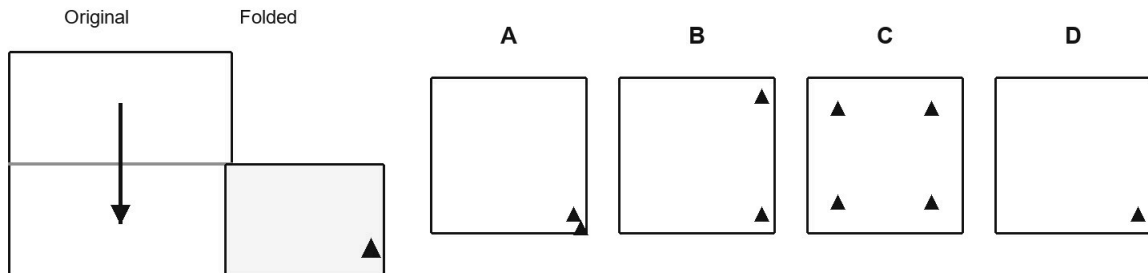
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

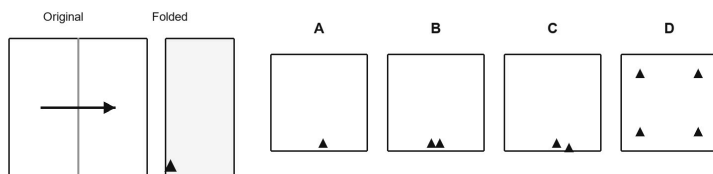
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

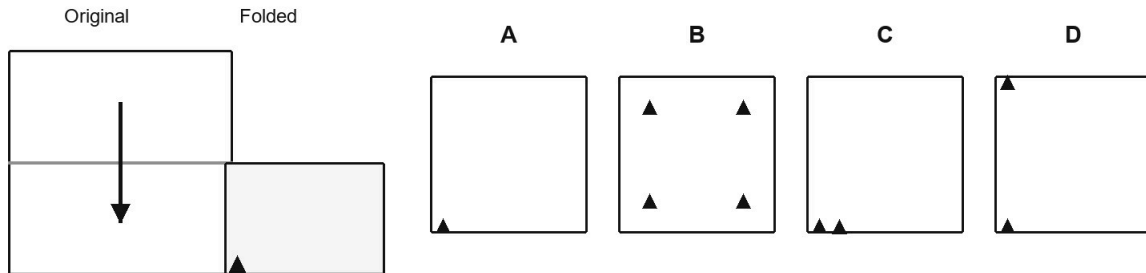


- A. Panel A

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

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

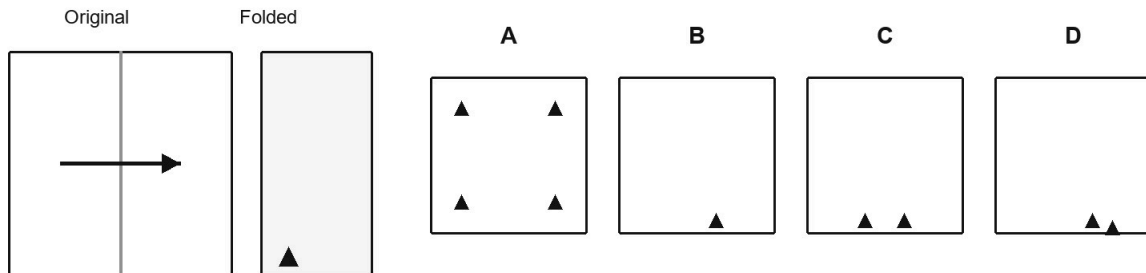
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

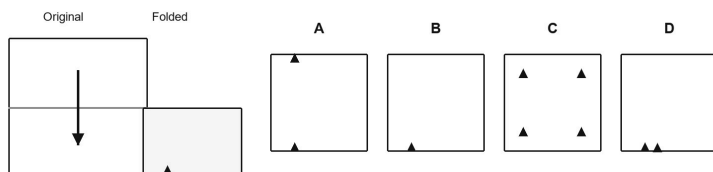
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

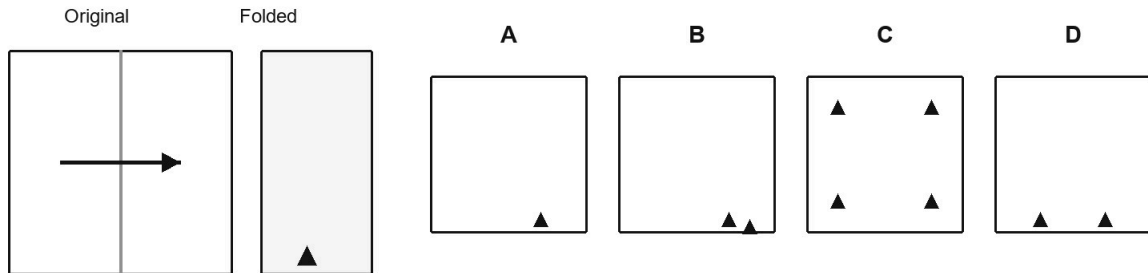


- A. Panel A

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

143. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (3,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

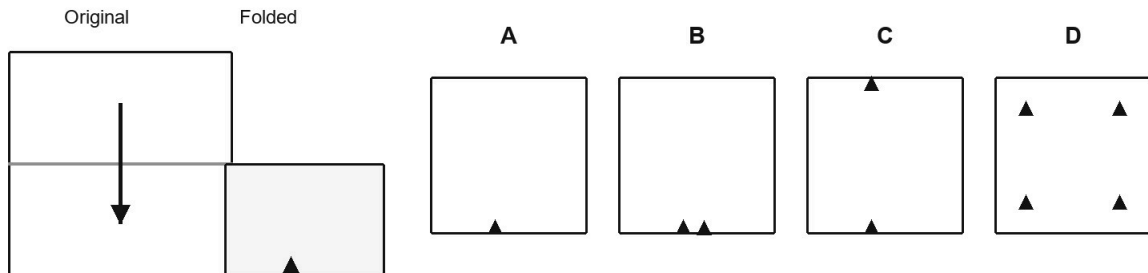
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

144. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (3,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

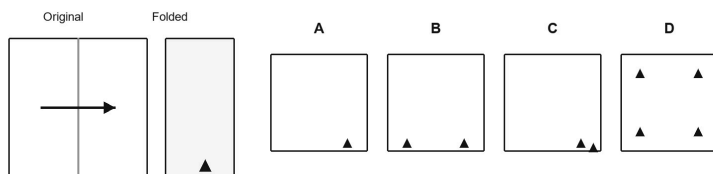
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

145. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (4,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

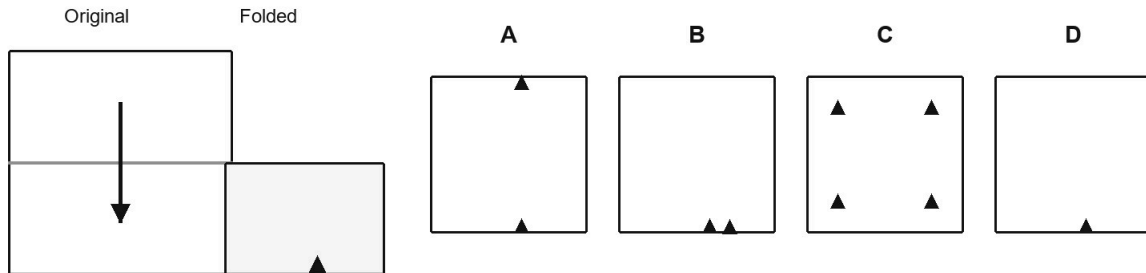


- A. Panel A

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

146. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a triangle hole is punched at grid point (4,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

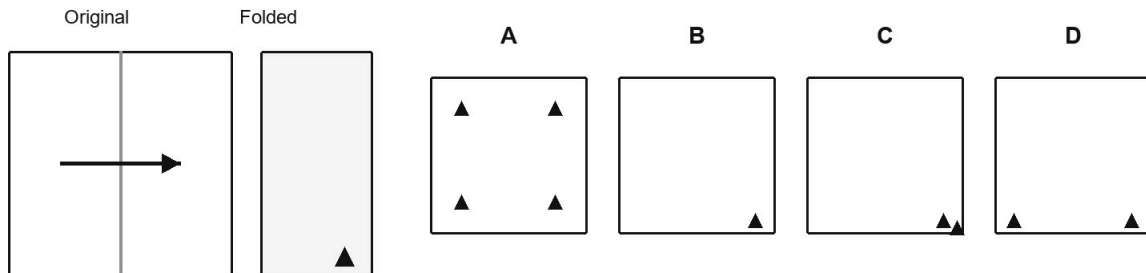
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

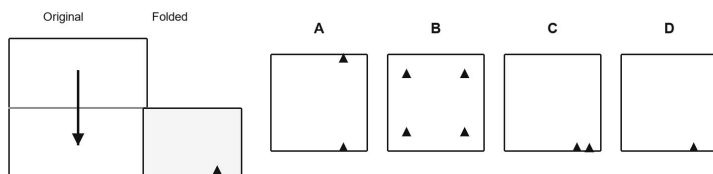
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

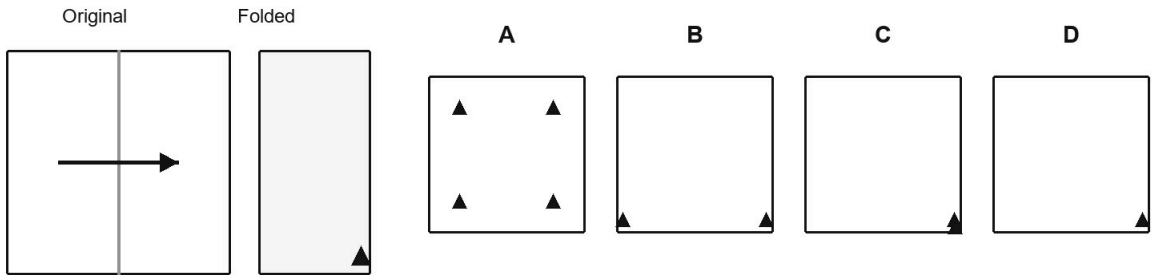


- A. Panel A

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

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

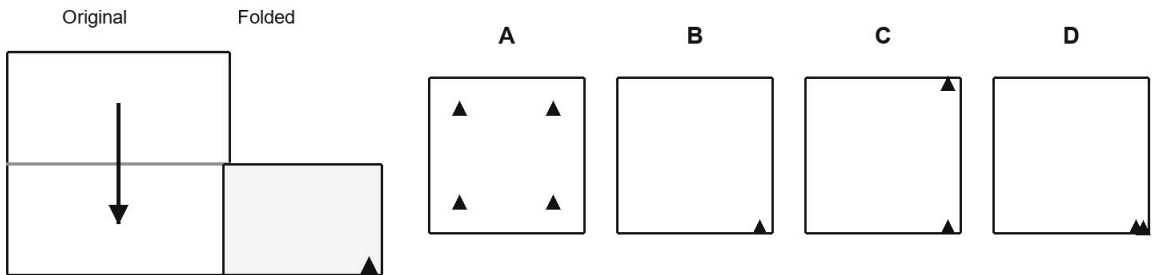
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

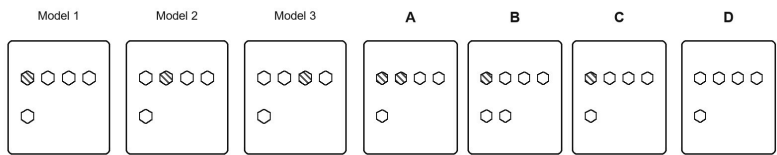
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

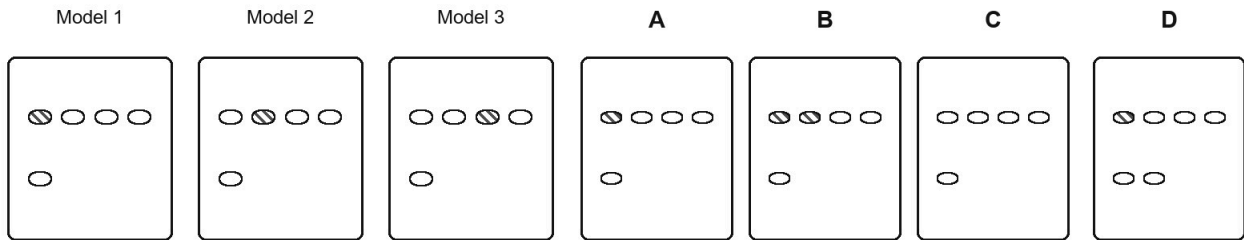


- A. Panel A

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

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

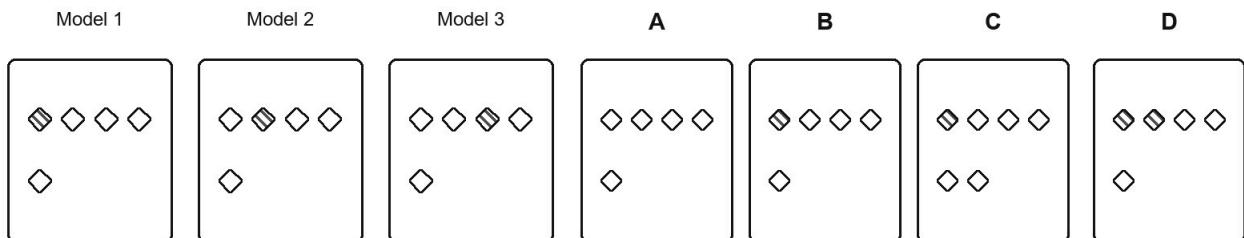
Find the matching group



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

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

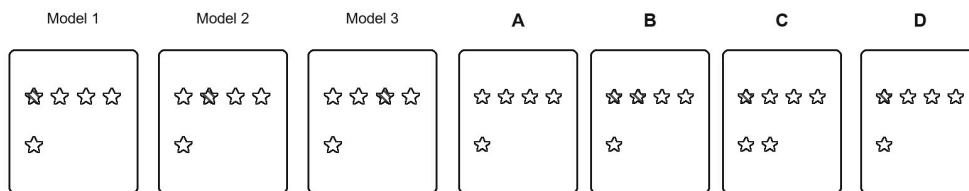
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

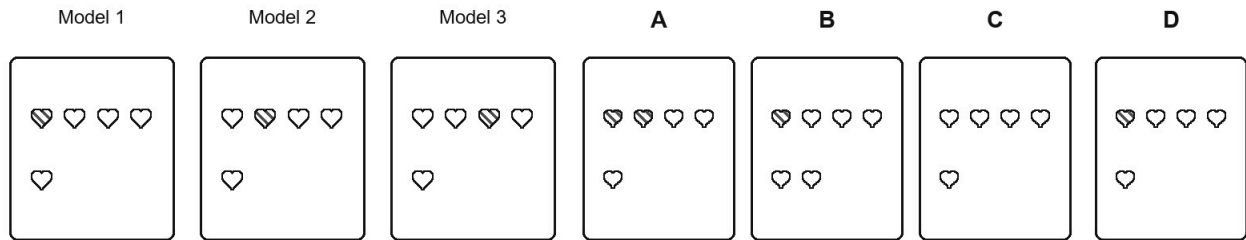


- A. Panel A

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

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

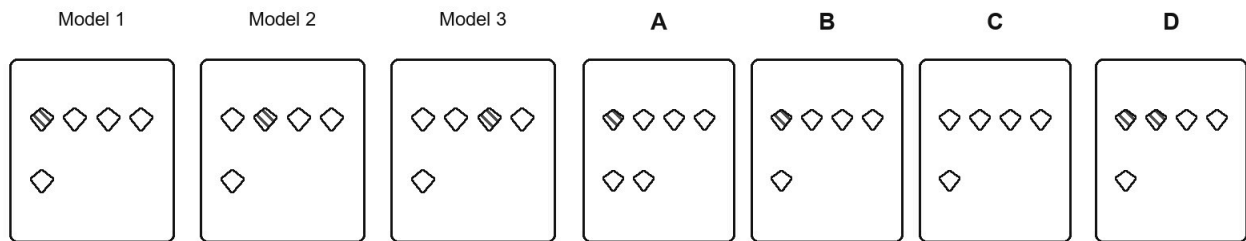
Find the matching group



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

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

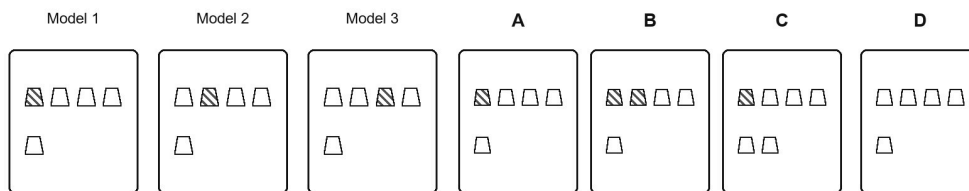
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

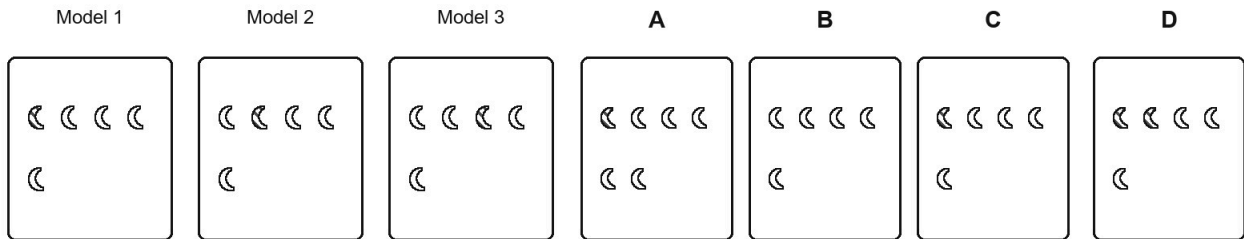


- A. Panel A

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

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

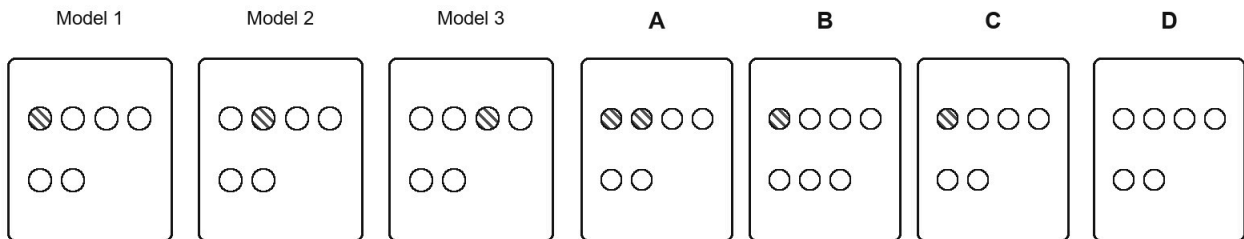
Find the matching group



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

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

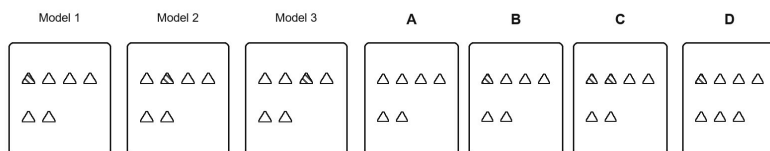
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

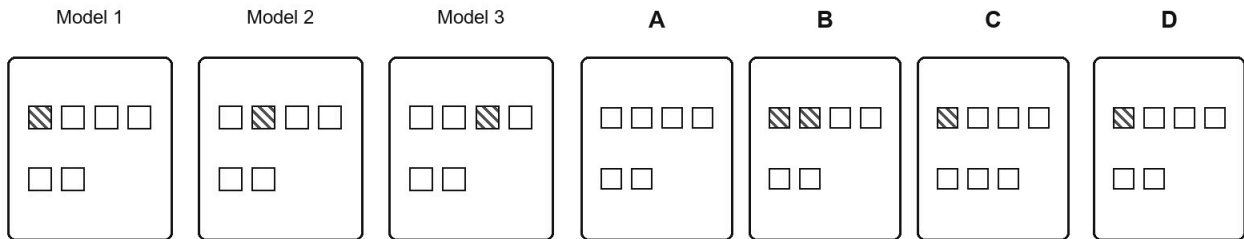


- A. Panel A

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

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

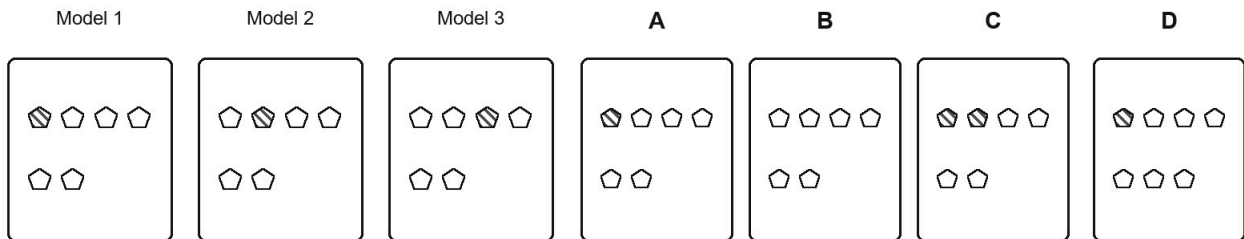
Find the matching group



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

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

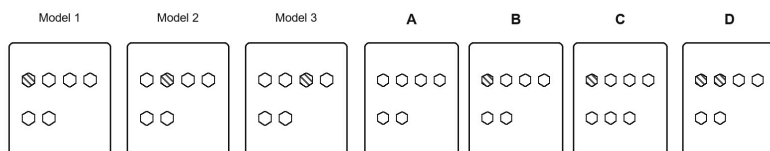
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

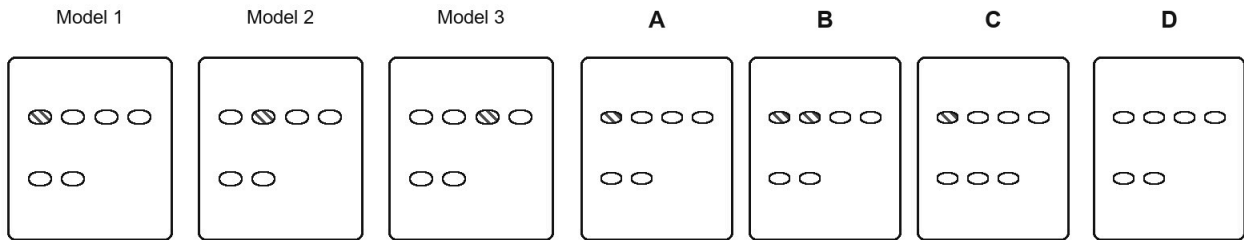


- A. Panel A

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

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

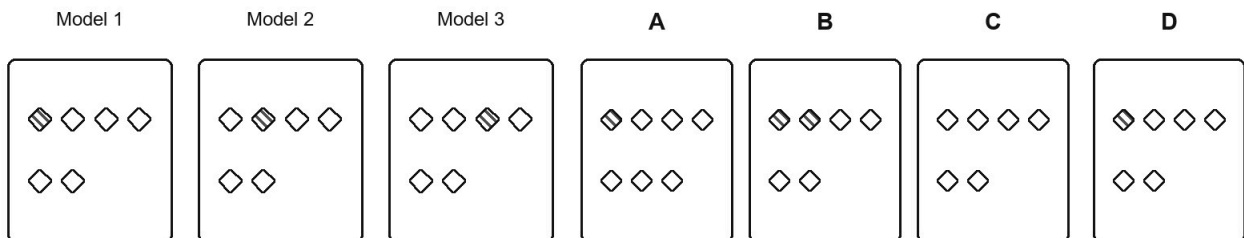
Find the matching group



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

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

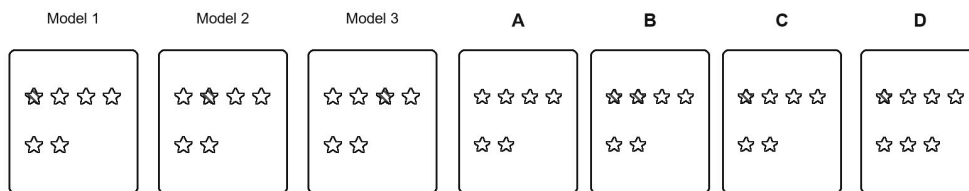
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

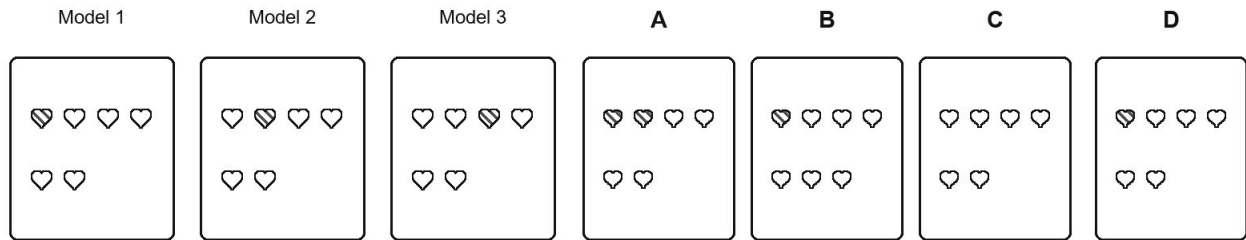


- A. Panel A

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

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

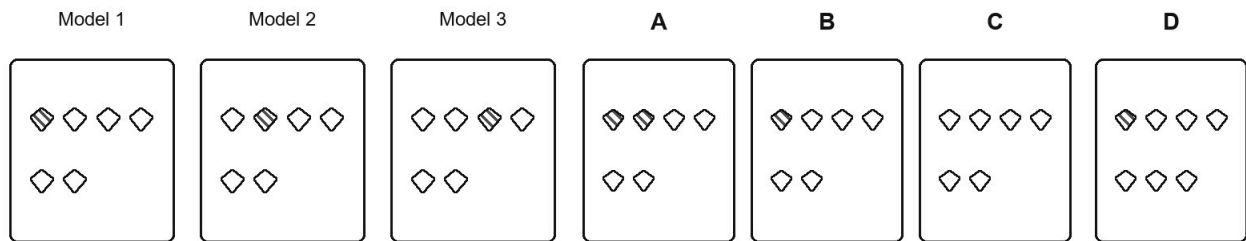
Find the matching group



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

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

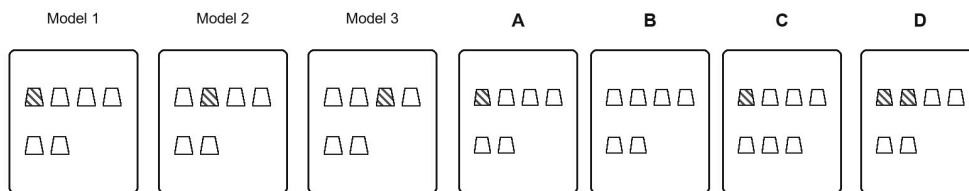
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

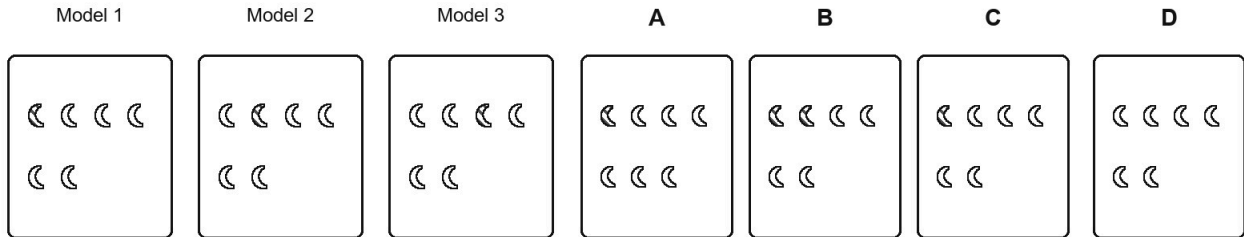


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three crescent panels each show 6 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 9: Answer Key And Explanations

- 1. A** — Baker and bakery show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to firefighter gives station. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 2. B** — Author and story 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.
- 3. A** — Composer and song show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to potter gives pot. 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. C** — Baker and bread show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to builder 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.
- 5. D** — Writer and poem 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.
- 6. B** — Hand and glove 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.
- 7. B** — Head and hat show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to hand gives glove. 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** — Neck and scarf show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to ear gives earmuff. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 9. C** — Eye and goggle show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to leg gives trouser. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 10. D** — Ear and earmuff 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.
- 11. B** — Lamp and glow show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to cloud gives rain. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 12. D** — Fire and heat show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to bell gives sound. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 13. C** — Flower and scent show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to lamp gives glow. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 14. A** — Spring and water show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to sun gives light. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 15. A** — Ruler and length show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to rain gauge gives rainfall. 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 — Scale and weight show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to odometer gives distance. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

17. B — Compass and direction show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to speedometer gives speed. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

18. C — Odometer and distance show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to thermometer gives temperature. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

19. A — Flour and bread show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to wool gives sweater. 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. C — Wood and table show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to clay gives pot. 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. D — Paper and book show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to flour gives bread. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

22. B — Cotton and shirt show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to leather gives shoe. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

23. D — Carefully completes the sentence because The contrast between ice and safe movement calls for a careful manner. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

24. C — Clear completes the sentence because Seeing through glass requires transparency. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

25. A — Wilt completes the sentence because A plant without water loses firmness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

26. B — 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. 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. A — 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. A** — 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. B** — 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. C** — Noise completes the sentence because Hearing relates to sound or noise. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 35. C** — Skilled completes the sentence because Regular practice commonly improves skill. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 36. B** — Route completes the sentence because A blocked road requires another path. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 37. D** — Prints completes the sentence because Mud on boots can transfer marks to a floor. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 38. A** — Steep completes the sentence because A steep climb requires more effort. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 39. B** — Late completes the sentence because Checking time helps avoid lateness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 40. A** — 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. D** — 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 elm 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. C** — Robin, crow, and owl are all birds. Finch belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 45. A** — Hammer, drill, and chisel 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. B** — Violin, drum, and piano are all instruments. Guitar 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, plate, and spoon are all tableware. Saucer belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared

property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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

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

51. A — Triangle, pentagon, and rectangle 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. C — Pencil, marker, and pastel are all drawing tools. Chalk 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. B — Train, tram, and taxi 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. D — Apple, peach, and mango are all fruits. Banana 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, beetle, and fly are all insects. Wasp 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. B — Baker, plumber, and nurse are all occupations. Driver 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. A — Canoe, ferry, and barge are all watercraft. Dinghy belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

58. D — Gold, copper, and zinc are all metals. Silver 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. C — Dog, horse, and bat 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 iris are all flowers. Lily 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, hail, and wind 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. A — Soccer, hockey, and rugby are all sports. Baseball belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

63. C — The given pairs both add 8 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 10 gives 18. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying

80. A — The given pairs both multiply by 3 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 12 gives 36. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying the operation to the final number.

81. B — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 6 is 20; subtracting 3 leaves 17 for the box. Substituting 17 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

82. C — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 3 is 17; adding back 6 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.

83. A — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 6 is 21; subtracting 8 leaves 13 for the box. Substituting 13 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

84. D — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 8 is 23; adding back 6 gives 29 for the box. Substituting 29 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

85. B — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 6 is 22; subtracting 2 leaves 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.

86. C — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 2 is 18; adding back 6 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.

87. C — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 6 is 23; subtracting 7 leaves 16 for the box. Substituting 16 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

88. B — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 7 is 24; adding back 6 gives 30 for the box. Substituting 30 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

89. A — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 6 is 24; subtracting 12 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.

90. D — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 12 is 30; adding back 6 gives 36 for the box. Substituting 36 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

91. C — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 6 is 25; subtracting 6 leaves 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.

92. B — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 6 is 25; adding back 6 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.

93. A — To keep both sides equal, 20 plus 6 is 26; subtracting 11 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.

94. B — To keep both sides equal, 20 plus 11 is 31; adding back 6 gives 37 for the box. Substituting 37 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

95. D — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 6 is 27; subtracting 5 leaves 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.

96. D — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 5 is 26; adding back 6 gives 32 for the box. Substituting 32 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. C — In this series, each term increases by 4. 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.

98. A — 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 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.

99. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 272. 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. B — In this series, each term increases by 4. 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.

101. A — 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 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.

102. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 288. 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. A — In this series, each term increases by 4. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

104. D — 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 38. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

105. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 304. 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. C — In this series, each term increases by 4. 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. 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 39. 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 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 320. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

109. A — In this series, each term increases by 4. 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. 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 40. 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 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 336. 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. D — In this series, each term increases by 4. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

113. A — 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 41. 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. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 0 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 352. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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.

138. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

145. 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. 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. 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.

148. 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.

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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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