

PRACTICE EXAM 10: 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. Leather is to shoe as cotton is to which word?
 - A. shirt
 - B. write
 - C. horse
 - D. wheel
2. Museum is to artifacts as aquarium is to which word?
 - A. cars
 - B. stir
 - C. fish
 - D. beat
3. Gallery is to paintings as garage is to which word?
 - A. head
 - B. cars
 - C. stir
 - D. neck
4. Aquarium is to fish as orchard is to which word?
 - A. scarf
 - B. ruler
 - C. baker
 - D. trees
5. Garden is to plants as museum is to which word?
 - A. painting
 - B. distance
 - C. artifacts
 - D. direction
6. Captain is to ship as pilot is to which word?
 - A. airplane
 - B. composer
 - C. hospital
 - D. painting
7. Driver is to bus as paddler is to which word?
 - A. canoe
 - B. paper
 - C. scarf
 - D. petal
8. Sailor is to boat as astronaut is to which word?
 - A. writer
 - B. garden
 - C. length

D. rocket

9. Astronaut is to rocket as sailor is to which word?

A. wall

B. heat

C. boat

D. song

10. Kitten is to cat as lamb is to which word?

A. write

B. sheep

C. puppy

D. field

11. Calf is to cow as foal is to which word?

A. horse

B. paint

C. books

D. chick

12. Lamb is to sheep as puppy is to which word?

A. cut

B. hen

C. fin

D. dog

13. Cub is to bear as kitten is to which word?

A. eye

B. cat

C. web

D. dig

14. Fawn is to deer as cub is to which word?

A. neck

B. wing

C. bear

D. fish

15. Petal is to flower as key is to which word?

A. keyboard

B. aquarium

C. distance

D. painting

16. Wing is to airplane as fin is to which word?

A. bear

B. fish

C. wool

D. bird

17. Fin is to fish as wing is to which word?

A. rainfall

B. distance

- C. airplane
- D. keyboard

18. Brick is to wall as wheel is to which word?

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

19. Pencil is to write as broom is to which word?

- A. light
- B. wheel
- C. ruler
- D. sweep

20. Spoon is to stir as scissors is to which word?

- A. web
- B. ear
- C. cut
- D. zoo

21. Brush is to paint as ruler is to which word?

- A. measure
- B. captain
- C. library
- D. trouser

22. Camera is to photograph as shovel is to which word?

- A. cut
- B. dig
- C. sun
- D. pot

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. cheer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. birch
- B. horse
- C. copper
- D. drum

44. Robin, crow, and swan belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. butterfly
 - B. farmer
 - C. finch
 - D. lily
45. Hammer, drill, and rake belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. orchid
 - B. pliers
 - C. ferry
 - D. teacher
46. Violin, drum, and harp belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. skirt
 - B. zinc
 - C. barge
 - D. piano
47. Cup, plate, and saucer belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. platter
 - B. golf
 - C. orange
 - D. rhombus
48. Carrot, pepper, and cabbage belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. chef
 - B. turnip
 - C. cricket
 - D. violet
49. River, pond, and creek belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. hammer
 - B. train
 - C. robin
 - D. lake
50. Jacket, sweater, and trousers belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. kayak
 - B. pear
 - C. coat
 - D. silver
51. Triangle, pentagon, and rhombus belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. hockey
 - B. hexagon
 - C. drum
 - D. peach
52. Pencil, marker, and brush belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. lily
 - B. broccoli
 - C. chalk
 - D. birch

- 53.** Train, tram, and trolley belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** ferry
 - B.** storm
 - C.** teacher
 - D.** pliers
- 54.** Apple, peach, and orange belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** zinc
 - B.** piano
 - C.** wind
 - D.** mango
- 55.** Ant, beetle, and wasp belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** cricket
 - B.** trousers
 - C.** saucer
 - D.** golf
- 56.** Baker, plumber, and driver belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** trapezoid
 - B.** chef
 - C.** platter
 - D.** heron
- 57.** Canoe, ferry, and yacht belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** robin
 - B.** river
 - C.** carrot
 - D.** kayak
- 58.** Gold, copper, and steel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** lake
 - B.** tennis
 - C.** silver
 - D.** bus
- 59.** Dog, horse, and fox belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** pentagon
 - B.** hockey
 - C.** cow
 - D.** sweater
- 60.** Rose, daisy, and poppy belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** lily
 - B.** birch
 - C.** hexagon
 - D.** mug
- 61.** Rain, hail, and thunder belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** pliers
 - B.** celery
 - C.** ferry
 - D.** storm

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

- A.** chisel
- B.** rugby
- C.** sea
- D.** mango

63. 3 is to 10 as 5 is to 12. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 21
- B.** 27
- C.** 20
- D.** 19

64. 14 is to 7 as 16 is to 9. Using the same rule, 25 is to which number?

- A.** 17
- B.** 18
- C.** 21
- D.** 11

65. 3 is to 12 as 5 is to 20. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 60
- B.** 61
- C.** 59
- D.** 64

66. 4 is to 12 as 6 is to 14. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 29
- C.** 20
- D.** 21

67. 16 is to 8 as 18 is to 10. Using the same rule, 26 is to which number?

- A.** 34
- B.** 21
- C.** 18
- D.** 10

68. 4 is to 20 as 6 is to 30. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 75
- B.** 76
- C.** 80
- D.** 74

69. 5 is to 7 as 7 is to 9. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 19
- B.** 15
- C.** 16
- D.** 17

70. 11 is to 9 as 13 is to 11. Using the same rule, 20 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 20
- C.** 16
- D.** 18

71. 5 is to 10 as 7 is to 14. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 29
- B.** 34
- C.** 28
- D.** 30

72. 6 is to 9 as 8 is to 11. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

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

73. 13 is to 10 as 15 is to 12. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 15
- B.** 24
- C.** 18
- D.** 17

74. 6 is to 18 as 8 is to 24. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 45
- B.** 51
- C.** 44
- D.** 48

75. 7 is to 11 as 9 is to 13. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 17
- B.** 25
- C.** 20
- D.** 18

76. 15 is to 11 as 17 is to 13. Using the same rule, 22 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 14
- C.** 26
- D.** 18

77. 7 is to 28 as 9 is to 36. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 61
- B.** 64
- C.** 60
- D.** 59

78. 8 is to 13 as 10 is to 15. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 13
- B.** 18
- C.** 28
- D.** 17

79. 17 is to 12 as 19 is to 14. Using the same rule, 23 is to which number?

- A.** 23
- B.** 17
- C.** 18
- D.** 13

80. 8 is to 40 as 10 is to 50. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 75
- B.** 85
- C.** 76
- D.** 74

81. Which number makes this equation true: $4 + 7 = \square + 10$?

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

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 4 + 10$?

- A.** 14
- B.** 21
- C.** 19
- D.** 23

83. Which number makes this equation true: $5 + 7 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 10
- B.** 15
- C.** 8
- D.** 9

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 5 + 4$?

- A.** 14
- B.** 23
- C.** 17
- D.** 16

85. Which number makes this equation true: $6 + 7 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 4
- B.** 11
- C.** -3
- D.** 6

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 6 + 9$?

- A.** 20
- B.** 22
- C.** 15
- D.** 24

87. Which number makes this equation true: $7 + 7 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 4
- B.** 10
- C.** 12
- D.** 11

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 7 + 3$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 18
- C.** 24
- D.** 19

89. Which number makes this equation true: $8 + 7 = \square + 8$?

- A.** 14
- B.** 9
- C.** 7
- D.** 8

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 8 + 8$?

- A.** 25
- B.** 23
- C.** 24
- D.** 30

91. Which number makes this equation true: $9 + 7 = \square + 2$?

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

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 9 + 2$?

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

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

- A.** 10
- B.** 8
- C.** 17
- D.** 3

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

- A.** 22
- B.** 24
- C.** 17
- D.** 25

95. Which number makes this equation true: $11 + 7 = \square + 12$?

- A.** -1
- B.** 4
- C.** 6
- D.** 5

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 11 + 12$?

- A.** 30
- B.** 29
- C.** 32
- D.** 28

97. What number comes next in the series 2, 7, 12, 17, ____?

- A.** 25
- B.** 23
- C.** 17
- D.** 22

98. What number comes next in the series 2, 7, 13, 20, ____?

- A.** 38
- B.** 28
- C.** 29
- D.** 23

99. What number comes next in the series 5, 11, 23, 47, ____?

- A.** 90
- B.** 95
- C.** 94
- D.** 96

100. What number comes next in the series 3, 8, 13, 18, ____?

- A.** 23
- B.** 22
- C.** 28
- D.** 33

101. What number comes next in the series 3, 8, 14, 21, ____?

- A.** 24
- B.** 39
- C.** 34
- D.** 29

102. What number comes next in the series 6, 13, 27, 55, ____?

- A.** 112
- B.** 121
- C.** 111
- D.** 114

103. What number comes next in the series 4, 9, 14, 19, ____?

- A.** 29
- B.** 24
- C.** 25
- D.** 34

104. What number comes next in the series 4, 9, 15, 22, ____?

- A.** 30
- B.** 33
- C.** 40
- D.** 31

105. What number comes next in the series 7, 15, 31, 63, ____?

- A.** 126
- B.** 128
- C.** 127
- D.** 132

106. What number comes next in the series 5, 10, 15, 20, ____?

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

107. What number comes next in the series 5, 10, 16, 23, ____?

- A. 32
- B. 36
- C. 41
- D. 31

108. What number comes next in the series 8, 17, 35, 71, ____?

- A. 142
- B. 138
- C. 143
- D. 144

109. What number comes next in the series 6, 11, 16, 21, ____?

- A. 26
- B. 31
- C. 29
- D. 27

110. What number comes next in the series 6, 11, 17, 24, ____?

- A. 27
- B. 32
- C. 37
- D. 42

111. What number comes next in the series 9, 19, 39, 79, ____?

- A. 159
- B. 154
- C. 160
- D. 158

112. What number comes next in the series 7, 12, 17, 22, ____?

- A. 28
- B. 27
- C. 22
- D. 26

113. What number comes next in the series 7, 12, 18, 25, ____?

- A. 38
- B. 36
- C. 28
- D. 33

114. What number comes next in the series 10, 21, 43, 87, ____?

- A. 174
- B. 170
- C. 175
- D. 176

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

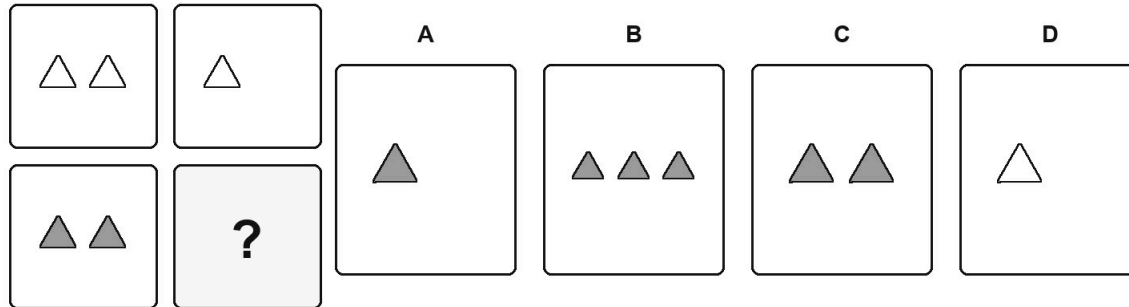


- A. Panel A

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

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

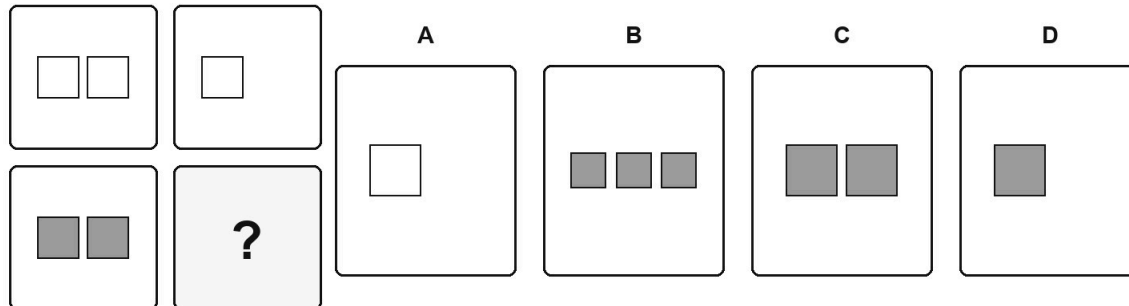
Complete the matrix



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

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

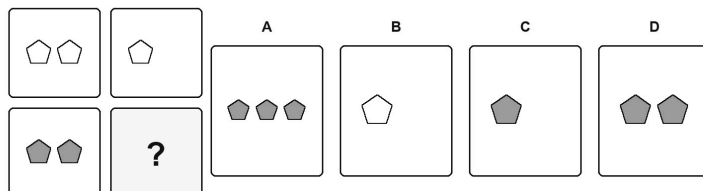
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

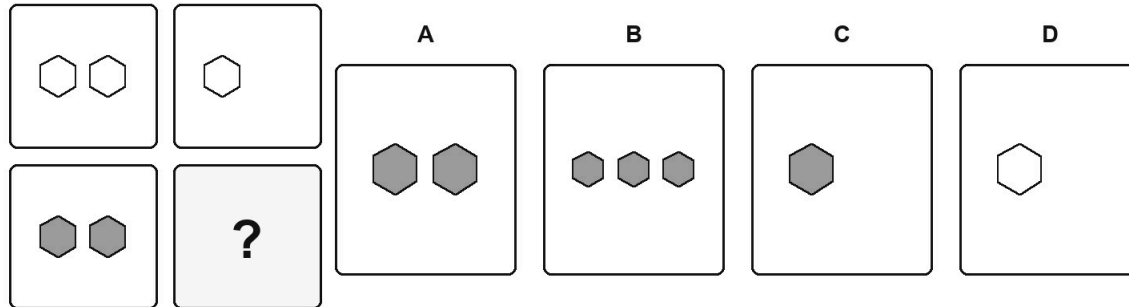


- A. Panel A

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

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

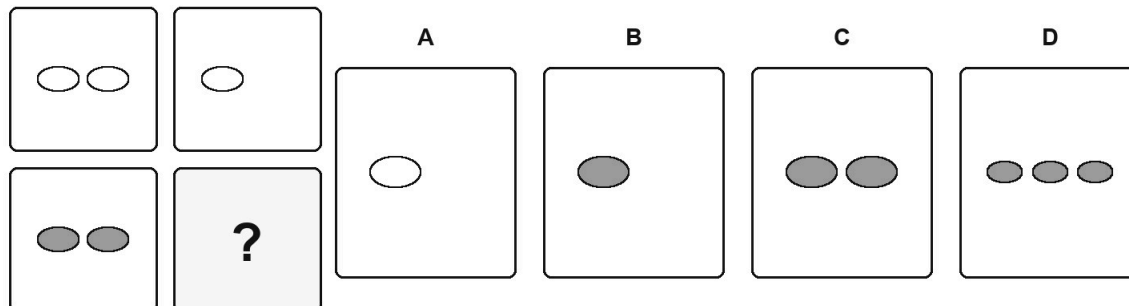
Complete the matrix



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

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

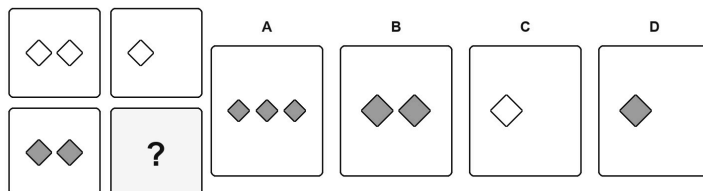
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

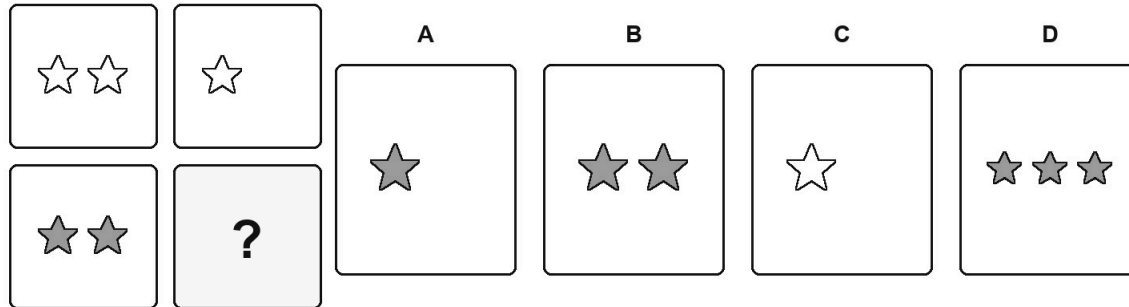


- A. Panel A

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

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

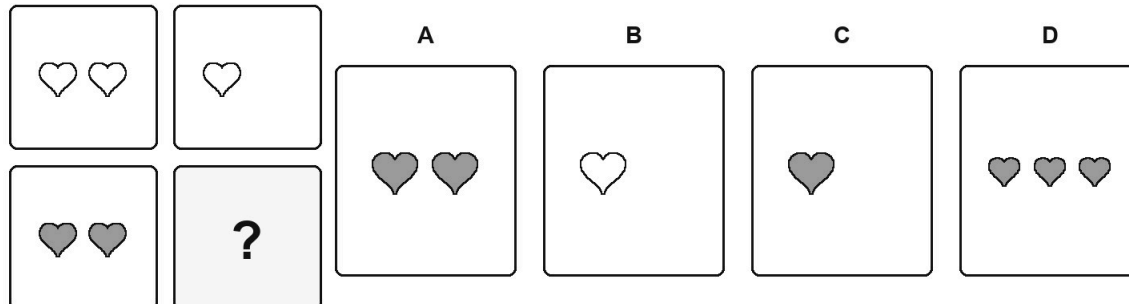
Complete the matrix



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

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

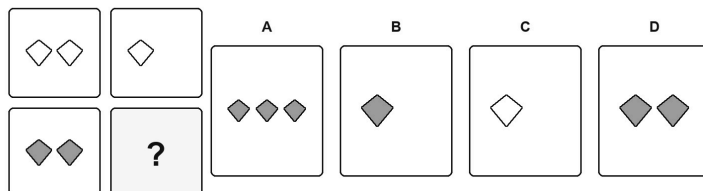
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

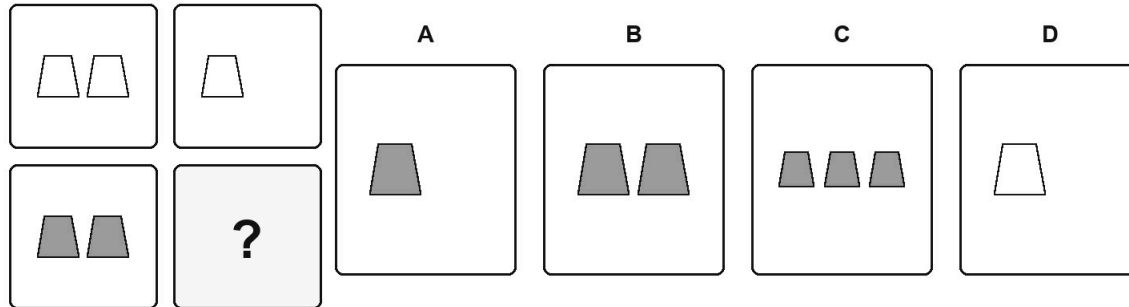


- A. Panel A

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

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

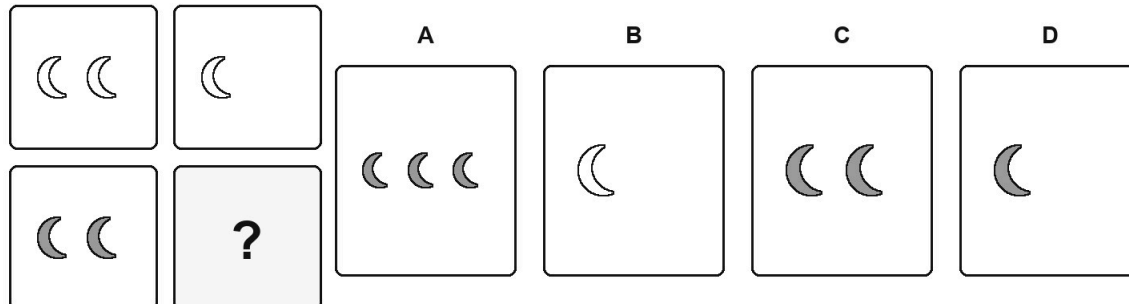
Complete the matrix



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

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

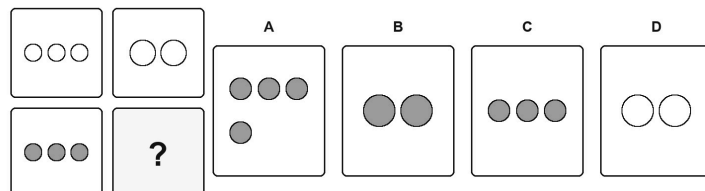
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

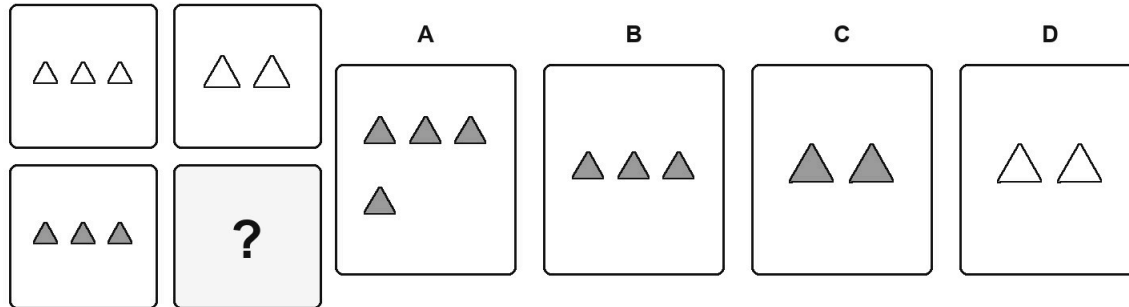


- A. Panel A

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

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

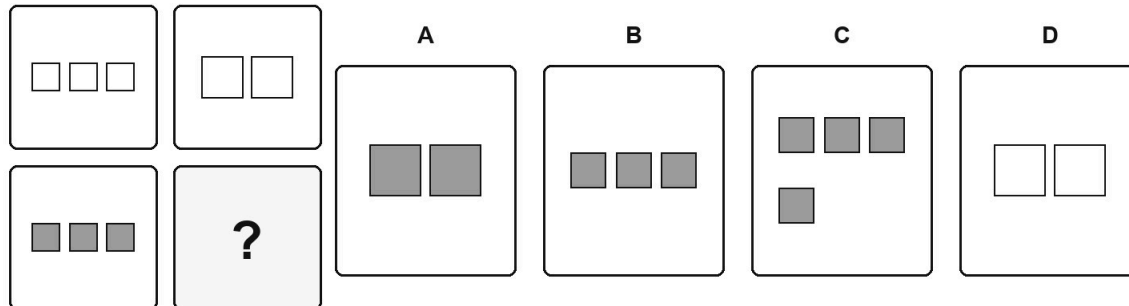
Complete the matrix



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

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

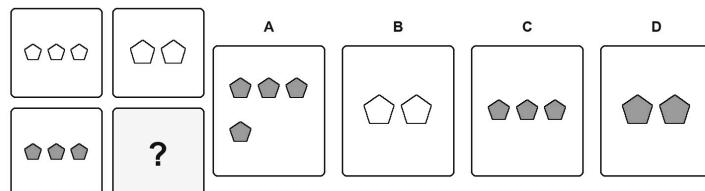
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

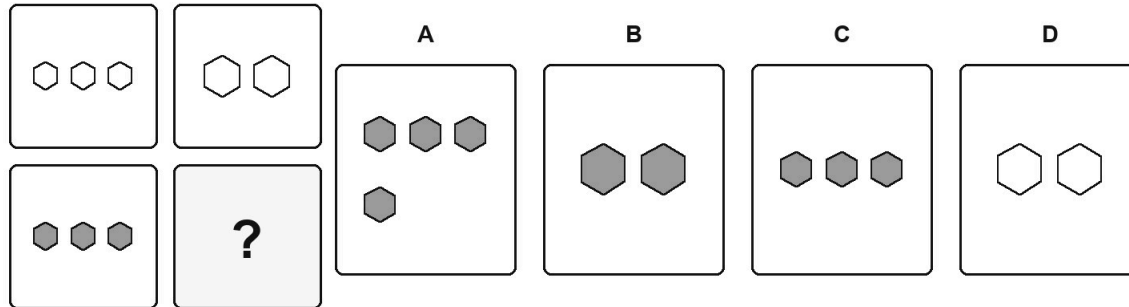


- A. Panel A

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

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

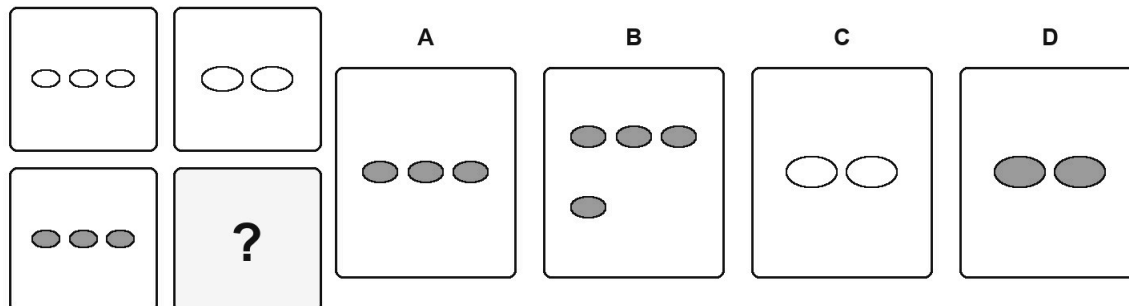
Complete the matrix



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

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

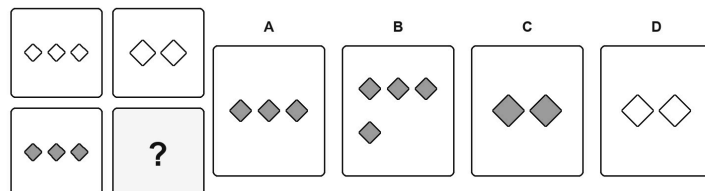
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

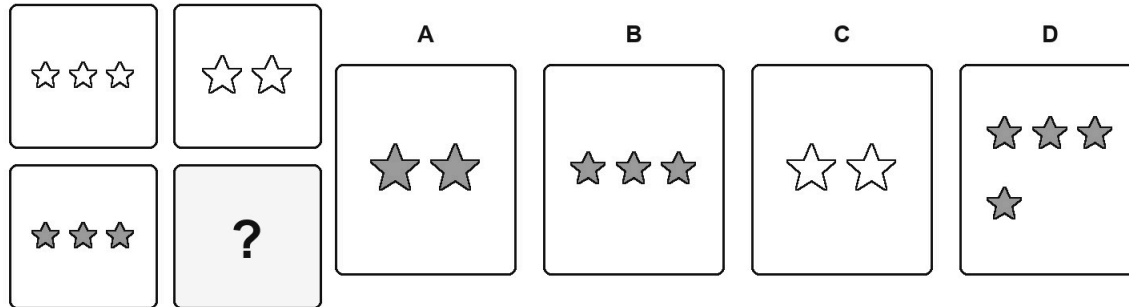


- A. Panel A

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

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

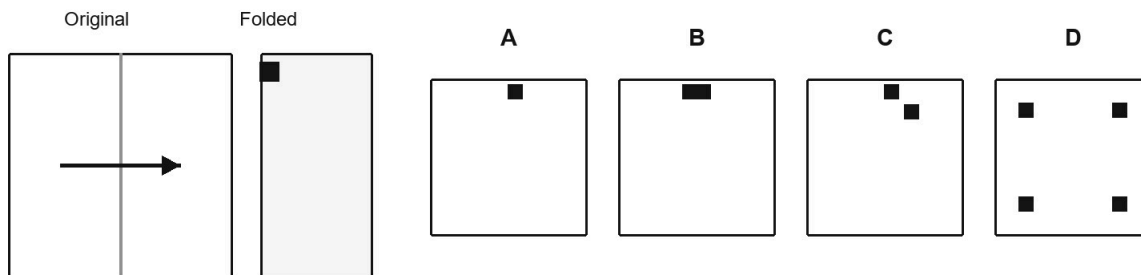
Complete the matrix



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

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

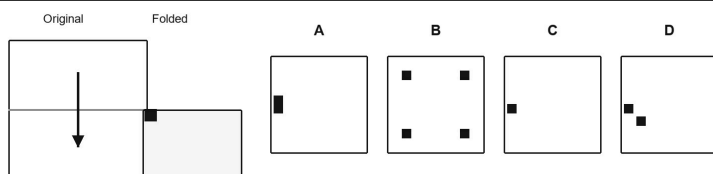
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

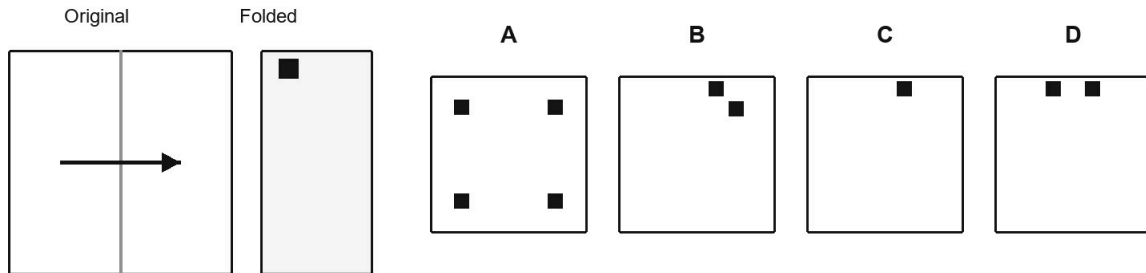


- A. Panel A

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

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

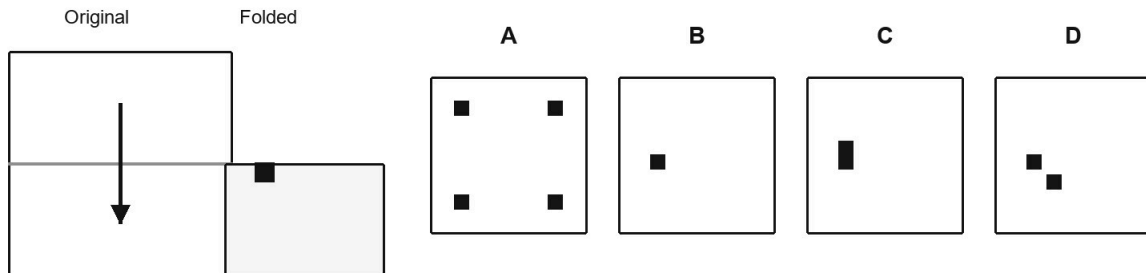
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

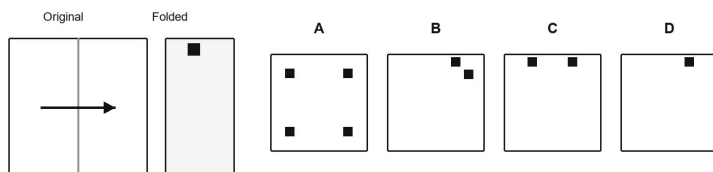
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

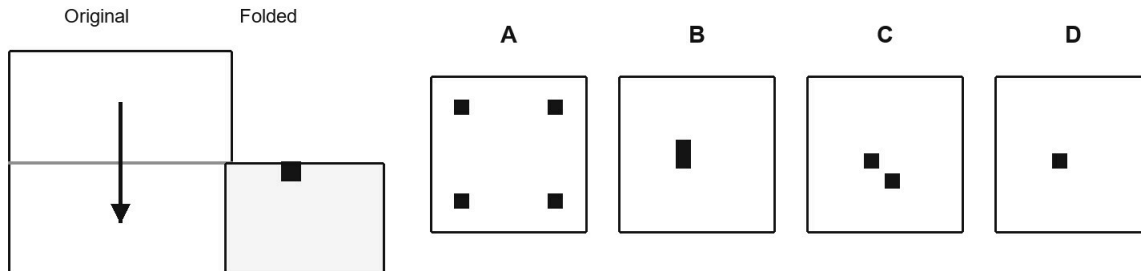


- A. Panel A

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

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

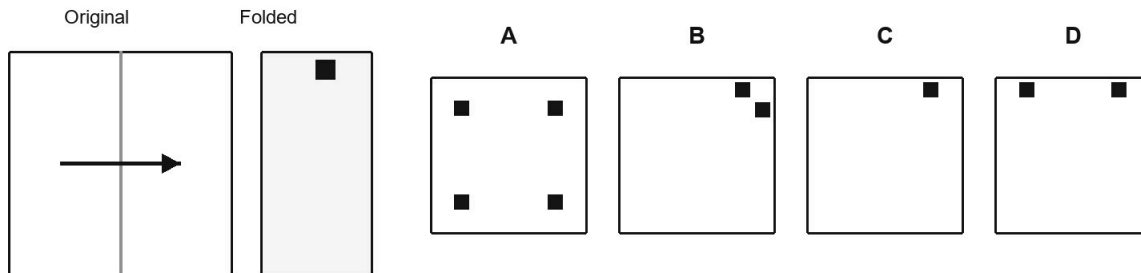
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

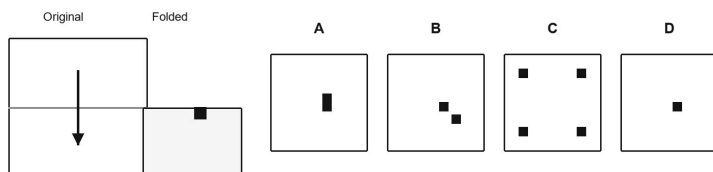
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

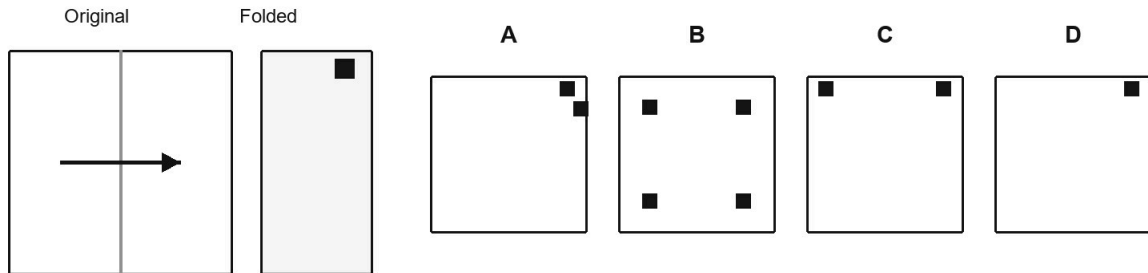


- A. Panel A

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

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

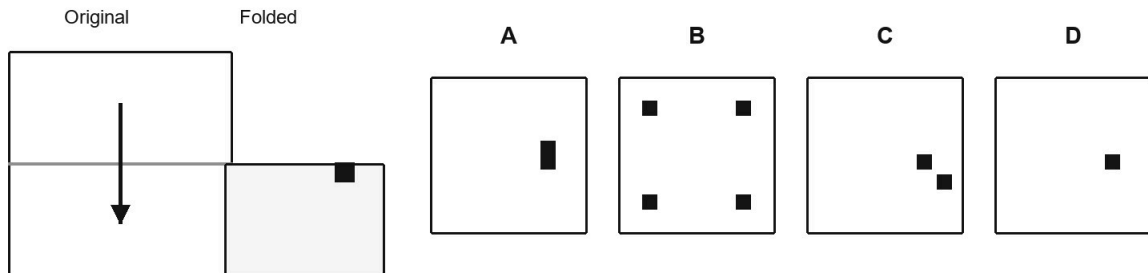
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

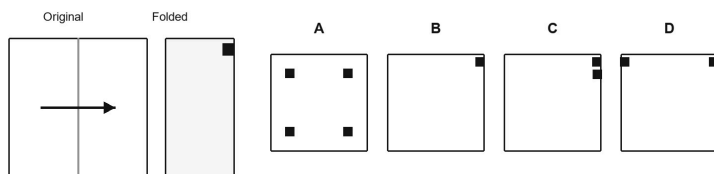
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

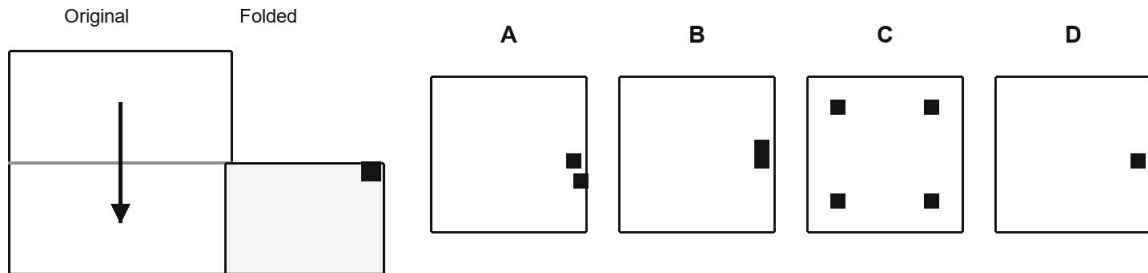


- A. Panel A

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

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

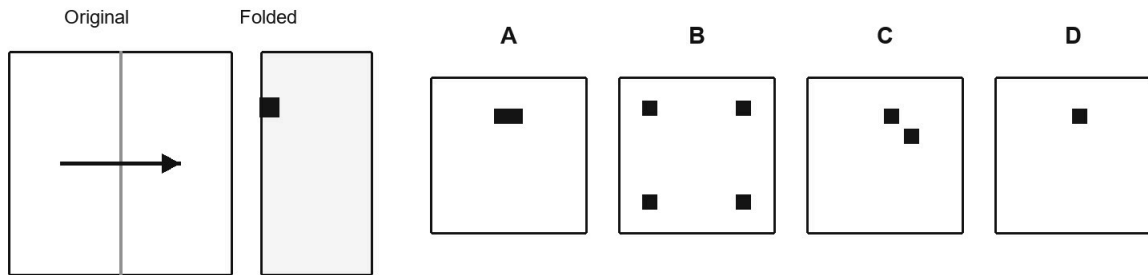
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

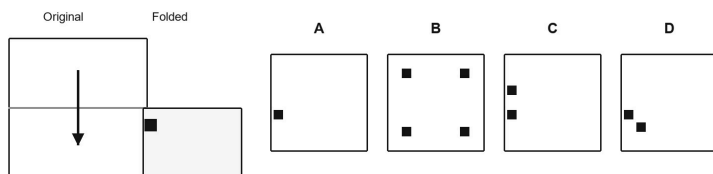
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

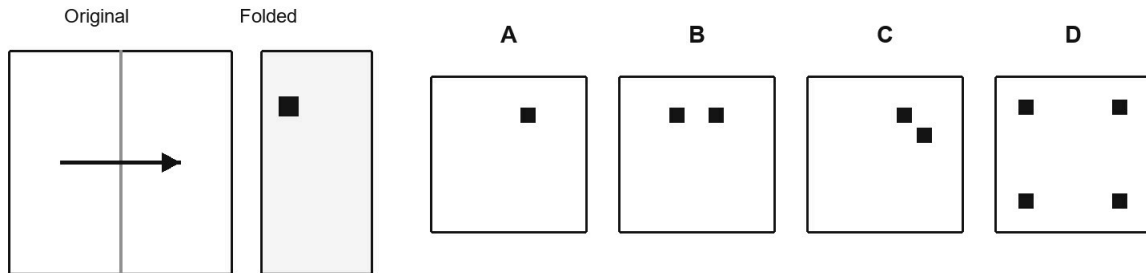


- A. Panel A

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

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

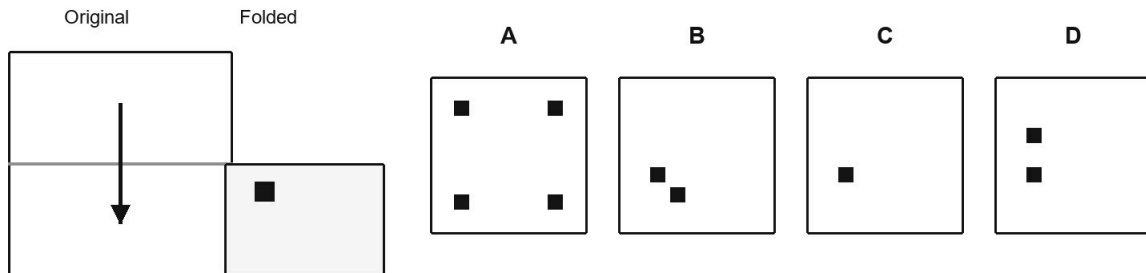
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

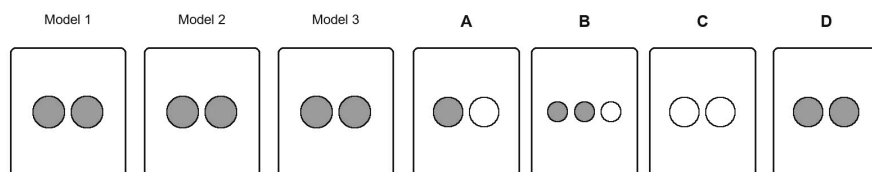
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

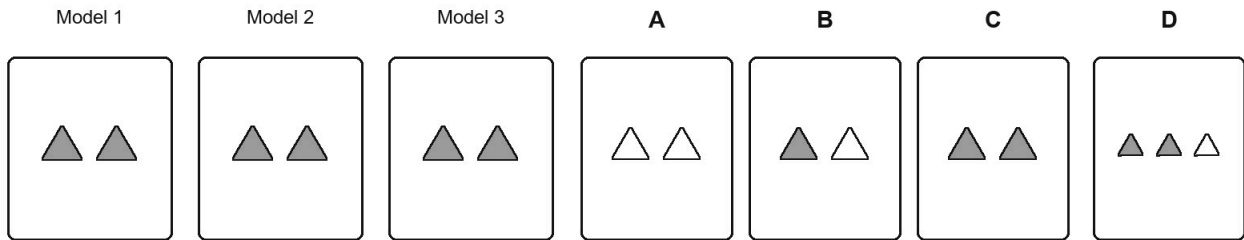


- A. Panel A

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

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

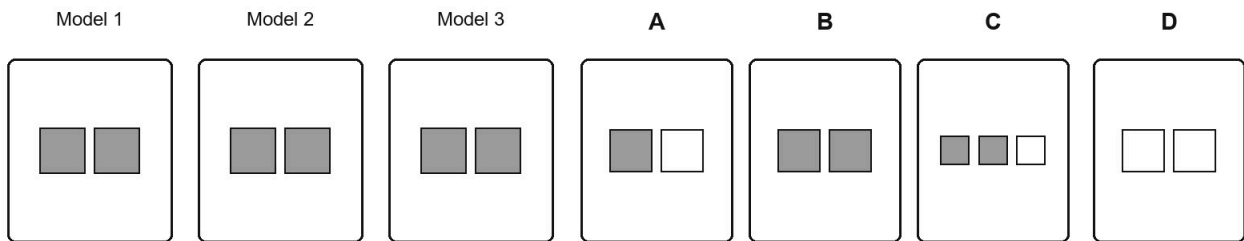
Find the matching group



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

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

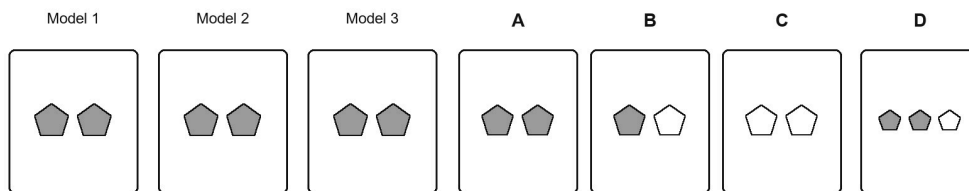
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

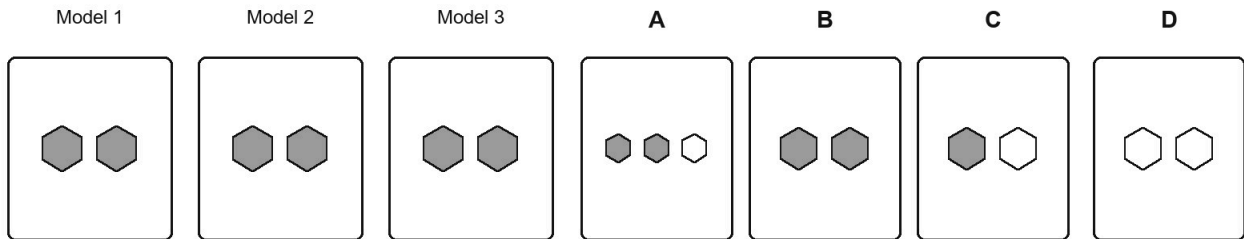


- A. Panel A

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

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

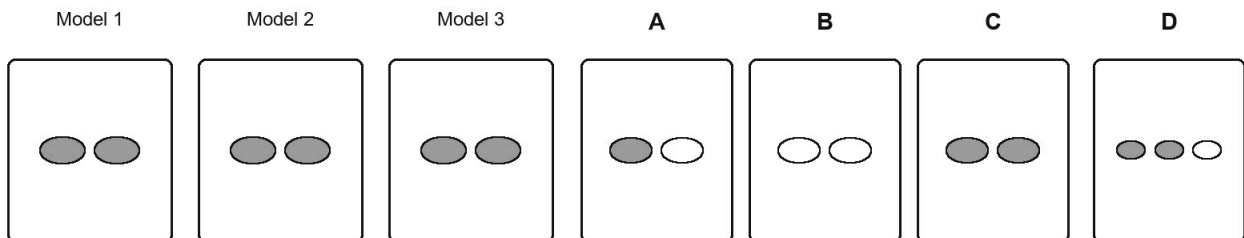
Find the matching group



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

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

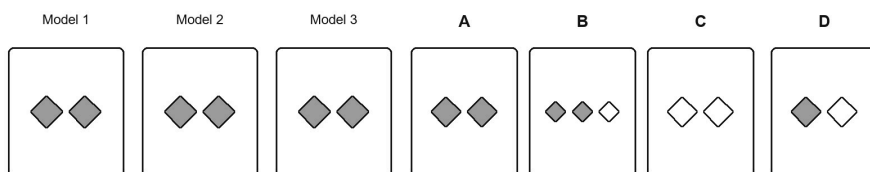
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

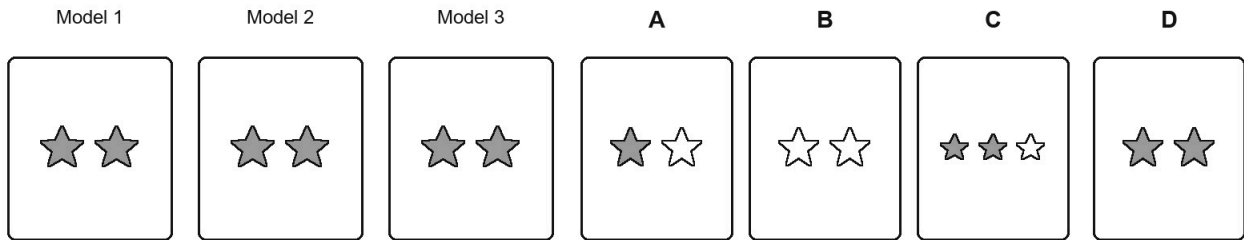


- A. Panel A

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

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

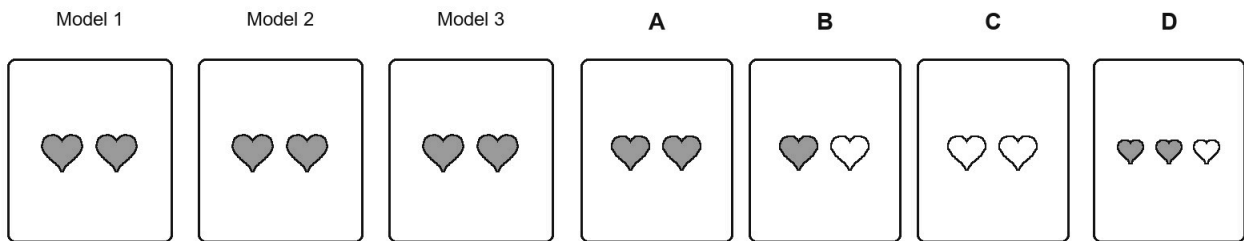
Find the matching group



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

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

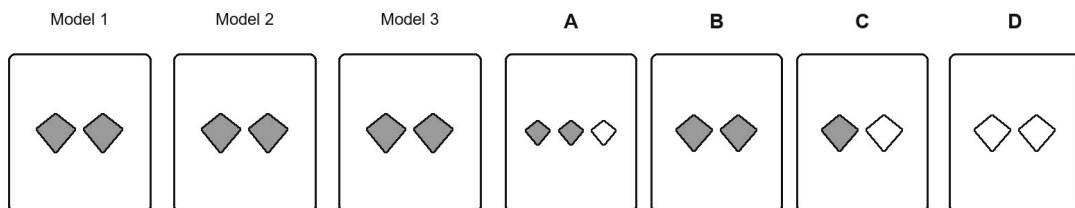
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

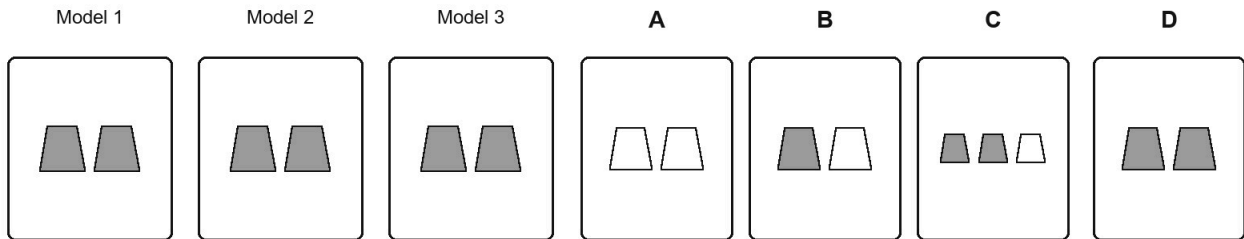


- A. Panel A

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

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

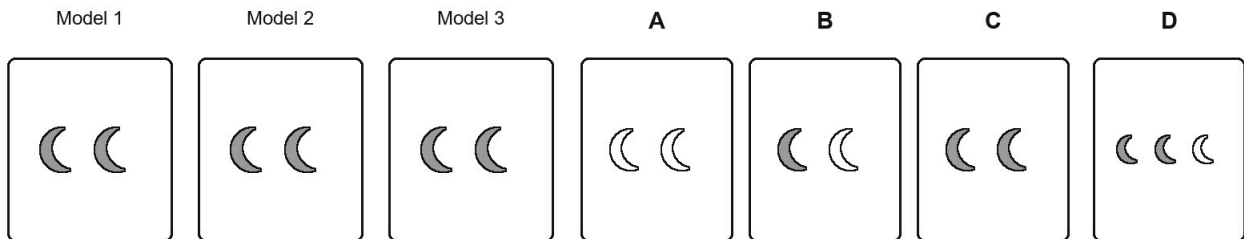
Find the matching group



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

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

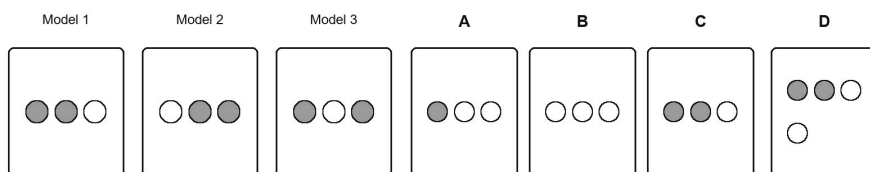
Find the matching group



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

163. These three circle panels each show 3 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

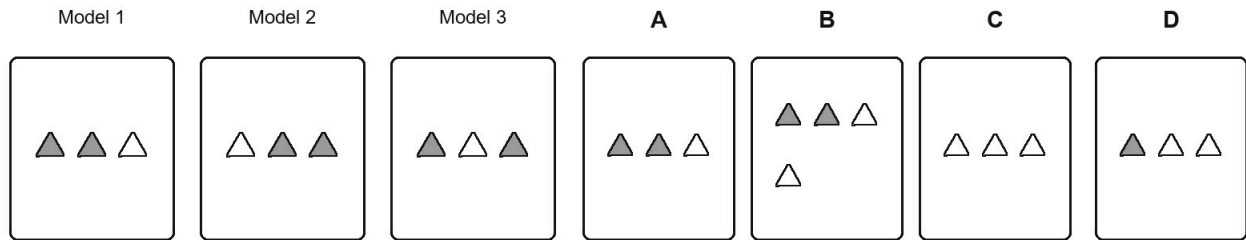


- A. Panel A

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

164. These three triangle panels each show 3 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

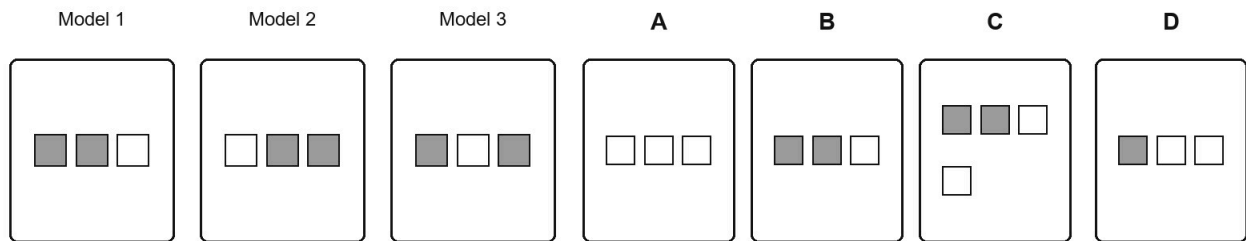
Find the matching group



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

165. These three square panels each show 3 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

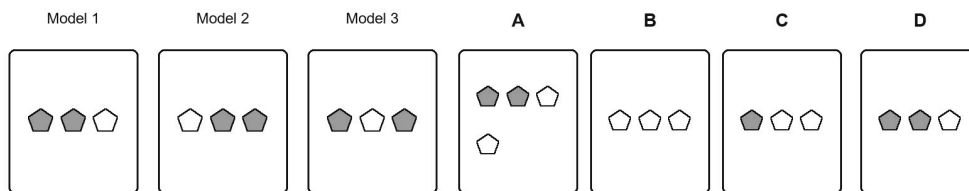
Find the matching group



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

166. These three pentagon panels each show 3 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

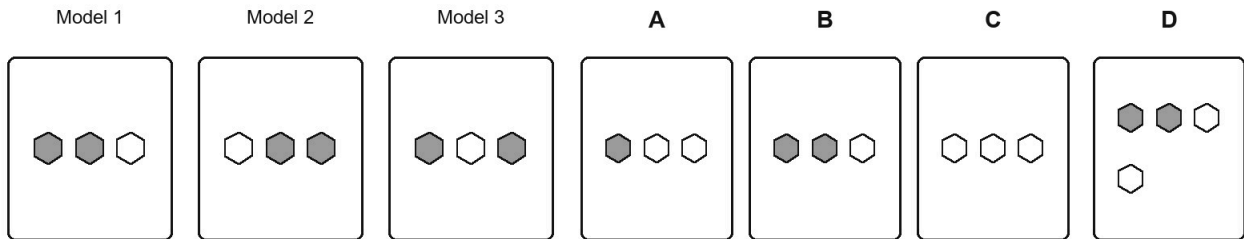


- A. Panel A

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

167. These three hexagon panels each show 3 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

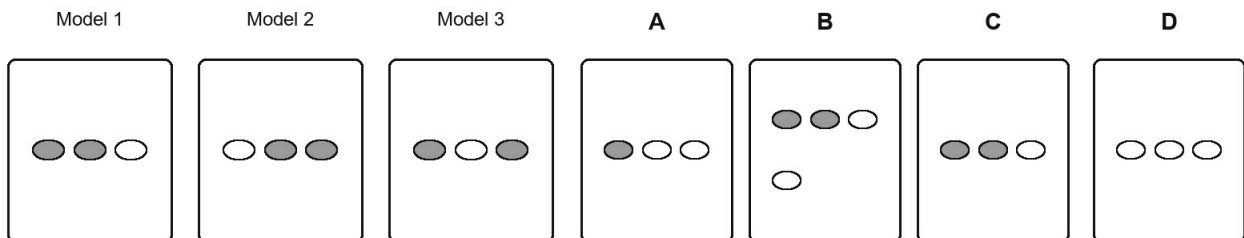
Find the matching group



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

168. These three oval panels each show 3 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

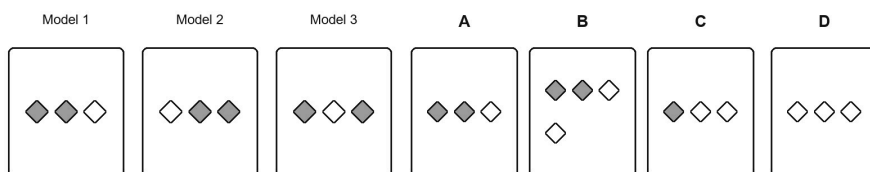
Find the matching group



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

169. These three diamond panels each show 3 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

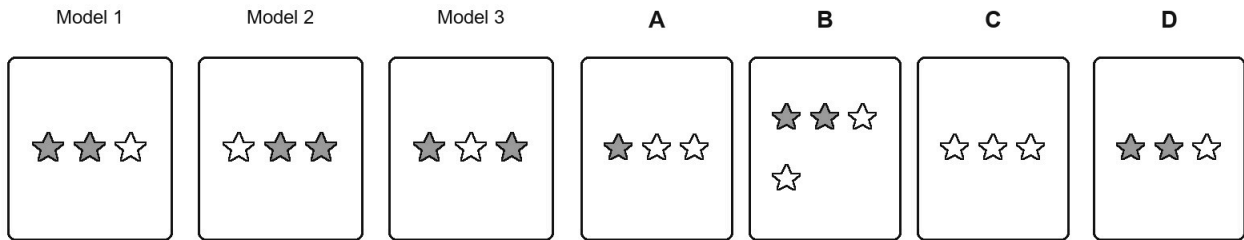


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three star panels each show 3 symbols with 2 grey 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 10: Answer Key And Explanations

- 1. A** — Leather and shoe show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to cotton gives shirt. 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** — Museum and artifacts show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to aquarium 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.
- 3. B** — Gallery and paintings show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to garage gives cars. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 4. D** — Aquarium and fish show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to orchard gives trees. 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. C** — Garden and plants show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to museum gives artifacts. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 6. A** — Captain and ship 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.
- 7. A** — Driver and bus show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to paddler gives canoe. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 8. D** — Sailor and boat 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.
- 9. C** — Astronaut and rocket show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to sailor gives boat. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 10. B** — Kitten and cat show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to lamb gives sheep. 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.
- 11. A** — Calf and cow 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.
- 12. D** — Lamb and sheep show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to puppy gives dog. 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.
- 13. B** — Cub and bear show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to kitten gives cat. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship.
- 14. C** — Fawn and deer 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.

- 15. A** — Petal and flower show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to key gives keyboard. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 16. B** — Wing and airplane 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.
- 17. C** — Fin and fish show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to wing 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.
- 18. D** — Brick and wall 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.
- 19. D** — Pencil and write 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.
- 20. C** — Spoon and stir show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to scissors gives cut. 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. A** — Brush and paint show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to ruler gives measure. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 22. B** — Camera and photograph 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.
- 23. C** — Carefully completes the sentence because The contrast between ice and safe movement calls for a careful manner. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 24. D** — 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. A** — Easier completes the sentence because Sharing work reduces the effort for each person. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 28. B** — Rainbow completes the sentence because Sunlight after rain can make a rainbow visible. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 29. C** — Route completes the sentence because A map gives directions along a route. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 30. D** — Asleep completes the sentence because Tiredness after activity supports falling asleep. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

- 31. D** — 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. C** — Clear completes the sentence because Followable instructions must be understandable. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 34. A** — Noise completes the sentence because Hearing relates to sound or noise. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 35. B** — Skilled completes the sentence because Regular practice commonly improves skill. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 36. 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. C** — Prints completes the sentence because Mud on boots can transfer marks to a floor. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 38. D** — Steep completes the sentence because A steep climb requires more effort. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 39. B** — Late completes the sentence because Checking time helps avoid lateness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 40. D** — Cool completes the sentence because Waiting allows hot soup to become cooler. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 41. A** — 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. C** — Enjoyed completes the sentence because Applause commonly shows enjoyment or approval. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 43. A** — Oak, pine, and willow are all trees. Birch 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 swan 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. B** — Hammer, drill, and rake are all tools. Pliers 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. D** — Violin, drum, and harp are all instruments. Piano 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. A** — Cup, plate, and saucer are all tableware. Platter belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared

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

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

50. C — Jacket, sweater, and trousers 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. B — Triangle, pentagon, and rhombus are all polygons. Hexagon 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 brush 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. A — Train, tram, and trolley are all public transport. Ferry belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

54. D — Apple, peach, and orange are all fruits. Mango 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 wasp are all insects. 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.

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

57. D — Canoe, ferry, and yacht are all watercraft. Kayak 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. C — Gold, copper, and steel 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 fox are all mammals. Cow belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

60. A — Rose, daisy, and poppy 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 thunder are all weather events. Storm 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. B — Soccer, hockey, and golf are all sports. Rugby 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 7 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 13 gives 20. 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 5 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 15 gives 75. 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. D — To keep both sides equal, 4 plus 7 is 11; subtracting 10 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.

82. B — To keep both sides equal, 4 plus 10 is 14; adding back 7 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.

83. C — To keep both sides equal, 5 plus 7 is 12; subtracting 4 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.

84. D — To keep both sides equal, 5 plus 4 is 9; adding back 7 gives 16 for the box. Substituting 16 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

85. A — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 7 is 13; subtracting 9 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.

86. B — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 9 is 15; adding back 7 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.

87. D — To keep both sides equal, 7 plus 7 is 14; subtracting 3 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.

88. A — To keep both sides equal, 7 plus 3 is 10; adding back 7 gives 17 for the box. Substituting 17 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

89. C — To keep both sides equal, 8 plus 7 is 15; subtracting 8 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.

90. B — To keep both sides equal, 8 plus 8 is 16; adding back 7 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.

91. C — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 7 is 16; subtracting 2 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.

92. D — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 2 is 11; adding back 7 gives 18 for the box. Substituting 18 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

93. A — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 7 is 17; subtracting 7 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.

94. B — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 7 is 17; adding back 7 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.

95. C — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 7 is 18; subtracting 12 leaves 6 for the box. Substituting 6 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

96. A — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 12 is 23; adding back 7 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.

97. D — In this series, each term increases by 5. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 22. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

98. B — In this series, the increases are 5, 6, and 7, so the next increase is 8. 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.

99. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 95. 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. A — In this series, each term increases by 5. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 23. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

101. D — In this series, the increases are 5, 6, and 7, so the next increase is 8. 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.

102. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 111. 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 5. 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.

104. A — In this series, the increases are 5, 6, and 7, so the next increase is 8. 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.

105. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 127. 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 5. 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.

107. D — In this series, the increases are 5, 6, and 7, so the next increase is 8. 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.

108. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 143. 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 5. 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.

110. B — In this series, the increases are 5, 6, and 7, so the next increase is 8. 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.

111. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 159. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

112. B — In this series, each term increases by 5. 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.

113. D — In this series, the increases are 5, 6, and 7, so the next increase is 8. 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.

114. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 175. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

115. B — Across each row the number of circles decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey circle. 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 triangles decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey triangle. 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. D — Across each row the number of squares decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey square. 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. C — Across each row the number of pentagons decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey pentagon. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

119. C — Across each row the number of hexagons decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey hexagon. 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. B — Across each row the number of ovals decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey oval. 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. D — Across each row the number of diamonds decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey diamond. 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 stars decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey star. 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 hearts decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey heart. 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. B — Across each row the number of kites decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 grey kite. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

142. 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. 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.

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

145. D — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical

crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

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

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

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

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

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

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

159. A — Each model panel has exactly 2 hearts and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 hearts with 2 grey. 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 2 kites and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 kites with 2 grey. 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 2 trapezoids and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 trapezoids with 2 grey. A choice with the right count but

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

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

163. C — Each model panel has exactly 3 circles and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 circles with 2 grey. 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 3 triangles and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 triangles with 2 grey. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

165. B — Each model panel has exactly 3 squares and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 squares with 2 grey. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

166. D — Each model panel has exactly 3 pentagons and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 pentagons with 2 grey. 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 3 hexagons and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 hexagons with 2 grey. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

168. C — Each model panel has exactly 3 ovals and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 ovals with 2 grey. 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 3 diamonds and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 diamonds with 2 grey. 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 3 stars and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 stars with 2 grey. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.