

PRACTICE EXAM 11: 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. Bird is to nest as spider is to which word?
 - A. hat
 - B. web
 - C. hen
 - D. sun
2. Dog is to kennel as rabbit is to which word?
 - A. sailor
 - B. finger
 - C. potter
 - D. burrow
3. Rabbit is to burrow as dog is to which word?
 - A. driver
 - B. kennel
 - C. finger
 - D. colony
4. Ant is to colony as bee is to which word?
 - A. hive
 - B. wool
 - C. deer
 - D. poem
5. Teacher is to school as doctor is to which word?
 - A. keyboard
 - B. odometer
 - C. hospital
 - D. engineer
6. Doctor is to hospital as firefighter is to which word?
 - A. captain
 - B. trouser
 - C. earmuff
 - D. station
7. Farmer is to field as baker is to which word?
 - A. cotton
 - B. spring
 - C. flower
 - D. bakery
8. Pilot is to cockpit as librarian is to which word?
 - A. orchard
 - B. library
 - C. measure

D. paddler

9. Firefighter is to station as farmer is to which word?

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

10. Artist is to painting as builder is to which word?

- A. story**
- B. broom**
- C. house**
- D. paper**

11. Builder is to house as artist is to which word?

- A. painting**
- B. scissors**
- C. hospital**
- D. airplane**

12. Potter is to pot as author is to which word?

- A. broom**
- B. story**
- C. house**
- D. cloud**

13. Writer is to poem as sculptor is to which word?

- A. farmer**
- B. weight**
- C. statue**
- D. garage**

14. Hand is to glove as leg is to which word?

- A. compass**
- B. cockpit**
- C. sweater**
- D. trouser**

15. Head is to hat as eye is to which word?

- A. colony**
- B. burrow**
- C. length**
- D. goggle**

16. Finger is to ring as neck is to which word?

- A. scarf**
- B. trees**
- C. pilot**
- D. water**

17. Leg is to trouser as head is to which word?

- A. web**
- B. cow**

- C. hat
- D. pot

18. Sun is to light as bell is to which word?

- A. train
- B. sound
- C. rider
- D. cloud

19. Bell is to sound as sun is to which word?

- A. light
- B. cloud
- C. train
- D. bread

20. Fire is to heat as spring is to which word?

- A. scent
- B. light
- C. trees
- D. water

21. Flower is to scent as drum is to which word?

- A. rain
- B. beat
- C. shoe
- D. ship

22. Spring is to water as cloud is to which word?

- A. heat
- B. leaf
- C. rain
- D. chef

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. cheer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. iron
- B. birch
- C. butterfly
- D. mug

44. Robin, crow, and heron belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. octagon
 - B. moth
 - C. eagle
 - D. teacher
45. Hammer, drill, and shovel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. sea
 - B. wind
 - C. iris
 - D. chisel
46. Violin, drum, and clarinet belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. harp
 - B. creek
 - C. trolley
 - D. yacht
47. Cup, plate, and platter belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. socks
 - B. bronze
 - C. bowl
 - D. bear
48. Carrot, pepper, and turnip belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. spinach
 - B. triangle
 - C. oak
 - D. dog
49. River, pond, and lagoon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. crayon
 - B. snow
 - C. saw
 - D. lake
50. Jacket, sweater, and socks belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. ferry
 - B. vest
 - C. tram
 - D. copper
51. Triangle, pentagon, and trapezoid belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. cricket
 - B. butterfly
 - C. plum
 - D. hexagon
52. Pencil, marker, and stylus belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. teacher
 - B. charcoal
 - C. eagle
 - D. orchid

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

- A.** taxi
- B.** barge
- C.** owl
- D.** chisel

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

- A.** creek
- B.** thunder
- C.** orange
- D.** harp

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

- A.** platter
- B.** socks
- C.** bee
- D.** bronze

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

- A.** pencil
- B.** carpenter
- C.** oak
- D.** robin

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

- A.** kayak
- B.** snow
- C.** tulip
- D.** crayon

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

- A.** drum
- B.** drill
- C.** hockey
- D.** iron

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

- A.** butterfly
- B.** mug
- C.** plum
- D.** cow

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

- A.** orchid
- B.** moth
- C.** eagle
- D.** cedar

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

- A.** taxi
- B.** pastel
- C.** wind
- D.** sea

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

- A.** harp
- B.** golf
- C.** orange
- D.** yacht

63. 9 is to 15 as 11 is to 17. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 25
- B.** 20
- C.** 31
- D.** 19

64. 19 is to 13 as 21 is to 15. Using the same rule, 24 is to which number?

- A.** 18
- B.** 24
- C.** 19
- D.** 30

65. 9 is to 18 as 11 is to 22. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 33
- B.** 30
- C.** 31
- D.** 28

66. 10 is to 17 as 12 is to 19. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 21
- B.** 19
- C.** 20
- D.** 34

67. 21 is to 14 as 23 is to 16. Using the same rule, 25 is to which number?

- A.** 11
- B.** 32
- C.** 18
- D.** 19

68. 10 is to 30 as 12 is to 36. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 44
- B.** 46
- C.** 42
- D.** 45

69. 11 is to 19 as 13 is to 21. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 21
- B.** 20
- C.** 37
- D.** 22

70. 23 is to 15 as 25 is to 17. Using the same rule, 26 is to which number?

- A.** 17
- B.** 18
- C.** 21
- D.** 34

71. 11 is to 44 as 13 is to 52. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 61
- B.** 60
- C.** 68
- D.** 56

72. 12 is to 14 as 14 is to 16. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 16
- B.** 19
- C.** 15
- D.** 18

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

- A.** 21
- B.** 16
- C.** 22
- D.** 18

74. 12 is to 60 as 14 is to 70. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 75
- B.** 80
- C.** 74
- D.** 70

75. 13 is to 16 as 15 is to 18. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

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

76. 20 is to 17 as 22 is to 19. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 18
- B.** 21
- C.** 15
- D.** 17

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

- A.** 31
- B.** 32
- C.** 30
- D.** 29

78. 14 is to 18 as 16 is to 20. Using the same rule, 13 is to which number?

- A.** 16
- B.** 18
- C.** 21
- D.** 17

79. 22 is to 18 as 24 is to 20. Using the same rule, 22 is to which number?

- A.** 17
- B.** 19
- C.** 18
- D.** 14

80. 14 is to 42 as 16 is to 48. Using the same rule, 15 is to which number?

- A.** 45
- B.** 46
- C.** 42
- D.** 51

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

- A.** 6
- B.** 11
- C.** 12
- D.** 13

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

- A.** 24
- B.** 25
- C.** 32
- D.** 27

83. Which number makes this equation true: $13 + 7 = \square + 11$?

- A.** 16
- B.** 9
- C.** 8
- D.** 2

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 13 + 11$?

- A.** 31
- B.** 24
- C.** 30
- D.** 33

85. Which number makes this equation true: $14 + 7 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 14
- B.** 18
- C.** 23
- D.** 16

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 14 + 5$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 27
- C.** 26
- D.** 33

87. Which number makes this equation true: $15 + 7 = \square + 10$?

- A.** 11
- B.** 14
- C.** 12
- D.** 19

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 15 + 10$?

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

89. Which number makes this equation true: $16 + 7 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 26
- B.** 19
- C.** 12
- D.** 17

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 16 + 4$?

- A.** 27
- B.** 26
- C.** 29
- D.** 20

91. Which number makes this equation true: $17 + 7 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 8
- B.** 15
- C.** 14
- D.** 22

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 17 + 9$?

- A.** 33
- B.** 40
- C.** 35
- D.** 26

93. Which number makes this equation true: $18 + 7 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 21
- B.** 24
- C.** 29
- D.** 22

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 18 + 3$?

- A.** 30
- B.** 21
- C.** 28
- D.** 29

95. Which number makes this equation true: $19 + 7 = \square + 8$?

- A.** 16
- B.** 20
- C.** 25
- D.** 18

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 7 = 19 + 8$?

- A.** 27
- B.** 34
- C.** 41
- D.** 35

97. What number comes next in the series 8, 13, 18, 23, ____?

- A.** 23
- B.** 38
- C.** 28
- D.** 33

98. What number comes next in the series 8, 13, 19, 26, ____?

- A.** 34
- B.** 44
- C.** 35
- D.** 33

99. What number comes next in the series 11, 23, 47, 95, ____?

- A.** 192
- B.** 201
- C.** 186
- D.** 191

100. What number comes next in the series 9, 14, 19, 24, ____?

- A.** 32
- B.** 29
- C.** 28
- D.** 39

101. What number comes next in the series 9, 14, 20, 27, ____?

- A.** 34
- B.** 36
- C.** 35
- D.** 30

102. What number comes next in the series 12, 25, 51, 103, ____?

- A.** 210
- B.** 202
- C.** 207
- D.** 217

103. What number comes next in the series 10, 15, 20, 25, ____?

- A.** 30
- B.** 29
- C.** 31
- D.** 33

104. What number comes next in the series 10, 15, 21, 28, ____?

- A.** 41
- B.** 36
- C.** 31
- D.** 35

105. What number comes next in the series 13, 27, 55, 111, ____?

- A.** 223
- B.** 228
- C.** 226
- D.** 224

106. What number comes next in the series 11, 16, 21, 26, ____?

- A.** 32
- B.** 36
- C.** 34
- D.** 31

107. What number comes next in the series 11, 16, 22, 29, ____?

- A. 42
- B. 47
- C. 37
- D. 36

108. What number comes next in the series 14, 29, 59, 119, ____?

- A. 239
- B. 238
- C. 242
- D. 234

109. What number comes next in the series 12, 17, 22, 27, ____?

- A. 35
- B. 31
- C. 42
- D. 32

110. What number comes next in the series 12, 17, 23, 30, ____?

- A. 43
- B. 38
- C. 39
- D. 48

111. What number comes next in the series 15, 31, 63, 127, ____?

- A. 250
- B. 255
- C. 258
- D. 260

112. What number comes next in the series 13, 18, 23, 28, ____?

- A. 36
- B. 34
- C. 33
- D. 32

113. What number comes next in the series 13, 18, 24, 31, ____?

- A. 42
- B. 38
- C. 49
- D. 39

114. What number comes next in the series 16, 33, 67, 135, ____?

- A. 271
- B. 266
- C. 274
- D. 272

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

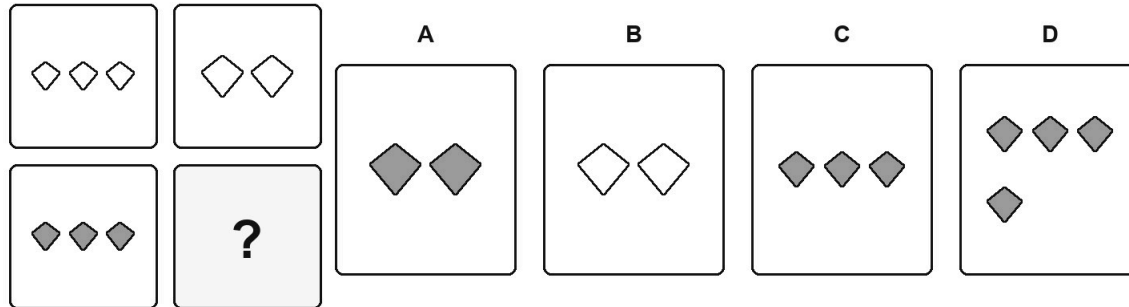


- A. Panel A

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

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

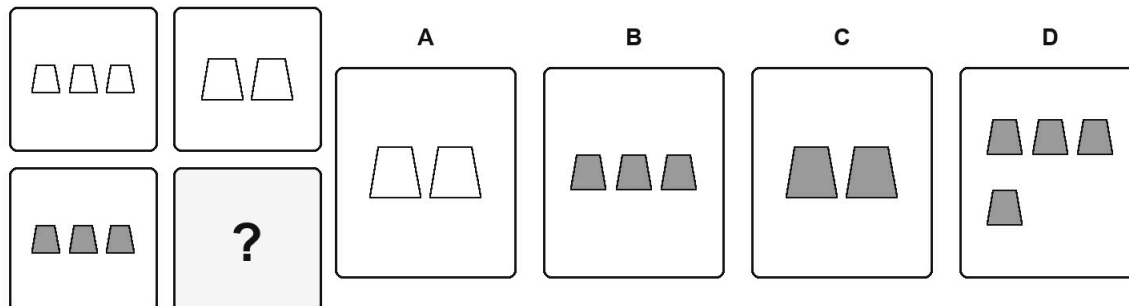
Complete the matrix



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

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

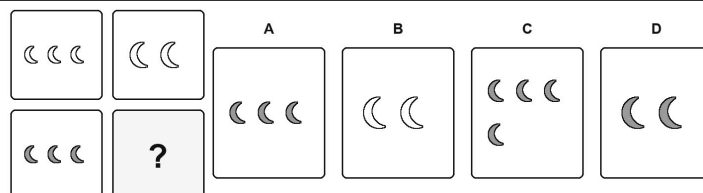
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

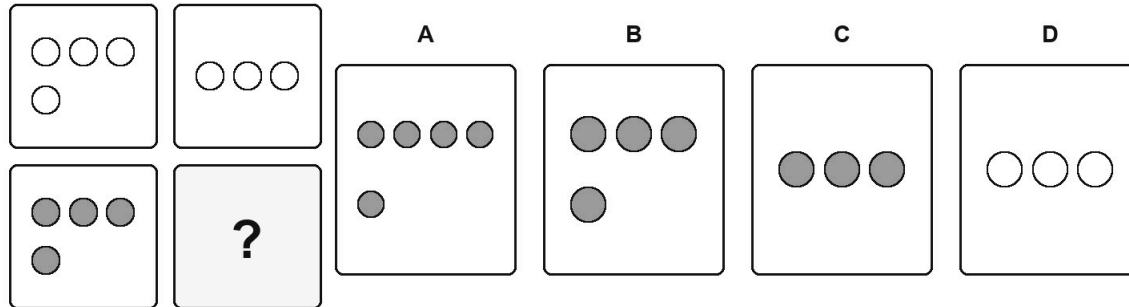


- A. Panel A

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

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

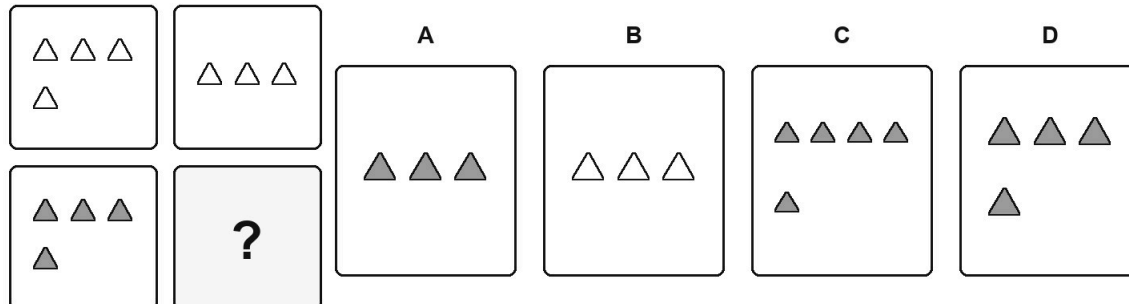
Complete the matrix



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

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

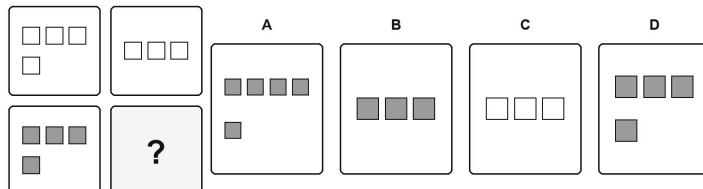
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

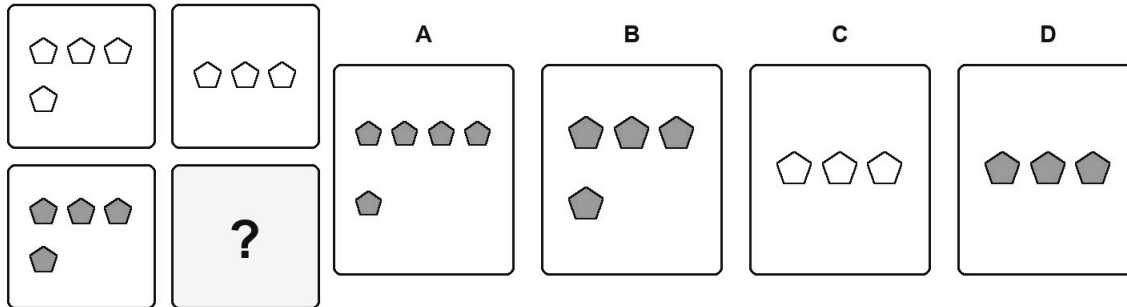


- A. Panel A

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

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

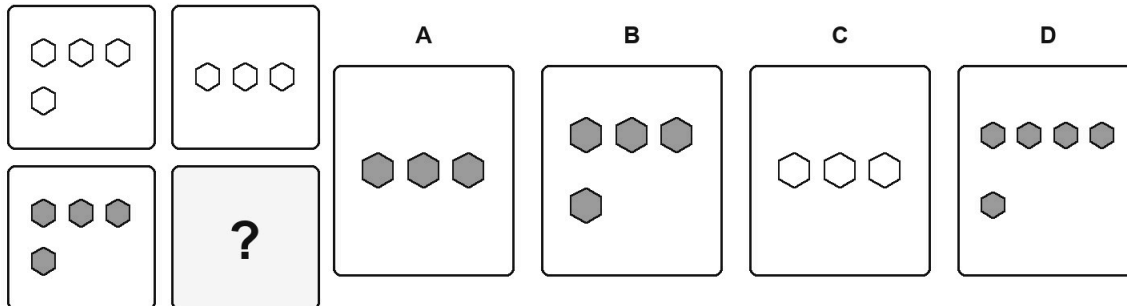
Complete the matrix



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

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

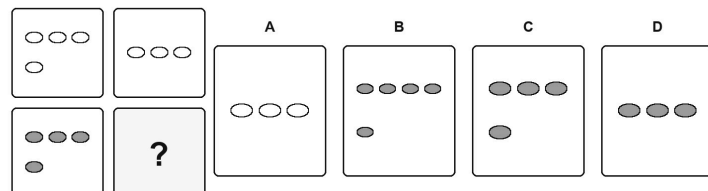
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

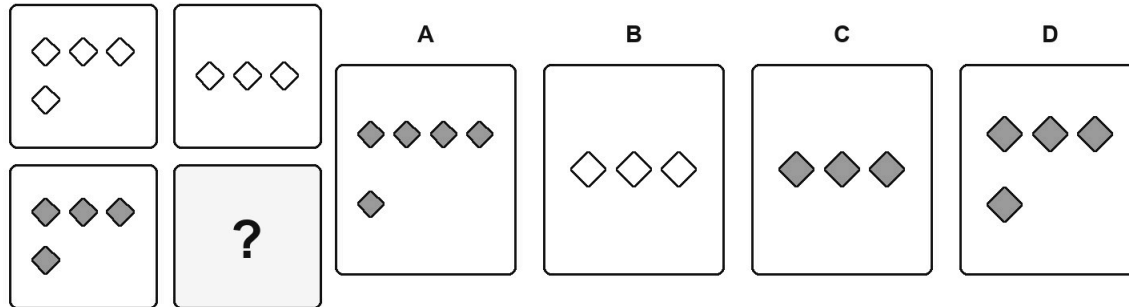


- A. Panel A

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

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

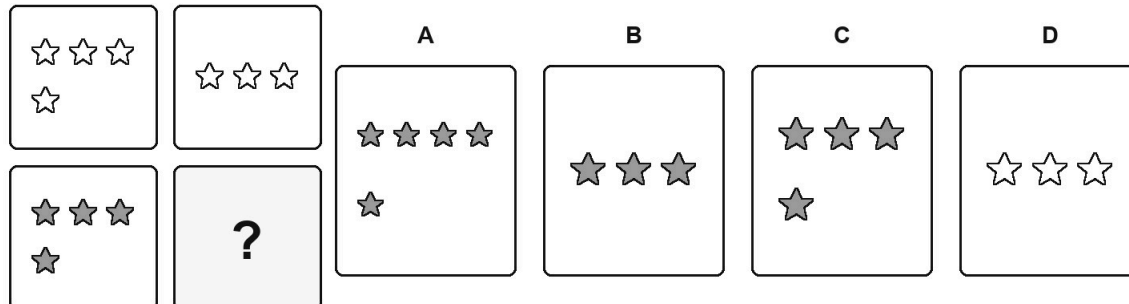
Complete the matrix



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

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

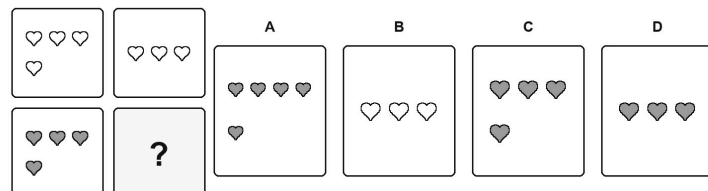
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

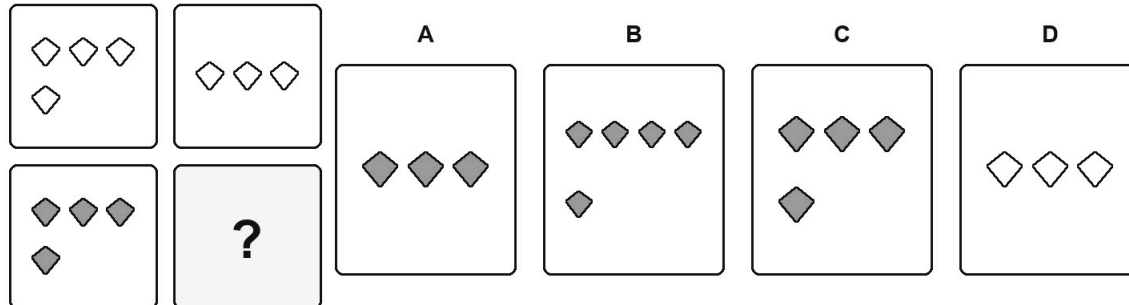


- A. Panel A

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

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

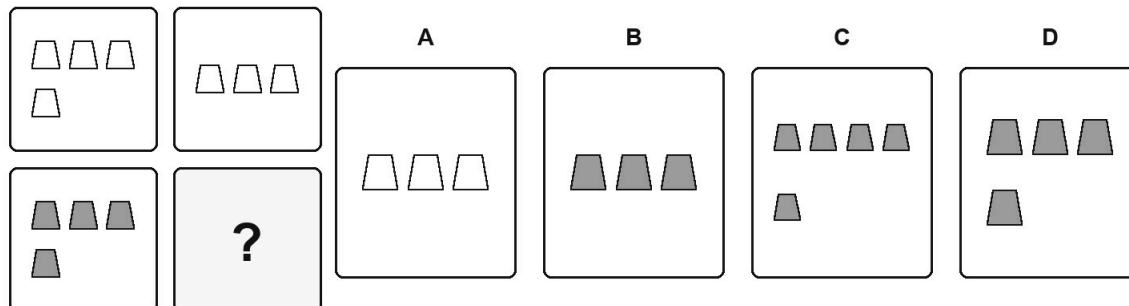
Complete the matrix



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

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

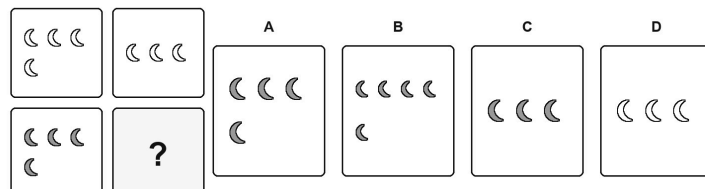
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

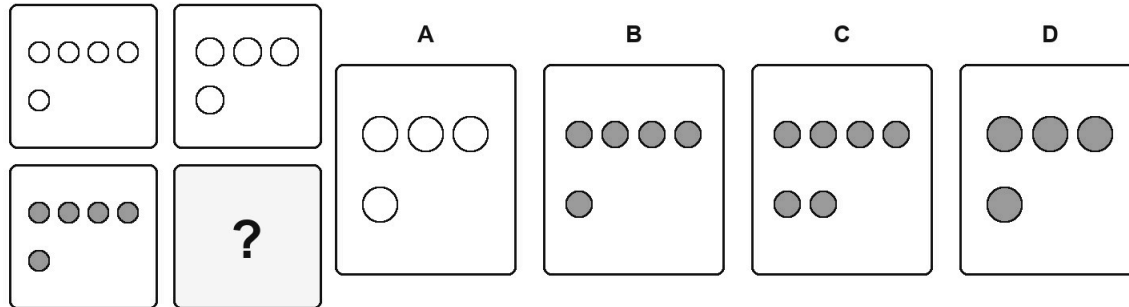


- A. Panel A

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

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

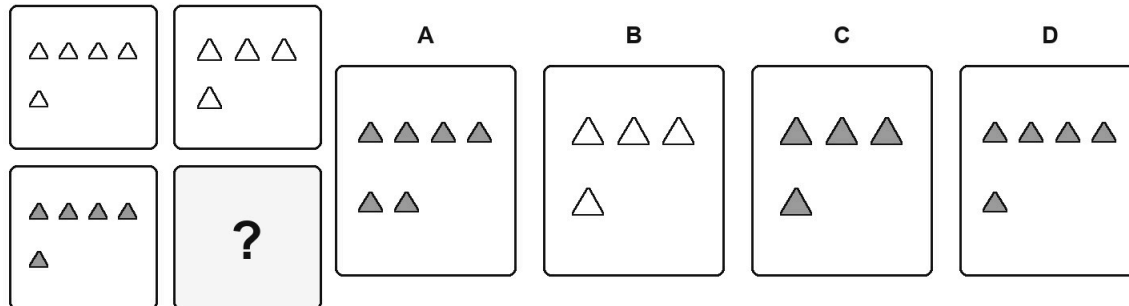
Complete the matrix



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

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

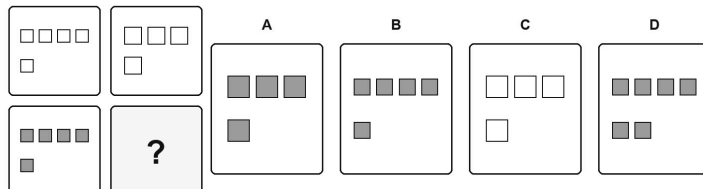
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

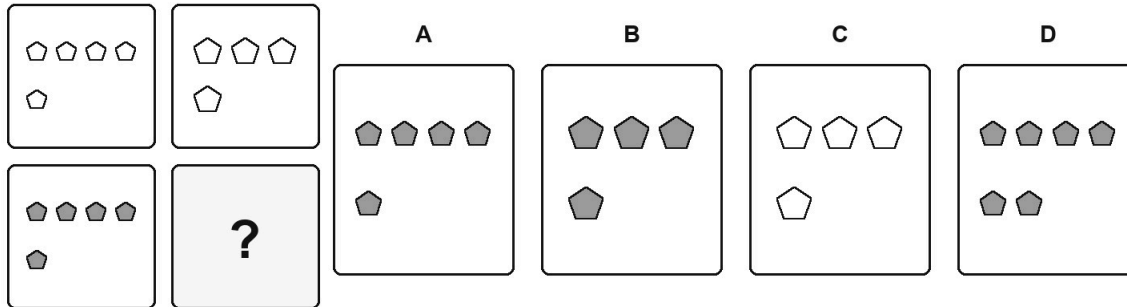


- A. Panel A

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

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

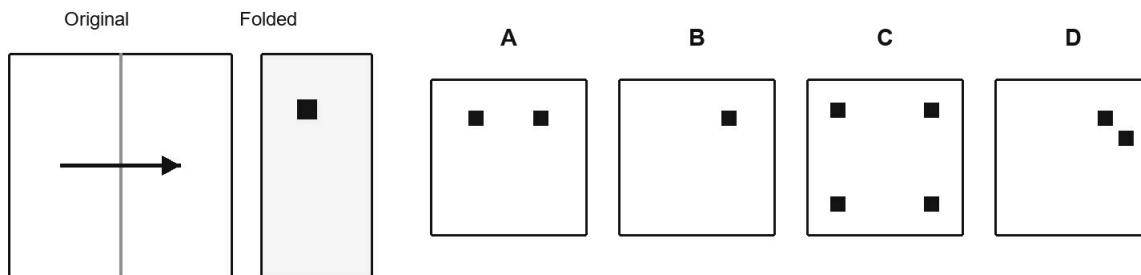
Complete the matrix



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

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

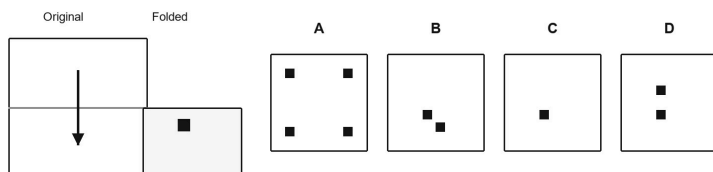
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

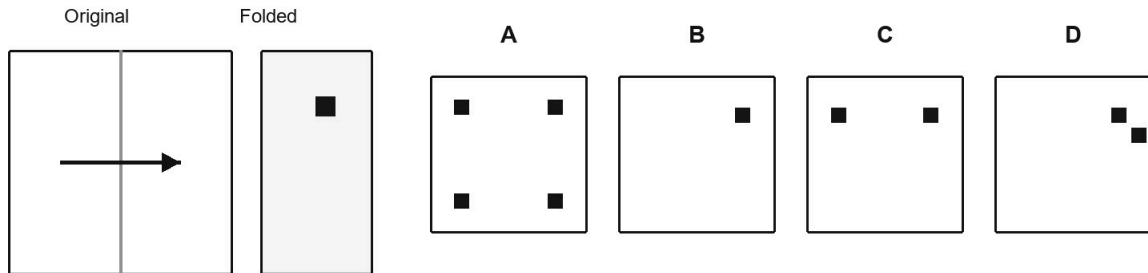


- A. Panel A

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

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

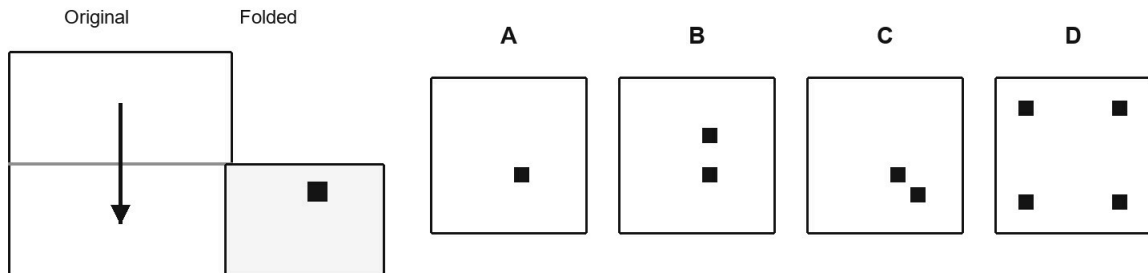
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

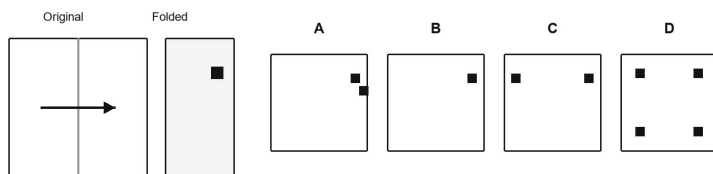
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

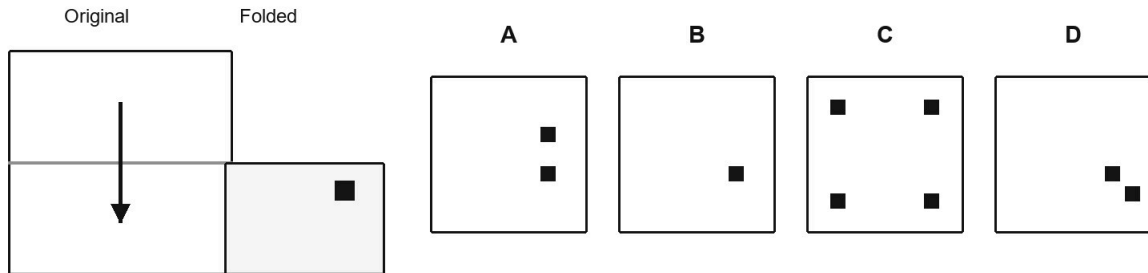


- A. Panel A

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

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

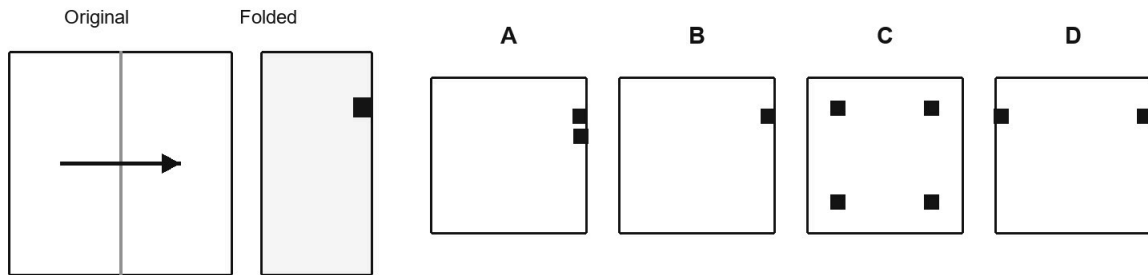
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

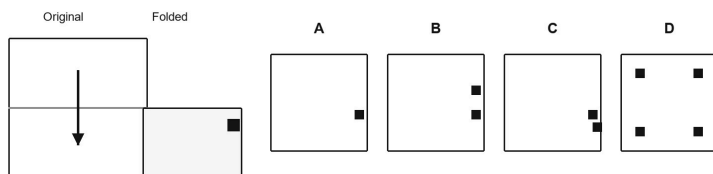
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

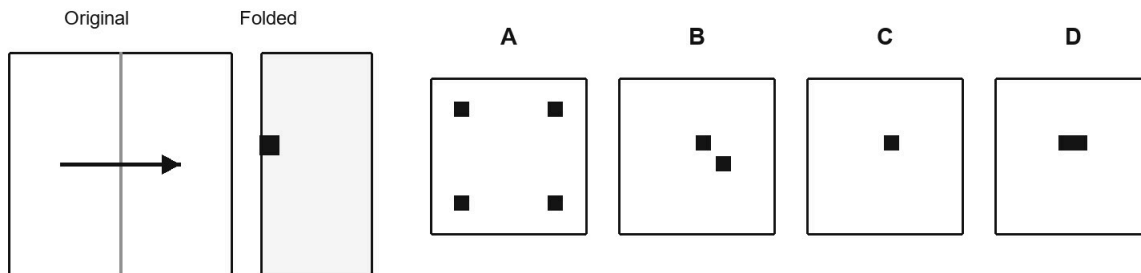


- A. Panel A

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

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

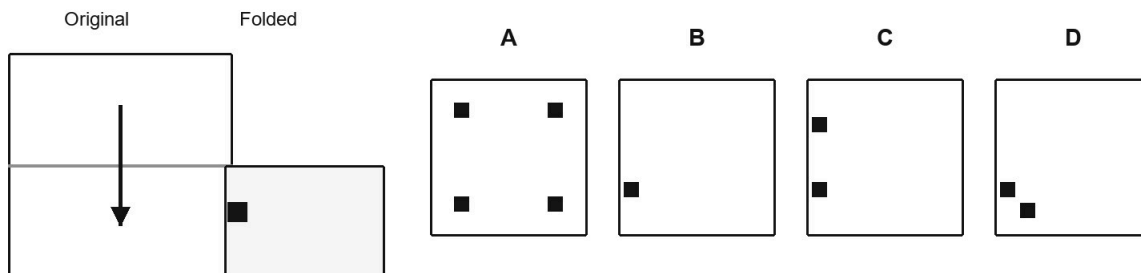
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (1,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

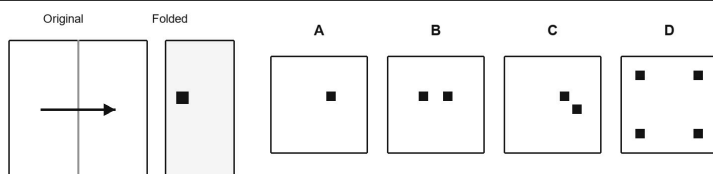
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

Fold, punch, then unfold

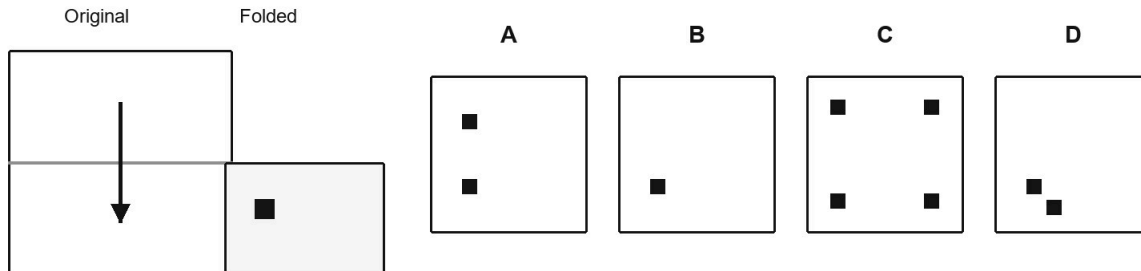


- A. Panel A

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

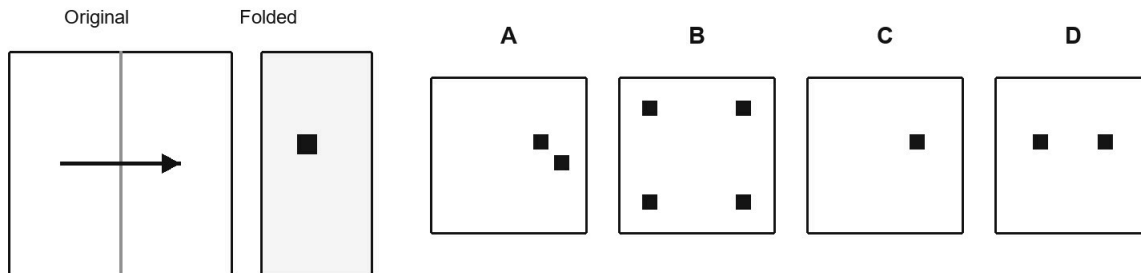
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

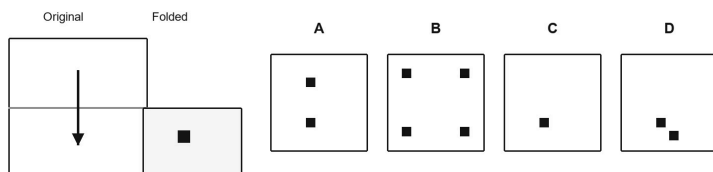
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

Fold, punch, then unfold

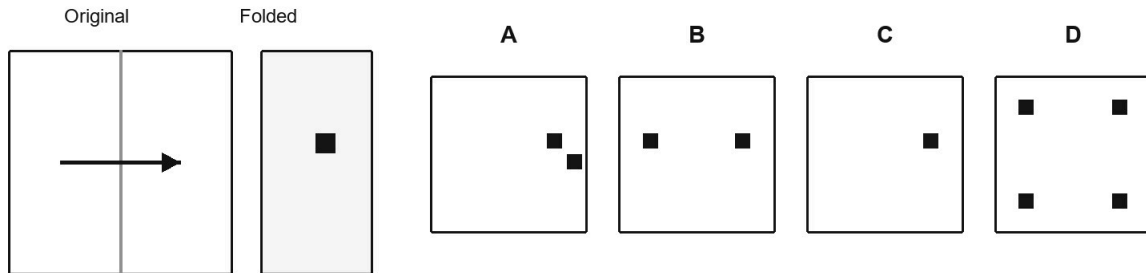


- A. Panel A

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

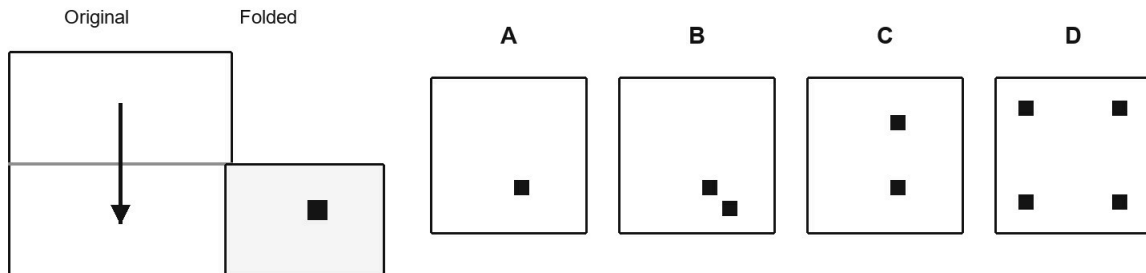
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

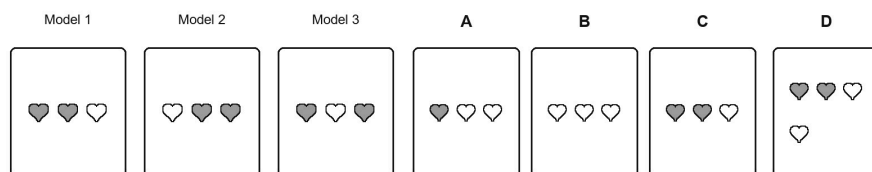
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

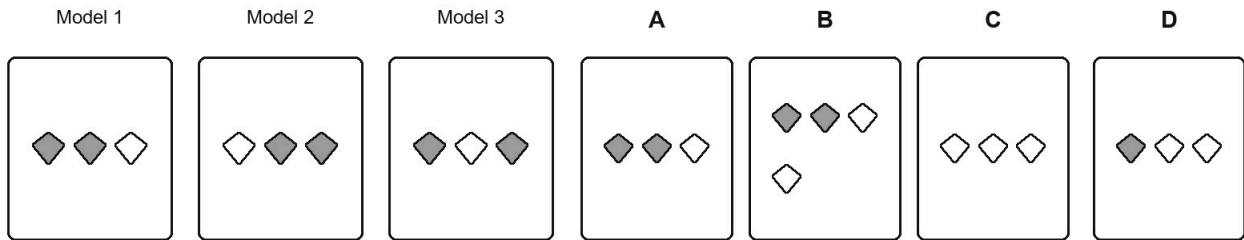


- A. Panel A

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

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

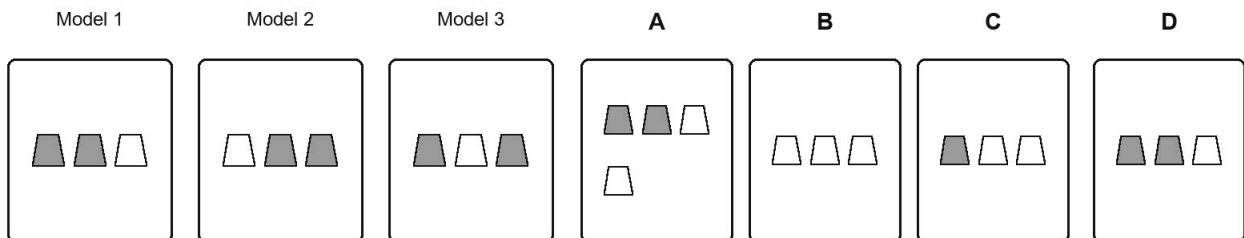
Find the matching group



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

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

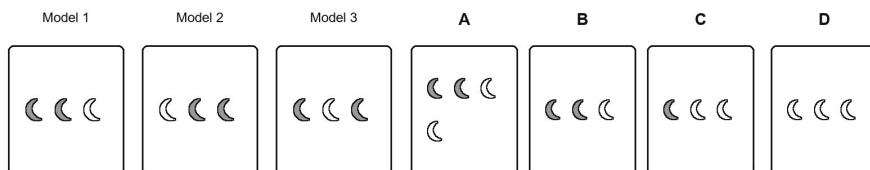
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

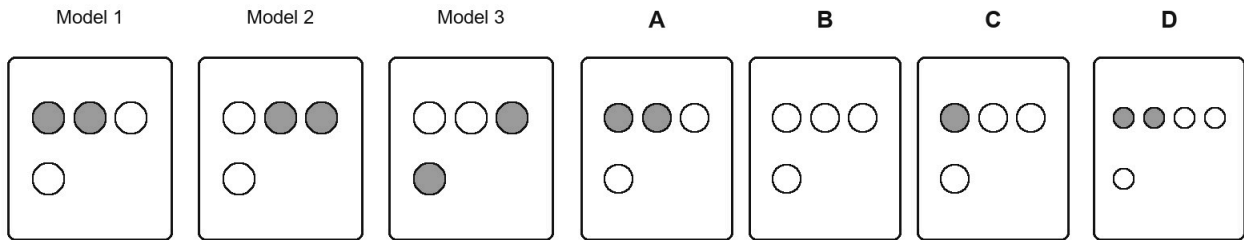


- A. Panel A

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

155. These three circle panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

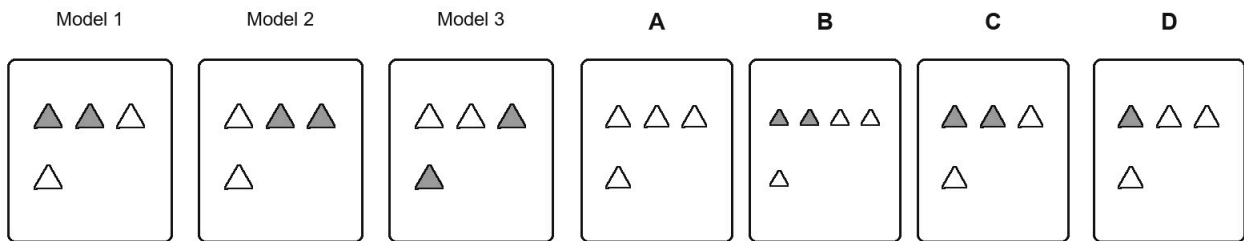
Find the matching group



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

156. These three triangle panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

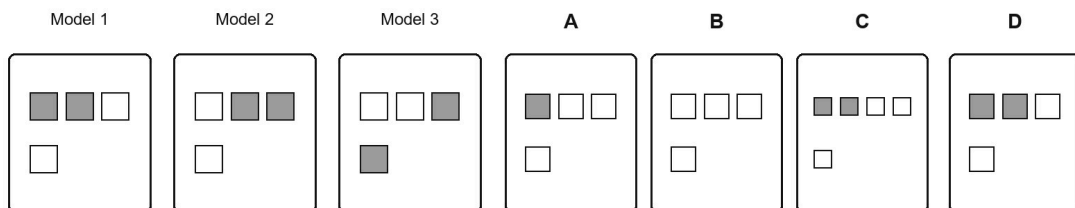
Find the matching group



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

157. These three square panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

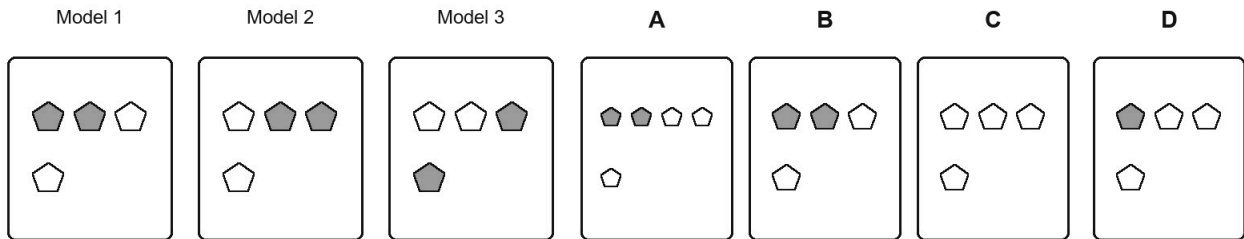


- A. Panel A

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

158. These three pentagon panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

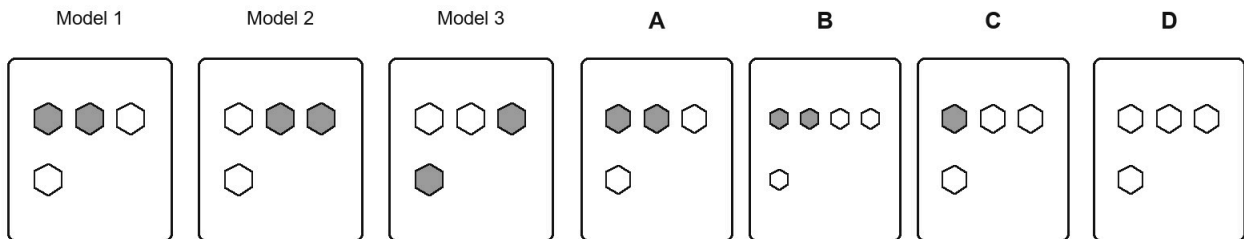
Find the matching group



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

159. These three hexagon panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

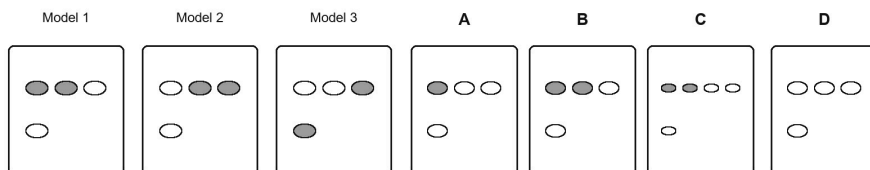
Find the matching group



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

160. These three oval panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

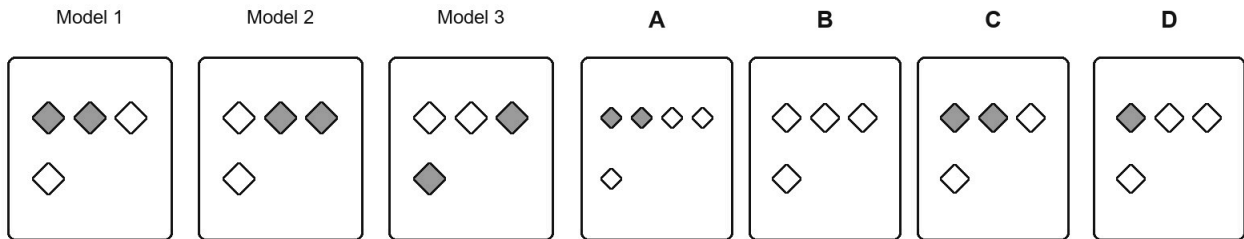


- A. Panel A

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

161. These three diamond panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

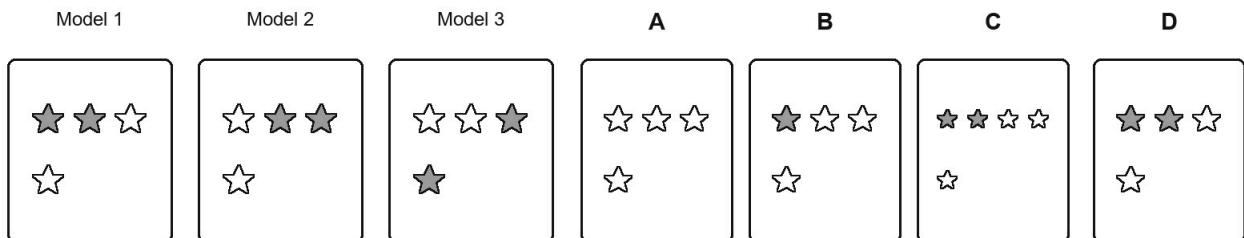
Find the matching group



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

162. These three star panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

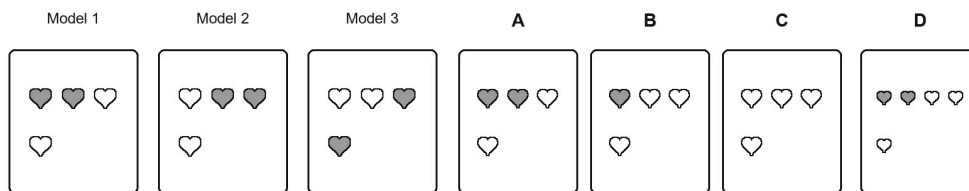
Find the matching group



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

163. These three heart panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

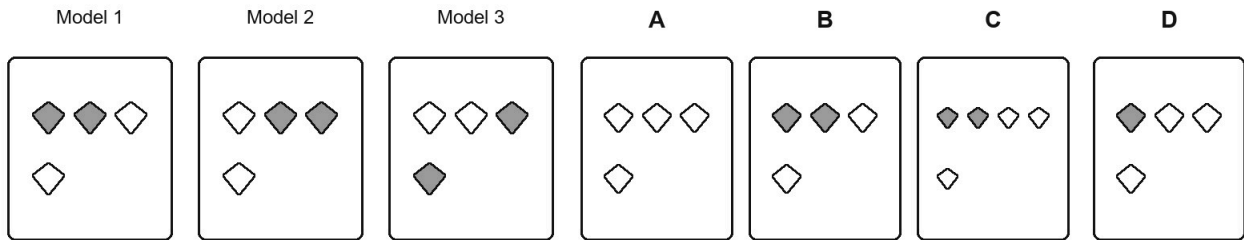


- A. Panel A

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

164. These three kite panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

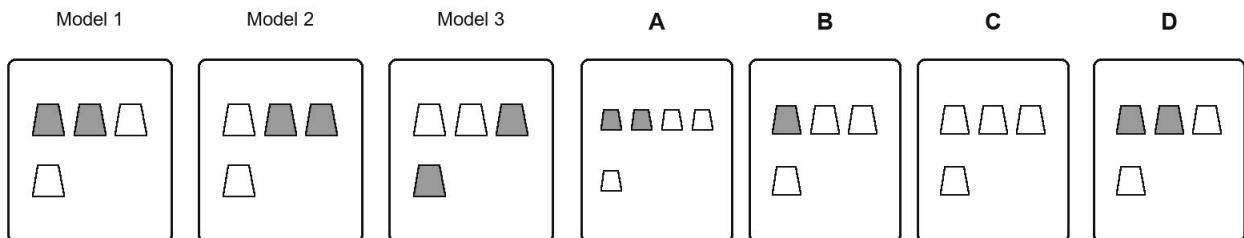
Find the matching group



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

165. These three trapezoid panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

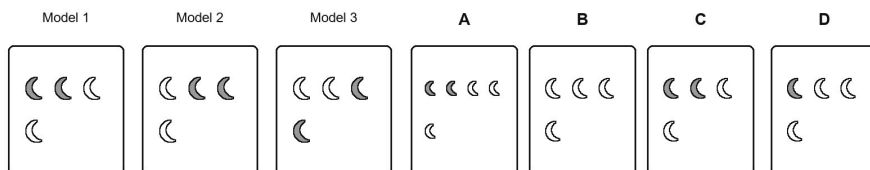
Find the matching group



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

166. These three crescent panels each show 4 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

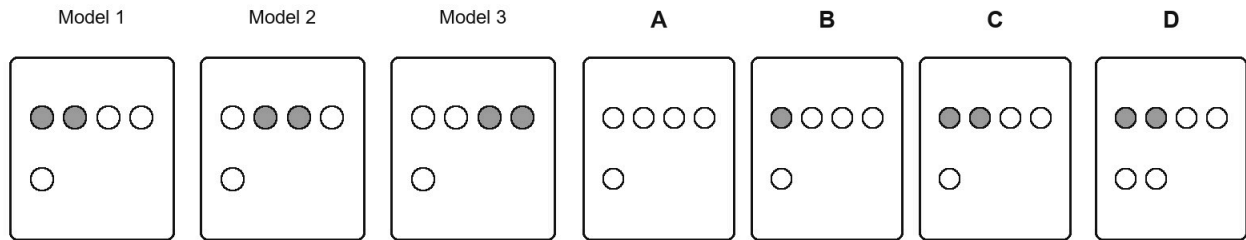


- A. Panel A

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

167. These three circle panels each show 5 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

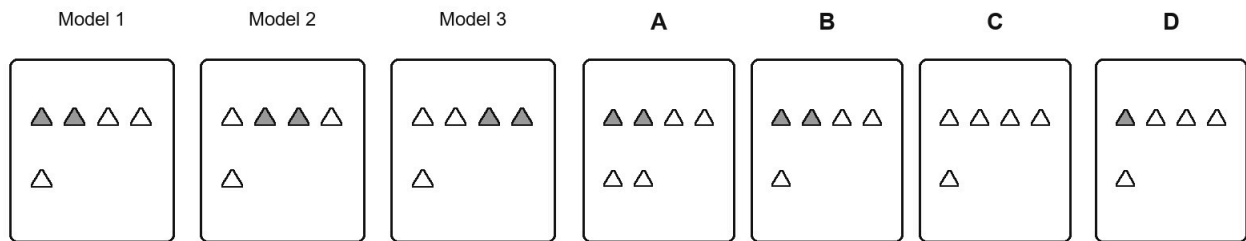
Find the matching group



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

168. These three triangle panels each show 5 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

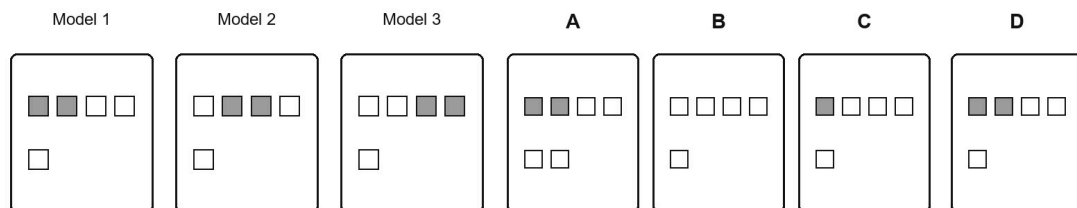
Find the matching group



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

169. These three square panels each show 5 symbols with 2 grey mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

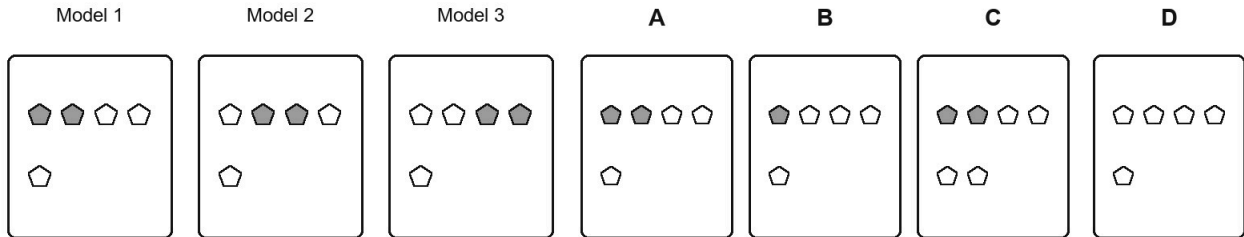


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three pentagon panels each show 5 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 11: Answer Key And Explanations

1. **B** — Bird and nest show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to spider gives web. 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. **D** — Dog and kennel show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to rabbit gives burrow. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
3. **B** — Rabbit and burrow show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to dog gives kennel. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
4. **A** — Ant and colony show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to bee gives hive. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
5. **C** — Teacher and school show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to doctor gives hospital. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
6. **D** — Doctor and hospital 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.
7. **D** — Farmer and field show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to baker gives bakery. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
8. **B** — Pilot and cockpit show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to librarian gives library. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
9. **A** — Firefighter and station show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to farmer gives field. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
10. **C** — Artist and painting 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.
11. **A** — Builder and house show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to artist gives painting. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
12. **B** — Potter and pot show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to author gives story. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
13. **C** — Writer and poem show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to sculptor gives statue. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
14. **D** — Hand and glove 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.

15. D — Head and hat show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to eye gives goggles. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

16. A — Finger and ring show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to neck gives scarf. 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 — Leg and trouser 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.

18. B — Sun and light 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.

19. A — Bell and sound 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.

20. D — Fire and heat show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to spring gives water. 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. B — Flower and scent show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to drum gives beat. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

22. C — Spring and water 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.

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

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

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

26. D — Whisper completes the sentence because A quiet place calls for a soft voice. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

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

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

30. B — Asleep completes the sentence because Tiredness after activity supports falling asleep. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or

make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

31. 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. D — 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. A — Prints completes the sentence because Mud on boots can transfer marks to a floor. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

38. C — Steep completes the sentence because A steep climb requires more effort. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

39. A — Late completes the sentence because Checking time helps avoid lateness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

40. C — Cool completes the sentence because Waiting allows hot soup to become cooler. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

41. B — 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. B — Oak, pine, and spruce 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 heron are all birds. Eagle belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

45. D — Hammer, drill, and shovel are all tools. Chisel belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

46. A — Violin, drum, and clarinet are all instruments. Harp 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 platter are all tableware. Bowl 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 turnip are all vegetables. Spinach 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 lagoon 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. B — Jacket, sweater, and socks are all clothing. Vest belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

51. D — Triangle, pentagon, and trapezoid 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. B — Pencil, marker, and stylus are all drawing tools. Charcoal 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 shuttle are all public transport. Taxi belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

54. C — Apple, peach, and grape are all fruits. Orange 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 cricket are all insects. Bee 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 chef are all occupations. Carpenter 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 dinghy 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. D — Gold, copper, and bronze are all metals. Iron belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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

61. C — Rain, hail, and frost are all weather events. Wind 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 swimming are all sports. Golf belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

63. D — The given pairs both add 6 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 13 gives 19. The

applying the operation to the final number. A one-pair coincidence is insufficient.

80. A — The given pairs both multiply by 3 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 15 gives 45. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying the operation to the final number.

81. D — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 7 is 19; subtracting 6 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.

82. B — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 6 is 18; adding back 7 gives 25 for the box. Substituting 25 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

83. B — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 7 is 20; subtracting 11 leaves 9 for the box. Substituting 9 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

84. A — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 11 is 24; adding back 7 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.

85. D — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 7 is 21; subtracting 5 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.

86. C — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 5 is 19; adding back 7 gives 26 for the box. Substituting 26 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

87. C — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 7 is 22; subtracting 10 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.

88. D — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 10 is 25; adding back 7 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.

89. B — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 7 is 23; subtracting 4 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.

90. A — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 4 is 20; adding back 7 gives 27 for the box. Substituting 27 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

91. B — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 7 is 24; subtracting 9 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.

92. A — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 9 is 26; adding back 7 gives 33 for the box. Substituting 33 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

93. D — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 7 is 25; subtracting 3 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.

94. C — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 3 is 21; adding back 7 gives 28 for the box. Substituting 28 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

95. D — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 7 is 26; subtracting 8 leaves 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.

96. B — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 8 is 27; adding back 7 gives 34 for the box. Substituting 34 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 5. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 28. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

98. 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 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.

99. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 191. 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 5. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 29. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

101. C — 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 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.

102. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 207. 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 5. 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.

104. 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 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.

105. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 223. 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 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.

107. C — 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 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.

108. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 239. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

109. D — In this series, each term increases by 5. 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.

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 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.

111. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 255. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

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

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 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.

114. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 1 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 271. 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 hearts decreases from 3 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 grey hearts. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

127. D — Across each row the number of hearts decreases from 4 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 grey hearts. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

128. A — Across each row the number of kites decreases from 4 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 grey kites. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is

incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

129. B — Across each row the number of trapezoids decreases from 4 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 grey trapezoids. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

130. C — Across each row the number of crescents decreases from 4 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to grey. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 grey crescents. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

137. 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. 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. 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.

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. 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.

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 3 hearts and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 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.

152. A — Each model panel has exactly 3 kites and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 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.

153. D — Each model panel has exactly 3 trapezoids and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 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.

154. B — Each model panel has exactly 3 crescents and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 3 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.

155. A — Each model panel has exactly 4 circles and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

156. C — Each model panel has exactly 4 triangles and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

157. D — Each model panel has exactly 4 squares and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

158. B — Each model panel has exactly 4 pentagons and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

159. A — Each model panel has exactly 4 hexagons and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

160. B — Each model panel has exactly 4 ovals and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

161. C — Each model panel has exactly 4 diamonds and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so

position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

162. D — Each model panel has exactly 4 stars and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

163. A — Each model panel has exactly 4 hearts and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

164. B — Each model panel has exactly 4 kites and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

165. D — Each model panel has exactly 4 trapezoids and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

166. C — Each model panel has exactly 4 crescents and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 4 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.

167. C — Each model panel has exactly 5 circles and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 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.

168. B — Each model panel has exactly 5 triangles and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 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.

169. D — Each model panel has exactly 5 squares and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 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.

170. A — Each model panel has exactly 5 pentagons and exactly 2 grey. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 5 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.