

PRACTICE EXAM 13: 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. Wheel is to bicycle as wing is to which word?

- A.** sculptor
- B.** odometer
- C.** airplane
- D.** engineer

2. Leaf is to tree as petal is to which word?

- A.** spring
- B.** doctor
- C.** person
- D.** flower

3. Key is to keyboard as page is to which word?

- A.** clay
- B.** heat
- C.** wing
- D.** book

4. Brick is to wall as key is to which word?

- A.** painting
- B.** composer
- C.** keyboard
- D.** airplane

5. Pencil is to write as camera is to which word?

- A.** temperature
- B.** photograph
- C.** firefighter
- D.** librarian

6. Spoon is to stir as shovel is to which word?

- A.** dig
- B.** cat
- C.** sun
- D.** hen

7. Shovel is to dig as spoon is to which word?

- A.** glow
- B.** page
- C.** ring
- D.** stir

8. Ruler is to measure as broom is to which word?

- A.** cloud
- B.** sweep
- C.** house

D. canoe

9. Bee is to hive as dog is to which word?

- A. kennel**
- B. colony**
- C. spider**
- D. goggle**

10. Horse is to stable as bird is to which word?

- A. boat**
- B. ship**
- C. nest**
- D. hand**

11. Rabbit is to burrow as person is to which word?

- A. sweep**
- B. chick**
- C. water**
- D. house**

12. Ant is to colony as spider is to which word?

- A. web**
- B. sun**
- C. cut**
- D. ear**

13. Teacher is to school as pilot is to which word?

- A. animals**
- B. library**
- C. cockpit**
- D. gallery**

14. Chef is to kitchen as librarian is to which word?

- A. builder**
- B. library**
- C. captain**
- D. compass**

15. Librarian is to library as chef is to which word?

- A. cockpit**
- B. orchard**
- C. kitchen**
- D. station**

16. Baker is to bakery as doctor is to which word?

- A. airplane**
- B. hospital**
- C. engineer**
- D. keyboard**

17. Author is to story as artist is to which word?

- A. airplane**
- B. aquarium**

- C. keyboard
- D. painting

18. Artist is to painting as sculptor is to which word?

- A. statue
- B. bakery
- C. burrow
- D. kitten

19. Builder is to house as writer is to which word?

- A. rain
- B. bird
- C. poem
- D. chef

20. Potter is to pot as baker is to which word?

- A. metal
- B. bread
- C. speed
- D. house

21. Sculptor is to statue as builder is to which word?

- A. house
- B. wheel
- C. sound
- D. rider

22. Foot is to sock as neck is to which word?

- A. wheel
- B. write
- C. books
- D. scarf

23. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: Although the path was covered in ice, the walkers moved ____.

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

24. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The glass was so ____ that everyone could see through it.

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

25. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: Because the seed had no water, it began to ____.

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

26. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The library was quiet, so Mina spoke in a ____.

- A. whisper

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

27. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The team shared the work, making the task ____ to finish.

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

28. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The rain stopped, and a ____ appeared in the sky.

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

29. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: A map helps travellers find the correct ____.

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

30. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The puppy was tired after running and soon fell ____.

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

31. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The gardener placed the young plant where it would receive ____.

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

32. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The box was fragile, so Lena carried it ____.

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

33. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The instructions were ____ enough for everyone to follow.

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

34. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The rabbit hid when it heard an unfamiliar ____.

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

35. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: After practising every day, Omar became more ____ at skipping rope.

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

36. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The road was blocked, so the bus took a different ____.

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

37. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The muddy boots left ____ across the clean floor.

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

38. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The hikers rested because the climb was ____.

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

39. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: Nora checked the clock because she did not want to be ____.

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

40. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The soup was too hot, so Jay waited for it to ____.

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

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

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

42. At a friend's home, consider this sentence: The audience clapped to show that they ____ the performance.

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

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

- A. skirt
- B. piano
- C. willow
- D. bat

44. Robin, finch, and owl belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. wasp
 - B. swan
 - C. driver
 - D. cabbage
45. Hammer, wrench, and chisel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. shovel
 - B. chef
 - C. dinghy
 - D. lagoon
46. Violin, trumpet, and piano belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. river
 - B. canoe
 - C. gold
 - D. flute
47. Cup, mug, and spoon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. cat
 - B. square
 - C. coat
 - D. bowl
48. Carrot, broccoli, and onion belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. horse
 - B. pine
 - C. pepper
 - D. marker
49. River, stream, and sea belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. ocean
 - B. chalk
 - C. subway
 - D. sailboat
50. Jacket, vest, and skirt belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. tin
 - B. shirt
 - C. pliers
 - D. ferry
51. Triangle, hexagon, and rectangle belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. rhombus
 - B. zinc
 - C. piano
 - D. spoon
52. Pencil, chalk, and pastel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. swan
 - B. brush
 - C. fox
 - D. wasp

- 53.** Train, subway, and taxi belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** frost
 - B.** chef
 - C.** shuttle
 - D.** dinghy
- 54.** Apple, plum, and mango belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** hammer
 - B.** canoe
 - C.** soccer
 - D.** pear
- 55.** Ant, butterfly, and fly belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** tennis
 - B.** cat
 - C.** coat
 - D.** bee
- 56.** Baker, farmer, and nurse belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** crow
 - B.** plumber
 - C.** pine
 - D.** horse
- 57.** Canoe, sailboat, and barge belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** raft
 - B.** chalk
 - C.** stream
 - D.** lily
- 58.** Gold, iron, and zinc belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** storm
 - B.** guitar
 - C.** tin
 - D.** ferry
- 59.** Dog, cow, and bat belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** elm
 - B.** fox
 - C.** rectangle
 - D.** piano
- 60.** Rose, lily, and iris belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** poppy
 - B.** swan
 - C.** driver
 - D.** brush
- 61.** Rain, fog, and wind belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** turnip
 - B.** shuttle
 - C.** frost
 - D.** dinghy

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

- A.** violin
- B.** canoe
- C.** river
- D.** tennis

63. 3 is to 7 as 5 is to 9. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 20
- B.** 21
- C.** 19
- D.** 24

64. 11 is to 7 as 13 is to 9. Using the same rule, 25 is to which number?

- A.** 17
- B.** 20
- C.** 21
- D.** 22

65. 3 is to 6 as 5 is to 10. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 34
- B.** 37
- C.** 35
- D.** 36

66. 4 is to 9 as 6 is to 11. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 26
- B.** 21
- C.** 22
- D.** 31

67. 13 is to 8 as 15 is to 10. Using the same rule, 26 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 16
- C.** 21
- D.** 20

68. 4 is to 12 as 6 is to 18. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 51
- B.** 60
- C.** 55
- D.** 54

69. 5 is to 11 as 7 is to 13. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 28
- B.** 22
- C.** 16
- D.** 25

70. 15 is to 9 as 17 is to 11. Using the same rule, 27 is to which number?

- A.** 21
- B.** 33
- C.** 15
- D.** 27

71. 5 is to 20 as 7 is to 28. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 71
- B.** 73
- C.** 75
- D.** 72

72. 6 is to 13 as 8 is to 15. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 23
- B.** 30
- C.** 26
- D.** 16

73. 17 is to 10 as 19 is to 12. Using the same rule, 28 is to which number?

- A.** 35
- B.** 21
- C.** 20
- D.** 22

74. 6 is to 30 as 8 is to 40. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 95
- B.** 100
- C.** 90
- D.** 93

75. 7 is to 15 as 9 is to 17. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 25
- B.** 27
- C.** 16
- D.** 24

76. 19 is to 11 as 21 is to 13. Using the same rule, 29 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 21
- C.** 29
- D.** 37

77. 7 is to 14 as 9 is to 18. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 37
- B.** 39
- C.** 36
- D.** 35

78. 8 is to 10 as 10 is to 12. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

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

79. 14 is to 12 as 16 is to 14. Using the same rule, 23 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 21
- C.** 22
- D.** 19

80. 8 is to 24 as 10 is to 30. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 55
- B.** 57
- C.** 60
- D.** 54

81. Which number makes this equation true: $10 + 8 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 1
- C.** 9
- D.** 10

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 10 + 9$?

- A.** 27
- B.** 19
- C.** 28
- D.** 29

83. Which number makes this equation true: $11 + 8 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 8
- B.** 18
- C.** 14
- D.** 16

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 11 + 3$?

- A.** 22
- B.** 20
- C.** 14
- D.** 23

85. Which number makes this equation true: $12 + 8 = \square + 8$?

- A.** 13
- B.** 11
- C.** 12
- D.** 4

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 12 + 8$?

- A.** 30
- B.** 28
- C.** 20
- D.** 36

87. Which number makes this equation true: $13 + 8 = \square + 2$?

- A.** 18
- B.** 11
- C.** 19
- D.** 27

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 13 + 2$?

- A.** 23
- B.** 25
- C.** 15
- D.** 22

89. Which number makes this equation true: $14 + 8 = \square + 7$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 23
- C.** 14
- D.** 15

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 14 + 7$?

- A.** 28
- B.** 29
- C.** 27
- D.** 31

91. Which number makes this equation true: $15 + 8 = \square + 12$?

- A.** 10
- B.** 11
- C.** 13
- D.** 3

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 15 + 12$?

- A.** 34
- B.** 43
- C.** 36
- D.** 35

93. Which number makes this equation true: $16 + 8 = \square + 6$?

- A.** 18
- B.** 17
- C.** 10
- D.** 19

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 16 + 6$?

- A.** 32
- B.** 29
- C.** 30
- D.** 38

95. Which number makes this equation true: $17 + 8 = \square + 11$?

- A.** 14
- B.** 13
- C.** 22
- D.** 12

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 17 + 11$?

- A.** 34
- B.** 38
- C.** 36
- D.** 37

97. What number comes next in the series 2, 8, 14, 20, ____?

- A.** 29
- B.** 26
- C.** 25
- D.** 20

98. What number comes next in the series 2, 8, 15, 23, ____?

- A.** 26
- B.** 35
- C.** 44
- D.** 32

99. What number comes next in the series 5, 12, 26, 54, ____?

- A.** 109
- B.** 116
- C.** 122
- D.** 110

100. What number comes next in the series 3, 9, 15, 21, ____?

- A.** 26
- B.** 27
- C.** 21
- D.** 33

101. What number comes next in the series 3, 9, 16, 24, ____?

- A.** 36
- B.** 27
- C.** 33
- D.** 34

102. What number comes next in the series 6, 14, 30, 62, ____?

- A.** 126
- B.** 132
- C.** 125
- D.** 138

103. What number comes next in the series 4, 10, 16, 22, ____?

- A.** 22
- B.** 28
- C.** 29
- D.** 34

104. What number comes next in the series 4, 10, 17, 25, ____?

- A.** 34
- B.** 35
- C.** 37
- D.** 33

105. What number comes next in the series 7, 16, 34, 70, ____?

- A.** 141
- B.** 148
- C.** 136
- D.** 142

106. What number comes next in the series 5, 11, 17, 23, ____?

- A.** 41
- B.** 32
- C.** 29
- D.** 35

107. What number comes next in the series 5, 11, 18, 26, ____?

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

108. What number comes next in the series 8, 18, 38, 78, ____?

- A. 158
- B. 170
- C. 152
- D. 159

109. What number comes next in the series 6, 12, 18, 24, ____?

- A. 24
- B. 42
- C. 29
- D. 30

110. What number comes next in the series 6, 12, 19, 27, ____?

- A. 48
- B. 36
- C. 37
- D. 39

111. What number comes next in the series 9, 20, 42, 86, ____?

- A. 168
- B. 175
- C. 174
- D. 180

112. What number comes next in the series 7, 13, 19, 25, ____?

- A. 25
- B. 34
- C. 31
- D. 43

113. What number comes next in the series 7, 13, 20, 28, ____?

- A. 31
- B. 36
- C. 40
- D. 37

114. What number comes next in the series 10, 22, 46, 94, ____?

- A. 190
- B. 191
- C. 193
- D. 189

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

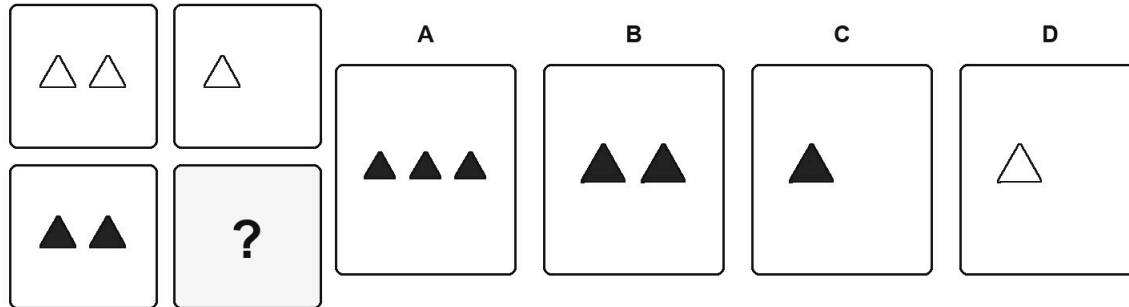


- A. Panel A

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

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

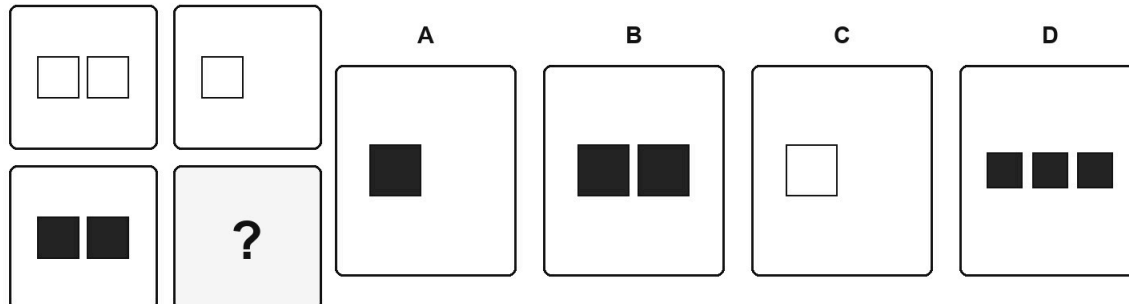
Complete the matrix



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

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

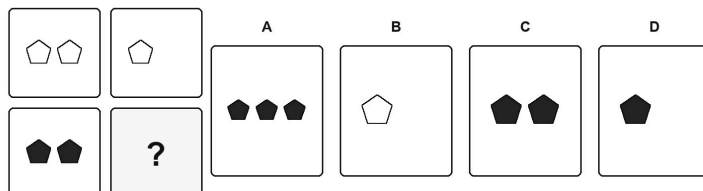
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

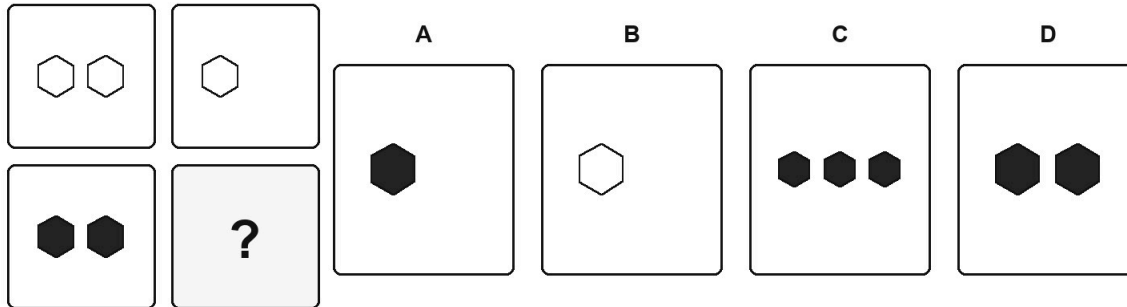


- A. Panel A

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

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

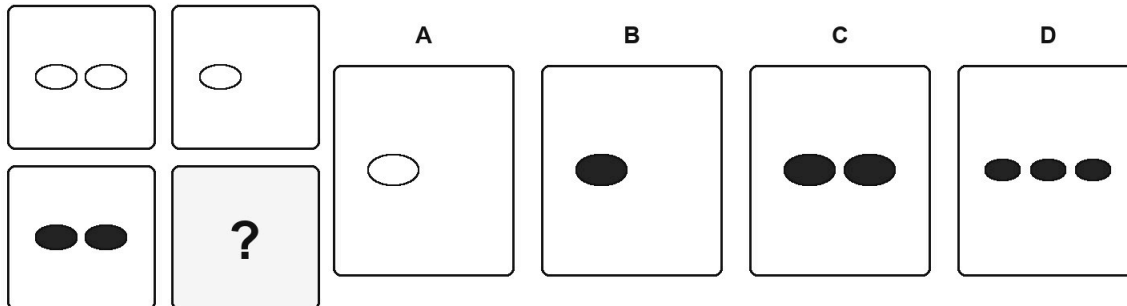
Complete the matrix



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

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

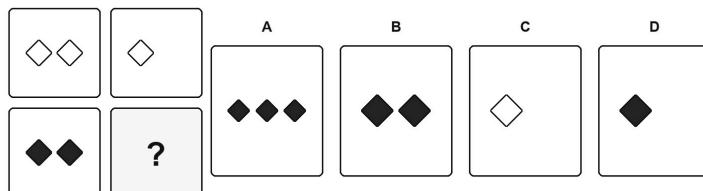
Complete the matrix



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

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

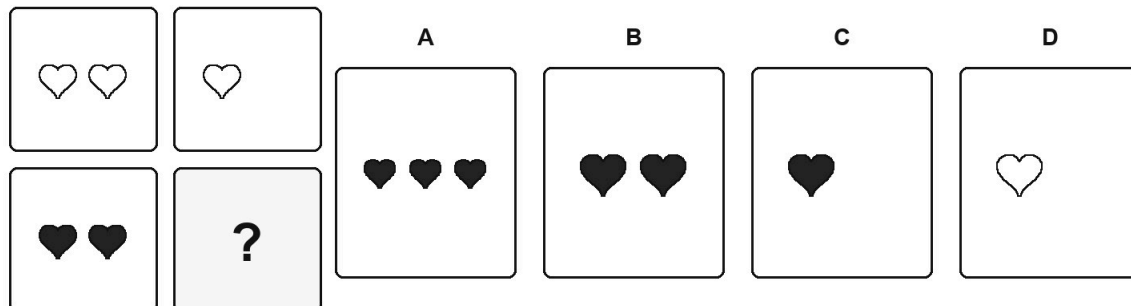
Complete the matrix



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

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

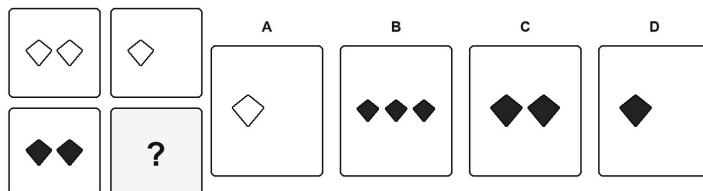
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

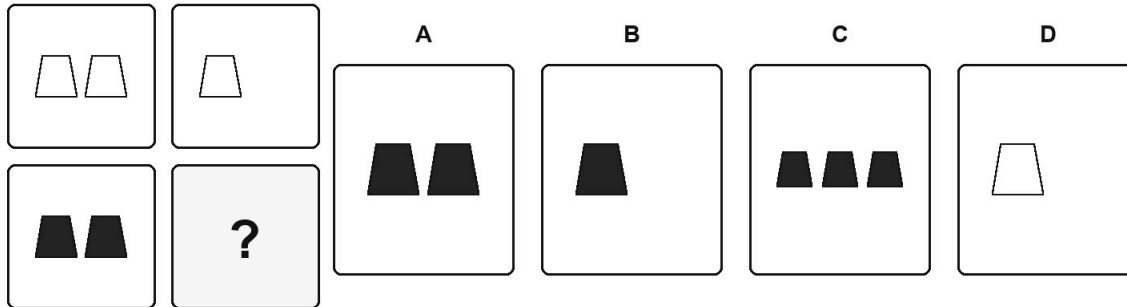


- A. Panel A

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

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

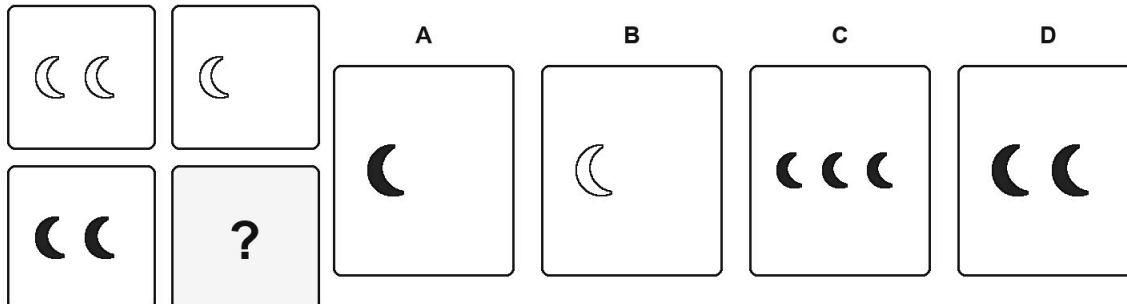
Complete the matrix



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

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

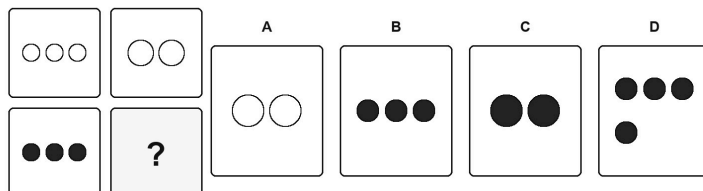
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

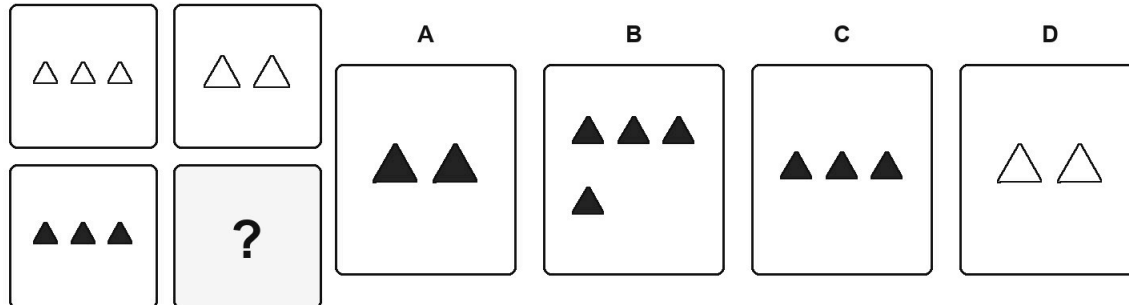


- A. Panel A

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

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

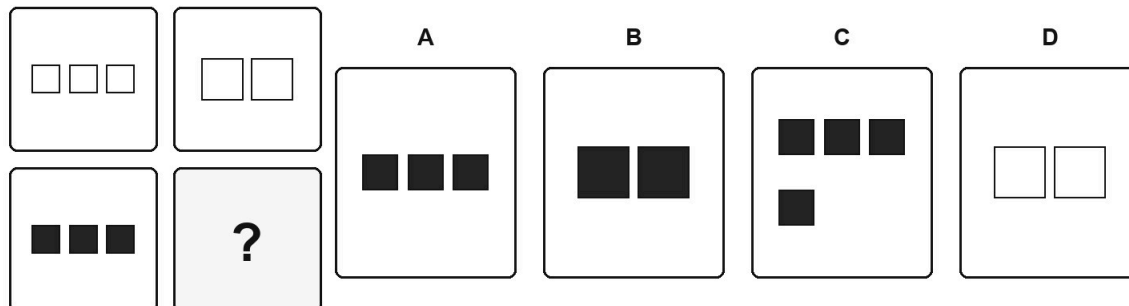
Complete the matrix



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

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

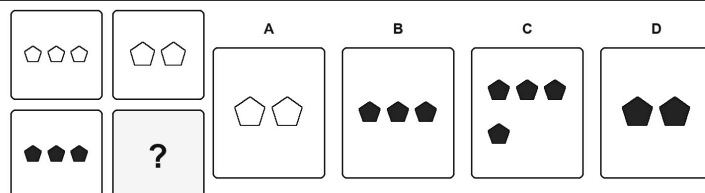
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

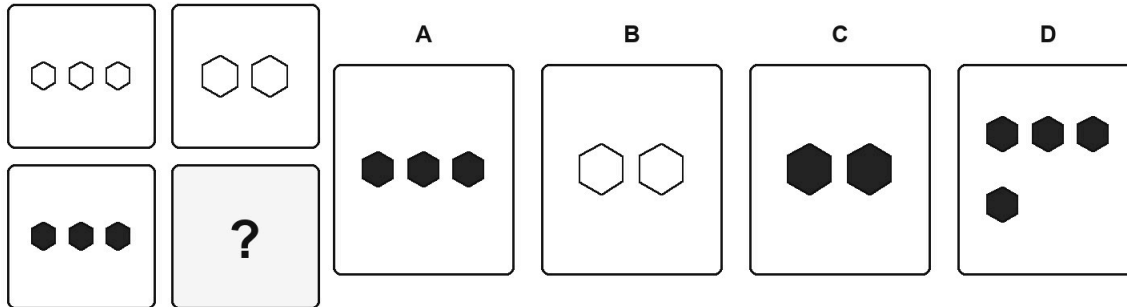


- A. Panel A

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

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

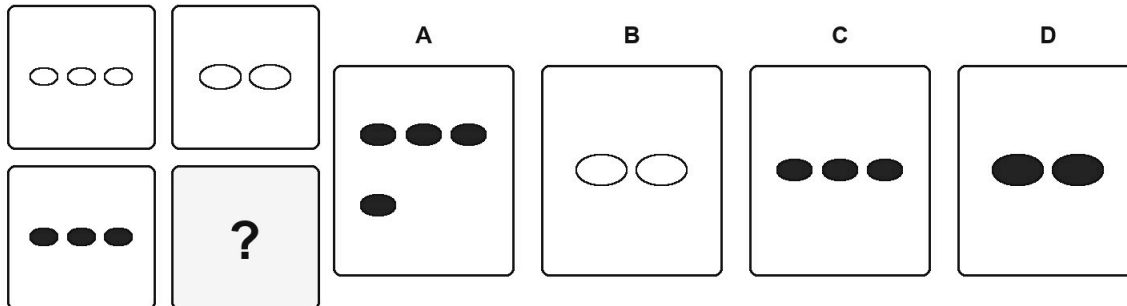
Complete the matrix



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

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

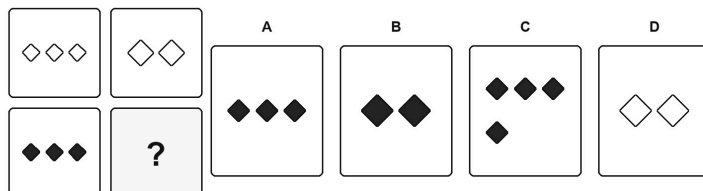
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

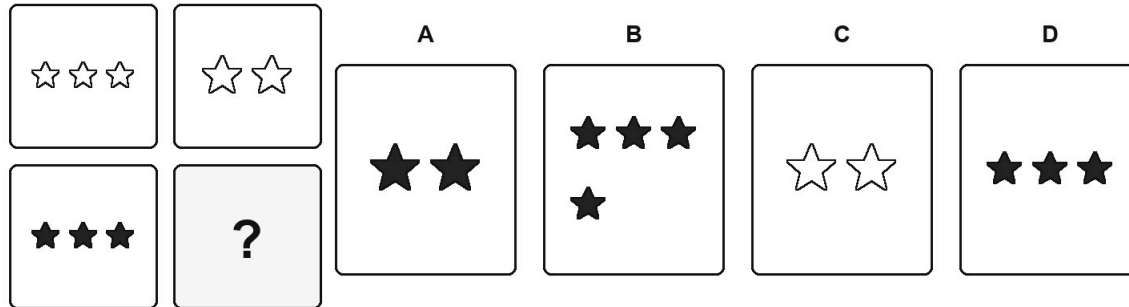


- A. Panel A

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

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

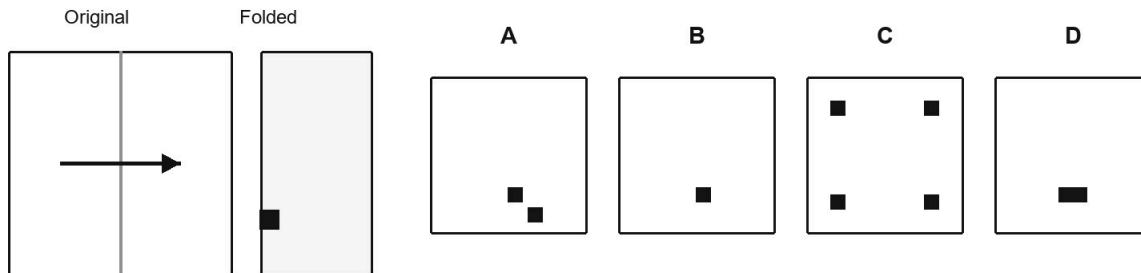
Complete the matrix



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

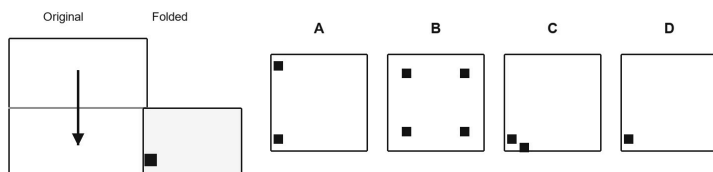
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold



- A. Panel A

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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

Original

Folded

A

B

C

D

The diagram for question 137 shows a square piece of paper being folded vertically. The 'Original' state shows a vertical line down the center with an arrow pointing to the right, indicating the fold direction. The 'Folded' state shows a single vertical rectangle with a small black square hole at the bottom. Four panels (A, B, C, D) show possible unfolded states: Panel A has four holes at the corners; Panel B has two holes in the bottom center; Panel C has two holes in the bottom right; Panel D has one hole in the bottom right.

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

Original

Folded

A

B

C

D

The diagram for question 138 shows a square piece of paper being folded horizontally. The 'Original' state shows a horizontal line across the center with an arrow pointing down, indicating the fold direction. The 'Folded' state shows a single horizontal rectangle with a small black square hole at the bottom. Four panels (A, B, C, D) show possible unfolded states: Panel A has four holes at the corners; Panel B has one hole in the bottom left; Panel C has two holes in the top left; Panel D has two holes in the bottom right.

- 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 (3,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

Original

Folded

A

B

C

D

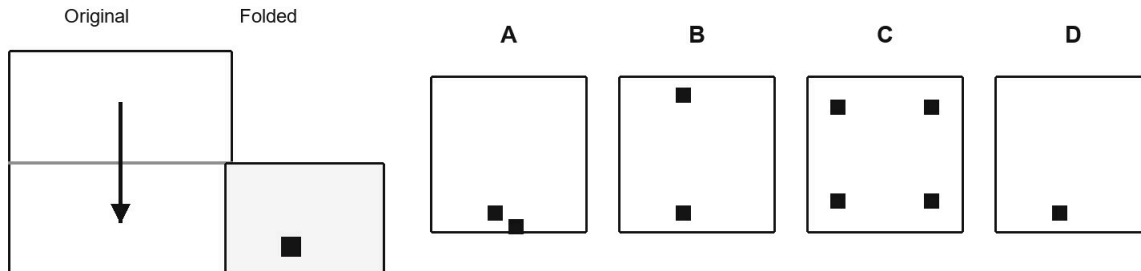
The diagram for question 139 shows a square piece of paper being folded vertically. The 'Original' state shows a vertical line down the center with an arrow pointing to the right, indicating the fold direction. The 'Folded' state shows a single vertical rectangle with a small black square hole at the bottom. Four panels (A, B, C, D) show possible unfolded states: Panel A has one hole in the bottom center; Panel B has four holes at the corners; Panel C has two holes in the bottom center; Panel D has two holes in the bottom right.

- 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 (3,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

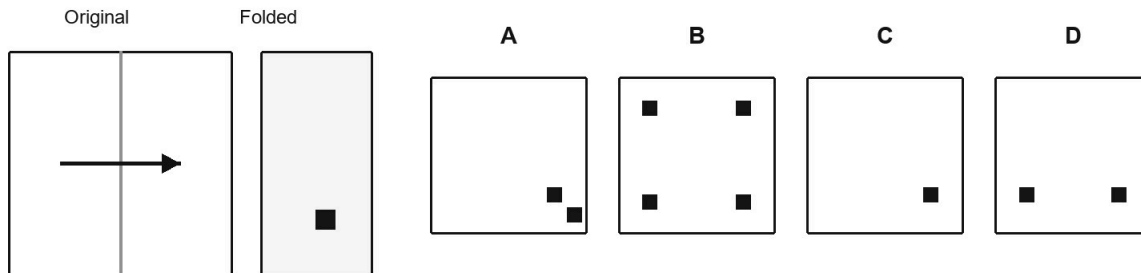
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (4,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

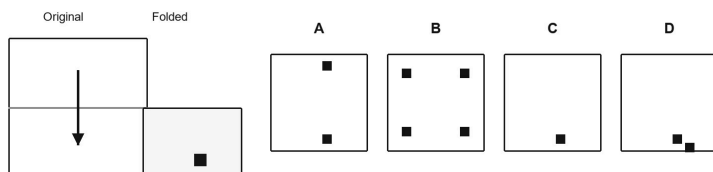
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (4,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

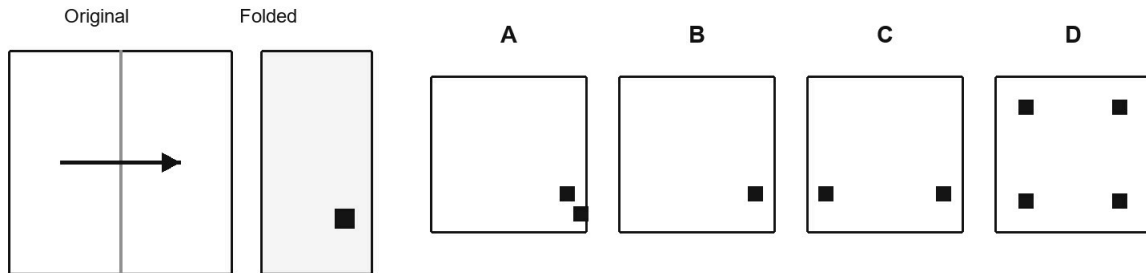


- A. Panel A

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

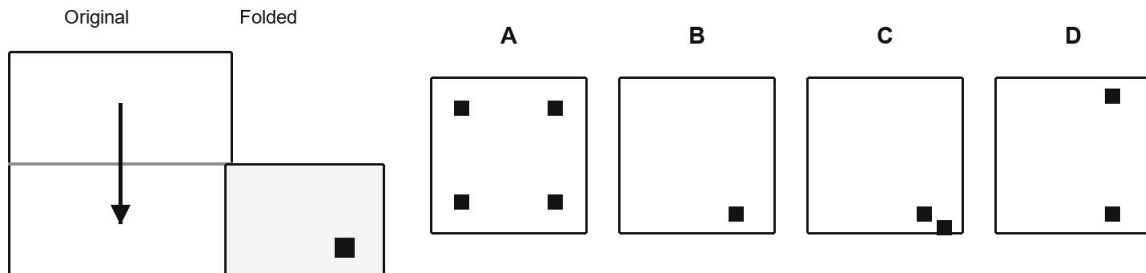
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

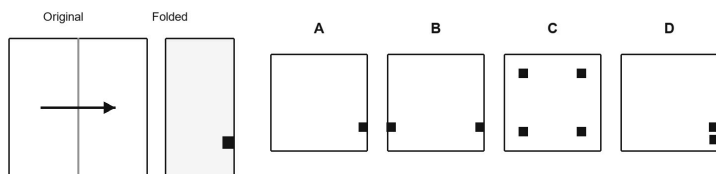
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

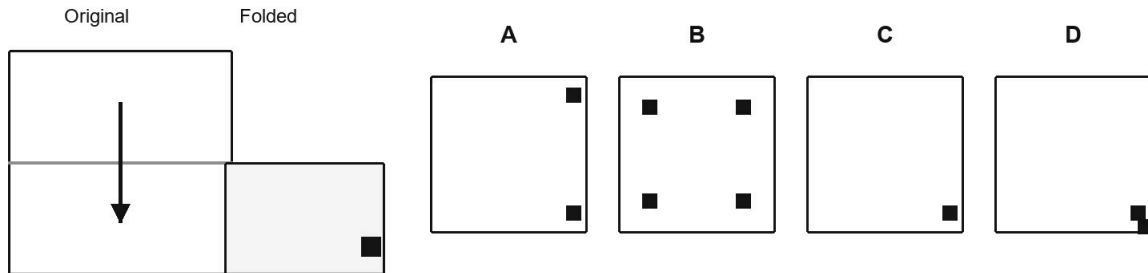


- A. Panel A

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

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

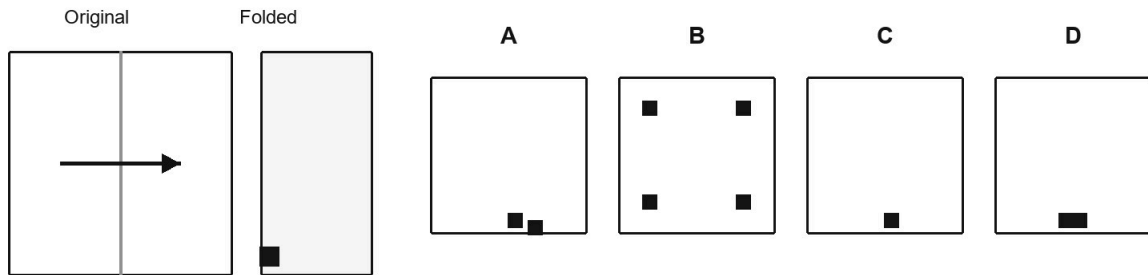
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

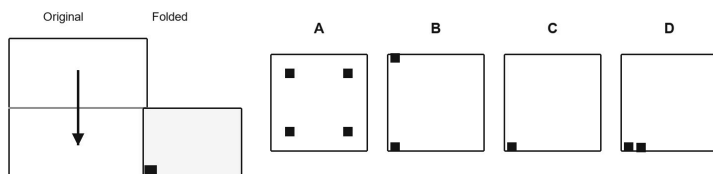
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

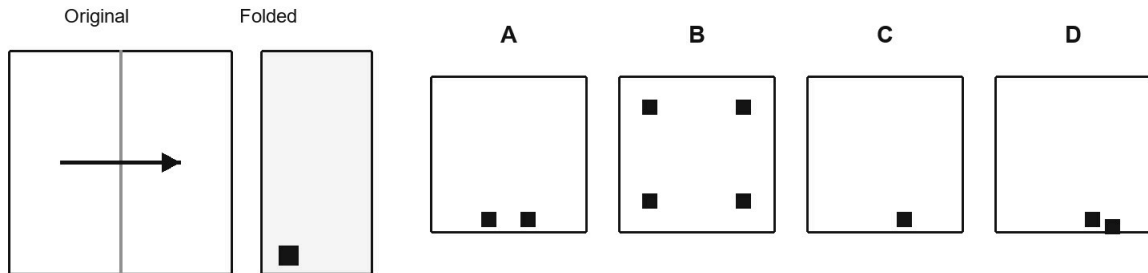


- A. Panel A

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

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

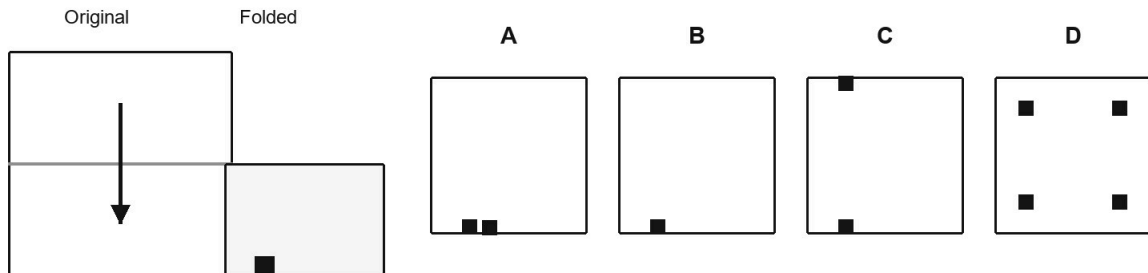
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

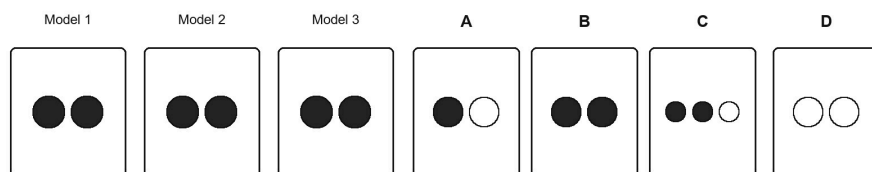
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

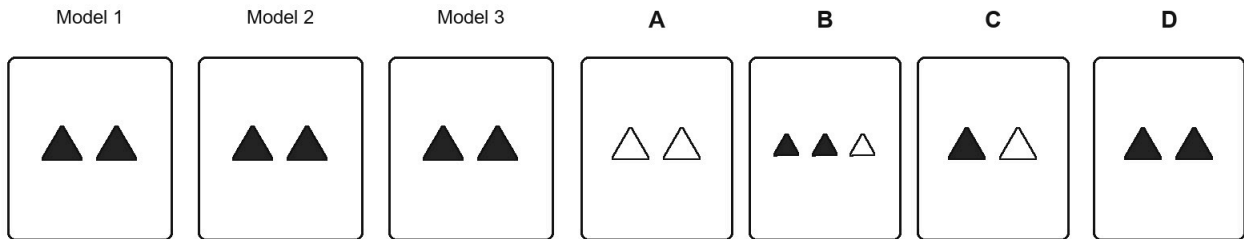


- A. Panel A

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

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

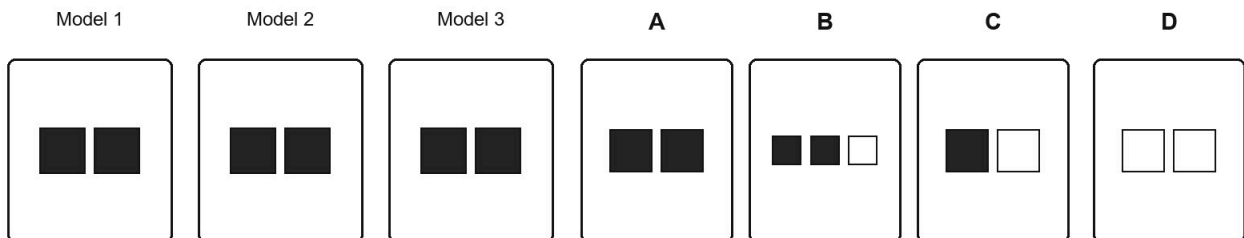
Find the matching group



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

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

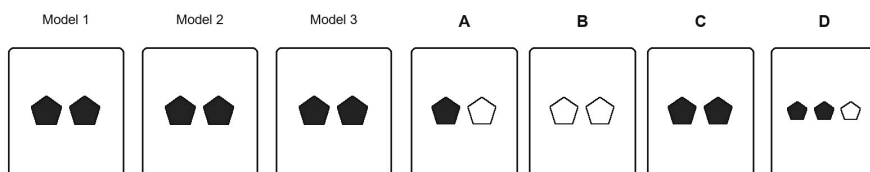
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

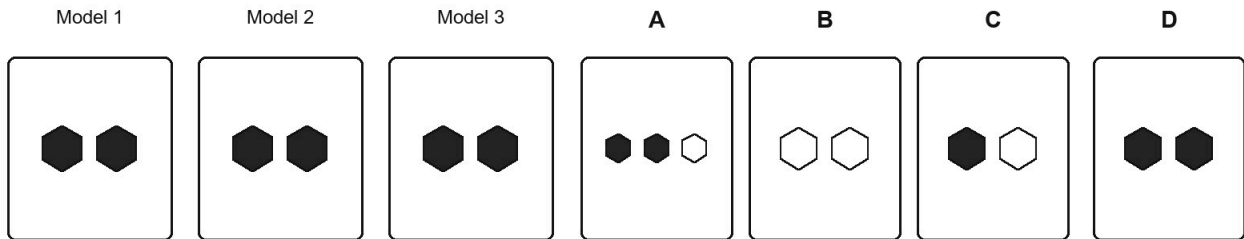


- A. Panel A

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

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

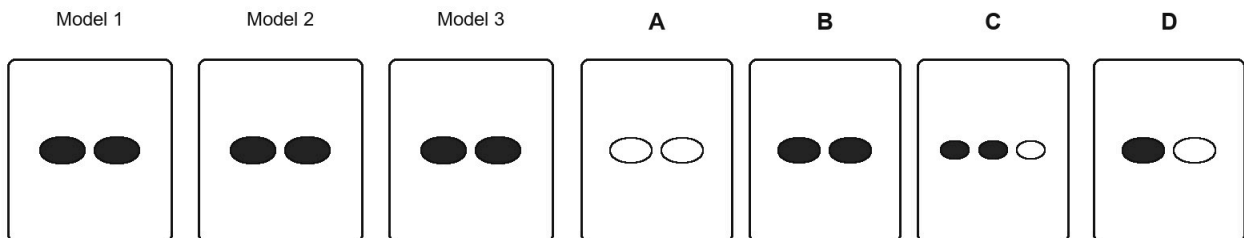
Find the matching group



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

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

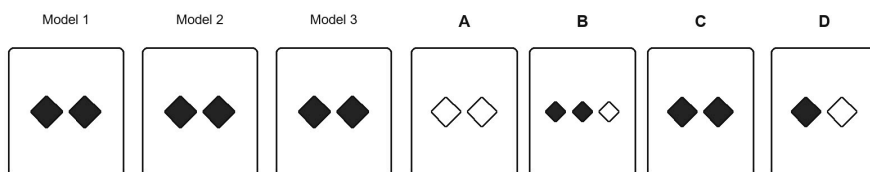
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

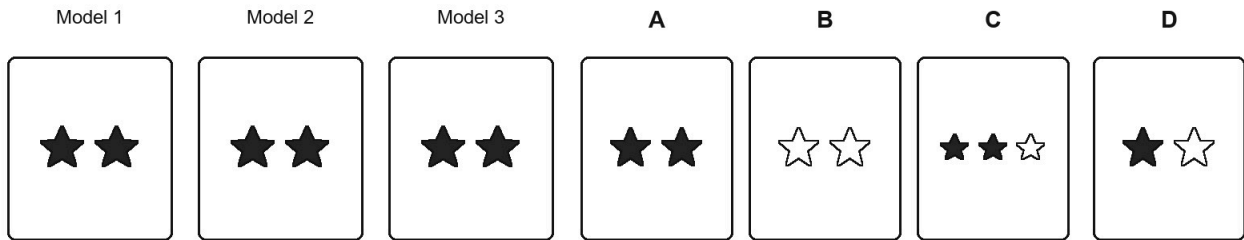


- A. Panel A

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

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

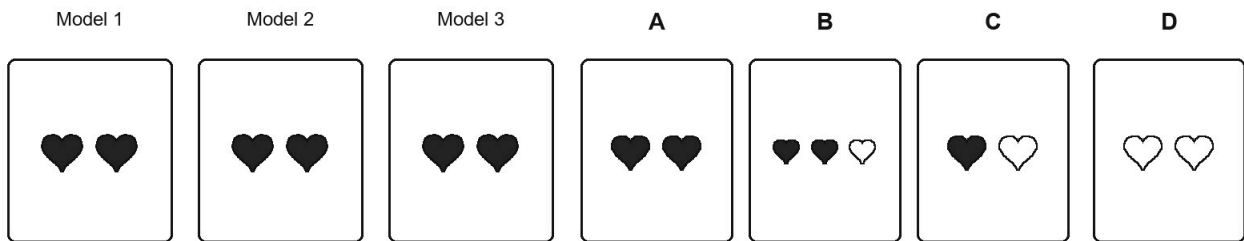
Find the matching group



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

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

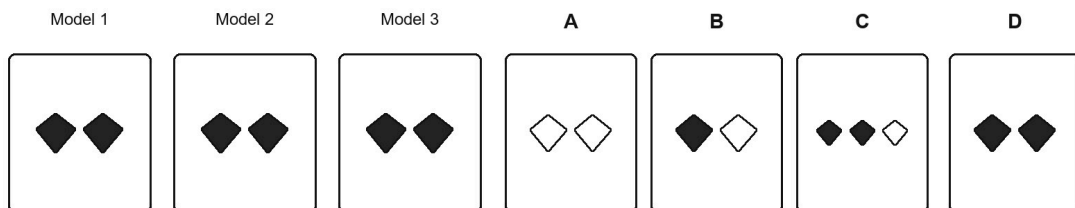
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

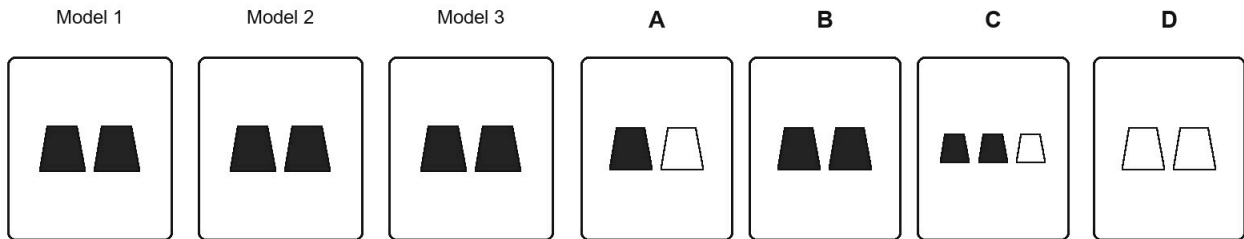


- A. Panel A

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

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

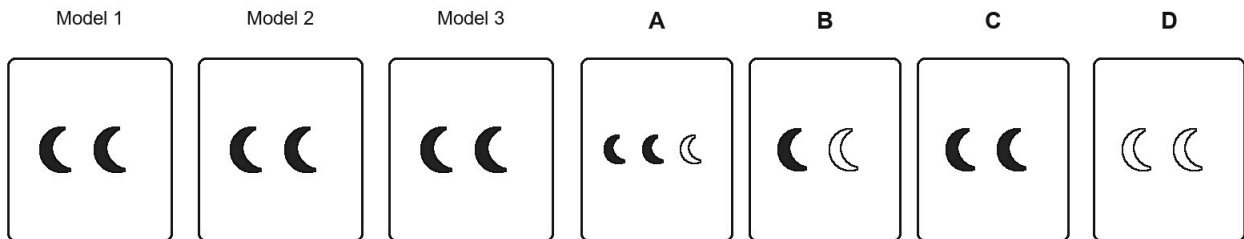
Find the matching group



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

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

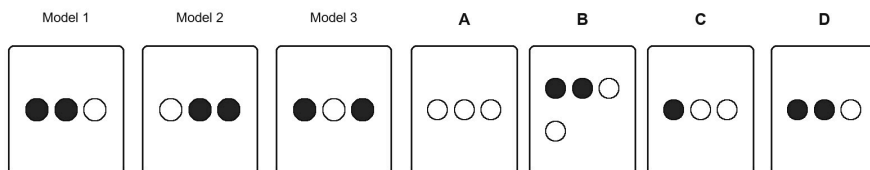
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

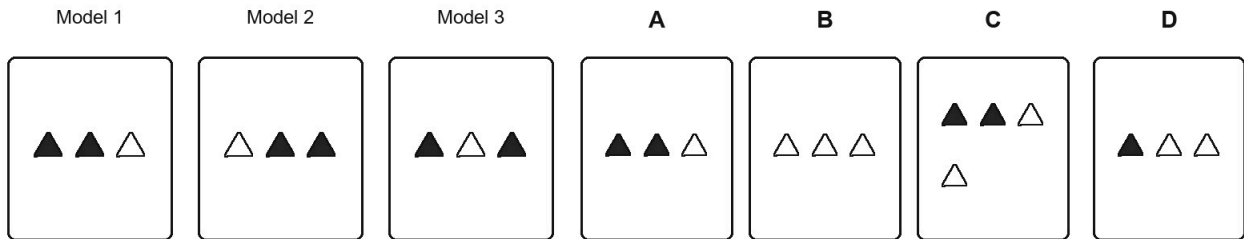


- A. Panel A

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

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

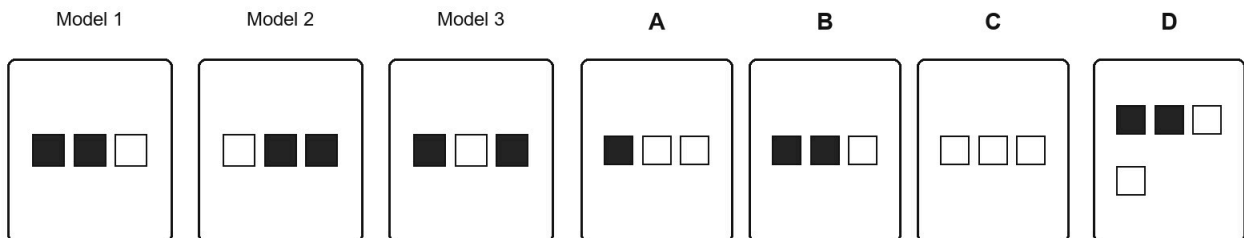
Find the matching group



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

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

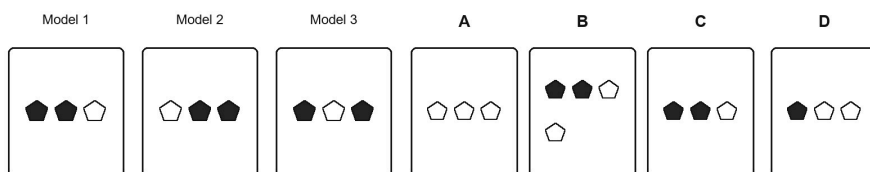
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

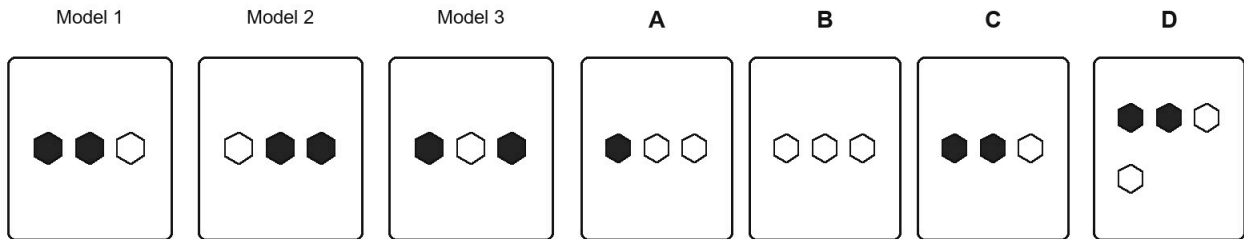


- A. Panel A

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

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

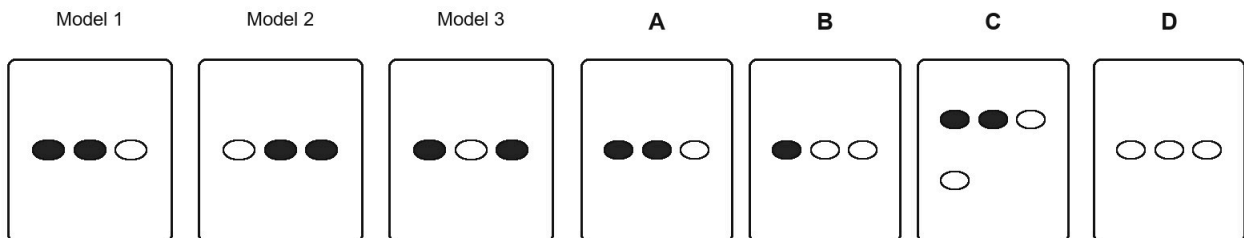
Find the matching group



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

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

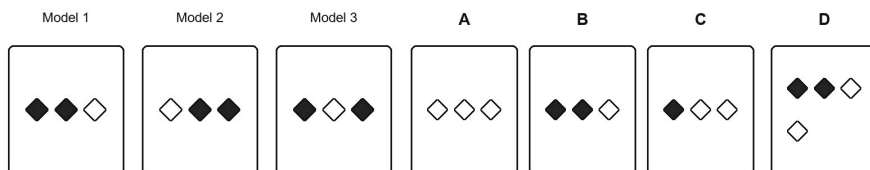
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

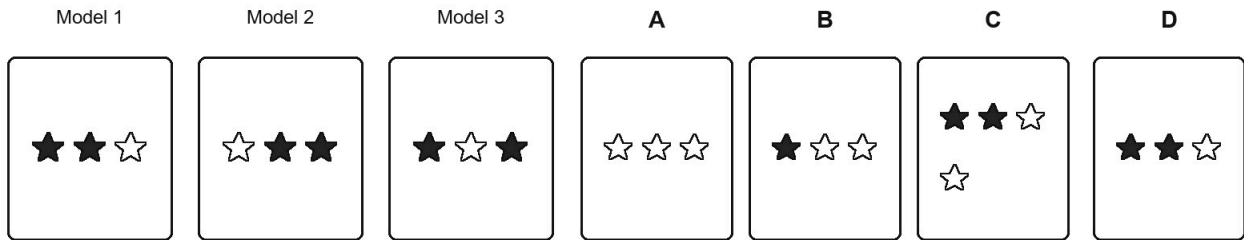


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three star panels each show 3 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group



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

Practice Exam 13: Answer Key And Explanations

1. **C** — Wheel and bicycle 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.
2. **D** — Leaf and tree show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to petal gives flower. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
3. **D** — Key and keyboard show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to page gives book. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
4. **C** — Brick and wall 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.
5. **B** — Pencil and write show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to camera gives photograph. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
6. **A** — Spoon and stir 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.
7. **D** — Shovel and dig show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to spoon gives stir. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
8. **B** — Ruler and measure 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.
9. **A** — Bee and hive 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.
10. **C** — Horse and stable show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to bird gives nest. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
11. **D** — Rabbit and burrow show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to person gives house. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
12. **A** — Ant and colony 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.
13. **C** — Teacher and school show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to pilot gives cockpit. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
14. **B** — Chef and kitchen 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.
15. **C** — Librarian and library show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to chef gives kitchen. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a

choice.

16. B — Baker and bakery 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.

17. D — Author and story 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.

18. A — Artist and painting show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to sculptor gives statue. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

19. C — Builder and house show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to writer gives poem. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

20. B — Potter and pot show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to baker gives bread. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

21. A — Sculptor and statue 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.

22. D — Foot and sock 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.

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

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

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

31. 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. A — Gently completes the sentence because A fragile object should be handled gently. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

33. 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. B — Noise completes the sentence because Hearing relates to sound or noise. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

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

41. C — Time completes the sentence because A narrow crossing may only fit one cyclist at a time. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

42. A — Enjoyed completes the sentence because Applause commonly shows enjoyment or approval. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

43. C — Oak, birch, and elm are all trees. Willow belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

44. B — Robin, finch, and owl are all birds. Swan belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

45. A — Hammer, wrench, and chisel are all tools. Shovel 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, trumpet, and piano are all instruments. Flute 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. D — Cup, mug, and spoon 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. C — Carrot, broccoli, and onion are all vegetables. Pepper belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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

50. B — Jacket, vest, and skirt are all clothing. Shirt belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

51. A — Triangle, hexagon, and rectangle are all polygons. Rhombus belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

52. B — Pencil, chalk, and pastel are all drawing tools. Brush belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

53. C — Train, subway, and taxi are all public transport. Shuttle 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, plum, and mango are all fruits. Pear 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. D — Ant, butterfly, and fly 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, farmer, and nurse are all occupations. Plumber 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, sailboat, and barge are all watercraft. Raft belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

58. C — Gold, iron, and zinc are all metals. Tin belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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

60. A — Rose, lily, and iris are all flowers. Poppy 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, fog, and wind are all weather events. Frost belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

62. D — Soccer, cricket, and rugby are all sports. Tennis 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. A — The given pairs both add 4 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 16 gives 20. The

79. B — The given pairs both subtract 2 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 23 gives 21. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before

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

80. D — The given pairs both multiply by 3 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 18 gives 54. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying the operation to the final number.

81. C — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 8 is 18; subtracting 9 leaves 9 for the box. Substituting 9 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

82. A — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 9 is 19; adding back 8 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.

83. D — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 8 is 19; subtracting 3 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.

84. A — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 3 is 14; adding back 8 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.

85. C — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 8 is 20; subtracting 8 leaves 12 for the box. Substituting 12 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

86. B — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 8 is 20; adding back 8 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.

87. C — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 8 is 21; subtracting 2 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.

88. A — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 2 is 15; adding back 8 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.

89. D — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 8 is 22; subtracting 7 leaves 15 for the box. Substituting 15 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

90. B — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 7 is 21; adding back 8 gives 29 for the box. Substituting 29 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

91. B — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 8 is 23; subtracting 12 leaves 11 for the box. Substituting 11 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

92. D — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 12 is 27; adding back 8 gives 35 for the box. Substituting 35 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, 16 plus 8 is 24; subtracting 6 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.

94. C — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 6 is 22; adding back 8 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.

95. A — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 8 is 25; subtracting 11 leaves 14 for the box. Substituting 14 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

96. C — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 11 is 28; adding back 8 gives 36 for the box. Substituting 36 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

97. B — In this series, each term increases by 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 26. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

98. D — In this series, the increases are 6, 7, and 8, so the next increase is 9. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 32. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

99. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 110. 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 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 27. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

101. C — In this series, the increases are 6, 7, and 8, so the next increase is 9. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 33. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

102. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 126. 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 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 28. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

104. A — In this series, the increases are 6, 7, and 8, so the next increase is 9. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 34. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

105. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 142. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

106. C — In this series, each term increases by 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 29. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

107. B — In this series, the increases are 6, 7, and 8, so the next increase is 9. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 35. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

108. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 158. 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 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 30. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

110. B — In this series, the increases are 6, 7, and 8, so the next increase is 9. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 36. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

111. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 174. 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 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 31. Checking

every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

113. D — In this series, the increases are 6, 7, and 8, so the next increase is 9. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 37. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

114. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 190. 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 black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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. C — Across each row the number of triangles decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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. A — Across each row the number of squares decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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. D — Across each row the number of pentagons decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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. A — Across each row the number of hexagons decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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 black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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 black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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. C — Across each row the number of stars decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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 black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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. D — Across each row the number of kites decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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. B — Across each row the number of trapezoids decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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. A — Across each row the number of crescents decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 black 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. C — Across each row the number of circles decreases from 3 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black circles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

128. A — Across each row the number of triangles decreases from 3 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black triangles. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

137. 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.

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

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

149. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

161. B — Each model panel has exactly 2 trapezoids and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so

position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 2 trapezoids with 2 black. A choice with the right count but wrong shading, or the right shading but wrong count, does not fit the group.

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

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

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

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