

PRACTICE EXAM 14: 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. Neck is to scarf as foot is to which word?

- A.** sock
- B.** beat
- C.** heat
- D.** ring

2. Eye is to goggle as hand is to which word?

- A.** bread
- B.** train
- C.** clock
- D.** glove

3. Leg is to trouser as ear is to which word?

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

4. Sun is to light as drum is to which word?

- A.** beat
- B.** fawn
- C.** lamb
- D.** fire

5. Bell is to sound as flower is to which word?

- A.** train
- B.** scent
- C.** paint
- D.** write

6. Cloud is to rain as fire is to which word?

- A.** bird
- B.** poem
- C.** heat
- D.** fawn

7. Drum is to beat as bell is to which word?

- A.** light
- B.** field
- C.** train
- D.** sound

8. Ruler is to length as scale is to which word?

- A.** finger
- B.** school
- C.** weight

D. rocket

9. Scale is to weight as ruler is to which word?

- A. garage**
- B. length**
- C. camera**
- D. writer**

10. Thermometer is to temperature as rain gauge is to which word?

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

11. Speedometer is to speed as odometer is to which word?

- A. scissors**
- B. distance**
- C. rainfall**
- D. aquarium**

12. Rain Gauge is to rainfall as compass is to which word?

- A. engineer**
- B. artifacts**
- C. direction**
- D. librarian**

13. Clay is to pot as paper is to which word?

- A. song**
- B. chef**
- C. ring**
- D. book**

14. Wool is to sweater as wood is to which word?

- A. table**
- B. pilot**
- C. sheep**
- D. broom**

15. Cotton is to shirt as clay is to which word?

- A. pot**
- B. bee**
- C. dig**
- D. bus**

16. Leather is to shoe as flour is to which word?

- A. train**
- B. story**
- C. bread**
- D. water**

17. Library is to books as garden is to which word?

- A. writer**
- B. plants**

- C. rocket
- D. cotton

18. Orchard is to trees as zoo is to which word?

- A. library
- B. sweater
- C. kitchen
- D. animals

19. Garage is to cars as aquarium is to which word?

- A. fish
- B. poem
- C. song
- D. wing

20. Zoo is to animals as gallery is to which word?

- A. librarian
- B. astronaut
- C. paintings
- D. artifacts

21. Pilot is to airplane as rider is to which word?

- A. animals
- B. bicycle
- C. cockpit
- D. station

22. Driver is to bus as captain is to which word?

- A. poem
- B. foal
- C. ship
- D. wall

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. song

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. harp
- B. spruce
- C. trousers
- D. orange

44. Robin, finch, and swan belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. cricket
 - B. chef
 - C. heron
 - D. platter
45. Hammer, wrench, and rake belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. saw
 - B. river
 - C. train
 - D. canoe
46. Violin, trumpet, and harp belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. tennis
 - B. kayak
 - C. lake
 - D. flute
47. Cup, mug, and saucer belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. beetle
 - B. pine
 - C. plate
 - D. peach
48. Carrot, broccoli, and cabbage belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. finch
 - B. butterfly
 - C. hexagon
 - D. celery
49. River, stream, and creek belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. ocean
 - B. teacher
 - C. raft
 - D. pliers
50. Jacket, vest, and trousers belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. rugby
 - B. skirt
 - C. wind
 - D. chisel
51. Triangle, hexagon, and rhombus belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. saucer
 - B. trapezoid
 - C. fox
 - D. willow
52. Pencil, chalk, and brush belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. cricket
 - B. bear
 - C. chef
 - D. stylus

53. Train, subway, and trolley belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** canoe
- B.** hammer
- C.** bus
- D.** robin

54. Apple, plum, and orange belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** pear
- B.** silver
- C.** lake
- D.** flute

55. Ant, butterfly, and wasp belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** hockey
- B.** beetle
- C.** plate
- D.** pine

56. Baker, farmer, and driver belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** teacher
- B.** birch
- C.** mug
- D.** broccoli

57. Canoe, sailboat, and yacht belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** orchid
- B.** storm
- C.** celery
- D.** raft

58. Gold, iron, and steel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** chisel
- B.** taxi
- C.** zinc
- D.** skirt

59. Dog, cow, and fox belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** bear
- B.** trousers
- C.** harp
- D.** orange

60. Rose, lily, and poppy belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** spruce
- B.** stylus
- C.** chef
- D.** violet

61. Rain, fog, and thunder belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?

- A.** pencil
- B.** snow
- C.** hammer
- D.** carrot

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

- A.** pear
- B.** flute
- C.** tennis
- D.** kayak

63. 9 is to 12 as 11 is to 14. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 16
- B.** 18
- C.** 19
- D.** 22

64. 16 is to 13 as 18 is to 15. Using the same rule, 24 is to which number?

- A.** 18
- B.** 21
- C.** 24
- D.** 22

65. 9 is to 36 as 11 is to 44. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 72
- B.** 75
- C.** 68
- D.** 71

66. 10 is to 14 as 12 is to 16. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 23
- B.** 28
- C.** 21
- D.** 20

67. 18 is to 14 as 20 is to 16. Using the same rule, 25 is to which number?

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

68. 10 is to 50 as 12 is to 60. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 90
- B.** 91
- C.** 85
- D.** 100

69. 11 is to 16 as 13 is to 18. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 20
- B.** 21
- C.** 26
- D.** 24

70. 20 is to 15 as 22 is to 17. Using the same rule, 26 is to which number?

- A.** 16
- B.** 31
- C.** 21
- D.** 20

71. 11 is to 22 as 13 is to 26. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 40
- B.** 39
- C.** 36
- D.** 37

72. 12 is to 18 as 14 is to 20. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 21
- C.** 23
- D.** 25

73. 22 is to 16 as 24 is to 18. Using the same rule, 27 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 21
- C.** 20
- D.** 33

74. 12 is to 36 as 14 is to 42. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 57
- B.** 53
- C.** 51
- D.** 54

75. 13 is to 20 as 15 is to 22. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 37
- B.** 23
- C.** 30
- D.** 16

76. 24 is to 17 as 26 is to 19. Using the same rule, 28 is to which number?

- A.** 35
- B.** 20
- C.** 21
- D.** 28

77. 13 is to 52 as 15 is to 60. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 71
- B.** 76
- C.** 75
- D.** 72

78. 14 is to 22 as 16 is to 24. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 25
- C.** 16
- D.** 32

79. 26 is to 18 as 28 is to 20. Using the same rule, 29 is to which number?

- A.** 21
- B.** 13
- C.** 37
- D.** 22

80. 14 is to 70 as 16 is to 80. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 91
- B.** 85
- C.** 90
- D.** 89

81. Which number makes this equation true: $18 + 8 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 23
- B.** 19
- C.** 22
- D.** 21

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 18 + 5$?

- A.** 32
- B.** 31
- C.** 33
- D.** 29

83. Which number makes this equation true: $19 + 8 = \square + 10$?

- A.** 25
- B.** 18
- C.** 17
- D.** 16

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 19 + 10$?

- A.** 45
- B.** 38
- C.** 36
- D.** 37

85. Which number makes this equation true: $20 + 8 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 22
- B.** 24
- C.** 25
- D.** 16

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 20 + 4$?

- A.** 32
- B.** 24
- C.** 33
- D.** 34

87. Which number makes this equation true: $21 + 8 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 20
- B.** 28
- C.** 21
- D.** 18

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 8 = 21 + 9$?

- A.** 40
- B.** 38
- C.** 36
- D.** 37

89. Which number makes this equation true: $4 + 9 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 9
- C.** 10
- D.** 12

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 4 + 3$?

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

91. Which number makes this equation true: $5 + 9 = \square + 8$?

- A.** 7
- B.** 5
- C.** 6
- D.** 15

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 5 + 8$?

- A.** 21
- B.** 31
- C.** 13
- D.** 22

93. Which number makes this equation true: $6 + 9 = \square + 2$?

- A.** 11
- B.** 13
- C.** 15
- D.** 14

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 6 + 2$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 16
- C.** 19
- D.** 8

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

- A.** 0
- B.** 8
- C.** 9
- D.** 18

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

- A.** 23
- B.** 22
- C.** 24
- D.** 32

97. What number comes next in the series 8, 14, 20, 26, ____?

- A.** 26
- B.** 38
- C.** 31
- D.** 32

98. What number comes next in the series 8, 14, 21, 29, ____?

- A.** 37
- B.** 38
- C.** 44
- D.** 32

99. What number comes next in the series 11, 24, 50, 102, ____?

- A.** 207
- B.** 206
- C.** 205
- D.** 200

100. What number comes next in the series 9, 15, 21, 27, ____?

- A.** 33
- B.** 34
- C.** 32
- D.** 27

101. What number comes next in the series 9, 15, 22, 30, ____?

- A.** 33
- B.** 51
- C.** 45
- D.** 39

102. What number comes next in the series 12, 26, 54, 110, ____?

- A.** 225
- B.** 234
- C.** 222
- D.** 221

103. What number comes next in the series 10, 16, 22, 28, ____?

- A.** 37
- B.** 34
- C.** 35
- D.** 46

104. What number comes next in the series 10, 16, 23, 31, ____?

- A.** 41
- B.** 43
- C.** 39
- D.** 40

105. What number comes next in the series 13, 28, 58, 118, ____?

- A.** 250
- B.** 241
- C.** 238
- D.** 244

106. What number comes next in the series 11, 17, 23, 29, ____?

- A.** 35
- B.** 36
- C.** 47
- D.** 34

107. What number comes next in the series 11, 17, 24, 32, ____?

- A.** 41
- B.** 35
- C.** 42
- D.** 40

108. What number comes next in the series 14, 30, 62, 126, ____?

- A.** 257
- B.** 254
- C.** 253
- D.** 248

109. What number comes next in the series 12, 18, 24, 30, ____?

- A.** 37
- B.** 42
- C.** 36
- D.** 39

110. What number comes next in the series 12, 18, 25, 33, ____?

- A.** 54
- B.** 36
- C.** 41
- D.** 42

111. What number comes next in the series 15, 32, 66, 134, ____?

- A.** 270
- B.** 271
- C.** 282
- D.** 269

112. What number comes next in the series 13, 19, 25, 31, ____?

- A.** 36
- B.** 49
- C.** 37
- D.** 31

113. What number comes next in the series 13, 19, 26, 34, ____?

- A.** 55
- B.** 43
- C.** 37
- D.** 46

114. What number comes next in the series 16, 34, 70, 142, ____?

- A.** 292
- B.** 285
- C.** 298
- D.** 286

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

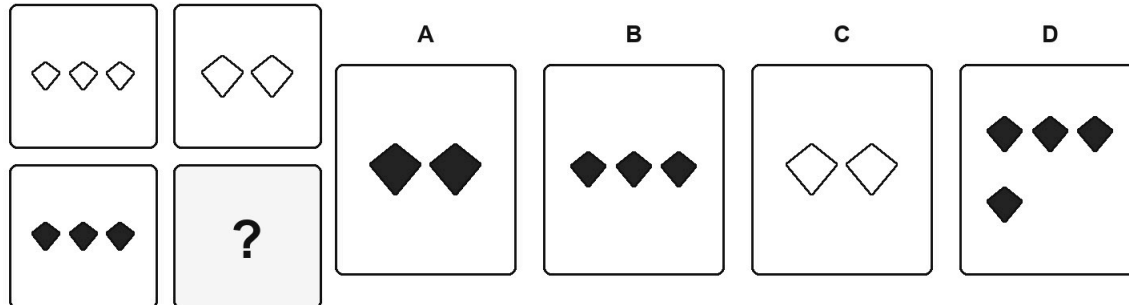


- A.** Panel A

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

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

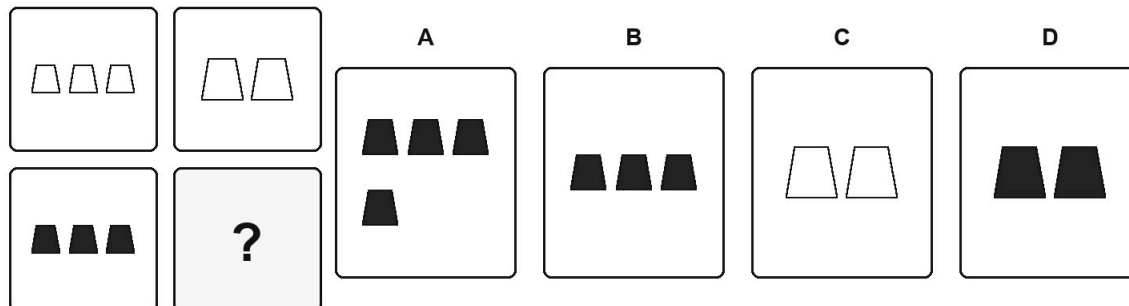
Complete the matrix



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

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

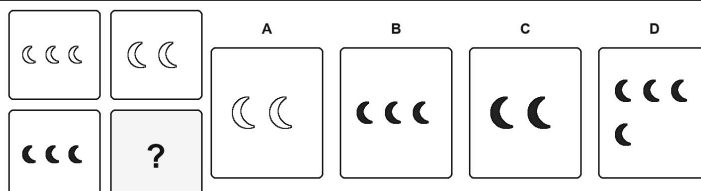
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

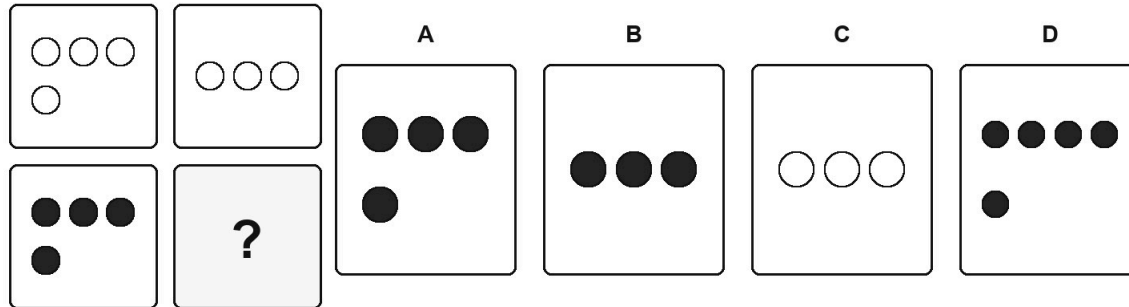


- A. Panel A

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

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

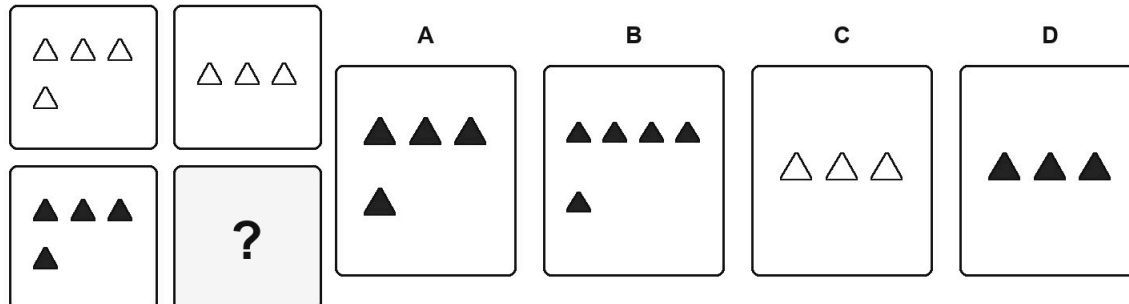
Complete the matrix



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

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

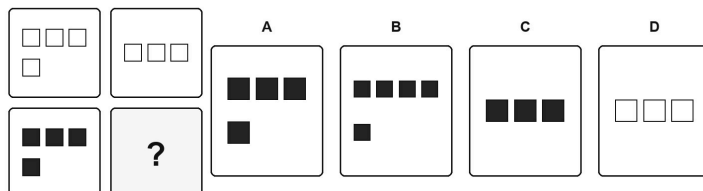
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

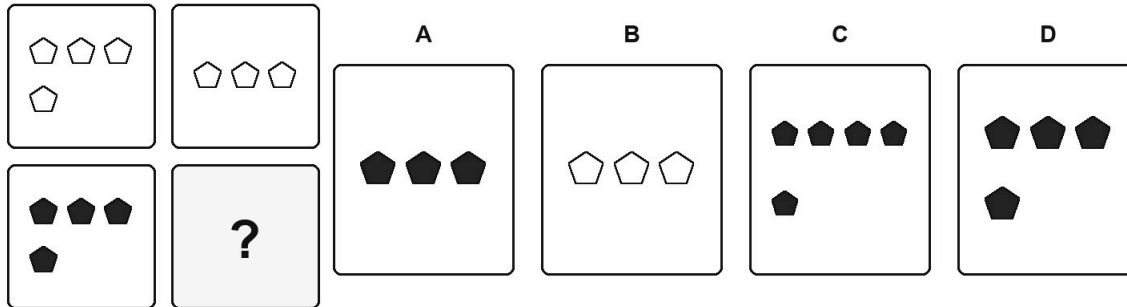


- A. Panel A

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

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

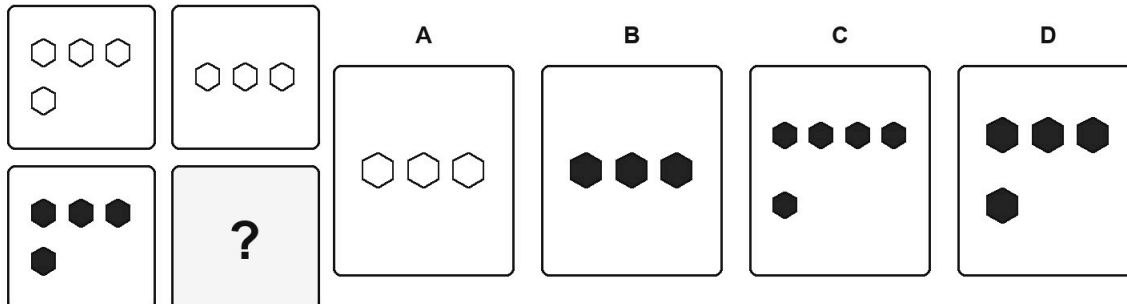
Complete the matrix



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

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

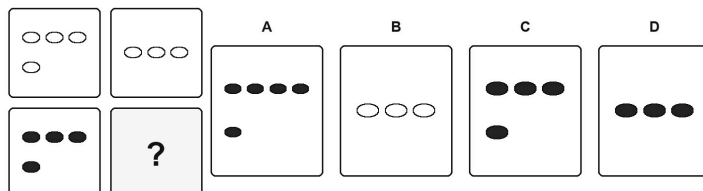
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

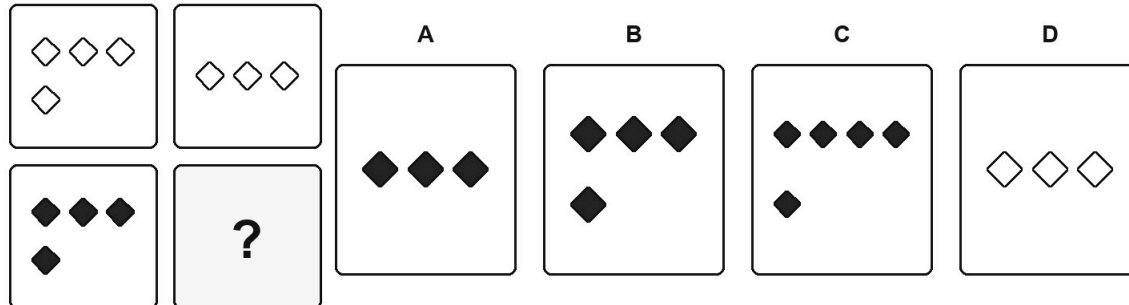


- A. Panel A

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

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

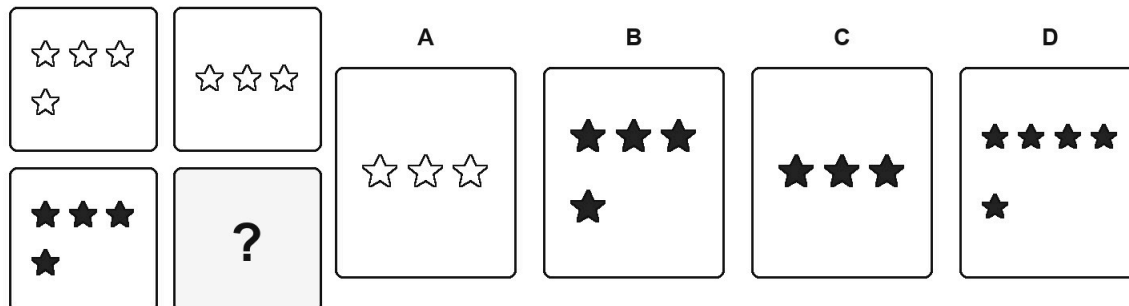
Complete the matrix



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

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

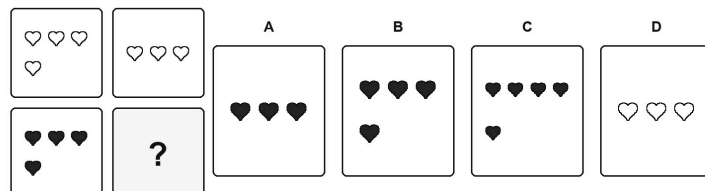
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

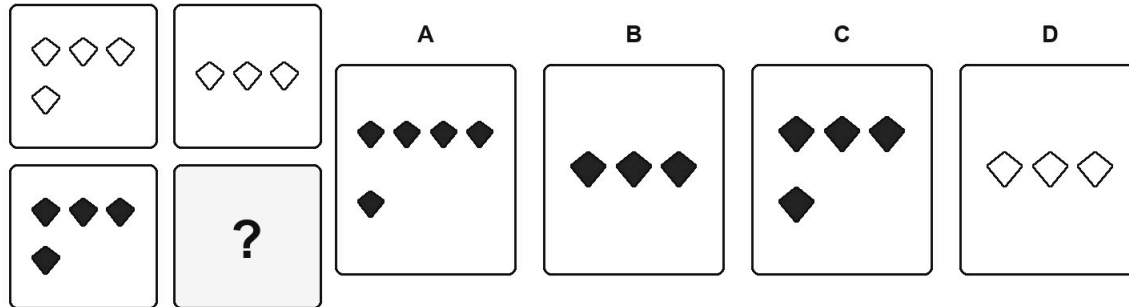


- A. Panel A

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

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

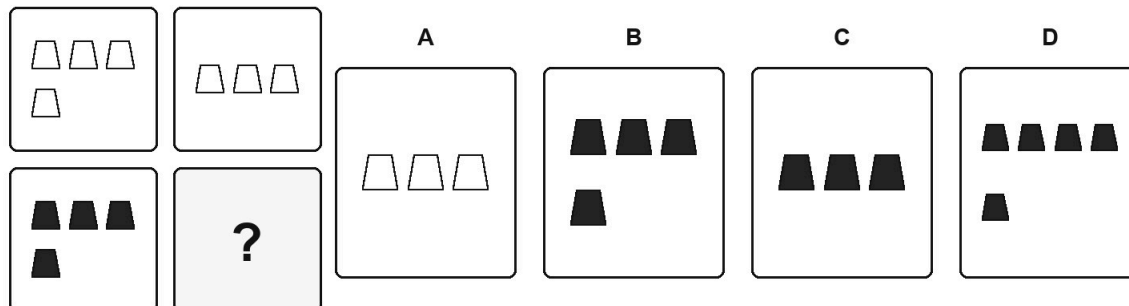
Complete the matrix



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

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

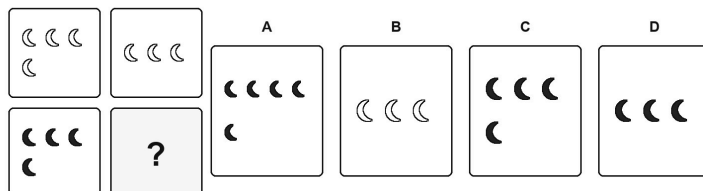
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

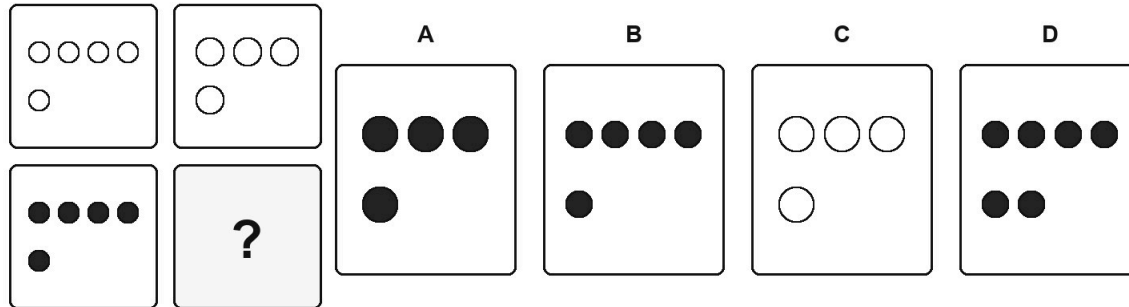


- A. Panel A

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

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

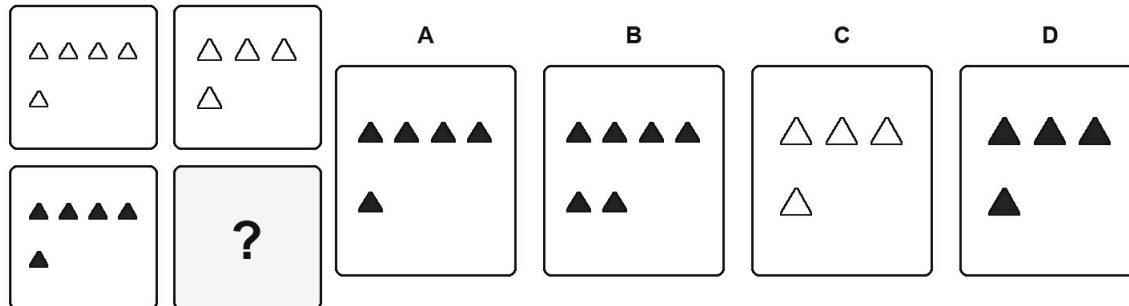
Complete the matrix



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

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

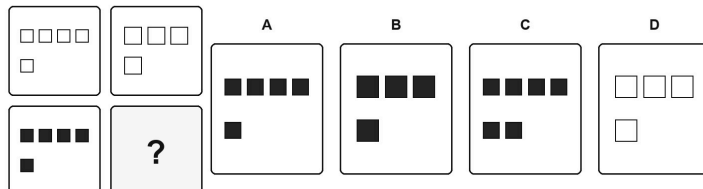
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

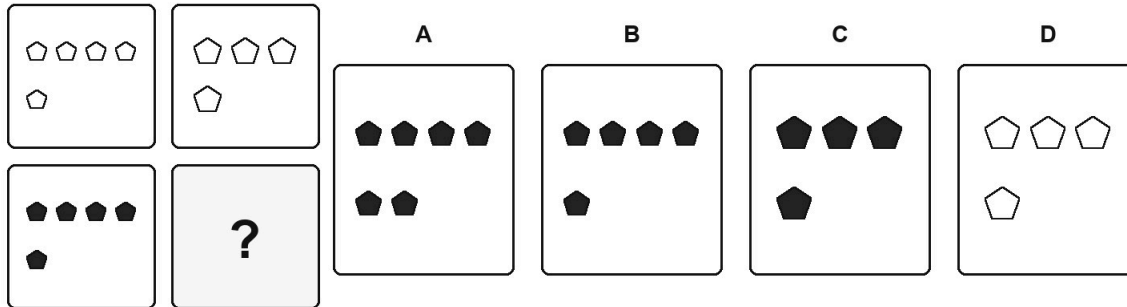


- A. Panel A

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

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

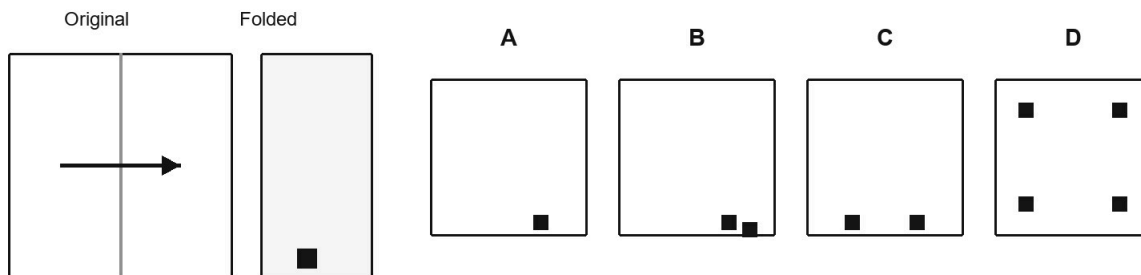
Complete the matrix



- 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 (3,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

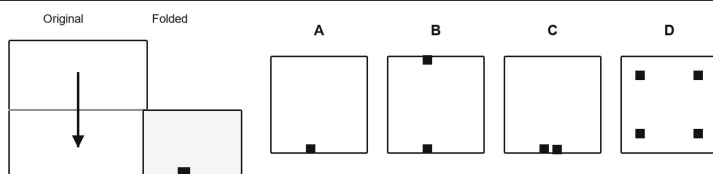
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (3,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

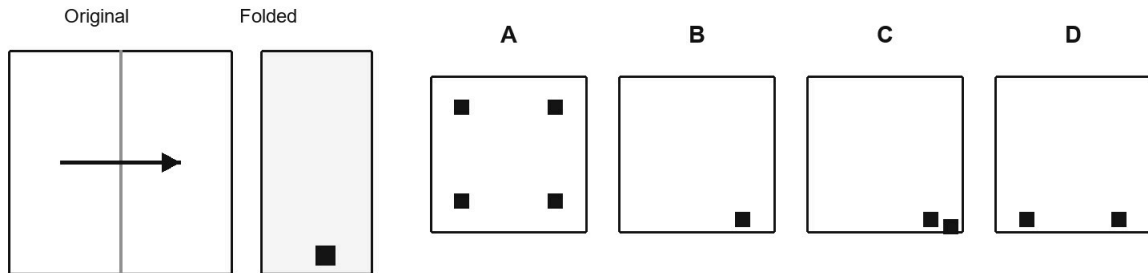


- A. Panel A

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

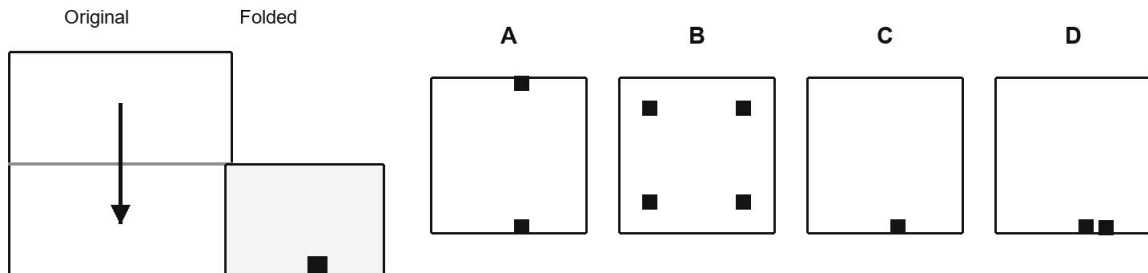
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

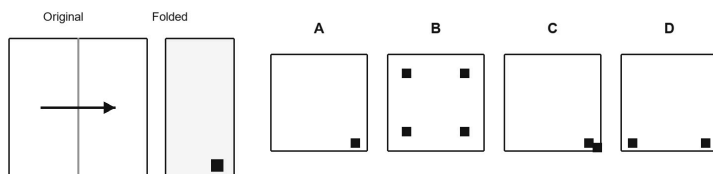
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (5,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

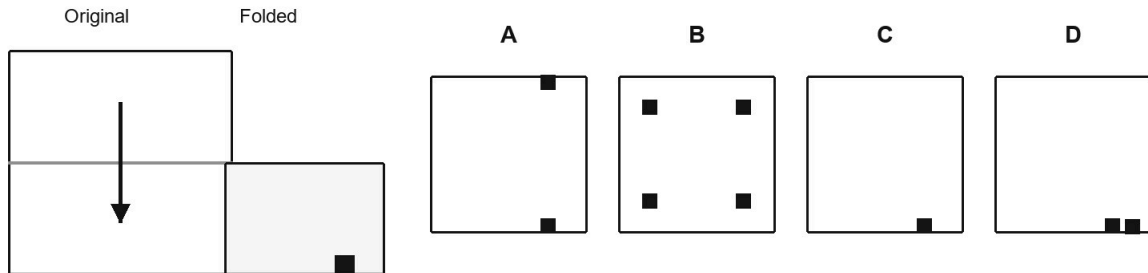


- A. Panel A

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

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

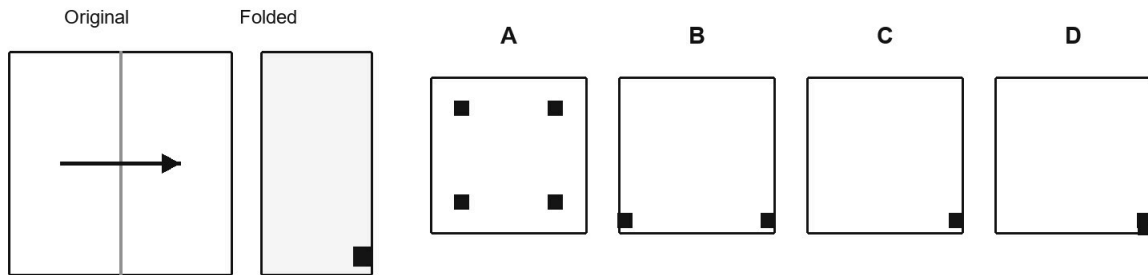
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

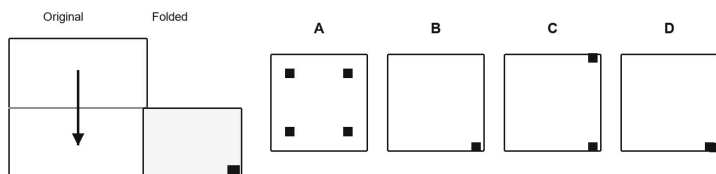
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

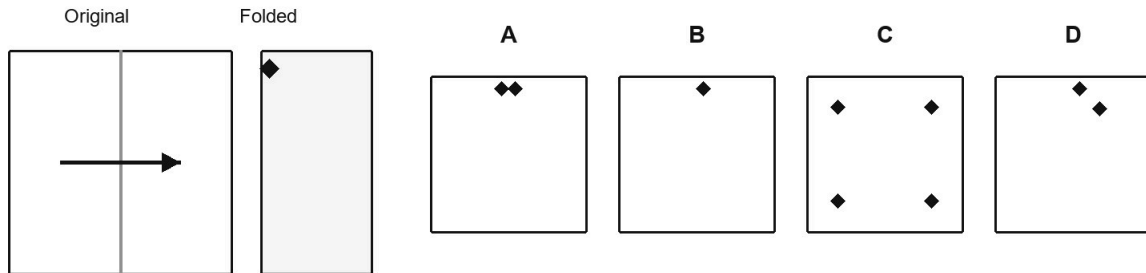


- A. Panel A

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

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

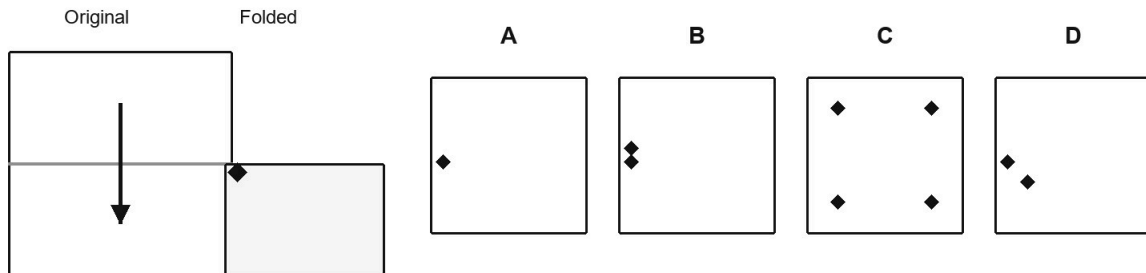
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

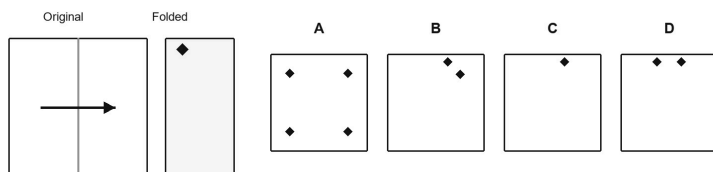
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

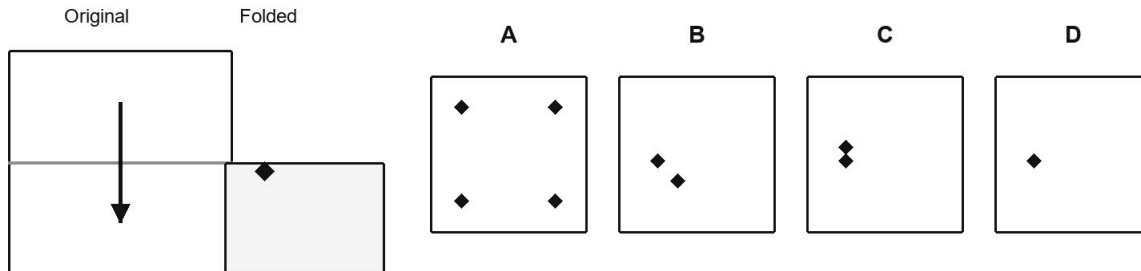


- A. Panel A

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

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

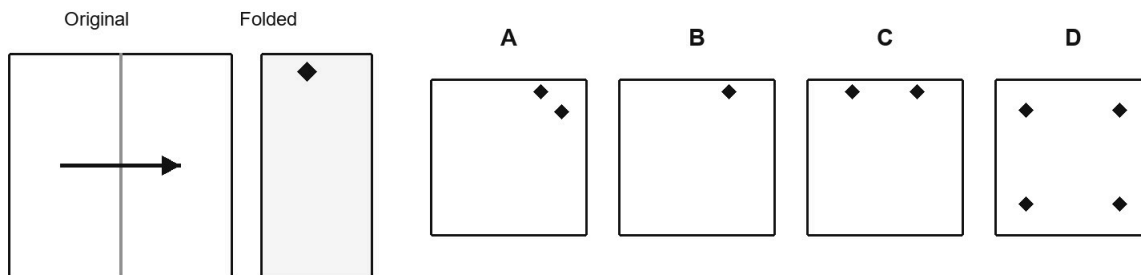
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

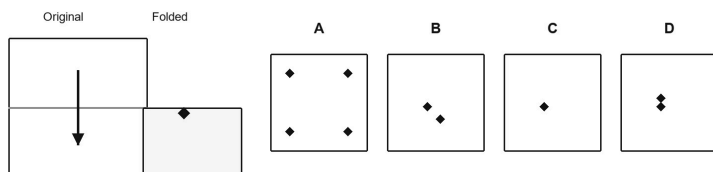
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

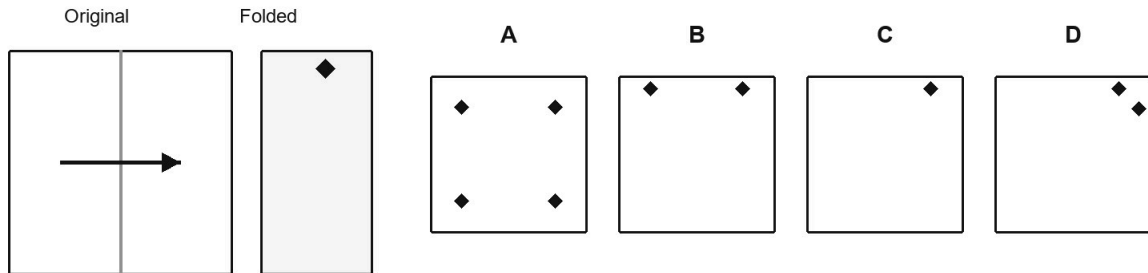


- A. Panel A

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

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

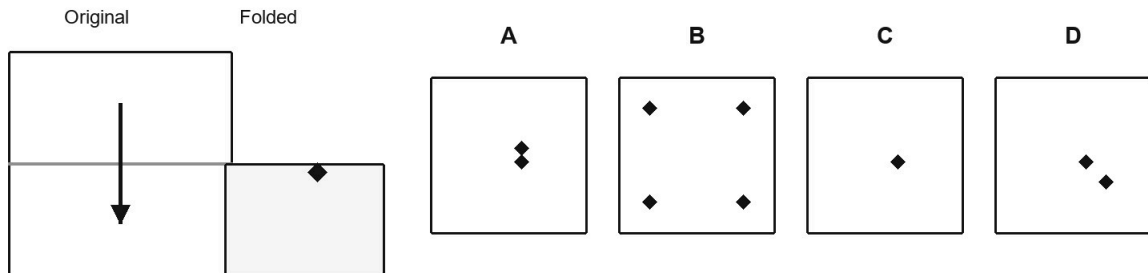
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

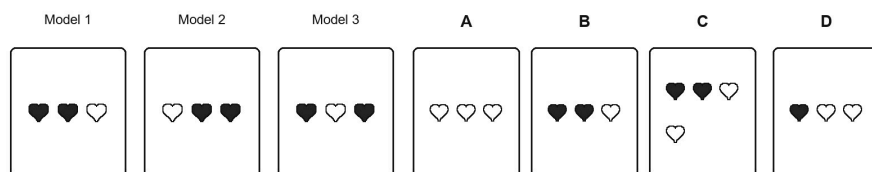
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

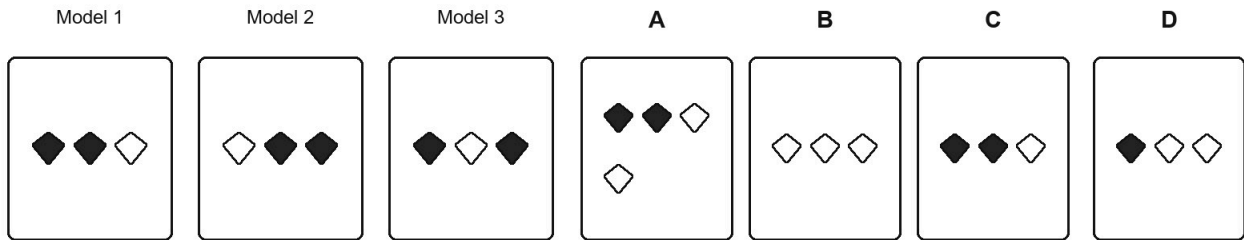


- A. Panel A

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

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

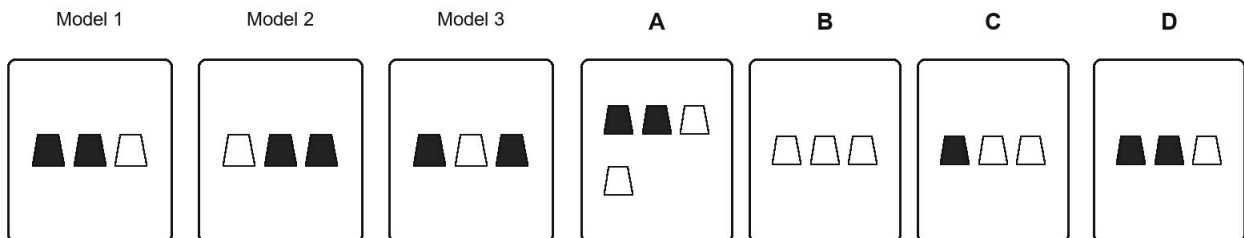
Find the matching group



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

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

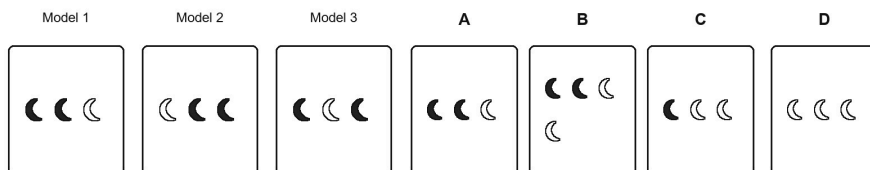
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

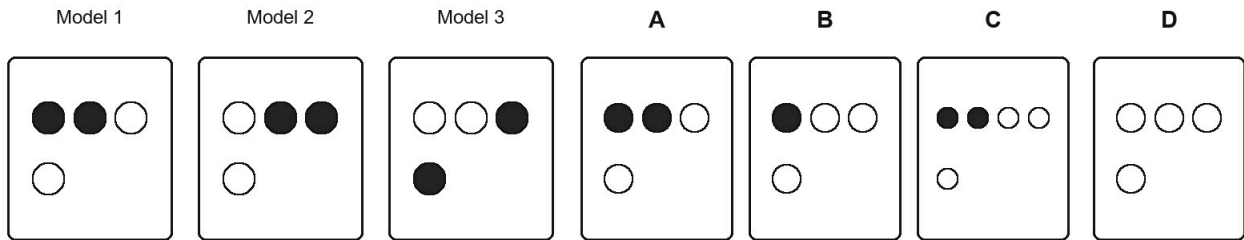


- A. Panel A

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

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

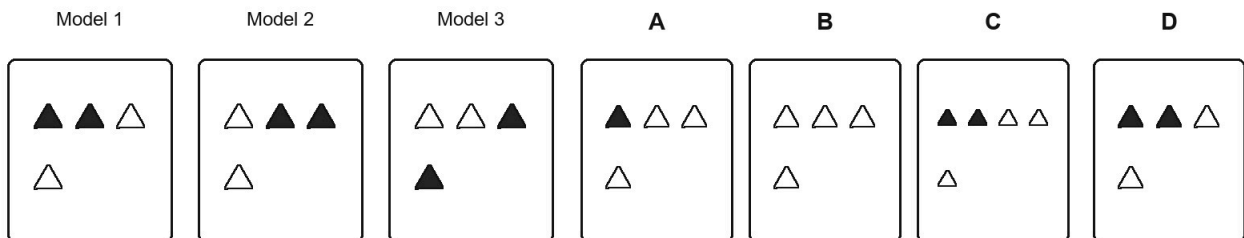
Find the matching group



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

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

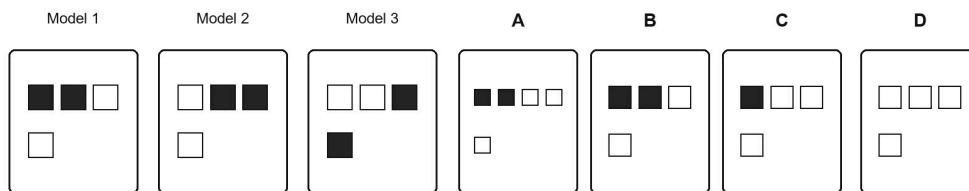
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

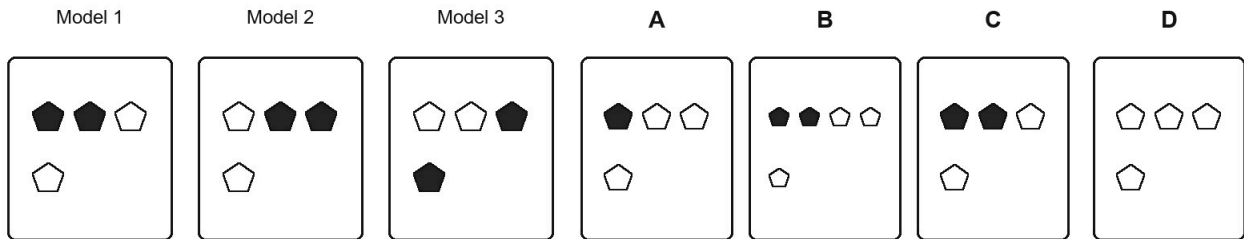


- A. Panel A

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

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

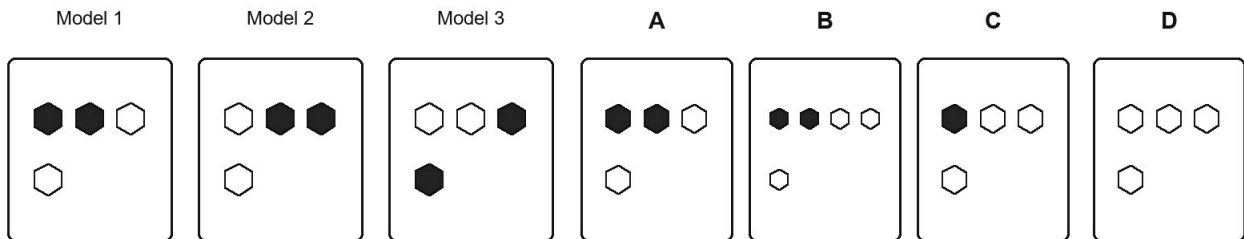
Find the matching group



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

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

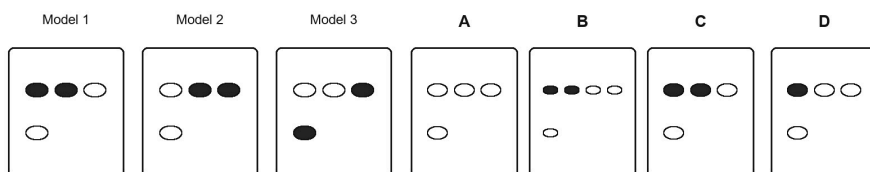
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

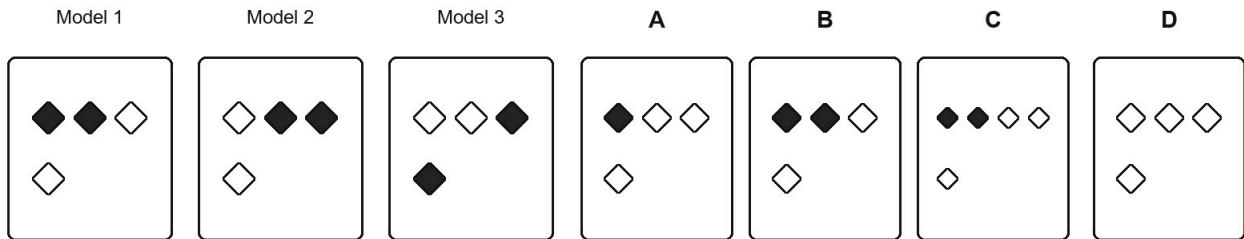


- A. Panel A

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

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

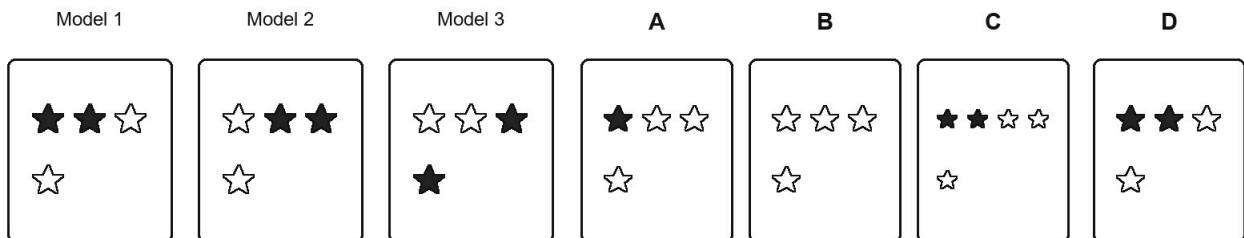
Find the matching group



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

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

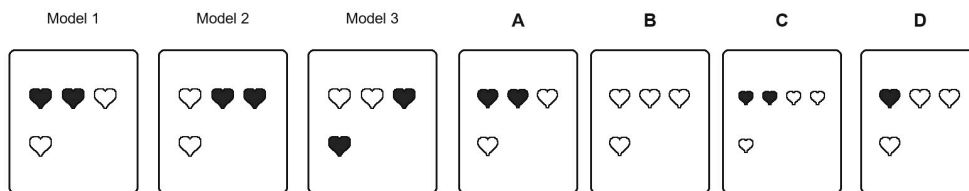
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

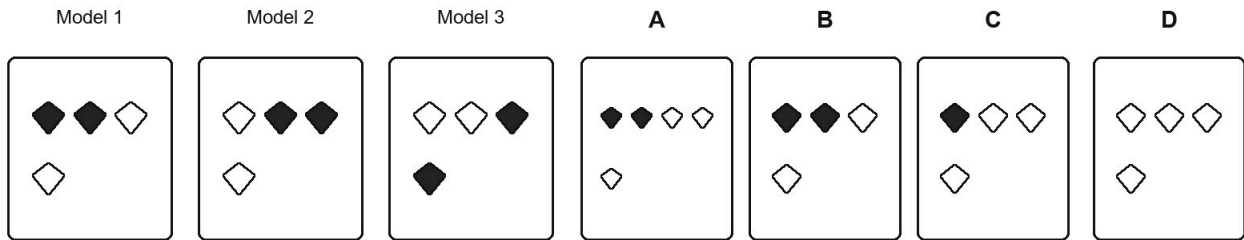


- A. Panel A

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

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

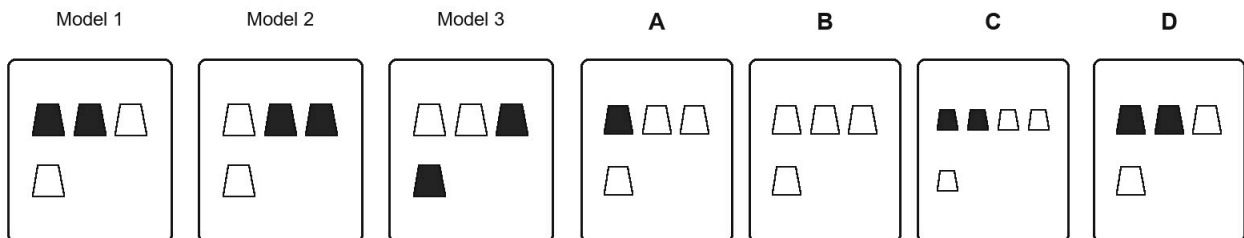
Find the matching group



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

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

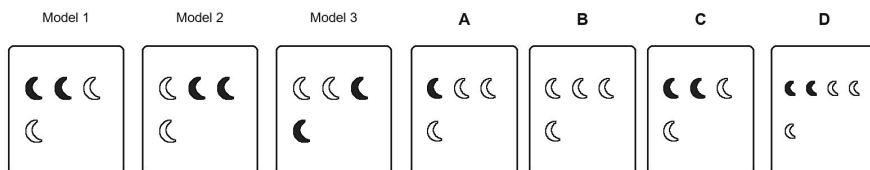
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

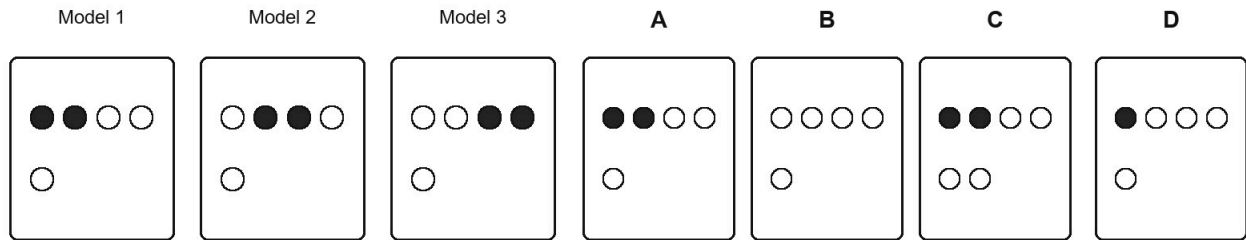


- A. Panel A

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

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

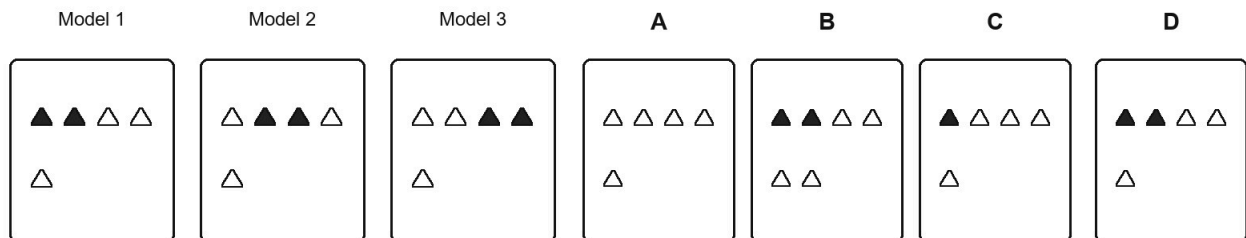
Find the matching group



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

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

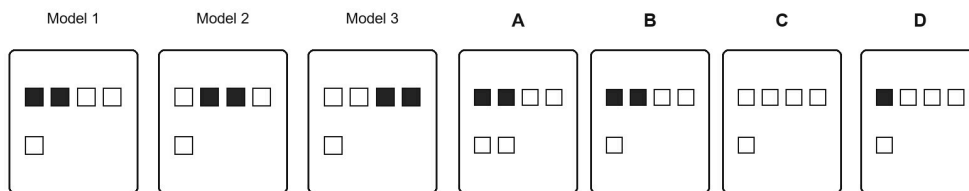
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

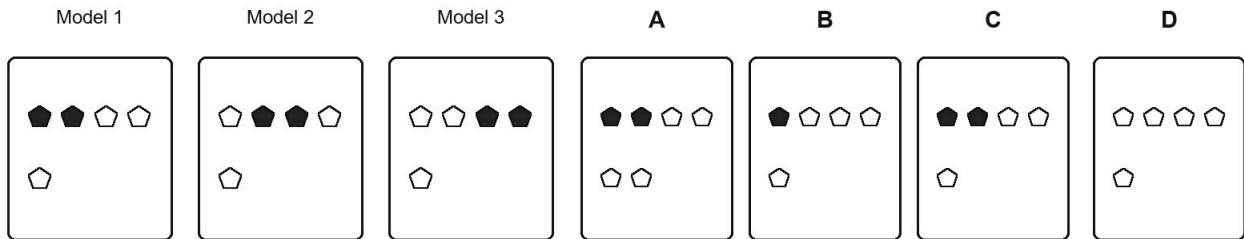


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three pentagon panels each show 5 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 14: Answer Key And Explanations

- 1. A** — Neck and scarf show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to foot gives sock. 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** — Eye and goggle show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to hand gives glove. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 3. D** — Leg and trouser show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to ear gives earmuff. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 4. A** — Sun and light 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.
- 5. B** — Bell and sound show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to flower gives scent. 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. C** — Cloud and rain show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to fire gives heat. 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** — Drum and beat 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.
- 8. C** — Ruler and length show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to scale gives weight. 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. B** — Scale and weight show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to ruler gives length. 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. A** — Thermometer and temperature show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to rain gauge gives rainfall. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 11. B** — Speedometer and speed show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to odometer gives distance. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 12. C** — Rain Gauge and rainfall show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to compass gives direction. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 13. D** — Clay and pot show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to paper 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.
- 14. A** — Wool and sweater show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to wood gives table. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

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

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

17. B — Library and books show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to garden gives plants. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

18. D — Orchard and trees show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to zoo gives animals. 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 — Garage and cars show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to aquarium gives fish. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

20. C — Zoo and animals show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to gallery gives paintings. 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 — Pilot and airplane show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to rider gives bicycle. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

22. C — Driver and bus show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to captain gives ship. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

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

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

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

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

- 30. 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. D** — 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. C** — 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. B** — 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. D** — Late completes the sentence because Checking time helps avoid lateness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 40. A** — Cool completes the sentence because Waiting allows hot soup to become cooler. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 41. C** — Time completes the sentence because A narrow crossing may only fit one cyclist at a time. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 42. B** — Enjoyed completes the sentence because Applause commonly shows enjoyment or approval. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 43. B** — Oak, birch, and willow are all trees. Spruce 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, finch, and swan are all birds. Heron 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 rake are all tools. Saw 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 harp 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. C — Cup, mug, and saucer are all tableware. Plate 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. D — Carrot, broccoli, and cabbage are all vegetables. Celery 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 creek 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 trousers are all clothing. Skirt belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

51. B — Triangle, hexagon, and rhombus are all polygons. Trapezoid 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. D — Pencil, chalk, and brush are all drawing tools. Stylus 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 trolley are all public transport. Bus 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. A — Apple, plum, and orange 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. B — Ant, butterfly, and wasp are all insects. Beetle 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. A — Baker, farmer, and driver are all occupations. Teacher belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

57. D — Canoe, sailboat, and yacht 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 steel are all metals. Zinc belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

59. A — Dog, cow, and fox are all mammals. Bear 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. D — Rose, lily, and poppy are all flowers. Violet 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. B — Rain, fog, and thunder are all weather events. Snow 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. C — Soccer, cricket, and golf 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.

[illegible]

79. A — The given pairs both subtract 8 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 29 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. C — The given pairs both multiply by 5 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 18 gives 90. 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, 18 plus 8 is 26; subtracting 5 leaves 21 for the box. Substituting 21 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

82. B — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 5 is 23; adding back 8 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.

83. C — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 8 is 27; subtracting 10 leaves 17 for the box. Substituting 17 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

84. D — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 10 is 29; adding back 8 gives 37 for the box. Substituting 37 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

85. B — To keep both sides equal, 20 plus 8 is 28; subtracting 4 leaves 24 for the box. Substituting 24 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

86. A — To keep both sides equal, 20 plus 4 is 24; adding back 8 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.

87. A — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 8 is 29; subtracting 9 leaves 20 for the box. Substituting 20 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

88. B — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 9 is 30; adding back 8 gives 38 for the box. Substituting 38 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

89. C — To keep both sides equal, 4 plus 9 is 13; subtracting 3 leaves 10 for the box. Substituting 10 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

90. D — To keep both sides equal, 4 plus 3 is 7; adding back 9 gives 16 for the box. Substituting 16 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

91. C — To keep both sides equal, 5 plus 9 is 14; subtracting 8 leaves 6 for the box. Substituting 6 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

92. D — To keep both sides equal, 5 plus 8 is 13; adding back 9 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.

93. B — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 9 is 15; subtracting 2 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.

94. A — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 2 is 8; adding back 9 gives 17 for the box. Substituting 17 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

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

96. A — To keep both sides equal, 7 plus 7 is 14; adding back 9 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.

97. D — In this series, each term increases by 6. 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.

98. 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 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.

99. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 206. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

100. A — In this series, each term increases by 6. 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.

101. 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 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.

102. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 222. 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 34. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

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

105. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 238. 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. A — In this series, each term increases by 6. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 35. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

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

108. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 254. 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. C — In this series, each term increases by 6. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

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

111. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 270. 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 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. The complete sequence must fit.

113. 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 43. 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. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 286. 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 black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black 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 black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black 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. D — Across each row the number of trapezoids decreases from 3 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black 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. C — Across each row the number of crescents decreases from 3 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 black crescents. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

128. B — Across each row the number of kites decreases from 4 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black 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. C — Across each row the number of trapezoids decreases from 4 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black 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. D — Across each row the number of crescents decreases from 4 to 3. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 3 black 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. A — Across each row the number of circles decreases from 5 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

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

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

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

135. 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.

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

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

138. 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.

139. 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.

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. 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.

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

143. 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.

144. 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.

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

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. 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.

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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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