

PRACTICE EXAM 15: 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. Sailor is to boat as pilot is to which word?

- A. scissors
- B. airplane
- C. rainfall
- D. painting

2. Engineer is to train as paddler is to which word?

- A. scale
- B. water
- C. light
- D. canoe

3. Paddler is to canoe as engineer is to which word?

- A. spoon
- B. train
- C. broom
- D. scent

4. Puppy is to dog as chick is to which word?

- A. eye
- B. bus
- C. cub
- D. hen

5. Foal is to horse as lamb is to which word?

- A. sheep
- B. water
- C. light
- D. field

6. Chick is to hen as calf is to which word?

- A. fin
- B. sun
- C. cow
- D. key

7. Fawn is to deer as puppy is to which word?

- A. bee
- B. ear
- C. hat
- D. dog

8. Petal is to flower as page is to which word?

- A. book
- B. lamb
- C. chef

D. leaf

9. Wheel is to bicycle as brick is to which word?

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

10. Leaf is to tree as key is to which word?

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

11. Key is to keyboard as leaf is to which word?

- A. ring**
- B. tree**
- C. lamp**
- D. cars**

12. Scissors is to cut as brush is to which word?

- A. paint**
- B. broom**
- C. scent**
- D. field**

13. Broom is to sweep as spoon is to which word?

- A. clay**
- B. bell**
- C. tree**
- D. stir**

14. Brush is to paint as pencil is to which word?

- A. flour**
- B. pilot**
- C. write**
- D. scale**

15. Camera is to photograph as scissors is to which word?

- A. web**
- B. bus**
- C. fin**
- D. cut**

16. Ruler is to measure as camera is to which word?

- A. photograph**
- B. speedometer**
- C. artifacts**
- D. librarian**

17. Bee is to hive as ant is to which word?

- A. school**
- B. kitten**

- C. colony
- D. farmer

18. Horse is to stable as spider is to which word?

- A. pot
- B. web
- C. hat
- D. ear

19. Spider is to web as horse is to which word?

- A. stable
- B. length
- C. colony
- D. doctor

20. Person is to house as dog is to which word?

- A. goggle
- B. farmer
- C. museum
- D. kennel

21. Doctor is to hospital as chef is to which word?

- A. orchard
- B. trouser
- C. kitchen
- D. measure

22. Farmer is to field as teacher is to which word?

- A. person
- B. school
- C. finger
- D. rocket

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. whisper

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. trapezoid
- B. maple
- C. bronze
- D. bear

44. Robin, finch, and heron belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pencil
 - B. baker
 - C. sparrow
 - D. ant
45. Hammer, wrench, and shovel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. spinach
 - B. carpenter
 - C. kayak
 - D. saw
46. Violin, trumpet, and clarinet belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. drum
 - B. sweater
 - C. copper
 - D. pond
47. Cup, mug, and platter belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. fork
 - B. cricket
 - C. iron
 - D. vest
48. Carrot, broccoli, and turnip belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. charcoal
 - B. eagle
 - C. celery
 - D. teacher
49. River, stream, and lagoon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. barge
 - B. chisel
 - C. owl
 - D. sea
50. Jacket, vest, and socks belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. thunder
 - B. trousers
 - C. orange
 - D. rake
51. Triangle, hexagon, and trapezoid belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. grape
 - B. spruce
 - C. square
 - D. platter
52. Pencil, chalk, and stylus belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. baker
 - B. crayon
 - C. dog
 - D. robin

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

- A.** bus
- B.** snow
- C.** tulip
- D.** saw

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

- A.** sweater
- B.** hail
- C.** copper
- D.** peach

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

- A.** moth
- B.** mug
- C.** iron
- D.** birch

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

- A.** charcoal
- B.** teacher
- C.** eagle
- D.** octagon

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

- A.** onion
- B.** wind
- C.** owl
- D.** barge

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

- A.** creek
- B.** trousers
- C.** steel
- D.** rake

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

- A.** socks
- B.** cricket
- C.** cat
- D.** swimming

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

- A.** baker
- B.** tulip
- C.** robin
- D.** cup

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

- A.** snow
- B.** carpenter
- C.** saw
- D.** sparrow

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

- A.** pond
- B.** tram
- C.** drum
- D.** hockey

63. 15 is to 17 as 17 is to 19. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 19
- B.** 16
- C.** 17
- D.** 18

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

- A.** 20
- B.** 21
- C.** 23
- D.** 25

65. 15 is to 30 as 17 is to 34. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 36
- B.** 35
- C.** 40
- D.** 38

66. 16 is to 19 as 18 is to 21. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 25
- B.** 16
- C.** 19
- D.** 20

67. 23 is to 20 as 25 is to 22. Using the same rule, 24 is to which number?

- A.** 27
- B.** 20
- C.** 21
- D.** 22

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

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

69. 17 is to 21 as 19 is to 23. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 19
- B.** 20
- C.** 16
- D.** 23

70. 25 is to 21 as 27 is to 23. Using the same rule, 25 is to which number?

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

71. 17 is to 68 as 19 is to 76. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

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

72. 18 is to 23 as 20 is to 25. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 21
- B.** 22
- C.** 16
- D.** 31

73. 27 is to 22 as 29 is to 24. Using the same rule, 26 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 21
- C.** 24
- D.** 26

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

- A.** 100
- B.** 93
- C.** 90
- D.** 91

75. 19 is to 25 as 21 is to 27. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 23
- B.** 34
- C.** 16
- D.** 22

76. 29 is to 23 as 31 is to 25. Using the same rule, 27 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 21
- C.** 24
- D.** 20

77. 19 is to 38 as 21 is to 42. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

- A.** 36
- B.** 34
- C.** 35
- D.** 39

78. 20 is to 27 as 22 is to 29. Using the same rule, 16 is to which number?

- A.** 26
- B.** 22
- C.** 23
- D.** 37

79. 31 is to 24 as 33 is to 26. Using the same rule, 28 is to which number?

- A.** 22
- B.** 20
- C.** 21
- D.** 28

80. 20 is to 60 as 22 is to 66. Using the same rule, 18 is to which number?

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

81. Which number makes this equation true: $8 + 9 = \square + 12$?

- A.** 7
- B.** 5
- C.** 6
- D.** -4

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 8 + 12$?

- A.** 29
- B.** 30
- C.** 20
- D.** 31

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

- A.** 12
- B.** 10
- C.** 21
- D.** 11

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

- A.** 22
- B.** 23
- C.** 25
- D.** 24

85. Which number makes this equation true: $10 + 9 = \square + 11$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 10
- C.** 8
- D.** 7

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 10 + 11$?

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

87. Which number makes this equation true: $11 + 9 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 15
- C.** 24
- D.** 16

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 11 + 5$?

- A.** 25
- B.** 26
- C.** 34
- D.** 27

89. Which number makes this equation true: $12 + 9 = \square + 10$?

- A.** 9
- B.** 13
- C.** 12
- D.** 11

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 12 + 10$?

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

91. Which number makes this equation true: $13 + 9 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 18
- B.** 20
- C.** 19
- D.** 16

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 13 + 4$?

- A.** 35
- B.** 24
- C.** 25
- D.** 26

93. Which number makes this equation true: $14 + 9 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 16
- B.** 12
- C.** 14
- D.** 15

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 14 + 9$?

- A.** 41
- B.** 32
- C.** 30
- D.** 34

95. Which number makes this equation true: $15 + 9 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 21
- B.** 30
- C.** 23
- D.** 19

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 15 + 3$?

- A.** 36
- B.** 25
- C.** 26
- D.** 27

97. What number comes next in the series 14, 20, 26, 32, _____?

- A.** 44
- B.** 38
- C.** 50
- D.** 37

98. What number comes next in the series 14, 20, 27, 35, ____?

- A.** 50
- B.** 38
- C.** 44
- D.** 45

99. What number comes next in the series 17, 36, 74, 150, ____?

- A.** 305
- B.** 296
- C.** 302
- D.** 308

100. What number comes next in the series 15, 21, 27, 33, ____?

- A.** 40
- B.** 39
- C.** 45
- D.** 42

101. What number comes next in the series 15, 21, 28, 36, ____?

- A.** 45
- B.** 39
- C.** 48
- D.** 51

102. What number comes next in the series 18, 38, 78, 158, ____?

- A.** 312
- B.** 319
- C.** 317
- D.** 318

103. What number comes next in the series 16, 22, 28, 34, ____?

- A.** 34
- B.** 43
- C.** 52
- D.** 40

104. What number comes next in the series 16, 22, 29, 37, ____?

- A.** 47
- B.** 49
- C.** 46
- D.** 45

105. What number comes next in the series 19, 40, 82, 166, ____?

- A.** 334
- B.** 328
- C.** 337
- D.** 335

106. What number comes next in the series 17, 23, 29, 35, ____?

- A.** 44
- B.** 41
- C.** 40
- D.** 35

107. What number comes next in the series 17, 23, 30, 38, ____?

- A. 59
- B. 47
- C. 48
- D. 46

108. What number comes next in the series 20, 42, 86, 174, ____?

- A. 350
- B. 353
- C. 351
- D. 356

109. What number comes next in the series 18, 24, 30, 36, ____?

- A. 43
- B. 54
- C. 42
- D. 36

110. What number comes next in the series 18, 24, 31, 39, ____?

- A. 49
- B. 60
- C. 42
- D. 48

111. What number comes next in the series 21, 44, 90, 182, ____?

- A. 369
- B. 366
- C. 378
- D. 360

112. What number comes next in the series 19, 25, 31, 37, ____?

- A. 43
- B. 46
- C. 55
- D. 42

113. What number comes next in the series 19, 25, 32, 40, ____?

- A. 52
- B. 50
- C. 49
- D. 61

114. What number comes next in the series 22, 46, 94, 190, ____?

- A. 382
- B. 394
- C. 383
- D. 381

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

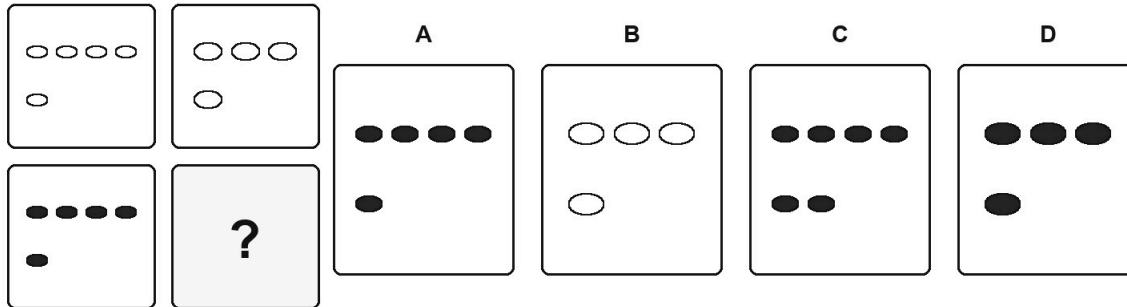


- A. Panel A

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

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

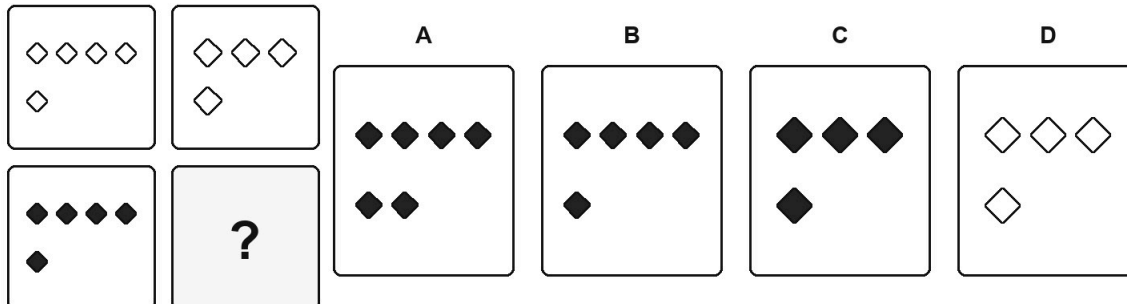
Complete the matrix



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

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

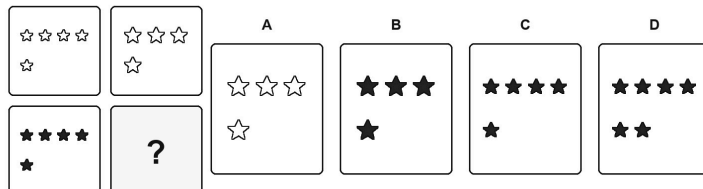
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

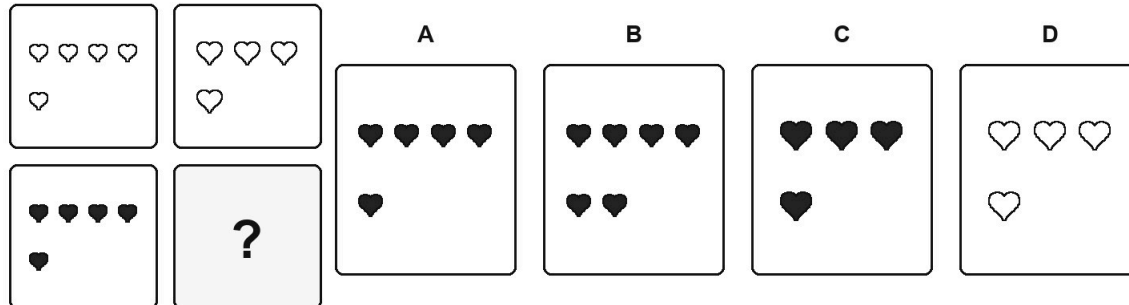


- A. Panel A

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

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

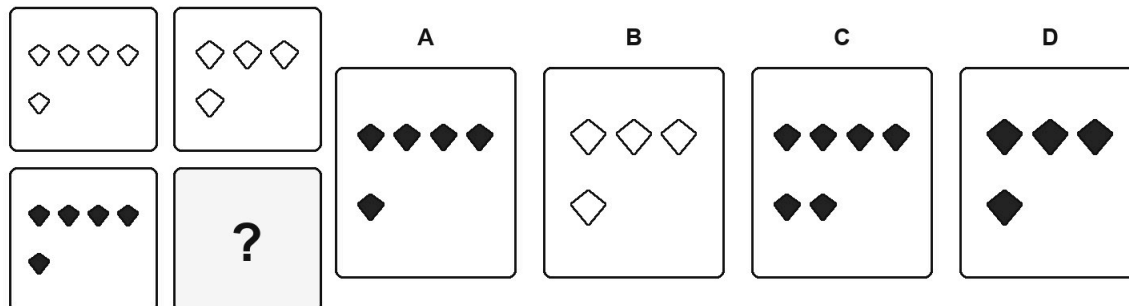
Complete the matrix



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

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

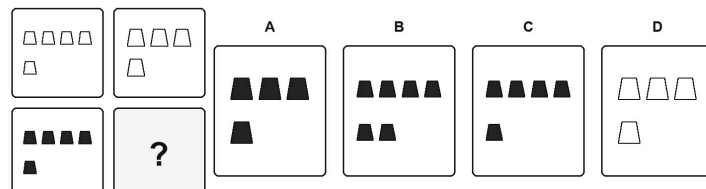
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

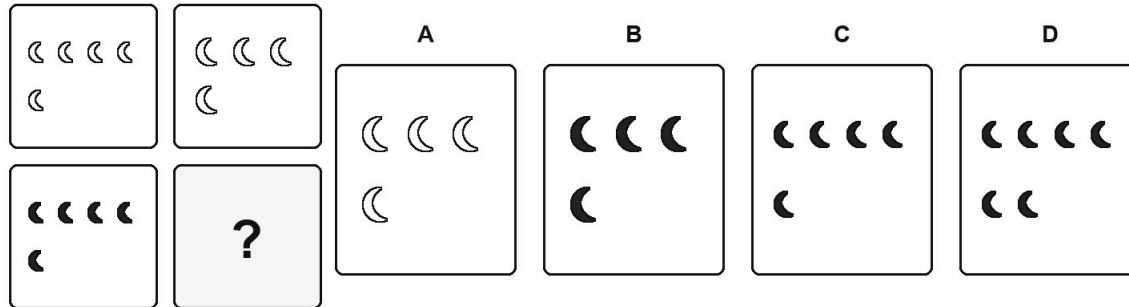


- A. Panel A

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

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

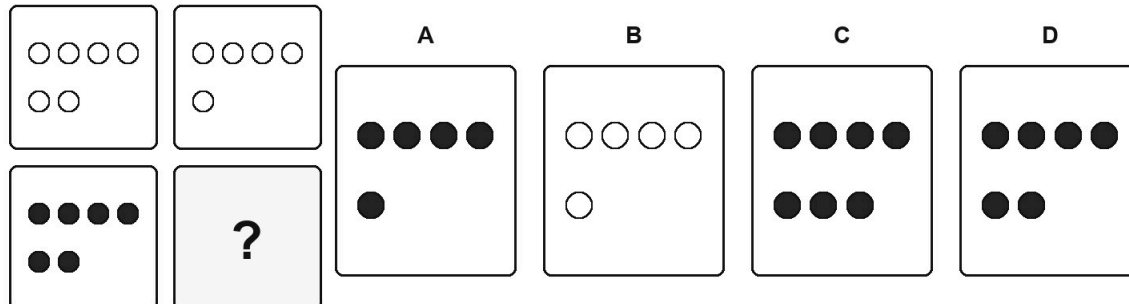
Complete the matrix



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

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

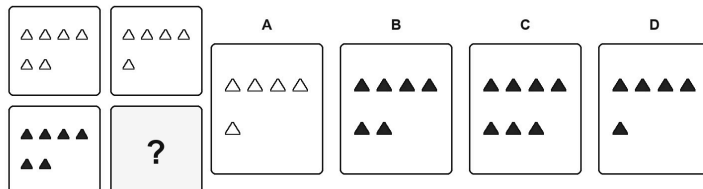
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

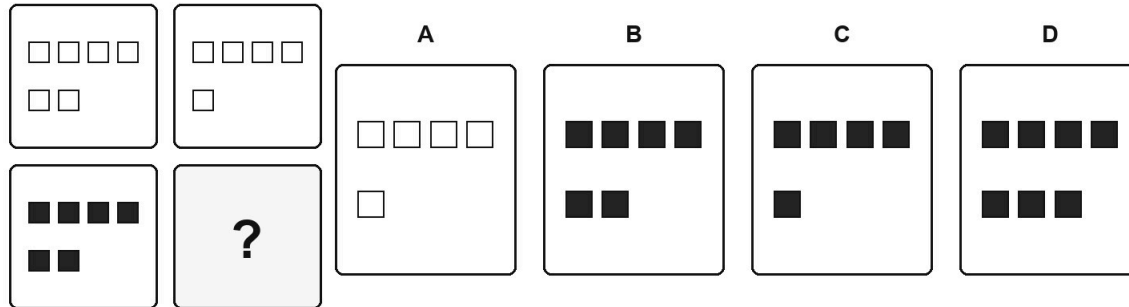


- A. Panel A

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

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

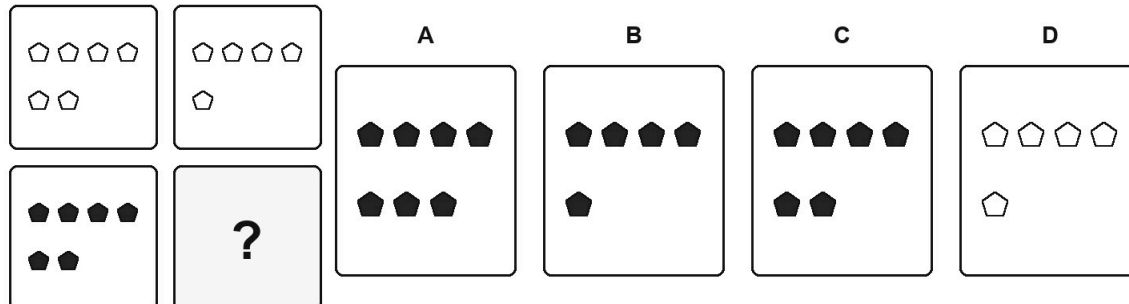
Complete the matrix



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

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

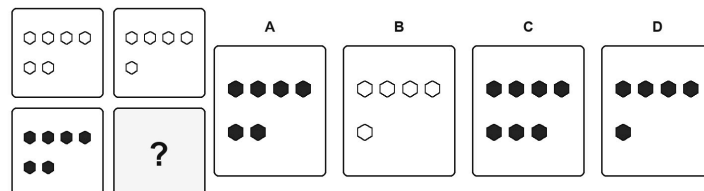
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

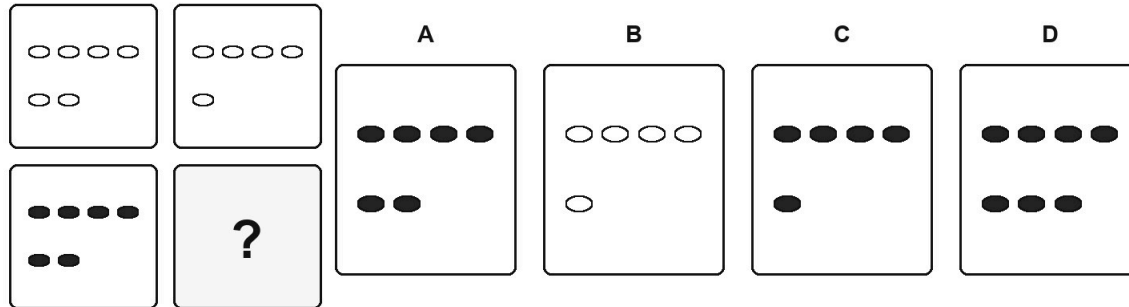


- A. Panel A

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

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

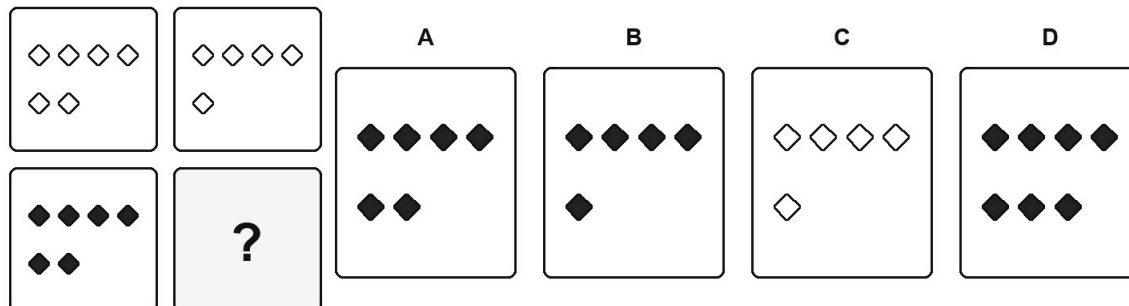
Complete the matrix



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

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

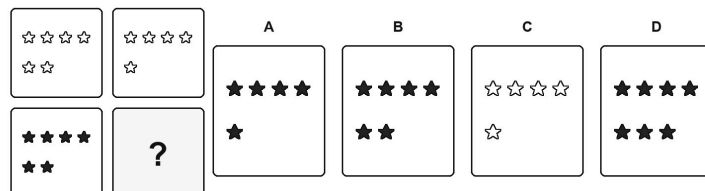
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

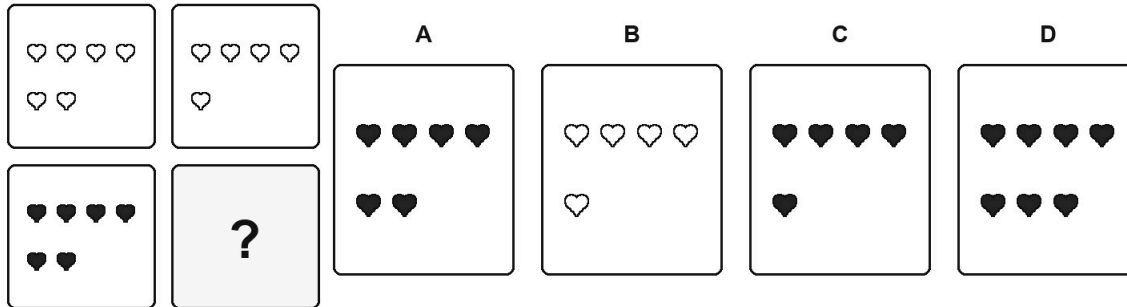


- A. Panel A

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

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

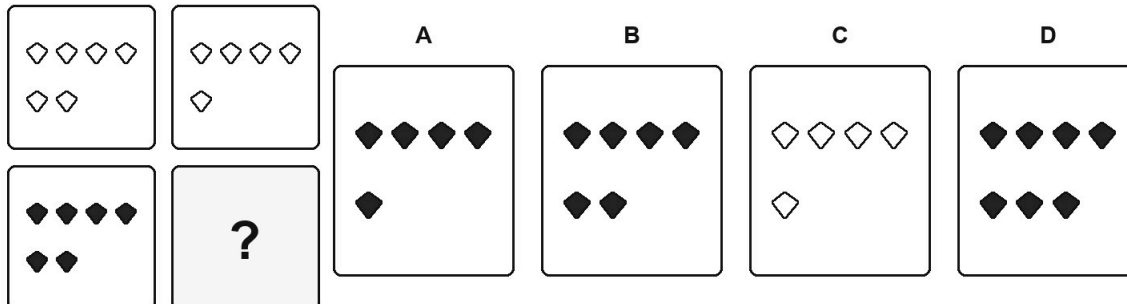
Complete the matrix



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

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

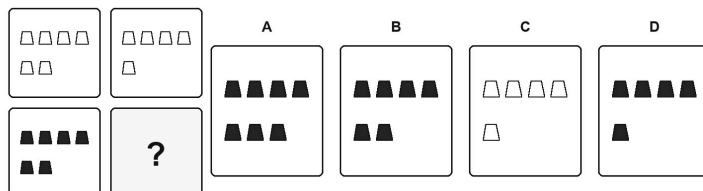
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

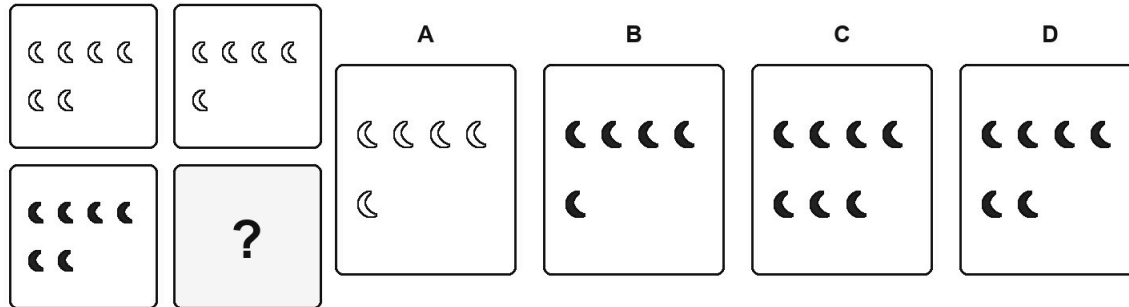


- A. Panel A

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

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

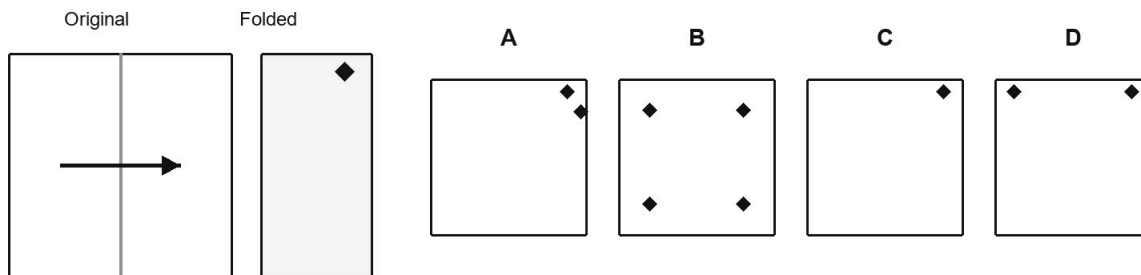
Complete the matrix



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

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

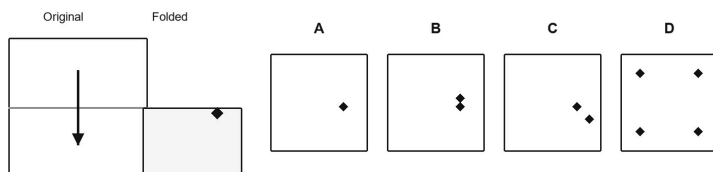
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

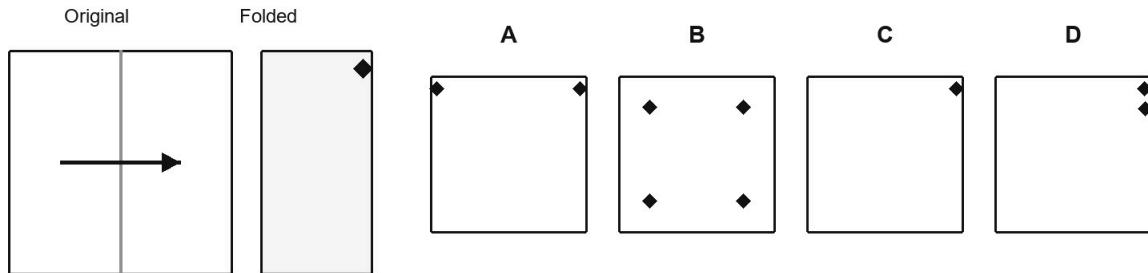


- A. Panel A

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

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

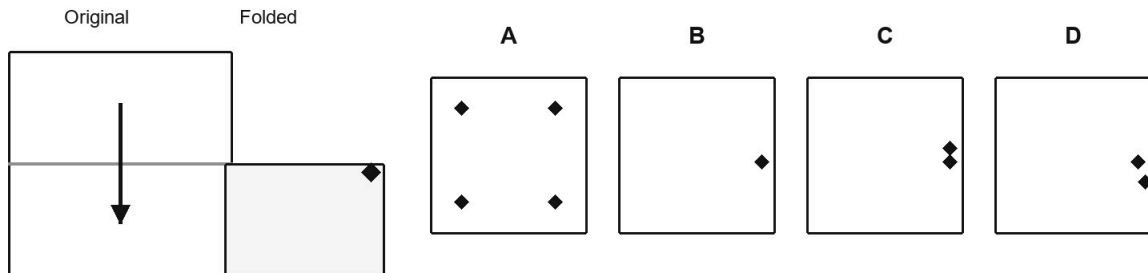
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

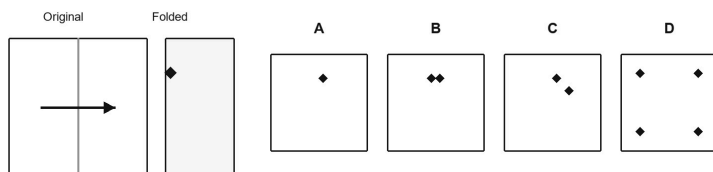
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

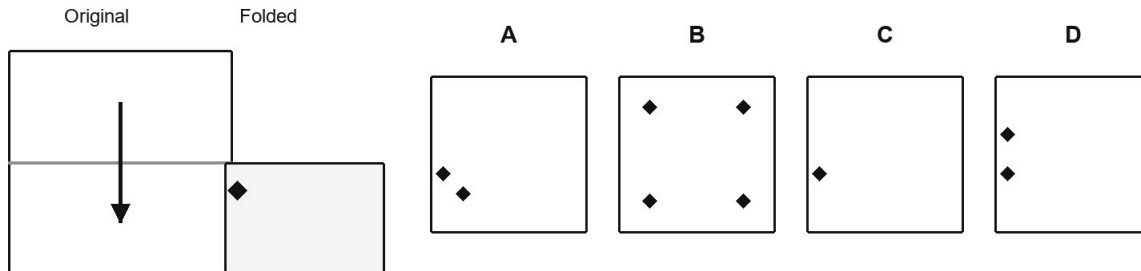


- A. Panel A

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

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

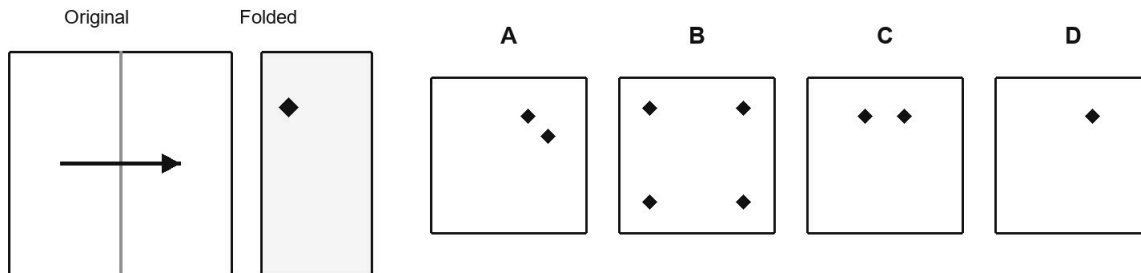
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

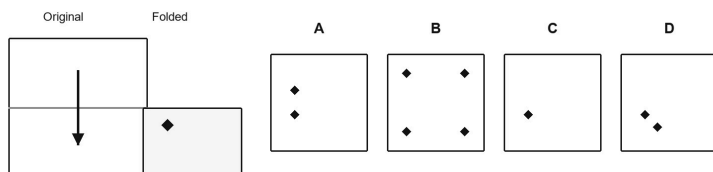
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

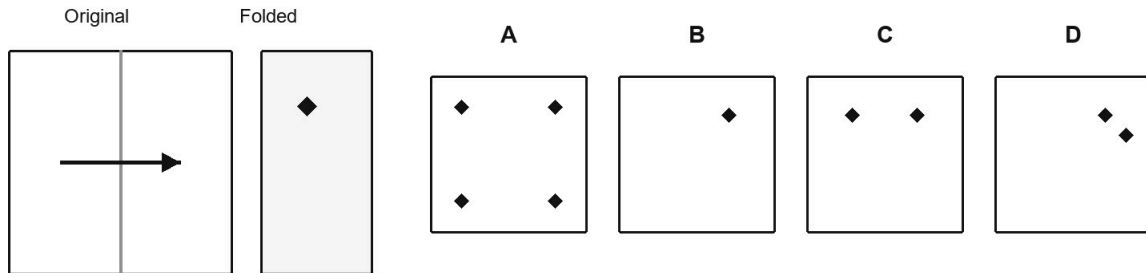


- A. Panel A

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

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

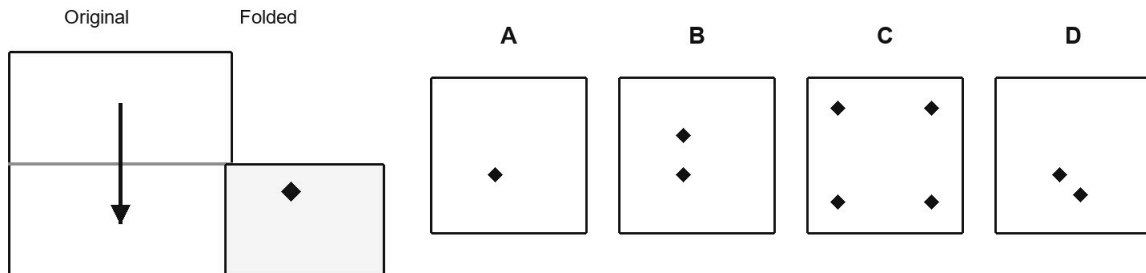
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

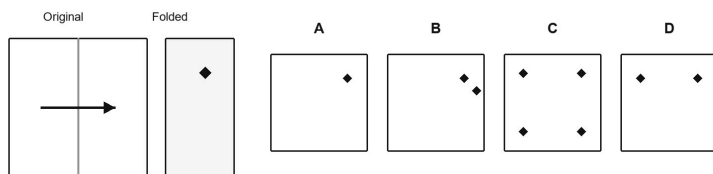
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

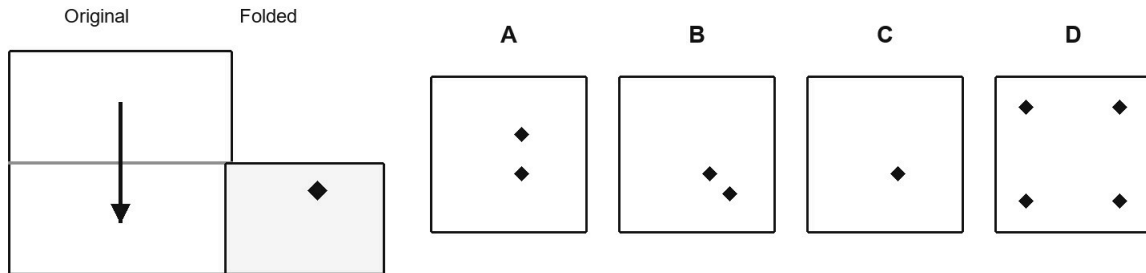


- A. Panel A

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

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

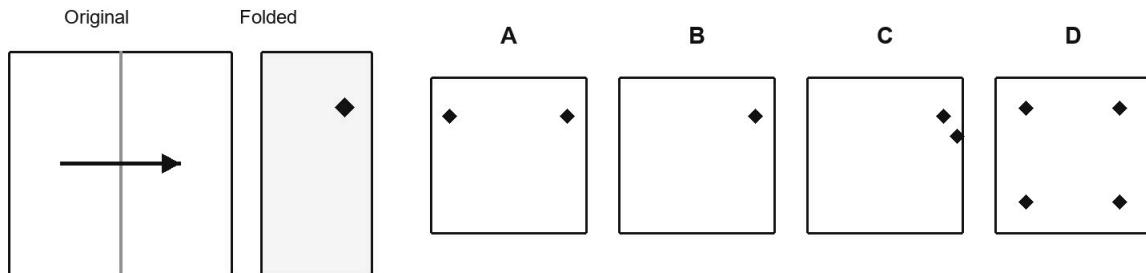
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

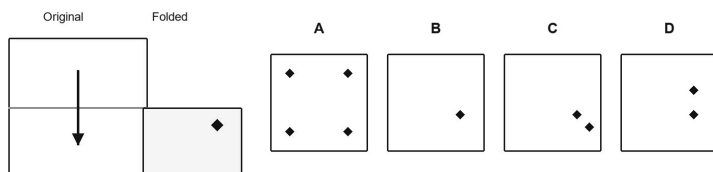
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

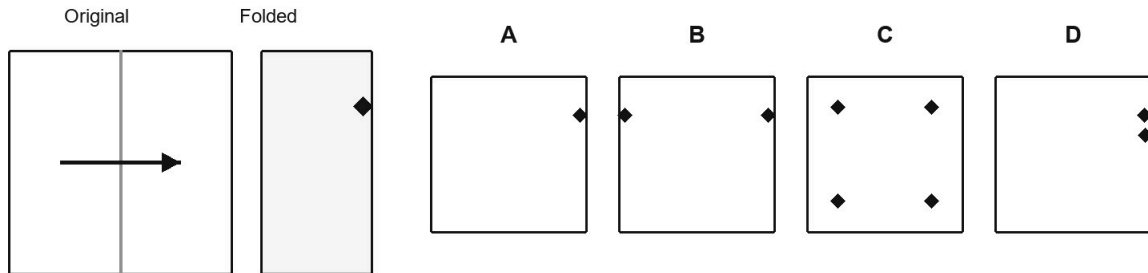


- A. Panel A

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

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

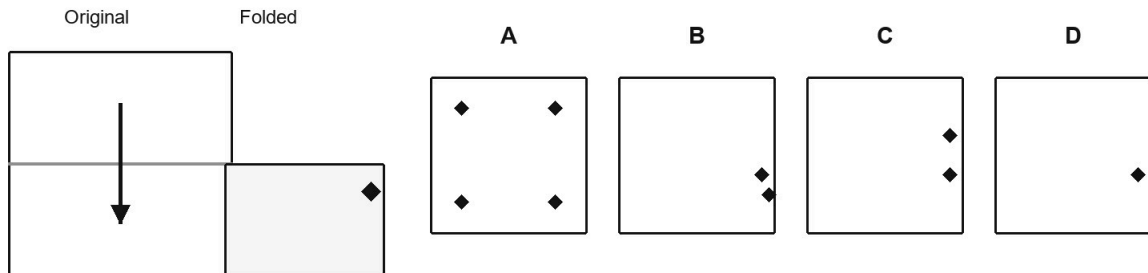
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

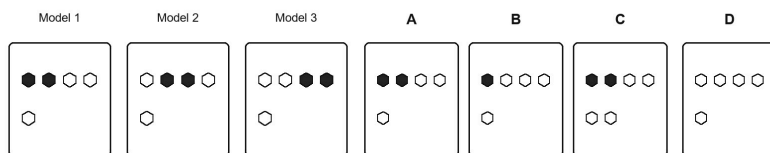
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

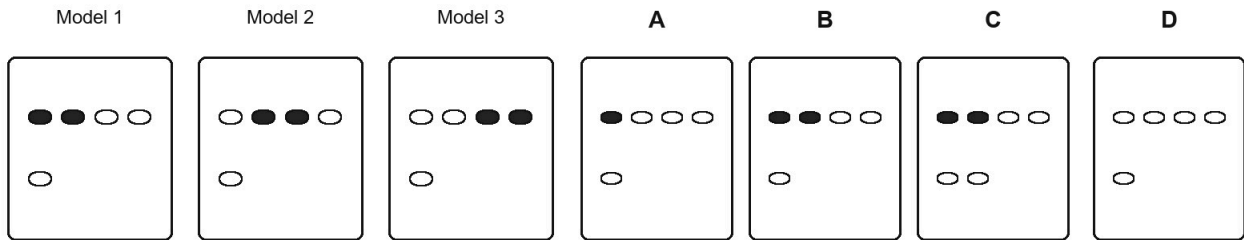


- A. Panel A

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

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

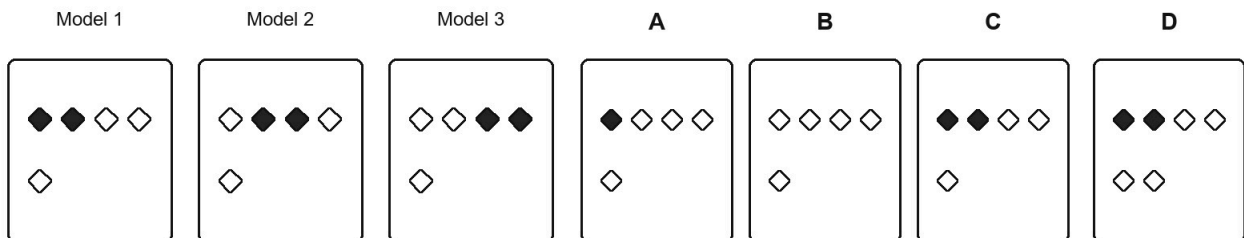
Find the matching group



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

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

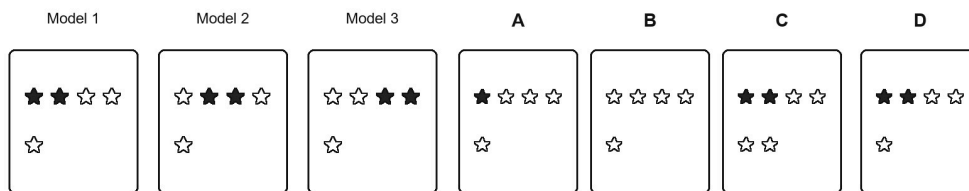
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

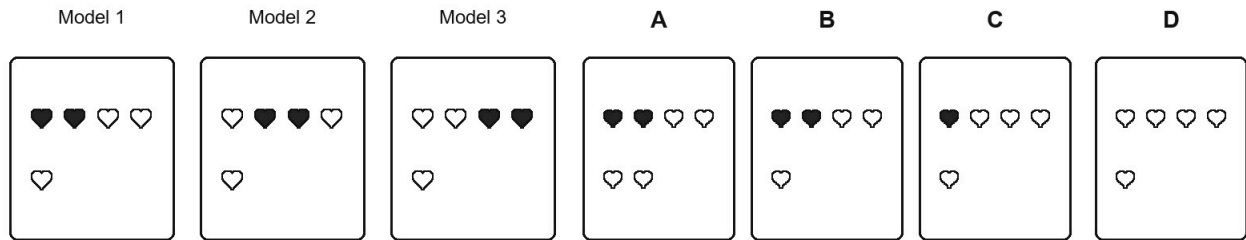


- A. Panel A

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

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

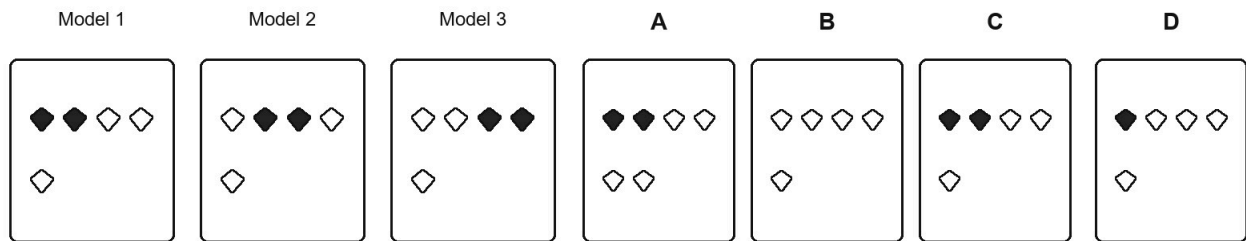
Find the matching group



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

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

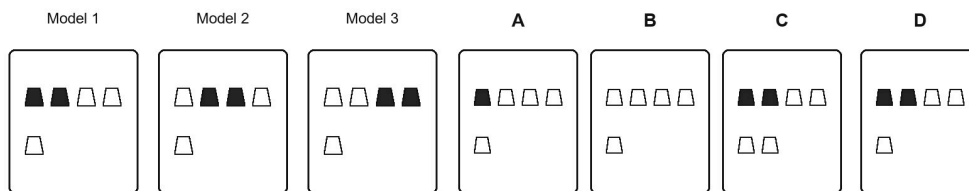
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

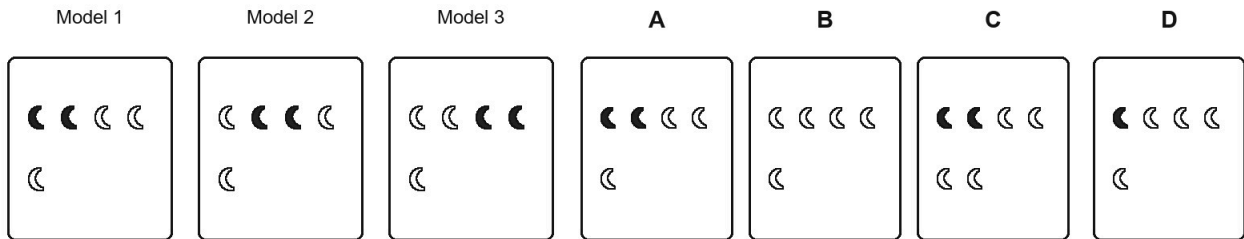


- A. Panel A

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

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

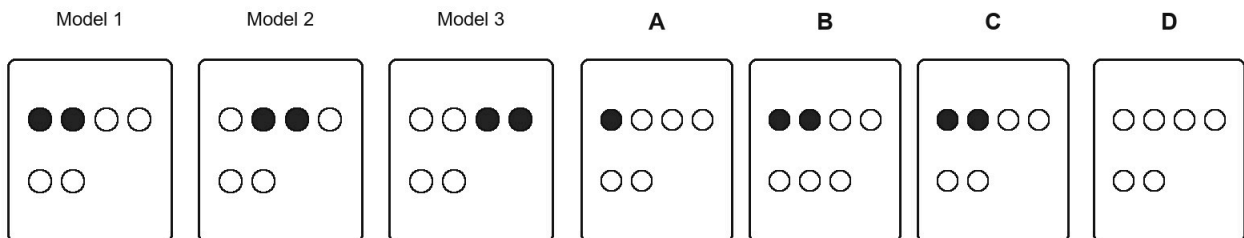
Find the matching group



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

159. These three circle panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

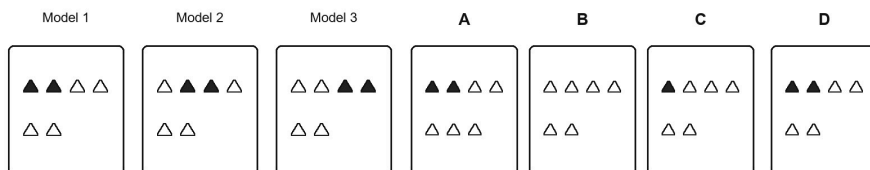
Find the matching group



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

160. These three triangle panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

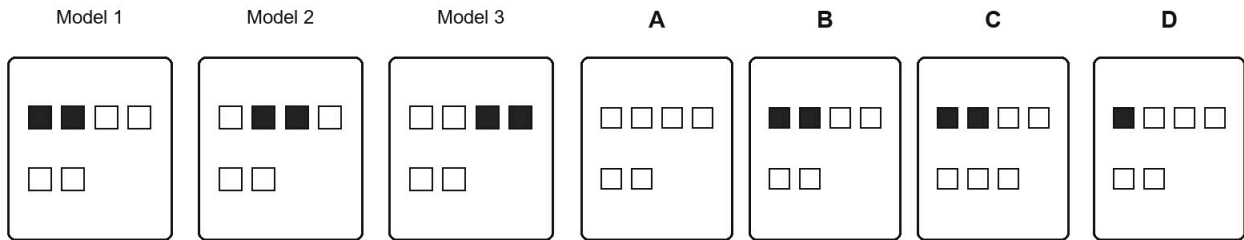


- A. Panel A

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

161. These three square panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

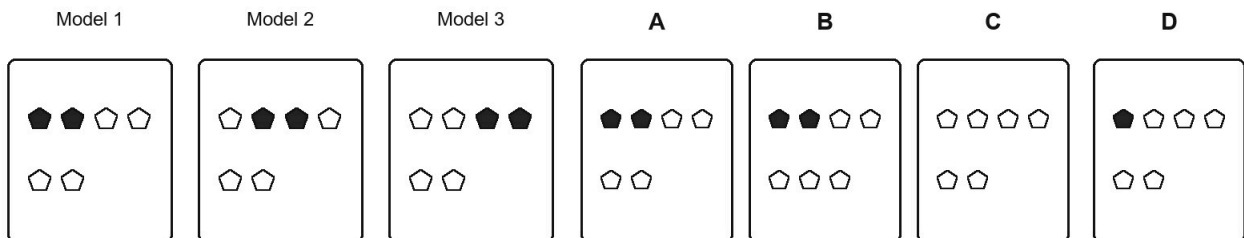
Find the matching group



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

162. These three pentagon panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

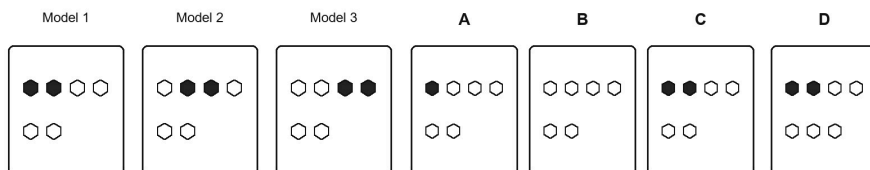
Find the matching group



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

163. These three hexagon panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

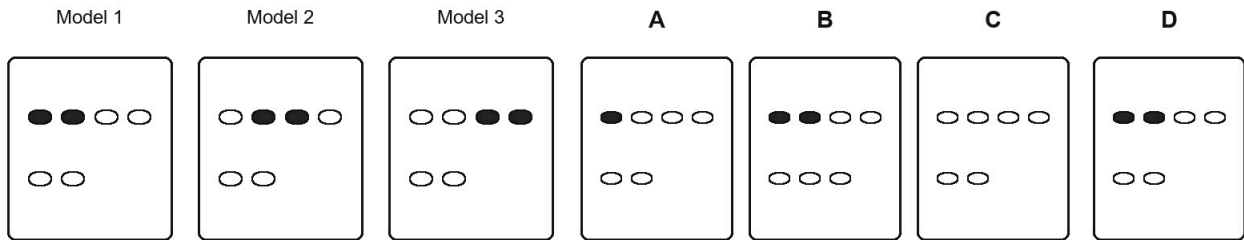


- A. Panel A

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

164. These three oval panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

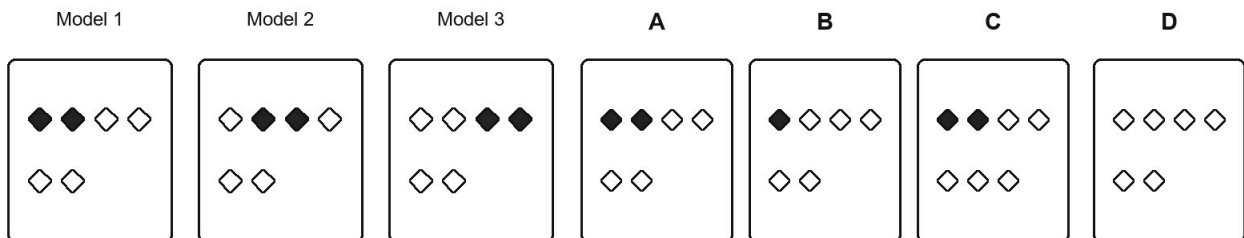
Find the matching group



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

165. These three diamond panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

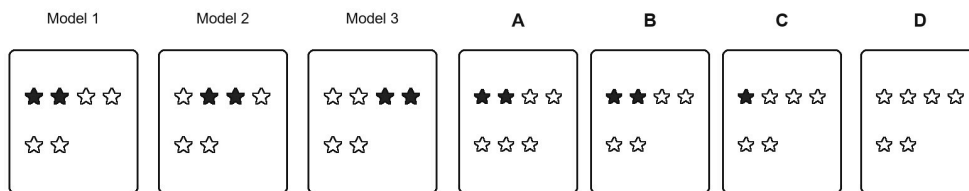
Find the matching group



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

166. These three star panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

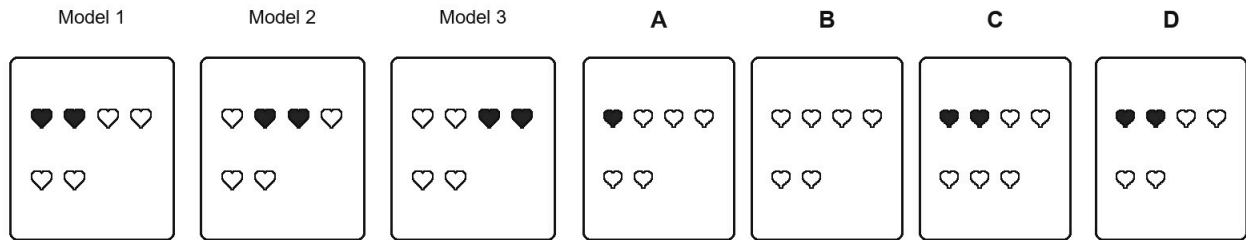


- A. Panel A

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

167. These three heart panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

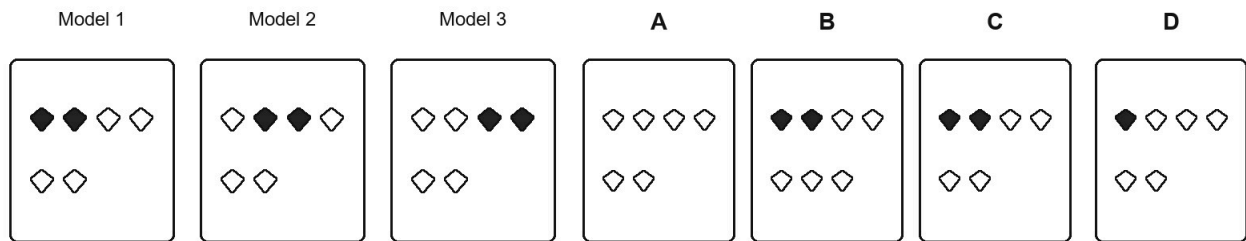
Find the matching group



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

168. These three kite panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

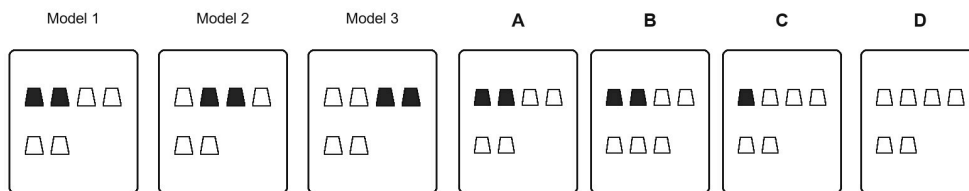
Find the matching group



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

169. These three trapezoid panels each show 6 symbols with 2 black mark(s). Which new panel belongs in their group?

Find the matching group

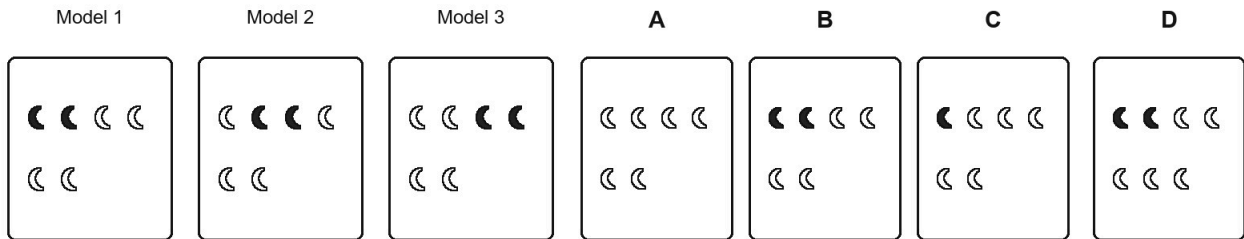


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three crescent panels each show 6 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 15: Answer Key And Explanations

- 1. B** — Sailor and boat show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to pilot gives airplane. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 2. D** — Engineer and train show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to paddler gives canoe. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 3. B** — Paddler and canoe show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to engineer gives train. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 4. D** — Puppy and dog show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to chick gives hen. 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.
- 5. A** — Foal and horse show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to lamb gives sheep. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship.
- 6. C** — Chick and hen show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to calf gives cow. 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.
- 7. D** — Fawn and deer show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to puppy gives dog. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship.
- 8. A** — Petal and flower 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.
- 9. C** — Wheel and bicycle show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to brick gives wall. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 10. B** — Leaf and tree 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.
- 11. B** — Key and keyboard show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to leaf gives tree. 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** — Scissors and cut show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to brush gives paint. 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** — Broom and sweep 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.
- 14. C** — Brush and paint show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to pencil gives write. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 15. D** — Camera and photograph show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to scissors gives cut. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

16. A — Ruler and measure 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.

17. C — Bee and hive show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to ant gives colony. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

18. B — Horse and stable 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.

19. A — Spider and web show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to horse gives stable. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

20. D — Person and house 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.

21. C — Doctor and hospital 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.

22. B — Farmer and field show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to teacher gives school. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

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

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

25. B — 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. 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. 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. C** — 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. A** — 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. A** — Skilled completes the sentence because Regular practice commonly improves skill. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 36. B** — Route completes the sentence because A blocked road requires another path. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 37. 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. C** — Late completes the sentence because Checking time helps avoid lateness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 40. D** — Cool completes the sentence because Waiting allows hot soup to become cooler. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 41. A** — Time completes the sentence because A narrow crossing may only fit one cyclist at a time. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 42. 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 spruce are all trees. Maple belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 44. C** — Robin, finch, and heron are all birds. Sparrow belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 45. D** — Hammer, wrench, and shovel 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. A** — Violin, trumpet, and clarinet are all instruments. Drum belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 47. A** — Cup, mug, and platter are all tableware. Fork 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 turnip 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. D — River, stream, and lagoon are all bodies of water. Sea 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 socks are all clothing. Trousers 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. C — Triangle, hexagon, and trapezoid are all polygons. Square belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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

53. A — Train, subway, and shuttle 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. D — Apple, plum, and grape are all fruits. Peach belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

55. A — Ant, butterfly, and cricket are all insects. Moth 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 chef 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 dinghy are all watercraft. Barge 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 bronze are all metals. Steel belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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

60. B — Rose, lily, and violet are all flowers. Tulip 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. A — Rain, fog, and frost 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. D — Soccer, cricket, and swimming are all sports. Hockey belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

63. D — The given pairs both add 2 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 16 gives 18. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying

80. 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. B — To keep both sides equal, 8 plus 9 is 17; subtracting 12 leaves 5 for the box. Substituting 5 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, 8 plus 12 is 20; adding back 9 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.

83. A — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 9 is 18; subtracting 6 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.

84. D — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 6 is 15; adding back 9 gives 24 for the box. Substituting 24 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

85. C — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 9 is 19; subtracting 11 leaves 8 for the box. Substituting 8 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

86. B — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 11 is 21; adding back 9 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.

87. B — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 9 is 20; subtracting 5 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.

88. A — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 5 is 16; adding back 9 gives 25 for the box. Substituting 25 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

89. D — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 9 is 21; subtracting 10 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.

90. C — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 10 is 22; adding back 9 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.

91. A — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 9 is 22; subtracting 4 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.

92. D — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 4 is 17; adding back 9 gives 26 for the box. Substituting 26 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

93. C — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 9 is 23; subtracting 9 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.

94. B — To keep both sides equal, 14 plus 9 is 23; adding back 9 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.

95. A — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 9 is 24; subtracting 3 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.

96. D — To keep both sides equal, 15 plus 3 is 18; adding back 9 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.

97. B — In this series, each term increases by 6. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

98. 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 44. 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. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 302. 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 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. The complete sequence must fit.

101. 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 45. 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. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 318. 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. D — In this series, each term increases by 6. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

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

105. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 334. 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. B — In this series, each term increases by 6. 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. 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 47. 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 350. 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 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. 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 48. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

111. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 2 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 366. 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. A — In this series, each term increases by 6. 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. The complete sequence must fit.

113. 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 49. 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 382. 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. D — Across each row the number of hexagons decreases from 5 to 4. Down each column the fill changes from white to black. The missing panel must therefore contain 4 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

159. C — Each model panel has exactly 6 circles and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

160. D — Each model panel has exactly 6 triangles and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

161. B — Each model panel has exactly 6 squares and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

162. A — Each model panel has exactly 6 pentagons and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

163. C — Each model panel has exactly 6 hexagons and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

164. D — Each model panel has exactly 6 ovals and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

165. A — Each model panel has exactly 6 diamonds and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

166. B — Each model panel has exactly 6 stars and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

167. D — Each model panel has exactly 6 hearts and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

168. C — Each model panel has exactly 6 kites and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

169. A — Each model panel has exactly 6 trapezoids and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

170. B — Each model panel has exactly 6 crescents and exactly 2 black. The position of the marked symbols changes, so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.