

PRACTICE EXAM 16: 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. Librarian is to library as firefighter is to which word?

- A. teacher
- B. leather
- C. station
- D. orchard

2. Baker is to bakery as pilot is to which word?

- A. kitchen
- B. library
- C. orchard
- D. cockpit

3. Author is to story as potter is to which word?

- A. cub
- B. pot
- C. key
- D. web

4. Composer is to song as baker is to which word?

- A. story
- B. glove
- C. bread
- D. scarf

5. Baker is to bread as composer is to which word?

- A. song
- B. rain
- C. foot
- D. bell

6. Writer is to poem as artist is to which word?

- A. airplane
- B. hospital
- C. distance
- D. painting

7. Hand is to glove as foot is to which word?

- A. heat
- B. sock
- C. page
- D. clay

8. Foot is to sock as ear is to which word?

- A. earmuff
- B. animals
- C. measure

D. teacher

9. Neck is to scarf as leg is to which word?

- A. bicycle**
- B. builder**
- C. trouser**
- D. orchard**

10. Eye is to goggle as finger is to which word?

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

11. Ear is to earmuff as neck is to which word?

- A. clock**
- B. paper**
- C. books**
- D. scarf**

12. Lamp is to glow as fire is to which word?

- A. fish**
- B. foal**
- C. heat**
- D. tree**

13. Fire is to heat as lamp is to which word?

- A. hand**
- B. glow**
- C. drum**
- D. leaf**

14. Flower is to scent as sun is to which word?

- A. light**
- B. flour**
- C. sheep**
- D. cloud**

15. Drum is to beat as spring is to which word?

- A. shirt**
- B. clock**
- C. water**
- D. pilot**

16. Ruler is to length as odometer is to which word?

- A. scissors**
- B. distance**
- C. sculptor**
- D. airplane**

17. Scale is to weight as speedometer is to which word?

- A. speed**
- B. paper**

- C. glove
- D. puppy

18. Compass is to direction as thermometer is to which word?

- A. artifacts
- B. photograph
- C. speedometer
- D. temperature

19. Odometer is to distance as scale is to which word?

- A. pencil
- B. weight
- C. cotton
- D. doctor

20. Flour is to bread as wood is to which word?

- A. write
- B. sound
- C. table
- D. wheel

21. Wood is to table as flour is to which word?

- A. bread
- B. puppy
- C. paint
- D. spoon

22. Wool is to sweater as leather is to which word?

- A. time
- B. page
- C. heat
- D. shoe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. song

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. On a spring morning, consider this sentence: After practising every day, Omar became more ____ at skipping

rope.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. triangle
- B. maple
- C. ant
- D. apple

44. Robin, eagle, and owl belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. bowl
 - B. bee
 - C. carpenter
 - D. sparrow
45. Hammer, pliers, and chisel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. tram
 - B. pond
 - C. drill
 - D. marker
46. Violin, guitar, and piano belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. trumpet
 - B. cricket
 - C. sailboat
 - D. subway
47. Cup, fork, and spoon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. whale
 - B. octagon
 - C. saucer
 - D. moth
48. Carrot, celery, and onion belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. elm
 - B. cabbage
 - C. rectangle
 - D. nurse
49. River, ocean, and sea belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. swan
 - B. poppy
 - C. driver
 - D. creek
50. Jacket, shirt, and skirt belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. socks
 - B. bronze
 - C. dinghy
 - D. shuttle
51. Triangle, octagon, and rectangle belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. dog
 - B. square
 - C. gold
 - D. soccer
52. Pencil, charcoal, and pastel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. bowl
 - B. sparrow
 - C. spinach
 - D. crayon

53. Train, ferry, and taxi belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. tram
 - B. pond
 - C. pepper
 - D. plumber
54. Apple, banana, and mango belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. stream
 - B. iron
 - C. plum
 - D. trumpet
55. Ant, moth, and fly belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. wasp
 - B. whale
 - C. shirt
 - D. baseball
56. Baker, teacher, and nurse belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. onion
 - B. bat
 - C. iris
 - D. driver
57. Canoe, raft, and barge belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. poppy
 - B. creek
 - C. yacht
 - D. rake
58. Gold, tin, and zinc belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. frost
 - B. bronze
 - C. grape
 - D. swimming
59. Dog, whale, and bat belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. apple
 - B. triangle
 - C. violin
 - D. cat
60. Rose, orchid, and iris belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. maple
 - B. tulip
 - C. spinach
 - D. sparrow
61. Rain, storm, and wind belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. hail
 - B. marker
 - C. pond
 - D. tram

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

- A.** iron
- B.** plum
- C.** cricket
- D.** subway

63. 3 is to 11 as 5 is to 13. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 27
- B.** 35
- C.** 28
- D.** 30

64. 15 is to 7 as 17 is to 9. Using the same rule, 32 is to which number?

- A.** 25
- B.** 16
- C.** 23
- D.** 24

65. 3 is to 12 as 5 is to 20. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 88
- B.** 84
- C.** 87
- D.** 83

66. 4 is to 6 as 6 is to 8. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

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

67. 10 is to 8 as 12 is to 10. Using the same rule, 26 is to which number?

- A.** 28
- B.** 24
- C.** 22
- D.** 25

68. 4 is to 20 as 6 is to 30. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 110
- B.** 104
- C.** 105
- D.** 100

69. 5 is to 8 as 7 is to 10. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

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

70. 12 is to 9 as 14 is to 11. Using the same rule, 27 is to which number?

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

71. 5 is to 10 as 7 is to 14. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 42
- B.** 43
- C.** 44
- D.** 46

72. 6 is to 10 as 8 is to 12. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 26
- B.** 22
- C.** 31
- D.** 23

73. 14 is to 10 as 16 is to 12. Using the same rule, 28 is to which number?

- A.** 25
- B.** 23
- C.** 24
- D.** 27

74. 6 is to 18 as 8 is to 24. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 60
- B.** 63
- C.** 69
- D.** 64

75. 7 is to 12 as 9 is to 14. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 23
- C.** 29
- D.** 34

76. 16 is to 11 as 18 is to 13. Using the same rule, 29 is to which number?

- A.** 34
- B.** 23
- C.** 19
- D.** 24

77. 7 is to 28 as 9 is to 36. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 88
- B.** 85
- C.** 84
- D.** 87

78. 8 is to 14 as 10 is to 16. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 26
- B.** 24
- C.** 31
- D.** 25

79. 18 is to 12 as 20 is to 14. Using the same rule, 30 is to which number?

- A.** 25
- B.** 24
- C.** 30
- D.** 18

80. 8 is to 40 as 10 is to 50. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 108
- B.** 104
- C.** 105
- D.** 100

81. Which number makes this equation true: $16 + 9 = \square + 8$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 18
- C.** 15
- D.** 26

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 16 + 8$?

- A.** 32
- B.** 33
- C.** 35
- D.** 24

83. Which number makes this equation true: $17 + 9 = \square + 2$?

- A.** 24
- B.** 33
- C.** 26
- D.** 25

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 17 + 2$?

- A.** 26
- B.** 19
- C.** 28
- D.** 27

85. Which number makes this equation true: $18 + 9 = \square + 7$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 29
- C.** 11
- D.** 20

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 18 + 7$?

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

87. Which number makes this equation true: $19 + 9 = \square + 12$?

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

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 19 + 12$?

- A.** 31
- B.** 41
- C.** 39
- D.** 40

89. Which number makes this equation true: $20 + 9 = \square + 6$?

- A.** 24
- B.** 22
- C.** 23
- D.** 21

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 20 + 6$?

- A.** 36
- B.** 35
- C.** 44
- D.** 37

91. Which number makes this equation true: $21 + 9 = \square + 11$?

- A.** 28
- B.** 10
- C.** 19
- D.** 18

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 9 = 21 + 11$?

- A.** 43
- B.** 50
- C.** 39
- D.** 41

93. Which number makes this equation true: $4 + 10 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 10
- B.** 9
- C.** 7
- D.** 19

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 4 + 5$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 9
- C.** 29
- D.** 17

95. Which number makes this equation true: $5 + 10 = \square + 10$?

- A.** 5
- B.** 15
- C.** 7
- D.** 4

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 5 + 10$?

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

97. What number comes next in the series 2, 9, 16, 23, ____?

- A.** 29
- B.** 30
- C.** 37
- D.** 33

98. What number comes next in the series 2, 9, 17, 26, ____?
- A. 35
 - B. 29
 - C. 43
 - D. 36
99. What number comes next in the series 5, 13, 29, 61, ____?
- A. 132
 - B. 125
 - C. 139
 - D. 124
100. What number comes next in the series 3, 10, 17, 24, ____?
- A. 31
 - B. 30
 - C. 24
 - D. 34
101. What number comes next in the series 3, 10, 18, 27, ____?
- A. 51
 - B. 44
 - C. 40
 - D. 37
102. What number comes next in the series 6, 15, 33, 69, ____?
- A. 155
 - B. 148
 - C. 141
 - D. 144
103. What number comes next in the series 4, 11, 18, 25, ____?
- A. 33
 - B. 25
 - C. 32
 - D. 39
104. What number comes next in the series 4, 11, 19, 28, ____?
- A. 38
 - B. 31
 - C. 39
 - D. 41
105. What number comes next in the series 7, 17, 37, 77, ____?
- A. 156
 - B. 158
 - C. 171
 - D. 157
106. What number comes next in the series 5, 12, 19, 26, ____?
- A. 36
 - B. 33
 - C. 34
 - D. 26

107. What number comes next in the series 5, 12, 20, 29, ____?

- A.** 38
B. 39
C. 40
D. 46

108. What number comes next in the series 8, 19, 41, 85, ____?

- A.** 173
B. 187
C. 172
D. 166

109. What number comes next in the series 6, 13, 20, 27, ____?

- A.** 48
B. 37
C. 33
D. 34

110. What number comes next in the series 6, 13, 21, 30, ____?

- A.** 47
B. 41
C. 40
D. 54

111. What number comes next in the series 9, 21, 45, 93, ____?

- A.** 189
B. 203
C. 182
D. 188

112. What number comes next in the series 7, 14, 21, 28, ____?

- A.** 49
B. 35
C. 36
D. 38

113. What number comes next in the series 7, 14, 22, 31, _____?

- A.** 48
B. 42
C. 40
D. 41

114. What number comes next in the series 10, 23, 49, 101, ____?

- A.** 212
B. 198
C. 205
D. 208

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

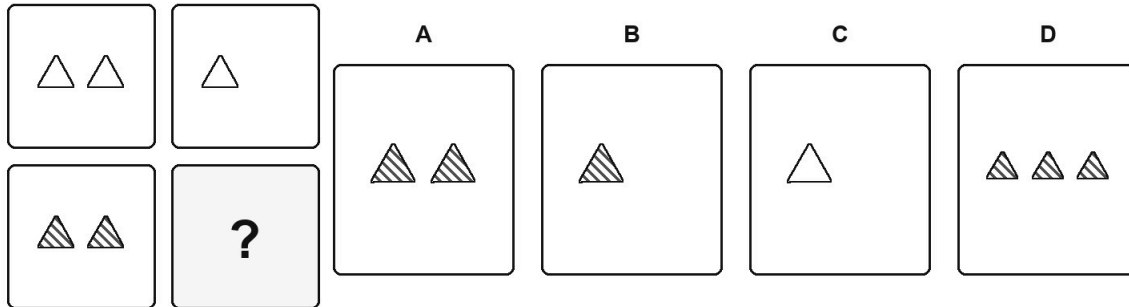


- ### A. Panel A

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

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

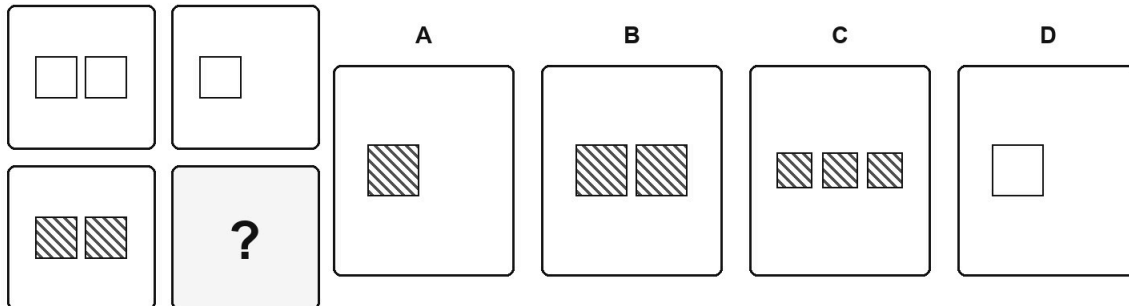
Complete the matrix



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

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

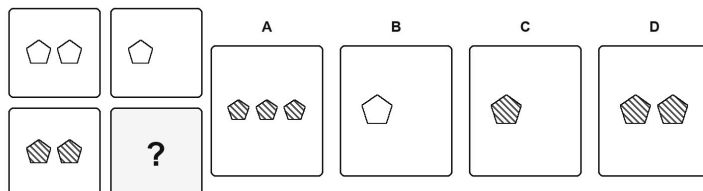
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

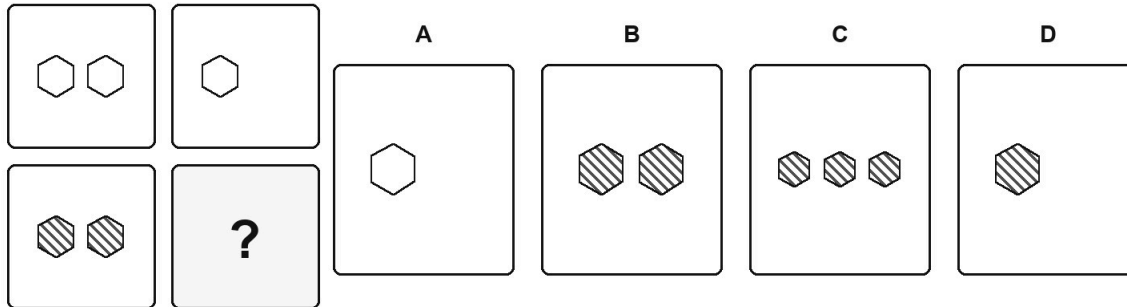


- A. Panel A

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

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

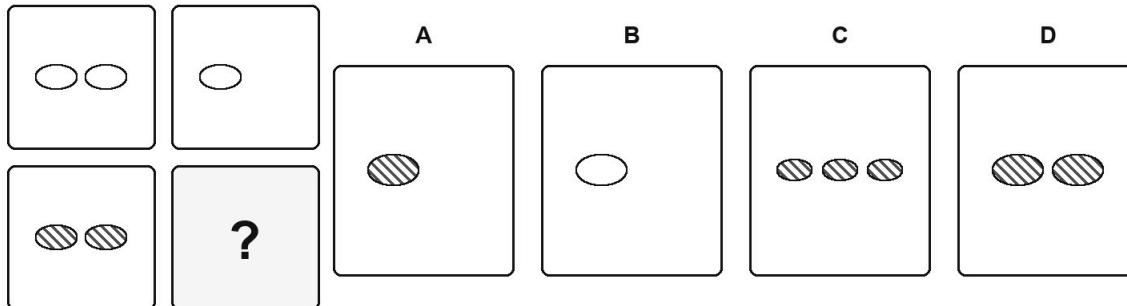
Complete the matrix



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

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

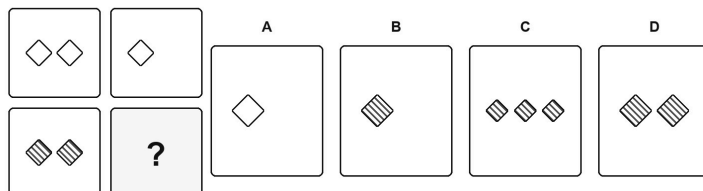
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

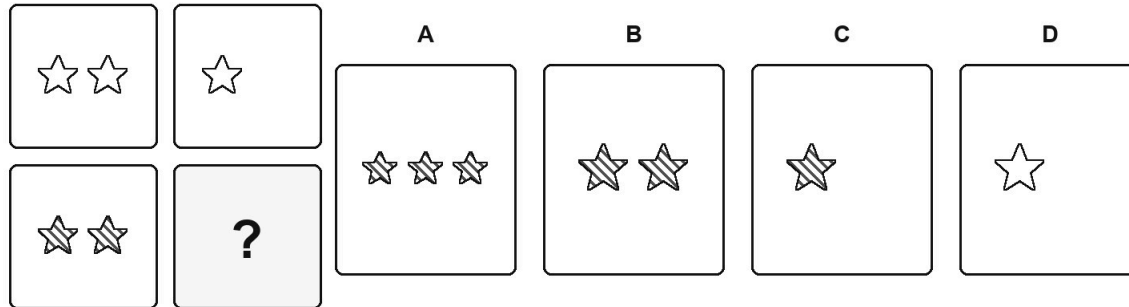


- A. Panel A

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

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

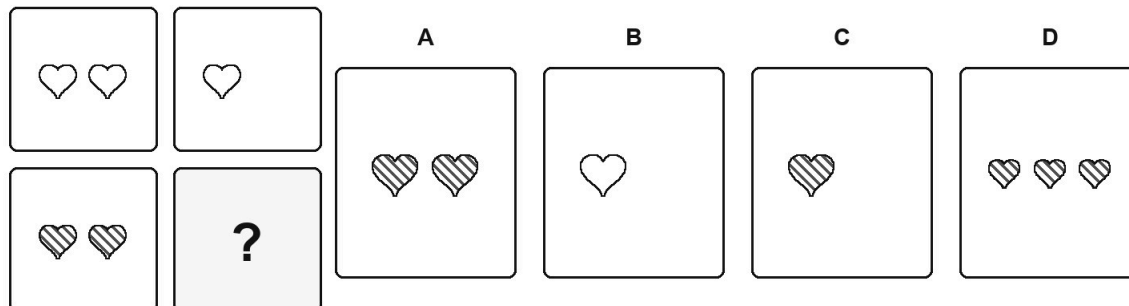
Complete the matrix



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

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

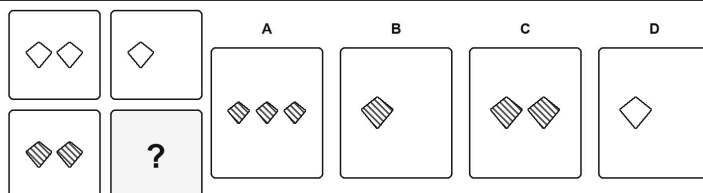
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

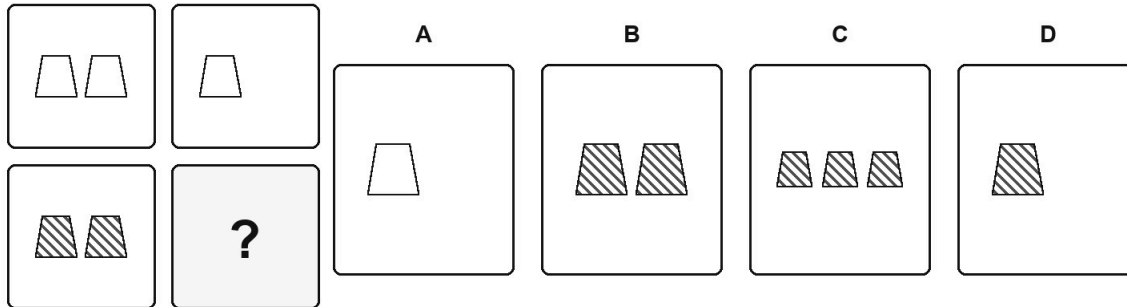


- A. Panel A

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

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

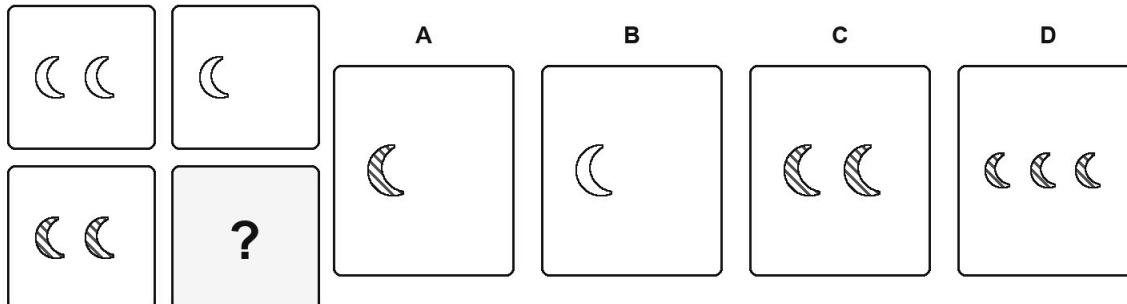
Complete the matrix



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

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

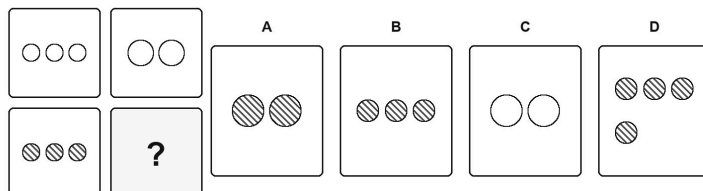
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

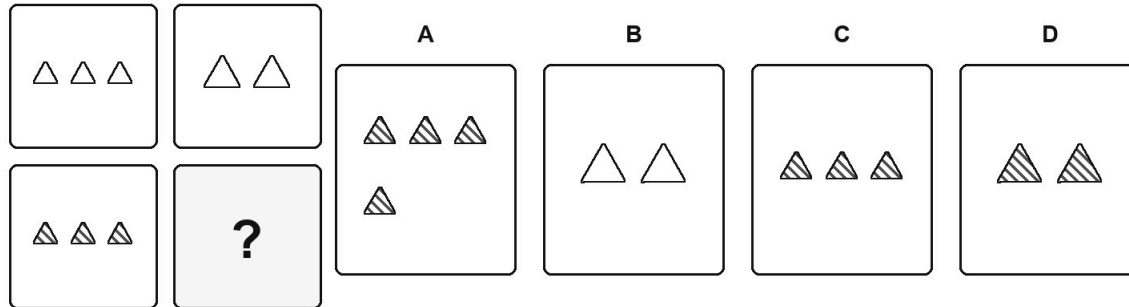


- A. Panel A

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

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

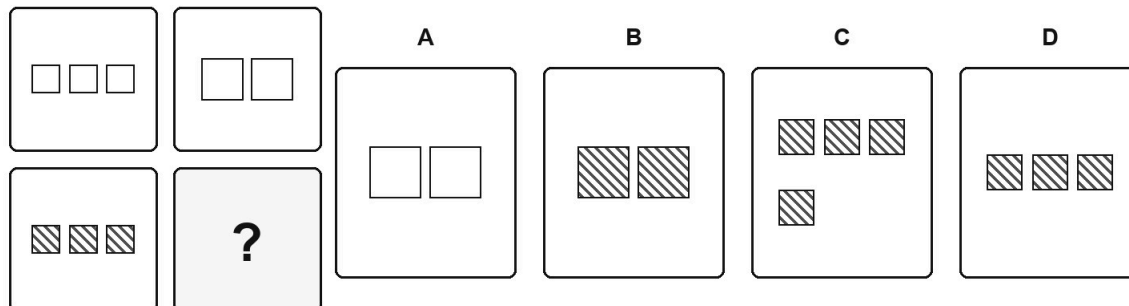
Complete the matrix



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

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

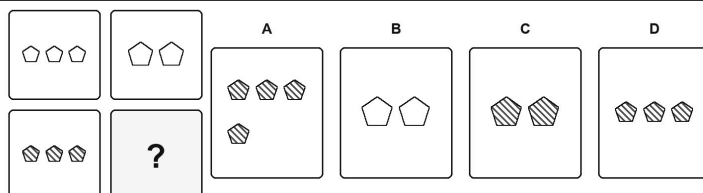
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

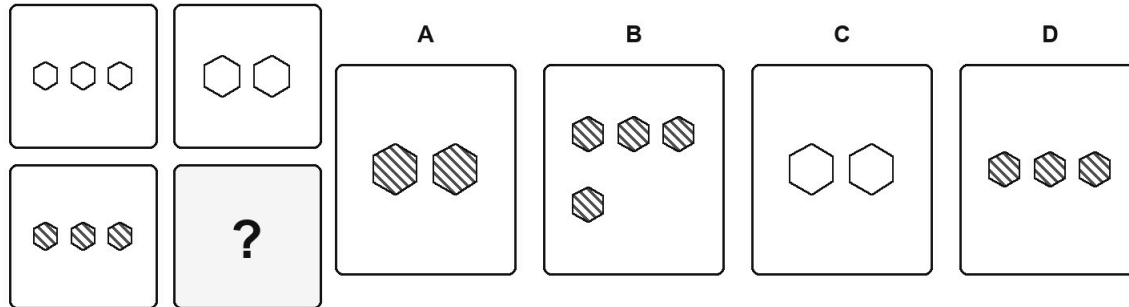


- A. Panel A

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

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

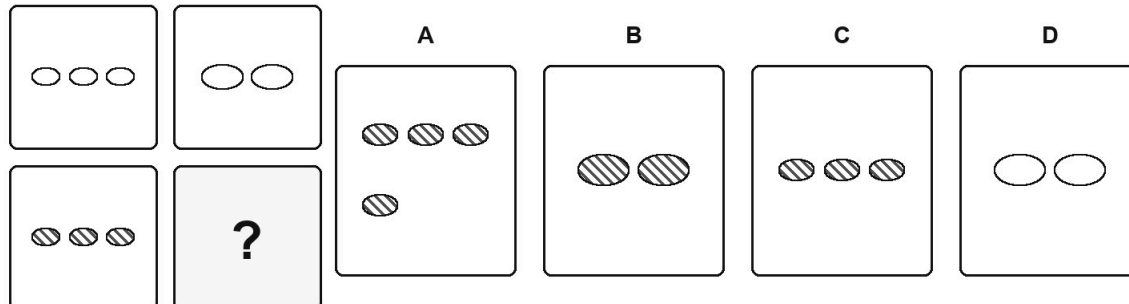
Complete the matrix



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

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

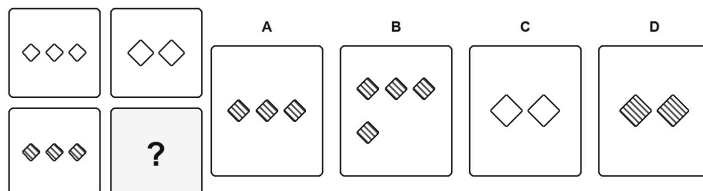
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

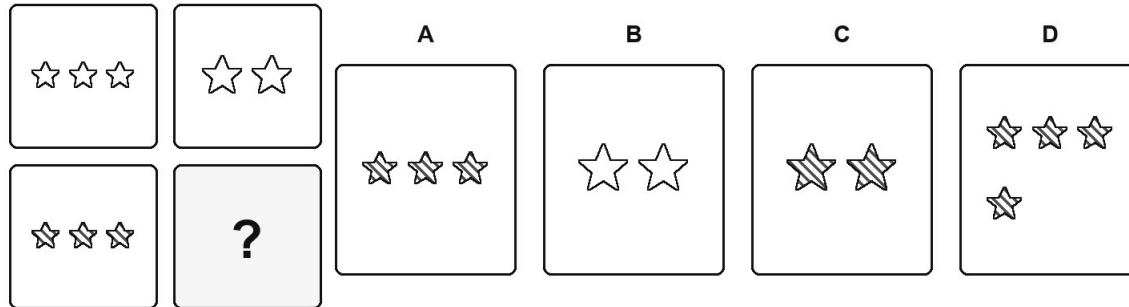


- A. Panel A

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

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

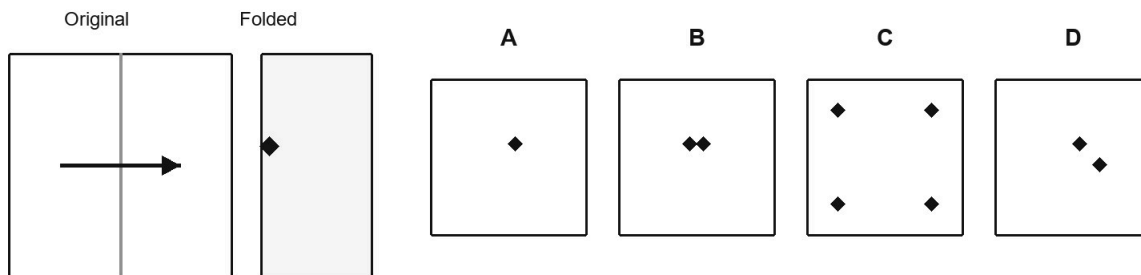
Complete the matrix



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

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

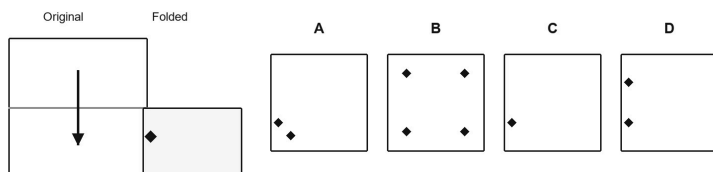
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

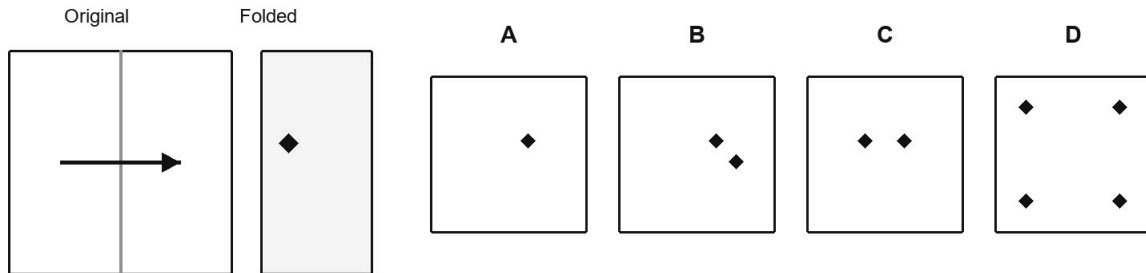


- A. Panel A

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

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

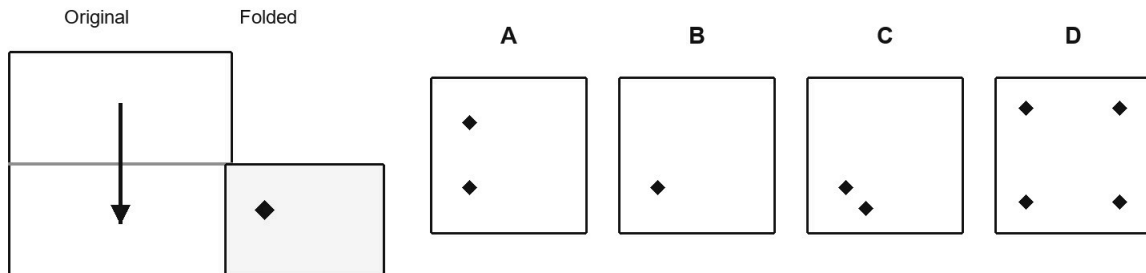
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

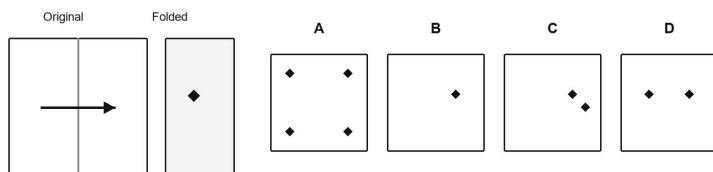
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

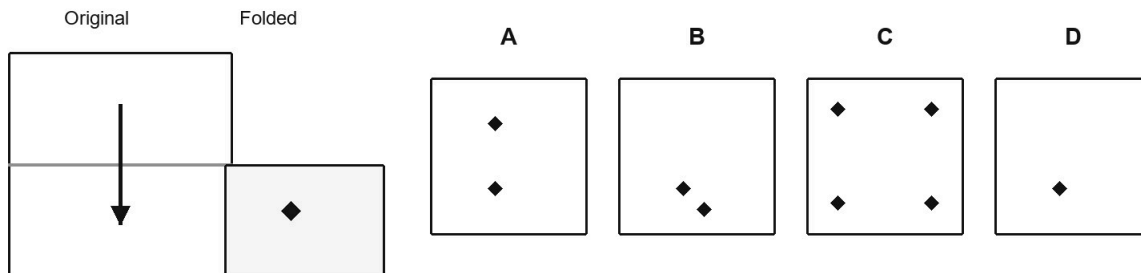


- A. Panel A

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

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

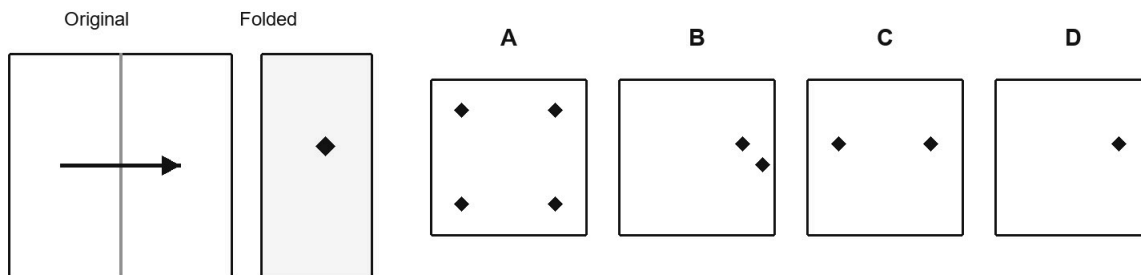
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

141. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (4,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

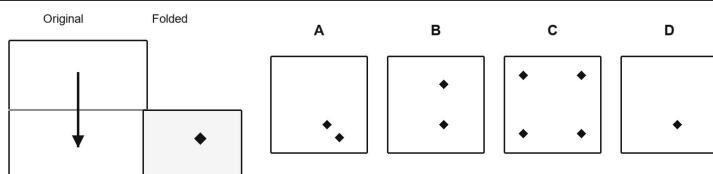
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

142. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (4,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

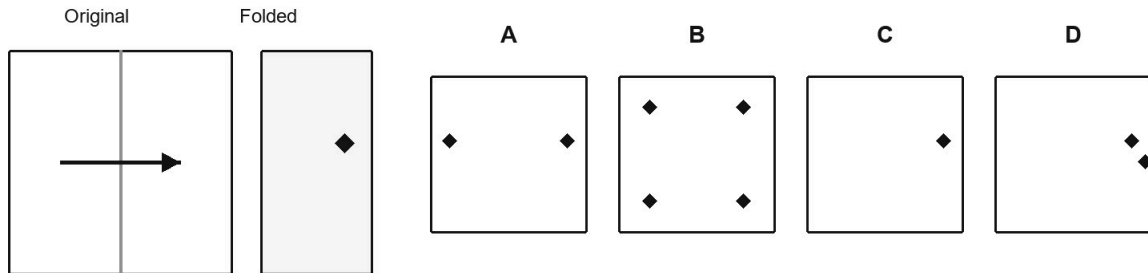


- A. Panel A

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

143. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (5,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

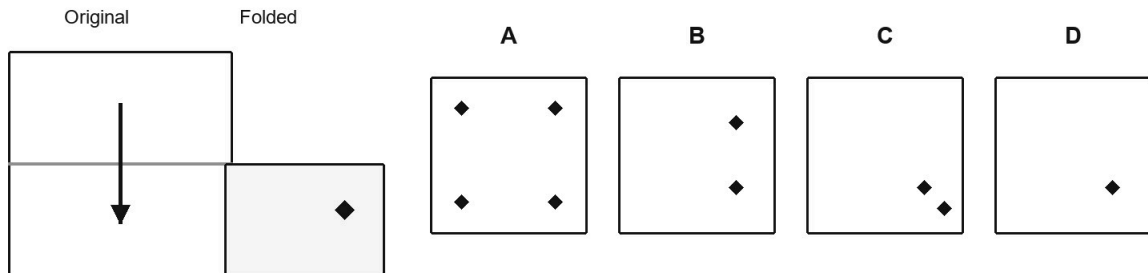
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

144. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (5,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

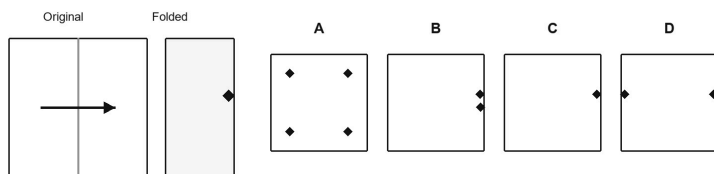
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

145. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (6,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

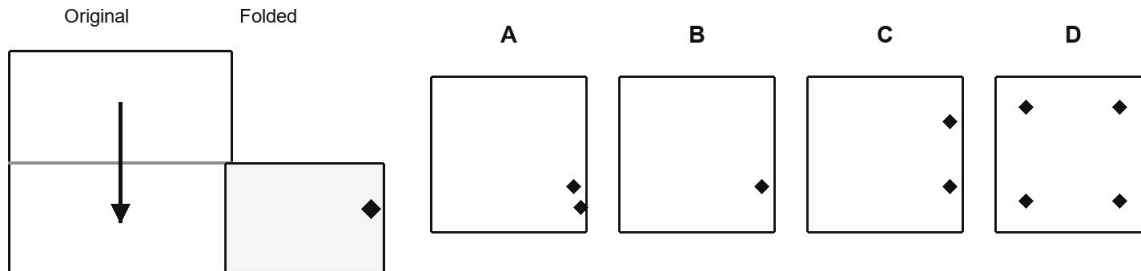


- A. Panel A

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

146. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (6,3). Which panel shows the opened paper?

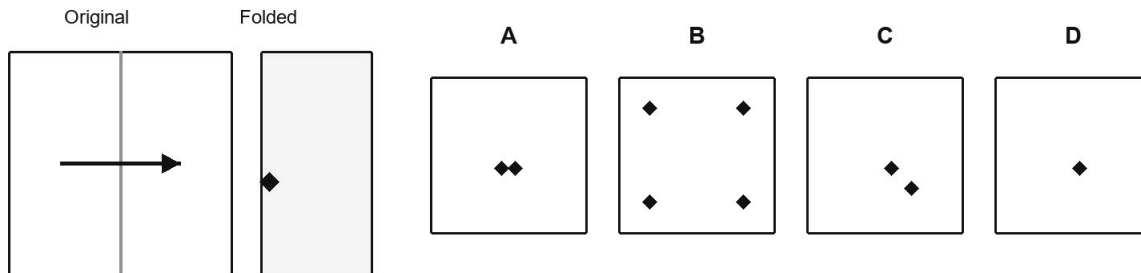
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

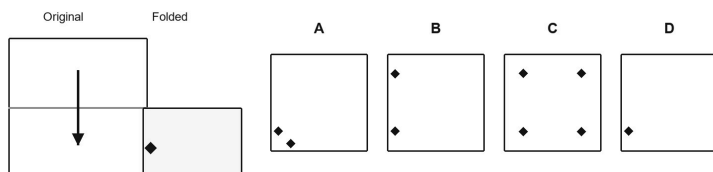
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (1,4). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

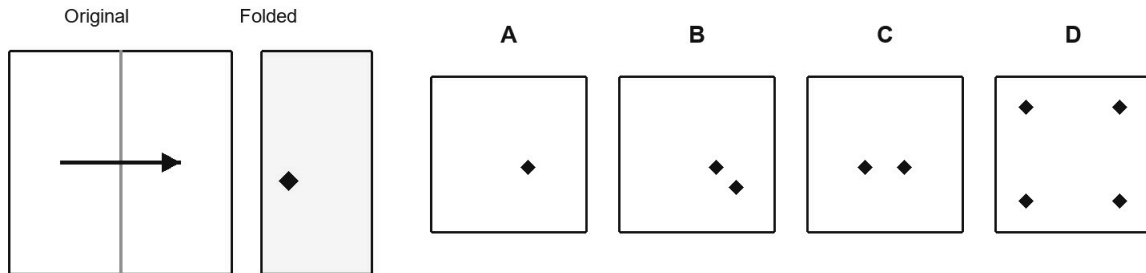


- A. Panel A

- 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 (2,4). Which panel shows the opened paper?

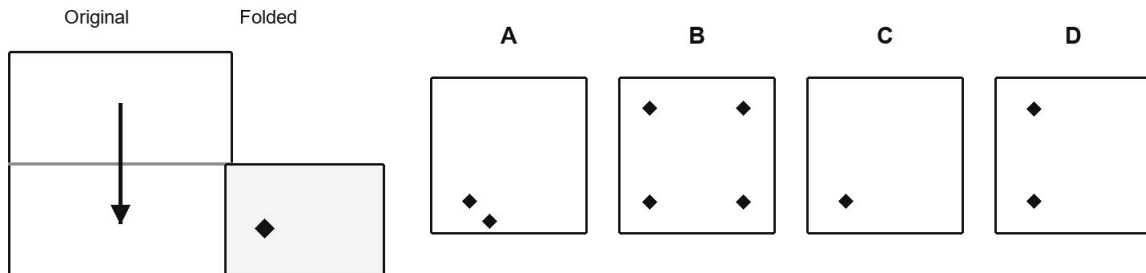
Fold, punch, then unfold



- 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 (2,4). Which panel shows the opened paper?

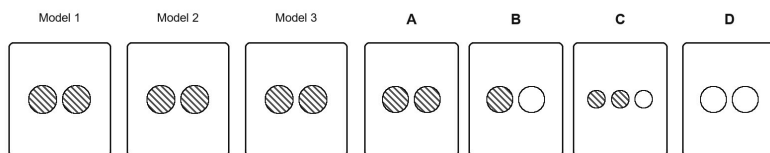
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

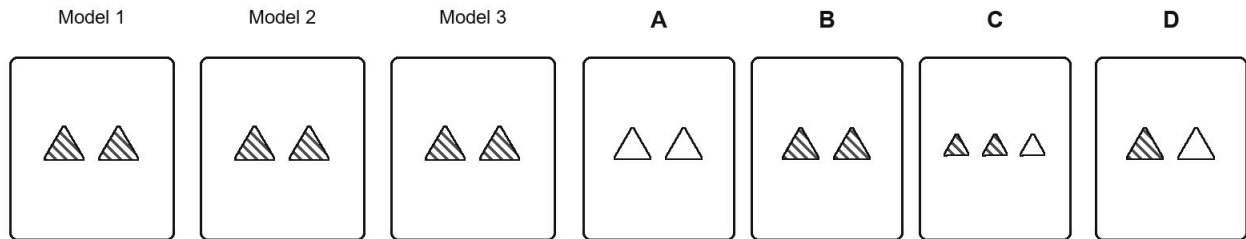


- A. Panel A

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

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

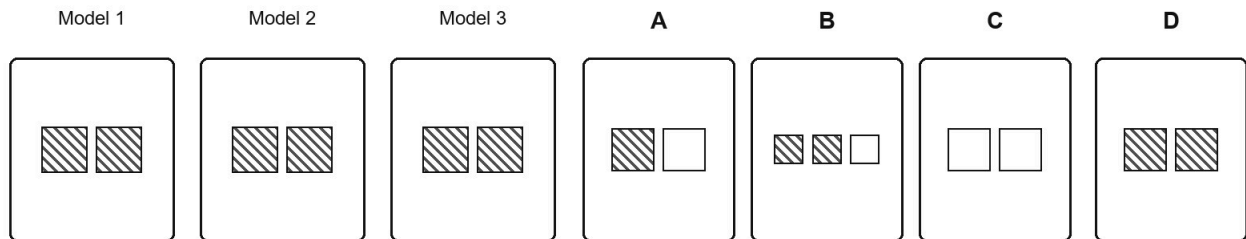
Find the matching group



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

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

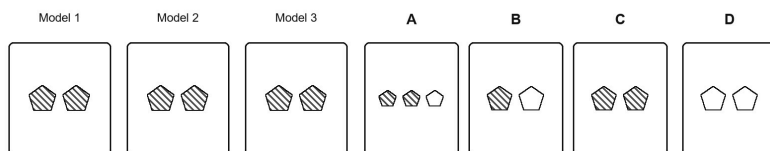
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

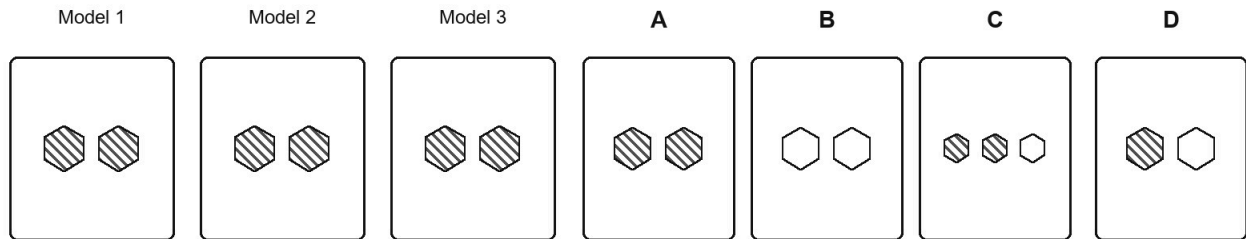


- A. Panel A

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

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

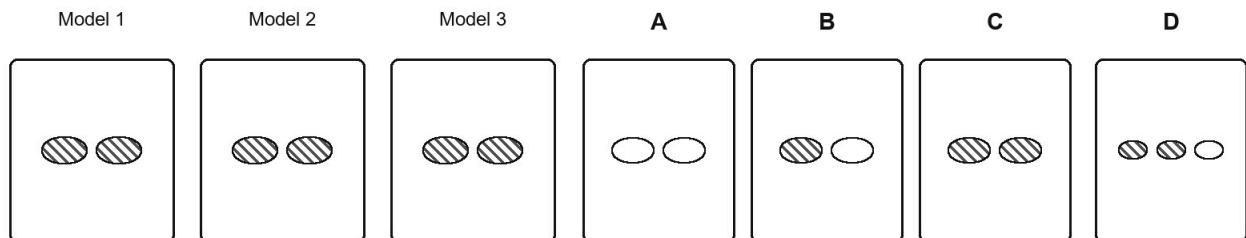
Find the matching group



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

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

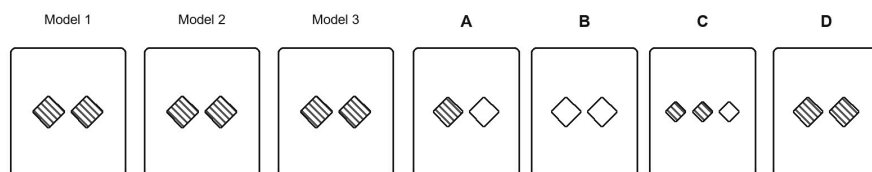
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

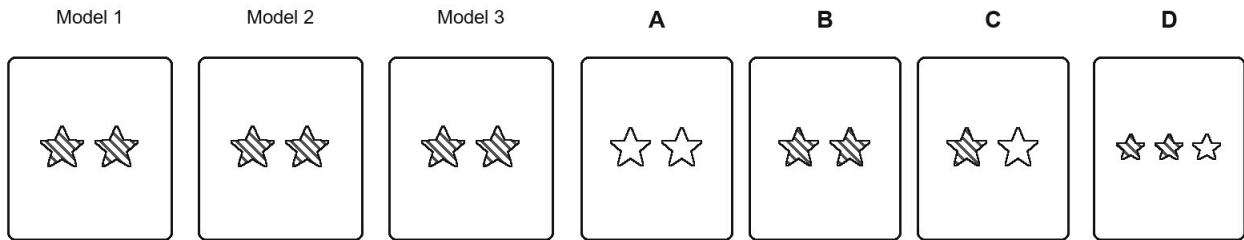


- A. Panel A

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

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

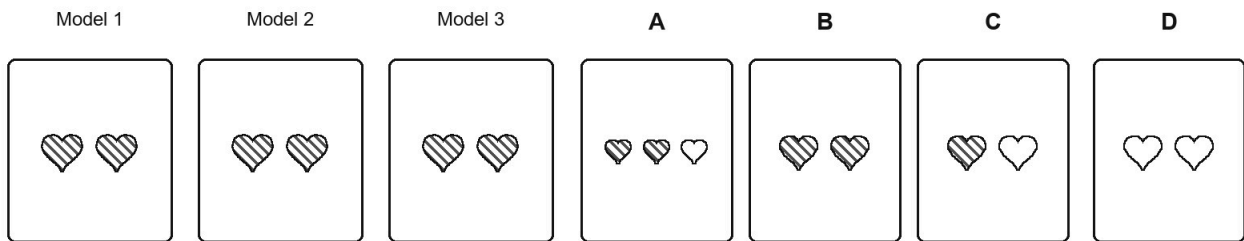
Find the matching group



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

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

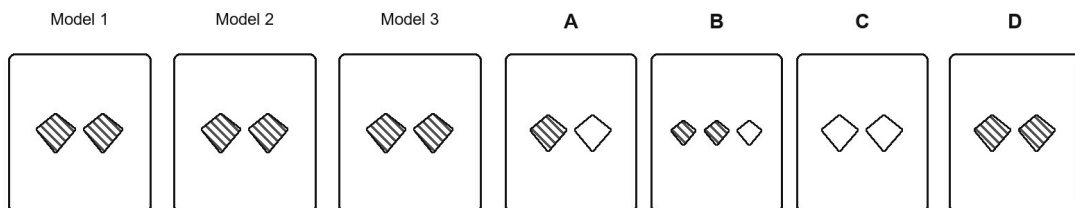
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

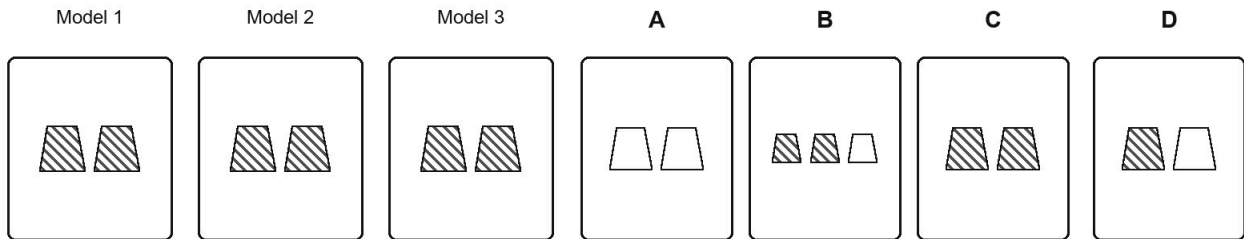


- A. Panel A

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

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

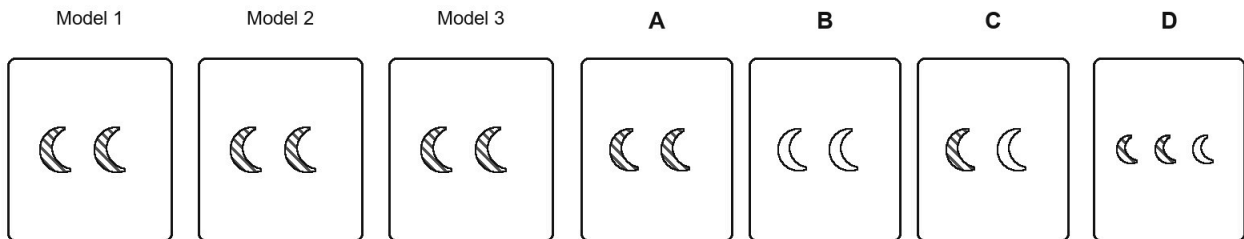
Find the matching group



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

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

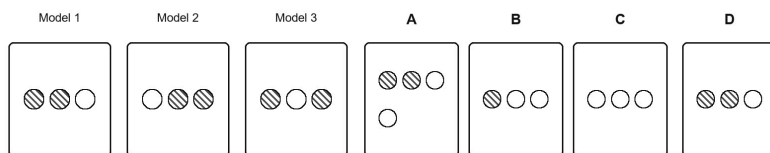
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

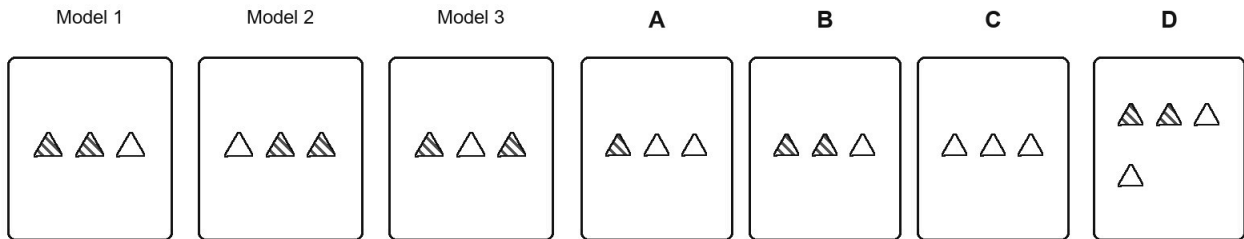


- A. Panel A

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

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

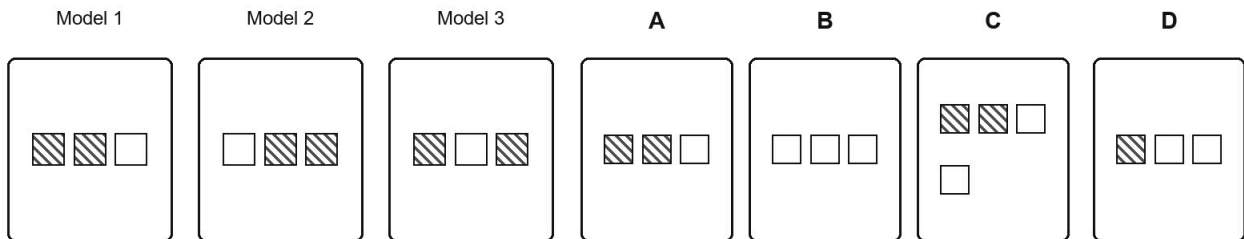
Find the matching group



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

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

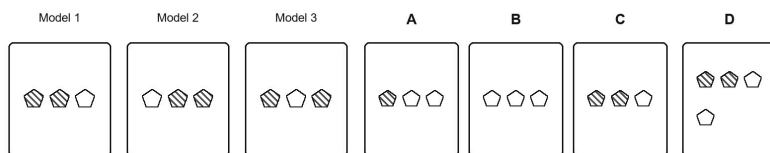
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

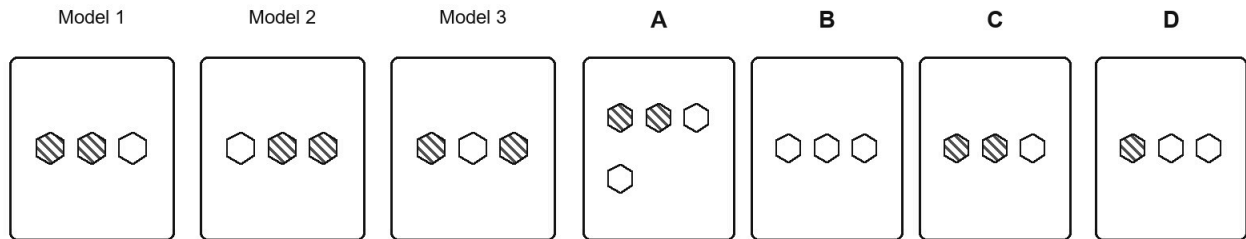


- A. Panel A

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

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

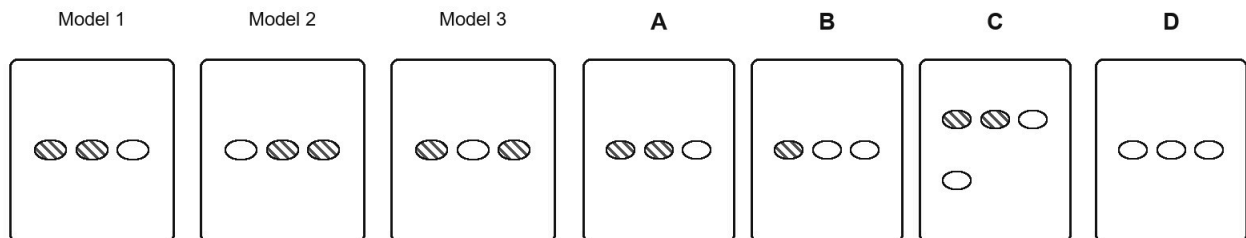
Find the matching group



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

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

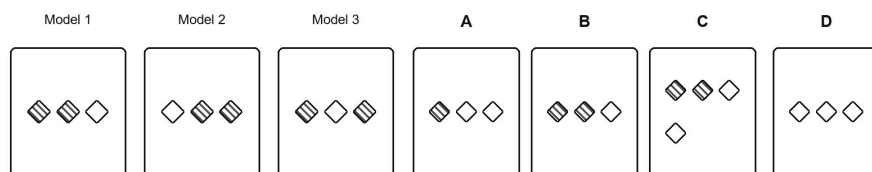
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

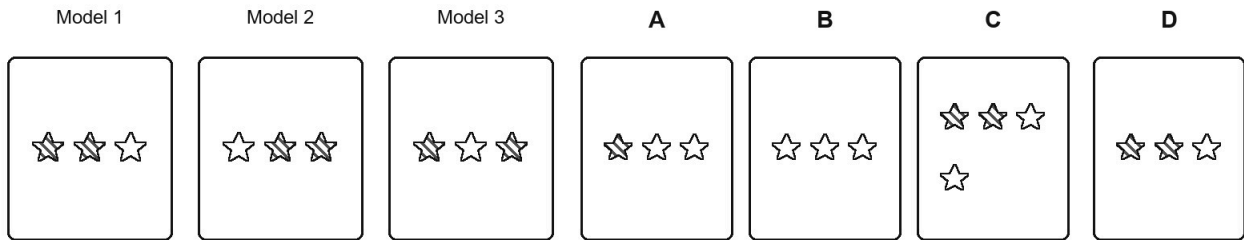


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three star panels each show 3 symbols with 2 striped 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 16: Answer Key And Explanations

1. **C** — Librarian and library show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to firefighter gives station. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
2. **D** — Baker and bakery show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to pilot gives cockpit. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
3. **B** — Author and story show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to potter 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.
4. **C** — Composer and song show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to baker gives bread. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
5. **A** — Baker and bread show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to composer gives song. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
6. **D** — Writer and poem show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to artist gives painting. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
7. **B** — Hand and glove 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.
8. **A** — Foot and sock 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.
9. **C** — Neck and scarf show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to leg gives trouser. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
10. **D** — Eye and goggle show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to finger gives ring. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
11. **D** — Ear and earmuff show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to neck gives scarf. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
12. **C** — Lamp and glow 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.
13. **B** — Fire and heat show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to lamp gives glow. 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** — Flower and scent show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to sun gives light. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
15. **C** — Drum and beat show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to spring gives water. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

16. B — Ruler and length 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.

17. A — Scale and weight show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to speedometer gives speed. 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 — Compass and direction show an instrument to measurement relationship. Applying that same relationship to thermometer gives temperature. 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. B — Odometer and distance 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.

20. C — Flour and bread 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.

21. A — Wood and table 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.

22. D — Wool and sweater show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to leather gives shoe. 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. A — 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. C — 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. C — Easier completes the sentence because Sharing work reduces the effort for each person. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

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

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

30. D — Asleep completes the sentence because Tiredness after activity supports falling asleep. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

- 31. C** — 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. B** — Clear completes the sentence because Followable instructions must be understandable. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 34. A** — Noise completes the sentence because Hearing relates to sound or noise. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 35. 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. 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. D** — 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. C** — Cool completes the sentence because Waiting allows hot soup to become cooler. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 41. 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, cedar, and elm 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. D** — Robin, eagle, and owl 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. C** — Hammer, pliers, and chisel are all tools. Drill 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, guitar, and piano are all instruments. Trumpet 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, fork, and spoon are all tableware. Saucer belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared

- property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 48. B** — Carrot, celery, and onion are all vegetables. Cabbage 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, ocean, and sea are all bodies of water. Creek 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. A** — Jacket, shirt, and skirt are all clothing. Socks 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, octagon, and rectangle 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. D** — Pencil, charcoal, and pastel 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, ferry, and taxi are all public transport. Tram belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 54. C** — Apple, banana, and mango are all fruits. Plum 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, moth, and fly are all insects. Wasp 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. D** — Baker, teacher, and nurse are all occupations. Driver 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. C** — Canoe, raft, and barge are all watercraft. Yacht 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. B** — Gold, tin, and zinc are all metals. Bronze belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 59. D** — Dog, whale, and bat 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, orchid, and iris 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, storm, and wind are all weather events. Hail 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, baseball, and rugby are all sports. Cricket belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 63. A** — The given pairs both add 8 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 19 gives 27. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying

[illegible]

80. C — The given pairs both multiply by 5 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 21 gives 105. 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. A — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 9 is 25; subtracting 8 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.

82. B — To keep both sides equal, 16 plus 8 is 24; adding back 9 gives 33 for the box. Substituting 33 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

83. A — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 9 is 26; subtracting 2 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.

84. C — To keep both sides equal, 17 plus 2 is 19; adding back 9 gives 28 for the box. Substituting 28 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

85. D — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 9 is 27; subtracting 7 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.

86. B — To keep both sides equal, 18 plus 7 is 25; adding back 9 gives 34 for the box. Substituting 34 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

87. A — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 9 is 28; subtracting 12 leaves 16 for the box. Substituting 16 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

88. D — To keep both sides equal, 19 plus 12 is 31; adding back 9 gives 40 for the box. Substituting 40 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, 20 plus 9 is 29; subtracting 6 leaves 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.

90. B — To keep both sides equal, 20 plus 6 is 26; adding back 9 gives 35 for the box. Substituting 35 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

91. C — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 9 is 30; subtracting 11 leaves 19 for the box. Substituting 19 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

92. D — To keep both sides equal, 21 plus 11 is 32; adding back 9 gives 41 for the box. Substituting 41 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, 4 plus 10 is 14; subtracting 5 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.

94. A — To keep both sides equal, 4 plus 5 is 9; adding back 10 gives 19 for the box. Substituting 19 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

95. A — To keep both sides equal, 5 plus 10 is 15; subtracting 10 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.

96. C — To keep both sides equal, 5 plus 10 is 15; adding back 10 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.

97. B — In this series, each term increases by 7. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 30. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

98. D — In this series, the increases are 7, 8, and 9, so the next increase is 10. 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.

99. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 125. 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 7. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 31. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

101. D — In this series, the increases are 7, 8, and 9, so the next increase is 10. 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.

102. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 141. 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. C — In this series, each term increases by 7. 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.

104. A — In this series, the increases are 7, 8, and 9, so the next increase is 10. 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.

105. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 157. 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 7. 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.

107. B — In this series, the increases are 7, 8, and 9, so the next increase is 10. 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.

108. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 173. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

109. D — In this series, each term increases by 7. 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.

110. C — In this series, the increases are 7, 8, and 9, so the next increase is 10. 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.

111. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 189. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

112. B — In this series, each term increases by 7. 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.

113. D — In this series, the increases are 7, 8, and 9, so the next increase is 10. 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.

114. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 205. 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 circles decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 striped circle. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

116. B — Across each row the number of triangles decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 striped triangle. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

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

118. C — Across each row the number of pentagons decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 striped pentagon. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

119. D — Across each row the number of hexagons decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 striped hexagon. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

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

121. B — Across each row the number of diamonds decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 striped diamond. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

122. C — Across each row the number of stars decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 striped star. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

123. C — Across each row the number of hearts decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 striped heart. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

124. B — Across each row the number of kites decreases from 2 to 1. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 1 striped kite. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

149. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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