

PRACTICE EXAM 17: 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. Cotton is to shirt as metal is to which word?
 - A. baker
 - B. spoon
 - C. house
 - D. broom
2. Leather is to shoe as paper is to which word?
 - A. book
 - B. page
 - C. wood
 - D. neck
3. Museum is to artifacts as garage is to which word?
 - A. head
 - B. bear
 - C. cars
 - D. song
4. Gallery is to paintings as orchard is to which word?
 - A. baker
 - B. water
 - C. wheel
 - D. trees
5. Aquarium is to fish as museum is to which word?
 - A. rainfall
 - B. artifacts
 - C. direction
 - D. librarian
6. Garden is to plants as library is to which word?
 - A. books
 - B. sweep
 - C. light
 - D. field
7. Pilot is to airplane as paddler is to which word?
 - A. sheep
 - B. canoe
 - C. scale
 - D. paint
8. Driver is to bus as astronaut is to which word?
 - A. potter
 - B. writer
 - C. weight

D. rocket

9. Sailor is to boat as engineer is to which word?

- A. train**
- B. canoe**
- C. sheep**
- D. scarf**

10. Astronaut is to rocket as rider is to which word?

- A. station**
- B. trouser**
- C. bicycle**
- D. cockpit**

11. Kitten is to cat as foal is to which word?

- A. story**
- B. scarf**
- C. flour**
- D. horse**

12. Calf is to cow as puppy is to which word?

- A. bee**
- B. sun**
- C. dog**
- D. web**

13. Lamb is to sheep as kitten is to which word?

- A. ant**
- B. cat**
- C. fin**
- D. key**

14. Chick is to hen as fawn is to which word?

- A. deer**
- B. foot**
- C. ship**
- D. hand**

15. Fawn is to deer as chick is to which word?

- A. leg**
- B. hen**
- C. dog**
- D. dig**

16. Petal is to flower as fin is to which word?

- A. poem**
- B. bear**
- C. beat**
- D. fish**

17. Wing is to airplane as leaf is to which word?

- A. foal**
- B. glow**

- C. tree
- D. drum

18. Fin is to fish as wheel is to which word?

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

19. Brick is to wall as petal is to which word?

- A. kennel
- B. pencil
- C. shovel
- D. flower

20. Pencil is to write as scissors is to which word?

- A. cut
- B. eye
- C. ant
- D. pot

21. Broom is to sweep as ruler is to which word?

- A. earmuff
- B. library
- C. measure
- D. compass

22. Brush is to paint as camera is to which word?

- A. librarian
- B. photograph
- C. direction
- D. rain gauge

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

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

24. After school, consider this sentence: The glass was so ____ that everyone could see through it.

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

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

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

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

- A. cheer

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

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

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

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

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

29. After school, consider this sentence: A map helps travellers find the correct ____.

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

30. After school, consider this sentence: The puppy was tired after running and soon fell ____.

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

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

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

32. After school, consider this sentence: The box was fragile, so Lena carried it ____.

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

33. After school, consider this sentence: The instructions were ____ enough for everyone to follow.

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

34. After school, consider this sentence: The rabbit hid when it heard an unfamiliar ____.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

38. After school, consider this sentence: The hikers rested because the climb was ____.

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

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

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

40. After school, consider this sentence: The soup was too hot, so Jay waited for it to ____.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. coat
- B. maple
- C. bowl
- D. flute

44. Robin, eagle, and swan belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pepper
 - B. beetle
 - C. horse
 - D. crow
45. Hammer, pliers, and rake belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. wrench
 - B. broccoli
 - C. sailboat
 - D. stream
46. Violin, guitar, and harp belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. ocean
 - B. ferry
 - C. piano
 - D. raft
47. Cup, fork, and saucer belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. zinc
 - B. fly
 - C. spoon
 - D. bat
48. Carrot, celery, and cabbage belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. wasp
 - B. turnip
 - C. fox
 - D. brush
49. River, ocean, and creek belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. violet
 - B. stylus
 - C. dinghy
 - D. lagoon
50. Jacket, shirt, and trousers belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. coat
 - B. train
 - C. gold
 - D. rain
51. Triangle, octagon, and rhombus belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pear
 - B. bee
 - C. square
 - D. flute
52. Pencil, charcoal, and brush belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. crow
 - B. marker
 - C. pepper
 - D. plumber

- 53.** Train, ferry, and trolley belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** subway
 - B.** wrench
 - C.** stream
 - D.** lily
- 54.** Apple, banana, and orange belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** storm
 - B.** ocean
 - C.** baseball
 - D.** mango
- 55.** Ant, moth, and wasp belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** elm
 - B.** bat
 - C.** rugby
 - D.** fly
- 56.** Baker, teacher, and driver belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** chef
 - B.** poppy
 - C.** willow
 - D.** fox
- 57.** Canoe, raft, and yacht belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** heron
 - B.** dinghy
 - C.** shovel
 - D.** shuttle
- 58.** Gold, tin, and steel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** jacket
 - B.** river
 - C.** silver
 - D.** violin
- 59.** Dog, whale, and fox belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** square
 - B.** tennis
 - C.** cat
 - D.** bowl
- 60.** Rose, orchid, and poppy belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** pine
 - B.** pentagon
 - C.** plate
 - D.** daisy
- 61.** Rain, storm, and thunder belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A.** broccoli
 - B.** fog
 - C.** farmer
 - D.** sailboat

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

- A.** rugby
- B.** shirt
- C.** pliers
- D.** raft

63. 9 is to 16 as 11 is to 18. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 26
- B.** 33
- C.** 19
- D.** 40

64. 20 is to 13 as 22 is to 15. Using the same rule, 31 is to which number?

- A.** 27
- B.** 31
- C.** 24
- D.** 38

65. 9 is to 18 as 11 is to 22. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 43
- B.** 42
- C.** 40
- D.** 44

66. 10 is to 18 as 12 is to 20. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 19
- B.** 35
- C.** 26
- D.** 27

67. 22 is to 14 as 24 is to 16. Using the same rule, 32 is to which number?

- A.** 40
- B.** 23
- C.** 24
- D.** 27

68. 10 is to 30 as 12 is to 36. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 60
- B.** 63
- C.** 62
- D.** 64

69. 11 is to 13 as 13 is to 15. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 20
- C.** 23
- D.** 21

70. 17 is to 15 as 19 is to 17. Using the same rule, 26 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 26
- C.** 27
- D.** 25

71. 11 is to 44 as 13 is to 52. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 88
- B.** 84
- C.** 83
- D.** 92

72. 12 is to 15 as 14 is to 17. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

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

73. 19 is to 16 as 21 is to 18. Using the same rule, 27 is to which number?

- A.** 21
- B.** 23
- C.** 25
- D.** 24

74. 12 is to 60 as 14 is to 70. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 105
- B.** 106
- C.** 100
- D.** 110

75. 13 is to 17 as 15 is to 19. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 19
- B.** 31
- C.** 23
- D.** 26

76. 21 is to 17 as 23 is to 19. Using the same rule, 28 is to which number?

- A.** 23
- B.** 24
- C.** 20
- D.** 25

77. 13 is to 26 as 15 is to 30. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 42
- B.** 40
- C.** 45
- D.** 41

78. 14 is to 19 as 16 is to 21. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 19
- B.** 25
- C.** 34
- D.** 24

79. 23 is to 18 as 25 is to 20. Using the same rule, 29 is to which number?

- A.** 25
- B.** 29
- C.** 24
- D.** 19

80. 14 is to 42 as 16 is to 48. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 63
- B.** 62
- C.** 66
- D.** 69

81. Which number makes this equation true: $6 + 10 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 14
- B.** 10
- C.** 11
- D.** 12

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 6 + 4$?

- A.** 10
- B.** 20
- C.** 18
- D.** 22

83. Which number makes this equation true: $7 + 10 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 7
- B.** 18
- C.** 8
- D.** 10

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 7 + 9$?

- A.** 24
- B.** 26
- C.** 25
- D.** 36

85. Which number makes this equation true: $8 + 10 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 25
- C.** 14
- D.** 15

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 8 + 3$?

- A.** 21
- B.** 22
- C.** 31
- D.** 11

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

- A.** 11
- B.** 10
- C.** 1
- D.** 12

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

- A.** 26
- B.** 27
- C.** 28
- D.** 29

89. Which number makes this equation true: $10 + 10 = \square + 2$?

- A.** 28
- B.** 19
- C.** 18
- D.** 20

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 10 + 2$?

- A.** 21
- B.** 20
- C.** 32
- D.** 22

91. Which number makes this equation true: $11 + 10 = \square + 7$?

- A.** 4
- B.** 13
- C.** 15
- D.** 14

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 11 + 7$?

- A.** 30
- B.** 28
- C.** 27
- D.** 38

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

- A.** 10
- B.** 9
- C.** 11
- D.** 12

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

- A.** 24
- B.** 35
- C.** 34
- D.** 36

95. Which number makes this equation true: $13 + 10 = \square + 6$?

- A.** 7
- B.** 19
- C.** 17
- D.** 18

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 13 + 6$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 29
- C.** 30
- D.** 27

97. What number comes next in the series 8, 15, 22, 29, ____?

- A.** 50
- B.** 43
- C.** 29
- D.** 36

98. What number comes next in the series 8, 15, 23, 32, ____?

- A.** 42
- B.** 35
- C.** 49
- D.** 41

99. What number comes next in the series 11, 25, 53, 109, ____?

- A.** 224
- B.** 221
- C.** 222
- D.** 235

100. What number comes next in the series 9, 16, 23, 30, ____?

- A.** 37
- B.** 51
- C.** 44
- D.** 30

101. What number comes next in the series 9, 16, 24, 33, ____?

- A.** 50
- B.** 44
- C.** 36
- D.** 43

102. What number comes next in the series 12, 27, 57, 117, ____?

- A.** 244
- B.** 238
- C.** 237
- D.** 236

103. What number comes next in the series 10, 17, 24, 31, ____?

- A.** 37
- B.** 41
- C.** 38
- D.** 45

104. What number comes next in the series 10, 17, 25, 34, ____?

- A.** 43
- B.** 44
- C.** 58
- D.** 45

105. What number comes next in the series 13, 29, 61, 125, ____?

- A.** 267
- B.** 260
- C.** 246
- D.** 253

106. What number comes next in the series 11, 18, 25, 32, ____?

- A.** 39
- B.** 53
- C.** 38
- D.** 42

107. What number comes next in the series 11, 18, 26, 35, ____?

- A.** 45
- B.** 52
- C.** 46
- D.** 38

108. What number comes next in the series 14, 31, 65, 133, ____?

- A.** 270
- B.** 268
- C.** 269
- D.** 276

109. What number comes next in the series 12, 19, 26, 33, ____?

- A.** 54
- B.** 33
- C.** 47
- D.** 40

110. What number comes next in the series 12, 19, 27, 36, ____?

- A.** 60
- B.** 46
- C.** 39
- D.** 47

111. What number comes next in the series 15, 33, 69, 141, ____?

- A.** 278
- B.** 286
- C.** 292
- D.** 285

112. What number comes next in the series 13, 20, 27, 34, ____?

- A.** 41
- B.** 44
- C.** 55
- D.** 40

113. What number comes next in the series 13, 20, 28, 37, ____?

- A.** 40
- B.** 47
- C.** 61
- D.** 48

114. What number comes next in the series 16, 35, 73, 149, ____?

- A.** 300
- B.** 294
- C.** 301
- D.** 302

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

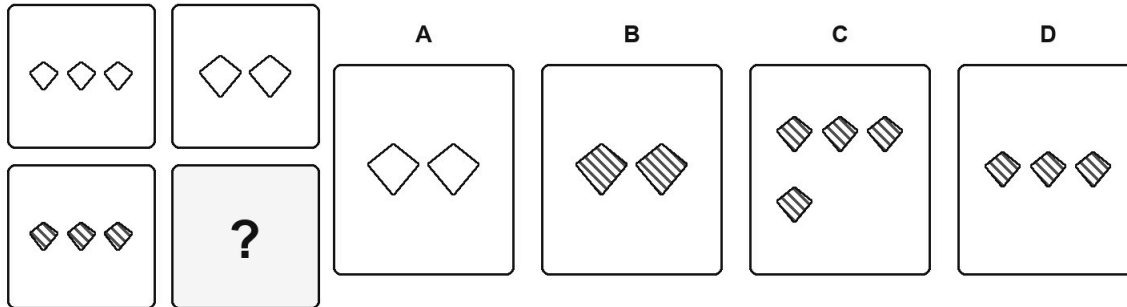


- A.** Panel A

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

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

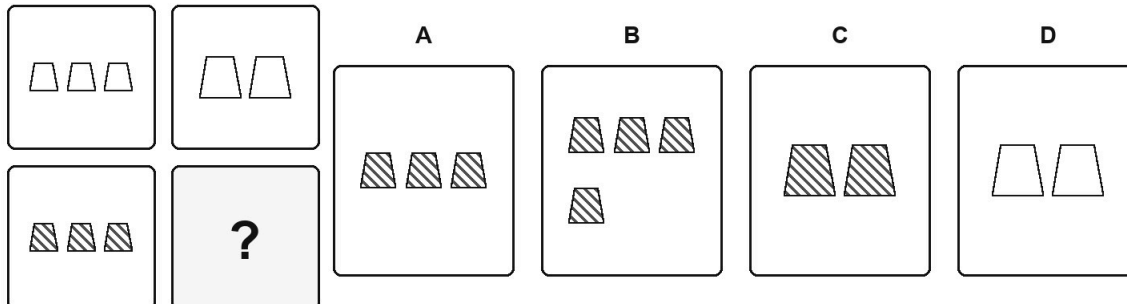
Complete the matrix



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

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

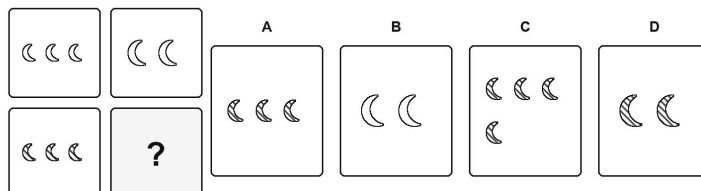
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

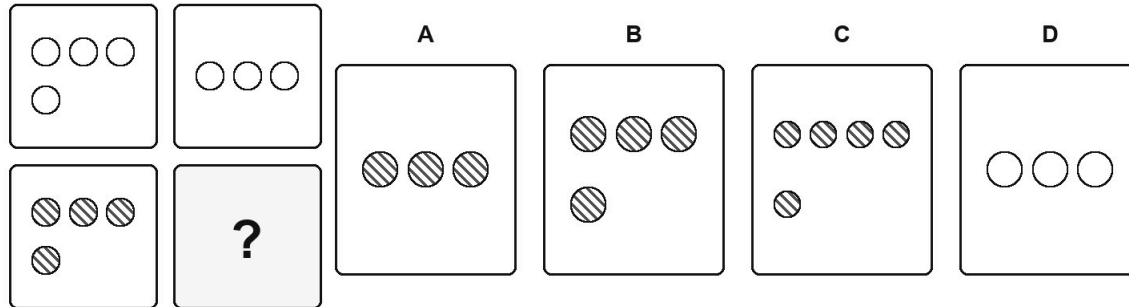


- A. Panel A

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

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

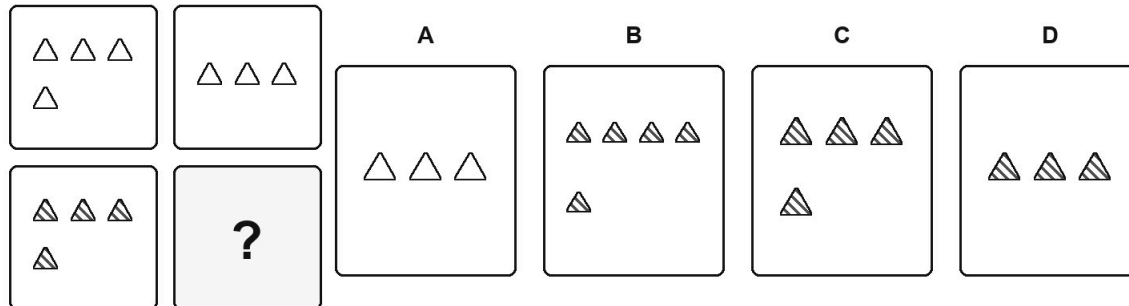
Complete the matrix



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

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

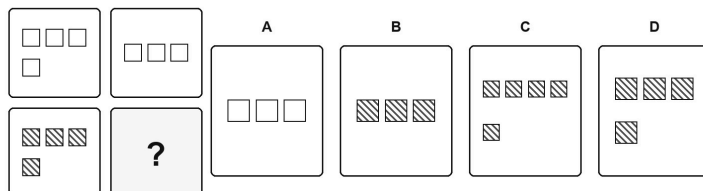
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

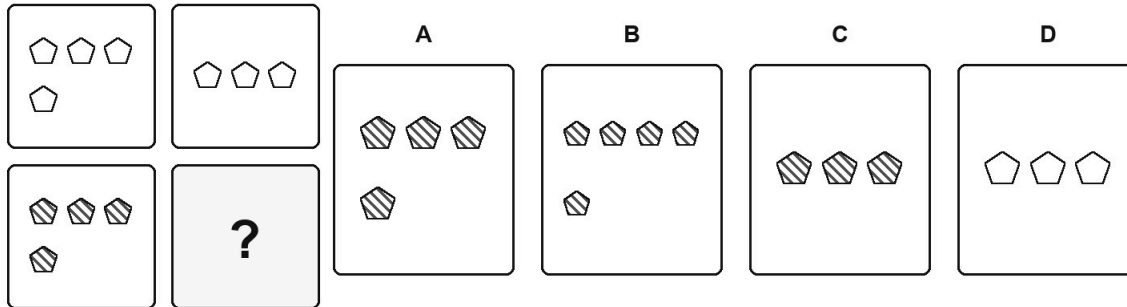


- A. Panel A

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

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

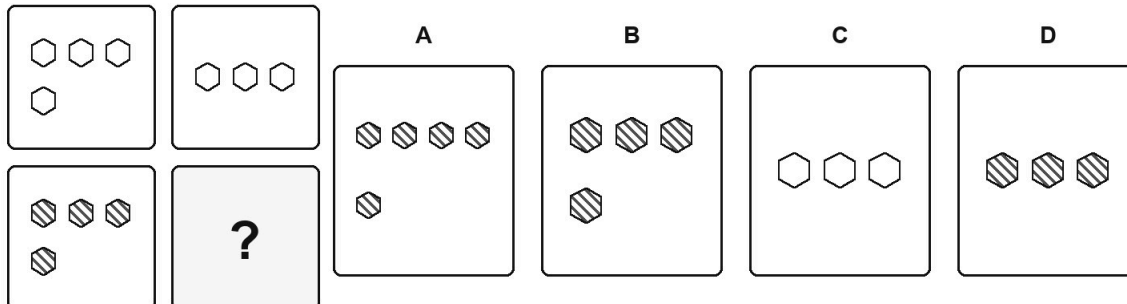
Complete the matrix



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

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

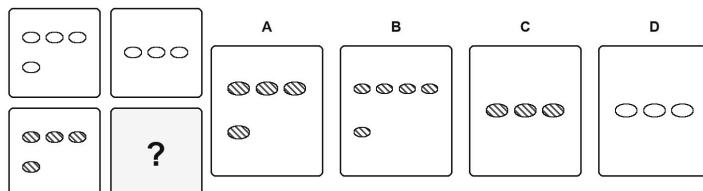
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

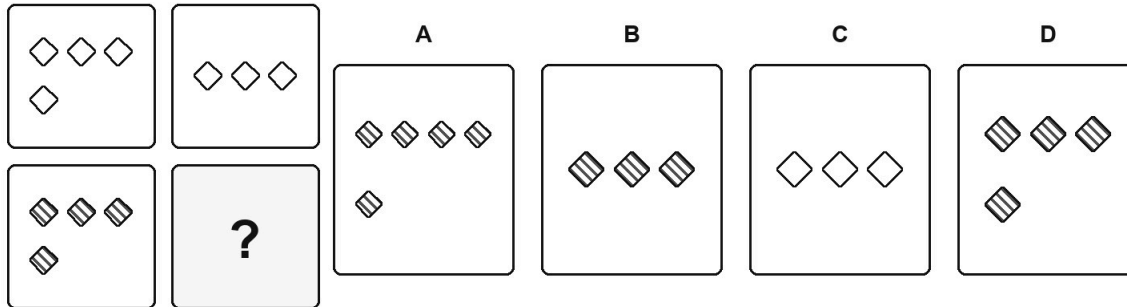


- A. Panel A

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

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

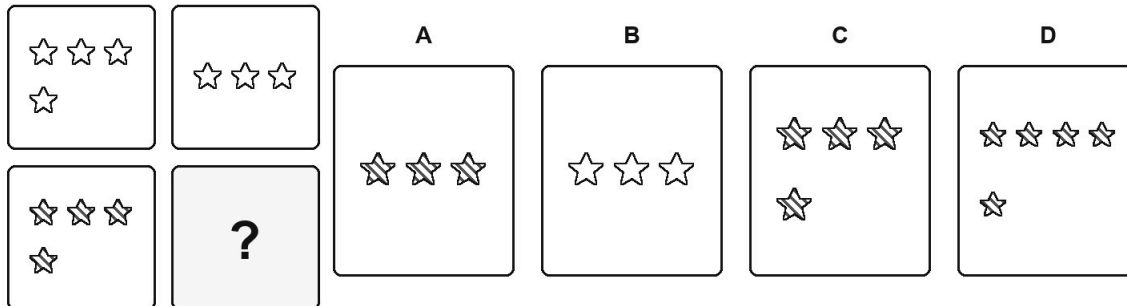
Complete the matrix



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

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

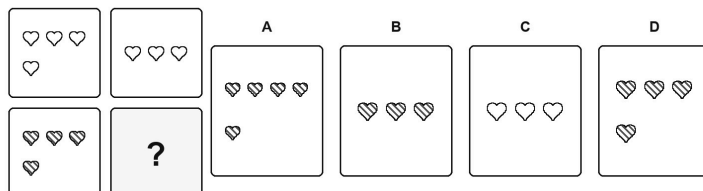
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

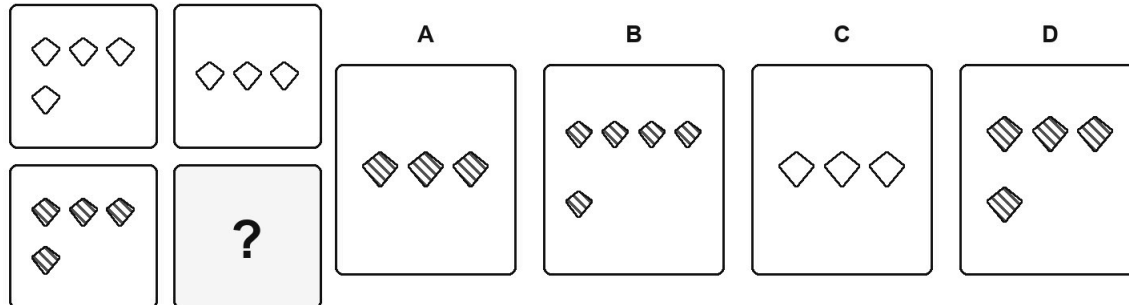


- A. Panel A

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

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

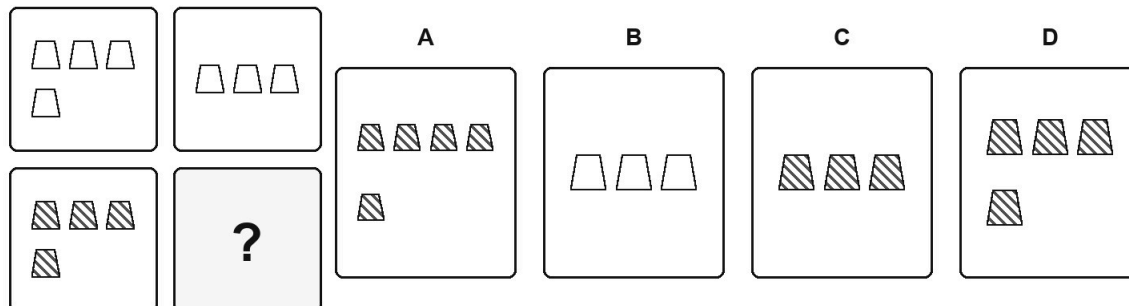
Complete the matrix



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

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

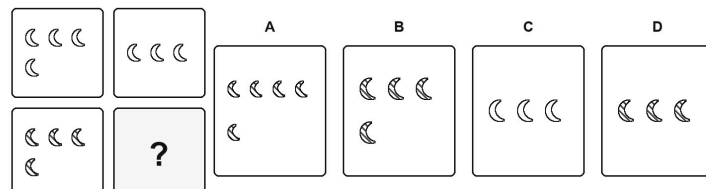
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

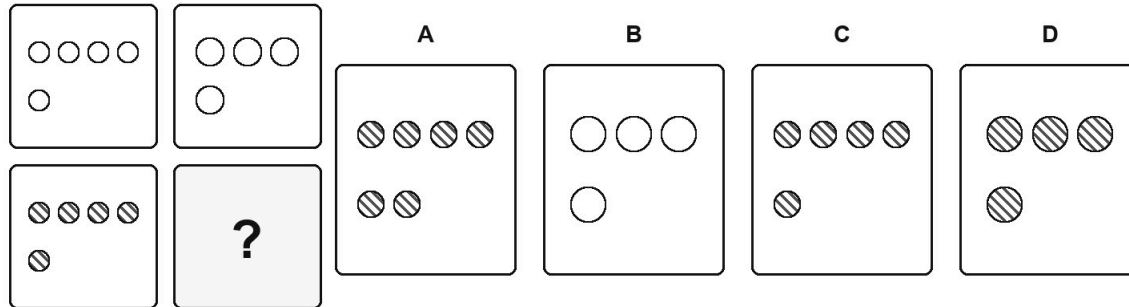


- A. Panel A

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

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

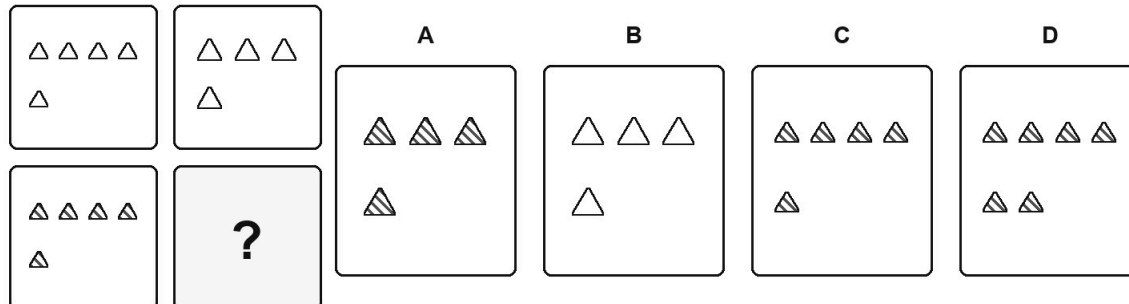
Complete the matrix



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

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

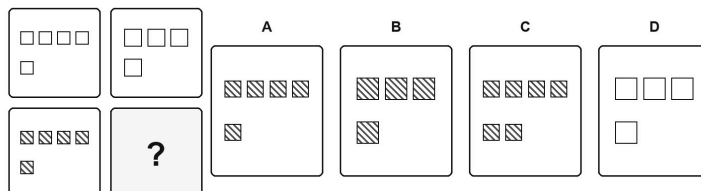
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

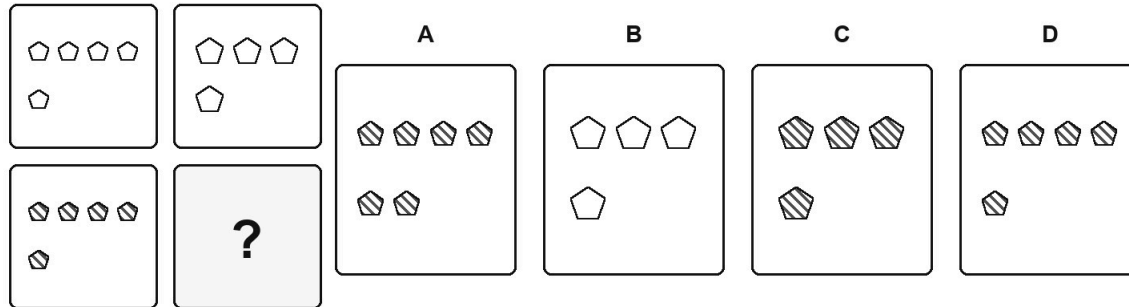


- A. Panel A

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

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

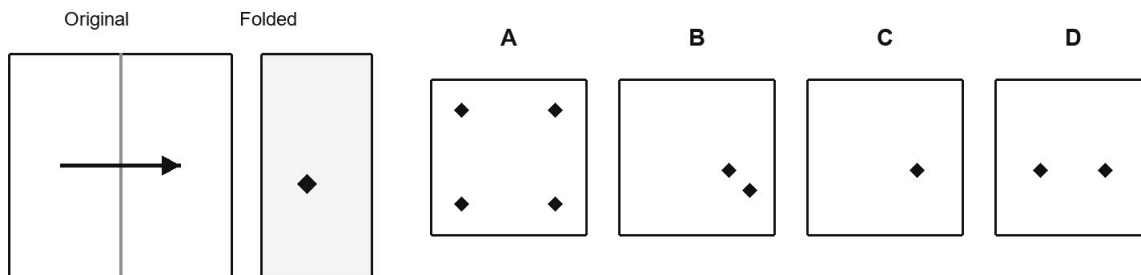
Complete the matrix



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

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

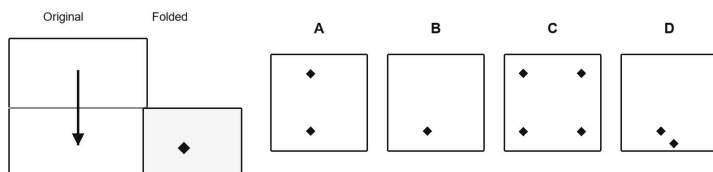
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

Fold, punch, then unfold

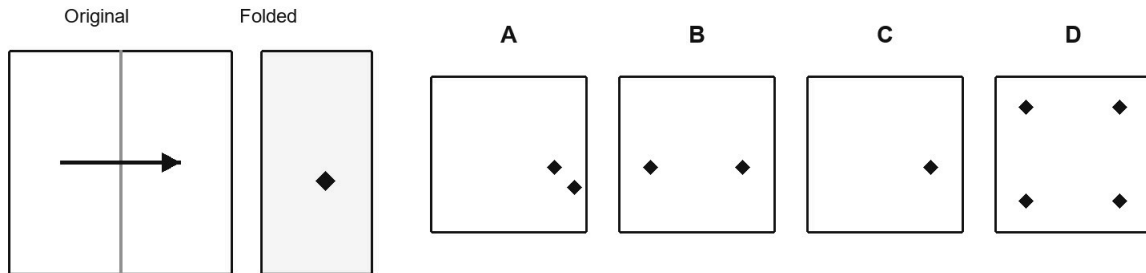


- A. Panel A

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

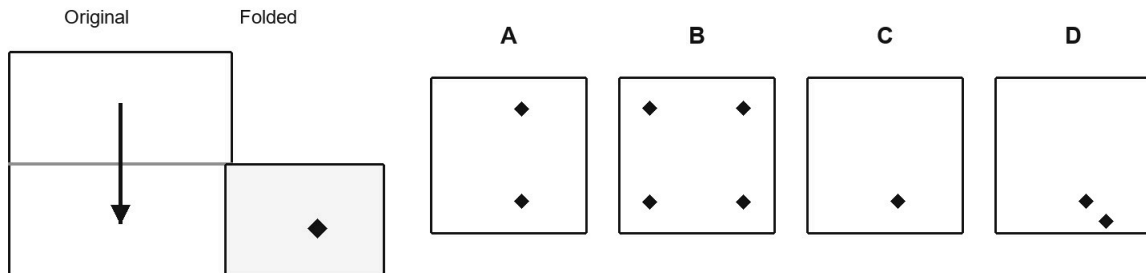
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

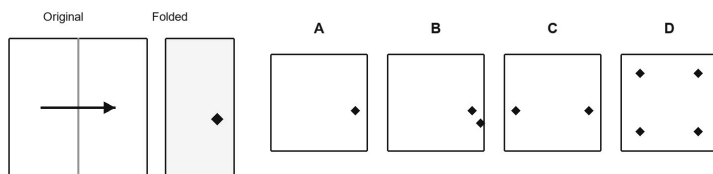
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

Fold, punch, then unfold

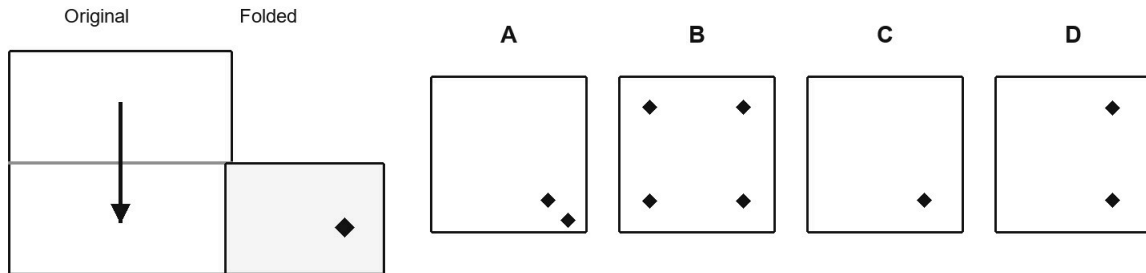


- A. Panel A

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

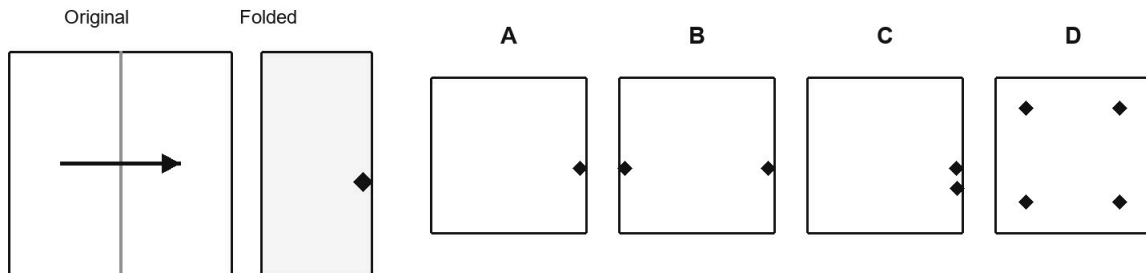
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

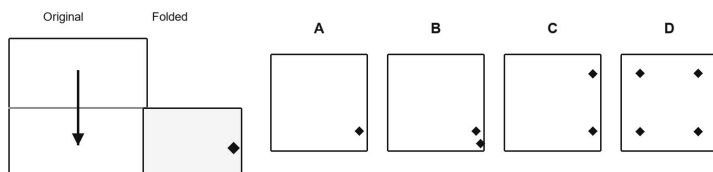
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

Fold, punch, then unfold

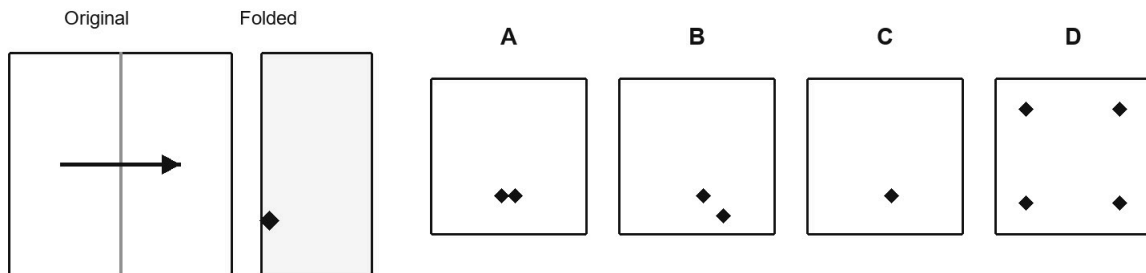


- A. Panel A

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

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

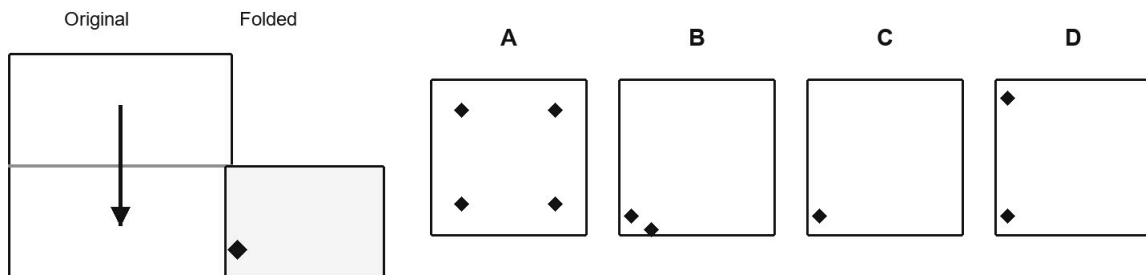
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

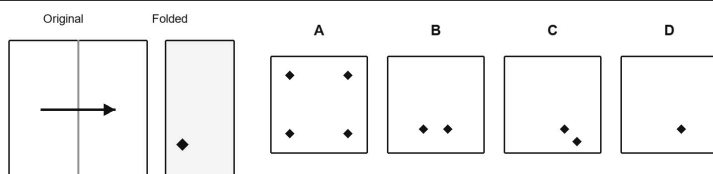
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

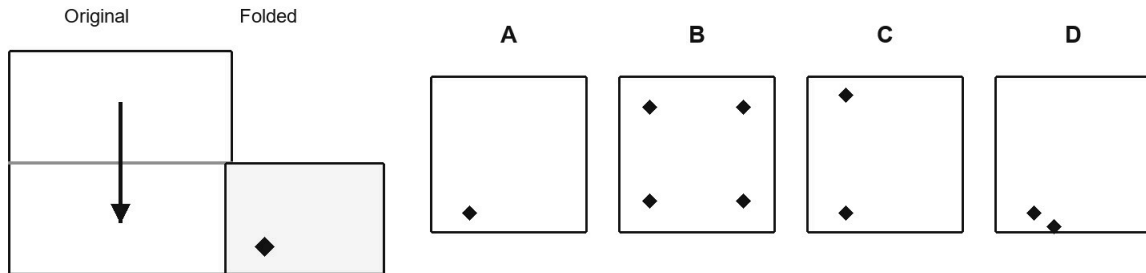


- A. Panel A

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

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

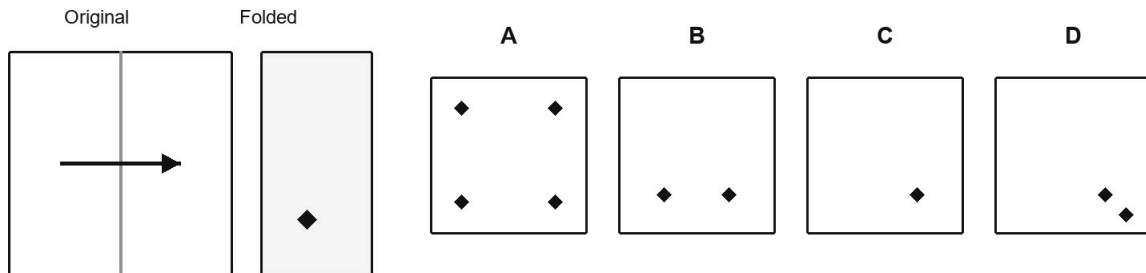
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

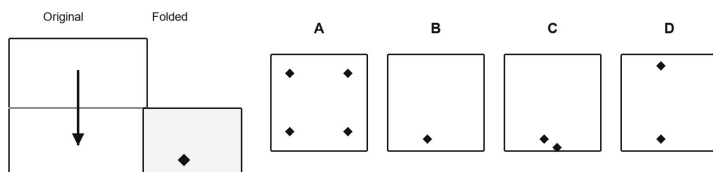
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

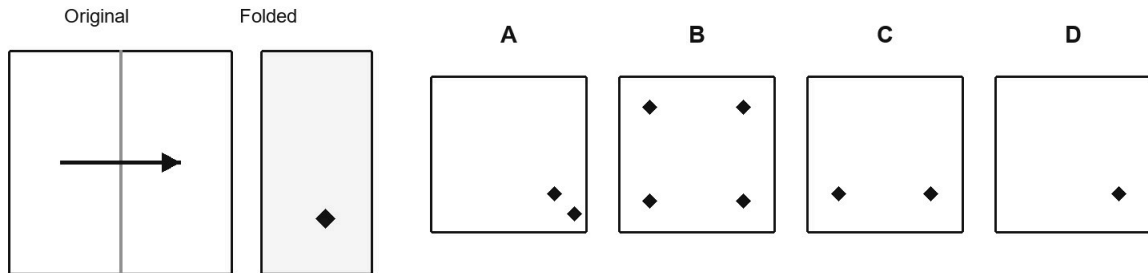


- A. Panel A

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

149. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (4,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

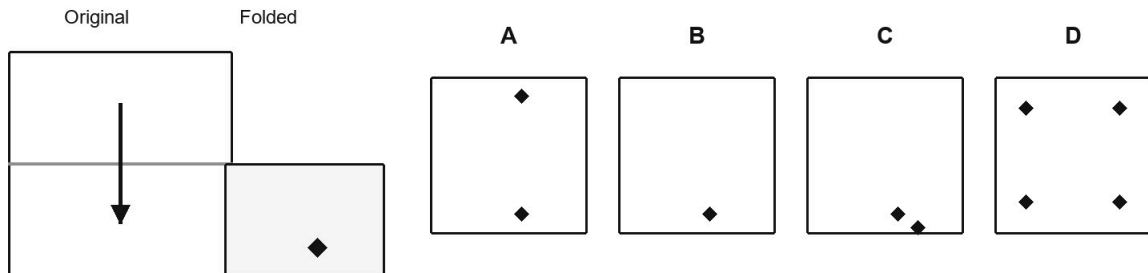
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

150. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (4,5). Which panel shows the opened paper?

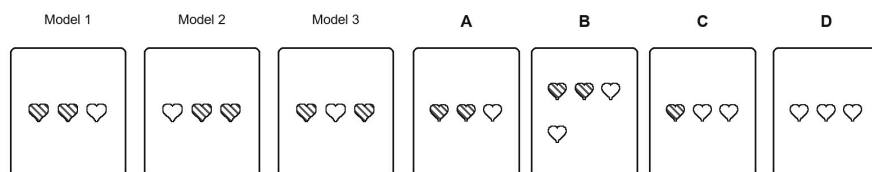
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

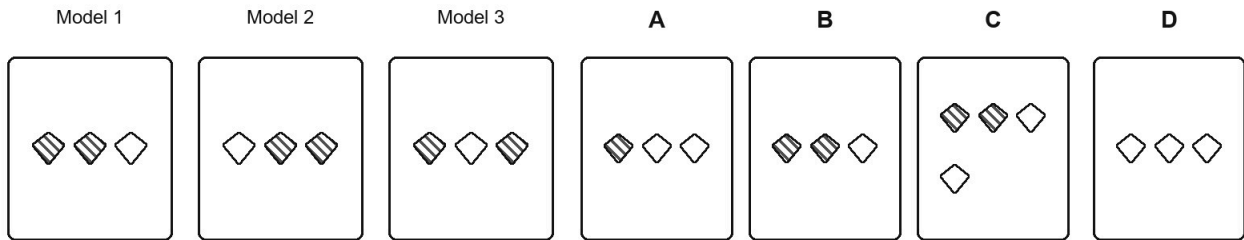


- A. Panel A

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

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

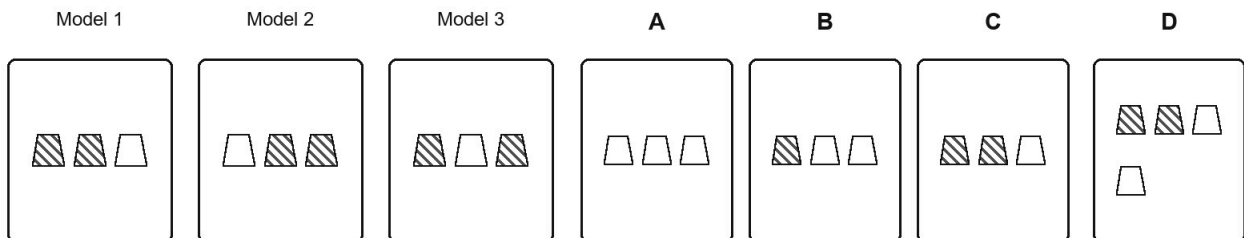
Find the matching group



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

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

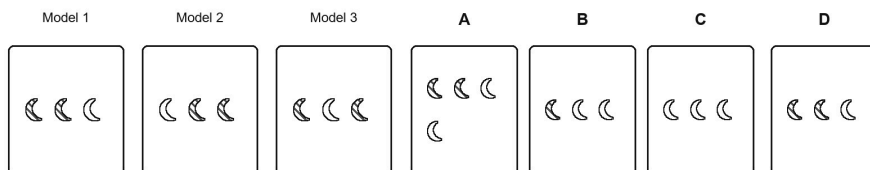
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

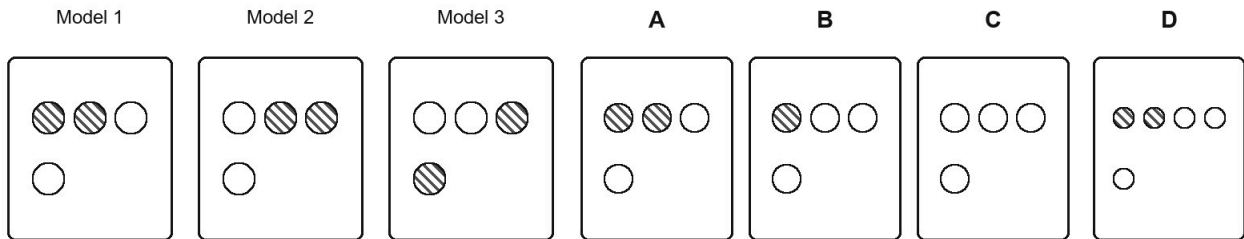


- A. Panel A

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

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

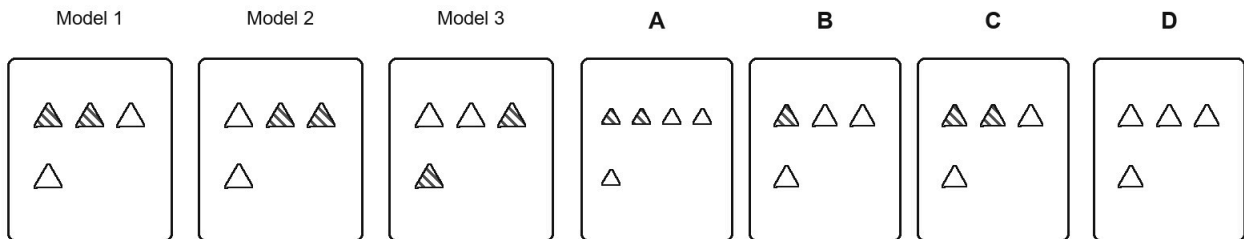
Find the matching group



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

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

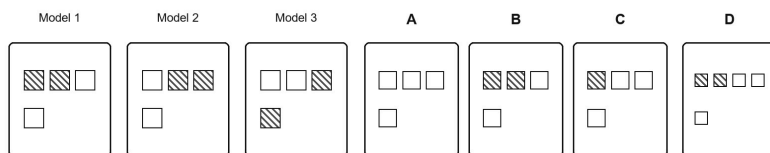
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

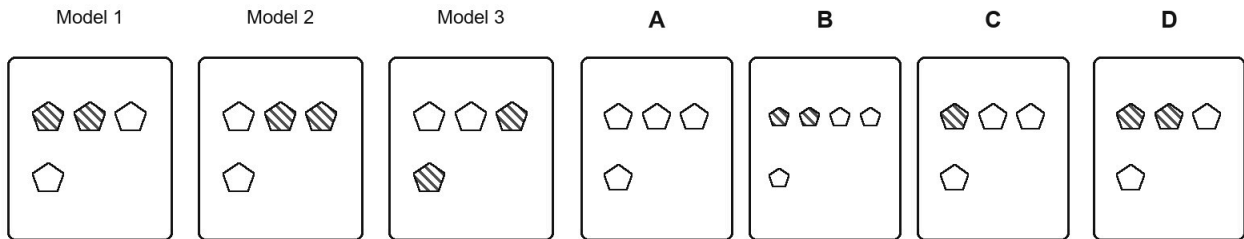


- A. Panel A

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

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

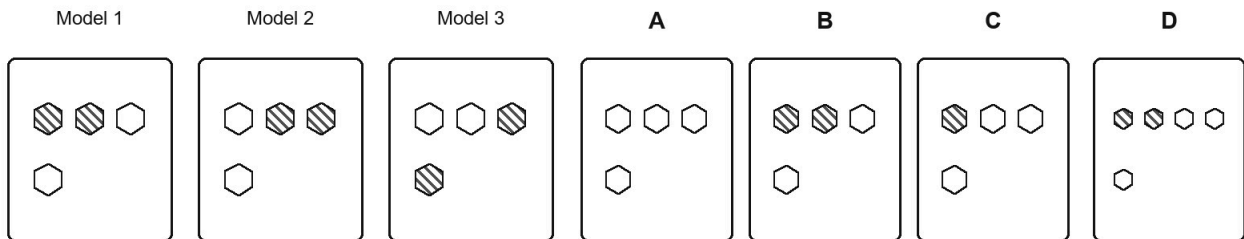
Find the matching group



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

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

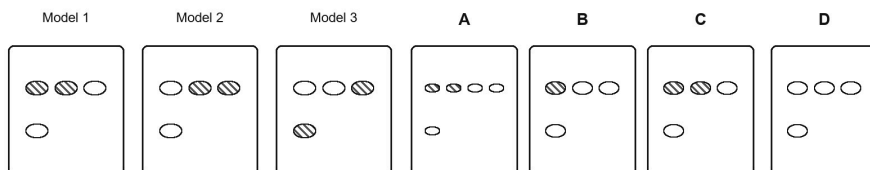
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

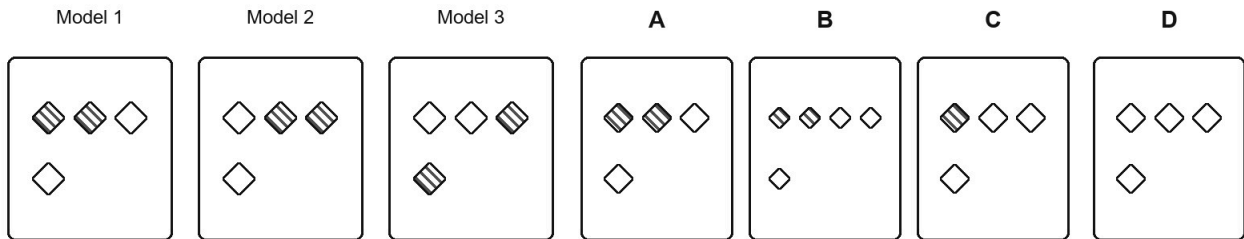


- A. Panel A

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

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

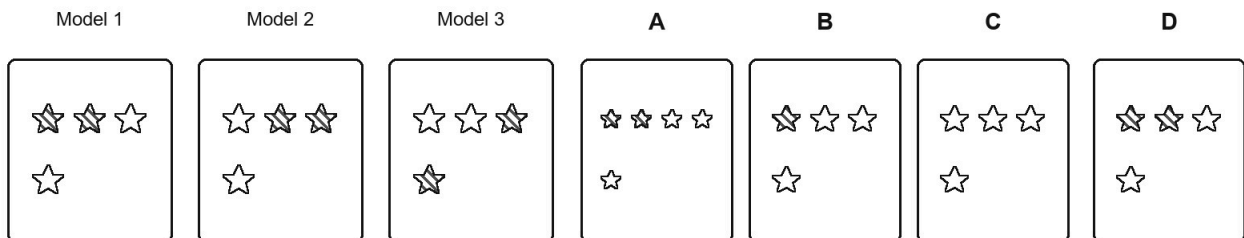
Find the matching group



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

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

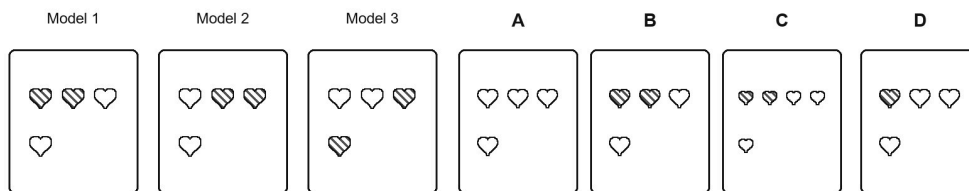
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

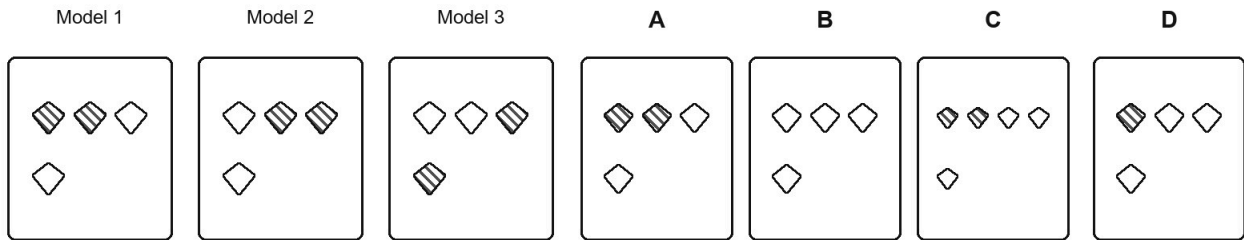


- A. Panel A

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

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

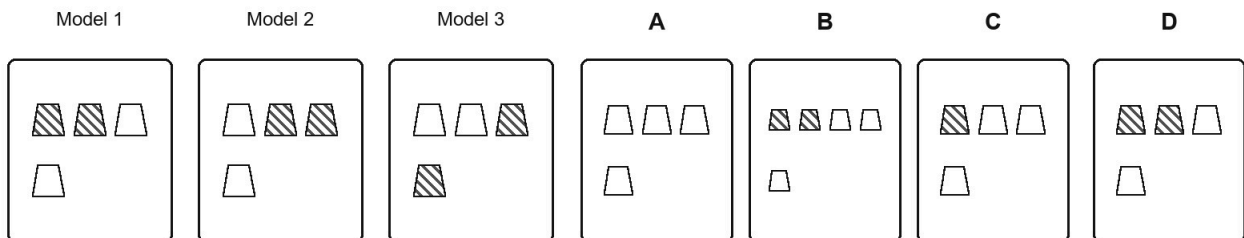
Find the matching group



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

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

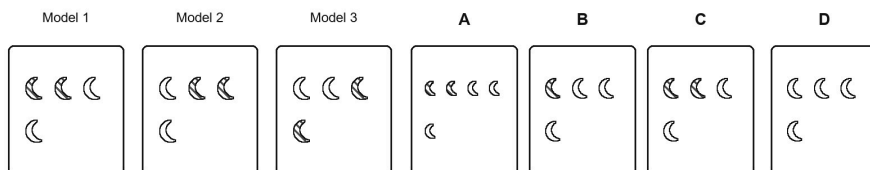
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

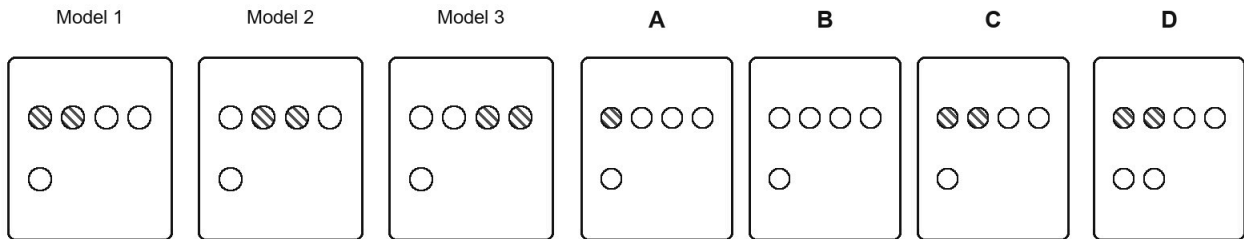


- A. Panel A

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

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

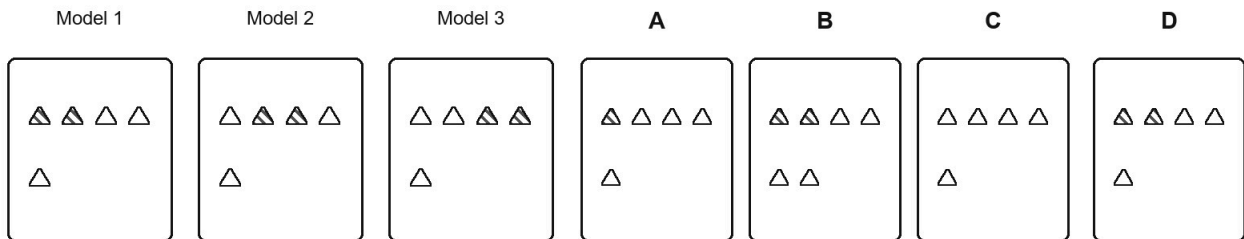
Find the matching group



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

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

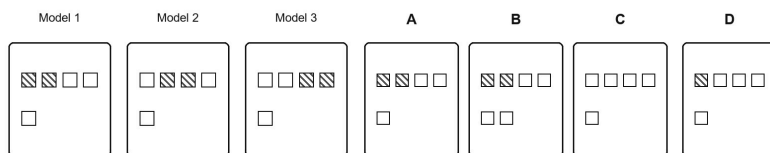
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

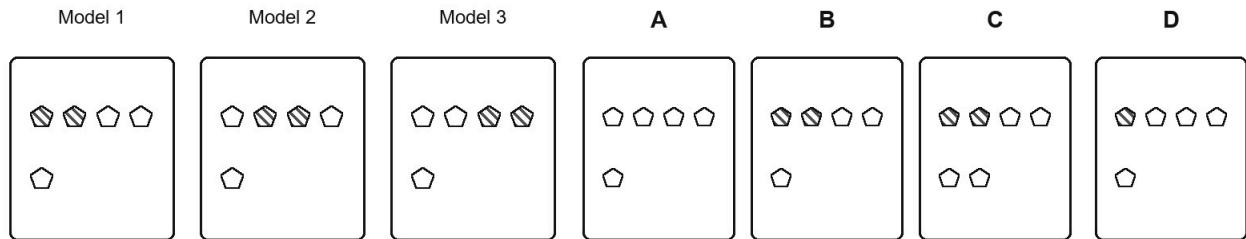


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three pentagon panels each show 5 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 17: Answer Key And Explanations

- 1. B** — Cotton and shirt show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to metal gives spoon. 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. A** — Leather and shoe show a material to product relationship. Applying that same relationship to paper gives book. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 3. C** — Museum and artifacts show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to garage gives cars. 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** — Gallery and paintings show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to orchard gives trees. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 5. B** — Aquarium and fish show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to museum gives artifacts. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 6. A** — Garden and plants show a place to collection relationship. Applying that same relationship to library gives books. 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** — Pilot and airplane 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.
- 8. D** — Driver and bus show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to astronaut gives rocket. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 9. A** — Sailor and boat 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.
- 10. C** — Astronaut and rocket show an operator to vehicle relationship. Applying that same relationship to rider gives bicycle. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
- 11. D** — Kitten and cat show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to foal gives horse. 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.
- 12. C** — Calf and cow 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.
- 13. B** — Lamb and sheep show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to kitten gives cat. 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.
- 14. A** — Chick and hen show a young animal to adult animal relationship. Applying that same relationship to fawn gives deer. 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.

15. B — Fawn and deer 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.

16. D — Petal and flower show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to fin gives fish. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

17. C — Wing and airplane 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.

18. A — Fin and fish show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to wheel gives bicycle. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

19. D — Brick and wall show a part to whole relationship. Applying that same relationship to petal gives flower. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

20. A — Pencil and write 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.

21. C — Broom and sweep show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to ruler gives measure. 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 — Brush and paint 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.

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

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

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

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

- 31. B** — 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. 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. C** — Noise completes the sentence because Hearing relates to sound or noise. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 35. B** — 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. A** — Steep completes the sentence because A steep climb requires more effort. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 39. B** — Late completes the sentence because Checking time helps avoid lateness. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 40. A** — Cool completes the sentence because Waiting allows hot soup to become cooler. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 41. C** — Time completes the sentence because A narrow crossing may only fit one cyclist at a time. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 42. D** — Enjoyed completes the sentence because Applause commonly shows enjoyment or approval. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.
- 43. B** — Oak, cedar, and willow 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 swan are all birds. Crow belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.
- 45. A** — Hammer, pliers, and rake are all tools. Wrench 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. C** — Violin, guitar, and harp are all instruments. Piano 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 saucer are all tableware. Spoon 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 cabbage are all vegetables. Turnip 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 creek are all bodies of water. Lagoon 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 trousers are all clothing. Coat 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, octagon, and rhombus 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, charcoal, and brush are all drawing tools. Marker 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 trolley are all public transport. Subway 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, banana, and orange are all fruits. Mango belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

55. D — Ant, moth, and wasp are all insects. Fly belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

56. A — Baker, teacher, and driver are all occupations. Chef 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. B — Canoe, raft, and yacht are all watercraft. Dinghy 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, tin, and steel are all metals. Silver 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, whale, and fox 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. D — Rose, orchid, and poppy are all flowers. Daisy belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

61. B — Rain, storm, and thunder are all weather events. Fog 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. A — Soccer, baseball, and golf are all sports. Rugby 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 7 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 19 gives 26. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying

80. A — The given pairs both multiply by 3 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 21 gives 63. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying the operation to the final number.

81. D — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 10 is 16; subtracting 4 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.

82. B — To keep both sides equal, 6 plus 4 is 10; adding back 10 gives 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.

83. C — To keep both sides equal, 7 plus 10 is 17; subtracting 9 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.

84. B — To keep both sides equal, 7 plus 9 is 16; adding back 10 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.

85. D — To keep both sides equal, 8 plus 10 is 18; subtracting 3 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.

86. A — To keep both sides equal, 8 plus 3 is 11; adding back 10 gives 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.

87. A — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 10 is 19; subtracting 8 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.

88. B — To keep both sides equal, 9 plus 8 is 17; adding back 10 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.

89. C — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 10 is 20; subtracting 2 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.

90. D — To keep both sides equal, 10 plus 2 is 12; adding back 10 gives 22 for the box. Substituting 22 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

91. D — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 10 is 21; subtracting 7 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.

92. B — To keep both sides equal, 11 plus 7 is 18; adding back 10 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.

93. A — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 10 is 22; subtracting 12 leaves 10 for the box. Substituting 10 into the printed equation makes the left and right sides agree. A nearby number can look plausible, but it changes one side without making the full equation true. Substitute the choice into the printed equation and calculate both sides.

94. C — To keep both sides equal, 12 plus 12 is 24; adding back 10 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.

95. C — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 10 is 23; subtracting 6 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.

96. B — To keep both sides equal, 13 plus 6 is 19; adding back 10 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.

97. D — In this series, each term increases by 7. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 36. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

98. 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 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.

99. B — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 221. 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 37. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

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 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.

102. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 237. 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 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.

104. 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 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.

105. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 253. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

106. A — In this series, each term increases by 7. 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.

107. 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 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.

108. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 269. 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 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.

110. 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 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.

111. D — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 285. 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 7. 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.

113. 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 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.

114. C — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 301. 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. A — Across each row the number of hearts decreases from 3 to 2. Down each column the fill changes from white to striped. The missing panel must therefore contain 2 striped hearts. A panel that matches only the number or only the fill is incomplete. Compare every model panel and reject choices that satisfy only one feature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

145. B — A single vertical fold creates two layers at the punch. Opening the paper reflects the hole across the vertical

crease, producing two holes mirrored across the vertical crease. The two holes stay the same distance from the crease on opposite sides. A single hole ignores the second layer, while four holes would require another ordinary fold.

146. 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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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