

PRACTICE EXAM 18: 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. Camera is to photograph as brush is to which word?

- A.** light
- B.** scent
- C.** paint
- D.** sheep

2. Bird is to nest as rabbit is to which word?

- A.** burrow
- B.** shovel
- C.** statue
- D.** person

3. Dog is to kennel as horse is to which word?

- A.** stable
- B.** writer
- C.** goggle
- D.** rocket

4. Rabbit is to burrow as bee is to which word?

- A.** wing
- B.** chef
- C.** hive
- D.** song

5. Ant is to colony as bird is to which word?

- A.** fish
- B.** nest
- C.** hive
- D.** bell

6. Person is to house as ant is to which word?

- A.** pencil
- B.** flower
- C.** spring
- D.** colony

7. Doctor is to hospital as baker is to which word?

- A.** bakery
- B.** camera
- C.** flower
- D.** writer

8. Farmer is to field as pilot is to which word?

- A.** teacher
- B.** orchard
- C.** earmuff

D. cockpit

9. Pilot is to cockpit as farmer is to which word?

- A. sheep**
- B. field**
- C. chick**
- D. shirt**

10. Firefighter is to station as chef is to which word?

- A. library**
- B. teacher**
- C. kitchen**
- D. cockpit**

11. Artist is to painting as composer is to which word?

- A. hand**
- B. wing**
- C. song**
- D. clay**

12. Builder is to house as author is to which word?

- A. write**
- B. story**
- C. puppy**
- D. trees**

13. Baker is to bread as sculptor is to which word?

- A. statue**
- B. artist**
- C. kennel**
- D. length**

14. Writer is to poem as potter is to which word?

- A. leg**
- B. dig**
- C. cat**
- D. pot**

15. Hand is to glove as eye is to which word?

- A. kitten**
- B. goggle**
- C. artist**
- D. school**

16. Head is to hat as finger is to which word?

- A. ring**
- B. fawn**
- C. wing**
- D. lamp**

17. Finger is to ring as head is to which word?

- A. ear**
- B. web**

- C. dig
- D. hat

18. Leg is to trouser as foot is to which word?

- A. lamp
- B. ring
- C. sock
- D. wool

19. Sun is to light as lamp is to which word?

- A. cars
- B. foal
- C. book
- D. glow

20. Lamp is to glow as spring is to which word?

- A. water
- B. books
- C. horse
- D. speed

21. Fire is to heat as drum is to which word?

- A. glow
- B. neck
- C. beat
- D. tree

22. Flower is to scent as cloud is to which word?

- A. song
- B. rain
- C. clay
- D. nest

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. whisper

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. During an afternoon, consider this sentence: After practising every day, Omar became more ____ at skipping

rope.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. pine
- B. peach
- C. pentagon
- D. drum

44. Robin, eagle, and heron belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. cow
 - B. butterfly
 - C. finch
 - D. broccoli
45. Hammer, pliers, and shovel belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. orchid
 - B. celery
 - C. charcoal
 - D. chisel
46. Violin, guitar, and clarinet belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. wind
 - B. piano
 - C. taxi
 - D. rugby
47. Cup, fork, and platter belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. saucer
 - B. trousers
 - C. golf
 - D. wasp
48. Carrot, celery, and turnip belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. cricket
 - B. spinach
 - C. chef
 - D. spruce
49. River, ocean, and lagoon belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. pencil
 - B. rain
 - C. train
 - D. lake
50. Jacket, shirt, and socks belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. snow
 - B. silver
 - C. coat
 - D. bus
51. Triangle, octagon, and trapezoid belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. drum
 - B. pentagon
 - C. horse
 - D. peach
52. Pencil, charcoal, and stylus belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. mug
 - B. cow
 - C. chalk
 - D. butterfly

53. Train, ferry, and shuttle belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. taxi
 - B. storm
 - C. ocean
 - D. orchid
54. Apple, banana, and grape belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. wind
 - B. piano
 - C. zinc
 - D. mango
55. Ant, moth, and cricket belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. rhombus
 - B. trousers
 - C. wasp
 - D. willow
56. Baker, teacher, and chef belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. violet
 - B. carpenter
 - C. turnip
 - D. stylus
57. Canoe, raft, and dinghy belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. river
 - B. pencil
 - C. hammer
 - D. kayak
58. Gold, tin, and bronze belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. silver
 - B. saw
 - C. snow
 - D. bus
59. Dog, whale, and bear belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. drum
 - B. sweater
 - C. horse
 - D. peach
60. Rose, orchid, and violet belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. farmer
 - B. lily
 - C. birch
 - D. finch
61. Rain, storm, and frost belong together. Which word belongs in the same group?
- A. wind
 - B. ocean
 - C. celery
 - D. pliers

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

- A.** zinc
- B.** taxi
- C.** piano
- D.** rugby

63. 15 is to 21 as 17 is to 23. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 28
- B.** 19
- C.** 25
- D.** 37

64. 25 is to 19 as 27 is to 21. Using the same rule, 30 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 36
- C.** 25
- D.** 27

65. 15 is to 60 as 17 is to 68. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

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

66. 16 is to 23 as 18 is to 25. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 19
- B.** 33
- C.** 25
- D.** 26

67. 27 is to 20 as 29 is to 22. Using the same rule, 31 is to which number?

- A.** 31
- B.** 24
- C.** 23
- D.** 17

68. 16 is to 80 as 18 is to 90. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 104
- B.** 108
- C.** 106
- D.** 105

69. 17 is to 25 as 19 is to 27. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 30
- B.** 26
- C.** 27
- D.** 19

70. 29 is to 21 as 31 is to 23. Using the same rule, 32 is to which number?

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

71. 17 is to 34 as 19 is to 38. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 41
- B.** 46
- C.** 43
- D.** 42

72. 18 is to 20 as 20 is to 22. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 24
- B.** 21
- C.** 25
- D.** 22

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

- A.** 24
- B.** 27
- C.** 26
- D.** 22

74. 18 is to 54 as 20 is to 60. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 66
- B.** 64
- C.** 63
- D.** 69

75. 19 is to 22 as 21 is to 24. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 23
- B.** 25
- C.** 19
- D.** 22

76. 26 is to 23 as 28 is to 25. Using the same rule, 27 is to which number?

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

77. 19 is to 76 as 21 is to 84. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 87
- B.** 83
- C.** 84
- D.** 80

78. 20 is to 24 as 22 is to 26. Using the same rule, 19 is to which number?

- A.** 23
- B.** 22
- C.** 31
- D.** 19

79. 28 is to 24 as 30 is to 26. Using the same rule, 28 is to which number?

- A.** 27
- B.** 24
- C.** 20
- D.** 32

80. 20 is to 100 as 22 is to 110. Using the same rule, 21 is to which number?

- A.** 106
- B.** 104
- C.** 100
- D.** 105

81. Which number makes this equation true: $14 + 10 = \square + 11$?

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

82. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 14 + 11$?

- A.** 34
- B.** 36
- C.** 35
- D.** 45

83. Which number makes this equation true: $15 + 10 = \square + 5$?

- A.** 18
- B.** 10
- C.** 20
- D.** 30

84. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 15 + 5$?

- A.** 40
- B.** 30
- C.** 29
- D.** 28

85. Which number makes this equation true: $16 + 10 = \square + 10$?

- A.** 17
- B.** 15
- C.** 18
- D.** 16

86. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 16 + 10$?

- A.** 36
- B.** 34
- C.** 37
- D.** 26

87. Which number makes this equation true: $17 + 10 = \square + 4$?

- A.** 21
- B.** 22
- C.** 23
- D.** 13

88. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 17 + 4$?

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

89. Which number makes this equation true: $18 + 10 = \square + 9$?

- A.** 19
- B.** 20
- C.** 29
- D.** 18

90. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 18 + 9$?

- A.** 27
- B.** 37
- C.** 36
- D.** 35

91. Which number makes this equation true: $19 + 10 = \square + 3$?

- A.** 16
- B.** 24
- C.** 25
- D.** 26

92. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 19 + 3$?

- A.** 30
- B.** 34
- C.** 32
- D.** 33

93. Which number makes this equation true: $20 + 10 = \square + 8$?

- A.** 12
- B.** 22
- C.** 32
- D.** 20

94. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 20 + 8$?

- A.** 38
- B.** 39
- C.** 48
- D.** 28

95. Which number makes this equation true: $21 + 10 = \square + 2$?

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

96. Which number makes this equation true: $\square - 10 = 21 + 2$?

- A.** 23
- B.** 32
- C.** 33
- D.** 34

97. What number comes next in the series 14, 21, 28, 35, _____?

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

98. What number comes next in the series 14, 21, 29, 38, ____?

- A.** 47
- B.** 55
- C.** 62
- D.** 48

99. What number comes next in the series 17, 37, 77, 157, ____?

- A.** 320
- B.** 316
- C.** 318
- D.** 317

100. What number comes next in the series 15, 22, 29, 36, ____?

- A.** 43
- B.** 36
- C.** 50
- D.** 46

101. What number comes next in the series 15, 22, 30, 39, ____?

- A.** 50
- B.** 49
- C.** 52
- D.** 42

102. What number comes next in the series 18, 39, 81, 165, ____?

- A.** 347
- B.** 332
- C.** 333
- D.** 334

103. What number comes next in the series 16, 23, 30, 37, ____?

- A.** 44
- B.** 47
- C.** 45
- D.** 51

104. What number comes next in the series 16, 23, 31, 40, ____?

- A.** 53
- B.** 57
- C.** 49
- D.** 50

105. What number comes next in the series 19, 41, 85, 173, ____?

- A.** 352
- B.** 350
- C.** 349
- D.** 356

106. What number comes next in the series 17, 24, 31, 38, ____?

- A.** 38
- B.** 45
- C.** 44
- D.** 52

107. What number comes next in the series 17, 24, 32, 41, ____?

- A. 51
- B. 52
- C. 65
- D. 54

108. What number comes next in the series 20, 43, 89, 181, ____?

- A. 368
- B. 365
- C. 372
- D. 366

109. What number comes next in the series 18, 25, 32, 39, ____?

- A. 49
- B. 45
- C. 46
- D. 60

110. What number comes next in the series 18, 25, 33, 42, ____?

- A. 66
- B. 55
- C. 53
- D. 52

111. What number comes next in the series 21, 45, 93, 189, ____?

- A. 384
- B. 382
- C. 381
- D. 388

112. What number comes next in the series 19, 26, 33, 40, ____?

- A. 46
- B. 48
- C. 40
- D. 47

113. What number comes next in the series 19, 26, 34, 43, ____?

- A. 67
- B. 53
- C. 52
- D. 54

114. What number comes next in the series 22, 47, 97, 197, ____?

- A. 397
- B. 390
- C. 396
- D. 411

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

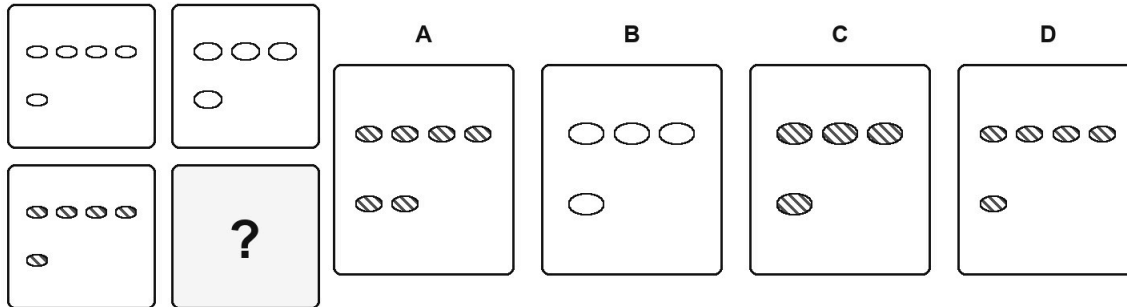


- A. Panel A

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

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

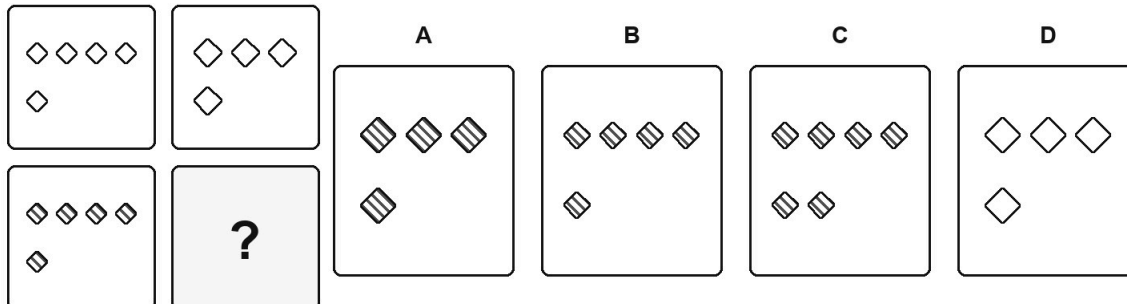
Complete the matrix



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

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

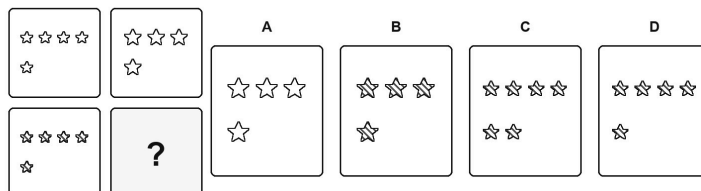
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

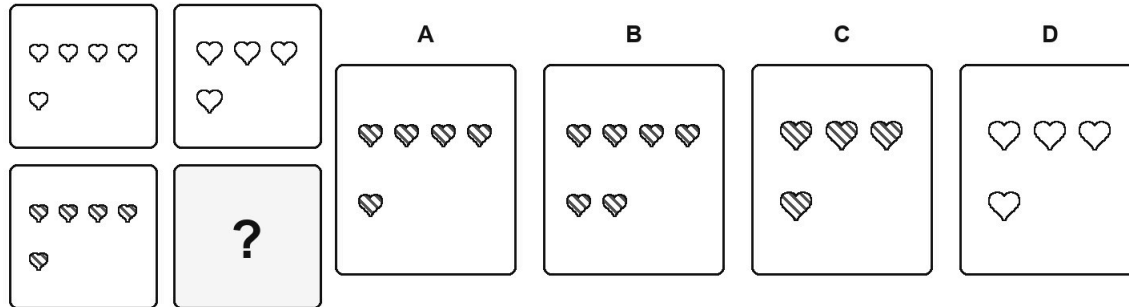


- A. Panel A

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

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

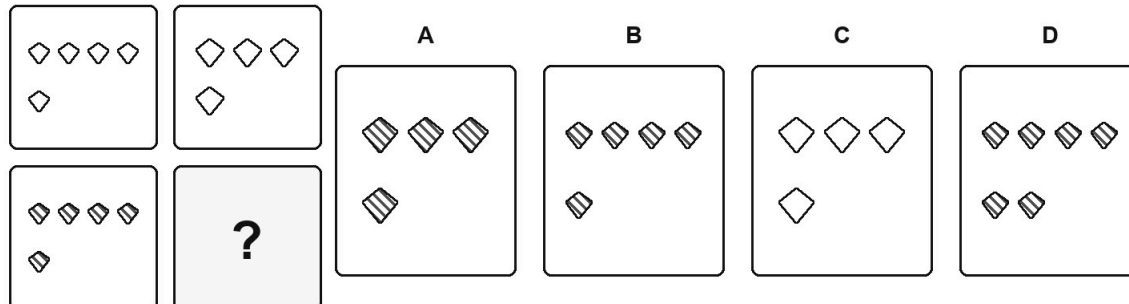
Complete the matrix



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

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

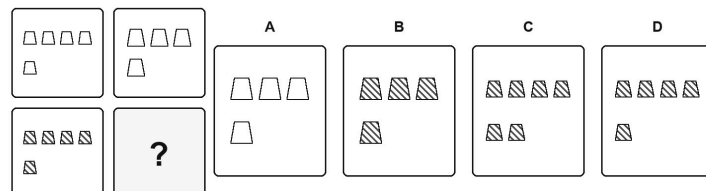
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

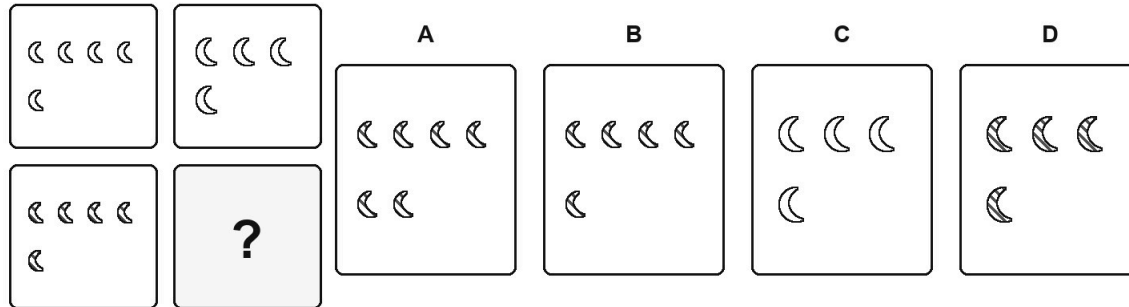


- A. Panel A

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

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

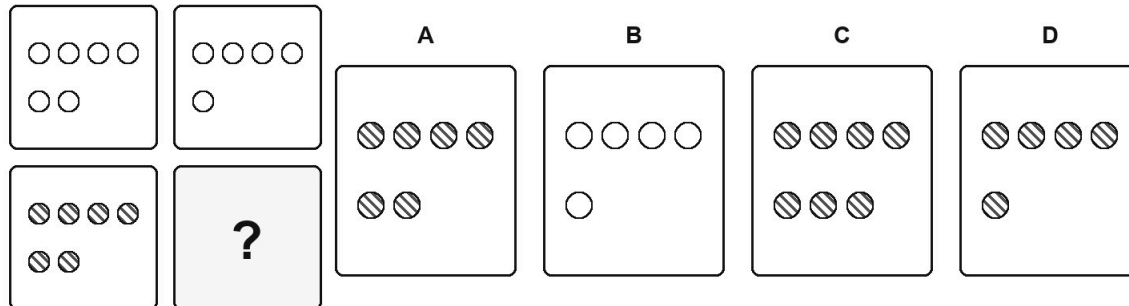
Complete the matrix



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

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

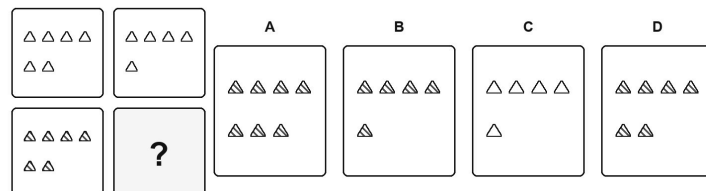
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

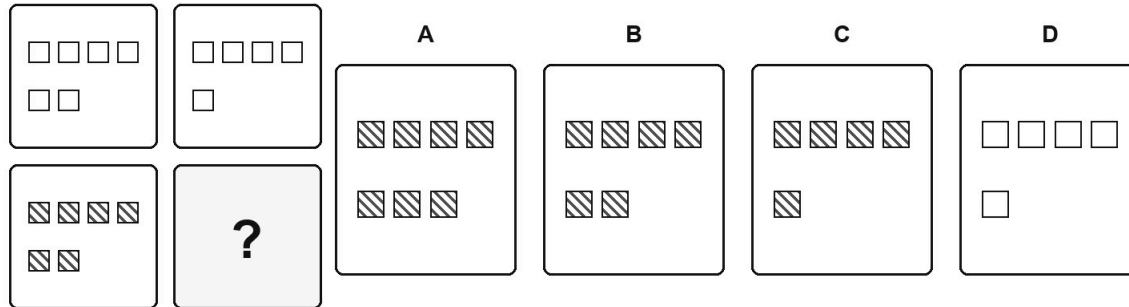


- A. Panel A

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

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

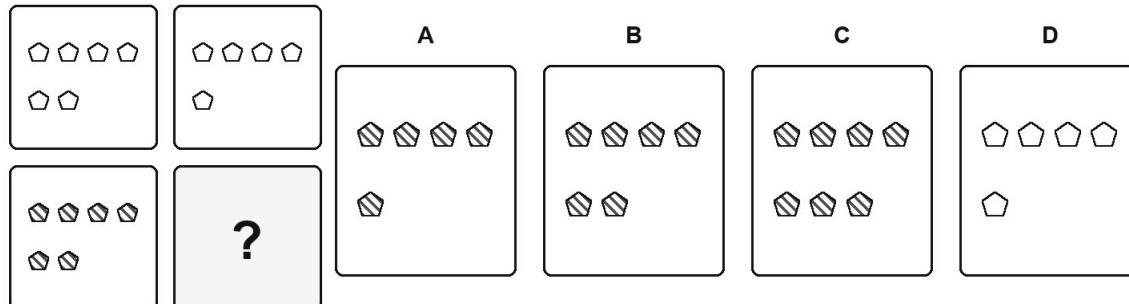
Complete the matrix



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

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

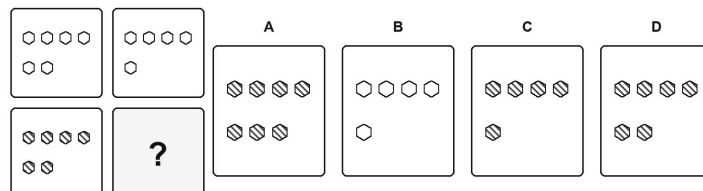
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

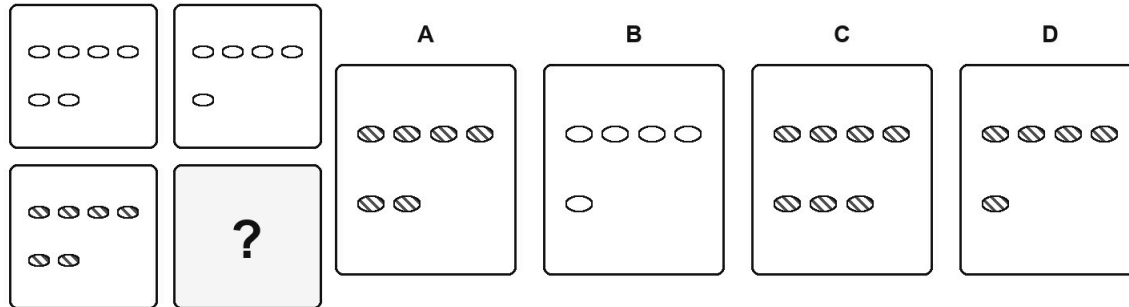


- A. Panel A

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

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

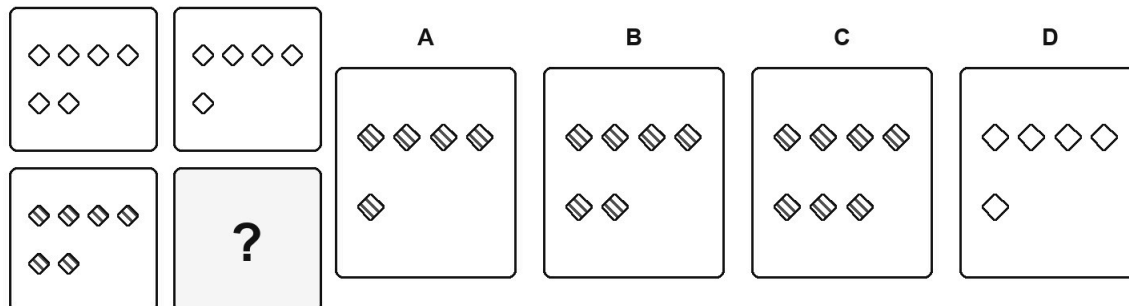
Complete the matrix



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

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

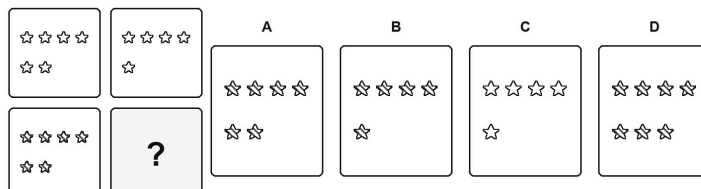
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

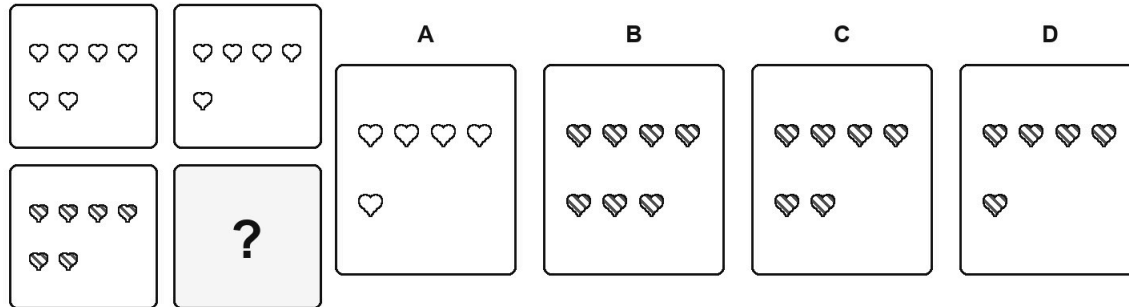


- A. Panel A

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

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

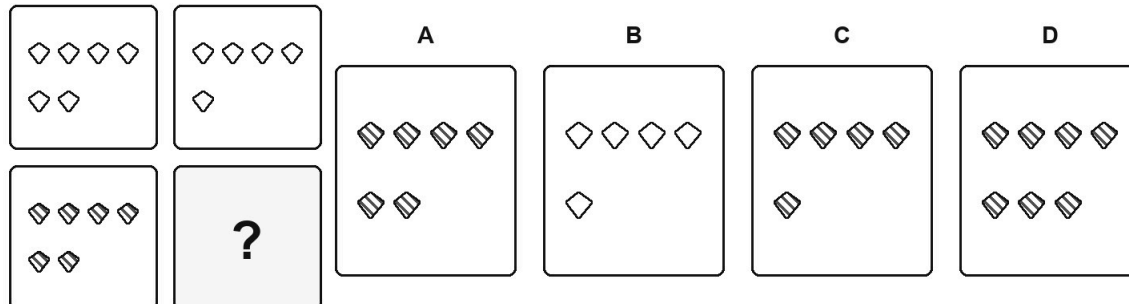
Complete the matrix



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

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

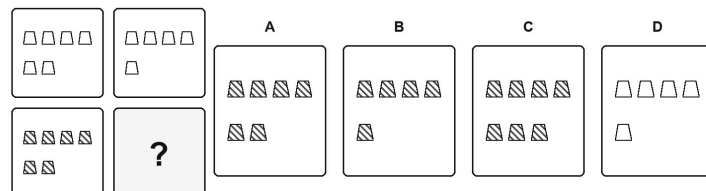
Complete the matrix



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

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

Complete the matrix

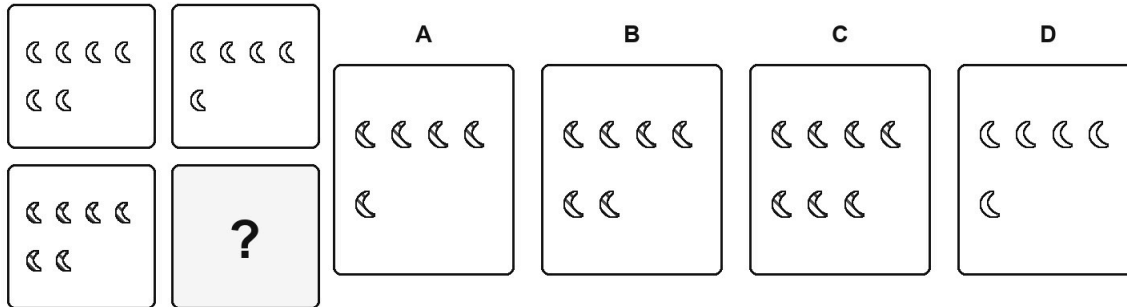


- A. Panel A

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

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

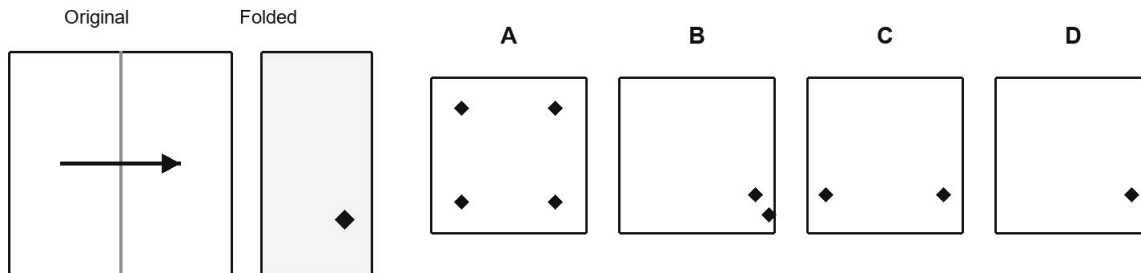
Complete the matrix



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

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

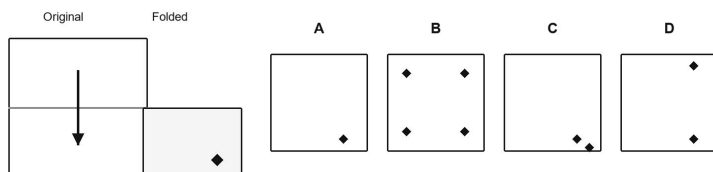
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

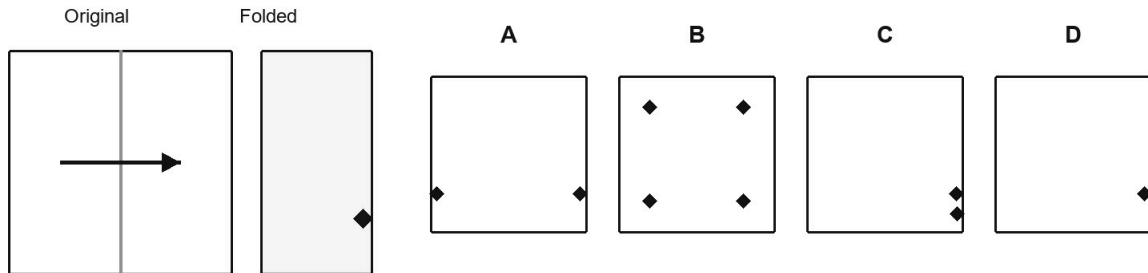


- A. Panel A

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

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

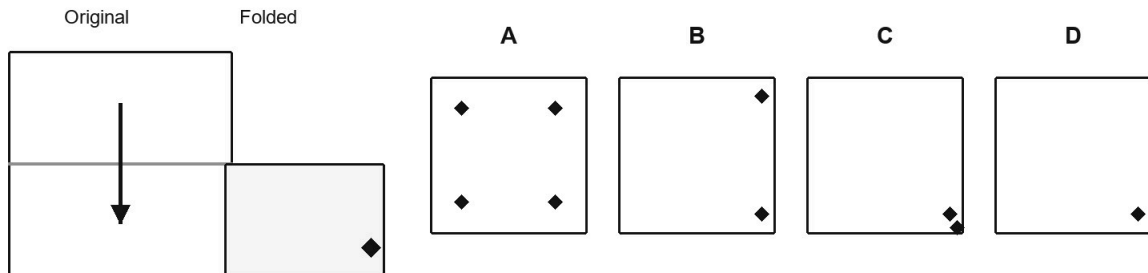
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

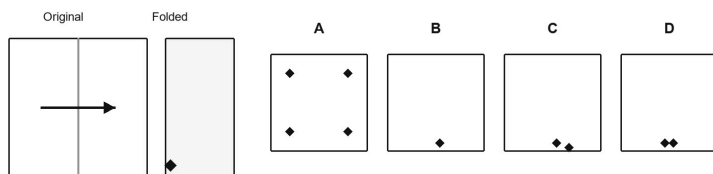
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

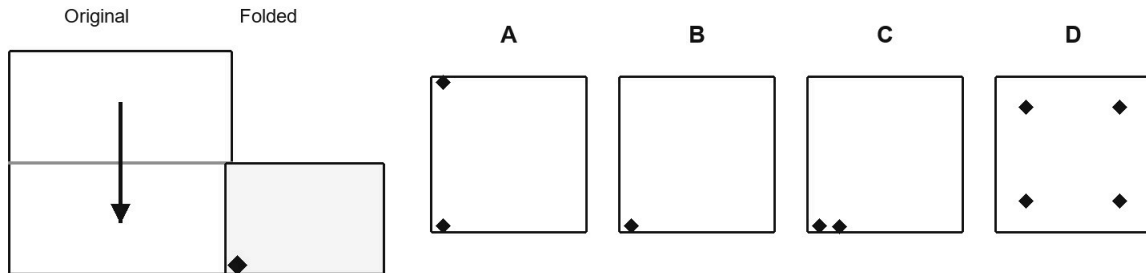


- A. Panel A

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

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

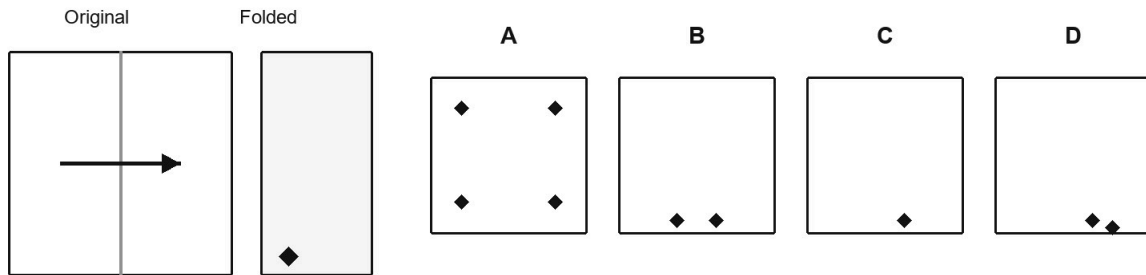
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

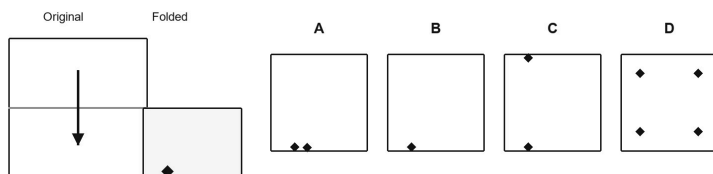
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

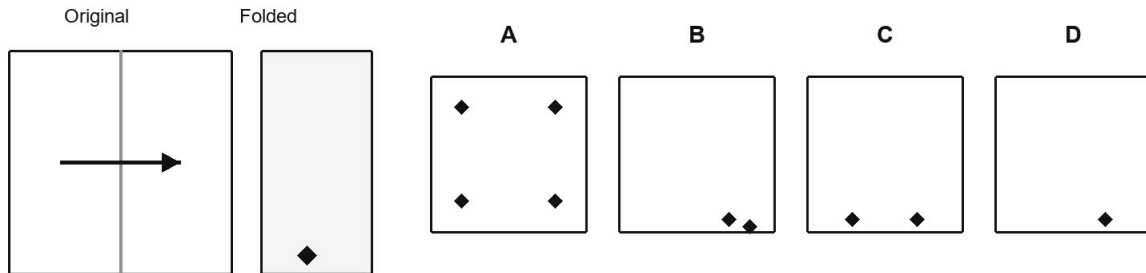


- A. Panel A

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

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

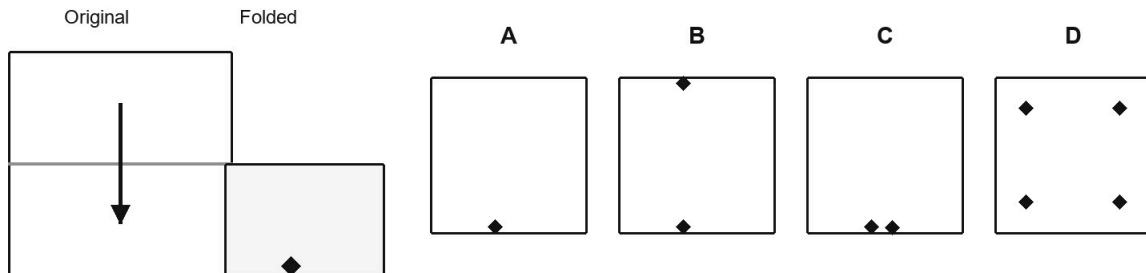
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

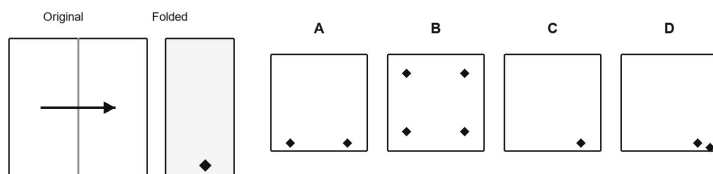
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

145. The paper is folded once along the vertical line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (4,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

Fold, punch, then unfold

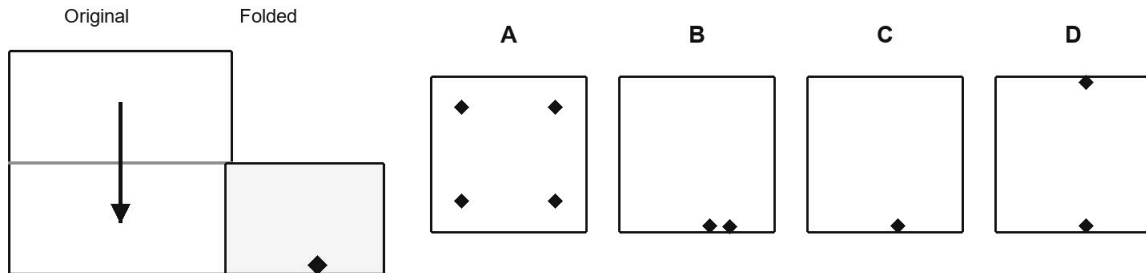


- A. Panel A

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

146. The paper is folded once along the horizontal line and a diamond hole is punched at grid point (4,6). Which panel shows the opened paper?

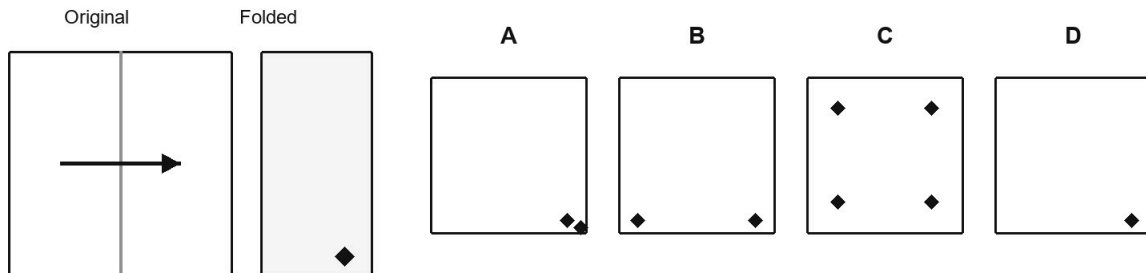
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

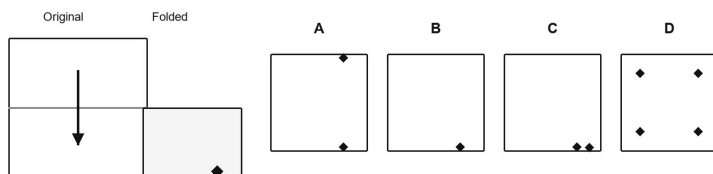
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Fold, punch, then unfold

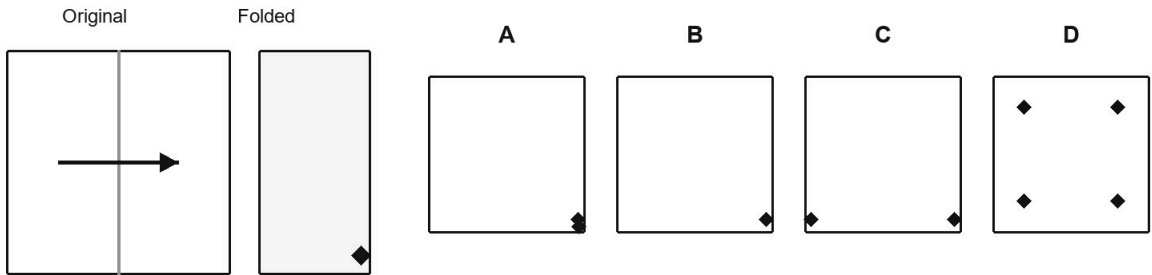


- A. Panel A

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

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

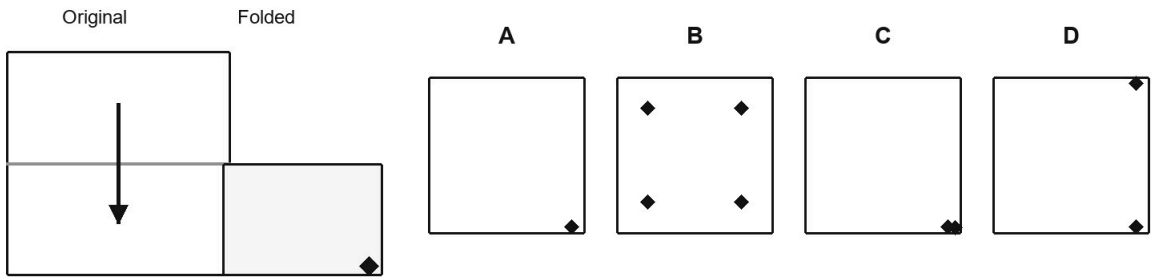
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

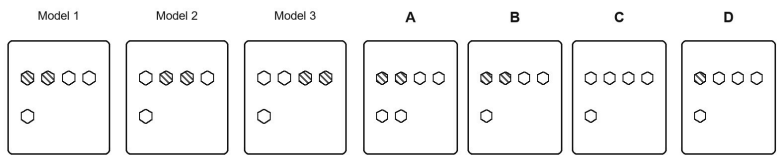
Fold, punch, then unfold



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

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

Find the matching group

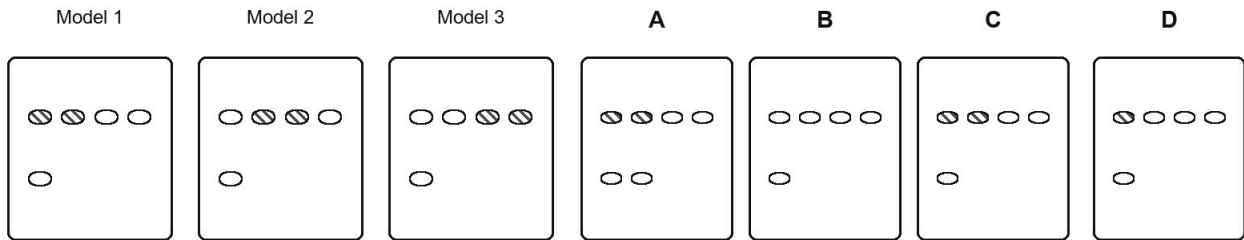


- A. Panel A

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

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

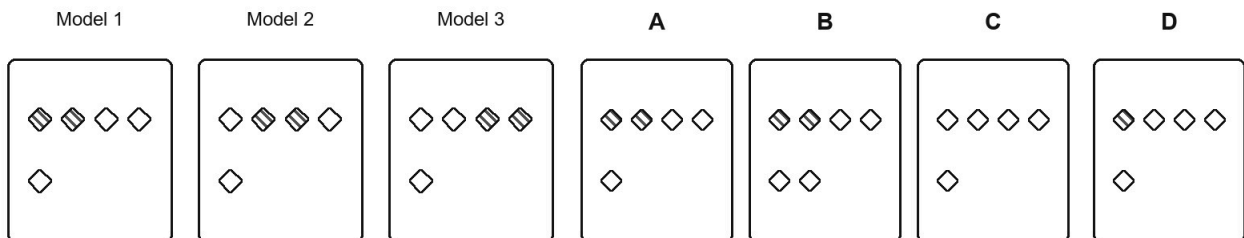
Find the matching group



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

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

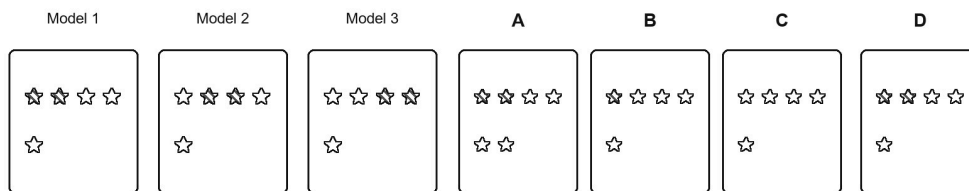
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

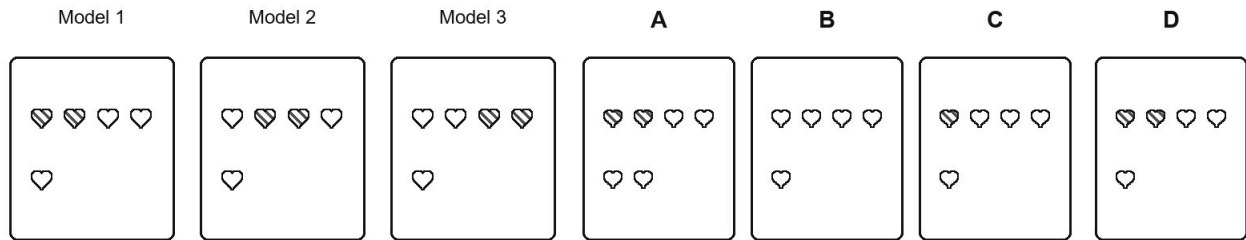


- A. Panel A

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

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

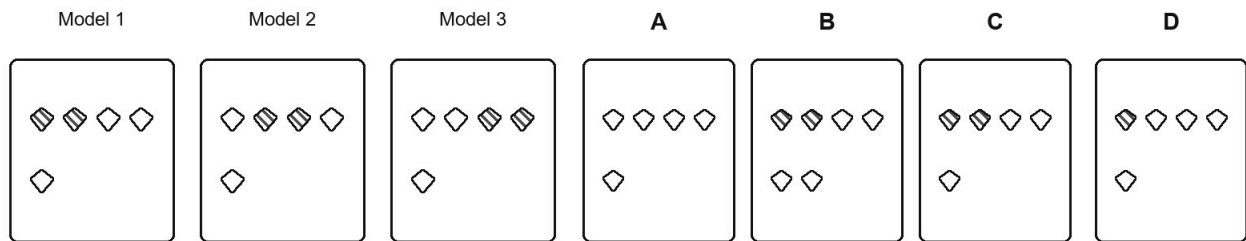
Find the matching group



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

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

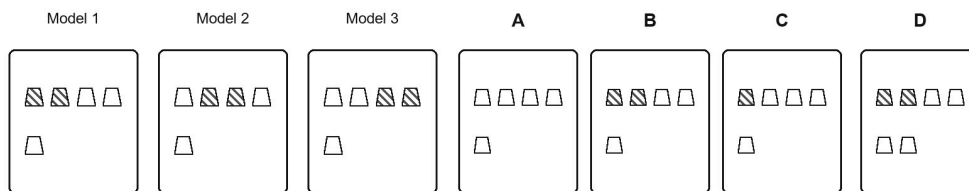
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

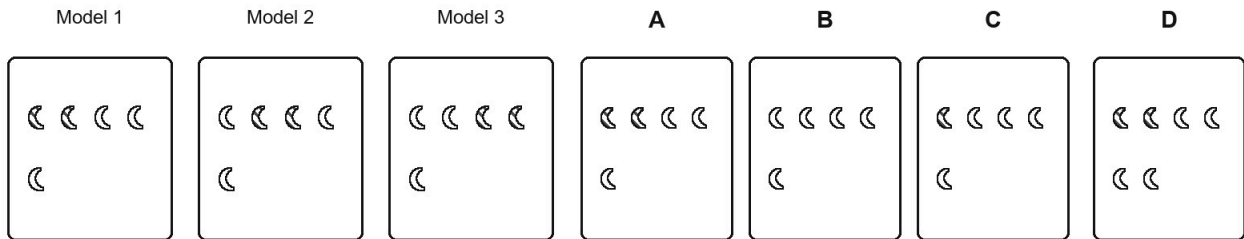


- A. Panel A

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

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

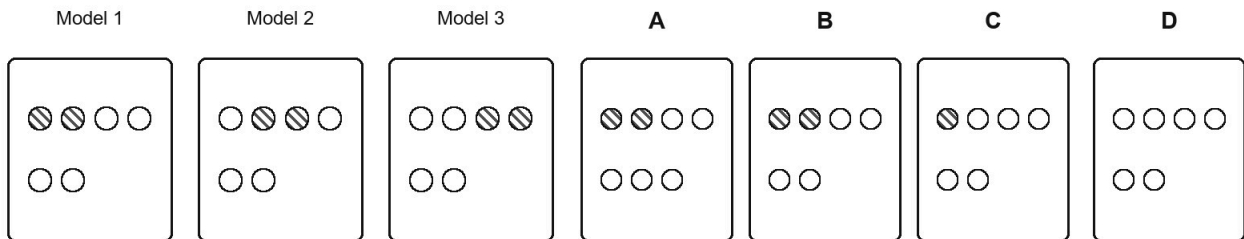
Find the matching group



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

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

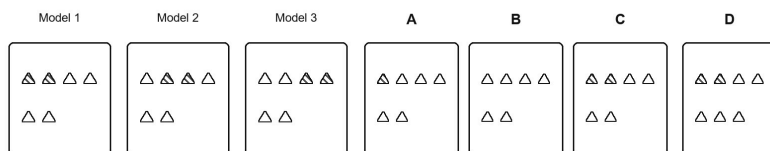
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

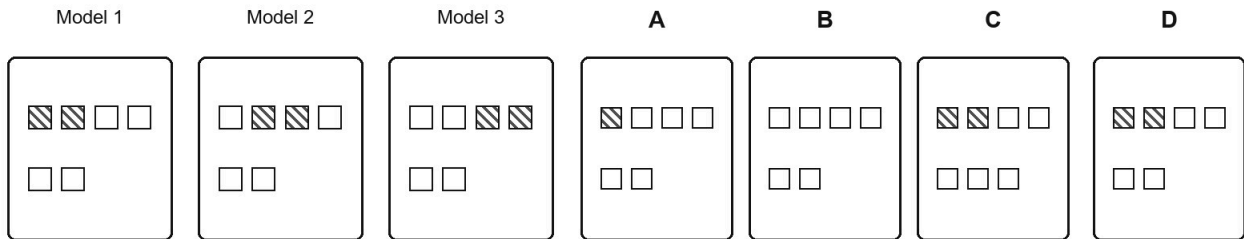


- A. Panel A

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

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

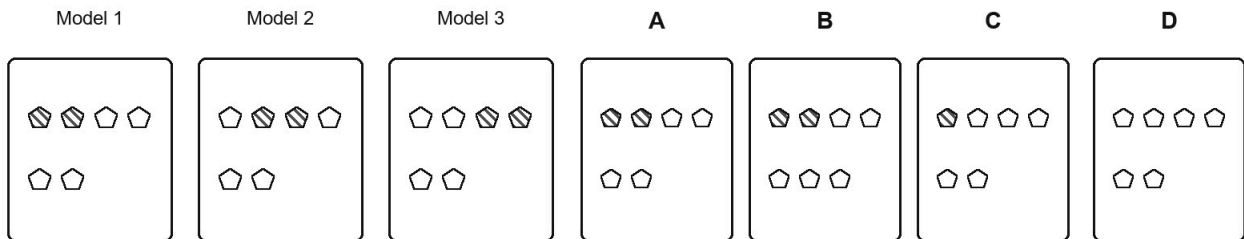
Find the matching group



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

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

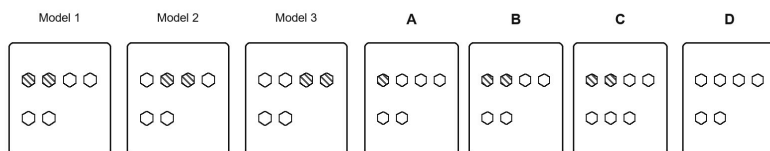
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

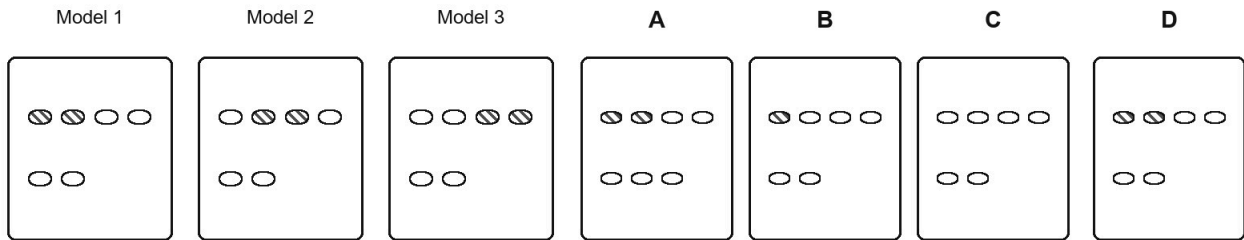


- A. Panel A

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

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

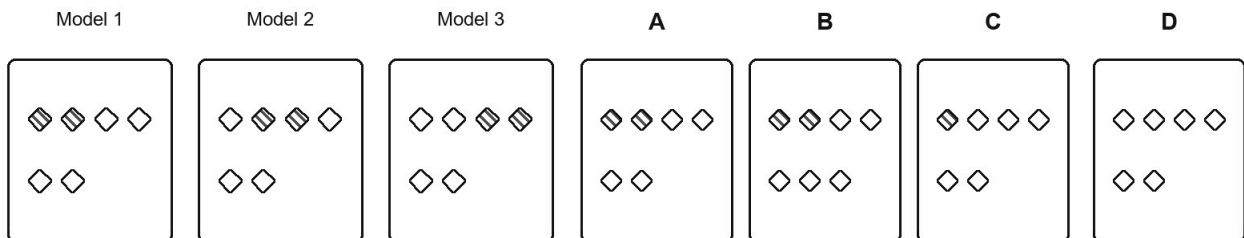
Find the matching group



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

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

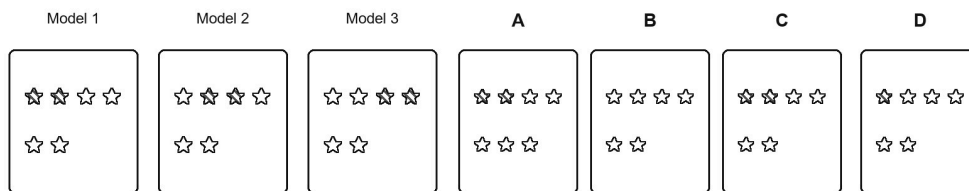
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

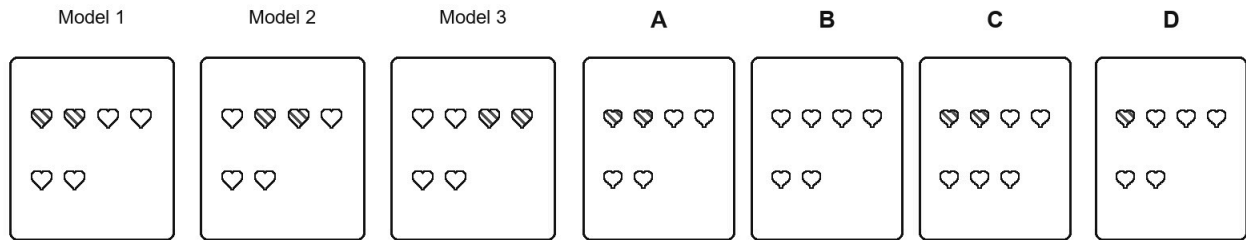


- A. Panel A

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

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

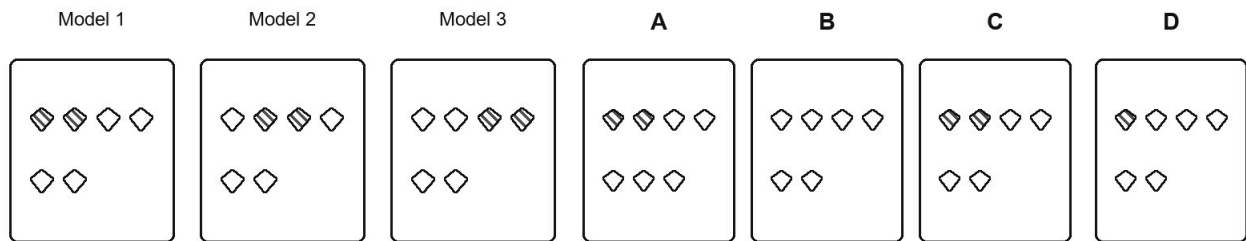
Find the matching group



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

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

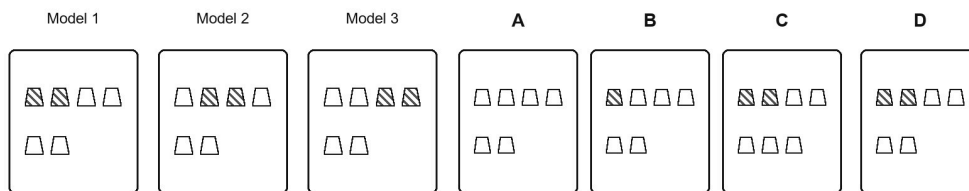
Find the matching group



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

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

Find the matching group

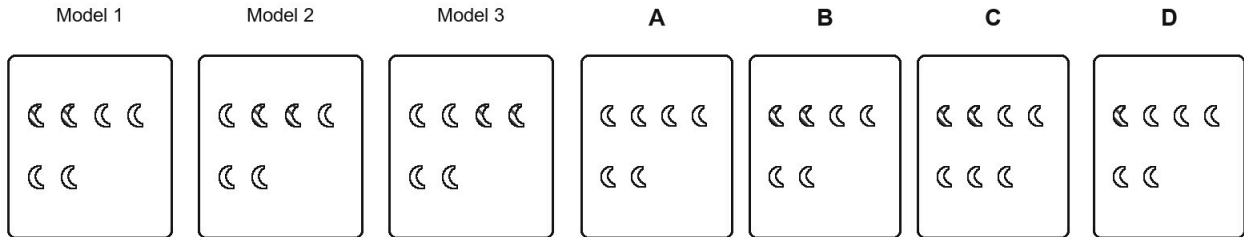


- A. Panel A

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

170. These three crescent panels each show 6 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 18: Answer Key And Explanations

1. **C** — Camera and photograph show a tool to action relationship. Applying that same relationship to brush gives paint. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
2. **A** — Bird and nest show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to rabbit gives burrow. 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. **A** — Dog and kennel show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to horse gives stable. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
4. **C** — Rabbit and burrow show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to bee gives hive. 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** — Ant and colony show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to bird gives nest. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
6. **D** — Person and house show an animal to home relationship. Applying that same relationship to ant gives colony. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
7. **A** — Doctor and hospital show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to baker gives bakery. 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** — Farmer and field 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.
9. **B** — Pilot and cockpit show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to farmer gives field. 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** — Firefighter and station show a worker to workplace relationship. Applying that same relationship to chef gives kitchen. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
11. **C** — Artist and painting 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.
12. **B** — Builder and house show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to author gives story. 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. **A** — Baker and bread show a creator to creation relationship. Applying that same relationship to sculptor gives statue. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.
14. **D** — Writer and poem 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.
15. **B** — Hand and glove show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to eye gives goggle. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related

word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

16. A — Head and hat 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.

17. D — Finger and ring show a body part to covering relationship. Applying that same relationship to head gives hat. 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. C — Leg and trouser 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.

19. D — Sun and light 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.

20. A — Lamp and glow 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.

21. C — Fire and heat show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to drum gives beat. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

22. B — Flower and scent show a source to output relationship. Applying that same relationship to cloud gives rain. The order matters because the first word supplies the starting point and the second supplies its connected result. A related word alone is insufficient; both pairs must express one precise relationship. Check the direction before accepting a choice.

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

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

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

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

27. D — Easier completes the sentence because Sharing work reduces the effort for each person. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

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

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

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

33. D — Clear completes the sentence because Followable instructions must be understandable. Reading the words around the blank provides the clue. The other options are either inconsistent with the situation, use the wrong kind of meaning, or make the whole sentence unnatural. Test every choice inside the full sentence; a partial fit is insufficient.

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

35. C — 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. D — 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. B — 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. 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. A — Oak, cedar, and spruce are all trees. Pine belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

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

45. D — Hammer, pliers, and shovel are all tools. Chisel 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. B — Violin, guitar, and clarinet 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. A — Cup, fork, and platter 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 turnip are all vegetables. Spinach 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 lagoon are all bodies of water. Lake 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. C — Jacket, shirt, and socks 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. B — Triangle, octagon, and trapezoid are all polygons. Pentagon 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. C — Pencil, charcoal, and stylus are all drawing tools. Chalk 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 shuttle are all public transport. Taxi 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 grape 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. C — Ant, moth, and cricket 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. B — Baker, teacher, and chef are all occupations. Carpenter belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

57. D — Canoe, raft, and dinghy are all watercraft. Kayak 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. A — Gold, tin, and bronze 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 bear are all mammals. Horse 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 violet are all flowers. Lily 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 frost are all weather events. Wind belongs to that same category. The group is defined by the shared property of all three model words, not by a connection to just one member. Test the category against all three model words, not just one. A broad association is insufficient.

62. D — Soccer, baseball, and swimming 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. C — The given pairs both add 6 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 19 gives 25. The rule is confirmed by both complete pairs before it is used on the unfinished pair. Check both given pairs before applying the operation to the final number. A one-pair coincidence is insufficient.

64. A — The given pairs both subtract 6 the first number to make the second. Applying the same operation to 30 gives 24.

number gives 53. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading.

114. A — In this series, each term is doubled and then 3 added. Following that rule from the last shown number gives 397. Checking every change from the beginning confirms the pattern rather than relying only on the final transition. Compare all neighbouring terms, since one final change can be misleading. The complete sequence must fit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

138. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

145. 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.

146. 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.

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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

162. A — Each model panel has exactly 6 pentagons and exactly 2 striped. The position of the marked symbols changes,

so position is not the defining feature. The matching panel is 6 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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