

Filling out the answer sheet

- Mark the answers with a pen (**NOT** with a pencil)
- Carefully record each individual answer on the sheet
- **IMPORTANT:** Be sure to fill out all the answers on the sheet straight away to avoid unanswered questions when time runs out!

Inferring Relations				
	A	B	C	D
1	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐
13	☐	☐	☐	☐
14	☐	☐	☐	☐
15	☐	☐	☐	☐
16	☐	☐	☐	☐
17	☐	☐	☐	☐
18	☐	☐	☐	☐
19	☐	☐	☐	☐
20	☐	☐	☐	☐
21	☐	☐	☐	☐
22	☐	☐	☐	☐

- Mark your selected answer by writing an 'X' in the box (see line 1)
- To change your answer, color the box in entirely and write another 'X' in the newly selected box (see line 5)
- In case you change your mind three times, color the previous two boxes in entirely and write an 'X' in the newly selected box (see line 10)
- If you change your mind again, and decide again for an answer you already selected but then colored in, make sure to color in all boxes so there are no remaining 'X's, and write the letter (A, B, C, or D) at the end of the question line (see line 15)
- The answer sheets are scored by a computer, and it is not possible to check the scores of the answer sheets after the end of the test. Therefore, we recommend you try to avoid making too many changes.

Beziehungen erschließen				
	A	B	C	D
1	☐	☒	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☒	☐	☒	☐
6	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☒	☒	☒	☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐
13	☐	☐	☐	☐
14	☐	☐	☐	☐
15	☐	☒	☒	☒
16	☐	☐	☐	☐
17	☐	☐	☐	☐
18	☐	☐	☐	☐
19	☐	☐	☐	☐
20	☐	☐	☐	☐
21	☐	☐	☐	☐
22	☐	☐	☐	☐

B

22 PRACTICE QUESTIONS

6 easy questions:

1. Jar : cylindrical = _____ : _____

- A. Table – circular
- B. Ball – spherical
- C. Roof – triangular
- D. Door – rectangle

2. _____ : _____ = Flowerpot : plant

- A. Wallet – ID
- B. Water – faucet
- C. Table – chair
- D. green – alive

3. Rabbit : to hop = _____ : _____

- A. Mosquito – to suck
- B. Cat – to purr
- C. Dog – to bark
- D. Horse – to gallop

4. Woodwork : _____ = Stonework : _____

- A. forester – landscaper
- B. tree – granite

C. carpenter – mason

D. soft – tough

5. Liquor store : Whiskey = _____ : _____

A. Shopping mall – crowds

B. Cemetery – deceased

C. Newsstand – magazines

D. Store – business

6. Fish : salmon = _____ : _____

A. Pet – cow

B. Amphibian – animal

C. Bird – owl

D. Sea creature – sea lion

10 medium questions:

7. Church : _____ = Novel : _____

A. candles – story

B. cross – book

C. to sing – to tell

D. architect – author

8. To stimulate : _____ = envious : _____

- A. curious – bitter
- B. reaction – suspicious
- C. to spur – jealous
- D. urge – satisfied

9. Nutrition : ____ = Products : _____

- A. nourishment – costs
- B. sustenance – economy
- C. menu – services
- D. food – sales

10. Stereo : loud = _____ : _____

- A. Animal – species
- B. Porcupine – prickly
- C. Hedgehog – to hunt
- D. Plant – tree

11. Magnets : refrigerator = _____ : _____

- A. Glasses – visibility
- B. Gunpowder – trigger

- C. Book – pages
- D. Canvas – easel

12. _____ : _____ = Cold : freezing

- A. Cloudy – gloomy
- B. Fluid – liquid
- C. Warm – hot
- D. Solid – hard

13. To stutter : to speak = _____ : _____

- A. To gesture – to signal
- B. To stumble – to walk
- C. Judgement – enraged
- D. Coincidence – planned

14. Journey : trip = _____ : _____

- A. Shark – fish
- B. Worm – snake
- C. Lion – tiger
- D. Stroll – walk

15. _____ : _____ = Victory : defeat

- A. Sun – moon
- B. Day – night
- C. Heaven – earth
- D. Lamp – shadow

16. Verse : song = _____ : _____

- A. Chapter – book
- B. Melody – refrain
- C. Orthography – spelling
- D. Article – author

6 difficult questions:

17. Temporary : permanent = _____ : _____

- A. Brief – ubiquitous
- B. Acute – chronic
- C. Laborious – arduous
- D. Eternal – entertaining

18. Ferry : _____ = Internet : _____

- A. to transport – to attach
- B. ship – digital
- C. passage – virtual
- D. passengers – website

19. Honesty : _____ = Honor : _____

- A. dishonesty – pessimism
- B. decency – dishonor
- C. mistrust – fame
- D. trust – respect

20. _____ : _____ = Mourner : tormented

- A. Educated – lawyer
- B. Gentleman – polite
- C. Criminal – thief
- D. Dancer – gauche

21. Organic : _____ = Abstraction : _____

- A. inorganic – summary
- B. essential – distraction

- C. agriculture – painting
- D. biological – physical

22. _____ : Entrance = _____ : Rose

- A. porch – stem
- B. building – thorns
- C. arrival – seed
- D. access – bloom



SOLUTIONS

1. Jar : cylindrical = _____ : _____

- A. Table – circular
- B. Ball – spherical
- C. Roof – triangular
- D. Door – rectangle

Answer: B

These word pairs are about the relationship of objects to their three-dimensional form. A *jar* is *cylindrical*, a *ball* is *spherical*.

Relation type: Object and characteristic

A does not work because *circular* does not accurately describe the shape of *table*, as tables come in many forms other than those circular. C is incorrect because *triangle* does not denote the shape of *roof*. D is incorrect because *rectangle* does not describe the shape of *door* – only if it read *rectangular* could it be considered correct.

2. _____ : _____ = Flowerpot : plant

- A. Wallet – ID
- B. Water – faucet
- C. Table – chair
- D. green – alive

Answer: A

A *wallet* contains an *ID*, and a *flowerpot* contains a *plant*.

Relation type: Part-whole

B does not work because *water* and *faucet* are not a part-whole relation. C is incorrect because *table* and *chair* can be described as things that belong together, but they are not a part-whole relation either. D is incorrect because *green* and *alive* are not directly related to one another and are definitely not a part-whole relation.

3. Rabbit : to hop = _____ : _____

- A. Mosquito – to suck
- B. Cat – to purr
- C. Dog – to bark
- D. Horse – to gallop

Answer: D

These word pairs are about how animals move. A *rabbit hops*, a *horse gallops*.

Relation type: Actor and action

A does not work because to *suck* describes an activity of a *mosquito*, but not the way it moves. B and C are incorrect because to *purr* describes the sounds a *cat* makes and to *bark* describes the sounds a *dog* makes. These are also not about modes of motion.

4. Woodwork : _____ = Stonework : _____

- A. forester – landscaper
- B. tree – granite

- C. carpenter – mason
- D. soft – tough

Answer: C

Woodwork is done by a *carpenter* and *stonework* by a *mason*.

Relation type: Actor and action

A does not work because while a *landscaper* may do stonework, a *forester* doesn't do woodwork. B is incorrect because while woodwork can be derived from a *tree*, stonework might sometimes be derived from *granite*, but is otherwise unrelated. D is incorrect because *wood* is not always *soft* but rather *tough*, just like *stone*, and regardless, *soft* and *tough* do not describe woodwork and stonework as occupations.

5. Liquor store : Whiskey = _____ : _____

- A. Shopping mall – crowds
- B. Cemetery – deceased
- C. Newsstand – magazines
- D. Store – business

Answer: C

A *liquor store* sells *whiskey*, just as a *newsstand* sells *magazines*.

Relation type: Object and functional position

A does not work because while *crowds* can shop at a *shopping mall*, you cannot buy people at a mall. B is incorrect because *cemetery* and *deceased* are not related in the same way that liquor store and

whiskey are. D is incorrect because although *store* and *business* are related, they are not related in the same way that liquor store and whiskey are, as business cannot be bought in a store.

6. Fish : salmon = _____ : _____

- A. Pet – cow
- B. Amphibian – animal
- C. Bird – owl
- D. Sea creature – sea lion

Answer: C

Fish is an umbrella term for *salmon*, and *bird* is an umbrella term for *owl*.

Relationship: Umbrella and sub-terms

A is incorrect because *pet* is not an umbrella term for *cow*. B is incorrect because *amphibian* is a sub-term and *animal* is an umbrella term, which is a false ordering. *Amphibian* is also far less specific than a particular species, like salmon, so it would additionally not be an ideal answer for this reason. D does not work because while *sea lions* are *sea creatures*, the appropriate umbrella term would rather be *mammal*.

10 medium questions:

7. Church : _____ = Novel : _____

- A. candles – story
- B. cross – book

- C. to sing – to tell
- D. architect – author

Answer: D

A *church* is built by an *architect*, and a *novel* is written by an *author*.

Relation type: Actor and action

A does not work, because while *candles* are in a church, a *story* can be understood more as a synonym for novel. B is incorrect because a *cross* can be in a church, but a *book* cannot be in a novel (rather, it would need to be the other way around to be true). C is incorrect because you can *sing* in a church but not *tell* (as in to say something) in a novel.

8. To stimulate : _____ = envious : _____

- A. curious – bitter
- B. reaction – suspicious
- C. to spur – jealous
- D. urge – satisfied

Answer: C

To *stimulate* and to *spur* are synonyms, as are *envious* and *jealous*.

Relation type: Synonyms

A is incorrect because while *bitter* can be taken as a synonym for *envious*, *curious* and to *stimulate* are not related in the same way, but rather by a cause and effect relation. B does not work because *reaction* is not synonymously related to *stimulate* and *suspicious* is not synonymously related to *envious*. D is incorrect because while to *stimulate* and *urge* are related, *satisfied* and *envious* are in

somewhat of an opposition, meaning the word pairs on either side of the equation are not related in the same way.

9. Nutrition : ___ = Products : _____

- A. nourishment – costs
- B. sustenance – economy
- C. menu – services
- D. food – sales

Answer: D

Food is a basis of *nutrition*, and *products* are a basis of *sales*.

Relation type: Umbrella and sub-terms

A does not work because *nourishment* and *nutrition* are in a synonymous relationship unlike *costs* and *products*. B is incorrect because *sustenance* and *nutrition* can be understood as synonyms, and *economy* and *products* cannot. C is incorrect because while *nutrition* can be part of a *menu*, *products* and *services* are in a different relation, both being entities belonging to the umbrella term of *sales*.

10. Stereo : loud = _____ : _____

- A. Animal – species
- B. Porcupine – prickly
- C. Hedgehog – to hunt
- D. Plant – tree

Answer: B

Porcupines can be described as *prickly*, just as a stereo can be as *loud*.

Relation type: Object and characteristic

A and D do not work, because *animal* and *species* and *plant* and *tree* are umbrella and sub-terms respectively, and thus have a different relationship to each other than what is being asked of. C is incorrect because *hunting* does not describe a property of a *hedgehog* in the same way that *loud* describes stereo.

11. Magnets : refrigerator = _____ : _____

- A. Glasses – visibility
- B. Gunpowder – trigger
- C. Book – pages
- D. Canvas – easel

Answer: D

Magnets have a purpose / can be found on a *refrigerator*, just as an artist's *canvas* has a purpose / can be found on an *easel*.

Relation type: Object and functional position

A does not work because *glasses* and *visibility* are in a cause and effect relation, as the effect of *glasses* causes *visibility*. B is incorrect because *gunpowder* and *trigger* are two parts of a gun as a whole. C is incorrect because *book* and *pages* describe a part-whole relation. If the terms were the other way around, it might be considered an acceptable answer, since pages can be found in a book, just like magnets on a refrigerator. However, a book needs pages, whereas a refrigerator does not need magnets. A *canvas* also does not need to be on an *easel*, but there are functional purposes to these positions.

12. _____ : _____ = Cold : freezing

- A. Cloudy – gloomy
- B. Fluid – liquid
- C. Warm – hot
- D. Solid – hard

Answer: C

Hot is an increased degree of the expression of *warm*, just like *cold* is to *freezing*.

Relation type: Degree of expression

A does not work because *cloudy* and *gloomy* are synonyms. Cold and freezing also relate synonymously, they are not quite synonyms. The same is true with B and D. Answer C is the only option that describes an increase in degree.

13. To stutter : to speak = _____ : _____

- A. To gesture – to signal
- B. To stumble – to walk
- C. Judgement – enraged
- D. Coincidence – planned

Answer: B

Stuttering affects one when *speaking*, in a similar way that *stumbling* does when *walking*. *Stuttering* and *stumbling* impair the latter two.

Relation type: Things that go together

A does not work, as to *gesture* and to *signal* are synonyms. C is false because while being *enraged* impairs *judgement*, the terms would have to be in the opposite order to work. Ordering of terms is important here. D is incorrect because *coincidence* and *planned* are opposites.

14. Journey : trip = _____ : _____

- A. Shark – fish
- B. Worm – snake
- C. Lion – tiger
- D. Stroll – walk

Answer: D

Journey and *trip* have a synonymous meaning, as do *stroll* and *walk*.

Relation type: Synonyms

A does not work because a *fish* is an umbrella term for *shark*. Neither terms in B nor C are synonyms either, but instead pair two differing animals together.

15. _____ : _____ = Victory : defeat

- A. Sun – moon
- B. Day – night

- C. Heaven – earth
- D. Lamp – shadow

Answer: B

Day is the opposite of *night*, as *victory* is the opposite of *defeat*.

Relation type: Opposites

Answers A and C are incorrect because they do not pair opposites together. D is also incorrect, because a *lamp* can produce a *shadow* as well as a light, but the relation is not an opposite type.

16. Verse : song = _____ : _____

- A. Chapter – book
- B. Melody – refrain
- C. Orthography – spelling
- D. Article – author

Answer: A

A *verse* is a part of a *song*, and a *chapter* is a part of a *book*.

Relation type: Part-whole

B is incorrect because both the *melody* and the *refrain* are parts of a song as a whole. C is incorrect because *orthography* and *spelling* are synonyms. D is incorrect because an *article* can be written by an *author*, but an *article* is not part of the *author* in the same manner that we are looking for.

6 difficult questions:

17. Temporary : permanent = _____ : _____

- A. Brief – ubiquitous
- B. Acute – chronic
- C. Laborious – arduous
- D. Eternal – entertaining

Answer: B

Temporary is the opposite of *permanent* and *acute* is the opposite of *chronic*, particularly in the medical sense of the words.

Relation type: Opposites

A does not work because *brief* and *ubiquitous* are certainly different, but not quite opposites, as *brief* refers to a short period of time and *ubiquitous* refers to a high frequency of something occurring. *Laborious* and *arduous* are synonyms which is why C cannot be correct. Eternally and entertaining are not opposites either, which is why D is also false.

18. Ferry : _____ = Internet : _____

- A. to transport – to attach
- B. ship – digital
- C. passage – virtual
- D. passengers – website

Answer: D

Passengers are part of a *ferry*, and a *website* is part of the *internet*.

Relation type: Part-whole

A is not true because while a ferry has a predominant use to *transport* something or someone, *attaching* something on the internet, like to an e-mail for example, does not relay the same predominance as ferry and transport. B doesn't work because while a ferry is a sub-term for *ship*, *digital* is a characteristic of the internet, so the relations are not equal. It also cannot be C, because a *passage* is the functional position of a ferry, whereas *virtual* is a characteristic or property of the internet.

19. Honesty : _____ = Honor : _____

- A. dishonesty – pessimism
- B. decency – dishonor
- C. mistrust – fame
- D. trust – respect

Answer: D

Through *honesty* comes *trust*, and through *honor* comes *respect*.

Relation type: Things that go together

A is false because *dishonesty* is the opposite of honesty, but *pessimism* is not the opposite of honor. Thus, the words would not have the same relationship to each other. B does not work because while *dishonor* is directly related to honor as an opposite, *decency* is not directly related to honesty in the same manner. C is incorrect because *mistrust* is hardly related to honesty, but *fame* and honor fit the relation type of things that go together, as they are often associated with one another.

20. _____ : _____ = Mourner : tormented

- A. Educated – lawyer
- B. Gentleman – polite
- C. Criminal – thief
- D. Dancer – gauche

Answer: B

An emotional characteristic of a *mourner* is being *tormented*, as is true for a *gentleman* being *polite*.

Relation type: Object and characteristic

A is false because the ordering of object to characteristic is reversed. *Educated* is also less of an emotional characteristic like *tormented* and *polite* are, and rather more of a qualification of being a *lawyer*. C is incorrect because a *thief* is a sub-type of *criminal*. D also does not work, because while it indeed lists an object and characteristic in the correct order, dancers are not usually considered *gauche*, but rather the opposite. However, even if it were to say elegant or graceful instead of *gauche*, it would still not be an emotional characteristic like *polite* is in answer B.

21. Organic : _____ = Abstraction : _____

- A. inorganic – summary
- B. essential – distraction
- C. agriculture – painting
- D. biological – physical

Answer: C

Agriculture can be *organic*, just as a *painting* can be an *abstraction*.

Relation type: Object and characteristic

A is incorrect because whereas *inorganic* and *organic* are opposites, *summary* and abstraction are unrelated, although one might have confused abstraction with 'abstract', in which case the meaning of abstract could be synonymous with summary. *Essential* and *organic* are somewhat related concepts and go together in contexts such as health and nutrition, but *distraction* and abstraction are unrelated. D is false because the terms are also seemingly unrelated, even though one hears *biological* and organic often in similar discourses, *physical* and abstraction are certainly unrelated.

22. _____ : Entrance = _____ : Rose

- A. porch – stem
- B. building – thorns
- C. arrival – seed
- D. access – bloom

Answer: A

A *porch* is a part of an *entrance*, just as a *stem* is a part of a *rose*.

Relation type: Part-whole

B is incorrect because a *building* is the larger entity to which an entrance belongs, whereas a rose is the larger entity to which *thorns* belong. These are both indeed part-whole relations, but not in the correct order we would need. C is incorrect because an entrance is associated with an *arrival* as things that go together, but a *seed* is technically part of the whole entity of a rose. D is incorrect because an entrance allows *access* as a functional position, but rose is a sub-type of *bloom*, which is an umbrella term for 'flower'.



Inferring Relations				
	A	B	C	D
1	☐	☒	☐	☐
2	☒	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☒
4	☐	☐	☒	☐
5	☐	☐	☒	☐
6	☐	☐	☒	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☒
8	☐	☐	☒	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☒
10	☐	☒	☐	☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☒
12	☐	☐	☒	☐
13	☐	☒	☐	☐
14	☐	☐	☐	☒
15	☐	☒	☐	☐
16	☒	☐	☐	☐
17	☐	☒	☐	☐
18	☐	☐	☐	☒
19	☐	☐	☐	☒
20	☐	☒	☐	☐
21	☐	☐	☒	☐
22	☒	☐	☐	☐