

Non-Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 2 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	The hexagon gains a small black dot in its middle and changes in no other way. The pentagon must gain the same dot. A has gained a square instead of a dot, C has changed size, D has been turned and E has changed shading - and none of those four has gained anything.
2	D	The square loses the small black shape inside it and keeps everything else. The hexagon must lose its small black triangle. A keeps the little triangle and throws the hexagon away instead, which is the wrong way round; the others still hold both shapes.
3	A	The hexagon becomes a square. Nothing else changes - not the size, not the shading, not the outline. So the dashed pentagon becomes a dashed square of the same size. B and C change it into the wrong shape, D only shrinks it and E has turned its dashed outline solid.
4	E	The outer shape stays exactly where it is and the small black shape drops from the top to the bottom. A and B slide it sideways instead, and C turns the whole picture over, which would turn the little triangle upside down as well.
5	C	The star grows by half as much again and keeps its hatching. The hexagon must grow by the same amount. A has grown more than twice over, B has shrunk, D has only been turned and E has not changed at all, because swapping black for white does nothing to a grey shape.
6	D	The white pentagon turns grey. The rule is not 'white becomes grey' but 'whatever it was, it becomes grey', so the black star turns grey too. A turns it white, which is what swapping black and white would do, and B makes it hatched.
7	B	The triangle is reflected in a mirror running from the top left corner down to the bottom right. Reflecting the trapezium in the same mirror carries the dot above it round to its left. A uses the other diagonal, which sends the dot the other way, and C and D are turns.

8	C	The arrow is turned an eighth of a turn anticlockwise - 45 degrees, half of a quarter turn. The trapezium is turned the same amount, and its hatching turns with it. A is a full quarter turn, B turns the same amount the other way and D turns three times as far.
9	C	The three shapes in the box all have four sides, and they are all the same shade, so the shading cannot be what marks them out. C is a rhombus and has four sides too. The others have five, six, eight and three.
10	D	The three shapes in the box are all different shapes, so the shape is not what they share: every one is filled in solid black. D is the only one on the bottom row that is solid black.
11	C	The shading is different inside the box, so that is not what they share: all three are made with a curve. C is a semicircle and is curved too. The others are built from straight sides only.
12	D	Each shape in the box holds exactly one black dot, and each is a different shape. D holds one dot as well. B holds two, which is not the same thing, and the rest hold none.
13	E	Every shape in the box is drawn with a dashed outline rather than a solid one. E is the only shape on the bottom row drawn the same way.
14	C	Each shape in the box is shaded over exactly half of itself, and it is a different half every time - so which half it is does not matter. C is shaded over its lower half. A is shaded completely and the rest are shaded all over in some other way.
15	C	Every shape in the box is at a different angle and shaded differently, so neither of those is what they share: all three have six sides. C is a hexagon as well. A has five sides, B has eight, D has seven and E has four.
16	B	In the box a white shape always holds a small black one, and both the outer and the inner shape change every time. B is a white square holding a small black star. A and C are grey outside, D holds nothing at all, and E is black outside as well as in.

17	B	Along the top row the triangle is flipped over left to right. The trapezium must be flipped the same way, so its sloping side moves to the other end and it stays the same way up. A is turned upside down instead.
18	D	Along the top row the star shrinks and keeps its hatching. The hexagon must shrink by the same amount. A has barely shrunk, B has grown, C has only been turned and E has not changed at all.
19	A	Along the top row nothing changes but the outline, which turns from solid to dashed. The kite must keep its shape, size and grey shading and take a dashed outline. B has been turned instead, and C and E have changed shading.
20	C	Along the top row the white hexagon is filled in black. The white trapezium must be filled in black too. A is grey rather than black and B is hatched, which is not the same as filled in.
21	E	Along the top row the arrow is turned 135 degrees anticlockwise - three eighths of a full turn. The triangle is turned the same way, and its hatching turns with it. A turns only a third as far and C turns too far.
22	B	Along the top row the octagon gains a small black dot in its middle. The rhombus must gain the same dot. A has gained a square instead, C has gained a grey dot rather than a black one, and D and E have gained nothing at all.
23	D	Along the top row the whole picture is reflected in a mirror running from the bottom left corner to the top right, carrying the dot with it. Doing the same to the arrowhead sends its dot from the left round to the bottom. A uses the other diagonal.
24	C	Along the top row the outer shape stays put and the small black shape slides from the left side to the right. The triangle must make the same journey. A moves it only halfway; B and D turn the whole picture instead, which carries the triangle round and turns it over as well.
25	A	Turning the triangle a quarter turn keeps its short side and its long side in the same order as you go round it. The other four have been flipped over, which swaps that order - they are mirror images, not turns.

26	D	D is the trapezium turned upside down: its sloping side is still on the same side of the shape as you read round it. The other four are mirror images, with the slope on the wrong side.
27	B	B is the triangle turned, and the hatching has turned with it. In the other four the hatching leans the other way, which is what happens when a shape is flipped over rather than turned.
28	E	The square looks the same however it is moved, so the little black triangle in its corner is the only guide. E is the picture turned a quarter turn; in the others the triangle itself has been flipped over.
29	C	A hexagon looks the same after a sixth of a turn, so the dot is what shows the turn. C has the dot in the right place for a turn of the whole picture; in the others it has been mirrored across.
30	A	A is the arrow and its white dot turned together. An arrow on its own would be no help, because flipping one top to bottom looks just like leaving it alone - it is the dot sitting off to one side that gives the flips away.
31	D	The pentagon carries two different marks, and a turn keeps them the same distance apart and in the same order round the shape. D does that. In the other four the dot and the square have swapped sides.
32	B	The kite is very nearly the same shape upside down, so neither the kite nor the dot alone settles it - the hatching does. B is the whole picture turned; the others have hatching leaning the wrong way.
33	C	Each trapezium is turned an eighth of a turn clockwise. C carries that on by one more eighth. A turns the same amount the wrong way and B turns twice as far.
34	A	The star shrinks by the same fraction each time and stays black. A is the next step down. B has changed colour rather than size, C has shrunk far too much, D has grown instead and E has only been turned.

35	E	The circle stays where it is and the dot falls the same distance each time, from the top of the circle towards the bottom. E drops it one step further. A lifts it back the way it came, B and C move it sideways instead, and D turns the whole picture a quarter turn.
36	B	The pentagon turns from grey to black and back again, changing nothing else. The fourth is black, so the fifth is grey once more. A turns it white and B hatches it, neither of which appears anywhere in the series.
37	D	Each triangle is turned a third of a turn anticlockwise. D is the next third. A turns only half as far, B turns twice as far and C is a quarter turn, which is not a third of anything.
38	C	A square looks the same however it is turned, so the shaded half is the whole story: it moves a quarter turn clockwise each time, from the top to the right to the bottom to the left. C shades the top again. A turns it the wrong way, B goes twice as far, D lands on a slant the series never uses and E has changed size.
39	D	The hexagon does not move; the dot travels the same short step across and up each time, along a slant. D takes it one step further along that line. A moves it across but downwards, B goes back the way it came, C turns the whole picture round and E lifts it straight up without moving it across at all.
40	B	A star looks the same after a fifth of a turn, so turning it a tenth of a turn makes it appear to point the other way - and the black dot confirms the turn. B is the next tenth. A is a fifth, which would leave the star looking unchanged.
41	A	This time the top letter is not the shape. Both black shapes take P and the white one takes Q, so the top letter is the shading. The square takes X and the circles take Y, so the bottom letter is the shape. A white square is therefore QX.
42	C	Every shape is grey, so shading is not being coded. The small shape takes D and the large ones take E, so the top letter is the size. The pentagons take M and the kite takes N, so the bottom letter is the shape. A small kite is DN.

43	E	The empty shape takes R and the two holding a dot take S, so the top letter says whether there is a dot inside. The hexagon takes J and the square takes K, so the bottom letter is the shape. An empty square is therefore RK - and it is the only code here that pairs R with K.
44	B	The two curved shapes take B and the straight-sided pentagon takes C, so the top letter says whether the shape is curved. Shading cannot be the top letter, because one B shape is grey and the other black. The grey shapes take V and the black one takes W, so the bottom letter is the shading. A grey hexagon is straight-sided and grey, so CV.
45	D	Every shape is the same hexagon, so shape is not being coded at all. The dashed ones take G and the solid one takes H, so the top letter is the outline. The small one takes T and the large ones take U, so the bottom letter is the size. A small solid hexagon is HT.
46	A	The shape on its own takes L and the two holding a dot take M, so the top letter says whether there is anything inside. The kites take P and the star takes Q, so the bottom letter is the shape. A star on its own is therefore LQ - a pairing that never appears on the left, which is what makes this one hard.
47	E	The top letter runs through three shadings: X is white, Y is grey and Z is black. The hexagons take D and the triangles take E, so the bottom letter is the shape - and because there is a grey triangle as well as a grey hexagon, the bottom letter cannot be about shading. A white triangle is therefore XE.
48	B	Hatched shapes take R and dotted ones take S, so the top letter is the kind of shading rather than how dark it is. The squares take J and the pentagon takes K, so the bottom letter is the shape. The test shape is a hatched pentagon that has been turned a little, and turning it changes neither letter, so RK.