

Non-Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 5 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	An upright mirror swaps left and right and leaves up and down alone, so the pentagon keeps its point at the top and the shaded half crosses to the left. A and B have turned the pentagon a quarter turn, which lays the shading along the top or the bottom; D has turned it far enough to look upright again but leaves the shading on a slant; and E has not changed at all, because swapping black for white does nothing to a shape shaded over half.
2	A	A mirror lying flat underneath swaps up and down and leaves left and right alone. So the shaded half stays on the left, and what changes is the rhombus itself, which now leans the other way. B leans the right way but has carried the shading across to the right as well, which is what an upright mirror would have done, and C has not changed its lean at all.
3	D	A hexagon looks the same reflected in an upright mirror, so the small black square is the whole question: it crosses from the lower right to the lower left and stays at the same height. A takes it to the upper left, which is a half turn, and B lifts it straight up.
4	B	Two things move at once. The mirror lies flat below, so the white dot drops from the upper left to the lower left, and the hatching turns over so that it leans the other way. A moves the dot across instead of down, and C and D are turns, which carry the hatching round rather than turning it over.
5	E	The circle looks the same however it is moved, so follow the star. The mirror rises from the bottom left to the top right, and a slanting mirror swaps the across and up directions over: a star up and to the left comes back down and to the right, the same distance out. A uses the falling diagonal, which sends it the opposite way.

6	C	The mirror falls from the top left to the bottom right, which swaps across and up over and changes both their signs. The star at the upper left comes back at the lower right and the dot at the lower right comes back at the upper left, so the two marks change corners. A uses the rising diagonal, which leaves each of them on its own side of the picture.
7	A	A mirror lying flat underneath swaps up and down and leaves left and right alone, so the pentagon is stood on its head - point downwards - and the little square drops to the lower left, staying on the same side. B moves it across to the right as well, which is what a half turn would do.
8	D	A rectangle looks the same in an upright mirror, so read the hatching and the dot together. The dot crosses to the right at the same height and the hatching turns over to lean the other way. B has the dot in the right place but the hatching still leaning as it was, which is what a half turn does, and C and D stand the rectangle on end.
9	C	A trapezium looks the same in an upright mirror, so it is the black dot that gives each picture away. C is the whole thing turned a quarter turn anticlockwise: the trapezium lies on its side and the dot has gone round with it. The other four are mirror images.
10	E	The circle tells you nothing at all, so everything depends on where the black square ends up. A half turn carries it straight across the middle, from the upper left to the lower right. E is the only one that does that; the rest have mirrored it into a different corner.
11	A	A pentagon looks the same after a fifth of a turn, so turning it two fifths - 144 degrees - leaves the pentagon itself looking untouched and moves only the triangle. A has the triangle in the right place and still pointing the right way. In the others it has been flipped, which turns the triangle over as well as moving it.
12	D	Turn the picture a quarter turn clockwise and the star goes from the upper left to the upper right while the dot goes from the lower right to the lower left. D keeps the star and the dot the same way round as you read from one to the other; in the four mirror images they have swapped over.

13	B	The triangle is the same on both sides, so the dot is the only guide, and a third of a turn takes it up and across to the right. B is that turn. The others have reached their positions by flipping the triangle over, which would leave the grey shape looking just as it does but the dot on the wrong side.
14	D	The little semicircle is the key: a turn carries it round and leaves its flat edge facing the same way relative to the dot, while a flip turns it over. D is the quarter turn. In each of the others the semicircle and the dot have swapped sides.
15	E	A hexagon looks the same after a third of a turn, so turning it 240 degrees leaves the hexagon as it was and carries the two marks two thirds of the way round. E has them both in the right places and the right way round; in the others the dot and the square have changed places.
16	C	An octagon looks the same after an eighth of a turn, so turning it three eighths leaves the octagon looking untouched and moves only the triangle - and the triangle must still point the way it did. C does that. The other four have flipped it over, which a careful look at the triangle alone will show.
17	B	The shading goes round a circle of three: white, grey, black, and then white again. The fourth hexagon is white, so the fifth must be grey. A skips straight to black, C and D use shadings the series never shows, and E is still white and has only grown.
18	D	Each kite is the same fraction bigger than the one before, and the dots never change. D carries that on. A has grown far too much, B has shrunk instead, and C and E have not grown at all - one has been turned and the other has changed its shading.
19	A	Nothing about the star changes except where it stands: it walks steadily across the box from left to right, by the same step each time. A takes the next step. B and C walk back the way it came, D lifts it straight up, and E has grown it without moving it.

20	C	The whole picture shrinks by the same fraction each time - the hexagon and the dot inside it together - so the dot always fills the same share of the shape. C is the next step down. A has shrunk far too much, B has grown back, and D and E are the size they already were.
21	E	The square loses one mark at every step, always the next one round, so the pictures hold four marks, then three, then two, then one. The last one must go too, leaving the square empty. A has thrown the square away and kept the mark, B has gained a mark instead of losing one, and C and D still hold it.
22	B	The hexagon never changes; it is the dot inside that goes round a circle of three shadings - black, grey, white and back to black. The fourth dot is black, so the fifth is grey. A turns it white, which is the step before rather than the step after; B has shaded the hexagon instead of the dot; and C and D leave the dot black.
23	D	Each step turns the trapezium three eighths of a turn anticlockwise, hatching and all. D carries it three eighths further. A and C turn it by the wrong amount, B is a reflection - which leaves the hatching leaning the wrong way - and E has shrunk instead of turning.
24	A	The circle grows at every step while the square inside it stays exactly the size it started, so the square takes up less and less of it. A is the next step. B has shrunk the circle back, C has grown the square rather than the circle, D has dropped the square to the bottom and E has only changed its colour.
25	C	Along each row the shape is turned a third of a full turn anticlockwise, and nothing else about it changes. C turns the trapezium one more third. A turns only half as far, B is a reflection rather than a turn, D is a half turn and E has shrunk instead of turning.
26	A	Along each row the mark inside fades: black, then grey, then white, while the shape around it stays white throughout. A is the kite with a white square inside it. B has taken the mark back to black, C has greyed the kite instead of the mark, and D and E leave the mark grey.

27	D	Every row shrinks from left to right by the same fraction, and the shading never changes. D is the star one step smaller again. A has shrunk much too far, B has grown back to the size it was, and C and E are the size they already were.
28	E	Along each row the shape outside stays still while the mark inside it crosses from the left, through the middle, to the right. E takes the triangle the last step across. A sends it back to the left, B and C move it up or down instead, and D turns the whole picture.
29	B	Along each row the shading turns on and off: white, hatched, white again. The bottom row must end with a plain white hexagon. A, C and D all leave it shaded in some way, and E is hatched still and has only grown.
30	C	In each row the third picture is the first two put together - the empty shape from one and the small black mark from the other. C is the pentagon with the black triangle inside it. A and B give only half of the answer each, D has borrowed its outline from the middle row and E has the two shadings the wrong way round.
31	A	Along each row the shape outside stays exactly the size it was and the mark inside it grows. A is the circle, unchanged, with its black square grown one step larger. B has grown the circle as well, C has shrunk the square back, D has dropped it to the bottom and E has only changed its colour.
32	D	In each row the third picture keeps only what the first two have in common. The outlines are different, so both go; the small black mark is the same in each, so it stays. D is the black triangle on its own. A keeps an outline it should have dropped, B and C keep the wrong part altogether, and E is the right shape at the wrong size.
33	D	Four of these are shaded over exactly half of themselves, and it is a different half every time, so which half does not matter. D is shaded all over in grey.
34	B	The shading, the outline and the mark inside all change from one to the next. Four of them are drawn inside a square. B is drawn inside a rhombus, which is a square stood on its corner and is not the same shape at all.

35	E	In four of the pictures both parts are shaded in some way - grey, hatched or black - with no white anywhere. E is a white square holding a black dot, so one of its two parts is left white.
36	C	Each picture is one shape holding a smaller one, and every pair is different. In four of them one shape has four sides and the other five. C is a hexagon holding a pentagon, which is six and five.
37	A	Four of these pictures are built from two curved parts and nothing else - circles, semicircles and round dots. A is a grey circle holding a black square, which has four straight sides.
38	D	Add the sides of the two shapes in each picture: six and six, five and seven, four and eight, three and nine - four of them come to twelve. D is a pentagon holding a hexagon, which comes to eleven.
39	B	In four of the pictures one part is hatched and the other is left white, sometimes one way round and sometimes the other. B has a grey square holding a hatched dot, so it has no white in it at all.
40	E	Every picture shows two shapes side by side, and the shapes and their shadings change every time, so neither of those is what the four share: in four of them the two shapes are exactly the same size . In E one is plainly smaller than the other.
41	B	Every shape is a pentagon, so the pentagon is not being coded. The small one takes D and the large ones take E, so the top letter is the size. The two shaded over half take M and the one shaded all over takes N, so the bottom letter is how much of the shape is shaded. A small pentagon shaded all over is DN.
42	D	The two drawn with straight sides take P and the one with a curve takes Q, so the top letter says whether the shape outside is curved. The one holding a white mark takes X and those holding a black one take Y, so the bottom letter is the mark. A circle holding a white square is QX.

43	C	Every shape is the same hexagon, so neither letter can be the shape. The solid outline takes P and the dashed ones take Q. The two shaded over half take X and the one shaded all over takes Y. A solid hexagon shaded all over is therefore PY - a pairing that never appears on the left, which is what makes it worth checking twice.
44	A	Every picture is a square holding two dots, so counting them settles nothing: the top letter is how many of the dots are filled in . None takes D, one takes E and both take F. The solid outlines take M and the dashed one takes N. A dashed square with one dot filled in is EN.
45	E	Every shape is a hexagon, so the top letter must be the mark inside: a dot takes D, a square E and a star F. The large pictures take X and the small one takes Y, so the bottom letter is the size - and the mark shrinks with the hexagon, so it is the whole picture that is being measured. A small hexagon holding a dot is DY.
46	B	The top letter counts the curves: nothing curved takes P, one curved part takes Q and two take R. The shapes shaded over half take M and the one shaded all over takes N. The test shape is a square holding a square - no curve at all - shaded right across, so PN.
47	D	Both letters run through three values. The shape outside never changes size, so the top letter is the size of the dot : small takes D, middling E and large F. The bottom letter is the shape outside: a square takes J, a circle K and a pentagon L. A circle holding a small dot is DK.
48	A	The top letter counts how many of the two marks are filled in: none takes R, one takes S and both take T. The bottom letter counts the curves - a square holding a dot and a square has one, a circle holding them has two. The test shape is a circle with one mark filled in, so SK.