

Non-Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 8 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	The star inside the hexagon is filled in black, and the hexagon stays white. So the little square must be filled in black and the circle left white: C. A blackens the circle instead, B blackens both so that the square disappears into the circle, D shades the square grey, and E has lost the square altogether.
2	E	The trapezium is turned a quarter turn anticlockwise: its long bottom side now stands up on the right. The arrow must be turned a quarter turn anticlockwise too, so that it points up: E. A points down, B points left, C has only shrunk and D has only turned black.
3	B	The triangle is turned upside down - half a turn - and its outline becomes dashed. So the trapezium must be turned half a turn and dashed: its long side goes to the top and its upright side to the left. A is turned but still solid, C is dashed but not turned, D is flipped top to bottom rather than turned, so its upright side stays on the right, and E is only a quarter turn.
4	D	The dot moves from the left of the square, a little below the middle, to the bottom, a little left of the middle - as if reflected in a mirror running from the bottom left corner to the top right. Do the same to the circle: the triangle, on the left and a little above the middle, goes to the bottom and a little right of the middle, and is flipped over as it goes: D. A uses the other slanting mirror, B and C are quarter turns, and E is an upright mirror.
5	A	Two things happen: the star disappears and the pentagon is shaded grey. So the dot must disappear and the kite turn grey: A. B is grey but keeps its dot, C has lost the dot but is still white, D is striped instead of grey, and E has lost the kite and kept the dot.

6	E	Two things happen: the triangle is flipped top to bottom, as if in a mirror lying flat underneath, and its colour changes from black to white. So the white triangle must be flipped top to bottom and turn black: E. A is flipped but still white, B is black but not flipped, C is flipped left to right instead, and D is turned upside down, which leaves its point leaning the other way from a flip.
7	C	Two things happen: the mark at the bottom disappears, and the mark at the top right turns grey, while the one at the top left stays black. So the hexagon must lose the dot at the bottom and its cross must turn grey: C. A loses the dot but leaves the cross black, B greys the cross but keeps the dot, D loses the triangle instead and greys the dot, and E greys the triangle instead of the cross.
8	B	The arrow is turned three eighths of a turn anticlockwise, so that it points up and to the left, and it is filled with dots. The triangle must be turned three eighths of a turn anticlockwise and dotted: B. A is turned but still white, C is dotted but not turned, D is turned only an eighth, and E is turned three eighths the wrong way (clockwise).
9	D	Turn the trapezium a quarter turn anticlockwise and three things happen together: its long bottom side stands up on the right, its short upright side lies along the top, and the shaded top half goes round to the left. D is the only one where all three are true. E also has its long side on the right and its shading on the left, but its short side is along the bottom, so it has been flipped; the others are mirror images too.
10	A	The circle gives nothing away, so follow the arrow. A half turn takes it from the upper left to the lower right and turns it round to point left: A. B points left but is still at the top, which is a flip; C still points right, and D and E point up or down.

11	B	A quarter turn anticlockwise makes the triangle point to the left, so its base stands up on the right. The star, which sat by the left end of the base, goes round with it to sit by the lower end of the base: B. E also points left, but its star is by the upper end of the base, which is a flip. A points up with the star on the wrong side, C points down, and D points right.
12	E	A square looks the same after a quarter turn, so follow the two marks. A quarter turn clockwise carries the triangle from the top left corner to the top right, and the semicircle from the bottom right to the bottom left, and both turn with the picture, so the semicircle's curve now faces right. E has all of that. In each of the others at least one mark has been mirrored.
13	C	Turn the kite a quarter turn anticlockwise and it lies on its side; the black dot, just above and to the right of the middle, goes round to just above and to the left of it. C is that. E also has the kite on its side with the dot on the left, but below the middle, and D has the dot on the right - both are flips. A and B leave the kite standing up.
14	E	A hexagon looks the same after a sixth of a turn, so the three marks must show the turn, and they all go round together, the same way. A sixth of a turn anticlockwise moves the dot from the left down towards the lower left, the grey square from the upper right up to the top, and the triangle from the bottom round towards the lower right, tilting as it goes. Only E keeps the three marks in the same order round the middle; a mirror reverses that order.
15	C	Three eighths of a turn is hard to picture, so turn each option back in your head until its longest side is at the bottom. The start has its point to the right of the middle and its left half shaded. Only C comes back like that; the four mirror images come back with the point to the left and the shading on the right.

16	A	This is a sixth of a turn clockwise : the curved edge, which faced straight up, now faces up and to the right, and the dot goes round with it. To check, stand each option up again in your head with its curve at the top. Only A then has the dot on the left , near the flat edge, as at the start; the mirror images all come back with it on the right.
17	D	The three shapes in the box are shaded differently, sized differently and turned different ways, but every one is a hexagon , with six sides. D is a hexagon too, turned and filled with dots. A has four sides, B three and E five, and C is a circle.
18	B	The shapes in the box are all different, but every one is filled with stripes . B, the kite, is striped too. A is dotted, C grey, D black and E white.
19	C	Everything in the box is solid black - one shape or two, but no white, grey or stripes anywhere. C, a black square and a black circle, is all black too. A has a grey square, B a white dot inside the black hexagon, D a striped kite, and E is white.
20	D	Each picture in the box is a triangle and a hexagon , one inside the other or side by side, shaded in different ways. D is a grey hexagon holding a white triangle. A has a square instead of a triangle, B a pentagon instead of a hexagon, C a heptagon (seven sides) instead of a hexagon, and E is two hexagons with no triangle.
21	E	In every picture in the box one part is dotted and the other is black , whichever of them is inside. E, a dotted square holding a black cross, is the same. A has a grey dot where the black should be, B is striped instead of dotted, C is black and white, and D grey and black.
22	A	Count the parts made of straight lines - a circle or a dot has none. Every picture in the box has exactly two : a square and a triangle inside a circle, a square holding a star, and a pentagon beside a kite. A, a circle holding a star and a cross, has two as well. B has one (the star), C three, D none and E one.

23	B	Add up the sides in each picture. A pentagon and a triangle make eight, a square and a kite make eight, and a triangle beside a pentagon makes eight. B, a kite holding a square, also makes eight. A comes to nine, C to seven (a dot has no sides), D to nine and E to six.
24	C	Count the curved parts - circles and dots. Every picture in the box has exactly three : a circle with two dots, a circle holding a smaller circle and a dot, and a square with three dots (the square is straight, so it does not count). C, a hexagon with three dots, has three as well. A has two, B two, D four - the circle is curved too - and E two.
25	E	Along the top row the white triangle is filled with dots, and nothing else about it changes. The parallelogram must be dotted too: E. A is striped and B black; C has been turned and D shrunk, and both are still white.
26	A	Along the top row the triangle is turned a third of a full turn anticlockwise. The trapezium must be turned a third of a turn the same way: A. B turns it only a sixth of a turn, C two thirds (which is a third the other way), D half a turn, and E flips it over.
27	C	Along the top row the hexagon shrinks while the black dot in the middle stays exactly the same size, so the dot now fills much more of it. The square must shrink round its star in the same way: C. A shrinks the square but shades it grey as well, B shrinks only the star, D grows the square instead, and E turns the star grey.
28	B	Along the top row the picture is flipped left to right, as if in an upright mirror: the trapezium's sloping side moves from the left to the right, and the dot crosses to the other side of the middle. So the triangle must be flipped too, its right angle moving to the bottom right, and its square crossing from the left to the right: B. A is turned upside down, C is flipped top to bottom, D is a quarter turn, and E moves the square across but leaves the triangle unflipped.

29	D	Along the top row the circle is filled in black and the little square inside it stays white, so it now stands out white on black. The pentagon must be filled in black with its white triangle left as it is: D. A blackens the triangle too, so that it vanishes, B blackens only the triangle, C shades the pentagon grey, and E has only turned the picture upside down.
30	E	Two things happen along the top row: the whole picture is turned upside down, carrying the dot from the lower left to the upper right, and the triangle is shaded grey while the dot stays black. So the trapezium must be turned half a turn - long side at the top, upright side on the left, star moved to the lower left - and shaded grey: E. A is turned but still white, B is grey but not turned, C is flipped top to bottom, which leaves the star on the right, and D has turned the star grey as well.
31	B	Along the top row the circle disappears and the black triangle left behind is turned a quarter turn anticlockwise. So the grey square must disappear and the black arrow be turned a quarter turn anticlockwise, to point up: B. A has lost the square but the arrow still points right, C has turned the arrow but kept the square, D points down (a quarter turn clockwise) and E points left (a half turn).
32	D	Along the top row the trapezium is reflected in a mirror running from the bottom left corner to the top right, which stands it on its end, and its outline becomes dashed. So the triangle must be reflected in the same slanting mirror and drawn dashed: D. A is reflected but still solid, B is dashed but not reflected, C uses the other slanting mirror, and E is turned a quarter turn instead of reflected.
33	C	Along each row the shape drops from the top of its box, to the middle, to the bottom, and nothing else about it changes. C puts the triangle at the bottom. A moves it back up, B and D move it sideways, and E has grown in the middle.

34	A	Along each row the shape turns an eighth of a turn clockwise each time. The arrowhead started pointing down and then down and to the left, so it must now point straight to the left: A. B turns it back, C turns it a quarter turn at once, D is a reflection, and E has only shrunk.
35	D	Along each row the outline switches from solid to dashed and back to solid, and nothing else changes. The last pentagon must be solid, grey and pointing down, just like the first one in its row: D. A is still dashed and turned, B is solid but turned upside down, C is solid but a paler grey, and E is still dashed and has grown.
36	E	Along each row the shape outside stays still and the mark inside moves on a slant: from the top left corner, to the middle, to the bottom right. E takes the triangle to the bottom right. A moves it back, B only moves it to the right, C only moves it down, and D turns the whole picture, which leaves the triangle in the middle but upside down.
37	B	Along each row two things happen together: the shape moves across from left to right, and it gets darker - white, then grey, then black. B is the pentagon at the right and black. A has moved but is still grey, C is black but still in the middle, D has moved but turned white again, and E has gone up instead of across.
38	D	In each row the third picture keeps only what is different between the first two. The shape outside is the same in both, so it goes; the two marks are different, so both stay, each exactly where it was. D is the black square on the left and the dot on the right, with no hexagon. A keeps the hexagon, B is only the hexagon, C has lost the dot, and E has the two marks on the wrong sides.
39	A	Along each row the mark drops one step - top, middle, bottom - and the two parts swap colours at every step. The middle picture is a black shape with a white mark, so the third is a white shape with a black mark again, now at the bottom: A. B has moved the square down but kept the colours of the middle picture, C swaps the colours without moving, D moves the square back up, and E has made both parts white.

40	C	Along each row two things happen at every step: the picture is flipped top to bottom, and the mark fades - black, then grey, then white. So the third trapezium is flipped back the right way up, long side at the bottom, and its star is white: C. A is flipped but the star is still grey, B has faded the star but left the trapezium upside down, D is turned rather than flipped, which puts the upright side on the left, and E is flipped left to right, so it is still upside down with its upright side on the left.
41	B	The pentagon takes H and the kites take J, so the top letter is the shape. The striped shapes take R and the black one takes S, so the bottom letter is the shading. A black pentagon is HS.
42	D	Every shape is a white circle, so neither the shape nor the shading is coded. The solid circle takes F and the dashed ones take G, so the top letter is the outline. The large circles take M and the small one takes N, so the bottom letter is the size. A small solid circle is FN.
43	A	The mark sits in a different place each time, but where it sits is not coded. The top letter is the mark itself: a star takes P and a dot takes Q. The bottom letter is the shape outside: the squares take X and the hexagon takes Y. A hexagon holding a star is PY.
44	E	Every shape is a hexagon. The top letter is the shading: white takes J, dotted takes K and grey takes L. The bottom letter is the outline: solid takes S and dashed takes T. A dotted hexagon with a dashed outline is KT.
45	C	Each of the first three is shaded over half - a different half every time, so which half does not matter - and they all take D; the pentagon shaded all over takes E. The bottom letter is the shape: the triangle takes W, the square X and the pentagons Y. A square shaded all over is EX.
46	A	The dots change colour every time, so their colour is not coded. The top letter says whether the two dots are the same size : equal dots take R and a small dot with a big one takes S. The bottom letter is the shape outside: the circles take V and the pentagon takes W. The test shape is a pentagon holding two dots of the same size, so RW.

47	E	The shapes in each row are different every time, so which shapes they are is not coded. The top letter counts them: two take J, three take K and four take L. The bottom letter says whether any shape is black: all white takes M and one black takes N. The test shape is three shapes with one black, so KN.
48	D	Both letters run through three values. The top letter is the shape outside: a square takes P, a circle Q and a triangle R. The bottom letter counts the dashed parts: none takes X, one takes Y and two take Z. The test shape is a dashed circle holding a solid circle - one dashed part - so QY.