

Non-Verbal Reasoning Mock Test 10 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	The star moves from the top left of the hexagon into the middle , and nothing else changes. So the triangle must move into the middle of the square and stay black: D. A moves it across to the top right, B moves it down to the bottom left, C has lost it, and E has the triangle in the middle but white.
2	B	The triangle is turned a quarter turn clockwise : its long bottom side now stands up on the left and its point faces right. The semicircle, whose curved edge faces up, must be turned a quarter turn clockwise too, so that its curve faces right : B. A faces left, C faces down, and D and E still face up - one has shrunk and the other is striped.
3	E	Two things happen: the triangle gets bigger and its outline becomes dashed . So the hexagon must grow and be dashed, and stay grey: E. A has grown but is still solid, B is dashed but has not grown, C is dashed but has shrunk, and D is the right size and dashed but has turned white.
4	A	Two things happen: the circle is shaded grey and the black square inside it turns white . So the pentagon must turn grey and its star white: A. B has a grey pentagon but the star is still black, C has a white star but the pentagon is still white, D has made the pentagon black instead of grey, and E has a black pentagon with a grey star.
5	C	The dot comes out of the circle and sits beside it on the right, while the circle stays where it was. So the star must come out of the square to sit beside it on the right: C. A moves the star to the right but leaves it inside, B takes it out above the square instead, D moves the square rather than the star, so the star is left on the left, and E has greyed the square.

6	E	Two things happen: the trapezium is flipped left to right, so its upright side moves from the right to the left, and it gets smaller. The heptagon looks the same when flipped, so it is the shading that shows the flip: it must move from the left half to the right , and the heptagon must shrink: E. A is flipped but not smaller, B is smaller but the shading is still on the left, C is upside down, with its point at the top, and D has grown instead of shrinking.
7	B	Each of the three marks moves on one place round the circle, anticlockwise - the star from the top to the lower left, the dot from the lower left to the lower right, the cross from the lower right to the top - but none of them turns . So the triangle goes to the lower left still pointing up, the square to the lower right, and the arrow to the top still pointing right: B. A puts the marks in the same places but turns every one of them, which is the whole picture turned; C moves them round the other way, D only swaps the square and the arrow, and E is the whole picture turned the other way.
8	A	Two things happen: the triangle is reflected in a mirror running from the top left to the bottom right, which stands its long bottom side up on the right, and its dot turns grey. Do the same to the trapezium: its long bottom side stands up on the right , its short upright side lies along the bottom , and the star turns grey: A. B is reflected but the star is still black, C has a grey star but is not reflected, D uses the other slanting mirror, so its long side is on the left and its short side along the top, and E is a quarter turn clockwise, with its long side on the left.
9	C	The arrow points up and to the right. An upright mirror swaps left and right, so the reflection points up and to the left : C. A points down and to the left, B down and to the right, and D and E still point up and to the right - one has turned black and the other has shrunk.

10	A	The triangle has its square corner at the bottom left, its long side along the bottom. A mirror lying flat underneath turns it upside down but keeps left and right as they were, so the square corner goes to the top left and the long side runs along the top: A. B has its square corner at the top right, C and D at the bottom right, and E has not moved and is only dotted.
11	D	The trapezium looks the same in an upright mirror, so follow the shading and the white dot. Left and right swap: the shading moves to the right half and the dot, in the white half, crosses to the left, so it is still on white: D. A is upside down, B has moved the shading but left the dot behind, now on the black, C has moved the dot but left the shading behind, and E is upside down with the shading still on the left.
12	B	The mirror falls from the top left to the bottom right. It stands the semicircle's flat edge up on the right , so the curve faces left, and the dot, which sat near the flat edge on the left, comes back near the flat edge towards the top : B. C also faces left but has the dot near the bottom, which is a quarter turn. A and D face right, and E still faces up.
13	E	The arrowhead points down and its dot is a little right of the middle. A mirror lying flat underneath turns the arrowhead to point up but keeps left and right as they were, so the dot stays on the right : E. A also points up, but its dot has crossed to the left, which is a half turn. B still points down, C points right and D points left.
14	A	The mirror rises from the bottom left to the top right. It lays the J's tall stem, on the right, along the top ; the foot, along the bottom, becomes a short bar hanging down on the left , and the little hook at its end, which pointed up, now points right: A. C is a quarter turn anticlockwise, which also lays the stem along the top but hangs the short bar on the right. B and D lay the stem along the bottom, and E is an upright mirror, which gives a back-to-front J.

15	D	Check two things. The parallelogram stands on its end with its top and bottom edges sloping down to the right; a mirror lying flat makes them slope up to the right. The star, low and right of the middle, goes to high and right . D has both. B has the right slope but its star is low on the left, and C has the star high on the right but the slope unchanged, so it has only moved the star. A is a half turn, with the slope unchanged and the star on the left, and E lies on its side.
16	C	The mirror rises from the bottom left to the top right. The arrow, at the top left pointing right, comes back at the bottom right pointing up ; the grey square, at the bottom right, comes back at the top left. C has both. B also has the arrow pointing up, but at the bottom left, which is a quarter turn. A and D point down, and E points left.
17	C	The shapes in the box are shaded differently, sized differently and turned different ways, but every one is a semicircle - half a circle, with one curved edge and one straight edge. C is a semicircle too. A is a whole circle, and B, D and E have only straight sides.
18	E	The shapes in the box are all different, but every one is shaded light grey . E, the triangle, is light grey too. A is dark grey, B white, C dotted and D black.
19	D	Every picture in the box has exactly two parts: one curved (a circle, a dot or a semicircle) and one made of straight lines. D, a pentagon beside a circle, is the same. A has two curved parts, B two straight ones, C three parts, and E only one.
20	A	Each picture in the box has two parts, and exactly one of them has a dashed outline - sometimes the outside shape, sometimes the one inside, sometimes one of two side by side. A, a dashed pentagon beside a solid circle, is the same. B has both parts dashed, C neither, D is only one part, and E has three parts.
21	B	In every picture in the box one part is filled with dots and the other with stripes , whichever of them is inside. B, a striped circle holding a dotted triangle, is the same. A has grey instead of stripes, C is striped twice, D has black instead of stripes, and E is dotted twice.

22	A	Add up the sides in each picture. Two pentagons make ten, a hexagon and a square make ten, and a heptagon and a triangle make ten. A, a square holding two triangles, makes $4 + 3 + 3 = 10$ as well. B comes to eleven, C to eleven, D to nine, and E to eight (a dot has no sides).
23	D	Every picture in the box has three parts, and exactly one of the three is shaded - it may be black, light grey or grey, and it may be the outside shape or a small one. D, a white hexagon holding a white triangle and a dark grey square, is the same. A has two shaded parts, B none, C only two parts, and E all three shaded.
24	E	Every picture in the box has four parts: two with curved edges (circles, dots and semicircles) and two made of straight lines. E, a square holding a dot, a semicircle and a star, is the same. A has three curved parts and one straight, B one curved and three straight, C only three parts, and D three circles and a square.
25	E	Along the top row the white arrowhead is shaded dark grey , and nothing else about it changes. The heptagon must be dark grey too: E. A is only light grey and B is striped; C has been turned upside down and D has shrunk, and both are still white.
26	B	Along the top row the triangle is turned a sixth of a full turn clockwise . The arrow points right, so a sixth of a turn clockwise makes it point down and to the right, a little below its start: B. A has been turned the other way and points up to the right, C has turned twice as far and points down to the left, D points left, and E has only shrunk.
27	D	Along the top row the grey hexagon is taken away and the black arrow is left exactly as it was. So the dotted circle must go and leave the black triangle as it was, the same size and the same way up: D. A has kept the circle and lost the triangle, B has kept the circle but made it white, C has turned the triangle upside down, and E has grown it.

28	A	Along the top row the square stays where it is and the grey star moves from its middle up into the top left corner. So the triangle must move from the middle of the circle up to the top left: A. B has gone to the top right, C to the bottom left, D to the bottom right, and E has only gone straight up.
29	C	Along the top row the trapezium turns a quarter turn anticlockwise - its long bottom side stands up on the right - but the black dot stays where it was , low and right of the middle. So the triangle must turn a quarter turn anticlockwise, which puts its square corner at the bottom right with the long side standing up, and its dot must stay low and right: C. A turns the triangle but carries the dot round to the upper right. B turns it clockwise, so its square corner is at the top left; D flips it, so the long side lies along the bottom; E turns it upside down.
30	A	Two things happen along the top row: the triangle is turned an eighth of a turn anticlockwise, and its outline becomes dashed. So the J must be turned an eighth of a turn anticlockwise, leaning its stem over to the left, and dashed: A. B is turned but still solid, C is dashed but not turned, D is turned the other way, clockwise, and E is turned twice as far.
31	D	Two things happen along the top row: the hexagon gets smaller and it is filled in black . So the parallelogram must shrink and turn black: D. A has shrunk but is still white, B is black but has not shrunk, C has shrunk but is grey, and E is black but has grown.
32	B	Two things happen along the top row: the star grows and it sinks from the middle of the square towards the bottom, while the square stays as it was. So the cross must grow and sink towards the bottom of the circle: B. A has grown but is still in the middle, C has sunk but not grown, D has grown but risen to the top, and E has grown but moved to the left.
33	B	Along each row the shape climbs on a slant, from the bottom left corner of its box, to the middle, to the top right corner. B puts the hexagon in the top right corner. A moves it back down, C only moves it right, D moves it down to the bottom right, and E has grown in the middle.

34	D	Along each row the shape outside grows a step at a time while the black mark in the middle stays exactly the same size. D is the biggest circle round the same small triangle. A has shrunk the circle back, B has grown the triangle as well, C has grown only the triangle, and E has turned the triangle white.
35	A	Along each row the shape turns a third of a turn clockwise each time. The arrowhead, for example, points down, then up and to the left, then up and to the right. The trapezium has turned once, so it must turn a third of a turn clockwise again: A. B turns it back to where it started, C turns it only a sixth of a turn, D is a reflection, and E has only shrunk.
36	E	Along each row the shape stays the same but its filling changes: white, then striped , then black . E is the triangle filled in black. A goes back to white, B is dotted and C grey, which the rows never use, and D is still striped and turned upside down.
37	C	Along each row the shape itself never turns ; only its shading moves, a quarter of the way round clockwise each time - from the left half, to the top half, to the right half. C is the heptagon, still pointing down, shaded on the right. A goes back to the left, B jumps to the bottom, D has turned the whole heptagon onto its side, and E is shaded all over.
38	D	Along each row two things happen together: the shape grows a step, and it gets darker - white, then grey, then black. D is the biggest circle, filled in black. A has grown but is still grey, B is black but has not grown, C has grown but turned white again, and E is black but has shrunk.
39	A	Along each row two things happen at every step: the shape turns a quarter turn anticlockwise , and its outline switches between solid and dashed. The arrowhead pointed down (solid) and then right (dashed), so it must now point up with a solid outline: A. B points up but is still dashed, C is solid but still points right, D points down, back where it began, and E points left.

40	E	In each row the third picture keeps only what the first two have in common . Both hexagons hold the cross at the bottom; the square and the dot each appear only once, so they go. E is the hexagon with just the cross at the bottom. A keeps everything, B keeps the two marks that are not shared, C has lost the cross as well, and D has moved the cross to the top.
41	C	The semicircle takes F and the parallelograms take G, so the top letter is the shape. The black shapes take X and the dotted one takes Y, so the bottom letter is the filling. A dotted semicircle is FY.
42	A	One shape on its own takes J and a pair of shapes takes K, so the top letter counts the shapes. The arrowheads take R and the heptagons take S, so the bottom letter is the kind of shape. One heptagon on its own is JS.
43	E	The stripes run a different way in every striped shape, so which way they run is not coded. The top letter is the filling: striped takes L and dotted takes M. The bottom letter is the shape: the triangles take V, the rectangle W and the hexagon X. A dotted rectangle is MW.
44	B	The dots are set out differently every time - on a slant, in a line, one above the other - so how they are arranged is not coded. The top letter counts them: one takes P, two take Q and three take R. The bottom letter is the shape outside: circles take X and hexagons take Y. The test shape is a circle holding three dots, so RX.
45	D	Every shape holds a star. The top letter is the star's colour: black takes D and white takes E. The bottom letter is the shape round it: the heptagons take J, the trapezium K and the semicircle L. The test shape is a trapezium holding a white star, so EK.
46	A	The top letter counts the parts with a curved edge: none takes R, one takes S and two take T. The semicircle with a square takes S, the same as the square with a circle, so a semicircle counts as curved. The bottom letter is the shading of the outside shape: light grey takes V and dark grey takes W. The test shape is a dark semicircle holding a dot - two curved parts - so TW.

47	E	The kite and the trapezium are different shapes but share D, so the top letter is not the kind of shape but how many sides it has: four take D, three take E and five take F. The bottom letter says whether there is a dot: none takes X and one takes Y. The test shape is a parallelogram - four sides - holding a dot, so DY.
48	C	Both letters run through three values, and the shapes are turned different ways, which is not coded. The top letter is the shape outside: a semicircle takes P, a heptagon Q and an arrowhead R. The bottom letter is the dot: black takes X, grey Y and white Z. The test shape is a heptagon holding a white dot, so QZ.