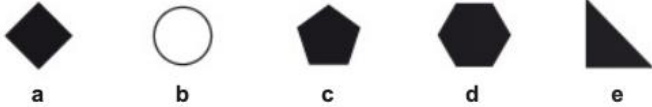# Assessment Test 2

Section 1 — Odd One Out
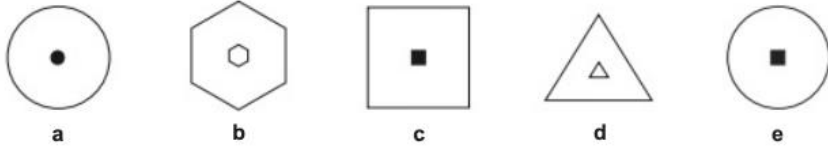
Each of the questions below has five figures.
Find which figure in each row is most unlike the others.
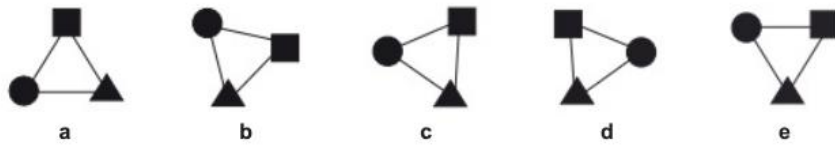
Example:

a b c d e

Answer: b

(1)

a b c d e
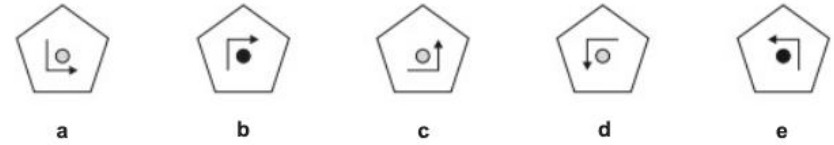
(2)

a b c d e

(3)

a b c d e

(4)

a b c d e

(5)

a b c d e

(6)

a b c d e

(7)

a b c d e

(8)

a b c d e

(9)

a b c d e

(10)

a b c d e

/ 10

Carry on to the next question → –
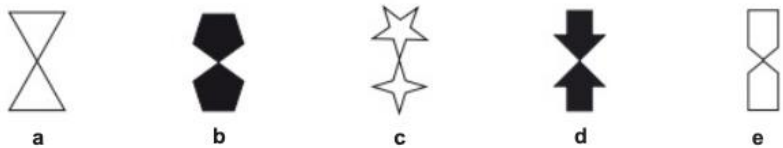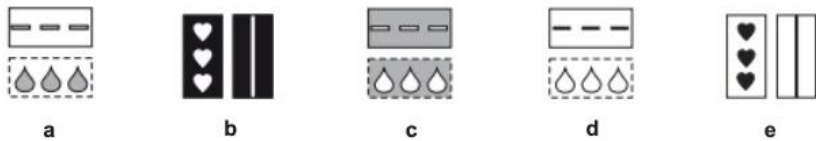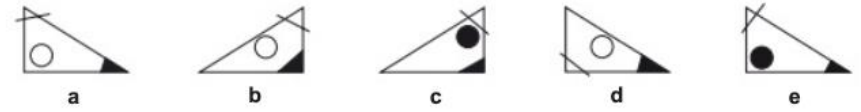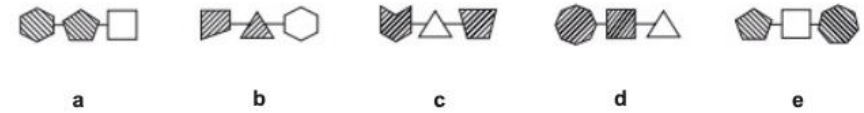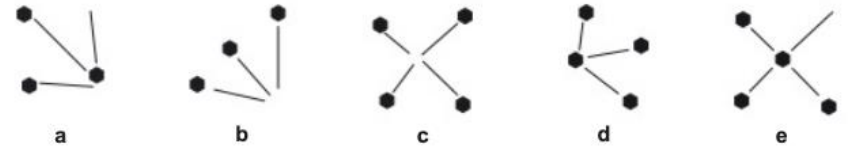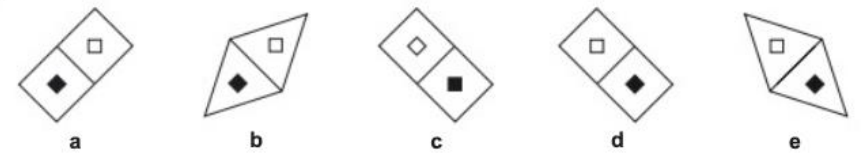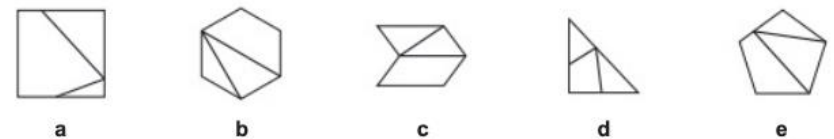
Section 2 — Complete the Grid

On the left of each question below is a big square with one small empty square.
Find which of the five squares on the right should replace the empty square.

Example:

a　　　b　　　c　　　d　　　e

Answer: c

1

a　　　b　　　c　　　d　　　e

2

a　　　b　　　c　　　d　　　e

3

a　　　b　　　c　　　d　　　e

4

a　　　b　　　c　　　d　　　e

5

a　　　b　　　c　　　d　　　e

6

a　　　b　　　c　　　d　　　e

7

a　　　b　　　c　　　d　　　e

8

a　　　b　　　c　　　d　　　e
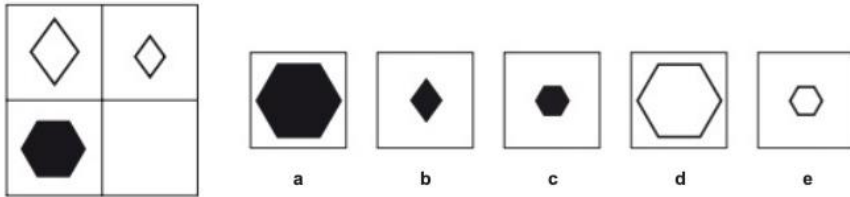
/ 8

Section 3 — Vertical Code

Each question has some shapes on the left with code letters that describe them. You need to work out what the code letters mean. There is then a shape on its own next to a choice of five codes. Work out which code describes this shape.

Example:

⇨ P	⇨	P	Q	T	S	R
⇧ Q		a	b	c	d	e
⇦ R					**Answer: a**	

The arrow pointing right has the letter code P, the arrow pointing left has the letter code R, and the arrow pointing up has the letter code Q. The new shape is an arrow pointing right, so the code must be P and the answer is a.

Example:

⬠ BT	●	BC	CR	CT	BS	BR
○ CS		a	b	c	d	e
▲ BR					**Answer: d**	

Both black shapes have the letter code B, and the white shape has a C, so the first letter is for shading. The second letter code must be the code for shape. T stands for a pentagon, the letter S for a circle and the letter R for a triangle. The new shape must have a B because it is black, and an S because it is a circle. The code must be BS and the answer is d.

1

MY						
NX	⬬	MX	NY	MY	NX	MZ
NY		a	b	c	d	e

2

LX						
MY		MX	LY	MY	LX	LZ
MX		a	b	c	d	e

3

LF						
MG		LH	MF	MG	LG	MH
LH		a	b	c	d	e

4

RVC						
SWD		TVC	RWD	RWC	RVD	TWC
TVD		a	b	c	d	e
SVC						

5

WL						
WK		VK	WL	VL	WK	VM
VM		a	b	c	d	e

6

RVY						
SVZ		RWY	SVY	SWY	SVZ	RVZ
TWY		a	b	c	d	e
RWZ						

7

BCG						
ACG		ADF	ADG	BDG	ADH	BCF
BDG		a	b	c	d	e
BDF						

8

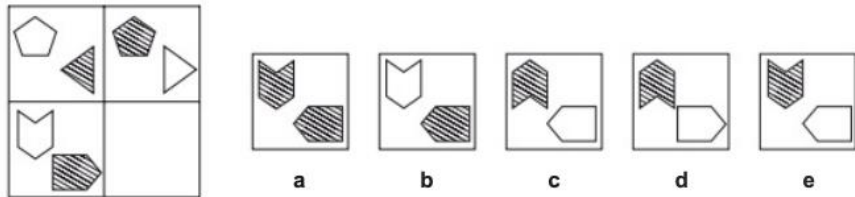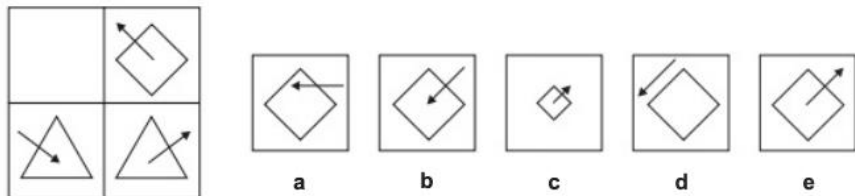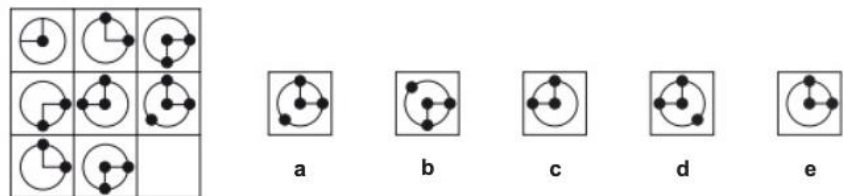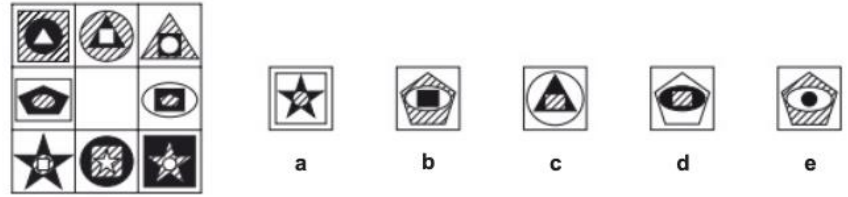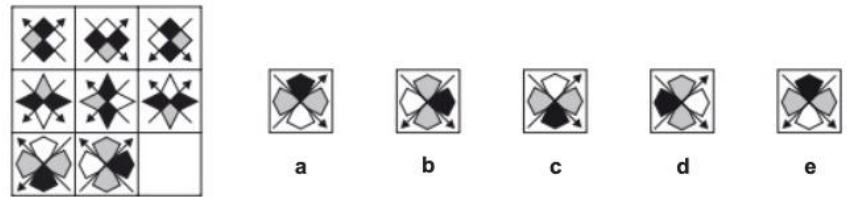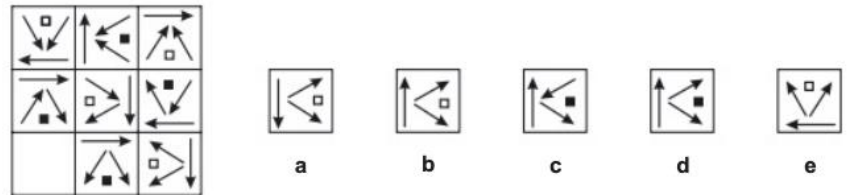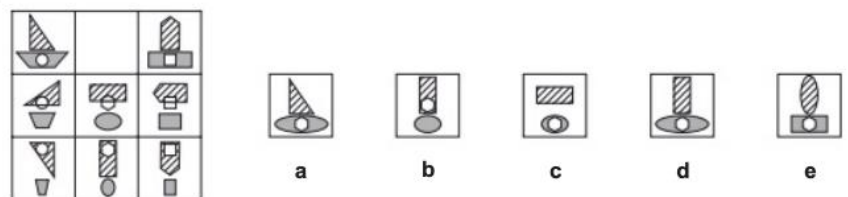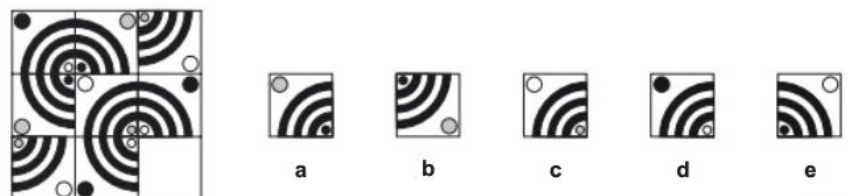|						
TWX						
SWY		SWX	SVY	TVX	RWY	SWY
RWY		a	b	c	d	e
RVX						

/ 8

Carry on to the next question → –
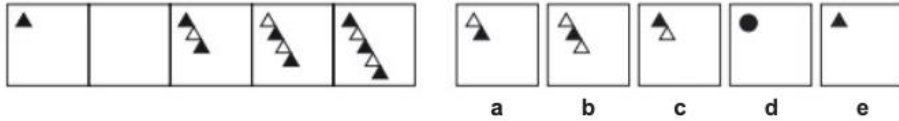
Section 4 — Complete the Series

Each of these questions has five squares on the left that are arranged in order.
One of the squares is missing. One of the squares on the right should go in its place.
Find which one of the five squares on the right should go in place of the empty square.

Example:

a   b   c   d   e

Answer: a

1

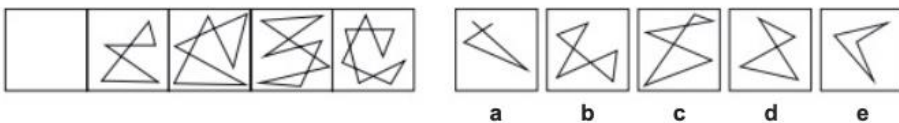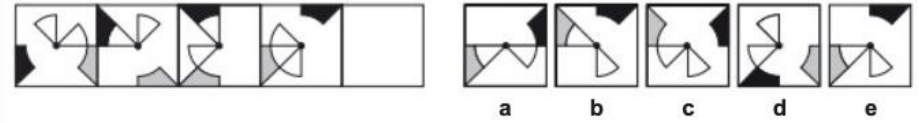a   b   c   d   e

2

a   b   c   d   e

3

a   b   c   d   e

4

a   b   c   d   e

5

a   b   c   d   e

6

a   b   c   d   e

7

a   b   c   d   e

8

a   b   c   d   e

9

a   b   c   d   e

10

a   b   c   d   e
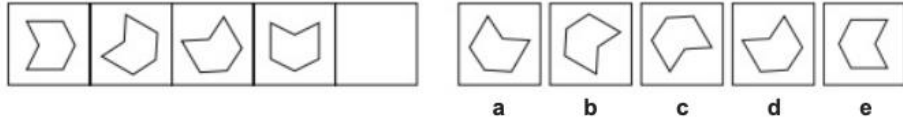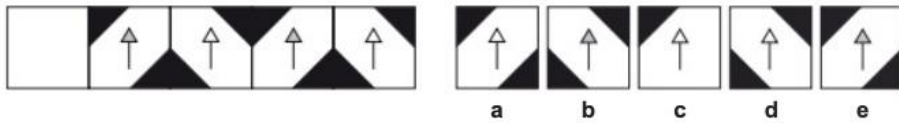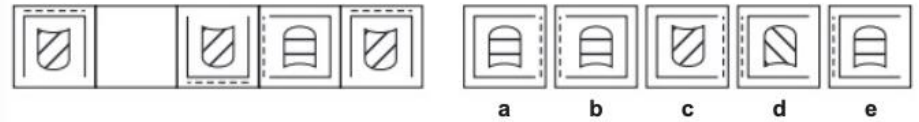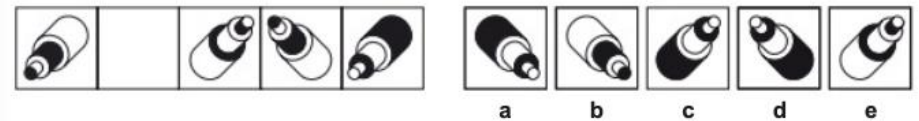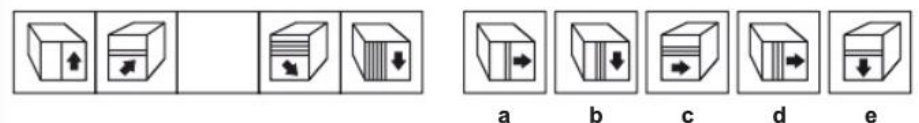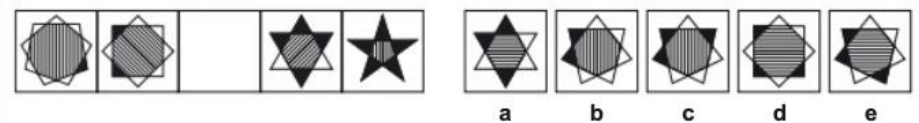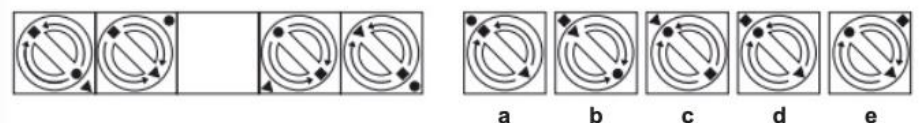
Section 5 — Complete the Pair

Each question has two shapes on the left with an arrow between them.
The first shape is changed in some way to become the second. There is then
a third shape followed by an arrow and a choice of five shapes. Choose the
shape on the right that relates to the third shape like the second does to the first.

Example:

a   b   c   d   e

Answer: e

1

a   b   c   d   e

2

a   b   c   d   e

3

a   b   c   d   e

4

a   b   c   d   e

5

a   b   c   d   e

6

a   b   c   d   e

7

a   b   c   d   e

8

a   b   c   d   e

9

a   b   c   d   e

10

a   b   c   d   e
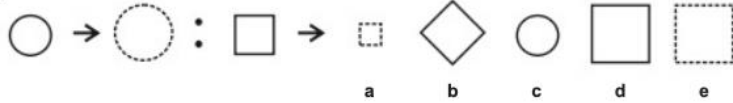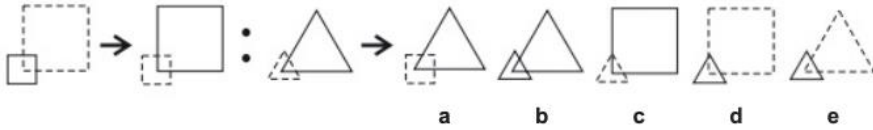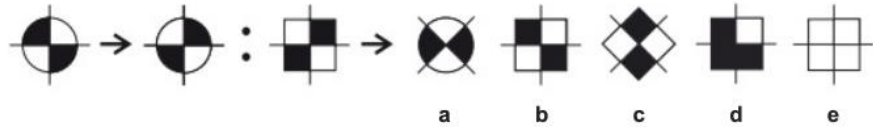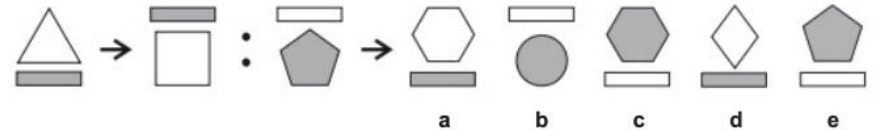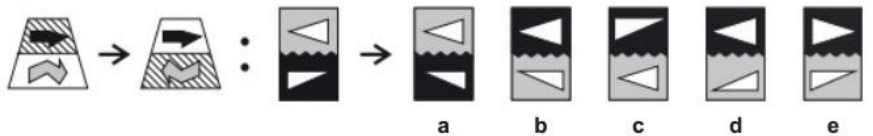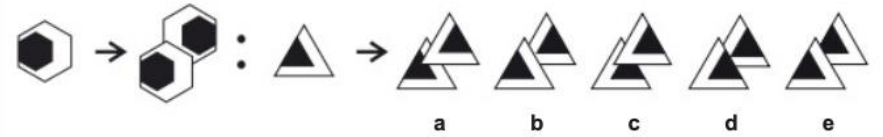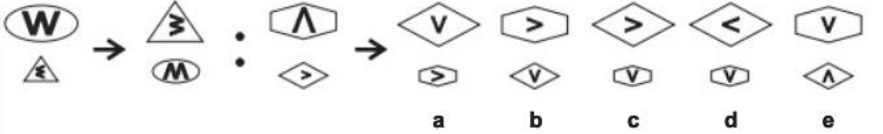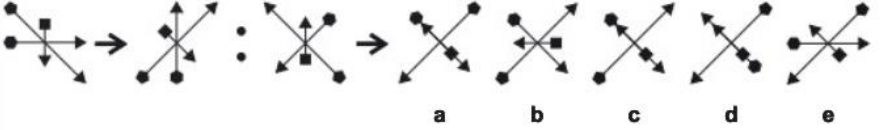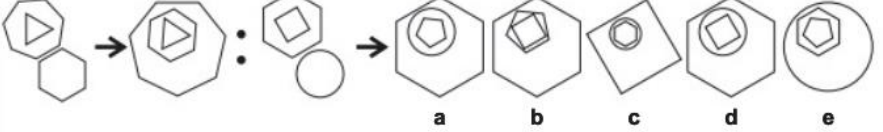
/ 10
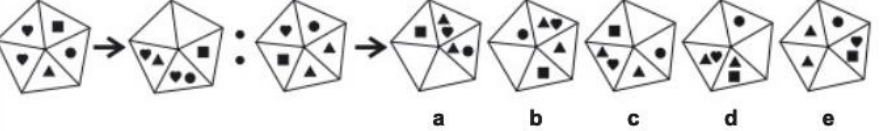
Section 6 — Find the Figure Like the First Three

For each of the questions below there are three figures that are like each other in some way. Find which of the five figures on the right is most like the three figures on the left.

Example:

a   b   c   d   e

Answer: c

1

a   b   c   d   e

2

a   b   c   d   e

3

a   b   c   d   e

4

a   b   c   d   e

5

a   b   c   d   e

6

a   b   c   d   e

7

a   b   c   d   e

8

a   b   c   d   e

9

a   b   c   d   e

10

a   b   c   d   e

/ 10   Total   / 56
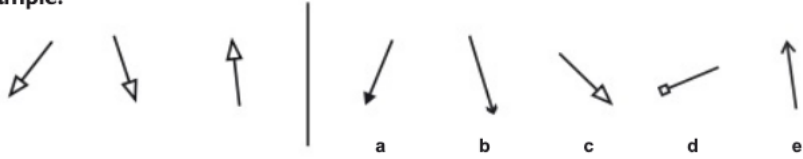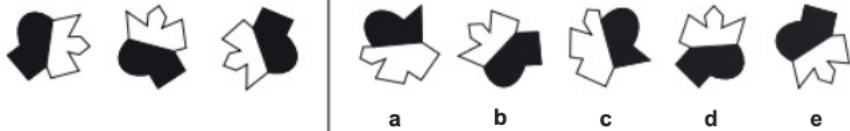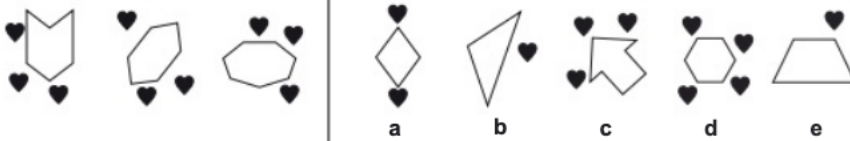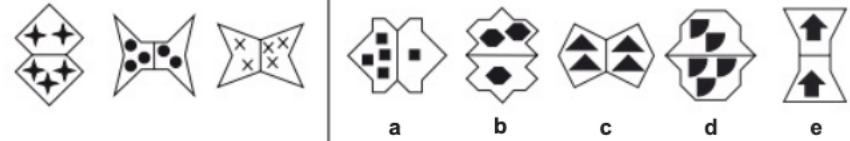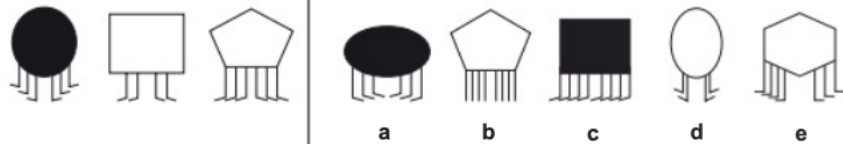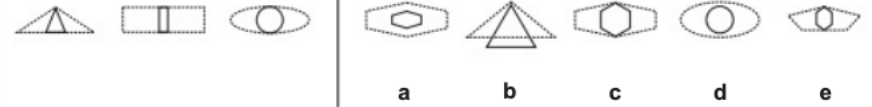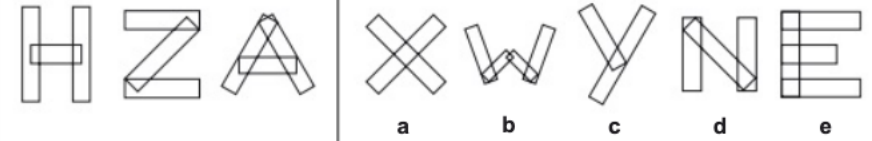
Pages 34-45 — Assessment Test 2

Section 1 — Odd One Out

1) E
In all other figures the inner and outer shapes are the same shape.

2) D
In all other figures, the shapes go clockwise in the order: circle, square, triangle. (D goes in an anticlockwise direction.)

3) C
In all other figures the two shapes are identical apart from rotation.

4) D
In all other figures, the line inside the rectangle has the same shading as the shapes inside the other rectangle.

5) B
In all other figures the arrow goes in an anticlockwise direction.

6) D
In all other figures the small line crosses over the same corner (the top corner) of the triangle.

7) B
In all other figures the shape with the fewest sides is white.

8) D
All other figures have the same number of lines as black hexagons.

9) C
In all other figures the square is in the top half and the diamond shape is in the bottom half.

10) A
All other figures have a large shape divided into two triangles and a four-sided shape.

Section 2 — Complete the Grid

1) E
Working from left to right, the bottom shape reflects across. The two shapes swap shadings.

2) B
Working from right to left, the entire figure reflects across. After reflection, the arrow rotates 180 degrees.

3) D
Working from left to right, one dot is added in each grid square. The three different positions of the quarter circle (top left, top right and bottom right) only appear once in each row and column.

4) D
Working from left to right, each of the three shapes moves backwards one place and gets bigger. The order of the shadings (from front to back) stays the same for all grid squares along each row.

5) A
Working from left to right, the large shape rotates 90 degrees anticlockwise. The two arrows rotate 90 degrees clockwise.

6) B
Working from left to right, each grid square rotates 90 degrees clockwise. The shading of the small square alternates between black and white.

7) D
Working from top to bottom, the hatched shape rotates 90 degrees anticlockwise in each grid square. The hatching does not rotate. The grey shape gets narrower. The small white shape moves up in each grid square.

8) A
Working from left to right, each grid square rotates 90 degrees clockwise. The different types of shading of the big and small circle (black, grey and white) appear only once in each row and column.

Section 3 — Vertical Code

1) B (NY)
M = white shape, N = black shape.
X = circle, Y= ellipse.

2) B (LY)
L = figure has a dashed line, M = figure has a dotted line.
X = two black segments, Y = three black segments.

3) B (MF)
L = white centre circle, M = hatched centre circle.
F = one hatched shape, G = two hatched shapes,
H = no hatched shapes.

4) B (RWD)
R = triangle pointing up, S = triangle pointing right,
T = triangle pointing down.
V = triangle has a line behind it, W = triangle has no line behind it.
C = straight inner shape, D = wavy inner shape.

5) A (VK)
V = black raindrop on the right, W = black raindrop on the left.
K = horizontal inside line, L = inside line going diagonally down to the right, M = inside line going diagonally down to the left.

6) C (SWY)
R = jagged line, S = wavy line, T = square-toothed line.
V = dots below the thin line, W = dots above the thin line.
Y = thick bottom line, Z = no thick bottom line.

7) C (BDG)
A = inner shapes are different, B = inner shapes are the same.
C = black left outer star, D = white left outer star.
F = black left inner shape, G = white left inner shape.

8) A (SWX)
R = one dashed spiral, S = no dashed spirals,
T = two dashed spirals.
V = the spirals face the same way,
W = the spirals face in different ways.
X = different spiral shapes, Y = the same spiral shapes.

Section 4 — Complete the Series

1) A
In each series square, an extra triangle is added diagonally below the triangle(s) in the previous series square. The colour of each triangle alternates between black and white.

2) D
The two black triangles reflect across in each series square. The arrow's shading alternates between white and grey.

3) B
The large hexagon and the square reflect across in each series square. The circle moves half a side anticlockwise round the square (alternately between the square's sides and corners).

4) D
In each series square there is an extra triangle.

5) C
In each series square, the white circle segments rotate 45 degrees anticlockwise around the black dot. The black and grey shapes move half a side clockwise and reflect along their longest side, so that the longest side is always flat against the edge of the series square.

6) A
In each series square, the three solid lines that are attached to each other rotate together 90 degrees anticlockwise. The dotted line rotates 90 degrees clockwise around the centre of the series square. The shield shape alternates between being the right way up with hatching going diagonally down to the left, and being upside down with horizontal hatching.

7) A
The figure rotates 90 degrees anticlockwise in each series square. Each shading moves one place towards the thinner end of the figure in each series square.

8) D
In each series square, the box shape alternates between two positions. The first position has the front rectangle with its long side along the bottom, with the arrow on the right hand side and vertical lines on the left. The second position has the front rectangle with its short side along the bottom, with the arrow on the bottom half and horizontal lines at the top. A new line is added in each series square. The arrow rotates 45 degrees clockwise in each series square.

9) E
In each series square, the star shape loses one point, and another point becomes black. The hatching of the inner shape rotates 45 degrees anticlockwise in each series square.

10) D
In each series square, the small black shape that the arrows point away from swaps places with the small black shape outside the circle. After the two shapes swap, the arrows swap directions. The new shape outside the circle moves one corner anticlockwise round the series square.

Section 5 — Complete the Pair

1) E
The two shapes swap outline types.

2) B
All the black sections become white and all the white sections become black.

3) C
The two shapes swap places.
An extra side is added to the big shape.

4) D
The top and bottom parts of the figure swap shadings. The bottom inner shape rotates 180 degrees.

5) B
A reflection of the figure is added behind the original figure, above it and to the right.

6) D
The top two shapes get smaller and become the bottom two shapes. The bottom two shapes get bigger and become the top two shapes. Both the inner shapes rotate 180 degrees.

7) A
The short arrow rotates 45 degrees anticlockwise. The other arrows rotate 90 degrees anticlockwise.

8) D
The two black triangles move up behind the large shape. The three dots rotate 90 degrees around the middle dot.

9) D
The outer top shape moves down and grows to become the outermost shape. The bottom shape moves up and takes the place of the old outer top shape, around the inner top shape.

10) C
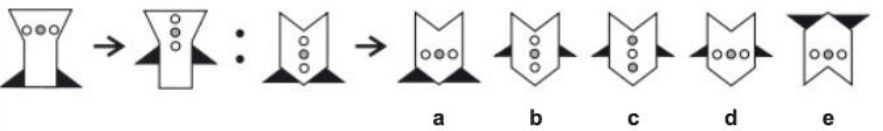All the hearts move round one section anticlockwise. All the other shapes move round one section clockwise.

Section 6 — Find the Figure Like the First Three

1) B
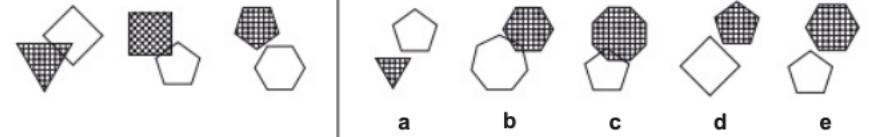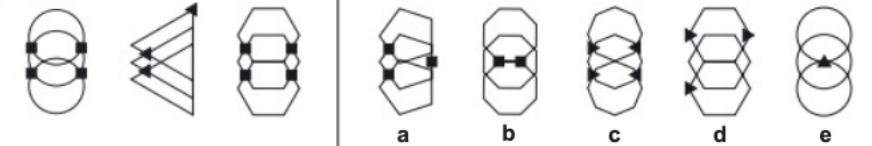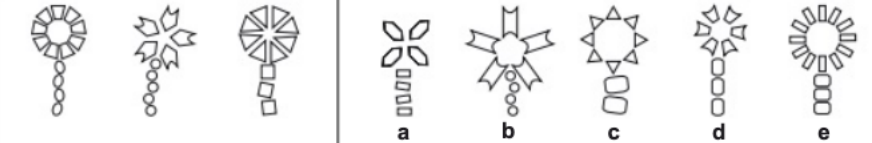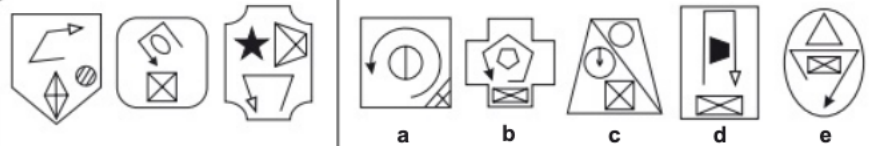All figures must be identical apart from rotation.

2) C
All figures must have three black hearts.

3) D
All figures must have five inner shapes. There must be three inner shapes on one side of the dividing line, and two inner shapes on the other side.

4) D
All figures must have the same number of legs on both sides, and all feet must point outwards.

5) C
In all figures, the large shape must be a horizontally stretched version of the inner shape. The small shape must be the same height as the large shape.

6) D
All figures must have three overlapping rectangles.

7) B
All figures must have a hatched shape with one less side than the number of sides of the white shape.

8) D
All figures must have the same number of black shapes as the number of sides of one of the black shapes.

9) B
All figures must have the same number of small shapes at the bottom (in the stalk) as each of the shapes at the top (the petals) has sides (including curved sides).

10) D
All figures must have an arrow and a four-sided shape with a cross in it. The arrow must be the shape made by three sides of the shape with the cross.