Assessment Test 3

Section 1 — 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:

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

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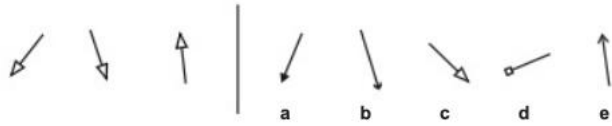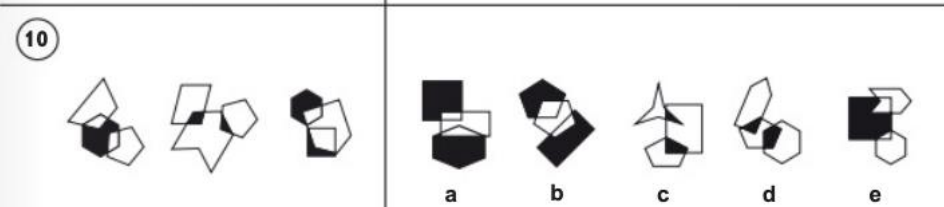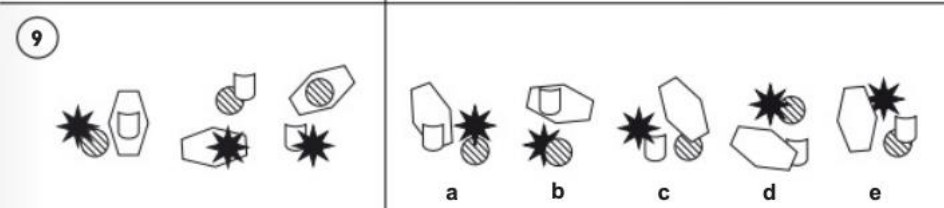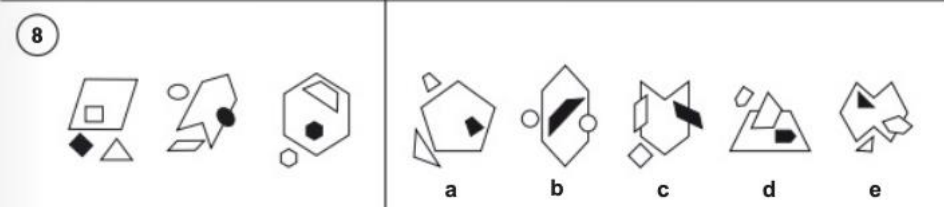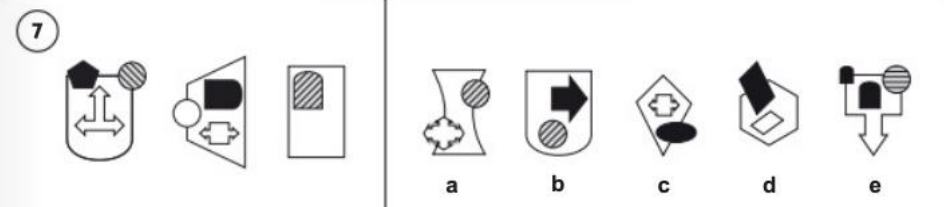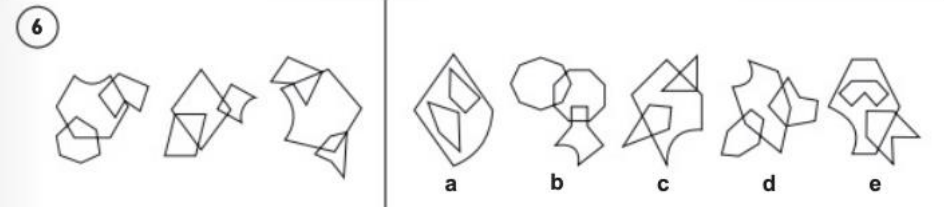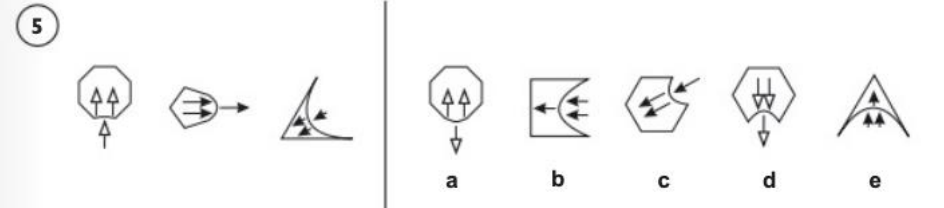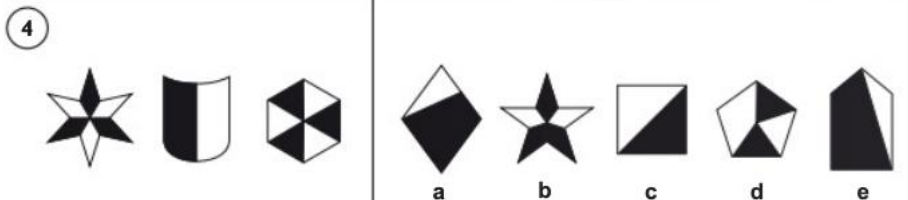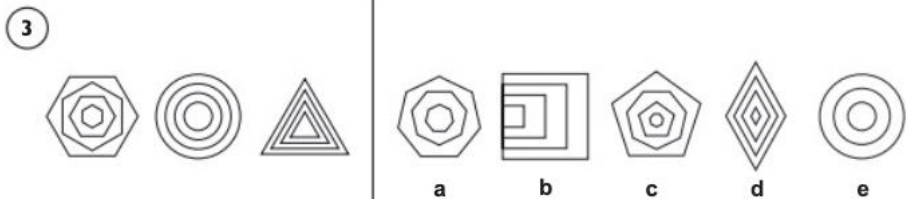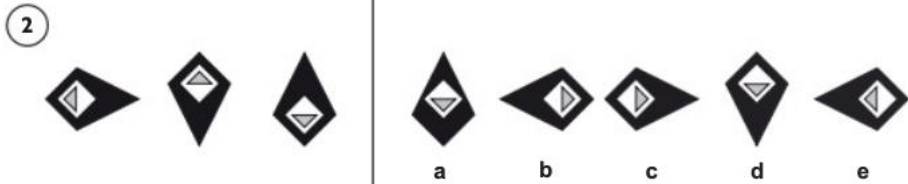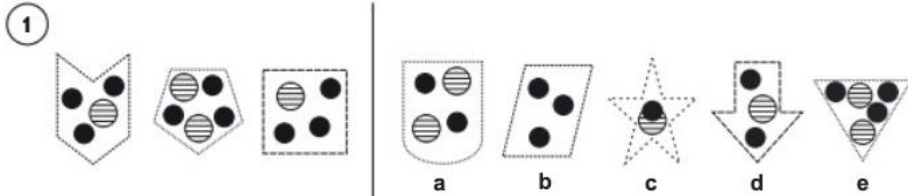
Section 2 — Complete the Grid

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
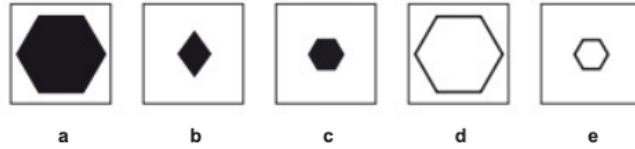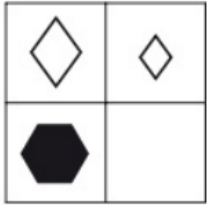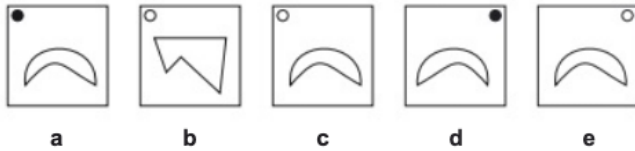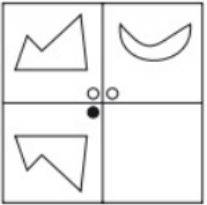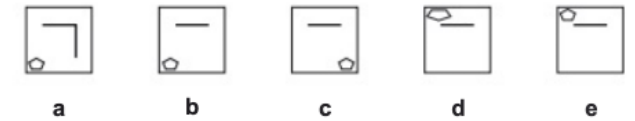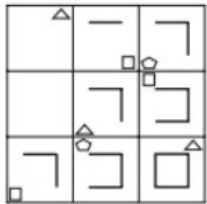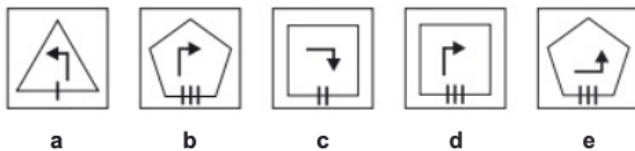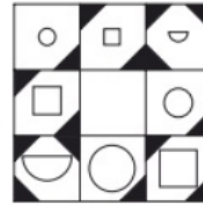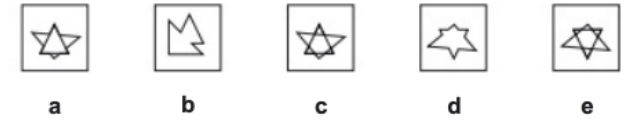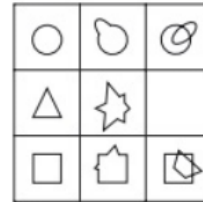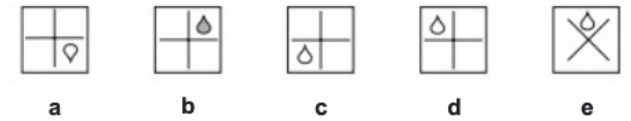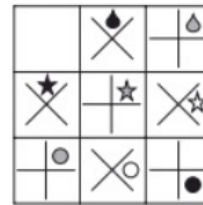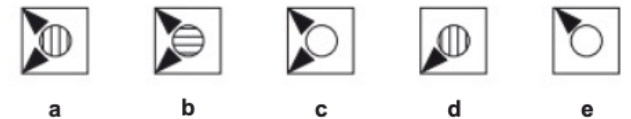
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Section 3 — Horizontal Code

In the boxes on the left are shapes with code letters. The top letters have a different meaning to the bottom ones. Work out how the letters go with the shapes and then find the code for the new shape from the five codes on the right.

Example:

	G	F	F	G	F
	R	T	R	T	G
	a	b	c	d	e
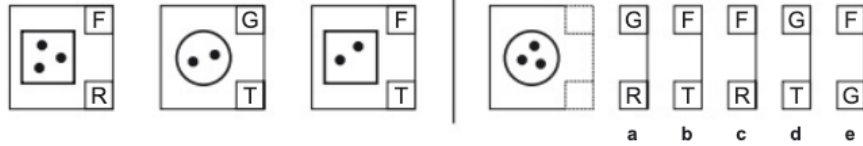
Answer: a

Both squares have an F at the top, but the circle has a G, so the top code letter must stand for shape. This means that the bottom code letter must be for the number of dots. R is for 3 dots and T is for 2 dots. The new shape must have a G because it is a circle and an R because it has 3 dots. The code must be GR and the answer is a.

Example:

	D	C	C	C	D
	X	Y	W	X	Y
	a	b	c	d	e
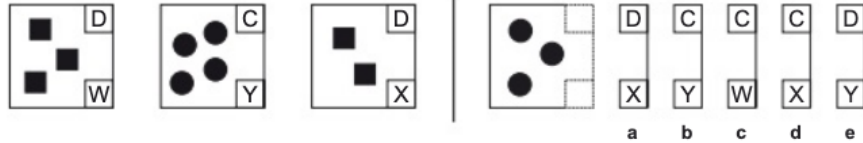
Answer: c

Both figures with squares have a D at the top, and the figure with circles has a C, so the top code letter must be for shape. The bottom code letter must be for the number of shapes. W is for 3 shapes, Y is for 4 and X is for 2. The new figure must have a C because it is made of circles and a W because there are 3 of them. The code must be CW and the answer is c.

1

	B	A	A	B	B
	Y	Z	Y	Z	A
	a	b	c	d	e

2

	C	C	D	C	D
	G	F	H	D	F
	a	b	c	d	e

3

	R	Q	S	R	S
	M	N	N	N	M
	a	b	c	d	e

4

	G	F	G	F	H
	E	E	D	D	E
	a	b	c	d	e

5

	G	G	F	H	H
	P	R	P	R	P
	a	b	c	d	e

6

	Y	W	Y	X	X
	B	C	D	C	D
	a	b	c	d	e

7

	M	L	M	L	L
	S	T	T	R	S
	a	b	c	d	e

8

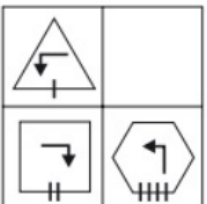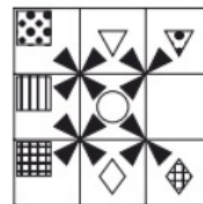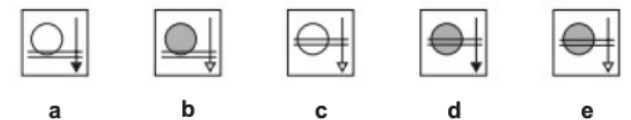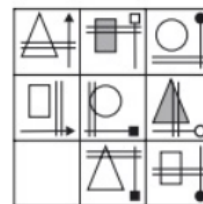|	H	K	J	H	J
	S	T	S	R	R
	a	b	c	d	e
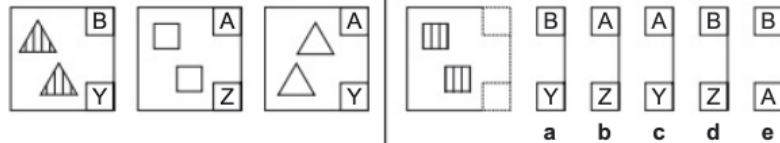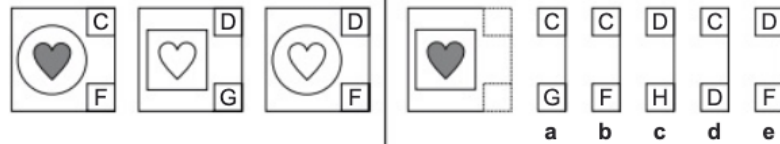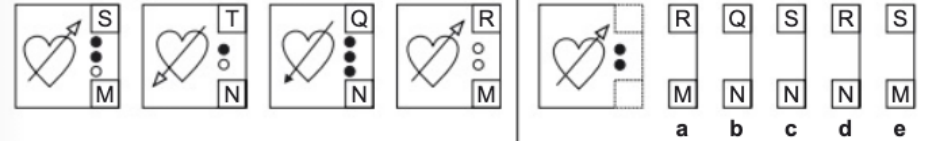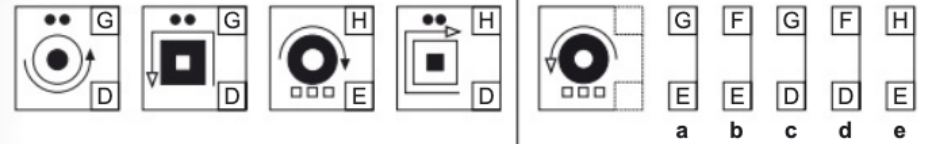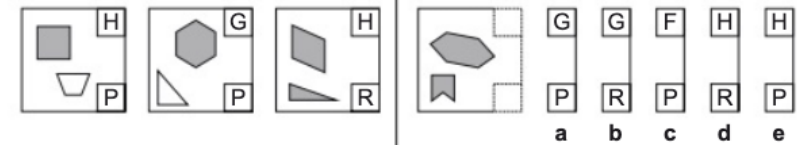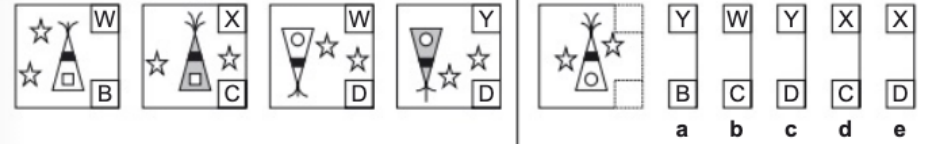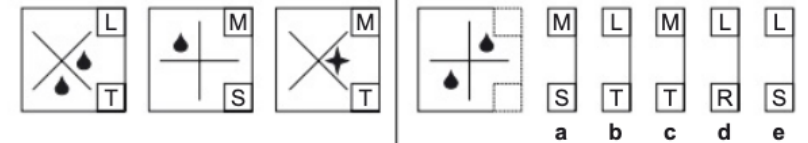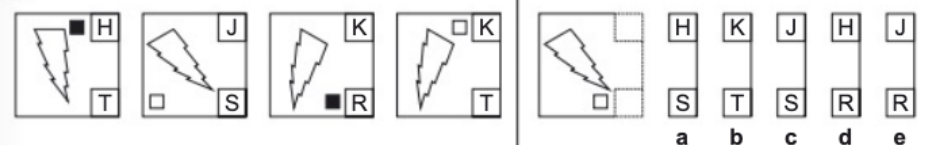
Section 4 — Complete the Pair

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
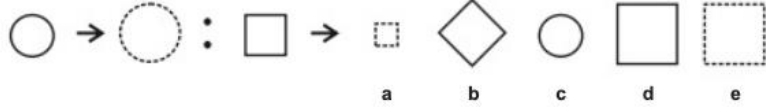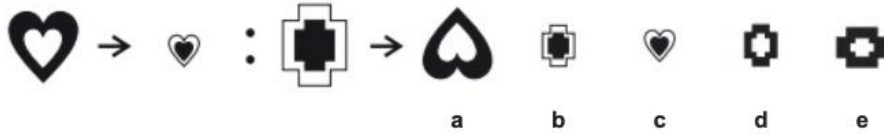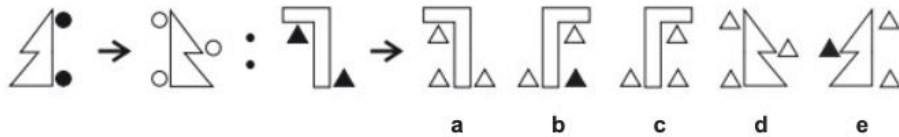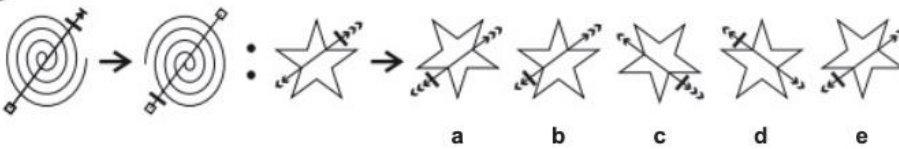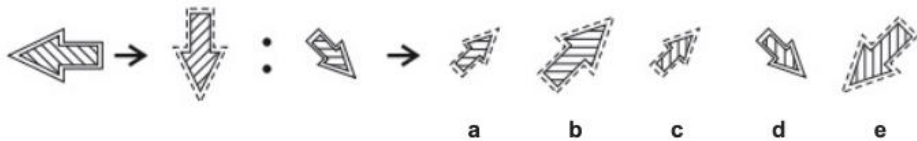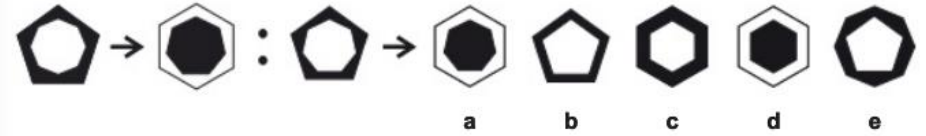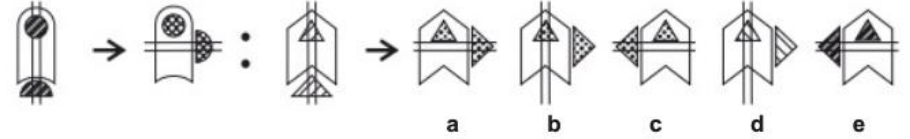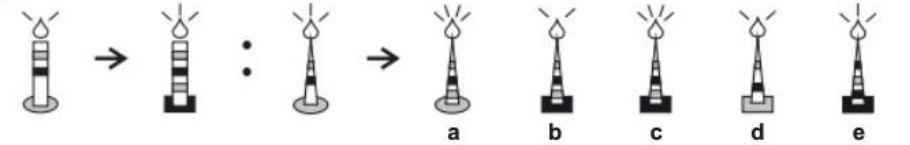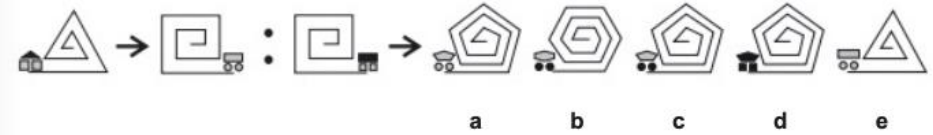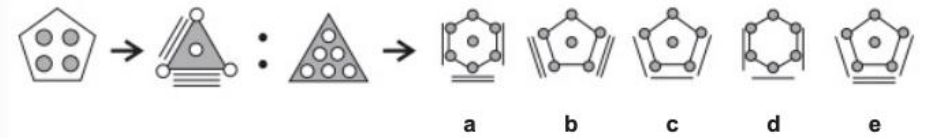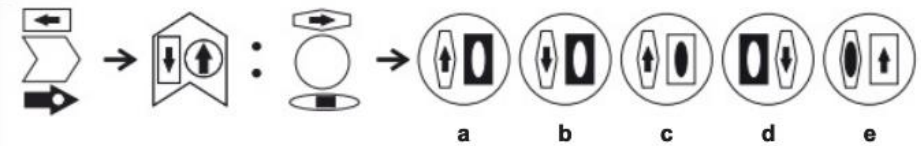
Section 5 — Odd One Out

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
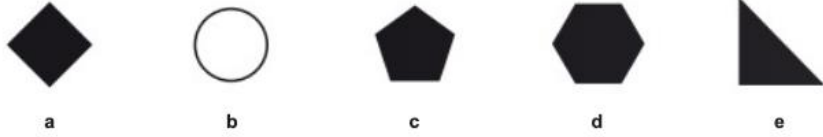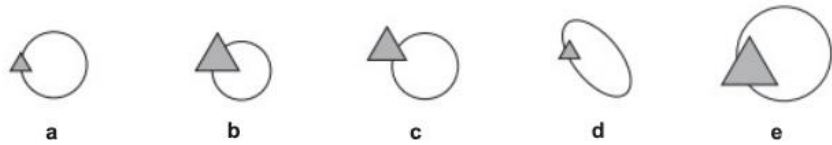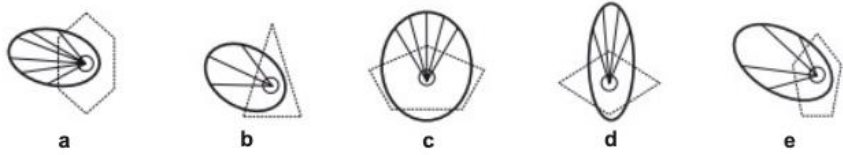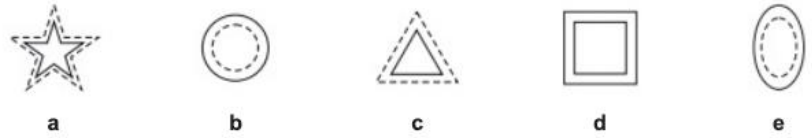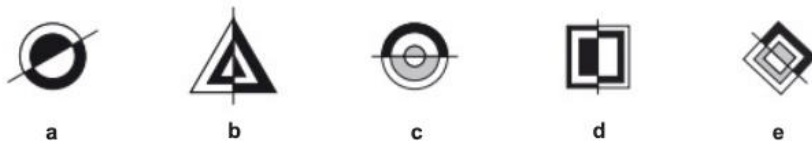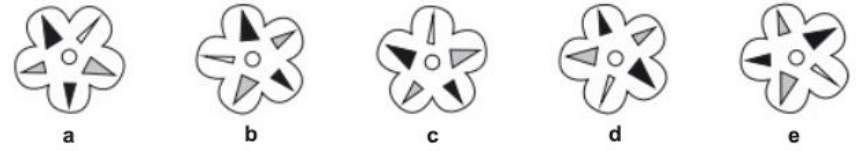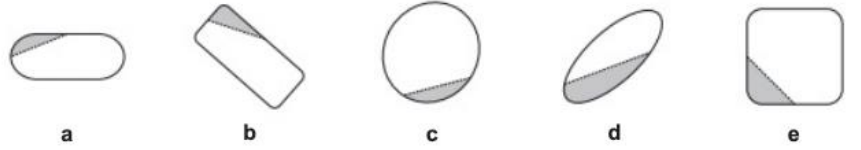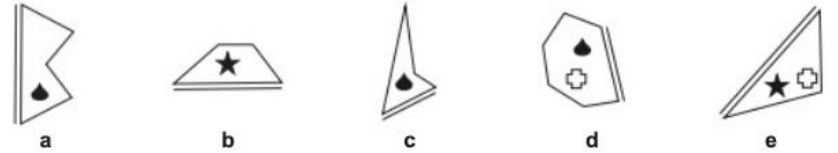
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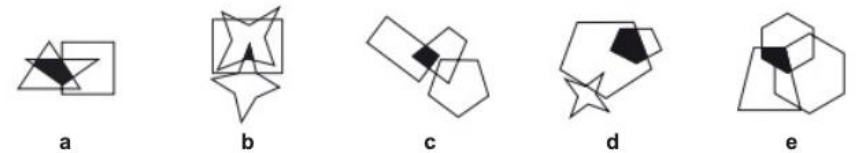
Section 6 — Find the Figure Like the First Two

For each question below there are two figures that are like each other in some way. Find which of the five figures on the right is most like the two 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
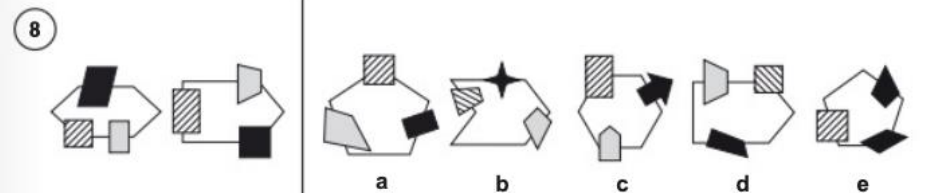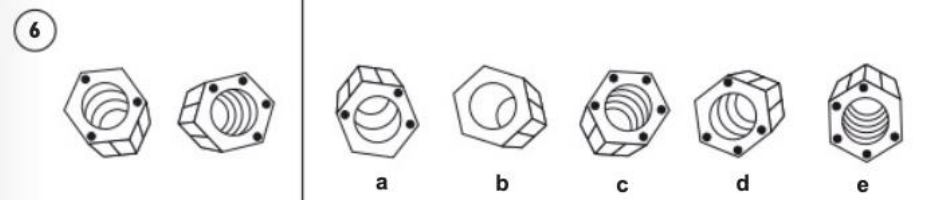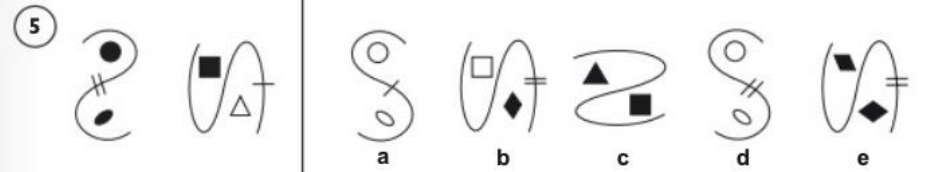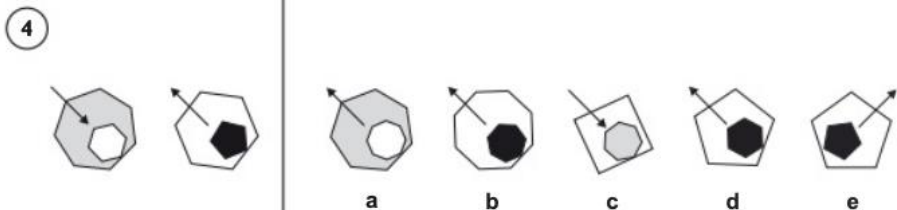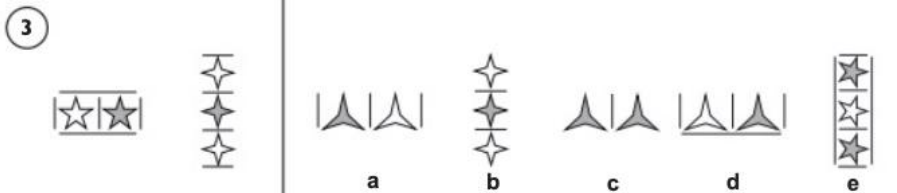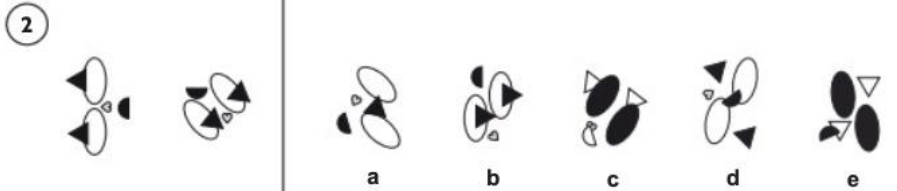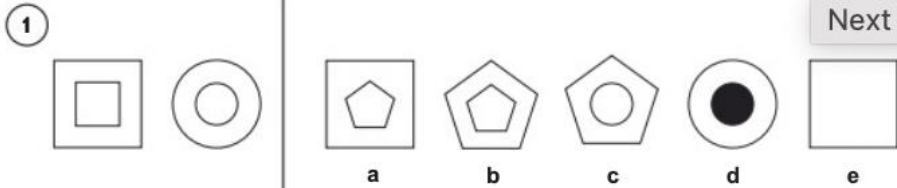
Assessment Test 3

Section 1 — Find the Figure Like the First Three

1) E
All figures must have three black circles and at least one hatched circle.

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

3) D
All figures must have four shapes which are the same apart from size. The shapes must all be centred on the same point.

4) C
All figures must be half black and half white.

5) C
All figures must have two arrows inside the shape and one outside the shape. All arrows must point in the direction that the shape's curved side bulges.

6) D
Ignoring the shapes created by overlaps, all figures must have three white shapes which each have the same number of sides. Each shape must overlap another shape, and one shape in each figure must have a single side which curves inwards.

7) B
All figures must have exactly one shield shape.

8) E
All figures must have three small shapes. Two of the small shapes must have the same shape, but one must be black. The other small shape must be the shape of half of the big shape, only smaller.

9) A
In all figures, the star must be at the front of its set of shapes, and the hexagon must be at the back of its set of shapes.

10) C
In all figures, there must be a four-sided shape, a five-sided shape and a six-sided shape (ignoring overlaps).

Section 2 — Complete the Grid

1) A
Working from top to bottom, the top grid square is reflected downwards to make the bottom grid square. The white circles become black.

2) C
Working from left to right, a thick line is added in the middle of each grid square. The small shape moves one place clockwise round the corners of each grid square. The different types of small shape (triangle, square and pentagon) only appear once in each row and column.

3) B
Working from left to right, two extra sides are added to the large shape. Two extra lines are added to the bottom of the large shape. Working from top to bottom, the arrow reflects across.

4) A
Each type of corner shading (one corner, two corners, three corners) only appears once in each row and column. The corners always appear in the same positions for each type of corner shading. Each type of shape (semicircle, circle and square) only appears once in each row and column. The size of each shape (small, medium and big) is the same along each row.

5) C
In each row, a new shape is added to the shape in the left hand grid square to make the right hand grid square — with all overlapping lines between the two shapes showing. The overlapping shapes in the right hand grid square rotate 90 degrees anticlockwise to make the shape in the middle grid square. After rotation, the overlapping shapes lose their overlapping lines.

6) D
Working from left to right, the cross rotates 45 degrees clockwise in each series square. The small shape stays in the same corner of the cross as it rotates, but the shape itself doesn't rotate. The different colours of the small shape (black, grey and white) only appear once in each row and column.

7) A
There are black triangles in every corner of the central grid square, and in every corner that touches it. In each row, the shape in the right hand grid square is made up of the shading of the square from the left hand grid square, added to the outline of the main shape from the middle grid square.

8) B
Each type of main shape (triangle, rectangle and circle) only appears once in each row and column. There is only one grey shape in each row and column, which is paired with an arrow-style line with a white shape on the end. All the other main shapes are white and have black arrow-style lines with them. In each row, all the arrows are positioned in the same way in the grid square, and point in the same direction. Each column has its own shape of 'arrowhead'. Each arrow-style line has two parallel lines crossing it in one of three places — near the arrowhead, in the middle, or at the end away from the arrowhead. The lines cross the arrow-style line once in each of these three places in each row.

Section 3 — Horizontal Code

1) D (BZ)
A = white shapes, B = hatched shapes.
Y = triangles, Z = squares.

2) A (CG)
C = grey heart, D = white heart.
F = circle outer shape, G = square outer shape.

3) E (SM)
Q = three black dots, R = no black dots,
S = two black dots, T = one black dot.
M = arrow pointing to the right, N = arrow pointing to the left.

4) A (GE)
G = arrow going anticlockwise, H = arrow going clockwise.
D = two black dots, E = three white squares.

5) B (GR)
G = six-sided top shape, H = four-sided top shape.
P = one grey shape, R = two grey shapes.

6) D (XC)
W = two curved lines and one short straight line at the end of the triangle, X = four curved lines,
Y = two curved lines and one long straight line.
B = stars on the left, C = stars on both sides,
D = stars on the right.

7) E (LS)
L = two black shapes, M = one black shape.
S = cross shape, T = cross shape rotated to become an X shape.

8) E (JR)
H = vertical lightning shape,
J = the lightning shape goes diagonally down to the right,
K = the lightning shape goes diagonally down to the left.
R = square is bottom right, S = square is bottom left,
T = square is top right.

Section 4 — Complete the Pair

1) D
The figure shrinks and the two shapes swap colours.

2) C
The big shape reflects across. The small shapes become white, and a third small white shape is added.

3) E
The whole figure rotates 180 degrees. The arrowhead at the end of the arrow with the black rectangle changes to match the other end of the arrow.

4) C
The figure rotates 90 degrees anticlockwise (hatching included). The outline of the large arrow becomes dashed.

5) D
The number of sides of the outer shape increases by one. The number of sides of the inner shape decreases by one. The two shapes swap shadings with each other.

6) A
The pair of vertical lines gets shorter and rotates 90 degrees. The shape at the bottom rotates 90 degrees clockwise and moves to the right hand side of the shield shape. The hatching lines in the two small shapes turn into spots.

7) C
The long white shape gains an extra grey stripe below its other two stripes. The grey ellipse at the bottom becomes a black rectangle. Another line is added above the raindrop at the top.

8) A
The spiral shape gains a side. The top small shape becomes grey, and gains a side (so it has the same number of sides as the new spiral shape). The small squares turn into circles. The whole figure then reflects across.

9) A
The number of dots minus one becomes the number of sides of the big shape. One of the dots moves to the middle of the new shape, and the others move to the new shape's corners. The number of sides of the old big shape becomes the number of outside lines. The dots and the big shape swap colours.

10) A
The middle shape rotates 90 degrees anticlockwise and gets bigger to become the outermost shape. The old top shapes rotate together 90 degrees anticlockwise and move down to become the left inner shape. The old bottom shapes rotate together 90 degrees anticlockwise and move upwards to become the right inner shape. In the new figure, the two right hand inner shapes swap places and sizes with each other.
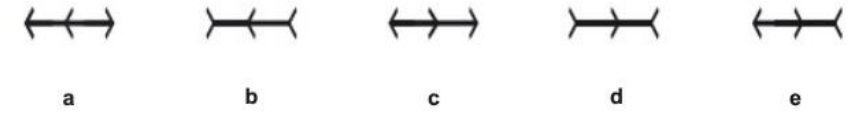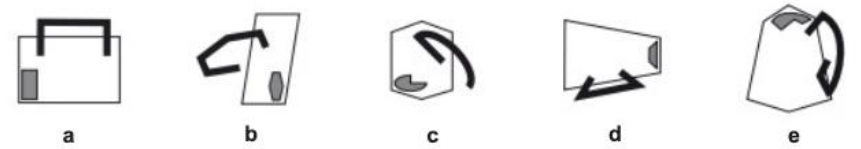
Section 5 — Odd One Out

1) D
All other figures have white circles instead of a white ellipse.

2) E
In all other figures, the number of lines drawn from the edge of the ellipse to the centre of the dashed shape is the same as the number of sides of the dashed shape.

3) D
In all other figures, there is one shape with a solid outline and one shape with a dashed outline.

4) A
All other figures are made up of the outline of three shapes, divided in half. (The two halves of each of the shapes are shaded differently from each other.)

5) B
All other figures are identical apart from rotation.

6) D
In all other figures, the dashed line goes between points that are one quarter of the shape's perimeter apart. (Lines drawn from both of these points to the centre of the shape would outline a quarter of the shape).

7) C
All other figures have an outer line next to the longest side of the big shape.

8) E
In all other figures, the two arrows at the end of the line point in different directions.

9) C
In all other figures, the thick black line is a larger version of the outline of the grey shape, with a single side missing.

10) E
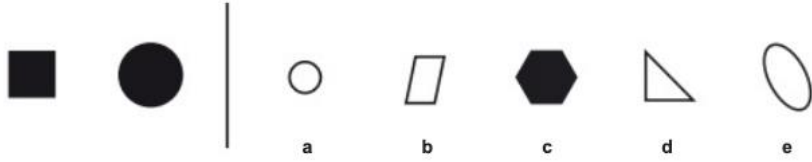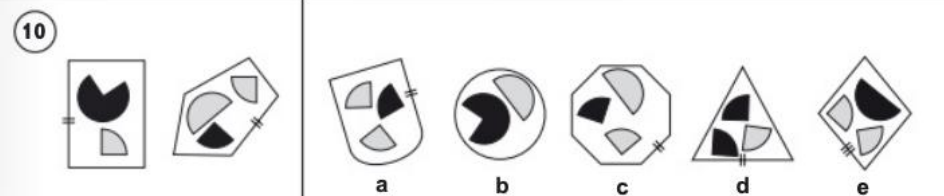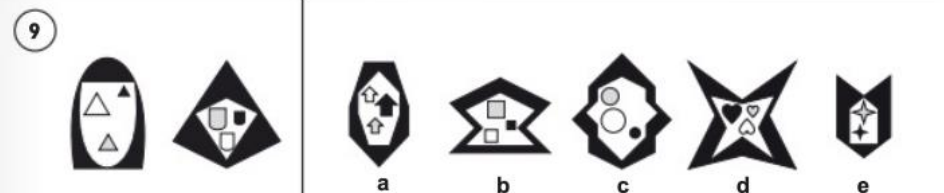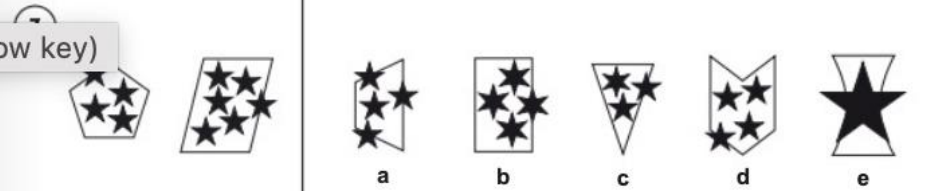In all other figures, only where the two shapes with the same number of sides overlap is shaded black.

Section 6 — Find the Figure Like the First Two

1) B
All figures must have two white shapes that are the same apart from size.

2) B
All figures must have a grey heart, a black semicircle, two white ellipses and two black triangles. The two triangles must partly overlap the two ellipses.

3) A
All figures must have the same number of straight lines as the number of points on each star.

4) B
Each figure must have an outer shape with one more side than the inner shape.

5) E
All figures must have the same number of short straight lines crossing the S shape as the number of black shapes.

6) E
All figures must have the same number of dots as the number of curved lines inside the circle.

7) D
All figures must have the same sized stars. All stars must have five points, with one star overlapping the sides of the large shape.

8) A
All figures must have three shapes that all have four sides. There must be one of each type of shading (white, black, grey and hatched — the hatching must go diagonally down to the left) in each figure.

9) C
All figures must have a large black outer shape, which is reflected downwards and shrunk to become the white shape in front of it. Within this white shape must be three versions of another shape, one black, one grey and one white, with the black shape the smallest.

10) C
In all figures, the inner shapes must add up to one whole circle. All figures must have two small lines crossing the outline of the large shape.