



BROAD HORIZON
— T U I T I O N —

11+ Tuition

Year 4

Week 32

Answers

7

You get one mark for each sentence you have correctly changed into an instruction (not including the sentence you were given).

Year 4 Week 1 Page 14-19

1. **D**
In the passage it says that "the Dinosaur Dipper roller coaster was the first thing Sanjay had seen"
2. **E**
In the passage when Sanjay asks if they can go on the Dinosaur Dipper, his dad says "we're going to take Maya on some smaller rides first"
3. **E**
In the passage it says "Sanjay saw an official-looking man helping people onto the ride."
4. **C**
In the passage it says that the teenagers "climb excitedly into the colourful carriages"
5. **A**
In the passage the ride is described as having 'colourful' and "Brightly-painted" carriages.
6. **C**
In the passage it says that when Sanjay reached the front of the queue for the ride, he "wasn't sure that it looked fun after all".
7. **B**
In the passage it says that when Sanjay and his dad made their way toward the Dinosaur Dipper they "left Maya and Mum at the cafe".
8. **B**
'pulled' is closest in meaning to 'tugged'. Both words mean 'moved an object towards you'.
9. **D**
'talked' is closest in meaning to 'chatted'. Both words mean 'spoke'.
10. **A**
'swept' can mean 'pushed along forcefully', so A is correct because it describes how Sanjay was pushed quickly through the gate.
11. **D**
'echoed' and 'begged' are verbs. They are both action words.
12. **D**
'huge' is the adjective. It describes the noun 'grip'.
13. **C**
'told' is correct - it means 'tell' in the past tense.
14. **B**
'couldn't' is correct - it means 'can not' in the past tense.
15. **D**
'had' is correct because it is in the past tense and completes the phrase 'had to stay in'.
16. **C**
'between' makes the most sense in this sentence and agrees with 'two trees' which follows.
17. **A**
'and' makes the most sense because it connects the two parts of the sentence.
18. **C**
'to' makes the most sense in this sentence.
19. **A**
'Finally' is correct because it is the last thing Jen and Malik did when they were building the den.

FINISH

20. **A**
'saif' is correct - it means 'to sit' in the past tense.
21. **E**
The question mark at the end of the sentence is incorrect because the sentence is a statement, not a question.
22. **A**
There should be a set of speech marks after 'shut up!' - speech marks always come in pairs and around the words that are spoken.
23. **A**
'wouldn't' should be 'wouldn't'. This is a shortened version of 'would not' and the apostrophe replaces the missing letter.
24. **D**
The comma between 'with' and 'my' isn't needed.
25. **B**
'girls' shouldn't have an apostrophe - the 's' at the end of 'girls' shows that it is a plural noun so it doesn't need an apostrophe.
26. **C**
'walked' should be 'walked' - the root word is 'walk'.
27. **C**
'peace' should be 'piece'. These are homophones - 'piece' is correct because it means 'a portion of something', and peace means 'there is no war'.
28. **D**
'eassely' should be 'easily' - the root word is 'easy' which only has one 's'. The 'y' at the end of 'easy' changes to an 'i' when the suffix 'ly' is added.
29. **E**
'sunny' should be 'sunny' - the correct spelling of the word has a double 'n'.
30. **B**
'wonderful' should be 'wonderful' - the suffix 'ful' is spelt with a single 'l'.

Comprehension: Roger's Records

- C** — In the passage Roger says "Robert Pershing Wadlow, the tallest man that ever lived, was nine years old. That's the same age as me!" This shows that Roger is nine years old.
- B** — In the passage, it says that Roger's father "was a teacher".
- D** — In the passage Roger's father replies "wearily" with "What now?" and falls asleep — this suggests that he is uninterested in Roger's questions.
- C** — The 'World's best-selling book' is not mentioned in the passage.
- C** — In the passage, it says that Mr Cherry "only had himself to blame" because "It was his idea to buy Roger his first 'Book of World Records'".
- D** — "fascinating" means 'interesting'. Both words mean 'something that grabs your attention'.
- B** — "sprouted" means 'grown'. Both words mean 'to have produced something'.
- C** — A "killer question" means 'a difficult question'. Roger likes to ask questions that his dad won't know the answer to.
- truth** — Both words mean 'something that is real'.
- uncommon** — Both words mean 'difficult to find'.
- mixture** — Both words mean 'combination'.
- weighty** — Both words describe something that weighs a lot.
- rich** — Both words describe someone who has a lot of money.
- countless** — Both words mean 'lots'.
- slim** — Both words mean 'not very wide'.
- remember** — Both words mean 'recollect'.
- A** — 'my class **went** on a school trip'
- B** — 'The lemurs **seemed** very intelligent'
- A** — 'I saw them **being** fed'
- C** — 'the penguins made me **laugh**'
- C** — 'However, my favourite part'
- A** — 'It was much **bigger** than I expected'
- A** — 'It **towered** above us'
- C** — 'the tallest **branches** of the trees'
- B** — 'a large pond **by** the fence'
- B** — 'We were all **completely** drenched'
- seal** — 'Open' means 'move to allow access', whereas 'seal' means 'close'.
- feeble** — 'Strong' means 'powerful', whereas 'feeble' means 'weak'.
- direct** — 'Subtle' means 'lightly implied', whereas 'direct' means 'clearly stated'.
- tardy** — 'Early' means 'before an agreed time', whereas 'tardy' means 'after an agreed time'.
- sincere** — 'Fake' means 'not genuine', whereas 'sincere' means 'genuine'.
- trivial** — 'Vital' means 'important', whereas 'trivial' means 'unimportant'.
- risky** — 'Safe' means 'not dangerous', whereas 'risky' means 'dangerous'.
- indifferent** — 'Curious' means 'interested', whereas 'indifferent' means 'uninterested'.
- empty** — 'Full' means 'filled', whereas 'empty' means 'not filled'.
- scorching** — 'Cool' means 'low in temperature', whereas 'scorching' means 'very high in temperature'.
- meal** — The other four are names of meals.
- chase** — The other four mean 'jump'.
- pasty** — The other four are always sweet foods.
- wren** — The other four are types of insect.
- saucer** — The other four are containers that you drink from.
- oak** — The other four are types of herb.

Comprehension: Field Mouse

1. A

In the poem it says "Little thing, in what dark den, / Lie you all the winter sleeping?"

2. E

In the poem it says "Keep away from corn."

3. C

In the poem the field mouse is referred to as a "Pretty, quiet harmless thing" — "harmless" is another word for gentle.

4. B

In the poem it says "you must not steal the grain / He [the farmer] has stacked with so much pain." In this line, "so much pain" means 'with so much care'.

5. C

In the poem it says "Make your hole where mosses spring, / Undemeath the tall oak's shadow".

6. D

The field mouse finds food, eats, plays and makes a nest, but there is no mention of it going to the farmer's house.

7. A

"scarcely" means 'hardly'. In the next verse of the poem the field mouse is referred to as "Little thing", suggesting it is small, so it hardly causes the grass to move as it passes.

8. A

'chewing' is closest in meaning to "nibbling" — both words mean 'eating little bits'.

9. E

'heaps' is closest in meaning to "stacks". Both words mean 'piles up'.

10. C

'drops' is closest in meaning to "sheds". Both words mean 'loses something'.

11. D

"soft" and "merry" are adjectives. They both describe nouns.

12. A

"Find" is the verb. It's an action word.

13. A

'going' makes the most sense in this sentence because it's describing what they are planning to do in the future.

14. C

'because' is correct — it introduces the second part of the sentence.

15. D

'wear' makes most sense in this sentence because the writer is describing what people will be wearing at the party.

16. C

'am' is correct because it completes the phrase 'I am going'.

17. B

'too' is correct — it means 'as well'.

18. D

'who' is correct as the writer is discussing which people they are going to invite to their party.

19. C

'but' is correct because it is a connective which introduces the second part of the sentence.

20. E

'said' is correct because it completes the phrase 'have said'.

21. B

A comma is needed between 'hedgehogs' and 'owls' — items in a list are separated using commas.

22. D

A question mark is needed after 'swim' because Liam is asking a question.

23. D

A set of speech marks is needed after 'saw' — speech marks always come in pairs around the words that are spoken.

24. B

'mr' should be 'Mr' — the word needs a capital letter because it's part of a proper noun.

25. A

'its' should be 'it's' — this is a shortened version of 'it is' and the apostrophe replaces the missing letter 'i'.

26. D

'untill' should be 'until' — it is spelt with a single 'l'.

27. D

'woble' should be 'wobble' — there is a double 'b' in the middle of the word.

28. E

'loose' should be 'lose' — 'loose' means 'unsecured' and 'lose' means 'to not know where something is'.

29. A

'puppys' should be 'puppies' — words ending in a consonant and a 'y' drop the 'y' and add 'ies' to make the plural.

30. C

'stares' should be 'stairs'. These words are homophones — 'stares' means 'glares at something' and 'stairs' are a series of steps.

Comprehension: Pet Rocks

Year 4 Week 6 Page 20-26

1. D1

In the passage it says that Gary Dahl was "an advertising executive", which means that he worked in advertising.

2. B

In the passage it says that "after 1975, sales dried up".

3. D

In the passage it says that Pet Rocks don't need "breeding, walking or bathing", and won't require "any expensive vet bills".

4. E

The instruction booklet didn't tell you how to make a bed of straw.

5. C

In the passage it says Pet Rocks sold well during the Christmas period, and "after 1975, sales dried up", so they sold well in December 1975.

6. D

In the passage it says "they were destined to be a fad". This means that people lost interest in them.

7. E

He came up with an idea that people wouldn't expect to do well but he made a lot of money from it.

8. C

'original' is closest in meaning to 'unique'. Both words mean one of a kind.

9. B

'short-lived trend' is closest in meaning to 'fad'. Both words mean a craze that doesn't last.

10. A

"sales dried up" means that people stopped buying Pet Rocks.

11. B

"sold" is a verb. It is the action word in this sentence.

12. E

"solution" and "phenomenon" are nouns. They are naming words.

13. B

In the poem it says "his face you could not see, / On account of his Beaver Hat. / For his Hat was a hundred and two feet wide".

14. C

In the poem it says "very few people come this way / And that life on the whole is far from gay!" "gay" means happy and the Quangle Wangle is unhappy because he has no visitors, so he is lonely.

15. A

Mr. and Mrs. Canary came to the Crumpey Tree first. Canaries are a type of bird.

16. E

All the other animals are mentioned.

17. C

All the animals come to ask the Quangle Wangle if they may "build our homes on your lovely Hat".

18. D

In the poem it says "all were as happy as happy could be", which shows that the Quangle Wangle was delighted.

19. E

This is a nonsense poem. Nonsense poems are humorous poems about strange or illogical creatures or things.

20. C

"On account of" could be replaced by "Because of".

21. A

"airy" could be replaced by "open".

22. D

'allow' is closest in meaning to 'grant'. They both mean 'to give permission'.

23. A

Alliteration is when a sound is repeated at the beginning of neighbouring words — here the 'f' sound is repeated.

24. B

'humbly' is an adverb. It describes the verb 'beg'.

25. B

'announse' should be 'announce' — the ending is 'se'.

26. C

'ingrediant's' should be 'ingredients' — the ending is 'ents'.

27. B

'serial' should be 'cereal'. These are homophones — 'cereal' is correct because it means 'a grain-based food you eat for breakfast'.

28. D

'delightfull' should be 'delightful' — the suffix 'ful' is spelt with one 'l'.

29. N

There are no mistakes in this line.

30. B

The colon after 'rope' is unnecessary — a comma should be used instead to separate the extra information.

31. N

There are no mistakes in this line.

32. D

'deed' needs a capital letter because it is the name of the river.

33. B

There should be a set of speech marks after "it" — speech marks always come in pairs.

34. B

There should be a comma after 'quavering' to separate the extra information.

Comprehension: Echo and Narcissus

Year 4 Week 8 Page 16-21

1. A

In the text it says Narcissus rejected his admirers because he thought that none of them were good enough.

2. B

In the passage it says that nymphs are "skinn creatures who kept the plants, trees and animals alive."

3. C

In the passage it says that Narcissus rejected Echo, so he did not love her.

4. C

Echo's heart was broken by Narcissus, so she wanted to go somewhere away from him.

5. E

It was a reflection so it disappeared when the water moved.

6. B

In the passage it says "The sun rose and set many times", which shows that many days had passed while he was at the spring.

7. E

This story is a warning against being obsessed with your looks, as Narcissus fell in love with his reflection and died.

8. E

'famous' is closest in meaning to 'renowned'. Both words mean 'well known'.

9. D

'conceited' is closest in meaning to 'arrogant'. Both words mean 'thinking highly of yourself'.

10. C

'enticed' is closest in meaning to 'lured'. Both words mean 'tempted'.

11. D

The proper noun is 'Theptae'. It is a proper noun because it is the name of a place.

12. C

'kept' and 'gazed' are verbs. These are action words.

13. B

The wolves recognise that it is a human baby, and a baby wolf is a cub.

14. A

New-born babies cannot walk, and in the passage it says the baby 'could just walk'.

15. C

Father Wolf picks the baby up carefully, so that 'not a tooth even scratched the skin'.

16. B

He is explaining that the child could easily be killed by the wolves.

17. B

In the passage it says that the baby pushed his way in amongst the cubs 'to get close to the warm hide' and to take 'his meal with the others'.

18. E

Father Wolf may have seen human children before, but Mother Wolf says, 'I have never seen one'.

19. B

Tabaqi calls Shere Khan 'My Lord'. This shows that he is a follower of Shere Khan.

20. E

'used to' is closest in meaning to 'accustomed to'. Both mean 'familiar with'.

21. A

'skin' is closest in meaning to 'hide' here — 'hide' is an animal's skin.

22. C

'shoved' is closest in meaning to 'thrust'. Both words mean 'pushed'.

23. D

'up' is a preposition — it shows where the child looks.

24. D

'square' is an adjective — it describes the shape of Shere Khan's head.

Comprehension: Castles

PAGES 45-49 — ASSESSMENT TEST 4

1. **A** — *The size of the castles is not given as a reason why the Normans built motte and bailey castles.*
2. **B** — *In the passage it says "There were many buildings within the bailey, including stables, storerooms, kitchens and living quarters." Schools are not mentioned in the passage.*
3. **A** — *In the passage, a motte is described as a "natural or man-made mound" made using "earth from the ditch", and says that "the keep was on high ground". It is not described as a Roman fort.*
4. **D** — *In the passage it says "A wooden building called a 'keep' was built on top of the tall motte as a look-out point". A 'look-out' is a building used to watch for enemies.*
5. **C** — *In the passage it says that castles made of wood "caught fire easily" and that people started building stone castles because stone prevented them "from burning down".*
6. **D** — *"prevent" means 'stop'. Both words mean 'to hold someone back'.*
7. **B** — *"invaders" means 'attackers'. Both words mean 'a group who launch an assault'.*
8. **A** — *"made their mark on the land" means that the Normans 'changed the way the land looked'. By building many castles, the Normans changed the country.*
9. **glad** — *'Disappointed' means 'unhappy with a situation', whereas 'glad' means 'happy with a situation'.*
10. **silent** — *'Chatty' means 'talkative', whereas 'silent' means 'not speaking'.*
11. **rapid** — *'Slow' means 'at a low speed', whereas 'rapid' means 'at a high speed'.*
12. **humourless** — *'Witty' means 'funny', whereas 'humourless' means 'not funny'.*
13. **ungrateful** — *'Thankful' means 'appreciative', whereas 'ungrateful' means 'unappreciative'.*
14. **modern** — *'Traditional' means 'old-fashioned', whereas 'modern' means 'up-to-date'.*
15. **dry** — *'Juicy' means 'full of liquid', whereas 'dry' means 'without liquid'.*
16. **bland** — *'Tasty' means 'having a nice flavour', whereas 'bland' means 'without flavour'.*
17. **just** — *Both words mean 'impartial'.*
18. **ache** — *Both words mean 'physical suffering'.*
19. **amble** — *Both words mean 'walk slowly'.*
20. **stain** — *Both words mean 'colour'.*
21. **twirl** — *Both words mean 'turn quickly'.*
22. **portion** — *Both words mean 'a piece'.*
23. **dim** — *Both words mean 'not much light'.*
24. **guzzle** — *Both words mean 'eat quickly and noisily'.*
25. **relieve** — *Both words mean 'reduce pain'.*
26. **surprise** — *Both words mean 'shock'.*
27. **are** — *The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Cassie is my best friend'.*
28. **on** — *The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Bruno likes to chase flies'.*
29. **in** — *The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The tiger felt queasy'.*
30. **grows** — *The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Mum makes the best lasagne'.*
31. **pen** — *The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'I copied out the poem'.*
32. **sang** — *The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Fion is singing out of tune'.*
33. **greengrocer** — *'Mr Apple, the greengrocer, took a bunch from a shelf behind him'.*
34. **favourite** — *'who was his favourite customer'.*
35. **vegetables** — *'She bought all her fruit and vegetables from him'.*
36. **piece** — *'she usually had a piece of local gossip'*
37. **satisfaction** — *'Mrs Rhency couldn't hide her satisfaction'*
38. **admitted** — *'the shopkeeper admitted that he had heard nothing'*
39. **elegant** — *'the houses are so classy and elegant?'*
40. **atmosphere** — *'He enjoyed the dramatic atmosphere that Mrs Rhency created'*
41. **bright** — *'He's painted his whole house bright orange!'*
42. **waved** — *'Mrs Rhency paid for her items and waved to a friend'*

4. C

Options A and B have the wrong shading.
Option D is a 90 degree clockwise rotation.

5. A

Options B and D have the wrong shading.
In option C, the shadings have swapped,
but the figure has not been reflected.

ASSESSMENT TEST 3

Section 1 — Complete the Series

1. C

The triangle and the ellipse alternate in each series square.

2. C

The number of lines increases by one in each series square.

3. A

In each series square, the rocket rotates 45 degrees clockwise.
The colour of the circle alternates between black and white.

4. A

In each series square, the circle moves
down and the black ellipse moves up.

5. C

In each series square, the black shading moves up one shape.

Section 2 — Complete the Grid

1. A

Working from top to bottom, the black shading turns grey.

2. B

Working from left to right, the colour of the large
triangles changes from black to grey and the
small inner triangle rotates 180 degrees.

3. B

Working from left to right, the line extends
along one more side of the grid square.

4. C

Working from left to right, the figure rotates
45 degrees clockwise in each grid square.

Section 3 — Find the Figure Like the First Two

1. B

All figures must be black curved arrows.

2. B

In all figures, both arrowheads must
point towards the curved lines.

3. C

All figures must have a black rectangle. The two ends of
each semicircle must point towards the trapezium.

4. B

In all figures, the ribbons must be the same colour as
the circle. The white star must have six points.

5. D

All figures must have two small black circles inside the
large white shape and two white circles outside it.

Section 4 — Look at the Figure from the Top

1. B

There should be five blocks visible from above,
which rules out options A, C and D.

2. A

There should be four blocks visible from above, which rules out
options B and C. There are two blocks next to each other at
the back on the right of the figure, which rules out option D.

3. D

There should be four blocks visible from above, which
rules out options A and B. There should be three blocks
at the back of the figure, which rules out option C.

4. C

There should be four blocks visible from above, which rules
out options A and B. There should be a line of three blocks
along the back of the figure, which rules out option D.

Section 5 — Odd One Out

1. D

All other figures are hatched horizontally.
(D is hatched vertically.)

2. D

All other figures have five white triangles.

3. B

If all the figures are rotated so the sheep is upright,
the sheep's head is on the left in all other figures.

4. A

In all other figures, the dashed line is
next to a white section of the circle.

5. D

If the figures are rotated so the curved line
coming out of the figure is at the bottom, the
line curves to the left in all other figures.

Section 6 — Reflect the Figure

1. D

Options A and B have the wrong shapes.
Option C has the wrong shading.

2. B

Option A has not been reflected and the black stripe is
on the wrong white rectangle. Option C is a 180 degree
rotation. Option D has the wrong shading.

3. A

Options B and C have the wrong shading.
Option D is the wrong shape.

4. D

Options A and B have the wrong number of
triangles. Option C has the wrong shading.

5. **A**
 Option B is a 180 degree rotation.
 Options C and D are the wrong shapes.

ASSESSMENT TEST 4

Section 1 — Rotate the Figure

1. **B**
 The figure has been rotated 90 degrees clockwise.
 In option A, the arrow-style lines are positioned incorrectly and have the wrong shapes at the ends of the lines. In option C, the arrow-style lines are in front of the white circle. Option D has the wrong shapes at the ends of the lines.

2. **C**
 The figure has been rotated 270 degrees clockwise (or 90 degrees anticlockwise). Option A is a reflection. Option B has the wrong shading. In option D, the black line is in front of the white sail shape.

3. **D**
 The figure has been rotated 180 degrees. Option A is a reflection. Options B and C are the wrong shape.

4. **A**
 The figure has been rotated 90 degrees clockwise.
 In option B, there are only three small circles (instead of four). Option C has the wrong shading. In option D, all the small circles are on the outer ring.

Section 2 — Odd One Out

1. **A**
 All the other arrow-style lines are solid.
2. **E**
 In all other figures, the black star has five points.
3. **C**
 In all other figures, the shapes go from left to right in the order: raindrop, star, pentagon.
4. **D**
 In all other figures, the cactus has one big arm and one small arm. (In D it has two big arms.)
5. **D**
 All other figures have only one curved side. (D has two curved sides.) All other figures also have only one line of symmetry.

Section 3 — Find the Figure Like the First Three

1. **D**
 In all figures, the white shape must be on the end of the short line, and the black shape must be on the end of the long line.
2. **C**
 All figures must have exactly two white triangles.

3. **E**
 All figures must have an arrow pointing to a black dot. The white circle must have one dot at the top, one at the bottom, one on the left and one on the right.

4. **D**
 All figures must have an L-shaped line with a raindrop shape attached to the end of its shortest side. There must be three short lines coming out of the raindrop shape.

5. **D**
 All figures must have two dashed lines coming down from the top of the curved shape. The dashed lines must be attached to a four-sided shape.

Section 4 — Complete the Grid

1. **D**
 Working from left to right, the hatching of the shape rotates 90 degrees (but the shape stays the same).

2. **B**
 Working from left to right, the figure rotates 90 degrees clockwise, and the two shapes swap shadings.

3. **B**
 Working from left to right, the shading of the two circles changes from white, to grey, to black. The number of short lines at the top of the figure increases by one in each grid square.

4. **B**
 Working from left to right, the figure reflects across and gets smaller.

Section 5 — Complete the Pair

1. **A**
 The two shapes at the top of the figure each gain a side.

2. **A**
 The figure divides in half. The left half becomes dotted and the outline of the right half becomes dashed.

3. **D**
 The figure rotates 180 degrees and one small white rectangle is added inside the white square.

4. **B**
 The two arrows rotate together 90 degrees clockwise.

5. **B**
 The top shape moves to the left and an identical shape appears on the right. The two lines rotate to join each top shape to the bottom shape.

Section 6 — Complete the Series

1. **B**
 The series alternates between a grey orange with its stalk on the right, and a white pear with its stalk on the left.

2. **C**
 One grey triangle is removed from the bottom of the figure in each series square.

3. **B**
 Each shape moves clockwise around the four corners of the series square.

4. B

In each series square the three arrows rotate together 90 degrees anticlockwise. The gaps in the arrows get bigger in each series square.

5. C

A star is added in each series square. The shading of the stars alternates between white and black.

ASSESSMENT TEST 5

Section 1 — Find the Figure

Like the First Two

1. A

All figures must have four sides.

2. A

All figures must have a large square with one of its flat sides at the bottom. There must be two small grey triangles in two of the square's corners. Only two of each triangle's corners must touch the sides of the square (they point towards the middle of the square).

3. C

All figures must have a black ellipse and a white circle. The flag in each figure must point to the right.

4. C

All figures must be identical apart from rotation.

5. C

All figures must have a half-ellipse shape with its flat side at the bottom. This shape must be divided into four stripes, with a circle at the top.

Section 2 — Odd One Out

1. B

In all other figures, the line comes out of the side of the shape nearest to the set of three squares.

2. E

All other figures contain at least one white circle.

3. D

In all other figures, the small semicircle inside the large white shape has its flat side facing down.

4. E

In all other figures, there are three short lines crossing the long line.

5. A

In all other figures, the two shapes overlap.

Section 3 — Complete the Grid

1. E

Working from left to right, the figure reflects across.

2. B

Working from left to right, the left-hand shape moves above the right-hand shape. The line joining the shapes rotates 90 degrees and another line is added.

3. A

Working from left to right, the figure rotates 90 degrees clockwise. The shading of the figure changes from white, to grey, to black.

4. C

Working from left to right, the figure in the right-hand grid square is made by joining the figure in the left-hand grid square with the figure in the middle grid square. This new shape turns white.

Section 4 — Complete the Series

1. C

In each series square, the shading in the circle alternates between hatched and cross-hatched. The circle alternates between being behind and in front of the black star.

2. D

In each series square, a black shape appears in the next segment of the pentagon, going in a clockwise direction. The lines inside the pentagon alternate between solid and dashed.

3. D

The flower gains a grey petal in each series square.

4. D

The heart rotates 90 degrees clockwise in each series square and moves clockwise one place around the four corners of the series square.

5. A

All the dots move one place to the right in each series square. When they reach the right-hand side, they start again from the left.

Section 5 — Reflect the Figure

1. C

In option A, the small shapes are missing. In option B, the small shapes have swapped places. Option D is the wrong shape.

2. A

Option B is the wrong shape and option C has the wrong shading. In option D, the line has too many loops.

3. A

Options B and D are the wrong shape. Option C has been reflected across and downwards.

4. C

Options A and D have the wrong shading. In option B, the spade has been reflected downwards and the fork has too many prongs.

5. C

Option A has not been reflected and has the wrong shading. In option B, the parallelogram has not been reflected. In option D, the ellipse has not been reflected.