TEST EXAMPLES

Multicultural Cognitive Ability Test – Higher Level

MCT-H

You will take different tests. Some tests consist of figures, others consist of English words or sums. For each test there is a predefined amount of time. This differs per test. Most people cannot answer all the questions within the given time frame. Perhaps you are somewhat tense or nervous while taking the test. This is absolutely normal. There is no need to worry, almost everyone feels a bit nervous. We provided some examples below to let you get used to the sort of questions that will be asked. Try to make these examples yourself. If you don't understand a question, you can perhaps ask for help from your friends or relatives. You can find the answers to these practice questions on the last page.

Test: ARITHMETICAL SKILLS

This test contains a number of arithmetic problems. Four possible answers are shown for each question. Only one answer is correct.
Examples:

		a	b	c	d
1)	27 + … = 73	25	46	36	47
2)	0,6 - 0,04 = ...	0,02	0,064	0,56	0,056

The correct answer for example 1) is b (46). The correct answer for example 2) is c (0,56).

Below are three more examples to practice.

|		a	b	c	d
3)	$... + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{12}{18}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{4}{12}$
4)	0,16 x … = 0,064	6	4	0,4	0,8
5)	0,57 : 0,03 = ...	18	1,8	19	0,6

Test: COMPONENTS

All the items in this test have a figure on the left side. This figure is split up in 2 (or more) parts. There are 6 figures on the right side (a, b, c, d, e and f). Two of these figures are created by fitting together the 2 (or more) pieces from the figure on the left. It is up to you to find these two figures.
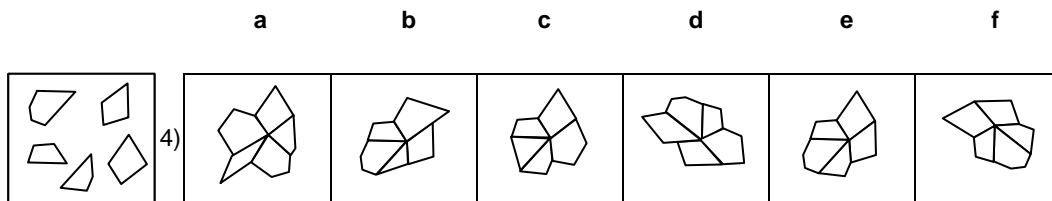
Examples:
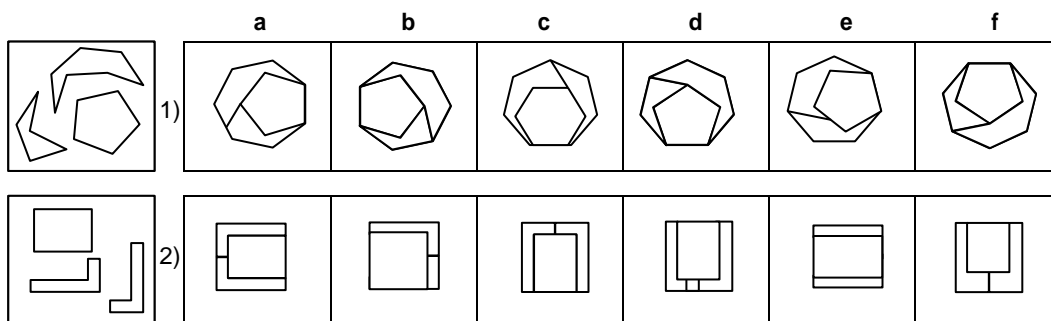
If you fit together the pieces of the shape on the left side, for example 1) you can make the figures b and f and for example 2) you can make the figures a and c.
Below are two more examples.

	a	b	c	d	e	f

4)
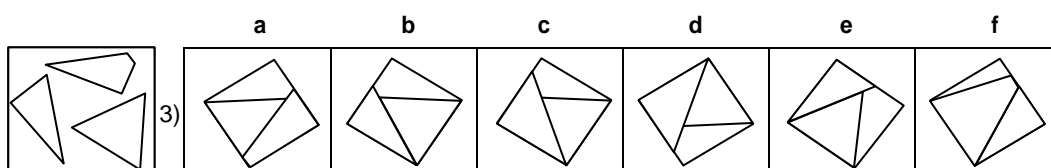
Test: RELATED WORDS

Each assignment of this test contains four words. Try to find two words that either mean roughly the same, or the complete opposite.

Examples:
1)   a. quick   b. fast   c. wet   d. nice
2)   a. nice   b. young   c. big   d. old

In example 1) the words *quick* and *fast* have roughly the same meaning. The answer is thus a and b. In example 2) the words *young* and *old* have the opposite meaning. The answer is thus b and d.
Below are three more examples to practice.

3)   a. high   b. right   c. wide   d. low
4)   a. run   b. win   c. lose   d. stop
5)   a. big   b. small   c. heavy   d. funny

Test: NUMBER SEQUENCES

This test comprises sequences (rows) of numbers (digits). Every sequence has been compiled according to a certain rule. This means that the sequence can be continued by applying the same rule. Try to work out which number should replace the question mark following the last number. Every question shows five possible answers. Only one of them is correct. To find the right number, you must first try to discover the rule (or principle) behind the sequence.
Examples:

							a	b	c	d	e
1)	1	3	5	7	9	?	11	8	6	13	10
2)	3	6	12	24	48	?	62	96	84	76	72

The rule of the sequence in example 1) is that two has been added to the previous number (i.e.: 1 + 2 = 3; 3 + 2 = 5, 5 + 2 = 7, 7 + 2 = 9, 9 + 2 = 11). So the right answer to practice question 1) is 11.
In example 2) the rule is that every number is twice the amount of the previous number (i.e.: 6=2x3; 12=2x6; 24=2x12; 48=2x24 and 96=2x48). So the answer to example 2) is 96.

								a	b	c	d	e
3)	3	6	9	12	15	18	?	23	21	22	25	33
4)	6	5	7	6	8	7	?	6	8	7	5	9
5)	4	3	8	7	16	?		14	9	15	23	24

Test: VERIFYING

The test verifying is about the comparison of two identical or almost identical rows of numbers or rows of letters. This test contains two rows of numbers or rows of letters per question. Some of the rows of numbers before the line are the same as those after the line, and some are not. The same applies to the letters. You must indicate whether the rows are the same or not.
Examples:
1)   25631 - 25631
2)   BDACE - BDACF

In example 1) the row of numbers before the line are the similar as the one after the line. In other words; they are the same. The answer to example 1) is the same.
In example 2) the row of letters before the line is different compared to the one after the line. The first four letters are the same, but the last letter of both rows is different. The last two letters are E and F, which are not the same. The right answer to example 2) is not the same.

Beneath are three more examples to practice.
3)   676798 - 677698
4)   MBWAU - MBWAU
5)   32450 - 32450

Test: MIRROR IMAGES

The aim of this test is to find shapes that have been reversed (mirrored). The test shows rows of shapes. There is one shape on the left side. On the right side there are six shapes (a, b, c, d, e and f) which have the same basic shape as the one on the left side, but with a different position.
Take a look at the following figures:
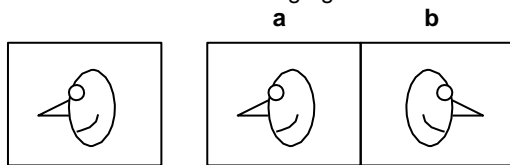
On the left side you see a figure, on the right side of this figure are figures a and b. Figure a is exactly the same as the left figure, but figure b has been reversed. So figure b is the same as figure a, but then mirrored.
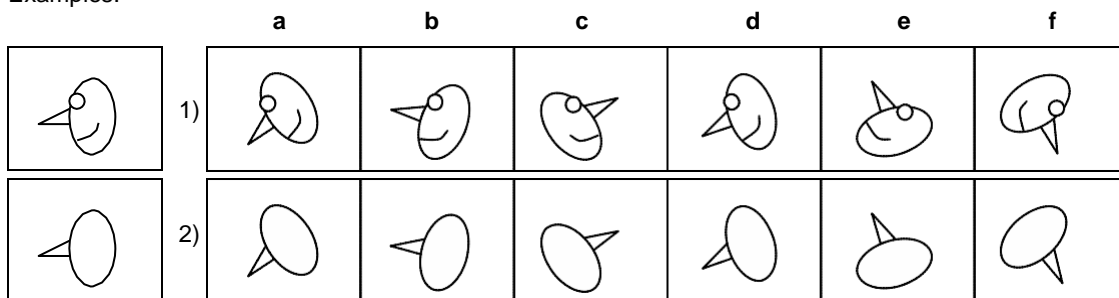Look at the next figures.
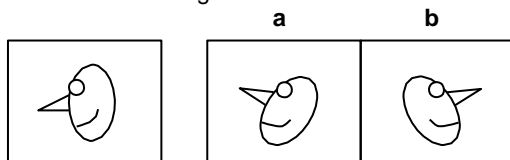
Figure a is not exactly the same as the left figure, because figure a has been slightly rotated. Figure b is also slightly rotated, but also reversed. For this test you must find two out of six figures that have been rotated AND reversed; the other four shapes are only rotated.
Examples:

In example 1), all the heads have been rotated. The shape c and the shape f are not only rotated, but also reversed. Therefore the right answer to this example is the shape c and f. In example 2) are the same heads, but this time without a mouth and eye. Except for the mouth and eye all the figures are similar to example 1). Therefore, the right answer to example 2) is also c and f, because both figures have not only been rotated, but also reversed.

Below are three more examples to practice.
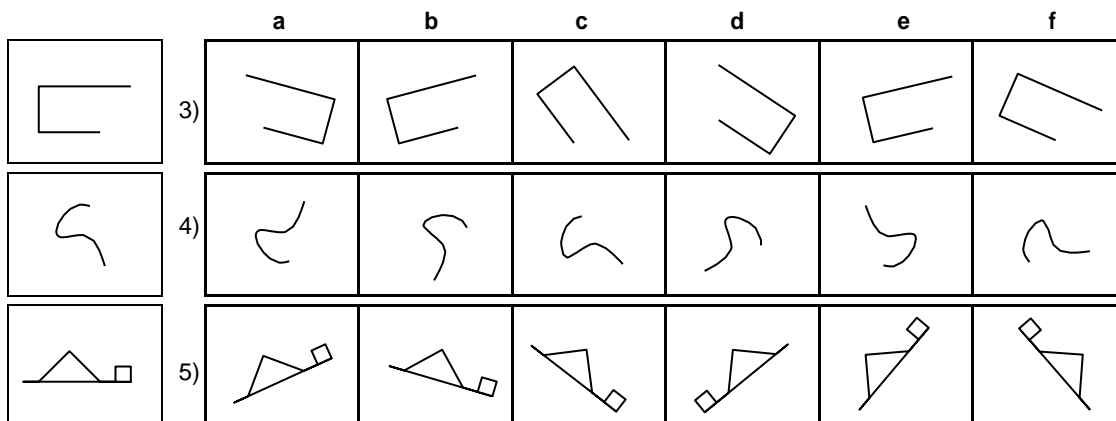
Test: WORD ANALOGIES

The following questions show three words followed by a question mark. Between the first and the second word there is a special link or relationship. A similar relationship exists between the third word and one of the five words below. Take a look at the following examples.

Examples:
1)   arm – hand = leg – ?
     a. foot   b. head   c. ankle   d. arm   e. leg
2)   dark – light = wet – ?
     a. rain   b. day   c. humid   d. wind   e. dry

In example 1) the relationship or link between arm and hand is the same as the relationship between leg and
foot; a hand is connected to an arm and a foot is connected to a leg. Therefore foot is the right answer.
In example 2) the link between dark and light is the same as the relationship between wet and dry; dark is
the opposite of light and wet is the opposite of dry. Therefore dry is the right answer.
Below are three more examples to practice.

3)   sea – water = land – ?
     a. fire   b. sky   c. soil   d. wind   e. city
4)   airplane – airport = train – ?
     a. motorway   b. shed   c. garage   d. station   e. runway
5)   to receive – to give = to buy – ?
     a. to take   b. to walk   c. to call   d. to pull   e. to sell
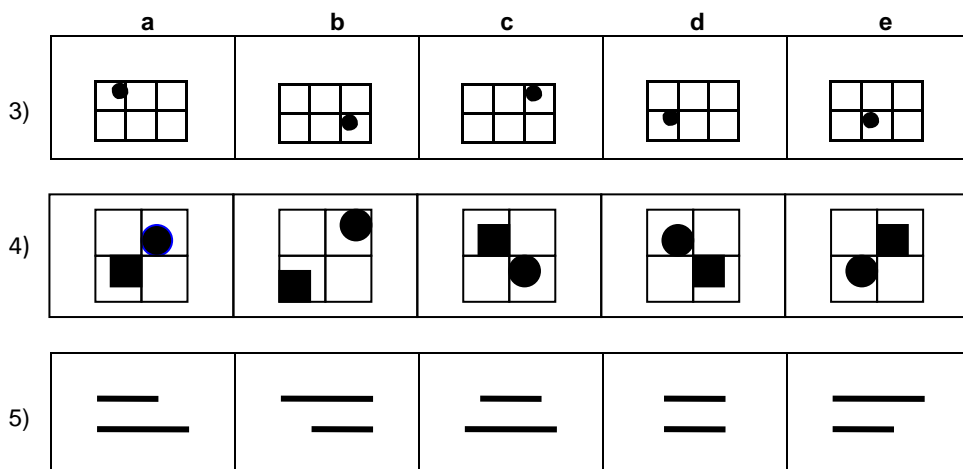
Test: EXCLUSION

Every question in this test contains five shapes. Four of these shapes belong together and one does not. Try to
find the shape that does *not* belong with the rest.
Examples:
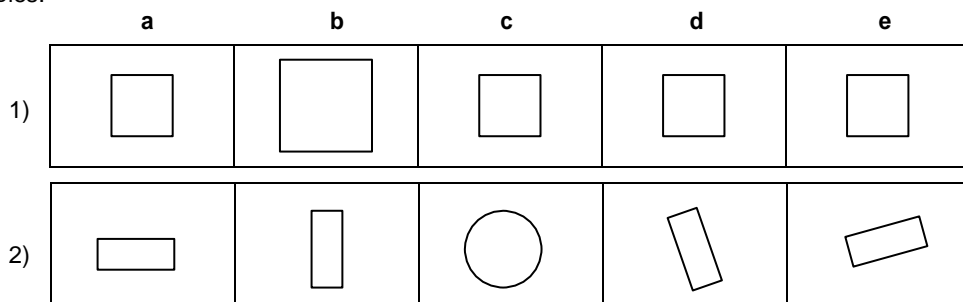
In example 1) the link is the size of the figures. The size of figure b is not the same as the other figures (a, c, d and
e). the figures a, c, d and e belong together because they are the same size. Figure b does not belong to the other
figures because the size is not the same as the other figures. The correct answer to example 1) is b, because
figure b is a *big square* and the other four figures are *smaller squares*.
In example 2) the link is the shape of the figures . The shape of figure c (circle) is not the same as the shape of the
other figures (rectangular). Figures a, b, d and e belong together because they are all rectangles. Figure c does
not belong to the other figures because it is circle shaped. The correct answer to example 2) is c, because figure c
is a *circle* and the other four figures are *rectangles*.