



ABSTRACT REASONING I

- Introduction to Abstract Reasoning
- Common Patterns to Look Out for
- Overview of All Question Types

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Shape Type

→ Is a BROAD genre

Set A

Set B

Look at no. of sides

Add

Subtract

Add

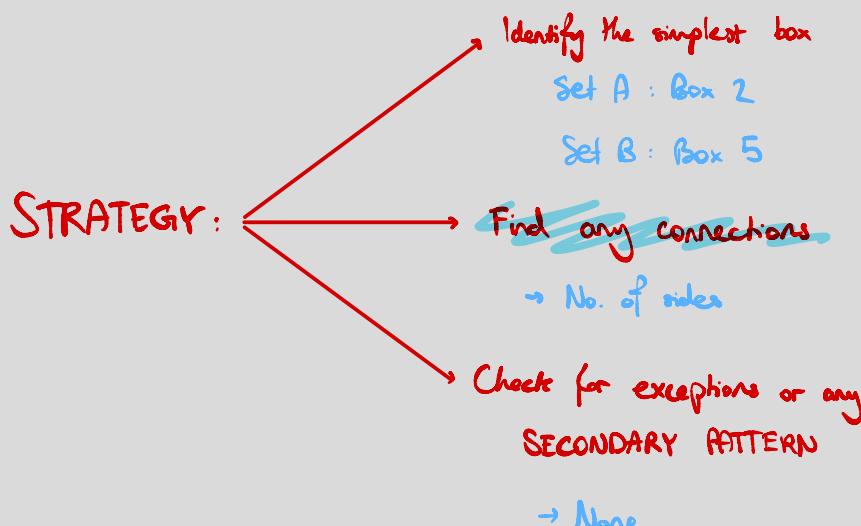
Identify the SIMPLEST Patterns

NOTICE NO LARGE SHAPE

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Take your time... what is this pattern?

Hint: Consider the values associated with the sides of the shape and the numbers on the dice





Sets are often similar and the distinguishing feature would often be subtle

Solutions

Set A: The number of sides in the large central shape equals the number of dots in the die in the middle plus the number of dots in the die in the top-left corner, minus the number of dots in the bottom-right corner.

DIFFERENCE

Set B: The number of sides in the large central shape equals the number of dots in the die in the middle minus the number of dots in the die in the top-left corner, plus the number of dots in the die in the bottom-right corner.

SKIP AFTER
a minute of looking

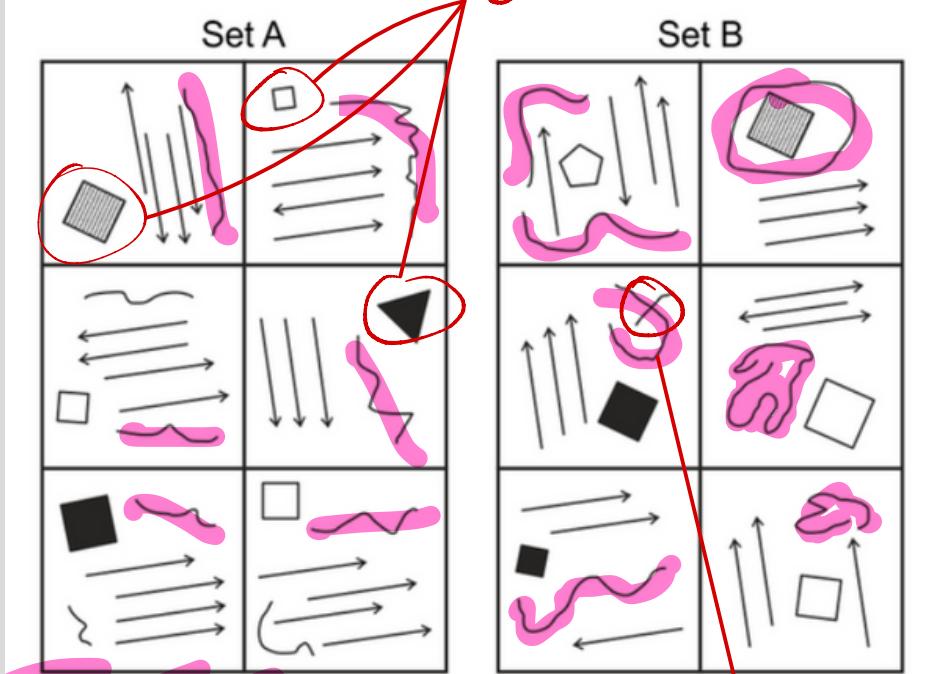
Key points

- With questions like these, despite the pattern being fairly solvable, they require a significant amount of time to identify.
Aim for 30 seconds
 - Because of this, students need to know when it is best to skip questions to ensure that they maximise their marks on the more basic questions!
Discernment comes from practise!
 - If you have decided to attempt this question, then the first step you should take is to identify the box with the least number of shapes and finding a relationship in that.
Easiest Method
 - Here, the top left box of set A only has two die making the pattern easier to identify: the middle dice + the top left = number of sides of shape -> then move onto the top right box to identify the rest of the pattern: the middle dice - bottom dice = number of sides of shape
- Looks convoluted
- MUCH more clear in head



Introductory Examples

COLOUR IS A DISTRACTION



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SQUIGGLED LINES
ARE IRRELEVANT

INTERSECTION IS DISTRACTOR



Not parallel

A

A

A

A

A

B

B

B

B

B

Neither

Neither

Neither

Neither

Neither

Do NOT second guess yourself

* There can be a large proportion of Neither



Memorise certain shapes

→ has 7 sides

Solutions

Set A: Number of sides of shape = Number of arrows. All arrows are parallel. For example, in the top left box in Set A: Number of sides of shape (4 for the square) = Number of arrows (4).

Set B: Number of sides of shape = Number of arrows + 1. All arrows are parallel. For example, in the top left box in Set B: Number of sides of shape (5 for the pentagon) = Number of arrows (4) + 1.

Much more common in UCAT Questions

In every box in both sets, tall the arrows are always parallel.

Nice shape

Sometimes irregular to throw you off

Key points

* Option must then include parallel lines to be valid

- Don't worry too much! This is a purposefully hard question made to make you think about how different AR is to your common school tasks!
- Over time, these patterns will become SO much more clear to you and become some sort of a second nature. Requires consistent and meaningful practice
- Look out for any connections that you can make between each element of the box. The UCAT will sometimes have 'distractors' in their options which make answering the questions 1000x harder!

AND WITHIN

THIS IS A SAMPLE PAPER! For access to full version, sign up for the course on the website " "