

SCO INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIAD

GRADE 1 MENTAL ABILITY

Official Question Paper | Question Paper Set A

- Designed from Class 1 mental-ability syllabus pathways and aligned with SCO assessment flow for guided preparation, practice, reporting, and future-ready academic growth.
- Age-fit reasoning guidance for early primary learners globally with visual, spatial, measurement and pattern-thinking tasks.
- Built for schools, teachers, parents and students to support calm practice, logical thinking and academic enrichment.

Reasoning Patterns	Measuring Units	Geometrical Shapes	Grouping Figures	Odd One Out
Analogy	Ranking Test	Embedded Figures	Olympiad Practice	Visual Logic

SCO International Mental Ability Olympiad - Class 1 Official Question Paper Set A

Exam Detail	Description
Exam Name	SCO International Mental Ability Olympiad
Class / Grade	Class 1 / Grade 1
Duration	60 minutes
Question Type	Objective multiple-choice questions
Total Questions	35 questions
Core Sections	General Reasoning, Story / Case Study, Reason & Assertion, Achievers Section
Marking Note	Achievers questions may carry higher challenge level; all questions have one best answer.

Candidate guidance: Read each question carefully, observe pictures and patterns, compare options, and choose the single best answer. Question numbers are shown as compact inline labels to keep the full question, picture, options and explanation inside the same question block.

Question Paper

General Reasoning Questions

Q1. Which shape should come next in the pattern?



- A. Circle with a dot
- B. Square with a dot
- C. Triangle with a dot
- D. Star with a dot

Answer: A

Explanation: The pattern alternates between a circle and a square. The dot stays inside every shape, so the next figure is a circle with a dot.

Q2. Look at the objects. Which object is the longest?

Compare the lengths of the objects.

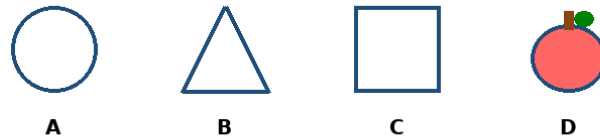


- A. Pencil
- B. Crayon
- C. Book
- D. They are all equal in length

Answer: C

Explanation: The book is shown as the longest object. This checks visual comparison of length.

Q3. Which one is the odd one out?



- A. Circle
- B. Triangle
- C. Square
- D. Apple shape

Answer: D

Explanation: Circle, triangle and square are basic geometric shapes. The apple is a picture of a fruit, so it does not belong to the same group.

Q4. Which group shows a circle and a triangle together?



- A. Group A
- B. Group B
- C. Group C
- D. Group D

Answer: C

Explanation: Group C contains one circle and one triangle. The other groups do not show exactly this pair.

Q5. In the analogy “Big Circle : Small Circle :: Big Square : ___?”, which shape should fill the blank?

Big Circle : Small Circle :: Big Square : ?



- A. Big Triangle
- B. Small Square
- C. Big Square
- D. Small Circle

Answer: B

Explanation: The first pair changes a big shape to the same smaller shape. Therefore, big square becomes small square.

Q6. What comes next in the sequence?

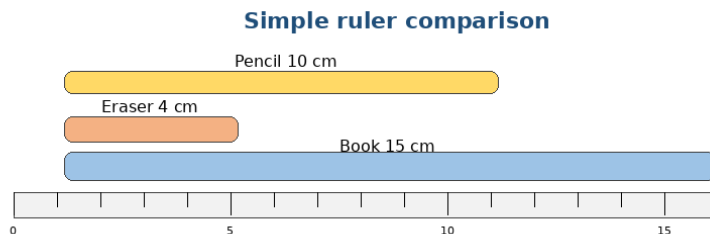


- A. Red Circle
- B. Blue Square
- C. Red Triangle
- D. Blue Circle

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence repeats the shapes circle, square, triangle while alternating red and blue colours. After the blue triangle, the next item restarts with a red circle.

Q7. Using the marked comparison, which object is the longest?



- A. Pencil
- B. Eraser
- C. Book
- D. Pencil and eraser are equal

Answer: C

Explanation: The book is marked as 15 cm, which is longer than the pencil at 10 cm and the eraser at 4 cm.

Q8. Which shape is different from the others based on its boundary?



- A. Square
- B. Diamond
- C. Rectangle
- D. Circle

Answer: D

Explanation: A circle has a curved boundary. The square, diamond and rectangle have straight sides.

Q9. Which item is the odd one out?



- A. Black Circle
- B. Black Square
- C. Black Triangle
- D. Colorful Heart
- E. Red Circle

Answer: D

Explanation: Most items are simple geometric shapes. The colourful heart is not a standard basic shape in this group.

Q10. In the analogy “Big Apple : Small Apple :: Big Banana : ___?”, which option should fill the blank?

Big Apple : Small Apple :: Big Banana : ?



- A. Big Banana
- B. Small Banana
- C. Small Apple
- D. Big Orange

Answer: B

Explanation: The analogy keeps the same object but changes size from big to small. Therefore, big banana becomes small banana.

Q11. Amy says, "If you share your toy with me, I will share my candy with you." What should Bob do so that he gets candy from Amy?

- A. Share his toy with Amy
- B. Keep his toy and not share
- C. Ask Amy to share her candy first
- D. Ignore Amy's request

Answer: A

Explanation: This is a simple condition. To get candy, Bob must complete the action Amy asked for: sharing his toy.

Q12. A teacher says, "If it stops raining, we will go out to play." It is still raining. What should the children expect?

- A. They will go out to play
- B. They will stay inside until the rain stops
- C. They will have extra playtime indoors immediately
- D. They will have a snack break instead

Answer: B

Explanation: The condition is that the rain must stop. Since it is still raining, the children should stay inside.

Q13. Tom says, "If you help me tie my shoelaces, then I will help you find your lost ball." Jerry helps Tom. What should Tom do next?

- A. Find Jerry's lost ball
- B. Keep the lost ball for himself
- C. Do nothing
- D. Ask Jerry to tie his shoelaces again

Answer: A

Explanation: Jerry completed the condition by helping Tom. Tom should now keep his promise and help Jerry find the ball.

Q14. A teacher says, "If you complete your homework, you can watch your favorite cartoon." Tim completes his homework. What should happen?

- A. Tim may watch his cartoon
- B. Tim will be given extra homework
- C. Tim must wait until tomorrow
- D. Tim must go out to play instead

Answer: A

Explanation: The condition for cartoon time is completed homework. Since Tim completed it, the result is cartoon time.

Q15. A parent says, "If you finish your dinner, you will get a story at bedtime." The child finishes dinner. What will the parent likely do?

- A. Tell a bedtime story
- B. Ask the child to eat more
- C. Skip the story and go straight to bed
- D. Give extra dessert instead

Answer: A

Explanation: Finishing dinner satisfies the condition for a bedtime story.

Q16. "If you water the plant, it will grow bigger and give pretty flowers." What should you do to see the flowers?

- A. Water the plant
- B. Do nothing
- C. Break the plant
- D. Hide the watering can

Answer: A

Explanation: Watering the plant is the action needed for growth and flowers.

Q17. A parent says, "If you clean up your toys, you will get a treat." What must you do to get the treat?

- A. Clean up your toys
- B. Leave your toys scattered
- C. Hide toys under the bed
- D. Break a toy

Answer: A

Explanation: The reward depends on cleaning up the toys. So the correct action is to clean up.

Q18. A teacher says, "If you put on your shoes, you can join us outside for a game." What should you do to play outside?

- A. Put on your shoes
- B. Leave your shoes at home
- C. Stay in the classroom
- D. Run without shoes

Answer: A

Explanation: The condition is putting on shoes. That action allows the child to join the game safely.

Q19. "If you finish your drawing nicely, you will get a sticker." What must you do to earn the sticker?

- A. Finish your drawing nicely
- B. Start a new drawing without finishing
- C. Tear your drawing
- D. Draw on someone else's paper

Answer: A

Explanation: The sticker is earned by completing the drawing nicely.

Q20. "If you read the first page, I will read the second page with you." What should you do to have your friend read with you?

- A. Read the first page
- B. Skip the first page
- C. Close the book
- D. Read by yourself

Answer: A

Explanation: The friend will read along after the first page is read.

Story / Case Study Questions

Q21. In the story, what shape should come next in the treasure-map pattern: red circle, blue square, green triangle?

- A. Blue Square
- B. Green Triangle

- C. Red Circle
- D. Blue Triangle

Answer: C

Explanation: The pattern repeats red circle, blue square and green triangle. After green triangle, the next shape is red circle.

Q22. How did the friends compare the height of the tall tree?

- A. By counting steps
- B. By using small sticks
- C. By measuring with a rope
- D. By using their hands

Answer: B

Explanation: The story says the friends measured the tree using small sticks.

Q23. How were the stones arranged in the clearing?

- A. In two groups: circle and square
- B. In three groups: square, triangle and circle
- C. In four groups: square, triangle, circle and star
- D. All stones were mixed together

Answer: B

Explanation: The stones formed three groups: square, triangle and circle. The star was the odd stone.

Q24. Which stone did Raju identify as the odd one out?

- A. Red circle stone
- B. Blue square stone
- C. Green triangle stone
- D. Star-shaped stone

Answer: D

Explanation: The star-shaped stone was different from the basic shape groups.

Q25. Remembering the poster with a hidden shape, which bench did the friends choose?

- A. The bench with the square picture
- B. The bench with the circle picture
- C. The bench with the triangle picture
- D. They did not choose a bench

Answer: B

Explanation: They remembered a tiny triangle hidden inside a big circle and chose the bench with the circle picture.

Reason and Assertion Questions

Q26. Assertion: In a repeating pattern of circle, square and triangle, the shape after a triangle is a circle. Reason: A fixed cycle starts again after its last item.

- A. Both are true and the reason explains the assertion
- B. Both are true but the reason does not explain the assertion
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false
- D. Assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

Explanation: The cycle circle-square-triangle repeats. Therefore, after triangle the cycle starts again with circle.

Q27. Assertion: If four equal sticks placed end-to-end cover a table, the table is four stick-lengths long. Reason: Counting equal units gives a measurement.

- A. Both are true and the reason explains the assertion
- B. Both are true but the reason does not explain the assertion
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false
- D. Assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

Explanation: The stick is used as a unit. Four equal units make the table four stick-lengths long.

Q28. Assertion: A diamond can be a square turned on its corner, so it still has four equal sides. Reason: Turning a shape does not change its side lengths.

- A. Both are true and the reason explains the assertion
- B. Both are true but the reason does not explain the assertion
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false
- D. Assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

Explanation: Rotation changes the direction of a shape, not its important properties.

Q29. Assertion: In a set of circle, square, triangle and star, the star is the odd one out. Reason: Circle, square and triangle are basic geometric shapes, while a star is a different composite figure.

- A. Both are true and the reason explains the assertion
- B. Both are true but the reason does not explain the assertion
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false
- D. Assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

Explanation: The reason correctly explains why the star does not match the basic shapes.

Q30. Assertion: In “Big Circle : Small Circle :: Big Square : Small Square”, the same size relationship is used. Reason: The analogy changes each big shape to its smaller version.

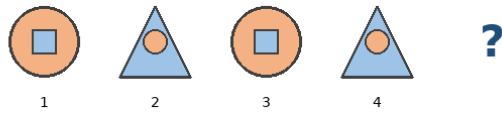
- A. Both are true and the reason explains the assertion
- B. Both are true but the reason does not explain the assertion
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false
- D. Assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

Explanation: Both pairs keep the same shape and change only the size.

Achievers Section

Q31. Which option correctly completes the embedded-shape pattern?



- A. Big red circle with small blue square
- B. Big blue triangle with small red circle
- C. Big red triangle with small blue circle
- D. Big blue circle with small red triangle

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence alternates between two complete figures. After the blue triangle with red circle, the red circle with blue square comes next.

Q32. Which object is the shortest, and by how many star lengths is it shorter than the longest object?

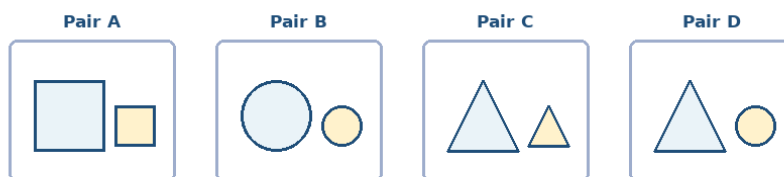


- A. Eraser; 3 stars shorter than the book
- B. Pencil; 2 stars shorter than the book
- C. Eraser; 1 star shorter than the pencil
- D. Pencil; 1 star shorter than the book

Answer: A

Explanation: The eraser is 2 stars long and the book is 5 stars long. The difference is 3 stars.

Q33. Which pair is the odd one out?

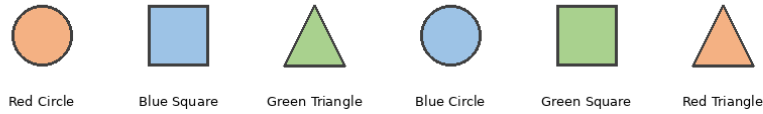


- A. Pair A
- B. Pair B
- C. Pair C
- D. Pair D

Answer: D

Explanation: Pairs A, B and C match a large shape with a smaller version of the same shape. Pair D shows different shapes.

Q34. Which grouping satisfies the condition: each group has one circle, one square, one triangle and one red, one blue, one green shape?



- A. Group 1: Red Circle, Blue Square, Green Triangle; Group 2: Blue Circle, Green Square, Red Triangle
 B. Group 1: Red Circle, Green Square, Red Triangle; Group 2: Blue Circle, Blue Square, Green Triangle
 C. Group 1: Red Circle, Blue Square, Red Triangle; Group 2: Blue Circle, Green Square, Green Triangle
 D. Group 1: Red Circle, Blue Circle, Green Square; Group 2: Red Triangle, Blue Square, Green Triangle

Answer: A

Explanation: Both groups in option A have all three shapes and all three colours exactly once.

Q35. Which option completes the analogy “Big Blue Circle : Small Blue Circle :: Big Red Square : ?”

Big Blue Circle : Small Blue Circle :: Big Red Square : ?



- A. Big red square
 B. Small red square
 C. Small blue square
 D. Big blue square

Answer: B

Explanation: The first pair changes a big shape to a small version while keeping colour and shape. So the answer is small red square.

Answer Key Snapshot

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	C	3	D	4	C	5	B
6	A	7	C	8	D	9	D	10	B
11	A	12	B	13	A	14	A	15	A
16	A	17	A	18	A	19	A	20	A
21	C	22	B	23	B	24	D	25	B
26	A	27	A	28	A	29	A	30	A
31	A	32	A	33	D	34	A	35	B

Teacher Review Notes

This paper has been rebuilt in a website/PDF-ready layout with compact inline question numbers, readable diagrams inside the question blocks, consistent option formatting, and age-appropriate explanations for Class 1 learners.

Alignment focus: reasoning patterns, non-standard measurement, shape recognition, odd-one-out logic, grouping, analogy, ranking and embedded-figure recognition.