



## Fact Sheet

### Western Australia Police Force Recruiting

#### Police Entrance Evaluation Examples

As part of the application process into Western Australia Police Force, you must pass the Police Entrance Evaluation (PEE). If you do not pass the PEE you will be invited to reapply after six months.

The PEE is made up of three assessments:

- Audio and Audio/Visual
- Verbal Reasoning
- Abstract Reasoning

The PEE is conducted under normal exam conditions and takes approximately two hours to complete. Before the assessment commences, you will be provided with instructions, paper, pencils and erasers. No books, dictionaries, notes, writing paper, calculators, calculator watches or other aids are allowed to be taken into the room.

The length of assessments differs with each containing different types of questions which are discussed further below. Although most applicants are able to complete the assessments, some applicants do not finish all the questions in the allocated time. For this reason, it is important that you work quickly but accurately. If you cannot decide which is the correct answer, leave the question and go back to it later if you have time.

#### 1. Audio and Audio/Visual

This assessment consists of two parts:

- Audio
- Audio/Visual

##### Audio

You will listen to an audio clip and are required to provide written answers to a series of questions. The audio clip may be a statement, a news article or other verbal response.

##### Audio/Visual

You will watch and listen to an audio/visual clip and again are required to provide written answers to a series of questions. The audio/visual clip may relate to witnessing an incident, a news segment or other visual scenario.



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## 1. Verbal Reasoning

The verbal reasoning assessment tests your ability to think, reason and solve problems in different ways by use of language. It aims to examine your ability to think constructively, rather than assessing only simple fluency or vocabulary recognition. Questions range from defining words, providing synonyms and recognising antonyms, through to identifying the underlying meanings of common words, phrases and sentences.

### Example questions

a) Find the word that is most similar in meaning to:

**Eradicate**

1. Procrastinate      2. Eliminate      3. Subjugate      4. Accumulate

*(Answer no 2)*

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b) June is to sixth as December is to:

1. Twelfth      2. January      3. Christmas      4. Month      5. Winter

*(Answer no 1)*

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c) Which two statements mean nearly the same:

Patience is a virtue

The early bird catches the worm

Waste not want not

As you sow so shall you reap

We must learn to walk before we can run

*(Answer 1 and 5)*

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d) Identify which two statements together prove that George is the oldest boy in his family:

There are four children in the family

George has two sisters and a brother

Alan is the youngest sibling

Sarah likes her brothers

Alan doesn't like Sarah

*(Answer 2 and 3)*

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## 2. Abstract Reasoning

Abstract reasoning tests your ability to analyse information, learn and assimilate new concepts, and apply knowledge to solve problems on a complex, thought-based level. The questions involve identifying patterns and similarities between shapes, figures and diagrams presented in visual form. Abstract reasoning is therefore not dependent upon previous experience or learned verbal or numerical ability.

### Example questions

#### 1. Which piece completes the pattern?

	1	2	3
	4	5	6

(Answer no 6)

#### 2. Which piece completes the pattern?

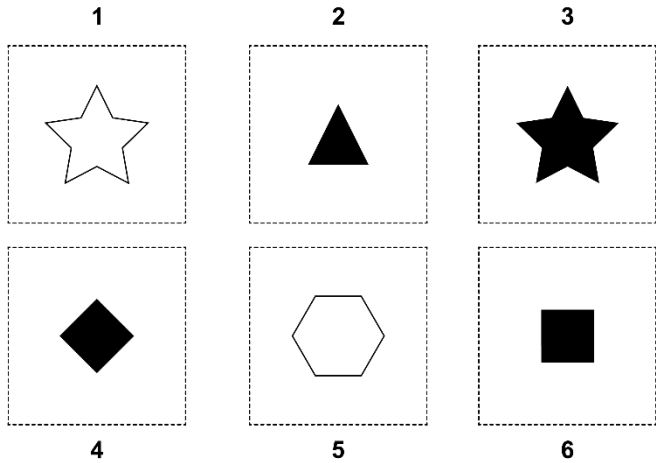
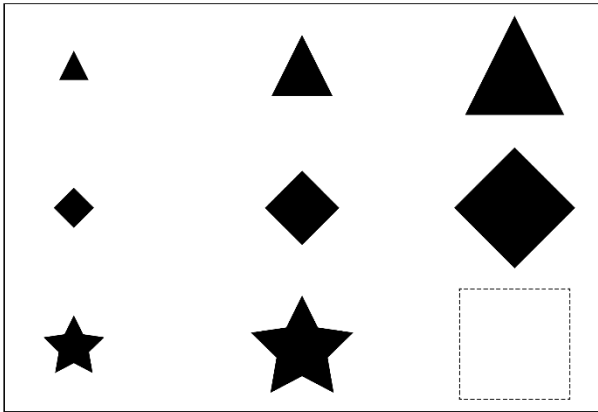
	1	2	3
	4	5	6

(Answer no 2)



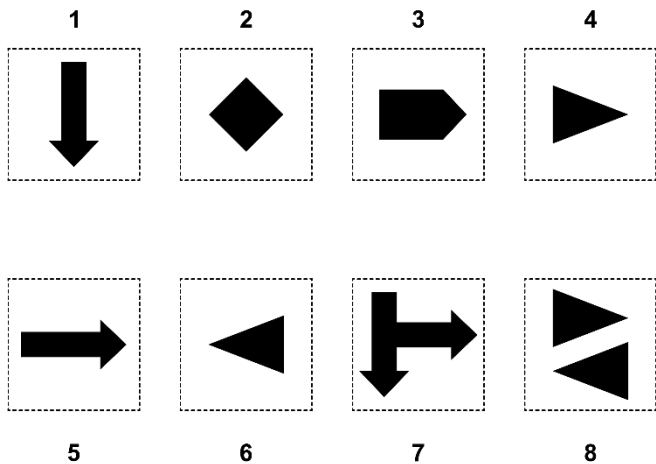
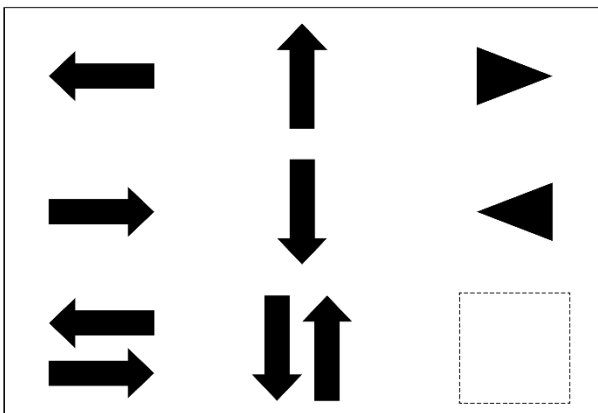
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3. Which piece completes the pattern?



(Answer no 3)

4. Which piece completes the pattern?



(Answer no 8)