

# How Many Routes

Beaver Jane regularly walks to school.

Jane likes to change her route each day, but she only takes paths to the school that are most direct.



## Question

How many different routes can Jane take to school?

- 1 2 3 4 5 6





This question  
comes from  
the UK

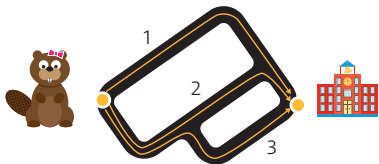


## Answer

The correct answer is 3

## Explanation

Beaver Jane can walk to school using three different routes. Each route uses a different combination of roads but all three pathways lead her to the school.



Computational Thinking:  
Abstraction



digital  
careers

# Birdhouse

BEBRAS  
Australia

You are building a birdhouse for a friend who has given you these instructions:

“I would like a birdhouse with 2 windows and a heart”.



House 1



House 2



House 3



House 4

## Question

Which birdhouse fits those rules?

- 1 2 3 4





This question  
comes from  
Romania



## Answer

House 3

## Explanation

House 1 is not correct because it has only one window and two hearts.

House 2 is not correct because it has two windows, but no heart.

House 4 is not correct because it has only one window.

Computational Thinking:  
Abstraction



digital  
careers

# Sudoku

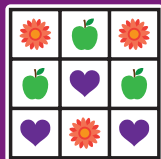
BEBRAS  
Australia

Benjamin is asked to fill a box with different shapes. The box has 9 sections.

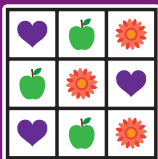
Rules: There must be only one of the same shape in each row.

There must be only one of the same shape in each column.

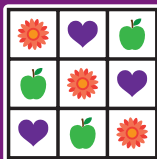
Benjamin has four goes!



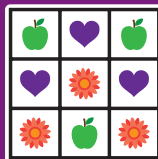
A



B



C



D

## Question

Which of the following boxes is correct?





This question  
comes from  
Hungary



## Answer

C is correct according  
to the rules

## Explanation

A is wrong because there is at least  
1 column with two of the same shapes.

B is wrong because there is at least  
1 row with two of the same shapes.

D is wrong because there is at least  
1 row with two of the same shapes.

Computational Thinking:  
Abstraction



digital  
careers

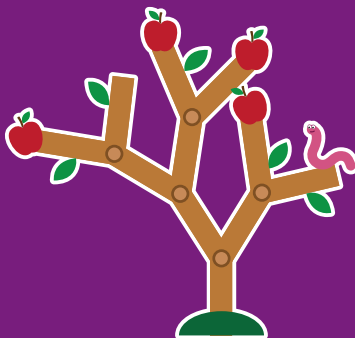
# Worm

BEBRAS  
Australia

A worm is sitting at the end of the branch of the tree shown to the right.

It wants to eat all the apples by moving through the tree's branches.

Each branch section is made of 1m long sections.



## Question

What is the shortest distance, in metres, that the worm has to crawl to eat all the apples?

**4m, 9m, 13m or 15m**



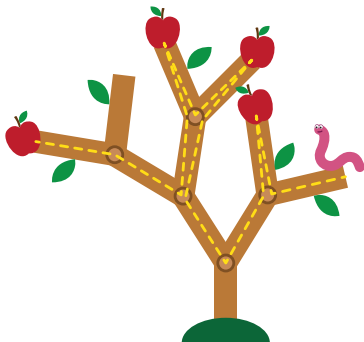


This question  
comes from  
Slovenia



## Answer

The correct answer is 13.



## Explanation

The worm has to reach all the apples.

4m and 9m are not the correct answers, because it is not possible to reach all apples passing 4 or 9 branch parts only. A path with a length of 13m allows the worm to reach all the apples. First it has to reach the closest apple and then the remaining three apples. Notice, it does not matter in which order the worm will reach the remaining apples. The 15m long path is too long.

Computational Thinking:  
Modelling and Simulation



digital  
careers








# Parking Lot






There are 12 spaces for cars in a parking lot.  
Each space is labelled with a number.

The pictures below show which spaces were used on Monday and which spaces were used on Tuesday.

Monday

	13		15	16	
18	19		21		23

Tuesday

	13	14		16	17
18	19	20			

## Question

How many parking spaces were empty both on Monday and Tuesday?

- ☐ 3
 ☐ 4
 ☐ 5
 ☐ 6



This question  
comes from  
Canada



## Answer

4 spaces were empty on both Monday and Tuesday as can be seen in the image below.

## Explanation

Only spots 13, 16, 18 and 19 did not have a car parked in them.



Computational Thinking:  
Abstraction



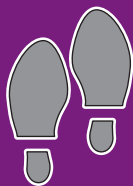
digital  
careers

# Shoe Prints

BEBRAS  
Australia

Four footprints have been found in the mud.  
The police are looking for a robber who wore shoes with these properties:

- The soles have a stripey pattern
- The heel is thin



1



2



3



4

## Question

Which shoe print would match the robber?



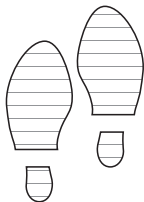


This question  
comes from  
Turkey



## Answer

Shoe print 4



## Explanation

If you look at all the shoe prints in the question, only the shoe print shown has both thin heels and a stripey sole.

Computational Thinking:  
Abstraction



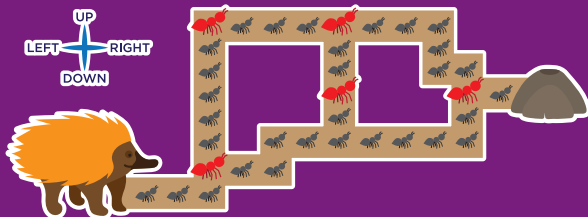
digital  
careers

# Ant Hill Scramble

BEBRAS  
Australia

Edna the echidna  
wants to go to  
the anthill.

To get there she must  
collect all the larger,  
red ants.



- A Right, up, right, down, right, up, right
- B Right, up, right, up, right up, right, down, right, down, right
- C Right, up, right, up, left, down, right
- D Right, up, right, down, right, down, right

## Question

What set of commands would get Edna all the red ants?

- A**
- B**
- C**
- D**



This question  
comes from  
Australia



## Answer

A

### Explanation

All answers begin with Edna walking right from the starting point, but only A collects all red ants and ends up at the ant hill.

B can't be right as the path described does not collect all red ants.

C and D can't be right as the paths as they do not follow the line of ants.

Computational Thinking:  
Algorithms



digital  
careers

# Snake Samba

BEBRAS  
Australia

Sally the snake is coming up with a dance.



A

B

C



D

## Question

Which image comes next in the dance?





This question  
comes from  
Australia



## Answer

C

### Explanation

A, B & D can't be right as it does not follow the pattern as the tail of the snake changes position in each dance step: it is either a straight or bent after the other. The small black stripe swaps to be over or under the wide black stripe in each alternate move and in each second dance step the snake rotates (90 degrees) in a clockwise direction.

To meet all of these rules the next dance step the head of the snake points in new direction (down), with the tail remaining unmoved (straight), and the black small stripe moves over the wide black stripe.

Computational Thinking:  
Pattern Recognition



digital  
careers



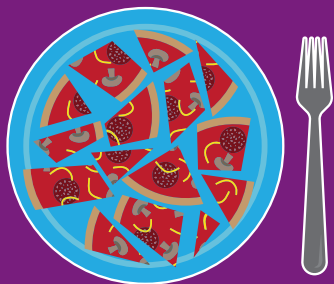
# Pizza

BEBRAS  
Australia

Lucilla is learning how to eat pizza. Here are her Mum's rules:

Pieces with crust should be eaten with hands.

Pieces without crust should be eaten with a fork.



## Question

How many pieces of pizza should be eaten with a fork?





This question  
comes from  
Italy

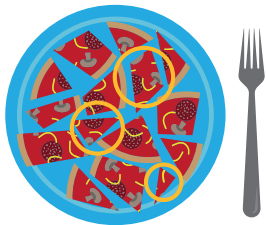


## Answer

Three pieces

## Explanation

The image shows the only three pieces that have no crust which would be eaten with a fork.



Computational Thinking:  
Abstraction



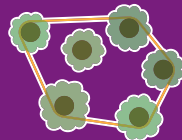
digital  
careers

# Trees in a Circle

BEBRAS  
Australia

The green circles on the right show the position of six trees. Joni has tied a rope around them shown by the yellow line.

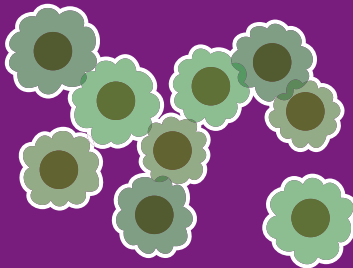
Only five trees are touched by the rope.



Example

## Question

If the trees shown on the right are wrapped with a rope in the same way, how many trees will be touched by the rope?



- 4 5 6 7



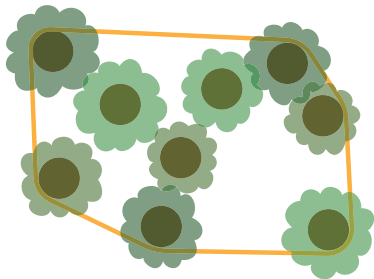


This question  
comes from  
Canada



## Answer

6 trees



## Explanation

The image shows that six trees would be looped if a rope was extended around the outside of the group.

Computational Thinking:  
Modelling and Simulation



digital  
careers

# Rubbish Robots

A park is divided into rectangles. The number in each rectangle represents the number of pieces of rubbish left there by visitors.

The park rangers have two robots, Anton and Boris, who collect all the rubbish they find in every rectangle they enter.

The robots were given the following instructions:

First, robot Anton was sent:

↑ = upwards    ↑ = upwards    ← = left

Next, robot Boris was sent:

↑ = upwards    ↑ = upwards    ← = left

## Question

How many pieces of rubbish will Boris collect?

1	3	1
0	2	6
0	1	3
1	ANTON	BORIS

3 9 11 12



This question  
comes from  
Slovakia



## Answer

9 pieces of rubbish

## Explanation

Boris will collect 3, then 6, then 0, for a total of 9.

The last square that Boris lands in will have 0 pieces in it as Anton, who goes first, would have already collected them.

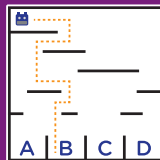
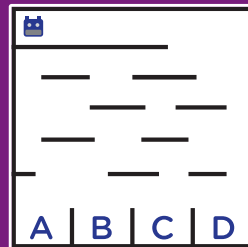
# Falling Robot

A robot moves through a vertical maze. The maze consists of various platforms. The robot begins in the upper left corner and then moves to the right.

When it reaches the end of a platform, it falls down onto the platform below.

As soon as the robot lands it changes direction. Eventually the robot reaches one of the buckets at the bottom of the maze.

The image on the right gives an example of how the robot will move down.



## Question

Which bucket will the robot reach in the maze?

- A** **B** **C** **D**





This question comes from France

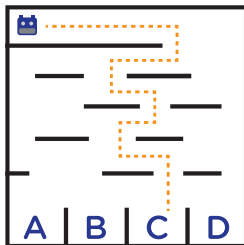


## Answer

C

### Explanation

The robot follows the same basic rule, or algorithm when moving down the maze. This makes the robot fall in a pattern changing directions at each level of the maze.



## Computational Thinking: Modelling and Simulation



digital  
careers



# Ice Cream Machine

BEBRAS  
Australia

There is a special ice cream machine that creates cones with 4 scoops of ice cream.

It does so in an ordered way. Here you see, from left to right, the last 3 ice creams that the machine has made.



A



B



C



D

## Question

Which ice cream will the machine produce next?





This question  
comes from  
Germany



## Answer

A

## Explanation

The order of ice creams always follow a pattern:  
yellow – blue – purple – red – yellow – blue – purple – red.

Applying this pattern you can see that A is the next  
ice cream in the pattern.

Computational Thinking:  
Pattern Recognition



digital  
careers

# Broken Window

Six children were playing in the yard.  
One of them threw a ball and broke Mr. Beaver's window.  
Mr. Beaver only saw the back of the child running away.  
The child had a red shirt and short dark hair.



JANE



EVE



JOHN



ANNE



DAN



TOM

## Question

Who broke the window?





This question  
comes from  
Slovakia



## Answer

John broke the window.

## Explanation

Only three of the children wear a red shirt: Jane, John and Dan. But Jane has long blonde hair and Dan's hair is violet.

So, it had to be John.

Computational Thinking:  
Decomposition



digital  
careers

# Shelf Sort

BEBRAS  
Australia

Beatrix is trying to rearrange her shelf. She has two rules:

1. Rectangular items must not be next to each other.
2. Circular items must not be next to rectangular items.



## Question

Which one of these shelves has followed her rules correctly?





This question  
comes from  
Australia



## Answer

D follows the rules correctly.

## Explanation

A can't be right as there are rectangular objects together.

B can't be right as there is a circular object next to a rectangular object.

C can't be right as there is a circular object next to a rectangular object.

The only correct answer can be D as it follows the rules stated.

Computational Thinking:  
Algorithms



digital  
careers

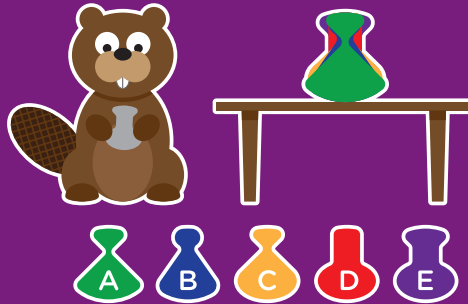
# Bottles

BEBRAS  
Australia

A beaver puts five bottles on a table.

He places them so that every bottle has a bit showing.

He places the first bottle at the back of the table and puts each new bottle in front of those already placed.



## Question

In what order are the bottles placed when they appear as shown in the picture?

EDCBA

DBC AE

ECDAB

DCEBA



This question  
comes from  
the USA



## Answer

E D C B A

## Explanation

The bottles need to be sorted based on their shape and size. The wider the top or the middle of the bottle, the further back it is placed on the table.

Computational Thinking:  
Abstraction



digital  
careers

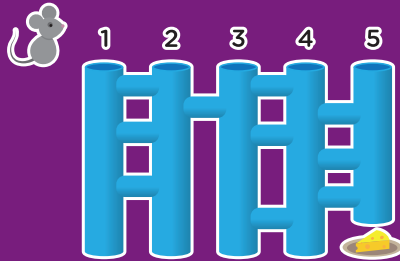


# Tube System

BEBRAS  
Australia

A mouse wants to reach the cheese at the end of tube 5.  
The mouse always follows these commands:

1. Go downwards until a crossing.
2. At the crossing, move through to the next vertical tube.
3. Go to command 1.



## Question

In which tube should the mouse start so that it reaches the cheese?

- 1 2 3 4 5



This question  
comes from  
Austria



## Answer

Tube 3

## Explanation

The mouse must always follow the rules and move in the same pattern.

From tube 1 the mouse always reaches tube 3.

From tube 2 it reaches tube 1.

From tube 4 it reaches tube 2.

From tube 5 the mouse gets to tube 4.

Computational Thinking:  
Algorithms



digital  
careers

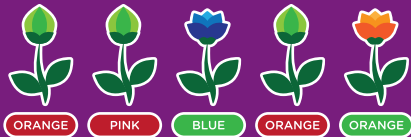
# Flowers

BEBRAS  
Australia

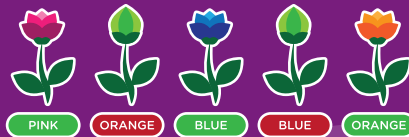
Jane is playing a guessing game on the computer.

Jane tries to guess the colour of five different flowers hidden within a bud. When Jane guesses the colour correctly the bud opens up and reveals the correct colour of the flower.

Jane's first go:



Jane's second go:



## Question

What colours did the computer choose for the five flowers?

- A. blue pink blue orange orange
- B. pink blue blue blue orange
- C. pink blue blue pink orange
- D. pink pink blue pink orange



This question  
comes from  
Switzerland



## Answer

C: pink blue blue pink orange

## Explanation

The first flower was pink so answer A cannot be correct.

The second flower must be blue because the flower did not appear when pink and orange were guessed. So answer D cannot be correct.

The fourth flower must be pink because the flower did not appear when orange and blue were guessed. So answer B cannot be correct.

Computational Thinking:  
Decomposition



digital  
careers

# Birthday Balloons

Mother Beaver bought ten balloons of three colours with the numbers as shown:

- 0 Green
- 1 Yellow
- 2 Red
- 3 Green
- 4 Yellow
- 5 Red
- ... etc.

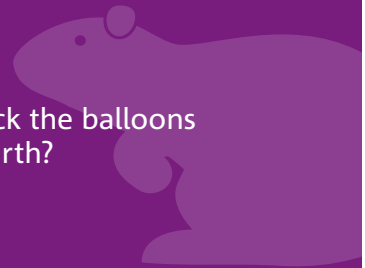


## Question

If Mother Beaver was born in the year 1983, can you pick the balloons in the correct order to show Mother Beaver's year of birth?

Yellow, Red, Green, Red  
Yellow, Green, Green, Green

Yellow, Red, Red, Green  
Yellow, Green, Red, Green



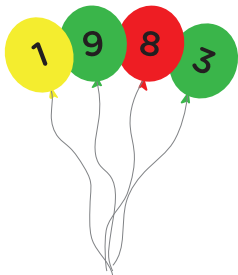


This question  
comes from  
Turkey



## Answer

Yellow, Green, Red, Green



## Explanation

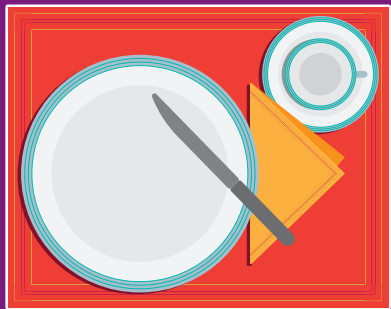
The question states that the balloon with the number 1 on it will be yellow, and the 3 green. So we know the answer must start with yellow and end in green. If we continue the pattern, 6 is green, 7 is yellow, 8 is red and 9 is green. The answer therefore must be yellow, green, red, green.

Computational Thinking:  
Abstraction

# Setting the Table

BEBRAS  
Australia

Beaver Bob has set the breakfast table as shown in the picture, including a tablecloth, napkin, cup and saucer, a knife and a plate.



## Question

In which order has he placed the objects on the table?





This question  
comes from  
Hungary



## Answer

The tablecloth was placed first because all the other things are on top of it. The next item was the cup because the napkin is on top of the cup. The plate is on top of the napkin and the knife is on the plate.

## Explanation

To find the object that was placed on the table first you can look at each object and ask the question, “is this object on top of something else?” If the answer is yes, the object was not the first item to be placed on the table.

**Computational Thinking:  
Decomposition**



digital  
careers