Taylor Complex Figure Test Scoring Form
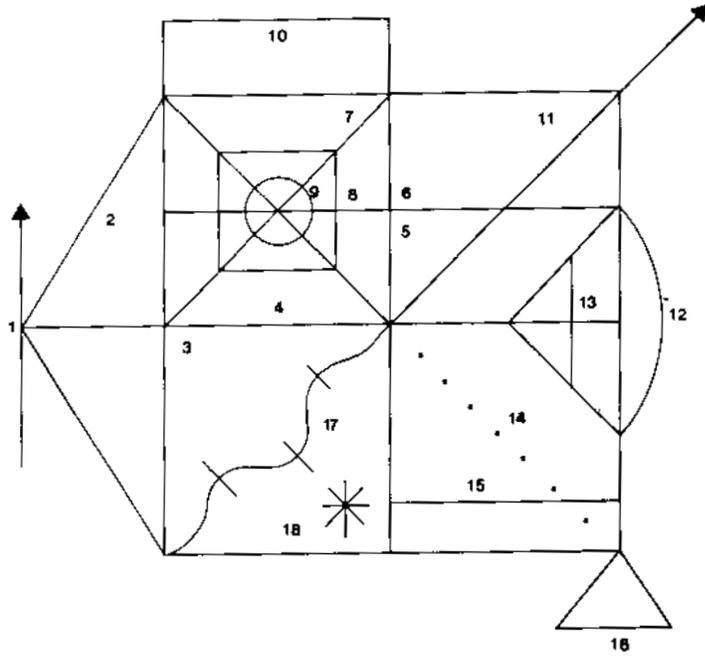
Details	Copy	Immediate Recall	Delay
1. Arrow at left	---------	-------	-------
2. Triangle at left	---------	-------	-------
3. Square	---------	-------	-------
4. Horizontal Line	---------	-------	-------
5. Vertical Line	---------	-------	-------
6. Horizontal in top half	---------	-------	-------
7. Diagonals in top left quadrant	---------	-------	-------
8. Square in top left quadrant	---------	-------	-------
9. Circle	---------	-------	-------
10. Rectangle	---------	-------	-------
11. Arrow top right quadrant	---------	-------	-------
12. Semicircle	---------	-------	-------
13. Triangle line	---------	-------	-------
14. Row of dots	---------	-------	-------
15. Horizontal line between dots	---------	-------	-------
16. Triangle at bottom of 3	---------	-------	-------
17. Curves & Cross bars	---------	-------	-------
18. Star	---------	-------	-------

Totals: _____ _____ ____

Scoring Criteria for the Taylor Figure

	Accuracy	Placement
1. Vertical Arrow	Vertical Segment of vertical arrow (1) should be parallel to the left vertical segment of the large square (3). The length of the vertical arrow (1) should be proportional to the complex figure stimulus.	Midpoint of the vertical arrow (1) should meet the horizontal midline (4) within ¼ in. The vertical arrow (1) should extend above and below the midpoints of the upper and lower quadrants of the large square (3), but not extending beyond the upper and lower limits of the square within ¼ in. The vertical arrow (1) should not be rotated or drawn upside down.
2. Sides of the large triangle attached to the large square	Two line segments should originate from the two left corners of the large square (3) and converge at a point to the left of the left vertical segment of the large square (3). The length of the sides of the large triangle (2) should be proportional to the complex figure stimulus. The lines should not overshoot or undershoot the termination points by more than 1/8 in. The altitude of the large triangle (2) should be less than half of the width of the large square (3). In the event that the left vertical segment of the large square (3) is not drawn, the sides of the large triangle (2) are scored as accurate if all other criteria are met.	The lines should converge at a point no more than 1/8 in. from the endpoint of the horizontal midline (4) within the triangle. The vertex of the large triangle (2) should be drawn opposite the midpoint of the left vertical segment of the large square (3) and should not deviate from this position more than ¼ in. The base of the triangle should incorporate the left vertical segment of the large square (3).
3. Large Square	A large square (3) composed of four line segments should be drawn. All four line segments should be approximately equal and generally proportional to the complex figure stimulus (should look like a square and not a rectangle). These lines may be drawn discontinuously and still receive full credit for accuracy. The line segments should form	The large square (3) should be drawn in the center of the page and an edge of the page should not be used as a side.

	four right angles at the corners. The lines should extend past the corner intersections not more than 1/8 in. The lines should fail to intersect at a corner no more than 1/8in.	
4. Horizontal midline	A horizontal line should be drawn perpendicular to each horizontal segment of the large square (3) extending to the midpoint of the vertical arrow (1). It should not overshoot or undershoot the intersection points more than 1/8 in. The line segment should be approximately straight.	The horizontal midline (4) should be positioned no further than ¼ in. from the midpoint of the large square (3).
5. Vertical midline	The vertical midline (5) should be drawn perpendicular to each horizontal segment of the large square (3). It should not overshoot the horizontal segments more than 1/8 in. It should be approximately straight.	The vertical midline (5) should be positioned no further than ¼ in. from midpoint of the large square (3). The vertical midline (5) should be ¼ in. of bisecting the horizontal segments of the large square (3). It should connect with the right vertical segment of the small rectangle (10). The vertical midline (5) may be drawn discontinuously, within ¼ in., and still receive full credit for placement.
6. Horizontal line bisecting top half of large square	A horizontal line should be drawn between the right and left vertical segments of the top half of the large square (3). It should not overshoot or undershoot the intersection points more than 1/8 in. The line segment should be approximately straight.	The horizontal line (6) should be positioned no further than ¼ in. from the midpoint of the top half of the large square (3).
7. Diagonal bisecting lines	Two diagonal lines should be drawn from adjacent corners of the upper left quadrant of the large square (3). The lines should not overshoot or undershoot the corners more than 1/8 in. The two lines that form the diagonal cross should be approximately straight. The lines may be drawn discontinuously and still receive full credit for accuracy. If only one diagonal line is drawn, a score of 0 for the	The two diagonal lines that form the diagonal bisecting lines (7) should intersect no more than ¼ in. from the midpoint of the top of the quadrant. The midpoint of the top left quadrant may be defined as the intersection of imaginary lines drawn from opposite corners of the top left quadrant.

		unit is assigned.	
8.	Small square in top left quadrant	A square in the top left quadrant with approximately equal sides should be drawn and should be ¼ the size of the top left of the quadrant. The lines should extend past the corner intersections no more than 1/8 in. The lines should fail to intersect at a corner no more than 1/8 in.	The corners of the small square (8) should be located on the diagonal bisecting lines (7) within 1/4in. If the diagonals are not drawn, the small square should be located in the approximate center of the left quadrant.
9.	Circle	A circle must be drawn and its size must be proportional to the complex figure stimulus.	The midpoint of the circle should be located at the intersection of the diagonal bisecting lines (7). If the diagonal bisecting lines (7) are not drawn, the circle should be located in the approximate center of the top left quadrant.
10.	Small rectangle	A rectangle should be drawn immediately above the top left quadrant of the large square (3). The height of the rectangle should be less than ¼ the height of the large square (3). The lines should extend past the corner intersections no more than 1/8 in. The lines should fail to intersect at a corner no more than 1/8 in.	The horizontal segment of the large square (3) forms the bottom segment of the small rectangle (10). The left vertical side of the small rectangle (10) should be within ¼ in. of connecting with the left vertical side of the large square (3). The right vertical side of the rectangle should be within ¼ in. of connecting with the vertical midline (5) of the large square (3).
11.	Diagonal arrow	An arrow should extend from the center of the large square (3) through the top right corner of the large square (3) with not more than 1/3 of its length outside the large square (3).	The diagonal arrow (11) should extend past the corner intersection no more than ¼ in. The diagonal arrow (11) should fail to intersect at the corner no more than ¼ in. The line should originate within ¼ in. of the intersection of the horizontal (4) and vertical (5) midlines. If the midlines are not drawn, the arrow should originate from the approximate center of the large square (3).
12.	Semicircle accuracy	A semicircle should be drawn at the right side of the large square (3). The lines should not overshoot or undershoot the right side of the large square (3) by more than 1/8 in.	The semicircle (12) should extend from the horizontal bisector of the top half of the large square (6) to the equivalent point in the lower half of the large square (3). The lines should be within ¼ in. of

		intersecting the horizontal bisector of the top half of the large square (6) and its equivalent point in the lower half.
13. Triangle in right half of large square	A triangle should be drawn in the right half of the large square (3) with the same base as the semicircle (12). A vertical line should be drawn that connects the two line segments that form the sides of the triangle. The line should not overshoot nor undershoot the intersection points by more than 1/8 in. The altitude of the triangle (13) should be ¼ the width of the large square (3) and its vertex should be to the left of its base.	The vertex of the triangle (12) should intersect the horizontal midline (4) is not drawn, the vertex should be located approximately on the horizontal midline of the large square (3). The two line segments that form the triangle (12) should be within ¼ in. of intersecting the horizontal bisector of the top half of the large square (6) and its equivalent point in the lower half.
14. Row of dots	A row of seven dots (not circles) should be evenly spaced in a straight line and generally proportional to the complex figure stimulus. Scoring should be liberal for spacing and straightness.	The dots should be drawn in the lower right quadrant from the center of the large square to the lower right corner of the quadrant.
15. Horizontal line in lower right quadrant	Only one, horizontal line should be drawn in the lower right quadrant. The line should be parallel to the lower horizontal segment of the large square (3). The horizontal line should extend past the points of intersection no more than 1/8in.	The horizontal line should be drawn between the sixth and seventh dot of the row of dots (14). If the row of dots (14) is not drawn, the horizontal line should deviate no more than ¼ in. from its expected location.
16. Equilateral triangle	A small equilateral triangle should be drawn below the lower right quadrant of the large square (3) with an altitude no more than ¼ the height of the large square (3). The lines should not overshoot or undershoot an intersection by more than 1/8 in.	The apex of the equilateral triangle (16) should connect with the lower right corner of the large square (3).
17. Curved line with cross bars	A curved line should be drawn in the lower left quadrant of the large square (3) with three cross bars at the center of each of the three sinusoids. The highest point of the middle sinusoid should point rightward and the other two sinusoids should point	The curved line (17) should extend from the bottom left corner to the top right corner of the quadrant.

	leftward. The line should be within 1/8 in. of the intersection points.	
18. Star	A star, composed of eight lines radiating from a center point, should be drawn. It should be generally proportional to the complex figure stimulus.	The star (18) must be drawn in the lower left quadrant near its lower right corner. The star must not intersect with any portion of the curved line or any of the line segments that form the lower left quadrant of the large square (3).