


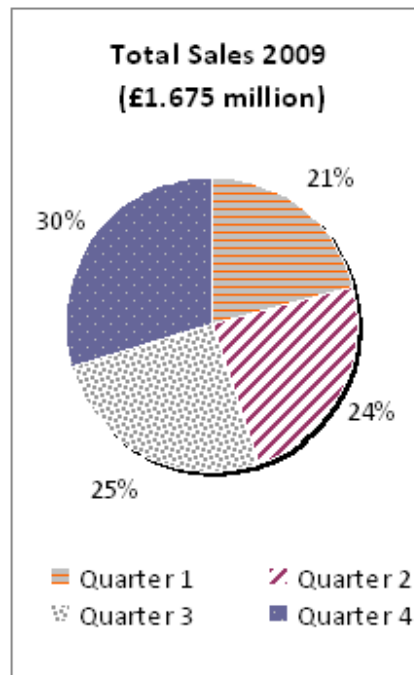
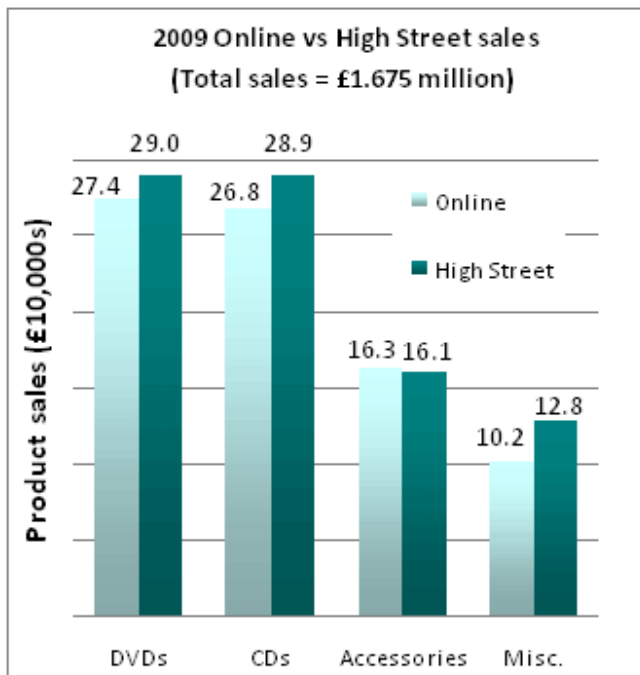
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The screenshot shows a digital test interface. On the left, there is a bar chart titled 'European Inflation Index for 1998 (Indexed to 100 at 1st Quarter)'. The chart has four bars representing different quarters: Q1 (red), Q2 (blue), Q3 (green), and Q4 (orange). The y-axis is labeled 'Index' and ranges from 90 to 110. The x-axis is labeled 'Quarter' and lists Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4. The bars show values of approximately 100, 102, 104, and 106 respectively. Below the chart are navigation buttons: 'Back', 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Finish'. To the right of the chart is 'Question 2' with a text prompt: 'The average first-hand house sale price of four properties from 1998 is £120,000. How much more did the most expensive property cost?'. Below the question are three radio button options: 'A) £10,000', 'B) £15,000', and 'C) £20,000'. There are also 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons.

Numerical Reasoning  
Practice Test 12

Solution Booklet



**Q1** What are the combined sales of quarters 1 and 4?

- £850,000      £852,250      **£854,250**      £856,000      £858,000

*The information that I need is shown in the pie-chart.  
Step 1 – Calculate the total % for quarters 1 and 4  
21% + 30% = 51%*

*Step 2 – £1.675 million x 51% = £854,250*

**Thus the correct answer is £854,250**

**Q2** If the ratio of profit to sales for online goods was 1:8, what was the total profit for online sales in 2009?

- £460,850      £11,175      **£100,875**      £80,750      £81,500

*The information you need is shown in the graph Online vs High Street sales  
Calculate total online sales = 27.4 + 26.8 + 16.3 + 10.2 = 80.7 (£10,000s)  
Profit to sales ratio = 1:8, so profit = 80.7/8 = 10.0875 (£10,000s)*

**Thus the correct answer is £100,875**

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**Q3** What is the difference in sales between the best and worst performing quarters?

£335,000      £83,750      £418,750      **£150,750**      None of these

*The most profitable and least profitable quarters are going to be those with the highest and lowest % sales respectively.*

*Step 1 – Calculate the difference in these %'s*  
 $30\% - 21\% = 9\%$

*Step 2 – calculate the % of total sales*  
 $9\% \times £1.675 \text{ million} = £150,750$

**Thus the correct answer is £150,750**

**Q4** What was the difference between Online and High Street sales (in £10,000s)?

**6.1**                  6.8                  2.9                  6.9                  2.8

*Step 1 – calculate the total sales for each*  
*High Street sales =  $29 + 28.9 + 16.1 + 12.8 = 86.8$*   
*Online sales =  $27.4 + 26.8 + 16.3 + 10.2 = 80.7$*

*Step 2 – calculate the difference*  
*Difference =  $86.8 - 80.7 = 6.1$ . Remember these numbers are in £10,000 as stated in the graph.*

**So the correct answer is 6.1**

**Q5** In 2010 there is a High Street CD and DVDs sale that results in an increase in the annual 2009 sales of each category by 11% and 14.5% respectively. What are the combined High Street DVD and CD sales for 2010?

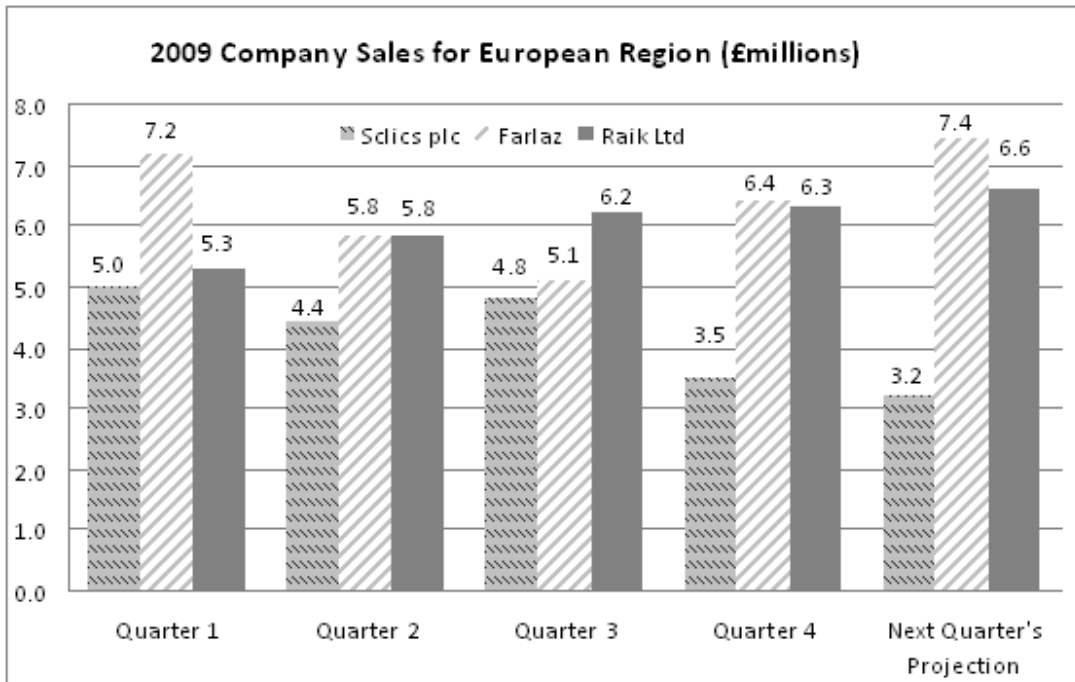
£480,500      £514,118      **£652,840**      £0.56 million      £65.4 million

*Step 1 – calculate the % increases in each category*  
*High Street CD (2010) = 2009 sales + 11% =  $28.9 \times 1.11 = 32.079$*   
*High Street DVD (2010) = 2009 sales + 14.5% =  $29 \times 1.145 = 33.205$*

*Step 2 – calculate the total*  
 $32.079 + 33.205 = £65.284 \text{ (10,000)}$

*Step 3 = £652,840*

**Hence the correct answer is £652,840**



**Q6** In which quarter did Sclics plc, Farlaz and Raik Ltd each experience an increase in sales for the European Region?

Quarter 1      Quarter 2      Quarter 3      Quarter 4      **None of these**

*From looking at the graph, there is no quarter in which Sclics plc, Farlaz and Raik Ltd each experience an increase. In quarter 3 Sclics plc and Raik Ltd experience increases, but Farlaz does not.*

**Thus the correct answer is 'None of these'**

**Q7** If the annual European sales for Raik Ltd represent 45% of worldwide sales, what is the level of sales worldwide?

£62.5 million      **£52.4 million**      £42.6 million      £28.8 million      £23.6 million

*Step 1 – calculate the annual sales for Raik Ltd*  
 $5.3 + 5.8 + 6.2 + 6.3 = 23.6$

*Step 2 – calculate the worldwide sales*  
 $100 \times 23.6 / 45 = £52.4 \text{ million}$

**Thus the correct answer is £52.4 million**

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**Q8** How much did Sclics plc's European sales in quarters 1 and 2 differ from Farlaz's European sales over the same period?

- £3.6 million more
- £3.6 million less**
- £2.2 million less
- 2.2 million more
- None of these

*Step 1 - Calculate the Q1 and Q2 differences*

*Q1;  $5 - 7.2 = 2.2$  less*

*Q2;  $4.4 - 5.8 = 1.4$  less*

*Step 2 – calculate the total difference  $2.2 + 1.4 = £3.6$  million*

**So the correct answer is £3.6 million less**

**Q9** If the annual sales target for Raik Ltd was £29.5 million, by what fraction of this target did the company underperform?

- 2/3
- 1/5**
- 1/3
- 1/2
- 1/4

*Step 1 – refer to your own rough notes for the annual sales for Raik Ltd (from question 7)  
= 23.6 (£millions)*

*Step 2 – calculate the difference compared to the annual sales target  
 $29.5 - 23.6 = 5.9$*

*Step 3 – calculate the fraction  
 $5.9 / 29.5 = 1/5$*

**So the correct answer is 1/5**

**Q10** Next quarter's total sales projection represents what increase on Quarter 4's total sales for the three companies shown (to the nearest %)?

- 6.1%
- 7.2%
- 6.2%
- 10%
- 6%**

*Step 1 – Calculate Quarter 4's total  
 $3.5 + 6.4 + 6.3 = 16.2$*

*Step 2 – Calculate the Projected Quarter's total  
 $3.2 + 7.4 + 6.6 = 17.2$*

*Step 3 – calculate the % increase  
 $17.2 / 16.2 = 106.17\%$ . The question asks for this to be rounded to the nearest percent.*

**So the correct answer is 6%**

UK Operations of <i>Gills &amp; Tines Ltd</i>	Full Year ended 31 December (£million)			
	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Income Sources</b>				
Net interest	325.2	309.5	319.7	313.8
Other income	64.2	51.8	52	51.7
Fair value gains	18.0	39.9	29.7	31.1
<b>Costs</b>				
Admin costs	277.8	231	285.9	283.5
Loan impairment costs	15.0	57.8	6.1	5.9
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>107.2</b>

**Q11** What was the average annual income across the four years shown (to the nearest million)?

- £408 million
- £407 million
- £402 million**
- £403 million
- £404 million

*Step 1 – Calculate the annual income for each year*

	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Income</b>				
<i>Net interest</i>	325.2	309.5	319.7	313.8
<i>Other income</i>	64.2	51.8	52	51.7
<i>Fair value gains</i>	18	39.9	29.7	31.1
<b>TOTALS</b>	407.4	401.2	401.4	396.6

*Step 2 - Calculate the average by dividing the overall total for all 4 years by 4  
 $(407.4 + 401.2 + 401.4 + 396.6)/4 = 401.65$*

*Step 3 - To the nearest million = £402 million*

**So the correct answer is £402 million**

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**Q12** Gills & Tines Ltd's target has been to increase Profit Before Tax by more than 2% each year. In which year, or years, has this been achieved?

- 2008
- 2007, 2008**
- 2007
- 2007, 2008, 2009
- None of the years shown

*Step 1 – calculate the % change in Profit Before Tax as shown in bold below;*

2009	2008	2007
114.6	112.4	109.4
<b><math>100\% \times (114.6 - 112.4)/112.4</math></b>	<b><math>100\% \times (112.4 - 109.4)/109.4</math></b>	<b><math>100\% \times (109.4 - 107.2)/107.2</math></b>
<b>= 1.96%</b>	<b>= 2.74%</b>	<b>= 2.05%</b>

**Thus the correct answer is 2007, 2008**

**Q13** Admin costs are projected to increase by a quarter in 2010 and Net Interest to increase by 2.5%, whilst all other costs and incomes are projected to remain constant. What is the projected Profit Before Tax for 2010 (in £million)?

- £53.28 million**
- £69.45 million
- £113.2 million
- £144.6 million
- £118.9 million

*Step 1 – calculate the increase in Admin costs*  
 $277.8 \times .25 = 69.45$

*Step 2 – calculate the increase in Net Interest*  
 $325.2 \times 2.5\%/100 = 8.13$

*Step 3 – calculate the new Profit Before Tax using the 2009 Profit Before Tax as the starting point*  
 $114.6 - 69.45 + 8.13 = 53.28$

**So the correct answer is £53.28 million**

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**Q14** In which year did the combined Admin Costs and Loan Impairment Costs decrease in value?

2006                  2007                  **2008**                  2009                  Cannot Say

*The total Admin Costs and Loan Impairment Costs are as follows;*

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<i>Admin costs</i>	277.8	231	285.9	283.5
<i>Loan impairment costs</i>	15	57.8	6.1	5.9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>292.8</b>	<b>288.8</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>289.4</b>

**Thus the correct answer is 2008**

**Q15** If corporation tax of 21% was applied each year to the *Profit Before Tax*, what was the average net profit across 2006-2009?

- £110.9 million
- £114.6 million
- £115.6 million
- £86.4 million
- £87.6 million**

*Step 1 – Calculate the average Profit Before Tax across 2006-2009*  
 $(114.6 + 112.4 + 109.4 + 107.2) / 4 = 110.9$

*Step 2 – Deduct the 21% tax*  
 $110.9 \times 79\% / 100 = £87.6 \text{ million}$

**So the correct answer is £87.6 million**



Hours spent (March)					
	<i>Team A</i>	<i>Team B</i>	<i>Team C</i>	<i>Team D</i>	<i>Team E</i>
Admin tasks	33	42	25	19	21
Client work	402	370	419	434	404
Training	3	6	3	4	5
Meetings	40	72	32	18	56

**Q16** What was the total number of days spent on Client work in March using the formula 1 day = 7 working hours (to the nearest whole day)?

- 300 days      **290 days**      280 days      270 days      260 days

*Step 1 – calculate the total hours spent*  
 $402 + 370 + 419 + 434 + 404 = 2029$

*Step 1 – calculate the total days spent*  
 $2029 / 7 = 289.9 \text{ days}$

**Thus the correct answer is 290 days**

**Q17** If there were 3 members within Team B, what was the average number of hours spent on non-client work during March?

- 37hours      38 hours      39 hours      **40 hours**      41 hours

*Step 1 – calculate the number of non-client hours*  
 $42 + 6 + 72 = 120$

*Step 2 – divide by the 3 team members*  
 $120 / 3 = 40 \text{ hours}$

**Thus the correct answer is 40 hours**

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**Q18** If Teams A-C bill clients at £75 per hour and less experienced Teams D and E bill clients at £55 per hour, what is the total client income for March (to the nearest £1,000)?

£127,000      £129,000      £131,000      £133,000      **£135,000**

*Step 1 – Calculate the client bill for Teams A-C*  
 $£75 \times (402 + 370 + 419) = £89,325$

*Step 2 – Calculate the client bill for Teams D and E*  
 $£55 \times (434 + 404) = £46,090$

*Step 3 – Calculate the total client bill*  
 $£89,325 + £46,090 = £135,000$  (to the nearest £1,000)

**So the correct answer is £135,000**

**Q19** If the monthly summary shown is representative of the time typically spent each month over the course of a year (1 year = 12 months) then how many days (1 day = 8 working hours) do Teams A-E spend in meetings over the course of a year?

**327 days**      357 days      347 days      337 days      367 days

*Step 1 – calculate the total time spent in meetings in March*  
 $40 + 72 + 32 + 18 + 56 = 218$  hours

*Step 2 – calculate the time per year*  
 $218 \times 12 = 2616$  hours

*Step 3 – put this figure into days*  
 $2616 / 8 = 327$  days

**So the correct answer is 327 days**

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**Q20** Put the teams in increasing order of total hours worked in March (starting with the lowest number of total hours worked).

D, A, C, B, E

C, B, A, E, D

**D, A, C, E, B**

A, D, E, C, B

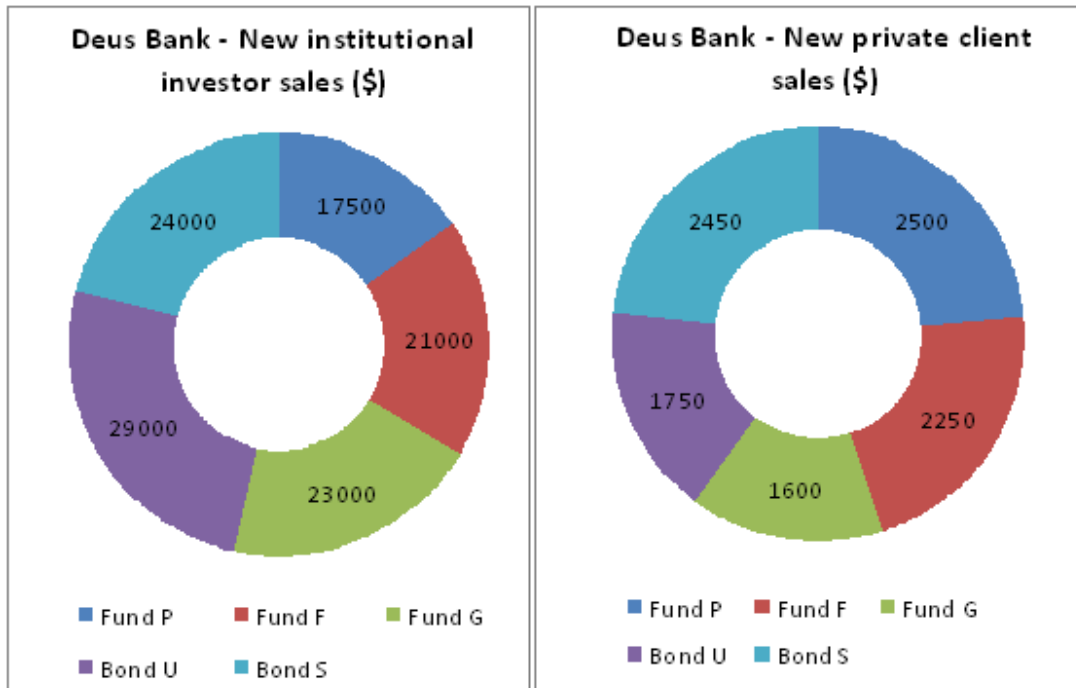
A, D, C, E, B

*Calculate the total hours worked;*

<i>Team A</i>	<i>Team B</i>	<i>Team C</i>	<i>Team D</i>	<i>Team E</i>
478	490	479	475	486

*Put teams into order of increasing numbers of hours worked.*

**Thus the correct answer is D, A, C, E, B**



**Q21** How much did Deus Bank income from new institutional investors differ from that of new private clients?

- \$85,250      \$106,950      \$109,500      **\$103,950**      \$114,500

*Calculate the totals*  
 $114,500 - 10,550 = 103,950$

**So the correct answer is \$103,950**

**Q22** What is the ratio of Fund P's sales to new private clients compared to new institutional investors?

- 1:4      1:5      1:6      **1:7**      1:6

*Put the figures into a ratio*  
 $2,500 : 17,500 = 1:7$

**So the correct answer is 1:7**

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**Q23** What are Deus Bank's total new private client and institutional investor Fund sales (in £s) at an exchange rate of \$1.55 to the £?

£73,871      £193,827      £80,677      £177,475      **£43,774**

*Tip: make sure you don't include sales from Bonds; the question asks for Fund sales only.*

*Step 1 – Total the Fund sales for new institutional investors and private client  
(17,500 + 21,000 + 23,000) + (2,500 + 2,250 + 1,600) = \$67,850*

*Step 2 – Apply the exchange rate of \$1.55 to the £*

$\$67,850 / 1.55 = \text{£}43,774.2$

**So the correct answer is £43,774**

**Q24** Deus Bank pays 6% and 8% commission on Bond U and Bond S sales respectively over \$15,000. How much commission is paid for new Bond U and Bond S sales (across both private clients and institutional investors)?

\$1,750      \$2,505      \$1,560      \$2,103      **\$1,861**

*Step 1 – calculate the total Bond U and Bond S sales*

*Bond U = 30,750*

*Bond S = 26,450*

*Step 2 – deduct \$15,000 from each*

*Bond U = 30,750 – 15,000 = \$15,750*

*Bond S = 26,450 – 15,000 = \$11,450*

*Step 3 – Calculate commissions*

$\$15,750 \times 6\% = \$945$

$\$11,450 \times 8\% = \$916$

*Total commission = \$1,861*

**Hence the correct answer is \$1,861**

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**Q25** What % of total new private client and new institutional investor sales do Bond U sales represent (to the nearest %)?

21%                  22%                  23%                  24%                  **25%**

*Calculate the % of Bond U sales compared to total Bond U sales, as shown below;*

	<i>New institutional investor sales</i>	<i>Private client sales</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of total (125050)</i>
<i>Fund P</i>	17500	2500	20000	16%
<i>Fund F</i>	21000	2250	23250	19%
<i>Fund G</i>	23000	1600	24600	20%
<b><i>Bond U</i></b>	<b>29000</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>30750</b>	<b>25%</b>
<i>Bond S</i>	24000	2450	26450	21%

***Thus the correct answer is 25%***

	2009 (£million)	2008 (£million)	2007 (£million)
<b>Assets at end of financial year</b>			
Liquid Assets	10,214	11,300	10,735.0
Loans Made	24,600	23,130	21,973.5
Derivatives	512	540	513.0
Fixed Assets	614	570	541.5
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>35,940</b>	<b>35,540</b>	<b>33,763.0</b>
<b>Liabilities at end of financial year</b>			
Reserve Liabilities	111.6	124.0	132.0
Borrowings	1,389.6	1,544.0	1,650.0
Share Liabilities	1,958.0	1,628.0	1,780.0
Other Liabilities	41.8	35.0	38.0
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,501.0</b>	<b>3,331.0</b>	<b>3,600.0</b>

**Q26** What fraction were the Fixed Assets to Loans Made at the end of the financial year 2009?

**1/40**                  1/45                  1/20                  1/60                  1/48

*The fraction =  $614/24600 = 1/40$*

***Thus the correct answer is 1/40***

**Q27** Which asset or assets have changed in value by more than 12% from 2007 to 2009?

- Liquid Assets, Loans Made
- Loans made, Fixed assets
- Loans Made
- Fixed Assets**
- Can't tell from data

Calculate the % change in asset values, as shown below. Work out the figures for only the options given, to save time.

Assets at end of financial year	2009 (£million)	2007 (£million)	Difference	% change
Liquid Assets	10214	10735	521	- 4.85
Loans Made	24600	21973.5	2626.5	11.95
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>541.5</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>13.39</b>

**So, the correct answer is Fixed Assets**

**Q28** In 2010, Loans made are projected to decrease by an eighth and both Derivatives and Fixed Assets are projected to increase by 5%. What will be the impact on the 2010 Total Assets value (in £million)?

- 3,075.70 increase
- 3,018.70 decrease**
- 3,000.00 decrease
- 3,095.70 decrease
- Can't tell from data

*Step 1 - Calculate the changes in 2009 figures for Loans Made; and both Derivatives and Fixed Assets*

*Loans made;  $24,600 / 8 = - 3,075$*

*Derivatives;  $512 \times 5\% = + 25.6$*

*Fixed Assets;  $614 \times 5\% = + 30.7$*

*Step 2 - Calculate the overall impact;*

*$3075$  (Loans Made) +  $25.6$  (Derivatives) +  $30.7$  (Fixed Assets) = - 3,018.7*

**So the correct answer is 3,018.70 decrease**



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**Q29** Which liability or liabilities have experienced a 10% change in value between 2008-2009?

Reserve Liabilities

**Borrowings, Reserve Liabilities**

Borrowings

Other Liabilities, Borrowings

Other liabilities, Share liabilities

Calculate the % change in value between 2008-2009, as follows;

	2009	2008	% change
<b>Reserve Liabilities</b>	111.6	124	<b>-10%</b>
<b>Borrowings</b>	1389.6	1544	<b>-10%</b>
Share Liabilities	1958	1628	20%
Other Liabilities	41.8	35	19%

**Thus the correct answer is Borrowings, Reserve Liabilities**

**Q30** What is the ratio of Reserve Liabilities (2008); Reserve Liabilities (2007)

132:124

13:12

12:13

**31:33**

31:32

Put the figures into a ratio:

124:132 = 31:33

**Thus the correct answer is 31:33**