

The screenshot shows a test interface with a bar chart on the left and a question on the right. The bar chart is titled 'European Inflation Indices for 1998 (Indexed to 100 at 1st Quarter)' and shows inflation rates for four countries (UK, France, Germany, Italy) across four quarters (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4). The question asks for the average rate of inflation for the four countries in the second quarter.

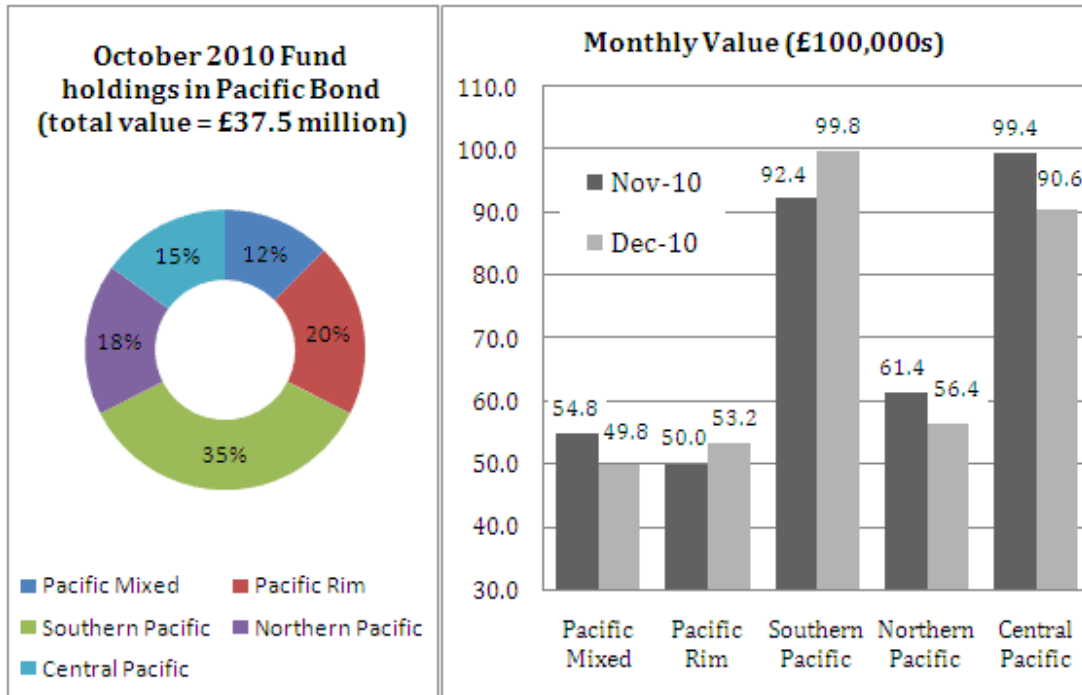
Country	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
UK	100	101	102	103
France	100	102	104	105
Germany	100	103	105	106
Italy	100	104	106	107

Question 2
The average rate of inflation for the four countries in the second quarter was 101.5%. How much higher was the rate of inflation in the second quarter than in the first quarter?

Options:
 1.5%
 2.0%
 2.5%
 3.0%

Numerical Reasoning Practice Test 3

Solution Booklet



Q1 What was the 2010 percentage change in the value of the Pacific Rim holding between October and November (to the nearest percent)?

- (A) 41% less
- (B) 41% more
- (C) 36% less
- (D) 34% less
- (E) 33% less

Step 1 – calculate the Oct value

The information that you need is shown in the pie-chart
 $£37.5 \text{ million} \times 20\% = £7.5 \text{ million}$

Step 2 – calculate the Nov value

The information that you need is shown in the graph
 $50.0 \times £100,000 = £5 \text{ million}$

Step 3 – calculate the % difference

$$7.5 - 5.0 = 2.5$$

$100\% \times 2.5/7.5 = 33.33\% \text{ less. Or simply divide } 5.0 \text{ by } 7.5 \text{ to get } 0.6667, \text{ which is a } 33.3\% \text{ reduction.}$

Thus the correct answer is (E), 33% less

Q2 What was the ratio of Pacific Rim: Southern Pacific holdings in October 2010?

- (A) 3:2
- (B) 2:3
- (C) 4:5
- (D) 5:4
- (E) 4:7

The information that you need is shown in the pie-chart

Step 1 - Put these October %'s into a ratio

$$20\%:35\% = 20:35$$

Step 2 – simplify the ratio, looking at the available answers.

$$20:35 = 4:7$$

Thus the correct answer is (E), 4:7

Q3 In October 2010 which two Pacific Bond fund holdings when combined had the same value as Southern Pacific holdings?

- (A) Northern Pacific and Central Pacific
- (B) Central Pacific and Pacific Rim
- (C) Pacific Mixed and Pacific Rim
- (D) Pacific Mixed and Northern Pacific
- (E) Pacific Rim and Northern Pacific

The information that you need is shown in the graph

Step 1 – look for those holdings that are likely to have a combined value around the 35% mark:

$$\text{Northern Pacific} + \text{Pacific Mixed} = 30\%$$

$$\text{Pacific Rim} + \text{Pacific Mixed} = 32\%$$

$$\text{Northern Pacific} + \text{Central Pacific} = 33\%$$

$$\text{Pacific Rim} + \text{Northern Pacific} = 38\%$$

$$\text{Central Pacific} + \text{Pacific Rim} = 35\%$$

Thus the correct answer is (B), Central Pacific and Pacific Rim

Q4 Which of the following represents the largest amount?

- (A) October's Pacific Mixed holding
- (B) Average November value of each of the 5 holdings
- (C) November value of holdings in Northern Pacific
- (D) 70% of November's value of holdings in Southern Pacific
- (E) Average December value of each of the 5 holdings

In this one it is not obvious which ones are going to be wrong and therefore able to be discounted, so we must calculate the value of each option:

- (A) October's Pacific Mixed holding = 4.5 million
- (B) Average November value of each of the 5 holdings = 7.2 million
- (C) November value of holdings in Northern Pacific = 6.14 million
- (D) 70% of November's value of holdings in Southern Pacific = 6.47 million
- (E) Average December value of each of the 5 holdings = 7 million

Thus the correct answer is (B), Average November value of each of the 5 holdings

Q5 In October 2010 what fraction of the total Pacific Bond did the Northern Pacific and Pacific Mixed fund holdings represent?

- (A) 1/5
- (B) 1/10
- (C) 1/4
- (D) 3/10
- (E) 2/5

The information that you need is shown in the pie-chart.

Step 1 - Add the Northern Pacific and Pacific Mixed %'s
 $18\% + 12\% = 30\%$

Step 2 – Express this figure as a fraction
 $30 / 100 = 3/10$

Thus the correct answer is (D), 3/10

Western Region - Store location	Number of sales staff	Units sold					
		Week 1		Week 2		Week 3	
		Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Redcliff	8	20	15	20	25	35	35
Ather	9	30	20	40	25	40	35
Wilkington	5	25	20	18	25	24	30
Trew	8	15	10	14	15	12	15
Tunston	6	5	10	6	15	9	15

Q6 For Weeks 1 and 3, across all 5 stores combined, what was the difference (in units) between Actual and Target sales volumes?

- (A) 10 over target (Week 1); 10 under target (Week 3)
- (B) 10 over target (Week 1); 15 under target (Week 3)
- (C) 15 over target (Week 1); 10 under target (Week 3)
- (D) 15 over target (Week 1); 15 under target (Week 3)
- (E) 20 over target (Week 1); 10 under target (Week 3)

Step 1 – calculate the total Week 1 and Week 3 sales across the 5 Stores

Week 1: $20 + 30 + 25 + 15 + 5 = 95$

Week 3: $35 + 40 + 24 + 12 + 9 = 120$

Step 2 - calculate the total Week 1 and Week 3 targets across the 5 Stores

Week 1: $15 + 20 + 20 + 10 + 10 = 75$

Week 3: $35 + 35 + 30 + 15 + 15 = 130$

Step 3 – calculate the difference for Weeks 1 and 3

Week 1: $95 - 75 = 20$ over target

Week 3: $120 - 130 = 10$ under target

Thus the correct answer is (E), 20 over target (Week 1); 10 under target (Week 3)

Q7 Over the three week period, which Store achieved the highest sales per sales staff member?

- (A) Redcliff
- (B) Ather
- (C) Wilkington
- (D) Trew
- (E) Tunston

Step 1 – calculate each Store’s total sales

Use the Actual sales figures for each of the 3 weeks, as follows:

<i>Redcliff</i>	$20 + 20 + 35 = 75$
<i>Ather</i>	$30 + 40 + 40 = 110$
<i>Wilkington</i>	$25 + 18 + 24 = 67$
<i>Trew</i>	$15 + 14 + 12 = 41$
<i>Tunston</i>	$5 + 6 + 9 = 20$

Step 1 – calculate each Store’s average sales per sales staff member, as follows:

<i>Redcliff</i>	$75 / 8 = 9.4$
<i>Ather</i>	$110 / 9 = 12.2$
<i>Wilkington</i>	$67 / 5 = 13.4$
<i>Trew</i>	$41 / 8 = 5.1$
<i>Tunston</i>	$20 / 6 = 3.3$

Thus the correct answer is (C), Wilkington

Q8 Next year staff numbers are to be reduced by 1 at stores with 6 or less staff, and by 2 staff at all other stores. What will be the average monthly target per staff member across all 5 stores if the regional target (across the 5 stores) is £168,000?

- (A) £5,000
- (B) £6,000
- (C) £7,000
- (D) £8,000
- (E) £9,000

Step 1 – calculate the new staff numbers

<i>Redcliff</i>	$8 - 2 = 6 \text{ staff}$
<i>Ather</i>	$9 - 2 = 7 \text{ staff}$
<i>Wilkington</i>	$5 - 1 = 4 \text{ staff}$
<i>Trew</i>	$8 - 2 = 6 \text{ staff}$
<i>Tunston</i>	$6 - 1 = 5 \text{ staff}$

Step 2 – calculate the average target per staff member

Average = target / total number of staff = 168,000 / 28 = £6,000

Thus the correct answer is (B), £6,000

Q9 The Western Region's overall sales (£120,000) were in a ratio of 3:2 to the Eastern Region's sales which itself had half the sales of the Northern and Southern Regions combined. What were the total sales of all 4 Regions?

- (A) £180,000
- (B) £200,000
- (C) £220,000
- (D) £240,000
- (E) £360,000

Step 1 – calculate each Region's sales

Eastern Region's sales = $2 \times 120,000 / 3 = 80,000$

Northern + Southern Regions' sales = $80,000 \times 2 = 160,000$

Step 2 – calculate the total sales

$120,000 + 80,000 + 160,000 = 360,000$

Thus the correct answer is (E), £360,000

Q10 All sales in the three week period were based on an average £9.50 reduction in the sales price of the units sold. What was the total saving made by customers who bought units over the 3 week period (to the nearest £100)?

- (A) £3,000
- (B) £3,500
- (C) £4,000
- (D) £4,500
- (E) £5,000

Step 1 – calculate the total sales

Use the Week 1 and Week 3 sales totals from Question 11

Week 2 sales = $20 + 40 + 18 + 14 + 6 = 98$

Total sales = Week 1 + Week 2 + Week 3 = $95 + 98 + 120 = 313$

Step 2 – calculate the amount saved

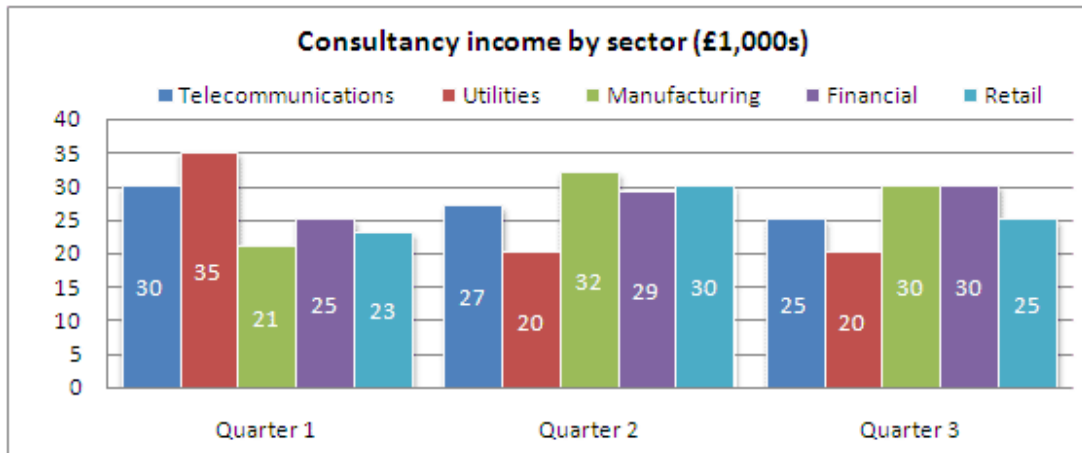
$313 \times £9.50 = £2,973.50$

Step 3 (to the nearest £100)

$£2,973.50 = £3,000$

Thus the correct answer is (A), £3,000

Tip: when summing numbers from a column or row, be careful not to take numbers from an adjacent category. It is also a good idea to enter the numbers as you go straight into your calculator, instead of writing out the sum on your rough paper then performing the calculation. This will reduce the number of stages in your working and save time and reduce the potential for input errors.



Manufacturing sector - Consultancy income by consultant

Consultant	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
David	4,000	3,500	5,000	4,000
Peter	6,000	6,500	7,000	10,500
Sarah	6,000	9,000	5,500	3,000
Jane	4,000	4,500	7,500	4,500
Harry	1,000	4,500	5,000	6,500

Q11 Which sector experienced the highest sales for Quarters 1, 2 and 3 combined?

- (A) Telecommunications
- (B) Utilities
- (C) Manufacturing
- (D) Financial
- (E) Retail

The information that you need is shown in the graph Consultancy income by sector

Step 1 – calculate each sector's sales for Quarters 1, 2 and 3 combined

Telecommunications = 30 + 27 + 25 = 82

Utilities = 35 + 20 + 20 = 75

Manufacturing = 21 + 32 + 30 = 83

Financial = 25 + 29 + 30 = 84

Retail = 23 + 30 + 25 = 78

Thus the correct answer is (D), Financial

Q12 Quarter 4's income per sector is in the same ratio as Quarter 3, and the consultancy income from the Financial sector is £33,000. What is the consultancy income from the Utilities sector?

- (A) Can't tell from the data provided
- (B) £12,000
- (C) £20,000
- (D) £25,000
- (E) £45,000

The information that you need is shown in the graph Consultancy income by sector

Step 1 – find the Quarter 3 ratios

Utilities: Financial = 20:30 = 2:3

Step 2 – apply this ratio to the Utilities sector

Utilities income = £33,000 x 2/3 = £22,000

Thus the correct answer is (C), £22,000

Q13 For Quarters 1 and 3 combined, which two Manufacturing sector consultants had incomes in the ratio 2:3?

- (A) Harry and David
- (B) Sarah and Jane
- (C) Harry and Jane
- (D) David and Peter
- (E) David and Sarah

The information that you need is shown in the table.

Step 1 – calculate each Consultant's combined Quarter 1 and Quarter 3 income, as shown below:

<i>Consultant</i>	<i>Quarter 1</i>	<i>Quarter 3</i>	<i>Combined</i>
<i>David</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>9,000</i>
<i>Peter</i>	<i>6,000</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>13,000</i>
<i>Sarah</i>	<i>6,000</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>11,500</i>
<i>Jane</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>10,500</i>
<i>Harry</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>6,000</i>

The only possible 2:3 ratio is between Harry and David (6,000:9,000)

Thus the correct answer is (A), Harry and David

Q14 The Manufacturing sector income from the five consultants is supplemented by the work of an associate consultant. What was the associate consultant's income from the Manufacturing sector across Quarters 1 to 3?

- (A) £3,000
- (B) £4,000
- (C) £6,000
- (D) £8,000
- (E) £9,000

The information that you require here is shown in the table.

Step 1 – calculate the total manufacturing income from the 5 consultants

Q1 Total = 21,000

Q2 Total = 28,000

Q3 Total = 30,000

Total income (Quarters 1 to 3) = 79,000

The information that you require next is shown in the graph.

Step 2 – calculate the overall consultancy income from the manufacturing sector

21 + 32 + 30 = 83,000

Step 3 – calculate the supplementary income

83,000 – 79,000 = 4,000

Thus the correct answer is (B), £4,000

Q15 The total quarterly income target, starting with £115,000 for Quarter 1, increased by 20% for each subsequent Quarter. In Quarter 3 what was the difference between actual income and the target?

- (A) £8,000 under-performance
- (B) £18,400 under-performance
- (C) £31,000 over-performance
- (D) £31,000 under-performance
- (E) £35,600 under-performance

Step 1 – calculate the target for Quarter 3, based upon the Quarter 2 target

Quarter 2 target = £115,000 x 120% = £138,000

Quarter 3 target = £138,000 x 120% = £165,600

The information that you require next is shown in the graph.

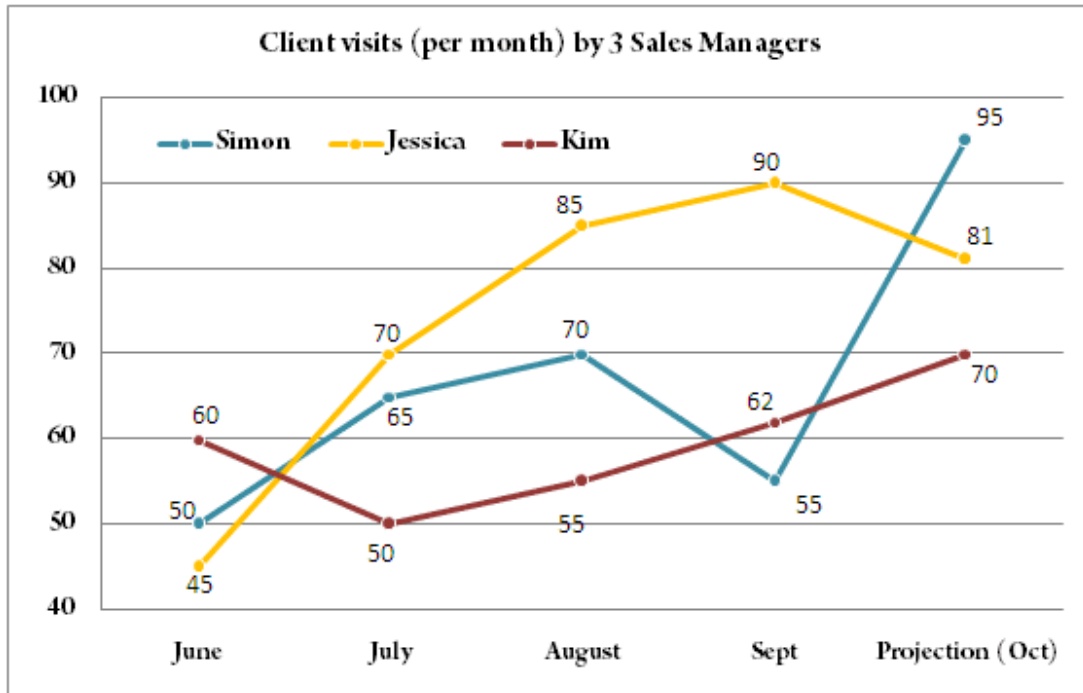
Step 2 – calculate the difference Quarter 3 income

Quarter 3 income (000's) = 25 + 20 + 30 + 30 + 25 = 130

Step 3 - calculate the difference in Quarter 3 between income and target

130,000 - 165,600 = 35,600 under-performance

Thus the correct answer is (E), £35,600 underperformance



Q16 Simon and Jessica have travel allowances of 60p and 44p per mile respectively. Simon and Jessica each travel on average 25 miles and 30 miles respectively per sales visit. How much travel allowance is claimed in total by these 2 Sales Managers in August?

- (A) £1,050
- (B) £1,122
- (C) £2,122
- (D) £2,172
- (E) £2,272

Step 1 – calculate Simon and Jessica's total mileage in August

Simon = 60p x 70 x 25 = £1,050

Jessica = 44p x 85 x 30 = £1,122

Step 2 – calculate Simon and Jessica's combined travel allowance payment

£1,050 + £1,122 = £2,172

Thus the correct answer is (D) £2,172

Q17 If the percentage change in sales visits between September and October (projected) continues for November, what will Jessica and Kim's number of complete sales visits be in November?

- (A) 71 visits (Jessica); 77 visits (Kim)
- (B) 71 visits (Jessica); 78 visits (Kim)
- (C) 72 visits (Jessica); 78 visits (Kim)
- (D) 72 visits (Jessica); 79 visits (Kim)
- (E) 73 visits (Jessica); 79 visits (Kim)

Step 1 – calculate the % change for Jessica and Kim

Jessica = $81/90 = 10\%$ decrease

Kim = $70/62 = 12.903\%$ increase

Step 2 – calculate each Sales Manager's number of visits for November

Jessica = $81 \times 90\% = 72.9$ visits

Kim = $70 \times 112.903\% = 79.03$ visits

Step 3 - This step can catch out people. The question asks for "complete sales visits" and 0.9 is not a complete visit. So Jessica completed 72 visits. Don't be tempted to round up.

Thus the correct answer is (D), 72 visits (Jessica); visits 79 (Kim)

Q18 If the margin of error on October's projected client visits is +/- 15%, what are the ranges for each Sales Manager (rounded to the nearest whole visit)?

- (A) 90–100 (Simon); 77–85 (Jessica); 66–74 (Kim)
- (B) 90– 107 (Simon); 74–87 (Jessica); 64–76 (Kim)
- (C) 81–109 (Simon); 73–89 (Jessica); 63–77 (Kim)
- (D) 81–109 (Simon); 69–93 (Jessica); 60–81 (Kim)
- (E) 76–104 (Simon); 64–89 (Jessica); 56–76 (Kim)

Calculate the 85% and 115% figures for each Sales Manager

Simon (to the nearest whole visit)

$95 \times 85\% = 80.75 = 81$

$95 \times 115\% = 109.25 = 109$

Note that already we have eliminated 3 of the possible 5 answers.

Jessica:

$81 \times 85\% = 68.85 = 69$

$81 \times 115\% = 93.15 = 93$

Kim

$70 \times 85\% = 59.5 = 60$

$70 \times 115\% = 80.5 = 81$

Thus the correct answer is (D), 81–109 (Simon); 69–93 (Jessica); 60–81 (Kim)

Tip: note the difference between “round to the nearest whole visit” and “give the number of complete visits”. This is the difference between rounding to the nearest integer (could be up or down) and ignoring any part-complete events (will always be rounding down).

Q19 Jessica, who travelled 3,500 miles in July, travelled an extra 10 miles per client visit compared to Simon. What was the total number of miles Simon travelled in July?

- (A) 2,400
- (B) 2,600
- (C) 2,800
- (D) 3,000
- (E) 3,200

Step 1 – Let x = Jessica's average mileage per client visit

$$\text{July visits} = 70 = 3,500 / x$$

$$x = 3,500 / 70 = 50 \text{ miles per visit}$$

Step 2 – calculate Simon's average mileage per client visit

$$50 - 10 = 40 \text{ miles per visit}$$

Step 3 – calculate the total number of miles Simon travelled in July

$$40 \times 65 = 2,600 \text{ miles}$$

Thus the correct answer is (B), 2,600 miles

Q20 The average order value per client visit is £145, £135 and £125 for Simon, Jessica and Kim respectively. Which Sales Managers generate the highest and lowest order values in June?

- (A) Kim (most); Jessica (least)
- (B) Simon (most); Jessica (least)
- (C) Jessica (most); Kim (least)
- (D) Jessica (most); Simon (least)
- (E) Kim (most); Simon (least)

Calculate each Sales Manager's client sales for June, as follows:

<i>Simon</i>	<i>50 visits in June</i>	<i>50 x £145 = £7,250</i>
<i>Jessica</i>	<i>45 visits in June</i>	<i>45 x £135 = £6,075</i>
<i>Kim</i>	<i>60 visits in June</i>	<i>60 x £125 = £7,500</i>

Thus the correct answer is (A), Kim (most); Jessica (least)

US operations – Year 1	Subsidiary 1	Subsidiary 2	Subsidiary 3	Subsidiary 4	Subsidiary 5
Sales*	1,124	3,334	2,250	24,300	14,450
Salary payroll for all staff*	127	409	289	570	4,355
Number of staff	555	1,722	1,343	2,824	13,292
Dividends per share (cents):					
1. Interim dividend paid	6.2	8.5	9	15	11
2. Final proposed dividend	15.8	10.5	46	10	25
Number of shares (millions)	3	3.5	12	2.6	20

*in \$100,000s

Q21 Which subsidiary will pay the lowest amount in dividends (interim and final dividends combined)?

- (A) Subsidiary 1
- (B) Subsidiary 2
- (C) Subsidiary 3
- (D) Subsidiary 4
- (E) Subsidiary 5

Step 1 - Calculate the total dividends payable per share for each subsidiary

Subsidiary 1 = 6.2 + 15.8 = 22

Subsidiary 2 = 8.5 + 10.5 = 19

Subsidiary 3 = 9 + 46 = 55

Subsidiary 4 = 15 + 10 = 25

Subsidiary 5 = 11 + 25 = 36

Step 2 – calculate the total payable for each subsidiary

Subsidiary 1 = 22 cents x 3 million shares = \$660,000

Subsidiary 2 = 19 cents x 3.5 million shares = \$665,000

Subsidiary 3 = 55 cents x 12 million shares = \$6,600,000

Subsidiary 4 = 25 cents x 2.6 million shares = \$650,000

Subsidiary 5 = 36 cents x 20 million shares = \$7,200,000

Thus the correct answer is (D), Subsidiary 4

Q22 Which 2 or 3 subsidiaries had combined sales of 1,890.8 million?

- (A) Subsidiaries 1 and 5
- (B) Subsidiaries 2 and 5
- (C) Subsidiaries 1, 2 and 5
- (D) Subsidiaries 3 and 5
- (E) Subsidiaries 1, 3 and 5

This question is best answered by a process of elimination:

- Review the last number in each Sales figure. The Sales figures for Subsidiary 1 and Subsidiary 2 end in "4" and the others end in zero.
- Since the total ends in "8" both Subsidiary a and Subsidiary b must be included in the answer (i.e. "4" + "4" = "8").
- At this stage you can see that only one of the possible answers includes Subsidiary 1 and Subsidiary 2. If you wanted to complete the sum to double-check, do so.
- Subsidiary 1 + 2 + 5 = 1,124 + 3,334 + 14,450 = 18,908 (100,000s).

Thus the correct answer is (C), Subsidiaries 1, 2 and 5

Q23 Over the next year, Subsidiary 5's Sales are expected to drop by a fifth whilst its number of staff is expected to increase by 15%. What will be the percentage change in the Sales per member of staff from Year 1 to the next?

- (A) 25%
- (B) 26%
- (C) 29%
- (D) 30%
- (E) 44%

Step 1 – calculate next year's changes in the Subsidiary 5 data

Sales 14,450 x 4/5 = 11,560

Number of staff = 13,292 x 115% = 15,285.8

Step 2 – calculate next year's Sales per member of staff

11,560 / 15,285.66 = 0.756 (in \$100,000's)

Step 3 – calculate this year's Sales per member of staff

14,450 / 13,292 = 1.087 (in \$100,000's)

Step 4 – calculate the % change in the Sales per member of staff

0.756 / 1.087 = 0.6955, which is a 30.4% drop.

Tip: note we must divide 0.756 by 1.087, not the other way round, because the question asks us to go **from** Year 1 **to** next year. The calculation depends on what we take as the reference point. In full, the calculation is $(1.087 - 0.756) / 1.087 = 30.4\%$.

Thus the correct answer is (D), 30%

Q24 What is the ratio of Subsidiary 4's interim dividend per share compared to Subsidiary 5's final dividend per share?

- (A) 2:3
- (B) 5:2
- (C) 2:5
- (D) 3:5
- (E) 5:3

This is a fairly straight-forward one.

Step 1 – put the figures from the table into a ratio
15:25

Step 2 – simplify the ratio
3:5

Thus the correct answer is (D), 3:5

Q25 What is the lowest payroll per member of staff (across the 5 subsidiaries)?

- (A) £23,751
- (B) £22,883
- (C) £21,519
- (D) £20,764
- (E) £20,184

Step 1 - Calculate the average payroll for each subsidiary

Subsidiary 1 = $12,700,000 / 555 = 22,883$

Subsidiary 2 = $40,900,000 / 1,722 = 23,751$

Subsidiary 3 = $28,900,000 / 1,343 = 21,519$

Subsidiary 4 = $57,000,000 / 1,050 = 20,184$

Subsidiary 5 = $435,500,000 / 13,292 = 32,764$

Thus the correct answer is (E), £20,184

Consolidated Income Statements (£millions)	Competitor A	Competitor B	Competitor C
Revenue	580	632	600
Gross profit	128	148	147
Operational profit	108	128	131
Profit before tax	90	112	117
Corporation tax*	-27	-33.6	-35.1
Profit after tax	63	78.4	81.9

*Tax = 30%

Q26 If Profit before tax increases by 15% for Competitor B and decreases by 8% for Competitor A, what is the difference between Competitor A and Competitor B's corporation tax payments (to the nearest £million)?

- (A) £10 million
- (B) £12 million
- (C) £14 million
- (D) £16 million
- (E) £18 million

Tip: Don't be caught out by the fact that the question lists Competitor B first, when you might be expecting to see Competitor A then Competitor B. This is intended to throw those not paying attention.

Step 1 – add 15% to Competitor B's revenue
 $112 \times 115\% = 128.8$

Step 2 – decrease Competitor A's revenue by 8%
 $90 \times 92\% = 82.8$

Step 3 - Calculate the difference in corporation tax (at 30%)
 $(128.8 - 82.8) \times 30\% = 13.8 = \text{£}14 \text{ million (to the nearest £million)}$

Thus the correct answer is (C), £14 million

Q27 Competitor B and Competitor C choose to declare their Revenues in \$ and Euros respectively. What are these figures? (Use the exchange rates 1£ = \$1.66; 1£ = €1.15).

- (A) \$1,043 million (Competitor B); €708 million (Competitor C)
- (B) \$1,049 million (Competitor B); €690 million (Competitor C)
- (C) \$1,049 million (Competitor B); €720 million (Competitor C)
- (D) \$720 million (Competitor B); €1,055 million (Competitor C)
- (E) Can't tell from the data provided

Step 1 – calculate Competitor B revenue in \$

$$632 \times 1.66 = \$1,049$$

Step 2 – calculate Competitor C revenues in Euros

$$600 \times 1.15 = €690$$

Thus the correct answer is (B), \$1,049 million (Competitor B); €690 million (Competitor C)

Q28 What would be the difference in Euros if Competitor A used an exchange rate of 1£ = €1.20, rather than 1£ = €1.15, when calculating its Profit after tax?

- (A) €0.05 million
- (B) €1.15 million
- (C) €2.05 million
- (D) €3.05 million
- (E) €3.15 million

Step 1 – calculate the difference in the exchange rate

$$1.20 - 1.15 = €0.05$$

Step 2 – calculate the difference in Euros

$$€0.05 \times 63 = €3.15 \text{ million}$$

Thus the correct answer is (E) €3.15 million

Q29 What was the average Gross profit across the 3 competitors (to the nearest £10million)?

- (A) £140 million
- (B) £141 million
- (C) £142 million
- (D) £143 million
- (E) £144 million

Step 1 – calculate the total Gross Profit

$$128 + 148 + 147 = 423$$

Step 2 – calculate the average

$$423 / 3 = 141$$

Step 3 – to the nearest £10million = £140 million

Thus the correct answer is (A), £140 million

Q30 Competitor C moves to a country charging 15% corporation tax and corporation tax falls to 22% for Competitors A and B. What is the total corporation tax payable for the 3 competitors (based upon the Profit before tax figures shown)?

- (A) £62 million
- (B) £46 million
- (C) £26 million
- (D) £25 million
- (E) Can't tell from data

Step 1 – calculate the corporation tax payable for each competitor

Competitor A = $90 \times 22\% = 19.8$

Competitor B = $112 \times 22\% = 24.6$

Competitor C = $117 \times 15\% = 17.6$

Step 2 – calculate the total corporation tax payable

$19.8 + 24.6 + 17.6 = £62 \text{ million}$

Thus the correct answer is (A), £62 million