

Numerical Reasoning Practice Test 7

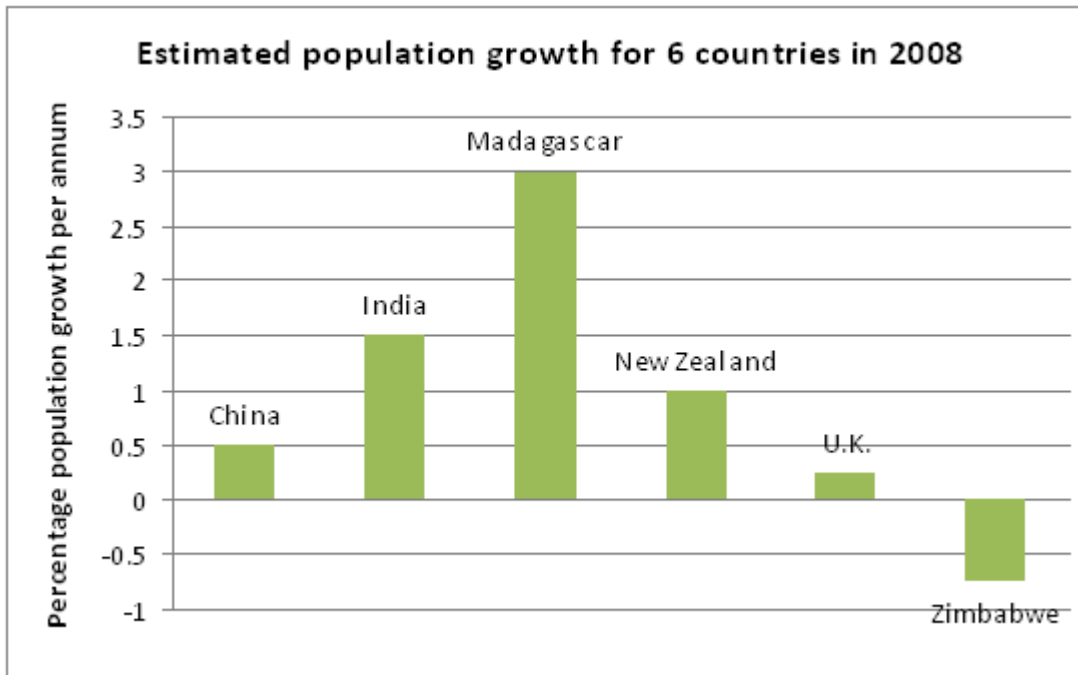
Question Booklet

This numerical reasoning test comprises **30 questions**, and you will have **30 minutes** in which to correctly answer as many as you can. Calculators are permitted for this test, and it is recommended you have some rough paper to work on.

You will have to work quickly and accurately to perform well in this test. If you don't know the answer to a question, leave it and come back to it if you have time. Each question will have four possible answers, one of which is correct. You may click Back and Next during the test to review or skip questions.

You can submit your test at any time. If the time limit is up before you click submit the test will automatically be submitted with the answers you have selected. It is recommended to keep working until the time limit is up.

Try to find a time and place where you will not be interrupted during the test.
When you are ready, begin the test.



Q1 Which country from the six countries surveyed had the highest population in 2008?

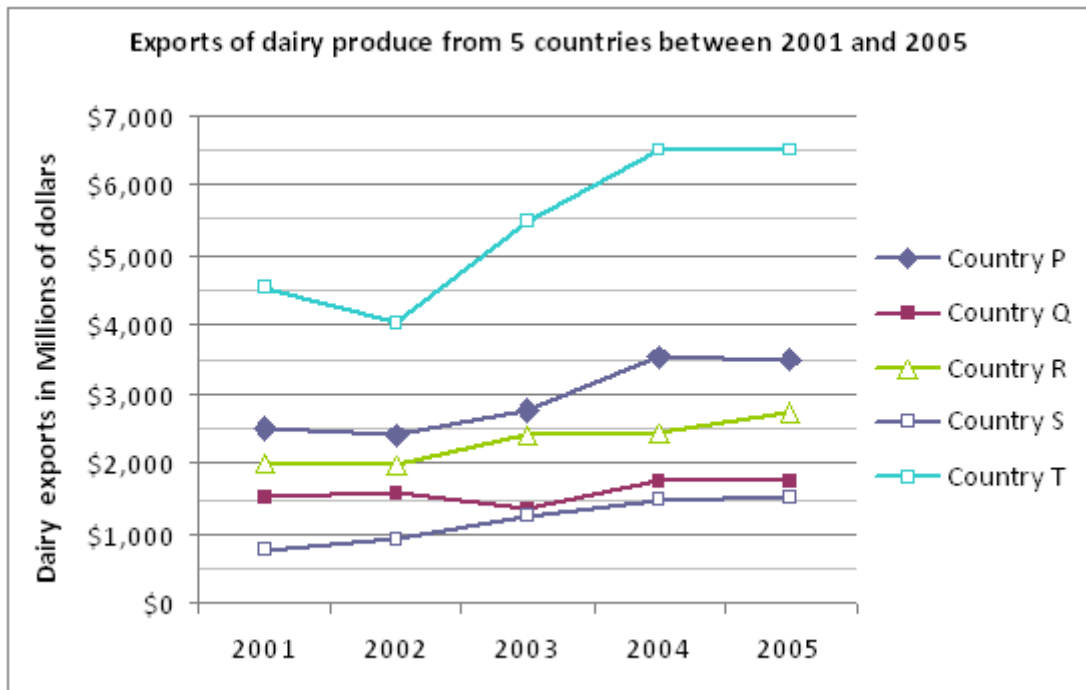
- China Madagascar U.K. Cannot say

Q2 From the estimated figures for 2008, approximately by how much did Madagascar's growth rate exceed Zimbabwe's growth rate?

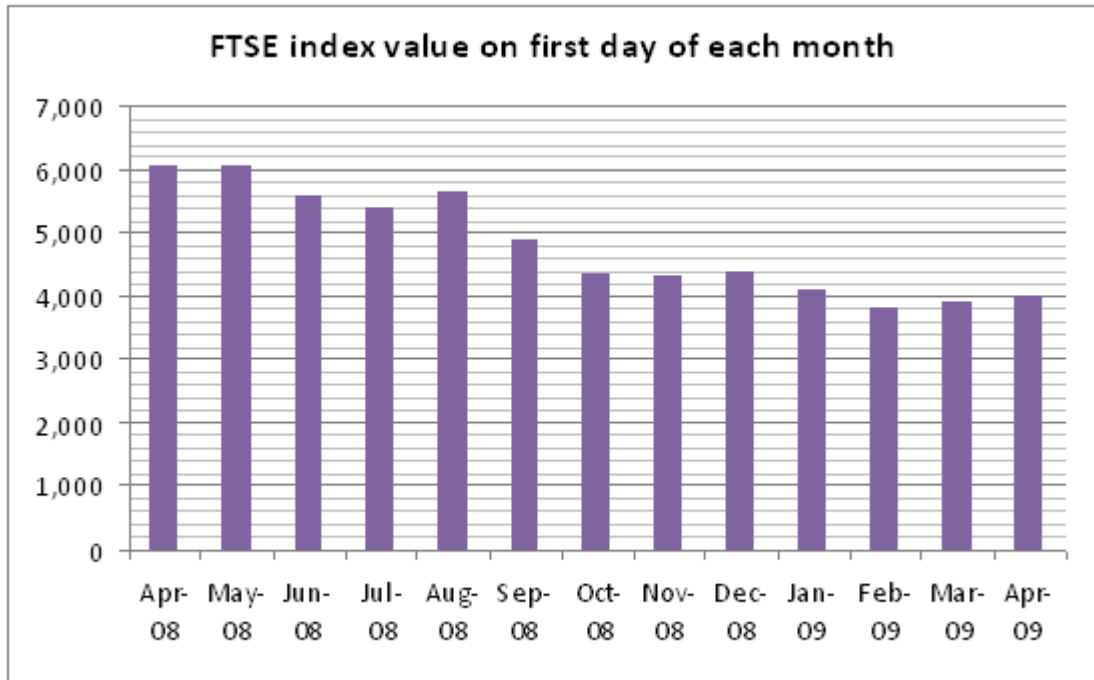
- 3.75% 3.25% 3.0% 2.25%

Q3 The population of India was 1.15 billion in 2008. Assuming the growth rate for India remains unchanged, approximately how many more years (after 2008) will pass before India's population exceeds 1.2 billion?

- 1 2 3 4



- Q4** Approximately what percentage of the combined exports of dairy products for all five countries in 2004 was attributable to Country T?
- 30% 40% 50% 60%
- Q5** Which country had the greatest percentage increase in exports of dairy products between 2001 and 2005?
- Country P Country Q Country R Country S
- Q6** Country P's exports of dairy produce were predicted to rise by 10% per year from 2005 onwards. In dollars, what was the projected figure for exports from country P in 2009?
- 5.5 billion 5.1 billion 5.3 billion 5.2 billion



Q7 From April 2008 to April 2009, between which two months was the sharpest drop in the value of the FTSE index?

- May 08 – June 08 Aug 08 to Sept 08
 Sept 08 to Oct 08 Jan 09 to Feb 09

Q8 To the nearest 5%, what percentage of its April 08 value was its April 09 value?

- 35% 40% 65% 75%

Q9 If the value of the index were to climb by 2.5% per month over the 12 month period April 2009 to April 2010, its value would be restored most closely to that of which month shown in the graph?

- Apr 08 July 08 Aug 08 Oct 08

| Year | Murders | Burglaries | Robberies and muggings |
|------|---------|------------|------------------------|
| 2005 | 5 | 320 | 61 |
| 2006 | 4 | 381 | 72 |
| 2007 | 7 | 405 | 69 |

Table 1: Number of Murders, Burglaries and Robberies and muggings committed in one city

| Crime | Average cost |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Murders | £1.1 million |
| Burglaries | £4,700 |
| Robberies and muggings | £2,300 |

Table 2: Total average cost of investigating and solving each crime.

Q10 By what percent did the number of burglaries increase between 2005 and 2007?

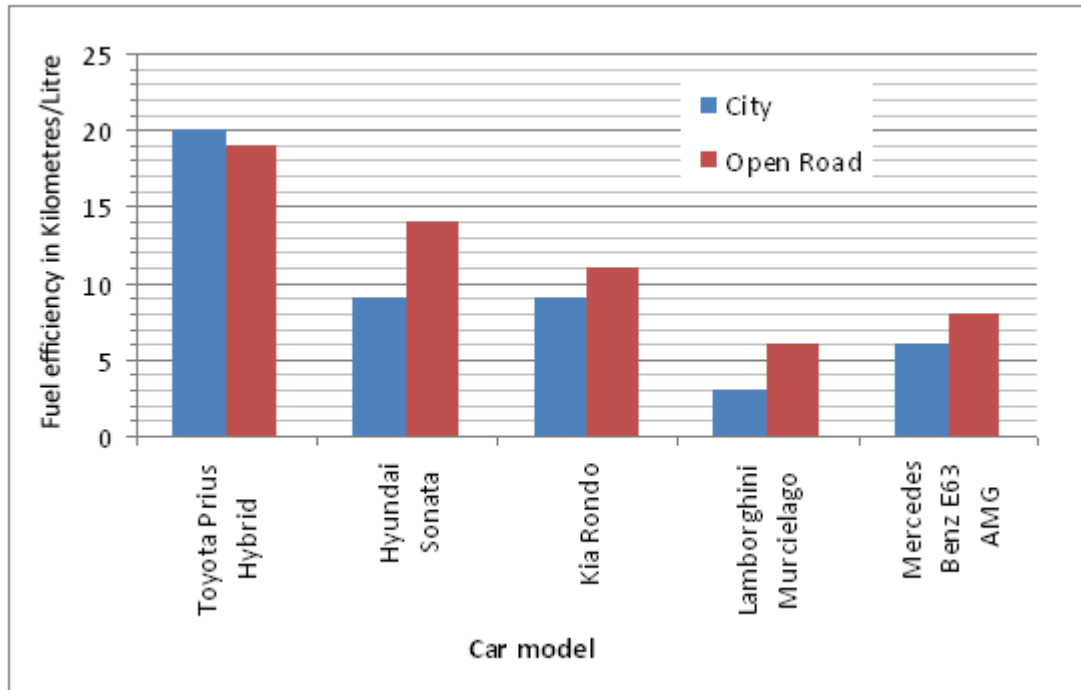
26.6% 21.0% 13.1% 6.3%

Q11 Based on these average costs, what was the total amount spent in investigating and solving these crimes in this city in 2005?

GBP 7,144,300 GBP 6,356,300 GBP 7,431,000 GBP 7,169,600

Q12 Based on the average costs, in 2006 what percentage of the total budget was spent on investigating and solving Robberies and muggings?

28.2% 26% 3.8% 2.6%



Q13 Which car had the greatest difference in performance on the open road compared with its performance in the city?

- Toyota Prius Hyundai Sonata Kia Rondo Lamborghini

Q14 If the Toyota Prius travelled 60 kilometres in the city, how many kilometers in the city would the Mercedes Benz travel on the same amount of petrol?

- 200 25.3 24 18

Q15 The cost of petrol used by the Kia Rondo is 95p per litre. How much would it cost to complete a journey of 190km in a Kia Rondo if 36 kilometres of the journey is in the city?

- GBP 17.10 GBP 18.05 GBP 19.50 GBP 20.05

Q16 The cost of petrol used by the Hyundai Sonata is 95p per litre. The cost of petrol used by the Lamborghini Murcielago is 101p per litre. How much more would it cost to complete a 210 km journey on the open road in the Lamborghini than it would in the Hyundai?

- GBP 42.20 GBP 24.85 GBP 24.25 GBP 21.10

Donations made by the six largest donors of the OECD Development Assistance Committee

| Country | Aid in \$US millions | Population in millions |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Australia | 1,556 | 20.3 |
| Canada | 2,597 | 32.3 |
| New Zealand | 184 | 4.1 |
| Norway | 2,042 | 4.6 |
| UK | 6,671 | 60.1 |
| US | 22,580 | 296.5 |

Q17 In millions of US\$, what was the average (mean) amount donated by the six largest donors of the OECD Development Assistance Committee?

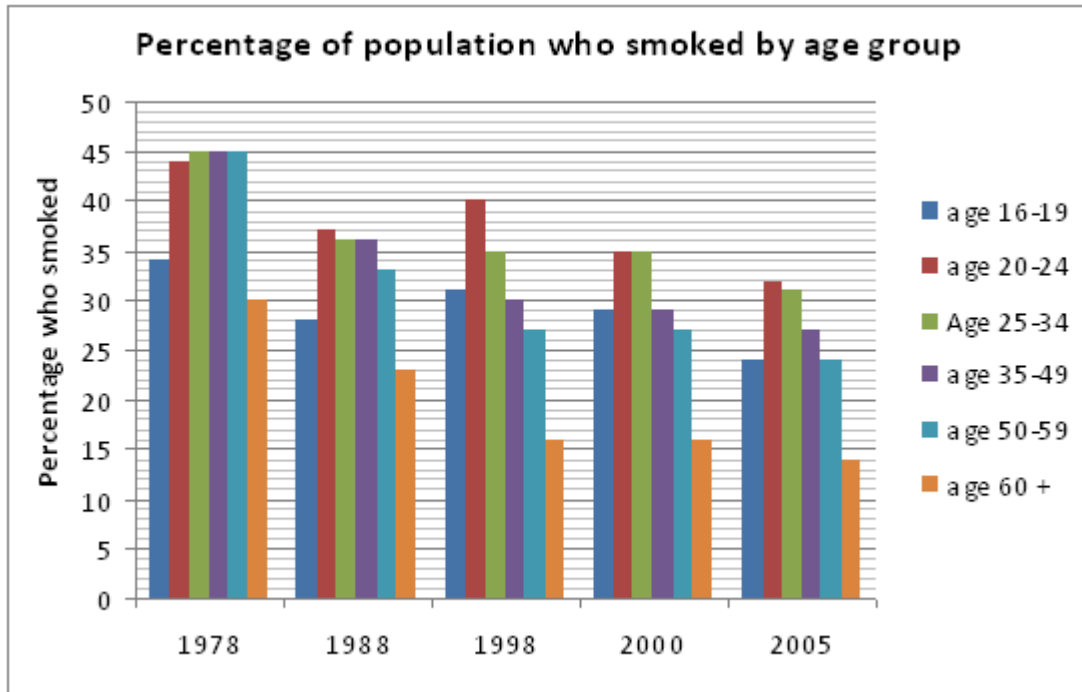
7,126 5,938.33 4,271.67 2,319.50

Q18 Which of these six countries donated the most per capita?

United Kingdom Canada Norway New Zealand

Q19 The total amount donated by all member countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee was \$US 79,191 million. If a pie chart is drawn for all countries, what would be the angle (to the nearest degree) representing the donation of the United Kingdom?

9 12 30 67



Q20 For which age group has the percentage of people who smoke more than halved between 1978 and 2005?

- 25 - 34 35 - 49 50 - 59 60+

Q21 Which of the following age groups had the greatest percentage decline between 1998 and 2005?

- 20 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 49 50 - 59

Q22 Assume that the percentages who smoked for each individual age within each age group were constant e.g. for the age group 16 – 19 in 1978, assume 34% of people of age 16 smoked, 34% of people of age 17 smoked, 34% of people of age 18 smoked and 34% of people of age 19 smoked. For those people born in 1956, what percentage on average gave up smoking between 1978 and 1998?

- 14% 12% 9% 8%

Q23 By expressing the decrease as a percentage of the 1978 figures, which of the following age groups showed the least improvement between 1978 and 1988?

- 16 – 19 20 - 24 25 - 34 50 - 59

| Year | Output (millions of tonnes) | Manpower (thousands) | Output/Manpower |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1994-1995 | 29 | 15 | 1.933 |
| 1995-1996 | 35.2 | 15.1 | 2.331 |
| 1996-1997 | 32.1 | 13.9 | 2.309 |
| 1997-1998 | 28.1 | 11.2 | 2.509 |
| 1998-1999 | 23.8 | 9.8 | 2.429 |
| 1999-2000 | 19.6 | 8.2 | 2.39 |
| 2000-2001 | 17.4 | 8.6 | 2.023 |
| 2001-2002 | 18.1 | 8.1 | 2.235 |
| 2002-2003 | 15.8 | 6.6 | 2.394 |
| 2003-2004 | 14.7 | 6.1 | 2.41 |
| 2004-2005 | 11.5 | 4.6 | 2.5 |
| 2005-2006 | 10.3 | 4.1 | 2.512 |
| 2006-2007 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 2.278 |

Q24 Which year showed an increase in production but with a lesser manpower compared with the previous year?

1997-1998 2000-2001 2001-2002 2005-2006

Q25 Which year showed the greatest decrease in manpower compared with the previous year?

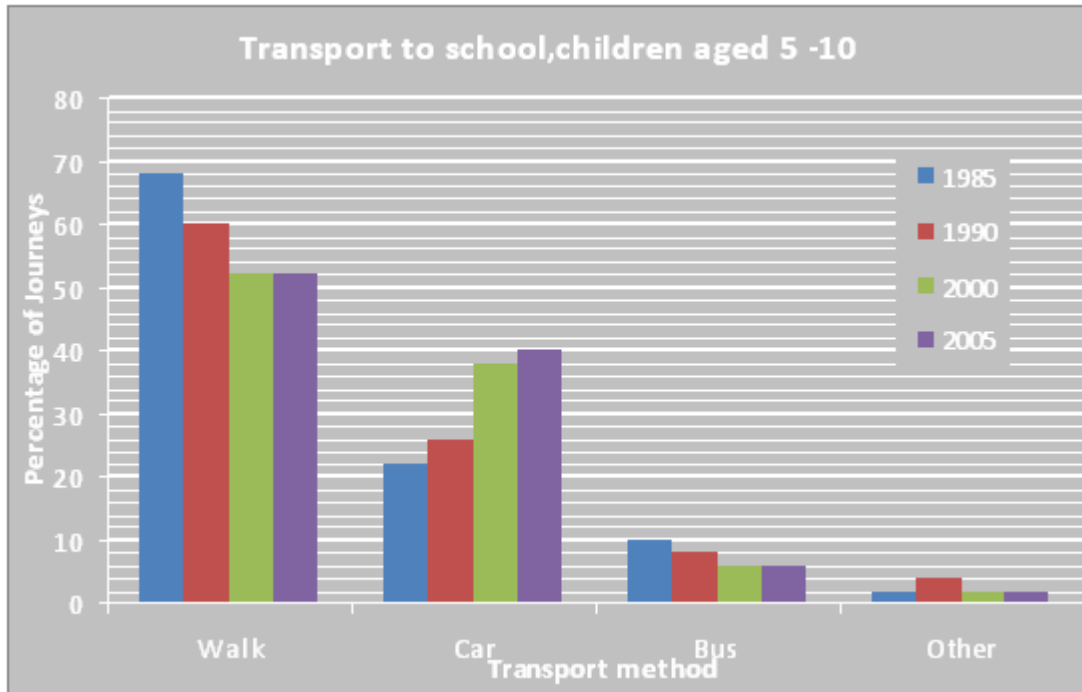
1996-1997 1997-1998 1998-1999 2002-2003

Q26 Which year showed the greatest production per man?

1997-1998 2000-2001 2004-2005 2005-2006

Q27 What was the output in 2006-2007 as a percentage of the output in 1996-1997?

25.5% 25.9% 28.3% 32.1%



Q28 What was the difference between share of car journeys in 1985 and share of car journeys in 2005?

- 82% 41% 21% 18%

Q29 If the percentage of children aged 5 – 10 walking to school over the 20 year period 2005 to 2025 drops by the same amount as it did between 1985 and 2005, what percentage of children will walk to school in 2025?

- 36% 41% 50% 51%

Q30 The number of primary school journeys made in 2005 was 4.5 million. Approximately how many of these journeys were made by bus?

- 450,000 405,000 315,000 270,000