

Numerical Reasoning

Test 12



Solutions Booklet

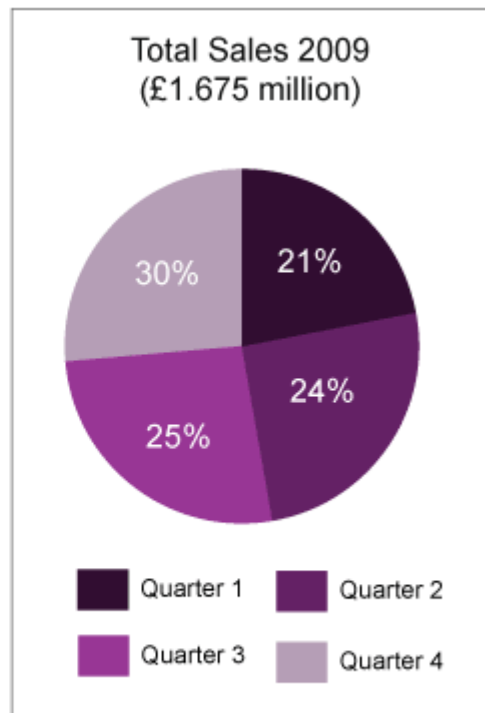
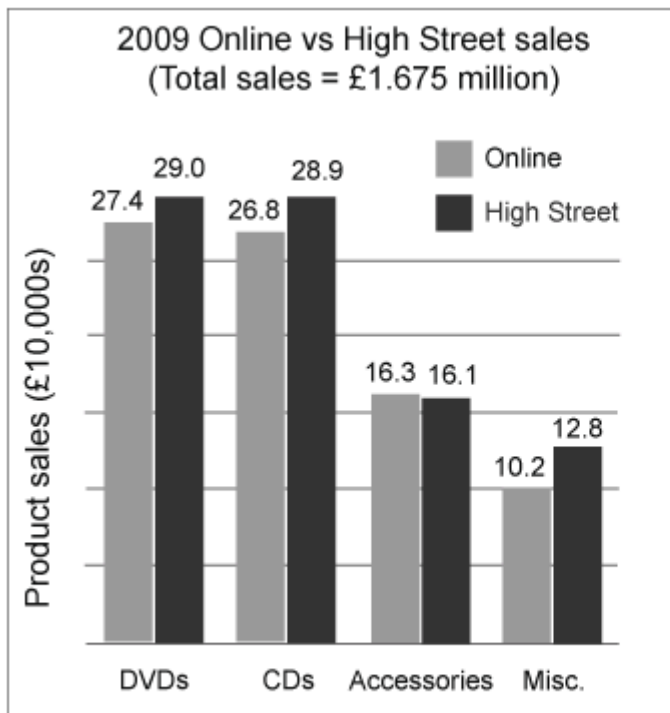
Instructions

This practice test contains **30 questions**, and you will have **30 minutes** to answer them.

Each question will have four possible answers, one of which is correct.

Calculators are permitted for this test. It's recommended to have some rough paper for your calculations. 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.

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



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

- (A) £850,000
- (B) £852,250
- (C) £854,250
- (D) £856,000
- (E) £858,000

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

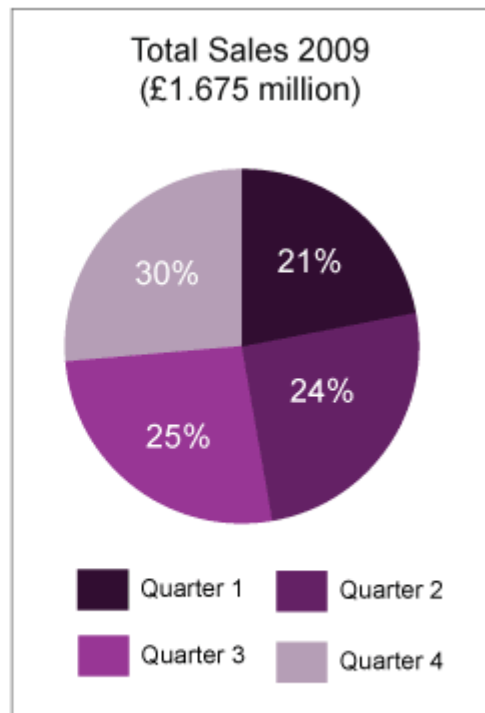
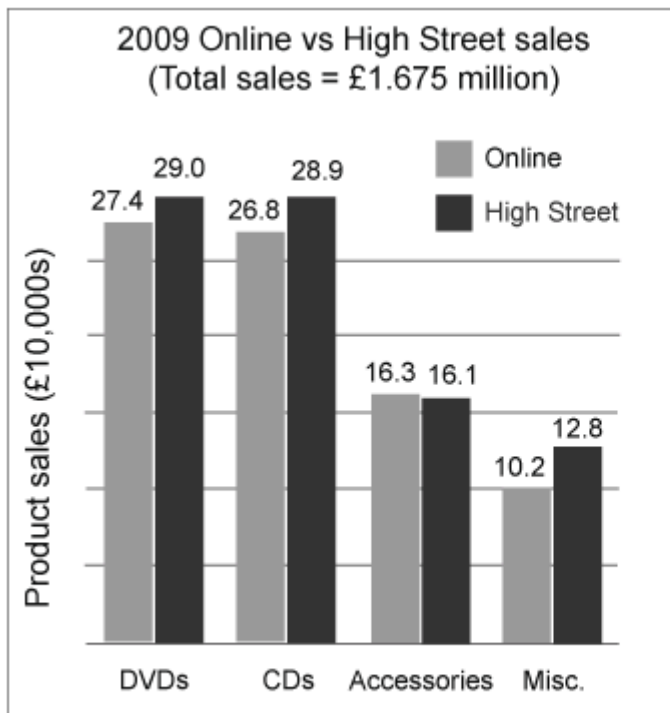
Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the total % for quarters 1 and 4

$$21\% + 30\% = 51\%$$

Step 2: £1.675 million \times 51% = £854,250

Thus the correct answer is (C) £854,250



Q2 If the profit margin for online sales is $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the sales value, what was the total profit for online sales in 2009?

- (A) £460,850
- (B) £11,175
- (C) £100,875
- (D) £80,750
- (E) £81,500

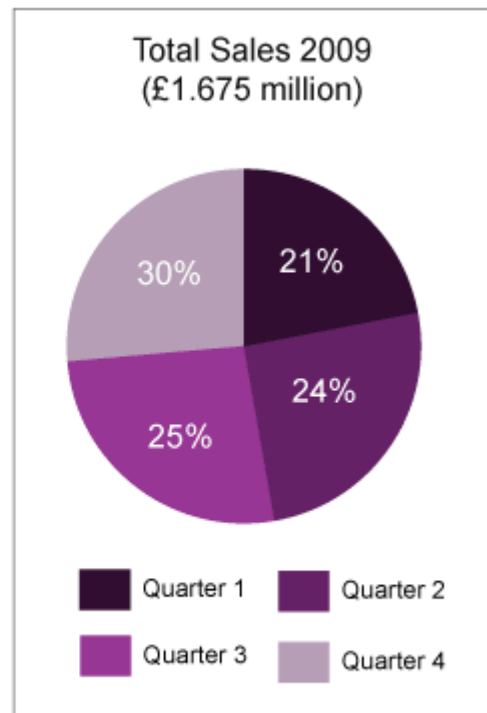
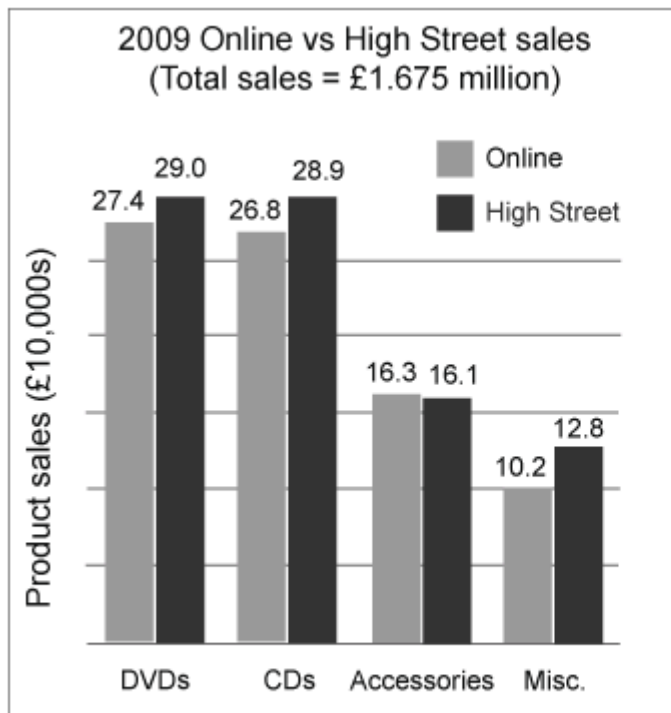
The information you need is shown in the graph Online vs High Street sales

Answer:

Step 1: 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 (C) £100,875



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

- (A) £335,000
- (B) £83,750
- (C) £418,750
- (D) £150,750
- (E) None of these

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

Answer:

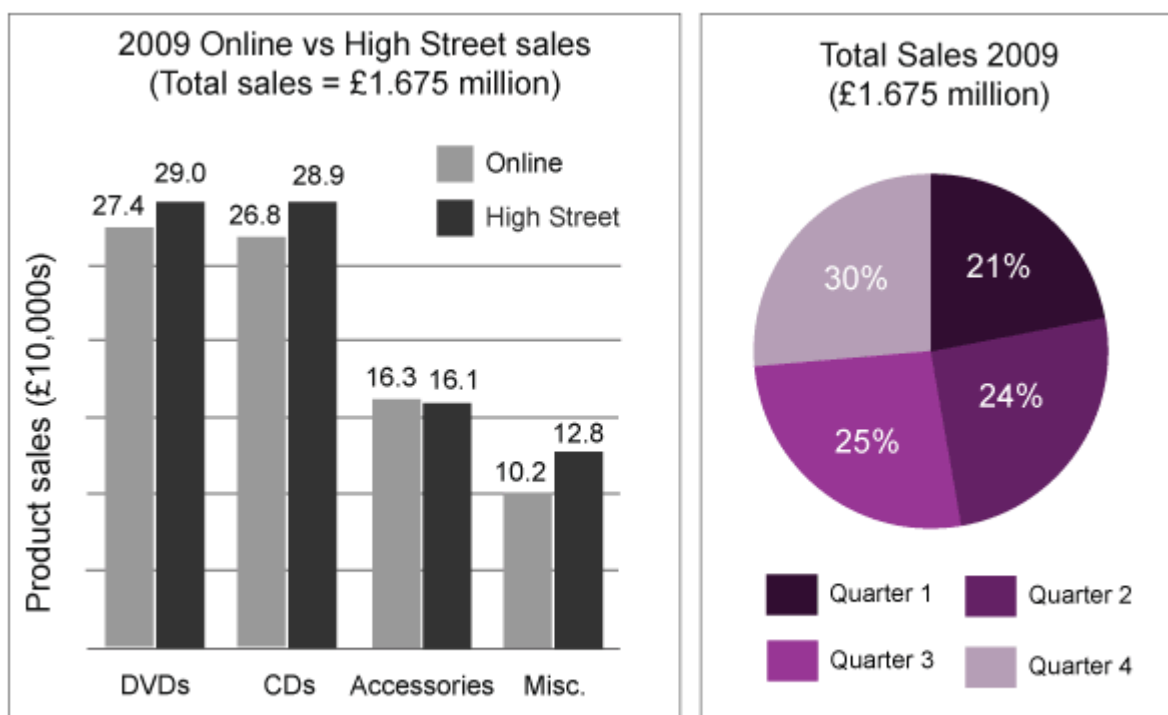
Step 1: Calculate the difference in these %'s

$$30\% - 21\% = 9\%$$

Step 2: Calculate the % of total sales

$$9\% \times £1.675 \text{ million} = £150,750$$

Thus the correct answer is (D) £150,750



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

- (A) 6.1
- (B) 6.8
- (C) 2.9
- (D) 6.9
- (E) 2.8

Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the total sales for each

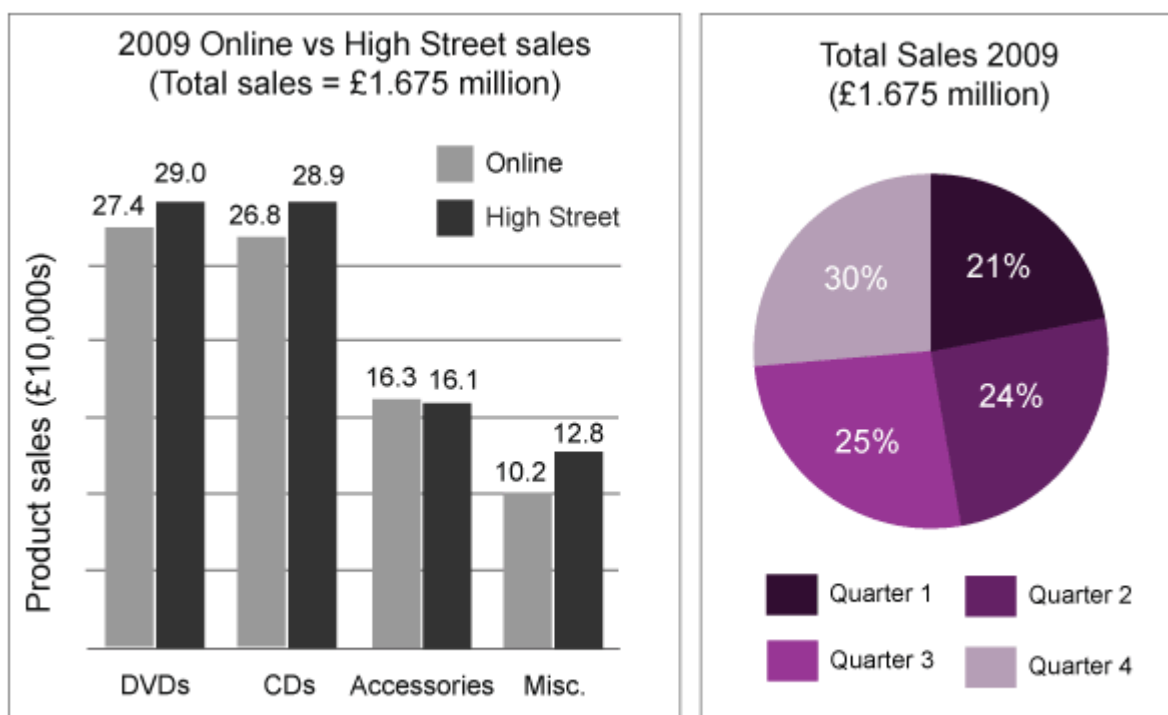
High Street sales = $29 + 28.9 + 16.1 + 12.8 = 86.8$

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.

Thus the correct answer is (A) 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?

- (A) £480,500
- (B) £514,118
- (C) £652,840
- (D) £0.56 million
- (E) £65.4 million

Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the % increases in each category

High Street CD (2010) = 2009 sales + 11% = $28.9 \times 1.11 = 32.079$

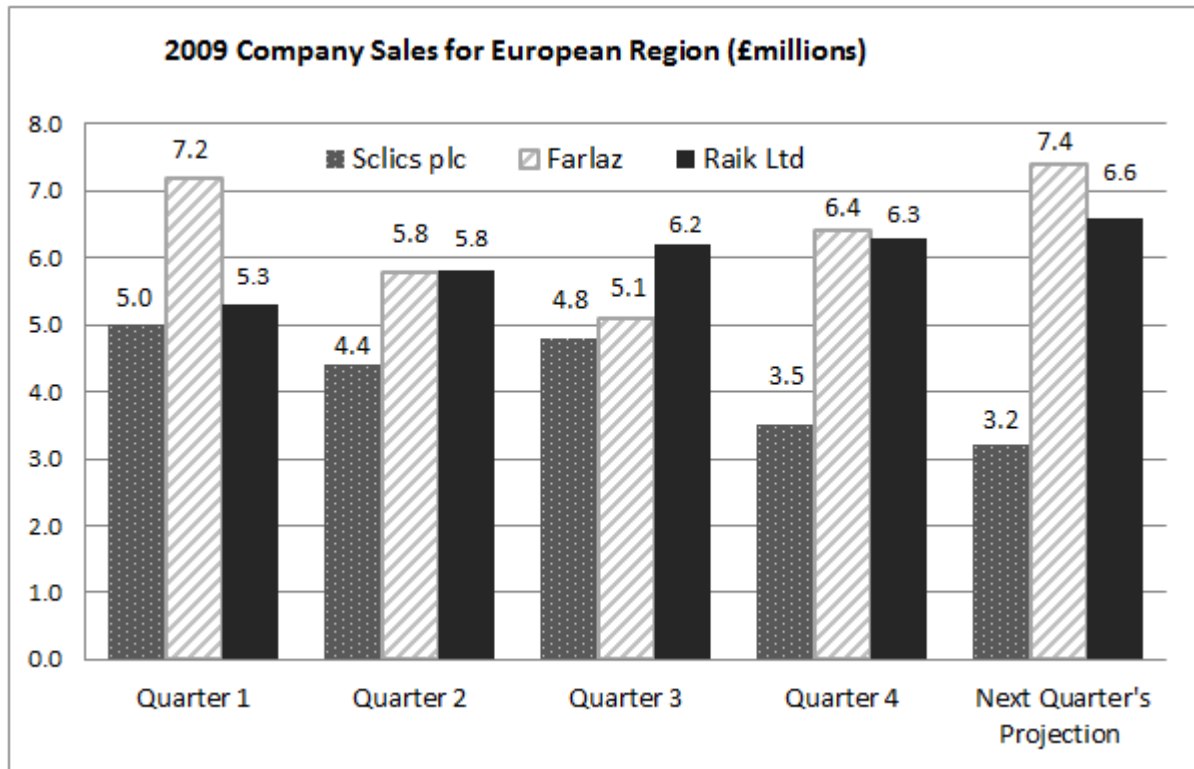
High Street DVD (2010) = 2009 sales + 14.5% = $29 \times 1.145 = 33.205$

Step 2: Calculate the total

$32.079 + 33.205 = £65.284$ (10,000)

Step 3 - £652,840

Thus the correct answer is (C) £652,840

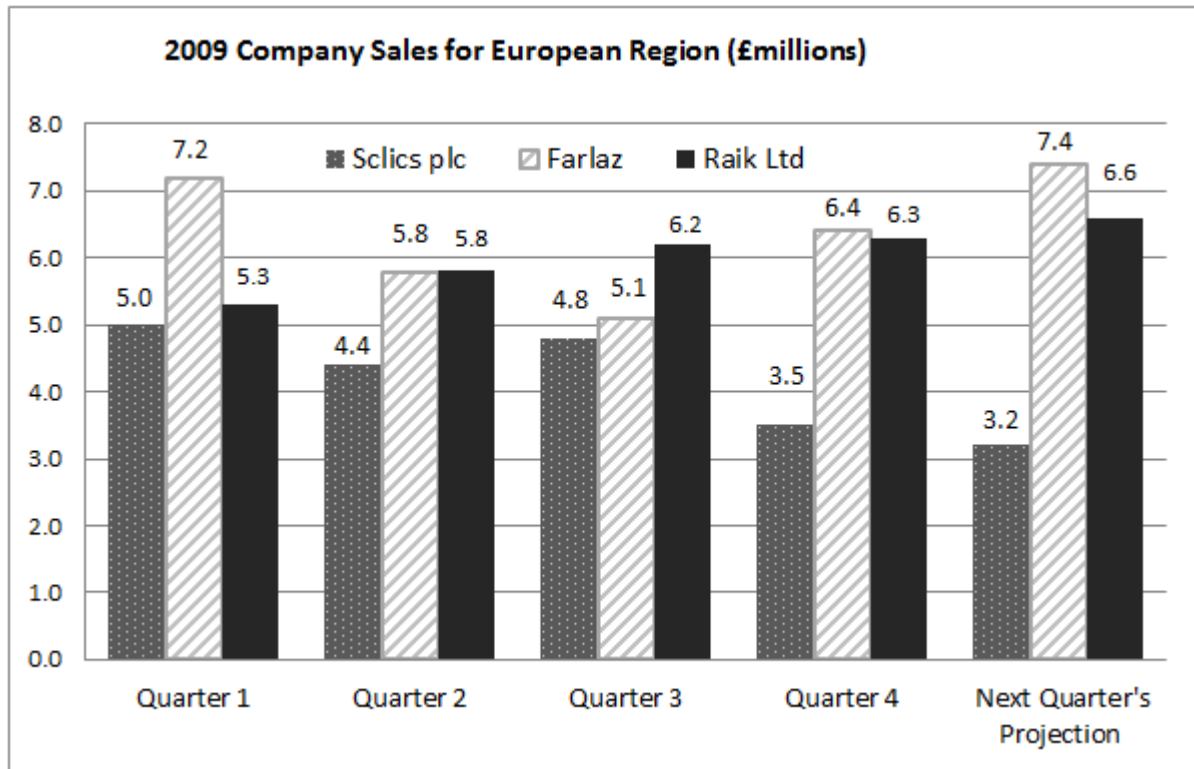


Q6 In which quarter did Sclics plc, Farlaz and Raik Ltd each experience an increase in sales for the European Region?

- (A) Quarter 1
- (B) Quarter 2
- (C) Quarter 3
- (D) Quarter 4
- (E) None of these

Answer:

Step 1: 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 (E) 'None of these'



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

- (A) £62.5 million
- (B) £52.4 million
- (C) £42.6 million
- (D) £28.8 million
- (E) £23.6 million

Answer:

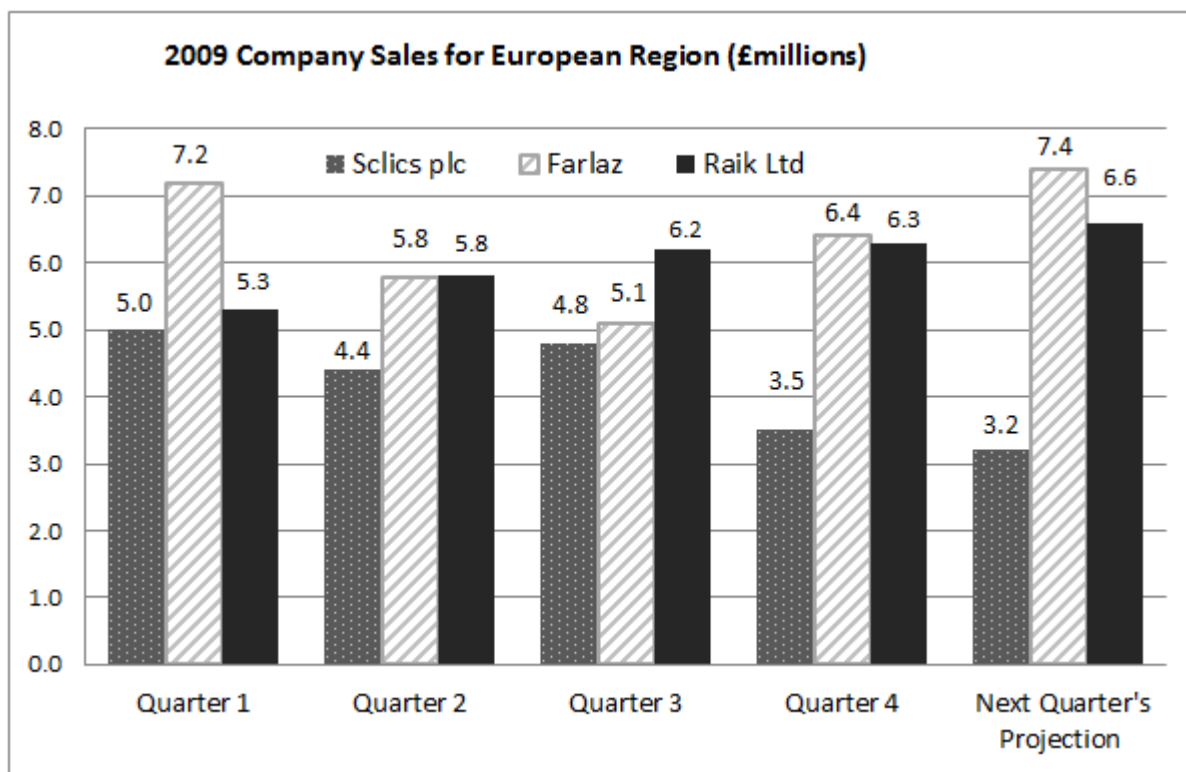
Step 1: Calculate the annual sales for Raik Ltd

$$5.3 + 5.8 + 6.2 + 6.3 = 23.6$$

Step 2: Calculate the worldwide sales

$$100 \times 23.6 / 45 = £52.4 \text{ million}$$

Thus the correct answer is (B) £52.4 million



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

- (A) £3.6 million more
- (B) £3.6 million less
- (C) £2.2 million less
- (D) 2.2 million more
- (E) None of these

Answer:

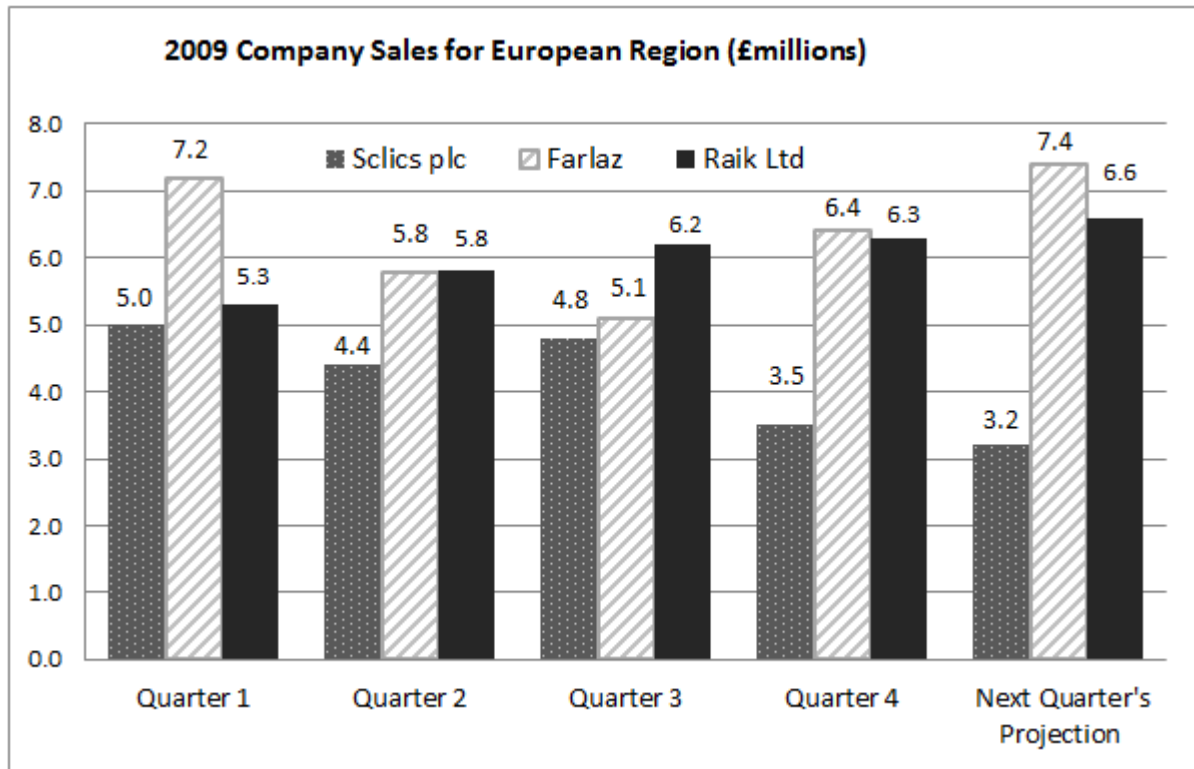
Step 1: Calculate the Q1 and Q2 differences

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

Thus the correct answer is (B) £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?

- (A) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{5}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (E) $\frac{1}{4}$

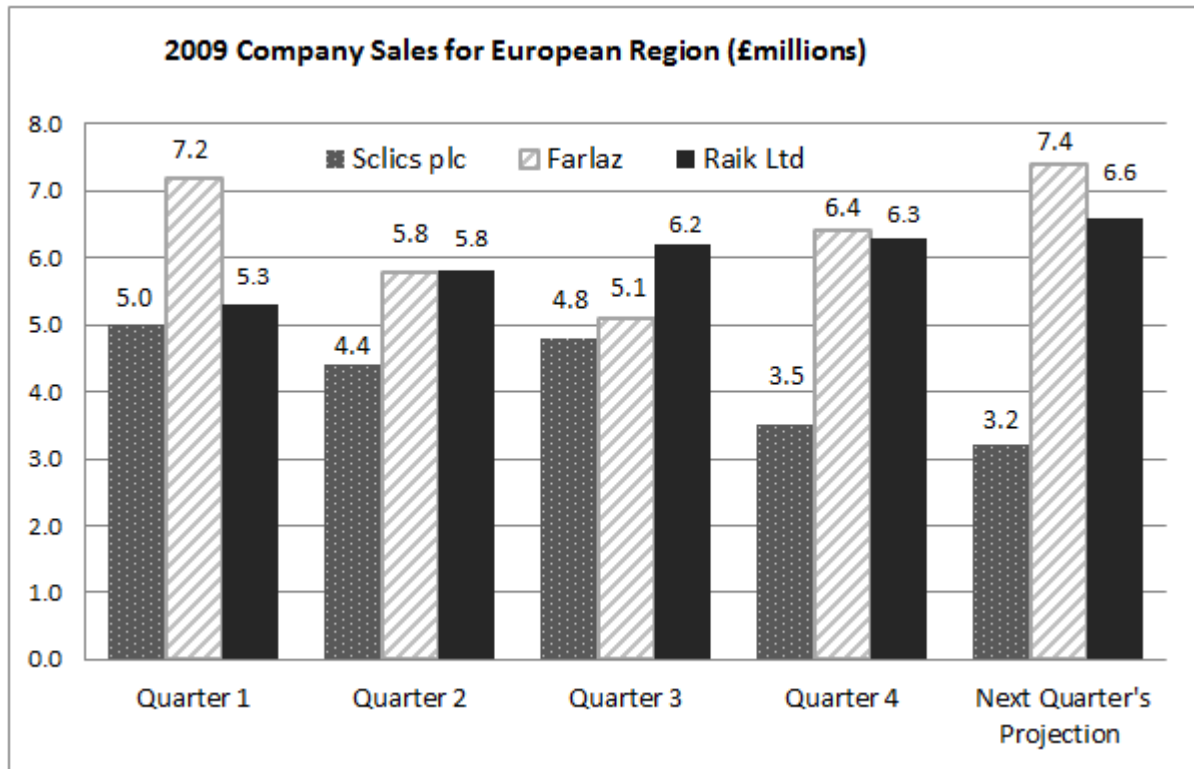
Answer:

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
 $5.9 / 29.5 = 1/5$

Thus the correct answer is (B) $\frac{1}{5}$



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

- (A) 6.1%
- (B) 7.2%
- (C) 6.2%
- (D) 10%
- (E) 6%

Answer:

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

$$17.2 / 16.2 = 106.17\%. \text{ The question asks for this to be rounded to the nearest percent.}$$

Thus the correct answer is (E) 6%

UK Operations of
Gills & Tines Ltd

Full Year ended 31 December
(£million)

	2009	2008	2007	2006
Income Sources				
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
Costs				
Admin costs	277.8	231	285.9	283.5
Loan impairment costs	15.0	57.8	6.1	5.9
Profit Before Tax	114.6	112.4	109.4	107.2

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

- (A) £408 million
- (B) £407 million
- (C) £402 million
- (D) £403 million
- (E) £404 million

Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the annual income for each year

Income	2009	2008	2007	2006
<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
TOTALS	407.4	401.2	401.4	396.6

UK Operations of
Gills & Tines Ltd

Full Year ended 31 December
(£million)

	2009	2008	2007	2006
Income Sources				
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
Costs				
Admin costs	277.8	231	285.9	283.5
Loan impairment costs	15.0	57.8	6.1	5.9
Profit Before Tax	114.6	112.4	109.4	107.2

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

Thus the correct answer is (C) £402 million

UK Operations of
Gills & Tines Ltd

Full Year ended 31 December
(£million)

	2009	2008	2007	2006
Income Sources				
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
Costs				
Admin costs	277.8	231	285.9	283.5
Loan impairment costs	15.0	57.8	6.1	5.9
Profit Before Tax	114.6	112.4	109.4	107.2

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?

- (A) 2008
- (B) 2007, 2008
- (C) 2007
- (D) 2007, 2008, 2009
- (E) None of the years shown

Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the % change in Profit Before Tax as shown in bold below;

2009	2008	2007
114.6	112.4	109.4
$100\% \times (114.6 - 112.4)/112.4$	$100\% \times (112.4 - 109.4)/109.4$	$100\% \times (109.4 - 107.2)/107.2$
= 1.96%	= 2.74%	= 2.05%

Thus the correct answer is (B) 2007, 2008

UK Operations of
Gills & Tines Ltd

Full Year ended 31 December
(£million)

	2009	2008	2007	2006
Income Sources				
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
Costs				
Admin costs	277.8	231	285.9	283.5
Loan impairment costs	15.0	57.8	6.1	5.9
Profit Before Tax	114.6	112.4	109.4	107.2

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)?

- (A) £53.28 million
- (B) £69.45 million
- (C) £113.2 million
- (D) £144.6 million
- (E) £118.9 million

Answer:

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

$$114.6 - 69.45 + 8.13 = 53.28$$

Thus the correct answer is (A) £53.28 million

UK Operations of
Gills & Tines Ltd

Full Year ended 31 December
(£million)

	2009	2008	2007	2006
Income Sources				
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
Costs				
Admin costs	277.8	231	285.9	283.5
Loan impairment costs	15.0	57.8	6.1	5.9
Profit Before Tax	114.6	112.4	109.4	107.2

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

- (A) 2006
- (B) 2007
- (C) 2008
- (D) 2009
- (E) Cannot Say

Answer:

Step 1: The total Admin Costs and Loan Impairment Costs are as follows:

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

Thus the correct answer is (C) 2008

UK Operations of
Gills & Tines Ltd

Full Year ended 31 December
(£million)

	2009	2008	2007	2006
Income Sources				
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
Costs				
Admin costs	277.8	231	285.9	283.5
Loan impairment costs	15.0	57.8	6.1	5.9
Profit Before Tax	114.6	112.4	109.4	107.2

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

- (A) £110.9 million
- (B) £114.6 million
- (C) £115.6 million
- (D) £86.4 million
- (E) £87.6 million

Answer:

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

$$110.9 \times 79\%/100 = £87.6 \text{ million}$$

Thus the correct answer is (E) £87.6 million

Hours spent (March)					
	Team A	Team B	Team C	Team D	Team E
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)?

- (A) 300 days
- (B) 290 days
- (C) 280 days
- (D) 270 days
- (E) 260 days

Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the total hours spent

$$402 + 370 + 419 + 434 + 404 = 2029$$

Step 2: Calculate the total days spent

$$2029 / 7 = 289.9 \text{ days}$$

Thus the correct answer is (B) 290 days

	Hours spent (March)				
	Team A	Team B	Team C	Team D	Team E
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

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

- (A) 37hours
- (B) 38 hours
- (C) 39 hours
- (D) 40 hours
- (E) 41 hours

Answer:

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 (D) 40 hours

	Hours spent (March)				
	Team A	Team B	Team C	Team D	Team E
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

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)?

- (A) £127,000
- (B) £129,000
- (C) £131,000
- (D) £133,000
- (E) £135,000

Answer:

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

$$£89,325 + £46,090 = £135,000 \text{ (to the nearest £1,000)}$$

Thus the correct answer is (E) £135,000

	Hours spent (March)				
	Team A	Team B	Team C	Team D	Team E
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

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?

- (A) 327 days
- (B) 357 days
- (C) 347 days
- (D) 337 days
- (E) 367 days

Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the total time spent in meetings in March

$$40 + 72 + 32 + 18 + 56 = 218 \text{ hours}$$

Step 2: Calculate the time per year

$$218 \times 12 = 2616 \text{ hours}$$

Step 3 – Put this figure into days

$$2616 / 8 = 327 \text{ days}$$

Thus the correct answer is (A) 327 days

Hours spent (March)					
	Team A	Team B	Team C	Team D	Team E
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

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

- (A) D, A, C, B, E
- (B) C, B, A, E, D
- (C) D, A, C, E, B
- (D) A, D, E, C, B
- (E) A, D, C, E, B

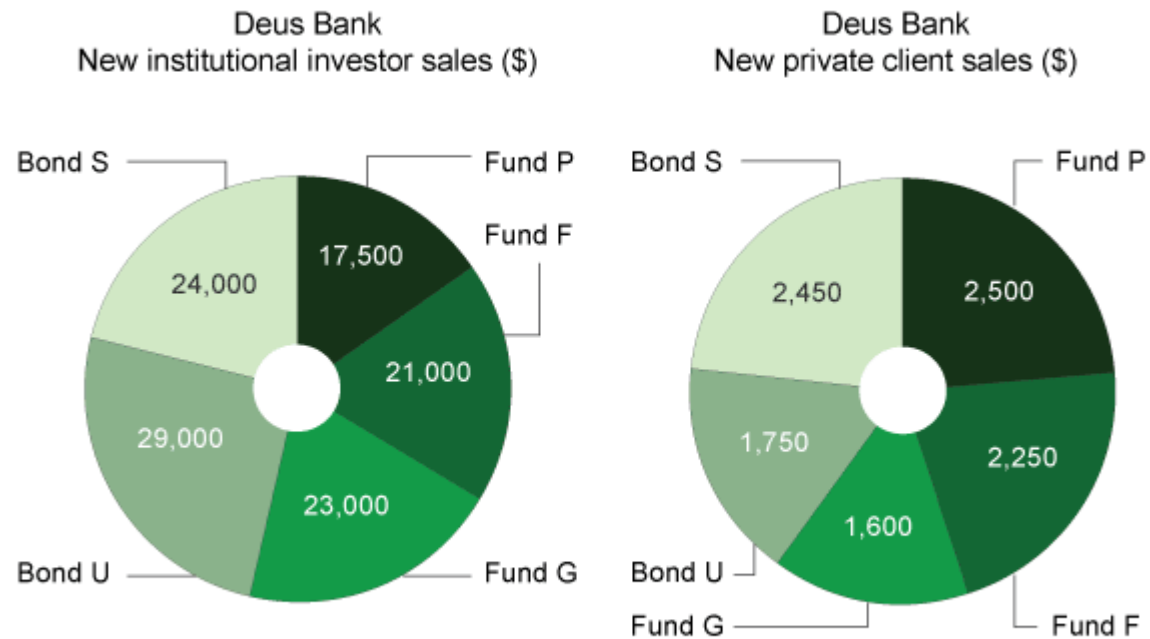
Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the total hours worked;

Team A	Team B	Team C	Team D	Team E
478	490	479	475	486

Step 2: Put teams into order of increasing numbers of hours worked.

Thus the correct answer is (C) D, A, C, E, B



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

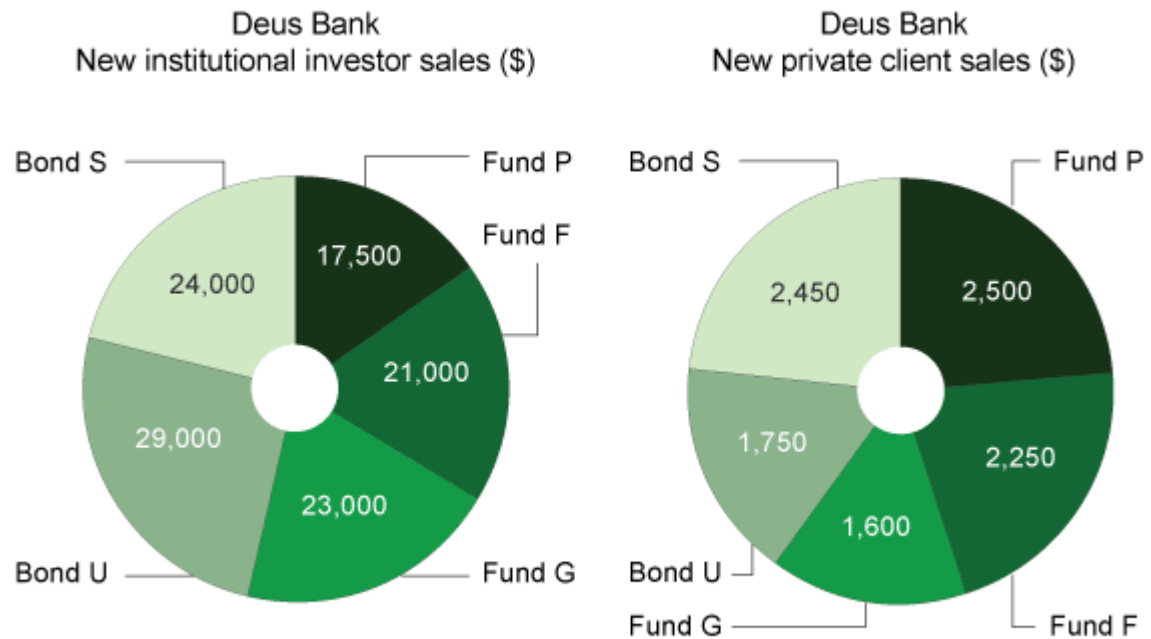
- (A) \$85,250
- (B) \$106,950
- (C) \$109,500
- (D) \$103,950
- (E) \$114,500

Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the totals

$$114,500 - 10,550 = 103,950$$

Thus the correct answer is (D) \$103,950



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

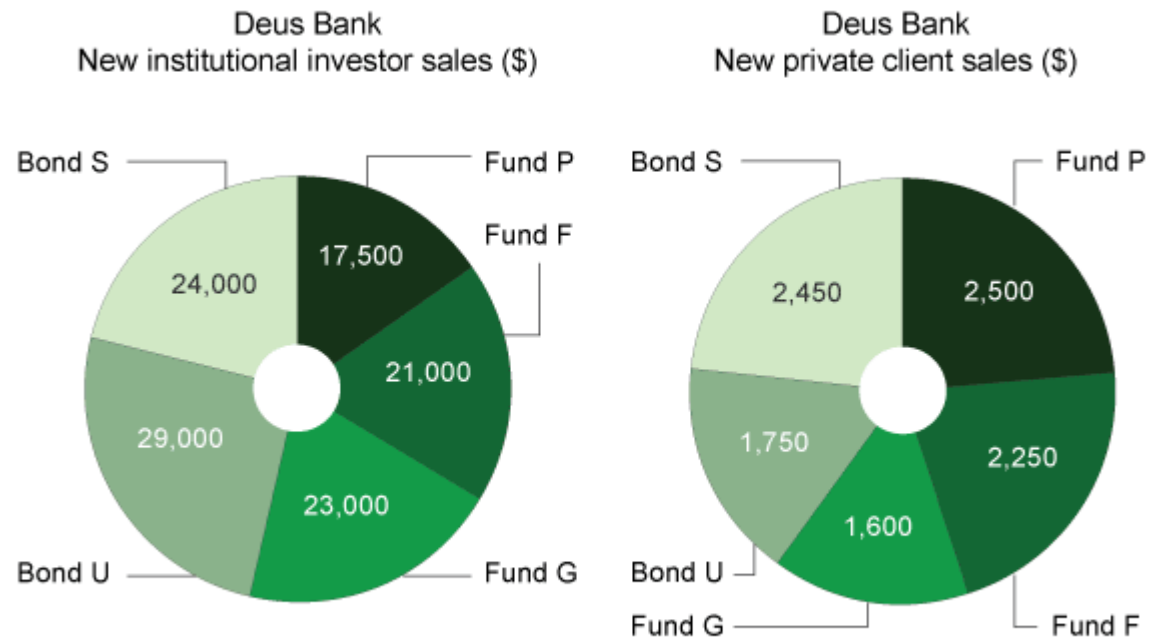
- (A) 1:4
- (B) 1:5
- (C) 1:6
- (D) 1:7
- (E) 1:8

Answer:

Step 1: Put the figures into a ratio

$$2,500 : 17,500 = 1:7$$

Thus the correct answer is (D) 1:7



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 £?

- (A) £73,871
- (B) £193,827
- (C) £80,677
- (D) £177,475
- (E) £43,774

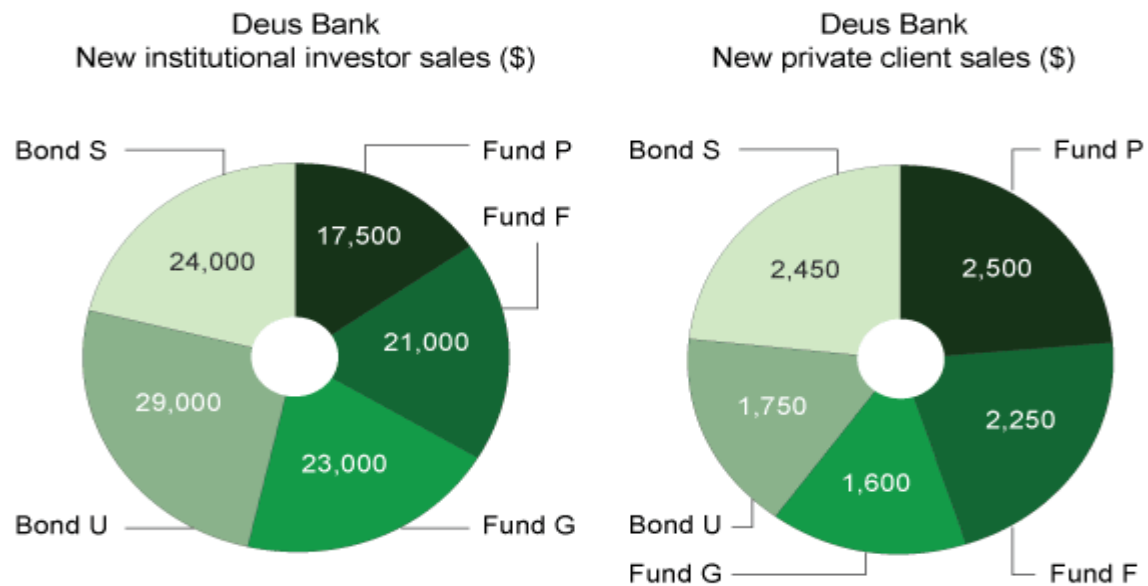
Tip: make sure you don't include sales from Bonds; the question asks for Fund sales only.

Answer:

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 £
 $\$67,850 / 1.55 = £43,774.2$

Thus the correct answer is (E) £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)?

- (A) \$1,750
- (B) \$2,505
- (C) \$1,560
- (D) \$2,103
- (E) \$1,861

Answer:

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

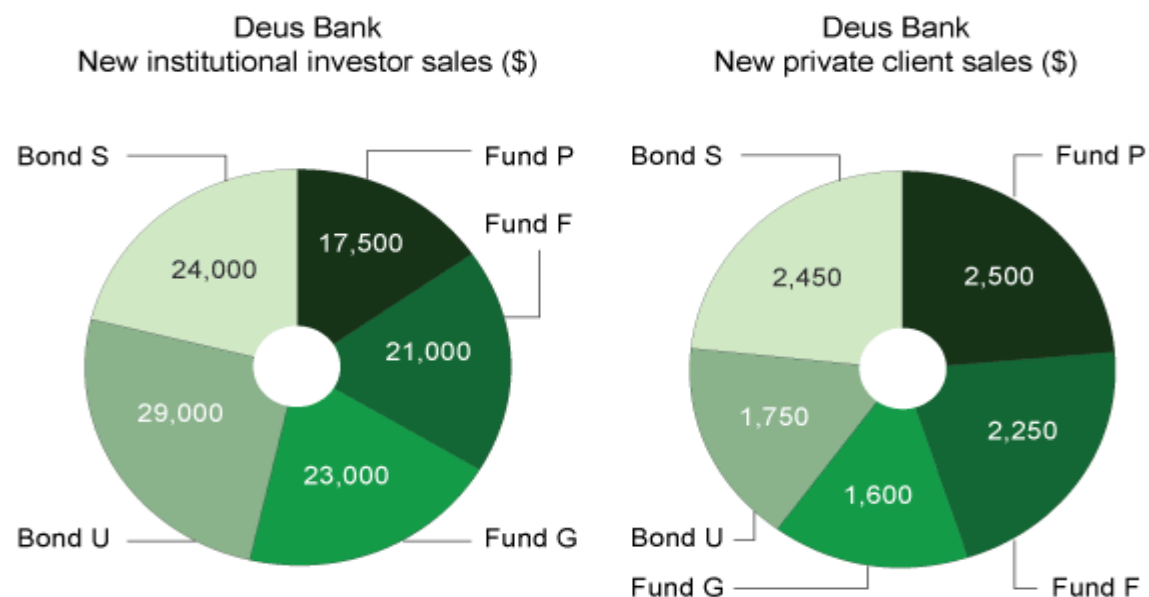
Step 3 – Calculate commissions

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

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

Total commission = \$1,861

Thus the correct answer is (E) \$1,861



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

- (A) 21%
- (B) 22%
- (C) 23%
- (D) 24%
- (E) 25%

Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the % of Bond U sales compared to total sales for new institutional investor sales and new private client sales, as shown below:

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

Thus the correct answer is (E) 25%

	2009 (£million)	2008 (£million)	2007 (£million)
Assets at end of financial year			
Liquid Assets	10,214	11,300	10,735
Loans Made	24,600	23,130	21,974
Derivatives	512	540	513
Fixed Assets	614	570	542
Total Assets	35,940	35,540	33,763
Liabilities at end of financial year			
Reserve Liabilities	111.6	124.0	132
Borrowings	1,389.6	1,544.0	1,650
Share Liabilities	1,958.0	1,628.0	1,780
Other Liabilities	41.8	35.0	38
Total Liabilities	3,501.0	3,331.0	3,600

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

- (A) 1/40
- (B) 1/45
- (C) 1/20
- (D) 1/60
- (E) 1/48

Answer:

Step 1: The fraction is $614 \div 24,600 \approx 1/40$.

Tip - You should be able to recognise that your calculator answer of 0.02496 is approximately ten times smaller than 0.25 and thus from the available answers select 1/40.

Thus the correct answer is (A) 1/40

	2009 (£million)	2008 (£million)	2007 (£million)
Assets at end of financial year			
Liquid Assets	10,214	11,300	10,735
Loans Made	24,600	23,130	21,974
Derivatives	512	540	513
Fixed Assets	614	570	542
Total Assets	35,940	35,540	33,763
Liabilities at end of financial year			
Reserve Liabilities	111.6	124.0	132
Borrowings	1,389.6	1,544.0	1,650
Share Liabilities	1,958.0	1,628.0	1,780
Other Liabilities	41.8	35.0	38
Total Liabilities	3,501.0	3,331.0	3,600

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

- (A) Liquid Assets, Loans Made
- (B) Loans Made, Fixed Assets
- (C) Loans Made
- (D) Fixed Assets
- (E) Can't tell from data

Answer:

Step 1: 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
Fixed Assets	614	541.5	72.5	13.39

Thus the correct answer is (D) Fixed Assets

	2009 (£million)	2008 (£million)	2007 (£million)
Assets at end of financial year			
Liquid Assets	10,214	11,300	10,735
Loans Made	24,600	23,130	21,974
Derivatives	512	540	513
Fixed Assets	614	570	542
Total Assets	35,940	35,540	33,763
Liabilities at end of financial year			
Reserve Liabilities	111.6	124.0	132
Borrowings	1,389.6	1,544.0	1,650
Share Liabilities	1,958.0	1,628.0	1,780
Other Liabilities	41.8	35.0	38
Total Liabilities	3,501.0	3,331.0	3,600

Q28 In 2010, Loans Made are projected to decrease by an eighth and both Derivatives and Fixed Assets are projected to increase by 5%. If other values stay the same what will be the impact on the 2010 Total Assets value (in £million)?

- (A) 3,075.70 increase
- (B) 3,018.70 decrease
- (C) 3,000.00 decrease
- (D) 3,095.70 decrease
- (E) Can't tell from data

Answer:

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

$-3075 \text{ (Loans Made)} + 25.6 \text{ (Derivatives)} + 30.7 \text{ (Fixed Assets)} = - 3,018.7$

Thus the correct answer is (B) 3,018.70 decrease

	2009 (£million)	2008 (£million)	2007 (£million)
Assets at end of financial year			
Liquid Assets	10,214	11,300	10,735
Loans Made	24,600	23,130	21,974
Derivatives	512	540	513
Fixed Assets	614	570	542
Total Assets	35,940	35,540	33,763
Liabilities at end of financial year			
Reserve Liabilities	111.6	124.0	132
Borrowings	1,389.6	1,544.0	1,650
Share Liabilities	1,958.0	1,628.0	1,780
Other Liabilities	41.8	35.0	38
Total Liabilities	3,501.0	3,331.0	3,600

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

- (A) Reserve Liabilities
- (B) Borrowings, Reserve Liabilities
- (C) Borrowings
- (D) Other Liabilities, Borrowings
- (E) Other liabilities, Share liabilities

Answer:

Step 1: Calculate the % change in value between 2008-2009, as follows;

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

Thus the correct answer is (B) Borrowings, Reserve Liabilities

	2009 (£million)	2008 (£million)	2007 (£million)
Assets at end of financial year			
Liquid Assets	10,214	11,300	10,735
Loans Made	24,600	23,130	21,974
Derivatives	512	540	513
Fixed Assets	614	570	542
Total Assets	35,940	35,540	33,763
Liabilities at end of financial year			
Reserve Liabilities	111.6	124.0	132
Borrowings	1,389.6	1,544.0	1,650
Share Liabilities	1,958.0	1,628.0	1,780
Other Liabilities	41.8	35.0	38
Total Liabilities	3,501.0	3,331.0	3,600

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

- (A) 132:124
- (B) 13:12
- (C) 12:13
- (D) 31:33
- (E) 31:32

Answer:

Step 1: Put the figures into a ratio:

$$124:132 = 31:33$$

Thus the correct answer is (D) 31:33

End of test