Instructions

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 five 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. The test will begin on the next page.
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 October value.
The information that you need is shown in the pie-chart.
£37.5 million x 20% = £7.5 million

Step 2 – Calculate the November value
The information that you need is shown in the graph.
50.0 x £100,000 = £5 million

Step 3 – Calculate the % difference
7.5 - 5.0 = 2.5
100 x (2.5/7.5) = 33.33% less.
Or another way: simply divide 5.0 by 7.5 to get 0.6667, which can be interpreted as a 33.3% 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:

- Northern Pacific + Pacific Mixed = 30%
- Pacific Rim + Pacific Mixed = 32%
- Northern Pacific + Central Pacific = 33%
- Pacific Rim + Northern Pacific = 38%
- Central Pacific + 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

Step 1 - 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
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:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Store</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Total Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redcliff</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ather</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkington</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trew</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunston</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2 – Calculate each Store’s average sales per sales staff member, as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Store</th>
<th>Average Sales per Sales Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redcliff</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ather</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkington</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trew</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunston</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Region - Store location</th>
<th>Number of sales staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redcliff</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ather</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkington</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trew</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunston</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redcliff</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ather</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkington</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trew</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunston</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 x 120,000 / 3 = 80,000
Northern + Southern Regions’ sales = 80,000 x 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**

We could use the working from Q6 to obtain Week 1 and Week 3 sales totals.

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 x £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.
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) £22,000  
(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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultant</th>
<th>Quarter 1</th>
<th>Quarter 3</th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 x 0.90 = 72.9 visits
Kim = 70 x 1.12903 = 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)

Step 1 - Calculate the 85% and 115% figures for each Sales Manager

Simon (to the nearest whole visit)

95 x 85% = 80.75 = 81
95 x 115% = 109.25 = 109

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

Step 2 - Jessica:

81 x 85% = 68.85 = 69
81 x 115% = 93.15 = 93

Kim

70 x 85% = 59.5 = 60
70 x 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

\[
\text{July visits} = 70 = \frac{3,500}{x}
\]

\[
x = \frac{3,500}{70} = 50 \text{ miles per visit}
\]

**Step 2** – Calculate Simon’s average mileage per client visit

50 – 10 = 40 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)

**Step 1 - Calculate each Sales Manager’s client sales for June, as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Visits in June</th>
<th>Order Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simon</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>£7,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessica</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>£6,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>£7,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Step 1** - 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 / 15,285.8 = 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 / 2,824 = 20,184
Subsidiary 5 = 435,500,000 / 13,292 = 32,764

Thus the correct answer is (E) £20,184
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 profit before tax
112 x 115% = 128.8

Step 2 – Decrease Competitor A’s profit before tax by 8%
90 x 92% = 82.8

Step 3 - Calculate the difference in corporation tax (at 30%)
(128.8 – 82.8) x 30% = 13.8 = £14 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 x 63 = €3.15 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 \( 423 \div 3 = 141 \)

**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 x 22% = 19.8

Competitor B = 112 x 22% = 24.6

Competitor C = 117 x 15% = 17.6

**Step 2 – Calculate the total corporation tax payable**

19.8 + 24.6 + 17.6 = £62 million

Thus the correct answer is (A) £62 million