Free UKCAT Practice Questions

(Questions only)

JobTestPrep invites you to take a free practice session to check out some of the materials offered in our online practice packs.

What does this test contain?

1. Four Quantitative Reasoning questions
2. Four Abstract Reasoning questions
3. Four Verbal Reasoning questions

Total time allotted: 10 minutes

Full explanations and answers of these UKCAT practice questions can be found here.

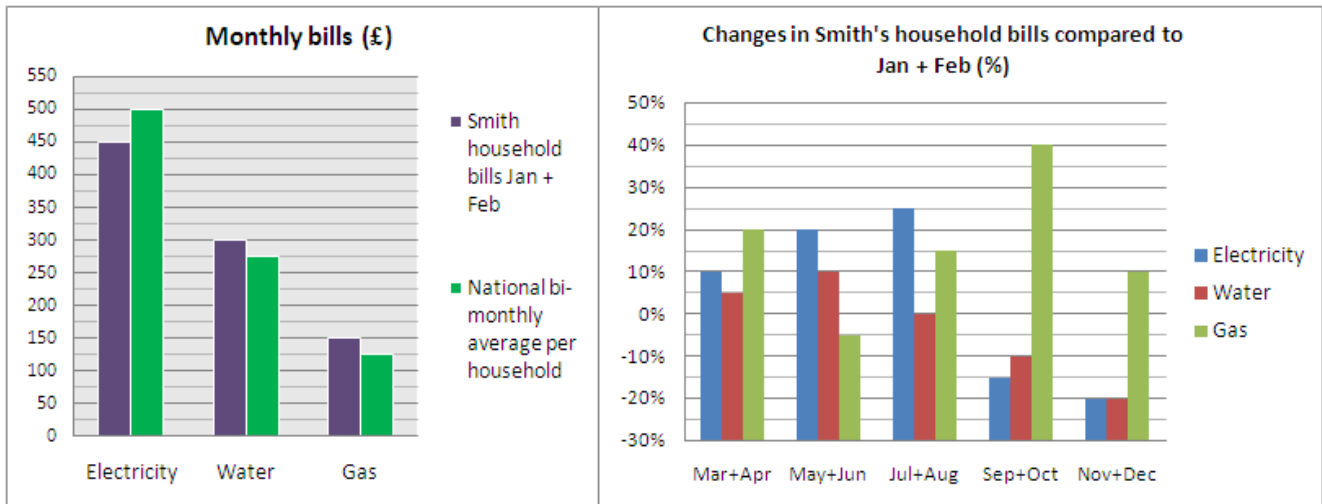**GOOD LUCK!**

UKCAT Quantitative Reasoning

The UKCAT Quantitative Reasoning section assesses one's ability to solve numerical problems. Nevertheless, since this is a psychometric test, it is certainly not all about mathematics. Rather, this subtest is actually more about solving reasoning problems using numbers.

The advantage to JobTestPrep's UKCAT preparation is not merely the fact that our practice questions mirror UKCAT questions, but, more importantly, that we provide easy to use solving strategies and tips for cracking the types of questions on the UKCAT.

- The following short sequence of four questions provides a glimpse into the Quantitative Reasoning section.
- Each question may include additional information, which may influence or change the interpretation of the initial data.
- The levels of difficulty are not necessarily uniform. A set might begin with a difficult question, which is then followed by a simple one, and vice versa.
- You may find that the completely accurate answer is not provided in the answer choices (e.g. – imprecise decimal figures). No need to be concerned, as this is part of the test. In cases such as these, you must select the best, most suitable answer. If you cannot find one, check your solution again.

Make sure you have a calculator. We recommend using your PC's calculator since it most resembles the screen calculator you will be provided with on the real test.
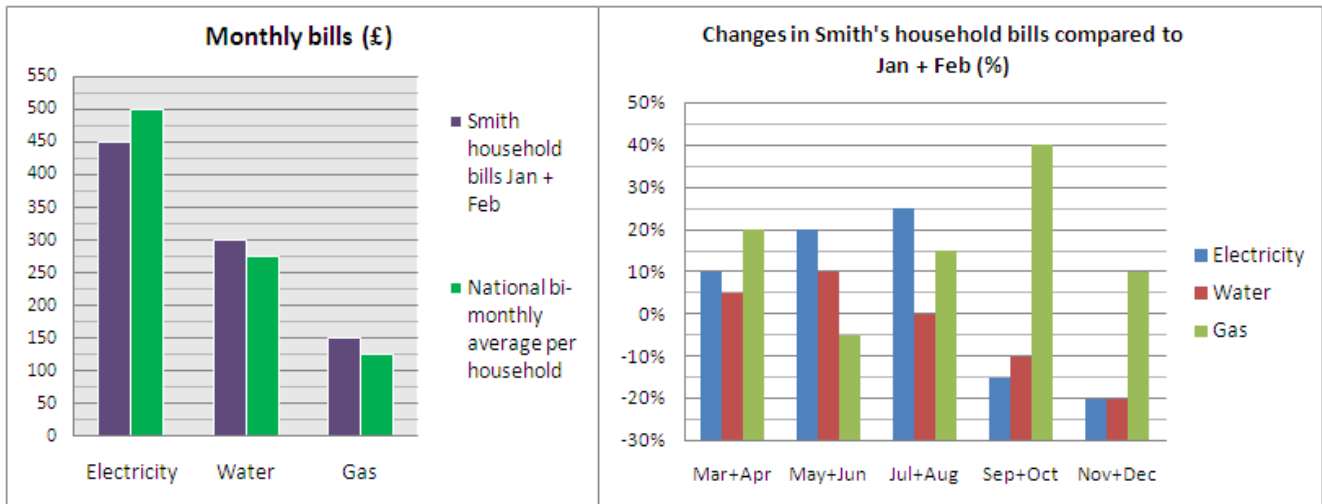
1. The Smiths are investigating irregularities in their household bills. Below are two charts analysing these payments:

How many of the Smith household's bimonthly electricity bills are higher than the national average?
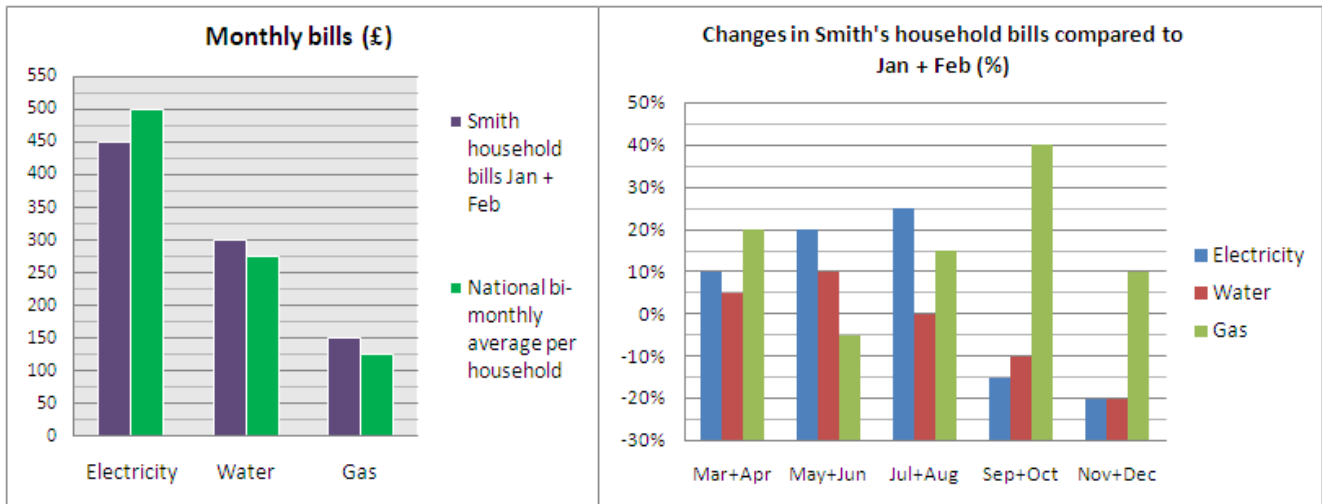
     A. 0
     B. 1
     C. 2
     D. 3
     E. 4

2. *The Smiths are investigating irregularities in their household bills. Below are two charts analysing these payments:*

Monthly bills (£)
- Smith household bills Jan + Feb
- National bi-monthly average per household

Electricity, Water, Gas

Changes in Smith's household bills compared to Jan + Feb (%)
- Electricity
- Water
- Gas

Mar+Apr, May+Jun, Jul+Aug, Sep+Oct, Nov+Dec

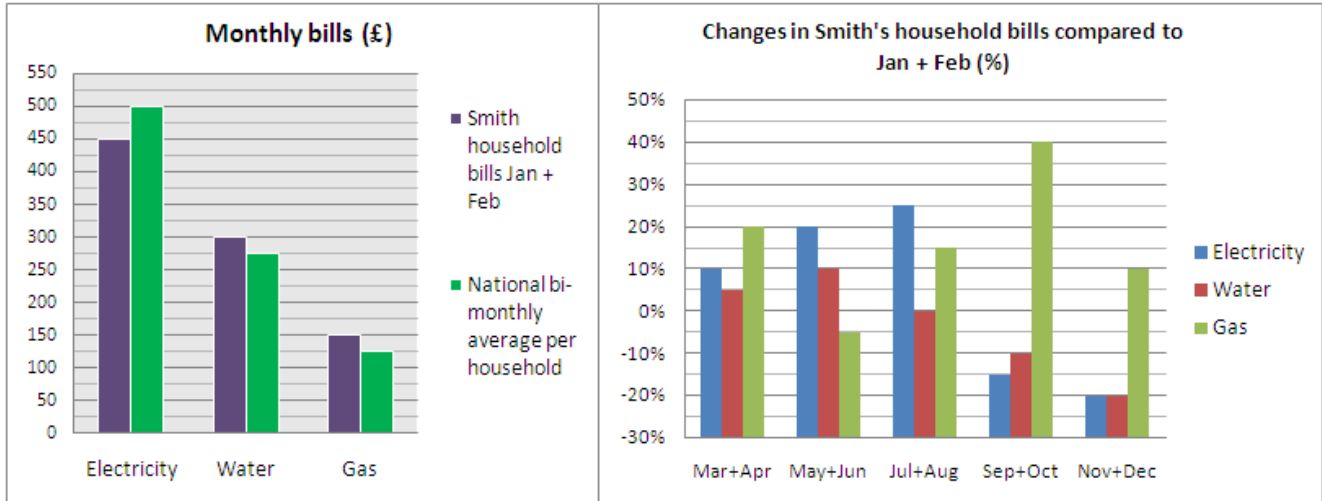*What is the annual average water bill in the Smith household?*

A. 307.5
B. 292.5
C. 285
D. 275
E. 242.5

3. *The Smiths are investigating irregularities in their household bills. Below are two charts analysing these payments:*

Monthly bills (£)

- Smith household bills Jan + Feb
- National bi-monthly average per household

Electricity, Water, Gas

Changes in Smith's household bills compared to Jan + Feb (%)

- Electricity
- Water
- Gas

Mar+Apr, May+Jun, Jul+Aug, Sep+Oct, Nov+Dec

What is the difference between the national monthly average and the Smith's household bill for Sep+Oct?

    A. The bill of Smith household is higher by 57.5 £
    B. The bill of Smith household is higher by 37.5 £
    C. There is no difference between the bills
    D. The bill of Smith household is lower by 37.5 £
    E. The bill of Smith household is lower by 57.5 £

4. The Smiths are investigating irregularities in their household bills. Below are two charts analysing these payments:

If the amount paid for electricity in May was twice as high as that which was paid in June, what was the amount paid in June?

    A. 180
    B. 150
    C. 360
    D. 270
    E. Cannot say

UKCAT Abstract Reasoning

In this subtest, you will be presented with two sets of shapes labelled 'Set A' and 'Set B'.

All the shapes in Set A are similar in some way, as are the shapes in Set B.

For each pair of Set A and Set B, you will be presented with five 'Test Shapes'. Your task is to decide whether each test shape belongs to Set A, Set B, or neither.

You will be presented with two pairs of Set A and Set B. For each pair, you will be presented with one or two items.

1.

Set A   **Set B**   **Test Shape**

Set A

Set B

Neither

2.

Set A   **Set B**   **Test Shape**

Set A

Set B

Neither

3.

Set A **Set B** **Test Shape**

Set A

Set B

Neither

4.

Set A **Set B** **Test Shape**

Set A

Set B

Neither

UKCAT Verbal Reasoning

This subtest consists of two passages. Each text is followed by a statement.

• Read the passage and determine the correct answer:

> o Choose **True** if the statement must be true according to the passage.

> o Choose **False** if statement must be false according to the passage.

> o Choose **Cannot say** if you cannot determine whether the statement is true or false without further information.

• <u>REMEMBER</u>: You are to base your answers **only** on the information provided in the text.

<u>Passage</u>:

Millions of years before humans invented sonar, bats and toothed whales had mastered the biological version of the same trick - echolocation. By timing the echoes of their calls, one group effortlessly flies through the darkest of skies and the other swims through the murkiest of waters. This is one of the most dramatic examples yet of 'convergent evolution', where different groups of living things have independently evolved similar behaviours or body parts in response to similar evolutionary pressures. A number of studies have shown that convergence on the surface - like having venom, being intelligent or lacking enamel - is borne of deeper genetic resemblance. A researcher sequenced the gene Prestin in a wide range of bats and whales which use sonar and which do not. Based on the DNA sequences of these Prestin versions, the researcher drew a mammal family tree. As one would expect, the whales and bats were clustered in separate family groups. But convert the sequences into amino acids and the picture changes dramatically. Suddenly, the family tree becomes utterly misleading. The echolocating mammals, be they bats or whales, are united as close relatives, to the exclusion of their rightful evolutionary kin.

It might seem strange to see such strong convergence at the genetic level, since bats and whales echolocate very differently. Bats create their sonar pulses using their voicebox while whales pass air through their nasal bones. A single gene can't have accounted for these differences. Instead, Prestin's role is in detecting the rebounding echoes. It is activated in the "outer hair cells" of the ear, which allow mammals to hear ultrasonic frequencies.

1. Examination of the amino acid sequences resulted in the classification of one family consisting of the echolocating bats and the non-echolocating whales.

      True

      False

      Cannot say

2. The sting of bees and of stingrays is an example of convergence on the surface.

      True

      False

      Cannot say

3. Drawing a family tree is not an accurate scientific tool.

      True

      False

      Cannot say

4. Prestin is responsible for producing solar pulses in bats and whales.

True

False

Cannot say

The latest UKCAT question updates for 2016 are available in our [UKCAT practice packs >>](#)