



Answers & Explanations

to Kenexa's* Numerical Reasoning Sample Test (NRT)

In this document you will find detailed explanations to the numerical example questions as seen on Kenexa's website. The explanations are in order of appearance.

JobTestPrep Team

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Set 1: Weekly customer service calls – complaints department

Q1

The answer is D.

In this question, we are asked to look for the number of times that the complaints department met the target set, i.e. the number of times in which the issues resolved were higher than the target resolutions.

We need to look for places in the graph where the dark blue line is higher than the pink line on the Y axis. We can see that this has happened on **3 days**: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Q2

The answer is C.

In order to answer this question we are required to add up the numbers corresponding with the dark line for each day of the week. Notice that we are expected to estimate the numbers and arrive at an approximate answer:

Mon: 55

Tue: 50

Wed: 55

Thurs: 45

Fri: 35

Sat: 60

The correct answer is: ~ **300**

Shortcut for advanced users: Another way of solving this question, is to find the average of the dark line: the approximate average between Monday and Tuesday is 50, and also between Wednesday and Thursday, and Friday and Saturday. Now, we can simply calculate that $\sim 50 \times 6 = \sim 300$.

Q3

The answer is E.

The phrase “target missed” can either mean that the issues resolved were higher than the target resolution, or the other way round (the issues resolved were substantially lower than the target).

Therefore, we are simply looking for the biggest difference between the two lines, which, in this case, occurred on **Friday**.



Q4

The answer is B.

The weekly target is calculated by adding up all the daily targets:

$$50+50+50+50+50+65 = 315.$$

Saturday's part in the weekly target:

$$65/315 = \sim 20\%$$

Q5

The answer is C.

In order to look for the highest proportion of revenue through consultancy, we need to divide each country's revenue from consultancy by its total revenue.

Then we will be able to compare the proportion of revenue through consultancy between the different countries.

However, there is another, effective way of solving this question:

Just by looking at the graph, we can see that in the UK and Spain, the revenue from consultancy consists a $\frac{1}{3}$ of their total revenue.

In Germany that ratio is even smaller (about $\frac{1}{4}$).

In Italy that ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$, which (without calculating) is higher than France.

Therefore, the highest ratio belongs to **Italy**.

Set 2: Revenue by European country – Quarter 4

Q6

The answer is A.

UK's total revenue is 150 (000's £) as we add up both the revenues from consultancy and sales. A third of 150 (000's £) is 50(000's £).

Now we need to find a country whose total revenue equals 50 (000's £).

Italy's total revenue was 40. Spain's was smaller than that, but France's was higher and equalled 50 (30+20).

The answer is **France**.



Q7

The answer is E.

Germany's total revenue was 60(000's £) from product sales + 20(000's £) from consultancy = £80,000, and therefore the answer is: **none of these**.

Note that you should always pay attention to the charts' headlines, since they usually contain important information regarding the interpretation of the chart.

In this case, careful inspection of the headline allowed us to understand that the units of the chart are given in increments of 1,000.

Q8

The answer is D.

The question simply asks us to add up the revenues from product sales of each country: $100+20+20+60+30=230$.

Multiplying this number by 1000 will lead us to the correct answer: **£230,000**.

Note, that you should always pay attention to the charts' headlines, since they usually contain important information regarding the interpretation of the chart.

In this case, careful inspection of the headline allowed us to understand that the units of the chart are given in **increments of 1,000**.

Set 3: Expenses claim form - Mr L. Chan

Q9

The answer is A.

In order to find the greatest proportion between the expenditures per client and the total expenditure, we have to divide each cost per client by the total cost.

From a first glance, we can see that the expenses regarding "OD&D Ltd." are substantially higher than the expenses related to other companies.

However, a closer look will reveal that "FDB Group" appears twice in the table, indicating that in order to make a correct judgment we must first add up both of "FDB Group"'s expenses: $8.80+16.63$ equals £25.43, a sum greater than £24.50 ("OD&D Ltd." 's related expenses).



$8.80 + 16.63 = \text{£}25.43$, which is higher than $\text{£}24.50$.

This is a great example of how lack of attention to small details can lead to answering the question incorrectly.

Q10

The answer is E.

From the statement below the table we know that the cost per mile was $\text{£}0.35$ for the first 1000 miles **each year**.

We cannot know how many miles Mr. Chan drove since the beginning of the year, therefore we cannot know by which tariff we should calculate his mileage costs ($\text{£}0.35$ or $\text{£}0.25$).

The answer should be **cannot say**.

Q11

The answer is C.

25% more than $\text{£}79.78$ is: $1.25 * 79.78 = \text{£}99.725$.

Q12

The answer is B.

In order to answer this question, we will have to find all travel costs, and sum them up:

$$8.80 + 24.50 + 12.45 = \text{£}45.75$$

$\text{£}45.75$ is the amount that Mr. Chan's company will receive back from the client.

Therefore, the company will only have to pay $\text{£}79.78 - \text{£}45.75 = \text{£}34.03$

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