
UCAT MOCK EXAMINATION 2

2019

Time allowed: 2 hours

The examination consists of five sections:

Section 1 – Verbal Reasoning

Looks at your ability to think logically about written information. You will have 21 minutes to answer 44 questions.

Section 2 – Decision Making

Looks at your ability to apply logic to reach a decision or conclusion, evaluate arguments and analyse statistical information. You will have 31 minutes to answer 29 questions.

Section 3 – Quantitative Reasoning

Looks at your ability to solve numerical problems. You will have 24 minutes to answer 36 questions.

Section 4 – Abstract Reasoning

Looks at your ability to identify patterns and relationships between shapes. You will have 13 minutes to answer 55 questions.

Section 5 – Situational Judgement

Assesses your judgment regarding healthcare related scenarios. You will have 26 minutes to answer 69 questions.

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Section 1 – Verbal Reasoning

In the exam you would have one minute to read this section.

In this section of the exam, you will be presented with 11 passages to read, each associated with 4 questions.

Some questions assess critical reasoning skills, requiring candidates to make inferences and draw conclusions from information. You will need to read the passage of text carefully. You will then be presented with a question or incomplete statement and four response options. You are required to pick the best or most suitable response.

For other questions, your task is to read each passage of text carefully and then decide whether the statement provided follows logically. There are three answer options you can choose from:

True: On the basis of the information in the passage, the statement is true.

False: On the basis of the information in the passage, the statement is false.

Can't Tell: You cannot tell from the information in the passage whether the statement is true or false.

Candidates are only able to select one response.

You have 21 minutes to answer 44 questions. It is in your best interest to answer all questions as there is no penalty for guessing. All unanswered questions will be scored as incorrect.



Pain has always been an aspect which is talked about often, but its meaning is often misled. The Pain Society, a part of the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) defines chronic pain as longer than three months or past the expected time for healing after following injury or disease. However, the word “expected” is relative from patient to patient and can depend on the circumstances. Chronic pain affects on average 14.1 million people in the UK (and this is without the number of cases that go unrecorded). Back pain is the most recorded form of chronic pain, and the form which puts the most pressure on the NHS. Michael Von Korff, a research epidemiologist states that pain should be assessed in three dimensions severity, duration and impact. Adding these dimensions to the definition by the IASP individualises each person’s experience of the pain.

There is a statement that there is a deficiency in knowledge of medical professionals on the topic of chronic pain and this has led to less diagnosis and hence under-treatment. Many doctors report not knowing how to adequately treat long-term chronic pain and complain of a lack of training around this subject. Many patients also report being given very little information about how to manage their chronic pain or where they can get support and advice. In the 21st century, social media has been a vital platform for increasing awareness and for purposes of fundraising. It is fundamental to increase media presence of chronic pain and show how it truly affects the lives of those who suffer from it. There are many famous celebrities who support cancer trusts and Alzheimer’s funds who constantly have extreme media coverage, but there is a lack of champions for chronic pain awareness.

1. Chronic pain is equally debilitating as compared to cancer.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can’t Tell

2. Knee pain is the commonest type of chronic pain.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can’t Tell

3. The Pain Society are a separate body to the International Association for the Study of Pain.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can’t Tell

4. Everyone is likely to experience chronic pain at some point in their lifetime.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can’t Tell



Passage 2 of 11 (VRTF0025)

President Trump became the first leader of the United States to set foot in North Korea yesterday, during a swiftly arranged meeting with Kim Jong-un at the country's border with South Korea. After greeting Mr Trump at the frontier, Mr Kim led him a few yards into the North before the two men crossed back over the line to greet the South Korean leader, President Moon. The three leaders shook hands, talked for just under an hour and then announced that teams of North Korean and US diplomats would resume negotiations on denuclearisation, four months after Mr Trump and Mr Kim last met at a summit in Vietnam. That meeting in Hanoi was abruptly cut short. Despite speaking warmly of one another, Mr Trump, 73, and Mr Kim, 35, did not hint at ways in which they might break through their deadlocked negotiating positions. "We don't want speed, we want to get it right," Mr Trump said later. "It's good for North Korea, it's good for South Korea, I think it's good for the world." He said he had invited Mr Kim to the White House "anytime he wants to do it".

"You are the first American president to cross this border," Mr Kim, speaking through an interpreter, told his guest. "I feel great," Mr Trump said after the two had crossed back into the South. "It's a great honour to be here." Mr Kim continued: "I'm very glad that Mr Trump came here and stepped over the line. This act in itself is highly significant because it means that we want to bring an end to the unpleasant past and build a new future, so it's a courageous and determined act." The North Korean leader indicated a "clear path forward" for talks with the US which will start within three weeks, Mike Pompeo, the secretary of state, said yesterday. Speaking following the historic crossing of the Korean border at Panmunjom, Mr Pompeo rejected reports that nothing had been achieved when the two men met in Hanoi in February. Those discussions broke up without a clear agreement on the steps towards the denuclearisation of North Korea.

5. President Trump became the first American official to step into North Korea.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

6. Trump is more than 35 years older than Kim Jong Un.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

7. President Moon crossed over into North Korea.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

8. Mr Kim was the first North Korean leader to cross into South Vietnam.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



The patient had diagnoses of vascular dementia and Alzheimer's disease. He had been diagnosed with these three years prior to the consultation. At the first meeting, the patient did not immediately exhibit symptoms that could be expected with his condition. His mood was normal, speech clear and hygiene was good. It became more apparent, however, on further conversation that his short-term memory was beginning to decline; he would repeat himself and did not realize that he was doing so. As the meetings continued, his short-term memory continued to get worse, as expected with the disease progression. However, his long-term memory remained clear throughout; he was able to tell us in great detail about his youth. The patient's insight into his dementia was complex: when reminded, he knew he had a memory condition, however, was not actively aware of this fact and was unaware that he was repeating himself.

The patient also had eczema, which was particularly bad on his face. This co-morbidity was, in itself, a source of discomfort, but was compounded by his dementia; he would forget not to touch his face and thus made the problem exponentially worse. This added complication underlines the importance of treating patients holistically; when dealing with a specific complaint, it is of paramount importance to remember the wide-ranging effects that neurological conditions can have. For this patient, his wife had been instructed to ensure that he did not rub his face excessively. Whilst she was able to remind him not to do this, this would be tiring for her. This illuminated the indirect knock on effect that dementia has on a patient; there is the clear, direct impact from the emotional dimension and having to make provisions for your loved one, but also ensuring that medical needs such as these are fulfilled.

9. The patient's long-term memory was good.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

10. Dementia causes a decline in memory.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

11. Patient had diagnoses of eczema, Alzheimer's disease & vascular dementia.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

12. The patient's wife also suffers from eczema.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



Multiple Myeloma (MM) is a neoplastic disease which is defined by an accumulation of plasma cells in the bone marrow. This is accompanied with the presence of monoclonal protein in the serum or urine along with evidence of tissue damage which may cause a symptomatic presentation. It is also known as plasma cell myeloma, myelomatosis, or Kahler disease. MM lies on a spectrum of conditions, which includes monoclonal gammopathy of unknown significance (MGUS), smouldering myeloma (SMM) and symptomatic myeloma. These are distinguished by analysing tumour burden and end organ damage. MM is the second most common of the haematological cancers (accounting for 10-15% of cases).

Myeloma is the 18th most common cancer in the UK (2014), accounting for around 2% of all new cases. It is the 15th most common cancer in males (accounting for 2% of cases) whilst it is the 17th in females (accounting for 1% of cases). In 2014, there were 5,501 new cases of MM in the UK (56% men compared to 44% women). The crude incidence rate suggests that there are 10 new cases of myeloma per 100,000 males per year, and 7 new cases per 100,000 females per year. The rates of MM are expected to rise by up to 10% by 2035, this equates to approximately 16 new cases per 100,000 in males and 10 cases per 100,000 in females.

13. Multiple myeloma is accompanied by the presence of monoclonal protein in urine only.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

14. Multiple myeloma is the 15th most common cancer in males and females.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

15. 5,501 new cases of multiple myeloma occur each year.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

16. By 2035, the rates of multiple myeloma are expected to rise by 10%.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



In 1992, Pedro and Josep Brugada from Spain encountered many patients with similar ECG findings and symptoms such as ventricular tachycardia (VT). Further analysis showed that these presentations may have manifested from a mutation in a gene which codes for the formation of sodium channels (SCN5A). They coined the condition Brugada syndrome (BrS). The pathophysiological mechanism of this condition is controversial, and few hypotheses have been put forward. It is evident that BrS presents in either childhood or adulthood, with the mean age of sudden death being 40 years. Males (especially in Southeast Asia where it was linked with Sudden Unexpected Syndrome) are generally more likely to have this syndrome than females - this is thought to be due to the different interactions of circulating hormones. The availability of The Human Genome project has developed important insight into genetically linked syndromes and hence improved identification techniques. BrS is thought to be responsible for 4%-12% of unexpected sudden deaths and for up to 20% of all sudden deaths in individuals without any cardiac structural abnormalities.

Before this condition was termed BrS, natives in South-eastern Asia used various terms for its description - for example, 'bangungut' in Philippines meaning "to rise and moan during sleep" and 'pokkuri' in Japan meaning "sudden and unexpected ceased phenomena". After trauma from accidents, this is the most common cause of death in males under 40 (Brugada et al., 2014).

17. 'Pokkuri' in Japan means sudden and unexpected ceased phenomena.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

18. The Human Genome project has provided greater insight into the genetics of various syndromes.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

19. Brugada Syndrome has one pathophysiological mechanism only.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

20. Pedro and Josep Brugada coined the condition [BrS].

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



There are two types of electric charge, known as positive (+) and negative (-). The positive charge in the form of a proton is situated in the nucleus. A cloud of electrons surrounds the nucleus. Electrons carry a negative charge. When electrons move from one place to another, they carry their negative electric charge with them. The movement of electric charge, or electrons, is electricity.

Components in any circuit make it harder for an electric current to flow. One light bulb connected in series would glow brightly, two light bulbs would be dimmer, and three bulbs would be dimmer still and so on. Therefore, the more light bulbs (components) mean more resistance in the circuit. The unit for electrical resistance is Ohm (Ω).

Whilst dealing with electricity it is important that a series of safety steps are taken. If short lengths of wire are being used with high currents or voltages, then the resistance wire may glow orange showing that it has heated up. In the laboratory, the mains power supply is designed to limit the current to 1 amp, and it should contain a 'current overload' indicator. The power pack is connected to the mains supply. When there is a fluctuation in current, the power pack will show an indicator (i.e. red light) and the power-pack will need to be switched off.

When working with electricity, it is essential to remember to turn off the power supply when changing from one wire to the next. Otherwise, there is a risk of an electric shock, especially if live current is still flowing through the wires. Finally, it is important that readings of the current and voltage are recorded as quickly as possible, to avoid the overheating of the resistant wires.

21. Electrons do not carry a charge.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

22. Light bulbs make it harder for an electric current to flow.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

23. All mains power supply contain a 'current overload' indicator.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

24. All individuals dealing with electricity take the advised safety steps.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



The housing market can have a large impact on consumer spending due to factors such as interest rates, mortgage rates and can result in a decrease in the disposable incomes of some families. During the recession in the UK (2007), the housing market collapsed which meant that activity was flat, the demand for new properties had fallen, and prices continued to edge downwards.

During the recession, mortgage rates rose which meant that some families were forced to pay more money from their monthly income into their mortgages. This led to repossession of the houses by lenders such as banks and building societies, and in extreme cases leading to eviction if people were not able to meet their mortgage repayments. The rise in mortgage rates meant that most households did not have spare cash to spend on the local economy. For example, people were buying only the necessary groceries and some families switched to cheaper supermarkets such as Asda or Lidl. There was also a decline in the local travel economy which had a large impact on domestic travel companies because package holidays abroad were cheaper. Another effect was the number of holidays per year; families which often took 2 or 3 holidays per year were forced to cut down only to one or go on day trips instead. This inevitably led to an increase in inflation (annual rate of increase in prices that housekeepers or persons face when buying goods and services in shops). This further decreased the disposable incomes of families and meant that it was crucial for more than one member of the family to be employed in some households. There was a noticeable decline in sales in furniture and carpet stores as people did not tend to invest in new housing or refurbishments. This also had a negative impact on the high street and department stores.

25. The recession took place in 2007 worldwide.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

26. The recession meant that individuals did not have as much money to spend on the local economy.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

27. Nobody went on holiday during the recession.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

28. All households required two members of the family to be working.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



The Andes are a range of fold mountains formed some 65 million years ago. At 7000km long, it is the longest range of Fold Mountains in the world and runs along the length of the West Coast of South America, rising in Colombia and ending in Chile and Argentina in the South. The Andes have an average height of 4,000m. The mountains were formed as a result of the destructive plate boundary between the Nazca Plate and the South American Plate. The Nazca plate is an oceanic plate and it is therefore denser than the South American Plate which is a continental plate. During subduction the Nazca plate is subducted underneath the South American plate and some of the Nazca crust is scraped off along base of the Andes, adding height to the entire range. This scraping adds thickness to the mountains so that they float upward more rapidly. Despite the high altitudes of the Andes, the mountain slopes are used for farming. Many farmers grow crops on the steep slopes. Some of these crops such as potatoes are the main source of food for the inhabitants of the mountains. Within the slopes there are areas called terraces (steps cut into hillsides to create areas of flat land) which are able to retain water, providing an advantage in areas where there are water shortages. They also limit the downward movement of the soil especially in areas where the soil is already very thin. Most crops are grown in the lower valleys; these crops include soybeans, rice and cotton. These are also used for commercial purposes and are known as 'cash crops'. The staple crop of Andes is the potato and many different varieties can be found. Most farming in the Andes is subsistence, with the food grown for personal consumption only.

Llamas symbolize the Andes and Peru. They are known as 'pack animals' and are used as a form of transport to carry materials for irrigation (artificial watering of the land) and buildings into inaccessible areas. Historically, the llamas were used in settlements such as Machu Picchu due its remote location. They are especially useful as they can carry over 25% of their body weight. Male llamas are still widely used for transportation. Alpacas, a close relative of the llama are used for producing some of the finest clothing, and this is also produced on the Andes Mountains.

29. The South American plate subducts underneath the Nazca plate.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

30. No crops are grown on the gentle slopes of mountains.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

31. All potatoes are used for personal consumption.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

32. Alpacas are the symbolic animal of the Andes.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



Passage 9 of 11 (VRTF0018)

The prices of agricultural products such as wheat, cotton, cocoa and tea tend to fluctuate more than prices of manufactured products and services. This is largely due to the volatility in the market supply of agricultural production and the fact demand and supply are price inelastic. One way to smooth out these fluctuations in prices is to operate price support schemes through the use of buffer stocks.

Buffer stock is the store of an agricultural good or primary product which is continually added to in the event of a surplus and released onto the market in the event of a shortage. A buffer stock scheme is a plan created by the government to stabilise prices in volatile markets. Specifically, goods are bought when there is a surplus in the economy, stored, and are then sold from these stores when there are economic shortages in the economy.

Price stability exists when average prices are constant over time, or when they are rising at a very low and predictable rate. Price stability is a measure of economic stability. In an economy where prices are considered stable, factors such as inflation and deflation have very little effect, and prices on goods and services change only marginally from year to year.

Buffer stock schemes aim to secure prices, ensure supplies and try to prevent farmers or producers going out of business because of drop in prices. A surplus one-year results in a fall in market price. This is when the government will buy the surplus stocks and store the goods. This reduces supply and keeps prices higher. Thus, if there is a shortage in the next year, the government can sell from its buffer stock to reduce prices and increase market supply. It is almost impossible at most prices for households and firms simultaneously to fulfil their market plans.

33. Buffer stocks may be used to control the prices of agricultural products.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

34. Buffer stocks are sold when there is a shortage of wheat, for example.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

35. Market prices rise during a surplus of buffer stocks.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

36. Coffee is a buffer stock.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



Passage 10 of 11 (VRTF0020)

John Bercow is currently drawing up plans that could force MPs to install video cameras in their offices in order to protect staff from unwanted sexual advances and bullying. The Speaker's Office confirmed that Mr Bercow is preparing to take "serious" action before a report into the "Pestminster" scandal of 2017 was published, in which dozens of abuse allegations were made against politicians.

In addition, Mr Bercow is considering plans that could see researchers issued with GPS-tracked alarms to record the exact time and location of any alleged assault. Sale of alcohol could also be banned on the Parliamentary estate before 6pm. An inquiry by Gemma White, QC, is expected to be highly critical of the conduct of some MPs when it is published in the next fortnight. Ms White has examined complaints about groping and verbal bullying from the staff of more than 100 MPs. A hotline to report allegations of misconduct received 545 calls and emails from 194 people in a year. Dame Laura Cox ran a separate enquiry into MP's behaviour, which excluded incidents reported by their own staff, which found evidence of widespread bullying and harassment. A third investigation by Naomi Ellenbogen, QC, into misconduct in the House of Lords will also report soon. The Speaker's plans are intended to change the culture and levels of drinking in Westminster. However, MPs are likely to react angrily to the idea that they should be filmed behind closed doors. Mr Bercow himself has been the subject of bullying allegations, which he strongly denies.

A source told the Mail on Sunday: "It would be for the MPs' own protection. If a staff member accuses them of sexual assault, rape or verbal abuse they can scroll back the footage and prove their innocence — or otherwise. A lot of these incidents can be linked to members enjoying a liquid lunch and then behaving inappropriately when they return to their offices." Ms White is also said to have discovered that female MPs are more likely to be the subject of complaints. Despite making up only 28 per cent of MPs, they attracted nearly half of all complaints investigated.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/4d5c8d8c-9b74-11e9-8dd0-924c0ba9bcc8>

37. No MPs currently have CCTV in their offices.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

38. Alcohol is currently sold in the parliamentary estate before 6pm.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

39. Naomi Ellenbogen's report highlighted widespread bullying and harassment.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

40. Women make up 50% of MPs.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



New allegations of sexual misconduct against Oxfam aid workers in African refugee camps will be treated as a priority case, according to the charity watchdog. The Times revealed at the weekend that Oxfam had opened an investigation into sex-for-aid accusations, including of humanitarian staff preying on young girls, offering to pay school fees in exchange for sex. The allegations, which come as Oxfam is trying to restore its reputation after the Haiti scandal, are understood to concern conduct at a refugee camp in Ethiopia.

When, prompted by this newspaper, the commission supplied further details to the charity, it announced that the issues were “of direct concern” and it would investigate. Oxfam made a serious incident report to the Charity Commission on May 31 but updated that last Friday. The regulator said: “We will assess the new information they have sent us as a matter of priority.” Oxfam is not the only charity accused of misconduct in the camps. The independent commission said its findings related to “a multitude of UN agencies and international and local NGOs”. The report’s findings were that “sexual exploitation and abuse allegations were pervasive” in two of three locations “with coercive transactional sex accounting for the main form of sexual exploitation”. Many details were omitted from the report, ostensibly to protect victim confidentiality. It added: “Focus group participants [said] those who do not agree to sexual exploitation suffer penalties, including withholding humanitarian assistance, termination of employment, and withholding payment for work completed.”

Lesley Agams, former Oxfam country director in Nigeria who lost her job in 2011 three months after she complained of sexual assault, said: “We do not know who is accountable here, Oxfam GB or Oxfam International, over which the Charity Commission has no regulatory oversight. “I have complained about this blanket confidentiality repeatedly. We need transparency not confidentiality.”

Source - <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/watchdog-s-urgent-inquiry-into-new-oxfam-sex-claims-htgg606k9>

41. Oxfam currently do work in Haiti.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

42. The sexual exploitation sometimes includes the transfer of money.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

43. Oxfam International are regulated by the Charity Commission.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell

44. The full details of the allegations of child sexual exploitation have not been released.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Can't Tell



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Section 2 – Decision Making

In the exam you would have one minute to read this section.

In this section of the exam, you will be presented with questions that may refer to text, charts or graphs. Additional information may be presented within the question itself. All questions are standalone and do not share data.

Some questions will have four answer options but only one correct answer; others will require you to respond to five statements by placing a 'yes' or 'no' answer next to each statement.

You have 31 minutes to answer 29 questions. It is in your best interest to answer all questions as there is no penalty for guessing. All unanswered questions will be scored as incorrect.

1. (DMDR0006) **Penguins and chicken are birds. Neither penguins nor chicken fly but they do lay eggs. Fish lay eggs but are not birds.**

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – Only birds lay eggs.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – Most birds can fly.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – All Birds lay eggs.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – If something can fly and lay eggs, it is a bird.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – If a bird doesn't fly, it cannot be a chicken.

2. (DMDR0007) **All tennis balls are bouncy. All cricket balls are hard. This ball is either a tennis ball or a cricket ball.**

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – This ball is bouncy or a cricket ball.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – All balls are bouncy or hard.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – If this ball is bouncy, it cannot be a tennis ball.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – This ball is bouncy or hard.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – Some cricket balls are hard.

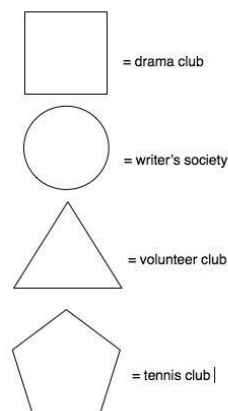
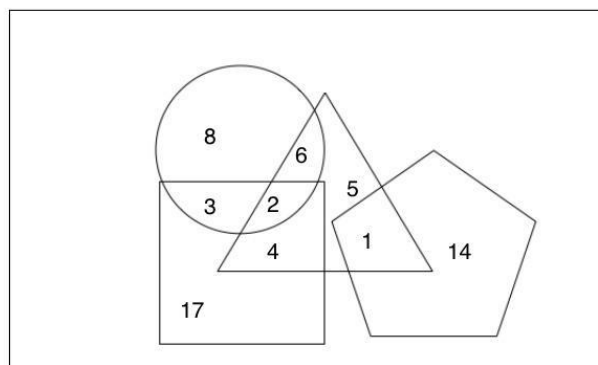
3. (DMEA0002) **In order to completely eliminate the problem of childhood obesity in the UK, should further taxes on high sugar foods, akin to the Soft Drinks Industry Levy, be introduced? Choose the strongest argument from the statements below.**

- ☐ **A** – No. The confectionary industry is an important source of revenue and jobs for the country and impeding it will have a detrimental effect on the economy.
- ☐ **B** – No. Whilst the levy was effective to a degree, obesity is a multifactorial issue often relating to socioeconomic discrepancies and these taxes don't address that.
- ☐ **C** – Yes. It is the sole responsibility of governments to make sure that their people are as healthy and fit as possible.
- ☐ **D** – Yes. Not only will this reduce the amount of high sugar products people buy, but this will also generate lots of income for the government in the form of taxes.

4. (DMDR0008) **Most serious cyclists own more than one bike. Some cyclists use cleats. All Mamils (middle-aged men in lycra) own lycra.**

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – Some Mamils use cleats.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – Some serious cyclists own one bike.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – Most serious cyclists use cleats.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – Some Mamils own Lycra.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐ – Some serious cyclists use cleats.

5. (DMFR0004) **The members of different after school clubs are depicted in the figure below. Which of the following statements is true?**



- ☐ A – Volunteer club has more members in total than writer's society.
- ☐ B – There are more students who only do drama club than there are total students who do volunteer club.
- ☐ C – There are no students who are in all four clubs.
- ☐ D – There are two more students who do both writer's society and drama club than there are students who do writer's society, drama club and volunteer club.

6. (DMEA0012) **Should England and Wales introduce minimum alcohol unit pricing to reduce alcohol consumption?**

- ☐ A – No, in Scotland, studies have shown no reduction in alcohol consumption after a similar law was passed.
- ☐ B – No, the state shouldn't involve itself in private affairs.
- ☐ C – Yes, excess alcohol consumption is a societal ill.
- ☐ D – Yes, higher prices will lead to people buying less alcohol.

7. (DMSR0007) **Lydia's pencil case has 25 pencils with 5 different colours. 'Yes' if the statement is true. 'No' if the statement is false.**

- **She has 5 Red pencils, the only odd number in the pencil case.**
- **She has less Green pencils than Red.**
- **She has the same number of Pink and Orange pencils.**
She has more Orange pencils than Green pencils and Blue Pencils combined.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Red is the most common colour in the case.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – There are 8 Pink pencils in the case.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – There are equal number of Green and Blue pencils in the case.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – There is less Orange Pencils than Red pencils in the case.

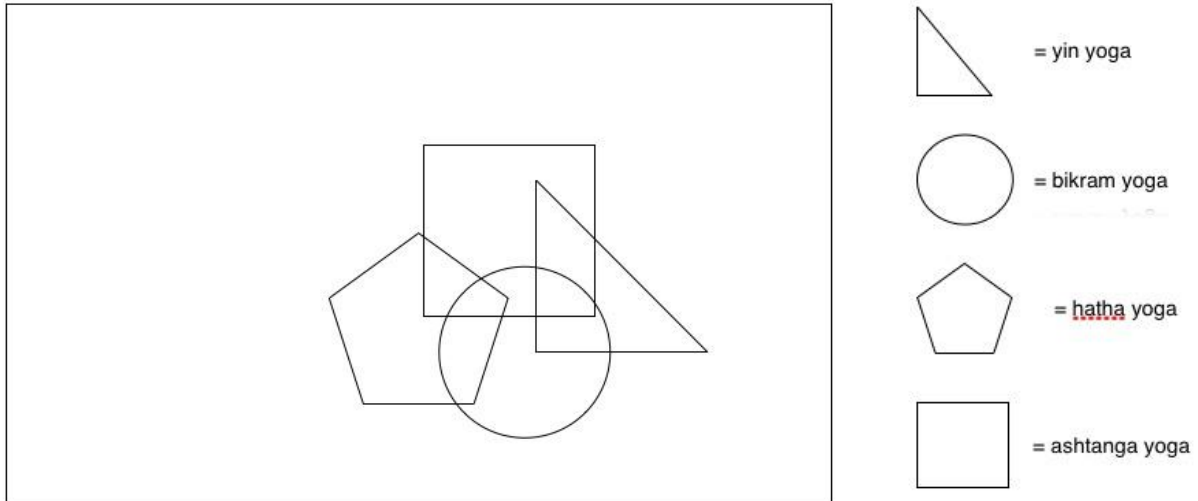
8. (DMEA0014) **Should the men's and women's football World Cup winners be given the same prize money to increase equality?**

- ☐ **A** – No, the men's tournament attracts more viewers.
- ☐ **B** – No, it would be a false equality as sponsorship would still be vastly different.
- ☐ **C** – Yes, the women deserve to be paid the same as the men.
- ☐ **D** – Yes, women's football is equally exciting.

9. (DMDR0009) **Jenna is a civil servant. All civil servants are wealthy. All wealthy people pay higher rate tax.**

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Jenna pays higher rate tax.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Most civil servants pay higher rate tax.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – No civil servants are not wealthy.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Either a person is a civil servant, or they are not wealthy
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – All higher rate taxpayers are wealthy.

10. (DMFR0007) The diagram represents different types of yoga which yoga teachers teach in a studio. Due to clashes in schedules, two types of yoga can never be taught by the same teacher in one week. Which two are they?



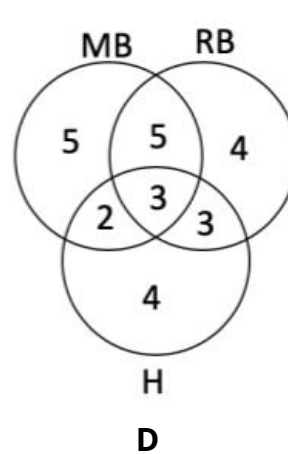
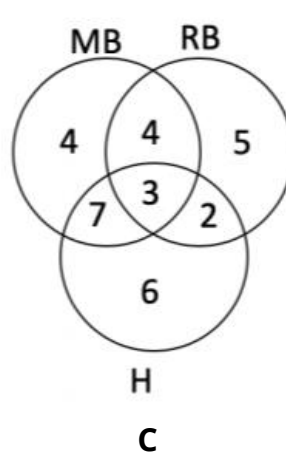
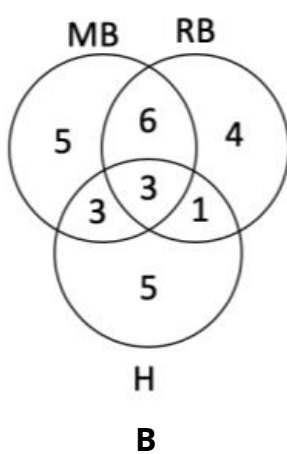
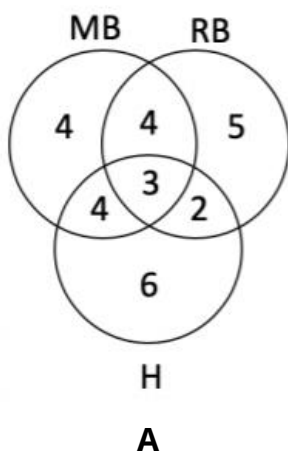
- ☐ **A** – Ashtanga yoga and yin yoga.
☐ **B** – Yin yoga and hatha yoga.
☐ **C** – Bikram yoga and ashtanga yoga.
☐ **D** – Hatha yoga and bikram yoga.
11. (DMSR0020) In a team of 5 the average number of yellow cards was 4. How many yellow cards did Harry have?
- One member got seven.
 - Another had just one.
 - Of the remaining teammates, Harry had one yellow card fewer than Jane and one more than Steve.
- ☐ **A** – 2
☐ **B** – 3
☐ **C** – 4
☐ **D** – 5

12. (DMFR0017) There are six people in a history class: Ben, Anthony, Yash, Bilal, Rohan, and Oscar. Which of the below statements cannot be true?

- In their A Level exam, Yash beat one person.
- Only Bilal came ahead of Anthony.
- Ben and Rohan came in consecutive places.

- ☐ A – Bilal scored highest.
☐ B – Rohan came third.
☐ C – Ben came third.
☐ D – Oscar came fifth.

13. (DMFR0013) The same number of people owned a mountain bike only as have a mountain bike and a road bike. One more person has a hybrid only than only has a road bike. Three people have all three. Ten people have exactly two types of bike. Which of the following Venn diagrams expresses this situation?



- ☐ A
☐ B
☐ C
☐ D

14. (DMSR0009) The vending machine in the hospital sells four different flavours of packets of crisps. Prawn Cocktail flavour costs more than Salt & Vinegar, and Ready Salted costs less than a Salt & Vinegar. Cheese & Onion cost the same as a Prawn Cocktail but twice as much as Ready Salted. A coffee machine sells four different types of coffee drinks. A Cappuccino costs more than a Latte, and an Espresso costs less than a Latte. A Mocha, costs the same as a Cappuccino but twice as much as an Espresso.

- ☐ **A** – Cheese and onion will cost less than Salt & Vinegar.
- ☐ **B** – 3 Prawn cocktail packets will be cheaper than 2 Ready Salted and 1 Cheese and Onion.
- ☐ **C** – 4 Salt & Vinegar packets cost more than 4 Ready Salted.
- ☐ **D** – 6 Ready Salted and 3 Cheese and Onion will cost more than 5 Prawn Cocktail and 1 Salt & Vinegar.

15. (DMDR0013) All people in the class, except for Mike, like apples. More than one person likes bananas.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Mike likes bananas.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If a person in the class dislikes apples, it must be Mike.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If a person in the class dislikes bananas, they must like apples.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If only two people in the class like bananas, one must be Mike.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Someone in the class likes both apples and bananas.

16. (DMDR0014) Harry has a box of sweet and sour chews. Some of the sweet chews are blue but the rest of the chews are yellow.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – All the sour chews are yellows.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – All the chews are yellow or blue.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Some of the sweet chews are yellow.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Some of the yellow chews are sour.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – None of the blue sweets are sour.

17. (DMFR0014) 125 people were surveyed about their subscriptions. 50 people had Netflix. 60 people had Prime Video. 25 people had neither. How many had both?

- ☐ **A** – 5.
- ☐ **B** – 10.
- ☐ **C** – 15.
- ☐ **D** – 20.

18. (DMDR0016) All college students wear suits apart from BTEC sport pupils who wear tracksuits. Boys must wear a collared shirt and a tie whilst girls also have the option of a dress in summer.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – A student is wearing a dress so it must be summer.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – A student is not wearing a tie so they must be a female pupil.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – A pupil is wearing a tie so they must be male.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – A boy is wearing jeans and a T-shirt in a lesson so they cannot be a college student.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – All boys wear collared shirts in winter.

19.(DMDR0022) Amongst people who have recovered from eating disorders, there is a great advocacy for a theory known as 'set point weight theory'. This theory states that our body's optimal weight range is determined largely by genetics, and attempts to go below this range, or above this range, will be combated by changes in metabolism and appetite. This set point can be modified, however, for example by yo yo dieting, which raises it over time, or by regular exercise, which can lower it. Place 'yes' if the conclusion follows. Place 'no' if the conclusion does not follow.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – This theory makes BMI less of an authority on someone's state of health, because they may have a natural set point weight that gives them a BMI above the healthy range.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – It is impossible to go above or below your body's set point weight range.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Dieting may give results in the short term but is ineffective in the long term at lowering someone's body weight.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – According to this theory, someone who attempts to go below their set point weight range will experience an increase in appetite and a decrease in metabolic rate.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If someone believes in set point weight theory, then they most likely have had an eating disorder.

20. (DMDR0017) All polar bears are white. All seals are grey. This animal is a seal or a polar bear.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If an animal is grey, it is a seal.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – This animal is grey or a polar bear.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – No seal is white.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Some polar bears are white.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – This animal is white or a polar bear.

21. (DMDR0018) In one university, the main library is open to all three types of students - medical, science and humanities. Only medics can use the medical library and, although the science library is not only restricted to science students, humanities students cannot use it. Place 'yes' if the conclusion does follow. Place 'no' if the conclusion does not follow.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If a student is using the medical library, they neither study science nor the humanities.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Humanities students can only use the main library.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If a student is studying in the science library, then they must study science.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Medical students can use the science library.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Science students can use all three libraries.

22. (DMDR0019) Amongst the talent show entrants in the musical category this year, none were male singers. Place 'yes' if the conclusion does follow, place 'no' if the conclusion does not follow.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – The only people to enter the talent show were women.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If someone sang in the talent show, they must have been female
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – The only people competing in the talent show this year were female singers.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – The musical category of the talent show was dominated by females this year.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – A female competing in the talent show must have been a singer.

- 23. (DMSR0010) Teresa has four pets. A frog, cat, puppy, and a horse. They are named Jeff, Monica, Aaron, and Simon. Jeff is older than the cat. Monica is the largest. Simon is smaller than the dog. Aaron is less hairy than the cat and slower than the dog. What is the dog called?**
- ☐ **A** – Jeff
- ☐ **B** – Monica
- ☐ **C** – Simon
- ☐ **D** – Aaron
- 24. (DMSR0013) A small family-owned guesthouse on a holiday island has only 5 single rooms. All check-ins happen at 2pm and check-outs at 8am. For a week in July, three people checked in on Monday for two nights. A couple checked in on Wednesday for two nights. Another couple checked in on Thursday for four night. Which of the following is true based on the above?**
- ☐ **A** – The guest house was fully occupied on Wednesday and Thursday.
- ☐ **B** – The guest house was less than half occupied on Friday and Sunday.
- ☐ **C** – The guest house was fully occupied on Monday.
- ☐ **D** – The guest house was more than half occupied on Saturday.
- 25. (DMSR0017) Marie, Rachel, Carrie, and Sara were each given the following role in a dating agency: Registration, matchmaking, publicity and follow up. The hours they worked in the past week is as follows – 15, 25, 40, 45 (in ascending order). Which of the following cannot be true?**
- **Rachel worked on either matchmaking or publicity.**
 - **Sara works 5 hours more than Carrie and Marie combined.**
 - **The person working on publicity worked the most hours in the past week.**
 - **Marie worked 10 hours more than Carrie on her registration job.**
- ☐ **A** – Sara worked 45 hours on publicity this past week.
- ☐ **B** – Marie worked on registration for 25 hours.
- ☐ **C** – Rachel worked 40 hours on publicity.
- ☐ **D** – Carrie and Marie combined worked the same number of hours as Rachel this week.

26. (DMSR0018) Five fans from different towns: Wigan, Preston, Lancaster, York, and Manchester wore scarves and gloves of different colours – teal, turquoise, maroon, burgundy, and violet. Which of the following must be true?

- No two fans wore scarves or gloves of the same colour
- The fan from Wigan wore a teal scarf. Her gloves were neither maroon nor violet.
- The Lancaster fan wore turquoise gloves.
- The fan from Preston wore a maroon scarf and the colour of his gloves was the same as the Wigan fan's scarf.
- The person from York has the same colour scarf as the colour of the Manchester fan's gloves.

- ☐ **A** – The Manchester person is wearing teal gloves.
- ☐ **B** – The Wigan fan is wearing burgundy gloves.
- ☐ **C** – The Preston person is wearing a teal scarf.
- ☐ **D** – The York person is wearing a turquoise scarf.

27. (DMFR0021) H5T are a contracting company who do cleaning, events, security and probation. They do one of each of these in towns W, X, Y, and Z in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (in no particular order).

- The cleaning is not in X nor Scotland.
- The events work is in Wales and the security is in town W.
- Town Z is in Scotland and Town Y is in Northern Ireland.

Which of the following must be true?

- ☐ **A** – The cleaning job is in town Z.
- ☐ **B** – The cleaning job is in Northern Ireland.
- ☐ **C** – The probation job is in town Y.
- ☐ **D** – The probation job is in Northern Ireland.

28. (DMDR0020) Among all married people who have an affair, most do not disclose the affair to their partner unless they are found out or they wish to inflict emotional distress. Place 'Yes' if the conclusion does follow. Place 'No' if the conclusion does not follow.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – All people who are discovered having an affair by their partner will disclose it.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If a married person having an affair does not disclose it, they do not wish to inflict emotional distress on their partner.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – A person who has an affair who ends up disclosing it to their partner, who does not wish to inflict emotional distress, must have been found out.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – The partner who is on the receiving end of the confession that their spouse has been having an affair will be emotionally distressed.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – More married people will keep quiet about having an affair than will confess to it.

29. (DMDR0023) At a concert, among the performers, all the singers have costumes. Some singers can dance. None of the backup dancers sing in the concert and they are wearing all black. Place 'Yes' if the conclusion does follow. Place 'no' if the conclusion does not follow.

- A. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – All the singers dance.
- B. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If a performer is wearing all black, they do not sing.
- C. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If someone is dancing, then they are not a singer.
- D. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – If a performer is wearing a costume, then they can dance and sing.
- E. YES ☐ / NO ☐** – Outside of the concert, some of the backup dancers might sing.

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Section 3 – Quantitative Reasoning

You will have 1 minute to read these instructions.

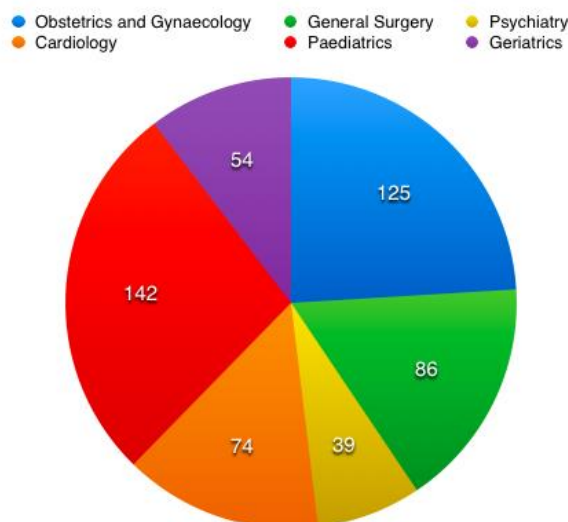
In this section of the exam, you will be presented with questions that most often refer to charts and graphs containing data. Additional information may also be found within the question itself. Most questions will be shown as sets of four questions each connected to the same data.

In the real exam an onscreen calculator would be available to assist you with this section- therefore please feel free to use a calculator with this section.

You have 24 minutes to answer 36 questions. It is in your best interest to answer all questions as there is no penalty for guessing. All unanswered questions will be scored as incorrect.

Data set 1 (QR0020)

A survey is taken of 520 medical students to gauge the popularity of six different major specialities. The students are asked to rank three out of the six in order of their preference. The chart shown below demonstrates the proportion of different specialities ranked the highest.



1. When questioned, if obstetrics and gynaecology had not been an option, 32 students said they'd have selected general surgery, 11 would have picked psychiatry, 29 would have picked cardiology, 47 would have picked paediatrics and 6 would have picked geriatrics. What percentage increase in popularity would this mean for cardiology?

- ☐ A – 2.7%
- ☐ B – 3.9%
- ☐ C – 4.2%
- ☐ D – 5.6%
- ☐ E – 6.4%

2. Referring to the original data, between cardiology and geriatrics or between paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology, which pair of specialities has the higher discrepancy in popularity and by how much?

- ☐ A – Cardiology and geriatrics, by 2.6%
- ☐ B – Cardiology and geriatrics, by 3.8%
- ☐ C – Paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology, by 2.6%
- ☐ D – Paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology, by 3.3%
- ☐ E – Paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology, by 3.8%

3. By percentage, how much more popular is geriatrics as a second or third choice than as a first choice?

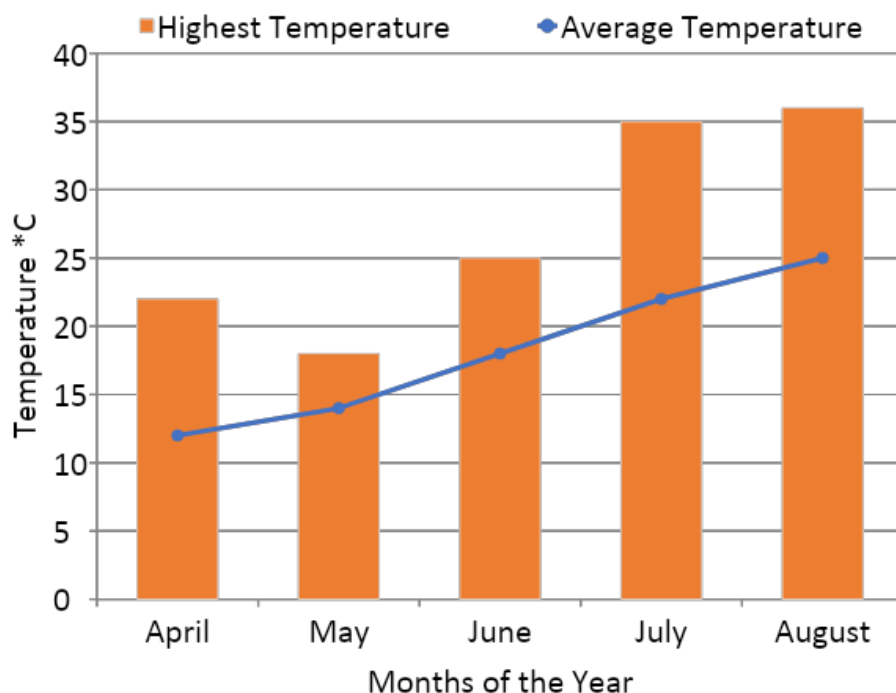
- ☐ A – 16.9%
- ☐ B – 18.1%
- ☐ C – 20.4%
- ☐ D – 23.2%
- ☐ E – 27.3%

4. In what proportion of students did psychiatry feature in the top three?

- ☐ A – 15.0%
- ☐ B – 15.5%
- ☐ C – 16.0%
- ☐ D – 16.5%
- ☐ E – 17.0%

Data set 2 (QR0026)

Below is a graph of average and highest temperatures across months of the year from April to August.



5. Which month had the highest average temperature?

- ☐ **A** – April
- ☐ **B** – May
- ☐ **C** – June
- ☐ **D** – July
- ☐ **E** – August

6. Which month had the highest difference between the maximum recorded temperature and the average for the month?

- ☐ **A** – April
- ☐ **B** – May
- ☐ **C** – June
- ☐ **D** – July
- ☐ **E** – August

7. Dan only eats ice cream when the temperature is above 20 degrees Celsius. How many days in August could he eat ice cream?

- ☐ **A** – 5
- ☐ **B** – 10
- ☐ **C** – 15
- ☐ **D** – 20
- ☐ **E** – Can't Tell

8. What was the average temperature across these five months?

- ☐ **A** – 18.2
- ☐ **B** – 20
- ☐ **C** – 25
- ☐ **D** – 27.2
- ☐ **E** – Can't Tell

Data set 3 (QR0019)

Erin goes from London to Essex then back to London twice during one week. One leg of such a journey takes 90 minutes. She also travels to Edinburgh and back at the weekend which takes 4 and a half hours each way.

9. What proportion of all the hours in the week are spent travelling?

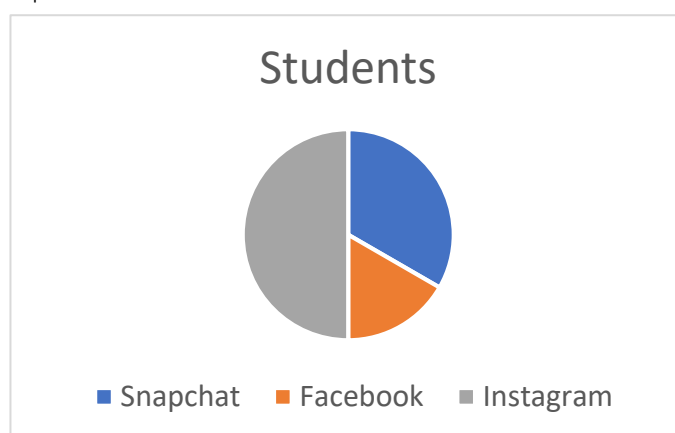
- ☐ **A** – 7.2%
- ☐ **B** – 8.9%
- ☐ **C** – 9.5%
- ☐ **D** – 10.8%
- ☐ **E** – 11.1%

10. Erin travels by train. She has a railcard which gives her $\frac{1}{3}$ off fares. The fare from London to Essex without a railcard is £8.70, and the journey back is the same. The fare from London to Edinburgh, without a railcard, is £55.00 each way. How much does Erin save by owning a railcard?

- ☐ **A** – £39.20
- ☐ **B** – £41.60
- ☐ **C** – £44.10
- ☐ **D** – £47.40
- ☐ **E** – £48.30

Data set 4 (QR0038)

30 teenagers were asked about which social media app they spend the most time on. The results are in the pie chart above.



11. How many more people used Instagram the most than Facebook the most?

- ☐ **A** – 15
- ☐ **B** – 10
- ☐ **C** – 5
- ☐ **D** – 0
- ☐ **E** – Can't Tell

12. How many more people used Snapchat the most than Facebook the most?

- ☐ **A** – 10
- ☐ **B** – 7
- ☐ **C** – 5
- ☐ **D** – 3
- ☐ **E** – Can't Tell

13. In a different class of 50, only 20% of respondents said they used Instagram the most. Combining the two classes, what percentage of people used Instagram the most?

- ☐ **A** – 30%
- ☐ **B** – 31.25%
- ☐ **C** – 32.5%
- ☐ **D** – 33.75%
- ☐ **E** – 25%

14. One-third of the pupils from the original class who answered Instagram later admitted that in reality they used Facebook more. Which is now more popular: Facebook or Instagram?

- ☐ **A** – Facebook by 5
- ☐ **B** – Instagram by 5
- ☐ **C** – Neither as they are the same
- ☐ **D** – Instagram by fewer than 5
- ☐ **E** – Can't Tell

A bank will put different amounts of interest on a loan depending on what kind of loan it is and the time required to pay it back. The three types of loan on offer are a student loan, business loan and a mortgage. An interest rate of 100% would mean that the purchaser of the loan pays back the original value of the loan plus an interest that is 100% of the value of the loan. Therefore, they would pay back double the loan. However, the bank also does an offer for first time homeowners purchasing a home under the value of £300,000. They offer a fixed rate interest of 0.5% for the first three years, after which the normal rate for a 5, 10- or 15-year mortgage will resume.

	5 years	10 years	15 years
Student Loan	1.5%	2%	4%
Business Loan	5.5%	6.5%	8%
Mortgage	4%	4.5%	5.0%

15. Isla takes out a student loan for her 4-year degree. She requires £9000 pounds for her fees and an additional £9000 for her living costs per year. She has agreed with the bank that she will pay this back over 10 years, and only after the 4 years of her degree are done. How much will Isla end up paying back in total?

- ☐ **A** – £72,446
- ☐ **B** – £72,884
- ☐ **C** – £73,440
- ☐ **D** – £73,844
- ☐ **E** – £74,282

16. Michael is taking a loan out for his fishing boat business. He opts for a 10 year payback plan on a loan of £150,000. How much will he pay back per month over the ten years taking into account the initial value of the loan and interest?

- ☐ **A** – £1278.50
- ☐ **B** – £1331.25
- ☐ **C** – £1367.75
- ☐ **D** – £1412.50
- ☐ **E** – £1457.75

17. Tom is a first-time homebuyer purchasing a flat which is valued at £240,000. He opts for a fifteen-year mortgage. How much of an increase in interest will there be from the last month of his third year to the first month of his fourth year of the loan?

- ☐ **A** – £60
- ☐ **B** – £65
- ☐ **C** – £70
- ☐ **D** – £75
- ☐ **E** – £80

18. Gemma takes out a 10-year mortgage. She is not a first time home owner and the house she is purchasing is valued at £550,000. How much interest will she end up paying in total over the ten years?

- ☐ **A** – £23,750
- ☐ **B** – £24,150
- ☐ **C** – £24,350
- ☐ **D** – £24,500
- ☐ **E** – £24,750

Data set 6 (QR0009)

Francine has a business buying second hand and vintage clothing items and then selling them on for a higher price. The website that she sells her items on always takes a 15% fee based on the item selling price (not including packing and postage) for every sale she makes. She also must take into account shipping costs. The table below shows the estimated shipping costs per item.

Clothing Item	Estimated Shipping Cost
Small accessories	£1.50
Small clothing items	£3.00
Large clothing items	£4.00
Large accessories	£5.00



19. Francine buys a T-shirt, which is classed as a small clothing item, for £2.00 from a charity shop. She sells it on for £7.5 which includes the price of packing and postage. Taking into account fees, shipping costs and the original cost of the item, how much profit does she make?

- ☐ **A** – £0.47
- ☐ **B** – £0.95
- ☐ **C** – £1.38
- ☐ **D** – £1.83
- ☐ **E** – £2.12

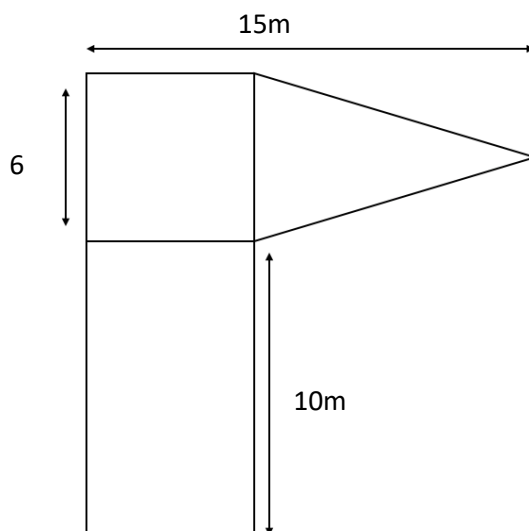
20. Francine buys a necklace for 50p. It counts as a small accessory. She sells it for £6.00. She calculates how much profit she's going to make, but forgets to include the website fee. How much less is the profit once she takes into account the website fee?

- ☐ **A** – 50p
- ☐ **B** – 60p
- ☐ **C** – 70p
- ☐ **D** – 80p
- ☐ **E** – 90p

21. Francine buys a leather jacket, a large clothing item, for £10.00. She wants to make a profit of at least £20.00. Taking into account shipping costs and the website fee and rounded to the nearest pound, what is the minimum she can sell it for in order to make at least £20.00 profit?

- ☐ **A** – £37.00
- ☐ **B** – £38.00
- ☐ **C** – £39.00
- ☐ **D** – £40.00
- ☐ **E** – £41.00

The floorplan of Henry's flat is made up of a rectangle, a square, and a triangle.



22. What is the area of the triangle in metres squared?

- ☐ **A** – 45
- ☐ **B** – 36
- ☐ **C** – 90
- ☐ **D** – 54
- ☐ **E** – 27

23. Which is bigger: the rectangle or the square?

- ☐ **A** – The square by 24m.
- ☐ **B** – The rectangle by 24m.
- ☐ **C** – The square by 24m².
- ☐ **D** – The rectangle by 24m².
- ☐ **E** – Can't Tell

24. How long is the perimeter of the rectangular room?

- ☐ **A** – 16
- ☐ **B** – 20
- ☐ **C** – 32
- ☐ **D** – 40
- ☐ **E** – 42

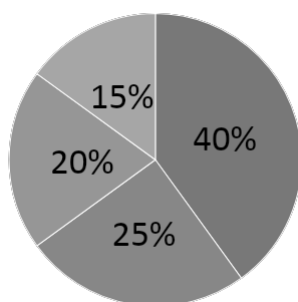
25. Henry's walls are 2m tall. In the square room, he has a window which is 4m by 1.5m. What fraction of the wall does it take up?

- ☐ A – $\frac{1}{4}$
- ☐ B – $\frac{1}{3}$
- ☐ C – $\frac{1}{2}$
- ☐ D – $\frac{2}{3}$
- ☐ E – $\frac{3}{4}$

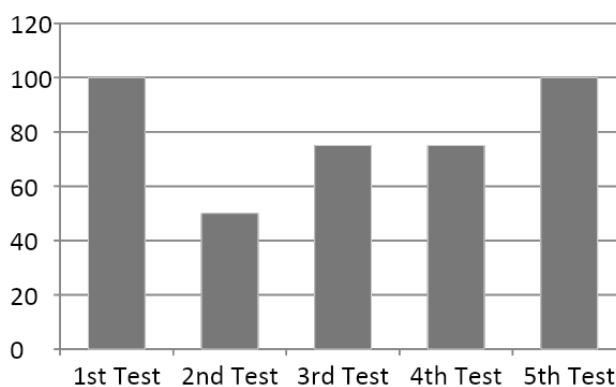
Data set 8 (QR0027)

Top 4 batsmen's percentage of the top four's runs.

■ Cook
 ■ Trescothick
 ■ Hussain
 ■ Pietersen



Cook's runs across a 5 match series



26. Which test did Cook score the least runs in?

- ☐ A – 1st test.
- ☐ B – 2nd test.
- ☐ C – 3rd test.
- ☐ D – 4th test.
- ☐ E – 5th test.

27. Who contributed the second fewest runs?

- ☐ **A** – Pietersen
- ☐ **B** – Cook
- ☐ **C** – Hussain
- ☐ **D** – Trescothick
- ☐ **E** – Can't Tell

28. What was Cook's average score across the first three tests of the series?

- ☐ **A** – 100
- ☐ **B** – 80
- ☐ **C** – 75
- ☐ **D** – 60
- ☐ **E** – 50

29. How many runs did Trescothick score?

- ☐ **A** – 50
- ☐ **B** – 150
- ☐ **C** – 200
- ☐ **D** – 250
- ☐ **E** – 400

Data set 9 (QR0032)

The table shows the fines charged by the library for overdue books. The library is open 8am-5pm. There is a different fine for each kind of book.

Paperbacks: £0.50 per day after the due date

Hardbacks: £1.00 per day

Books of the week: £0.75 every 1 hour after due hour. Excludes library closing hours.



30. How much fine will a student have to pay if he loans out 3 paperbacks and 2 hardbacks, and returns them 3 days and 5 days after their due date respectively?

- ☐ **A** – £8.50
- ☐ **B** – £11.00
- ☐ **C** – £16.50
- ☐ **D** – £14.50
- ☐ **E** – £15.50

31. Sam takes out 3 books of the week and a hardback at 9am in the morning. The books of the week are loaned out to him for a period of 4 hours. He returns one book of the week at 2pm and the other two books of the week at 5pm. What fine will he have to pay?

- ☐ **A** – £4.75
- ☐ **B** – £6.75
- ☐ **C** – £6.50
- ☐ **D** – £4.50
- ☐ **E** – £7.50

32. Peter loans out a hardback and a book of the week which he takes out at 10am on Monday. The book of the week is loaned out to him for 6 hours. He returns the book of the week on Wednesday 2pm, and the hardback five days late. Peter pays a fine but does not keep track. At the end of the month Peter wants to calculate how much fine he has paid for these two books. Calculate how much Peter has paid.

- ☐ **A** – £14.50
- ☐ **B** – £16.00
- ☐ **C** – £18.00
- ☐ **D** – £15.50
- ☐ **E** – £17.00

33. Sarah returns her books to the library at 4.00pm and is told that she is charged a fine of £3.75 for one of the red labelled books. At what time might Sarah have taken out the red labelled books if it was loaned out to her for 2 hours.

- ☐ **A** – 8am
- ☐ **B** – 8.30am
- ☐ **C** – 9am
- ☐ **D** – 10am
- ☐ **E** – 11am

Data set 10 (QR0035)

€1 = £0.90

Item	Price (€)
Ice Cream	1.80
Sun Cream	6.50
After Sun Lotion	4.00
4-pack of Beer	6.00
Sun Bed	5.00

34. How much more was sun cream than after sun lotion?

- ☐ **A** – £2.50
- ☐ **B** – €2.50
- ☐ **C** – £2.20
- ☐ **D** – €2.20
- ☐ **E** – €2.25



35. British supermarket sells a 6 pack of beer for £6.60. What is the difference in price per can?

- ☐ **A** – 25p more
- ☐ **B** – 25p less
- ☐ **C** – 120p more
- ☐ **D** – 120p less
- ☐ **E** – 50p more

36. Thomas bought a sun bed and three ice creams. How much did he spend in pounds?

- ☐ **A** – £6.12
- ☐ **B** – £6.80
- ☐ **C** – £9.36
- ☐ **D** – £10.40
- ☐ **E** – £12.00



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Section 4 – Abstract Reasoning

In the exam you would have one minute to read these instructions.

There are 4 different question types in this section of the exam.

For type 1, you will be presented with two sets of shapes labelled “Set A” and “Set B”. You will be given a test shape and asked to decide whether the test shape belongs to Set A, Set B or Neither.

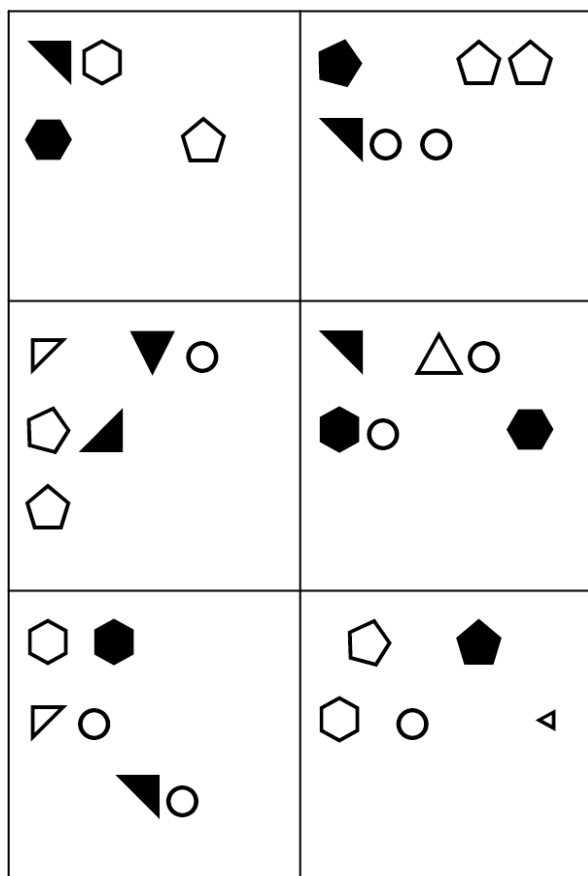
For type 2, you will be presented with a series of shapes. You will be asked to select the next shape in the series.

For type 3, you will be presented with a statement, involving a group of shapes. You will be asked to determine which shape completes the statement.

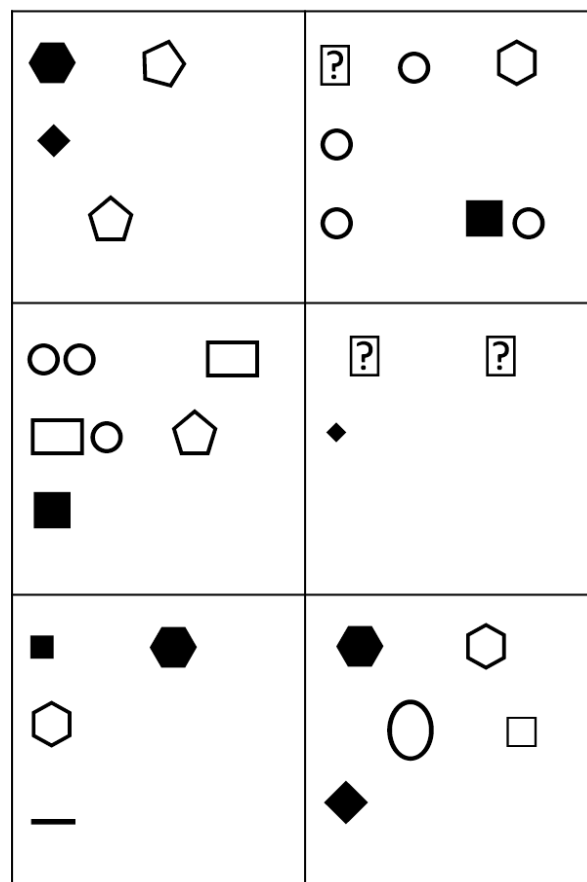
For type 4, will be presented with two sets of shapes labelled “Set A” and “Set B”. You will be asked to select which of the four response options belongs to Set A or Set B.

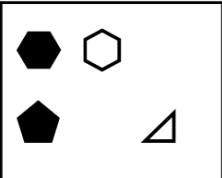
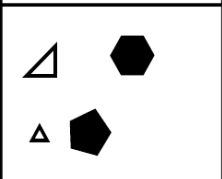
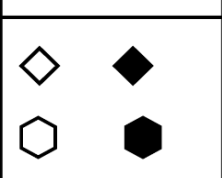
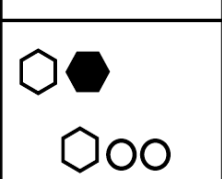
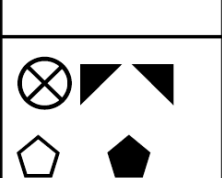
You have 13 minutes to answer 55 questions. It is in your best interest to answer all questions as there is no penalty for guessing. All unanswered questions will be scored as incorrect.

(ART10011) **Set A**

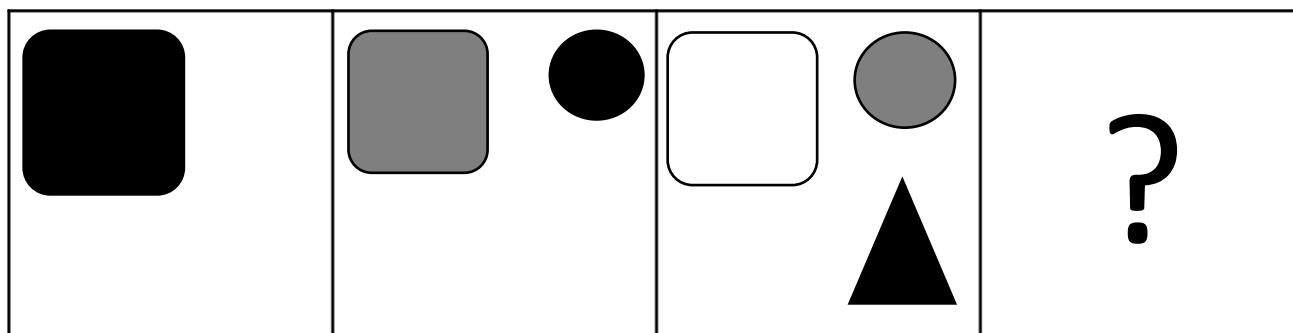


Set B



- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 2. |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 3. |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 4. |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 5. |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |

6. (ART20009) Which figure completes the series?

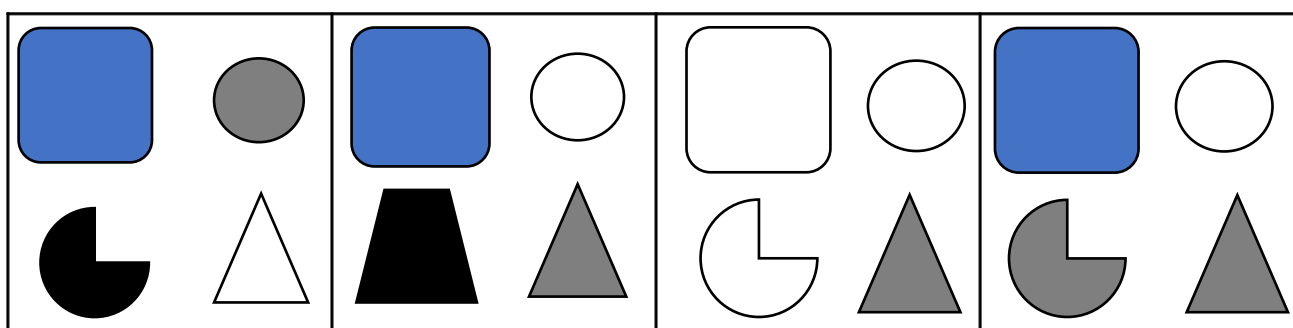


A. ☐

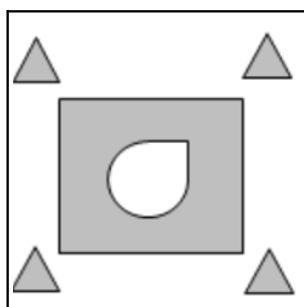
B. ☐

C. ☐

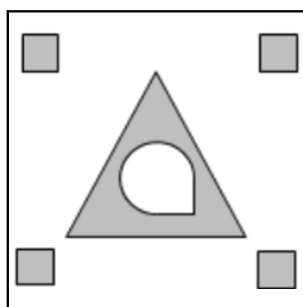
D. ☐



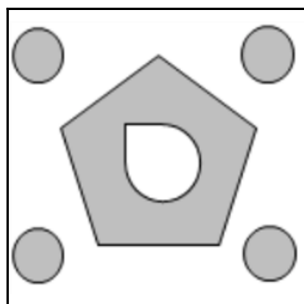
7. (ART30009) Which figure completes the statement?



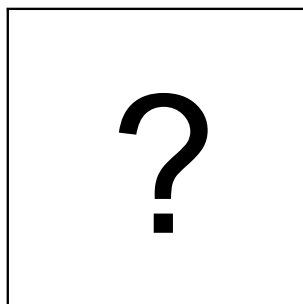
Is to



as



Is to

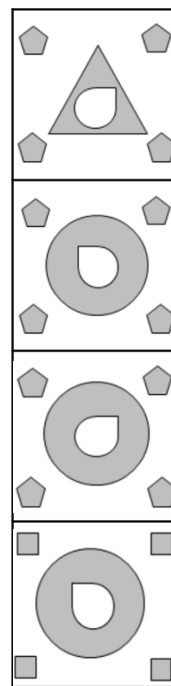


A. ☐

B. ☐

C. ☐

D. ☐



(ART10012) **Set A**

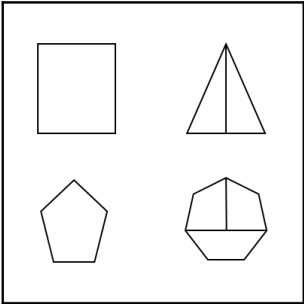
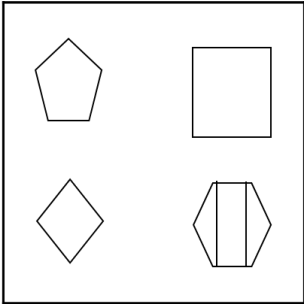
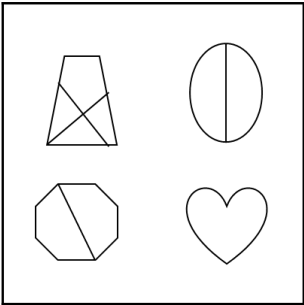
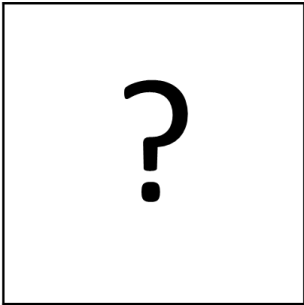
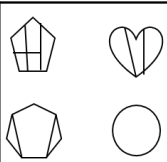
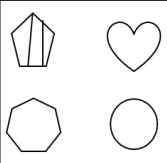
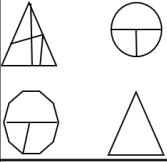
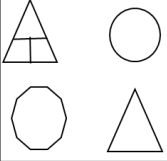
A D Y E X	N M U
P T H F K	L V X A T B
I W Z K R H	C Y T

Set B

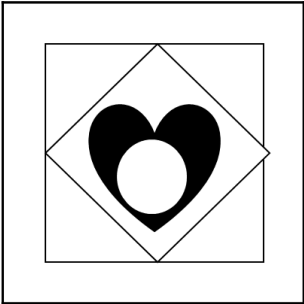
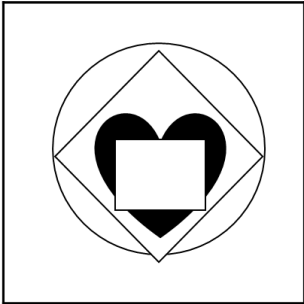
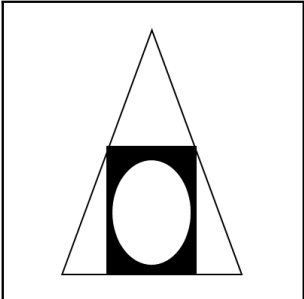
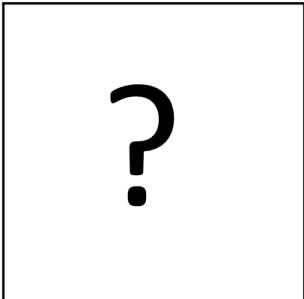
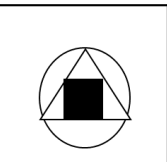
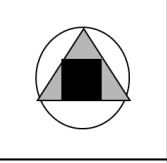
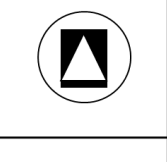

G T U C J	Q Q B V
D R C B G Y	D W G
R B D F	R H T

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|--|
| 8. | H F
DD | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 9. | W E U
T | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 10. | A D | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 11. | Y Q
R D | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
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| 12. | F F
O | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |

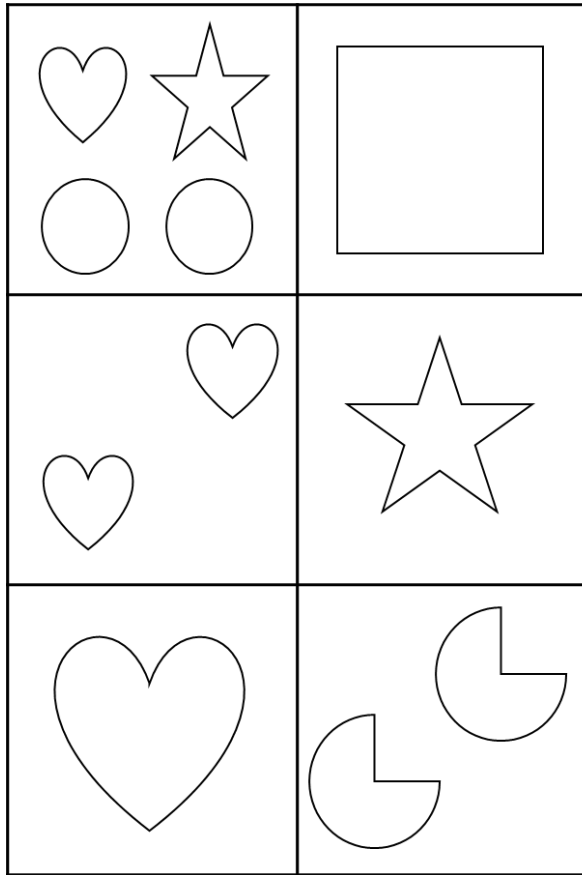
13. (ART30010) Which figure completes the statement?

	Is to		
as			
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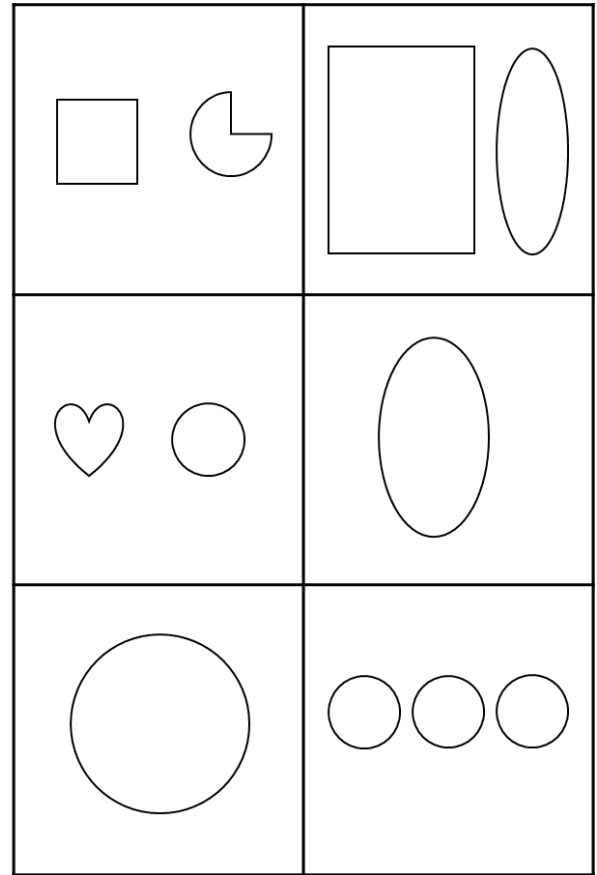
14. (ART30012) Which figure completes the statement?

	Is to		
as			
	Is to		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; height: 100px; border: 1px solid black; position: relative;"> <!-- Option A --> <div style="position: absolute; top: 5px; left: 5px; width: 40px; height: 40px;">  </div> <!-- Option B --> <div style="position: absolute; top: 600px; left: 5px; width: 40px; height: 40px;">  </div> <!-- Option C --> <div style="position: absolute; top: 685px; left: 5px; width: 40px; height: 40px;">  </div> <!-- Option D --> <div style="position: absolute; top: 760px; left: 5px; width: 40px; height: 40px;">  </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> A. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> B. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> C. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> D. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>

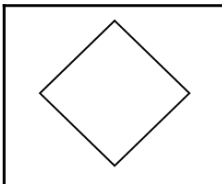
(ART10016) **Set A**



Set B

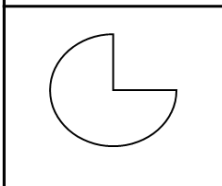


15.



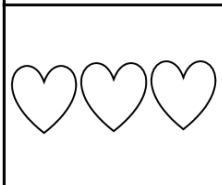
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

16.



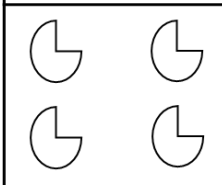
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

17.



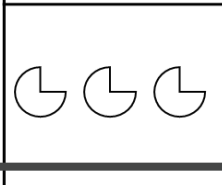
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

18.



- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

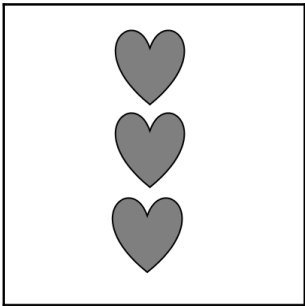
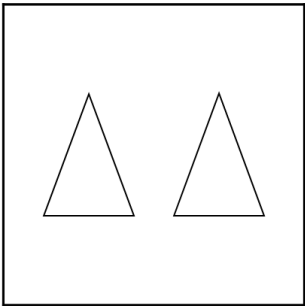

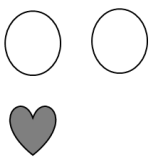
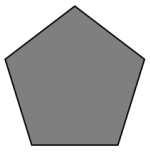

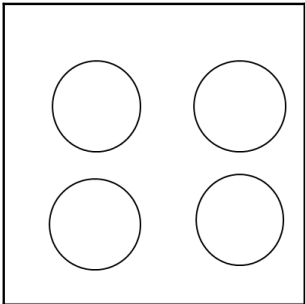
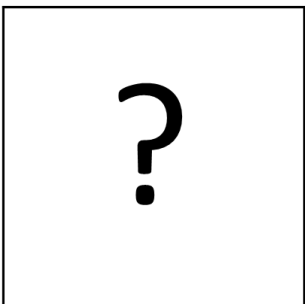
19.



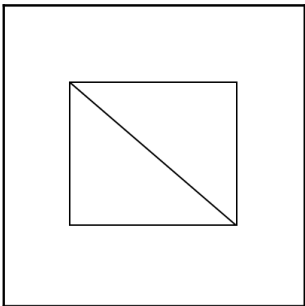
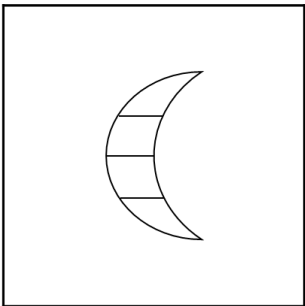
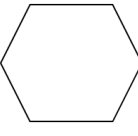
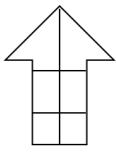
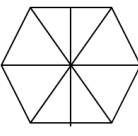

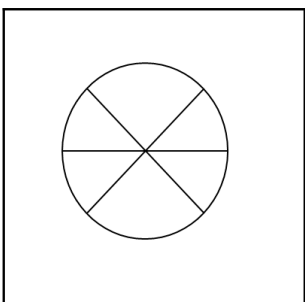
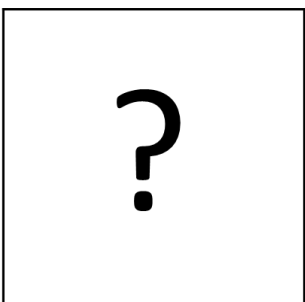
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither



20. (ART30013) Which figure completes the statement?

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as					
	Is to				

21. (ART30015) Which figure completes the statement?

	Is to			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">  </div>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/> C. <input type="checkbox"/> D. <input type="checkbox"/>
as					
	Is to				

(ART10013) **Set A**

F D G ↑ T R	D ↖ W G WJ
U T ↘ N M R	C H Y ↙ T O
S T H K ↓ W	D Q T ↗

Set B

F I B U T ↑	V ↗ J K Q T
Y B ↖ P	W N M L J ↗
A R E ↑	P O ↘ G

22.

T G
O r ↑

- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

23.

W Y L
O ↓

- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

24.

Y T
D ← F

- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

25.

D L
 ↑ O

- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

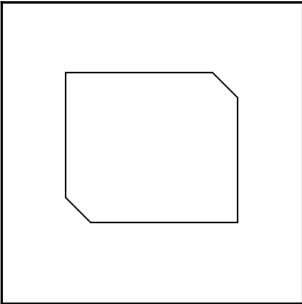
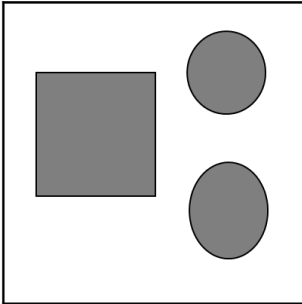
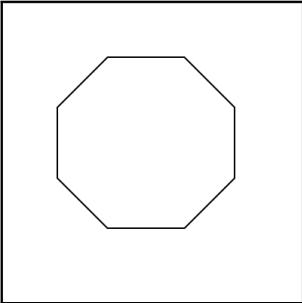
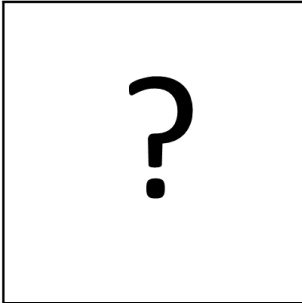
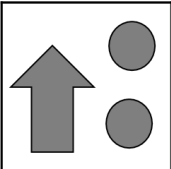
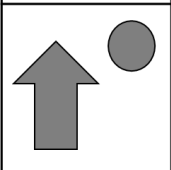
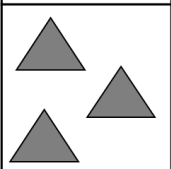
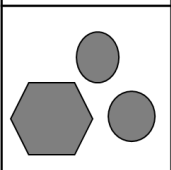
26.

QVT ↗
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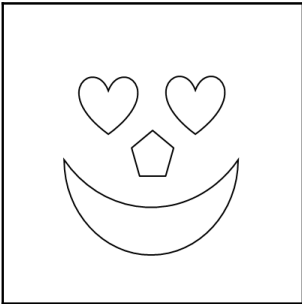
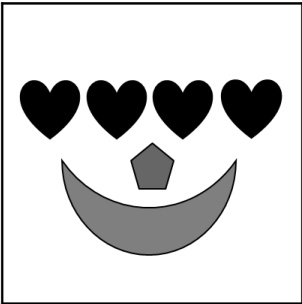
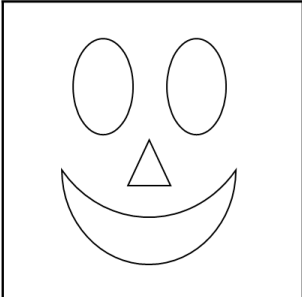
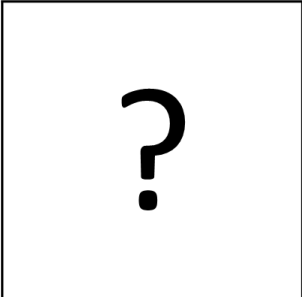
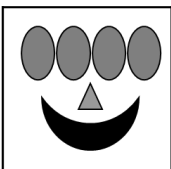
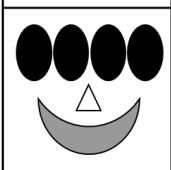
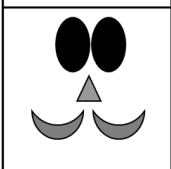
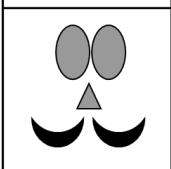
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither



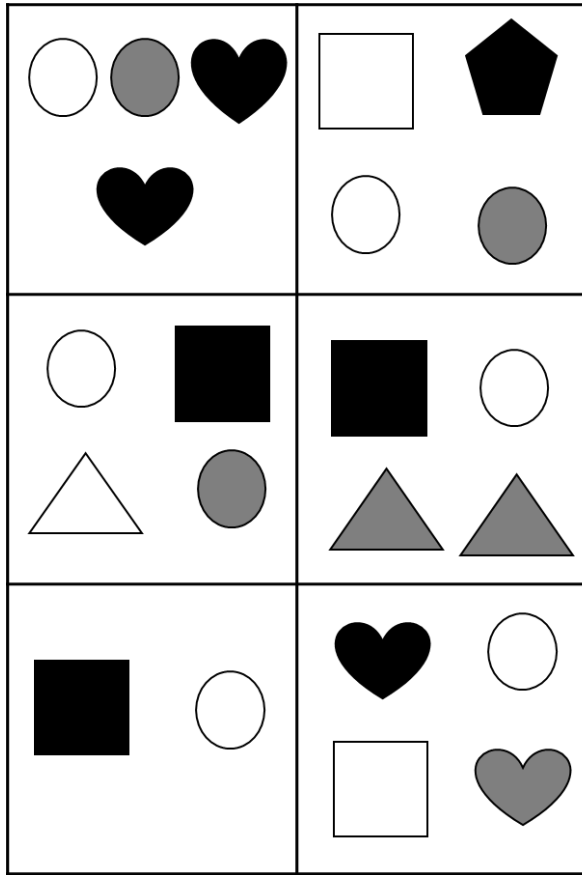
27. (ART30016) Which figure completes the statement?

	Is to		
as			
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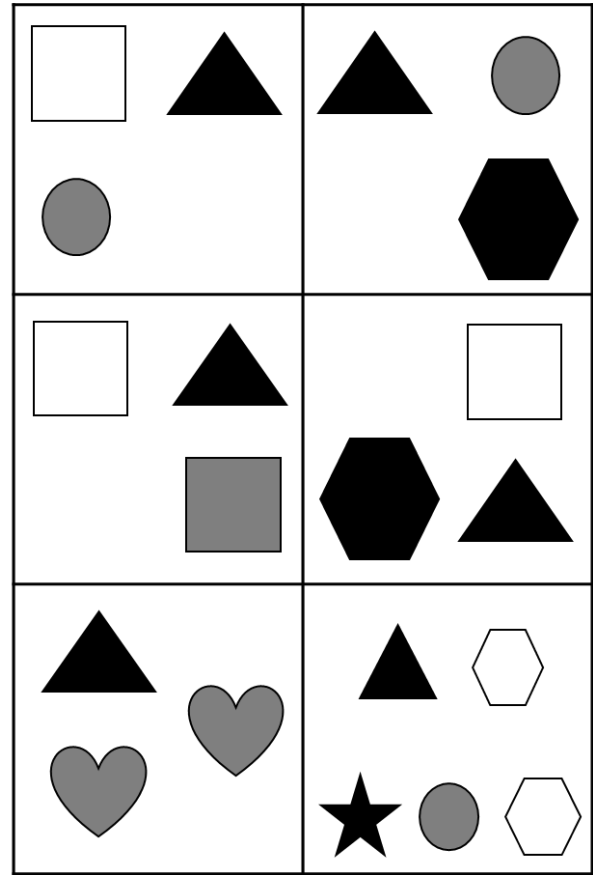
28. (ART30017) Which figure completes the statement?

	Is to		
as			
	Is to		<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  A. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  B. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  C. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div>  D. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>

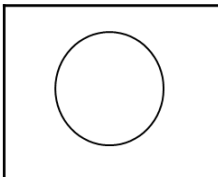
(ART10018) **Set A**



Set B

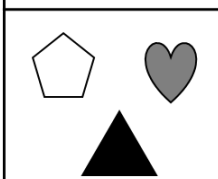


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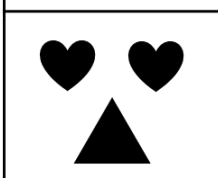
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

30.



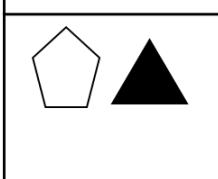
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

31.



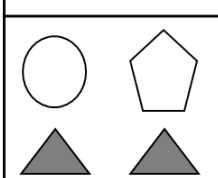
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

32.



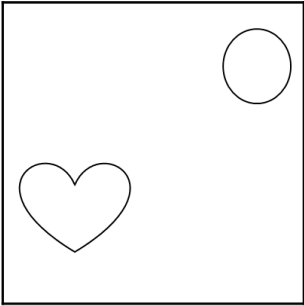
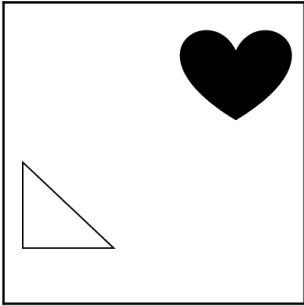
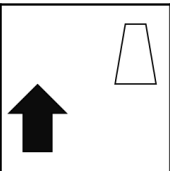
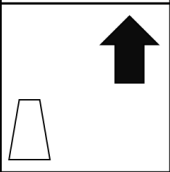
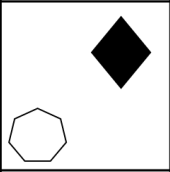
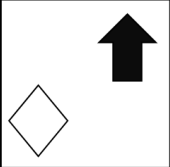
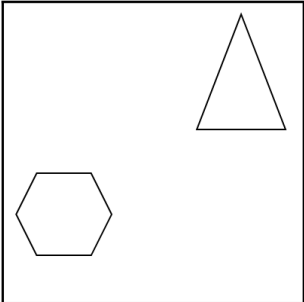
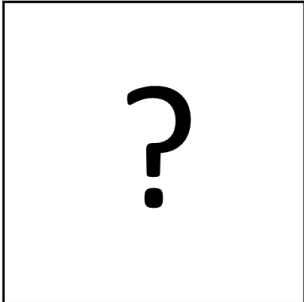
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

33.

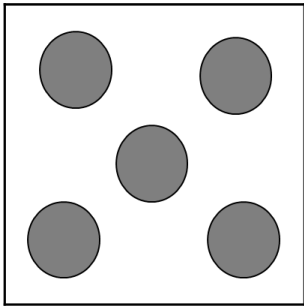
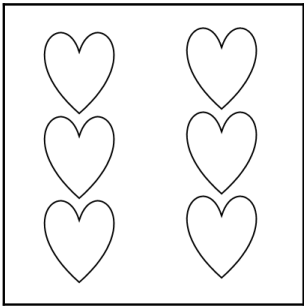
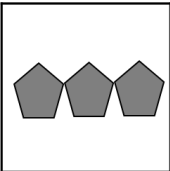
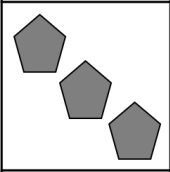
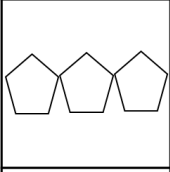
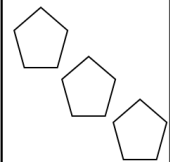
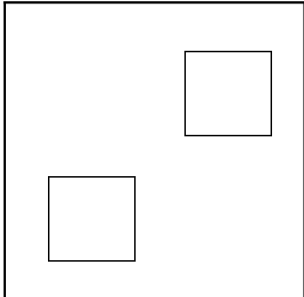
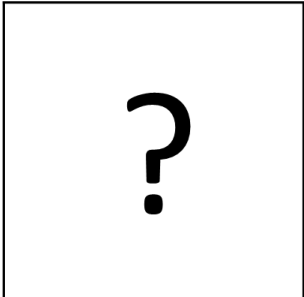


- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

34. (ART30019) Which figure completes the statement?

	Is to			<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  A. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  B. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  C. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  D. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>
as				
	Is to			

35. (ART30005) Which figure completes the statement?

	Is to			<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  A. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  B. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  C. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  D. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>
as				
	Is to			

(ART10014) **Set A**

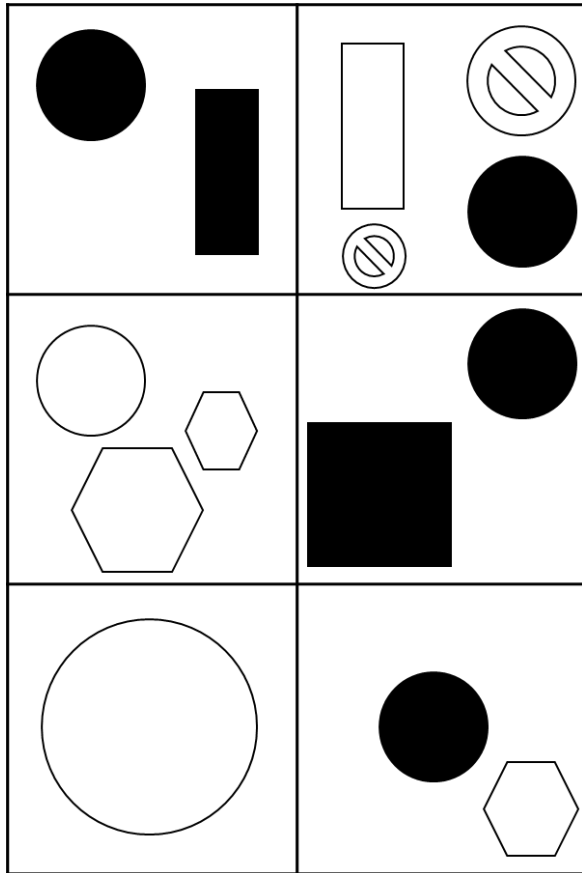
9 18 44 ↑ 49 36	25 4 ↗ 10
81 46 ↘ 94 50	121 18 65 ↘
27 7 ↖ 36	22 68 9 ↓

Set B

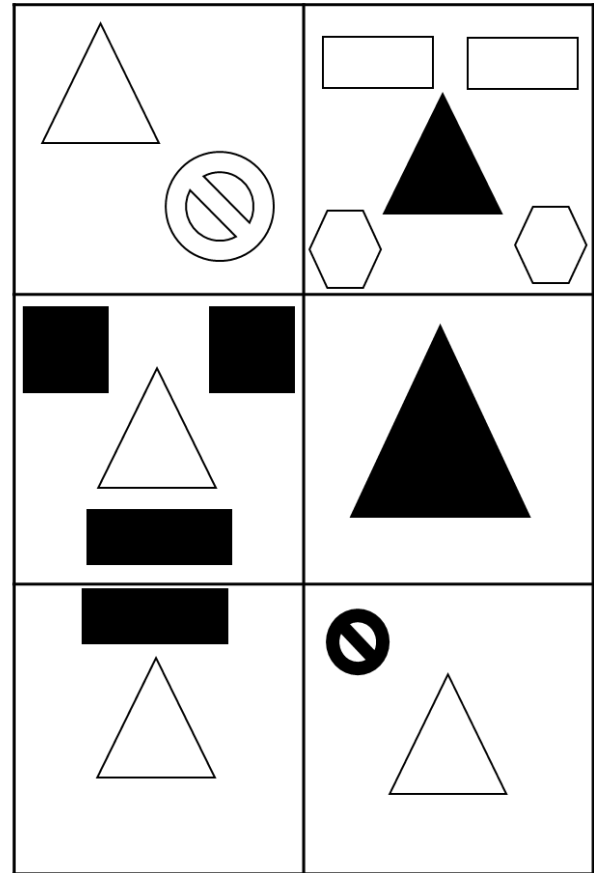
4 111 ↓ 121	37 43 9 ↑
16 42 28 ↖	144 ↘ 25 12
20 100 64 4 ↓	↑ 28 76 12 16

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--|
| 36. | ↖ 4
81 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 37. | 22 100
↗ 30 | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 38. | 1 ↑
25 8 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 39. | 121 65
40 ↗ | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |
| 40. | 9 48
25 92 | <input type="checkbox"/> Set A
<input type="checkbox"/> Set B
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither |

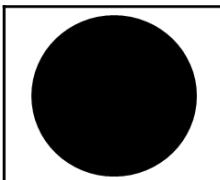
(ART10021) **Set A**



Set B

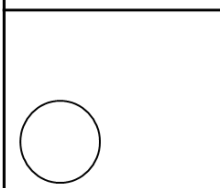


41.



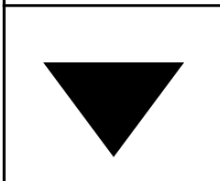
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

42.



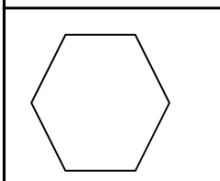
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

43.



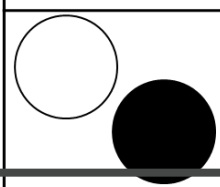
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

44.



- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

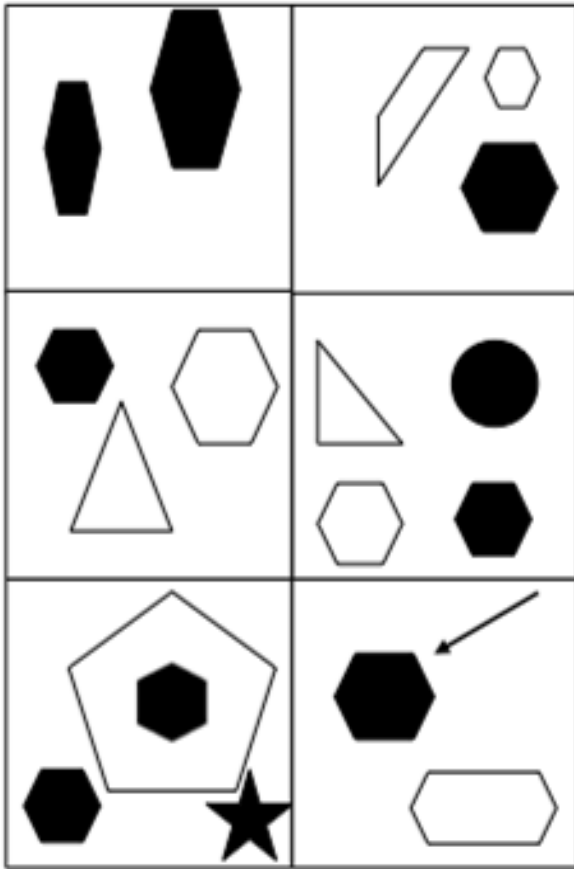
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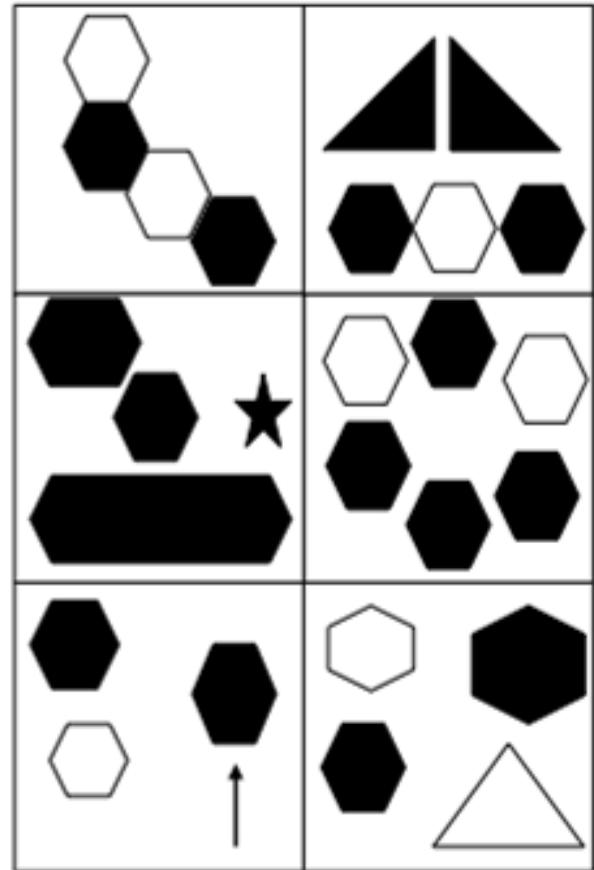
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither



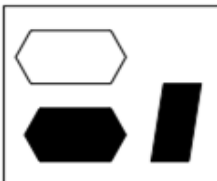
(ART10026) **Set A**



Set B



46.



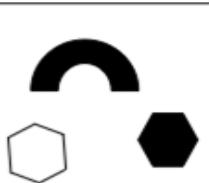
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

47.



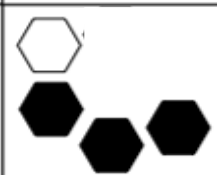
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

48.



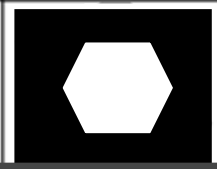
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

49.



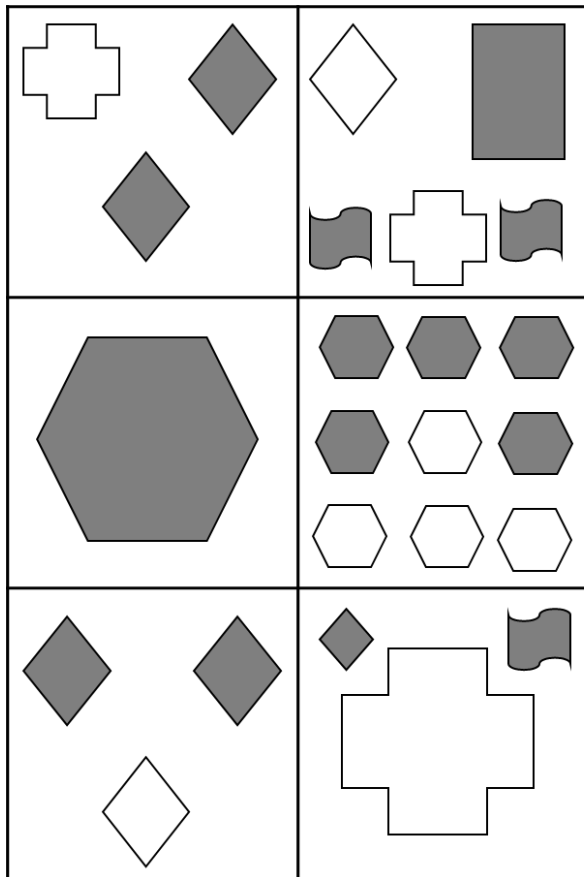
- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

50.

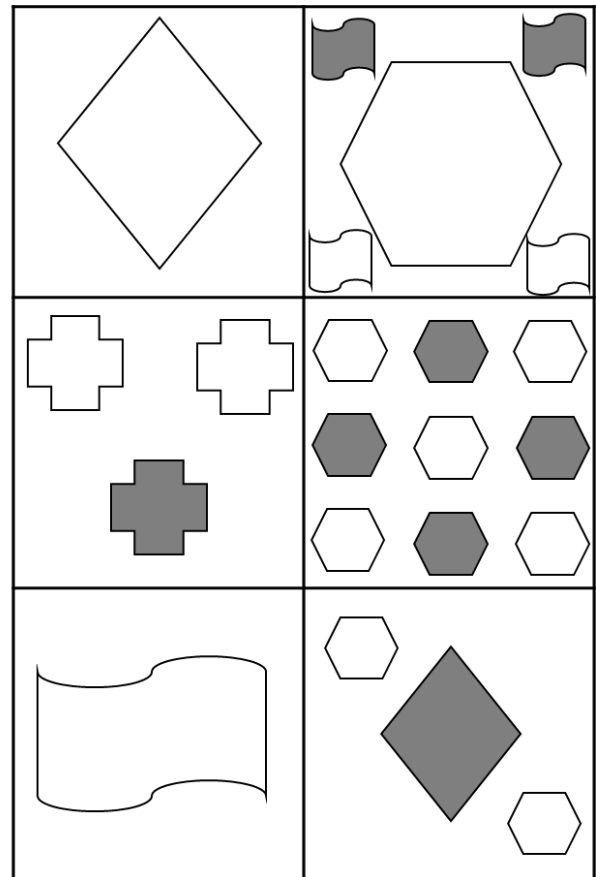


- ☐ Set A
- ☐ Set B
- ☐ Neither

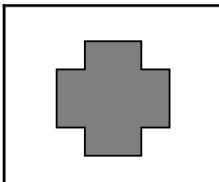
(ART10001) **Set A**



Set B

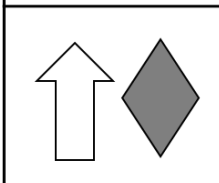


51.



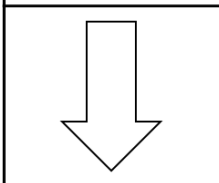
- ☐ Set A
☐ Set B
☐ Neither

52.



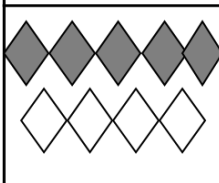
- ☐ Set A
☐ Set B
☐ Neither

53.



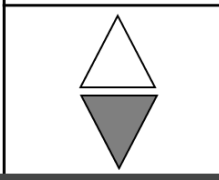
- ☐ Set A
☐ Set B
☐ Neither

54.



- ☐ Set A
☐ Set B
☐ Neither

55.



- ☐ Set A
☐ Set B
☐ Neither



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END OF SECTION – DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED



Section 5 – Situational Judgment

In the exam you would have 1 minute to read these instructions.

You will be presented with a set of hypothetical scenarios based in a clinical setting or during educational training for a medical or dental career. These may involve a student or clinical at their centre.

This subtest consists of two parts. For Part One you will be asked to rate the importance of a series of statements in response to the scenario. For Part Two you will be asked to rate the appropriateness of a series of statements in response to the scenario.

Some of the questions will require that you rate each response from four possible options. Other questions will require you to choose the most and least appropriate action to take in response to the situation, from the three actions provided.

You have 26 minutes to answer 69 questions. It is in your best interest to answer all questions as there is no penalty for guessing. All unanswered questions will be scored as incorrect.

Situation 1 (SJ10010)

You are sitting in the medical student common room. You notice some 2nd year medical students making rude, derogatory comments about the patients on the ward. How important to take into account are the following considerations?

1. The students are only second year and so it doesn't matter what they say.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

2. The students did not mention the names of the patients.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

3. It is none of your business.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

4. You agree with the comments they are making about the patients.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

Situation 2 (SJA0010)

You are a junior doctor. Recently, you have been worried about the patients on your ward as the locum consultant seems to be making some inappropriate discharges, in your opinion. How appropriate are the following actions in response to the situation?

5. Alert the locum consultant of your concerns.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

6. Phone the newspaper to make sure the public are warned about the consultant.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

7. Speak to the locum consultants line manager.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

8. Make sure the nurses do not assign patients to that consultant.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 3 (SJ10011)

Phyllida is coming to an end of her first rotation as an F1 on the respiratory medicine ward. Over the last couple of weeks, the consultant has made certain remarks towards Phyllida. These include calling her an 'idiot' and constantly stating she does not deserve to be a doctor. Phyllida is losing her self-confidence and no longer wants to come in to work. How important to take into account are the following considerations by Phyllida?

9. The consultant is very senior and is probably correct in the remarks he has made.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

10. The remarks are impacting her ability to provide optimum patient care.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

11. It is recommended that individuals inform supervisors in such situations.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

12. She is shortly due to move firms, so it doesn't matter.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

Situation 4 (SJA0011)

You enter the doctor's mess to find your colleague fast asleep. He is on call and has not been answering his bleep all night. This has occurred a few times previously and you are not coping with the extra workload. How appropriate are the following actions in response to the situation?

13. Speak to your colleague about what's been happening and if there's a reason he is acting this way.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

14. Encourage your colleague to speak to his supervisor.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

15. Inform your consultant about the impact it is having on you.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

16. Inform the General Medical Council immediately.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 5 (SJ10012)

Josie is a 4th year medical student who has just returned after intercalation. She feels nervous. The F1 has asked Josie to carry out catheterization on an aggressive patient on the ward. How important to take into account are the following considerations by the F1?

17. You have never performed catheterization before.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

18. If she refuses to perform catheterization, the F1 will not be impressed.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

19. You are afraid that the patient's aggression may put you at harm.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

20. You may be called a 'waste of space' by the ward staff.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

Situation 6 (SJA0012)

You are a third-year medical student sitting in the hospital coffee shop. You hear some fifth-year medical students discussing patients on the Stroke ward. They are within earshot of patients on the next table. How appropriate are the following actions in response to the situation?

21. Do nothing as they are senior to you and know best.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

22. Request that they discuss specific details in private elsewhere.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

23. Threaten that you will report this to the medical school.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

24. Join in with discussing patients as it is good for your medical knowledge.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 7 (SJ10013)

You are a foundation year doctor gaining some experience at the GP surgery. You notice that one of the GP's has pre-signed his prescription pad to allow a nurse to issue prescriptions to patients. How important to take into account are the following considerations?

25. The GP surgery is very busy.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

26. The nurse was top of the year at university.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

27. Ignoring the situation means more patient interaction and one-to-one sessions with the GP.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

28. Pre-signing prescriptions is a very serious matter.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all



Situation 8 (SJA0013)

An elderly lady has just come into the accident and emergency department. Whilst clerking the patient, you notice the healthcare assistant taking the lady's wallet and putting it into her pockets. How appropriate are the following actions in response to the situation?

29. Call the police as a theft has occurred.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

30. Confront the healthcare assistant and ask them to empty their pockets immediately.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ **A very inappropriate thing to do.**

31. Confirm whether the patient has something missing and discuss what you have seen with the healthcare assistant.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

32. Talk to your superior about what you've seen.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ **Appropriate, but not ideal.**
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 9 (SJ10029)

Priya is a medical student who is sitting in on an outpatient breast clinic, where women with breast lumps are being examined by a consultant surgeon. This shadowing is a compulsory part of her medical training. Priya has noticed that the consultant does not introduce her to the patients when they arrive or explain who she is, and why she is there. The consultant is a male doctor and never asks for a chaperone. How important are the following considerations for Priya to take into account when deciding how to respond to the situation?

33. She is only a medical student.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

34. The cases the consultant sees are interesting.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ **Not important at all**

35. Reception should inform patients that a medical student will be present.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all

36. The consultant is the best in the field.

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Of minor importance
- ☐ Not important at all



Situation 10 (SJA0015)

Your neighbours ask you to look after their pet kittens whilst they are away on holiday for a week. You realise on one of the days you forgot to replenish their food bowls the day before and notice that one of the kittens looks extremely unwell. How appropriate are the following responses?

37. Phone your neighbours and explain to them what has happened.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

38. Feed all the kittens extra food for the next few days to ensure they stay in good health.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

39. Call a vet to inspect the unwell kitten and inform the neighbours.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

40. Call the police on 999 to explain to them the harm you have accidentally brought to the kitten.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 11 (SJA0019)

You are a Medical Student on a surgical ward. The Registrar has asked you to take around an X-Ray form to the Radiology department for Mrs Jones, who needs an X-Ray of her pelvis. This is an urgent X-Ray as Mrs Jones may have suffered a fracture. As you are on your way to the Radiology department you notice that part of the form has not been signed. How appropriate are each of the following responses?

41. Sign the X-Ray form yourself.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

42. Give the form in anyway, the registrar knows what he is doing.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

43. Copy the registrar's signature on to the form.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

44. Explain to Radiology that the signature has been missed off but the patient requires the X-Ray urgently.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 12 (SJA0014)

You are a junior doctor; you realise that one of your colleagues always takes home a printout of the patient's X-Rays. You notice that patient identifiable information is not removed. How appropriate are the following actions in response to the situation?

45. Ask him how to print off the X-Rays so you can look good on the ward rounds.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

46. Speak to your supervisor about your concerns regarding taking patient identifiable information home.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

47. Threaten your colleague that you will report his behaviour to the General Medical Council (GMC).

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

48. Remove the printer from the ward without informing the ward manager.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 13 (SJA0020)

You are at a GP surgery. You have had a great experience so far as the GP has allowed you to listen to sensitive conversations and take part in examinations. However, you notice the next patient is your mum's best friend, Julia. How appropriate are each of the following responses?

49. Ask for Julia's [the patient's] consent to sit in for the consultation.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

50. Discuss with the GP that you know Julia and therefore don't believe you should stay in this consultation.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

51. Call your mum and tell her that Julia is at the GP.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

52. Pretend you do not recognize Julia.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 14 (SJA0017)

Joe is a third-year medical student on a clinical placement at his local hospital. The consultant suggests Joe reads the previous patient's clinical notes to aid his learning. Having flicked through the notes, Joe places them on a table near the window, which is open. Before long, a gust of wind blows a page from the notes out the window and onto the road outside. How appropriate are each of the following responses by Joe in this situation?

53. Run outside to make sure he obtains the page.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

54. Pretend nothing has happened.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

55. Explain to the consultant what has happened.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

56. Complain that he has a headache to go home early.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 15 (SJA0021)

It is your first day as a 3rd year medical student on the wards. You are required to prepare a case-based discussion for teaching next Monday. Mrs Phillips has an interesting case history; however you would like a copy of her notes to make sure you have got all the information. How appropriate are each of the following responses?

57. Take a picture of the notes, including patient identifiable information.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

58. Rewrite the relevant information into your notebook without patient identifiable information.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

59. Take the relevant pages from the patient's notes folder with a view to return them after the case-based session next week.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

60. Photocopy the notes with patient identifiable information as there may be many Mrs Jones I the hospital.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ **A very inappropriate thing to do.**



Situation 16 (SJA0018)

On the morning before Jonathan's last day of the placement he vomits, but attributes it to something that he ate the night before. He no longer feels unwell after being sick.

61. As he feels better, he should attend placement as normal.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

62. Skip placement but do not inform the secretary.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

63. Call his education supervisor immediately to explain what has happened.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

64. Do not attend placement and follow the local guidelines for reporting absences.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 17 (SJA0022)

You are a medical student at the GP surgery with a patient, Mr Thomas. Just as the GP is about to tell Mr Thomas the results of the X-Ray the GP receives a phone call and has to step out. Mr Thomas is desperate to know the results of his X-Ray and asks if you can tell him the results. How appropriate are each of the following responses:

65. Tell them you will go and find the doctor.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

66. Tell Mr Thomas that you have not covered how to read X-Rays thoroughly in your medical training.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

67. Explain that you are a medical student and it is best that the doctor explains the X-Ray findings.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

68. Tell the patient that you cannot see any major abnormalities so that he is less anxious. But you are not sure.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

Situation 18 (SJA0016)

Nadia is a third-year medical student starting her first clinical placement on a surgical ward. During her first week, having learned how to appropriately scrub up for surgery, a consultant surgeon who is known for his short temper suggests she attend and take part in a surgery he is performing that afternoon. Once scrubbed up, Nadia realises the surgery taking place is the amputation of a gangrenous toe. The surgeon asks her to assist him by cutting back some of the skin and Nadia immediately begins to feel nauseated. How appropriate are the following responses by Nadia?

69. Admit to the surgeon that she feels unwell and ask to leave the theatre.

- ☐ A very appropriate thing to do.
- ☐ Appropriate, but not ideal.
- ☐ Inappropriate, but not awful.
- ☐ A very inappropriate thing to do.

END OF EXAM PAPER

And breathe! Take a break and then come back and mark this paper to see how you've done.