

## 綜合招聘考試 - 能力傾向測試

### 題目類型 - Interpretation of Tables and Graphs

### 基本資料及練習重點

Interpretation of Tables and Graphs	
題目佔全卷	23%
考核重點	資料閱讀能力及運算速度
題目難度	中等
	此類題目一般不會非常困難，但考生需要閱讀圖表資料，並快速計算答案
	如無理科背景或平日較少接觸運算工作，可能會花上較多時間，拖慢答題進度
練習目標	能快速閱讀圖表，並熟習使用計算機運算
目標作答時間及成績	初次練習: 每條題目花費不多於 1.5 分鐘，能正確回答超過 80%的題目
	目標成績: 每條題目花費不多於 1 分鐘，能正確回答超過 90%的題目
備註	緊記攜帶計算機及間尺應考

## **Common Recruitment Examination Aptitude Test (Interpretation of Tables and Graphs) Free Practice Paper - Solutions (Last Reviewed: May 2020)**

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- (1) This paper consists of 12 questions. Answer ALL questions.
- (2) All questions carry equal marks.
- (3) You should mark only ONE answer for each question. You will score no marks for choosing two or more answers to the same question.

Time limit: 12 minutes  
(For initial practice, allow up to 18 minutes)

Share and Dividend

Listed Company	Dividend Per Share (\$)		Today's Price Per Share (\$) (30 Apr 2020)	Price as of 1 Apr 2019
	Q3 2019	Q4 2019		
A	0.135	0.45	42	40.5
B	0.45	0.18	39.3	42.75
C	0.6	0.15	37.5	36.9
D	0.9	0.105	27.75	25.95
E	0.3	0.9	24.3	23.55
F	0.105	0.105	41.4	41.85

1.

At today's prices, what is the total cost of purchasing 450 shares of Company C and 225 shares of Company E?

- A. \$5,467.5
- B. \$16,875
- C. **\$22,342.5**
- D. \$41,715

Total cost =  $\$37.5 \times 450 + \$24.3 \times 225 = \textbf{\$22,342.5}$

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2.

If you have bought 100 shares of each company on 1 Apr 2019, you would earn the highest profit from the shares of

(Note: Consider both dividends received in Q3 and Q4 2019 and increase in share price)

A. Company A

B. Company C

C. **Company D**

D. Company E

Total profit from shares of Company A:  
 $(42 - 40.5) \times 100 + (0.135 + 0.45) \times 100 = \$208.5$

Total profit from shares of Company C:  
 $(37.5 - 36.9) \times 100 + (0.6 + 0.15) \times 100 = \$135$

Total profit from shares of Company D:  
 $(27.75 - 25.95) \times 100 + (0.9 + 0.105) \times 100 = \textbf{\$280.5}$

Total profit from shares of Company E:  
 $(24.3 - 23.55) \times 100 + (0.3 + 0.9) \times 100 = \$195$

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3.

Assumed that there were no dividend distributions in Q1 and Q2 of 2019, which company has the highest dividend yield for 2019 as of today's price?

- A. Company B
- B. Company C
- C. Company D
- D. **Company E**

Dividend yield of Company B as of today's price:  
 $[(0.45 + 0.18) / 39.3] * 100\% = 1.6\%$

Dividend yield of Company C as of today's price:  
 $[(0.6 + 0.15) / 37.5] * 100\% = 2\%$

Dividend yield of Company D as of today's price:  
 $[(0.9 + 0.105) / 27.75] * 100\% = 3.62\%$

Dividend yield of Company E as of today's price:  
 $[(0.3 + 0.9) / 24.3] * 100\% = \mathbf{4.93\%}$

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Dimensions of Different Product

Product	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)
A	35	35	40
B	30	20	15
C	400	250	20

Storage Box Specifications

Storage Box	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Rental Charge Per Box
Small	2.0	2.0	0.3	\$500
Medium	3.0	3.0	1.0	\$3000
Large	8.0	8.0	2.0	\$8000

4.

What is the amount of space required for storing 5 units of Product C?

- A.  $2\text{m}^3$
- B.  **$10\text{m}^3$**
- C.  $225000\text{m}^3$
- D.  $1125000\text{m}^3$

1. Convert the dimensions of product C from cm to m:  
Length: 4m; Width: 2.5m; Height: 2m
2. Amount of space required for 5 unites:  
 $(4 \times 2.5 \times 0.2) \times 5 = \mathbf{10\text{m}^3}$

5.

Which of the following storage option(s) is/are possible?

- (1) 10 units of Product A and 50 unit of Product B in a small storage box
- (2) 10 units of Product A and 5 unit of Product C in a medium storage box
- (3) 50 units of Product C in a large storage box

(Note: You can stack up or rotate the items)

- A. (1) only
- B. **(3) only**
- C. (1) & (2) & (3)
- D. None of the above

Volume of small storage box:  $2 \times 2 \times 0.3 = 1.2\text{m}^3$   
 Volume of medium storage box:  $3 \times 3 \times 1 = 9\text{m}^3$   
 Volume of large storage box:  $8 \times 8 \times 2 = 128\text{m}^3$

Volume of Product A:  $0.35 \times 0.35 \times 0.4 = 0.049\text{m}^3$   
 Volume of Product B:  $0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.15 = 0.009\text{m}^3$   
 Volume of Product C:  $4 \times 2.5 \times 0.2 = 2\text{m}^3$

(1) Volume of 10 units of Product A + 50 units of Product B:  
 $0.049 \times 10 + 0.009 \times 50 = 0.94\text{m}^3$

Although the volume of a small storage box ( $1.2\text{m}^3$ ) is larger than that of 10 units of Product A and 50 units of Product B ( $0.94\text{m}^3$ ), the height of a small storage box is only 0.3m which is shorter than the length, width and height of Product A.

Hence, option (1) is **not possible**.

(2) Volume of 10 units of Product A + 5 units of Product C:  
 $0.049 \times 10 + 2 \times 5 = 10.49\text{m}^3$

As the volume of a medium storage box is smaller than that of 10 units of Product A and 5 unit of Product C, option (2) is **not possible**.

(3) Volume of 50 units of Product C:

$$2 \times 50 = 100\text{m}^3$$

Although the volume of a large storage box ( $128\text{m}^3$ ) is larger than that of 50 units of Product C ( $100\text{m}^3$ ), we should also consider the dimensions of the storage box and Product C.

For Product C to be placed on a large storage box, the surface with  $400\text{cm} \times 250\text{cm}$  ( $4\text{m} \times 2.5\text{m}$ ) can only be placed on the surface with  $8.0\text{m} \times 8.0\text{m}$  of the storage box as the remaining side of the storage box has only  $2\text{m}$ .

In this way, a maximum of 6 units of Product C (with a dimensions of  $8\text{m} \times 7.5\text{m}$ ) can be placed on each layer. Thus, a total of 9 layers is required for placing 50 units of Product C with a height of  $180\text{cm}$  ( $20\text{cm} \times 9$ ), which is shorter than the height of large storage box ( $2\text{m} = 200\text{cm}$ ).

Hence, option (3) is **possible**.

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6.

What is the minimum rental charge to be paid for storing 256 units of Product A?

(Note: You can stack up or rotate the items. More than one storage box can be used.)

- A. \$5500
- B. **\$6000**
- C. \$8000
- D. None of the above

Volume of small storage box:  $2 \times 2 \times 0.3 = 1.2\text{m}^3$   
 Volume of medium storage box:  $3 \times 3 \times 1 = 9\text{m}^3$   
 Volume of large storage box:  $8 \times 8 \times 2 = 128\text{m}^3$

Volume of 256 units of Product A:  
 $(0.35 \times 0.35 \times 0.4) \times 256 = 12.544\text{m}^3$

As discussed in Question 8, the height of a small storage box is only 0.3m which is shorter than the length, width and height of Product A. Therefore, the small storage box should not be considered.

For medium storage box, a minimum of 2 storage boxes ( $9\text{m}^3 \times 2 = 18\text{m}^3$ ) is required to store 256 units of Product A ( $12.544\text{m}^3$ ) in terms of volume.

For dimensions, there are multiple ways to arrange 128 units of Product A in a medium storage box. For example, by placing  $8 \times 8$  units on ground and stack up to 2 levels, the dimensions of these 128 units are:

Length:  $0.35 \times 8 = 2.8\text{m}$   
 Width:  $0.35 \times 8 = 2.8\text{m}$   
 Height:  $0.4 \times 2 = 0.8\text{m}$

As the length, width, height of 128 units of Product A are all shorter than that of a medium storage box. 2 medium storage boxes can be used to store 256 units of Product A.

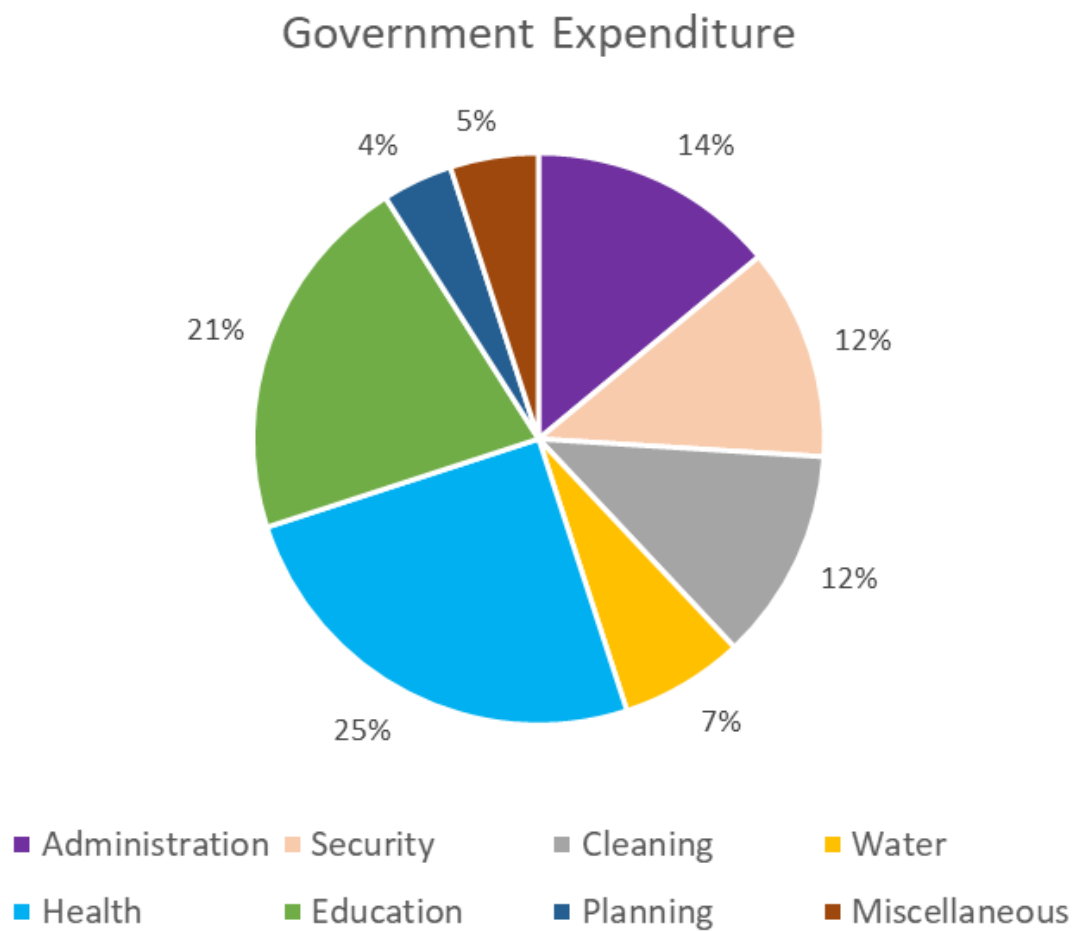
Total rental charge = \$3000 x 2 = **\$6000**

As the rental charge of a large storage box is greater than \$6000, the answer is option B.

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## Government Expenditure



For Questions 7 and 8, assumed that the cost of Security was \$6 million

7.

What is the total government expenditure except Miscellaneous?

- A. \$2.5 million
- B. **\$47.5 million**
- C. \$50 million
- D. \$100 million

Total government expenditure:  $\$6 \div 12\% = \$50$  million

Total government expenditure except Miscellaneous =  $\$50 \times (1 - 5\%) = \$47.5$  million

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8.

What was the total combined expenditure of Planning, Health and Miscellaneous?

- A. \$2 million
- B. \$14.5 million
- C. \$15 million
- D. **\$17 million**

As shown in Question 13: Total government expenditure = \$50 million

Total combined expenditure of Planning, Health and Miscellaneous =  $\$50 \times (4\% + 25\% + 5\%) = \$17 \text{ million}$

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9.

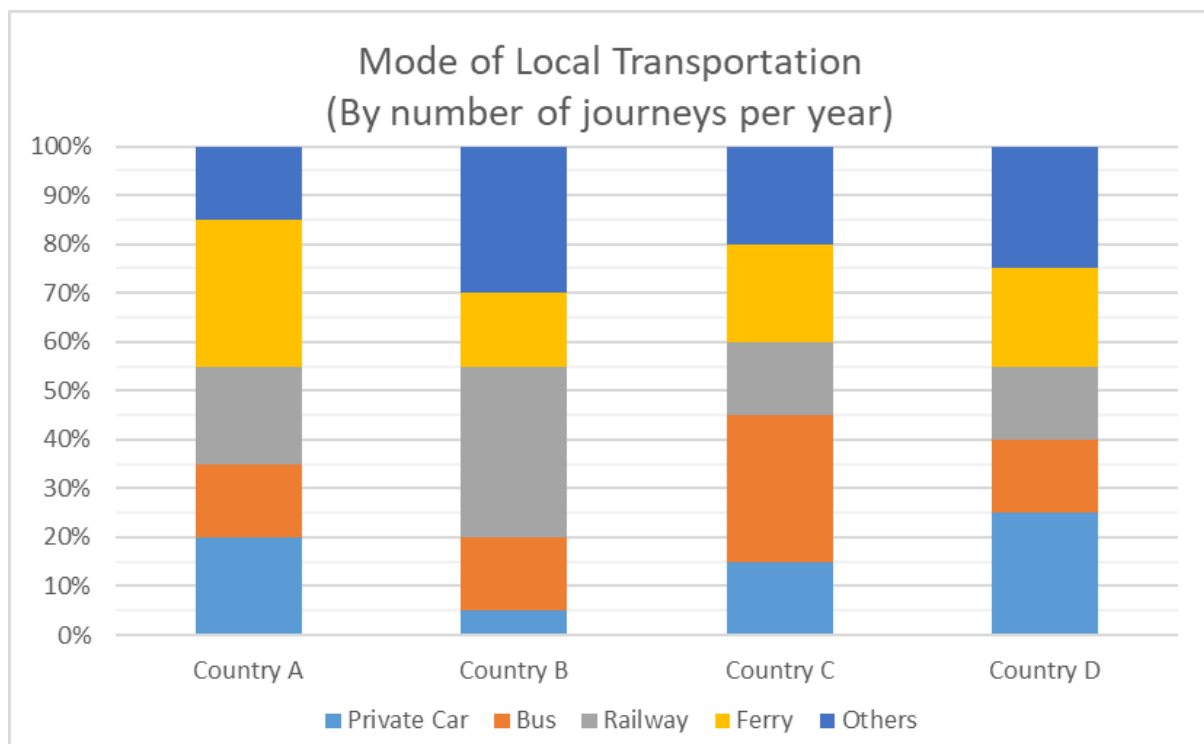
What is the ratio of the combined expenditure on Water and Administration to Cleansing?

- A. 7 : 12
- B. 7 : 6
- C. **7 : 4**
- D. 4 : 7

Ratio of the combined expenditure on Water and Administration to Cleansing =  $(7\% + 14\%) : 12\% = 21:12 = 7:4$

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### Mode of Local Transportation



For Question 10 and 11, assumed that:

- (1) The number of journeys using railway in Country B is 280,000; and
- (2) The total number of journeys per year in Country C is 30% less than Country B

10.

What is the number of journeys using private car in Country C?

- A. 10290
- B. 50000
- C. 68600
- D. **84000**

Percentage of journeys using railway in Country B:  $55 - 20 = 35\%$

Total number of journeys in Country B:  $280000 \div 35\% = 800000$

Total number of journeys in Country C:  $800000 \times (1 - 30\%) = 560000$

Number of journeys using private car in Country C:  $560000 \times 15\% = \mathbf{84000}$

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11.

What is the ratio of the number of journeys using ferry in Country B to the number of journeys using bus in Country C?

- A. **5 : 7**
- B. 7 : 5
- C. 6 : 7
- D. 20 : 21

Total number of journeys in Country B: 800000

Total number of journeys in Country C: 560000

Number of journeys using ferry in Country B:  $800000 \times (70\% - 55\%) = 120000$

Number of journeys using bus in Country C:  $560000 \times (45\% - 15\%) = 168000$

Ratio of the number of journeys using ferry in Country B to the number of journeys using bus in Country C =  $120000 : 168000 = \mathbf{5 : 7}$

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**12.**

If the total number of journeys per year for the four countries is 7,520,000 and the number of journeys using railway in Country D is 81,000.

What is the proportion of journeys per year of Country D among all four countries?

- A. 5.39%
- B. **7.18%**
- C. 10.77%
- D. 12.36%

Total number of journeys in Country D:  $81000 \div (55\% - 40\%) = 540000$   
Proportion of journeys per year of Country D among all four countries:  
 $(540000/7520000) \times 100\% = \mathbf{7.18\%}$

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