

Numerical Reasoning Question & Answer Set for Victorian PSO and Police Office Test

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Answer Sheet

Shade in the option corresponding to the question.

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E

18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E

		number. The final digit, a '1' remains constant throughout. Therefore, the number denoted by the question mark is $73 + 7 = 80$, add the "1" digit at the end, leading to 801.
10	C	The pattern is that the 3 rd number less the 1 st number in the row equals the 2 nd number. Therefore, $12 - 3 = 9$
11	B	The second half of the trip would be the 4 th , 5 th and 6 th hour. At this point, with the decreasing rate of fish, they would catch: 4 th hour = 6 per hour 5 th hour = 4 per hour 6 th hour = 2 per hour. $6 + 4 + 2 = 12$.
12	A	1.5 kilometres is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the full distance of 6km. Therefore, 4×30 minutes = 120 minutes.
13	A	$120 \text{ grams} / 10 \text{ grams} = 12$, therefore 1 minute $\times 12 = 12$ minutes it takes to fully melt. Distance rate = 1 metre per 2 minutes. If 12 minutes is all it takes for it to be fully melted, the distance is $12/2 = 6$, therefore 1 metre $\times 6 = 6$ metres.
14	E	Each digit should be considered separately. The pattern is that each digit is taken out and put to the back. At each point, that happens creating a new number. E.g. look at group 3, the '4' is taken and put at the back, therefore the new number is '93354'.
15	A	The first digit of each group is a 'dummy' number so it remains constant. <i>If you don't know what this means, download the ebook 'Reasoning to Reach for Exam Success'</i> . The pattern is that each second digit is taken out and put to the back. At each point, that happens creating a new number. E.g. the 2 nd digit is taken out and pushed to the back and other numbers move forward. However, the first digit '2' remains as is and is unaffected.
16	C	The horizontally is the power of 2. So 2 to the power of 2 = 4 and 4 to the power of 2 = 16. The same goes for the bottom row. The vertical column does not have any holding pattern.
17	E	The pattern is by column and it is first number + 2 and then second number -4 to equal the third number. Therefore, $-12 + 2 = -10$, $-10 - 4 = -14$.
18	C	The pattern is multiplying each number by 3. Therefore, $18 \times 3 = 54$.
19	B	Each number is going up by an increased unit. E.g. +1, +2, +3, +4, +5. The 5 th number is going up 4 units from 17, so $17+4 = 21$

Violet: $4 \times 22 = 88$
Total cost = 118, total quantity = 27

Now take away total cost from big total of 286
 $268 - 118 = 168$ is the total price paid for all ivy pots.
Now take away total pot quantity of Mondo and Violet from big total of 41. $41 - 27 = 14$.

168 divided by 14 pots = the price paid per pot = \$12

33 D In her third race after her fastest race, Queen Delight's time is reduced by 6 seconds (2×3). 58 seconds less 6 seconds is 52 seconds.

52 sec as a fraction of 58 secs through the process of simplification is:
 $52/58 \rightarrow 26/29$

34 E Calculate the total square metres of each wall. $7 \times 10 = 70$ square metres. Multiplied by 4 walls = $70 \times 4 = 280$ square metres combined.

280 square metres combined less (4×4 for the windows) and 10 m² for the door is:
 $280 - 16 - 10 = 254$

Time to calculate the paint needed.
That's $254 \times 2 = 508$

END OF PRACTICE EXAM ANSWERS