

SYMBOL SERIES TEST I

Correct Answers

1. D	6. A	11. C	16. B	21. B	26. B
2. B	7. D	12. D	17. E	22. A	27. D
3. C	8. A	13. B	18. B	23. D	
4. D	9. C	14. A	19. C	24. E	
5. E	10. D	15. C	20. B	25. A	

EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

1. D

Horizontal line moves top-bottom top; vertical line moves left right-left.
2. B

Line rotates clockwise - 45°
3. C

Symbols rotate counter-clockwise and interchange positions
4. D

Pattern repeats every third diagram
5. E

Angles alternate small-big-small; the non vertical or non horizontal lines appear on alternate sides of the vertical or horizontal lines, respectively.
6. A

Pattern repeats every second diagram
7. D

Pattern repeats every second diagram
8. A

Pattern repeats every second diagram
9. C

The quarter circle rotates 90° clockwise; the triangle rotates - 45° counter-clockwise.
10. D

Slanted line alternates \, □, \, ; horizontal lines increase by one
11. C

Dots rotate counter-clockwise one space
12. D

Odd position diagrams- the quarter circle alternates, even position diagram are the same
13. B

Odd position diagrams - the dot alternates bottom-top-bottom; even position diagrams are all the same



14. B

Pattern repeats every fourth diagram
15. C

Notches decrease by one every second diagram. The dot and a decreasing number of vertical lines alternate
16. B

Odd position diagrams - the center left slot has a horizontal line; even position diagrams - the center left slot is missing the horizontal line.
17. E

2 horizontal _3 vertical, 3 horizontal -2 vertical, 4 horizontal-5 vertical, 5 horizontal -4 vertical, 6 horizontal -5 vertical, 5 horizontal -6 vertical.
18. B

Pattern repeats every second diagram
19. C

Pattern repeats every third diagram
20. B

Pattern repeats every third diagram
21. B

Pattern repeats every second diagram
22. A

Horizontal lines alternate right-left-right and increase by one after being used twice.
23. D

Pattern repeats every second diagram
24. E

Pattern repeats every third diagram
25. A

Pattern repeats every second diagram
26. B

Two vertical lines, two frames of 3 vertical lines, two frames of 4 vertical lines, 5 vertical lines are next.
27. D

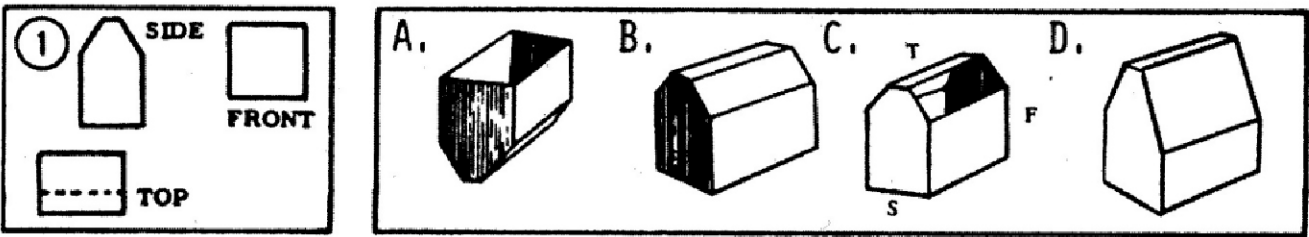
Pattern repeats every second diagram



SPATIAL VIEWS

Spatial views questions test yet another aspect of your ability to comprehend static objects. In view questions you are given a numbered picture showing the top, front, and side representations of a three-dimensional object. Dashed lines indicate folds. Next to each numbered picture are four lettered drawings. You are to select the one of the lettered drawings that would have the top, front, and side representations shown in the numbered picture.

A SAMPLE QUESTION EXPLAINED



The first frame of question 1 shows the top, side, and front representation of one of the objects labeled A, B, C, and D. At first glance you can eliminate alternative D since the side view is taller and thinner than the side representation shown in the first frame.

Alternatives A and B can also be eliminated because they offer front representations which are too long and narrow for the given front view.

Alternative C is the only one of the four figures that could have the top, side, and front representations shown in the numbered picture.

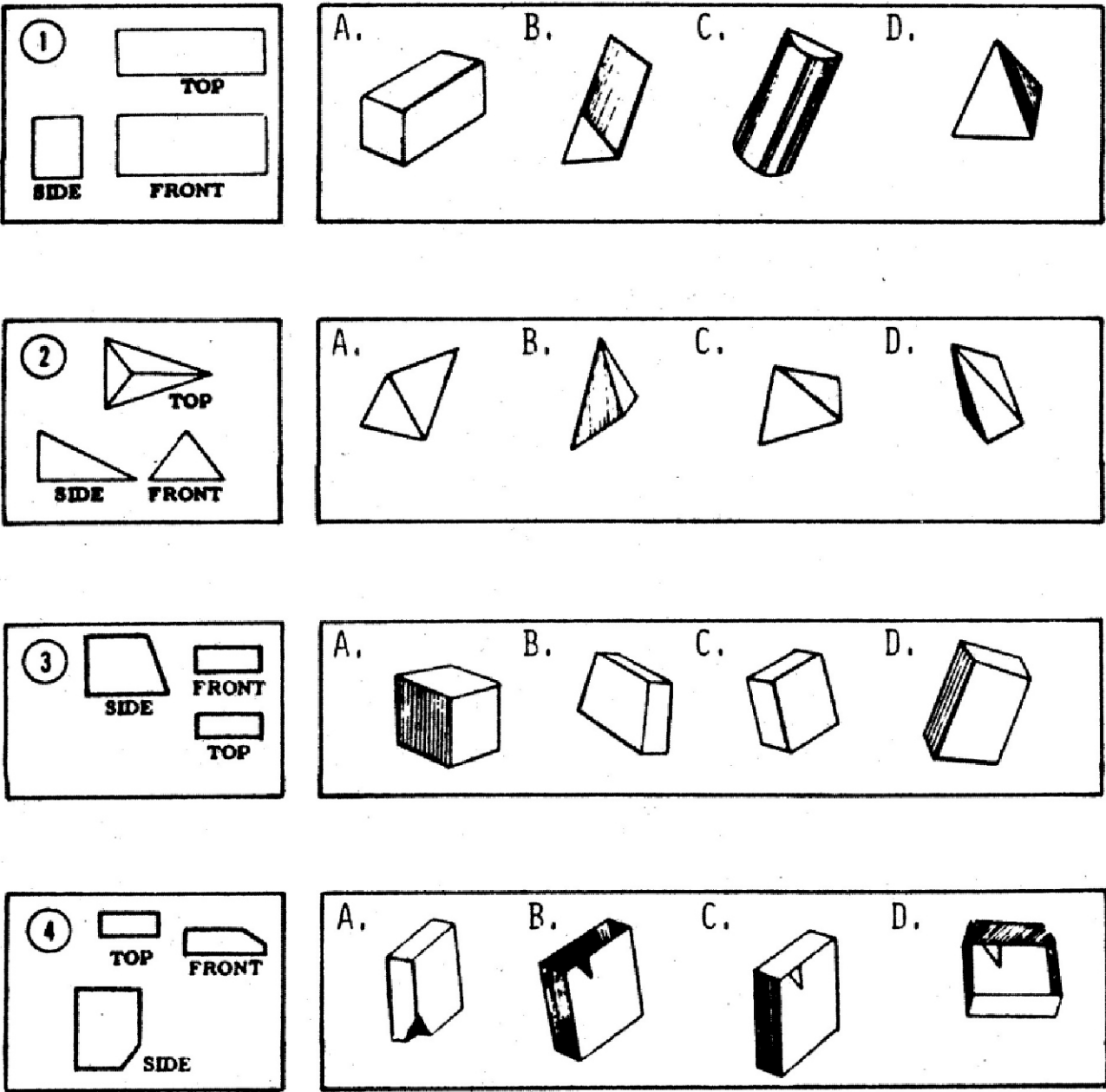
Correct answers to all Spatial View questions are provided at the end of this chapter.

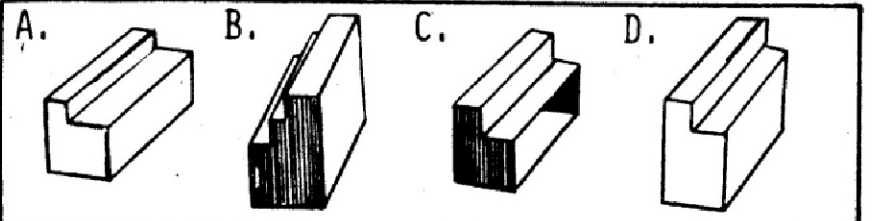
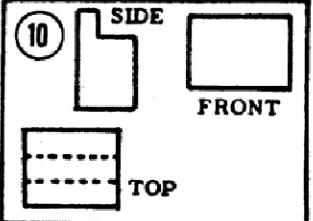
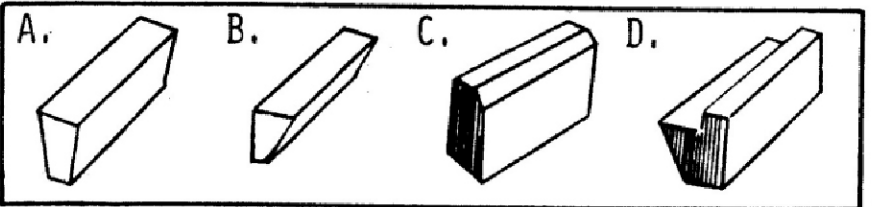
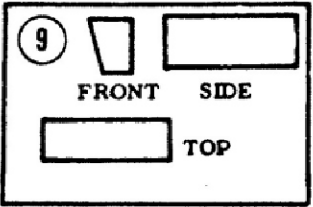
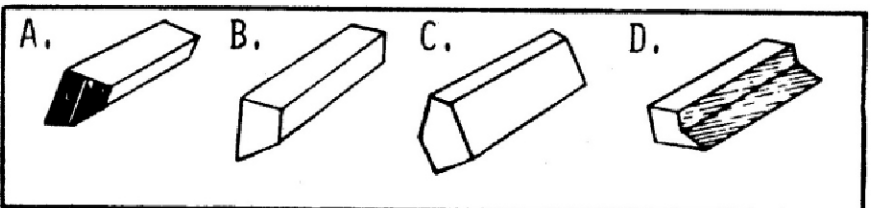
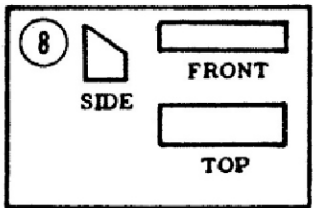
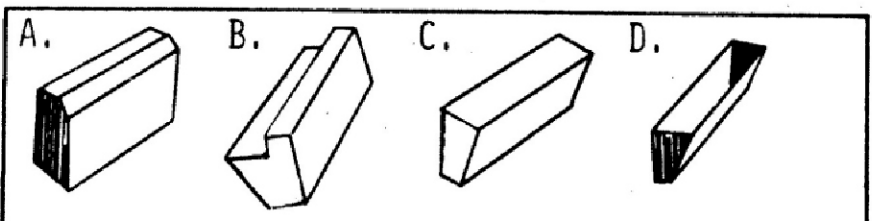
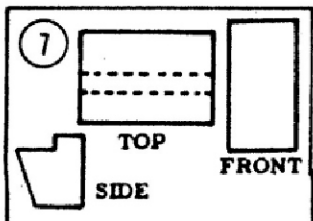
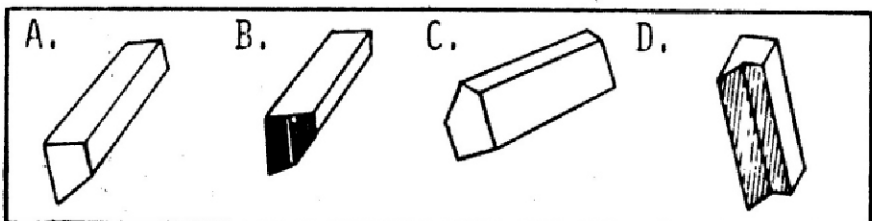
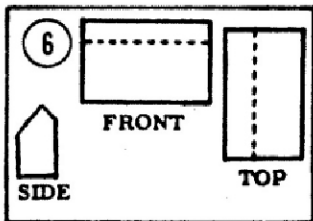
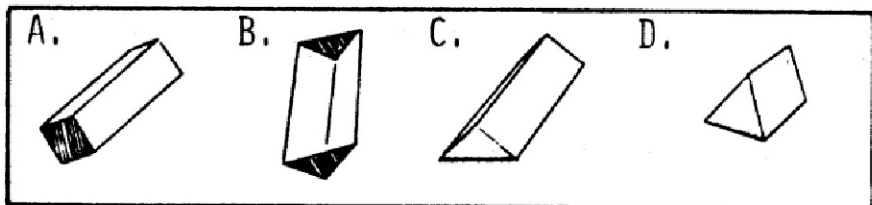
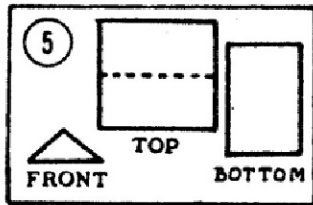
10 QUESTIONS 4 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS

Each question in this test consists of

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SPATIAL VIEWS TEST 1

Correct Answers

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 3. B | 5. C | 7. B | 9. A |
| 2. A | 4. A | 6. C | 8. B | 10. D |

Explanatory Answers

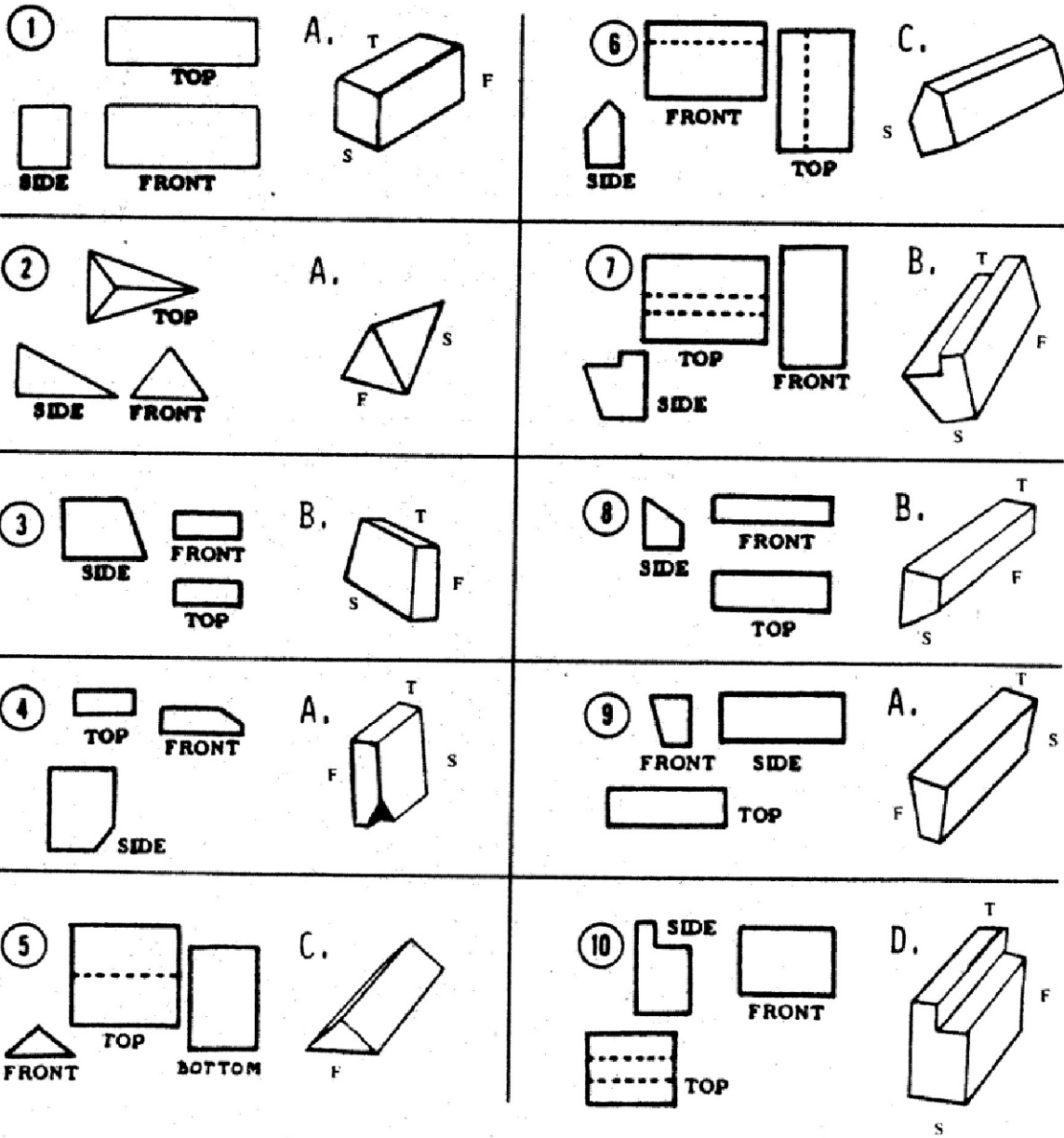
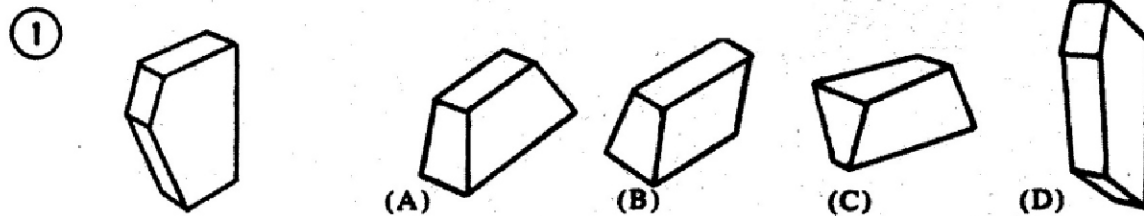


FIGURE TURNING TEST

There are two types of Figure Turning questions. In one type, you are given a solid form and asked to pick the one of four alternatives that is the same form in a different position. In the other type, you are given a cube that has a different design on each face and asked to choose the alternatives that could be the original cube after turning one or more times.



Sample questions 1 illustrates a Solid Figure Turning question. Which of the alternatives, lettered A, B, C, and D, represents figure 1 in a different position?

Figure 1 consists of a solid figure with 7 faces.

Alternative D, which tilts the figure backward to expose the bottom surface, is the only alternative that could possibly represent the given figure in a different position.

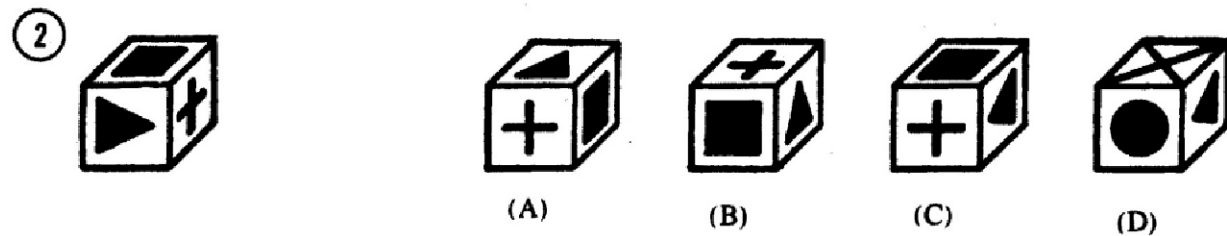
Sample question 2 presents a Cube Turning problem. Look carefully at the numbered cube.

Although you can see only 3 different designs, the cube actually has 6 different designs, one on each of its 6 faces. Now examine the 4 cubes lettered A, B, C, and D. Select one or more of the lettered cubes according to the following rules;

1. If more than one of the lettered cubes could possibly be the cube on the left after turning, select the cube (or cubes) that is the cube on the left after one turn only.
2. If only one of the lettered cubes could be the cube on the left after turning, then the cube is the answer, regardless of how many turns have been made.
3. If more than one of the lettered cubes

could possibly be the cube on the left after turning but none of the lettered cubes could be the one on the left after one turn only, then select all possibilities as you answer.

Sample question 2 conforms to rule 2. Alternative A is wrong because the triangle on top should point toward the cross, not away from it. C is wrong because the cube would have to be turned upside down to put the triangle on the right side of the cross, in which case the square would disappear. D is also wrong because the triangle should point toward the cross, and in D it points toward a circle. B is the correct answer. It is the original cube turned twice.

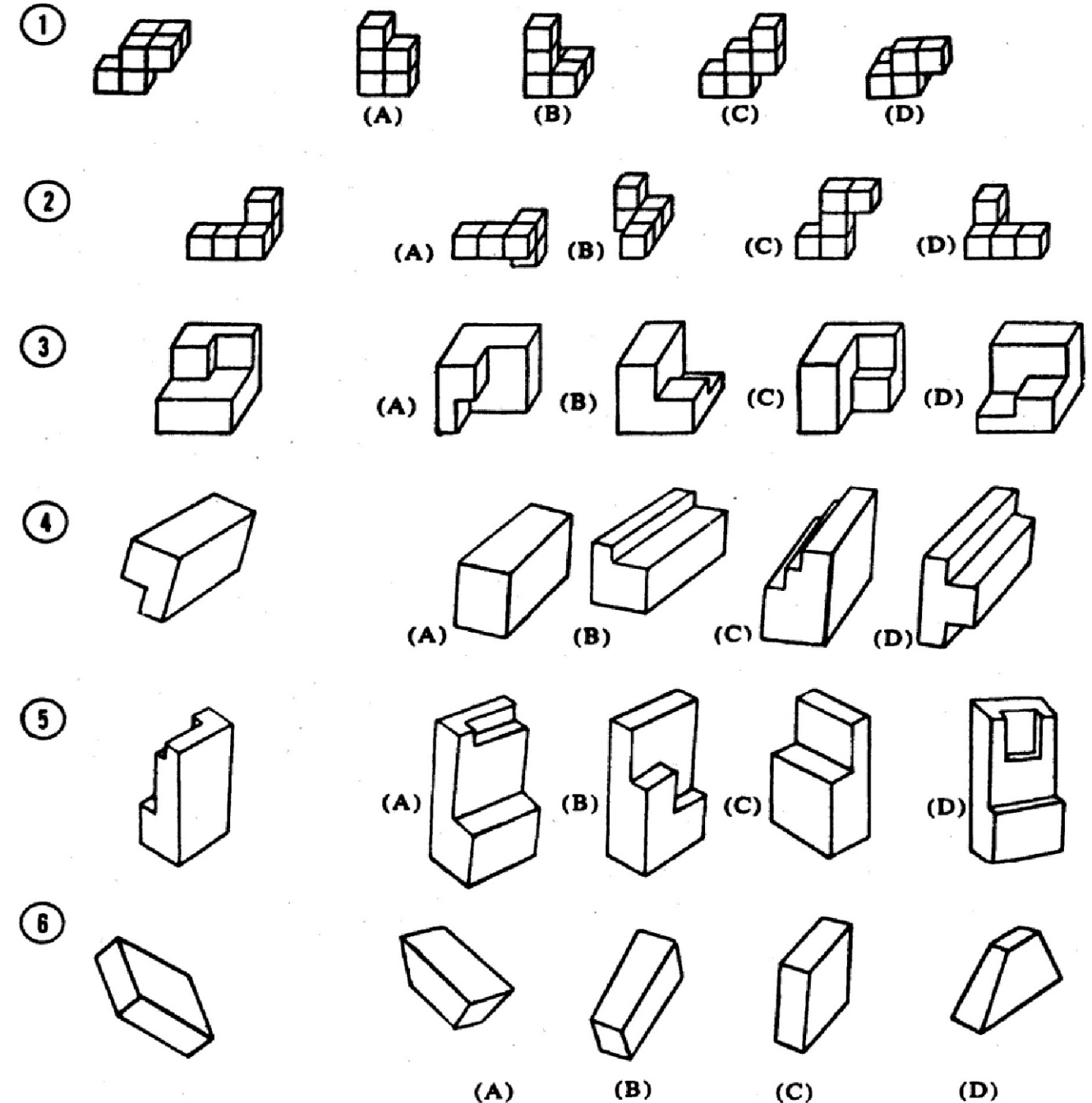


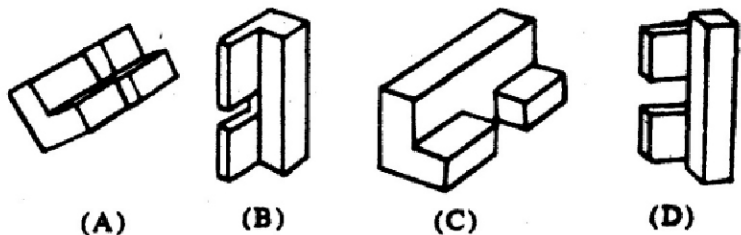
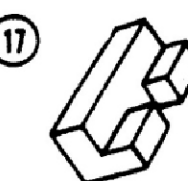
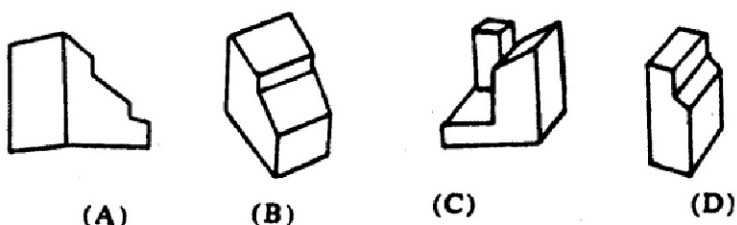
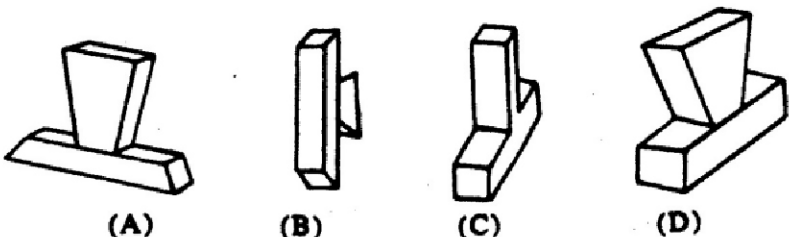
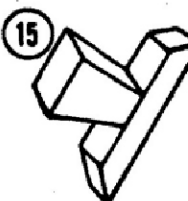
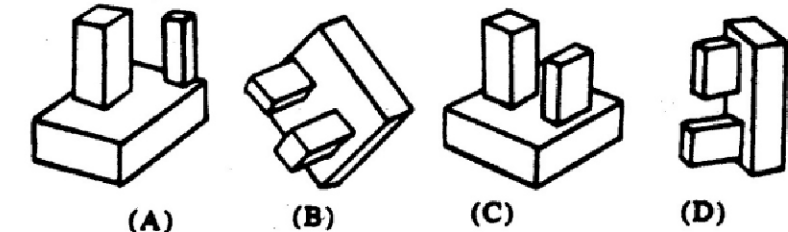
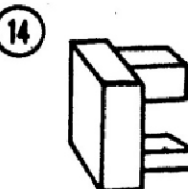
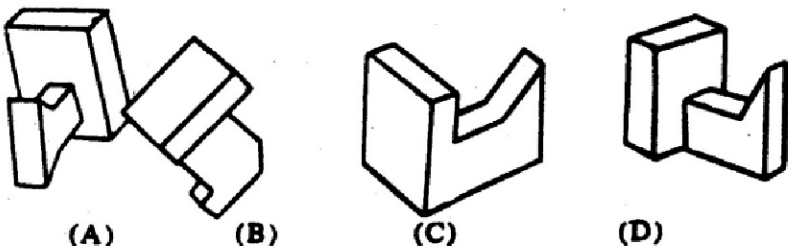
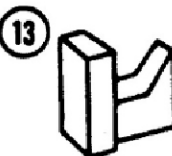
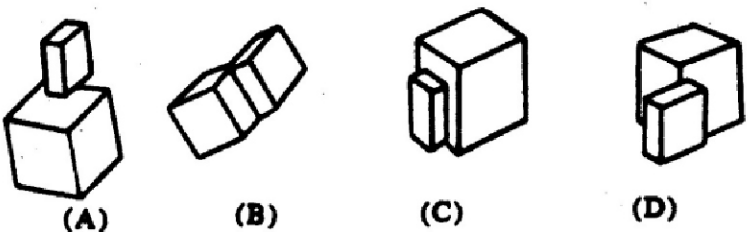
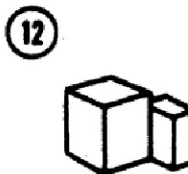
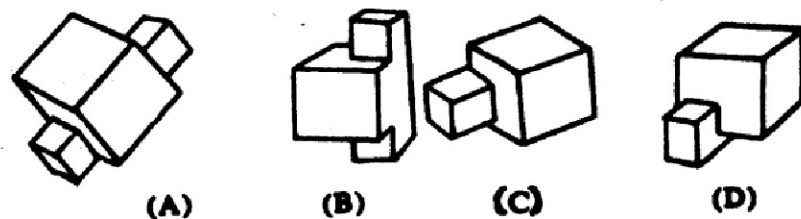
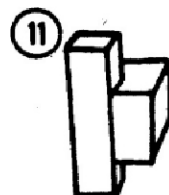
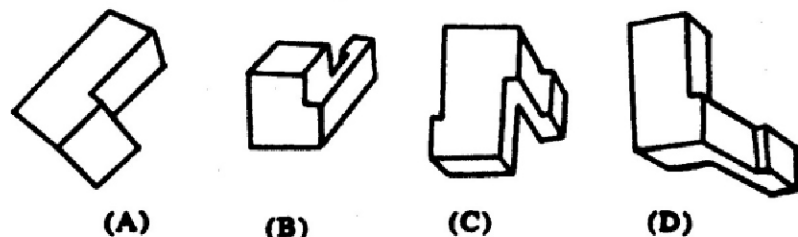
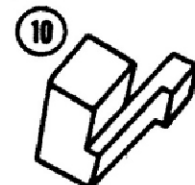
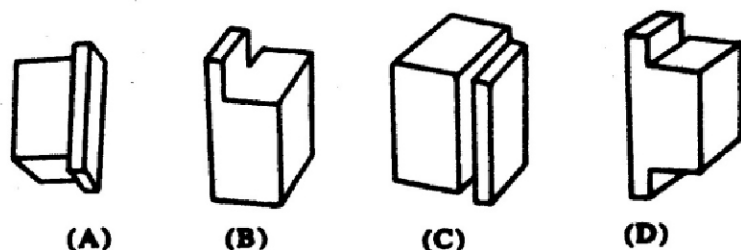
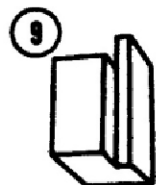
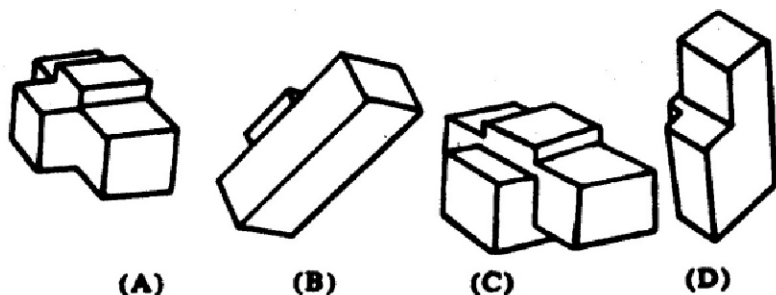
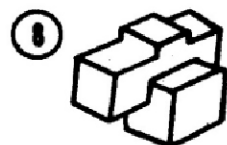
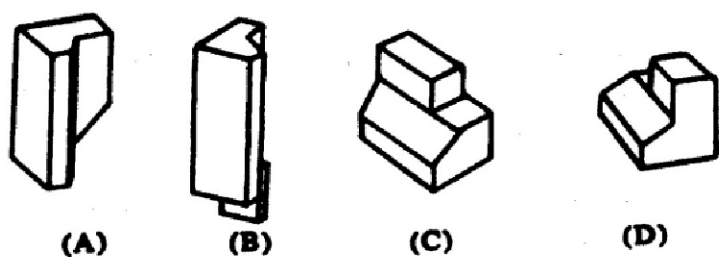
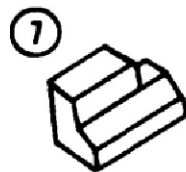
22 QUESTIONS 8 MINUTES

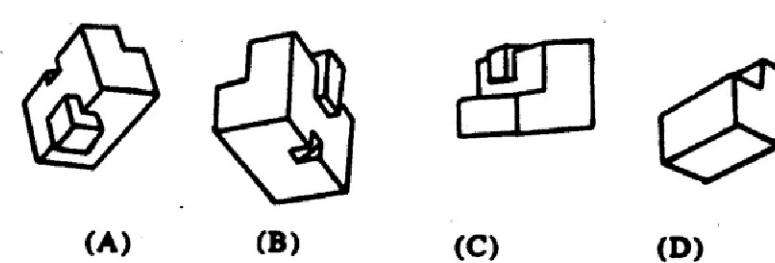
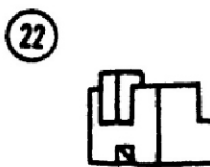
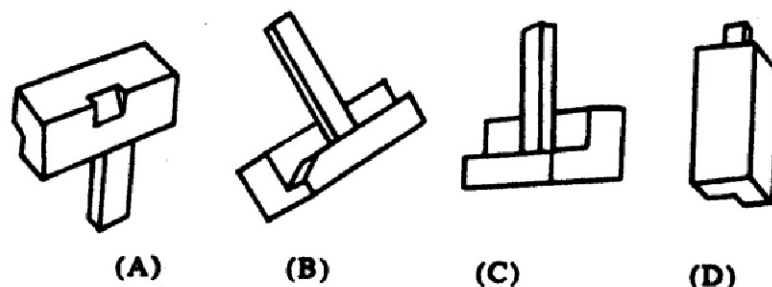
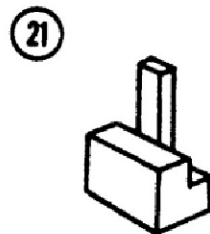
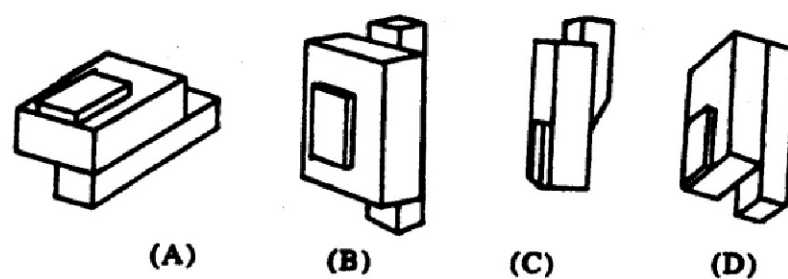
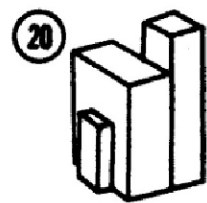
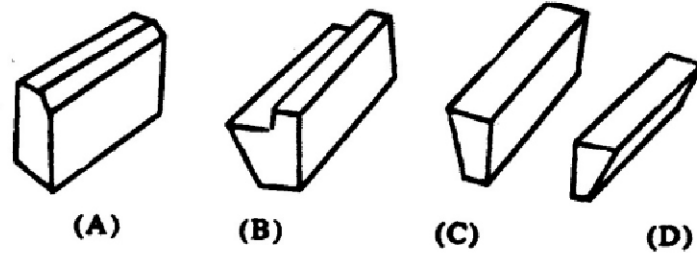
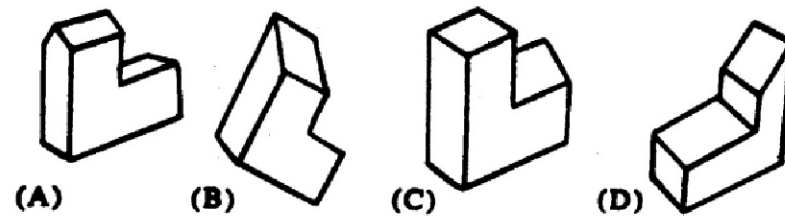
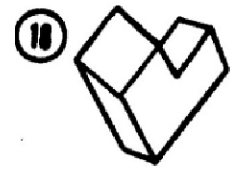
DIRECTIONS

Each numbered figure is made up

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CUBE TURNING TEST II

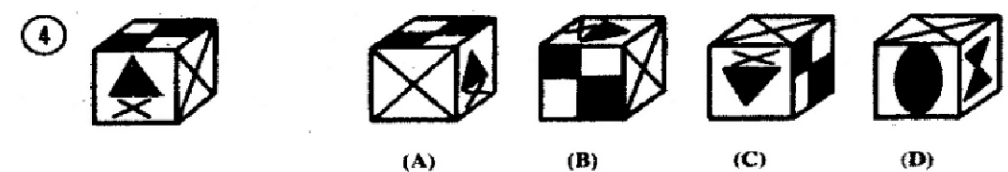
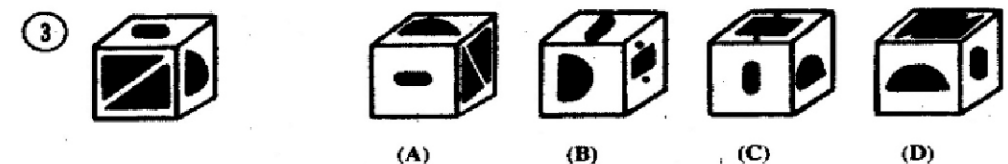
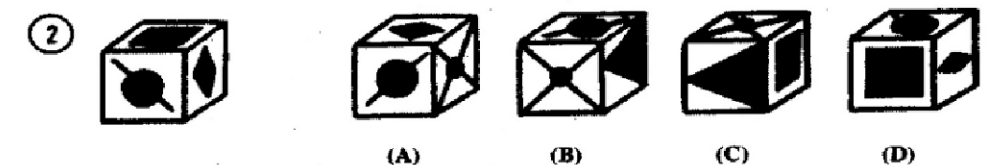
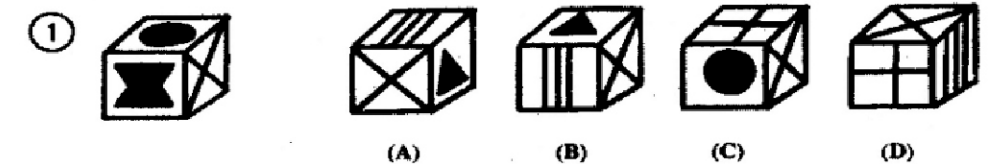
16 QUESTIONS

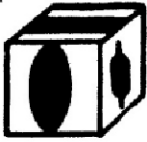
7 MINUTES

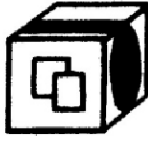
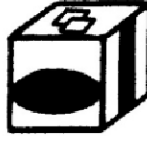

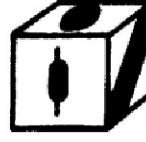
DIRECTIONS

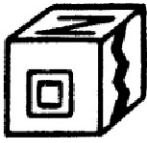
The numbered drawing at the left in each of the following questions represents a cube. There is a different design on each of the six faces of the cube. Next to each numbered cube are four other drawings of cubes, lettered A, B, C, or D. Select one or more of the lettered cubes according to the following rules;

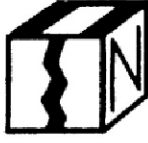

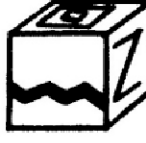

1. If more than one of the lettered cubes could possibly be the cube on the left after turning, select the cube (or cubes) that is the cube on the left after one turn only.
2. If only one of the lettered cubes could be the cube on the left after turning, then that cube is the answer, regardless of how many turns have been made
3. If more than one of the lettered cubes could possibly be the cube on the left after turning but none of the lettered cubes could be the one on the left one turn only, then select all possibilities as you answer.




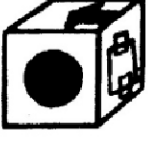
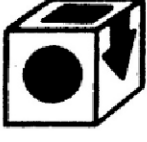


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(A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

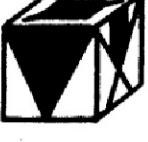



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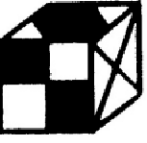
(A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 



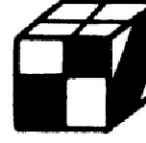

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(A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 





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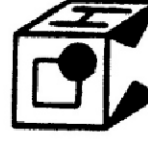
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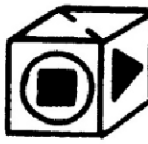
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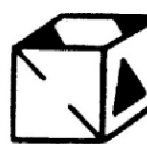



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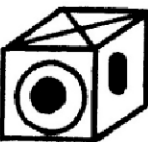
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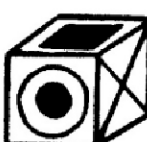

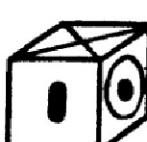

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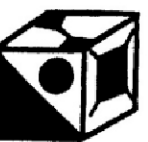
(A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

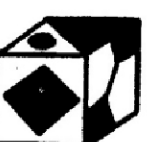

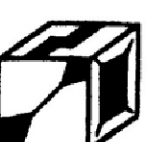

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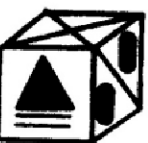
(A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

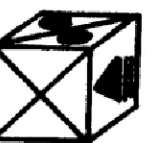

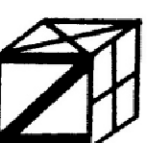

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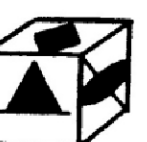
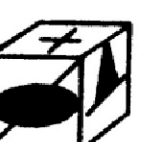
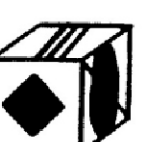
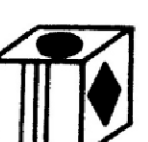
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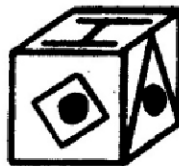
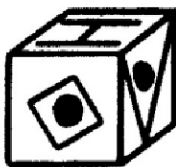
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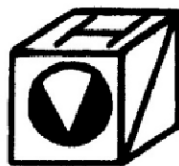
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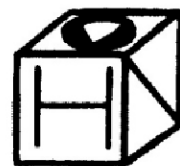
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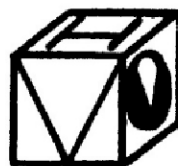
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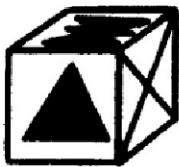
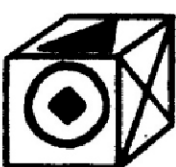


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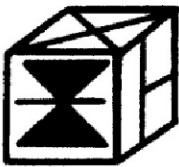


(D)

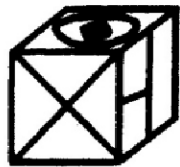
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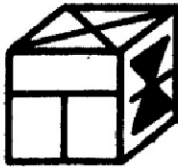
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

SOLID FIGURE TURNING TEST I

Correct Answers

1. D	5. A	9. B	13. D	17. C	21. C
2. B	6. C	10. D	14. C	18. B	22. B
3. D	7. C	11. B	15. A	19. C	
4. B	8. C	12. D	16. A	20. A	

EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

Visual inspection of the diagrams is required.
Answers are self-explanatory

CUBE TURNING TEST II

Correct Answers

1. C	5. B	9. C	13. A	17. C
2. A	6. B	10. B	14. D	18. A
3. B	7. A, C	11. D	15. B, C	
4. D	8. A, D	12. A	16. B, C	

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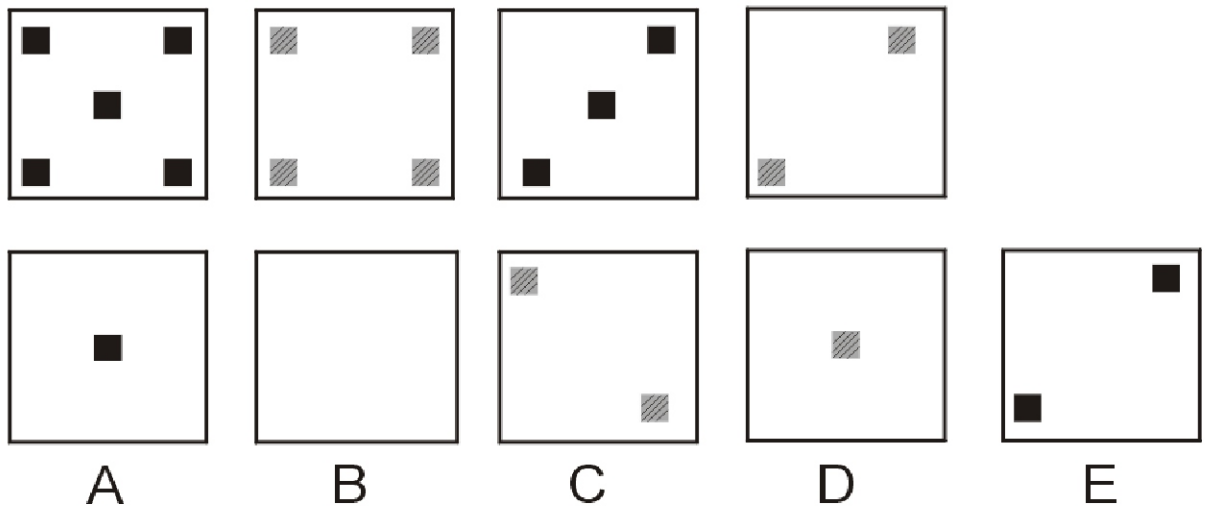
DIAGRAMMATIC SERIES TEST

20 QUESTIONS
10 MINUTES

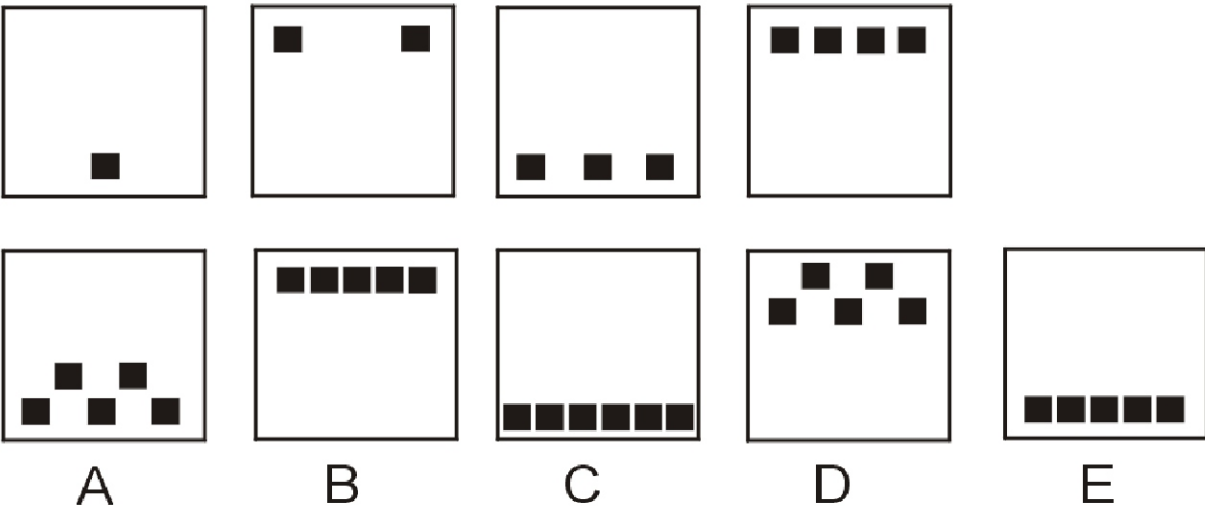
DIRECTION

Each problems in this test consists of a series of diagrams, which follows a logical sequence. You are to choose the next diagram in the series from the five options below.

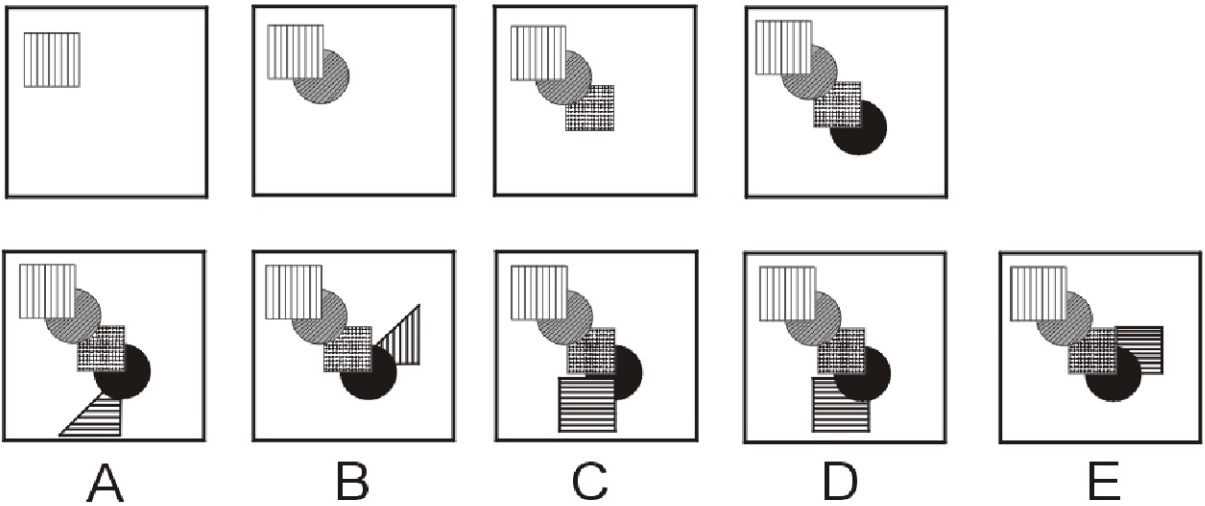
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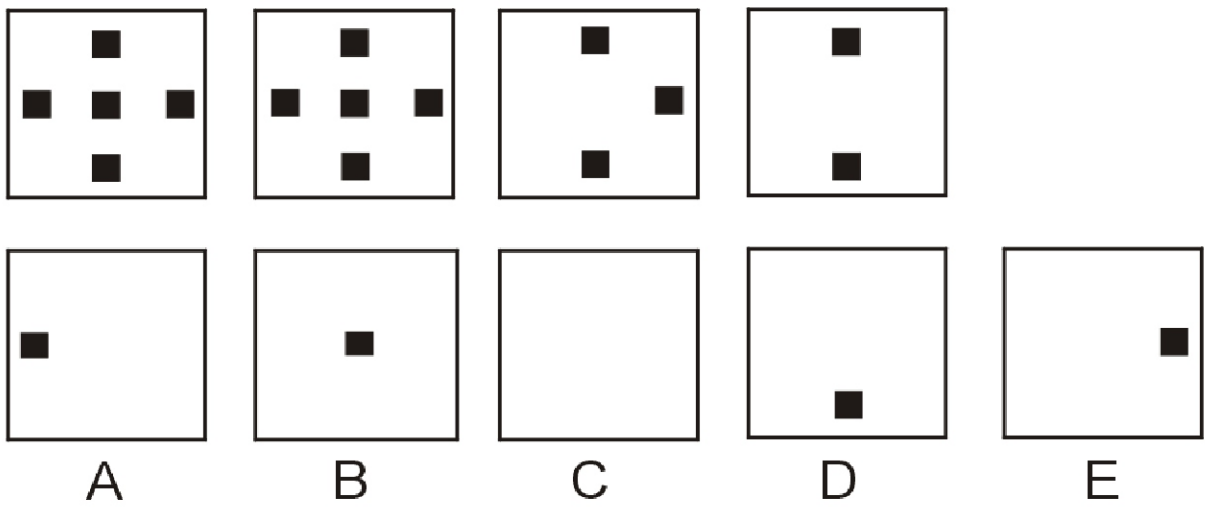
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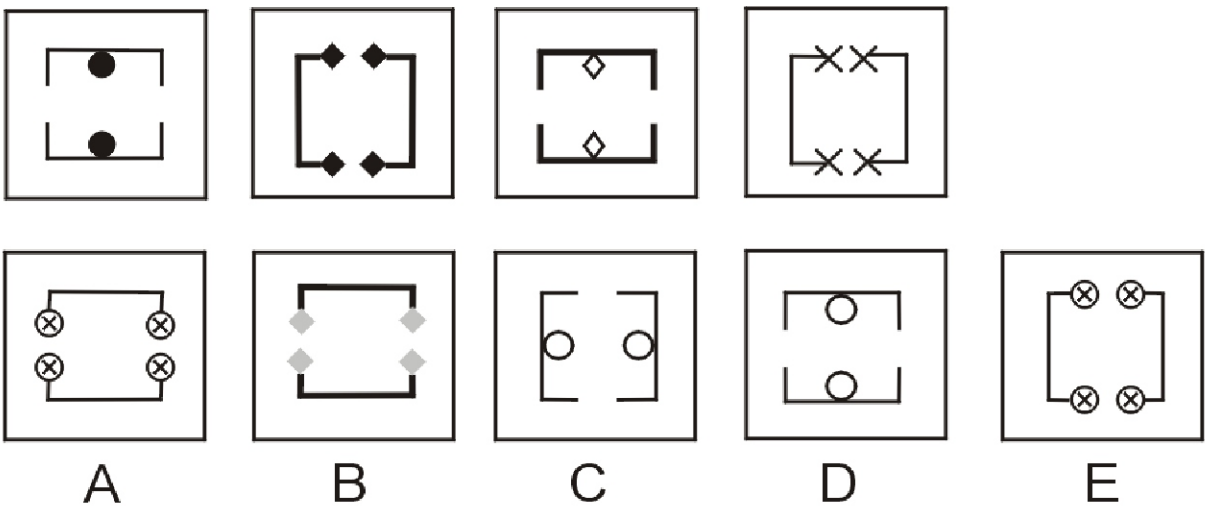
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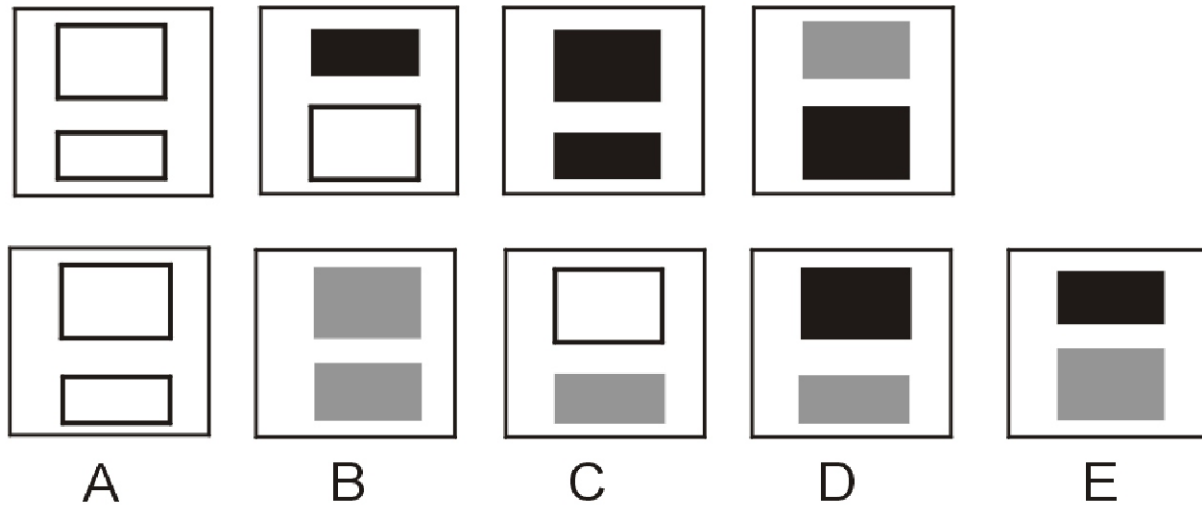
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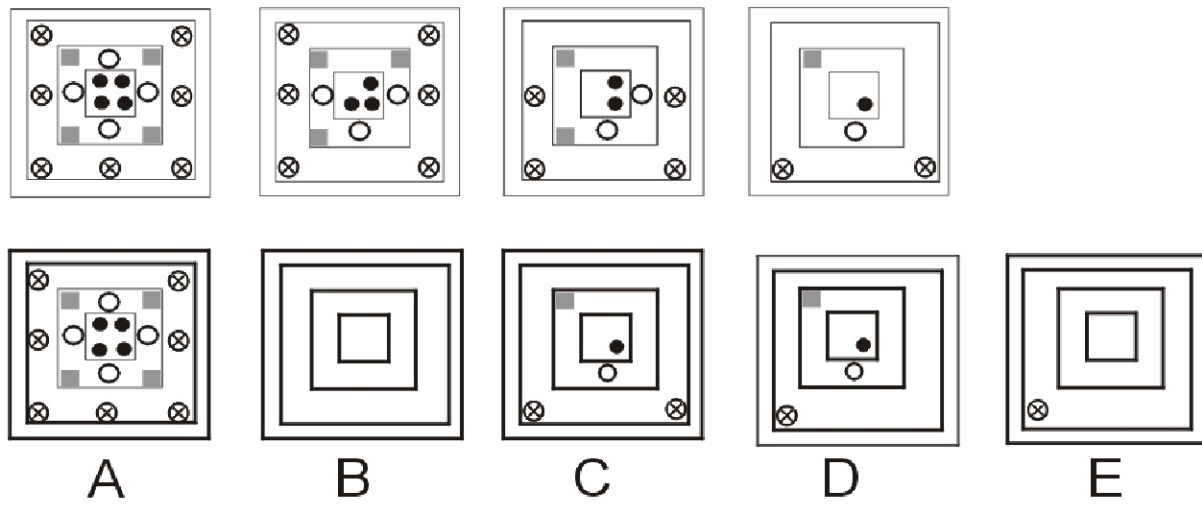
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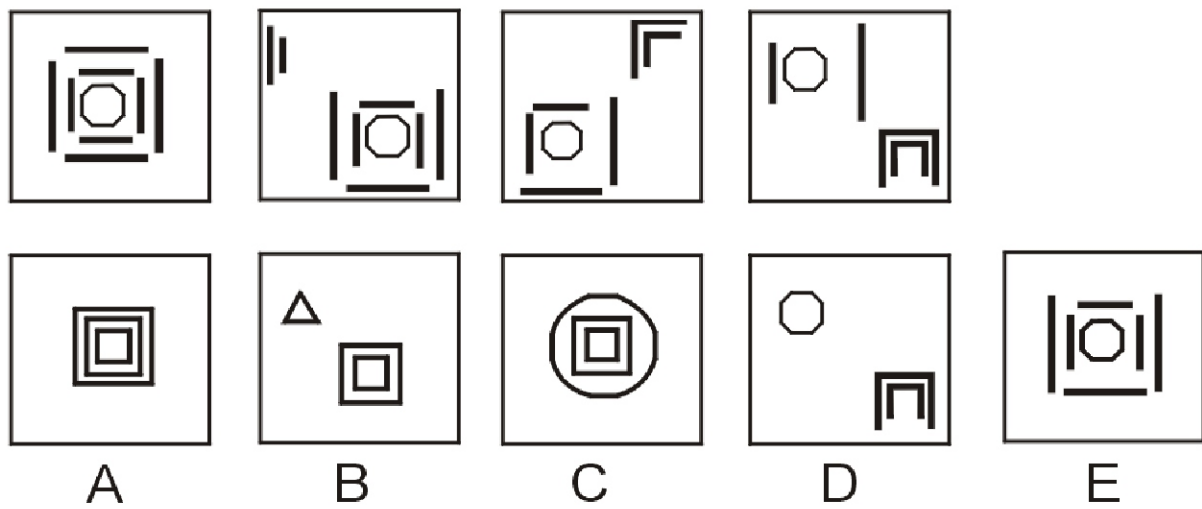
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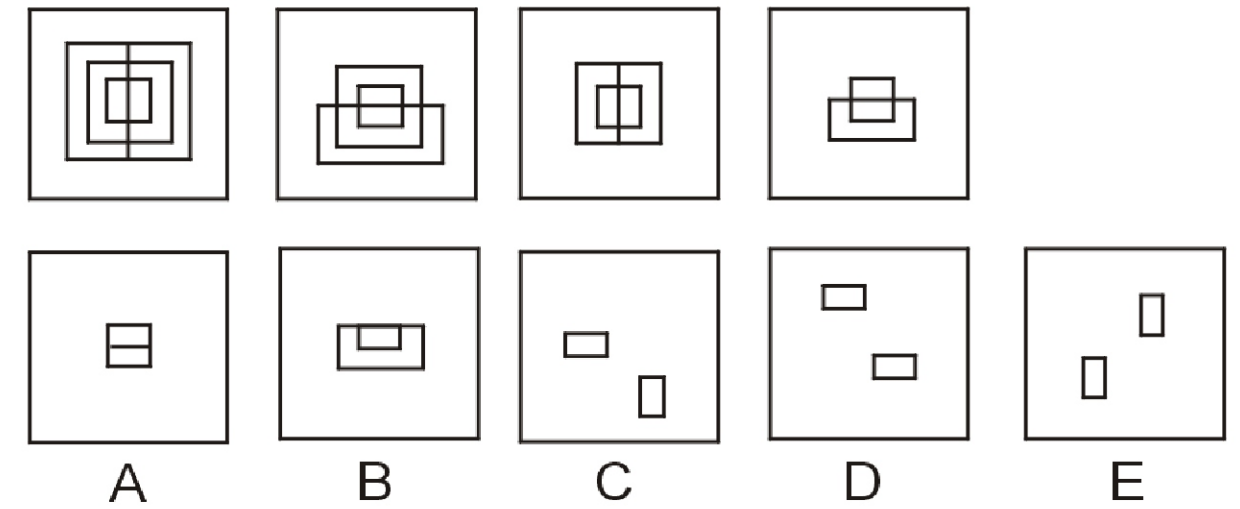
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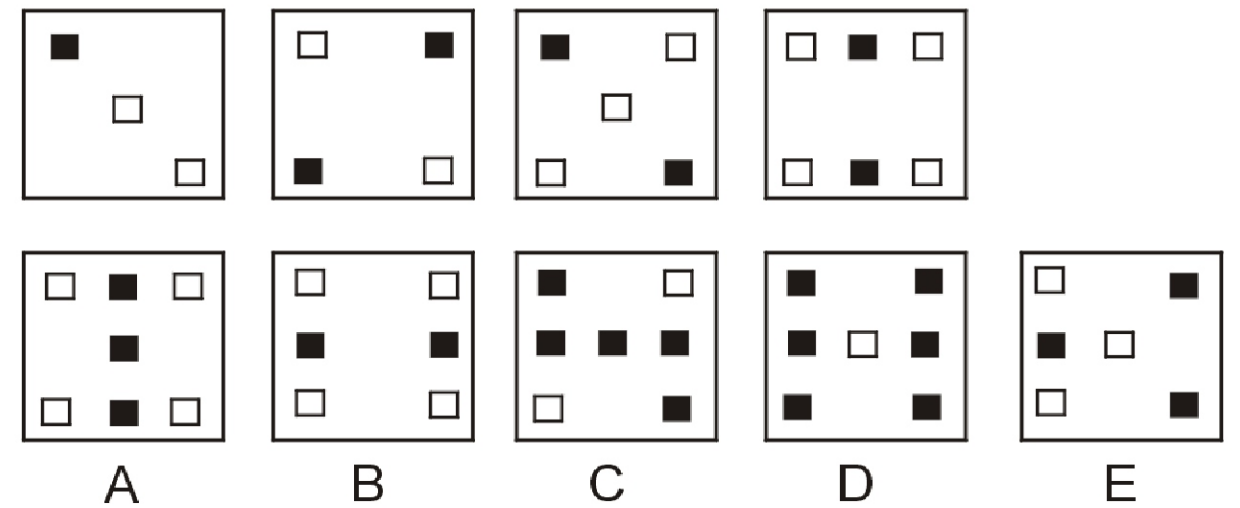
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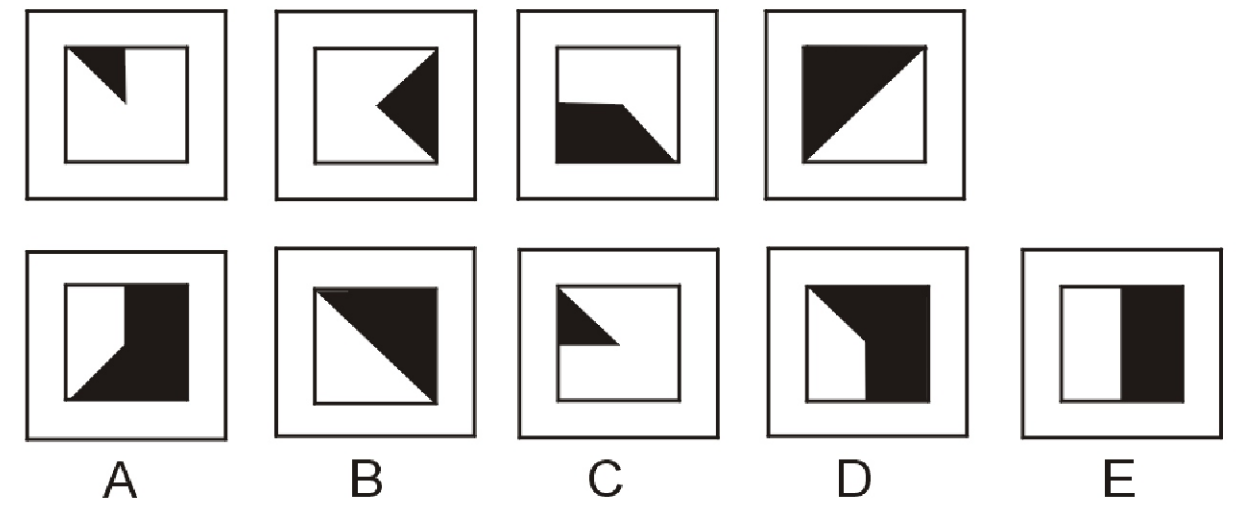
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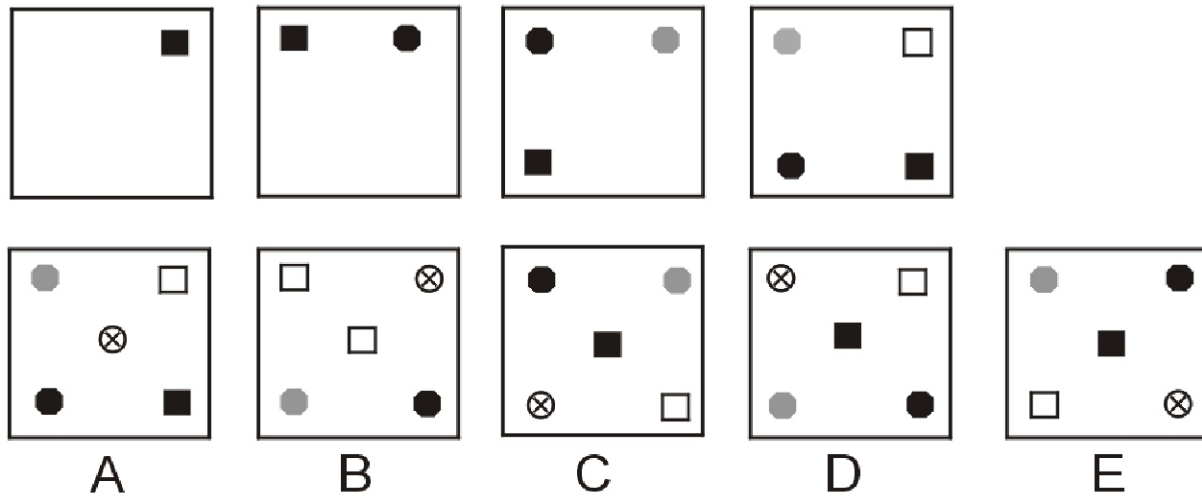
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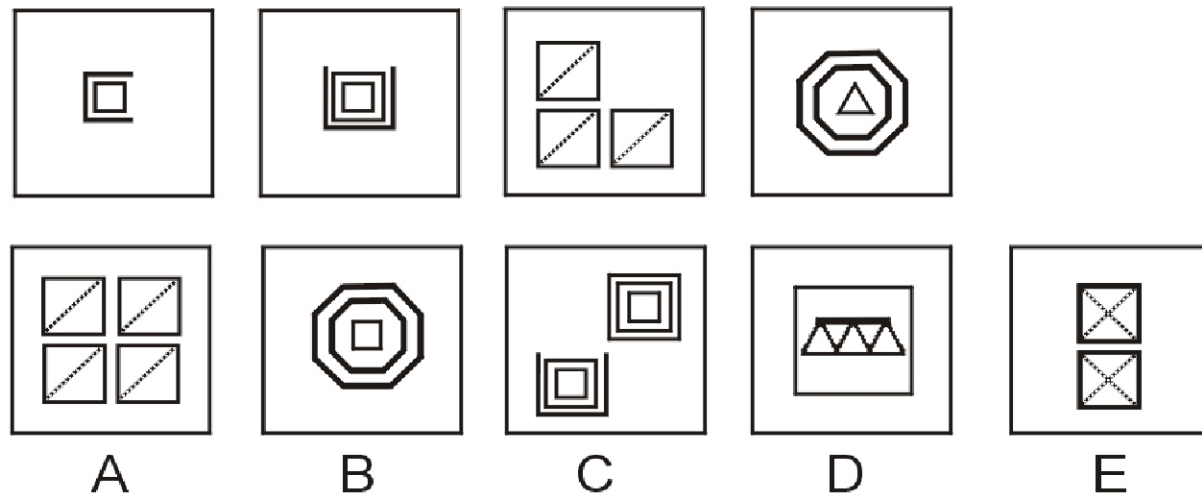
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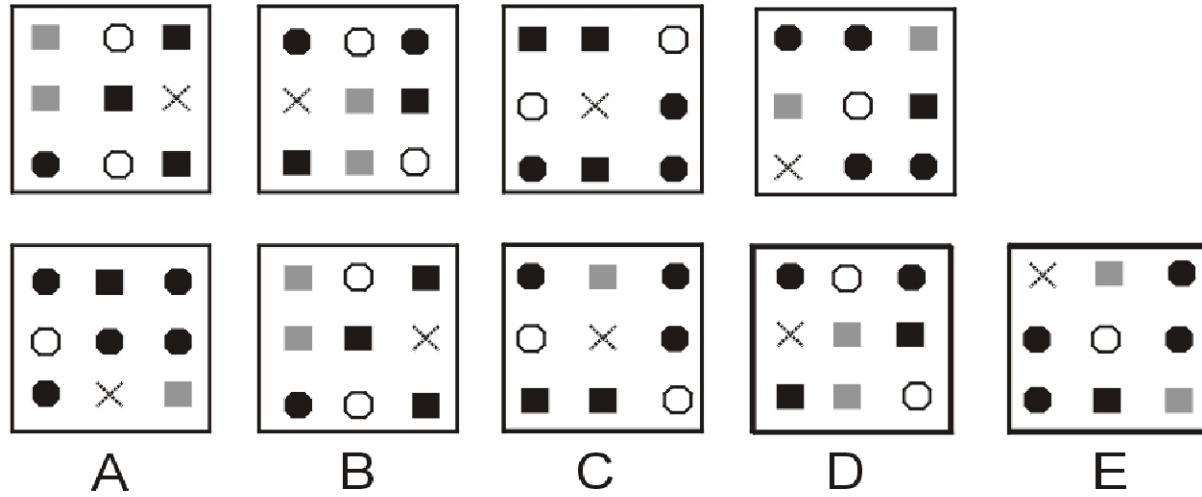
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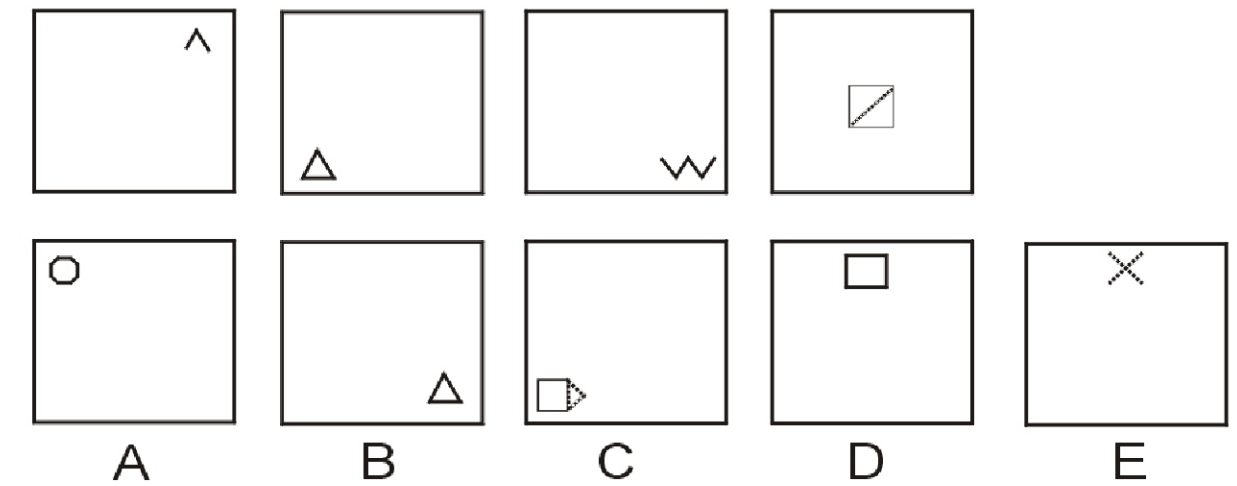
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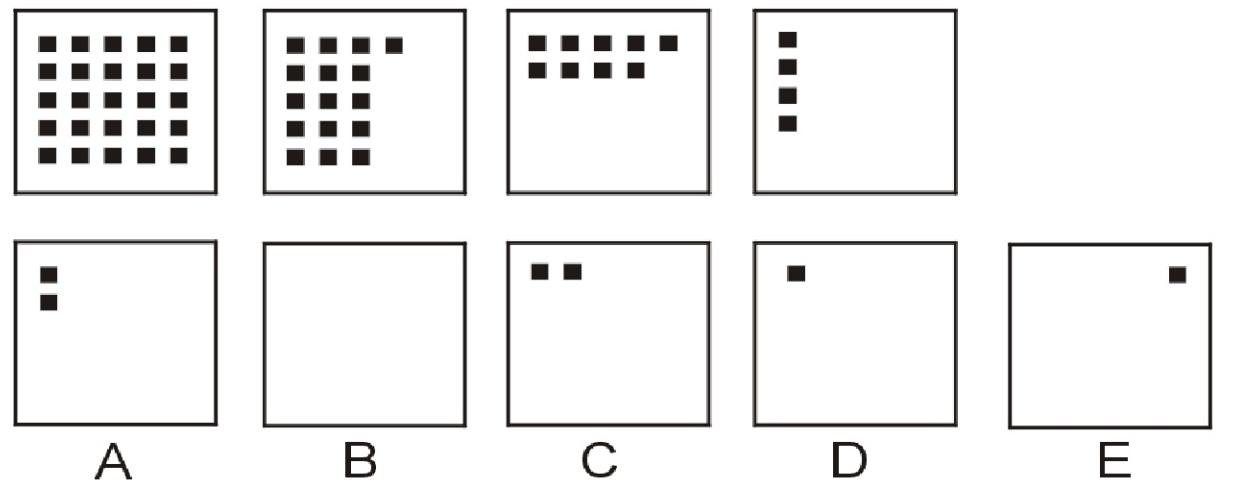
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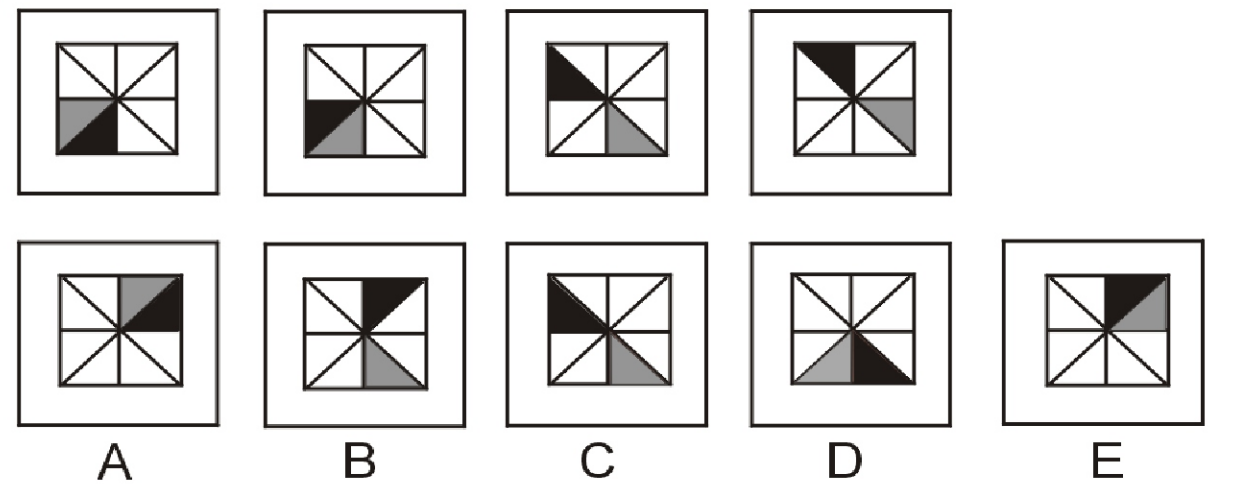
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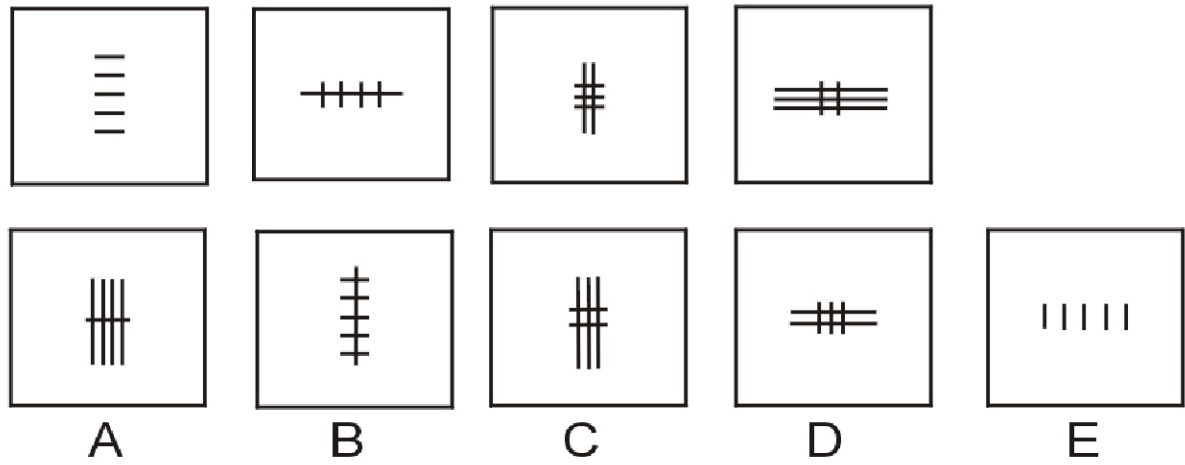
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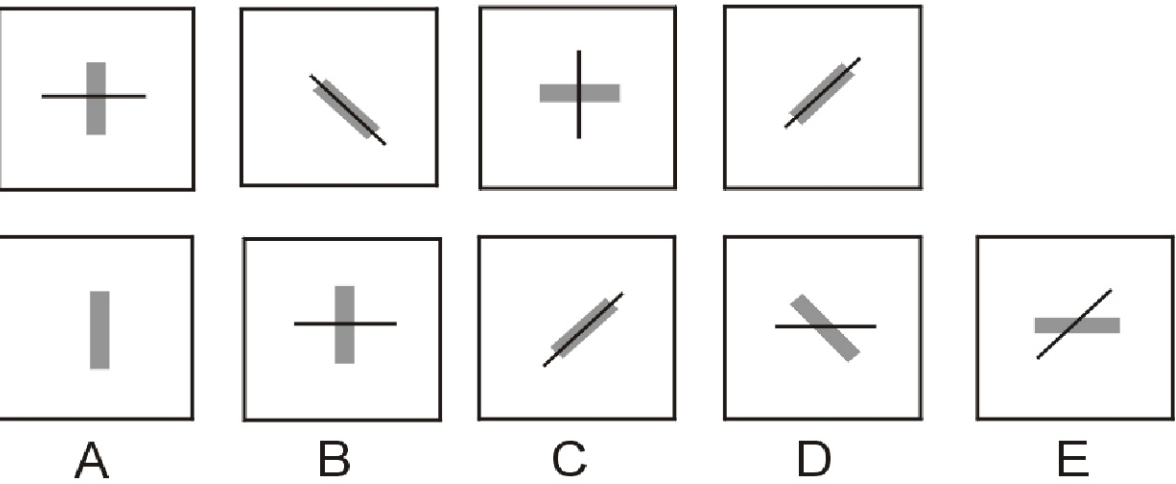
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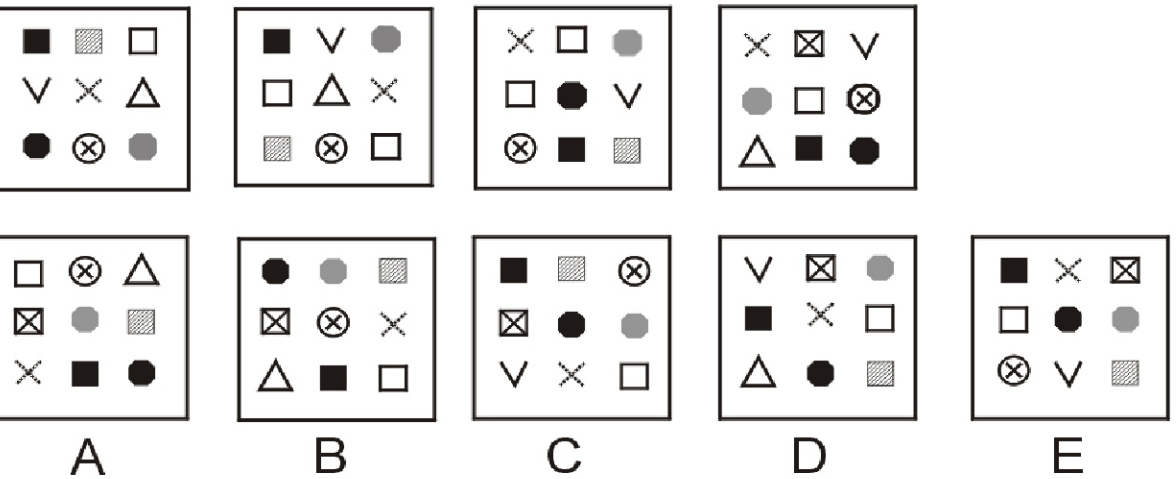
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19.



20.



Question

Answer

Hint

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
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- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
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- 15
- 16
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- A
- E
- C
- D
- D
- B
- B
- C
- E
- E
- D
- B
- C
- A
- C
- D
- E
- A
- B
- D

- Countdown
- Going up!
- On top
- Lift Off!
- Mind the gap
- Colour cycling
- Count everything!
- Count the lines
- Rectangle orientation
- Blue squares
- Clockwise
- Follow the leader ...
- Lines
- Black dots
- Lines
- Square numbers
- Clockwise and anti
- Horizontals and verticals
- (Anti)-clock

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PART FIVE

MANAGEMENT TESTS

For Banks, Financial Outfits, Auditing Firms, Venture Capitalist Firms, Stockbrokers etc.



IEC MONTHLY SEMINAR



GENERAL FINANCIAL TEST

100 QUESTIONS

30 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS

Each of the following questions have five or four answers. Select the best of the available choices.

1. Banks are important to the study of money and the economy because they:

A. Provide a channel for linking those who want to save with those who want to invest.

B. Have been a source of rapid financial innovation that is expanding the alternatives available to those wanting to save their money.

C. Are the only financial institution to play a role in determining the quantity of money in the economy.

D. Each of the above (A, B, and C)

E. Only A and B of the above
2. Bond markets are important because:

A. They are easily the most widely followed financial markets in Nigeria.

B. They are the markets where foreign exchange rates are determined.

C. They are the markets where interest rates are determined.

D. Each of the above.

E. Only A and B of the above
3. Which of the following are true statements?

A. Money is defined as anything that is generally accepted in payment for goods and services or in the repayment of debts.

B. The inflation rate is measured as the rate of change in the aggregate price level.

C. The inflation rate increases whenever the aggregate price level increases.

D. All of the above are true statements.

E. Only A and B of the above are true statements.
4. Which of the following are long-term financial instruments?

A. A 3-month negotiable certificate of deposit

B. A bank's acceptance

C. A six-month loan

D. A treasury bill

E. None of the above
5. Which of the following statements about the characteristics of debt and equity is NOT true?

A. They can both be long-term financial instruments

B. They can both be short-term financial instruments

C. They both involve a claim on the issuer's income

D. They both enable a corporation to raise funds

E. None of the above
6. Securities are _____ for the person who buys them and _____ for the individual or firm that issues them.

A. Asset; liabilities

B. Liabilities; assets

C. Negotiable; nonnegotiable

D. Nonnegotiable; negotiable
7. Which of the following statements is true?

A. A bond is a debt security that promises to make payments for a specified period of time.

B. The maturity of a debt instrument is the time (term) to that instrument's expiration date.

C. A debt instrument is short term if its maturity is less than one year.

D. All of the above are true



8. If bad credit risks are the ones who must actively seek out and (therefore) receive loans from financial intermediaries then face the problem of
 A. Moral hazard
 B. Adverse selection
 C. Free-riding
 D. Costly state verification.
9. Which of the following are short -term financial instruments?
 A. A negotiable certificate of deposit
 B. A banker's acceptance
 C. A treasury bond
 D. Both A and B of the above
 E. Both B and C of the above.
10. 7-financial intermediaries
 A. Reduce transactions and information cost for borrowers and savers
 B. Improve the lot of the small saver
 C. Are involved in the process of indirect finance
 D. Do each of the above
 E. Do only A and B of the above
11. Which of the following statements are true?
 A. Most common stocks are traded over-the counter, although the largest corporations have their shares traded on organized stock exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange
 B. Since a corporation gets a share of the broker's commission, a corporation acquires new funds whenever its securities are sold
 C. Capital market securities are usually more widely traded than short-term securities and so tend to be more liquid
 D. All of the above are true.
12. The conversion of a barter economy to one that uses money increases efficiency by reducing
 A. The need to exchange goods
 B. The need to specialize
 C. The need to employ team production methods
 D. Transaction costs
13. If there are four goods in a barter economy (i.e., An economy in which no money is used), then one needs to know six prices in order to exchange one good for another. If, however, there are six goods in a barter economy, one needs to know _____ Prices in order to exchange one good for another.
 A. 15
 B. 12
 C. 9
 D. 6
14. Whatever a society uses as money, the distinguishing characteristic is that
 A. It must be completely inflation proof
 B. It must be generally acceptable as payment for goods and services and the repayment of debt
 C. It must contain some amount of a valued commodity
 D. It must be produced by government
15. Economists find no completely satisfactory way to measure the money supply because
 A. Some needed financial asset statistics are not publicly released
 B. The "moneyness" of an asset is a matter of degree
 C. Economists are ideologically divided concerning the general meaning of money
 D. Economists receive insufficient statistical training
16. When compared to exchange systems that rely on money, disadvantages of the barter payment system include:
 A. The requirement of a double coincidence of wants
 B. Lowering the cost of exchanging goods over time
 C. Encouragement of specialization (division of labor)
 D. All of the above
17. Which of the following assets would NOT be included in a theoretical approach to the measurement of the money supply:
 A. Currency
 B. Traveler's checks
 C. Checking account deposits
 D. Corporate bonds

18. People hold money even during high inflation when other assets are better stores of value. This can be explained by the fact that money
 A. Is increasing
 B. Is the most liquid medium of exchange
 C. Is legal tender and hence must be used in goods and services exchanges
 D. Is highly durable
19. Recent financial innovations involving the creation of new secondary markets for securities make attempts to define satisfactory measures of money more difficult because
 A. Money is no longer important to the economy
 B. The range of assets with money-like characteristics has increased
 C. Information on transactions in these new markets is not publicly released
 D. These new secondary markets tend to cause inflation
20. Which of the following are true in general for fixed payment loans?
 A. The borrower repays the entire principal plus interest at the maturity date.
 B. Installment loans and mortgages are frequently of the fixed payment type.
 C. The borrower repays the loan by making the same payment every month
 D. Both A and B of the above
 E. Both B and C of the above
21. Which of the following are true in general for coupon bonds?
 A. When a coupon bond is priced at its face value, its yield to maturity equals its coupon rate.
 B. The purchase price and yield to maturity for a coupon bond are negatively related, all else remaining constant.
 C. For a coupon bond, its yield to maturity is greater than its coupon rate when its purchase price is below its face value.
 D. All of the above are true
 E. Only A and B of the above are true.
22. In which of the following situations will you refer to be borrowing?
 A. The interest rate is 9 percent and the expected inflation rate is 7 percent.
 B. The interest rate is 4 percent and the expected inflation rate is 1 percent.
 C. The interest rate is 13 percent and the expected inflation rate is 15 percent
 D. The interest rate is 25 percent and the expected inflation rate is 50 percent.
23. If the expected return on ABC stock falls from 5 to 10 percent and the expected return on CBN stock is unchanged, then the expected return of holding CBN stock _____ Relative to ABC stock and the demand for CBS stock
 A. Rises; rises
 B. Rises; falls
 C. Falls; rises
 D. Falls; falls
24. If wealth increase, the demand for stocks _____ and that long-term bonds _____
 A. Increases; increases
 B. Increases; decreases
 C. Decreases; decreases
 D. Decreases; increases
25. If interest rates on Treasury bonds are suddenly expected to shoot up, then other things equal, the demand for houses will _____ and that of Treasury bonds will _____
 A. Increase; increase
 B. Increase; decrease
 C. Decrease; decrease
 D. Decrease; increase
26. When the price of a bond is above the equilibrium price, there is an excess _____. For (of) bonds and price will _____
 A. Demand; rise
 B. Demand; fall
 C. Supply; fall
 D. Supply; rise

27. A decrease in the expected rate of inflation will _____. The expected return on bonds relative to the that on _____ Assets.
A. Reduce; financial
B. Reduce; real
C. Raise; financial
D. Raise; real
28. The poor people have difficulty getting loans because
A. they typically have little collateral
B. they are more likely to be dishonest
C. they are less likely to be benefit from access to financial markets
D. of all of the above
E. of none of the above
29. Factor that lead to worsening conditions in financial markets include _____
A. declining bonds prices
B. declining stock prices
C. unanticipated increases in the price level
D. all of the above
E. Only (a) and (b) of the above
30. The process of transforming otherwise illiquid financial assets into marketable capital market instruments is know as _____
A. Securitization
B. Internationalization
C. Arbitrage
D. Program trading
E. None of the above
31. If a bank has excess reserves of N10,000 and demand deposit liabilities of N80,000, and if the reserve requirement is 20 percent, then the bank has actual reserves of _____
A. N16,000
B. N6,000
C. N26,000
D. N20,000
E. N36,000
32. If a bank has excess reserves of N7,000 and demand deposit liabilities of N10,000 and if the reserve requirement is 15 percent , then the bank has actual reserves of _____
A. N17,000
B. N22,000
C. N27,000
D. N29,000
33. A bank has excess reserve of N1,000 and demand deposit liabilities of N80,000 when the reserve requirement is 20 percent. If the reserve requirement is lowered to 10 percent, the bank's excess reserve will be
A. N1,000
B. N8,000
C. N9,000
D. N17,000
34. If the required reserve ratio is 20 percent, the simple deposit multiplier is _____
A. 5.0
B. 2.5
C. 4.0
D. 10.0
35. A simple deposit multiplier equal to two implies a required reserve ratio equal to
A. 100 percent
B. 50 percent
C. 25 percent
D. 0 percent
36. In the simple deposit expansion model, an expansion in checkable deposits of N1,000 when the requirement reserve ratio is equal to 20 percent implies that the fed
A. Sold N200 in government bonds
B. Sold N500 in government bonds
C. Purchased N200 in a government bonds
D. Purchased N500 in government bonds
37. The ratio that relate the change in the money supply to a given change in the monetary base is called the _____
A. Money multiplier
B. Required reserve ratio
C. Deposit ratio
D. Discount rate
38. The money multiplier is _____
A. Negatively related to the currency-check able deposit ratio
B. Positively related to the required reserve ratio
C. Positively related to holdings of excess reserves
D. Both (a) and (b) of the above

39. Factors that cause the excess reserves ratio to fall include:
A. A decline in expected deposit outflows
B. A rise in market interest rates
C. A decline in market interest rates.
D. Only A and B of the above
E. Only A and C of the above
40. Factors that cause an increase in the money multiplier include:
A. An increase in the required reserve ratio
B. A decrease in market interest rates.
C. An increase in expected deposit outflows
D. None of the above
41. Factors that cause a decline in the money multiplier include:
A. An increase in the required reserve ratio
B. A decrease in the market interest rate
C. An increase in expected deposit outflows
D. All of the above
E. Only A and B of the above
42. Factors that cause an increase in the money supply include:
A. A lowering of the required reserve ratio
B. An increase in the market interest rate
C. An increase in expected deposit outflows
D. All of the above
E. Only A and B of the above
43. Factors that cause a decline in the money supply include:
A. A decrease in the nonborrowed monetary base
B. A decrease in market interest rates
C. An increase in expected deposit outflows
D. All of the above
E. Only A and B of the above
44. The federal uses three policy tools to manipulate the money supply: open market operations, which affect the ____; changes in the discount rate, which affect the ____ by influencing the quantity of discount loans; and changes in reserve requirements, which affect the ____
A. Money multiplier; monetary base; monetary base
B. Monetary base, money multiplier; monetary base
C. Monetary base; monetary base; money multiplier
D. Money multiplier; money multiplier; monetary base
45. Open market operations as a monetary policy tool have the advantages that _____
A. They are flexible and precise
B. They are easily reserved if mistakes are made
C. They can be implemented quickly without administrative delays
D. All of the above
E. Only A and B of the above
46. Price stability is desirable because _____
A. Inflation creates uncertainty, making it difficult to plan for the future
B. Everyone is better off when price are stable
C. Price stability increase the profitability of the federation
D. It guarantees full employment
47. Although the goals of high employment and economic growth are closely related, policies can be specifically aimed at encouraging economic growth by
A. Encouraging firms to invest
B. Encouraging people to save
C. Doing both (a) and (b)
D. Doing neither (a) nor (b) of the above
48. Which of the following is a potential operating target for the central bank?
A. The monetary base
B. The M1 money supply
C. Nominal GNP
D. The discount rate

49. Interest rates are difficult to measure because
 A. Data on them are not timely available
 B. Real interest rates depend on the hard-to-determine expected inflation rate.
 C. They fluctuate too often to be accurate
 D. They cannot be controlled by the fed
50. The average number of times that a Naira is spent in buying the total amount of final goods and services produced during a given time period is known as
 A. Gross national product
 B. The spending multiplier
 C. The money multiplier
 D. Velocity
51. The velocity of money is
 A. The average number of times that a Naira is spent in buying the total amount of final goods and services
 B. The ratio of the money stock to high-powered money
 C. The ratio of the money stock to interest rates
 D. None of the above
52. If the money supply is 500 and nominal income is 3,000 the velocity of money is
 A. 60
 B. 6
 C. 1/6
 D. Undefined
53. Keynes's hypothesized that the precautionary component of money demand was primarily determined by the level of
 A. Interest rate
 B. Velocity
 C. Income
 D. Stock market prices
54. Because Keynes's assumed that the expected return on money was zero, he argued that
 A. People would never hold money
 B. People would never hold money as a store of wealth
 C. People would never hold money as a store of wealth when the expected return on bonds was negative
 D. People would hold money as a store of wealth only when forced to buy government policy
55. Keynes argued that the transactions component of the demand for money was primarily determined by the level of people's _____, which he believed were proportional to _____
 A. Transactions; income
 B. Transaction; age
 C. Incomes; wealth
 D. Incomes; age
56. The _____ sensitive the demand for money to interest rates, the _____ unpredictable velocity will be
 A. More; more
 B. More; less
 C. Less; more
 D. Less; less
57. If aggregate demand is less than the level of aggregate output
 A. Inventory investment will be unaffected
 B. Inventory investment will be positive
 C. Inventory investment will be negative
 D. Insufficient information to determine the level of inventory investment
58. If aggregate demand less than actual output,
 A. Unplanned inventory accumulation will cause output to rise
 B. Unplanned inventory depletion will cause output to fall
 C. Unplanned inventory depletion will cause output to rise
 D. Unplanned inventory accumulation will cause output to fall
59. The expenditure multiplier is the ratio of
 A. The change in equilibrium output to a change in the monetary base
 B. The change in the money supply to a change in the monetary base
 C. The change in the money supply to a change in the autonomous expenditure
 D. The change in equilibrium output to a change in the autonomous expenditure

60. In a closed economy, aggregate demand is the sum of
 A. Consumer expenditure, actual investment spending, and government spending
 B. Consumer expenditure, planned investment spending, and government spending
 C. Consumer expenditure, actual investment spending, government spending, and net exports
 D. Consumer expenditure, planned investment spending, government spending, and net exports
61. If the consumption function is $C=20+0.5Y_d$, then an increase in disposable income by 100 will result in an increase in consumer expenditure by
 A. 25
 B. 70
 C. 50
 D. 80
 E. 100
62. The ratio of the change in aggregate output to a change in planned investment spending is called
 A. The marginal propensity to consume.
 B. Autonomous consumer expenditure
 C. The expenditure multiplier
 D. Unplanned inventory accumulation
63. As interest rate rise, the opportunity cost of holding money _____ and the demand for money _____
 A. rises; rises
 B. rises; fall
 C. falls; rises
 D. falls; falls
64. Keynes reasoned that consumer expenditure is related to
 A. Transitory income
 B. Permanent income
 C. Disposable income
 D. Earned income
65. In deriving the aggregate demand curve a _____ price level _____ the money supply in real terms, rises interest rates, and _____ the equilibrium level of aggregate output
 A. Higher; reduces; raises
 B. higher; reduces; lowers
 C. lower; increase; raises
 D. Lower; increases; lowers
66. The condition of a continually rising price level is defined as
 A. Stagflation
 B. Stagnation
 C. Disinflation
 D. Inflation
67. Which of the following is least likely to lead inflationary monetary policy?
 A. Rising unemployment
 B. Expanding federal budget deficits
 C. Declining oil prices
 D. Conflict in the middle East
68. Countries with the highest inflation rates are likely to have
 A. The highest rates of money growth
 B. Small budget deficits relative to GDP
 C. The lowest interest rates
 D. All of the above
69. According to the monetarist view of inflation, an increase in the money supply will cause
 A. Output to increase in the short run, but not in the long run.
 B. An increase in the price level, but no permanent effect on aggregate output
 C. Government budget deficits to increase
 D. Only a and b of the above
70. If a cost-push inflation occurs because of the push by workers to get higher wages, then one can infer that the government
 A. Has a high employment target
 B. Has pursued an accommodating monetary policy
 C. Has chosen to reduce its budget deficit
 D. Only (a) and (b) of the above

71. Which of the following is not a primary reason why many people hold cash
- To undertake transactions
 - To avoid credit
 - To have an emergency reserve
 - To have a store of value
72. Holding cash in a temporary “parking place” is associated with which cash motive?
- Undertaking transactions
 - Holding an emergency reserve
 - Holding a store of value
 - Paying off credit
73. Which of the following is not a characteristics of certificate of deposit (CDS) ?
- You pay a penalty for early redemption
 - You “lock in” (are guaranteed) the stated interest if you hold the CD until maturity
 - They are preferred over money market deposit if you expect interest rates to fall
 - They have a minimum maturity of three years
74. Depositors often cite _____ as the most important consideration in selecting a particular bank.
- Safety
 - Low charges
 - Size
 - Geographical convenience
75. The least effective method of protecting against overdrafts is to
- Maintain large-than-normal account balance
 - Arrange for automatic transfers from a savings account
 - Arrange for a credit-card loan to cover the overdraft
 - Ignore them since banks do not charge for overdrafts
76. Which of the following checks does not guarantee payment?
- A person check
 - A certificate check
 - A cashier’s check
 - A traveler’s check
77. Chris savings account (offering 12% simple interest) showed the following activity for the month of June:
- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Opening balance | N2,000 |
| 6/10 Deposit | 1,000 |
| 6/20 Withdrawal | (800) |
| 6/30 Ending Balance | 2,200 |
- Interest earned in June with the FIFO method would be
- N24.00
 - N12.00
 - N18.67
 - N21.33
78. Secured credit cards are
- Issued only to those who are the most credit worthy
 - Issued only to corporations that have been operating for at least five years
 - Useful for those who are trying to overcome a poor credit history
 - Protected by an unlimited lines of credit
79. A “charge bank” occurs when
- A credit card holder is charged interest on past purchases.
 - A borrower is charged additional interest for early repayment of a loan
 - A consumer returns previously charged merchandise
 - A card issuer charges a disputed amount back to the merchant
80. “Credit blocking” is the industry term for:
- Illegally denying credit to individuals because of their race or gender.
 - Reducing your credit limit because of an anticipated charge
 - Legally denying credit to individuals who have a past record of credit abuse
 - Denying high-risk individuals access to low-cost lines of credit

81. Interest is computed by applying the annual percentage rate to the outstanding loan balance under the:
- Simple interest method
 - Add-on interest method
 - Discount interest method
 - Rule of 78
82. Interest on a twelve-month installment loan is to be calculated using the discount method. If the purchase to be financed is N1,000 and the discount rate is 60%, then your monthly payment is about
- N76.67
 - N86.07
 - N88.33
 - N88.65
83. One advantage of a tangible asset over an intangible one is that
- Its price is guaranteed to increase over time
 - It can be enjoyed or used while it is owned
 - It represents a claim to an intangible asset
 - You receive a title providing evidence of ownership
84. Which alternative is an example of an intangible asset?
- A common stock
 - A bond
 - A mutual fund share
 - All of the above
85. An example of a current return is :
- A quarterly dividend received from a common stock
 - The price appreciation of a common stock
 - The sale of a common stock at a profit
 - The sale of a common stock at a loss
86. A risk averter is someone who
- Never takes risks
 - Expects adequate compensation for undertaking risky investments
 - Limit his/her investments to insured savings accounts
 - Avoids risk by simply not investing
87. A short position is described as one
- Inadequate margin in a margin account
 - Securities you have sold but do not own
 - An order to sell stock at a price below its current market price
 - Securities you purchased but have not yet taken delivery of the shares
88. A long position is described as one
- Where you buy, and then own securities
 - Where you have accumulated considerable investment gains
 - Where you have held the same securities for many years
 - Where you borrowed money to buy the securities
89. You bought a stock at N50 a share and it has increased in price to N70 a share. You think its price will increase even more but you are also concerned that it might go back to N50, eliminating the entire gain. Given this information, you should place which kind of order?
- Stop-loss
 - Profit-retention
 - Limit
 - Deferred sales
90. one motive for holding cash is to undertake transactions
- True
 - False
91. An emergency reserve is held for transactions purposes
- True
 - False
92. Because it pays higher interest, a CD is considered more liquid than a passbook saving account
- True
 - False
93. Rates of interest on passbook saving are usually lower than rates available on other savings accounts
- True
 - False

94. A CD enable you to lock in a current interest rate

A. True
B. False
95. The safest endorsement of a check is a blank endorsement

A. True
B. False
96. An overdraft and “bounced check” mean the same thing

A. True
B. False
97. The primary function of the specialist is to maintain an orderly and continuous market

A. True
B. False
98. A margin account allows you to borrow funds through your broker

A. True
B. False
99. Selling short means selling a stock you own before its price reaches your expected target

A. True
B. False
100. If you instruct your broker to buy a stock at a specific price, you have given a market order.

A. True
B. False

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. E | 16. A | 31. C | 46. A | 61. C | 76. A | 91. B |
| 2. C | 17. D | 32. B | 47. C | 62. C | 77. A | 92. B |
| 3. E | 18. B | 33. C | 48. A | 63. B | 78. C | 93. A |
| 4. E | 19. B | 34. A | 49. B | 64. C | 79. D | 94. A |
| 5. B | 20. E | 35. B | 50. D | 65. B | 80. B | 95. B |
| 6. A | 21. D | 36. C | 51. A | 66. D | 81. A | 96. A |
| 7. D | 22. D | 37. A | 52. B | 67. C | 82. C | 97. A |
| 8. B | 23. A | 38. A | 53. C | 68. A | 83. B | 98. A |
| 9. D | 24. A | 39. D | 54. C | 69. D | 84. D | 99. B |
| 10. D | 25. B | 40. B | 55. A | 70. D | 85. A | 100. B |
| 11. A | 26. C | 41. D | 56. A | 71. B | 86. B | |
| 12. D | 27. D | 42. E | 57. B | 72. C | 87. B | |
| 13. A | 28. A | 43. D | 58. D | 73. D | 88. A | |
| 14. B | 29. E | 44. C | 59. D | 74. D | 89. A | |

ACCOUNTING KNOWLEDGE TEST

59 QUESTIONS

15 MINUTES

The following carefully selected, actual, previous examination questions cover key points of a topic likely to be brought up on your examination. They have appeared before. Therefore, we're certain that you'll benefit from the concise summary provided by this test. Write your own answers and then check with the correct answers that appear after the last question in this series.

TRUE / FALSE QUESTIONS

DIRECTIONS: Each of the following statements is either True or False. Mark the corresponding number on your answer sheet T if the statement is True, and F if the statement is False.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Capital is increased by income. <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Accumulated depreciation is a liability <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Current ratio is the ratio of total current assets to total current liabilities. <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Preferred stock is usually nonparticipating. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Cumulative preferred dividends in arrears should be shown as a liability in a balance sheet. <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. A corporation does not have the right under the law to declare a dividend unless it has sufficient cash with which to play it. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Operating profits should be credited to retained earnings. <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. Bonds payable is considered a current liability. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Loss and expense are synonymous. <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Notes received discounted should be shown in the balance sheet as a subtraction from an asset. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Merchandise inventory should be valued at market price. <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. Preferred stock cannot be issued in no-par form. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Discount in stock should be written off over the life of the stock. <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. The balance sheet should most properly include among the liabilities all declared dividends, payable in cash, provided that notice of the declaration has been made to the stockholders. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Unrealized profits, which result from mere book entries writing up assets, should most properly be credited to capital surplus. <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 9. Inventory is considered a current asset. <input type="checkbox"/> | |

17. Bonds payable is not treated as a fixed asset. ☐
18. The excess received on a sale of a bond over its par value is known as premium on bonds ☐
19. Treasury stock should be shown in the balance sheet as a deduction from capital stock outstanding. ☐
20. Extraneous profit should be credited to retained earnings. ☐
21. Reserve for income taxes is a current liability. ☐
22. Voting power is never granted to preferred stock. ☐
23. In the event that a partnership is incorporated, the assets should be taken over by the corporation at the same value at which they have been carried on the partnership books. ☐
24. It is best to show in a footnote on the balance sheet the amount of dividends in arrears on all classes of preferred stock. ☐
25. Treasury stock is stock that has not been subscribed for. ☐
26. The allowance for doubtful accounts should be set up by a study of past experience. ☐
27. In such case where the asset values of a corporation are to be adjusted, the adjusting entries should be made on the books of the corporation. ☐
28. Bond discount should be amortized over the life of the bonds. ☐
29. Usury is any interest rate over 6%. ☐
30. The resulting increase or decrease in net worth, which is realized when asset are adjusted on partnership books, should be divided among the partners in the profit and loss ratio. ☐
31. Depreciation is caused by income tax regulations. ☐
32. Interest accrued on bonds owned should be shown as a current asset. ☐
33. An entirely new set of books should be opened by a partnership business at the time of its incorporation. ☐
34. A perpetual inventory is maintained to avoid the expense of an annual physical inventory. ☐
35. A time draft is a loan that may be called at any time. ☐
36. Stock that has not been issued may be sold at a discount without the imposition of any of discount liability on the purchaser. ☐
37. Prepaid expenses are always assets. ☐
38. Excess provision for depreciation results in an understatement of net income. ☐
39. No discount liability need be imposed on the purchaser when treasury stock is sold to him at a discount. ☐
40. Prepaid insurance, prepaid rent, and prepaid taxes were once considered "deferred charges". ☐



41. The valuation accounts at the end of a period should be closed against the accounts against which they are valued. ☐
42. All the stock that is owned by a corporation may be shown in its balance sheet as treasury stock. ☐
43. Land is an intangible asset. ☐
44. The increase in value of fixed assets due to unpredictable events, such as shortage caused by economic conditions, is known as appreciation. ☐
45. There is not a necessary relation between the par value and the real value of a stock share. ☐
46. A patent is an intangible asset. ☐
47. Obsolescence is the loss in value of fixed assets due to the invention of more modern devices. ☐
48. An individual purchasing no-par value stock cannot be held liable for discount on stock. ☐
49. A post-closing trial balance proves that the closing entries have been correctly made. ☐
50. During construction, interest paid on money borrowed may be capitalized. ☐
51. When no-par stock is recorded, no journal entry can be made to record the authorized issue. ☐
52. Interest prepaid on notes payable is an accrued expense. ☐
53. Special columns are often put into the books of original entry in order to save time in journalizing. ☐
54. When no-par stock is issued, it may be recorded by crediting the capital stock account with the entire proceeds. ☐
55. Merchandise turnover is the ratio of cost of goods sold to average inventory. ☐
56. Accumulated depreciation is a valuation account. ☐
57. Dividends should be paid only out of earnings. ☐
58. The pledging of an asset as security for a loan should be indicated in the balance sheet by a footnote. ☐
59. Interest prepaid on notes receivable is deferred income. ☐



ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. T | 13. F | 25. F | 37. T | 49. F |
| 2. T | 14. T | 26. T | 38. T | 50. T |
| 3. F | 15. F | 27. F | 39. T | 51. T |
| 4. T | 16. T | 28. T | 40. T | 52. F |
| 5. F | 17. T | 29. F | 41. F | 53. F |
| 6. F | 18. T | 30. T | 42. F | 54. T |
| 7. F | 19. T | 31. F | 43. F | 55. T |
| 8. F | 20. F | 32. T | 44. T | 56. T |
| 9. T | 21. T | 33. F | 45. T | 57. T |
| 10. F | 22. F | 34. F | 46. T | 58. T |
| 11. F | 23. F | 35. F | 47. T | 59. T |

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* Call 08033438062 for lecture arrangement at our office.

ACCOUNTING PROFICIENCY TEST
19 QUESTIONS
10 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, select the choice that best answers the question or completes the statement.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 12. F | 24. F | 36. F |
| F | 48. T | |
| 1. Of the following taxes, the one that is levied most nearly according to ability to pay is a(n)
(A) excise tax
(B) income tax
(C) general property tax
(D) sales tax | 5. The chief disadvantage of single-entry bookkeeping is that it
(A) is too difficult to operate
(B) is illegal for income tax purposes
(C) provides no possibility of determining net profits.
(D) furnishes an incomplete picture of the business | |
| 2. When a check has been lost, the bank on which it is drawn should be notified and instructed to
(A) stop payment on the check
(B) issue a duplicate of the check
(C) charge the account of the drawer for the amount of the check
(D) certify the check | 6. The phrase “3% - 10 days” on an invoice usually means that
(A) 3% of the amount must be paid each 10 days
(B) the purchaser is entitled to only ten days credit
(C) a discount of 3% will be allowed for payment in 10 days.
(D) the entire amount must be paid in 10 days or a penalty of 3% of the amount due will be added. | |
| 3. The amounts of transactions recorded in a journal are transferred to general ledger accounts by a process known as
(A) auditing
(B) balancing
(C) posting
(D) verifying | 7. A firm that voluntarily terminates business by selling its assets and paying its liabilities is said to be in
(A) receivership
(B) liquidation | |
| 4. Sales, minus cost of goods sold equals
(A) net profit
(B) gross sales | | |

8. Many business firms provide a petty cash fund from which to pay for small items in order to avoid issuing many small checks. If this fund is replenished periodically to restore it to its original amount, the fund is called a(n)
 (A) imprest fund
 (B) debenture fund
 (C) adjustment fund
 (D) expense reserve fund
9. Many business firms maintain a book of original entry in which all bills to be paid is recorded. This book is known as a
 (A) purchase returns journal
 (B) subsidiary ledger
 (C) voucher register
 (D) notes payable register
10. A trial balance will not indicate that an error has been made in
 (A) computing the balance of an account
 (B) entering an amount in the wrong account
 (C) carrying forward the balance of an account
 (D) entering an amount on the wrong side of an account.
11. When an asset is depreciated on the straight-line basis, the amount charged off for depreciation.
 (A) is greater in the earlier years of the asset's life
 (B) is greater in the later years of the asset's life
 (C) varies each year according to the extent to which the asset is used during the year
 (D) is equal each full year of the asset's life
12. The essential nature of an asset is that
 (A) it must be tangible
 (B) it must be easily converted into cash
 (C) it must have value
 (D) its cost must be included in the profit and loss statement
13. A controlling account contains the totals of
 (A) the accounts used in preparing the balance sheet at the end of the fiscal period.
 (B) the individual amounts entered in the accounts of a subsidiary ledger during the fiscal period
 (C) all entries in the general journal during the fiscal period
 (D) the accounts used in preparing the profit and loss statements for the fiscal period.
14. A trial balance is a list of
 (A) the credit balances in all accounts in a general ledger
 (B) all general ledger accounts and their balances
 (C) the asset accounts in a ledger and their balances
 (D) the liability accounts in a general ledger and their balances
15. An accounting system that records revenues as soon as they are earned and records liabilities as soon as they are incurred, regardless of the date of payment, is said to operate on a(n).
 (A) accrual basis
 (B) budgetary basis

16. The term "current assets" usually includes such things as
 (A) notes payable
 (B) machinery and equipment
 (C) furniture and fixtures
 (D) accounts receivable
17. An item that is never properly considered a negotiable instrument is a(n)
 (A) invoice
 (B) bond
 (C) promissory note
 (D) endorsed check
18. A statement of the assets, liabilities, and net worth of a business is called a
 (A) trial balance
 (B) budget
 (C) profit and loss statement
 (D) balance sheet
19. A subsidiary ledger contains accounts that show
 (A) details of contingent liabilities of undetermined amount
 (B) totals of all asset accounts in the general ledger
 (C) totals of all liability accounts in the general ledger

ANSWER KEY

1. B	5. D	9. C	13. B	17. A
2. A	6. C	10. B	14. B	18. D
3. C	7. B	11. D	15. A	19. D
4. C	8. A	12. C	16. D	

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ACCOUNTING PRACTICE TEST

63 QUESTIONS
20 MINUTES

The following are representative examination-type questions. They should be carefully studied and completely understood. The actual test questions will probably not be as difficult as these.

DIRECTIONS: Each of the completion questions in this series consists of an incomplete sentence or idea. Use the appropriate space to write in the correct missing word or words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Everything a business owns is called _____ | 11. What kind of sales are entered in the sales book? _____ |
| 2. Everything a business owes is called _____ | 12. Where are closing entries first recorded? _____ |
| 3. The Proprietorship Equation is _____ | 13. Gross Sales minus Sales Returns and Allowances equals _____ |
| 4. The statement that shows the state of a business at a certain period is called the _____ | 14. Net Sales minus cost of goods sold equals _____ |
| 5. The statement that shows the result of the operations over a certain period is called a _____ | 15. Gross Profit minus Operating Expenses equals _____ |
| 6. The principal book of records in which a summary of the accounts is found is called the _____ | 16. The list of account balances taken from the General Ledger is called a _____ |
| 7. A book in which daily entries are recorded is called _____ | 17. Which asset item on the Balance Sheet at Dec. 31, 2001, is also found in the profit and loss statement for year ended Dec. 31, 2001? _____ |
| 8. The book in which cash received is recorded is called the _____ book | 18. Dividends Account is closed to _____ |
| 9. The book in which cash paid is _____ recorded is called the _____ book | 19. Office Salaries account is closed to _____ |
| 10. What kind of purchase are entered in the purchase book? _____ | |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 20. The entering of the debt and credit for each transaction in the journal is called _____ | 29. A draft drawn by one bank on another bank in transferring money to parties in another city is called a _____ |
| 21. The transferring of the debits and credits from the journal to ledger accounts is called _____ | 30. A temporary partnership for the purpose of carrying out some specific project of a trading nature is known as a _____ |
| 22. "An unconditional promise is writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay, on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a certain sum in money to order or to bearer" is called a _____ | 31. The face or nominal value placed on a share of stock, when the value is the same for all shares of a like class, is called the _____ |
| 23. The party signing a note is called the _____ | 32. The corporation's net worth divided by the number of shares of outstanding common stock (if the only stock is common stock) is called _____ of a share. |
| 24. The party to whom the note is made payable is called the _____ | 33. Stock that has once been issued by a corporation and later reacquired by purchase or gift is called _____ |
| 25. "Pay to the order of 'A' Company, without recourse" is called a _____ Endorsement. | 34. Common stock issued as a bonus to investors who purchase preferred stock is called _____ |
| 26. A written order by one person to another person that requires him to pay a certain sum of money to a third party is called a _____ | 35. What is the accountant's view of the incorporation of a partnership? _____ |
| 27. A written acknowledgment of a debt by a buyer in favour of the seller for merchandise that the seller had placed in the hands of the buyer is called a _____ | 36. In mergers, two conditions that may exist are _____ are _____ |
| 28. When a check bears on its back the words "Accepted X Bank; John Jones, Cashier," it is called a _____ | 37. Purchase Price of a business less Net Worth of the business is called _____ |
| | 38. A statement that certifies or verifies the correctness of a transaction is called a _____ |

39. The book of original entry in which vouchers and their distribution are recorded is called a _____
40. Anything that undergoes some process in the factory before becoming a part of the product is called _____
41. Such items as buttons and thread in a clothing factory that are essential materials in manufacturing fall under the general classification of _____
42. That labor that is employed directly in processing the raw materials or in assembling the parts into the finished product is called _____
43. Labor, such as Janirot's duties to keep the factory clean, is called _____
44. That element of cost of production, which includes all expenses arising from the operation of the factory, that cannot, like material and direct labor, be definitely traced to the product is termed _____
45. Direct material plus Direct labor equals _____
46. Cost of production equal _____ plus _____
47. A continuous record of all materials and supplies as they are received in the storeroom, of all materials and supplies as they are taken out of the storeroom and put into process, and of all manufactured goods taken out of the factory and put in the finishing-stock room is called a _____
48. The three inventory items in a manufacturing plant are _____ and _____
49. The stores ledger is controlled by the _____ Account.
50. The cost ledger is controlled by the _____ Account.
51. The system of bookkeeping concerning itself with recording transactions affecting only personal accounts is called _____
52. Those expenditures that affect the real or capital accounts, and thus increase the net amount of capital invested in the business are called _____ expenditures.
53. Those expenditures that affect the operating or revenue accounts, and are thus a charge against profits for the period instead of an investment of capital, are called _____ expenditures.
54. Renewals differ from Repairs in that the former _____
55. Repairs should be charged to what account? _____
56. Renewals should be charged to _____
57. The two general methods of inventory valuation _____ are _____
58. Suburban land bought by a real estate company for the purpose of subdivision falls under _____ assets

59. Ordinarily, land (increases, decreases) in value. _____
60. As a general principle, buildings should be shown at (cost price, selling price) _____
61. In general, patents should be amortized over a period of _____ years
62. In general, copyrights should be amortized over a period of _____ years.
63. Five causes of depreciation are _____ and _____
64. If the current assets are N40,000 and the current liabilities are N20,000, the current ratio is _____
65. Bonds that have been repurchased by a corporation, but not cancelled, are known as _____
66. An endorsement that represents the acceptance of a note or a bill by one party who receives no value therefore, for the use or benefit of some other party is called an _____
67. The mortgage on property, which designates the trustee who represents the bondholders and states all the terms and conditions of the issue and the security for the bonds, is called the _____
68. An amount accumulated through periodical installments and invested in interest bearing securities, which together with the interest earned will provide a fund sufficient to liquidate a debit at maturity, is called _____
69. When the capital of a going concern is increased simply by inflating the assets, without the justification of earning power, the term applied to the stock of the concern is _____
70. _____ Stock represents the right to issue stock when the full amount authorized has not been issued.
71. The number of times the average amount of stock is sold during the fiscal period is best referred to as _____

ANSWERS KEY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Assets | 21. Posting |
| 2. Liabilities | 22. Negotiable Promissory Note |
| 3. Assets- Liabilities = Net worth | 23. Maker |
| 4. Balance Sheet | 24. Payee |
| 5. Income Statement | 25. Qualified |
| 6. General Ledger | 26. Draft |
| 7. Journal | 27. Trade Acceptance |
| 8. Cash Receipts | 28. Certified Cheque |
| 9. Cash Disbursements | 29. Bank Draft |
| 10. Purchases on Account | 30. Joint Venture |
| 11. Sales on Account | 31. Par Value |
| 12. General journal | 32. Book Value |
| 13. Net sales | 33. Treasury Stock |
| 14. Gross profit | 34. Bonus Stock |
| 15. Net operating profit | 35. That the partnership sells its assets and liabilities to the newly formed corporation. |
| 16. Trial balance | 36. Merger by consolidation; merger by absorption |
| 17. Merchandise Inventory Dec. 31,2001 | 37. Goodwill |
| 18. Surplus | 38. Voucher |
| 19. Profit and Loss | |
| 20. Journalizing | |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 39. Voucher register | 57. At cost; cost or market, Whichever is lower |
| 40. Raw material | 58. Current |
| 41. Manufacturing Supplies | 59. Increases |
| 42. Direct Labor | 60. Cost price |
| 43. Indirect labor | 61. Seventeen |
| 44. Factory overhead | 62. Twenty-eighth |
| 45. Prime Cost | 63. Expiration of time; Deterioration from exposure to the elements; wear and tear due to use; inadequacy; obsolescence |
| 46. Prime Cost; factory expense | 64. 2 to 1 |
| 47. Perpetual inventory | 65. Treasury Bonds |
| 48. Raw Materials; Work-in Process; finished goods | 66. Accommodation endorsement |
| 49. Raw materials | 67. Deed of trust |
| 50. Work-in-Process | 68. Sinking fund |
| 51. Single-Entry | 69. Watered stock |
| 52. Capital | 70. Unissued |
| 53. Revenue | 71. Turnover |
| 54. Tend to extend the serviceable life of the property | |
| 55. To some expense account | |
| 56. Accumulated Depreciation | |

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- * Visit our website www.iecnetwork.com and download more questions and answers
- * Attend our monthly seminar.
- * Call 08033438062 for lecture arrangement at our office.

FIRE LOSS

Our analysis of previous examinations indicates that you should possess a fairly good knowledge for this subject. Here are key points....the information on which you are likely to be tested. Following the text, you'll find a question composed of actual previous test questions. The text should help you score high on the aptitude test. And our answers, which follow this should clear up any fairs.

1. The X company had a fire on June 17, and the sales records were completely destroyed. From other sources you ascertain the following facts:

Inventory Jan. 1st	N19,500
Purchase to June 17th	N48,000

The X Company received a cheque of N15,000 from the Insurance Company; N3,000 for the furniture and fixtures, and N12,000 that represented the full value of the merchandise destroyed by fire. The average gross profit on sales in this business is 40%. Determine the sales from January 1st to June 17th.

2. The A company owns a building valued at N20,000. It is insured under the 80% coinsurance clause and carries insurance on the building for N14,500. Fire breaks out, causing a damage to the building estimated at N10,000. What is the amount recoverable from the insurance company?

3. The X Company had a fire on Dec. 31, 2000, that destroyed the merchandise. The average gross profits for the four years have been 40% of sales. During 2000 the sales were N90,000. Purchase during the period were N70,000. Returned purchases amounted to N4,000. On January 1, 2001, the inventory was N30,000. Determine the value of the merchandise destroyed.

4. Find the cash balance from the following data:

Sales for 2000 N45,000

Accounts receivable N13,000

Mdse. Inventory Dec. 31, 2000 N15,600

Capital stock issued at par for cash N40,000

Accounts payable N12,300

Expenses paid in cash N27,000

Cost of goods sold is 70% of the selling price.

Business was started Jan. 1, 2001

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Inventory January 1st	N19,500
Purchases to June 17th	+48,000
	<u>N67,500</u>

Inventory June 17th	- 12,000
Cost of sales	<u>N55,500</u>

Since gross profit is 40% of sales, cost of sales 60% of sales. Thus:

60% of sales = N55,500

Total Sales = N55,500 / 60% = N92,500

2. Amount receivable =	face of policy
	<u>80% of property</u> x loss
	= N14,500
	<u>N16,00</u> x N10,000
	= N9,062.50

3. Gross profit is 40% of sales

Therefore cost of sales is 60% of sales, or 60% x N90,000 = N54,000

Cost of sales is determined thus:

Inventory Jan. 1, 2001	N30,000
Purchases	N70,000
Returned purchase	<u>-N4,000</u>
Inventory Dec. 31, 2001	N96,000
Cost of sales	<u>- N54,000</u>

Value of Merchandise Destroyed N42,000
It is therefore obvious that inventory on Dec. 31, 2000, is equal to N96,000 minus cost of sales, N54,000, which equals N42,000.

4. Calculation of purchases:

Cost of goods sold is 70% of N45,000 = N31,500

Cost of goods sold is determined thus:

Inventory Jan. 1st	N0
Purchases	<u>?</u>
Inventory Dec. 31st	<u>-N15,600</u>
Cost of sales	N31,500

It is therefore obvious that purchases are equal to N31,500 + N15,600 = N47,100.

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MANAGEMENT ABILITY TEST

50 QUESTIONS
20 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS

Choose the best answer to each question and darken its letter on the answer sheet.

1.

Assume that a co-workers meet near your desk and talk about personal matters during working hours. Lately, this practice has interfered with your work. In order to stop this practice, the best action for you to take first is to

A.

ask your supervisor to put a stop to the co-worker's meeting near your desk

B.

discontinue any friendship with the group

C.

ask your co-worker not to be meet near your desk

D.

request that your desk be moved to another location
2.

In order to maintain office coverage during working hours, your supervisor has scheduled lunch hour from 1 PM to 2 PM, and your co-worker's lunch hour from 12 PM to 1 Pm. Lately, your co-worker has been returning late from lunch each day. As following, the best action for you to take first is to

A.

explain to your co-worker in a manner that his or her lateness is interfering with your right to a full hour for lunch.

B.

tell your co-worker that his lateness must stop or you will report him to your supervisor

C.

report your co-worker lateness to your supervisor

D.

leave at 1 PM for lunch whether your co-worker has returned or not
3.

Assume that, as an office worker one of your jobs is to open mail sent to your unit, read the mail for content, and send the mail to the appropriate person for handling. You accidentally open and begin to read a letter marked "personal" addressed to a co-worker. Of the following, the best action for you to take is to

A.

report to your supervisor that your co-worker is receiving personal mail at the office.

B.

destroy the letter so that your co-worker doesn't know you saw it.

C.

reseal the letter and place it on the co-worker desk without saying anything

D.

bring the letter to your co-worker and explain that you opened it by accident.
4.

Suppose that in evaluating your work your supervisor gives you an overall good rating, but state that you sometimes turn in work careless errors. The best action for you to take would be to

A.

ask a co-worker who is good at details to proofread your work

B.

take time to do a careful job, paying more attention to detail.

C.

continue working as usual since occasional errors are to expected

D.

ask your supervisor if he or she will mind correcting your errors
5.

Assume that you are taking a telephone message for a co-worker who is not in the office at that time. Of the following, the least important item to write on the message is the

A.

length of the call

B.

name of the caller

C.

time of the call

D.

Telephone number of the caller

Questions 6-13

Have two lists of numbers. Each list contains three sets of numbers. Check each of the three sets in the list on the right to see if they are the same as the corresponding set in the list on the left. Darken answer space.

- (A)

if **NONE** of the sets in the right list are the **SAME** as those in the left list
- (B)

if **ONLY ONE** of the sets in the right list is the **SAME** as those in the left list
- (C)

if **ONLY two** of the sets in the right list are the **SAME** as those in the left list
- (D)

if **ALL THREE** sets in the right list are the **SAME** as those in the left list

6.	7354183476 4474747744 57914302311	7354983476 4474747774 57914302311
7.	7143592185 8344517699 9178531263	7143892185 8344518699 9178531263
8.	2572114731 8806835476 8255831246	257214731 8806835476 8255831246
9.	331476853821 6976658532996 3766042113715	331476858621 6976655832996 3766042113745
10.	8806663315 74477138449 211756663666	806663315 74477138449 211756663666
11.	990006966996 53022219743 4171171117717	990006966996 53022219843 4171171177717
12.	24400222433004 5300030055000355 20000075532002022	24400222433004 5300030055500355 20000075532002022
13.	611166640660001116 7111300117001100733 26666446664476518	61116664066001116 7111300117001100733 26666446664476518

Question 14-19 are to answered solely on the basis of the information contained in the following passage.

Duplicating is the process of making a number of identical copies of letters, documents, etc, from an original. Some duplicating process make copies directly from the original document. Other duplicating process require the preparation of a special master, and copies are then made from the master. Four of the most duplicating processes are stencil, fluid, offset, and Xerox.

In the stencil process, the typewriter is used to cut the words into a master, called a stencil. Drawings, chart, or graphs can be cut into the stencil using a stylus. As many as 3,500 good-quality copies can be produced from one stencil. Various grades of finished paper from inexpensive mimeograph to expensive bond can be used.

The fluid process is a good method of coping from 50 to 125 good-quality copies from a master which is prepared with a special dye. The master is place on the duplicator, and special paper with a hard finish is moistened and then passed through the duplicator. Some of the dye on the master is dissolved, creating an impression on the paper. The impression becomes lighter as more copies are made, and once the dye the master is used up, a new master must be made.

The offset process is the most adaptable office duplicating process because this process can be used for making a few copies or many copies. Masters can be made on paper or plastic for a few hundred copies or on metal plates for as many as 75,000 copies. By using a special technique called photo-offset, chart, photographs, illustrations, or graph can be fine, top-quality copies on all master plate. The offset process is capable of producing large quantities of fine, top-quality copies on all types of finished paper.

The Xerox process reproduces an exact duplicate from an original. It is the fastest duplicating method because the original material is place directly on the duplicator, eliminating the need to make a special master. Any kind of paper can be used. The Xerox process is the most expensive duplicating process; however, it is the best method of reproducing small quantities of good-quality copies of reports, letters, official documents, memos, or contracts.

14. Of the following, the most efficient method of reproducing 5,000 copies of a graph is
 - (A) stencil
 - (B) fluid
 - (C) offset
 - (D) Xerox
15. The offset process is the most adaptable office duplicating process because
 - (A) it is the quickest duplicating method
 - (B) it is the least expensive duplicating method
 - (C) it can produce a small number or large number of copies
 - (D) a softer master can be used over and over again
16. Which one of the following duplicating processes uses moistened paper?
 - (A) stencil
 - (B) fluid
 - (C) offset
 - (D) Xerox
17. The fluid process would be the best process to use for reproducing
 - (A) five copies of a school transcript
 - (B) 50 copies of a memo
 - (C) 500 copies of a form letter
 - (D) 5,000 copies of a chart

18. Which one of the following duplicating processes does not require a special master?
 - (A) fluid
 - (B) Xerox
 - (C) offset
 - (D) stencil
19. Xerox is not used for all duplicating jobs because
 - (A) it produces poor-quality copies
 - (B) the process is too expensive
 - (C) preparing the master is too time-consuming
 - (D) it cannot produce written reports.
20. Which one of the following statements about proper telephone usage is not always correct? When Answering the telephone, you should
 - (A) know who you are speaking to
 - (B) give the caller your undivided attention
 - (C) identify yourself to the caller
 - (D) obtain the information the caller wishes before you do you other work
21. Assume that, as a member of a Worker's Safety Committee in your agency, you are responsible for encouraging other employees to follow correct safety practices. While you are working on your regular assignment, you observe an employee violating a safety rule. Of the following, the best action for you to take first is to
 - (A) speak to the employee about safety practices and order him or her to stop violating the safety rule
 - (B) speak to the employee about safety practices and point out the safety rule he or she is violating
 - (C) bring the matter up in the next committee meeting
 - (D) report this violation of the safety rule of the employee's supervisor.
22. Assume that you have been temporarily assigned by your supervisor to do a job which you do not want to do. The best action for you to take is to
 - (A) discuss the job with your supervisor explaining why you don't want to do it
 - (B) discuss the job with your supervisor and tell him or her that you will not do it
 - (C) ask a co-worker to take your place on this job
 - (D) do some other job that you like; your supervisor may give the job you don't like to someone else
23. Assume that you keep the confidential personal files of employees in your unit. A friend asks you to obtain some information from the file of one of your co-workers. The best action to take is to
 - (A) ask the co-worker if you can give the information to your friend
 - (B) ask your supervisor if you give the information to your friend
 - (C) give the information to your friend
 - (D) refuse to give the information to your friend

Question 24-27. You are require to answer the solely on the basis of the information contained in the following passage:

The city government is committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment for all city employees. An effective agency safety program reduces accidents by educating employees about the types of careless acts that can cause accidents Even in an office, accidents can happen. If each employee is aware of possible Safety hazards, the number of accidents on the job can be reduced.

Careless use of office equipment can cause accidents and injuries. For example, file cabinet drawers which are filled with papers can be so heavy that the entire cabinet could tip over from the weight of one open drawer.

The bottom drawers of desk and file cabinets should never be left open, since employees could easily trip over open drawers and injure themselves.

When reaching for objects on a high shelf, an employee should use a strong, sturdy object such as a stepstool to stand on. Makeshift platforms made out of books, papers, or boxes can easily collapse. Even chairs can slide hazards can occur. Frayed or cut wires should be repaired or replaced immediately. Typewriters which are not firmly anchored to the desk or table could fall, causing injury.

Smoking is one of the major causes of fires in the office. A lighted match or improperly extinguished cigarette thrown into a wastebasket filled with paper could cause a major fire with possible loss of life. Where smoking is permitted, ashtrays should be used.

Smoking is particularly dangerous in offices where flammable chemicals are used.

24. The goal of an effective safety program is to
 - (A) reduce office accidents
 - (B) stop employee from smoking on the job
 - (C) encourage employees to continue their education
 - (D) eliminate high shelves in offices
25. Desks and file cabinets can become safety hazards when
 - (A) their drawers are left open
 - (B) they are used as wastebaskets
 - (C) they are makeshift
 - (D) they are not anchored securely to the floor
26. Smoking is especially hazardous when it occurs
 - (A) near exposed wires
 - (B) in a crowded office
 - (C) in an area where flammable chemicals are used
 - (D) where books and papers are stored
27. Accidents are likely to occur when
 - (A) employees desks are cluttered with books and papers
 - (B) employees are not aware of safety hazards
 - (C) employees close desk drawers
 - (D) step stools are used to reach high objects
28. Assume that part of your job as a worker in the accounting division of a city agency is to answer the telephone. When you first answer the telephone, it is least important to tell the caller
 - (A) your title
 - (B) your name
 - (C) the name of your unit
 - (D) the name of your agency

29. Assume that you are assigned to work as a receptionist and your duties are to answer phones, greet visitors, and do other general office work. You are busy with a routine job when several visitors approach your desk. The best action to take is to
 - (A) ask the visitors to have a seat and assist them after your work is completed
 - (B) tell the visitors that you are busy and they should return at a more convenient time
 - (C) stop working long enough to assist the visitors
 - (D) continue working and wait for the visitors to ask you for assistance
30. Assume that your supervisor has chosen you to take a special course during working hours to learn a new payroll procedure. Although you know that you were chosen because of your good work record, a co-worker, who feels that he or she should have been chosen, has been telling everyone in your unit that the choice is unfair. Of the following, the best way to handle this situation first is to
 - (A) suggest to the co-worker that everything in life is unfair
 - (B) contact your union representative in case your co-worker presents a formal grievance
 - (C) tell your supervisor about your co-workers complaints and let him or her handle the situation
 - (D) tell the co-worker that you were chosen because of your superior work record
31. Assume that while you are working on an assignment that must be completed quickly, a supervisor from another unit asks you to obtain information for her. Of the following the best way to respond to the request is to
 - (A) tell her to return in an hour, since you are busy
 - (B) give the names of some people in her own unit who could help her
 - (C) tell her you are busy and refer her to a co-worker
 - (D) tell her that you are busy, and ask her if she could wait until you finish your assignment
32. A co-worker in your unit is often off from work because of illness. Your supervisor assigns the co-worker's work to you when she is not there. Lately, doing her work has interfered with your own job. The best action for you to take is to
 - (A) discuss the problem with your supervisor
 - (B) complete your own work before starting your co-worker's work
 - (C) ask other workers in your unit to assist you
 - (D) work late in order to get the jobs done
33. During the month of June, 40,587 people attended a city-owned swimming pool. In July, 13,014 more people attended the swimming pool than the number that had attended in June. In August, 39,655 people attended the swimming pool. The total number of people who attended the swimming pool during the months of June, July, and August was
 - (A) 80,242
 - (B) 93,256
 - (C) 133,843
 - (D) 210,382
34. Assume a city agency has 775 office workers, if 2 out of 25 office workers were absent on a particular day, how many office workers reported to work on that day?
 - (A) 713
 - (B) 744
 - (C) 750
 - (D) 773



Question 35-42 test how well you understand what you read. It will be necessary for you to read carefully because your answer to these questions must be based only on the information in the following paragraphs.

The telephone directory is made up of two books. The first book consists of the introductory section and the alphabetical listing of names section. The second book is the classified directory (also known as the Yellow Pages). Many people who are familiar with one book do not realize how useful the other can be. The efficient office worker should become familiar with both books in order to make the best use of this important source of information.

The introductory section gives general instructions for finding numbers in the alphabetical listing and classified directory. This section also explains how to use the telephone company's many services, including the operator and information services; gives examples of charges for local and long-distance calls; and lists area codes for the entire country. In addition, this section provides a useful postal ZIP code map.

The alphabetical listing of names section lists the names, address, and telephone numbers of subscribers in an area. Guide names, or "telltales" are on the top corner of each page. These guide names indicate the first and last name to be found on that page. "Telltales" help locate any particular name quickly. A cross-reference spelling is also given to help locate names which are spelled several different ways.

City, state, and Federal Government agencies are listed in the blue pages of the alphabetical book under the major government heading. For example, an agency of the Federal Government would be listed under "United States Government".

The classified directory, or Yellow page, is a separate book. In this section are advertising services, public transportation line maps, shopping guides, and listings of businesses arranged by type of product or services they offer. This book is most useful when looking for the name or phone number of a business when all that is known is the type of product offered and the address, or when trying to locate a particular type of business in an area. Business listed in the classified directory can usually be found in the alphabetical listing of names section. When the name of the business is known, you will find the address or phone number more quickly in the alphabetical listing of names section.

35. The introductory section provides
 - (A) shopping guides
 - (B) government listings
 - (C) business listings
 - (D) information services
36. Advertising services would be found in the
 - (A) introductory section
 - (B) alphabetical listing of name section
 - (C) classified directory
 - (D) information services
37. According to the information in the passage for locating government agencies, the Information Office of the Department of Consumer Affairs of New York City government would be alphabetically listed first under
 - (A) "I" for Information Office
 - (B) "D" for department of Consumer Affairs
 - (C) "N" for New York City
 - (D) "G" for government



38. When the name of a business is known, the quickest way to find the phone number is to look in the
 - (A) classified directory
 - (B) introductory section
 - (C) alphabetical listing of names section
 - (D) advertising service section
39. The quickest way to find the phone number of a business when the type of service a business offers and its address is known, is to look in the
 - (A) classified directory
 - (B) alphabetical listing of names section
 - (C) introductory section
 - (D) information service
40. What is a "telltale"?
 - (A) an alphabetical listing
 - (B) a guide name
 - (C) a map
 - (D) a cross-reference listing
41. The best way to find a postal ZIP code is to look in the
 - (A) classified directory
 - (B) introductory section
 - (C) alphabetical listing of names section
 - (D) government heading
42. To help find names that have several different spellings, the telephone directory provides
 - (A) cross-reference spelling
 - (B) "telltales"
 - (C) spelling guides
 - (D) advertising services
43. Assume that your agency has been given N2,025 to purchase file cabinets. If each file cabinet costs N135, how many file cabinets can your agency purchase?
 - (A) 8
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 16
44. Assume that your unit ordered 14 staplers at a total cost of N30.20 and each stapler costs the same amount. The cost of one stapler was most nearly
 - (A) N1.02
 - (B) N1.61
 - (C) N2.16
 - (D) N2.26



45. Assume that you are responsible for counting and recording licensing fees collected by your department. On a particular day your department collected in fees 40 checks in the amount of N6 each; 80 checks in the amount of N4 each; 45 N20 bills; 30 N10 bills; 42 N5 bills; and 186 N1 bills. The total amount in fees collected on that day was
(A) N1,406
(B) N1,706
(C) N2,156
(D) N2,356
46. Assume that you are responsible for your agency’s petty cash fund. During the month of February you pay out 7 subway fares at \$1.25 each and one taxi fare for \$7.30; you pay out nothing else from the fund. At the end February, you count the money left in the fund and find 3 \$1 bills, 4 quarters, 5 dimes, and 4 nickels. The amount of money you had available in the petty cash fund at the beginning of February was
(A) \$4.70
(B) \$11.35
(C) \$16.05
(D) \$20.75
47. You overhear your supervisor criticize a co-worker for handling equipment in an unsafe way, you feel that the criticism may be unfair. Of the following, it would be best for you to
(A) take your co-worker aside and tell him or her how you feel about your supervisor’s comments
(B) interrupt the discussion and defend your co-worker to your supervisor
(C) continue working as if you had not overheard the discussion
(D) make a list of other workers who have violated safety rules and give it to your supervisor
48. Assume that you have been assigned to work on a long-term project with an employee who is known for being uncooperative. In beginning to work with this employee, it would be least desirable for you to
(A) understand why the person is uncooperative
(B) act in a clam manner rather than an emotional manner
(C) be appreciative of the co-worker’s work
(D) report the co-worker’s lack of cooperation to your supervisor
49. Assume that you are assigned to sell tickets at a city-owned ice skating rink. An adult ticket costs \$3.75 and a children’s ticket costs \$2.00. At the end of a day, you find that you have sold 36 adult tickets and 80 children’s tickets. The total amount of money you collected for that day was
(A) \$285.50
(B) \$295.00
(C) \$298.75
(D) \$301.00
50. If each office worker files 487 index in one hour, how many cards can 26 office workers file in one hour?
(A) 10,662
(B) 12,175
(C) 12,662
(D) 14,266

ANSWER KEY

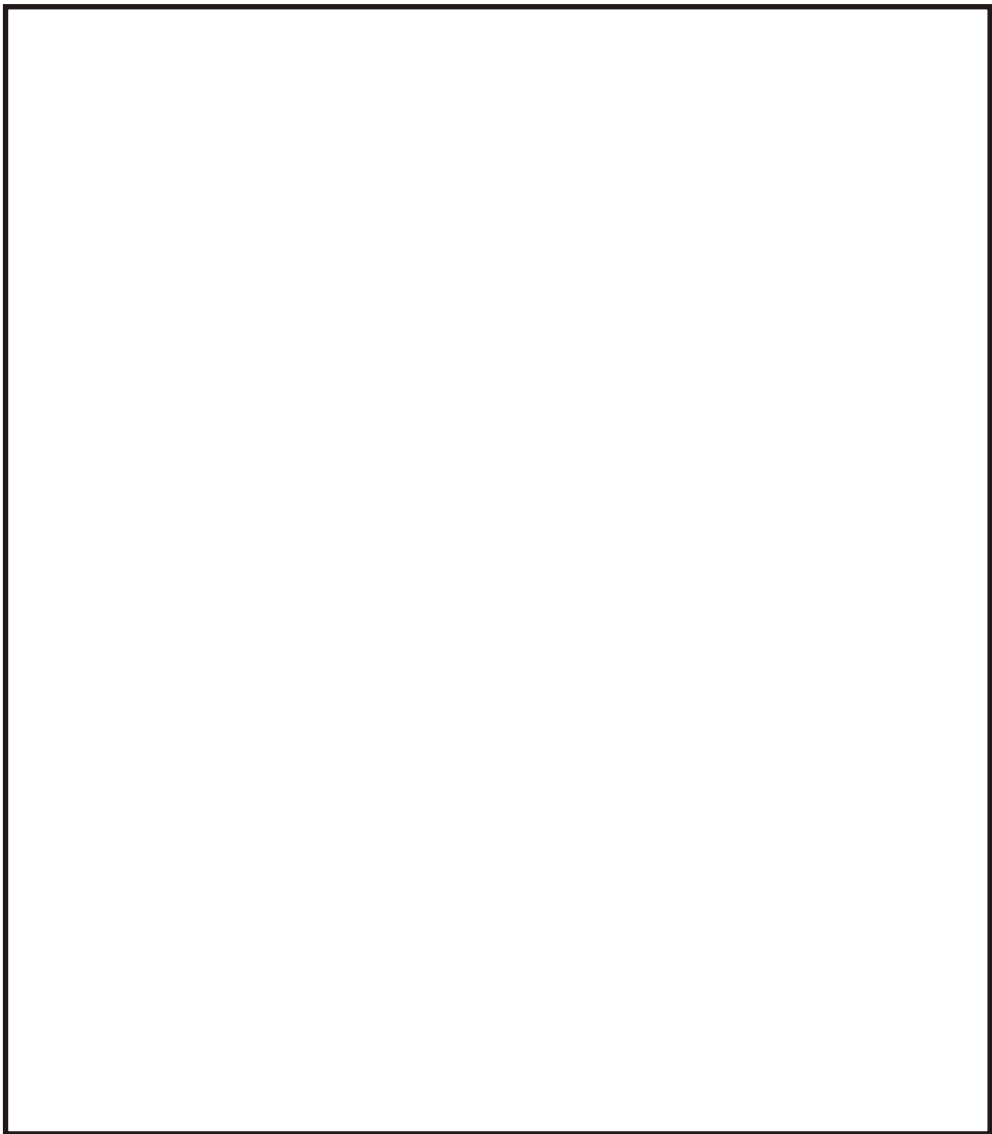
- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. A | 21. B | 31. D | 41. B |
| 2. A | 12. C | 22. A | 32. A | 42. A |
| 3. D | 13. C | 23. D | 33. C | 43. C |
| 4. B | 14. C | 24. A | 34. A | 44. C |
| 5. A | 15. C | 25. A | 35. D | 45. C |
| 6. B | 16. B | 26.. C | 36. C | 46. D |
| 7. B | 17. B | 27. B | 37. C | 47. C |
| 8. C | 18. B | 28. A | 38. C | 48. D |
| 9. A | 19. B | 29. C | 39. A | 49. B |
| 10. D | 20. D | 30. C | 40. B | 50. C |

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PART SIX

GENERAL TELECOMMUNICATION TESTS

For Telecommunication Firms and Computer Firms.



IEC MONTHLY SEMINAR

GSM TECHNOLOGY APTITUDE TEST

100 QUESTION
20 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS

Each of the following statements is either True or False. Mark the corresponding number on your answer sheet: T if the statement is True, and F if the statement is False.

1. When an **MS** moves around a network in idle mode, it is referred to as roaming.

☐ True ☐ False
2. The process whereby a network attempts to contact a particular **MS** is called paging

☐ True ☐ False
3. In location updating, an **MS** roaming around the network does not have to inform the network when it enters a new **LA**:

☐ True ☐ False
4. Registration is the process in which an **MS** may not inform a network that it is attached

☐ True ☐ False
5. When an **MS** moves into a network which is its home network, it is referred to as international roaming.

☐ True ☐ False
6. **GSM** operates on Analogue technology.

☐ True ☐ False
7. **Advanced Mobile Phone System (AMPS)** operates on analogue technology.

☐ True ☐ False
8. **NMT 900** stands for **Normal Mobile Telephony**.

☐ True ☐ False
9. **PDC** stands for **Personal Digital Cellular**.

☐ True ☐ False
10. All of these operate on the digital technology
i, TDMA
ii, PCS 1900
iii, PDS
iv, C dma one

☐ True ☐ False
11. All of these operate on the analogue technology.
I, AMPS
li, TACS
lii, NMT 450
lv, NMT 900

☐ True ☐ False

12.

The main difference between American GSM 1900 standard and GSM 900 is that it supports ANSI signaling.

True

False
13.

The basic unit of a cellular system is call an address.

True

False
14.

A cell is defined as the area of radio coverage given by **BS** antenna system.

True

False
15.

A **Mobile Station (MS)** is not necessary used in a communication between a mobile subscriber and a mobile network.

True

False
16.

The range or coverage area of an **MS** depends on the out put power of the **MS**.

True

False
17.

The word **SIM** stands for system interface mode .

True

False
18.

The **Base System Controller (BSC)** manages all the radio-related functions of a **GSM** network.

True

False
19.

A high capacity switch that provides functions such as **MS** handover, radio channel assignment and the collection of cell configuration data is called Network Management controller (**NMC**).

True

False
20.

An **Operation and Maintenance Center (OMC)** is a computerized monitoring center which is connected to other as **MSCs**, and **BSC** via X.25 data network links.

True

False
21.

Equipment Identity Register (EIR) is used to project network operations against fraud.

True

False
22.

Visitor Location Register (VLR) is used to perform the telephony switching functions for the mobile network.

True

False
23.

MSC is used to control calls to and from other telephony and data systems.

True

False
24.

If a person connected to a **Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)** wants to make a call to a **GSM** mobile subscriber, the **PSTN** exchange will access the **GSM** network by first connecting the call to a Gateway **MSC (GSMC)**

True

False
25.

MSC in a mobile network can not function as a gateway even when integrated with soft ware are.

True

False
26.

Visitor Location Register (VLR) is a centralized network database that stores and manages all mobile subscriptions belonging to a specific operation.

True

False

27.

The information stored in the **Home location Register (HLR)** include all of the following.
i, subscriber identity
ii, subscriber supplementary services
iii, subscriber location information
iv, subscriber authentication information

True

False
28.

HLR cannot be implemented in the same network mode as the **MSC** or as a stand-alone database.

True

False
29.

The **BSS** performs all the radio-related functions.

True

False
30.

The **BSS** is comprised of the following functional units:
i **Base Station Controller(BSC)**
ii, **Base Transceiver Station (BTS)**

True

False
31.

An **MS** communicates with a **BTS** by transmitting or receiving radio waves, which consists of electromagnetic energy.

True

False
32.

The frequency of a radio wave is the number of times power oscillates per second.

True

False
33.

Lower frequencies, with longer wavelength, are better suited to transmission over large distance, because they bounce on the surface of the earth and in the atmosphere.

True

False
34.

Television and **FM** radio are examples of application which use higher frequencies.

True

False
35.

Higher frequencies are suited to small areas of coverage, where the receiver is relatively close to the transmitter.

True

False
36.

The frequencies used by mobile systems compromise between the large coverage advantages offered by lower frequencies and the closeness to the receiver advantage offered by use of higher frequencies.

True

False
37.

Database is the term used to describe the amount of frequency range allocated on one application.

True

False
38.

A channel is a frequency or a set of frequencies which can be allocated for the transmission, and possible the receipt of information.

True

False
39.

The Director from the **MS** to the network is referred to as down link.

True

False

40.

The Direction from the network to the **MS** is referred to as up link.

☐

True

☐

False
41.

The channel capacity in **GSM** does compare favorably with other digital mobile standards, which can fit more bit(s) onto a channel.

☐

True

☐

False
42.

It is the number of frequencies in a cell that determines the cell's capacity.

☐

True

☐

False
43.

To cover another country for example, frequencies must be re-used many times at different geographical locations in order to provide a network with sufficient capacity.

☐

True

☐

False
44.

Neighboring cells can have the same frequency.

☐

True

☐

False
45.

In **GSM**, the carrier bandwidth is 200k H_z.

☐

True

☐

False
46.

The modulation technique used in **GSM** is **Gaussian Maximum Shift Keying (GSMK)**.

☐

True

☐

False
47.

The channel capacity in **GSM** does compare favorably with other digital mobile standards, which can fit more bit/s onto a channel.

☐

True

☐

False
48.

Most digital cellular systems use the technique of **Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)** to transmit and receive speech signals.

☐

True

☐

False
49.

Analog information is limited and stops at a distance value.

☐

True

☐

False
50.

An example of analog information is time.

☐

True

☐

False
51.

Human speech is a form of digital information.

☐

True

☐

False
52.

Digital information is a set of discrete values.

☐

True

☐

False
53.

All signals, analog and digital become distorted over distance.

☐

True

☐

False
54.

The advantage of using digital signals to transfer analog information is that some information will be retained using technique of taking samples.

☐

True

☐

False
55.

Path loss occurs when the received signal becomes weaker and weaker due to increasing distance between **MS** and **BTS**.

☐

True

☐

False

56.

Shadowing stops when there are physical obstacle including hills and buildings between the **BTS** and the **MS**.

☐

True

☐

False
57.

Drops in signal strength are called fading dips.

☐

True

☐

False
58.

Rayleigh fading occurs when a signal takes one path between the **MS** and **BTS** antennas

☐

True

☐

False
59.

Multipath fading occurs when there is more than one transmission path to the **MS** or **BTS**.

☐

True

☐

False
60.

In **GSM** there are 64 patterns of frequency hopping.

☐

True

☐

False
61.

The process of changing analog signals to digital signals and back to analog signal by **MS** during speech is called **Pulse Code Modulation (PCM)**.

☐

True

☐

False
62.

Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) involves three main steps:
i, Sampling
ii, Quantization
iv, Coding.

☐

True

☐

False
63.

The hybrid coder which **GSM** uses provides good speech quality with a relating high bit rate, at the expense of speech coder complexity.

☐

True

☐

False
64.

Channel coding in **GSM** uses 456 bits from speech coding as input to channel coding and out puts 260 encoded bits.

☐

True

☐

False
65.

The purpose of ciphering is to encode the burst so that it can be interpreted by any other device than the intended receiver.

☐

True

☐

False
66.

The ciphering algorithm in **GSM** is called the A2 algorithm.

☐

True

☐

False
67.

There are 10 physical channels per carrier frequency in **GSM**.

☐

True

☐

False
68.

Physical channels can be used to transmit speech, data or signaling information.

☐

True

☐

False
69.

The method of placing logical channels on physical channels is called Multiplexing.

☐

True

☐

False
70.

SMS text messages are transmitted on channels assigned for **Dedicated Control Channels (DCCH)**.

☐

True

☐

False

71.

Time slot of the first carrier frequency in a cell is always reserved for signaling purpose.

☐

True

☐

False
72.

all time slot in a cell other than those assigned for signaling information are used for traffic like speech or data.

☐

True

☐

False
73.

subscriber switching subsystem (SSS) does not provide subscriber access switching functions.

☐

True

☐

False
74.

Short message handling system (SHS) handles all aspects of the SMS.

☐

True

☐

False
75.

The Common Channel Signaling Subsystem (CSS) is mailing responsible for selection, connection and disconnection of speech or signal path through the Group switch (GS).

☐

True

☐

False
76.

The primary mode in a **GSM** network is the **MSC**.

☐

True

☐

False
77.

The role of a **VLR** in a **GSM** network is to act as a temporary storage location for subscription information for **MSS** which are within a particular **MSC** service area.

☐

True

☐

False
78.

If a person connected to a **PSTN** wants to make a call to a **GSM** mobile subscriber, the **PSTN** exchange will access the **GSM** network by first connecting the call to a Gateway **MSC (GMSC)**.

☐

True

☐

False
79.

A device which performs rate adaptation is called an encoder.

☐

True

☐

False
80.

The **Base Station System (BSS)** is responsible for all of the following:
i. Radio communication with the mobile units
ii. Handover of calls in progress between cells.
iii. Management of all radio network resources and cell configuration data.

☐

True

☐

False
81.

The process of changing cells during a coll is called handover in **GSM** terminology.

☐

True

☐

False
82.

The **GSM** has the following band
i, Uplink: 1710-1785 MHz
ii, Downlink: 1805-1880 MHz

☐

True

☐

False
83.

The **GSM** 1900 has the following band:
i, Uplink: 1850-1910 MHz
ii, Downlink: 1930-1990 MHz

☐

True

☐

False
84.

The method of operation chosen by GSM is a contribution of time and frequency-division multiple access (TDMA/FDMA).

☐

True

☐

False

85.

One physical channels is one burst period per **TDMA** frame.

☐

True

☐

False
86.

The **GSM** channels are divided into double channels and single channel.

☐

True

☐

False
87.

A signaling channel (**TCH**) is used to carry speech and data while a traffic channel is used for establishment, paging, call maintenance, synchronization e.t.c

☐

True

☐

False
88.

The Frequency Correction Channel (**FCCH**) and the synchronization channel (**SCH**) operate on downlink only.

☐

True

☐

False
89.

The **Broadcast Channels (BCH)** include the following:
i. **Paging Channel (PCH)**
ii. **Paging Access Grant Channel (AGCH)**
iii. **Random Access Channel (RACH)**

☐

True

☐

False
90.

The dedicated control channels (**DCCH**) include the following:
i. **Broadcast Control Channel(BCCH)**
ii. **Frequency Correction Channel (FCCH)**
iii. **Synchronization Channel (SCH)**

☐

True

☐

False
91.

The **Dedicated Control Channel (DCCH)** is responsible for roaming, handovers and encryption.

☐

True

☐

False
92.

The **GSM** group ("Group Special Mobile")was founded in 1982.

☐

True

☐

False
93.

Commercial Operation for **GSM** began in 1991 with Radiolinja in finland.

☐

True

☐

False
94.

In April 2000, the narrow band **Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)** solution was chosen for **GSM**

☐

True

☐

False
95.

Most **GSM** network operate at 900MHz and/or 1800MHZ except for networks in USA and Canada which operate at 850MHz and /or 1900MHz.

☐

True

☐

False
96.

The longest distance the **GSM** specification supports in practical use is 35km.

☐

True

☐

False
97.

The **GSM** network is divided into three major systems: the **Switching System (SS)**, the **Base Station System (BSS)** and the **Operation and Support System (OSS)**.

☐

True

☐

False
98.

The advantage of **CDMA2000** over the **GSM** is that roaming across other network is more efficient in **CDMA2000**.

☐

True

☐

False

99. **GSM** is not a cellular network, but it allows mobile phones to connect to it by searching for signals in the immediate vicinity.

☐

True

☐

False

100. A large security advantage of **GSM** is that the **ki**, the crypto variable stored on the **SIM** card is never sent over the air interface.

☐

True

☐

False



ANSWER KEY

1. T

2. T

3. F It must inform the network when it enter a new LA.

4. F it must inform the network.

5. F it is when an MS moves into a network which is not its home network.

6. F it operates on digital Technology.

7. T

8. F Nordic Mobile Telephony

9. T

10. T

11. T

12. T

13. F it is called a cell

14. T

15. F it is used in the Communication

16. T

17. F it means Subscriber Identity mobile

18. T

19. F it is called Base Station Controller (BSC)

20. T

21. F Authentication Center (AUC) is used to protect network operators against fraud.
22. F Mobile Service Switching Center (MSC) performs the telephony switching functions for Mobile networks.

23. T

24. T

25. F it will function as a gateway when integrated with the appropriate software.

26. F Home Location Register (HLR) does the work

27. T

28. F it can be implemented.

29. T

30. T

31. T

32. F it is the number of times of wave oscillates per second.

33. T

34. F they use lower frequencies

35. T

36. T

37. F it is called Bandwidth

38. T

39. F it is referred to as uplink

40. F it is referred to as downlink

41. T

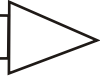
42. T

43. T



Master Job Aptitude Test	GSM Technology Aptitude Test 425
--------------------------	----------------------------------

- | | |
|--|--|
| 44. F Neighboring cells cannot have the same frequency. | 66. F it is called A5 algorithm |
| 45. T | 67. F there are 8 physical channels |
| 46. F it is Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying (GMSK) | 68. T |
| 47. F it cannot | 69. F it is called Mapping |
| 48. T | 70. T |
| 49. F it is continuous and does not stops at a distance value | 71. T |
| 50. T | 72. T |
| 51. F it is a form of analog information | 73. F it provides Subscriber access switching functions. |
| 52. T | 74. T |
| 53. T | 75. F the Group Switching Subsystem (GSS) is responsible for it. |
| 54. F the problem of using digital signals to transfer analog information is that some information will be missing due to the technique of taking samples. | 76. T |
| 55. T | 77. T |
| 56. F shadowing occurs when there are physical obstacles. | 78. T |
| 57. T | 79. F it is called Transcoder. |
| 58. F it occurs when a signal takes more than one path. | 80. T |
| 59. T | 81. T |
| 60. T | 82. F this band is for GSM 1800 |
| 61. T | 83. T |
| 62. T | 84. T |
| 63. F it uses low bit rate. | 85. T |
| 64. F it uses 260 bits from speech coding and 456 encoded bits. | 86. F the GSM channel is divided into Traffic Channels and Signaling Channels |
| 65. F so that it cannot be interpreted by any other device. | 87. F it is vice verse. |
| | 88. T |
| | 89. F it is the Common Control Channels (CCCH) that have that following Channels |
| | 90. F it is the Broadcast Channels (BCH). |



Master Job Aptitude Test	GSM Technology Aptitude Test 426
--------------------------	----------------------------------

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 91. T | 96. T |
| 92. T | 97. T |
| 93. T | 98. F Roaming with CDMA 2000 with other operators is difficult or impossible depending on the handset and operator concerned. This is the advantage of GSM over CDMA2000. |
| 94. F TDMA was chosen in May, 1987. | 99. F GSM is a cellular network. |
| 95. T | 100. T |

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COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY TEST

30 QUESTION
10 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS

For each of the question in this test, carefully read, and check the best answer. Answer choices that have a circle require one correct answer. Answer choice that have a square have more than one answer.

1. The laser printer component that regulates the voltage and current to the photosensitive drum is the _____.
☐ A. Cleaning
☐ B. Primary grid
☐ C. Primary corona
☐ D. Power grid
2. Alternative names for Ultra SCSI include _____.
☐ A. Fast SCSI
☐ B. Wide SCSI
☐ C. SCSI-3
☐ D. SCSI-2
3. EMI is an acronym for _____.
☐ A. Electronic Material Interface
☐ B. Electro-Material Interface
☐ C. Electro-Magnetic Interface
☐ D. Electro-Magnetic Interference
4. What size is the address bus on a 386SX? _____.
☐ A. 8-bit
☐ B. 16-bit
☐ C. 24-bit
☐ D. 32-bit
5. When a byte fails to have the appropriate number of bits, it causes _____.
☐ A. Slow processing
☐ B. System crash
☐ C. Parity error
☐ D. Nothing. There is no mandated amount of bits a character needs
6. Telephone-grade cabling uses what type of connector? _____.
☐ A. RJ-11
☐ B. RJ-45
☐ C. RG-58
☐ D. RS-232
7. You use a multimeter to measure flowing current in terms of _____.
☐ A. Amps
☐ B. Volts
☐ C. Ohms
☐ D. Interrupts
☐ E. Watts
8. What is the DOS/Windows tool used to reorganize the hard disk to optimize its performance? _____.
☐ A. SCANDISK
☐ B. DRVSPACE
☐ C. DEFRAG
☐ D. CHKDSK
9. Who should make the final decision regarding whether to upgrade a personal computer? _____.
☐ A. Technician
☐ B. Service Company
☐ C. Customer
☐ D. Purchasing Department
10. The most popular battery in use laptop computers today is _____.
☐ A. Nickel-cadmium
☐ B. Lead-based
☐ C. Lithium
☐ D. Nickel/metal/hydride
11. when two IDE hard disk are installed in a PC, one must be the _____ and the other the _____.
☐ A. Boot, backup
☐ B. Master, slave
☐ C. Primary, Secondary
☐ D. Master, sub-master

12. The distance between dots on a laptop screen is know as _____.
☐ A. Resolution
☐ B. Dot pitch
☐ C. Interlacing
☐ D. Filament
13. Which command do you use to delete directories or subdirectories? _____.
☐ A. RD
☐ B. XDEL
☐ C. DELTREE
☐ D. DEL
☐ E. ERASE
14. For a PC Card to work properly, it must have a running on the portable PC. _____.
☐ A. PC Card socket
☐ B. PCMCIN driver
☐ C. Software enabler
☐ D. Port replicator
15. Which of the following Microsoft utilities do you use to put files in contiguous order on a hard drive? _____.
☐ A. Scan Disk
☐ B. Defrag
☐ C. Config
☐ D. Command
16. Which of these types of batteries is the most appropriate choice for a portable PC? _____.
☐ A. NiCad
☐ B. NiMH
☐ C. Li-Ion
☐ D. Alkaline
17. Which type of printer should not be connected to a manual switch box? _____.
☐ A. Dot matrix
☐ B. Inkjet
☐ C. Laser
☐ D. Daisywheel
18. What size is the data bus on a 386SX? _____.
☐ A. 8-bit
☐ B. 16-bit
☐ C. 24-bit
☐ D. 32-bit
19. A procedure that copies the BIOS code from ROM into RAM when the computer boot sequence begins is called _____.
☐ A. Mirroring
☐ B. Shadowing
☐ C. Switching
☐ D. BIOS backup system (BBS)
20. BIOS is the acronym for _____.
☐ A. Basic Input/Output System
☐ B. Binary Input/Output System
☐ C. Beginning Instruction of the Operating System
☐ D. Boot input/output Sequence
21. The bottom layer of the OSI model is _____.
☐ A. Physical
☐ B. Data link
☐ C. Network
☐ D. Transport
☐ E. Session
22. If you're having problems running a DOS program in a Windows 95 DOS window, what should you do? _____.
☐ A. Try running it in DOS mode.
☐ B. Get a newer program that runs in Windows
☐ C. Call the software program's technical support for help
☐ D. Add more virtual memory to motherboard
23. Which of the following is not a function of HIMEM.SYS? _____.
☐ A. To create the HMA
☐ B. To manage the extended memory
☐ C. To load TSRs in HMA
☐ D. To support expanded memory drivers
24. The first 640 KB of RAM in DOS is called _____Memory.
☐ A. Virtual
☐ B. Conventional
☐ C. Shadow
☐ D. Expanded
25. Which of these can be found in the CONFIG.SYS file? _____.
☐ A. Device=
☐ B. Files
☐ C. Echo
☐ D. Buffers

26. To view the current system resources in Windows 3.x, access the _____
- ☐ A. System Monitor
 - ☐ B. "About Program Manager" icon under Control panel
 - ☐ C. "About Program Manager" entry under the HELP menu
 - ☐ D. Device Manager
27. In window 3.x, what can you use the 386 Enhance icon to change? _____
- ☐ A. Printer drivers
 - ☐ B. Virtual Memory settings
 - ☐ C. Task-scheduling for multitasking
 - ☐ D. IRQ assignments
28. What is the correct order in which these files load to start DOS? _____
- ☐ A. CONFIG. SYS, AUTOEXEC BAT, COMMAND.COM
 - ☐ B. COMMAND. COM, CONFIG.SYS, AUTOEXEC.BAT
 - ☐ C. AUTOEXEC.BAT, COMMAND.COM CONFIG.SYS
 - ☐ D. CONFIG.SYS, COMMAND .COM, AUTOEXEC.BAT
29. MSD can help with which of the following?
- ☐ A. Which COM ports are being used.
 - ☐ B. IRQ assignments
 - ☐ C. I/O addresses
 - ☐ D. Detect CPU failure due to overheating
30. To change your printer information from one output port to another in DOS, type _____
- ☐ A. MODE/S
 - ☐ B. PRN/R
 - ☐ C. REDIR
 - ☐ D. PORT/R

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|------------|-------|----------------|
| 1. B | 11. B | 21. A |
| 2. A and C | 12. B | 22. A |
| 3. D | 13. C | 23. B |
| 4. C | 14. C | 24. B |
| 5. C | 15. B | 25. A, B and D |
| 6. A | 16. C | 26. C |
| 7. A | 17. C | 27. B, C |
| 8. C | 18. B | 28. D |
| 9. C | 19. B | 29. A, B and C |
| 10. D | 20. A | 30. C |

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PART SEVEN

ENGINEERING TESTS

For Engineering Firms, Industries, Oil Companies,
Multinationals etc.

IEC MONTHLY SEMINAR

ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY TEST

60 QUESTIONS

20 MINUTES

DIRECTION

For each question, read all the choices carefully. Select the answer that you consider correct or most nearly correct. Blacken the answer space corresponding to your best choice. Just as you would on the actual examination.

1. The cross-sectional area of the bus bar shown in figure 1 is

(A) 1 square inch.
(B) 3 square inches.
(C) 9 square inches.
(D) 12 square inches.

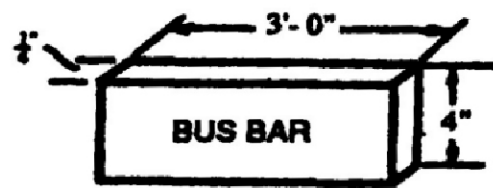


Figure 1

2. The electrical connector shown in Figure 2 would most likely be used in a power plant to connect

(A) two branch cables to a main cable.
(B) A single cable to the terminals of two devices.
(C) A single cable to a flat bus bar.
(D) Around bus bar to a flat one.

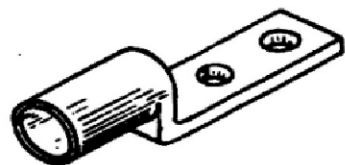


Figure 2

3. The fitting shown in Figure 3 is used in electrical construction to

(A) clamp two adjacent junction boxes together.
(B) act as a ground clamp for the conduit system.
(C) attach flexible metallic conduit to a junction box.
(D) protect exposed wires where they pass through a wall.

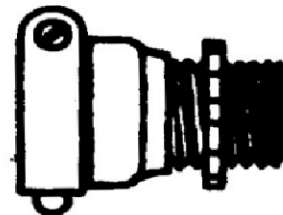


Figure 3

4. The convenience outlet in Figure 4 that is known as a polarized outlet is number

(A) 1 (C) 3
(B) 2 (D) 4

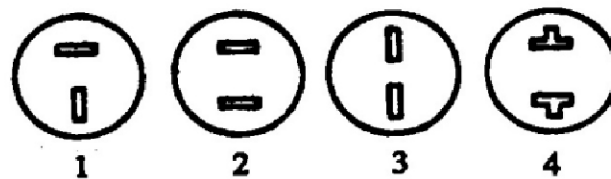


Figure 4

5. The outlet in Figure 5 that will accept the plug is

(A) 1 (C) 3
(B) 2 (D) 4

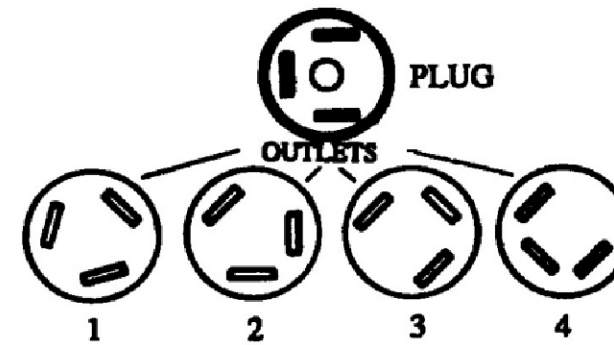


Figure 5

6. The device shown in Figure 6 is clearly intended for use in electrical construction to

(A) support conduit on a wall.
(B) join cable to a terminal block.
(C) ground a wire to a water pipe.
(D) attach a chain-hung lighting fixture to an outlet box.

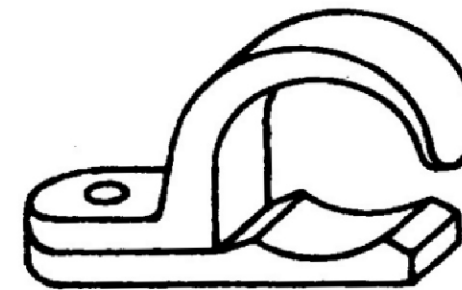


Figure 6

7. The four illustrations in Figure 7 show pairs of equal-strength permanent magnet on pivots, each magnet being held in the position shown by a mechanical locking device. When they are mechanically unlocked, the magnets that are LEAST likely to change their position are pair number

(A) 1 (C) 3
(B) 2 (D) 4

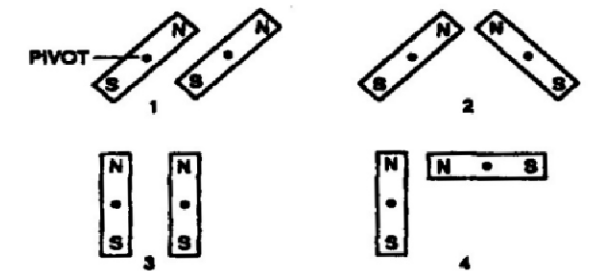


Figure 7

8. Two transformers with ratios of 1:2 are to be connected in parallel. To test for proper connections, the circuit of Figure 8 is used. The transformers are connected in parallel if the voltmeter shown reads

(A) 120 volts.
(B) 240 volts.
(C) 0 volts.
(D) 480 volts.

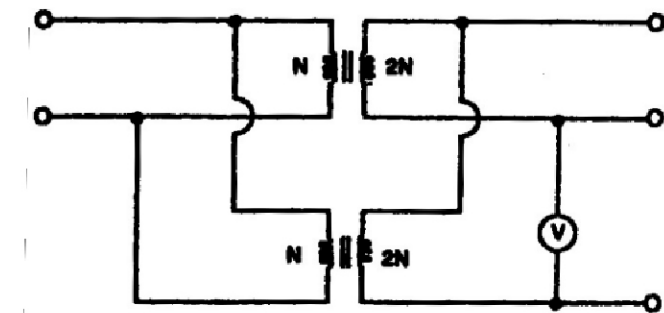


Figure 8

9. In accordance with the voltages shown in Figure 9, the power supply must be

(A) 3-wire DC.
 (B) 3-phase AC.
 (C) 2-phase AC.
 (D) single-phase AC.

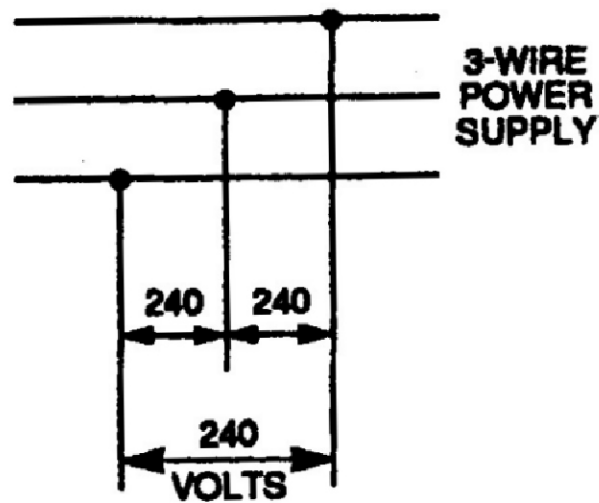


Figure 9

10. If the voltmeter in Figure 10 reads 34 volts, the circuit voltage is about

(A) 68
 (B) 85
 (C) 102
 (D) 119

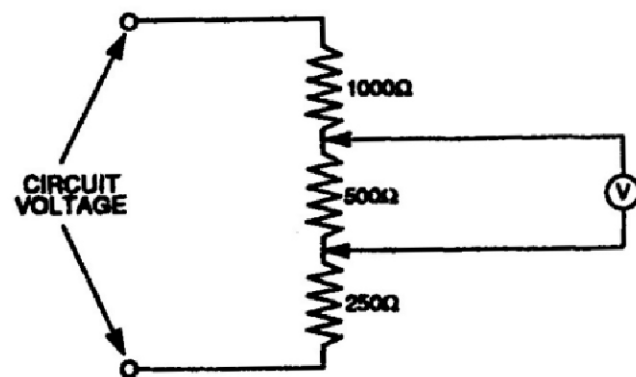


Figure 10

11. The range of both voltmeters shown in Figure 11 is 0-300 volts. In this case, the AC meter will indicate the correct voltage and the DC meter will indicate

(A) zero
 (B) a few volt too high.
 (C) a few volt too low.
 (D) the correct voltage.

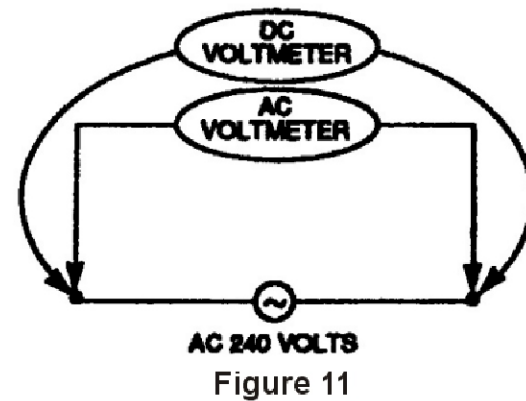


Figure 11

12. The reading of the voltmeter in Figure 12 should be

(A) 50
 (B) 10
 (C) 5
 (D) 0

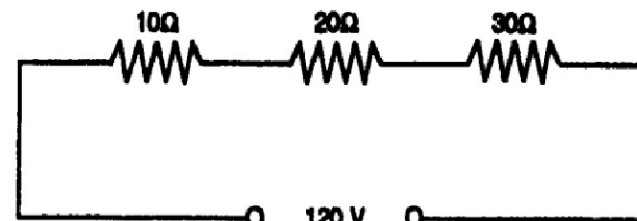


Figure 12

13. The reading of the voltmeter in Figure 13 will be highest when the test prods are held on points

(A) 1 and 4
 (B) 2 and 5
 (C) 3 and 6
 (D) 4 and 7

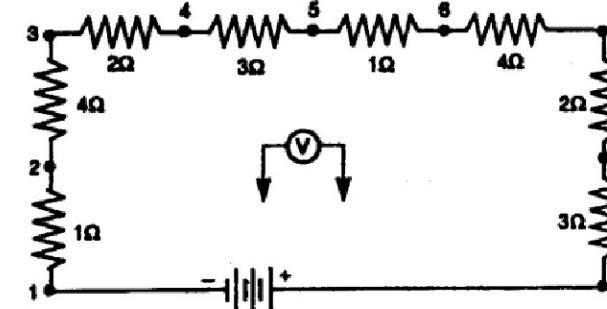


Figure 13

14. Meter 1 in Figure 14 is a(n)

(A) ammeter.
 (B) frequency meter.
 (C) wattmeter.
 (D) voltmeter.

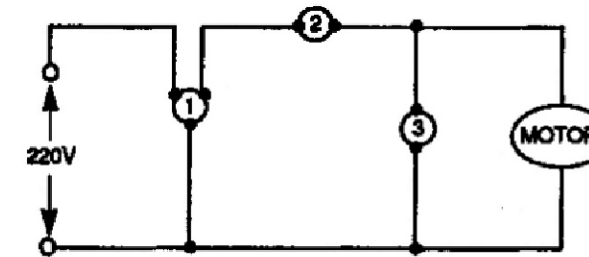


Figure 14

15. The reading of the voltmeter in Figure 15 should be

(A) 600 (C) 120
 (B) 300 (D) 0

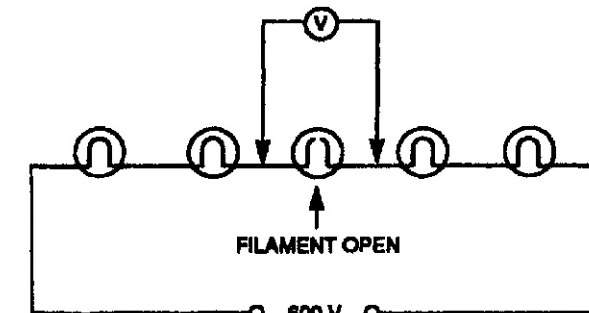


Figure 15

16. The voltage "X" in Figure 16 is

(A) 25 (C) 15
 (B) 20 (D) 5

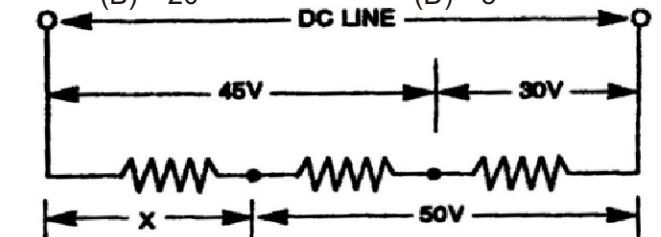


Figure 16

17. With the voltage drop across the four resistors in Figure 17 as shown, the voltmeter will read

(A) 50 volts. (C) 100 volts.
 (B) 70 volts. (D) 170 volts.

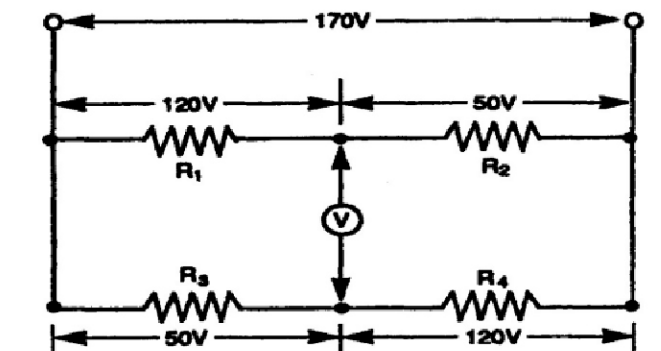


Figure 17

18. The voltage across terminal 1 and terminal 2 of the transformer connected as shown in Figure 18 is

(A) 50 volts. (C) 200 volts.
 (B) 100 volts. (D) 400 volts.

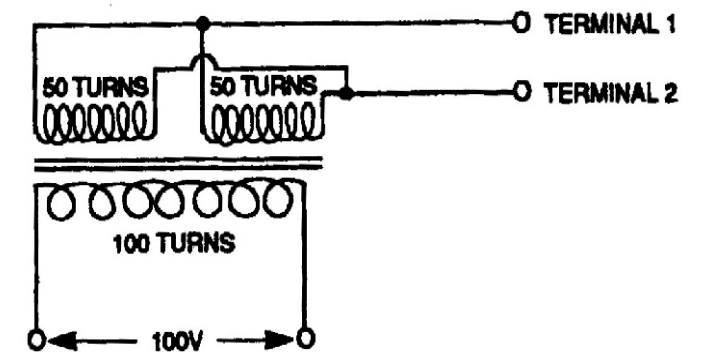


Figure 18

19. If 2 amperes flow through the circuit shown in Figure 19, the terminal voltage is

(A) 2 volts. (C) 12 volts.
(B) 6 volts (D) 24 volts.

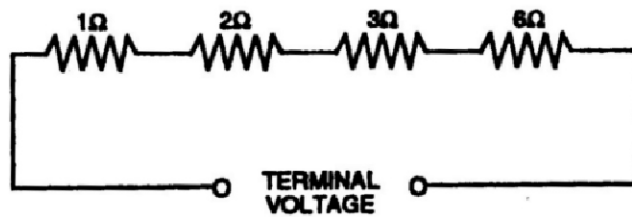


Figure 19

20. Assume you have decided to test a sealed box having two terminals by using the hook-up shown, in Figure 20. When you hold the test prods on the terminals, the voltmeter needle swings upscale and then quickly returns to zero. As an initial conclusion, you would be correct in assuming that the box contain a

(A) capacitor.
(B) choke.
(C) rectifier.
(D) resistor.

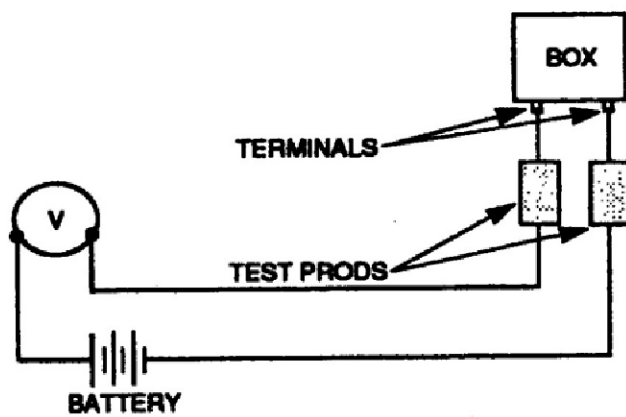


Figure 20

21. The power used by the heater shown in Figure 21 is

(A) 120 watts. (C) 2,400 watts.
(B) 720 watts. (D) 4,320 watts.

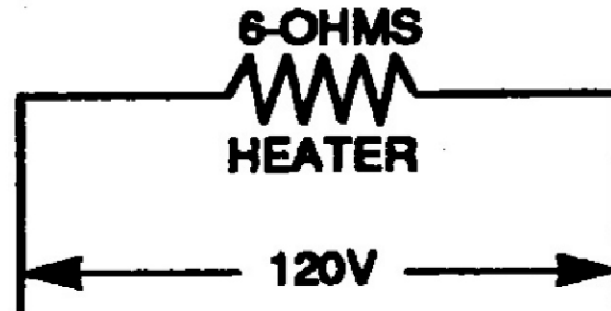


Figure 21

22. If the motors shown in Figure 22 runs for one half an hour, the energy consumed is

(A) 120 watt-hours
(B) 1,500 watt-hours
(C) 3,000 watt-hours.
(D) 90,000 watt-hours

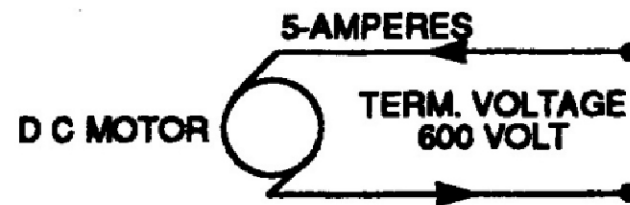


Figure 22

23. Meter 1 in Figure 23 is a(n)

(A) ammeter.
(B) frequency meter.
(C) wattmeter.
(D) voltmeter

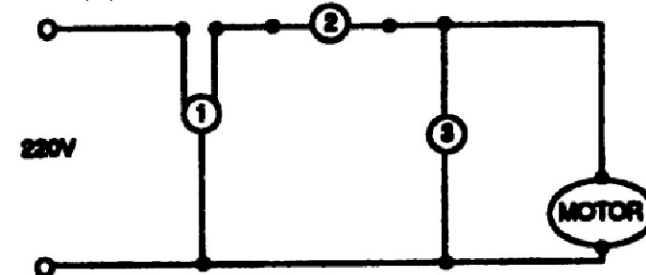


Figure 23

24. The reading of the ammeter in Figure 24 should be

(A) 4.0 (C) 1.0
(B) 2.0 (D) 0.5

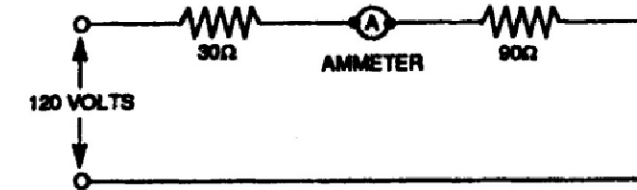


Figure 24

25. The instrument shown in Figure 25 is properly connected to measure

(A) AC amperes. (C) AC volts.
(B) DC amperes. (D) DC volts.

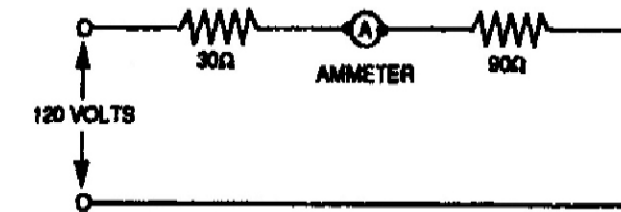


Figure 25

26. The current in the wire at the point indicated by the arrow in Figure 26 is

(A) 1 ampere. (C) 3 ampere.
(B) 2 amperes. (D) 4 amperes.

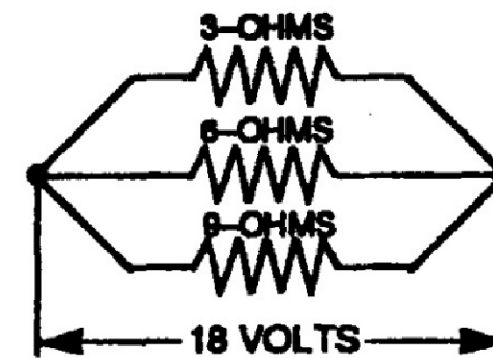


Figure 26

27. If fuse 1 blows in the 3-wire DC system shown in Figure 27, the current in the neutral wire will

(A) increase by 1.0 ampere.
(B) increase by 0.5 ampere.
(C) decrease by 1.0 ampere.
(D) decrease by 0.5 ampere.

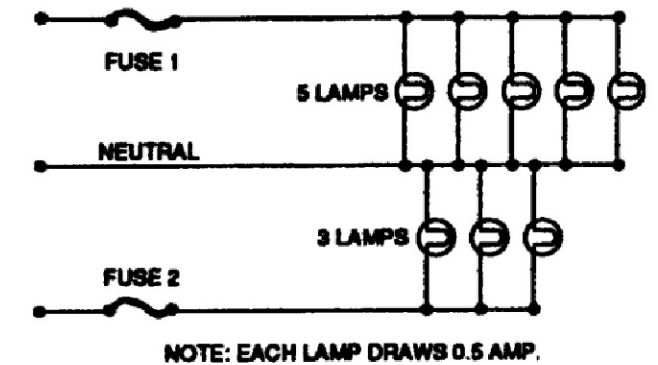


Figure 27

28. If the permissible current is 1,000 amperes for each square inch of cross section, the bus bar shown in Figure 28 can carry.

(A) 2,250 amperes
(B) 2,000 amperes
(C) 1,750 amperes
(D) 1,500 amperes

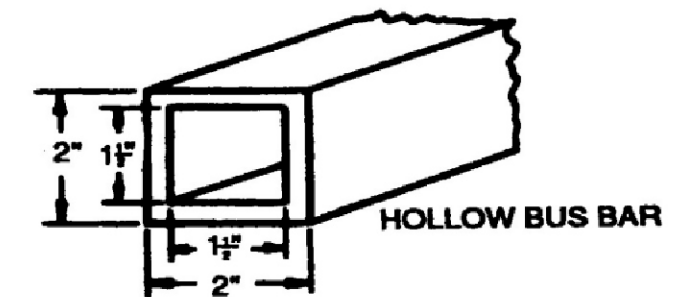


Figure 28

29. If the voltmeter in Figure 29 reads 80 volts, the current in the 11-ohm resistor is

(A) 10 amperes
(B) 6.3 amperes
(C) 12 amperes
(D) 8.3 amperes

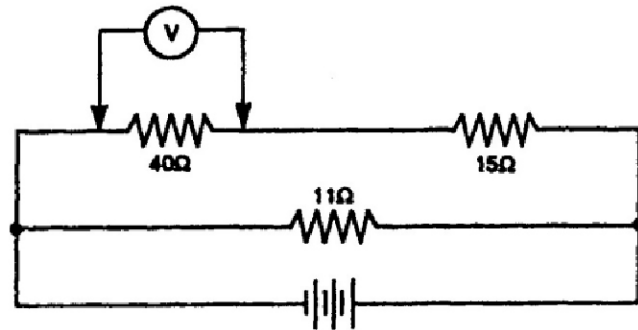


Figure 29

30. If ammeter 2 in Figure 30 reads 60 amperes, the reading of ammeter 1 should be about

(A) 4 amperes
(B) 15 amperes
(C) 60 amperes
(D) 900 amperes

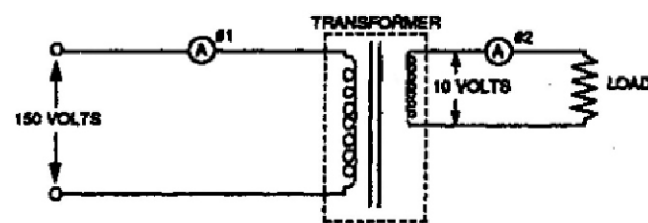


Figure 30

31. Figure 31 represents the circuit of a DC ammeter. If the value of R_1 is increased while the value of R_2 remains unchanged, the

(A) deflection of the instrument is no longer proportional to the current
(B) range of the ammeter is decreased
(C) range of the ammeter remains the same
(D) range of the ammeter is increased.

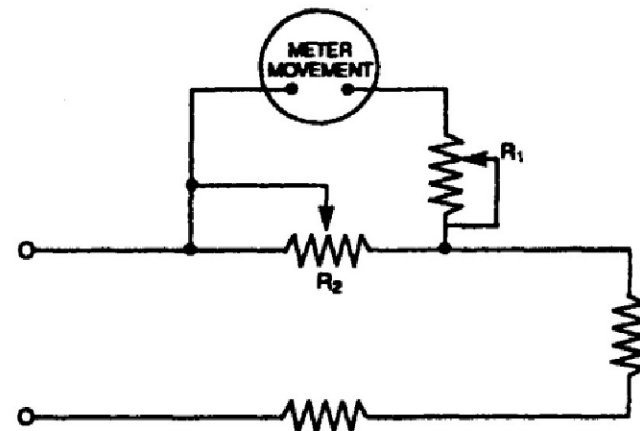


Figure 31

32. Regardless of the battery voltage in Figure 32, it is clear that the smallest current is in the resistor having a resistance of

(A) 200 ohms
(B) 300 ohms
(C) 400 ohms
(D) 500 ohms

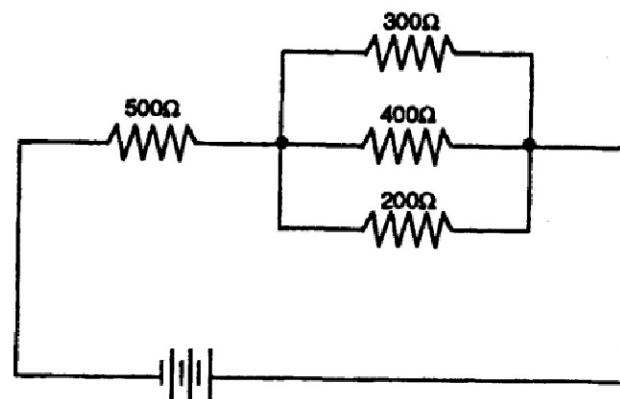


Figure 32

33. If the slider connecting both resistors in Figure 33 is 9 inches from the left-hand end of the resistors, the resistance between terminals 1 and 2 is

(A) 1.125 ohms
(B) 875 ohms
(C) 6750 ohms
(D) 625 ohms

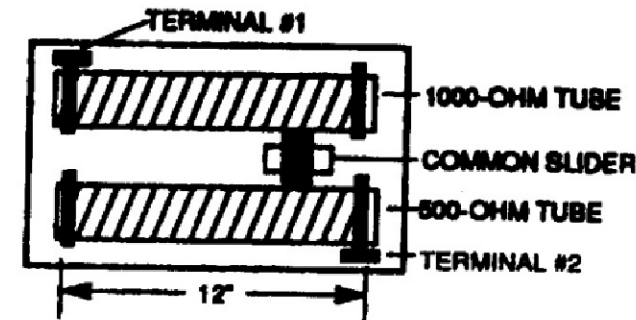


Figure 33

34. The resistance box shown in Figure 34 can be set to any value of resistance up to 10,000 ohms. The reading shown is

(A) 3875
(B) 5738
(C) 5783
(D) 8375

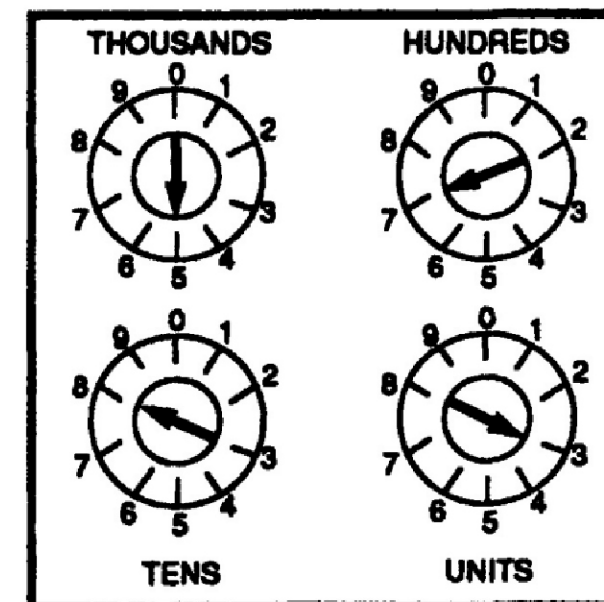


Figure 34

35. If the 6 volt lamp in Figure 35 burns at normal voltage and current, resistance R must be most nearly

(A) 120 ohms
(B) 60 ohms
(C) 12 ohms
(D) 6 ohms

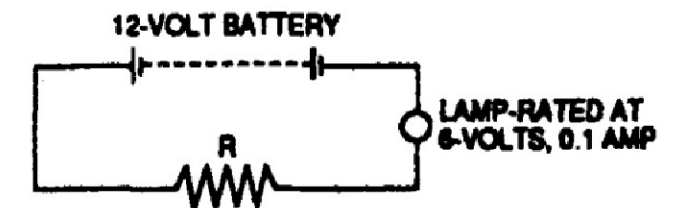


Figure 35

36. When the movable arm of the uniformly wound resistor in Figure 36 in the position shown the resistance in ohms between terminals 2 and 3 is

(A) 2,000
(B) 1,800
(C) 1,500
(D) 1,200

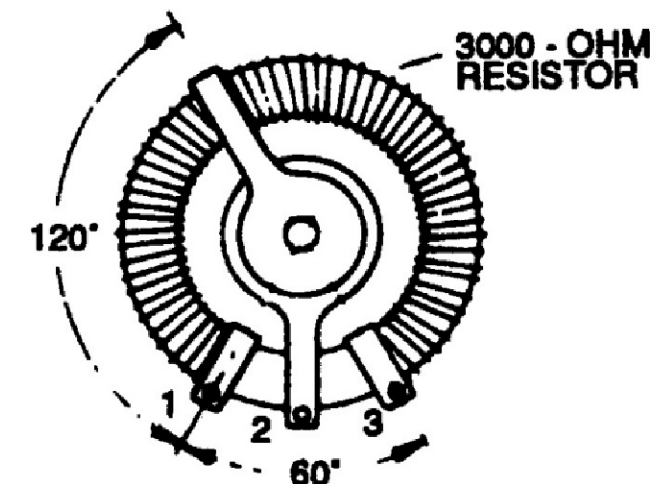


Figure 36

37. In Figure 37, the standard coupling for rigid electrical conduit is

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4

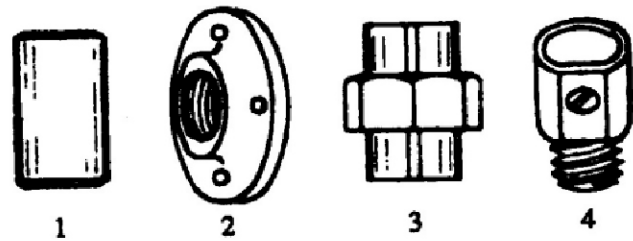


Figure 37

38. The six wires shown in Figure 38 are to be properly connected so that the lighting fixture can be controlled by a single-pole on-off switch. The correct connections in accordance with established good practical are

(A) 1 to 3 and 5; 2 to 4 and 6
(B) 1 to 5; 2 to 3; 4 to 6
(C) 1 to 3 and 6; 2 to 4 and 5
(D) 1 to 3; 4 to 5; 2 to 6

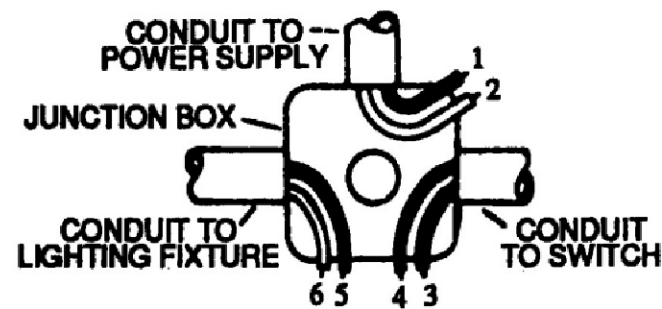


Figure 38

39. When a long thread is used on one of two pieces of conduit joined by a coupling secured with a lock nut as indicated in Figure 39, the probable reason for the use of this long thread is that

(A) one piece of conduit has been cut too short
(B) expansion or contraction of conduit due to temperature changes has to be compensated for.
(C) neither conduit was free to turn when the coupling was made
(D) the joint has to be firmly anchored in a concrete wall

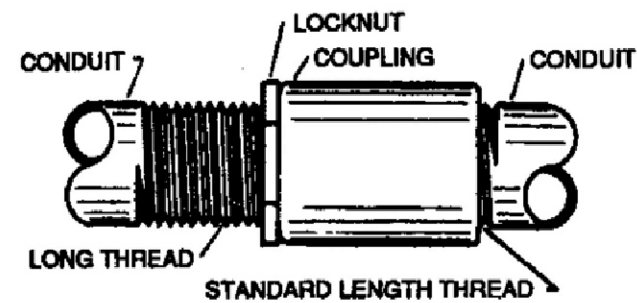


Figure 39

40. If each of the four 90° conduit elbows in Figure 40 has the dimensions shown, the distance S is

(A) 20"
(B) 22"
(C) 24"
(D) 26"

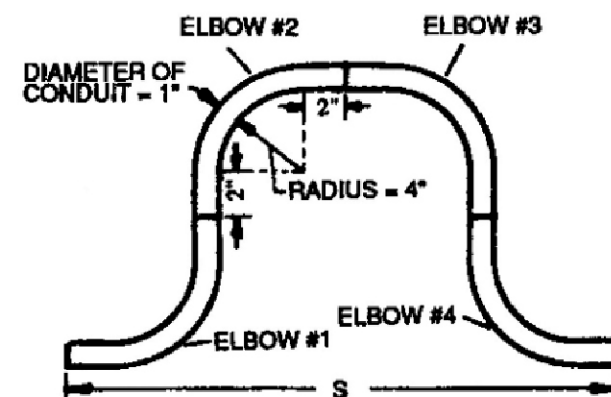


Figure 40

41. Figure 41 shows four standard rigid electrical conduit sizes in cross-section. The one that is nominal 1/2-inch conduit is No.

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4

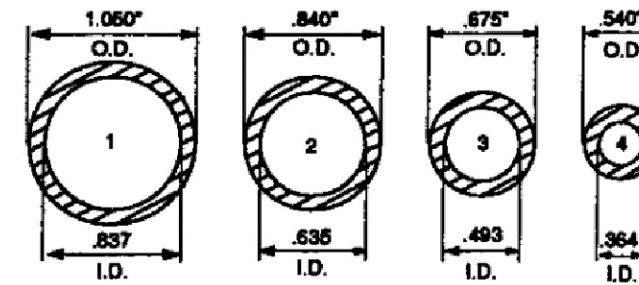


Figure 41

42. In the diagram in Figure 42, the lamps that are lighted with normal brightness are

(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) only 1

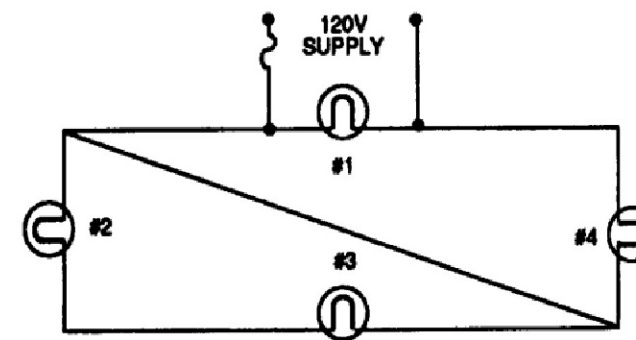


Figure 42

43. The five lamps shown in Figure 43 are each at 120-volts, 60-watts. If all are good lamps, lamp No. 5 will be

(A) much brighter than normal.
(B) about its normal brightness.
(C) much dimmer than normal
(D) completely dark.

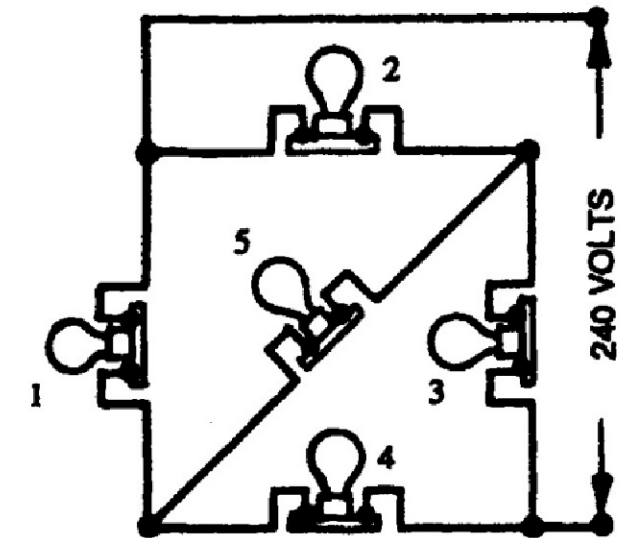


Figure 43

44. On the ungrounded circuit, in Figure 44, lamps connected as shown would normally be used to

(A) provide a grounded neutral.
(B) indicate an accidental ground on either line.
(C) show whether or not the line is alive.
(D) indicate which line fuse is blown.

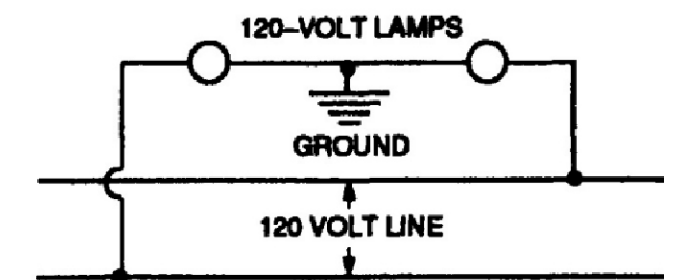


Figure 44

45. Each of the four sketches in Figure 45 shows the proper schematic connections for one kind of DC motor. The one showing the connections for a shunt motor is number.

(A) 1 (C) 3
(B) 2 (D) 4

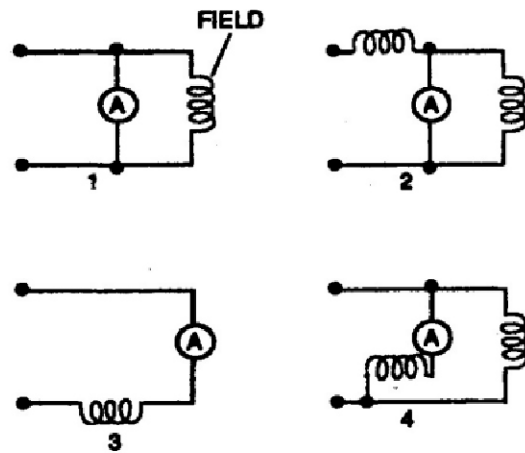


Figure 45

46. The two small AC motors in Figure 46 are identical, but pinion 2 has twice the diameter of pinion 1. The motors are connected to the same power supply and are wired so they normally tend to turn in opposite directions. When the power is first turned on.

(A) the motors will stall.
(B) both motors will turn at near normal speed in the same direction.
(C) motor 2 will turn in its normal direction, driving motor 1 backward.
(D) motor 1 will turn in its normal direction, driving motor 2 backward.

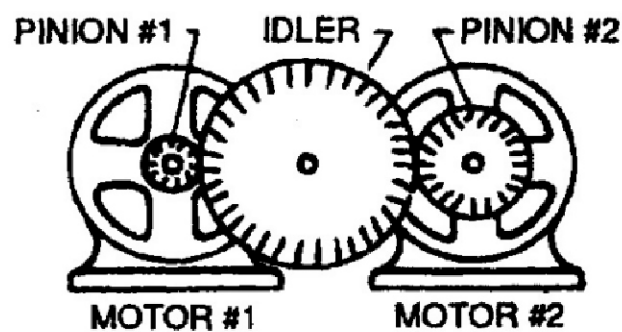


Figure 46

47. If the upper fuse in Figure 47 is good and the lower fuse is burned out, the test lamp that be lighted is
- (A) 1 (C) 3
(B) 2 (D) 4

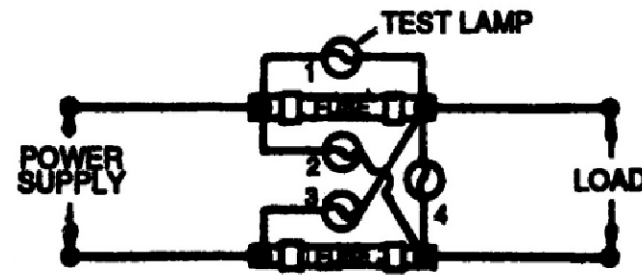


Figure 47

48. Figure A of Figure 48 is the electric circuit, and B is a simplified drawing of the magnetic circuit of the trip mechanism of a DC circuit breaker that opens if the armature drops to the position shown. The circuit breaker remains closed if the load current is zero and the line voltage is normal. It will open if

(A) both the line voltage and load current is reversed.
(B) the load current is reversed and line voltage is normal
(C) the load current is excessive and line voltage is normal
(D) the line voltage is excessive and load current is normal.

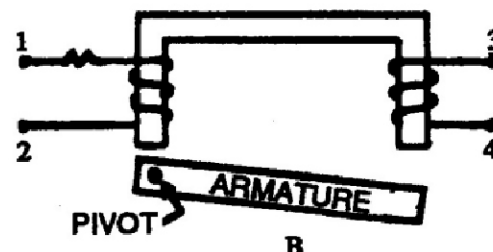
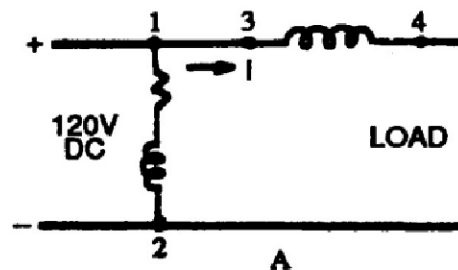


Figure 48

49. In order to furnish DC for the operation of relays and control circuit where only a source of AC is available and the use of batteries is not convenient, diodes are used extensively as rectifiers. The schematic diagram shown in Figure 49 represents a typical

(A) full-wave rectifier
(B) push-pull rectifier
(C) bridge rectifier
(D) half-wave rectifier

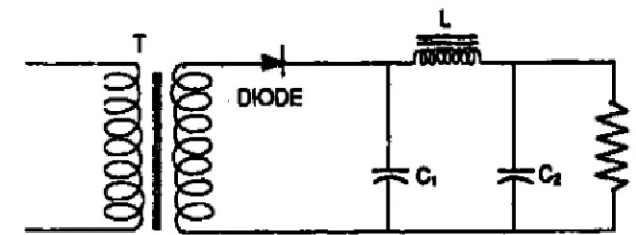


Figure 49

50. A relay circuit is connected to a 120-volt, 60-hertz AC supply as shown in Figure 50. The current flowing in the circuit is

(A) 20 amperes
(B) 15 amperes
(C) 12 amperes
(D) 8.57 amperes

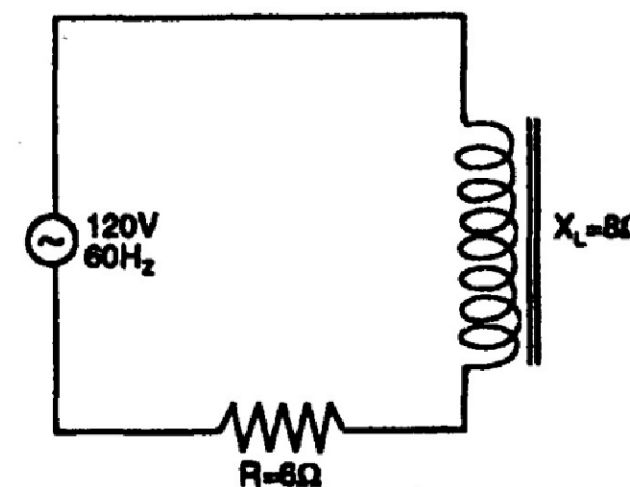


Figure 50

51. In the circuit in Figure 51 the capacity reactance is equal to the inductive reactance. Under these condition, the current is

(A) a minimum.
(B) 10 minimum.
(C) 6 minimum.
(D) 4 minimum

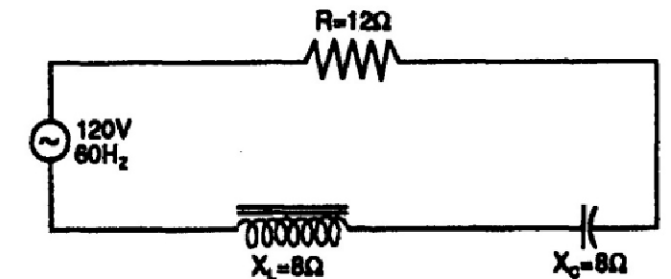


Figure 51

52. On the transformer in Figure 52, the dimension marked "X" is

(A) $9\frac{7}{8}$ "
(B) 14"
(C) $18\frac{1}{8}$ "
(D) $19\frac{1}{8}$ "

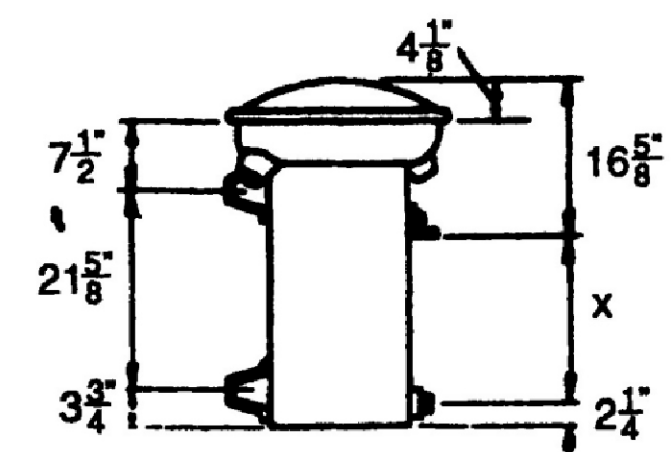


Figure 52

53. In Figure 53, in amperes, is approximately equal to

- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 15
- (D) 20

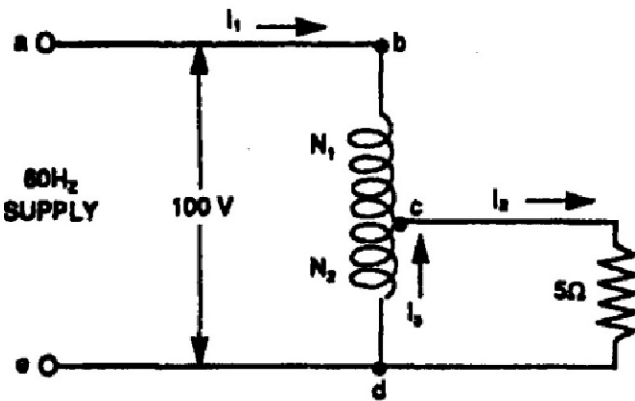


Figure 53

54. The sketch in Figure 54 shows two step down transformer with 120-volt lamps to determine which connections to make for paralleling the secondaries, if leads 1 and 3 are of the same polarity, then

- (A) lamp X will be bright and lamp Y dark
- (B) lamp Y will be bright and lamp X dark
- (C) both lamps will be bright
- (D) both lamps will be dark

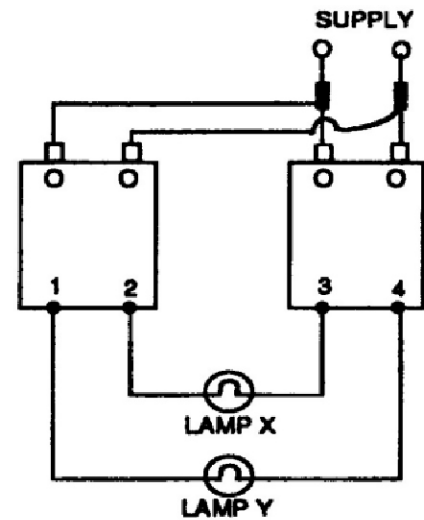


Figure 54

55. Of the following, the one that is NOT a safe practice when lifting heavy object is

- (A) keep the back as nearly upright as possible.
- (B) if the object feels too heavy, keep lifting until you get help.
- (C) spread the feet apart.
- (D) use the arm and leg muscles.

56. In order to check the number of poles in a 3-phase, wound-rotor induction motor, it is necessary to check the no-load speed. The no-load speed is obtained by running the motor with load disconnected and with the

- (A) rotor resistance short-circuited.
- (B) rotor resistance all in.
- (C) rotor resistance half in.
- (D) rotor resistance one third in.

57. The minimum number of overload devices required for a 3-phase AC motor connected to a 120/208 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire system is

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

58. In a 3-phase system with three identical loads connected in delta, if the line voltage is 4,160 volts, the line neutral voltage is

- (A) 10,000 ohms
- (B) 100,000 ohms
- (C) 250,000 ohms
- (D) 1,000,000 ohms

59. Defects in wiring that permit current to jump from one wire to another before the intended path has been complete are called

- (A) grounds
- (B) short
- (C) opens
- (D) breaks

60. Boxes and fitting intended for outdoor use should be of

- (A) weatherproof type.
- (B) stamped steel of not less than No. 16 standard gage.
- (C) stamped steel plated with cadmium.
- (D) ample strength and rigidity.

ANSWER KEY

1. A	11. A	21. C	31. D	41. B	51. B
2. C	12. D	22. B	32. C	42. A	52. C
3. C	13. B	23. C	33. A	43. D	53. B
4. A	14. C	24. C	34. C	44. B	54. C
5. C	15. A	25. B	35. B	45. A	55. D
6. A	16. A	26. B	36. B	46. D	56. A
7. C	17. B	27. B	37. A	47. C	57. B
8. C	18. A	28. C	38. D	48. B	58. A
9. B	19. D	29. A	39. C	49. D	59. B
10. D	20. A	30. A	40. D	50. C	60. A

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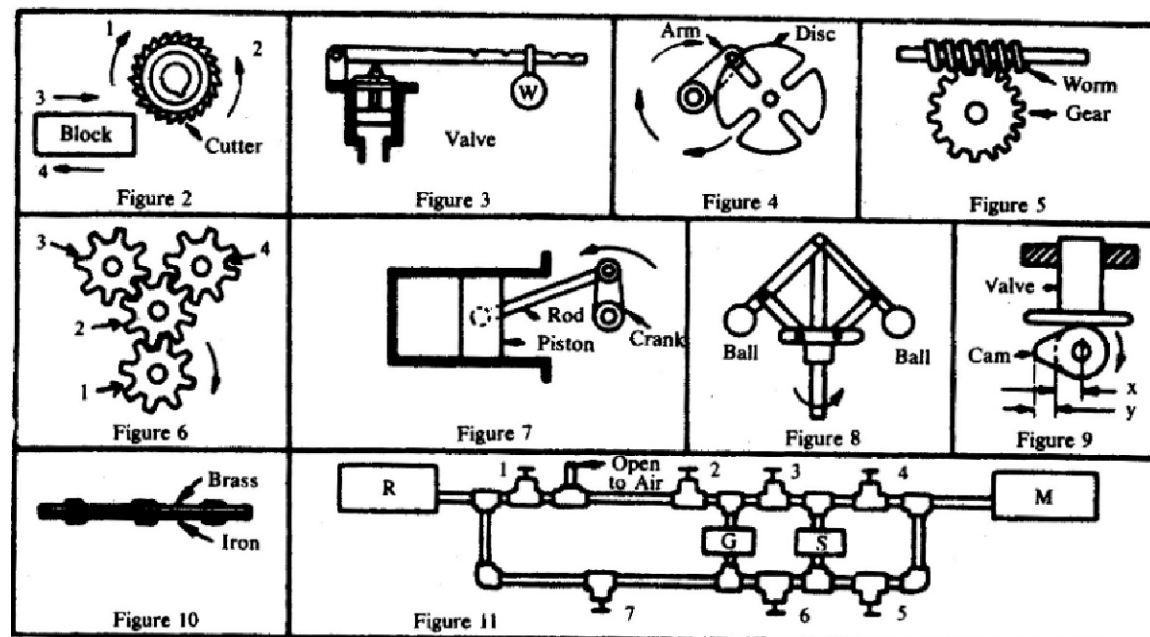
MECHANICAL INSIGHT TEST

Items 1 through 10 refer to the following boxed figure. Each item gives the proper figure to be used with that item.

16 QUESTIONS 5 MINUTES

DIRECTION

For each question, read all the choices carefully. Select the answer that you consider correct or most nearly correct. Blacken the answer space corresponding to your best choice. Just as you would on the actual examination.



- Figure 2 shows a cutter and a steel block. For proper cutting, they should move respectively in directions
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 1 and 3
(C) 2 and 3
(D) 2 and 4
- Figure 3 shows a lever type safety valve. It will blow off at a lower pressure if weight W is
(A) increased
(B) moved to the right
(C) increased and moved to the right
(D) moved left
- Figure 4 shows a slotted disc turned by a pin on a rotating arm. One revolution of the arm turns the disc
(A) $1/4$ turn
(B) $3/4$ turn
(C) $1/2$ turn
(D) One complete turn
- Figure 5 shows a worm and a gear. If the worm rotates slowly on its shaft, the gear will
(A) not turn
(B) turn rapidly
(C) turn very slowly
(D) oscillate

- Figure 6 shows four gears. If gear 1 turns as shown, then the gear turning in the same direction are
(A) 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 2 and 4
(D) 3 and 4
- Figure 7 shows a crank and piston. The piston moves from mid-position to the extreme right if the crank
(A) makes $1/2$ turn
(B) makes a $3/4$ turn
(C) makes one turn
(D) makes $1 1/2$ turns
- Figure 8 shows a governor on a rotating shaft. As the shaft speeds up, the governor balls will
(A) move down
(B) move upward and inward
(C) move upward
(D) move inward
- Figure 9 shows a cam and a valve. For each cam revolution, the vertical rise equals distance
(A) Y
(B) X plus Y
(C) X
(D) twice X
- Figure 10 shows a brass and iron strip continuously riveted together. High temperatures would probably
(A) have no effect at all
(B) bend the strips
(C) separate the strips
(D) shorten the strips
- In Figure 11, assume that all valves are closed. For air to flow from R through G, then through S to M, open
(A) valves 1, 2, 6, and 4
(B) valves 7, 3, and 4
(C) valves 7, 6, and 4
(D) valves 7, 3, and 5

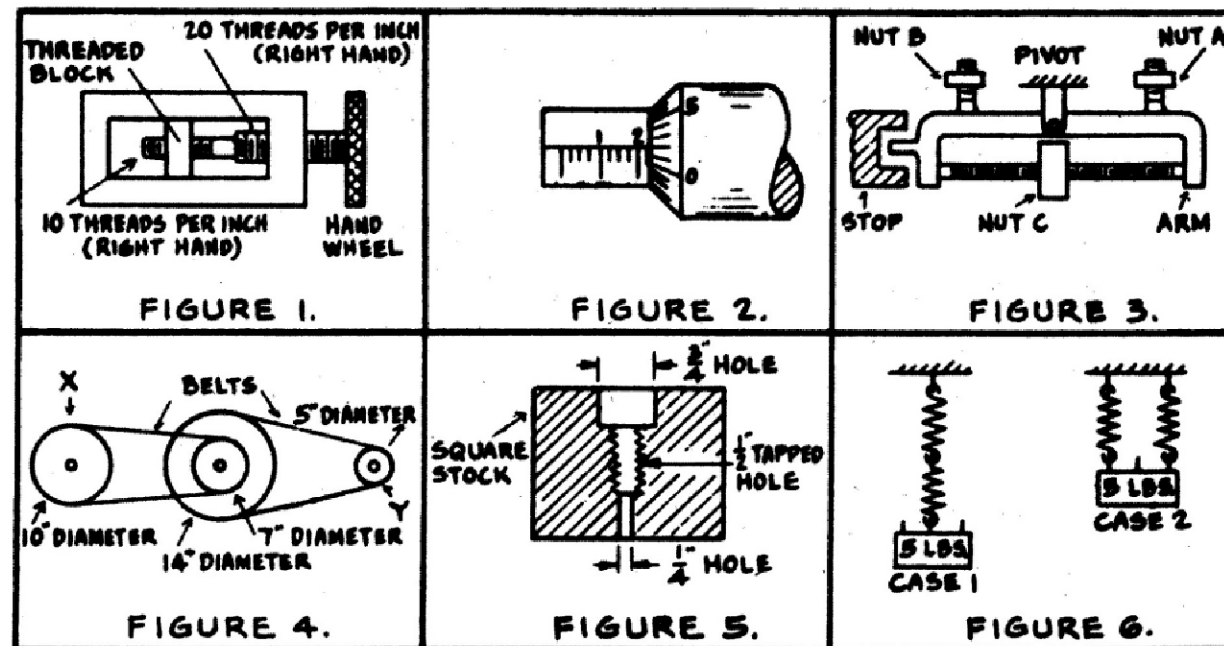
ANSWER KEY

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

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Items 11 through 16 refer to the following boxed figure.
Each items gives the proper figure to be used with that item



11. Figure 1, the threaded block can slide in the slot but can not revolve. If the hand wheel is turned 20 revolutions clockwise, the threaded block will move
 - (A) one inch to the left
 - (B) 1/2 inch to the left
 - (C) one inch to the right
 - (D) 1/2 inch to the right
12. The micrometer in Figure 2 reads
 - (A) .2270
 - (B) .2252
 - (C) .2120
 - (D) .2020
13. The arm in Figure 3 is Shown as exactly balanced. If nut "A" is removed entirely, in order to rebalance the arm, it will necessary to turn
 - (A) nut "C" toward the right
 - (B) nut "C" toward the left
 - (C) nut "B" up
 - (D) nut "B" down
14. A double-belt drive is shown in Figure 4, if the pulley marked "X" is revolving at 100 RPM, the speed of pulley "Y" is
 - (A) 800 RPM
 - (B) 400 RPM
 - (C) 200 RPM
 - (D) 25 RPM
15. To drill and tap the holes in Figure 5, the best practice would be to do the work in the following order
 - (A) drill 1/2" hole drill 3/4", hole tap 1/2, hole, drill 1/4" hole from bottom
 - (B) drill 1/4" hole through piece, drill 1/2" hole, tap 1/2" hole, drill 3/4" hole
 - (C) drill 3/4" hole, drill the 1/2" hole, drill the 1/4" hole, tap the 1/2" hole
 - (D) drill 1/4" hole through piece, drill 1/2" hole, drill 3/4" hole, tap 1/2" hole
16. In Figure 6, all four springs are identical. In case 1, the springs are configured end to end. The stretch of each spring, due to the 5 lb. Weight, is
 - (A) as much as in case 2
 - (B) as much as in case 2
 - (C) twice as much as in case 2
 - (D) four times as much as in case 2

ELECTRICAL INSIGHT TEST I

6 QUESTIONS

5 MINUTES

DIRECTION

For each question, read all the choices carefully. Select the answer that you consider correct or most nearly correct. Blacken the answer space corresponding to your best choice. Just as you would on the actual examination.

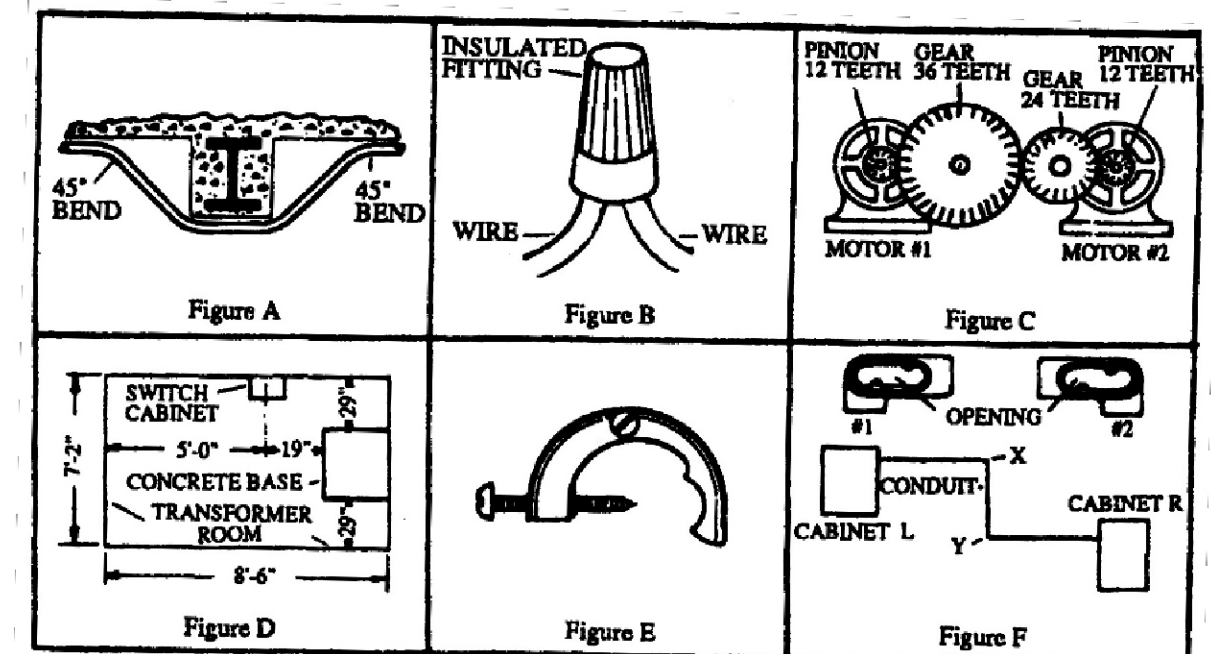


Figure 1

Questions 1-6 refer to figure 1. Each question gives the proper Figure to use with that question.

1. When a wire is pulled into the conduit shown in Figure A, it must go around bends amounting to a total of
 - (A) 0°
 - (B) 90°
 - (C) 180°
 - (D) 360°
2. Wires are often spliced by the use of a fitting like the one shown in figure B. The use of this fitting does away with the need for
 - (A) skinning.
 - (B) cleaning.
 - (C) twisting.
 - (D) soldering

3.

The two identical motors in Figure C are connected to the same power supply and are so that they normally tend to turn in the same direction. When the power is turned on.

- (A) the motors will stall.
- (B) both motors will turn at normal speed in the same direction.
- (C) motor 1 will turn in its normal direction, driving motor 2 backward.
- (D) motor 2 will turn in its normal direction, driving motor 1 backward.

4. The dimensions of the concrete base shown in Figure D are
 (A) 14" x 28"
 (B) 23" x 28"
 (C) 23" x 29"
 (D) 14" x 29"
5. The device shown in Figure E is a
 (A) C-lamp.
 (B) test clip.
 (C) battery connector.
 (D) ground clamp.
6. Figure F shown two types of conduit fitting (Nos. 1 and 2) used as pull boxes at sharp bends in conduit runs. The Figure also shows the layout of a conduit run on the wall between cabinets L and R. If wire is to be pulled into the conduit starting at cabinets L, and the wire is to be continuous without a splice from cabinet L to cabinet R, the best choice of fittings is to have a
 (A) a 1 at corner X and a 2 at corner Y.
 (B) 2 at both corners X and Y.
 (C) 1 at both corners X and Y.
 (D) a 2 at corners X and a 1 at corner Y.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 4. B |
| 2. D | 5. D |
| 3. C | 6. D |

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ELECTRICAL INSIGHT TEST II

6 QUESTIONS
3 MINUTES

DIRECTION

Question 1-6 refer to Figure and symbols for an incandescent lighting system installation. Refer to the sketch and symbols in answering these items. Assumes a spacing of 10 feet between lighting fixtures, a distance of 75 feet from the lighting panel to the first fixture in each group and that each circuit will be completely independent.

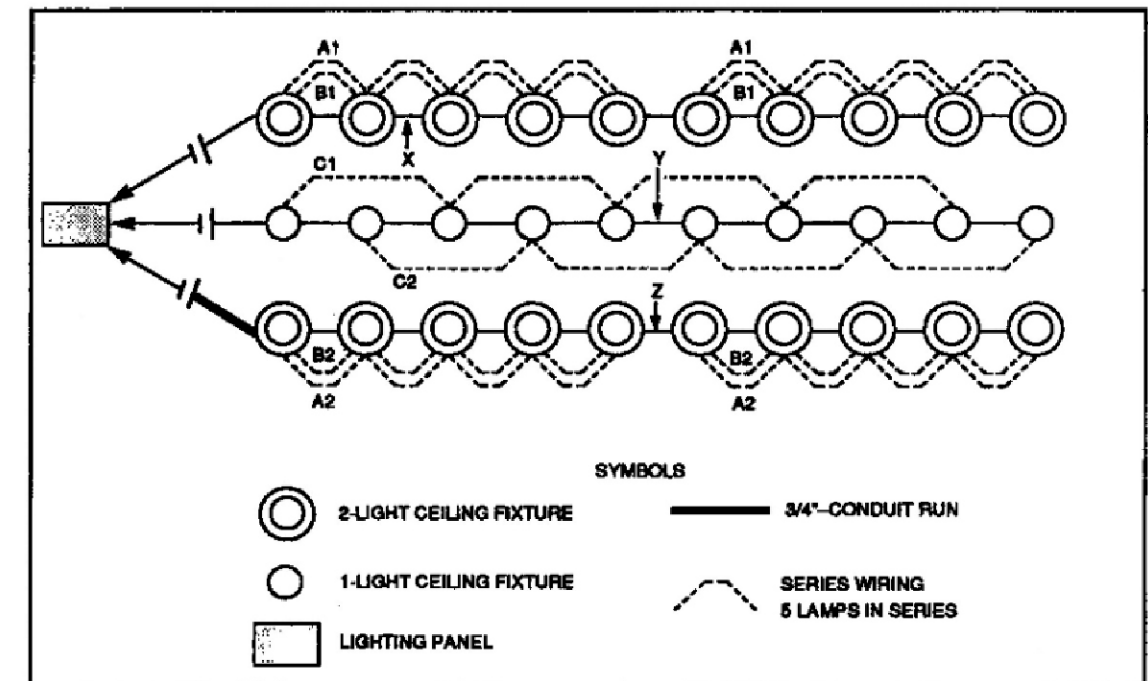


Figure 1

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The number of standard lengths of conduit required for this job is about
(A) 24
(B) 27
(C) 51
(D) 78 | 3. The number of wires in the conduit at "Z" will be
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6 |
| 2. When the extension is in operation, a ground on a negative wire at "X" will
(A) blow one circuit fuse
(B) blow two circuit fuse
(C) cause the series farthest from the panel to be dark.
(D) have no appreciable effect on the performance of the installation. | 4. The number of switches used to control the extension of the lighting system will be
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6 |

5. When the extension is in operation, a ground on the series wire of circuit C1 at "Y" will
- (A) darken two lamps and cause three to be abnormally bright.
 (B) darken three lamps and cause two the to be abnormally bright.
 (C) blow the circuit fuse.
 (D) have no appreciable effect on the performance of the installation
6. The length of red wire needed for this job is about
- (A) 350 feet.
 (C) 1,200 feet.
 (B) 500 feet.
 (D) 1,750 feet.

ANSWER KEY

1. C 4. D
 2. D 5. A
 3. B 6. B

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POWER TO EXCEL IN APTITUDE TEST

God is the custodian of wisdom, knowledge and understanding of all things, hence believers stand a better chance to tap from the vast resources in all fields of human endeavour. You too can reject failure and embrace the spirit of excellence today. *Job 32:8 "But there is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding."*

The only source of true wisdom and intelligence is the Almighty. God has deposited His Spirit into each of His children and as many as will tap from that divine source cannot go wrong. It is recorded that God gave Daniel and the three Hebrew boys knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom: and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams (*Daniel 1:17*). *"And in all matters of wisdom and understanding, that the king enquired of them he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm"* (*Daniel 1:20*).

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Beloved, you have to study hard. Go through this book very well and pray hard. When you've prepared well, these prayers will cause you to excel in your aptitude test.

NOTE:

1. Repent of all your sins
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3. Believe God for great success in this test and that you have received already.
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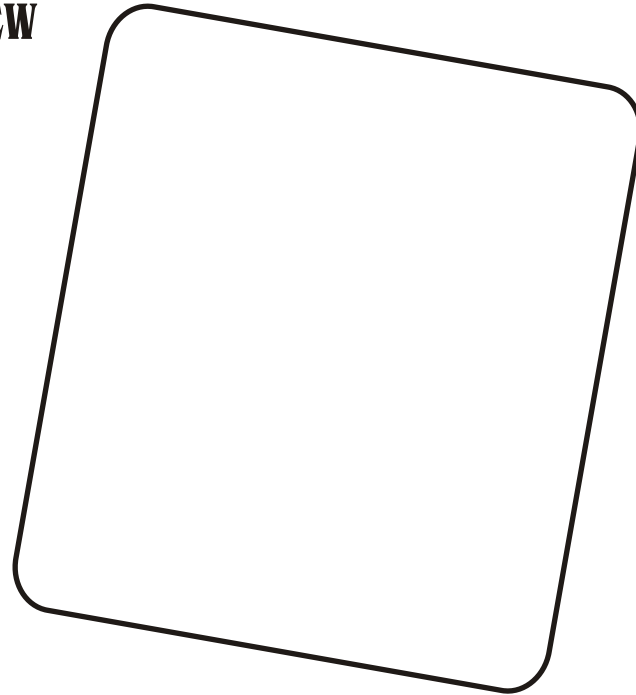
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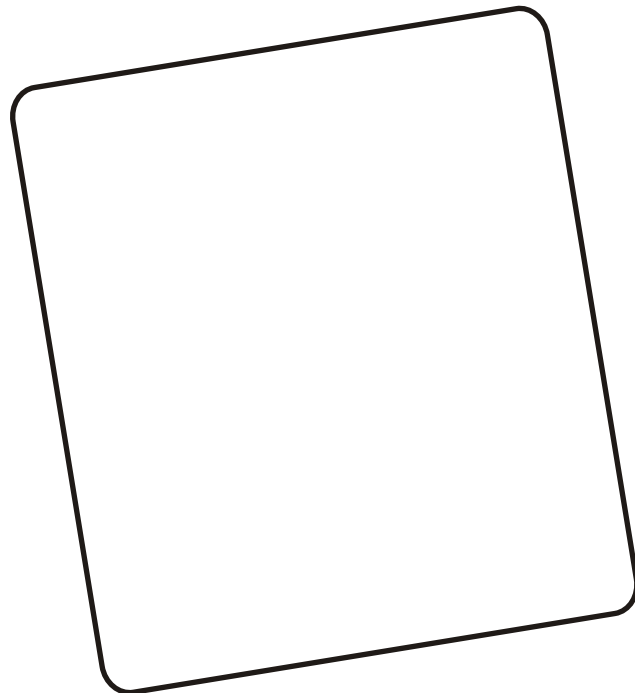
Chapter 3 explains how to write a business plan; The components of a business plan and a sample of a feasibility report.

Chapter 4 give information on finding, raising and requesting for business capital.

Chapter 5 discusses the role of Government in small scale businesses; regulations, decrees and registration of foods products.

Chapter 6 consists of over five hundred small business that can be ventured into.

Chapter 7 gives step by step illustration on the making of various products as well as various



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