SECTION A: NUMERICAL REASONING

1. A two-digit number "AB" composed of different numerals is added to its reverse. Which one of the following statements is true for the result?

A) 189 is the largest possible value of result.
B) 55 is the minimum possible value of the result.
C) Result is always divisible by 4.
D) Result is always divisible by 11.
E) Result is always greater than 77.

2. Which number should stand for the question mark in the number pattern below?

5, 8, 14, 26, 50, 98, ?

A) 196
B) 194
C) 184
D) 146
E) 100

3. When each student in a class is given 3 pencils, 6 pencils are left. If there were 12 more pencils, each student would have 6 pencils. In this case what is the number of students?

A) 3
B) 4
C) 6
D) 8
E) 10

4. Hasan, divided a natural number by 2 and Fatma multiplied the same natural number by 3. The difference between the results of these two friends is 30. In this case what is that natural number?

A) 10
B) 12
C) 15
D) 20
E) 30

5. 30% of a number is equal to 12% of 50. What is that number?

A) 20
B) 18
C) 12
D) 8
E) 6

6. Length of a rectangle is 4 cm longer than its width. Perimeter of this rectangle is equal to the perimeter of a square with a side 12 cm long. How long is the length of the rectangle?

A) 4 cm
B) 8 cm
C) 10 cm
D) 12 cm
E) 14 cm

7. At present, sum of the ages of two children is equal to the age of their mother. At present, mother is 34 years old. In 4 years, what will be the sum of the ages of the children?

A) 17
B) 21
C) 25
D) 38
E) 42

8. In a concert hall the number of male audiences is three times the number of female audiences. When 48 males leave the concert hall the number of female and male audiences becomes equal. In this case what is the number of male audiences at the beginning?

A) 72
B) 62
C) 36
D) 24
E) 12

9. Half of three-fifth of a number is 60. What is this number?

A) 18
B) 36
C) 50
D) 200
E) 300

10. A number is added to the list of the numbers "12, 14 and 16". What is the number added to the list if the average of the numbers increases by 4?

A) 32
B) 30
C) 12
D) 10
E) 8

SECTION B: VERBAL REASONING

11. Four of the following are the members of a group. Which one is not a member of this group?

A) Lion
B) Puma
C) Whale
D) Shark
E) Dolphin

12. According to a secret code PERTOK is KOTPER and KATSUP is PUSKAT. What is the code for TARPAK?

A) RATPAK
B) KAPRAT
C) RATKAP
D) TARKAP
E) KAPTAR

13. Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

***kapituru* = black table**
***turupako* = table light**
***kapiziro* = black shoe**

Which of the following words would mean "green shoe"?

A) artuziro
B) ziroartu
C) zirokapi
D) artukapi
E) kapiartu

Instructions for Question 14:
The following question has an underlined word followed by five answer choices. Please choose the alternative that shows the necessary parts of the underlined word.

14. Green

A) Blue and Pink
B) Red and Yellow
C) Yellow and Blue
D) Purple and Black
E) Yellow and Black

15. KNOCKER is to DRUM as BLOW is to …

A) PIANO
B) VIOLIN
C) HARP
D) SINGER
E) TRUMPET

16. COLD is to ICE as HEAT is to …

A) ASH
B) STOVE
C) STEAM
D) SUN
E) LIGHT

Instructions for Question 17:
In the question below two statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered as I. and II. You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be a variant of commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

17. *Statements*: Some men are teachers. All teachers are weak.

Conclusions:
I. All men are weak.
II. All teachers are men.

A) Only conclusion I follows.
B) Only conclusion II follows.
C) Either I or II follows.
D) Neither I nor II follows.
E) Both I and II follow.

18. If you rearrange the letters "HLSOCTKMO" you would have the name of a/an.

A) City
B) Country
C) Animal
D) Equipment
E) Food

19. According to a secret code TIRPAN = 24, SARTUP = 24 and KIREZA = 33. What is the code for TARUPEK?

A) 43
B) 42
C) 36
D) 34
E) 32

20. PKL is to OJK as BUZ is to …

A) RLM
B) ATY
C) MLR
D) YTA
E) BGZ

SECTION C: VISUAL-SPATIAL REASONING

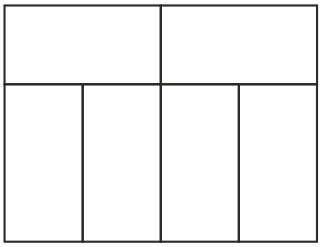
21. Which one of the following five figures is <u>different</u> than the other four?

A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
E) 5

22. Which one of the following is a mirror image of the figure on the right?

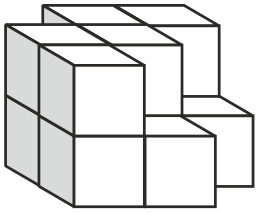
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
E) 5

23. Six identical rectangles are used to form a large rectangle without overlapping each other. Perimeter of the large rectangle is 56 cm. What is the length of one of the small rectangles?



A) 2 cm
B) 4 cm
C) 8 cm
D) 10 cm
E) 12 cm

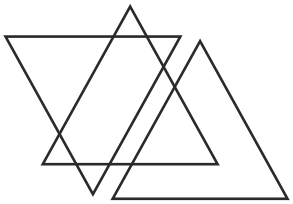
24. The picture below shows a structure made up of identical cubes. In order for this structure to look like a large cube, <u>at least</u> how many more small cubes must be added to the structure?



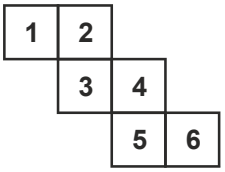
A) 6
B) 9
C) 10
D) 12
E) 15

25. How many triangles are there in the following plane picture?

A) 3
B) 8
C) 9
D) 10
E) 12

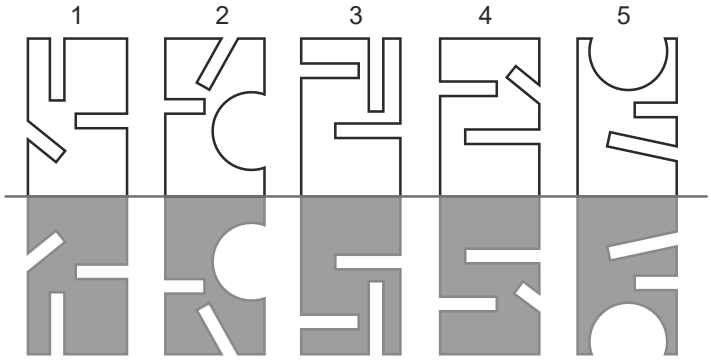


26. The plane figure which is formed by identical squares is folded to form a cube. Which face is the opposite of the face numbered "2"?



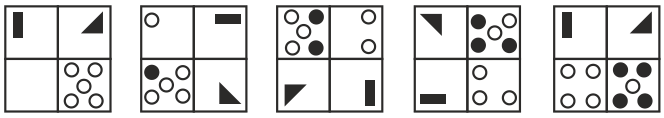
A) 1
B) 3
C) 4
D) 5
E) 6

27. The pictures below show the reflections of some shapes in water. Which of these reflections is <u>wrong</u>?

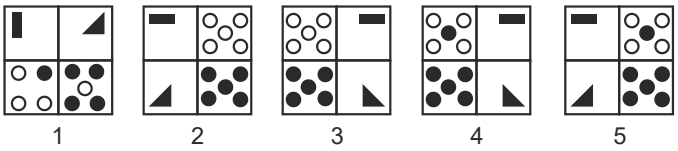


A) 5
B) 4
C) 3
D) 2
E) 1

28. Below, shows the first five steps of a figural pattern.

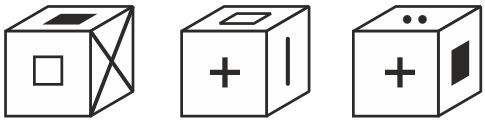


Which figure below should stand for the question mark?

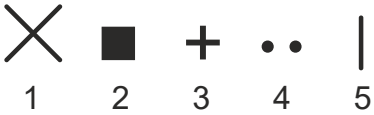


A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
E) 5

29. Three positions of a cube is shown below.

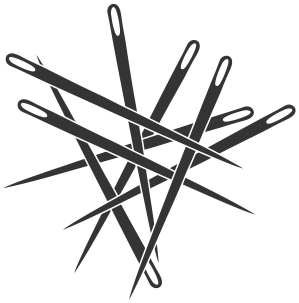


What will come opposite to the face containing "□"?



A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
E) 5

30. How many needles are seen in the following picture?



A) 10
B) 9
C) 8
D) 6
E) 7

EU SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME FOR THE TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY

VERBAL, NUMERICAL and VISUAL-SPATIAL TEST

BOOKLET PD/UG **B**

ANSWER KEY

NUMERICAL REASONING					
1	A	B	C	**D**	E
2	A	**B**	C	D	E
3	A	B	**C**	D	E
4	A	**B**	C	D	E
5	**A**	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	**E**
7	A	B	C	D	**E**
8	**A**	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	**D**	E
10	A	**B**	C	D	E

VERBAL REASONING					
11	A	B	C	**D**	E
12	A	B	C	D	**E**
13	**A**	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	**C**	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	**E**
16	A	B	**C**	D	E
17	A	B	C	**D**	E
18	**A**	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	**D**	E
20	A	**B**	C	D	E

VISUAL & SPATIAL REASONING					
21	A	B	C	D	**E**
22	**A**	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	**C**	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	**E**
25	A	B	C	**D**	E
26	A	B	C	**D**	E
27	A	**B**	C	D	E
28	A	B	**C**	D	E
29	A	B	C	**D**	E
30	A	B	**C**	D	E