



Faculty of BSM&T has an internal admission test that is comprised of quantitative, verbal and general knowledge section. Test format is based on Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). The test will be conducted at the university premises.

- ❖ The duration of the test is **2 hours**

TEST FORMAT:

1- General Knowledge:

This section tests the general knowledge of candidates pertaining to a variety of topics covering locally and internationally.

2- Mathematics and Logical Reasoning:

This section measures basic mathematical skills of the candidates. It will cover topics in algebra, geometry and arithmetic. The mathematical section covers questions from a number of areas including: word problems, fractions, percentages, exponents and roots, operations with algebraic expressions, ratio and proportion, equations, geometry and quantitative and comprehension comparison problems.

3- Verbal:

This section tests the English language skills of the candidates and may contain synonyms, antonyms, sentence completion, reading and comprehension. The questions on synonyms and antonyms test the vocabulary of the candidates. Questions on sentence completion test the ability to grasp the context of a sentence even when some of the words are missing, as well as the ability to select the most appropriate word or phrase in order to construct meaningful sentences. In the reading comprehension questions, the ability to understand the information in the passages will be tested.

Sample Test for BSM&T

Section I General Knowledge

1. Which is the highest mountain in the world?
 - a. Nanga Parbat
 - b. Mount Everest
 - c. K-2
 - d. Kangchenjunga

2. Who is the CEO of Pepsico?
 - a. Sundar Pichai
 - b. Steve Jobs
 - c. Indra Nooyi
 - d. Tim Cook

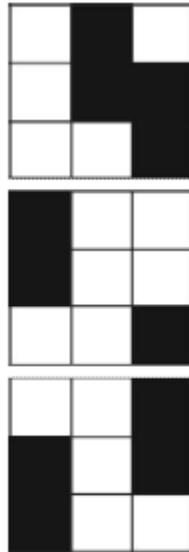
3. What is the capital city of Egypt?
 - a. Damascus
 - b. Cairo
 - c. Ankara
 - d. Baghdad

Section II Mathematics and Logical Reasoning

4. If $y = 2x - 1$, what is the value of x on terms of y ?
 - a. $y/2 - 1$
 - b. $y/2 - 1/2$
 - c. $y/2 + 1/2$
 - d. $y/2 + 1$
 - e. $y + 1/2$

5. A car-wash can wash 8 cars in 18 minutes. At this rate, how many cars can the car-wash wash in 3 hours?
 - a. 13
 - b. 40.5
 - c. 80
 - d. 125
 - e. 405

6. We have three transparent sheets with the following patterns. We can only rotate the three sheets without turning over. Then we put them exactly on top of each other.



What is the maximum possible number of black squares seen in the obtained square if looked at from above?

- (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8 (E) 9
7. If 25% of 260 equals 6.5% of a , then what is the value of a ?
- (A) 10 (B) 65 (C) 100 (D) 130 (E) 1000

Verbal Skills

8. What is the synonym of TEMPORAL
- a. Priestly
 - b. Scholarly
 - c. Secular
 - d. Sleepy
 - e. Sporadic
9. What is the antonym of ATTRACT
- a. Progress

- b. Circumnutates
- c. Magnetic
- d. Repel
- e. Shy

English Comprehension:

Directions: Below is a reading passage followed by questions based on the content in the passage. You are to read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on what is stated or implied in the passage. You will be allowed to refer back to the passage.

The informal sector of the economy involves activities that are outside the arena of the normal, regulated economy in both developed and underdeveloped countries, and thus escape official recordkeeping. These activities, which include such practices as off-the-books hiring and cash payments, occur mainly in service industries like grocery stores, hotels, and restaurants. Many economists think that the informal sector is an unimportant part of the larger formal economy. They base this belief on three assumptions that are derived from theories of industrial development. But research data suggests that these assumptions are not valid.

All three assumptions are hypotheses about the character of the labor process at different levels of development. The first is that informal activities are transitory, being a consequence of the imperfect penetration of modern capitalism into less developed regions, and are thus destined to disappear with the advance of industrialization. The second is that the principal reason for the continuing existence of an informal sector is to keep a redundant segment of the labor force alive through jobs invented to fit in the interstices of the modern economy. The third is that the informal sector is primarily a feature of peripheral economies such as those of Latin America, Africa, and most of Asia.

Data collected from both developed and underdeveloped countries, however, reveal that the informal sector is neither disappearing with industrialization, limited in function to being an employment alternative of last resort, nor exclusively or particularly a Third World phenomenon. Informal sector employment rates in many countries have remained constant in the postwar era. Moreover, if the informal economy were exclusively a refuge from destitution, two facts would logically follow: First, average income levels among the informally employed would be significantly lower than among workers in formal activities; second, those who found employment in formal activities would never leave voluntarily in order to move into the informal economy. But neither of these predictions is supported by data.

1. Which of the following is NOT an assumption derived from the theories of industrial development;

- A. Informal sector is primarily a feature of peripheral economies.
- B. Informal activities are destined to disappear with the advance of industrialization.
- C. Formal sector is the reason of economic meltdown in recent past.

- a. Option A only
- b. Options A & B only
- c. Options B, & C only
- d. Option C only**
- e. None of the above

2. Data collected from developed and under-developed economies suggest that;

- a. Informal sector is not just a third world phenomenon**
- b. Informal sector is not present in developed countries
- c. Average income of people working in informal sectors is always lower than that of people working in formal sectors
- d. Informal sector is much bigger in size than formal sector
- e. None of the above

3. Which of the following is NOT an activity practiced in informal economies;

- a. Off-the-books hiring
- b. Cash payments to workers
- c. Insufficient training opportunities for the workers**
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above