Verify Numerical Ability Test

Test Fact Sheet

Overview

The Numerical Ability test is part of the Verify suite of cognitive ability tests. Sample tasks for jobs that may require numerical ability include, but are not limited to: working with data, mathematical computation, interpretation of graphs and tables, and basic financial analyses. The Numerical Ability test, due to its adaptive nature, is appropriate for all job levels and roles.

Job Family/Title	Verify

Details

Average Testing Time (minutes)	18-20 minutes
Allowed Time (minutes)	20 minutes
Maximum Number of Questions	16 questions
Designed for Unproctored Environment	Yes
Question Format	Multiple choice, Adaptive
Product Category	Ability & Aptitude

Knowledge, Skills, Abilities and Competencies Measured

The Numerical Ability test is designed to measure the ability to solve problems involving numerical data by using the proper mathematical methods and the ability to interpret data presented in charts, graphs, and tables. Additionally, this test has been developed to assess the ability to understand percentages, fractions, decimals, proportions, basic geometry, basic probability, and the ability to compute solutions accurately using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. This test does not, however, assess numerical sequences, advanced geometry, statistics, measurement conversions (e.g., grams to pounds), or any concept that requires outside knowledge to solve (all required information is provided in question stems).

Candidates will be asked to make correct decisions or inferences from numerical or statistical data. This ability is commonly required to support work and decision-making in many different types of jobs at many levels.

Example Questions

A car dealership lowered all of its car prices by 15%.

Given the above information, what was the original price of a car now priced at £9500?

    A. £8075.00

    B. £10,925.00

    C . £11,000.00

    D . £11,176.47

    E. £12,322.13

To answer the question, the candidate must calculate the full price of the car before the 15% discount. The price £9500 is 85% of the full price (100%-15%). So, the calculation is the cost of the car post-discount divided by 85 (to find 1% of the full price), then multiplied by 100 to obtain the full cost pre-discount. So the answer is D: £11,176.47