## Birmingham City University Faculty of Health, Education and Life Sciences <br> Diploma Higher Education Operating Department Practice <br> Sample Pre-entry Numeracy Assessment - ANSWERS

Time allowed to complete this paper is 30 Minutes. There are a possible 30 marks
This paper consists of 6 questions, although some questions have more than one part. The questions are designed to test your knowledge of:

- addition
- subtraction
- division and multiplication
- use of decimals
- fractions
- percentages

You are not permitted to use a calculator and all working out must be shown on the paper.

To achieve a pass you will need to achieve 20 marks out of a possible 30 .

Good luck!

1. The following figures have been represented as a fraction, decimal and percentage (\%). In each case one figure does not equal the other two. Review the figures below and circle the one that does not equal the other two.

| $1 / 5$ | 0.2 | $15 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 / 15$ | 0.05 | $5 \%$ |
| $5 / 4$ | 1.20 | $125 \%$ |
| (3 Marks) |  |  |

2. Work out exactly:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
225 \div 9= & 25 \\
56 \div 7= & 8 \\
65 \div 13= & 5 \\
105 \div 15= & 7 \\
770 \div 22= & 35
\end{array}
$$

(5 marks)
3. Circle all the fractions that equate to $40 / 50$.
$\begin{array}{llllll}12 / 16 & 4 / 5 & 20 / 25 & 75 / 95 & 8 / 10 & 80 / 100\end{array}$
(4 Marks)
4. $\mathrm{BMI}=($ Weight in Kilograms) Height in Metres ${ }^{2}$

Paul weighs 150 kgs and is 180 cm tall. He wants to know if he is overweight.
(6 Marks)
$180 \mathrm{~cm}=1.8 \mathrm{M}$
a. $\times 1.8=3.24^{2}$
$150 \div 3.24=46.3$
Therefore $\mathrm{BMI}=46.3$
5. Convert the following:

| 43 mg to $\mathrm{G}=$ | 0.043 G |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1.4 G to $\mathrm{mg}=$ | $1,400 \mathrm{mg}$ |
| 1.6 mg to $\mathrm{mcg}=$ | 1600 mcg |
| 89 mcg to $\mathrm{mg}=$ | 0.089 mg |
| (4 Marks) |  |

6. Work out the following:
$43 \times 80=3440$
$189 \times 125=23625$
$496 \times 228=113088$
(3 Marks)
7. In theatre the patient blood loss is calculated by weighing the blood soaked swabs and subtracting the weight of the dry swab. Each gram is considered to be equivalent to 1 ml of blood. Calculate the blood loss for the patient below.

| Wet Swab Weight | Dry Swab Weight | Blood loss |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 68 g | 20 g | $48 \mathrm{~g}=48 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| 22 g | 15 g | $7 \mathrm{~g}=7 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| 79 g | 33 g | $46 \mathrm{~g}=46 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| 97 g | 47 g | $50 \mathrm{~g}=50 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Total Blood loss |  | $151 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |

(5 Marks)

