



Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gendarmerie royale du Canada

PREPARATORY GUIDE FOR THE RCMP POLICE APTITUDE TEST

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Canada

This *Preparatory Guide for the RCMP Police Aptitude Test* was developed by RCMP Research Branch. Research Branch, a branch of the Human Resources Directorate, was responsible for the development of the current version of the RCMP Police Aptitude Test (RPAT). The preparatory guide is designed to familiarize you with what to expect when writing the RPAT. It includes recommendations and suggestions about how you can best prepare yourself for the RPAT. It also includes several practice questions similar in format to those that appear on the RPAT. In addition, this preparatory guide includes the answers to the practice questions, and a detailed set of rationales for the answers.

INTRODUCTION

The RPAT is a multiple-choice test that forms one component of the process used by the RCMP to select cadets for training. The test is designed to evaluate your potential aptitude for police work. The test measures seven skills that are essential in completing the duties of a police officer. These skills include Composition (Spelling, Grammar, and Vocabulary), Comprehension, Memory, Judgement, Observation, Logic, and Computation.

The RPAT is divided into three books, with 114 multiple-choice questions in total.

Book 1 includes information that you will need to memorize. There are no questions to answer in this book. You will be given 5 minutes to memorize the information contained in Book 1.

Book 2 will evaluate your English composition skills and your English comprehension skills. It will include 44 questions and you will have 30 minutes to answer them.

Book 3 will evaluate your memory of the information in Book 1, as well as your judgement, observation, logic, and computation skills. There will also be some additional Comprehension questions. In total, there are 70 questions in Book 3 and you will have 2 hours to answer them.

Each multiple-choice question will have four possible options. One and only one of these options is the correct or best answer.

Some general test taking strategies

1. Listen to the instructions carefully. It is important that you clearly understand what you are expected to do. If you are unclear, ask questions **before** you start the exam. Not following the instructions provided will probably result in a lower obtained score. As well, not following the instructions provided could disqualify you from the RCMP selection process.
2. Read the questions carefully. Make sure you understand what the question is asking before answering.
3. Try to arrive at an answer before looking over the choices. However, read all of the offered choices before selecting your final answer.
4. If you are unsure of an answer, eliminate the options you know are wrong. Even if you can only eliminate one option, you will at least limit your guess to fewer options and, therefore, increase your chances at guessing correctly.
5. Do not get hung up on any one question. If you are having difficulties with one particular question, make your best guess at the answer and move on. You can always come back later and spend more time with the question. If you waste time on a question to which you do not know the answer, you might not reach some questions to which you do know the answer and, therefore, will not get the points.
6. Never leave a question unanswered. Guess at any questions to which you do not know the answer.
7. Bring a watch to the test. While the test administrator will occasionally announce the time remaining, it is better to have a time piece available so that you can better judge your time. Time management is a valuable test taking skill.

8. **Do not panic.** Exams can be very stressful events. If you feel yourself getting too anxious during the test, take a couple of minutes to collect yourself. When you are ready, proceed with the test. It may be a good idea to move on from a question that is causing you to panic and come back to it later.

Some general practice exercises that can be completed to improve your RPAT score

1. There are several practice police officer examination guides available. While many are American, the constructs being evaluated may be very similar. The format for some of the scales presented in these guides may be very similar to those on the RPAT,
2. There are several guides available for other standardized tests such as the American Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), the Graduate Records Exam (GRE), the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), etc. While what is being measured on these exams might differ to some extent, there remains much overlap between their contents and the RPAT. Note that the levels required to pass some of these test are not the same as the RPAT, especially for exams such as the GRE and LSAT. Treat them as only practice to get you familiar with the type of question you can expect to see on the RPAT, and not as an indicator of how well you will do on the RPAT.

THE RCMP POLICE APTITUDE TEST'S SECTIONS COMPOSITION

This section will examine your ability to articulate, in a written format, complex thoughts in a clear and concise manner so that others can understand. Specifically, this section will examine your knowledge of grammar, spelling, and vocabulary. Some of the sources used to create this section include *ITP Nelson Canadian Dictionary of the English Language: An Encyclopedic reference (1997)*, *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1984)*, *Shaw's (1993) Errors in English and ways to correct them*, and *Strunk Jr. & White's (1979) The elements of style*. Using these references may be helpful in improving your performance.

In all, there will be 39 English Composition questions on the RPAT. These will include 10 spelling, 10 grammar, and 19 vocabulary questions.

Some additional practice exercises that can be completed to improve your English composition performance.

1. Read, read, and then read some more.
2. Familiarize yourself with the use of dictionaries and thesauruses. When reading, identify any words that you do not know and look up the definition of these words in a dictionary.
3. Use memory aids to help you remember the correct spelling. For example, mnemonics such as "i before e except after c" can be very useful.
4. Make it a point to learn at least one new word every day.
5. Practice with a friend by having him/her verbally dictate to you short written passages while you attempt to write out the passage. Afterwards, check your spelling.
6. Try to spot spelling mistakes in newspapers or other documents. Confirm your findings by looking up the correct spelling in a dictionary.
7. Do crosswords puzzles found in newspapers, magazines, and puzzle books. Continue to challenge yourself by progressively completing more difficult puzzles.

Practice Composition questions

1. Both women have made previous complaints, none of which were followed through because of insufficient evidence or strong fear of retaliation by the suspect. The suspect is attempting to intimidate the women and is known for irrationale behaviour.

Which word in the sentences above is misspelled?

- a) insufficient
 - b) retaliation
 - c) intimidate
 - d) irrationale
2. On the night of the accident, coefficient of friction testing was conducted using police transport on a cycloidal skid mark.

Which word in the sentence above is misspelled?

- a) accident
- b) coefficient
- c) friction
- d) cycloidal

3. Which word completes the next sentence?

Once she became a public figure, she had to give _____ her anonymity.

- a) about
- b) back
- c) in
- d) up

4. Which words complete the next sentence?

My partner and _____ went to the home and _____ knocking on the door.

- a) I, began
- b) me, began
- c) me, begun
- d) I, begun

5. Which of the following is the best definition of the word **amendment**?

- a) cancellation by making invalid or outdated
- b) identification by comparison and elimination
- c) improvement by revision or correction
- d) protection by establishing rules and laws

6. Which of the following words can be defined as: **“The process of deriving general principles from particular instances”**?

- a) concoction
- b) deduction
- c) induction
- d) reduction

COMPREHENSION

This section is designed to evaluate your ability to read and accurately interpret written material. You will be presented with a series of short passages. For each of these passages, two or three questions will be asked to determine if you have correctly interpreted the content of the particular passages.

In all, there will be four short passages presented to you (two in Book 2 and two in Book 3). Accompanying these passages will be a total of eleven questions (five in book 2 and six in Book 3).

Some additional practice exercises that can be completed to improve your English Comprehension performance:

1. As with the composition exercises, read, read, and then read some more.
2. It is important to challenge yourself to the reading level expected to adequately perform the job of police officer. A selection of magazines that have similar levels of reading as that on the RPAT include Canadian Geographic, Saturday Night, and some of the longer articles in MacLean's. Your local library should have a selection of these and similar magazines.
3. Have a friend read an article or passage that you have also read. Discuss the contents of the text to confirm your interpretation of the message.

Practice Comprehension questions

Questions 7 to 9 refer to the following passage¹:

Throughout its long history, China has seen the rise and fall of a large number of secret organizations. Originally, most of them had no criminal intent. They were simply brotherhoods based on shared political purposes and mutual assistance. However, some of them fell under the control of dishonest people. They then drifted into crime and ended up posing a threat to the social order. This was the case for two of the largest secret organizations of Chinese modern history, the Tsing and Hong organizations.

Many criminal organizations such as the Tsing and Hong and many others controlled brothels, opium dens, casinos and drug trafficking operations. They forced business owners to give them a percentage of their profit. They also committed more serious crimes such as abduction, the trade of women and children, and even assassinations. To achieve impunity from the law, they corrupted government and colonial officials. It was not uncommon for leaders of these organizations to occupy legitimate positions in companies or even in government agencies. They used these jobs as a front for their illegal activities. Each organization had its own system of laws and punishments. The internal law of the Hong organization had five possible punishments: capital punishment, corporal punishment, caning, degradation and banishment. A strict hierarchy existed and obedience to superiors was mandatory. New members, called apprentices, were placed under a master and were at his service. In the golden age of the Tsing and Hong organizations, a powerful leader could recruit thousands of apprentices.

7. According to the above passage, which one of the following statements is true?
 - a) Chinese secret organizations have always threatened the social order.
 - b) Financial assistance is encouraged in Chinese criminal organizations.
 - c) Few criminal organizations are known in China; only two are known today.
 - d) Some secret Chinese organizations have not turned to crime.

¹This passage was taken from : © Zhang, X., Editions Marcel Meihtry, 1996

8. According to the previous passage, which one of the following statements is true?
- a) Criminal organizations bribed government employees and senior officials to avoid facing consequences of their misdeeds.
 - b) All leaders of these organizations had legitimate positions in businesses or in the government.
 - c) The trade of women and children was the main activity of Chinese criminal organizations.
 - d) Prostitution is one of the rare illegal businesses in which Chinese criminal organizations did not participate.
9. Which one of the following statements is supported by the above passage?
- a) In the Hong organization, only apprentices had to obey their superiors.
 - b) In the Hong organization, a person's rank could not be lowered as a form of punishment.
 - c) In the Hong organization, the penalty for disobedience was corporal punishment.
 - d) In the Hong organization, the leader recruited many new members.

MEMORY

This section will test your ability to memorize pictorial and textual materials over a period of time. You will be presented with four mug shots of individuals, along with their names, descriptions, and the crimes for which they are wanted. In addition, you will be provided with descriptions of six vehicles. These descriptions will include the make and colour of the vehicle, the licence plate of the vehicle, and, occasionally, a crime in which the vehicle was involved. Your task is to memorize all of this information. All of this information will be presented in Book 1 of the RPAT.

About thirty minutes into the test (at the beginning of Book 3), you will be asked nine questions that will assess how well you memorized the information.

The following is a sample of the type of information you will be asked to memorize:



Name:	David McClury
Gender:	Male
Age:	27
Eye Colour:	Green
Hair Colour:	Brown
Identifying Features:	Tattoo of skull on upper left Bicep
Crime wanted for:	Murder

Some practice exercises that can be completed to improve your memory

1. Spend time memorizing textual material such as newspapers. Test yourself on what you remember 30 minutes later.
2. Spend time memorizing the pictures of individuals in the newspaper, and the names of the people in the pictures. Test yourself after 30 minutes to see how well you did.
3. Have a friend note the makes, colour, and licence plates of a few cars in a parking lot. Memorize this information (giving yourself about 2 minutes to do so), then test yourself 30 minutes later.
4. Try to draw direct links between what you are trying to memorize and things that are familiar to you. Whenever possible, use imagery to help remember the information (i.e., form a picture of the information in your mind).

JUDGEMENT

This section will test your ability to use appropriate resources and strategies to achieve objectives. You demonstrate good judgement by reaching sound decisions and taking the appropriate courses of action. The term judgement is used synonymously with the concept of common sense.

There will be 15 Judgement questions on the test. Unlike the other questions on the test, which are each worth 1 point, the Judgement questions are each worth 2 points. Keep this in mind when you are deciding how much time to assign to the Judgement questions.

In responding to the questions, think about the possible consequences of taking/not taking each of the actions listed. Choose the option that you believe has the most positive set of consequences, or perhaps the least negative set of consequences.

Some additional practice exercises that can be completed to improve your judgement performance:

1. Take note of any policing situations that you may read about in the newspaper. Notice the actions taken, the rationale for these actions, and the public responses to the actions.
2. The skill of good judgement or common sense is a difficult one to improve. The key is expand your horizons so that you may understand the consequences of a set of plausible actions. Once you have improved your knowledge related to predicting possible consequences, improvement in common sense will follow.

Judgement practice questions

10. You are a police officer in a small town. You are on patrol at 2:00 a.m. when you see a car leaving town and moving very fast. You turn on the lights and sirens of your police car and attempt to pull the car over. The car does not pull over and a brief high speed pursuit results. After a short distance, the driver loses control of the car and it skids into the ditch. Four men jump out of the car and run into the forest. Of the following, which is the best initial course of action to take?
- a) Call for backup and immediately pursuit the suspects into the forest.
 - b) Call for backup and request police dog(s). Upon their arrival, begin the pursuit of the suspects into the forest.
 - c) Determine the registered owner of the car. The following day, go to the registered car owner's home and question him about the incident.
 - d) Draw your gun and order the men to stop. If they do not comply, fire a warning shot into the air
11. You are a police officer in a large municipality. Your coworker and friend, Constable Grey, is in constant financial trouble as the result of loans that she obtained before joining the RCMP. Constable Grey is married and has recently taken on a second job to pay her bills. You have noticed that since she has had this second job, the quality of her work has gone down considerably. Of the following, which is the best initial step to take?
- a) Suggest to Constable Grey that she speak to a financial consultant.
 - b) Lend Constable Grey some money.
 - c) Speak to Constable Grey's spouse to identify possible solutions to her financial difficulties.
 - d) Speak to Constable Grey and tell her about your concerns.

12. At a meeting, your supervisor tells all the members on shift about a new RCMP policy. The policy states that police officers are to wear their hats at all times while on duty in the downtown area. The rationale for the policy is that the wearing of hats projects a professional policing image and allows the public to easily identify the person as a police officer. Later that evening, you and your partner receive a call that a young female was just sexually assaulted by two males who are both well-known to yourself. The two males are to be arrested. You believe that the two male suspects are at a fountain in the downtown area that is only approachable on foot. There is a music festival being held in the area that is attracting large crowds of people. You and your partner feel that, under these circumstances, it would be inappropriate to wear your hats; the suspects would likely see you approaching and may flee. Of the following, which is the best course of action to take?
- a) Call your supervisor, explain the situation, and request permission not to wear your hats. Follow the decision given.
 - b) Proceed to the area without wearing your hats. Explain to your supervisor afterwards the reason for your action.
 - c) Wear your hat while in the area, consistent with the RCMP policy.
 - d) Do not attempt to arrest the suspects at this time as their identity is known. Wait for another time to arrest them.

OBSERVATION

This section will test your ability to attend to details in visual material. For each questions, you will examine a set of five sketches of faces. For each set, the first drawing will be identified as a sketch of an alleged criminal. The other drawings will be labelled “a”, “b”, “c”, and “d”.

For each set of drawings, one of the drawings labelled “a”, “b”, ”c”, or “d” will have near identical facial features as that identified as the alleged criminal. Your task is to identify this drawing. In making your decision, you are to assume that no plastic surgery as occurred.

To complete the task accurately, focus on features that are unlikely to be altered without plastic surgery. For example, examine the shape of the eyes, the size and appearance of the nose, the shape of the face, etc. Do not be distracted by features that can easily be altered. For example, hair style and colour, facial hair, and clothing.

Use a process of elimination when completing the task. Eliminate any pictures where you notice a difference in a feature that should not change. Once three pictures have been eliminated, the remaining picture should be the correct answer.

Some additional practice exercises that can be completed to improve your observation performance:

(Though these exercises are not exactly the same as is on the test, they do allow you to practice using your observation skill)

- 1. “Spot the difference” puzzles often found in newspapers.
- 2. “Find Waldo” puzzles
- 3. Word finds

Observation practice questions
13.



Suspected Criminal

Potential matches:

a)



b)



c)



d)



14.



Suspected Criminal

Potential matches:

a)



b)



c)



d)



LOGIC

This section will examine your ability to identify and to analyze problems and situations using deductive (ability of apply general rules to a problem and arrive at a logical answer) and inductive (ability to combine information in order to form general rules) processes. This will be investigated using a wide variety of questions. You will be asked to complete tasks such as ordering pieces of information in a logical sequence, following directions on a map, determining the pattern that exists in a set of data, and solving problems.

There will be 20 logic questions in total on the RPAT.

To solve many of the presented puzzles, it is important that you organize your thoughts. Solve one piece of the puzzle at a time: it is unlikely that a solution can be obtain by trying to examine all of the data at once. It is also important to organize the order in which each piece of the puzzle should be solved. The solutions to some aspects of the puzzles cannot be obtained without the solution to some other piece of the puzzle. In some instances, creating a diagram of the information on a piece of scrap paper may help in organizing your thoughts.

Some additional practice exercises that can be completed to improve your logic performance:

1. There are logic puzzle magazines that provide puzzles similar to those found on the RPAT.
2. There are many computer games (e.g., adventure games, puzzle games) that make use of logic skills to solve them.
3. Read mystery novels such as Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes series. Try to solve the crime before the hero does.

Logic practice problems

15. You are preparing a report concerning a car accident. The following five pieces of information are to be included in the report:
1. Constable MacInnis explained that the car was heading east bound on 84th Avenue in the first lane and had a struck a young girl who was running across 84th Avenue.
 2. The statement was not obtained at this time, as the driver of the car was too emotionally upset.
 3. Constable Smith attended the scene of a car accident and was briefed by Constable MacInnis of what had occurred.
 4. The driver was then turned over to Constable Smith for a statement.
 5. Constable MacInnis then stated that he had detained the driver of the car and that he had read him his rights.

In which of the following order should the information in the report be presented?

- a) 1, 5, 2, 4, 3
- b) 3, 5, 1, 4, 2
- c) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5
- d) 3, 1, 5, 4, 2

Questions 16 and 17 refer to the following information

You are investigating a serious accident involving five cars. The car at the front of the accident is labelled 1 and the car at the back of the accident is labelled 5. The remaining cars are labelled according to their location in the chain of cars. The information related to the accident is sketchy and somewhat disorganized. You know the following:

- I. The drivers involved in the accident are Paul, Kim, Jennifer, Kevin, and Sarah.
- II. Kevin was in one of the cars ahead of Kim
- III. Sarah and Jennifer were in car 1 and 5, although not necessarily in that order.

16. Which one of the following statements must be false?

- a) Kim is in a car ahead of Sarah
- b) Kim is in car 2
- c) Paul is in car 2
- d) Kim is in a car behind Paul

17. If Kevin is in car 3, which one of the following statements must be true?

- a) Paul is in a car behind Kim
- b) Kim is in a car ahead of Sarah
- c) Sarah is in car 1
- d) Paul is in a car ahead of Kevin

COMPUTATION

This section will evaluate your ability with basic computations. The section will examine if you know when to and how to add, subtract, multiply and divide. It will also evaluate some very basic algebra skills. The level of mathematics required to do well in this section is no higher than a grade nine level. You will not be allowed to use a calculator.

There will be 10 Computation questions on the RPAT

Some additional practice exercises that can be completed to improve your computational performance.

- 1. Reread a high school math textbook, which often can be obtained through a local library (no higher than the grade 9 level is required). Similarly, that are educational computer programs that focus on these simple math skills.
- 2. Practice solving a variety of math problems on a daily basis (e.g., when paying for a product, calculate in your head how much change you should expect before the cashier gives it, or try to calculate the amount of tax that needs to be paid for a product prior to arriving to the cashier).

Computation practice questions

Questions 18 to 19 refer to the following information:

The RCMP has developed strategic partnerships with various financial institutions, both nationally and internationally, in an effort to reduce the counterfeiting of currency and credit cards. The following table reflects the amount of success they have had over a five year period.

Counterfeiting Seizure Statistics

Year	Canadian Currency	American Currency
1991	\$5,121	\$72,500
1992	\$3,211	\$850,000
1993	\$2,127	\$63,427
1994	\$7,500	\$22,500
1995	\$6,835	\$54,073

18. What percentage of the total funds seized in 1994 was Canadian?
- a) 3%
 - b) 4%
 - c) 25%
 - d) 33%
19. What percentage of all the seized American funds were seized in 1992?
- a) 29%
 - b) 78%
 - c) 80%
 - d) 99%

Questions 20 and 21 refer to the following scenario:

After a drug investigation, police officers seized the following items from three arrested persons:

Arrested person	Amount of cocaine	Number of \$100 bills	Number of \$50 bills	Number of \$20 bills
Smith	2.6 kg	111	45	34
Hasek	0.5 kg	35	21	26
Ramji	1.8 kg	20	135	5

1 gm of cocaine is worth \$90.

20. How much cash did the officers take from suspect Hasek?

- a) \$4,070
- b) \$5,070
- c) \$13,940
- d) \$49,070

21. What was the value of all the items taken from all the arrested persons?

- a) \$378,750
- b) \$459,905
- c) \$468,950
- d) \$514,440

ANSWERS TO PRACTICE QUESTIONS

English Composition

1. The correct answer is “d”.
The correct spelling for option d is “irrational” (i.e., without the “e” at the end).
2. The correct answer is “b”.
The correct spelling for option b is “coefficient” (i.e., two “f”s).
3. The correct answer is “d”.
Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1984) defines give up as “to cease to do some action: ABANDON”. This definition works well at completing a meaningful sentence. The other options do not.
4. The correct answer is “a”.
The first blank is for one of the subjects of the verbs “to go” and “to begin”. “I” and not “me”, which is used as an object of a verb, is the appropriate pronoun to use as the subject of the verbs. Next, the sentence is written in the past (went is the past tense of “to go”). Began is the past tense of “to begin”.
5. The correct option is “c”.
ITP Nelson Canadian Dictionary of the English Language: An Encyclopedic reference (1997) defines amendment as “the act of changing for the better; improvement.” *Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1984)* defines amendment as, “the act of changing or modifying for the better.”
Option “c” is the best match of these definitions.
6. The correct option is “c”.
The bolded text in the question is one of the definitions of induction provided by *ITP Nelson Canadian Dictionary of the English Language: An Encyclopedic reference (1997)*. *Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1984)* defines induction as, “inference of a generalized conclusion from particular instances,” paralleling the definition provided in *ITP Nelson Canadian Dictionary of the English Language: An Encyclopedic reference (1997)*.

English Comprehension

7. The correct answer is “d”.
Option “a” is wrong because the passage includes the statement stating, “Originally, most of them (secret organizations) had no criminal intent.” The concept of financial assistance as stated in option “b” is never mentioned in the passage. Therefore, it is not supported by the passage. Option “c” mentions that ONLY two criminal organizations are known. The passage actually implies that there are more than the two (“This was the case for **two of the largest** secret organizations of Chinese modern history”). Option “d” is the only option supported by the passage (“some of them [*not all*] fell under the control of dishonest people”).

8. The correct answer is “a”.
Option “b” is wrong because it states that **all** leaders had legitimate positions in businesses or in the government. The passage states that it was not uncommon for this to be, but not that it always happened. Option “c” is wrong because the passage makes no claim that the trade of women and children is the main activity of the secret organizations, only that it is one of the illegal activities performed. Option “d” is wrong because it is specifically mentioned in the passage that the organizations controlled brothels. Option “a” is the only option supported by the passage (“To achieve impunity from the law, they corrupted government and colonial officials”).
9. The correct answer is “d”.
Option “a” is wrong because the passage includes the statement, “A strict hierarchy existed and obedience to superiors was mandatory.” This statement is not limited to being an apprentice. Option “b” is wrong because the passage identifies degradation (i.e., a reduction in rank) as a form of punishment. Option “c” is wrong because the passage never specifies any penalty that is associated with a particular crime. Option “d” is the only option supported by the text (“a powerful leader could recruit thousands of apprentices”. Apprentices were earlier in the passage defined as new members).

Judgement

10. The correct answer is “b”.
Option “b” is the most effective action because you have called for back up in a high risk situation. In addition, you have taken steps, once sufficient resources are obtained, to apprehend the individuals. Option “a” is wrong because you have placed yourself at considerable risk by pursuing four males at night in a forest. Option “c” is wrong because the vehicle may be stolen and you have taken no attempt to apprehend the suspects at the time when options existed for you to do so. Option “d” is wrong because it is very dangerous to fire a shot into a dark forest.
11. The correct answer is “d”.
Option “d” is the most effective initial option because Constable Grey is your friend and you have knowledge of the situation. Option “a” is wrong because, although you have provided good advice, there is no indication that Constable Grey has not already contacted a financial advisor. Option “c” is wrong because you have meddled too far into a private situation.
12. The correct answer is “b”.
Option “b” is correct because you have analyzed the risk of not wearing the hat and exercised common sense that, in this case, following RCMP policy will compromise your ability to arrest the suspects in a safe manner. Option “a” is wrong because immediate action is required to apprehend the suspects and should not be delayed due to a minor policy issue. Option “c” is wrong because you have not exercised any decision-making or judgement and have simply followed policy that is not appropriate in this situation; the suspects may flee and, consequently, re-offend. Option “d” is wrong because you are taking a risk of losing the suspects and evidence because of a minor policy issue.

Observation

13. The correct answer is “b”.
In option “a”, notice that the nose is different. In option “c”, notice that the eyes are different. In option “d”, notice that the ears and the shape of the face are different. Each of these differences are unlikely to occur without plastic surgery. On the other hand, the only difference between option “b” and the suspected criminal is that the picture includes a mustache. This would be a very simple disguise. Option “b” is therefore the most likely match to the suspected criminal.
14. The correct answer is “b”.
In option “a”, notice that the shape of the face is different. In option “c”, notice that the shape of the mouth is different. In option “d”, notice that the nose is different. Each of these differences are unlikely to occur without plastic surgery. On the other hand, the only difference between option “b” and the suspected criminal is that the picture includes eyeglasses. This would be a very simple disguise. Option “b” is therefore the most likely match to the suspected criminal.

Logic

15. The correct answer is “d”.
There are several ways in which to correctly arrive to this answer. Here is one way:
The four options indicate that there are two possible first statements: statement 1 (options “a” and “c”) and statement 3 (options “b” and “d”). In statement 1, Constable MacInnis is explaining the situation to someone, yet it is unclear as to who. In statement 3, Constable Smith is just arriving at the scene and begins the briefing with Constable MacInnis. Therefore, Constable Smith is likely the person being spoken to in statement 1, such that statement 3 should occur before statement 1. This narrows the possible correct option to options “b” and “d”. In option “b”, statement 5 is the next piece of information to use. However, the statement seems to imply some other statement had been made (“Constable MacInnis **then** stated...”). Statement 1, the second piece of information to use in option “d”, is very likely this statement and logically should precede statement 5. Therefore, option “d” is the correct option.
16. The correct answer is “b”.
There are several ways in which to correctly arrive to this answer. Here is one way:
This is a problem where it is extremely helpful to draw a diagram to organize yourself. From the information in the problem text and in clue I, the following diagram can be used

	Paul	Kim	Jennifer	Kevin	Sarah
Car 1					
Car 2					
Car 3					
Car 4					
Car 5					

Place the information found in the clues into the table. Clue III is the most useful, so we will start with that one. From this clue, we can state that Sarah and Jennifer are not in cars 2, 3, or 4. Similarly, we can state that Paul, Kim and Kevin are not in cars 1 or 5. This information can be placed in the table.

	Paul	Kim	Jennifer	Kevin	Sarah
Car 1	NO	NO		NO	
Car 2			NO		NO
Car 3			NO		NO
Car 4			NO		NO
Car 5	NO	NO		NO	

Next, Clue II states that Kevin was ahead of Kim. From the information currently in our table, the farthest back Kim can be in is car 4. Therefore, to ensure that he remains ahead of Kim, the farthest back Kevin can be in is car 3. Similarly, from the information currently in our table, the farthest front Kevin can be in is car 2. Therefore, to ensure that she remains behind Kevin, the farthest front Kim can be in is car 3. This information can be placed in the table.

	Paul	Kim	Jennifer	Kevin	Sarah
Car 1	NO	NO		NO	
Car 2		NO	NO		NO
Car 3			NO		NO
Car 4			NO	NO	NO
Car 5	NO	NO		NO	

Now we are ready to answer question 1. Option “a” is wrong, because there is a possibility that Sarah could be in car 5 such that the option could be true. Option “c” is wrong because there is the possibility that Paul is in car 2. Option “d” is wrong because there is the possibility that Paul is in car 2 and Kim is in car 3. Option “b” is the correct option, because we have concluded from the information provided that Kim cannot be in car 2.

17. The correct answer is “d”.

Let us continue with using the tables generated in the last question. We have a new piece of information: Kevin is in car 3. With Kevin in car 3, this means that Kim must be in car 4 (Clue II). In that Jennifer and Sarah are either in cars 1 or 5 (clue III), this means that Paul must be in car 2. This information can be placed in the table.

	Paul	Kim	Jennifer	Kevin	Sarah
Car 1	NO	NO		NO	
Car 2	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Car 3	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Car 4	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Car 5	NO	NO		NO	

Option “a” is wrong because we have concluded that Paul is car 2, ahead of Kim in car 4. Option “b” is wrong because there remains the possibility that Sarah is in car 1, ahead of Kim in car 4. Option “c” is wrong because

there remains the possibility that Sarah is in car 5. Option “d” is correct because we have concluded that Paul is in car 2, ahead of Kevin in car 3.

Computation

18. The correct answer is “c”.
The question is focussing on the 1994 data, such that you can ignore all the other years’ data. To compute a percentage, you need to know what the total value that was seized in 1994. Therefore, you must add the Canadian and American values: $\$7,500 + \$22,500$ is equal to $\$30,000$. To determine what the Canadian percentage is, you must divide the Canadian amount by the total: $\$7,500$ divided by $\$30,000$ is equal to $.25$. To put it into a percentage format, you must multiply this value by 100: $.25 \times 100$ is equal to 25% .
19. The correct answer is “c”.
The question is focusing on the American funds, such that you can ignore all the Canadian funds. To compute a percentage, you need to know what the total value of American funds that was seized. Therefore, you must add up all the American funds seized over the years: $\$72,500 + \$850,000 + \$63,427 + \$22,500 + \$54,073$ is equal to $\$1,062,500$. To determine what the 1992 percentage is, you must divide the 1992 amount by the total: $\$850,000$ divided by $\$1,062,500$ is equal to $.80$. To put it into a percentage format, you must multiply this value by 100: $.80 \times 100$ is equal to 80% .
20. The correct answer is “b”.
The question focuses on the cash, so you should ignore the data under “amount of cocaine.” In addition, the question focuses on suspect Hasek, such that you should ignore the data of the other two suspects. To determine the amount of cash, you need to multiply each denomination by the amount of bills. For the \$100 bills, this would be $\$100 \times 35$ or $\$3,500$. For the \$50 bills, this would be $\$50 \times 21$ or $\$1,050$. For the \$20 bills, this would be $26 \times \$20$ or $\$520$. Next, you need to add up all of these computed values: $\$3,500 + \$1,050 + \$520$ is equal to $\$5,070$.
21. The correct answer is “c”.
This question asks information related to all of the items and all of the suspects. Therefore, every piece of data presented in the table is important. The first step is to compute how much cocaine was seized by adding up all of the presented weights: $2.6 \text{ kg} + .5 \text{ kg} + 1.8 \text{ kg}$ is equal to 4.9 kg . The value of the cocaine is given in dollars per grams, such that you must convert the weight given in kilograms into grams. This is done by multiplying the weight by 1000: $4.9\text{kg} \times 1000$ is equal to $4,900 \text{ gm}$. Next, we have to multiply this weight by the value of 1 gm of cocaine: $4,900 \times \$90$ is equal to $\$441,000$. Next you need to compute how many bills of each dominations were seized. For \$100, this is $111 + 35 + 20$ or 166. For \$50, this is $45 + 21 + 135$ or 201. For \$20, this is $34 + 26 + 5$ or 65. Next, you must multiply each of these sums by the denomination it is associated with. For \$100, this is $\$100 \times 166$ or $\$16,600$. For \$50, this is $201 \times \$50$ or $\$10,050$. For \$20, this is $65 \times \$20$ or $\$1,300$. Finally, add up all these dollar values and sum it with the value of the cocaine seized: $\$16,600 + \$10,050 + \$1,300 + \$441,000$ is equal to $\$468,950$.

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