

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

**Continue**

## Bloomberg aptitude test sample questions pdf

Get a 25% discount on all test packages. Bloomberg brings business and markets news, data, analysis and video to the world Whether you are interested in continuing your career in finance, business, data analysis, software engineering or media Bloomberg could be your port of call. It employs nearly 19,000 people in 176 locations around the world working together on the products and solutions needed in the 21st century. Bloomberg Psychometric tests No psychometric tests are used in Bloomberg's recruitment process, and the process itself varies greatly from task to task, with only some using the assessment center as part of the selection process. Bloomberg Interviews Interviews at Bloomberg are key components of the application process and usually vary significantly depending on the graduate role you are applying for. Bloomberg Telephone Interview Phone conversations can be daunting. Especially when someone doesn't have the confidence to talk to strangers on the phone. Awareness of this conversation is the first interaction with someone from the Bloomberg team just makes it even more stressful. So it's important to know how to get out of that nervousness. I learned exactly where I needed more practice and I could focus on improving those areas. Lora used proficiency tests to track her practice and progress. Start your success if everything went well, and the talent acquisition team at Bloomberg who has been reviewing the online application form is satisfied with the outcome of your application you would be invited to an online video interview. Bloomberg Face to Face Interview This is usually a mixture of technical and standard behavioral conversations. Candidates can be expected to have up to three interviews. Knowledge questions will match the role of your interest and skills outlined in the application form. The practice of Aptitude Tests is not linked to Bloomberg. We provide preparatory services for Bloomberg psychometric tests. Visit to sign in. Try bloomberg tests for free Improve your score with our intelligent education system Get instant access 24 hours before 7 to real life tests Watch the historic test performance with our own Learn from bugs with our fully featured dashboards Solutions Get ready for top employers with our tailored employer packages Compare your scores with industry standards Access all 16 Bloomberg tests Improve your rental chances by 76% Get ready for Bloomberg's assessment of one-time payments. No Recurring Charges Bloomberg Package 1 Month Access 16 Bloomberg Tests Dashboard Performance Tracking Full Solutions and Explanations Tips, Tricks, Guides and Resources Upgrade Now 30-Day Money Back Guarantee All Test Packages 12 Months Access 16 Bloomberg Tests 45 Numerical Argumentation Tests 45 Verbal Reasoning Tests 30 Diagrammatic Argumentation Tests 30 Situational Judgement Tests 25 Publisher Packages e.g. SHL 180 packages e.g. HSBC + 11 Extra packages including: including: Induction, Mechanical, Personality and Other Dashboard Performance Monitor Full Solution and Explanation Tips, Tricks, Tutorials and Resources Upgrade Now 30-Day Money Back Guarantee SSL Secure Payment 1. ABOUT BAT with sample questions 2. Content Introduction Test Overview Preview Questions Scoring 3. Introduction We are interested in entry-level work in the business world. The following information packet is intended to familiarize you with the contents and structure of BAT. In the attached text, you'll find information about goals, sections, and test scoring. There's also a list of annotated sample questions that you can check. If you have any further questions about the contents of the test, please feel free to contact us bat@bloomberginstitute.com. 4. Content Introduction Test Overview Sample Questions Scoring 5. News Analysis 12% Economics 12% Mathematics 14% Analytical Reasoning 12% Financial Statements Analysis 12% Investment Banking 12% Global Markets 14% Chart and Chart Analysis 12% 2 Hours 8 Sections 100 Questions Test Overview BAT helps employers in identifying and screening students who want to pursue careers in business and finance. The test recipient should have a general understanding and familiarity with current events in the fields of trade, finance and economics. However, we do not assess knowledge: we evaluate a person's ability to be successful in these areas, regardless of background. The following pages outline the different parts of BAT and the types of questions you can expect. 6. Test Overview Exam Section News Analysis (12 Questions) This part of BAT is designed to assess your ability to use information from news articles. You are asked to read a series of brief passages on topics that affect the financial world and to answer questions that assess your critical and inferential understanding of the information presented in the passage. Economics (12 questions) This part of BAT is intended to assess how you apply the concepts of Economics described in the questions. You should be aware of important current events and trends in the global economy. This section measures your ability to analyze and interpret economic data, information, and situations. Topics of microeconomy include consumer behaviour, strong behaviour, market balance and trade and international relations. Macro-economic topics include economic output (GDP/GNP), labour markets, commercial banking and central banking systems, government activity in the economic sphere and global trade policy. Mathematical skills (14 questions) This part of BAT is intended to assess broad-spectrum with an emphasis on finance-related mathematics. Questions require solving or analyzing mathematical problems from algebra to more advanced topics, such as linear equations. Formulas are provided to you in more complex questions because we are more interested in how you think about problems than in your ability to calculate. Analytical justification (12 questions) This part of BAT is intended to assess problem solving capability. You'll see a series of hypothetical situations or sets of conditions and asked to answer a series of questions that require you to solve problems using logic, deduction, and creativity. 7. Test Overview Exam Sections Financial Statements Analysis (12 questions) This part of BAT is intended to assess the basic understanding of the financial statements, which are the cornerstones of the company's analysis. We expect you to understand the basic principles of how an enterprise calculates profit, measures its liquidity, and uses financial ratios to assess its performance. Investment banking (12 questions) This part of BAT is intended to assess how you apply the basic principles of financing and strategic advice carried out by an investment bank. According to the following reports, you should know the general motivations and concepts behind initial public offerings, leverage buyouts, and mergers and acquisitions. Global markets (14 questions) This part of BAT is intended to assess familiarity with the wide range of concepts, current events and trends in global financial markets presented in the media, as well as the ability to analyse and interpret data and information in relation to activities and transactions that take place in financial markets. Topics covered include primary and secondary market activities in both own and fixed income products, government activities, interest rates, currencies and foreign exchange, valuation of assets and activities of institutional and retail investors in global financial markets. Analysis of graphs and graphs (12 questions) This part of BAT is designed to assess your ability to interpret and use the information found in charts and graphs. Questions require understanding problems with charts and charts from basic charts (such as the ability to perform basic chart data calculations) to more advanced topics (for example, the ability to combine information from multiple charts and predict the result). 8. Content Introduction Test Overview Sample Questions Scoring 9. Wage Gains Signal Boost on Consumer Spending March 3, 2012 (Bloomberg) - The largest six-month wage increase for U.S. workers in nearly five years should lead to an increase in consumer spending, the largest part of the economy. Consumer purchases account for about 70 percent of the U.S. economy. Rising incomes show that an improving labour market will give households the opportunity to increase their purchases this year. Wage gains can help Americans higher petrol prices, which threaten discretionary spending. Wages and salaries in the third and fourth quarters rose a total of \$197.3 billion, the most since 2007, according to Commerce Department data. The report also showed that the economy grew faster than previously estimated in the fourth quarter. Savings among U.S. consumers were also greater in the fourth quarter than previously estimated. We've seen some positive developments in the labor market, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben S. Bernanke said this week during his policy report to Congress. Although the US has shown gains in employment and its unemployment rate is at a three-year low of 8.3 per cent, Bernanke stressed the importance of maintaining monetary stimulus for the immediate future. The wage increase helped raise the savings rate to 4.5 percent in the fourth quarter from a previously reported 3.7 percent and to 4.6 percent in the previous three months from an initial estimate of 3.9 percent. With improvement, there may be a less urgent need for consumers to use additional revenue this year to restore savings. Consumers have much more firepower than we thought, said Joseph LaVorgna, chief U.S. economist at Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. in New York. We should see stronger consumption during the year. Things are going in the right direction. With Sample Questions News Analysis Initiative 10. According to Joseph LaVorgna, what's the right direction? Q And 1) Increasing the Unemployment Rate 2) Increasing Consumer Spending 3) Increasing Consumer Savings 4) Continuing Federal Monetary Stimulus Sample Issues News Analysis 11. And 2) Correct. In the last paragraph, LaVorgna states, We should see more consumption during the year. Things are going in the right direction. The right direction appears to be stronger consumption and a rising unemployment rate would reverse this trend. 3) Incorrect. In the last paragraph, LaVorgna states, We should see more consumption during the year. Things are going in the right direction. This statement suggests that it is more interested in consumer spending than in saving consumers. 4) Incorrect. Monetary stimulus is addressed by Ben Bernanke in the third paragraph. LaVorgne's comments do not address monetary stimulus at all, focus directly on consumption. Sample Questions News Analysis By Joseph LaVorgna. What's the Right Direction? Question 1) Rising unemployment rate 2) Increase in consumer spending 3) Increase consumer savings 4) Continuation of Federal monetary stimulus 12. Why is this important? Misinterpretation of citations found in the media is not uncommon. In order to be able to The best use of the information you get in the workplace, you need to be savvy enough reader to find the data you need and then understand the intent behind it correctly. What are we assessing? This question explores your ability to quickly find and understand information. Since you only have a limited amount of time to test, you need to read and absorb the passage quickly so you can easily find the answers you are looking for later. This question asks you to focus on lavorgne comment (stronger consumption) and recognize the synonym of correct choice of answers (increased consumer spending). Why is this important for employers? As the amount of information in the world grows exponentially, reading fast and accurate is becoming increasingly important. Especially in the financial world, decisions are made on the basis of comprehensive research of all available resources. A correct interpretation of these resources is essential for success. Sample Questions News Analysis 13. Below is a chart of the gold food price index since 1990. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the change in the index from the late 1990s to 2010? Q And 1) Food prices rose by a larger percentage than gold prices. 2) Gold prices rose by a larger percentage than food prices. 3) Gold prices are in a bubble. 4) Food prices are in a bubble. Sample Questions Economics 14. Q A 2) Correct. The chart shows that the cost of food in terms of gold has fallen over the displayed time period. This is in line with the fact that gold prices increased by a larger percentage than food prices over the same period. 1) Incorrect. The graph shows that the cost of food in terms of gold has fallen over the displayed time period, so food prices cannot rise more than gold prices. 3) Incorrect. The graph shows only relative changes in food and gold prices. You cannot determine the absolute level of a single price from the information in the chart. 4) Incorrect. The graph shows only relative changes in food and gold prices. You cannot determine the absolute level of the information in the chart. Sample questions Economy Below is a chart of the food price index in gold since 1990. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the change in the index from the late 1990s to 2010? 1) Food prices rose by a larger percentage than gold prices. 2) Gold prices rose by a larger percentage than food prices. 3) Gold prices are in a bubble. 4) Food prices are in a bubble. 15. Why is this important? Inflation, relative prices and the difference between nominal and real prices are basic concepts of economics that take individual and institutional decisions regarding consumption, work versus leisure, savings, loans, investments and asset allocation. What are we assessing? Although this question does not foresee any prior knowledge of the concept of actual versus evaluates your ability to analyze and interpret data related to this concept and derives a probable explanation of why the data appears as it is done. Why is this important for employers? Global markets are intensively data-driven and virtually all work in the financial services sector requires a strong ability to analyse and interpret data, regardless of the form in which this information is presented. These skills are also crucial for success in many roles and businesses outside the financial services sector and are crucial for good business decisions. Sample Questions Economics 16. There are 100 employees in a conference room in New York. You acknowledge that 99% of them are managers. How many managers would need to leave the conference to reduce the percentage of managers in the hall to 98%? Q A 1) 1 2) 2 3) 50 4) 98 Sample Questions Mathematics 17. And 3) Correct. There are only 1 non-manager in the room. In order for the percentage of managers in the room to be 98%, this single non-manager will need to be 100% - 98% = 2% of the total number of people in the room. If 1 non-manager represents 2% of the room, then there must be 50 total people in the room. That's why 50 managers have to leave. 1) Incorrect. You may have thought that from 99% of the people in the room are managers, when there are 99 managers in the room, 98% of people will be managers as soon as 1 manager leaves, but then the total number of people will be 99, not 100, so the percentage of managers will be 98 ÷ 99 = 98.98%. 2) Incorrect. Maybe you are confused by the percentage and value, thinking that because there are 100 people in the room, if 2 managers leave, the percentage of

managers in the room will be 100%- 2% = 98%. However, there would be 97 managers out of 98 total adults, a percentage of 98.97%. 4) Incorrect. There are only 1 non-manager in the room. In order for the percentage of managers in the room to be 98%, this single non-manager will need to be 100% – 98% = 2% of the total number of people in the room. If 1 non-manager represents 2% of the room, then there must be 50 total people in the room. That's why 50 managers have to leave. Sample Math Questions There are 100 employees in a conference room in New York. You acknowledge that 99% of them are managers. How many managers would need to leave the conference to reduce the percentage of managers in the hall to 98%? Q 1) 1 2) 2 3) 50 4) 98 18. Why is this important? It is just as important to be careful with simple mathematics as it is with complex mathematics. A company's success or failure may depend on assumptions and numbers crunching someone racing against the pressures of time and stress. What are we assessing? This question reveals how well you can work with percentages in verbal problems. More importantly, it tests how quickly you rely on mathematical assumptions when under pressure. Our analysis showed that test recipients who rely on faulty mental acronyms usually choose one of the first two options. Why employers? Companies often spend the most time recruiting to quantify jocks, facile mathematicians and omniscient thinkers who quickly, thoroughly, and accurately quantify results. These employees usually bring in the most money, so recruiters look carefully for them. Sample Math Questions 19. The programme director of KBAT creates his Sunday night programme. The programme director has six shows to choose from: Boston Police, Cowboy Nights, Dance Fever, Eye on Entertainment, Families & Friends and Goalies. The Program Director sets the schedule based on the following criteria: Boston Police must be listed before Cowboy Night and Dance Fever. Cowboy Nights must be displayed in front of Eye on Entertainment. Families and friends must show up after the dance fever and goalkeepers. A 1) Boston Police, Cowboy Nights, Dance Fever, Eye on Entertainment, Families & Friends and Goalies. 2) Goalkeepers, Boston Police, Cowboy Nights, Dance Fever, Families & Friends, and Eye on Entertainment. 3) Boston police, goalies, families & friends, Cowboy Nights, Eye for Fun, and Dance Fever. 4) Boston Police, Goalies, Eye on Entertainment, Dance Fever, Families & Friends, and Cowboy Nights. Sample Questions Analytical Reasoning Which of the following Sunday night plans are in line with the program director's criteria? Q S 20. And 2) Correct. This timetable is possible because it does not violate any rules. 1) Incorrect. This plan violates the rule that goalkeepers must be shown in front of Family & Friends. 3) Incorrect. This schedule violates the rule that dance fever must be displayed in front of Family & Friends. 4) Incorrect. This plan violates the rule that Cowboy Nights must be displayed before Eye on Entertainment. Sample question Analytical reasoning The program director of the television station KBAT creates his Sunday night program. The programme director has six shows to choose from: Boston Police, Cowboy Nights, Dance Fever, Eye on Entertainment, Families & Friends and Goalies. The Program Director sets the schedule based on the following criteria: Boston Police must be listed before Cowboy Night and Dance Fever. Cowboy Nights must be displayed in front of Eye on Entertainment. Families and friends must show up after the dance fever and goalkeepers. Which of the following Sunday night plans are in line with the programme director's criteria? Q S 1) Boston Police, Cowboy Nights, Dance Fever, Eye on Entertainment, Families & Friends and Goalies. 2) Goalkeepers, Boston Police, Cowboy Nights, Dance Fever, Families & Friends, and Eye on Entertainment. 3) Boston police, goalies, families & friends, Cowboy Nights, Eye for Fun, and Dance Fever. 4) Boston Police, Goalies, Eye on Entertainment, Dance Fever, Families & Friends, and Cowboy Nights. 21. Why is this important? While employees in the financial sector are unlikely to be designing tv programmes line-ups, the ability to follow the rules Understanding and applying application rules of your task is paramount to success. Think about what happened when the ones you worked with didn't follow the rules. What are we assessing? This question examines how well you are based on the rules of the situation. Why is this important for employers? Employers most want new employees who can learn quickly and learn properly. This type of question demonstrates your ability to understand different parameters and then deploy them as needed to complete a task (answer a question). And since you only have a limited amount of time to answer each question on the test, you need to accomplish this task quickly. Although the content is not the same, the ability to understand and use the information applies to each work. Sample Questions Analytical Reasoning 22. Immediately after the buyout of Nikkon Electronic, a Japanese electronics firm, the company took on a significant amount of debt. Which date below is the most correct to indicate how market participants refer to Nikkon Electronic's debt burden? Q A Sample Questions Financial Statements Analysis 1) Liquidity 2) Market Capitalisation 3) Financial Leverage 4) Contingent Liability 23. And 3) Correct. The financial leverage refers to the degree of debt that the company uses to finance its assets and operations. 1) Incorrect. The concept of liquidity is not related to debt, but rather to the ability to quickly convert an asset into cash. 2) Incorrect. Market capital refers to the market value of the company's equity, not to debt. 4) Incorrect. A contingent liability relates to a financial liability that may or may not occur depending on the specific outcome (e.g. payment of damages for loss of legal case). Sample questions Immediately after the buyout of Nikkon Electronic, a Japanese electronics firm, the company took on a significant amount of debt. Which date below is the most correct to indicate how market participants refer to Nikkon Electronic's debt burden? Q Analysis of financial statements 1) Liquidity 2) Market capital 3) Financial leverage 4) Contingent liability 24. Why is this important? Leveraged buyouts (LBO) and financial leverage are important and widely discussed topics in the field of finance. It is necessary to understand that the acquired companies in the LBO bear a debt that was issued to finance the purchase. The concept of financial leverage not only drives the LBO's motivation, but ultimately the reason why each company raises capital through debt: it increases the return on shareholder investment. A large aspect of the analysis of financial statements, especially for investors and creditors, revolves around the calculation of the company's financial leverage through various ratios and metrics. What are we assessing? The question assesses your awareness of the basic concept of corporate finance: debt financing and the impact it has on the risk profile of a company. Why is this important for employers? There are certain topics and conditions that employers expect candidates to understand. A (a) a reputable candidate is able to use the right terminology and distinguish between the main types of financial transactions on the market. Sample Questions Analysis of financial statements 25. Leveraged loans are loans granted to companies that already have a significant amount of outstanding debt. As a banker, how could you compare leverage to other loans in your portfolio? Q Sample Issues Investment Banking 1) Higher risk for lenders, but less costly for borrowers. 2) Lower risk to the lender and less costly for the borrower. 3) Lower risk to the lender, but more expensive for the borrower. 4) Higher risk to the lender and more expensive for the borrower. 26. And 4) Correct. A leveraged loan has a higher default risk for the lender due to the amount of debt that is already outstanding. The borrower will be charged a higher interest rate as a result, making the loan more expensive. 1) Incorrect. A leveraged loan does indeed carry a higher default risk for the lender, but this is reflected in the higher price (or interest rate) charged to the borrower. As a result, credit is more costly. 2) Incorrect. Making a loan to a borrower who already has a significant amount of outstanding debt leads to a higher risk for the lender. The cost to the borrower will be higher to compensate for it. 3) Incorrect. It is true that leveraged credit will be more expensive for the borrower. However, this is offset by the higher risk taken by the lender, which makes the loan to a company with a significant amount of debt already outstanding. Sample issues Leveraged loans are loans granted to companies that already have a significant amount of outstanding debt. As a banker, how could you compare leverage to other loans in your portfolio? Q Investment Banking 1) Higher risk for lenders, but less costly for borrowers. 2) Lower risk to the lender and less costly for the borrower. 3) Lower risk to the lender, but more expensive for the borrower. 4) Higher risk to the lender and more expensive for the borrower. 27. Why is this important? Leveraged loans provide a valuable source of financing for them to investment-grade borrowers, and are used to help problem companies as well as to support buyouts. To offset the greater risk associated with these loans, the borrower is charged a higher interest rate, which can offer investors attractive returns that are favourably compared to high-yield bonds. The leveraged lending market is growing and is likely to focus on tighter regulatory controls. What are we assessing? This question assesses your understanding of the risk-reward relationship: that an investor will demand a higher return on riskier investments. You must infer that the indebted borrower poses a higher risk to the lender, and that this will result in a higher interest rate charged on the loan. Actual knowledge of the detailed terms of the leveraged loan is not required. Why is this important for employers? ensure that candidates have a broad understanding of the different financial instruments and the risks and costs associated with them. Sample Questions Investment Banking 28. Bloomberg News recently reported that Bolivia is in dialogue with Bank of America Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs about an international bond issue of \$500 million, its first global bond sale since the 1920s. What macroeconomic instrument would Bolivia use for the first time since 1920? Q A 1) Multilateral Trade Relations 2) Advice from International Credit Rating Agencies 3) Financing from International Capital Markets 4) Control of Government Spending Sample Issues Global Markets 29. And 3) Correct. International bond issuance represents loans from investors around the world. Bolivia did not have access to international bond markets. 1) Incorrect. Global bond sales are not related to international trade. 2) Incorrect. The services of credit rating agencies are not a macroeconomic tool. Credit rating agencies are private companies that provide an assessment of the creditworthiness of a particular bond or issuer. 4) Incorrect. Government expenditure is a decision on macroeconomic policy, but it is separate from the financing decisions on these expenditures. The issuance of international bonds is a financing decision. Preview Questions Global Markets Bloomberg News recently reported that Bolivia is in dialogue with Bank of America Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs about an international bond issue of \$500 million, its first global bond sale since 1920. What macroeconomic instrument would Bolivia use for the first time since 1920? Question 1) Multilateral trade relations 2) Advice from international credit rating agencies 3) Financing from international capital markets 4) Control of government expenditure 30. Why is this important? The access of sovereign issuers to international bond markets is one of the most pressing issues currently affecting the world economy. The sovereign debt crisis, which affects several EU countries and its impact on the euro and economic growth worldwide, is perhaps the most important recent driver in financial markets. What are we assessing? This question assesses your familiarity with global economic news and activity. Although it does not foresee any prior knowledge of macroeconomics, it measures awareness of the current crisis in international sovereign debt markets, the importance of these markets for the solvency and growth of any country and the impact of stress in each region on the entire world economy. Why is this important for employers? Curiosity and knowledge of current events and their global implications are needed to understand how they affect macro-level markets as well as business activity at company level. The ability to make the right strategic business decisions in any sector and good business decisions in the financial sector depends on a proper understanding of these issues. Sample questions On 31 December 2004, the markets of the European Which statement describes the correlation between the percentage changes in the Bloomberg Pure Play Dry-Bulk Shipping Index and the Baltic Dry Index? Q A 1) Correlation is between zero and one. 2) Correlation is between zero and negative. 3) Correlation is greater than one. 4) Correlation is less than negative. Sample chart of questions and analysis of charts 32. And 1) Correct. The tendency of the two indices to move together indicates a positive correlation. However, the indices clearly did not move perfectly in tandem, so the correlation must be less than one. 2) Incorrect. The tendency of the two indices to move together indicates a positive correlation. The correlation would only be negative if indices tended to move in the opposite direction. 3) Incorrect. By definition, the correlation value range is between -1 and +1. Therefore, it is not possible to have a correlation that is greater than one. 4) Incorrect. By definition, the correlation value range is between -1 and +1. Therefore, it is not possible to have a correlation that is less than negative. Sample Questions Chart and Chart Analysis Which Statement Describes the Correlation Between Percentage Changes in the Bloomberg Pure Play Dry-Bulk Shipping Index and the Baltic Dry Index? Question 1) Correlation is between zero and one. 2) Correlation is between zero and negative. 3) Correlation is greater than one. 4) Correlation is less than negative. 33. Why is this important? While markets and sectors such as shipping and some commodities are often not seen in newspaper headlines, they are nevertheless important components of industrial production and international trade, as well as important indicators of global economic and trade activity and growth. In addition, analysis of the correlation between different variables can often provide a valuable insight that drives business decisions, business strategies and forecasts of future economic activity. What are we assessing? This question evaluates your ability to analyze and interpret data and information that is presented in graphical form and draw conclusions about the relationship between the values of different variables based on this information. It also assesses familiarity with an important concept of correlation, not from a computational point of view, but rather in terms of its usefulness in describing the relative movements of different prices, indices or markets and in designing the future movement of one variable from what is known about the movement of another variable. Why is this important for employers? Many business and investment decisions in financial markets, as well as strategic business decisions within and outside the financial services sector, are made on the basis of a thorough analysis of price movements, markets or other variables, as well as the relationship between two or more such variables. Ability to properly analyse such data and to do the right relations between important variables is key to sound business decision-making at any level. Sample chart of questions and analysis of charts 34. Content Introduction Test Overview Sample Questions Scoring 35. Scoring When your exam is scored, the results will be in your profile. In the sample score report below, the total BAT score, which can range from 200 to 800, is displayed in grey above the Quartile Blue Scale. In addition, it is a percentile assessment showing how this BAT score compares with the rest of the score for the same test. The overall score represents a combination of 8 section scores that are individually scored on a scale of 0-50. The section score is listed under Candidate Score next to the bar chart. A bar chart shows the number of dots dots above or below the global median for each part of the test. In your profile, you can hover over each bar to see the median score for this section. Reading score 36. good luck! www.bloomberginstitute.com bat@bloomberginstitute.com bat@bloomberginstitute.com

genki workbook answers edition 2 , crusader of light guide mystic , no excuses the power of self-discipline.pdf , outbreak company galius x shinichi , ejercicios de aritmetica modular , intermediate microeconomics notes 2020 , 24401218422.pdf , suisse sport sleeping bag washing instructions , 28276496560.pdf , normal\_5fab7ab7d57e8.pdf , pathfinder time dragon great wyrm ,