Admission Test
Example

Bachelor in Business Administration - BBA
The Admission Test consists of the following parts:

- Multiple choice test in three sections:
  1. Sufficiency of information (30 minutes): To assess the student’s ability to interpret texts fluently, correctly applying the mental processes associated with the categorisation of verbal concepts and information, detailing correctly the main idea, supporting and/or complementary ideas to draw correct conclusions from a written text.
  2. Numerical analysis (35 minutes): To assess the student’s ability to carry out operations with numbers, figures and/or arithmetical signs and to choose the correct answer quickly and precisely from a series of results.
  3. Logical reasoning (35 minutes): To assess the student’s ability to identify logical criteria applied to sequences.

- Written test (20 minutes): To assess the student’s skills in terms of writing, reasoning, use of language, structuring of arguments, and spelling and grammar.

- English placement test (90 minutes): Writing and exercises.

The following are examples of each of the multiple choice tests sections: sufficiency of information, numerical analysis and logical reasoning.
| ADMISSION TEST | Exercise 1 | Section 1: Sufficiency of information | 30 minutes | 16 questions | · Alternative answers |
| | Exercise 2 | Section 2: Numerical analysis | 35 minutes | 48 questions | · For each correct answer, add 1 point |
| | | Section 3: Logical reasoning | 35 minutes | 45 questions | · For each wrong answer, points will be deducted |
| | BREAK 30 minutes | | | | |
| Exercise 2 | 2 essays on specific subjects | 20 minutes | Written commentary | |
| ENGLISH PLACEMENT TEST | Exercise 1 | 2 essays in English on specific subjects | 30 minutes | Written commentary | |
| Exercise 2 | English test | 60 minutes | 100 questions | · 4 alternative answers |
| | | | | · No points awarded for wrong answer or no answer |
SUFFICIENCY OF INFORMATION (30 minutes/16 questions)

This test includes a series of texts, each of which is followed by one of five sentences (A, B, C, D and E). The student's task consists of reading and understanding the text and indicating which option is correct, bearing in mind that they will find one of the following two questions:
- Which of the following statements can be deduced from the text?
- Which of the following statements CANNOT BE deduced from the text?

Only one of the five options is correct. To avoid any confusion, the student must make sure that they study the question at the start of the five sentences carefully.

Mistakes are penalised. Therefore, the student must think carefully before they reply and avoid guessing. In this test, 0.25 points are deducted for each incorrect answer.

• Example

The human body possesses so-called sensory receptors, which are cells that capture external information like sounds, or internal information such as acidity. These cells capture stimuli, codifying the language of the nervous impulse that reaches the Nervous System, processing it in the different areas within the cerebral cortex, to supply the individual with information on the environmental conditions surrounding them and generating an appropriate response. These receptors communicate with the neurons and are classified in accordance with the type of information they process or the position they occupy within the body, each of them being able to capture or transmit very different types of information.

Which of the following statements can be deduced from the previous text?

A. The sensory receptors capture the stimuli from the environment and transform them into nervous impulses.
B. It is the cerebral cortex that really captures the source of the stimulus and sends a message to the nervous system.
C. The environmental conditions surrounding a person can transmit different messages, which vary in accordance with the receptor that acts at a given moment.
D. The sensory receptors are neurons that capture internal information such as sounds and external information such as acidity.
E. People who are more sensitive and more capable of detecting sensations probably have more sensory receptors.
NUMERICAL ANALYSIS (35 minutes/48 questions)

This test consists of a series of numerical problems, which require rapid, precise calculations. Students are not allowed to use calculators or make any type of notes during the test.

In each question, a numerical operation is presented with a question mark in one part of the operation. The student must decide the number (result) or operation sign that should replace the question mark, choosing from 5 possible answers listed on the right-hand side (A, B, C, D and E).

There is only one correct answer. Mistakes are penalised. Therefore, the student must think carefully before they reply and avoid guessing. In this test, 0.25 points are deducted for each incorrect answer.

Example:

\[
? \div 4 = 8
\]

A  B  C  D  E
24  2  32  16  20
LOGICAL REASONING (35 minutes/45 questions)

Each question in this test consists of a series of diagrams situated on the left-hand side of the page. These diagrams follow a logical sequence.

The student's task consists of deciding which of five possible diagrams will continue the series logically. The five options (A, B, C, D and E) are found after each series, on the right-hand side of the page.

There is only one correct answer. Mistakes are penalised. Therefore, the student must think carefully before they reply and avoid guessing. In this text, 0.25 points are deducted for each incorrect answer.

Example:

On the left, we can see the series of diagrams and, on the right, the options A, B, C, D and E, from which we must choose the figure that continues the series.