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THT WORKSHEETS

UCAT

Quantitative Reasoning

Timed Practice Set

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Recommended Time: 25 minutes

Why This Learning Pack Matters

The UCAT Quantitative Reasoning subtest assesses your ability to interpret numerical information quickly and accurately. Success depends on recognising efficient solution methods, avoiding unnecessary calculations and managing time effectively. This Learning Pack has been designed to build those skills using healthcare-related scenarios similar to those encountered in the UCAT.

Instructions

- Work quickly and accurately.
- Use the on-screen calculator if available.
- Skip difficult questions and return later if time permits.
- Choose the single best answer.

Questions 1–4

A clinic recorded the following appointments on Monday.

Department	Appointments	Attended
General Practice	48	45
Paediatrics	36	33

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Department	Appointments	Attended
Cardiology	24	21
Physiotherapy	30	27

1.

How many appointments were missed altogether?

A. 9

B. 10

C. 12

D. 15

2.

What percentage of Cardiology appointments were attended?

A. 82.5%

B. 85%

C. 87.5%

D. 90%

3.

Which department had the highest attendance rate?

A. General Practice

B. Paediatrics

C. Cardiology

D. Physiotherapy

4.

If every department increased attended appointments by **2**, how many patients would attend altogether?

A. 126

B. 128

C. 130

D. 134

Questions 5–8

A pharmacy sells the following items.

Item	Price
Pain Relief Tablets	$8.40
Vitamin C	$14.80
Antiseptic Cream	$6.75
Thermometer	$18.50

5.

A customer buys one of each item.

How much do they spend?

6.

Vitamin C is discounted by **25%**.

What is the new price?

7.

A customer has **$42**.

Which purchase leaves **exactly $1.95** remaining?

A. One thermometer, one bottle of Vitamin C and one antiseptic cream
B. Five packets of pain relief tablets
C. Two thermometers and one antiseptic cream
D. Three bottles of Vitamin C

8.

The pharmacy sells **80 tubes** of antiseptic cream in a week.

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Profit is **$2.20** per tube.

What is the weekly profit?

Questions 9–12

A laboratory processed the following blood samples.

Hour	Samples
9 am	48
10 am	56
11 am	63
12 pm	58

9.

How many samples were processed altogether?

10.

Between which two consecutive hours was the largest increase?

A. 9–10

B. 10–11

C. 11–12

D. There was no increase.

11.

If processing each sample takes **3 minutes**, how many minutes were required to process the 11 am samples?

12.

If 8% of the 12 pm samples required retesting, how many samples required retesting?

Give your answer to the nearest whole number.

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Questions 13–16

A hospital orders disposable gloves.

Box Size	Price
50	$12
100	$21
200	$39

13.

Which box offers the lowest cost per glove?

A. 50

B. 100

C. 200

14.

The hospital needs **at least 500 gloves**.

What is the **lowest possible total cost**?

15.

A supplier increases all prices by **10%**.

What is the new price of a 200-glove box?

16.

The hospital purchases **6 boxes** of 100 gloves.

What is the total cost?

Questions 17–20

A medical centre records the average waiting times.

Day	Minutes
Monday	22

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Day	Minutes
Tuesday	18
Wednesday	26
Thursday	20
Friday	24

17.

What is the mean waiting time?

18.

Which day had a waiting time that was **one-third longer than Tuesday**?

A. Monday
B. Wednesday
C. Thursday
D. Friday

19.

If waiting times are reduced by **5 minutes every day**, what is the new mean waiting time?

20.

A manager says:

> "Reducing the longest waiting day by 10 minutes will always reduce the weekly mean by 2 minutes."

Is the statement:

A. True

B. False

Support your answer with a calculation.

End of Timed Practice Set

Time Remaining: _____ minutes

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Before reading the **Learn With the Solutions** booklet, think about:

- Which questions took the longest?
- Which calculations could have been completed more efficiently?
- Were there any questions you should have skipped and returned to later?

