Practice Problems

Business and Economics

for applicants to the Bachelor's Program in Business and Economics
2026/27

WIRTSCHAFTS UNIVERSITÄT WIEN VIENNA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

The following practice problems are meant to help you prepare and give you an idea of what to expect. Please note that they do not cover all topics that may be included in the exam.

The entrance exam contains multiple-choice questions only. For each question, one or more answer options may be correct—ranging from a single correct answer to several or even all options. Partial credit is awarded when a response is only partially correct.

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Business & Economics

The following ten questions are to be answered based on the content of the script Fuhrmann, B. (2019): Introduction to Business and Economics (chapters 1-6). If required, you may use the integrated scientific calculator by clicking on the calculator icon on your upper left side of the screen.

Question 1:

The balance sheet of a corporation

This is a simplified version of a balance sheet of a corporation, based in Austria, as of Dec. 31, 2024:

Assets in millions of EUR		Liabilties and equity in millions of EUR	
Property, plant and equipment	30 400	Share capital	1 200
Financial assets (long term)	3 500	Capital reserves	240
Inventories	12 000	Retained earnings	25 000
Trade and other receivables	11 500	Bank loan (duration 10 years)	20 000
Cash and cash equivalents	4 800	Trade payables	15 760
Total assets	**62 200**	**Total liabilities and equity**	**62 200**

Please indicate whether the following statements are true for this business:

		True
a	Non-current assets exceed current assets.	○
b	Long-term assets have been financed by long-term capital.	○
c	The acid test ratio is greater than 1.	○
d	Since the business has retained its earnings, it must be liquid.	○
e	The business is not able to immediately repay its short term debt with its cash and cash equivalents.	○

Question 2:

Capital

Please indicate whether the following statements are true:

		True
a	Share capital must be repaid after a specified period of time.	○
b	Retained earnings are not considered as equity.	○
c	Share capital is an external source of finance.	○
d	Issuing bonds is a means to use external sources of finance.	○
e	Trade payables usually are a long-term external source of finance.	○

Question 3:

Factors influencing demand

Which of the following factors will most probably increase the demand for travelling by train (all other things being equal).

Please indicate whether the following statements are true:

		True
a	Fuel for cars becomes less expensive.	○
b	Expenses for train journeys count as tax-reducing expenses.	○
c	The prices for cars increase.	○
d	Fewer trains will be used on the busiest railway lines.	○
e	The train company delivers passengers' luggage free of charge to a designated destination.	○

Question 4:
Investments and depreciation

A business buys a machine for 100 000 EUR that will be used for 10 years.

Please indicate whether the following statements are true:

		True
a	Buying the machine represents an expenditure.	○
b	As long as the investment has not been paid, it has no impact on the cashflow of the business.	○
c	The depreciation of the machine causes cash flowing out of the business.	○
d	The depreciation reduces the earnings of the business.	○
e	The depreciation represents the loss of value of the machine.	○

Question 5:
Cash Flow

These are the cash flow figures of a business:

Selected positions of the statement of cash flows	In millions of EUR
Operating cash flow	15 900
Investing cash flow	- 6 200
Financing cash flow	- 9 700

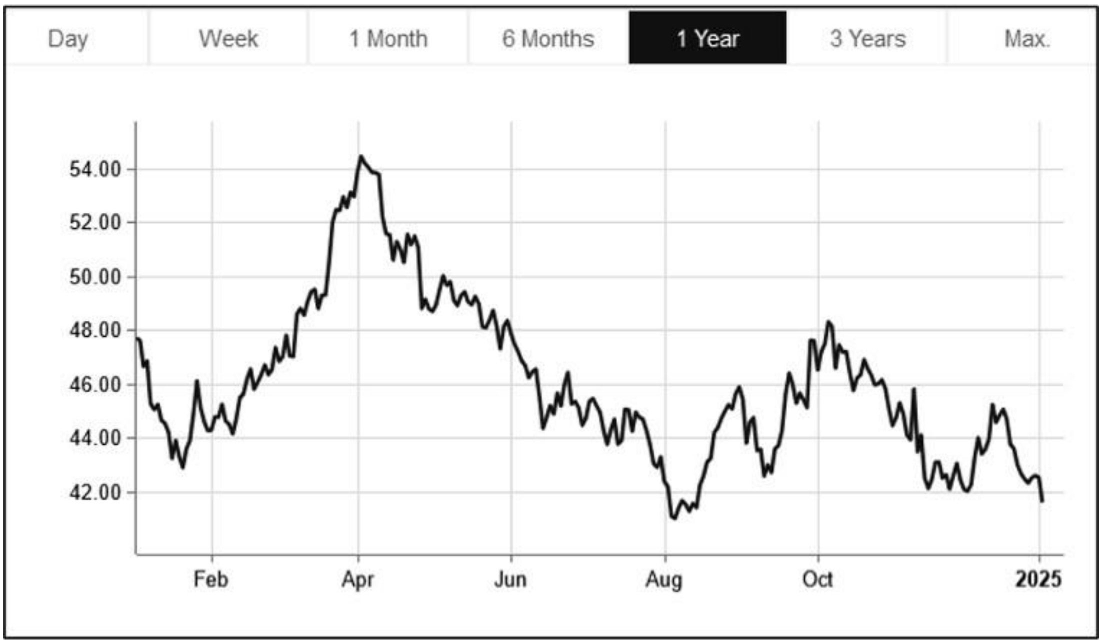
Please indicate whether the following statements are true for this business:

		True
a	The business has not invested in acquiring assets.	○
b	The business generates cash with its core business.	○
c	There was more money flowing in from investors or creditors than flowing out.	○
d	The profit of the business equals 15 900 millions of EUR.	○
e	The cash flow of investing activities is negative because the firm sold some of its assets below book value.	○

Question 6:
Interpreting a share chart

This share chart shows the development of the BASF SE share price over a certain period of time.

(source:



https://www.boerse-frankfurt.de/equity/basf-se)

Fundamentals BASF SE	
Dividend (2023)	3.40
Dividend yield in %	8.17
P/E Ratio	166.50
Profit per share	0.25
Number of shares	892.52 m
Market capitalization	37.15 bn

Please indicate whether the following statements are true:

		True
a	Since the price of the shares has changed over time, the amount of share capital in the balance sheet of BASF has changed accordingly.	○
b	During the period considered in the chart, the best time to sell BASF shares was the beginning of April.	○
c	In 2024, shareholders of BASF received a dividend from the company's earnings in 2023.	○
d	BASF was able to earn 37.15 billion EUR capital from the market.	○
e	Since the P/E ratio is high, shareholders received high earnings from holding BASF shares.	○

Question 7:

Economic Growth

Please indicate whether the following statements are true:

A high level of economic growth of an economy ...

		True
a	is usually positively correlated to a low level of employment.	○
b	is often related to deflation.	○
c	usually contributes to reducing poverty in this economy.	○
d	is always negatively correlated with well-being indicators.	○
e	has no impact on the health status of the population in this economy.	○

Question 8:
Opportunity cost

As you want to study at WU, you move to Vienna, rent a room in a students' home for 650 EUR per month, have expenses for groceries of around 350 EUR per month and give up a part-time job in your home town that earned you 1 300 EUR per month. Which of the following cost positions can be considered opportunity cost? *Select the true statements.*

		True
a	The rent for the room in the students' home.	○
b	All expenses for living in Vienna.	○
c	The salaries for the part-time job.	○
d	The missed opportunity to earn more in your job by working full-time and being promoted.	○
e	The opportunity to get an even better job after finishing your studies at WU.	○

Question 9:
Investing in shares

Please indicate whether the following statements are true.

The main reasons for investing in shares of a company usually are ...

		True
a	the hope that share prices will rise.	○
b	the hope that the company issuing the shares will thrive.	○
c	the dividends that are paid to shareholders each year irrespective of profits.	○
d	the fact that the risk is usually lower than with bonds.	○
e	the expectation that the company will be able to pay back its share capital to shareholders.	○

Question 10:
Pricing and Break-even

Assume you run a bagel stand close to a university campus and sell different types of bagels that do not differ in the costs of the ingredients which is around 1 EUR per bagel. You have to pay 2 000 EUR as a monthly stand fee (including energy supply) and you hire students for another 2 500 EUR per month who help you produce and sell the bagels. No other costs (or taxes) need to be taken into account. You sell a bagel at 4 EUR. You think you should be able to sell around 3000 bagels per month.

Please indicate whether the following statements are true:

		True
a	Fixed costs per month amount to 4 500 EUR.	○
b	The contribution per bagel is 1 EUR.	○
c	The break-even point (for one month) is calculated by dividing 4 500 by 4.	○
d	You need to sell more than 3 000 bagels per month to make a profit.	○
e	If you got an offer to deliver 500 bagels for a student party at a price of 2.50 EUR per bagel, it would make sense not to accept this offer for cost reasons.	○

English Language Skills

The following text applies to the next seven questions in the English language skills part. Read the text carefully and answer the text-related questions.

BYOB: Bring your own bottles - back to the reverse vending machine

Sweden was the first country to introduce one in 1984. By 2007, twelve more European countries had one, with Lithuania following suit in 2016. In the last four years, eight additional EU countries have already implemented, or announced they will implement, similar systems.

The systems in question are Deposit Return Systems (DRS; sometimes also referred to as deposit refund systems). With such systems, beverage producers charge a small additional sum on each single-use container, i.e. each bottle or can. Consumers get this sum back if they return the container to a designated collection system, typically a reverse vending machine that takes back bottles and cans and pays out a receipt that can be exchanged for cash. In other words, bottles and cans are slightly more expensive under these systems because they are sold with a small deposit (usually between €0.10 and €0.30), but if you recycle them correctly, you receive a refund of that deposit. There are two different types of DRS: fixed and variable deposit return schemes. The most common is a fixed DRS, where the deposit costs the same regardless of the type, size or material of the beverage container. This has the benefit of being simple and efficient to administer since the deposit is standardised. In contrast, a variable deposit scheme adjusts the deposit depending on the container's size and whether it is made of glass or aluminium. This allows the deposit to reflect the container's environmental impact, with more damaging containers usually costing more. This is intended to raise awareness and encourage consumers to make more environmentally conscious choices, but it is more expensive and complicated to implement.

But why is there suddenly so much renewed interest in DRS? The main reason is the EU's Single-Use Plastics Directive which came into force in 2019 and sets a target of 77% collection of plastic bottles by 2025 and a substantial 90% by 2029. Packaging accounts for 36% of municipal solid waste and is one of the main users of virgin materials-40% of plastics used in the EU is single-use packaging that is then thrown away. The amount of packaging has increased rapidly in recent years, outstripping growth in national income, which has led to skyrocketing CO2 emissions. Hence the need for the Directive and its targets to increase plastic collection for recycling and developing a circular economy.

Currently, the average collection rate lies at 58% across the EU, whereas countries that already have a DRS typically collect over 80% of their plastic bottles for recycling. In fact, a study by Zero Waste Europe and Zero Waste Alliance found that DRS works in more than 50 regions around the world and ensures the reuse and recycling of 90% of beverage containers. In Germany, which has had a DRS for nearly 20 years, return rates for plastic bottles stand at over 98%.

Additionally, DRS bring numerous benefits beyond simply reducing plastic waste. An effective DRS is able to identify and sort containers by information in their barcodes, increasing the quality or purity of the plastic collected. A high level of purity is essential for recycling plastics and achieving the EU's circular economy targets that are also included in the Single Use Plastics Directive, which stipulates that PET (plastic) bottles in the EU must contain at least 25% recycled plastic by 2025 and 30% by 2030. By recycling plastic packaging and making the production less resource-intensive to begin with, a DRS would cut annual CO2 emissions by over 210,000 tones. Moreover, increasing the amount of packaging being recycled would also lead to an increase in related jobs such as collection, transportation and processing. Finally, introducing a DRS typically results in a significant reduction in littering, since customers have an economic incentive to recycle containers rather than leave them lying around - and even if they do, the likelihood someone else will pick it up and collect the deposit is high.

However, critical voices are concerned it will disrupt trade, raise prices and reduce choice. Obviously, the deposit needs to be calculated into the end price. Under the UK's proposed deposit return scheme, producers need to pay the recycling costs upfront, threatening their liquidity. But this can be resolved by invoicing retrospectively, as is done in other countries such as Australia. Other costs are incurred by the need to produce new labels with the local DRS logo and differentiated barcodes to ensure that deposits can only be collected in the country the product was sold. This is also a concern for trade between neighbouring countries such as Scotland and England, or Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Since the producers bear the costs of actually implementing a DRS, it is not surprising that many of their lobbies oppose it.

Interestingly, there is also a cultural divide between northern and southern Europe, with Germany and the Scandinavian countries being leading proponents of DRS while France, Spain and Italy are dragging their feet. Spanish and Italian producers argue that there is no need for a deposit return system since traditional collection works effectively through recycling containers without the need for expensive and bureaucratic deposits. However, the Zero Waste Alliance study found that the collection rate in Spain is currently a dismal 36%, well below the EU average and even below a target set by their own legislation which mandates the introduction of a DRS if it is not met. It therefore seems likely that Spain will be obliged to implement a DRS in the near future after all.

On balance, though, DRS seem to be a highly effective way of increasing plastics collection and recycling and of making significant progress towards the development of a circular economy. Beyond Europe, DRS have also successfully been implemented in Ecuador, much of Canada, most of Australia, and 10 states in the USA. A consultation by the UK Department for the Agriculture, Environment, Rural Affairs (known as Defra) on introducing a deposit return scheme found a "high level of public and stakeholder interest", and a similar scheme in Ireland has already been taken up with great enthusiasm - returns have soared from 2m a month to 110m a month, demonstrating the effectiveness of the deposit as an incentive. Taking a bottle back to a reverse vending machine may be a small step for man, but when everyone does it, it represents a great leap for mankind.

Question 11:
English language skills: Text-related question

According to the text, which of the following statements is/are true?

		True
a	There is more than one form of DRS.	○
b	DRS has not been a success outside of Europe.	○
c	The proposed DRS model in the UK and its counterpart in Ireland follow a very different structure.	○
d	DRS increases the prices of bottles and cans for consumers.	○
e	The Single Plastics Directive came into effect more than 5 years ago.	○

Question 12:
English language skills: Text-related question

According to the text, which of the following statements is/are true?

		True
a	Fixed deposit return schemes are easier to administer, but the refund for customers is always less than under a variable scheme.	○
b	On average, more than half of all plastic bottles in the European Union are returned for recycling.	○
c	All of Australia and the United States have adopted DRS.	○
d	There is a noticeable difference in attitudes towards refund systems between countries in northern and southern Europe.	○
e	The term "variable" in variable deposit scheme refers to its introduction at different intervals.	○

Question 13:
English language skills: Text-related question

According to the text, which of the following statements is/are true?

		True
a	Most plastic in the European Union is thrown away after one-time use for packaging.	○
b	Codes on containers can help with determining the quality of the packaging for recycling.	○
c	Refunds can be collected in any country participating in DRS, regardless of where the container was purchased.	○
d	The situation in Spain proves that effective recycling is already happening without the need for DRS.	○
e	There is a unanimous agreement that the implementation of DRS will improve trade.	○

Question 14:
English language skills: Text-related question

According to the text, which of the following statements is/are true?

		True
a	A DRS provides a financial motivation for customers to recycle their packaging.	○
b	Following the introduction of a return system, monthly plastics collection in Ireland has gone up almost 20 times.	○
c	Lithuania was among the first 10 countries in Europe to introduce a deposit return system.	○
d	Research by Zero Waste Europe and Zero Waste Alliance has shown that DRS can be used effectively around the world.	○
e	Spain will soon have to implement a DRS because of EU legislation.	○

Question 15:

English language skills: Text-related question

Which of the following statements about vocabulary in the text is/are true?

		True
a	"… while France, Spain and Italy are dragging their feet" could be rephrased as "while France, Spain and Italy are doing nothing" without changing its meaning.	○
b	A circular economy is an economy based on the reuse and regeneration of materials or products.	○
c	"Other costs are incurred" could be rephrased as "Other costs are received" without changing its meaning.	○
d	"outstripping growth in national income" could be rephrased as "exceeding growth in national income" without changing its meaning.	○
e	The word "deposit" in the phrase "deposit return system" could be replaced with "pawn", and it would mean the same.	○

Question 16:

English language skills: Text-related question

Which of the following statements about vocabulary in the text is/are true?

		True
a	The word "proponents" in the phrase "with Germany and the Scandinavian countries being leading proponents of DR" could be replaced with "advocates", and it would mean the same.	○
b	The term "scheme" in the phrase "a similar scheme in Ireland has been taken up with great enthusiasm" means the same as "conspiracy".	○
c	"Ensure" would be an acceptable alternative spelling of "insure" and mean the same.	○
d	In the phrase "Packaging accounts for 36% of municipal solid waste", "accounts for" could be replaced by "makes up for" without changing the meaning.	○
e	In the phrase "By 2007, twelve more European countries had one", the word "By" could be replaced with "Until", and it would mean the same.	○

Question 17:
English language skills: Text-related question

Which of the following statements about vocabulary in the text is/are true?

		True
a	In the phrase “Hence the need for the Directive and its targets to increase plastic collection for recycling”, “Hence” could be replaced by “Thus” for the same effect.	○
b	In the phrase "This is also a concern for trade", "concern for trade" means the same as "business enterprises".	○
c	In the phrase "But this can be resolved by invoicing retrospectively", the term "retrospectively" could be replaced with "retroactively" without changing the meaning.	○
d	In the phrase “it represents a great leap for mankind”, “a great leap” could be replaced by “a stumble” for the same effect.	○
e	"Aluminum" would be an acceptable alternative spelling of "aluminium" and mean the same.	○

The following questions do not refer to the text. They are testing vocabulary and your understanding of how English works. They are NOT testing business content or facts. Use your own knowledge of the English language to answer the questions. "Grammatically correct" should be understood as "adhering to Standard English norms with regard to grammar, spelling and punctuation".

Each of the statements below includes a synonym for "business", indicated at the start. Which of the following statements uses the synonym for "business" correctly so that you could replace it with the word "business" without changing the meaning? *Which of the following statements ist/are grammatically correct?*

Question 18:

		True
a	**Enterprise**: "Toni certainly has a lot of **enterprise**. I'd never be able to come up with that kind of idea or a feasible way to implement it and actually generate a profit from it."	○
b	**Company**: "Now that you're thinking about investing more in your infrastructure, you might want to consider changing the legal form of your firm to a **company**. That way your private fortune and property will be safe if anything goes wrong."	○
c	**Concern**: "Of course, there are a lot of **concerns** with any start-up, but with Alex's expertise and network, I am confident it will be a success."	○
d	**Affair**: "I'm the creative brain behind the brand. I leave all the financial **affairs** to Cady."	○
e	**Matter**: "We are very fortunate to have a very experienced team that manage all our legal **matters**. Last year they spotted a mistake in a contract that would have cost us thousands of euros."	○

Question 19:

Which of the following sentences is/are grammatically correct?

		True
a	Our company has a considerably large market share.	○
b	Prices have been raised three times in 2024.	○
c	Costs have risen significantly since last year.	○
d	He wanted to give up, but I suggested to wait for a bit longer.	○
e	The printer was already old and gave up the ghost for good last week.	○

Question 20:

Read the statement in quotation marks. Which of the sentences that follow agree(s) with the information in the original statement, based on what is actually said (not what you think they might mean)?

"Looking back at the last year, inflation in the UK hit its peak at 4% in January 2024 before falling steadily to the target of 2% in May. After rising slightly over the summer, it dropped again in September to its low for the year but bounced back to end the year just below the annual average of 2.7%"

Select true:

		True
a	The inflation rate surged in the summer.	○
b	Inflation in 2024 was never higher than 4%.	○
c	Inflation in November was higher than in September.	○
d	The inflation rate rallied after dropping below the target in September.	○
e	In December 2024, inflation in the UK stood at 2.7%.	○

Math Skills

Notes:

- **A period (.) is used as the decimal separator, e.g. 3.2%.**
- **A space is used as the thousands separator, e.g. 3 200 EUR.**

Notation

- interval notation

(a, b)	set of all points x with $a < x < b$
$[a, b]$	set of all points x with $a \leq x \leq b$
$(a, b]$	set of all points x with $a < x \leq b$
$[a, b)$	set of all points x with $a \leq x < b$

Some formulae (to be used as required)

$$
\begin{aligned}
ax^2 + bx + c = 0 &\Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \quad a \neq 0 && (1)\\
f(x) = c &\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 && (2)\\
f(x) = x^n &\Rightarrow f'(x) = nx^{n-1} && (3)\\
f(x) = c \cdot g(x) &\Rightarrow f'(x) = c \cdot g'(x) && (4)\\
f(x) = g(x) \pm h(x) &\Rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x) \pm h'(x) && (5)\\
f(x) = g(x)h(x) &\Rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x)h(x) + g(x)h'(x) && (6)\\
f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} &\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)h(x) - g(x)h'(x)}{[h(x)]^2} && (7)\\
f(x) = g(h(x)) &\Rightarrow f'(x) = g'(h(x)) \cdot h'(x) && (8)\\
f(x) = \ln x &\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} && (9)\\
f(x) = e^x &\Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x && (10)\\
\binom{n}{k} &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} && (11)\\
a + ar + ar^2 + \cdots + ar^n &= a\frac{1 - r^{n+1}}{1 - r}, \quad r \neq 1 && (12)
\end{aligned}
$$

Question 21:

Elementary financial mathematics

10 years ago, three siblings inherited 250 000 EUR each. The oldest sibling deposited the money in a bank account with a yearly interest rate of 1.5%, compounding at the end of each month. The middle sibling bought a house that is now worth 300 000 EUR. Finally, the youngest sibling deposited the money in an account with an interest rate of 1.7%, compounding yearly. However, after four years, the bank decreased the interest by 0.5 percentage points (that is, the new interest was 1.2%).

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

		True
a	The middle sibling made the best investment, that is, her part of the inheritance is worth the most after 10 years.	○
b	If the oldest sibling had the choice between the investment he made and compounding yearly with a yearly interest rate of 1.51%, he chose the better option.	○
c	The effective yearly interest rate of the middle sibling's investment (that is, the interest rate that would have lead to the same worth of the money after 10 years, if deposited in an account with yearly compounding) is greater than 1.85%.	○
d	If after 4 years, the youngest sibling decided to deposit additional money such that after 10 years she would have the same amount in the account as if the interest were not changed, she would have had to add more than 8 500 EUR at the time of interest change (that is, after 4 years).	○
e	Combined, the siblings increased the worth of the inheritance by more than 15%.	○

Question 22:
Linear and quadratic functions

Consider the functions

$f(x) = 4x + 2$ and $g(x) = x^2 - x - 2$.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

		True
a	The point on the graph of $g(x)$ with the lowest y coordinate is $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{9}{4})$.	○
b	The graphs of the functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ intersect more than twice.	○
c	There exist values $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $g(x) = af(x)^2 + bf(x) + c$.	○
d	The sum of the roots of function $g(x)$ is -1.	○
e	The graph of the function $f(x) - g(x)$ intersects with the y-axis at $y = 0$.	○

Question 23:
Polynomial functions

Elisabeth commutes regularly to work by train. On her way to work, two lines operate and both of them pass through stops A and B. She is interested in the difference between these two lines concerning travel times and distances and observes the lines on her daily commute. While she finds that the velocity of Line L1 in m/s can be approximately described by $v(t) = 0.00002t^3 - 0.005t^2 + 0.4t$ between the two stops, for Line L2 she entered the total travel distance in m after every 10 seconds into the following table:

Time t in seconds	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
Distance in meters	0	70	160	290	430	580	730	860	1 010	1 160	1 280	1 350	1 400

Note that Line L1 passes through but does not stop at B.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

		True
a	The average velocity between the two stops A and B of Line L2 is more than $45\frac{km}{h}$.	○
b	The highest average velocity of Line L2 was reached between 60 and 70 seconds.	○
c	The velocity of Line L2 has only one local maximum.	○
d	Line L1 is decelerating at $t = 80$.	○
e	The minimal acceleration of Line L1 between stops A and B is reached before $t = 75$.	○

Question 24:

Differentiation and single variable optimization

A firm's revenue function from selling a liquid product is given by

$$R(Q) = -4Q^2 + 100Q$$

and the costs for producing the product are given by the cost function

$$C(Q) = 0.25Q^4 - 2Q^3 - 24Q^2 + 100Q + 1000,$$

where Q denotes the quantity produced and sold in litres (decimal values are also possible). Due to technological reasons, the time $T(Q)$ (in hours) it takes to produce a quantity Q of the product depends on the quantity in a non-linear way, in particular, it holds

$$T(Q) = \begin{cases} Qe^{-0.08Q} & \text{if } Q < 12 \\ 12e^{-0.96} + 0.01Q & \text{if } Q \geq 12. \end{cases}$$

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

		True
a	The revenue is maximized at a quantity larger than 15.	○
b	For a given product quantity Q_0, the average costs (that is, the costs per unit) change by approximately $0.75Q_0^2 - 4Q_0 - 24 - \frac{1000}{Q_0^2}$ when increasing the production by one unit.	○
c	The slope of the tangent line to $T(Q)$ is greater at $Q = 11$ than at $Q = 15$.	○
d	The profit (that is, revenue minus costs) is maximized for $Q = 25$.	○
e	For a competitor's revenue function $R_c(Q)$, it holds that $R_c(8) = R(8)$ and $R_c'(Q) > R'(Q)$ for $Q \in [8, 12]$. Then it must hold that $R_c(10) > R(10)$.	○

Question 25:
Elementary probability

27% of the adult population of a certain country are 35 or less years old; 42% are older than 35 and at most 60 years old and the remaining part is more than 60 years old. According to a marketing research institute, 60% of the people that are at most 35 years old own a cell phone of a particular brand. On the other hand, among all those that do not own a phone of this brand, 42% are aged between 35 and 60 years. In the overall adult population, 30% own a phone of this brand. The company producing these phones is planing an advertising campaign for accessories for the phone and considers targeting a specific age group.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

		True
a	The probability that a randomly chosen adult person is at most 35 years old and owns a phone of this brand is 0.162.	○
b	Less than 1% of the adult population are people older than 60 years who own a phone of this brand.	○
c	The probability that a randomly chosen owner of a phone of this brand in the population is at most 35 years old is more then 0.5.	○
d	To maximize the probability that an adult person targeted by the advertisement owns the phone of this brand and is therefore likely to buy accessories, the company should target the youngest age group.	○
e	Assume that an adult person owning a phone of this brand decides to buy accessories upon seeing the advertisement with a probability of 0.72 (and one that does not own such phone will not buy accessories). Then if there is no age targeting, the probability that an adult person decides to buy accessories upon seeing the advertisement is more than 0.25.	○

Answer sheet:

Business & Economics:

Question 1) a,b,c,e

Question 2) c,d

Question 3) b,c,e

Question 4) a,b,d,e

Question 5) b

Question 6) b,c

Question 7) c

Question 8) c,d

Question 9) a,b

Question 10) a

English Language Skills:

Question 11) a,d,e

Question 12) b,d

Question 13) b

Question 14) a,d

Question 15) b,d

Question 16: a

Question 17: a,c,e

Question 18) d,e

Question 19) c,e

Question 20) b,c,d

Mathematics:

Question 21) a,b,e

Question 22) a,c

Question 23) d

Question 24) b,c,e

Question 25) a,c,d

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