

AGIP

Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli

Online Assessment Aptitude Test



COMPLETE PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UPDATED

- * Study Pack
- * Practice Questions
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ABOUT AGIP JOB APTITUDE TEST

The test section measures your Verbal reasoning ability, Logical reasoning and Problem solving ability. This material is the entire question bank used by Dragnet for Agip aptitude test.

The test format includes Numerical Reasoning, Verbal reasoning and Abstract reasoning. Usually the same questions for all candidates.

BREAKDOWN:

20-NUMERICAL REASONING QUESTIONS	TIME=20MINUTES
20-VERBAL REASONING QUESTIONS	TIME=20MINUTES
10-16 ABSTRACT (INDUCTIVE) REASONING	TIME=10MINUTES

TEST SCORING SYSTEM

The questions in this test all carry equal marks and no negative marking is applied. However, it is advisable that you double-check your answer choices.

USE OF CALCULATOR

Use of calculators are not allowed, but the test administrator is at liberty to decide whether or not use of calculators will be permitted in the hall. So it is best you factor in this reality, and try to practice without using calculator.

STUDY PACK NAVIGATION:

Use the in-built navigation system (at the left side of this study pack) to quickly go to any section you want to study.

RECOMMENDATION:

Please ensure that you go through all questions provided in this study pack to get a well rounded preparation. All questions from Agip's past entry level job aptitude test.

Happy Studying!

This study pack is updated yearly Always check for updated version at TestStreams.com

VERBAL REASONING TEST

1

Instructions

This verbal reasoning test comprises **20 questions** and you will have **20 minutes** in which to correctly answer as many as you can.

In each question you will be presented with a short comprehension passage followed by three or four questions. You will need to determine which answer is correct based on the information provided in the passages only.

You will have to work quickly and accurately to perform well in this test. If you don't know the answer to a question, leave it and come back to it if you have time.

You can submit your test at any time. If the time limit is up before you click submit the test will automatically be submitted with the answers you have selected. It is recommended to keep working until the time limit is up.

Try to find a time and place where you will not be interrupted during the test. **The test will start on the next page.**

Although it was discovered in the 19th century that birds were closely related to dinosaurs, the current scientific consensus is that birds were, and always have been dinosaurs themselves. Fossil evidence demonstrates similarities between birds and other feathered dinosaurs, including hollow bones, nest building and similar brooding behaviours. Although the dinosaurian lineage of birds is largely undisputed, the evolution of powered flight in birds is still debated. Two theories of flight in birds are the “ground-up” theory, and the “trees-down” theory. Ground-up theorists suggest birds evolved powered flight from ground dwelling dinosaurs, and trees-down theorists suggest birds evolved from tree dwelling, gliding dinosaurs. Further research is required to conclusively verify the process in which birds evolved powered flight.

Q1 The “ground-up” and “trees-down” theories are the only theories explaining flight in birds.

True

False

Cannot say

Cannot Say - Although the “ground-up” and “trees-down” theories are stated to be theories of flight in birds, they are not stated to be the only two theories explaining flight in birds. Therefore, the correct answer is “Cannot Say”.

Q2 All dinosaurs had hollow bones.

True

False

Cannot say

Cannot Say - The passage states that other feathered dinosaurs also had hollow bones, not that all dinosaurs (non-feathered) also had hollow bones. Therefore, the correct answer is “Cannot Say”.

Q3 There is no scientific consensus regarding how birds evolved powered flight.

True

False

Cannot say

True - The passage states that further research is required to conclusively verify the process in which birds evolved powered flight. Similarly, it is stated that, the evolution of powered flight in birds is still debated. Therefore, the correct answer is “True”.

Q4 The dinosaurian origins of birds is widely rejected.

True

False

Cannot say

False - It is stated that the dinosaurian origins of birds is "largely undisputed", and is therefore the antithesis of being widely rejected. Therefore, the correct answer is "False".

A feral cat is a domestic cat that was raised in the wild, without having experienced significant human contact. Feral cats differ from stray cats, in that strays were previously pets which became nomadic. Unlike strays, feral cats initially show hostility towards humans, particularly upon first contact. Feral cats may become invasive to ecosystems, particularly on insular islands, resulting in a decline in biodiversity. Non-indigenous feral cats often have few natural predators, and prey on local species unaccustomed to defending against cats. Ground nesting birds, small native mammals and even amphibian species are often impacted by invasive populations of feral cats, and have led to extinctions of these species in some cases.

Q5 Both stray and feral cats exhibit hostility when first encountering humans.

True

False

Cannot say

False- The passage states that "Unlike strays, feral cats initially show hostility towards humans". Since this distinguishes stray cats from feral cats, the correct answer is "False".

Q6 Biodiversity can be affected by feral cat populations.

True

False

Cannot say

True - The passage states that feral cats can become invasive, resulting in a decline in biodiversity. Therefore, the correct answer is "True".

Q7 Feral cats are rarely preyed upon.

True

False

Cannot say

Cannot say - Although non-indigenous feral cats have few predators, it is not stated whether all feral cats have few predators. Similarly, having few predators does not necessarily imply they are rarely preyed upon, as feral cats could be regularly preyed upon by a single predator. Therefore, the correct answer is "Cannot Say".

Q8 Domestic cats can be raised in the wild.

True

False

Cannot say

True - It is stated in the passage that feral cats are domestic cats, which have been raised in the wild. Since feral cats are given as an example, the correct answer is "True".

The parable of the broken window, also known as the glazier's fallacy, is a concept used to illustrate the fact that money spent due to destruction does not result in a benefit to society. It has been suggested that repairing broken windows may provide employment to tradespeople, which could positively impact the economy through job creation. However, had the window not been broken, the money spent repairing it could have contributed elsewhere to the economy. Similarly, if windows never broke, those tradespeople would be free to contribute towards the economy in other occupations. The glazier's fallacy highlights the fact that destruction of property impacts economic activity in unseen or ignored ways, which are frequently overshadowed by more obvious economic effects.

Q9 The destruction of property has no effect on the economy.

True

False

Cannot say

False - The glazier's fallacy highlights that destruction of property impacts economic activity in unseen or ignored ways, meaning the destruction of property does have an effect on the economy. Therefore, the correct answer is "False".

Q10 Society does not benefit from the cost of repairing destroyed property.

True

False

Cannot say

True - The passage states that society does not benefit from the money spent on repairing destroyed property, and holds this as fact. Therefore, the correct answer is "True".

Q11 The destruction of property negatively impacts the economy.

True

False

Cannot say

Cannot Say - The passage does not state that the mere destruction of property negatively impacts the economy, only that the money spent repairing it does not benefit society, rather than the economy. Therefore, the correct answer is "Cannot Say".

Q12 Repairing broken windows results in job creation.

True

False

Cannot say

Cannot Say - the passage states that "It has been suggested that repairing broken windows may provide employment to tradespeople", however this is uncertain. Therefore, the correct answer is "Cannot Say".

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The paradox of thrift, as popularised by John Keynes, highlights the fact that excessive saving during times of economic recession negatively impacts the economy. When spending is reduced due to excessive saving, aggregate demand falls, resulting in lowered economic growth. This excessive saving results in reduced economic growth, which in turn encourages further excessive saving, causing a vicious cycle. Reduced economic growth results in reductions in salary, job security and interest on savings, negatively impacting both savers and the economy. However, it could be argued that savings held in savings accounts represent loanable capital, which banks could use to stimulate the economy via lending and investment.

Q13 Excessive saving has no impact on economic growth.

True

False

Cannot say

False - The passage states that excessive saving lowers aggregate demand, resulting in lowered economic growth, which would impact economy growth. Therefore, the correct answer is "False".

Q14 Excessive saving has no impact on savers themselves.

True

False

Cannot say

False - Excessive saving is stated to negatively impact both savers and the economy, therefore savers themselves must be impacted by excessive saving. Therefore, the correct answer is "False".

Q15 Saving money negatively impacts the economy.

True

False

Cannot say

Cannot Say - The passage states that excessive saving, not regular saving, negatively impacts the economy. It is not stated what effect, if any, regular saving could have on the economy. Therefore, the correct answer is "Cannot Say".

Q16 Excess saving has no effect on aggregate demand.

True

False

Cannot say

False - The passage states that "When spending is reduced due to excessive saving, aggregate demand falls". Therefore, excessive saving must have an effect on aggregate demand, making the correct answer "False".