

Thi tuyển vào HSBC

Thi tuyển vòng loại HSBC tại Kim Đô. Các thí sinh dự thi gồm: Ngoại Thương, Kinh Tế, Quốc Gia, ...và cả Nhân Văn nữa, có vẻ như yêu cầu ngoại ngữ là vấn đề chính.

Toàn bộ tests là tiếng anh. Phần đầu check khả năng Anh văn, Phần 2 là Toán học, Phần 3 là Quan sát. Như kiểu IQ vậy. Thời gian thì bó tay, 94 câu mà có 32ph. Ko thể nào làm kịp, mắt thì đọc, tay thì bấm máy, ghi chép. (chọn 600/1500 thí sinh vào vòng trong)

Cảm nghĩ của 1 thí sinh trường ĐH Ngoại Thương:

Có 3 phần thi: Verbal Usage (VP1.2a): 15 phút/40 câu - fill pairs of words, sử dụng phản xạ từ TA thông thường; Numerical Reasoning (NP3.1a) chủ yếu là multiple - 10 phút/25 câu; phần cuối là Clerical checking (CP3.2a) chỉ là check data thôi, nhưng rất đúng chất ngân hàng. Cái chính vẫn là manage time (mà time là cái tớ chưa bao giờ manage well cả!) Tệ nhất là phần thi Clerical, vừa bắt đầu thì ý nghĩ “Ngân hàng ko phải là ngành hợp với mình!” thoáng qua, và thế là... Đấy, chỉ cần nghĩ như thế thôi là sẽ mất tập trung, ko làm được bài nữa! 7 phút trôi đi như bay!

CÁC DẠNG CÂU HỎI THI MẪU TẠI HSBC, BẠN CÓ THỂ THAM KHẢO TẠI 1 TRONG 2 WEBSITE:

1. <http://www.shldirect.com/>
2. <http://jobs.hsbc.co.uk/graduates/use...tric-test.aspx>

Verbal reasoning examples

In a verbal reasoning test, you are usually provided with a passage of information and required to evaluate a set of statements by selecting one of the following possible answers:

A – True (The statement follows logically from the information or opinions contained in the passage)

B – False (The statement is logically false from the information or opinions contained in the passage)

C – Cannot Say (Cannot determine whether the statement is true or false without further information)

In the example below, give your answer to each question by clicking on either A, B or C. You will be told whether your answer is correct or not.

“Many organisations find it beneficial to employ students over the summer. Permanent staff often wish to take their own holidays over this period. Furthermore, it is not uncommon for companies to experience peak workloads in the summer and so require extra staff. Summer employment also attracts students who may return as well qualified recruits to an organisation when they have completed their education. Ensuring that the students learn as much as possible about the organisation encourages interest in working on a permanent basis. Organisations pay students on a fixed rate without the usual entitlement to paid holidays or sick leave.”

Statement 1 - It is possible that permanent staff who are on holiday can have their work carried out by students.

Statement 2 – Students in summer employment are given the same paid holiday benefit as permanent staff.

Statement 3 – Students are subject to the organisation’s standard disciplinary and grievance procedures.

Statement 4 – Some companies have more work to do in the summer when students are available for vacation work.

Numerical reasoning examples

In a numerical reasoning test, you are required to answer questions by using facts and figures presented in statistical tables. In each question you are usually given a number of options to choose from. One, and only one, of the options is correct in each case. If necessary, use a rough sheet of paper and/or a calculator. However, it is important to note that the use of a calculator may not be permitted in all tests.

For each question below, click the appropriate button to select your answer. You will be told whether your answer is correct or not.

Newspaper Readership

Daily Newspapers

Readership (millions)

Percentage of adults reading each paper in Year 3

Year 1

Year 2

Males

Females

The Daily Chronicle

3.6

2.9

7

6

Daily News

13.8

9.3

24

18

The Tribune

1.1

1.4

4

3

The Herald

8.5

12.7

30

23

Daily Echo

4.8

4.9

10

12

Question 1 - Which newspaper was read by a higher percentage of females than males in Year 3?

The Tribune

The Herald

Daily News

Daily Echo

The Daily Chronicle

Question 2 – What was the combined readership of the Daily Chronicle, the Daily Echo and The Tribune in Year 1?

10.6

8.4

9.5

12.2

7.8

Amount Spent on Computer Imports

Amount spent on computer imports

Question 3 – In Year 3, how much more than Italy did Germany spend on computer imports?

650 million

700 million

750 million

800 million

850 million

Question 4 – If the amount spent on computer imports into the UK in Year 5 was 20% lower than in Year 4, what was spent in Year 5?

1,080 million

1,120 million

1,160 million

1,220 million

1,300 million

Personality questionnaire examples

Personality questionnaires assess personal behavioural preferences, that is, how you like to work. They are not concerned with your abilities, but how you see yourself in the way you relate to others, your approach to problems and how you deal with feelings and emotions. With this type of assessment there are no right or wrong answers.

The questions which follow are examples of the type of question you may come across in personality questionnaires.

There are essentially two formats to personality questionnaires. In one format, you are asked to rate yourself. In the second, you are asked to choose between different statements, which look at different aspects of personality.

Rating Statements

You may be asked to rate yourself on a number of phrases or statements. After reading each statement you would mark your answer according to the following rules:

Select circle 1

If you strongly disagree with the statement

Select circle 2

If you disagree with the statement

Select circle 3

If you are unsure

Select circle 4

If you agree with the statement

Select circle 5

If you strongly agree with the statement

In the example below, the first statement has been completed: The person has agreed that 'I enjoy meeting new people' is an accurate description of him/herself. Try rating yourself on the other example questions. Remember there are no right or wrong answers.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Unsure Agree Strongly Agree

1

I enjoy meeting new people

2

I like helping people

3

I sometimes make mistakes

4

I'm easily disappointed

5

I enjoy repairing things

Making Choices

This is the second format widely used with personality questionnaires. You are given a block of four statements: A, B, C and D. Your task is to choose one statement which is most like your behaviour in work situations and one statement

which is least like your behaviour in the same situation. You should indicate your choices by clicking the appropriate button in the columns marked 'M' for Most and 'L' for least.

In the example below, the first statement has been completed: The person has indicated that they most like organising people and least like seeking variety. Try choosing which statements are most and least like you in the following example questions. Remember that there are no right and wrong answers.

I am the sort of person who.....

M L

1 A Has a wide circle of friends

B Enjoys organising people

C Relaxes easily

D Seeks variety

M L

2 A Helps people with their problems

B Develops new approaches

C Has lots of energy

D Enjoys social activities

M L

3 A Has lots of new ideas

B Feels calm

C Likes to understand things

D Is easy to get on with

M L

4 A Enjoys organising events

B Sometimes gets angry

C Is talkative

D Resolves conflicts at work

Why not try our personality questionnaire and get a free feedback report?