

CANADIAN FORCES APTITUDE TEST PRACTICE VERSION

INTRODUCTION

Every applicant to the Canadian Forces must complete the Canadian Forces Aptitude Test (CFAT). This test is very important as it gives your military career counselor an indication of what occupations you may be best suited for. In order to help prepare you for taking the CFAT, we have prepared this practice test. The questions in the actual CFAT will look like those in this practice test but there will be more of them that you will be asked to complete in a limited time.

WHAT TO DO PRIOR TO TAKING THIS TEST.

You should find a quiet place - free from any noise or interruption - and work through the test by yourself.

Read all the instructions carefully before you attempt each test. Work through each practice test as quickly and accurately as you can without omitting any questions.

This test is designed to be self-administered. You should time yourself when you do this test. As a guide, you should not take longer than 5 minutes for test 1, 4 minutes for test 2 and 10 minutes for test 3.

Mark your answers on the enclosed answer sheet. Once you are finished all three tests, you can compare your answers to the answer key on the final page.

Good Luck!

**THIS TEST WAS PRODUCED BY THE DIRECTOR MILITARY PERSONNEL
OPERATIONAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OTTAWA, ONTARIO**

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PRACTICE TEST 1

VERBAL SKILLS (VS)

Directions

This is a test of your ability to understand words. For each question in the test there are four possible answers: A, B, C, or D. There is only one correct answer for each question. Read each question carefully and decide which one of the four answers is the best one. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by blacking out the letter that corresponds to your choice.

Now look at the example questions below:

- E1. SMALL means the same as
(A) sturdy (B) round (C) cheap (D) little

Answer: (D) little

- E2. SAD people are:
(A) honest (B) clever (C) unhappy (D) joyful

Answer: (C) unhappy

- E3. LATE is the opposite of
(A) slow (B) early (C) smart (D) behind

Answer: (B) early

Practice Test 1 (5 minutes)

1. MANY is to FEW as HOT is to
(A) time (B) clothes (C) cold (D) magic

2. CONVOY means the same as
(A) carry (B) flock (C) standard (D) escort

3. VICTORY is the opposite of
(A) success (B) defeat (C) glory (D) cowardice

4. SPECULATE means the same as
(A) squander (B) think (C) mirror (D) diminish

5. INCITE means the same as
(A) short (B) delay (C) place (D) provoke

PRACTICE TEST 2

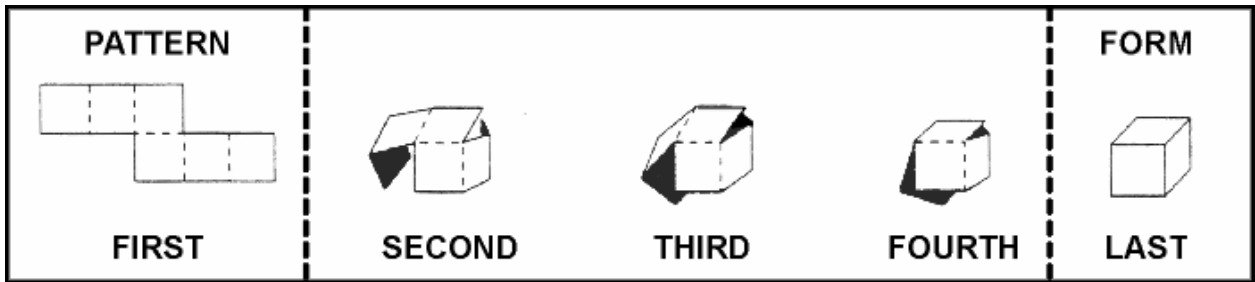
SPATIAL ABILITY (SA)

Directions

This is a test of your ability to recognize a form from its pattern, or a pattern from its form. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by blacking out the letter that corresponds to your choice.

Now look at the example questions below. There are two types of problems. In one, you are to find the form that can be made by folding the cardboard pattern and fitting it together. In the other, you are to find what the cardboard pattern would look like if the form were unfolded.

Look at the first row of pictures below:

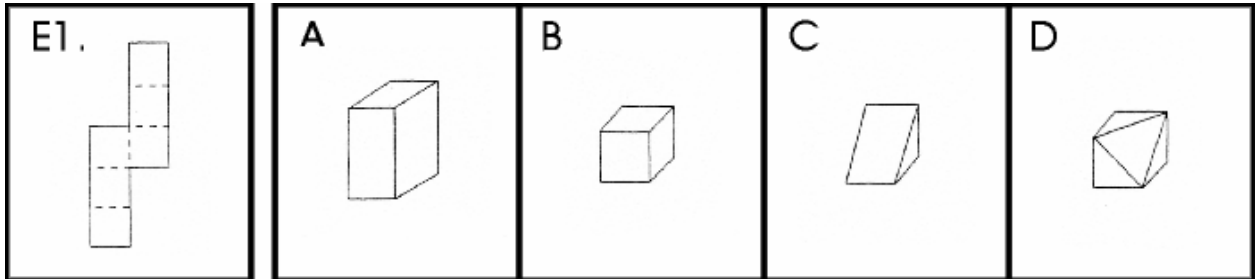


The first row of pictures shows what is meant by folding a PATTERN to make a FORM. The broken lines in the first picture, labeled PATTERN, show where the folds are to be made. The second, third, and fourth pictures show the steps in folding the PATTERN into the FORM. The last picture in the row, labeled FORM, shows the completed form.

PRACTICE EXERCISE E1

PATTERN

FORM



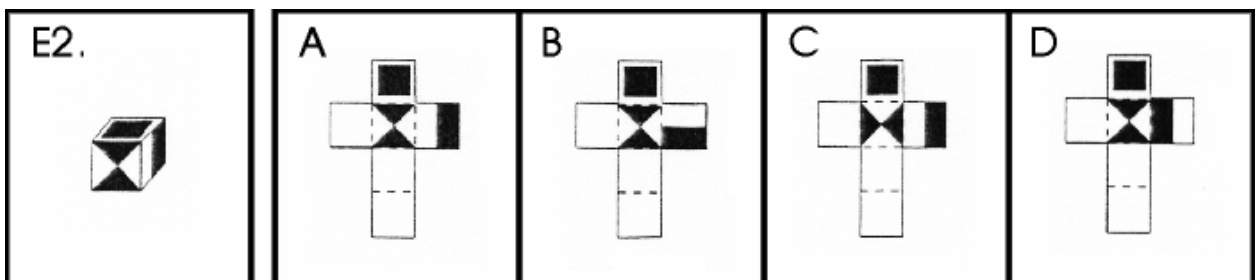
The first picture, labeled PATTERN, shows that the pattern is to be folded. You are to decide which FORM – A, B, C, or D – would be made by folding the PATTERN. The PATTERN must be folded so that the side of the pattern that faces you in the test booklet will be the outside of the FORM.

Answer: B

PRACTICE EXERCISE E2

FORM

PATTERN

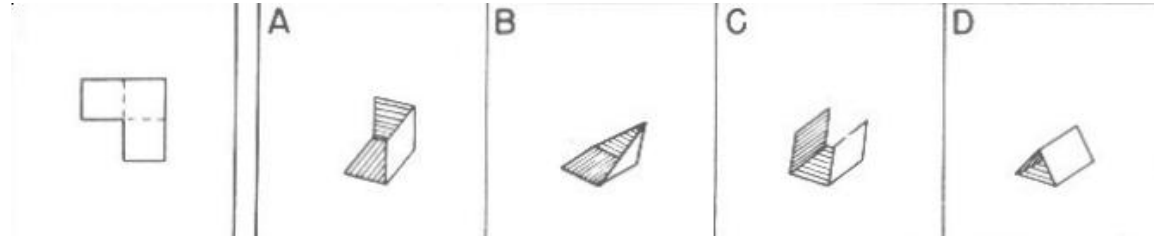


This is a picture of a FORM with designs painted on it. You are to decide which of the PATTERNS – A, B, C, or D – would result if FORM E2 were unfolded to make a PATTERN

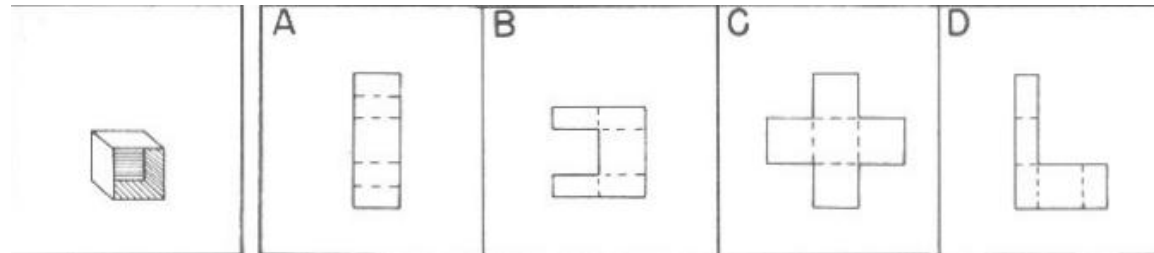
Answer: A

Practice Test 2 (4 minutes)

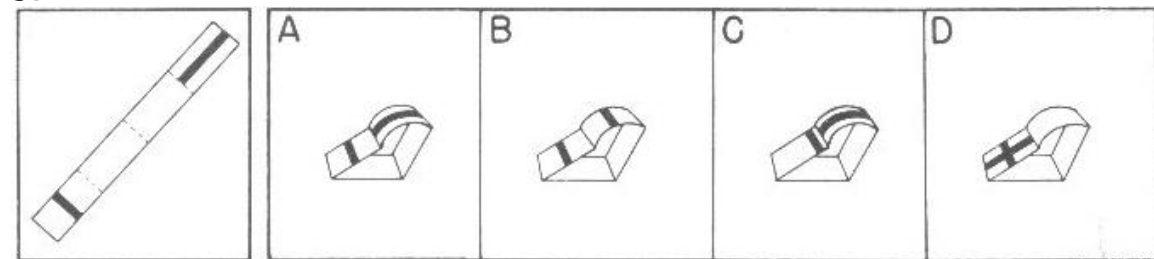
1.



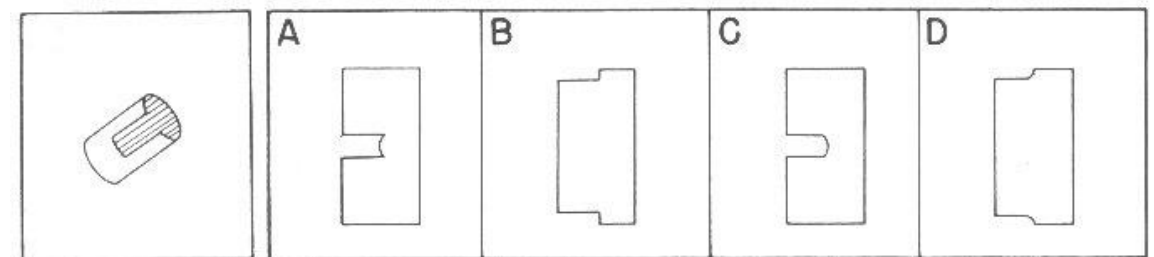
2.



3.



4.



PRACTICE TEST 3

PROBLEM SOLVING (PS)

Directions

This is a test of your ability to solve problems. For each problem in the test there are four possible answers: A, B, C, or D. There is one correct answer for each problem. Read each problem carefully and decide which one of the four answers is the best one. You are to mark your answer on the answer sheet by blacking out the letter, which corresponds to your choice. Note: calculators are not allowed in the actual test.

If you need to do any figuring for any problem in this test, you may use scratch paper.

Now look at Practice Exercise E1 below.

- E1. A boy buys a toy for \$20, a book for \$10, and a compact disc for \$15. How much does he pay for all?

(A) \$30 (B) \$35 (C) \$45 (D) \$50

ANSWER: C

- E2. Which number comes next in the following series? 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, . . .

(A) 9 (B) 10 (C) 13 (D) 14

ANSWER: D

- E3.

F is to T as P is to

(A) U (B) D (C) J (D) R

ANSWER: A

PRACTICE TEST 3 (10 minutes)

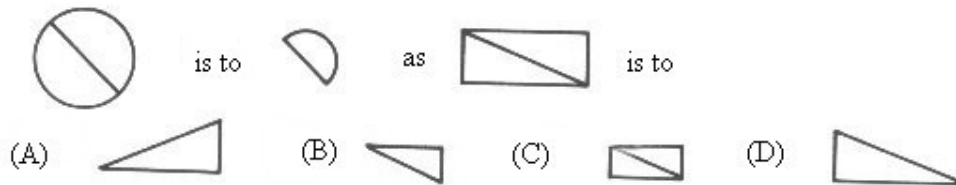
1. In the word "ECCLESIASTES" how many E's are there with an S next to them?
(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

2. If a child can run 10 meters while a car travels 30 meters, how many meters can the child run while the car travels 66 meters?
(A) 12 (B) 15 (C) 22 (D) 25

3. A team of clothing workers had an output of 1,000 uniforms per week. This output was increased by 20%, which demanded an increase of 50 uniforms per worker. How many workers are there on the team?
(A) 4 (B) 15 (C) 20 (D) 24

4. If in the army there is one officer for every 16 privates, how many officers are there in a regiment consisting of 1,105 officers and privates?
(A) 62 (B) 65 (C) 67 (D) 69

5.



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6. It was 3:10 by Smith's watch when he left home to go to the post office. While at the post office he corrected his watch by setting it forward from 3:35 to 3:44. It was 4:04 by his watch when he returned home. How many minutes was he away?

- (A) 45 (B) 55 (C) 63 (D) 85

7. Which number comes next in the following series? 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, ...

- (A) 18 (B) 23 (C) 24 (D) 25

8. $\frac{1}{2}$ divided by 0.05 =

- (A) 0.0005 (B) 1 (C) 10 (D) 100

9. A pie is cut so that one piece, which is one quarter of the pie, is twice as large as each of the other pieces. Into how many pieces is the pie cut?

- (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 7 (D) 8

10. How many soldiers are there in a group of 27 sailors and soldiers if there are four fifths as many sailors as soldiers?

- (A) 6 (B) 15 (C) 21 (D) 22

Answers for test 1 – Verbal Skills

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. D

Answers for test 2 – Spatial Ability

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B

Answers for test 3 – Problem Solving

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. B

The purpose of this test has been to give you a chance to try the type of questions that you will be asked to complete when you write the actual Canadian Forces Aptitude Test (CFAT) at the Recruiting Centre. This is important as the higher your CFAT score, the more options you will have for applying for the various military occupations. Research has shown that applicants who score higher on the CFAT are more successful in initial military training.

If you were able to answer most of the questions successfully, then you may be ready to attempt the CFAT. If you had difficulty, then perhaps you should consider some academic upgrading before you apply. If you are in school now, then stay in school until you graduate. If you have been out of school for some time, then you should consider a night school or correspondence course. Your performance on the CFAT should improve if you upgrade your academic level.

For further information, contact your local Canadian Forces Recruiting Centre.

www.forces.ca

CANADIAN FORCES APTITUDE TEST - PRACTICE VERSION

FEUILLE DE RÉPONSES DU TEST PRATIQUE POUR LE TEST D'APTITUDE DES FORCES CANADIENNES

[illegible]

1. VS/CV	2. SA/AS	3. PS/RP
E 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	E 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	E 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)
E 2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	E 2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	E 2. (A) (B) (C) (D)
E 3. (A) (B) (C) (D)		E 3. (A) (B) (C) (D)
1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	2. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	4. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)		5. (A) (B) (C) (D)
		6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
		7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
		8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
		9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
		10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

INSTRUCTIONS

Make heavy black marks that fill circle completely.

Faire des marques noires qui couvrent tout le cercle.

Erase cleanly any response
you wish to change.

Effacer bien toutes les
réponses à changer.

EXAMPLES - EXEMPLES

RIGHT
BIEN



WRONG
MAL

