

Admission Test Example

Bachelor and Master in Law - GED

Admission Test for the ESADE Bachelor in Law degree

The Admission Test consists of the following parts:

- Multiple choice test in three sections:
 1. Sufficiency of information (30 minutes): To assess the student's ability to interpret texts fluently, correctly applying the mental processes associated with the categorisation of verbal concepts and information, detailing correctly the main idea, supporting and/or complementary ideas to draw correct conclusions from a written text.
 2. Verbal reasoning (35 minutes): To assess the student's ability to understand and evaluate critically written information, being able to extrapolate the results to spoken language.
 3. Logical reasoning (35 minutes): To assess the student's ability to identify logical criteria applied to sequences.

- Written test (20 minutes): To assess the student's skills in terms of writing, reasoning, use of language, structuring of arguments, and spelling and grammar.

- English placement test (90 minutes): Writing and exercises.

The following are examples of each of the multiple choice tests sections: sufficiency of information, verbal reasoning and logical reasoning.

Structure of Admission Tests – Bachelor in Law degree

ADMISSION TEST	Exercise 1 TEST	Section 1: Sufficiency of information	30 minutes	16 questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Alternative answers · For each correct answer, add 1 point For each wrong answer, points will be deducted
		Section 2: Verbal reasoning	35 minutes	25 questions	
		Section 3: Logical reasoning	35 minutes	45 questions	
	BREAK 30 minutes				
	Exercise 2	2 essays on specific subjects	20 minutes	Written commentary	
ENGLISH PLACEMENT TEST	Exercise 1	2 essays in English on specific subjects	30 minutes	Written commentary	
	Exercise 2	English test	60 minutes	100 questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 4 alternative answers · No points awarded for wrong answer or no answer

SUFFICIENCY OF INFORMATION (30 minutes/16 questions)

This test includes a series of texts, each of which is followed by one of five sentences (A, B, C, D and E). The student's task consists of reading and understanding the text and indicating which option is correct, bearing in mind that they will find one of the following two questions:

- Which of the following statements CAN BE deduced from the text?
- Which of the following statements CANNOT BE deduced from the text?

Only one of the five options is correct. To avoid any confusion, the student must make sure that they study the question at the start of the five sentences carefully.

Mistakes are penalised. Therefore, the student must think carefully before they reply and avoid guessing. In this test, 0.25 points are deducted for each incorrect answer.

- **Example**

The human body possesses so-called sensory receptors, which are cells that capture external information like sounds, or internal information such as acidity. These cells capture stimuli, codifying the language of the nervous impulse that reaches the Nervous System, processing it in the different areas within the cerebral cortex, to supply the individual with information on the environmental conditions surrounding them and generating an appropriate response. These receptors communicate with the neurons and are classified in accordance with the type of information they process or the position they occupy within the body, each of them being able to capture or transmit very different types of information.

Which of the following statements can be deduced from the previous text?

- A. The sensory receptors capture the stimuli from the environment and transform them into nervous impulses.
- B. It is the cerebral cortex that really captures the source of the stimulus and sends a message to the nervous system.
- C. The environmental conditions surrounding a person can transmit different messages, which vary in accordance with the receptor that acts at a given moment.
- D. The sensory receptors are neurons that capture internal information such as sounds and external information such as acidity.
- E. People who are more sensitive and more capable of detecting sensations probably have more sensory receptors.

VERBAL REASONING (35 minutes/25 questions)

This test consists of a series of texts followed by several sentences. The student's task involves understanding the texts and assessing each sentence. They only have access to the information given in the texts provided. Once the answer has been chosen, the student must tick the corresponding letter, following these rules:

Tick A: If the sentence is clearly true, or can be deduced logically, based on the information given in the text.

Tick B: If the sentence is clearly false, or if the opposite of this statement can be deduced logically, based on the information given in the text.

Tick C: If the text does not provide sufficient information to allow us to decide or deduce logically whether it is true or false.

There is only one correct answer. Mistakes are penalised. Therefore, the student must think carefully before they reply and avoid guessing. In this test, 0.50 points are deducted for each incorrect answer.

First read the text in the box. Then read each of the four sentences listed below the box, grading them, one by one, in line with the abovementioned rules.

Scientists have to live in a state of tension, since they need to stick firmly to existing laws and rules, whilst looking out for any anomalies and judging whether there are any observation errors or mistakes or whether, on the contrary, there are signs of other relations that indicate the possible existence of a deeper law, which will change the perspectives of science

- **Example 1:**

“Some apparent scientific anomalies are really only errors.”

- **Example 2:**

“All scientific perspectives will change soon.”

- **Example 3:**

“The assumptions scientists base their actions on are not subject to the possibility of change.”

LOGICAL REASONING (35 minutes/45 questions)

Each question in this test consists of a series of diagrams situated on the left-hand side of the page. These diagrams follow a logical sequence.

The student's task consists of deciding which of five possible diagrams will continue the series logically. The five options (A, B, C, D and E) are found after each series, on the right-hand side of the page.

There is only one correct answer. Mistakes are penalised. Therefore, the student must think carefully before they reply and avoid guessing. In this test, 0.25 points are deducted for each incorrect answer.

Example:



On the left, we can see the series of diagrams and, on the right, the options A, B, C, D and E, from which we must choose the figure that continues the series.