

# UCAT Question Types Explained

## Introduction: Know the Test, Master the Strategy

The UCAT (University Clinical Aptitude Test) is very different from your school exams.

It doesn't test your knowledge of science or maths — instead, it measures how you **think, reason, and respond under time pressure**.

Understanding each question type is the first step toward success.

In this guide, we'll break down the **five UCAT subtests**, explain **what they test**, show you **how questions are structured**, and share **proven strategies** for each one.

## Verbal Reasoning (VR)

**Tests:** Reading comprehension, critical thinking, and identifying evidence-based conclusions.

**Format:** 44 questions in 22 minutes.

**What It Looks Like:**

You'll read short passages (usually 200–300 words) and answer questions based on the text.

Each passage has 4 questions — often multiple choice or true/false/can't tell.

**Example:**

*Passage: "Researchers found that people who slept fewer than 6 hours were more likely to develop high blood pressure. However, the study noted that stress levels were not controlled."*

*Question: "According to the passage, stress levels were considered in the study."*

**Options:**

A. True B. False C. Can't Tell

 **Answer:** C — the passage states that stress levels were not controlled.

**Key Challenges:**

- Reading speed and comprehension under tight time limits
- Avoiding assumptions — answers must come *only* from the passage

**InMed Tip:**

Skim for keywords, not full sentences. Learn to identify where in the passage the answer is found.

Our workshops teach time-efficient reading and elimination techniques.

## Decision Making (DM)

**Tests:** Logical reasoning, evaluating arguments, and interpreting data.

**Format:** 35 questions in 37 minutes.

**What It Looks Like:**

You'll solve problems involving charts, text, or logic puzzles.

Question formats vary — from syllogisms and probability to argument evaluation.

**Example:**

*Premise 1: All surgeons are doctors.*

*Premise 2: Some doctors are researchers.*

*Question: Which conclusion follows?*

**Options:**

- A. All surgeons are researchers
- B. Some surgeons are researchers
- C. Some doctors are not surgeons
- D. None of the above

 **Answer:** C — some doctors are not surgeons.

**Key Challenges:**

- Understanding complex information quickly
- Avoiding logical traps and emotional reasoning

**InMed Tip:**

Learn to diagram logic problems and eliminate incorrect options fast. Decision Making rewards *clear reasoning over guessing*.

## Quantitative Reasoning (QR)

**Tests:** Numerical reasoning and problem-solving using real-world data.

**Format:** 36 questions in 26 minutes.

**What It Looks Like:**

Questions involve tables, charts, and word problems. You'll often need to calculate percentages, ratios, or time.

**Example:**

*A clinic has 20 doctors. 40% are part-time. How many are full-time?*

 **Answer:** 60% of 20 = **12 full-time doctors**.

**Key Challenges:**

- Fast calculations under time pressure
- Interpreting data correctly without overthinking

**InMed Tip:**

Learn quick percentage and ratio shortcuts, and use the on-screen calculator efficiently. Our UCAT workshops include calculator drills and time-saving numerical strategies.

## Situational Judgement (SJT)

**Tests:** Ethical reasoning, empathy, and understanding professional behaviour.

**Format:** 69 questions in 26 minutes.

**What It Looks Like:**

You'll read short scenarios about medical or teamwork situations and judge how appropriate or important certain actions are.

**Example:**

*Scenario: You notice a classmate has copied part of your UCAT preparation notes. What is the most appropriate response?*

- A. Report them to the university immediately
- B. Confront them angrily in front of others
- C. Calmly discuss it privately and remind them of academic integrity
- D. Ignore it — it's not serious

 **Answer:** C — professional behaviour prioritises calm communication and fairness.

#### Key Challenges:

- Understanding the professional values expected of future doctors
- Balancing empathy with responsibility

#### InMed Tip:

SJT success comes from understanding **medical professionalism**, not personal opinion. We teach frameworks for evaluating each scenario logically and consistently.

## Bringing It All Together

Each UCAT subtest demands a unique skill set — and mastering all four takes structured practice. Here's how they fit together:

UCAT Section	Skill Tested	Time Pressure	Primary Focus
<b>Verbal Reasoning</b>	Reading comprehension	High	Speed + accuracy
<b>Decision Making</b>	Logical thinking	Moderate	Reasoned conclusions
<b>Quantitative Reasoning</b>	Numerical reasoning	High	Efficient calculations
<b>Situational Judgement</b>	Ethical awareness	Moderate	Professionalism

## How InMed Academy Helps You Master Each Section

At **InMed Academy**, our UCAT workshops break down each section into step-by-step skill-building lessons.

You'll get:

- **Section-specific strategy sessions** for VR, DM, QR, and SJT
- **Exam-style practice question**, via MedEntry, with detailed explanations
- **Timing drills** and performance feedback
- **Mock exams** that simulate the real UCAT experience

Our tutors — all **top 5% UCAT scorers** — teach you exactly how to approach each question type with confidence and efficiency.

## Next Steps

1. **Download our “Example UCAT Questions & Answers” guide** to see real test-style problems.
2. **Join an InMed UCAT Workshop** to learn expert strategies for every section.
3. **Start practising early** — skill-based preparation is the key to success.