هيئة تقويم التعليم والتدريب
Education & Training Evaluation Commission



GAT

GENERAL APTITUDE TEST GAT TEST-TAKER'S GUIDE



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Introduction

This guide provides a brief overview of the General Aptitude Test (GAT), including its purpose, components, and format. It also includes sample and practice questions to familiarize test-takers with the types of questions that may appear on the test.

What is the General Aptitude Test (GAT)?

The General Aptitude Test (GAT) measures analytical and reasoning abilities. It is designed to assess an individual's potential for learning, regardless of prior knowledge or proficiency in specific subjects, by evaluating the following:

- Reading comprehension
- Recognition of logical relationships
- Problem-solving based on fundamental mathematical concepts
- Inference
- Analytical reasoning

Test objectives

GAT assesses the comprehension, reasoning, and logical thinking skills of graduates of general education. It also assesses their readiness to enroll in post-secondary education and training programs offered by universities, colleges, and other institutions.

The test results form part of the admission criteria used by post-secondary education and training institutions, thereby helping to improve the efficiency and fairness of the admission process.

Target groups

GAT is intended for second- and third-year secondary school students and secondary school graduates from all educational tracks. It is also intended for individuals wishing to continue their studies at post-secondary education and training institutions, including universities and colleges, as well as for applicants to any program that requires the test.

Beneficiaries

Post-secondary education and training institutions, such as universities, colleges, and other institutions that use the test as part of their admission requirements.

Test types and sections

GAT is offered in two versions, depending on the test-taker's academic track:

- **GAT for Humanities Tracks,** intended for students in the Sharia Track and the Business Administration Track
- **GAT for Science Tracks,** intended for students in the General Track, the Health and Life Sciences Track, and the Computer Science and Engineering Track

The test consists of two sections:

A. Verbal Section

The Verbal Section covers the following domains:

- **Verbal Analogies:** Identifying the relationship between a pair of words presented in the question and selecting the answer choice that reflects the same relationship.
- **Sentence Completion:** Understanding incomplete short texts and selecting the appropriate words or phrases to complete them meaningfully.
- **Contextual Error:** Identifying words or expressions that are inconsistent with the meaning of a sentence or short text.

- **Reading Comprehension:** Understanding and analyzing reading passages by answering questions about their content.

These four domains are weighted differently in GAT, as shown in the table below.

Domain	Weight
Verbal Analogies	17%
Sentence Completion	7%
Contextual Error	10%
Reading Comprehension	21%

B. Quantitative Section

The Quantitative Section includes mathematics questions designed to assess measurement, reasoning, and problem-solving abilities. It requires only basic mathematical knowledge and covers four domains: Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, and Data Analysis.

These four domains are weighted differently in GAT for Science Tracks, as shown in the table below.

Domain	Weight
Arithmetic	23%
Geometry	10%
Algebra	4%
Data Analysis	8%



Test question content

The test is primarily designed to assess test-takers' cognitive abilities and their capacity to apply them in a variety of contexts. It measures different modes of thinking, including analysis, reasoning, and comprehension, as well as other essential skills that support success in post-secondary education and training. These abilities are assessed through questions drawing on a range of verbal and mathematical concepts acquired during general education. The concepts listed below are examples and do not constitute an exhaustive list.

Domain	Concepts
Verbal Analogies	Synonyms; antonyms; cause-and-effect relationships; part-to-whole relationships; classification; associations.
Sentence Completion	Explicit and implicit meanings; concrete and abstract vocabulary; familiar and unfamiliar vocabulary; appropriate word choice; relationships within sentences, such as cause and effect, chronological order, spatial order, negation, and affirmation.
Contextual Error	Contradictory meanings; critical thinking; contextual appropriateness; correct and incorrect word use, such as general versus specific and absolute versus qualified meanings; relationships within sentences, such as causality, sequence, contrast, emphasis, complementarity, and continuation.
Reading Comprehension	Main ideas; similar and opposite meanings; supporting details; relationships and connections within a text; meanings of words in context; referents of pronouns and demonstratives.
Arithmetic	Arithmetic operations; number patterns; powers and roots; time and motion; numbers; fractions; estimation; place value; comparison of numbers; ratios, proportions, and percentages; scale; currency and unit conversions; measures of central tendency; probability.
Geometry	Geometric shapes; angles; areas; volumes; perimeters; lines; triangles and quadrilaterals; the Pythagorean theorem; polygons; similar triangles; circles; three-dimensional figures; the coordinate system.
Algebra	Applications of equations and inequalities; simplification of algebraic expressions; basic algebraic identities.
Data Analysis	Interpretation of data presented in bar charts, pie charts, line graphs, tables, and Venn diagrams.

What is the difference between GAT and the Standardized Academic Achievement Test (SAAT)?

GAT assesses the ability to understand, apply, reason, and analyze using verbal and quantitative content. It measures cognitive abilities that develop gradually through continuous learning and educational experience. Therefore, it focuses on thinking skills rather than the direct recall of previously acquired knowledge.

In contrast, SAAT assesses the knowledge, concepts, and skills acquired through school curricula. It focuses on subject-specific content and evaluates knowledge and cognitive skills within clearly defined academic areas.

General information about the test

Method of Administration:
Paper-based and computer-based formats.

Score Validity:
Valid for five years from the date on which the test is taken.

Test Format:
Multiple-choice questions.

Number of Questions:
The test consists of 5 sections containing 24 questions each, for a total of 120 questions.

Test Language:
Available in Arabic and English.

Number of Attempts:
Five

Test Duration:
Two hours and five minutes.

Registration Requirements: The test-taker must be a second- or third-year secondary school student or a secondary school graduate.

- The applicable test fee must be paid as follows:
  - Early registration for the paper-based test: 100 SAR
  - Late registration for the paper-based test: 150 SAR
  - Computer-based test: 150 SAR
  - Test outside the Kingdom: 200 SAR

How should I prepare for the test?

Experience has shown that strong performance on GAT is closely associated with a clear understanding of the test's structure, content, and procedures. To prepare effectively, test-takers should familiarize themselves with GAT by consulting the following official resources:

First: The Education and Training Evaluation Commission (ETEC)'s website

ETEC's website provides general information about the test and answers many frequently asked questions.

Click Here

Second: The Test-Taker's Guide to the General Aptitude Test (GAT).

This guide includes worked examples and practice questions designed to familiarize test-takers with the types of questions that may appear on the test.

How do I register for the test?

- Visit ETEC's website to review the registration requirements and scheduled dates for the paper-based test.
- Create a profile in the test-registration system.
- Register for the test by selecting the date and test center that best suit you.

What is required on test day?

- Bring an original approved identity document.
- Know your seat number if you are taking the paper-based test.

Note

Test-takers are required to wear national attire at test centers in accordance with the Public Decency Regulations.

What are the approved identity verification requirements?

- The identity document must be original, not a copy.
- The identity document must be presented in its original physical form.
- The identity document must be valid.
- The photograph on the identity document must be clear.
- You may be admitted to the test by presenting any of the following valid documents:
  - Saudi national identity card.
  - Resident identity card for non-Saudis.
  - Original passport.
  - Saudi driving license.

  Examples of unacceptable cards:
  - Employee identification card.
  - University student identification card.

Click Here

How do I obtain my result?

- Your result will be sent by SMS to the mobile number registered in your ETEC profile.
- You may also check your result through ETEC's website.
- Universities, colleges, and other institutions that require the test will receive the results electronically. You will therefore not be required to submit a printed certificate of your test result to those institutions.

Results release date

- **Paper-based tests:** Results are released approximately one month after the test date.
- **Computer-based tests:** Results are released within three to five business days after the test date.

Does the test have a pass or fail result?

The test does not have a pass or fail result. Instead, each test-taker receives a score, and each institution assigns that score a particular weight according to its own admission requirements. A GAT score should not be compared with a secondary school GPA because the two are reported on different scales.

What matters is the test-taker's ranking relative to other test-takers, as shown below:

Score	Ranking Among Test-Takers
81 and above	Top 5% of test-takers
78 and above	Top 10% of test-takers
73 and above	Top 20% of test-takers
70 and above	Top 30% of test-takers
65	Average score among test-takers
60 and below	Bottom 30% of test-takers

Examples

Sample GAT Questions

The following sample questions are accompanied by the same instructions used in the actual test.

A. Verbal Section

Verbal Analogies

Each question begins with a pair of words that share a specific relationship. It is followed by four answer choices, each consisting of another pair of words. Select the pair that demonstrates the same relationship as the pair presented at the beginning of the question.

Directions: Select the correct answer and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Example: Clock: Time

A	Sun: Moon	B	Scale: Weight
C	Thermometer: Cold	D	January: February

Explanation: A clock measures time in the same way that a scale measures weight. Therefore, the correct answer is (B).

Choice (C) is incorrect because a thermometer measures temperature, not cold. Choices (A) and (D) do not express a relationship similar to that between a clock and time.

Odd One Out

Each question contains four words. Three of the words are related in a particular way, whereas one is different. Select the word that does not belong, and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Example:

A	Spear	B	Sword
C	Shield	D	Arrow

Explanation: The correct answer is (C), Shield, because although all four items are associated with warfare, a shield is used for defense, whereas the other three are used for attack..

Sentence Completion

Each sentence is followed by four answer choices. Select the answer choice that correctly completes the blank, and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Example: Excessive spending is a _____ behavior and should be avoided.

A	widespread	B	blameworthy
C	passionate	D	temporary

Explanation: Choice (A), widespread, is incorrect because a behavior should not be avoided simply because it is widespread. Desirable behaviors may also be widespread.

Choice (B) is correct because excessive spending is a blameworthy behavior and should therefore be avoided.

Choice (C) is incorrect because passionate generally describes a person's strong feelings or emotions and does not fit the context.

Choice (D) is incorrect because excessive spending may be a recurring habit rather than something temporary.

Contextual Error

Each sentence contains four boldfaced words. One of these words is inconsistent with the overall meaning of the sentence. Select the word that does not fit the context, and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Note

The error is neither a spelling error nor a grammatical error.

Example: The student achieved excellent **results** and **excelled** in every subject he was **tested** in. This was the outcome of persistent **neglect**.

A	results	B	excelled
C	tested	D	neglect

Explanation: Choice (D) is correct because the word neglect is inconsistent with the overall meaning of the sentence. The sentence describes academic success, whereas neglect would normally lead to the opposite outcome.

Reading Comprehension

Each reading passage is followed by one or more questions. Each question is followed by four answer choices, only one of which is correct. Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them, select the correct answer to the question, and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Example: We live in an age of rapidly expanding knowledge. Vast numbers of scientists are engaged in research to develop new methods of storing, transmitting, and sharing information, thereby advancing global communication. As a result, people are constantly exposed to news, information, and ideas from every part of the world.

The passage suggests that the present age is characterized by:

A an abundance of information and numerous sources of information
B an increase in information in specific fields only
C rapid population growth
D an expansion of media channels

Explanation: Choice (A) is correct because the expression rapidly expanding knowledge refers to the abundance of information and the growing number of information sources.

Choice (B) may appear plausible, but it is incorrect because it limits the increase in information to specific fields, whereas the passage makes no such distinction.

Choice (C) is a strong distractor because it relates to the idea of expansion mentioned in the passage. However, it refers to population growth rather than the growth of knowledge, and the passage does not discuss population.

Choice (D) refers to the expansion of media channels. Although this may contribute to the spread of information, it represents only one aspect of the broader concept of expanding knowledge and is not directly stated in the passage.

B. Quantitative Section

Instructions

Each of the following questions is followed by four answer choices. Select the correct answer, and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Example: An athlete competes in an event consisting of 10 jumps. He earns SAR 5 for each successful jump and SAR 2 for each unsuccessful jump. At the end of the competition, he receives a total of SAR 41. How many unsuccessful jumps did he make?

A	3	B	5
C	7	D	10

Explanation: The correct answer is (A). The athlete made 3 unsuccessful jumps and 7 successful jumps:

3 × SAR 2 = SAR 6 for the unsuccessful jumps

7 × SAR 5 = SAR 35 for the successful jumps

Total earnings = SAR 6 + SAR 35 = SAR 41

Because the numbers are small, the question can be solved by trial and error. It can also be solved algebraically.

Let (x) represent the number of unsuccessful jumps. The number of successful jumps is therefore (10- x).

The total amount earned can be represented by the following equation:

$2x + 5(10 - x) = 41$

Solving for (x):

$2x + 50 - 5x = 41$

$-3x = -9$

$x = 3$

Therefore, the correct answer is (A).

Example: In the figure below, what is the value of (3x)?

A	390
B	260
C	150
D	130

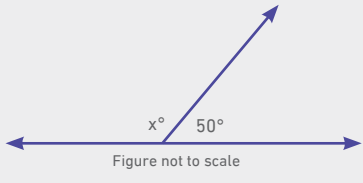


Figure not to scale

Explanation: Using the angle relationship shown in the figure:

$x = 180 - 50$

$x = 130$

Therefore:

$3x = 3 \times 130 = 390$

The correct answer is (A).

Example: If (n) is an odd integer, which of the following must also be odd?

A	(n+3)	B	(n-1)
C	(n/2)	D	(n+4)

Explanation: Each answer choice must be examined to determine which expression is always odd.

A. (n+3): The sum of two odd integers is even. Therefore, this expression is even.

B. (n-1): The difference between two odd integers is even. Therefore, this expression is even.

C. (n/2): Dividing an odd integer by 2 does not produce an integer. Therefore, the result cannot be an odd integer.

D. (n+4): The sum of an odd integer and an even integer is always odd. Therefore, this expression satisfies the condition given in the question.

The correct answer is (D).

Example: The pie chart below shows Ahmed's monthly household expenses and savings. If his monthly salary is SAR 5000, how much does he spend on food?

A	300
B	400
C	600
D	1800

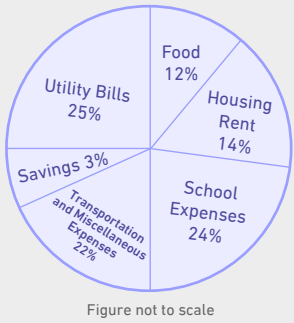


Figure not to scale

Explanation: The percentages of all the sectors in a pie chart must add up to 100%.

x + 14 + 2 x + 22 + 3 + 25 = 100

3 x +64=100

3 x =36

x =12

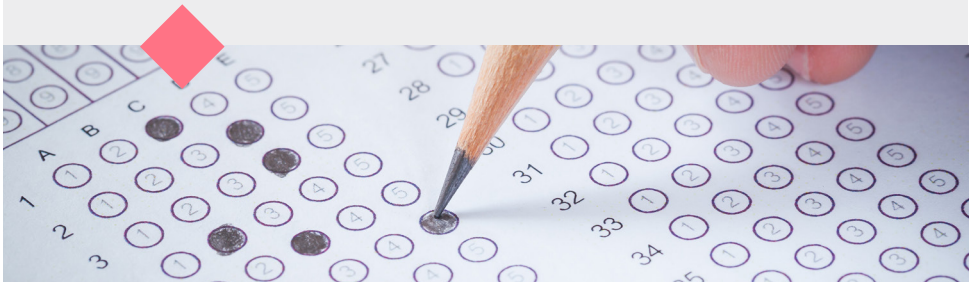
Therefore, Ahmed spends 12% of his monthly salary on food:

0.12 × 5000= SAR 600

Ahmed spends SAR 600 on food. Therefore, **the correct answer is (C).**

Comparison questions

Each of the following questions presents two quantities: First Value and Second Value. Compare the two values and select the correct answer from the four choices provided. Then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.



Example: Mohammed sold 3 bags for SAR 30 each, whereas Saleh sold 4 bags for SAR 20 each.

Compare the following two values:

First value	Second value
Total amount earned by Mohammed	**Total amount earned by Saleh**
A The first value is greater than the second value.	B The second value is greater than the first value.
C The two values are equal.	D The information given is insufficient.

Explanation: The correct answer is (A) because Mohammed earned a total of SAR 90, whereas Saleh earned a total of SAR 80. Therefore, Mohammed's total earnings (Value 1) are greater than Saleh's total earnings (Value 2).

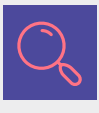


Appendices

Appendix 1

Practice Questions

The following 26 practice questions provide examples of the types of questions that may appear on GAT. They are intended to familiarize you with the question formats, instructions, and style used in the actual test. Although these questions are not designed to measure your actual abilities, they provide a valuable opportunity to practice, build confidence, and develop effective time-management skills. The suggested completion time provides approximately the same amount of time per question as the actual test.



Note

Mark each answer by filling in the circle corresponding to the correct answer on the sample answer sheet shown below. (Suggested time for completing the practice questions: 27 minutes).

	A	B	C	D
1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	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
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D

	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D

A. Verbal Section

Verbal Analogies

Each question begins with a pair of words that share a specific relationship. It is followed by four answer choices, each consisting of another pair of words. Select the pair that demonstrates the same relationship as the pair presented at the beginning of the question. Then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

1. Lion: Cub

A	Sheep: Ram	B	Animal: Camel
C	Hen: Chick	D	Eagle: Falcon

2. Wealth: Poverty

A	Generosity: Benevolence	B	Illness: Pain
C	Sale: Gift	D	Profit: Loss

Odd One Out

Each question contains four words. Three of the words are related in a particular way, whereas one does not belong. Select the word that does not belong, and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

3. Which of the following is the odd one out?

A	Cheese	B	Lentils
C	Honey	D	Eggs

4. Which of the following is the odd one out?

A	Jumping	B	Jogging
C	Walking	D	Running

Sentence Completion

Each sentence is followed by four answer choices. Select the choice that correctly completes the blank or blanks in the sentence. Then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

5. There is no virtue in words without deeds, no value in wealth without generosity, and no merit in chastity without _____.

A	piety	B	fear
C	aggression	D	generosity

6. The term globalization was originally used to _____ some of the major aspects of the modern transformation in global _____activity.

A	resolve — political	B	describe — economic
C	compare — literary	D	refute — cultural

Contextual Error

Each sentence contains four boldfaced words. One of these words is inconsistent with the overall meaning of the sentence. Select the word that does not fit the context, and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Note

The error is neither a spelling error nor a grammatical error.

7. Climate change plays a decisive role in the desert. During periods of abundant rainfall, lakes recede, allowing human settlements to flourish around their surroundings.

A	decisive	B	recede
C	flourish	D	surroundings

8. The location of the Arabian Gulf makes it a vital and strategic route for maritime transportation, yet trade avoids it when moving between its northern and southern regions.

A	location	B	strategic
C	maritime	D	avoids

Reading Comprehension

Read each passage carefully. Then answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct answer and filling in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Passage 1

Rivers vary greatly in size. Some are so small that they dry up during the dry season. The Nile River in Africa is the longest river in the world, followed by the Amazon River in South America. However, the Amazon carries more water than any other river. In fact, its flow exceeds the combined flow of the Nile River, the Mississippi River in North America, and the Yangtze River in China.

In addition to their importance for agriculture, rivers are also a major source of energy. The force of flowing water can be harnessed at waterfalls and other sloping sections of a river to operate machinery and generate electricity. Waterwheels convert the energy of flowing water into usable power. In the past, mills, workshops, and textile factories were built near fast-flowing rivers and powered by the force of the water. Today, hydroelectric power plants equipped with water turbines generate about one-quarter of the world's electricity.



9. Compared with the Amazon River, the Nile River is:

A shorter and carries less water
B longer and carries more water
C shorter and carries more water
D longer and carries less water

10. According to the passage, what makes rivers a source of energy?

A the length of their courses
B the force of their flowing water
C the volume of water flowing through them
D the width of their courses

Passage 2

The more firmly a brand name is established in consumers' minds, the greater the demand for its products and, consequently, the higher the company's profits.

11. It can be inferred from the passage that commercial products become widely known and popular primarily through:

A the company's relationships
B the quality of the products
C advertising and media promotion
D increased consumer demand

B. Quantitative Section

Reminder

The use of calculators is not permitted during the test.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Each of the following questions is followed by four answer choices. Select the correct answer, and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

12. A student bought 15 pens for SAR 3 each. If a 10% discount was applied to the total purchase price, how much did the student pay?

A	38.50	B	40.50
C	42.50	D	43.50

13. Three workers received a total daily wage of SAR 180. The first worker received SAR 60. If the third worker worked half as many hours as the second worker and all three workers were paid at the same hourly rate, how much did the second and third workers receive?

A The second worker received 30, and the third worker received 90.
B The second worker received 40, and the third worker received 80.
C The second worker received 90, and the third worker received 30.
D The second worker received 80, and the third worker received 40.

14. Bader sold a piece of land for SAR 200000. If his profit was 25% of the purchase price, how much did he originally pay for the land?

A	120000	B	150000
C	160000	D	175000

15. If 9x +2 = 2x +9, what is the value of x?

A (-1) B (0)
C $\frac{1}{2}$ D (1)

16. If the mean of y, 12, 18, and 16 is 15, what is the value of y?

A 10 B 13
C 14 D 17

17. If x is a positive real number, what is the value of x in the equation $x^{x^4} = 4$?

A $\sqrt{2}$ B 2
C $2\sqrt{2}$ D 4

18. In the figure below, circles M and N have diameters AB and CD, respectively, where AB=CD=10 cm. The two diameters and the tangent segments AC and BD form a square. What is the area of the shaded region, in square centimeters, given that the area of a circle is π(radius)²?

A $25\pi - 100$
B $100 - 25\pi$
C $100 - 100\pi$
D $25\pi + 100$

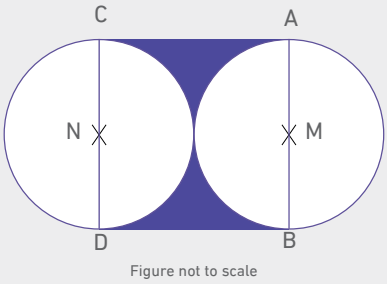


Figure not to scale

19. The height of a triangle is 1 cm greater than its base. If the area of the triangle is 21 cm², what is the length of its base?

A 4 B 5
C 6 D 7

20. In the figure below, triangles ABC and DEF are congruent, where BC=EF. What is the value of x?

A 80
B 60
C 40
D 20

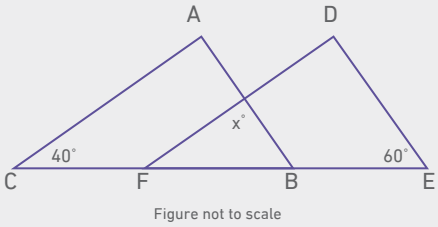
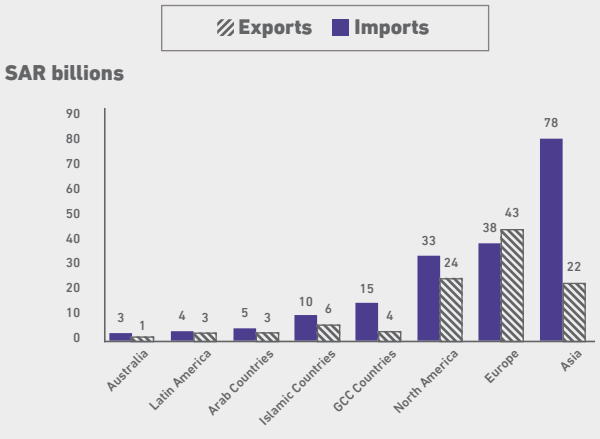


Figure not to scale



Questions 21–23

The following three questions are based on the chart below.
Saudi Arabia's trade balance with different country groups in 1994.



21. From which group of countries did Saudi Arabia import the most?

A	Asia	B	GCC Countries
C	Europe	D	North America

22. Saudi Arabia's trade balance with the GCC Countries was:

A SAR 4 billion in favor of the GCC Countries
B SAR 9 billion in favor of Saudi Arabia
C SAR 11 billion in favor of the GCC Countries
D SAR 11 billion in favor of Saudi Arabia

23. Which group of countries had a trade surplus with Saudi Arabia?

A	Europe	B	Asia
C	North America	D	Latin America



Comparison questions

Each of the following questions presents two quantities: **First Value** and **Second Value**. Compare the two values and select the correct answer from the four choices provided. Then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

24. Compare the following two values:

First Value	Second Value
$\frac{2}{3}$ of $2\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{3}{2}$ of $1\frac{7}{9}$
A The first value is greater than the second value.	B The second value is greater than the first value.
C The two values are equal.	D The information given is insufficient.

25. Compare the following two values:

First Value	Second Value
$2\frac{1}{9}$ hours	246 minutes
A The first value is greater than the second value.	B The second value is greater than the first value.
C The two values are equal.	D The information given is insufficient.

26. Compare the following two values:

Value 1	Value 2
76% of 45	45% of 76
A The first value is greater than the second value.	B The second is greater than the first value.
C The two values are equal.	D The information given is insufficient.



Answer Keys

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	14	C
2	D	15	D
3	C	16	C
4	A	17	A
5	A	18	B
6	B	19	C
7	B	20	A
8	D	21	C
9	D	22	D
10	B	23	A
11	C	24	B
12	B	25	A
13	D	26	D

May Allah grant you success

Appendix 2

General test-taking instructions

Arriving at the Test Center

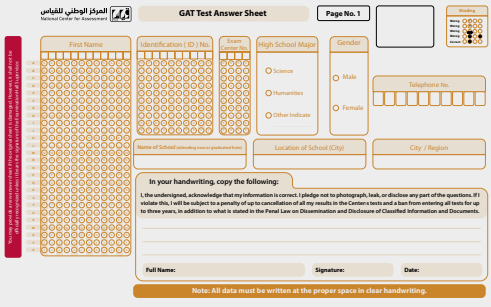
- Before the test day, review your ETEC profile to confirm your test date and the location of your test center.
- Make sure you know the test start time.
- Allow sufficient travel time to arrive at the test center punctually.
- Arrive at least 30 minutes before the test begins. You will not be admitted after the test has started.

What to expect on the test day when arriving at paper-based test centers

- You will receive a message with your seat number one day before the test.
- You are advised not to bring a mobile phone. If you bring one, it must be switched off and placed with your other belongings in a plastic bag. Mobile phones and other electronic devices are strictly prohibited inside the test room. Compliance with this requirement will be checked at the security checkpoints before entry.
- You are advised not to bring a handbag. If you bring one, it will be inspected and placed at the front of the test room. ETEC is not responsible for the loss of the bag or any of its contents.
- A pencil will be provided at the test center. The use of ink pens is prohibited.
- Food and drinks are prohibited, except for a securely closed bottle of water.

Test instructions at paper-based test centers

- Sit in the seat assigned to you according to your seat number. Do not leave your seat without the test proctor's permission.
- Listen carefully to the test proctor's instructions and follow them precisely.
- Because the questions involve only simple numerical calculations, calculators of any kind are not allowed to be brought into or used in the test room.
- Before the test begins, the test proctor will inform you of the number of sections and the time allowed for each section. There are no scheduled breaks during the test, so prepare accordingly.
- The answer sheet is provided inside the question booklet and consists of two pages. The first page is used to record the test-taker's information, and the second is used to shade the answers. Do not mark your answers in the question booklet. For further guidance on completing the answer sheet, watch the instructional video.
- Books and papers are not permitted in the test room. Any such materials must be left outside the room.
- You may use the pages of the question booklet as scratch paper.
- The test lasts 125 minutes and is preceded by approximately 20 minutes for completing the required information on the answer sheet.
- Raise your hand if you need assistance so that a proctor can help you. Questions concerning the content of the test items will not be answered.



Click Here

What to expect on the test day when arriving at computer-based test centers

- Arrive at the test center at least 15 minutes before your scheduled appointment.
- All personal belongings, including mobile phones, watches, pens, wallets, and electronic devices, must be placed in a secure storage box.
- Your fingerprint will be verified against the records of the National Information Center, and a photograph will be taken.
- Before you enter the test room, a designated staff member will verify that you are not carrying any prohibited device.

Instructions for computer-based tests

- Sit in the seat assigned to you by the test proctor.
- Remain silent and follow the test proctor's instructions.
- Because the questions involve only simple numerical calculations, calculators of any kind, including watches with built-in calculator, are not allowed to be brought into or used in the test room.
- An electronic scratchpad will be available for use while working through the questions.
- An instructions screen will appear at the beginning of the test. Read it carefully before starting.
- Each section has a specified time limit. During that time, you may answer and review only the questions in that section. Once you proceed to a later section, you cannot return to an earlier one.
- Raise your hand if you need assistance or have completed the test. Do so without turning around or making any sound. Questions concerning the content of the test items will not be answered.
- Before ending the test, review your answers and make sure that you have answered all questions in every section.

May electronic devices be taken into the test room?

- Mobile phones and other electronic devices may not be taken into or used in the test room, including when leaving the room temporarily or going to the restroom.
- If your mobile phone makes a sound during the test or you attempt to use it, your test may be terminated, and you may be removed from the test room. Your result may also be canceled, and you may be prohibited from registering for future tests.
- ETEC is not responsible for the loss of or damage to any device brought to the test center.

Can I take the test more than once during the same testing period?

- You may not take the same test for the same specialization more than once during a single testing period. If you do, only the score from your first attempt will be counted, and the score from your second attempt will be canceled.

Can I take the test more than once?

- Yes. Test-takers may take the test four times within three years. ETEC applies an established scientific methodology to maintain an equivalent level of difficulty across test forms administered during different testing periods and years, thereby ensuring fairness.

Prohibited conduct

To avoid penalties, test termination, or score cancelation, you must not commit any of the following violations:

- Taking the test while impersonating another person, or allowing another person to take the test under your name.
- Entering incorrect personal information on the answer sheet.
- Opening or browsing the question booklet before receiving permission from the test proctor.
- Returning to an earlier section or proceeding to a later section without the test proctor's permission.
- Using a mobile phone or any other electronic device during the test.
- Providing assistance to another person or receiving assistance from anyone.
- Looking at another test-taker's answer sheet or question booklet.
- Taking photographs by any means.
- Cheating by any means.
- Continuing to answer questions or browse the question booklet after the allotted time has expired.
- Disrupting the test or behaving disrespectfully toward any member of the test committee.

Note

Taking or attempting to take the test under another person's name constitutes impersonation. Both the person using another individual's identity and the person whose identity is used will be subject to penalties. These may include being barred from taking any ETEC test for several years and the cancellation of all test results.



Note

Using a mobile phone for cheating or any other purpose, or taking photographs inside the test room, will result in the termination of your test and your removal from the test room. You may also be barred from taking any ETEC test for several years, and all your test results may be canceled.

Useful links

E-Services and procedures guide for ETEC Center tests	Click Here
Steps for creating a new ETEC profile on the website	Click Here
Visual guide to registering for ETEC tests	Click Here
Visual guide to registering for the paper-based GAT	Click Here
Result inquiry	Click Here





Reminders

1. Prepare for the test early by reviewing the subjects it covers systematically and in an organized manner.
2. Obtain information about the test only from official sources, including ETEC publications and the ETEC website.
3. Bring an approved original identity document on test day. You will not be admitted without one of the original documents specified in this guide.
4. Allow sufficient time to reach the test center and avoid arriving late.
5. Wear national attire at the test center in accordance with the Public Decency Regulations.
6. Because the questions involve only simple numerical calculations, calculators are not allowed to be brought into or used in the test room. For paper-based tests, you may use the question booklet as scratch paper when working through the questions.
7. Review the admission requirements of the institutions that require ETEC test results.
8. Register for a suitable test date and location during the designated registration period.
9. Attend the test on the date and at the time for which you registered.
10. Test results will be sent electronically to all institutions that require them. You are therefore not required to submit a printed result certificate.