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1. A box contains tickets numbered 01 to 100. What is the probability that a ticket selected at random will have number with a tenth digit of 5?

- A. $\frac{9}{10}$
- B. $\frac{1}{5}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{1}{10}$

2. Rectangular floors X and Y have equal area. If floor X is 8 feet by 27 feet and floor Y is 9 feet wide, what is the length of floor y, in feet?

- A. 20
- B. 18
- C. 24
- D. 21

3. Which of the following is greater than $\frac{1}{3}$?

- A. $\frac{33}{100}$
- B. $\frac{13}{54}$
- C. $\frac{4}{11}$
- D. $\frac{3}{10}$

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4. If $x=5$ and $y=-5$, what is the value of $y^2 - 2y + 2x$?

- A. 45
- B. 25
- C. 15
- D. 55



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5. What is the smallest integer n for which $16n = 412$?

- A. 2
- B. 12
- C. 4
- D. 6

6. A contractor planned to cover a floor measuring 6.5 feet by 11.8 feet. Realizing that there would be a cabinet covering 2 square feet of the floor at one end of the room, he decided not to cover that portion of the floor. Since the floor covering is only available in multiples of 5 square feet, which amount should he order?

- A. 85 sq. ft.
- B. 80 sq. ft.
- C. 75 sq. ft.
- D. 70 sq. ft.

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7. A rectangular field ABCD has a flower garden which is 18 feet by 6 feet. If the garden covers 30 percent of the field, what is the area, in square feet, of the field?

- A. 540
- B. 216
- C. 130
- D. 360

8. The total cost of food for the raccoons at the Altadena Wildlife Rescue has increased as the number of raccoons at the Rescue has increased. If it costs the same amount to feed each raccoon, is the cost of food for 7 raccoons more than \$2,000 annually?

(1) It costs more than \$1,000 annually to feed 4 raccoons.
(2) It costs more than \$1,500 annually to feed 5 raccoons.

- A. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.
- B. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- C. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- D. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.



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9. During a two-month period, the price of a gallon of gas increased by 15% after the first month and then decreased by 10% of this new price at the end of the second month. If the price of gas was y dollars per gallon at the beginning of the two-month period, what was the price, in dollars per gallon, by the end of the period?

- A. $1.05x$
- B. $1.035x$
- C. $0.115x$
- D. $0.05x$

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10. A baseball coach wants to schedule an extra 1-hour practice on Saturday for players A , B , C , and D . Is there a one-hour period on Saturday that is open for all four players?
(1) On Saturday, A and B are free from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
(2) On Saturday, C is free from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and D is free from 12:00 noon to 3:00 p.m.

- A. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.
- B. Both statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.
- C. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- D. EACH statement ALONE is sufficient.

11. If $a + b + c > 1$, is $a > 2$?
(1) $b + c + 2 = 1$ (2) $a > b + c + 2$

- A. EACH statement ALONE is sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- D. Both statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.



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12. Literature professor: A recent study demonstrates that each of the contemporary dramatists George Decker, Robert Peale, and Thomas Green developed certain versification elements in his plays that are unique among dramatists of that period. Therefore, we can analyze the verse of the anonymous manuscript of a play that has just been discovered in the basement of Yaxton House and determine to which of these three dramatists it belongs.
Which statement identifies a possible *fact* that, if true, would provide significant logical support for the required assumption?

- A. No other dramatist who was a contemporary of Decker, Peale and Green developed the same versification elements as any of these three dramatists.
- B. No other manuscripts have been discovered at Yaxton House.
- C. George Decker once lived at Yaxton House.
- D. The manuscript belongs to the period during which Decker, Peale, and Green wrote.

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13. For each of the following statements, select "*Inferable*" if the statement is reasonably inferable from the given information. Otherwise, select "*Not inferable*."
The technical support team received 4% more calls in October of this year than it did in October of last year.

- A. Inferable
- B. Not Inferable

14. "A certain species of monkey eats 25 percent of its bodyweight per day at the age of 1 month and 10 percent of its bodyweight per day as an adult." The amount of food eaten by the animal triples once it reaches adulthood.
What is a possible percent by which its weight increases?

- A. 1,250 percent
- B. 2,500 percent
- C. 200 percent
- D. 750 percent

15. Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the articles support the inference as stated?
Local politicians have more short-term impact on their constituents' lives.

- A. No
- B. Yes



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16. It can be surmised from the passage that:

- A. Oersted worked at a cautious remove from the scientific community
- B. Compass needles and voltaic cells were relatively inexpensive at the time
- C. Other scientists approached Oersted's findings, but with insufficient voltage
- D. Oersted was strongly influenced by philosophy as well as by physics

17. **Passage O:** As women continue to establish themselves in the legal profession, they often work under a degree of scrutiny to which their male counterparts are not subjected.
Even the first woman to serve on the U.S Supreme Court, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, has experienced first-hand differential treatment because of her sex. Despite distinguishing herself at Stanford Law School, one law firm offered her only the "gender-suitable" position of legal secretary. Times have certainly changed since that incident in the mid-twentieth century, but women in law continue to fight the perception that their objectivity and abilities are sometimes compromised by their gender.
For example, during a trial in the 1990s, a male defense attorney referred to the female prosecutor as "hysterical" after she made a routine objection during trial. Since hysteria has historically been used to describe emotionally unstable women, the underlying sexism was palpable. Even after reaching the pinnacle of her profession, a study described O'Connor's juridical opinions as "feminine" and thus different from those of her male colleagues. Refuting this characterization, the Justice echoed women reformers in blaming harmful stereotypes for hindering women lawyers' achievement of professional equality.
O'Connor, however, parts ways with modern feminists who seek to establish special niches within the law for women practitioners, favoring instead the struggle for equal rights dissociated from special privileges based on their sex. However, one thing is agreed upon by all involved with this issue: It is ironic that in a field whose mandate is the fair and equal administration of the law and that purports to be worthy of its widely recognized emblem—the blindfolded Lady Justice representing legal equality for all—female lawyers and judges must still work harder to achieve parity and respect.
The author's description of the male attorney's reference to hysteria in the second paragraph serves as an example of

- A. one way women lawyers were typically portrayed in the middle of the twentieth century.
- B. the disagreement between Justice O'Connor and women reformers.
- C. the differential treatment experienced by Sandra Day O'Connor at the beginning of her career.
- D. the obstacle to women lawyers' equality cited by women reformers.



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18. Although water covers approximately sixty-seven percent of the Earth's surface, less than three percent is fresh water. Accounting for fresh water locked in glaciers, icecaps, or otherwise inaccessible, less than a tenth of a percent of the Earth's water is available for human consumption. Pollution, population growth, and wasteful irrigation practices they are contributing to a worldwide water shortage. When the clear precious liquid becomes scarce, countries begin to assert claims on fresh water supplies. As a result, drinkable water has become a region of conflict that could eventually lead to greater hostilities between nations.

Some countries such as the United States, have ample sources of water. In other nations, such as China, water is less plentiful. As water resources dwindle, competition for available sources rose. Nations may claim rights to a particular body of fresh water or they may plan to build dams and other projects on rivers. If two or more nations which disagree on water rights or building projects, conflicts can emerge. In order to combat this issue many countries are adopting water conservation and security solutions. The United Nations has implemented programs to combat potential issues that could lead to violence.

How much of the earth is covered by water?

- A. 10%
- B. .10%
- C. 67%
- D. 3%

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19. The pop-art movement developed in tandem with the explosion of American consumer culture in the 1950s. With more products to sell than ever before, corporations enlisted television, magazines, billboards, and catalogues to surround people with ads containing bright, glamorous, and sexy images of their wares. Pop artists recognized the captivating power of these visual images and looked to recreate that aesthetic in their art.
Inspired by what they saw in magazines, movies, and even on grocery-store shelves, these renegades set out to show that nearly anything can be turned into a product to be sold. Their method was to shock; their goal to transform attitudes of what's considered "art" The paragon of this movement was commercial illustrator turned pop-art sensation Andy Warhol, who marketed mechanically reproduced prints of existing images ranging from celebrities to soup cans.
Outwardly he cultivated an image of a passive, cool eccentric detached from his art; in reality, he was a workaholic and perfectionist who spent long hours making his detailed works appear effortless. His intention was easily achieved, considering that many did not understand his vision or recognize how it required any effort whatsoever. "Anyone can paint a soup can and call it art," some said. But not just "anyone" did; only Warhol, whose sensibility epitomized the notion that the essence of art lies in its conception. Warhol passed another artistic litmus test by encapsulating in tangible form the tenor of his times; living in a mechanical age of mass production and mass consumption, his work reflected that fact.
Despite the hype and myth-making that continually infused his enterprise, on at least these counts, Warhol earned the title of artist, "pop" or otherwise. The author of the passage is chiefly concerned with.

- A. assessing pop art's impact on attitudes toward art.
- B. describing and evaluating Warhol's art.
- C. discussing an artistic reaction to American consumer culture.
- D. explaining Warhol's public persona as a by-product of his times.



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20. Passage O: As women continue to establish themselves in the legal profession, they often work under a degree of scrutiny to which their male counterparts are not subjected.
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For example, during a trial in the 1990s, a male defense attorney referred to the female prosecutor as "hysterical" after she made a routine objection during trial. Since hysteria has historically been used to describe emotionally unstable women, the underlying sexism was palpable. Even after reaching the pinnacle of her profession, a study described O'Connor's juridical opinions as "feminine" and thus different from those of her male colleagues. Refuting this characterization, the Justice echoed women reformers in blaming harmful stereotypes for hindering women lawyers' achievement of professional equality.
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It can be inferred that the irony mentioned in the last sentence of the passage is based on the notion that

- A. the blindfolded Lady Justice is said to represent all people when in reality it represents only men.
- B. fairness and equality are virtues that are sought to a greater extent in the legal profession than in any other profession.
- C. those who would reform the legal workplace agree on some aspects of the cause but not on others.
- D. modern feminists seek equality for women lawyers yet women in most professions lack parity and respect.



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21. Science and literature both attempt to describe human experiences, interactions, and observations. Science tends to describe the more public aspects of human experience, using several similar examples to create generalizations, theories, definitions, and categories by which to communicate this knowledge to others. Literature also describes public experiences, but rather than generalizing from similar examples, describes single episodes from the vantage point of the inner reactive experience of the characters involved. Whereas scientists use language to describe phenomena that can be publicly experienced and shared, writers strive to acknowledge the uniqueness of events while suggesting, through their characters' reaction to them, a universal response they may engender. Writers are extremely careful in how they arrange their words, recognizing that even slight alterations in word choice or sequence could change not only the meaning of a story, but its aesthetic qualities as well. The structure of a scientific paper is not as restrictive: as long as the scientist follows a valid path of reasoning to a logical conclusion, the specific arrangement of words is not crucial. In contrast, creative writers freely bend and break many rules of both logic and grammar. This verbal playfulness provides the reader with new ways of perceiving the words, their sounds, their various meanings, and their relations to one another. Despite such fundamental differences, science and literature can complement each other in a well-balanced society, and for that matter, in a well-balanced individual. While science sheds light on the mysterious inner-workings of nature, literature illuminates and celebrates the mysterious inner-workings of the human heart and mind. The points at which the two disciplines intersect create possibilities for understanding ourselves and our world that neither could offer alone. According to the passage, literature is similar to science in which of the following ways?

- I. Literature focuses on the personal reactions of individuals.
- II. Literature describes public aspects of human experience.
- III. Literature attempts to describe interactions and observations.

- A. I and II only
- B. I only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

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22. Historically, capitalism has been depicted as both an exploitative economic system that benefits a few owners at the expense of many workers and a system that enables virtually anyone to achieve potentially high profits in a free competitive market.
Since the 1980s, a seemingly ironic blending of capitalism and socialism has emerged in the United States in the form of employee ownership plans that give employee owners a financial stake in their companies. The proliferation of these plans indicates that they are not only viable, but profitable. In some socialist-leaning countries in Europe, the model of employee ownership is somewhat artificial. Employees have voting power in their company, yet they do not have any capital investment at risk. This often leads to decisions that spoil the fruits of the corporation's labors.
By contrast, employee ownership in the United States means exactly that—workers own stock in the corporation, and thus at least a small percentage of the capital. Currently, at least 10,000 U.S. companies have made their employees shareholders, representing approximately 20 percent of the American workforce. But does offering a piece of the pie to workers typically result in higher productivity and profitability? Several studies have found that in the first year of employee ownership, productivity gains are about double the average and continue to be higher in the long run. Another benefit is that profitability and stock market returns are typically higher when a company is partially owned by its employees, while job security is just as stable.
Despite the undeniable benefits, there are a few drawbacks. In surveys, shareholding employees claim to be more committed to their work, yet evidence suggests that they do not typically work any harder. Additionally, the majority are just as likely to remain members of their trade unions. Shareholding employees also face the same risks as other owners, namely that the share price can fall. This risk is more significant for employees who have invested most of their wealth in their own company.
Nonetheless, more corporations and employees are finding that under propitious circumstances, employee ownership can be a win-win situation.
It can be inferred from the passage that the effect of employee ownership on U.S. worker performance

- A. has been entirely negative.
- B. has not been studied.
- C. has been entirely positive.
- D. has been inconclusive.



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23. Which section of the following passage needs to be edited for incorrect spelling, incorrect grammar, inappropriate word choice or wordiness?

- A. And he watched some television.
- B. Tom spent his day off
- C. His next vacation, running errands
- D. Cleaning his apartment, planning



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24. Over 2 billion people live in areas with inadequate sanitation, and more than 1 billion people lack access to clean water. With dirty water being a chief contributor to the proliferation of disease and, consequently, higher mortality rates, the global community feels a sense of urgency to solve the problem.

In 2003, a world water forum in Kyoto, Japan, concluded that significant progress would necessitate increasing investments in water supply systems by more than \$180 billion per year. It is clear, however, that the bleak situation will not be ameliorated simply by an increase in expenditure. Given the inadequacies of many water supply systems, substantial improvement will not likely occur without large-scale privatization of the water supply.

Many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) oppose private funding. They argue that water is too crucial a commodity to be privatized; that it will make water too expensive for poor people to afford; and that private companies are primarily concerned with profits. The NGOs seem to overlook certain realities of existing water supply systems. About 95 percent of the world's water supply systems are publicly operated, but many of these systems are inefficiently run or even corrupt, often failing to properly maintain water lines or build new ones, particularly in slums and villages. The worldwide toll is staggering. Over five million people die annually due to illnesses resulting from poor-quality water. Most of them are children.

In contrast, many privately run water systems have been successful. Between 1991 and 1999, Argentina's local governments were given the option to privatize their water systems. Over this time period, the child mortality rate fell by 8 percent in privatized regions—a steep 24 percent in the poorest areas. The water systems in other countries have also benefited from privatization. Private water companies have provided excellent service in France for hundreds of years. In Chile, 95 percent of the population now has access to clean, affordable water.

It is unrealistic to imagine that privatization will solve all of the problems of the world's water supply. Nonetheless, considering the failures of public suppliers, privatization could be the best solution. The author responds to the objections raised by non-governmental organizations in the second paragraph by

- A. implying that the non-governmental organizations raising the objections are influenced by ulterior motives in opposing the privatization of water supplies.
- B. arguing that the detriments implied by the objections are in fact worse under the current arrangement.
- C. demonstrating how the objections are inconsistent with the stated philosophy of the non-governmental organizations in question.
- D. refuting the objections through the presentation of statistical evidence.

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25. “Amelia found out she was pregnant, which her husband found interesting, as she did not want kids when they first met.”
Which of the following corrections for this sentence is accurate?

- A. Amelia found out she was pregnant, which he found interesting, as she did not want kids when they first met.
- B. When Amelia found out she was pregnant, her husband was interested, as she did not want kids when they first met.
- C. Amelia’s husband thought it was interesting that Amelia was pregnant, as she did not want kids when they first met.
- D. Amelia’s husband thought it was interesting that she was pregnant, as she did not want kids when they first met.



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26. Historically, capitalism has been depicted as both an exploitative economic system that benefits a few owners at the expense of many workers and a system that enables virtually anyone to achieve potentially high profits in a free competitive market.

Since the 1980s, a seemingly ironic blending of capitalism and socialism has emerged in the United States in the form of employee ownership plans that give employee owners a financial stake in their companies. The proliferation of these plans indicates that they are not only viable, but profitable. In some socialist-leaning countries in Europe, the model of employee ownership is somewhat artificial. Employees have voting power in their company, yet they do not have any capital investment at risk. This often leads to decisions that spoil the fruits of the corporation's labors.

By contrast, employee ownership in the United States means exactly that—workers own stock in the corporation, and thus at least a small percentage of the capital. Currently, at least 10,000 U.S. companies have made their employees shareholders, representing approximately 20 percent of the American workforce. But does offering a piece of the pie to workers typically result in higher productivity and profitability? Several studies have found that in the first year of employee ownership, productivity gains are about double the average and continue to be higher in the long run. Another benefit is that profitability and stock market returns are typically higher when a company is partially owned by its employees, while job security is just as stable.

Despite the undeniable benefits, there are a few drawbacks. In surveys, shareholding employees claim to be more committed to their work, yet evidence suggests that they do not typically work any harder. Additionally, the majority are just as likely to remain members of their trade unions. Shareholding employees also face the same risks as other owners, namely that the share price can fall. This risk is more significant for employees who have invested most of their wealth in their own company.

Nonetheless, more corporations and employees are finding that under propitious circumstances, employee ownership can be a win-win situation.

The author uses the phrase "seemingly ironic" in the first paragraph in order to convey the impression that

- A. capitalism and socialism are not typically seen as compatible.
- B. employee ownership is destined to fail due to an inherent contradiction.
- C. giving employee owners a stake in their companies was once considered a purely socialist concept.
- D. the opposing views of capitalism described in the passage's first sentence cannot both be correct.



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27. The Egyptologist chose mostly figurines from the 5th dynasty to display in the latest exhibit, but adding 4th century pottery including coptic jars from several important tombs to round out the display.

- A. Yet added some 4th century
- B. And additionally 4th century
- C. As well as adding 4th century
- D. But adding 4th century

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28. Business managers can now turn to a wide array of historical figures for advice on leadership.
Celebrity business guides are based on the premise that the experiences of notable men and women from all time periods and walks of life are relevant to today's business culture, and that skills exhibited in vocations as divergent as prophet, physicist, philosopher, and conqueror are transferable to the corporate boardroom.
The genre particularly favors military figures: Abraham Lincoln, whose entire presidency was consumed by the Civil War, emerges as a modern business consultant in "Lincoln on Leadership;" Attila the Hun, the greatest conqueror of his time, teaches how to get a leg up on the competition in "Victory Secrets of Attila the Hun;" military strategist Sun Tzu's seminal tract on war has re-emerged for aspiring CEOs as "Sun Tzu: The Art of War for Managers."
Perhaps these books contain valid management strategies, but if so, one wonders why they need to wrap themselves in the authority of marginally-relevant personalities.
Some authors of these bestsellers readily admit that marrying modern management techniques with historical figures is a marketing gimmick, but are quick to argue that if the books were not valuable to members of the business community, they would not sell as well.
But is it really reasonable to believe that a manager who, for example, is about to make a presentation launching a new soap product line will take inspiration from episodes of military conquest?
Is it possible that the publishers of celebrity business guides are trading a bit too much on the "business-as-war" metaphor that so heavily pervades modern business culture?
One can accept a publishing phenomenon for what it is: a profit-making venture supported by publicity.
By all accounts these guides are entertaining and include interesting accounts of famous people doing important things.
But the inability of readers to see these books as parodies of the self-importance of corporate managers is mystifying.
Their success may be more attributable to the current business mindset than to any coup on the part of clever authors and publishers.
The author does all of the following in the passage EXCEPT

- A. make admissions regarding the value of the genre being evaluated.
- B. raise questions intended to advance an argument.
- C. cite advice from historic figures.
- D. propose an alternative explanation.



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29. It is now known that an area at the base of the brain, the pons, generates signals that trigger the onset of rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, the state during which normal dreaming typically occurs. These signals are received in the thalamus, and then relayed to the cerebral cortex. Some believe that dreams may be the cortex's attempt to organize the random information it receives from the pons during REM sleep. This theory is consistent with the seemingly incoherent montage of people, places, and events that often characterizes dreams. A nightmare is a dream occurring during REM sleep characterized by feelings of anxiety, fear, distress, sadness, guilt, or terror. Researchers now believe that nightmares may be reactions to the stresses and anxieties of daily life, and that they may even provide us with ways of relieving such stress or coping with issues or traumatic events that we are not willing to face directly during waking hours. There is much confusion between nightmares and night terrors. Despite apparent similarities between these types of disturbing dreams, they can be differentiated biologically and psychologically. Unlike nightmares, which usually wake the dreamer and are often clearly recalled upon waking, night terrors typically don't wake the dreamer and are most often not remembered in the morning. One who suffers a night terror usually experiences confusion and a pervasive feeling of fear or anxiety upon waking, but is not often able to recollect the substance of the episode or the vivid imagery typically associated with nightmares. Unlike nightmares, which occur generally during REM stages in the second half of the night, night terrors occur during slow-wave non-REM periods, usually within the first few hours of sleep. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers the confusion between nightmares and night terrors to be

- A. understandable.
- B. humorous.
- C. bewildering.
- D. inexcusable.

30. The odometer is the mechanism on a car that keeps track of the number of miles that car has traveled. It is illegal to "roll back" the odometer on a car prior to selling it. The law was intended to ensure that potential buyers would not be duped into thinking they were purchasing a newer car with fewer miles and less wear than was actually the case. The lawmakers who adopted the law against rolling back odometers presupposed which of the following?

- A. It is beyond the expertise of car buyers to determine the age of and wear on a used car from examining parts other than the odometer.
- B. Used-car salespeople are unscrupulous.
- C. It is relatively easy to roll back an odometer.
- D. No potential buyer is interested in purchasing a car whose odometer has been rolled back.



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Answer Key & Explanations

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1. D — 1/10

The tenth digit of 5 is 05, 15, 25, and 95. i.e. 10 possible numbers out of 100 numbers. Probability $P = \frac{\text{favourable events for success}}{\text{total possible events}} = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$.
Key takeaway: Probability is the chance of the occurrence of an event. It is the ratio of favourable events for success and total possible events.

2. C — 24

Area of rectangle = length \times width, $8 \times 27 = 9 \times w$, $w = \frac{(8 \times 27)}{9} = 24$
Key takeaway: Area of rectangle is equal to the product of its length and width. Compare two geometrical figures to find out missing information.

3. C — 4/11

You can change numerator of $\frac{1}{3}$ by multiplying both numerator and denominator by the same numbers.
 $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{33}{99}$, $\frac{4}{12}$, $\frac{3}{9}$ and $\frac{5}{15}$
 $\frac{33}{99} < \frac{4}{12} < \frac{3}{9} < \frac{5}{15}$
Key takeaway: The GMAT often asks you to compare two or more fraction and decide which is larger. Use the Bowtie technique to find the common denominator. This technique is also used to add or subtract. Compare the first two fractions and eliminate the smaller one and then compare with next fraction; and so on.

4. A — 45

It is simply putting values with due care of positive and negative sign
 $2^2 - 2y + 2x = (-5)^2 - 2(-5) + 2(5) = 25 + 10 + 10 = 45$
Key takeaway: Remember four simple rules of multiplication of positives (+) and negative (-) numbers.
 Pos \times pos = pos $2 \times 3 = 6$
 Neg \times neg = pos $-2 \times -3 = 6$
 Pos \times neg = neg $2 \times -3 = -6$
 Neg \times pos = neg $-2 \times 3 = -6$.

5. D — 6

First convert 16^n to the same base 4. You know $16 = 4 \times 4 = 4^2$, so you can write $16^n = (4^2)^n = 4^{2n}$. We know that given $16^n = 4^{12}$, so we can write $4^{2n} = 4^{12}$ Since both have base 4, their powers are equal $2n = 12$, or $n = 6$.
Key takeaway: When solving problems involving exponents, base is to be seen carefully. It is easy to simplify, as long as they have the same base. Remember following simple formulae: $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$, $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$, $(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$, $(a^m)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$

6. C — 75 sq. ft.

$6.5 \times 11.8 = 76.7$ square feet Subtract the 2 square feet not being covered and get 74.7 square feet. To cover this area, the contractor would have to go up to the next even 5 square foot amount, which is 75.



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**7. D — 360**

The area of the garden is equal to $18 \times 6 = 108$, garden is 30% of the field. As 30% is equal to 108, 100% is equal to $108/30 \times 100 = 360$.

Key takeaway: Area of rectangle is equal to length \times width.

Questions based on area of standard geometrical figures such as rectangle, square, triangle, circle, etc are asked. List out their formulae and practice over them.

8. C — Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.

(1) If it costs more than \$1,000 annually to feed 4 raccoons, we do not have enough information to answer either yes or no to the original question. It could cost \$2,000 to feed 4 raccoons, in which case it WOULD cost more than \$2,000 to feed 7 raccoons. Or, it could cost only \$1,000 and one cent to feed 4 raccoons, in which case feeding 3 more would be less than an additional \$1,000, and the answer would be no. This statement is insufficient.

(2) If it costs more than \$1,500 annually to feed 5 raccoons, then the smallest cost for each animal is a little over \$300. $\$300 \times 7$ raccoons = \$2,100. Sufficient.

9. B — 1.035

At the end of the first month, the price of a gallon of gas was $1.15x$. At the end of the second month, the price was 10% less than $1.15x$, or $(0.90)(1.15x) = 1.035x$.

10. B — Both statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.

To have sufficiency, you will need to know when each of the players is free.

Statement (1) alone is insufficient because it only gives information about players A and B. Eliminate choices (A) and (D).

Similarly, statement (2) alone is insufficient because it only has information regarding players C and D. Eliminate choice (B).

Statements (1) and (2) together have information about the open periods of all four players. From these two statements, you can determine that all four players are free from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Statements (1) and (2) together are sufficient and the answer must be choice (C).

11. C — Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.

Statement (1) says that $b + c + 2 = 1$ which means that $b + c = -1$. Substituting this into the equation given in the stem produces $a - 1 > 1$, which means $a > 2$. Statement (1) alone is sufficient and you can eliminate choices (B), (C), and (E).

Since the equation in the stem can be written as $b + c > 1 - a$, statement (2) can be rewritten as $a > b + c + 2 > 1 - a + 2$, or simply $a > 1 - a + 2$. Solving this inequality for a yields $a > 3 - a$, or $a > 1.5$. This means that a could be greater than 2 or less than 2. Therefore, statement (2) alone is insufficient and the answer must be choice (A).

12. A — No other dramatist who was a contemporary of Decker, Peale and Green developed the same versification elements as any of these three dramatists.

Statement B provides significant logical support for the professor's assumption: If all other documents discovered at Yaxton are from the Decker/Peale/Green time period, then most likely the newly-discovered manuscript is, as well.

Statement A weakens the argument, if anything: If no other manuscripts have been discovered at Yaxton, why would one assume that this manuscript is from a particular time period?

Statement C may strengthen Decker's case, but it has nothing to do with the analysis of the manuscript's verse, which is in the professor's conclusion.

Finally, statement D doesn't provide any new information, but merely restates the fact, given in the prompt, that these three dramatists "developed certain versification elements in [their] plays that are unique among dramatists of that period."

13. B — Not Inferable

This statement cannot be inferred. The 4% increase refers to the year-to-date increase in calls compared to



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last year, but you cannot assume that it is a smooth 4% increase each month compared to the same month last year. It is possible that some months saw a greater increase than others, as long as the overall numbers for the year average out to a 4% increase.

14. D — 750 percent

To calculate the answer, start with a beginning weight that is easy to calculate, such as 4 pounds and 1 pound of food. 1 pound tripled is 3 pounds. 3 is 10 percent of 30, so that is its final weight. To find out how much its weight has increased, divide 4 by 30 to get 7.5. Its weight has gone up 750 percent, or 7.5 times.

15. B — Yes

This inference is supported by Article 2, which states that “local politicians make decisions that affect day-to-day operations of our cities.” It then continues to develop the idea that national politicians have long-term impact, suggesting that local politicians have a shorter-term impact.

16. A — Oersted worked at a cautious remove from the scientific community

The passage states that Oersted wrote his pamphlet in Latin and forwarded it to “the learned societies and outstanding scientists all over Europe.” We are also told that “the paper was published in various journals”. Thus we can infer that the readers of those journals knew the Latin language.

17. D — the obstacle to women lawyers' equality cited by women reformers.

The passage notes that hysteria has been historically used to describe women who are emotionally unstable. When the male attorney called the female attorney “hysterical,” he was deliberately seeking to undermine her credibility as a lawyer by invoking this stereotype. Such harmful stereotypes are cited by women reformers and O'Connor as a major obstacle hindering women lawyers' achievement of parity in their profession.
Choice B is incorrect, for the lawyer's sexism confirms that despite clear advances, female lawyers contended with sexism then as they do now. O'Connor's experience, while an example of sexism, is not directly relevant to the “hysteria” incident, choice C. The disagreement between O'Connor and reformers, choice D is over how to overcome sexism in the legal profession. Their differences in how to approach the problem are not exemplified by the “hysteria” incident. The passage makes no suggestion that “hysterical” characterized the typical portrayal of female lawyers in the mid-twentieth century, choice E. The male lawyer's reference is not mentioned to indicate a pattern of portraying women lawyers as “hysterical,” but as an illustration of stereotyping.

18. C — 67%

According to the passage, water covers approximately 67% of the earth's surface. Only 3% of that water is fresh-water, and only .10% of the water is available. These statistics demonstrate the potential for water scarcity.

19. B — describing and evaluating Warhol's art.

While the first paragraph sets the context for the passage, the second paragraph focuses on Warhol's art. The passage moves from a brief general survey of the connection between pop art and the American consumer culture of the 1950s to a brief but detailed analysis of Warhol—his work, his image, and his artistic merits.
Choice A is wrong because while the passage presents much information about Warhol, nowhere does it present Warhol's own views on pop art.
Choice B is not right because while the author states that pop artists sought to transform attitudes toward art, it does not discuss how these attitudes were actually impacted. This choice also fails to refer to Warhol, the subject of the majority of the passage. Similarly, choice C might suffice as the main idea of paragraph 1, but that paragraph merely provides the



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context for the real subject of the passage, Andy Warhol.
Choice E focuses on a detail of the passage, which is not primarily concerned with discussing Warhol's public persona.

20. A — the blindfolded Lady Justice is said to represent all people when in reality it represents only men.

The last sentence points out that the legal profession is represented by a blindfolded Lady Justice—an emblem of the unbiased, equitable application of the law. The author finds it ironic that despite this professed virtue, the legal profession has yet to fully and consistently treat its female members as equals.
Choice A is not correct, for the passage makes no explicit or implicit comparison to other professions' attempts to achieve fairness and equality. The passage does not suggest that Lady Justice represents only men, since women, too, can receive justice under the law, choice B. While women in the legal profession might be more inclined to focus on gender bias in their own profession, there is no suggestion that modern feminists ignore women's quest for equality in other professions, choice C.
Choice E refers to the disagreement between O'Connor and modern feminists described in paragraph 3, but is irrelevant to the basic tenets represented by Lady Justice.

21. C — II and III only

In the first paragraph, the author observes that literature and science both describe aspects of human experience, option II, even though their methodologies are different.
In the first sentence of the paragraph, the author states that science and literature both try to describe interactions and observations, option III. Option I is a true statement, according to paragraph 1, but represents a point of distinction between science and literature, not a similarity.
Whereas literature focuses on the personal reactions of individuals, science generalizes from similar examples.

22. D — has been inconclusive.

In the third paragraph, the author cites studies that found that employee ownership plans resulted in productivity gains that remained higher in the long run. However, in the fourth paragraph, the author states that there is evidence that employee-owners "do not typically work any harder." These conflicting determinations of worker performance indicate that the effect of employee ownership is inconclusive.
Choices A and B are incorrect because the passage cites evidence that suggests that the plans may have both positive and negative effects on performance. Since the author cites studies in the passage, choice D cannot be correct.
As for choice E, it is highly unlikely that companies would have little interest in how employee ownership affects worker performance. This notion is not supported anywhere in the passage.

23. A — And he watched some television.

Sentences should have parallel structure, meaning that each item in the list should have the same grammatical structure. When parallel structure is broken, the result is jarring.

24. B — arguing that the detriments implied by the objections are in fact worse under the current arrangement.

The author cites the NGOs' central arguments, namely that privatizing water will make this crucial commodity too expensive for the underprivileged, and that private companies are inordinately concerned with profits. The author doesn't refute these objections, but instead goes on to provide evidence suggesting that these very problems exist under the current publicly-operated system whose corruption and inefficiency have had a terrible impact on the very people that these organizations seek to protect.
Choice A is incorrect. The author does include some statistics in the passage, but does not use statistical evidence to refute the



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specific objections listed in the second paragraph. The stated philosophy of the NGOs, choice B, is not discussed in the passage. At no time does the author imply that the objecting organizations have ulterior motives, choice C. While the author doesn't directly refute the organizations' objections, neither does she explicitly acknowledge their merits, choice D.

25. C — Amelia's husband thought it was interesting that Amelia was pregnant, as she did not want kids when they first met.

This is the only sentence to clearly and accurately use "she" in the sentence. The original sentence's spacing suggests that "she" is referring to Amelia's husband, rather than Amelia, herself.

26. A — capitalism and socialism are not typically seen as compatible.

The first paragraph describes how the apparent "blending" of capitalism and socialism in employee ownership programs gives employees the dual role of worker and owner. By characterizing this situation as "seemingly ironic," the author emphasizes the apparent incompatibility of these two notably different economic and social systems. The 1980s are mentioned merely to establish the time period during which employee ownership plans emerged. Nothing in the passage, including the phrase "seemingly ironic," paints that decade as an unusual era in American business history, choice A. Choice B is incorrect. The irony of blending two seemingly different economic systems does not portend the failure of the result. In fact, choice B is even less promising since the author focuses on the success, popularity, and promise of employee ownership plans. As for choice C, the seeming irony the author mentions does not refer to capitalism in itself or conflicting interpretations of its true meaning. The author sees irony in the blending of capitalism and socialism. The passage makes no statement or suggestion that employee ownership was once considered purely socialist, choice D, so the phrase in question cannot be intended to illustrate that idea.

27. A — Yet added some 4th century

If you chose (A), the word second verb "adding" is not parallel with the initial verb "chose." We're looking for another simple past tense verb to make the sentence correct. If you chose (B), "adding" is not parallel with the earlier verb "chose" and the phrase "as well as" is wordy. In order to use the idiom "as well as" in this context, we would need to omit the verb "adding." If you chose (C), the conjunction "and" and the word "additionally" are redundant. That is, the meaning of one is inherently contained in the other. Look for a more concise choice. The conjunction "yet" provides the correct meaning by contrasting with the phrase "mostly" in the first-half of the sentence. More importantly, "added" is parallel with "chose." If you chose (E), we'd need an article in front of "addition" for this sentence to be grammatically correct, but more importantly changing the verb to a noun doesn't allow the two halves of the sentence to be parallel.

28. C — cite advice from historic figures.

Historical figures are mentioned by name in paragraph 1, and presumably the books they populate are filled with advice and anecdotes from them. However, the author never mentions any such specific advice in the passage. Choice A is incorrect: The last two sentences of paragraph 2 contain questions raised to highlight issues relevant to the author's argument regarding the need to feature famous personalities in the guides. Choice B is incorrect because the author admits that the guides may contain valid management strategies, and that they are most likely entertaining and interesting. Paragraph 1 contains a plethora of background information regarding what these guides are, including examples of them, so choice C is not right. As for choice D, the author posits in the final sentence of the passage an alternative explanation for the guides' success, arguing that it's due to resonance with the mindset of the business



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community rather than cleverness on the part of authors and publishers.

29. A — understandable.

The author states that there are "apparent similarities between these types of disturbing dreams" and that they are often confused for one another. It is inferable that the author would consider the confusion understandable since the similarities (such as the feelings of fear and anxiety they trigger) are "apparent," while some of the differences (such as the stage of sleep during which they occur) presumably are not.

Choice A is incorrect. The author never suggests any negative consequences, actual or potential, stemming from the confusion between nightmares and night terrors. As suggested above, choices B and E are close to the opposite of the author's attitude toward this confusion, which he would most likely find understandable considering the apparent similarities between the two types of dreams.

As for choice D, nothing in the passage implies that the author finds anything about nightmares or night terrors funny, including the confusion between them.

30. A — It is beyond the expertise of car buyers to determine the age of and wear on a used car from examining parts other than the odometer.

If the law was intended to prevent buyers from being duped as to the age and wear of a car, the lawmakers must have assumed that buyers would not be able to determine the true condition of a used car from other indicators.

Choice A is incorrect because used-car salespeople are outside the scope of the argument.

Choice B is incorrect because the relative ease of rolling back an odometer is not related to the motivation behind enacting the law. The rationale behind the law depends only on the fact that rolling back odometers is possible, not on how difficult it is to do it.

Choice C is incorrect. The roll back in and of itself is not the issue, but rather the possibility for deception that it creates. If people choose to purchase a car knowing that the odometer has been rolled back, that wouldn't alter the intention of the law, so the lawmakers' need not have assumed that no one would ever buy a rolled-back car.

Choice E is incorrect because the law addresses only intentional tampering, not mechanical malfunction.



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