ELECTRONIC GRADUATE MANAGEMENT ADMISSION TEST (E-GMAT) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. If 7C4 is equal to 7C3, which of the following also holds true?

A. 99C11 is equal to 99C90

B. 100C50 is equal to 100C49

C. 10C7 is equal to 10C3

D. 20C18 is equal to 20C2

2. In triangle T with vertices at (0,0), (6,0), and (0,6), what is the probability that a point selected within this triangle has a y-coordinate less than twice its x-coordinate?

A. 1/3

B. 2/3

C. 1/2

D. 1/4

3. What is the total number of different triangles that can be constructed with the given properties in the xy-plane?

A. 800

B. 900

C. 9900

D. 11000

4. How do you calculate the incremental amount of savings needed per month across a period of six months?

A. By adding total expenditures

B. By dividing the increase in expenditure by 6

C. By multiplying the total increase by 6

D. By averaging total monthly expenditure

5. If (x + 5)(x - 3) is negative, which of the following expressions must also be negative?

A. 3 - x

B. 3x - 7

C. (x + 7)(x - 3)

D. (x + 5)(x - 5)

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6. In forming three-digit numbers where two digits are the same, how many such numbers can be created with no zeros?

A. 180

B. 216

C. 144

D. 300

7. What does the strategic organization of time variables help avoid?

A. Forgetting key information

B. Calculating speed incorrectly

C. Errors in assumptions about distances

D. Misleading conclusions about total time

8. Which of these shapes requires the use of the diagonals in its area formula?

A. Parallelogram

B. Rectangle

C. Rhombus

D. Square

9. If a is divisible by 100, how can it be represented?

A. As 10a

B. As 100/a

C. As 100a

D. As a/100

10. What is the probability formula for determining the chance that neither event A nor event B will occur?

A. 1 - P(A and B)

B. 1 - P(A or B)

C. P(A) * P(B)

D. P(A) + P(B)

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If 7C4 is equal to 7C3, which of the following also holds true?

A. 99C11 is equal to 99C90

B. 100C50 is equal to 100C49

C. 10C7 is equal to 10C3

D. 20C18 is equal to 20C2

To understand why the correct answer is that 10C7 is equal to 10C3, we first need to explore the concept of combinations and the properties that govern them. The notation nCr represents the number of ways to choose r items from a set of n items without regard to the order of selection. One of the key properties of combinations is that nCr equals nC(n-r). This means that the number of ways to choose r items from n is the same as the number of ways to choose (n - r) items from n. In the case presented, we have 10C7. According to the property mentioned, this is equal to 10C(10-7), which simplifies to 10C3. Therefore, it holds true that 10C7 is equal to 10C3 because choosing 7 items also implies that you are leaving out 3 items, and both selections yield the same result. This relationship helps in deducing the correct answer while also illustrating the underlying combinatorial reasoning. In summary, the equality of 10C7 and 10C3 is a direct application of the combination property, confirming that the correct option is indeed that they are equal.

2. In triangle T with vertices at (0,0), (6,0), and (0,6), what is the probability that a point selected within this triangle has a y-coordinate less than twice its x-coordinate?

A. 1/3

B. 2/3

C. 1/2

D. 1/4

To determine the probability that a point selected within triangle T has a y-coordinate less than twice its x-coordinate, we first need to analyze the area of triangle T and the region where the condition $y < 2x$ holds. The vertices of triangle T are at (0,0), (6,0), and (0,6). The triangle is right-angled and lies in the first quadrant with a base and height of 6 units each. The area of the triangle can be calculated using the formula for the area of a triangle: $$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 = 18.$$ Next, we need to find the area within this triangle where the condition $y < 2x$ is satisfied. The line $y = 2x$ intersects the triangle at some point. To find that intersection, we can set up inequalities based on the limits of the triangle: 1. The line $y = 2x$ intersects the side of the triangle along the x-axis (where $y =$

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3. What is the total number of different triangles that can be constructed with the given properties in the xy-plane?

A. 800

B. 900

C. 9900

D. 11000

To determine the total number of different triangles that can be constructed in the xy-plane with certain properties, one must consider the properties that define the triangles in question. If we assume that the problem involves selecting points in a grid or some geometric pattern, the process typically involves calculating combinations of points that can form the vertices of a triangle. For example, if we have a set number of points in the plane (let's say n points), the number of ways to select three points from this set to form a triangle can be expressed using the combination formula \(C(n, 3) \) = \(\frac{n!}{3!(n-3)!} \). Here, the combination counts the ways to choose 3 unique points out of n without regard for the order since the order of vertices does not matter in triangle formation. If we consider that these triangles must have non-collinear points (meaning that no three points are on the same line), one would need to ensure that the chosen points always satisfy this condition, which typically involves analyzing the geometric arrangement of the available points. Given that the correct count is 9900, it suggests that the defined set of points and the specific conditions led to a substantial number of valid combinations that adhere

4. How do you calculate the incremental amount of savings needed per month across a period of six months?

A. By adding total expenditures

B. By dividing the increase in expenditure by 6

C. By multiplying the total increase by 6

D. By averaging total monthly expenditure

To calculate the incremental amount of savings needed per month across a period of six months, it's essential to focus on the change in expenditure that will occur over that timeframe. When there is an increase in expenditure—let's say due to an unexpected expense or a new financial goal—determining how much more needs to be saved each month to accommodate this increase is crucial for effective financial planning. The correct method involves first identifying the total increase in expenditure over the six-month period. By dividing this total increase by six, you can ascertain how much additional savings are required each month. This approach ensures that the increased financial obligation is spread evenly across the six months, making it manageable and less burdensome on a monthly basis. This calculation allows for a clear understanding of how much more needs to be set aside each month, thereby enabling effective budgeting and maintaining financial health. By focusing on the total increase and distributing it evenly over the specified period, individuals or organizations can create a realistic and actionable savings plan that aligns with the time frame of the expenditure increase.

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5. If (x + 5)(x - 3) is negative, which of the following expressions must also be negative?

A. 3 - x

B. 3x - 7

C. (x + 7)(x - 3)

D. (x + 5)(x - 5)

*To understand why the selection of the expression "3 - x" is appropriate, we first need to analyze the conditions under which the product (x + 5)(x - 3) is negative. This occurs when the two factors have opposite signs, meaning one is positive and the other is negative. 1. **When is (x + 5)(x - 3) negative?** - The expression (x + 5) is equal to zero when x = -5, and (x - 3) is equal to zero when x = 3. - Therefore, the critical points are -5 and 3. - The intervals defined by these critical points are: (-∞, -5), (-5, 3), and (3, ∞). - By testing points in each interval: - In (-∞, -5), both (x + 5) and (x - 3) are negative, resulting in a positive product. - In (-5, 3), (x + 5) is positive, while (x - 3) is negative; hence, the product is negative. - In (3, ∞), both factors*

6. In forming three-digit numbers where two digits are the same, how many such numbers can be created with no zeros?

A. 180

B. 216

C. 144

D. 300

*To find the total number of three-digit numbers that can be formed with two identical digits and one different digit, while ensuring that no zeros are involved, we can break down the problem into clear steps. 1. **Choosing the Digit That Repeats**: Since we are forming a three-digit number with no zeros, the digits can range from 1 to 9. There are 9 possible choices for the digit that will be repeated. 2. **Choosing the Different Digit**: After selecting the repeating digit, we need to choose a different digit. This digit also must be from the set of 1 to 9 but cannot be the same as the repeating digit. This gives us 8 choices for the different digit. 3. **Arranging the Digits**: The arrangement of the digits is important as we want to account for different positions where the repeating digit can appear. The possible arrangements of the digits can be calculated by considering that we have two identical digits and one unique digit. The formula to calculate the arrangements in this case is given by: \[\frac{3!}{2!} = 3 \] This formula accounts for the fact that the two identical digits are indistinguishable*

7. What does the strategic organization of time variables help avoid?

A. Forgetting key information

B. Calculating speed incorrectly

C. Errors in assumptions about distances

D. Misleading conclusions about total time

The strategic organization of time variables plays a critical role in avoiding misleading conclusions about total time. When time variables are clearly defined and systematically arranged, it ensures that calculations related to time are accurate and comprehensive. This is particularly important in time management scenarios or when analyzing processes that involve multiple time dimensions, as confusion can easily arise without a structured approach. When time is organized effectively, it allows individuals to assess durations and intervals accurately, which leads to a clear understanding of the overall time involved in a situation or project. Disorganized time variables can result in overlooking crucial interactions or dependencies between different time segments, ultimately steering one to draw incorrect conclusions about the total time required or elapsed. By maintaining a structured approach to time variables, one can systematically approach problems, thus preventing misinterpretations that could lead to erroneous decisions or assessments regarding total time.

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8. Which of these shapes requires the use of the diagonals in its area formula?

A. Parallelogram

B. Rectangle

C. Rhombus

D. Square

The area formula for a rhombus specifically incorporates the lengths of the diagonals. In a rhombus, the diagonals are not only significant for defining the shape but also crucial for calculating its area. The formula for the area of a rhombus is given by $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$, where d_1 and d_2 are the lengths of the diagonals. While the other shapes listed—parallelogram, rectangle, and square—do have area formulas, they do not involve diagonals in their calculations. For instance, the area of a rectangle and a square is determined by multiplying the lengths of their sides, while the area of a parallelogram is calculated using the base and height. Therefore, using the lengths of the diagonals is specifically a requirement for determining the area of a rhombus.

9. If a is divisible by 100, how can it be represented?

A. As 10a

B. As 100/a

C. As 100a

D. As a/100

When a number a is divisible by 100, it means that a can be expressed in a form that incorporates 100 as a factor. To represent a in a way that clearly shows it is a multiple of 100, we can express it as $100 \times n$, where n is an integer. Thus, we can rewrite a as $100a$ if we consider 100 times some integer to represent a directly. In this context, representing a as $100a$ explicitly states that a is being scaled by 100, keeping in mind that a itself originates from a quantity that was divisible by 100. This illustrates the idea that when a is divisible by 100, it fits into a pattern where it can be expressed as a multiple (specifically, a hundred times some integer) rather than fractions or other manipulation forms that do not highlight this divisibility directly. Therefore, stating a as $100a$ emphasizes its relationship with 100 as a factor in its representation.

10. What is the probability formula for determining the chance that neither event A nor event B will occur?

A. 1 - P(A and B)

B. 1 - P(A or B)

C. P(A) * P(B)

D. P(A) + P(B)

To determine the probability that neither event A nor event B occurs, we can utilize the principle of complementary probabilities. The probability of at least one of the events A or B occurring is represented by P(A or B). Therefore, the probability that neither event occurs would be the complement of this probability. Mathematically, this is expressed as follows: P(neither A nor B) = 1 - P(A or B). This relationship takes into account all possible outcomes, ensuring that if we subtract the probability of either event occurring from 1, we are left with the probability of both events failing to occur. The option identified correctly reflects this fundamental concept in probability. Understanding this helps clarify the interrelated nature of probabilities and the importance of complementary events, as well as how they can be calculated to derive meaningful insights on independent and combined occurrences.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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