GRADUATE MANAGEMENT ADMISSION TEST (GMAT) PRACTICE TEST (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. How many smaller triangles can an equilateral triangle be divided into equally?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

2. For combined work questions involving two workers, what is the formula for total time?

A. T = (A + B)/AB

B. T = (AB)/(A + B)

C. T = (A + B)/A

D. T = AB/(A - B)

3. The sum of an odd number of consecutive integers is always a multiple of:

A. The sum of the integers

B. The average of the integers

C. The number of elements in the set

D. The highest integer in the set

4. How many combinations of 3 wires can be chosen from 5 distinguishable wires if at least 1 must be a cable wire?

A. 10

B. 15

C. 6

D. 3

5. What is the relationship between a number and its square root if the number is a fraction?

A. It equals the number

B. It is greater than the number

C. It is less than the number

D. They are unrelated

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6. How would you express the combination 56 choose 3?

A. 56C

B. 56C

C. 56C

D. 56C

7. If $(X^2Y^4)^3$ is simplified, what is the result?

A. X Y

B. X^4Y^{12}

C. X Y^{12}

D. X^2Y

8. What is the only even prime number?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

9. What is the outcome when one raises 1 to any power?

A. 0

B. 1

C. Undefined

D. It varies

10. What can be said about the angles in a parallelogram?

A. All angles are acute

B. Adjacent angles are equal

C. Opposite angles are equal

D. All angles are right angles

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many smaller triangles can an equilateral triangle be divided into equally?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

An equilateral triangle can be divided into smaller triangles in several ways, but a common and straightforward method involves splitting it into three smaller triangles of equal area. This is achieved by connecting each vertex of the triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side. When this is done, each corner of the triangle forms a vertex of a smaller triangle, creating three identical triangles within the original equilateral triangle. This division preserves the properties of the original triangle, ensuring that all smaller triangles created are also equilateral and congruent to one another. Each of these smaller triangles has the same area as well, maintaining equality among them. Therefore, the correct answer reflects the number of equally sized smaller triangles that can be produced from an equilateral triangle through this effective method of division.

2. For combined work questions involving two workers, what is the formula for total time?

A. T = (A + B)/AB

B. T = (AB)/(A + B)

C. T = (A + B)/A

D. T = AB/(A - B)

The formula for total time when two workers are combining their efforts is derived from their individual work rates. If we denote the time it takes for the first worker to complete a task as A and the time it takes for the second worker as B, their rates of work can be expressed as follows: the first worker completes $\frac{1}{A}$ of the task per hour, while the second worker completes $\frac{1}{B}$ of the task per hour. When working together, their combined work rate is the sum of their individual rates, which is expressed as: $$\text{Combined Rate} = \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{B + A}{AB}$$ To find the total time (T) taken for the two workers to finish one entire task together, we take the reciprocal of their combined rate: $$T = \frac{1}{\text{Combined Rate}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{B + A}{AB} \right)} = \frac{AB}{A + B}$$ Thus, option B, which states that total time $T = \frac{$

3. The sum of an odd number of consecutive integers is always a multiple of:

A. The sum of the integers

B. The average of the integers

C. The number of elements in the set

D. The highest integer in the set

To understand why the correct answer is the number of elements in the set, consider the nature of consecutive integers and the properties of odd numbers. When you have an odd number of consecutive integers, you can denote them as $n - k, n - k + 1, \ldots, n + k$, where n is the middle integer, and k represents how far from the middle the integers extend on either side. The total count of these integers is $2k + 1$, which is indeed an odd number. The sum of these integers can be computed as follows: $$\text{Sum} = (n - k) + (n - k + 1) + \ldots + (n + k) = (2n)(k + 1) = n(2k + 1)$$ The total number of integers in this sequence is $2k + 1$. When you look at the sum we just computed, it can be expressed as $n \times \text{(number of integers)}$. Since the sum of the integers is thus a product of the middle number and the total count of the integers, it follows

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4. How many combinations of 3 wires can be chosen from 5 distinguishable wires if at least 1 must be a cable wire?

A. 10

B. 15

C. 6

D. 3

*To determine how many combinations of 3 wires can be chosen from 5 distinguishable wires when at least one must be a cable wire, we can first calculate the total combinations possible without any restrictions and then subtract the combinations that do not meet the requirement. The total number of ways to choose any 3 wires from 5 distinguishable wires can be calculated using the combinations formula, which is stated as C(n, k) = n! / (k!(n-k)!), where n is the total number of items to choose from, and k is the number of items to choose. For 5 wires, choosing 3 can be calculated as follows: C(5, 3) = 5! / (3!(5-3)!) = 5! / (3! * 2!) = (5 * 4) / (2 * 1) = 10. Next, we need to find combinations that do not include any cable wires. If we assume there are no cable wires at all in the combination, and we would be choosing 3 wires from only 2 remaining wires. Calculating that gives: C(2, 3) which equals 0, because you cannot choose 3*

5. What is the relationship between a number and its square root if the number is a fraction?

A. It equals the number

B. It is greater than the number

C. It is less than the number

D. They are unrelated

The relationship between a number and its square root can be understood by examining the properties of fractions. When a fraction is less than one, which is often the case when discussing square roots of fractions, the square root of that fraction will yield a value that is greater than the original fraction. For example, let's consider a fraction like 1/4. The square root of 1/4 is 1/2. Here, 1/2 (the square root) is greater than 1/4. This holds true for any fractional number that is between 0 and 1; the square root will always yield a value that is greater than the original number. In contrast, if the fraction is greater than one (for instance, 4/1), the square root would be less than the original fraction. Therefore, the key point is that for fractions less than one, the square root will always be greater than the fraction itself. This understanding clarifies that the relationship indicated in the correct choice captures this essence accurately.

6. How would you express the combination 56 choose 3?

A. 56C

B. 56C

C. 56C

D. 56C

The expression "56 choose 3" refers to the mathematical concept of combinations, specifically selecting 3 items from a total of 56 without regard to the order of selection. This is denoted using the combination formula, which is typically expressed in a notation like "nCk," where "n" is the total number of items to choose from, and "k" is the number of items to choose. In this case, "56 choose 3" tells us we are selecting 3 from 56, and is correctly expressed as 56C . Therefore, the correct option accurately represents the intended mathematical operation, which is fundamental in combinatorial mathematics often used in probability and statistics. The other choices reflect different values of "k" in the combinations formula, which do not correspond to the original question of selecting 3 items.

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7. If $(X^2Y^4)^3$ is simplified, what is the result?

A. X Y

B. X^4Y^{12}

C. $X\ Y^{12}$

D. X^2Y

To simplify the expression $((X^2Y^4)^3$, you can apply the power of a product rule, which states that $((a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$. In this case, X^2 and Y^4 are the components of the product. First, distribute the exponent of 3 across the terms inside the parentheses: $$ (X^2Y^4)^3 = (X^2)^3 \cdot (Y^4)^3 $$ Next, apply the power of a power rule, which states that $((a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$): For X^2: $$ (X^2)^3 = X^{2 \cdot 3} = X^6 $$ And for Y^4: $$ (Y^4)^3 = Y^{4 \cdot 3} = Y^{12} $$ Now, combine the simplified terms: $$ (X^2Y^4)^3 = X^6 \cdot Y^{12} $$ So, the final result is X^6Y^{12}.

8. What is the only even prime number?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

The only even prime number is 2. A prime number is defined as a number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself. For 2, the only divisors are indeed 1 and 2, satisfying the definition of a prime number. When it comes to even numbers, they are all divisible by 2, which means they have at least three divisors: 1, 2, and the number itself. This property disqualifies them from being prime, as a prime number cannot have more than two distinct positive divisors. Looking at the other choices: 4 is divisible by 1, 2, and 4; 6 is divisible by 1, 2, 3, and 6; and 8 is divisible by 1, 2, 4, and 8. Each of these numbers has more than two divisors, making them composite and therefore not prime. 2 stands apart as the only even number that fulfills the criteria of a prime number.

9. What is the outcome when one raises 1 to any power?

A. 0

B. 1

C. Undefined

D. It varies

When raising 1 to any power, the outcome is consistently 1. This occurs because the base, which is 1, does not change regardless of the exponent applied. Multiplication of 1 by itself any number of times still yields 1, since multiplying by 1 has no effect on the value. Therefore, whether the exponent is positive, negative, or even zero, the result will always remain 1. For example: - $1^2 = 1 \times 1 = 1$) - $1^0 = 1$, based on the property that any non-zero number raised to the power of zero equals one. - $1^{-3} = \frac{1}{1^3} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$) This consistency is fundamental to understanding exponents and illustrates the unique properties of the number 1 in mathematical operations.

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10. What can be said about the angles in a parallelogram?

A. All angles are acute

B. Adjacent angles are equal

C. Opposite angles are equal

D. All angles are right angles

In a parallelogram, opposite angles are indeed equal, which makes the statement accurate. This property arises from the nature of parallel lines and transversals. When two pairs of opposite sides are parallel, the angles formed at the intersections with a transversal (the other two sides of the parallelogram) maintain equality; thus, each angle across from another will be the same measure. For instance, if a parallelogram has one angle measuring 70 degrees, the angle directly opposite to it will also measure 70 degrees. Similarly, the adjacent angles will sum up to 180 degrees, adhering to the linear pair postulate. This affirms that while adjacent angles are supplementary, they are not equal, distinguishing the equality of opposite angles as a hallmark of parallelogram properties. In terms of the other options, while all angles being acute or all angles being right angles can be true for certain types of quadrilaterals (like rectangles or rhombuses), they do not apply universally to all parallelograms. Meanwhile, stating that adjacent angles are equal is incorrect as they are supplementary. Thus, the given assertion about opposite angles being equal stands as a fundamental characteristic of all parallelograms.

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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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