12 EXCLUSIVE GMAT® EXAM QUESTIONS
## GMAT® Exam At-A-Glance

You’re a busy college student. We get it. That’s why we’ve designed a GMAT Exam Breakdown just for you. Having a solid idea of the exam will help you put your best foot forward. Arrive on test day with confidence – you’ve got this!

### Analytical Writing Assessment
- **Number of Questions**: 1 Essay
- **Timing**: 30 Minutes
- **What is Measured**: Your ability to think critically and communicate your ideas

### Integrated Reasoning
- **Number of Questions**: 12 Questions
- **Timing**: 30 Minutes
- **What is Measured**: Your ability to evaluate information presented in multiple formats from multiple sources

### Quantitative Reasoning
- **Number of Questions**: 31 Questions
- **Timing**: 62 Minutes
- **What is Measured**: Your ability to analyze data and draw conclusions using basic math skills

### Verbal Reasoning
- **Number of Questions**: 36 Questions
- **Timing**: 65 Minutes
- **What is Measured**: Your ability to read and understand written material, evaluate arguments, and correct written material

### Total Exam Time
- 3 HOURS (187 MIN)

### Total Score
- 200 – 800

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Analytical Writing Assessment

The Analytical Writing Assessment (AWA) measures your ability to think critically and to communicate your ideas. For this exam question, you are asked to analyze the reasoning behind a given argument and write a critique of that argument.

1

The following appeared as part of a campaign to sell advertising time on a local radio station to local businesses:

“The Cumquat Café began advertising on our local radio station this year and was delighted to see its business increase by 10 percent over last year’s totals. Their success shows you how you can use radio advertising to make your business more profitable.”

Discuss how well reasoned you find this argument. In your discussion be sure to analyze the line of reasoning and the use of evidence in the argument.
The four types of Integrated Reasoning (IR) questions measure how well you evaluate information from multiple sources in multiple formats to solve complex problems. Integrated Reasoning tests the following skills:

1. Synthesizing information presented in graphics, text, and numbers
2. Evaluating relevant information from different sources
3. Organizing information to see relationships and to solve multiple, interrelated problems
4. Combining and manipulating information from multiple sources to solve complex problems

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Sample Integrated Reasoning Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The administrator is unwilling to invite as many participants in the second group as were invited in the first group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project coordinator does not expect to be able to meet the goal for numbers of complete surveys received.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The administrator is willing to accept some risk of exceeding the budget for compensating participants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Email from administrator to research staff | January 15, 10:46 a.m.

Yesterday was the deadline for our receipt of completed surveys from doctors who were invited to participate in the Medical Practice Priorities Survey. Did we get enough returns from this original group of invitees to get reliable statistics? Do we need to invite additional participants?

Email from project coordinator in response to the administrator’s January 15, 10:46 a.m. message | January 15, 11:12 a.m.

Altogether we got exactly 350 actual survey completions. We need at least 700 and were hoping for even more, so we plan to invite a second group to participate. Both the results from this first group and other research indicates that with this type of survey and participants, there is about a 40 percent probability that any given invitee will submit the completed survey in the time we’ll allow. (Obviously that doesn’t mean that if we invited 1,000 we’d necessarily get at least 400, so we need to think in terms of the risks of getting too few returns or exceeding the budget.) All of the participants who submitted their surveys by the deadline will get the $50 payment we promised. What is our total budget for compensation to participants?

Email from administrator to project coordinator in response to the project coordinator’s January 15, 11:12 a.m. message | January 15, 1:54 p.m.

The budget we allocated for compensation to those who complete and submit the Medical Practice Priorities Survey is $45,000. We will honor our commitment to pay $50 to each participant—in the second group as well as the first—who completes the survey and submits it by the deadline we specify when we invite them to participate. However, we will need to try not to exceed the total amount that is budgeted for this purpose.
Membership of Organization X, 1988

- Honorary Members: 78
- Fellows: 9,209
- Members: 35,509
- Associate Members: 27,909
- Affiliates: 2,372

According to the table above, the number of fellows was approximately what percent of the total membership of Organization X?

**Answer Choices**
A. 9%
B. 12%
C. 18%
D. 25%
E. 35%

In a recent election, James received 0.5 percent of the 2000 votes cast. To win the election, a candidate needed to receive more than 50 percent of the vote. How many additional votes would James have needed to win the election?

**Answer Choices**
A. 901
B. 989
C. 990
D. 991
E. 1001
If on a fishing trip Jim and Tom each caught some fish, which one caught more fish?

(1) Jim caught 2/3 as many fish as Tom.
(2) After Tom stopped fishing, Jim continued to fish until he caught 12 fish.

Answer Choices
A. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient.
B. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient.
C. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.
D. EACH statement ALONE is sufficient.
E. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are not sufficient.

How many of the boys in a group of 100 children have brown hair?

(1) Of the children in the group, 60 percent have brown hair.
(2) Of the children in the group, 40 are boys.

Answer Choices
A. Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient but statement (2) ALONE is not sufficient.
B. Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient but statement (1) ALONE is not sufficient.
C. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.
D. EACH statement ALONE is sufficient.
E. Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are not sufficient.
Verbal Reasoning

NOTE: Both questions 7 and 8 refer to this passage.

PASSAGE

(The following is based on material written in 1996.) The Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer, signed in 1987 by more than 150 nations, has attained its short-term goals: it has decreased the rate of increase in amounts of most ozone-depleting chemicals reaching the atmosphere and has even reduced the atmospheric levels of some of them. The projection that the ozone layer will substantially recover from ozone depletion by 2050 is based on the assumption that the protocol's regulations will be strictly followed. Yet there is considerable evidence of violations, particularly in the form of the release of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are commonly used in the refrigeration, heating, and air-conditioning industries. These violations reflect industry attitudes; for example, in the United States, 48% of respondents in a recent survey of subscribers to Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration News, an industry trade journal, said that they did not believe that CFCs damage the ozone layer. Moreover, some in the industry apparently do not want to pay for CFC substitutes, which can run five times the cost of CFCs. Consequently, a black market in imported illicit CFCs has grown. Estimates of the contraband CFC trade range from 10,000 to 22,000 tons a year, with most of the CFCs originating in India and China, whose agreements under the protocol still allow them to produce CFCs. In fact, the United States Customs Service reports that CFC-12 is a contraband problem second only to illicit drugs.

7. The passage suggests which of the following about the illicit trade in CFCs?

Answer Choices
A. It would cease if manufacturers in India and China stopped producing CFCs.
B. Most people who participate in such trade do not believe that CFCs deplete the ozone layer.
C. It will probably surpass illicit drugs as the largest contraband problem faced by the United States Customs Service.
D. It is fostered by people who do not want to pay the price of CFC substitutes.
E. It has grown primarily because of the expansion of the refrigeration, heating, and air-conditioning industries in foreign countries.

8. According to the passage, which of the following best describes most ozone-depleting chemicals in 1996 as compared to those in 1987?

Answer Choices
A. The levels of such chemicals in the atmosphere had decreased.
B. The number of such chemicals that reached the atmosphere had declined.
C. The amounts of such chemicals released had increased but the amounts that reached the atmosphere had decreased.
D. The rate of increase in amounts of such chemicals reaching the atmosphere had decreased.
E. The rate at which such chemicals were being reduced in the atmosphere had slowed.
Which of the following best completes the passage below? In a survey of job applicants, two fifths admitted to being at least a little dishonest. However, the survey may underestimate the proportion of job applicants who are dishonest, because ________.

**Answer Choices**
A. Some dishonest people taking the survey might have claimed on the survey to be honest.
B. Some generally honest people taking the survey might have claimed on the survey to be dishonest.
C. Some people who claimed on the survey to be at least a little dishonest may be very dishonest.
D. Some people who claimed on the survey to be dishonest may have been answering honestly.
E. Some people who are not job applicants are probably at least a little dishonest.

A factory was trying out a new process for producing one of its products, with the goal of reducing production costs. A trial production run using the new process showed a fifteen percent reduction in costs compared with past performance using the standard process. The production managers therefore concluded that the new process did produce a cost savings. Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the production managers’ conclusion?

**Answer Choices**
A. In the cost reduction project that eventually led to the trial of the new process, production managers had initially been seeking cost reductions of fifty percent.
B. Analysis of the trial of the new process showed that the cost reduction during the trial was entirely attributable to a reduction in the number of finished products rejected by quality control.
C. While the trial was being conducted, production costs at the factory for a similar product, produced without benefit of the new process, also showed a fifteen percent reduction.
D. Although some of the factory’s managers have been arguing that the product is outdated and ought to be redesigned, the use of the new production process does not involve any changes in the finished product.
E. Since the new process differs from the standard process only in the way in which the stages of production are organized and ordered, the cost of the materials used in the product is the same in both processes.
11. There is no consensus on what role, if any, is played by acid rain in slowing the growth or damaging forests in the eastern United States.

   Answer Choices
   A. slowing the growth or damaging
   B. the damage or the slowing of the growth of
   C. the damage to or the slowness of the growth of
   D. damaged or slowed growth of
   E. damaging or slowing the growth of

12. In 1973 mortgage payments represented twenty-one percent of an average thirty-year-old male’s income; and forty-four percent in 1984.

   Answer Choices
   A. income; and forty-four percent in 1984
   B. income; in 1984 the figure was forty-four percent
   C. income, and in 1984 forty-four percent
   D. income, forty-four percent in 1984 was the figure
   E. income that rose to forty-four percent in 1984
**ANALYTICAL WRITING ASSESSMENT**

1. Your answer is measured based on how well you analyze the reasoning behind the given argument, while writing a critique of that argument.

**INTEGRATED REASONING**

2. Your answer is measured based on how well you evaluate the information from multiple sources in multiple formats to solve the complex problem.

**PROBLEM SOLVING**

3. Answer: B
   Explanation:
   From the table, the number of fellows is 9,209, and the total membership is the sum of the 5 numbers, which is 75,077. Therefore, the number of fellows is $\frac{9,209}{75,077}$ of the total membership, or approximately 12 percent. The best answer is B.

4. Answer: D
   Explanation:
   James received 0.5 percent of 2000 votes, which is $(0.005)(2000) = 10$ votes. To win he needed more than 50 percent of 2000, so he needed $(0.5)(2000) + 1 = 1001$. Therefore, he needed an additional $1001 - 10 = 991$ votes. The best answer is D.

**DATA SUFFICIENCY**

5. Answer: A
   Explanation:
   Statement (1) indicates that Jim caught fewer fish than Tom. Therefore, (1) alone is sufficient to answer the question, and the answer must be A or D. Statement (2) gives no information about the number of fish Tom caught. Therefore, (2) alone is not sufficient. So the best answer is A.

6. Answer: E
   Explanation:
   From statement (1), only the total number of children who have brown hair can be determined, so (1) alone is not sufficient. Therefore, the answer must be B, C, or E. Clearly (2) alone is not sufficient because nothing is said about brown hair. Therefore, the answer must be C or E. From statements (1) and (2) together, only the total number of children who have brown hair and the number of boys in the group are known. Thus, (1) and (2) together are not sufficient, so the best answer is E.
READING COMPREHENSION

7. Answer: D
Explanation:
This question asks what the passage implies about the illicit trade in CFCs. The best answer is D. The passage states that some industry members appear not to want to pay the price of CFC substitutes, and that consequently a black market in cheaper CFCs has emerged. This implies that the black market is fostered at least in part by those industry members who are unwilling to pay the higher price of CFC substitutes. Choice A can be eliminated because the passage states only that most contraband CFCs originate in India and China. This does not imply that the illicit trade in CFCs could not continue without manufacturers in those countries. Choice B is not correct because the passage does not provide information about the beliefs of participants in the illicit CFC trade. Choice C is incorrect because the passage states only that the United States Customs Service considers the illicit CFC trade to be a problem second only to the illicit drug trade; there is no suggestion in the passage that the illicit CFC trade is expected to develop into a larger problem than the illicit drug trade. Choice E is incorrect because the passage attributes the growth of the illicit trade in CFCs to the high cost of CFC substitutes, not to an expansion of refrigeration, heating, and air-conditioning industries in foreign countries.

8. Answer: D
Explanation:
This question asks you to identify a claim that is made in the passage about ozone-depleting chemicals. The best answer is D. The passage, written in 1996, states that the rate of increase in amounts of most ozone-depleting chemicals reaching the atmosphere had been reduced since 1987. Choice A can be eliminated because the passage states that the atmospheric levels of some ozone-depleting chemicals had been reduced, not that the levels of most had been reduced. Choice B is incorrect because the actual number of different chemicals reaching the atmosphere is not provided in the passage, nor is it claimed that the number had declined. Choice C is not correct because the passage does not claim that there was an increase in the amounts of ozone-depleting chemicals released between 1987 and 1996. Choice E is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that the rate of reduction of atmospheric chemicals had slowed between 1987 and 1996.

CRITICAL REASONING

9. Answer: A
Explanation:
If applicants who are in fact dishonest claimed to be honest, the survey results would show a smaller proportion of
dishonest applicants than actually exists. Therefore, the first choice is best. The second choice is inappropriate because generally honest applicants who claimed to be dishonest could contribute to the overestimation, but not to the underestimation, of dishonest applicants. The fourth choice is inappropriate because applicants who admitted their dishonesty would not contribute to an underestimation of the proportion of dishonest applicants.

The third and last choices are not appropriate because the argument is concerned neither with degrees of dishonesty nor with the honesty of non-applicants.

10. Answer: C
Explanation:
The managers concluded that the new process produced a cost savings on the basis of a trial run of the process in which costs were 15 percent lower than they had been previously. You are asked to identify something that casts doubt on their conclusion.

Choice C is the best answer. If production costs at the factory fell for a similar product that was produced without using the new process, it is more doubtful that the observed production cost reductions achieved during the trial run were actually produced by the new process.

Choice A is incorrect; the fact that the managers had hoped for a cost reduction of fifty percent does not cast any doubt on their conclusion that the new process had produced at least some savings. Choice B is incorrect since finding the source of the cost savings in the trial shows that the savings were no mere accident and so reinforces the managers’ conclusion. Choices D and E are incorrect since by emphasizing that certain aspects of the product — its design and raw materials — were the same in the standard process and the new process, these two answer choices support, rather than cast doubt on, the conclusion that the process itself produced the savings.

SENTENCE CORRECTION
11. Answer: E
Explanation:
The corrected sentence must make clear that both damaging and slowing the growth of refer to forests. E is the only choice that does so without introducing errors. In choice A, of is required after growth. In choices B and C, the use of the damage instead of damaging produces awkward and wordy constructions, and without to after damage, B is grammatically incomplete. In C, the slowness of does not convey the original sense that the rate of growth has been slowed by acid rain. Choice D also changes the meaning of the sentence by making both damaged and slowed refer to growth.

12. Answer: B
Explanation:
To establish the clearest comparison between circumstances in 1973 and those in 1984, a separate clause is needed to describe each year. Choices A and C, in failing to use separate clauses, are too elliptical and therefore unclear. Choice A also incorrectly uses and and a semicolon to separate an independent clause and a phrase. Choice D incorrectly separates two independent clauses with a comma; moreover, the placement of in 1984 is awkward and confusing. In choice E, that refers illogically to income, thereby producing the misstatement that income rather than mortgage payments rose to forty-four percent in 1984. Choice B is best; two properly constructed clauses that clearly express the comparison are separated by a semicolon.