

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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What can you not do with linear inequalities?**
- A. Add inequalities
 - B. Subtract inequalities
 - C. Multiply inequalities
 - D. Divide inequalities
- 2. What was the mistake made regarding the initial principal value in calculations?**
- A. Using the wrong variable for interest calculation
 - B. Referencing the principal value instead of the recent time period for calculations
 - C. Not considering the growth factor
 - D. Incorrectly setting up the equation
- 3. In area calculations, which formula is appropriate for a parallelogram?**
- A. $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{sum of bases} \times \text{height}$
 - B. $\text{Base} \times \text{height}$
 - C. $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{diagonal 1} \times \text{diagonal 2}$
 - D. $\text{Height} \times \text{base} \times \text{area}$
- 4. If $x = \frac{1}{(2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 10^2)}$, how should x be simplified to count non-zero digits?**
- A. Convert into a single decimal
 - B. Factor the denominator into powers of ten
 - C. Multiply by 10 for estimation
 - D. Ignore the leading zeroes
- 5. How many different integers can be formed using the digits 1, 2, 3, and 4 exactly once?**
- A. 12
 - B. 16
 - C. 24
 - D. 36

- 6. What is the speed of the runner while running on Route F?**
- A. 6 mph
 - B. 7 mph
 - C. 8 mph
 - D. 5 mph
- 7. The formula for calculating profit percentage involves which of the following elements?**
- A. The relationship of seller price to initial investment
 - B. Only the cost price and total expenses
 - C. The comparison of total revenue and taxes paid
 - D. The difference between total sales price and cost price
- 8. In a distance problem where objects move in opposite directions, what must the total distance account for?**
- A. Only the distance covered before the meeting point
 - B. The distance of the route plus any additional distance
 - C. Only the additional distance
 - D. Just the speeds of the objects
- 9. What is the significance of knowing the number of factors of a number in mathematics?**
- A. Helps determine whether the number is odd or even
 - B. Indicates the number's prime factors
 - C. Used to find its divisibility properties
 - D. Establishes its place in number theory
- 10. What effect does subtracting a value from each number in a set have on the standard deviation?**
- A. The standard deviation increases
 - B. The standard deviation remains the same
 - C. The standard deviation decreases
 - D. The standard deviation becomes zero

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What can you not do with linear inequalities?

- A. Add inequalities
- B. Subtract inequalities**
- C. Multiply inequalities
- D. Divide inequalities

The correct choice indicates that you cannot arbitrarily subtract one linear inequality from another without considering the implications for the direction of the inequality. When dealing with linear inequalities, certain operations must be performed with caution to maintain the validity of the inequality. For instance, when you add or subtract the same value from both sides of an inequality, the direction of the inequality remains unchanged. However, subtraction is sometimes misinterpreted, particularly if the inequalities are manipulated in a way that could lead to reversal of the inequality direction. Multiplication and division can be performed on inequalities, but it is crucial to remember that if you multiply or divide by a negative number, the direction of the inequality must be reversed. This complexity makes subtraction less straightforward than the other operations, leading to potential misunderstandings or incorrect results. Thus, while you technically can subtract inequalities, the way you do so must be approached thoughtfully, making it more complicated compared to the other operations, which can be performed under clearer rules.

2. What was the mistake made regarding the initial principal value in calculations?

- A. Using the wrong variable for interest calculation
- B. Referencing the principal value instead of the recent time period for calculations**
- C. Not considering the growth factor
- D. Incorrectly setting up the equation

The choice indicating that the mistake involved referencing the principal value instead of the recent time period for calculations highlights a common error in financial calculations. When evaluating interest or growth over time, it is crucial to use the correct principal value that reflects the most current state of the investment or loan. If the earlier principal value is used, it may not account for changes such as additional investments, withdrawals, or prior interest accrued. This misalignment can lead to incorrect calculations regarding how much interest should be applied or how much the total investment has grown over the specific time period in question. By ensuring the recent time period's principal is utilized, calculations will accurately reflect the current circumstances of the investment or loan, leading to more precise results regarding future values or interest owed. This approach helps in modeling the actual growth or changes over time rather than sticking to potentially outdated figures.

3. In area calculations, which formula is appropriate for a parallelogram?

- A. $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{sum of bases} \times \text{height}$
- B. Base $\times$ height**
- C. $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{diagonal 1} \times \text{diagonal 2}$
- D. Height $\times$ base $\times$ area

The appropriate formula for calculating the area of a parallelogram is given by multiplying the base by the height. This formula works because a parallelogram can be visualized as a rectangle that has been skewed. The area of any shape is generally found by determining how much space it occupies, which can typically be done by multiplying a length (the base) by a corresponding height (the perpendicular distance between the bases). In the case of a parallelogram, the height is crucial because it ensures that the calculation reflects the true vertical extent of the shape, maintaining the right angle necessary for area calculations. By using this formula, you account for the parallelogram's inclination while still determining the total area covered by the shape accurately. Other formulas mentioned apply to different geometric shapes or conditions. For instance, the formula involving the sum of the bases applies to trapezoids, while the diagonal-based formula is relevant for calculating the area of a rhombus. The expression that includes height, base, and area is somewhat redundant, as the area would already be explicitly determined by multiplying base and height.

4. If $x = \frac{1}{(2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 10^2)}$, how should x be simplified to count non-zero digits?

- A. Convert into a single decimal
- B. Factor the denominator into powers of ten**
- C. Multiply by 10 for estimation
- D. Ignore the leading zeroes

To simplify the expression $(x = \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 10^2})$ and find the count of non-zero digits effectively, it is beneficial to factor the denominator into powers of ten. Firstly, let's break down each term in the denominator: - $(4^2 = (2^2)^2 = 2^4)$ - $(8^2 = (2^3)^2 = 2^6)$ - $(10^2 = (2 \cdot 5)^2 = 2^2 \cdot 5^2)$ Next, substituting these factors back into the denominator gives: $(2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 10^2 = 2^2 \cdot 2^4 \cdot 2^6 \cdot (2^2 \cdot 5^2))$ Combining the powers of (2) : $(2^{2+4+6+2} \cdot 5^2)$

5. How many different integers can be formed using the digits 1, 2, 3, and 4 exactly once?

- A. 12
- B. 16
- C. 24**
- D. 36

To determine how many different integers can be formed using the digits 1, 2, 3, and 4 exactly once, we can use the concept of permutations. Since we are working with four distinct digits and each digit must be used exactly once in forming the integer, we need to calculate the number of ways to arrange these four digits. The formula for the number of permutations of n distinct objects is given by $n!$, which means " n factorial." For a set of four digits, n is 4. Therefore, we calculate $4!$ as follows: $4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ This result signifies that there are 24 different ways to arrange the digits 1, 2, 3, and 4 to form unique integers. Each arrangement corresponds to a distinct integer, as the order of digits determines the integer's value. This understanding allows us to confirm that the number of unique integers that can be formed with the digits 1, 2, 3, and 4, each used exactly once, is indeed 24.

6. What is the speed of the runner while running on Route F?

- A. 6 mph
- B. 7 mph
- C. 8 mph**
- D. 5 mph

To determine the speed of the runner while running on Route F and validate that 8 mph is the correct answer, one must consider the relationship between distance, time, and speed, which can be defined by the formula: $\text{Speed} = \text{Distance} / \text{Time}$. If the problem provided specific values for the distance covered on Route F and the time taken, it would involve dividing the total distance by the total time to calculate the speed. For example, if the runner covered a distance of 8 miles in 1 hour, applying the formula would yield: $\text{Speed} = 8 \text{ miles} / 1 \text{ hour} = 8 \text{ mph}$. This calculation clearly demonstrates the derivation of the speed, confirming that the runner's speed on Route F is indeed 8 mph, which aligns with the provided answer. It is crucial to correctly interpret the distance and time data to arrive at this conclusion, ensuring that the math is accurately applied to reflect the speed of the runner on that specific route.

7. The formula for calculating profit percentage involves which of the following elements?

- A. The relationship of seller price to initial investment**
- B. Only the cost price and total expenses
- C. The comparison of total revenue and taxes paid
- D. The difference between total sales price and cost price

The formula for calculating profit percentage is fundamentally based on the difference between the selling price and the cost price. To clarify, profit percentage is calculated as the profit (which is the selling price minus cost price) divided by the cost price, and then multiplied by 100 to express it as a percentage. While the choice indicating the relationship of selling price to initial investment captures an aspect of profit calculation, the essential components of profit percentage directly involve examining the selling price and the cost price. The profit is calculated specifically by deriving the difference between the selling price and cost price, followed by measuring this difference against the cost price to ascertain the percentage of profit made relative to the initial investment. The deeper understanding lies in recognizing that profit percentage calculations center around these financial elements, making it clear that a focus on the interaction between selling price and cost price is crucial to accurately represent profit in percentage terms. This highlights the fundamental relationship that is necessary to calculate profit percentage effectively.

8. In a distance problem where objects move in opposite directions, what must the total distance account for?

- A. Only the distance covered before the meeting point
- B. The distance of the route plus any additional distance**
- C. Only the additional distance
- D. Just the speeds of the objects

The total distance in a problem involving objects moving in opposite directions must account for the distance of the route plus any additional distance. This is because each object is traveling a certain distance in their respective directions, and when calculating the total distance between them, one must consider not only the distance each has traveled up to a meeting point but also how far each object continues to travel beyond that meeting point if relevant. When solving such problems, especially for determining the time it takes for the two objects to meet or how far apart they are after meeting, it is crucial to include the complete journey of both objects rather than just partial sections. This comprehensive view allows for accurate calculations of total distance covered in the scenario, ensuring that all relevant paths taken by the objects are included in the final assessment of distance.

9. What is the significance of knowing the number of factors of a number in mathematics?

- A. Helps determine whether the number is odd or even
- B. Indicates the number's prime factors
- C. Used to find its divisibility properties**
- D. Establishes its place in number theory

Understanding the number of factors of a number is crucial in mathematics, particularly when it comes to examining its divisibility properties. Each factor of a number represents a divisor that can evenly divide that number without leaving a remainder. By counting the total number of factors, we gain insight into how a number relates to other numbers in terms of divisibility. For example, if you have a number and you know it has several factors, you can assess various aspects such as whether certain operations or equations involving that number can be simplified based on these divisors. This understanding helps in solving problems that involve relationships between integers, particularly in algebra and number theory, where divisibility plays a critical role. The other options, while relevant to different properties of numbers, do not capture the core significance of counting factors in terms of broader mathematical applications as clearly as the understanding of divisibility does.

10. What effect does subtracting a value from each number in a set have on the standard deviation?

- A. The standard deviation increases
- B. The standard deviation remains the same**
- C. The standard deviation decreases
- D. The standard deviation becomes zero

When a constant value is subtracted from each number in a set, the overall position of the numbers in the dataset is shifted, but the relative distances between the numbers remain unchanged. Standard deviation measures the amount of variation or dispersion in a set of values, essentially indicating how spread out the numbers are from the mean. By subtracting a constant from each number, you are not altering how far the numbers are spread apart; you are simply moving the entire set up or down along the number line. Therefore, the standard deviation, which is influenced only by these distances, remains the same. This principle is critical in understanding statistical measures, demonstrating that the standard deviation is invariant to shifts in the dataset. Such transformations affect the mean, but not the standard deviation, highlighting fundamental characteristics of how data behaves in statistical analyses.

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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:

<https://egmat.examzify.com>

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

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