

GRADUATE MANAGEMENT ADMISSION TEST (GMAT) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://gmat.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What alternative term is sometimes used to refer to factors?**
- A. Multiples
 - B. Divisors
 - C. Products
 - D. Quotients
- 2. If a prime number is involved in an operation and results in an even sum, which of the following must be true?**
- A. Both numbers are odd
 - B. At least one number must be 2
 - C. Both must be even
 - D. It can never be true
- 3. If two integers have no factors in common, what are their GCF and LCM?**
- A. GCF = 0, LCM = sum of the integers
 - B. GCF = 1, LCM = product of the integers
 - C. GCF = product of the integers, LCM = 1
 - D. GCF = 1, LCM = sum of the integers
- 4. In probability, how are events A and B combined if they are independent?**
- A. $P(A) + P(B)$
 - B. $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$
 - C. $P(A) \times P(B)$
 - D. $P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \times P(B)$
- 5. What is the result of squaring the square root of a number a?**
- A. $\sqrt{a}$
 - B. a
 - C. 1
 - D. 0

6. How many different arrangements are there for 6 children where two specific children cannot sit next to each other?
- A. 600
 - B. 720
 - C. 540
 - D. 840
7. What is the property of the sum of an evenly spaced set with an even increment?
- A. It is always odd
 - B. It is a prime number
 - C. It is always a multiple of the number of elements in the set
 - D. It cannot be determined
8. What is a key advantage of using a total of 1000 when calculating percentages?
- A. It simplifies multiplication
 - B. It makes comparison easier
 - C. It converts percentages into whole numbers
 - D. It allows easier addition of fractions
9. How many data sufficiency questions are included in a standard GMAT practice test?
- A. 10
 - B. 15
 - C. 20
 - D. 25
10. What does the combination symbol C represent?
- A. Choice of 1 from 6 items
 - B. 6 factorial
 - C. Sum of 6 items
 - D. Number of ways to arrange 6 items

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What alternative term is sometimes used to refer to factors?

- A. Multiples
- B. Divisors**
- C. Products
- D. Quotients

Factors are numbers that can be multiplied together to obtain another number. When we discuss divisors, we are specifically referring to a type of factor—those that can evenly divide a number without leaving a remainder. For example, the number 2 is a factor (or divisor) of 8, since 8 can be divided by 2 evenly, yielding 4. Divisors help in understanding the concept of factors by focusing on the numbers that divide a given number completely. In contrast, multiples involve numbers that can be obtained by multiplying a whole number by integers, products are the results of multiplying two or more numbers together, and quotients are the results obtained from division. Thus, the relationship between factors and divisors is what reinforces 'divisors' as an alternative term for factors.

2. If a prime number is involved in an operation and results in an even sum, which of the following must be true?

- A. Both numbers are odd
- B. At least one number must be 2**
- C. Both must be even
- D. It can never be true

In the context of prime numbers and their sums, when assessing the scenario of achieving an even sum, we need to consider the properties of even and odd numbers. A prime number is defined as a natural number greater than 1 with no positive divisors other than 1 and itself. The only even prime number is 2; all other prime numbers (3, 5, 7, etc.) are odd. For the sum of two numbers to be even, there are a couple of logical combinations: - **Even + Even = Even** - **Odd + Odd = Even** Since there is only one even prime (which is 2), if a prime number is involved in generating an even sum, at least one of the addends must involve the number 2. If 2 is used in addition with any odd prime (or another even number, though that can be distinctly indicated here), the sum will yield an even outcome. Thus, it must hold true that at least one of the numbers involved in the operation must be the prime number 2 whenever the sum is even. This reasoning clarifies why the correct answer indicates that at least one number must be 2, as it is the only even prime eligible

3. If two integers have no factors in common, what are their GCF and LCM?

- A. GCF = 0, LCM = sum of the integers
- B. GCF = 1, LCM = product of the integers**
- C. GCF = product of the integers, LCM = 1
- D. GCF = 1, LCM = sum of the integers

When two integers have no factors in common, this means that they are coprime or relatively prime. The concept of greatest common factor (GCF) and least common multiple (LCM) for such integers can be defined clearly. For integers that are coprime, their greatest common factor is 1. This is because the only positive divisor that both numbers share is 1. Hence, the GCF is indeed 1. On the other hand, the least common multiple (LCM) of two integers can be determined using the relationship between GCF and LCM. Specifically, for any two integers, the product of the two integers equals the product of their GCF and LCM. Therefore, if the GCF is 1, then the LCM can simply be calculated as the product of the two integers. To summarize: for any two coprime integers, they have a GCF of 1 and their LCM is the product of those integers. This makes it clear why the correct choice states that the GCF is 1 and the LCM is the product of the integers.

4. In probability, how are events A and B combined if they are independent?

- A. $P(A) + P(B)$
- B. $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$
- C. $P(A) \times P(B)$
- D. $P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \times P(B)$

When considering independent events in probability, the crucial aspect is that the occurrence of one event does not affect the occurrence of another event. For independent events A and B, the probability of both events occurring simultaneously—denoted as $P(A \text{ and } B)$ —is calculated by multiplying their individual probabilities. Thus, the formula used is $P(A) \times P(B)$. This multiplication reflects the definition of independence. If A and B are independent, knowing that A has occurred does not change the probability of B occurring. Because of this independence, the joint probability of both events happening together is simply the product of their individual probabilities, which supports the correctness of the answer provided. The other combinations suggested do not accurately represent the relationship between independent events. For example, adding their probabilities together would not account for their simultaneous occurrence properly, as would be necessary in the case of dependent events.

5. What is the result of squaring the square root of a number a?

- A. $\sqrt{a}$
- B. a
- C. 1
- D. 0

When you square the square root of a number $\sqrt{a}$, you are essentially performing two operations that are inverses of each other. The square root of $\sqrt{a}$, denoted as $\sqrt{\sqrt{a}}$, represents the value that, when multiplied by itself, gives you $\sqrt{a}$. Therefore, if you take that square root $\sqrt{\sqrt{a}}$ and square it, you are effectively reversing the square root operation. Mathematically, this can be expressed as: $\sqrt{(\sqrt{a})^2} = a$. This shows that when you square the square root of $\sqrt{a}$, you arrive back at the original number $\sqrt{a}$. This understanding reinforces the importance of recognizing how operations like squaring and square roots interact with one another. The result is independent of what $\sqrt{a}$ actually is, as long as $\sqrt{a}$ is a non-negative number (the square root is typically defined in this way in real number contexts). Hence, the correct result of squaring the square root of a number $\sqrt{a}$ is indeed $\sqrt{a}$.

6. How many different arrangements are there for 6 children where two specific children cannot sit next to each other?

- A. 600
- B. 720
- C. 540
- D. 840

To determine the number of different arrangements for 6 children such that two specific children do not sit next to each other, it's helpful to use the principle of complementary counting. First, calculate the total arrangements of 6 children without any restrictions. The total number of arrangements is given by the factorial of the number of children, which is $6!$ (6 factorial). This equals 720, as it is calculated as follows: $6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 720$. Next, consider the arrangements where the two specific children sit next to each other. If we treat these two children as a single unit or block, we effectively reduce the problem to arranging 5 units: the block of the two children and the other 4 individual children. The number of arrangements for these 5 units is $5!$, which equals: $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$. However, within their block, the two specific children can switch positions, adding another factor of 2 for their arrangement. Therefore, the total arrangements where these two children are sitting next to each other is: $5! \times 2 = 120$.

7. What is the property of the sum of an evenly spaced set with an even increment?

- A. It is always odd
- B. It is a prime number
- C. It is always a multiple of the number of elements in the set**
- D. It cannot be determined

The sum of an evenly spaced set with an even increment exhibits a characteristic that relates closely to the number of elements in that set. When you have an evenly spaced set, this means that the numbers follow a consistent pattern of increments, and in the case of an even increment, all differences between consecutive terms are equal and are even numbers. When you add together a series of evenly spaced numbers, the result (or sum) can be observed to relate significantly to the total count of those numbers. If the increment between terms is even, then regardless of how many terms are included, the overall result will be a multiple of that number of terms. This is due to the fact that each pair of terms contributes evenly to the sum and maintains that even sum across the entire set of numbers. For example, consider a set of numbers like 2, 4, 6, 8, and so forth. The increment here is even, and if you count the numbers (say there are 4), their total will always yield a sum that is even and divisible by 4, reinforcing the idea that the sum behaves consistently in this manner. Thus, it can be concluded that the property of the sum of an evenly spaced set with an even increment

8. What is a key advantage of using a total of 1000 when calculating percentages?

- A. It simplifies multiplication
- B. It makes comparison easier
- C. It converts percentages into whole numbers**
- D. It allows easier addition of fractions

Using a total of 1000 when calculating percentages provides a significant advantage because it directly converts percentages into whole numbers. This clarity arises from the fact that a percentage is essentially a fraction out of 100. Therefore, when you equate any percentage to a total of 1000, it becomes straightforward to find out what that percentage represents in whole numbers. For instance, if you have a percentage like 15%, it can simply be calculated as 15% of 1000, resulting in 150. This approach eliminates the need for fractional calculations or decimals, allowing for quick and intuitive understanding of what the percentage signifies in a tangible context. Consequently, this method facilitates easier interpretation and communication of percentage-based data in everyday situations, such as financial reports or statistical analyses. Other options might not hold the same level of immediate clarity or application in percentage calculations. Simplifying multiplication is a benefit of using particular numbers but does not specifically relate to percentage calculations in the way that using 1000 does. Making comparisons easier could be relevant, but the specific conversion of percentages into whole numbers is a more direct advantage. Additionally, while adding fractions can sometimes become easier in certain contexts, it does not directly pertain to the percentage calculation process like the use of a

9. How many data sufficiency questions are included in a standard GMAT practice test?

- A. 10
- B. 15**
- C. 20
- D. 25

In a standard GMAT practice test, the number of data sufficiency questions typically included is 15. This is consistent across the official GMAT test structure, which features a variety of question types in the quantitative section, including problem-solving and data sufficiency. Data sufficiency questions test not only mathematical skills but also the ability to determine when you have enough information to solve a problem. Understanding this format helps effectively prepare for the GMAT, especially since these questions often require a different approach compared to traditional problem-solving questions. The inclusion of 15 data sufficiency questions allows test-takers to gauge their skills in interpreting data, assessing the adequacy of given information, and using logical reasoning, which are all crucial for success on the GMAT and in business school.

10. What does the combination symbol C represent?

- A. Choice of 1 from 6 items**
- B. 6 factorial
- C. Sum of 6 items
- D. Number of ways to arrange 6 items

The combination symbol C represents the number of ways to choose 1 item from a total of 6 distinct items. This is a fundamental concept in combinatorics, where the notation C specifically indicates a combination without regard to the order of selection. In mathematical terms, combinations are calculated using the formula $nCr = n! / [r!(n - r)!]$, where n is the total number of items, r is the number of items to choose, and $!$ denotes factorial, the product of all positive integers up to that number. For C , it translates to $6! / [1!(6 - 1)!]$, which simplifies to $6 / 1 = 6$. This outcome reflects the fact that you can pick any one of the six items, resulting in a total of six distinct choices. The other options, while related to mathematical concepts, do not accurately describe what C represents. For example, 6 factorial pertains to the total number of ways to arrange 6 items, which is not the same as selecting a subset of those items.

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://gmat.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE