

CAREERS 360

PREPARATION **Series**

GMAT 2025

Preparation Tips



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INTRODUCTION

GMAT or the Graduate Management Admission Test is a popular management entrance exam by GMAC (Graduate Management Admission Council). GMAC also conducts the GMAT examination which includes topics such as Quantitative Reasoning, Verbal Reasoning and Data Insights. More than 1,00,000 management aspirants sign up for the GMAT test every year seeking admission to more than 7,700 programs offered at 2,400+ universities around the globe. Top B-Schools in India also accept GMAT scores. With the increasing examination difficulty and competitiveness, it has become mandatory that the candidates undergo strict and determined preparation for acing the examination.

Post 31st January, GMAC has decided to scrap the GMAT General test and the GMAT exam test will only be the examination available for the candidates. The examination like the general test can be attempted both online and offline (from test centres). GMAC decided to remove the Analytical Writing assessment because the essay writing task is a part of the admission process to various top B-schools. Additionally, this would mean that the candidates get additional time for attempting the questions which can allow them to get better results.

Candidates will have to also keep in mind that, this doesn't mean that the GMAT examination would be of easy level. The skills of the candidates would be tested at a greater level and for this, strict and continuous practice is necessary.

STRUCTURE OF THE GMAT EXAMINATION



The GMAT Exam Edition consists of three sections that require the specific skills that are necessary to succeed in a graduate management program offered by various top B-schools across the globe.

- Quantitative Reasoning
- Verbal Reasoning
- Data Insights

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

The Quantitative Aptitude section of the latest GMAT Exam Edition excludes Data Sufficiency questions and focuses on assessing the foundational algebraic and arithmetic knowledge of the candidate, along with their ability to apply these skills in problem-solving. Consisting of 21 Problem-Solving questions, this segment demands familiarity with arithmetic and elementary algebra. Success in answering these questions hinges on logic and

analytical skills rather than relying solely on mathematical abilities. It's important to note that the **use of a calculator is not permitted during this section.**

VERBAL REASONING

The GMAT Exam Edition comes with an updated Verbal Reasoning section without Sentence Correction questions which is a deviation from the existing GMAT exam pattern. This section assesses the aptitude of the candidates for reading comprehension and their ability to reason and evaluate arguments. Comprising 23 questions, it includes both Reading Comprehension and Critical Reasoning questions.

In Reading Comprehension, the candidate's skills in understanding words and statements, explaining logical relationships between key points, making inferences, and tracking the progression of quantitative concepts will

be evaluated. The assessment focuses on key reading skills such as identifying the main idea, supporting ideas, deducing inferences, applying knowledge, understanding the logical structure, and recognizing style.

Critical Reasoning questions examine the proficiency of the candidate in constructing and evaluating arguments, as well as their ability to devise or assess a course of action. These questions are based on brief reading passages, usually under 100 words. Typically, the accompanying question requires the candidate to determine which of the five answer options strengthens or weakens an argument, identifies flaws in the argument, or strongly supports or undermines it. It's important to note that specialized knowledge of the subject matter is not required to answer these questions.

DATA INSIGHTS

In the GMAT Exam Edition, the Data Insights section is designed to evaluate candidates' proficiency in analyzing and interpreting data, as well as their ability to apply data to real-world business scenarios. This section, comprising 20 questions, introduces an enhanced digital and data literacy dimension, aligning with the evolving demands of the business landscape. Integrated Reasoning and Data Sufficiency question types are asked to measure this important skill set—one of the most necessary and sought-after abilities in contemporary business.

Candidates will encounter questions that require them to assess how various sources and forms of information, including graphics, numeric data, and verbal content, interrelate and can be utilized for informed decision-making. The questions may necessitate the application of mathematical concepts, data analysis, verbal

reasoning, or a combination of these skills. Importantly, an on-screen calculator is permitted for this section.

The question types within the Data Insights section are as follows:

Data Sufficiency: Evaluate the capability of the candidate to analyze a quantitative problem, identify relevant data, and determine the point at which there is sufficient information to solve the problem.

Multi-Source Reasoning: Assesses the candidate's ability to examine data from diverse sources, such as text passages, tables, and graphics, and analyze each source carefully to answer multiple questions. Some questions may involve recognizing discrepancies among different data sources, drawing inferences, or determining the relevance of data.

Table Analysis: Tests the candidate's skill in sorting and analyzing data presented in a table format, similar to a spreadsheet, to identify relevant information or meet specific conditions

Graphics Interpretation: Measures the candidate's ability to interpret information presented in graphical forms like scatter plots, x/y graphs, bar charts, pie charts, or statistical curve distributions. This assesses your capability to discern relationships and draw inferences.

Two-Part Analysis: Evaluate the proficiency of the candidate in solving complex problems, which may be quantitative, verbal, or a combination of both. The format is intentionally versatile to cover a broad range of content, assessing their ability to evaluate trade-offs, solve simultaneous equations, and understand relationships between different entities.

OVERVIEW OF THE LATEST GMAT EXAMINATION



Section	Content and Focus	Question Types	Special Instructions
Quantitative Analysis	Assess foundational algebraic and arithmetic knowledge; Apply skills to solve problems	21 Problem-Solving questions	No calculator is allowed during this section
Verbal Analysis	Evaluate reading comprehension; Reason and evaluate arguments	23 Reading Comprehension and Critical Reasoning questions	No Sentence Correction questions; No specialized subject knowledge required
Data Insights	Analyze and interpret data; Apply data to real-world business scenarios	20 questions combining Integrated Reasoning and Data Sufficiency types	On-screen calculator permitted; Focus on digital and data literacy

SYLLABUS



Section 1 - Quantitative Reasoning

The questions here are in problem-solving and data sufficiency models which cover the topics of algebraic and arithmetic foundational knowledge. The quantitative reasoning section in the GMAT syllabus tests the logic and analytical skills, not the underlying math skills.

Section 2 - Verbal Reasoning

The questions for the GMAT verbal reasoning of GMAT 2024 are in reading comprehension and critical reasoning models. Here the reading skills like main idea, supporting idea, inference, application, logical structure, and style are measured. Critical Reasoning questions based on a short reading passage of less than 100 words measure the ability to make and evaluate arguments and formulate or evaluate a plan of action.

Section 3 - Data Insights

This section is a new addition to the GMAT syllabus,

which measures the candidate's ability to analyze and interpret the data that can be applied to real-world business scenarios. The Data Insights section comprises 20 questions. The questions include the concepts of math, data sufficiency, multi-source reasoning, table analysis, graphics interpretation, and two-part analysis.

GMAT Exam Sections	Question Types
Data Insights	Multi-Source Reasoning Table Analysis Graphic Interpretation Two-Part Analysis
Quantitative Reasoning	Data Sufficiency Problem-Solving
Verbal Reasoning	Reading Comprehension Critical Reasoning

GENERAL TIPS FOR ACING GMAT EXAMINATION

Understand the Exam Structure: Familiarize yourself with the format and sections of the GMAT, which include Data Insights (DI), Quantitative Aptitude and Verbal Reasoning.

Create a Study Plan: Develop a structured study plan that covers all sections of the GMAT. Allocate sufficient time for each area based on your strengths and weaknesses.

Use Official GMAT Materials: Utilize official GMAT study materials provided by the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC). This includes the Official Guide, GMATPrep software, and Exam Packs.

Practice Regularly: Consistent practice is crucial. Work on a variety of questions and gradually increase difficulty. Focus on both timed and untimed practice to build speed and accuracy.

Identify Weaknesses: Regularly assess your performance to identify weak areas. Concentrate on improving those specific skills and concepts.

Improve Time Management: Time management is crucial for the GMAT. Practice answering questions within the allocated time to simulate test conditions.

Develop a Strategy for Each Section: Understand the unique demands of each section and develop strategies accordingly. For example, in the verbal section, focus on comprehension and critical reasoning skills.

Master the Fundamentals: Ensure a solid understanding

of basic concepts in both quantitative and verbal sections. Strong fundamentals will help you tackle more complex problems.

Read Actively: Cultivate the habit of active reading, especially in the verbal section. This will help you comprehend passages and answer questions more effectively.

Practice with Online Tools: Familiarize yourself with the online format using GMATPrep software. This helps reduce test-day anxiety and ensures a smoother experience.

Simulate Test Conditions: Practice under conditions that mimic the actual test day. This includes using the same scratch paper and taking breaks as prescribed during the exam.

Learn from Mistakes: Review and analyze your mistakes. Understand why you got a question wrong and learn from those errors to avoid repeating them.

Stay Healthy and Manage Stress: Prioritize your health. Get enough sleep, exercise regularly, and manage stress. A healthy body and mind contribute to better focus and performance.

Take Mock Exams: Take full-length, timed practice tests to assess your overall readiness and identify any areas that need improvement.

Stay Positive: Maintain a positive mindset. Confidence is key on test day. Remind yourself of your preparation and stay calm under pressure.

SECTION SPECIFIC TIPS FOR ACING GMAT EXAMINATION

DATA INSIGHTS (DI)

Consider a sample data insight practice question:

1. DATA SUFFICIENCY QUESTION

Question:

What is the monthly rent for a certain apartment?

(1) The monthly rent per person for 4 people to share the rent for the apartment is \$375.

(2) The monthly rent per person for 4 people to share the rent of the apartment is \$125 less than the monthly rent per person for 3 people to share the rent.

(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.

(Extracted from Sample Practice Questions 2023 uploaded on <https://www.mba.com/exams/gmat-focus-edition/about/sample-questions>)

Solution:

The correct answer is (D) EACH statement ALONE is sufficient

Explanation:

(1) The monthly rent per person for 4 people to share the rent for the apartment is \$375.

This statement provides the total monthly rent for the apartment, as it mentions that 4 people share the rent. Therefore, it is sufficient to answer the question.

(2) The monthly rent per person for 4 people to share the rent of the apartment is \$125 less than the monthly rent per person for 3 people to share the rent.

This statement, when combined with the statement (1), allows us to set up a system of equations to find the monthly rent per person for both cases. Therefore, it is also sufficient to answer the question.

Each statement alone is enough to determine the monthly rent for the apartment, so the correct answer is (D).

TIPS AND TRICKS TO ACE DATA SUFFICIENCY QUESTIONS

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION
Understand the Question Stem	Clearly comprehend the information being sought, ensuring a clear understanding of the question.
Analyze Each Statement Independently	Evaluate each statement on its own to determine if it provides sufficient information.

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION
Check for Specific Values	Look for numerical values or concrete relationships in the statements that directly address the question.
Consider Variables and Equations	If variables are present, establish equations or inequalities to represent relationships provided.
Combine Statements When Necessary	Combine statements when individual ones are insufficient, searching for connections or complementing information.
Use Your Numbers	Substitute your values to test relationships and assess sufficiency.
Avoid Making Assumptions	Rely solely on the information provided in the statements; refrain from making unwarranted assumptions.
Eliminate Unnecessary Calculations	Minimize unnecessary calculations; focus on logical reasoning rather than extensive mathematical computation.
Watch for Keywords	Pay attention to specific words like “each,” “all,” “some,” or “any,” which can impact the approach.
Practice Systematic Approach	Develop a systematic method for tackling Data Sufficiency questions, ensuring thorough step-by-step analysis.

2. MULTI-SOURCE REASONING QUESTION

1. 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?

2. 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 indicate that with this type of survey and this type of participants, there is about a 40 per cent 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?

3. 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 honour 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.

Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the three emails support the inference as stated?

(Extracted from Sample Practice Questions 2023 uploaded on <https://www.mba.com/exams/gmat-focus-edition/about/sample-questions>)

Yes	No	Statements
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The administrator is unwilling to invite as many participants in the second group as were invited in the first group.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The project coordinator does not expect to be able to meet the goal for number of completed surveys received.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The administrator is willing to accept some risk of exceeding the budget for compensating participants.

Solution

1. The administrator is unwilling to invite as many participants in the second group as were invited in the first group.

The information in the emails does not explicitly state the number of participants in the first and second groups. Therefore, it's not clear whether the administrator is unwilling to invite as many participants in the second group.

The answer is "No."

2. The project coordinator does not expect to be able to meet the goal for the number of completed surveys received.

The project coordinator, in the second email, mentions that they need at least 700 survey completions, but they

only got exactly 350 from the first group. This suggests that the project coordinator does not expect to meet the goal for the number of completed surveys.

The answer is "Yes."

3. The administrator is willing to accept some risk of exceeding the budget for compensating participants.

The administrator, in the third email, mentions that they will honour the commitment to pay \$50 to each participant in the second group but also express the need not to exceed the total budget allocated for compensation. This suggests that the administrator is willing to accept some risk but with a budgetary constraint.

The answer is "Yes."

TIPS AND TRICKS TO ACE MULTI-SOURCE REASONING QUESTIONS

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION
Identify Key Players	Recognize the key individuals or entities involved in the information provided. Understanding the roles of administrators, coordinators, or participants is crucial for context.
Contextual Understanding	Gain a thorough understanding of the context in which the communication is happening. Consider timelines, events, and cause-and-effect relationships between different pieces of information.
Extract Relevant Numbers	Identify and extract numerical data presented in the information. Pay attention to figures, percentages, or quantifiable details relevant to the questions asked.
Inferential Thinking	Develop the ability to make logical inferences based on the information provided. Connect different statements or data points to draw conclusions that may not be explicitly stated.
Budgetary Considerations	Pay special attention to budget-related information. Understand constraints and priorities regarding financial aspects, as they may play a crucial role in decision-making.
Consider Implications	Think about the potential consequences or implications of the information provided. Assess risks, benefits, and overall outcomes related to the decisions or actions discussed.
Pay Attention to Commitments	Note any commitments or promises made within the communication. Understand the constraints associated with fulfilling these commitments and their impact on the situation.
Evaluate Goal Achievement	Assess whether stated goals or targets are likely to be achieved based on the information provided. Consider challenges or obstacles that may hinder the realization of objectives.
Time Sensitivity	Be aware of time-related factors. Understand deadlines, timeframes, and any dependencies on timely actions, as time-sensitive information can influence decision-making.
Practice Inference Skills	Regularly practice inferring information from different data scenarios. This helps develop a sharper ability to extract meaning and draw logical conclusions from complex information sets.

3. TABLE ANALYSIS QUESTION

The table displays data on Brazilian agricultural products in 2009.

Commodity	Production, world share (%)	Production, world rank	Exports, world share (%)	Exports, world rank
Beef	16	2	22	1
Chickens	15	3	38	1
Coffee	40	1	32	1
Corn	8	4	10	2
Cotton	5	5	10	4
Orange juice	56	1	82	1
Pork	4	4	12	4
Soybeans	27	2	40	2
Sugar	21	1	44	1

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement can be shown to be true based on the information in the table. Otherwise, select No.

Yes	No	Statements
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No individual country produces more than one-fourth of the world's sugar.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If Brazil produces less than 20% of the world's supply of any commodity listed in the table, Brazil is not the world's top exporter of that commodity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Of the commodities in the table for which Brazil ranks first in world exports, Brazil produces more than 20% of the world's supply.

(Extracted from Sample Practice Questions 2023 uploaded on <https://www.mba.com/exams/gmat-focus-edition/about/sample-questions>)

Solution

1. No individual country produces more than one-fourth of the world's sugar.

Brazil's production of sugar is 21%, which is less than one-fourth (25%). Therefore, the statement is true.

Answer: Yes.

2. If Brazil produces less than 20% of the world's supply of any commodity listed in the table, Brazil is not the world's top exporter of that commodity.

This statement is not correct based on the information in the table. It is possible for Brazil to be the top exporter even if its production is less than 20% of the world's supply.

Answer: No.

3. Of the commodities in the table for which Brazil ranks first in world exports, Brazil produces more than \$20 of the world's supply.

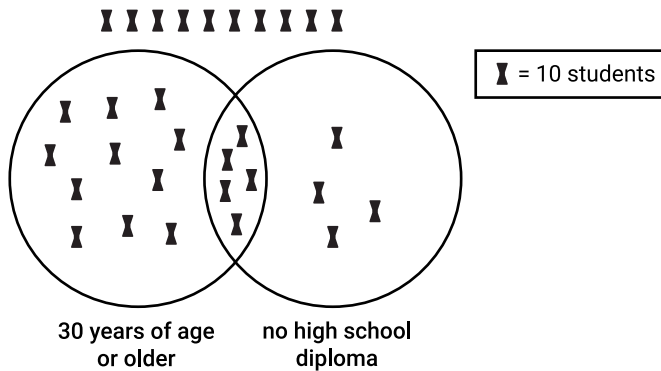
This statement is not supported by the information in the table. Brazil is the world's top exporter of some commodities and its production is less than \$20 of the world's supply.

Answer: No.

TIPS AND TRICKS TO ACE TABLE ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

ASPECT	DESCRIPTION
Understand Data Representation	Grasp the method used to represent data in a table. Understand the scale and symbols used for accurate analysis.
Identify Relevant Categories	Clearly identify and comprehend the categories or groups mentioned in the table that are crucial for analysis.
Pay Attention to Overlapping Areas	In questions with multiple categories, be attentive to overlapping areas as they may influence calculations.
Calculate Probabilities Efficiently	Develop a systematic approach to calculate probabilities, especially in cases involving 'or' and 'and' conditions.
Verify Answers	Double-check your calculations to ensure they align with the provided answer choices, avoiding calculation errors.
Use Visual Estimation	Develop the ability to make quick visual estimates, especially in scenarios where precise calculations may not be necessary.
Practice Interpreting Different Graphs	Regularly practice interpreting various types of graphs and charts to enhance overall data interpretation skills.
Manage Time Effectively	Allocate time wisely among different questions; if a question is time-consuming, consider skipping and returning later.
Eliminate Distractions	Focus solely on relevant information provided in the table, avoiding unnecessary details that might lead to confusion.
Familiarize Yourself with GMAT Style	Get accustomed to the types of questions presented in the GMAT, as they often follow a consistent style and format in the Data Insights section.
Review All Commodities Individually	Analyze each commodity independently, avoiding assumptions based on patterns observed in other categories.
Eliminate Extremes for Clarity	Eliminate extreme answer choices to narrow down options, focusing on the most reasonable and supported answers.
Practice with Similar Tables	Familiarize yourself with similar table formats and practice interpreting data swiftly for efficiency.

4. GRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTION



Refer to the pictograph of a survey of students at Central Community College. Each symbol represents 10 students in a sample of 300.

1. If one student is selected at random from the 300 surveyed, the chance that the student will be under 30 or a high school graduate or both is

- A. 1 out of 6
- B. 1 out of 3
- C. 2 out of 3
- D. 5 out of 6

2. If one student is selected at random from the 300 surveyed, the chance that the student will be both under 30 and a high school graduate is

- A. 1 out of 6
- B. 1 out of 3
- C. 2 out of 3
- D. 5 out of 6

Solution

1. For the first question, the chance of a student being under 30 or a high school graduate or both is calculated by combining the symbols representing under 30 (50) and high school graduate (60) minus the overlap of both categories (20). This gives 90, which is 5 out of 6 when divided by 300.

2. The second question simply asks for the proportion of students represented by the overlapping symbols (20), hence 1 out of 6.

(Extracted from Sample Practice Questions 2023 uploaded on <https://www.mba.com/exams/gmat-focus-edition/about/sample-questions>)

TIPS AND TRICKS TO ACE GRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTIONS

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION
1. Understand Data Representation	Grasp is the method used to represent data in a given graph or chart. Understand the scale and symbols used.
2. Identify Relevant Categories	Clearly identify the categories or groups mentioned in the question that you need to analyze.
3. Pay Attention to Overlapping Areas	For questions involving multiple categories, pay close attention to overlapping areas as they might impact calculations.
4. Calculate Probabilities Efficiently	Develop a systematic approach to calculate probabilities, especially in cases of 'or' and 'and' conditions.
5. Verify Answers	Double-check your calculations and ensure they align with the provided answer choices.
6. Use Visual Estimation	Develop the ability to make quick visual estimates, especially in scenarios where precise calculations may not be necessary.
7. Practice Interpreting Different Graphs	Regularly practice interpreting various types of graphs and charts to enhance your overall data interpretation skills.
8. Manage Time Effectively	Allocate time wisely among different questions; if a particular data insights question is time-consuming, consider skipping and returning later.
9. Eliminate Distractions	Focus solely on the relevant information provided in the graph/chart, avoiding unnecessary details.
10. Familiarize Yourself with GMAT Style	Get accustomed to the types of questions presented in the GMAT, as they often follow a consistent style and format in the Data Insights section.
Review All Commodities Individually	Analyze each commodity independently, avoiding assumptions based on patterns observed in other categories.
Eliminate Extremes for Clarity	Eliminate extreme options to narrow down choices, focusing on the most reasonable and supported answers.
Practice with Similar Tables	Familiarize yourself with similar table formats and practice interpreting data swiftly for efficiency.

5. TWO-PART ANALYSIS QUESTION

Consider the below sample question:

The Quasi JX is a new car model. Under ideal driving conditions, the Quasi JX's fuel economy is E kilometres per litre (E km/L) when its driving speed is constant at S kilometres per hour (S km/H)

In terms of the variables S and E , select the expression that represents the number of litres of fuel used in 1 hour of driving under ideal driving conditions at a constant speed S , and select the expression that represents the number of litres of fuel used in a 60 KM drive under ideal driving conditions at a constant speed S . Make only two selections, one in each column.

Litres of Fuel in 1 hour	Litres of Fuel in 60 KM	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	S/E
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E/S
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	$60/E$
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	$60/S$
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	$S/60$
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	$E/60$

(Extracted from Sample Practice Questions 2023 uploaded on <https://www.mba.com/exams/gmat-focus-edition/about/sample-questions>)

Solution

1. Litres of Fuel in 1 hour: S/E

This expression represents the fuel consumption per hour when driving at a constant speed S with a fuel economy of E kilometres per litre.

2. Litres of Fuel in 60 KM: $60/E$

This expression represents the fuel consumption for a 60-kilometre drive at a constant speed with a fuel economy of E kilometres per litre.

TIPS AND TRICKS TO ACE TWO-PART ANALYSIS QUESTION

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION
Understanding Ratio Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the significance of ratio relationships in representing quantities. Identify how changes in one variable affect the other within a given context.
Interpreting Expressions in Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on the specific variables involved in each expression and understand their meanings in the context of the problem. Relate the expressions to real-world scenarios, such as fuel consumption, distance, or time, without relying on explicit references from the question.
Applying Mathematical Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice performing operations on variables (e.g., division, multiplication) to derive meaningful expressions that relate to the problem's context. Be comfortable manipulating expressions involving variables, as this skill is crucial for making accurate selections.
Contextual Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay attention to the specific requirements of each question (e.g., fuel consumption in a specific time duration or for a given distance) and choose the appropriate expression accordingly. Develop a keen awareness of the relationships between variables, ensuring that your selections align with the given conditions in each scenario.
Visualizing Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visualize how changes in driving speed, fuel economy, or distance travelled impact the overall fuel consumption. Create mental images or associations to reinforce the understanding of the relationships between variables.
Avoiding Common Mistakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be cautious not to misinterpret the roles of variables or mix up their meanings within the given context. Double-check your selections to ensure they align with the specific conditions stated in the question.
Strategic Guessing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If unsure about a specific relationship, use strategic guessing by eliminating obviously incorrect options based on your understanding of the problem. Prioritize the selections that make logical sense in the context of the question.
Practicing with Diverse Scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in practice with a variety of scenarios involving different variables and contexts, enhancing your ability to apply these strategies across various problem types. Review and analyze solutions to understand the underlying logic, reinforcing your grasp of fundamental concepts related to data insights.

QUANTITATIVE REASONING (QR)

Consider the practice question:

Question:

If a certain wheel turns at a constant rate of x revolutions per minute, how many revolutions will the wheel make in k seconds?

- (A) $60kx$
- (B) kx
- (C) $x \div k$
- (D) $x \div (60k)$
- (E) $kx \div 60$

(Extracted from Sample Practice Questions 2023 uploaded on <https://www.mba.com/exams/gmat-focus-edition/about/sample-questions>)

Solution.

The relationship between revolutions per minute (rpm), time in minutes, and revolutions can be expressed using the formula:

$$\text{Revolutions} = \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}$$

In this case, the rate is given as x revolutions per minute, and the time is given in seconds as k . To make the units consistent, you need to convert the time from seconds to minutes. Since there are 60 seconds in a minute, the conversion factor is $1/60$.

Now, substitute the values into the formula:

$$\text{Revolutions} = x \times k/60$$

To simplify, we can express this as:

$$\text{Revolutions} = kx/60$$

Therefore, the right answer is Option E.

TIPS AND TRICKS TO ACE QUANTITATIVE REASONING QUESTIONS

TIPS AND TRICKS FOR GMAT QUANT SECTION

Understand the Formulas	Familiarize yourself with basic formulas related to rates, time, and quantities. Understanding the fundamental relationships will be key to solving quantitative problems efficiently.
Consistent Units	Pay attention to units and ensure they are consistent throughout the problem. If necessary, convert units to make them compatible and simplify calculations.
Utilize Variables Effectively	Use variables to represent unknown quantities and clearly define relationships between them. This can help simplify the problem and make it easier to solve.
Identify Key Information	Quickly identify the essential information given in the question, and recognize the relationships between the different variables. Focus on what the question is asking for and what is provided.
Work with Ratios and Proportions	Many GMAT quant problems involve ratios and proportions. Develop a strong understanding of how to set up and solve problems using these concepts.
Shortcut Calculations	Look for opportunities to simplify calculations. Cancel out common factors, combine like terms, and use shortcuts whenever possible to save time.
Convert Units Strategically	When converting units, choose the most convenient conversion factors to simplify calculations. Understanding the relationships between different units can help you make quick and accurate conversions.
Plug In Numbers	In some cases, plugging in numbers for variables can simplify the problem and make it easier to solve. Choose values strategically to avoid unnecessary complexity.
Eliminate Answer Choices	If you're unsure about the exact solution, try eliminating answer choices that are clearly incorrect. This can increase your chances of selecting the correct answer even if you don't solve the problem completely.
Practice Time Management	Develop a sense of timing for each question. Some problems may require more time than others, so practice managing your time effectively during the GMAT quant section.

VERBAL REASONING (VR)

Consider the practice question:

1. Reading Comprehension Question

Directions:

The questions in this group are based on the content of a passage. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following the passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

Schools expect textbooks to be a valuable source of information for students. My research suggests, however, that textbooks that address the place of Native Americans within the history of the United States distort history to suit a particular cultural value system. In some textbooks, for example, settlers are pictured as more humane, complex, skilful, and wise than Native Americans. In essence, textbooks stereotype and depreciate the numerous Native American cultures while reinforcing the attitude that the European conquest of the New World denotes the superiority of European cultures. Although textbooks evaluate Native American architecture, political systems, and homemaking, I contend that they do it from an ethnocentric, European perspective without recognizing that other perspectives are possible.

One argument against my contention asserts that, by nature, textbooks are culturally biased and that I am simply underestimating children's ability to see through these biases. Some researchers even claim that by the time students are in high school, they know they cannot take textbooks literally. Yet substantial evidence exists to the contrary. Two researchers, for example, have conducted studies that suggest that children's attitudes about particular cultures are strongly influenced by the textbooks used in schools. Given this, an ongoing, careful review of how school textbooks depict Native Americans is certainly warranted.

Which of the following would most logically be the topic of the paragraph immediately following the passage?

- (A) Specific ways to evaluate the biases of United States history textbooks
- (B) The centrality of the teacher's role in United States history courses
- (C) Nontraditional methods of teaching United States history
- (D) The contributions of European immigrants to the development of the United States
- (E) Ways in which parents influence children's political attitudes

(Extracted from Sample Practice Questions 2023 uploaded on <https://www.mba.com/exams/gmat-focus-edition/about/sample-questions>)

Solution:

Option (A) is the right answer

The passage discusses the distortion of Native American history in U.S. textbooks and the argument that textbooks are inherently biased. The next logical topic would be exploring specific methods to evaluate these biases. Therefore, option (A) "Specific ways to evaluate the biases of United States history textbooks" is the most likely topic for the following paragraph.

2. Critical Reasoning Question

Directions:

For this question, select the best of the answer choices given.

Question:

Mall Owner: Our mall's occupancy rate is so low that we are barely making a profit. We cannot raise rents because of an unacceptably high risk of losing established tenants. On the other hand, a mall that is fully occupied costs about as much to run as one in which a rental space here and a rental space there stands empty. Clearly, therefore, to increase profits we must sign up new tenants.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- (A) The mall's operating costs could be cut by consolidating currently rented spaces in such a way that an entire wing of the mall could be closed up.
- (B) The mall is located in a geographic area in which costs incurred for air-conditioning in the hot summers exceed those incurred for heating in the mild winters by a wider margin.
- (C) The mall's occupancy rate, though relatively low, has been relatively stable for several years.
- (D) The mall lost tenants as a result of each of the two major rent increases that have occurred there.
- (E) None of the mall's established tenants is likely to need additional floor space there in the foreseeable future.

(Extracted from Sample Practice Questions 2023 uploaded on <https://www.mba.com/exams/gmat-focus-edition/about/sample-questions>)

Solution:

Option (A) is the right answer.

(A) The mall's operating costs could be cut by consolidating currently rented spaces in such a way that an entire wing of the mall could be closed up.

This option suggests an alternative method to reduce operating costs without necessarily needing to sign up new tenants. If consolidating rented spaces and closing a wing can cut costs, it challenges the conclusion that the only solution to increase profits is to sign up new tenants.

TIPS AND TRICKS FOR READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

TIPS AND TRICKS	DESCRIPTION
Active Reading	Engage actively with the passage, noting key points, main arguments, and the author's perspective.
Identify the Main Idea	Determine the primary purpose of the passage and the author's main argument.
Beware of Extreme Language	Pay attention to extreme language (e.g., "always," "never") and treat it with caution.
Eliminate Incorrect Options	Remove answer choices that are factually incorrect or beyond the scope of the passage.
Anticipate the Next Step	Predict the potential topic of the next paragraph, guiding your understanding of the passage.

TIPS AND TRICKS FOR CRITICAL REASONING QUESTIONS

TIPS AND TRICKS	DESCRIPTION
Identify the Conclusion	Determine the main conclusion of the argument to understand the reasoning structure.
Evaluate Assumptions	Identify unstated assumptions in the argument and consider how they impact the conclusion.
Consider Alternative Explanations	Explore alternative explanations for the situation presented in the argument.
Beware of Out-of-Scope Answers	Eliminate choices introducing new, unrelated information to focus on the argument's scope.
Weigh the Impact	Assess the impact of each answer choice on the argument's conclusion, choosing the most significant one

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