



GMAT-QUANTITIVE^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

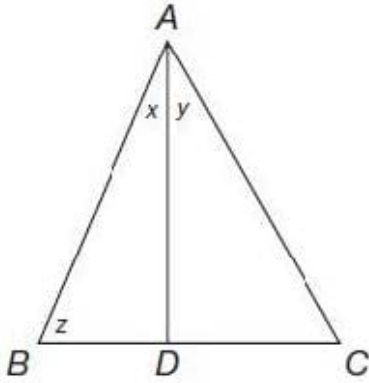
Is $x + y > 2z$?

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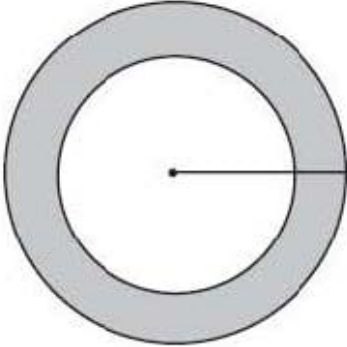
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58. Is $x + y > 2z$?



(1) $\triangle ABC$ is equilateral.
(2) $AD \perp BC$

59. The circles in the diagram are concentric circles. What is the area of the shaded region?



(1) The area of the inner circle is 25π .
(2) The diameter of the larger circle is 20.

- (1)
ABC is equilateral.
- (2)



AD BC

A.

Statement (1), BY ITSELF, will suffice to solve the problem, but NOT statement (2) by itself.

B.

Statement (2), BY ITSELF, will suffice to solve the problem, but NOT statement (1) by itself.

C.

The problem can be solved using statement (1) and statement (2) TOGETHER, but not ONLY statement (1) or statement (2).

D.

The problem can be solved using EITHER statement (1) only or statement (2) only.

E.

The problem CANNOT be solved using statement (1) and statement (2) TOGETHER.

Correct Answer: A

Statement (1) is sufficient. If the triangle is equilateral, then all sides and all angles are congruent. This would make $x + y = 60$ and $z = 60$; this is enough information to answer the question. From

\overline{AD}

\overline{BC}

is the altitude drawn to side

Δ

Δ

, and that ADB and ADC are both right triangles.

QUESTION 2

If $X + Y = 17$, is X

(1)

X



(2)

Y

A.

Statement (1) BY ITSELF is sufficient to answer the question, but statement (2) by itself is not.

B.

Statement (2) BY ITSELF is sufficient to answer the question, but statement (1) by itself is not.

C.

Statements (1) and (2) TAKEN TOGETHER are sufficient to answer the question, even though NEITHER statement BY ITSELF is sufficient.

D.

Either statement BY ITSELF is sufficient to answer the question.

E.

Statements (1) and (2) TAKEN TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question, requiring more data pertaining to the problem.

Correct Answer: B

Statement (1) is insufficient. X can be 16 and then $Y = 1$ or X could be -2 and then Y would be 19. Statement (2) is sufficient, if Y is smaller than 17 than X must be negative in order to balance the expression back to 17.

QUESTION 3

If (0

(1)

When X is divided by 6 the remainder is 0.

(2)

When X is divided by 12 the remainder is 0.

A.

Statement (1) BY ITSELF is sufficient to answer the question, but statement (2) by itself is not.

B.

Statement (2) BY ITSELF is sufficient to answer the question, but statement (1) by itself is not.

C.

Statements (1) and (2) TAKEN TOGETHER are sufficient to answer the question, even though NEITHER statement BY ITSELF is sufficient.



D.

Either statement BY ITSELF is sufficient to answer the question.

E.

Statements (1) and (2) TAKEN TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question, requiring more data pertaining to the problem.

Correct Answer: E

Statement (1) by itself is insufficient because the possibilities are many: 6, 12, 18 and 24. Statement (2) by itself is insufficient because there are more than one options: 12 and 24. Even if we combine both statements, still we have two options and X is not distinct.

QUESTION 4

In right triangle XYZ, the $m\angle Y = 90^\circ$. What is the length of XZ?

(1)

The length of YZ = 6.

(2)

$m\angle Z = 45^\circ$

A.

Statement (1), BY ITSELF, will suffice to solve the problem, but NOT statement (2) by itself.

B.

Statement (2), BY ITSELF, will suffice to solve the problem, but NOT statement (1) by itself.

C.

The problem can be solved using statement (1) and statement (2) TOGETHER, but not ONLY statement (1) or statement (2).

D.

The problem can be solved using EITHER statement (1) only or statement (2) only.

E.

The problem CANNOT be solved using statement (1) and statement (2) TOGETHER.

Correct Answer: C

Statement (1) gives information about one of the three sides of the triangle, but this is not enough to solve for XZ. Statement (2) tells you that the right triangle in this problem is a 45--45--90 right triangle, or an isosceles right triangle. However, this also is not enough information to find XZ. By

$\sqrt{2}$

**QUESTION 5**

The probability of Sam passing the exam is $\frac{1}{4}$. The probability of Sam passing the exam and Michael passing the driving test is $\frac{1}{6}$.

What is the probability of Michael passing his driving test?

- A. $\frac{1}{24}$.
- B. $\frac{1}{2}$.
- C. $\frac{1}{3}$.
- D. $\frac{2}{3}$.
- E. $\frac{2}{5}$.

Correct Answer: D

Indicate A as the probability of Michael passing the driving test. The probability of Sam passing the test is $\frac{1}{4}$, the probability of both events happening together is $\frac{1}{6}$ so: $\frac{1}{4} \times A = \frac{1}{6}$ therefore $A = \frac{2}{3}$.

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