

501 GMAT Questions

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LLC LearningExpress : 501 GMAT Questions before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised 501 GMAT Questions:

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Glad I Library'd this oneBy Braden E. BostI picked up this book from the library and started with the math questions, Chapter 9, question 329, through the end of the book. I won't be using the rest of the book and am very thankful I did not spend money on this. I found error after error after ridiculous error as I worked through these questions, to the point that I lost all confidence in its content to be reliable. You want a few examples? Gladly. I invite you to take the quiz with me.361. Is x divisible by 5? I. The sum of the digits is eight. II. The first digit of x is 3 a. Statement (I) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (II) ALONE is not sufficient b.

Statement (II) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (I) ALONE is not sufficient c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient d. EACH statement ALONE is sufficient e. Statements (I) and (II) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient

466. A triangle has three internal angles: A, B, and C. What is the measure of angle A? I. Angle B and angle C are complimentary II. Angle B = 30 degrees

a. Statement (I) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (II) ALONE is not sufficient b. Statement (II) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (I) ALONE is not sufficient c. BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient d. EACH statement ALONE is sufficient e. Statements (I) and (II) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient

490. If angle A and angle B are supplementary angles, and the measure of angle A 80 degrees, then you can assume that the . . . a. measure of angle B = 100 degrees b. measure of angle B = 10 degrees c. measure of angle B 80 degrees d. measure of angle A 80 degrees e. angle A is an obtuse angle

What are your answers? If you follow the book, the answers are: 361. c 466. c 490. d

If you did this along with me, you're either confused or pulling your hair out. The answer to question 361 as written is not (c), it is (e). Neither clue is sufficient because neither indicates how many digits are in x. However, when you read the explanation connected to the answer, you'll find that the book assumes that there are only two digits. The answer to question 466 is not (c), it is (a). Let me first provide what the book wrote for why they think (c) is the correct answer: "Inside a triangle, all angles must add up to 180 degrees. Complimentary angles add up to 90 degrees. To determine the value of angle A, both statement (I) and statement (II) are needed together. Statement (I) gives the relationship between angles B and C, yet this statement alone does not let you determine the measure of angle A. When combined with statement (II), all three angles can be determined. If angle B is 30 degrees, then angle C must be 60 degrees (90 - 30), and since the measures of all angles together must equal 180 degrees, angle A is 90 degrees." This was the question that blew my mind the most; this is not a simple typo. The writers of the book clearly do not understand their own reasoning, and that concerns me if I'm taking their word on something I got wrong and didn't understand. If angles B and C are complimentary and, as stated above, complimentary angles add up to 90 degrees, and, as stated above, all angles in a triangle must add up to 180 degrees, then we know angle A must be 90 degrees based on that alone. $A + B + C = 180$ $B + C = 90$ $A + 90 = 180$ $A = 90$ The answer is (a). The information provided in the second statement is not sufficient on its own nor is it needed when the information in statement (I) is provided. The answer to question 490 is . . . d. How are you supposed to figure that out? Maybe you're supposed to assume that when they wrote the question they meant "d. measure of angle *B* 80 degrees." But then why not assume they meant angle B in choice (e)? Or that they meant "angle B 100 degrees" in choice (a)? These kinds of errors are frustrating and time wasting. There are plenty more examples, but they're not as easy to include in the format above. Like question 488 that tells you to look at triangle ABC on the graph, then rotate 180 degrees on point C, then reflect over the y axis, and give the location of point B--except they didn't label the points on the triangle. Good luck on guessing which one is point C. Then there question 405, which I got wrong because I didn't understand the process to solve it. I had done what I could, found I was wrong, then tried to read through the explanation of their answer to determine how to do it right. Except I could not figure out how the question writers got their answer, either. I spent nearly an hour on this before emailing a friend, and we determined that a poorly-placed typo within the equation in their explanation was the reason I got so confused. Or how about question 492, which sent me to the wall to bang my head? It's based off of a provided geometrical figure, so it's hard to explain, but the question asks you to figure out the measure of angle x. Looking at the diagram, your immediate assumption would be that the angle is 65 degrees, because the figure kind of looks like the back of an envelope, with a triangle upside-down inside a rectangle, and the angle inside the triangle that shares the corner with angle x is equal to 25 degrees. Except they never tell you to assume that the figure is a rectangle; in fact, they give you only the measure of the angle mentioned, the angle opposite it on the other side of the figure, and one of the two angles outside of the triangle at the bottom. Since I clearly could not assume right angles (65 degrees was not a choice), I was completely stumped and did not select an answer. The explanation with the answer, however, assumed that one of the angles was 90 degrees. Not the one composed of angle x and 25 degree one; no, a different one. Based on the explanation of the answer given, you were supposed to figure out the third angle in the triangle, then use that to determine the one remaining angle in the 180 degree angle at the bottom of the rectangle, then *assume the adjacent corner is 90 degrees*, to figure out the measure of angle x. Sorry if that one's hard to follow . . . it's just so frustrating I had to include it. Anyway, I won't be wasting my time on anything else this book has to offer; hopefully I can find a reliable one with a similar setup because I like having a plethora of questions in order to practice and refresh as I study for the GMAT. I'd advise you skip it, too.

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. I cannot recommend this book

By Alex Lee In addition to mathematical inaccuracies noted elsewhere, this study guide also poorly defends rationale for answers in the verbal section. I cannot recommend this book. Adjusting your test-taking strategies using book is counter-productive to performing well on the test.

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Full of errors!

By NMB Borrowed this book from the library to brush up on some Integrated Reasoning. The scatter plots were so laden with errors that I began to question my preparedness for the exam. I'm glad I caught on and realized it was the book and not me! Don't bother with this book! It's highly demotivating and reverses all of the progress you've made. Good luck on the exam!

This comprehensive guide is designed for anyone needing additional practice while trying to master all the question types found on the GMAT. Similar to the existing titles in the series, 501 GMAT Questions will help those hoping to gain admission to their ideal business school by walking them step-by-step through 501 questions with detailed set-up and answer explanations. The GMAT changed in Summer 2012 this book will feature all topics covered on the NEW exam. Organized by question type, this book features extensive practice for the most-tested concepts on the Analytical Writing, Quantitative, and Verbal test sections. Users will also receive FREE access to an instantly scored online practice exam that mirrors the real test.