

# Multi-Source Reasoning Practice

## Test 1

**Directions:** Each GMAT multi-source reasoning question is based on a series of information contained in text, charts, or tables. For each practice question you should examine the relevant information and select the best answer of the choices given.

### Article 1

*News article in an environmental publication.*

July 19 – If current trends continue, fossil fuels will be exhausted by 2052. Industry and transportation and the inability of governments to put stricter emissions regulations in place means that there will be a greater demand for alternative energy sources. Additionally, recent concerns about the high-cost of implementing new systems such as public transportation in industrialized areas has led many voters to actually strike down propositions to subsidize alternative fuel research.

### Article 2

*Interview with a well-known scientist.*

August 3 – Dr. Lisa Goodman, one of the team of architects behind several new battery-operated commercial vehicles, has criticized the government's unwillingness to aggressively lobby voters to pass measures to reduce fossil fuel usage. She suggests that without a significant reduction in per-person fossil fuel consumption, the rate of global warming could soon increase threefold.

“I know that voters continue to reject costly measures to reduce widespread fossil fuel consumption such as large-scale public transportation projects, and that politicians are naturally going to avoid stumping for unpopular policies. However, if something isn’t done soon, by 2055, a barrel of gasoline may become a luxury that only the rich can afford.”

### Article 3

*Article from a weekly news magazine.*

August 29 – The price of crude oil has jumped by 500% over the last decade as a decrease in supply has met with an increased demand. This demand has encouraged many new oil wells to launch in the Gulf of Mexico, and some American environmental groups have expressed concern that certain oil companies are not following the safest procedures, emphasizing that the companies are more concerned with the speed of extraction than the well-being of the ecosystem. Some scientists in the Gulf have called for an increase in safety regulations for oil companies drilling off the coast, but the companies warn that this may dramatically increase the cost of crude oil, at a time when many Americans are already struggling to pay the increased price.

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

#### Question 1

Politicians usually do not agree with one another on issues of global warming and fossil fuel consumption.

**A** Yes

**B** No

### Question 2

An increase in worldwide demand for crude oil has made the oil companies' safety standards fall.

**A** Yes

**B** No

### Question 3

Dr. Goodman would likely support a public referendum on whether to require the oil companies to have better safety and ecological regulations.

**A** Yes

**B** No

#### Question 4

The actions of the oil companies have led some voters to reject measures they consider costly.

**A** Yes

**B** No

#### Question 5

An increase in demand for a product could incentivize companies to cut corners.

**A** Yes

**B** No

#### Question 6

Politicians are unlikely to press the public to vote for unpopular measures.

**A** Yes

**B** No

#### Question 7

An increase in supply would help reduce the impact the oil companies are having on the Gulf's environment.

**A** Yes

**B** No

#### Question 8

If the change in oil price continues trending in the exact same way, by 2055, the price of oil will be 2000% higher than where it is now.

**A** Yes

**B** No

## Multi-Source Reasoning Practice Test 2

**Directions:** Each of our GMAT multi-source reasoning practice tests are based on a series of information contained in text, charts, or tables. For each question you should examine the relevant information and select the best answer of the choices given.

#### Email 1

*Sent from a coffee shop regional manager to the branch manager.*

9:14am – We’re considering changing the prices of our lattes to compete with some of the local mom-and-pop stores. The nearby competition charges \$2.50 for their large-size lattes. That is much cheaper than I had thought, and explains why we’ve been losing customers since our current large latte price is \$4.00 without any additional syrups. I believe that if we change our price to \$3.00, we’ll be able to lure back our old customers and prevent any more of our current regulars from leaving.

#### Email 2

*Sent from the branch manager to the regional manager.*

2:06pm – I agree that a price-change may be our best bet to keep our current customers happy. However, \$3.00 is a big decrease, and I’d suggest we drop the price to \$3.75. If we go below \$3.50 we will not be able to remain profitable.

#### Email 3

*Sent from the regional manager to the branch manager.*

3:46pm – \$3.75 still puts our coffee more than \$1 over our competitor's price. However, we offer syrups which the competition does not. If we charge \$3.50 and include one free syrup, we'll be able to lure customer's back and stay within profitability.

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

Question 1

If the competition also included a free syrup, then the price of \$3.50 will likely not stop the flow of customers from the coffee chain to the competition.

**A** Yes

**B** No

Question 2

The regional manager places a higher priority on keeping customers than on profitability.



**A** Yes

**B** No

### Question 3

It is possible to come up with a new price that is profitable and not more or less than 20% of either the branch manager or the regional manager's initial new price suggestion.

**A** Yes

**B** No

### Question 4

The branch manager would be willing to allow more customers to defect to other coffee houses if profitability was not affected.

**A** Yes

**B** No

#### Question 5

The branch manager will not decrease the price below \$3.50.

**A** Yes

**B** No

#### Question 6

If the cost per syrup is .50, then the final price will negatively impact the coffee store's profitability.

**A** Yes

**B** No

#### Question 7

The branch manager will personally benefit from keeping the lattes profitable.

**A** Yes

**B** No

#### Question 8

Both the regional manager and the branch manager share common ground.

A Yes

B No

## Multi-Source Reasoning Practice Test 3

**Directions:** Each GMAT multi-source reasoning question is based on a series of information contained in text, charts, or tables. For each practice question you should examine the relevant information and select the best answer of the choices given.

### Article 1

*From a local Southern California newspaper.*

Typically, fewer people vote in local elections than in national ones, but participation can vary widely by state. A new poll has found that more people in California vote in local elections than do people in Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico combined. This has been attributed to the high number of independent voters in our state, as well as the high enthusiasm for local elections. City councilman Brad Zellman was pleased to see such a high turnout at the recent city council election. "It's a unique opportunity for local citizens' votes to carry more weight than they would in big national elections, and it's great to have so much participation in these smaller campaigns state-wide."

## Article 2

*Editorial from the Opinion section of a competing newspaper.*

The recent city council election has seen many a politico claim that the increased voter turnout is due to local citizens wanting to be a part of an election where their vote is proportionally more important. However, it is incorrect to suggest that voting in local elections somehow means your vote “counts more.” True, local politicians make decisions that affect day-to-day operations of our cities, but national politicians make decisions that ultimately affect the outcomes of our lives. When you vote for national figures in larger elections, your vote matters more because you are voting for people who will ultimately have a bigger impact on your life long-term.

## Article 3

*Results from recent California elections.*

City councilman elections: 13,000 local votes cast (22% of the eligible population voted), 80% of citizens who voted were polled as “extremely satisfied” with the results. District representative elections: 1.9 million votes cast (19% of the eligible population voted), 67% of citizens who voted were polled as “extremely satisfied” with the results.

## Question 1

**Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the articles support the inference as stated?**

Californians are more concerned with politics than are people in Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

**A** Yes

**B** No

Question 2

**Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the articles support the inference as stated?**

The “weight” Zellman describes refers to the scale of political decision-making.

**A** Yes

**B** No

Question 3

**Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the articles support the inference as stated?**

Local citizens are more satisfied by smaller elections than by larger ones.

**A** Yes

**B** No

Question 4

**Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the articles support the inference as stated?**

Local politicians have more short-term impact on their constituents' lives.

**A** Yes

**B** No

Question 5

In the recent election, if everyone who voted in the city councilman elections also voted in the district representative elections, how many of those voters were “extremely satisfied” with both elections?

**A** Less than 7,000.

**B** Approximately 10,400.

**C** More than 1.3 million.

**D** It cannot be determined.