## GMAT IR Practice Test 30

Question 1
Approximately 2.5 percent of the total volume of water on Earth is in the form of freshwater. Of this freshwater, approximately 70 percent is in the form of surface water in rivers, lakes, ice, and permanent snow. The remaining 30 percent is stored underground in the form of groundwater.

Select for \% of total volume of water represented by surface water the approximate percent of Earth's total water volume represented by freshwater in the form of surface water, and select for \% of total volume of water represented by groundwater the approximate percentage of Earth's total water volume represented by groundwater, according to the information provided. Make only two selections, one in each column.

| \% of total volume of water <br> represented by surface water | \% of total volume of water <br> represented by groundwater |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 0.7 <br> 5 |
|  |  | 1.7 <br> 5 |
|  |  | 2.5 |
|  |  | 3 |
|  |  | 5.5 |

## Question 2

The table summarizes information in several categories about the 9 stores in a small grocery chain. The table also includes chain-wide averages where appropriate.

## Attachment:

## Sort By:

 Select...| Store | Self-check <br> express <br> lanes | Self-check <br> unlimited <br> lanes | Pharmacy | Fuel | Restaurant | Average <br> customer <br> age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| A | 8 | 4 | yes | no | no | 34.50 |
| B | 8 | 6 | no | no | no | 28.40 |
| C | 6 | 4 | yes | no | yes | 32.00 |
| D | 8 | 0 | yes | no | no | 50.50 |
| E | 12 | 4 | yes | yes | no | 42.50 |
| F | 8 | 6 | no | no | yes | 34.60 |
| G | 8 | 0 | no | yes | no | 38.80 |
| H | 4 | 8 | yes | no | yes | 29.90 |
| I | 0 | 0 | yes | yes | yes | 56.70 |
| averages | 6.89 | 3.56 | - | - | - | 38.73 |

Tab.jpg [ 59.24 KiB | Viewed 24831 times ]

For each of the following statements, select True if the statement can be verified to be true based on the information provided. Otherwise, select False.

| True | False | Statements |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | In each store whose average customer age falls <br> between 34 and 36, the number of self-check <br> express lanes is above average. |
|  |  | There is a negative correlation between the <br> number of self-check unlimited lanes and the <br> average customer age. |
|  |  | Stores in this table that have fewer self-check <br> express lanes than the chain-wide average are <br> less likely to have restaurants than stores that <br> have more self-check express lanes than the <br> chain-wide average. |

[^0]The features of five mobile communication devices are compared in the table. Each feature is rated from 0 to 5 , with greater ratings indicating greater quality. A device $(P)$ is said to be ratings-dominant over another device $(Q)$ if $P$ matches or exceeds the ratings of $Q$ for every single feature in the table but $Q$ does not match all of the ratings of $P$.

| Attachment: |
| :--- |
|  Feature Quality Ratings     <br> Feature Device     <br> X1 X2 XS XL XZ  <br> A 5 0 1 0 0 <br> B 2 0 2 5 1 <br> C 0 3 3 4 2 <br> D 0 3 5 0 2 <br> E 0 0 4 4 0 <br> F 0 0 0 0 1 <br> G 0 0 0 3 0 <br> H 0 2 2 1 0 |

123ewq.jpg [ 43.67 KiB | Viewed 3413 times ]

For each of the following devices, select Yes if the device is ratings-dominant over any of the other devices in the table. Otherwise, select No.

| Ye <br> $\mathbf{s}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ <br> $\mathbf{0}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Device <br> X1 |
|  |  | Device <br> XS |
|  |  | Device <br> XZ |

## Question 4

Loan $X$ has a principal of $\$ 10,000 x$ and a yearly simple interest rate of $4 \%$. Loan $Y$ has a principal of $\$ 10,000 y$ and a yearly simple interest rate of $8 \%$. Loans X and Y will be consolidated to form Loan Z with a principal of $\$(10,000 x+10,000 y)$ and a yearly simple interest rate of $r \%$, where $r=$ $(4 x+8 y) /(x+y)$. In the table, select a value for $x$ and a value for $y$ corresponding to a yearly simple interest rate of $5 \%$ for the consolidated loan. Make only two selections, one in each column.

|  | X | Y | Value |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (A) |  |  | 21 |
| (B) |  |  | 32 |
| (C) |  |  | 51 |
| (D) |  |  | 64 |
| (E) |  |  | 81 |
| (F) |  |  | 96 |

## Question 5

## Article

The expenses related to sponsoring a conference can be immense. An organization sponsoring a conference can recoup these expenses through registration fees and partnership with the host hotel. As part of the partnership, the host hotel sets aside a block of rooms for conference attendees, with rooms available at a slightly higher-than-normal rate.

While most conference attendees prefer to stay in the host hotel, they often follow an alternate strategy to avoid the extra cost of reserving a room within the block at the host hotel. Some attendees reserve rooms outside the host hotel -- the ROHH strategy. Others reserve rooms outside the block -- the ROB strategy.

Conference sponsors have succeeded in countering these strategies by increasing the conference registration fee by a fixed amount and then offering an equivalent registration fee discount to attendees who book rooms in the block. A study has shown that if this registration discount is equal
to at least half the potential savings of an attendee's particular cost-saving strategy, the attendee is much more likely to reserve a room within the block.

## Weekend Conferences

Ten conferences are scheduled for the same weekend in City X. For each conference, the table lists the conference sponsor, the registration fee, the discounted registration fee (if any), the host hotel, the rate for rooms in the block at the host hotel, and the lowest rate for an available room in the host hotel during that same weekend. Conference attendees will require two nights lodging, and all room rates are per guest, per night, assuming two guests per room. The lowest rate for an available room in City X on this same weekend is $\$ 65$.

## Attachment:

| Sponsor <br> Registration <br> Fee |  | Discounted <br> registration fee | Host <br> Hotel | Block Lowest Rate <br> Rate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| for Waterfront |  |  |  |  |

dd.jpg [ 79.13 KiB | Viewed 7998 times ]

1. For each of the following sponsors, select Yes if an attendee of the sponsor's conference would spend less money by employing the ROB strategy -- paying the lowest possible room
rate in the host hotel and paying the nondiscounted registration fee -- than by reserving a room in the block. Otherwise, select No.
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Attachment:
Yes No
```

ee.jpg [ 6.96 KiB | Viewed 7990 times ]

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2. For each of the following sponsors, select Yes if an attendee of the sponsor's conference would spend less money by employing the ROHH strategy-paying the lowest possible room rate outside the host hotel and paying the nondiscounted registration fee-than by reserving a room in the block at the host hotel. Otherwise, select No.
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\mathbf{Y e}\) \\
\(\mathbf{s}\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\mathbf{N}\) \\
\(\mathbf{o}\)
\end{tabular} & Statements \\
\hline & & CC \\
\hline & & FFNA \\
\hline & & PPOA \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Question 6
At XYZ Inc., an employee receives a verbal warning upon accumulating at least 3 unexcused absences within any 365 -day period and a written reprimand upon accumulating at least 4 such absences. For any single 8-hour workday, missing between 10 minutes and 2 hours of work counts as one-third of an absence, missing between 2 hours and 4 hours of work counts as half an absence, and missing more than 4 hours counts as a full absence. However, an employee may stay late to make up for up to 1 hour of an unexcused absence on the same day.

The table contains descriptions of the unexcused absences of 5 employees of XYZ Inc. Assume that in each case the employee had no other unexcused absences and made up no other time. In the table, select a description of an employee who qualified for a verbal warning
but not a written reprimand, and select a description of an employee who qualified for a written reprimand. Make only two selections, one in each column.
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Verbal \\
warning
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Written \\
reprimand
\end{tabular} & Statements \\
\hline & & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Absent all day on 5 Aprili 2010, 8 June 2010, \\
17 April 2011, and 14 June 2011
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Absent 4.5 hours but stayed 1 hour late on \\
May 13 May 2010; absent all day on 2 June \\
2010, 1 May 2011, and 21 July 2011
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Absent 4.5 hours on 19 March 2010; stayed \\
1 hour late on 20 March 2010; absent all day \\
on 8, 9, and 10 of February 2011; arrived 40 \\
minutes late on 17 April 2011
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Absent 3.5 hours on 13 September 2010; \\
absent 1 hour on 15 September 2010; \\
absent 6 hours on 16 September 2010; \\
absent 2.5 hours on 18 September 2010; \\
absent 1 hour on 19 September 2010
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Absent 3 hours on 7 July 2010; absent 2.5 \\
hours on 13 September 2010; absent all day \\
on 31 January 2011 and 4 July 2011; absent \\
5 hours on 12 March 2011
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}```


[^0]:    Question 3

