

Chapter 1 : Integrated Reasoning GMAT Course: Sample Questions

GMAT Integrated Reasoning Sample Questions Veritas Prep was the first major test preparation company to develop a significant number of Integrated Reasoning practice questions, and we offer some here to help you familiarize yourself with the newest GMAT question type using the examples below.

Designed to test real-world skills, the IR section can seem more complicated to study for than the other sections of the exam. The IR section is scored from 1 to 8, in single-digit increments. IR questions are more open-ended than normal multiple choice questions. Instead of simply selecting the one right answer of five options, you may choose one, two, three, four, or even all five answers as correct. IR questions ask you to use both your Verbal and Quantitative skills together. Not sure how or what to study? Confused by how to improve your score in the shortest time possible? Here are some questions to ask yourself when considering which materials to use. Is the Resource Computerized? Targeted practice, when you focus your practice session on one specific skill or question type, is one of the most effective ways to prepare for the GMAT. Resources that allow you to sort questions by difficulty level or skill are extremely valuable, since they make creating targeted practice sets much simpler. The guide comes with a chapter dedicated to the Integrated Reasoning section, which reviews the question types and discusses strategies for solving problems. The guide also comes with access to an online Integrated Reasoning companion, which includes more information about the IR section as well as 50 online IR practice problems. Each of the practice tests includes one IR section, with 12 questions. This resource is great because it lets you create your own sets of GMAT IR practice questions, sorting by question type and difficulty. It also lets you practice questions in either study mode untimed or exam mode timed. Even so, there are some high-quality GMAT IR practice materials out there that you can use to supplement the official resources in your prep. This resource is great for test takers who are looking for materials that include both instruction and practice questions. Built by Harvard, MIT, Stanford, and Wharton alumni and GMAT 99th percentile scorers, the program learns your strengths and weaknesses and customizes a curriculum so you get the most effective prep possible. These questions are broken down into question type, with specific information on skills tested and solve rate, so you can see how hard each question is. The site also offers instructional videos and other resources you can use in your prep. As you practice, place time limits on yourself and work to see how quickly you can solve problems. But as the IR section becomes more seasoned, business schools are considering IR scores more. Make sure you take the IR section on every practice test you do and spend a few dedicated study sessions on IR questions. Spend time with the practice questions so that you familiarize yourself with the visual nature of these questions, as well as with the practice of choosing multiple right answers. Doing so will help you feel more confident on test day. Read our guide to find out how the total score is calculated and how business schools weight the different scores. Our proprietary GMAT Diagnostic Assessment creates a customized study plan for you that takes you from registration all the way to test day! It is included with every account and proven to significantly maximize your score. Get your personalized assessment as part of your 5 day risk-free trial now:

Chapter 2 : GMAT Integrated Reasoning: 9 Tips for a Top Score – PrepScholar GMAT

GMAT Integrated Reasoning The Integrated Reasoning section tests your real-world reasoning skills. You will need to evaluate information from multiple sources and in different formats.

Integrated Reasoning IR is a relatively new section launched in designed to test the ability of a candidate to analyze the data presented in various formats and solve related problems. The questions belong to 4 different types: It consists of 12 questions in total and the score can range from 1 to 8. The IR section strives to test the skills that are considered vital for a 21st-century business professional: The candidate should also be adept in differentiating between the useful and superfluous information. The 4 different question types are as follows: There are a couple of questions with a minimum of 3 answer choices, and it is a good idea to decide on the approach after looking at them. Beware of the trick choices though – the test-taker likes to set traps. You need to navigate among multiple tabs to look at all the information. The questions are typically related to Critical Reasoning, though it can also be a simple quantitative type. The prompt is usually quite verbose, and a couple of answers need to be selected from a total of 5 or 6. It is safe to assume that every question has the same value regardless of the difficulty level, and one will see at least one question from all four types. Trying to guess which questions are the experimental ones cannot be beneficial in any way. The questions are given in a random order, and they are NOT computer adaptive. The raw score is scaled to a range of with single point increments , and a percentile is also provided based on the historical 3 years of score data. It is delivered within 20 days of taking the test along with the official score report. Magoosh has a wonderful compilation of the official IR practice questions with answers and explanations link. You can also try out some IR lessons for free link provided by Manhattan Prep. Four sample practice tests for IR link one for each question type are provided by majortests. Veritas Prep also provides with around a dozen IR sample practice questions for free link. IR Tips and Strategies Since the Integrated Reasoning score does not count towards the total score, most of the candidates focus on IR after their quant and verbal preparation. As a high score on IR section is dependent upon good quant and verbal skills, it is not a bad approach either. Considering the fact that there is no partial credit awarded, the amount of time that needs to be spent on a particular question should be carefully decided. If you are confused about two tasks out of 3, it might be better to guess and move on. Be well-versed with graphs and tabular data, especially within context. Magazines such as the Wall Street Journal and the Economist are excellent sources to hone your data interpretation skills. It is a good idea to chalk out the relationships between different variables at the start after reading all the presented labels. Also, make sure that you convert any units if applicable. The answer might require speed in kilometers per hour, while the graph might depict speed in meters per second. Knowing your strengths and weaknesses for different question types will make sure that you skip question s intelligently. Some candidates attempt only the quant and verbal sections while giving full-length practice tests which is a lousy strategy. You need to attempt them including the IR and AWA sections to get the pacing just right on the test day. It is a good idea to practice using an on-screen calculator. While it will be used sparingly, it can be a huge time-saver for some particular quant-based questions. Take advantage of the sorting functionality wherever available by using a drop-down menu to reorganize. The tables will need some restructuring before they start making sense, and certain data points should be prioritized over others based on what is asked. GMATPrep software gives you access to not only a couple of full-length practice tests but also 15 additional free IR practice problems. Learn more about the GMAT:

Chapter 3 : What's Tested on the GMAT: Integrated Reasoning - Kaplan Test Prep

For the most part, the GMAT Integrated Reasoning differs significantly from the rest of the GMAT, but there are a few similarities. Here are the principal similarities with the Q & V sections. (a) As with the Quant and Verbal questions, there is no ability to go back to a question. Once you press.

The section is scored between 1 and 8 in single unit intervals. Some questions will also feature passages. Your job in this section is to interpret and synthesize data from multiple sources and to use this data to draw conclusions and evaluate statements. Not sure how or what to study? Confused by how to improve your score in the shortest time possible? You can also use an on-screen calculator tool for questions that require math. So why did the test makers add this data-heavy section to the GMAT in the summer of 2007? Charts, tables, and passages, oh my! Business leaders today need to analyze sophisticated streams of data and synthesize complex information to solve problems. The majority of employers said that these skills were essential for business school graduates and that they looked for evidence of them during the hiring process. Whenever we start to wade into admissions decision territory, the waters get a little murky. Since it was first introduced to the GMAT in 2007, the Integrated Reasoning section has become more and more important in business school admissions. Because of this integration of skills, any prep you do for the math and verbal sections will also help you in IR. Instead, it asks you to solve problems, think critically, and draw meaningful conclusions. You have to answer all parts of a question correctly to get points. There are four question types in the IR section, and each should show up more or less equally. Want to improve your GMAT score by 60 points? Built by Harvard, MIT, Stanford, and Wharton alumni and GMAT 99th percentile scorers, the program learns your strengths and weaknesses and customizes a curriculum so you get the most effective prep possible. If you see a certain question type a disproportionate number of times, then one or more of those question types is probably experimental and unscored. Read on for a description and example of each of the Integrated Reasoning GMAT questions, plus some tips on how to approach each one. Multi-Source Reasoning Questions Multi-source reasoning questions will present you with three different tabs of information. You could get a mix of passages, charts, and graphs, or you could see three of the same source type. Each source will present information on a shared topic. The first format is a typical multiple choice question with five answer choices. The second format involves a two-column grid. The example below shows a multi-source reasoning question paired with a multiple choice question. As you can see, the first source presents information in the form of a passage. They have three different pages of information and several questions that relate to the same topic. As you prep for the GMAT, you might allow yourself a little longer time on these question types than on the others. You may have to compare and contrast the various sources. In this way, these questions are similar to reading comprehension questions in the Verbal section. You must be able to comprehend main points, locate details, and synthesize ideas. You just have to look at a large table full of data. This table will have sorting functionality, so you can use the drop down menu to rearrange the data by column. How to Approach When answering table analysis questions, you need to take time to understand what the question is asking you to do. In the sample above, you need to determine whether each statement would help explain the information in the table. Our proprietary GMAT Diagnostic Assessment creates a customized study plan for you that takes you from registration all the way to test day! It is included with every account and proven to significantly maximize your score. Get your personalized assessment as part of your 5 day risk-free trial now: This percentage is the lowest of the other countries on the graph. A table may also be presented in a misleading way. For instance, a question may ask about a ratio from X to Y, and the table may show the ratio from Y to X. If you sort by any of the other columns, then the data will go in order from the smallest number to the largest. The sorting kind of resembles online shopping. Similarly, you can sort each numerical column in GMAT table analysis questions from lowest value to highest value. Like an Excel spreadsheet, table analysis questions let you sort columns in alphabetical or numerical order. Graphics Interpretation Questions While multi-source reasoning questions may or may not have graphics, graphics interpretation questions definitely do. You could get any kind of graph or chart, like a pie graph, line chart, bar graph, scatter plot, or some other

unusual graphic. As long as you can readily interpret the graphic, these questions tend to be less time-consuming than the others. The sample question below shows T-Rex mass by age. How to Approach To prepare for these questions, you should get comfortable reading graphs, charts, and other graphics. Make sure you can immediately understand what a graphic is communicating and collect data from it. For instance, you may need to find the mean, median, or range of data from a graph. Two-Part Analysis Two-part analysis questions start with some short introductory material. These questions can be entirely verbal or entirely mathematical. The example below is a mathematical two-part analysis question that asks you to work with speed and time to figure out how many liters of fuel a car is using. Two-part analysis questions draw on both your reading comprehension and your math skills. To prepare, you should especially develop your reading comprehension skills, so you know exactly what the two-part question is asking you to do. You should also review how to calculate rate, speed, profit, and other concepts common to Quantitative word problems. How to Prepare for Integrated Reasoning: Read on for nine key tips to raise your GMAT Integrated Reasoning score, six to guide your prep and the final three to shape your approach on test day. For the most part, it relies on the same math, verbal, and critical reasoning skills that you need for the other sections of the GMAT. What is unique about GMAT Integrated Reasoning is its inclusion of various graphics, like bar graphs, scatter plots, and line graphs. To get ready, you should review how to interpret data from a variety of graphs and charts, as well as look over unconventional graphics that communicate data in some way. Before you test, get comfortable interpreting data from various sources so that you can readily understand each graphic when you take the test. Before taking the GMAT, you should feel totally comfortable reading graphs, charts, and tables. In terms of math, you may need to use arithmetic to add numbers or calculate percentages, rates, or profits. You may also need to interpret word problems and figure out what steps to take to solve the problems. All of these skills are also important for the math section, so they should fall into your Quantitative prep. Similarly, the prep you do for reading comprehension and critical reasoning questions in the Verbal section will help you in the IR section. While there are just 12 questions, each question has multiple parts. For all intents and purposes, there are quite a few more than 12 questions in this minute section. Taking timed GMAT Integrated Reasoning practice tests and paying attention to the timer will help you develop a sense of pacing. It might be better to skip a question somewhere in the middle than wait, run out of time, and have to guess on a later question that you had a better chance of getting right. You should also note that some question types may take longer than others. Multi-source reasoning questions, for instance, have three tabs of information, while the other question types only have one. You might allocate more time to answer these questions than other ones. You should also take time after each practice test to reflect on how much time you spent per question. Some practice tests will show you how much time you spent on each question to help you examine your performance. Taking practice tests will help you develop a rhythm in the IR section. Answer Realistic Sample Questions In addition to taking timed practice tests, you should also practice with realistic, computer-based IR questions. You can also purchase additional practice questions and practice tests. You should be able to click through tabs, sort charts, and use an on-screen calculator tool. That way, the calculator will be a time saver and not a time waster. Set an IR score goal and work towards it, but balance your prep time in favor of the math and verbal sections. How can you balance your study time among all four sections of the GMAT? You should spend time preparing for every section, but put the most energy toward math and verbal. Your job is to sort through the fluff and pick out the important details – just like in integrated reasoning for real life jobs. Glancing over the data first may help you get your bearings, but then you should read the question. Then, you can look directly for relevant information and pick it out from the table, chart, graph, or passage before you. Take Advantage of Sorting Functionality To help you root out important data, tables and charts have sorting functionality. You can sort a table by columns, and it will rearrange itself in alphabetical order or by lowest to highest number. A table will rarely be organized in a helpful way right off the bat. In fact, it may present information in a way designed to trip you up. You should carefully read what a question is looking for and then sort the table to prioritize certain data points over others. If a question totally stumps you, then you might need to make your best guess and move on. Since there are some experimental questions thrown in, you can even get a few wrong and still get top scores. If timing is an issue or a question is completely throwing you

off, then you should give yourself permission to guess and move on. To make sure you get to every Integrated Reasoning question in time, you may need to guess on one or more of them.

Chapter 4 : GMAT Integrated Reasoning | GMAT Practice Questions

Using official GMAT integrated reasoning practice questions is a great way to ensure that you're preparing with high-quality practice questions. The questions in GMAT official resources are actual, retired GMAT questions, written by the same people who write the real GMAT.

If you count up all of the individual parts as separate questions, the average IR section has roughly 24 questions. That means that if you spread your time evenly among them, each question should get about 75 seconds. IR is one of many opportunities to advance your candidacy. Prepping for IR and cognitive behavior GMAT IR is identical to the GMAT Quantitative and Verbal sections in that you use a college-level command of grammar, reasoning, vocabulary, and math to negotiate critical thinking puzzles amidst the constraints of the clock and the online testing scenario. Similarly, IR offers a business-oriented, problem-solving scenario in which you must manipulate spreadsheets and statistical information in order to deduce inferences that answer the questions asked. Apply that knowledge to the patterned ways that the Quant and Verbal sections require you to use those concepts. Get used to the repeated ways in which IR presents information and questions and the patterned methods to efficiently attack the problem solving it demands. Guessing blindly is the way to raise your Integrated Reasoning score. If you can quickly determine that a multi-part question will take you more than three minutes to solve, just guess and move on GAMO. Knowing when to guess takes practice. Know thyself Because everyone is different, no GMAT teacher or blogger can tell you which questions to skip. Your first step is to practice all four IR question types to learn which ones are most troublesome for you. Graphics Interpretation questions are usually relatively quick work. You need to plan to work some and skip guess on a few. Multi-part Table Analysis questions take me way too long to answer; I almost always skip them. My Kaplan colleague Kat loves spreadsheets, so she likes Table Analysis. She would skip a different question type. We both know this because we have practiced and know our Integrated Reasoning strengths. Assess before you guess As I said, I usually skip multi-part Table Analysis questions because they take me too long to solveâ€”but sometimes the table is really straightforward and the question parts seem manageable. This is why practicing and learning your personal strengths within the section is key to implementing the GAMO strategy. You can tell as soon as a question appears on screen whether it has multiple parts or is just a single, multiple-choice question. When you see one of these singletons, take the time to solve it. If you are trying to decide whether to guess on a multi-part question number 10, you can factor in the likelihood of having a singleton appear next; if you have only seen one of them, you can pretty safely guess on number 10 and expect a singleton as 11 or You need to practice to both improve your performance and evaluate which question types are your strongest. I answered those three GAMO questions incorrectly, but I answered the other nine questions correctly on each test. On both tests I scored a 7. Jennifer Mathews Land has taught for Kaplan since

Chapter 5 : GMAT Integrated Reasoning Test | Best GMAT Preparation Study Guide

Our completely free GMAT Integrated Reasoning practice tests are the perfect way to brush up your skills. Take one of our many GMAT Integrated Reasoning practice tests for a run-through of commonly asked questions. You will receive incredibly detailed scoring results at the end of your GMAT.

By testing multiple scenarios in various ways, Integrated Reasoning questions measure your higher-order thinking skills such as your ability to sift through tedious details to determine which data are most relevant in decision-making, or to organize information in a way that makes it more accessible and valuable toward a specific objective, not just how well you can memorize content. When did the GMAT change? It surveyed hundreds of business school faculty and administrators to find out what was working well, what could be better, and what ideas they had for improving the test. No, you will not need to retake the exam. Any scores earned on the old GMAT will still be valid for five years, and business school admissions officers will still evaluate those scores the same way as before. What did the Integrated Reasoning section replace on the exam? How long is the new Integrated Reasoning section? The Integrated Reasoning section is 30 minutes long. What are the Integrated Reasoning question types? There are four main types of questions in the Integrated Reasoning section: Graphics Interpretation – You will analyze a graph or information in an image, and then complete a series of statements using drop-down menus. Multi-Source Reasoning – You will click through several tabs containing information in various forms including text, charts, and graphs. Two-Part Analysis – You will need to take two different sources of information and piece them together to answer the question asked. How should I practice for the Integrated Reasoning section? Accordingly, your preparation for the verbal and quantitative GMAT sections will produce economies of scale toward success on the Integrated Reasoning section. The Integrated Reasoning section is relevant in your daily life, both before and after business school and certainly during! How is the Integrated Reasoning section scored? Integrated Reasoning scores range from 1 to 8, in single-digit increments. So, your Integrated Reasoning score could be an 8, or a 7, or a 6 and so on. Your score will be separate from your Quantitative and Verbal scores, and it will not factor into your total GMAT score out of 310. Can a low score ruin my chances of getting into a top school? Realistically, it will probably be a year or two before MBA admissions officers start to rely heavily on Integrated Reasoning scores when evaluating applicants. It will likely take at least a year before admissions personnel become familiar enough with the Integrated Reasoning score scale. What is a good score? While a low Integrated Reasoning score will certainly not help your admissions chances, in the near term we expect that admissions officers will still place much more emphasis on your scores on the other parts of the GMAT. I see that some sample problems look like they have spreadsheets. What if I am not a Microsoft Excel guru? While some Integrated Reasoning questions do include what look like small spreadsheets including sorting functionality, they are not anywhere near as sophisticated as a real-world spreadsheet. Someone who has never used Excel can become familiar with this functionality in mere minutes. GMAC is not interested in testing your ability to manipulate numbers in a spreadsheet. Can I use a calculator on the Integrated Reasoning section? You cannot bring your own calculator, but you will have access to a simple on-screen calculator while working on the Integrated Reasoning section. It will offer essentially the same functionality as the basic calculator installed on all Windows and Mac computers. You may need it for some quick computations while working on some Integrated Reasoning questions. Remember, this section was designed to measure how well you think, not how quickly you can add up a column of numbers by hand. And, as always, you will have 12 months of access to all Veritas Prep online GMAT prep resources, as well as the ability to retake the course at no charge for a full year.

Chapter 6 : GMAT Integrated Reasoning | GMAT Prep Now Online Course

GMAT Integrated Reasoning Practice The GMAT Integrated Reasoning questions measure your ability to analyze data, and to make strategic decisions based on that data. The data presented is in different formats from various sources, and you must evaluate and synthesize this data.

Also available here are four GMAT-style practice questions that illustrate three of the four basic IR question formats. Section 2 the second of four exam sections Number of available questions: Your ability to interpret, analyze and evaluate verbal and quantitative information presented in a variety of business-related formats: Testing Procedures and Methodology Not separately administered. It is not administered separately. No review of previous questions. Just as with the Quantitative and Verbal sections, you must respond to the question currently presented before you can move ahead to the next one, and you cannot go back and review or change your responses to questions previously presented. Unlike the Quantitative and Verbal sections, which are computer adaptive, the Integrated Reasoning section does not adapt to your ability level as you go. The Integrated Reasoning section de-emphasizes rote computational skills by giving the test taker access to an on-screen calculator. This feature is available only for the Integrated Reasoning section, and not for the Quantitative section. Total scores are based only on Quantitative and Verbal scores, and not on Integrated Reasoning scores. A question in this format provides a spreadsheet-style table, whose columnar data you can sort by selecting any field column from a pull-down menu. The table is accompanied by a series of statements. Your task is to evaluate each statement by indicating, for example, whether it is true or false. In order to gain credit for a correct answer to the question, you must evaluate each and every statement correctly. Partial credit is not awarded. A question in this format provides information from multiple sources. Information sources may provide textual information or fewer words, graphical data, or both. You view the sources one at time by clicking on one or another tab. Multiple questions may relate to the same set of information sources. A question in this format involves information presented in graphical form i. The question may involve a single display, or it may involve two or more related displays. Some Graphics Interpretation questions are presented in sets of two or more based on the same graphical information. For example, you may be asked to select from two separate lists a pair of numbers that together satisfy a certain condition or result in a certain outcome. In any event, you must answer both parts correctly in order to gain credit for a correct answer.

Chapter 7 : Integrated Reasoning (IR)

The Integrated Reasoning section is the newest section of the GMAT exam that effectively "integrates" all the existing sections together into multi-part questions that involve interpreting graphs, pulling information from various sources, sorting tables, and thinking critically about logic statements.

You receive a separate IR score from 1 to 8. The Integrated Reasoning section consists of four different question types: Graphics Interpretation, Graphics Interpretation, Table Analysis, and Two-Part Analysis. Graphics Interpretation questions test your ability to interpret and analyze data presented visually in graphs or graphical images. For each question, you will see a graph with accompanying text and two questions. As with a Reading Comprehension passage, you do not need to absorb every bit of information on the graph to answer the questions. What you do need to do is get the gist of the graph and what it contains so that you can efficiently find the information you need. You will then read the question stem, view the answer choices, and use the information in the graph to select the correct answer. Graphics Interpretation questions feature many different types of graphs, including line graphs, scatter plots, Venn diagrams, and even geological timelines. Multi-Source Reasoning As its name suggests, Multi-Source Reasoning tests your ability to take information from multiple sources and synthesize it to answer questions. The information will be presented on two to three tabbed pages. You will have to click through the tabs to find the information you need. The data can be in the form of text, charts, or tables and may be presented in a combination of all three. Get the gist of what the tabs contain and take brief notes highlighting the main points of each tab. The tabbed pages are on the left side of the screen, and the questions are on the right. There may be more than one page of questions associated with a prompt, in which case you must click on the Next button to advance to the next page of questions. You can get hands-on experience with tabbed pages in your online resources. Take a few minutes to become familiar with the navigation of this section. Doing so will save you valuable time when answering the questions. Others, called multiple-choice questions, will require you to evaluate multiple statements individually; you may be required to figure out whether statements are true or whether certain expenditures are within a given budget. Table Analysis Table Analysis questions measure your ability to interpret and analyze information presented in a sortable table similar to a spreadsheet. You will see a table, a paragraph of text that describes it, and one set of the same three-part multiple-choice questions you saw for Multi-Source Reasoning. Directly above the table, you will see a Sort button that, when clicked, opens a drop-down menu of options that correspond to the column headers in the table. When you select a category from the drop-down menu, the entire chart will be sorted in order based on the category you select. If the information in that column is numerical, it will be sorted from lowest to highest. If the information in that column is text, it will be sorted in alphabetical order. In this book, a working Sort button is obviously not an option, so use the column headings to determine how the tables can be sorted. While working through the questions in this book, decide how you would sort the information before answering each question. To gain experience sorting tables in the test interface, use the questions in your online resources. The key to understanding the table is the paragraph of text that accompanies it. Then look at the table itself, paying special attention to the table headings and the drop-down menu. Two-Part Analysis questions consist of a few lines of text and instructions to select choices in a table based on the given information. These questions may test quantitative or verbal skills. Solving an algebraic Two-Part Analysis usually necessitates setting up an algebraic equation with two variables. Verbal Two-Part Analysis questions draw on many of the same logical reasoning skills, such as drawing supported inferences and finding assumptions, that you use on the Verbal section of the GMAT. For example, after reading about a type of dwelling used by a certain species of animal, you might identify from among the choices a characteristic that must be true of all dwellings of that type and a characteristic that can never be true. How to Prepare for IR Integrated Reasoning questions measure many of the same skills that you use for the Quantitative and Verbal sections of the test, such as paraphrasing information, finding keywords, determining whether an inference is supported, and using estimation instead of calculation. IR is one of many opportunities to advance your candidacy. However, that raises another question: GMAT IR is identical to the GMAT

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Quantitative and Verbal sections in that you use a college-level command of grammar, reasoning, vocabulary, and math to negotiate critical thinking puzzles amidst the constraints of the clock and the online testing scenario. Similarly, IR offers a business-oriented, problem-solving scenario in which you must manipulate spreadsheets and statistical information in order to deduce inferences that answer the questions asked. Get used to the repeated ways in which IR presents information and questions and the patterned methods to efficiently attack the problem solving it demands.

Chapter 8 : Integrated Reasoning: When to Guess | Kaplan Test Prep

Our Integrated Reasoning Prep Tool features a set of 48 additional questions and answer explanations, unlimited practice sessions, customizable question sets, and tools to practice pacing. Include this prep tool in your study plan for your Executive Assessment.

Chapter 9 : GMAT Integrated Reasoning - Overview and Sample Questions

Integrated Reasoning (IR): MBA Forum, Business School Application, GMAT Tests, Business School Essays, Interviews, GMAT Forum and Tests Practice Tests Tutoring.