

## **Kaplan GRE GMAT Exams Math Workbook, Third Edition (Kaplan GMAT Math Workbook)**

*Kaplan*

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### **Kaplan : Kaplan GRE GMAT Exams Math Workbook, Third Edition (Kaplan GMAT Math Workbook)**

before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Kaplan GRE GMAT Exams Math Workbook, Third Edition (Kaplan GMAT Math Workbook):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Very Thorough, Lots of Practice Problems!By Melissa W.This is a fabulous book - very clear, very detailed explanations. I went from a 590 quant GRE score to a 720, and the only math class I had taken in 8 years was a statistics course. This is a great book if you're really rusty on math like I was. However, you should not use this book in isolation. I suggest that you start prepping for you test at least 6 months in advance and spend a lot of time going through this book slowly and working every single problem. Then you should supplement this book with one or more regular GRE review books (Kaplan's is good, so is Princeton Review.) It is true that this math review book doesn't cover every single type of problem covered in the test, so DO go get another one after this one! And finally, the last month before the test, don't study too hard. Keep reviewing, but you should've done most of the hard work by now. Your brain needs time for everything to sink in and be cataloged before you can access it quickly and easily.12 of 14 people found the following review helpful. Great Review for Math !By Stephanie ManleyThis book is perfect for reviewing for the GMAT, it is filled with many questions like you will see on the real GMAT exam. The book also highlights the differences for the GRE and the GMAT, and adds a couple of chapters for review specific to each exam.I like this book because it breaks math down into very simple areas starting with math,

algebra, and then a bit of geometry. Filled with many tutorials, questions, and tests you should feel confident when you go through this book. Kaplan has a good way of breaking down information that is needed, letting you know what tricks and tips you need to be aware of. This book was real written, and can be used for those of us that do not have a math teacher readily handy for study. I highly recommend this book to anyone needing to brush up for each one of these exams. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. GMATBy Kenneth ElliottBest review book for the GMAT!Kaplan GRE GMAT Exams Math Workbook: Fourth Edition (Kaplan Gmat Math Workbook)

Are You Ready for the Math on the GRE(R) or GMAT(R) exams? You Will Be. Kaplan's GRE(R) GMAT(R) Exams Math Workbook, Third Edition immerses you in all the math concepts you need to know. With comprehensive review and powerful strategies for every type of question, this intensive workbook provides you with the targeted math training you need to score well on the GRE(R) and GMAT(R) exams. You will be prepared. You will score your best. We guarantee it. (See details inside.) Intensive Practice Question after question, practice set after practice set, you will build the skills you need to master every math subject, every math concept, and every math question type. Targeted Review GRE(R) GMAT(R) Exams Math Workbook provides you with comprehensive, step-by-step training on everything from math basics to the most advanced concepts on the tests, including graphs, word problems, and data sufficiency problems. Powerful Strategies To round out your review, you will learn how to apply Kaplan's exclusive graduate math strategies, allowing you to maximize your time, effort -- and score! Sign up for the Kaplan Edge. Tape into Kaplan's expertise with the Kaplan Edge, our series of free email newsletters. Filled with admissions tips, the latest test and career news, important deadline reminders, study aids, and more, the Kaplan Edge is an excellent resource for critical graduate and business school admissions information. Sign up today at [kaptest.com](http://kaptest.com) Test Prep, Admissions and Guidance. For life. Kaplan has helped more than 3 million students achieve their educational and career goals. With 185 centers and more than 1,200 classroom locations throughout the U.S. and abroad, Kaplan provides a full range of services, including test prep courses, admissions consulting, programs for international students, professional licensing preparation, and more. For more information, contact us at 1-800-KAP-TEST or visit [kaptest.com](http://kaptest.com) (AOL Keyword: kaplan).

Excerpt. Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved. Chapter One Been there, done that. If you're considering applying to graduate school or business school, then you've already seen all the math you need for both the GRE and the GMAT. You would have covered the relevant math content in junior high. In fact, the math that appears on the GRE and GMAT is almost identical to the math tested on the SAT or ACT. You don't need to know trigonometry. You don't need to know calculus. No surprises -- it's all material you've seen before. The only problem is, you may not have seen it lately. When was the last time you had to add a bunch of fractions without a calculator? No matter how much your memories of junior high algebra classes have dimmed, don't panic. The GRE and the GMAT test a limited number of core math concepts in predictable ways. Certain topics come up in every test, and, chances are, these topics will be expressed in much the same way; even some of the words and phrases appearing in the questions are predictable. Since the tests are so formulaic, we can show you the math you're bound to encounter. Some practice on testlike questions, such as those in the following chapters, will ready you for the questions you will see on the actual test. Here is a checklist of core math concepts you'll need for the GRE and GMAT. These concepts are vital, not only because they are tested directly on every GRE and GMAT, but also because you need to know how to perform these simpler operations in order to perform more complicated tasks. For instance, you won't be able to find the volume of a cylinder if you can't find the area of a circle. We know the math operations on the following list are pretty basic, but make sure you know how to do them. GRE and GMAT Math Basics Add, subtract, multiply and divide fractions. (Chapter 2) Convert fractions to decimals, and vice versa. (Chapter 2) Add, subtract, multiply, and divide signed numbers. (Chapter 2) Plug numbers into algebraic expressions. (Chapter 3) Solve a simple algebraic equation. (Chapter 3) Find a percent using the percent formula. (Chapter 2) Find an average. (Chapter 2) Find the areas of rectangles, triangles, and circles. (Chapter 5) How Math is Scored on the GMAT The GMAT will give you a scaled quantitative score from 0 to 60. (The average score is 30.) This score reflects your performance on the math portion of the test compared to all other GMAT test takers. You will also receive an overall score that reflects your performance on both the math and the verbal portions of the test. This is a scaled score from 200 to 800. How Math is Scored on the GRE The GRE will give you a scaled quantitative score from 200 to 800. (The average score is 500.) This score reflects your performance on the math portion of the GRE compared to all other GRE test takers. Test Overview The GRE and the GMAT are pretty similar in terms of the math they test. However, there are significant differences in the way the tests are administered. The GMAT and GRE are now available only as a Computer Adaptive Test, or CAT. You take this test on a computer at special centers. Here's a quick overview of the math sections of the GRE and GMAT CAT. Problem Solving Questions on the GRE and GMAT Problem Solving questions are the simplest you will see on either test. You are given a question (and sometimes an accompanying chart or diagram) and asked to choose the correct answer from a list of five answer choices. Quantitative Comparison Questions on the GRE Quantitative Comparisons are found only on the GRE. You are given two quantities, one in Column A, and one in Column B, and

you must decide if one in particular is larger, whether they are the same size, or whether you need more information to make the comparison. There are four answer choices, which are the same for every Quantitative Comparison question. Sometimes you will be given additional information about the quantities being compared. This will be centered above the columns. Data Sufficiency Questions on the GMAT Data Sufficiency questions are found only on the GMAT. In Data Sufficiency, a question is followed by two statements containing certain data. Your task is to determine whether the data provided by the statements are sufficient to answer the question. All Data Sufficiency questions have the same five answer choices.

Math on the GMAT CAT One Quantitative section: There are 37 questions to be done in 75 minutes. Approximately two-thirds of the questions will be in the Problem Solving format, and the remaining questions will be in the Data Sufficiency format. About 10 of the questions in the GMAT CAT math section will be experimental questions. These are questions that are being tested for use in future tests, and are not scored. However, there is no way of telling the experimental questions from the scored questions around them, and so you should treat all questions as if they are scored.

Math on the GRE CAT One Quantitative section: There are 28 questions to be done in 45 minutes. Approximately half of the questions will be in the Quantitative Comparison format and the remaining questions will be in the Problem Solving format. About a quarter of the Problem Solving questions will ask you to interpret a set of charts or graphs.

Math Content The GMAT and GRE test similar skills and knowledge. As we mentioned, it's basically junior high school level math. The emphasis is slightly different between the tests, though. Most test takers find the math on the GMAT to be slightly more challenging. Here's how the approximate number of questions break down by content area for the two tests. (By the way, this book contains chapters devoted to each of these subject areas, so you can focus on the most relevant material.)

GMAT Math by Subject Area Arithmetic -- About half of all questions. Algebra -- About a quarter of all questions. Geometry -- About a sixth of all questions. Graphs, logic questions, and other miscellaneous question types occur from time to time. About half of all questions are presented in the form of word problems.

GRE Math by Subject Area Arithmetic -- About a third of all questions. Algebra -- About a sixth of all questions. Geometry -- About a third of all questions. Graphs -- About a sixth of all questions. About a quarter of all questions are presented in the form of word problems.

Computer Adaptive Testing The GMAT and GRE CATs are a little different from the paper-and-pencil tests you have probably seen in the past. You make your way through the GMAT and GRE CATs by pointing and clicking with a mouse -- in fact, the tests are mouse-only. You won't use the keyboard in the math portions of the tests. Each test is preceded by a short tutorial that will show you exactly how to use the mouse to indicate your answer and move through the test. If you have used a computer and mouse before, you will probably find the procedure to be very simple.

How a CAT Finds Your Score These computer-based tests "adapt" to your performance. This means the questions get harder or easier depending on whether you answer them correctly or not. Your score is not directly determined by how many questions you get right, but by how hard the questions you get right are. When you start a section the computer: Assumes you have an average score. Gives you a medium-difficulty question. If you answer a question correctly: Your score goes up. You are given a harder question. If you answer a question incorrectly: Your score goes down. You are given an easier question. After a while you will reach a level where most of the questions will seem difficult to you. At this point you will get roughly as many questions right as you get wrong. This is your scoring level. The computer uses your scoring level in calculating your scaled score. Another consequence of the test's adaptive nature is that for the bulk of the test you will be getting questions at the limit of your ability. While every question is equally important to your final score, harder questions generate higher scores and easier questions lower scores. You want to answer as many hard questions as possible. This is a reason to concentrate your energies on the early questions. Get these right and you are into the harder questions, where the points are. The sooner you start to see harder questions, the higher your final score is likely to be. There are a few other consequences of the adaptive nature of the test that you should consider. There is no preset order of difficulty; the difficulty level of the questions you're getting is dependent on how well you have done on the preceding questions. The harder the questions are, the better you are doing. So, if you seem to be getting only hard questions, don't panic: It's a good sign! Once you leave a question, you cannot return to it. That's it. Kiss it good-bye. This is why you should never rush on the CAT. Make sure that you have indicated the right answer before you confirm it and move on. The CAT rewards meticulous test takers. In a CAT you must answer a question to move on to the next one. There's no skipping around. If you can't get an answer, you will have to guess in order to move on. Consequently, intelligent guessing can make the difference between a mediocre and a great score. Guess intelligently and strategically -- eliminate any answer choices that you can determine are wrong and guess among those remaining. The explanations to the questions in this book will demonstrate techniques for eliminating answer choices strategically.

One final, important point. There is a penalty for unanswered questions on the CAT. Every question you leave unanswered will decrease your score by a greater amount than a question that you answered incorrectly! This means that you should answer all the questions on the test, even if you have to guess randomly to finish a section.