Official GRE Quantitative Reasoning Practice Questions

Section: GRE General Test Exams • **Total Questions:** 10 • **Format:** Verified Q&A

1. Compute (4 + ?7)(8 ? ?28) and choose the closest simplified form.

(A) 2?3
(B) 25
(C) 3?5
(D) 2?6

2. The author mentions 'other areas near the North Sea' primarily in order to

(A) propose a new hypothesis
(B) anticipate a possible objection
(C) cast doubt on a particular explanation
(D) point out an ambiguity in an argument

3. A charity conducts a fundraiser. For the first $9,000 raised, Company B will contribute $3 for every $1 raised. For any amount over $9,000, Company B will contribute $1 for every $1 raised. How much must the charity raise to reach a total of $65,000 including Company B's contribution?

(A) $38
(C) $40
(E) $42
(G) $49

4. Two line segments of equal length bisect each other. Quantity A: the number of distinct circles that pass through at least three of the four endpoints. Quantity B: 1.

(A) Quantity A is greater.
(B) Quantity B is greater.
(C) The two quantities are equal.
(D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

5. On a trip George traveled from City A to City B at one speed, then from City B to City C in 1 hour. Quantity A: the number of miles from B to C. Quantity B: cannot be determined from the information given.

(A) Quantity A is greater.
(B) Quantity B is greater.
(C) The two quantities are equal.
(D) The relationship cannot be determined.

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6. In mid-nineteenth-century Paris, some independent women survived economically by running small dressmaking businesses, though the displacement of custom-made clothing by factory-made garments _____ these needleworkers' economic opportunities.

(A) confounded
(B) curtailed
(C) diminished
(D) augmented
(E) destroyed
(F) disguised

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7. A charity raises money: Company gives $3 per $1 up to $9,000 and $1 per $1 thereafter. How much must the charity raise to reach $65,000 total?

(A) $38
(C) $40
(E) $42
(G) $49

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8. The changes spawned in nineteenth-century India by the introduction of telegraphy were not (i)_____: the construction of telegraph lines and the acquisition of the necessary technological knowledge by the people required a (ii)_____ process.

(A) entirely unprecedented
(B) uniformly disruptive
(C) particularly dramatic
(D) protracted
(E) democratic
(F) seamless

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9. The scholar's hypothesis challenges the scope of human psychological and behavioral universals, but does not dispense with them entirely: the team remains confident that displays of pride, for instance, are _____.

(A) inherited
(B) pernicious
(C) ubiquitous
(D) symptomatic
(E) detrimental
(F) omnipresent

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10. Influenza is _____ virus: it is full of surprises and newness, prone to mutation and reassortment.

(A) a communicable
(B) a ubiquitous
(C) an archaic
(D) an immutable
(E) a protean