

Gmat Reading Comprehension Practice Test

PRACTICE SETS AND EXPLANATIONS

There is an intriguing note to the current call upon civil rights law to help remedy the undervaluation of women's work. Until fairly recently, government was not expected to solve workers' economic grievances, however valid they might be. Many assumed that the responsibility lay with workers themselves. Collective bargaining was the preferred instrument for pursuing pay equity for women. Rather than call upon the law to regulate the market from the outside, one could try to reshape or otherwise influence the market so that women themselves would be better able to address the problem. This could be done by raising absolute wage levels in low-paying, predominantly female industries (such as retail clothing) or by changing the pay relationship between largely female and largely male occupations within a single industry, such as auto manufacturing. Through union representation, employees in traditionally female jobs in an industry could identify the actual degree of underpayment of their work and then, as a group, pressure their employer to remedy it. In addition, this process would encourage those affected—men and women alike—to be sensitive to the limits of available resources, to be pragmatic about the pace at which the wage structure could be revised.

I do not mean to suggest that collective bargaining is a foolproof means for closing the gender gap in wages. To the extent that the problem involves the undervaluation of nonunion female occupations in an otherwise unionized industry, political hurdles will discourage unionized employees from supporting revisions in the wage structure. And to the extent that the problem is the concentration of women in low-paying industries—textiles, for example—the product market imposes serious economic constraints on a substantial closing of the wage gap.

Despite the imperfections of tools like collective bargaining for redressing wage disparities between men and women, a reliance on law or government is favorable for neither individual firms nor our economy as a whole. Nonetheless, although opponents of mandatory public remedies may correctly fear those remedies as being a cure worse than the disease, they are wrong when they imply that the current system of wage determination by business management is perfectly healthy.

12. In line 13, this most likely refers to

- (A) increasing the wages of women and men in a single industry
- (B) bringing about changes in market conditions
- (C) changing the dynamic of collective bargaining
- (D) relying on civil rights law to remedy economic grievances
- (E) applying group pressure on an employer

13. According to the author, the process of unionization and collective bargaining could do all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) overcome market pressures that keep wages in some industries lower than in others
- (B) encourage worker flexibility in adjusting a new pay scale to economic conditions
- (C) help workers to apply group pressure on employers
- (D) aid in determining the degree to which women are being underpaid
- (E) sensitize workers to the limits of their industry's ability to institute change

14. Which of the following best summarizes the author's main point?

- (A) Pay inequity for women exists because of the lack of unionization in traditionally female occupations.
- (B) Government regulation of industry to achieve pay equity for women is unnecessary because management has the power to effectively determine wages.
- (C) Unionization would solve all industry problems relating to the valuation of women's work.
- (D) Government regulation of women's wages is necessary only in those industries where collective bargaining is ineffective.
- (E) Collective bargaining is preferable to government actions in redressing the undervaluation of women's work.

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GMAT Reading Comprehension Practice Test is an essential component for aspiring MBA students aiming to excel in the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT). The GMAT is a standardized test that assesses skills in analytical writing, quantitative reasoning, verbal reasoning, and reading comprehension, all of which are vital for success in graduate business programs. Among these sections, reading comprehension plays a crucial role, as it measures a student's ability to understand and analyze written material, a skill that is indispensable in any academic or professional setting. This article will delve into the significance of the GMAT reading comprehension section, provide insights on how to prepare effectively, and offer tips for utilizing practice tests.

Understanding the GMAT Reading Comprehension Section

The reading comprehension section of the GMAT primarily evaluates a candidate's ability to read and understand complex texts. Typically, this section comprises several passages followed by questions that test comprehension, reasoning, and the ability to identify key ideas and arguments.

Structure of the Reading Comprehension Section

The reading comprehension portion of the GMAT consists of:

- Passages: Generally, there are four to five passages, each ranging from 200 to 400 words. The passages may come from a variety of topics, including business, social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences.
- Questions: After each passage, there are typically 3 to 5 questions. These questions may include:
 - Main idea questions
 - Detail questions
 - Inference questions
 - Logical reasoning questions
- Total Questions: The reading comprehension section usually contains around 12 to 14 questions in total.

Each question aims to assess different aspects of reading comprehension, such as the ability to summarize information, analyze arguments, and understand the author's tone and purpose.

Importance of Practicing with GMAT Reading Comprehension Tests

Practicing with GMAT reading comprehension practice tests is vital for several reasons:

1. Familiarization with the Format: Engaging with practice tests helps candidates become acquainted with the format and structure of the reading comprehension section. Understanding the types of passages and questions can significantly reduce anxiety on test day.
2. Enhancing Reading Skills: Regular practice can improve reading speed and comprehension skills. Candidates learn to identify key points, summarize information, and draw conclusions efficiently.
3. Time Management: The GMAT is a timed test, and practicing under timed

conditions can help candidates develop effective time management strategies, ensuring they can read and answer questions within the allotted time.

4. Identifying Weaknesses: Practice tests allow students to identify areas of weakness in their reading comprehension skills, enabling targeted study and improvement.

How to Prepare for the GMAT Reading Comprehension Section

Preparation for the GMAT reading comprehension section can be approached in several systematic ways:

1. Read Widely: Engage with a variety of reading materials, including academic journals, business articles, and literature. This exposure will help develop a broad understanding of different writing styles and vocabulary.
2. Practice Active Reading: While reading, take notes, highlight key concepts, and summarize paragraphs in your own words. This practice helps reinforce comprehension and retention.
3. Use Official GMAT Resources: The Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC) provides official GMAT preparation materials, including practice tests and sample questions. Utilizing these resources ensures that candidates are practicing with authentic content.
4. Join Study Groups: Collaborating with peers can enhance understanding and provide different perspectives on reading materials. Discussing passages and questions can deepen comprehension and retention.
5. Time Yourself: During practice sessions, set a timer to simulate test conditions. This practice helps develop pacing strategies, ensuring candidates can complete the reading comprehension section within the time limit.

Utilizing GMAT Reading Comprehension Practice Tests Effectively

Taking practice tests is not just about answering questions; it's about using them as a powerful learning tool. Here's how to utilize GMAT reading comprehension practice tests effectively:

1. Take Full-Length Practice Tests

Simulate the full testing experience by taking complete practice tests, including all sections of the GMAT. This approach helps build stamina and comfort with the test structure.

2. Review Your Answers

After completing a practice test, take the time to review your answers carefully. Analyze both correct and incorrect responses to understand your reasoning process.

- Identify Patterns: Look for patterns in your mistakes. Are there specific types of questions that consistently trip you up?
- Understand the Explanations: For every question, especially the incorrect ones, read the explanations provided. Understanding why an answer is correct or incorrect can deepen your comprehension skills.

3. Track Your Progress

Keep a record of your practice test scores and performance over time. Tracking your progress can motivate you and highlight areas that need further improvement.

4. Set Specific Goals

Establish clear and achievable goals for each practice session. For example, you might aim to improve your accuracy on inference questions or to reduce the time spent on each passage.

5. Focus on Weak Areas

Use your practice test results to identify weak areas in your reading comprehension skills. Dedicate additional study time to these topics, whether through targeted practice questions or more intensive reading exercises.

Common Challenges in GMAT Reading Comprehension and Solutions

While preparing for the GMAT reading comprehension section, candidates may

encounter several common challenges:

1. Complex Vocabulary

Many passages may contain advanced vocabulary that can be daunting.

- Solution: Build a robust vocabulary by reading diverse materials and using flashcards for unfamiliar words.

2. Lengthy Passages

Candidates may struggle with longer passages due to time constraints.

- Solution: Practice skimming techniques to quickly identify key ideas and main arguments in lengthy texts.

3. Misinterpreting Questions

Sometimes candidates misinterpret what a question is asking, leading to incorrect answers.

- Solution: Carefully read each question and consider rephrasing it in simpler terms to ensure understanding before answering.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the GMAT reading comprehension practice test is an invaluable resource for students preparing for the GMAT. By understanding the structure of the reading comprehension section, effectively utilizing practice tests, and being aware of common challenges, candidates can significantly enhance their skills and confidence. Remember, consistent practice and strategic preparation are key to mastering the reading comprehension section of the GMAT, ultimately paving the way for success in graduate business programs.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the purpose of a GMAT reading comprehension practice test?

The purpose of a GMAT reading comprehension practice test is to help test-takers improve their reading skills, understand passage structures, and

become familiar with the types of questions they will face on the actual exam.

How can I effectively prepare for the reading comprehension section of the GMAT?

To effectively prepare for the reading comprehension section, practice reading complex texts, summarize passages, answer practice questions, and review the explanations for both correct and incorrect answers.

What types of passages can I expect in the GMAT reading comprehension section?

In the GMAT reading comprehension section, you can expect passages from various subjects, including humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, and business-related topics.

How much time should I allocate to each reading comprehension question on the GMAT?

You should aim to spend about 1.5 to 2 minutes per reading comprehension question, allowing time for reading the passage and answering the questions while remaining mindful of the overall time limit.

Are there specific strategies to tackle difficult reading comprehension questions on the GMAT?

Yes, some strategies include skimming the passage for main ideas, identifying keywords, eliminating clearly wrong answer choices, and referring back to the passage for confirmation when necessary.

Where can I find reliable GMAT reading comprehension practice tests?

Reliable GMAT reading comprehension practice tests can be found on official GMAT prep websites, such as mba.com, as well as through reputable test prep companies like Kaplan, Manhattan Prep, and The Princeton Review.

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