

GMAT Quant Foundation Worksheet

8 original questions, working space and separate answer explanations. Version 2026-10-27.

Scope

Quantitative Reasoning foundations: arithmetic and elementary algebra.

This is an untimed foundation study sample, not an official examination or complete mock test. Author-reviewed learning materials; independent educator review and learner calibration remain pending.

How to use this worksheet

Work through the questions before opening the answer section. Write your calculation or the reason for your choice. After checking the explanation, return to the linked lesson for any unfamiliar distinction.

<https://openexam.site/exams/gmat-quant/worksheets/>

QUESTION 1 / Divisibility and integer structure

A distributor has 45 pens and 75 notebooks. It makes the greatest possible number of identical kits, with every item used. How many kits does it make?

- A. 45
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 225
- E. 15

Working / reasoning:

Item gmat-number-properties-1-1 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/gmat-quant/learn/number-properties/>

QUESTION 2 / Fixed costs and break-even decisions

Service A costs \$10 plus \$7 per use. Service B costs \$42 plus \$3 per use. At what number of uses do the total costs match?

- A. 8
- B. 6
- C. 16/5

D. 66

E. 13

Working / reasoning:

Item gmat-linear-models-2-2 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/gmat-quant/learn/linear-models/>

QUESTION 3 / Fractions as budgets and relationships

What is the value of $(1/5) \div (1/5 + 1/6)$?

A. 5/11

B. 11/30

C. 1/11

D. 1/5

E. 6/11

Working / reasoning:

Item gmat-fractions-1-3 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/gmat-quant/learn/fractions/>

QUESTION 4 / Quadratic structure with restrictions

A model gives profit $P = 600 - (q - 11)^2$ for real $q \geq 0$. What is the greatest possible profit?

A. 11

B. 600

C. 121

D. 0

E. 721

Working / reasoning:

Item gmat-quadratics-1-4 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/gmat-quant/learn/quadratics/>

QUESTION 5 / Price changes and simple interest

An item costing \$300 is marked up by 35%, then its marked price is discounted by 20%. What is its final selling price in dollars?

A. 324

B. 345

C. 21

D. 300

E. 405

Working / reasoning:

Item gmat-percent-money-1-1 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/gmat-quant/learn/percent-money/>

QUESTION 6 / Budgets, bounds and integer decisions

A team has a budget of \$152. A service charges a fixed \$12 plus \$7 per report. What is the greatest whole number of reports the team can buy?

- A. 19
- B. 140
- C. 20
- D. 21
- E. 8

Working / reasoning:

Item gmat-inequalities-1-2 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/gmat-quant/learn/inequalities/>

QUESTION 7 / Partnerships, mixtures and ages

Three partners divide \$350 in the ratio 2:3:5. How many dollars does the second partner receive?

- A. $350/3$
- B. 35
- C. 175
- D. 105
- E. 150

Working / reasoning:

Item gmat-ratios-1-3 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/gmat-quant/learn/ratios/>

QUESTION 8 / Sequences and accumulated totals

An arithmetic sequence begins with 18 and has common difference 7. What is its eighth term?

- A. 144
- B. 74
- C. 60
- D. 67
- E. 340

Working / reasoning:

Item gmat-sequences-1-4 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/gmat-quant/learn/sequences/>

GMAT Quant: Answers & Explanations

Compare the method or rule as well as the final answer. These explanations are study aids, not official scoring guidance.

QUESTION 1 / gmat-number-properties-1-1

Answer: 15

1. The kit count must divide both item counts.
2. The common factor of 15 and 25 is 5, and both counts include a factor 3.
3. The greatest kit count is 15.

QUESTION 2 / gmat-linear-models-2-2

Answer: 8

1. Equate the totals: $10+7x = 42+3x$.
2. Collect variable terms: $4x = 32$.
3. The plans match at 8 uses.

QUESTION 3 / gmat-fractions-1-3

Answer: 6/11

1. The denominator is $(6 + 5)/30$.
2. Divide by this fraction by multiplying by its reciprocal.
3. Cancellation gives 6/11.

QUESTION 4 / gmat-quadratics-1-4

Answer: 600

1. The squared term is at least zero.
2. Profit is therefore at most the constant, and the bound occurs when the square is zero.
3. At $q = 11$, the greatest profit is 600.

QUESTION 5 / gmat-percent-money-1-1

Answer: 324

1. A 35% markup multiplies cost by 1.35.
2. A 20% discount multiplies the marked price by 0.80.
3. The combined factor is 1.08, giving \$324.

QUESTION 6 / gmat-inequalities-1-2

Answer: 20

1. The report budget is $152 - 12 = 140$.
2. Divide by 7 and take the greatest integer that does not exceed the result.
3. The maximum is 20 reports; 21 would cost \$159.

QUESTION 7 / gmat-ratios-1-3

Answer: 105

1. The total number of ratio parts is 10.
2. The second partner receives 3 of those 10 parts.
3. The amount is $350 \times 3/10 = 105$.

QUESTION 8 / gmat-sequences-1-4

Answer: 67

1. From the first to the eighth term there are seven changes.
2. Add seven copies of 7 to 18.
3. The eighth term is 67.

References and scope notes

The questions and teaching explanations are original catalog materials. References support the selected concepts; they are not endorsements or a reproduced official examination bank.

GMAT exam content

<https://www.mba.com/exams/gmat-exam/about/exam-content>

Siyavula Grade 10 mathematics foundation reference

<https://www.siyavula.com/read>

Selected Quantitative Reasoning foundations, not a complete GMAT course.

Data Insights and Verbal are not delivered in this workspace.

Fixed untimed practice, not an adaptive exam or scaled-score predictor.

Editorial difficulty is uncalibrated; independent educator review remains pending.

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