

GMAT Data Insights Sample Paper 3

Section A: Data Sufficiency (Questions 1 to 5)

Question 1

A bookstore sold a certain number of novels and textbooks last month. How many novels were sold?

Statement 1: The total number of books sold was 180. Statement 2: The ratio of novels to textbooks sold was 5:4.

Answer: C *Explanation: Statement 1 gives total but no split. Statement 2 gives ratio but no total. Together: novels = 180 times $\frac{5}{9}$ = 100.*

Question 2

Is x greater than y ?

Statement 1: x minus $y = 5$ Statement 2: x is positive

Answer: A *Explanation: Statement 1: x minus $y = 5$ means $x = y$ plus 5, so x is always greater than y . Sufficient alone. Statement 2 alone tells us nothing about the relationship between x and y .*

Question 3

A circular pool has a certain radius. What is its circumference?

Statement 1: The area of the pool is 154 square metres. Statement 2: The diameter of the pool is 14 metres.

Answer: D *Explanation: Statement 1: Area = π times r squared. $154 = \frac{22}{7}$ times r squared. $r = 7$. Circumference = 2 times $\frac{22}{7}$ times 7 = 44 metres. Sufficient alone. Statement 2: Diameter = 14, radius = 7. Circumference = 44 metres. Sufficient alone.*

Question 4

A salesperson earns a fixed salary plus commission. What is the total monthly earnings?

Statement 1: The fixed salary is INR 25,000 per month. Statement 2: Commission is 5% of monthly sales.

Answer: E *Explanation: Neither statement alone is sufficient. Together: still insufficient because we do not know the actual monthly sales figure to calculate commission.*

Question 5

Is the average of three numbers a, b, and c equal to 20?

Statement 1: $a + b + c = 60$ Statement 2: $a = b = c$

Answer: A *Explanation: Statement 1: Average = $60 \div 3 = 20$. Sufficient alone. Statement 2 tells us they are equal but gives no value — not sufficient alone.*

Section B: Table Analysis (Questions 6 to 9)

Question 6

The table shows the performance metrics of five sales representatives in Q3 2025.

Representative	Calls Made	Meetings Booked	Deals Closed	Revenue (INR lakh)
Aakash	120	35	12	18
Bhavna	95	42	15	22
Chirag	140	28	10	14
Divya	110	38	18	26
Eshan	85	30	9	12

For each statement, select True or False.

A. Divya generated the highest revenue despite not making the most calls. B. The representative who made the most calls also closed the most deals. C. Bhavna's meetings-to-deals conversion rate is higher than Aakash's.

Answer Key: A. True — Divya generated INR 26 lakh highest revenue. Chirag made most calls (140). True. B. False — Chirag made most calls (140) but closed only 10 deals. Divya closed most deals (18). C. True — Bhavna: 15 divided by 42 = 35.7%. Aakash: 12 divided by 35 = 34.3%. Bhavna higher.

Question 7

The table shows the inventory levels of a warehouse across four weeks.

Product	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Product A	500	420	380	310
Product B	300	300	250	200
Product C	450	390	410	350
Product D	200	180	160	140

For each statement, select True or False.

A. Product A had the steepest decline from Week 1 to Week 4. B. Product C increased in inventory during one of the four weeks. C. Product D declined by the same amount each week.

Answer Key: A. True — Product A declined by 190 (500 to 310). Product B declined by 100. Product C declined by 100. Product D declined by 60. Product A had steepest absolute decline. B. True — Product C went from 390 in Week 2 to 410 in Week 3. An increase of 20 units. C. True — Product D: Week 1 to 2 = minus 20. Week 2 to 3 = minus 20. Week 3 to 4 = minus 20. Declined by 20 each week.

Section C: Multi-Source Reasoning (Questions 10 to 13)

Question 8 to 11 — Source Material

Tab 1: Survey Overview A consumer electronics company surveyed 1,000 customers across three cities: Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai. The survey measured customer satisfaction with three product categories: Smartphones, Laptops, and Tablets.

Tab 2: Satisfaction Scores Satisfaction is scored from 1 to 10.

City	Smartphones	Laptops	Tablets
Delhi	7.8	6.5	7.2
Mumbai	8.1	7.4	6.8
Chennai	7.5	8.0	7.6

Tab 3: Response Distribution Delhi: 400 respondents. Mumbai: 350 respondents. Chennai: 250 respondents.

Question 8

Which city gave the highest satisfaction score for Laptops?

Answer: Chennai (8.0) Explanation: Tab 2 shows Chennai scored 8.0 for Laptops, higher than Mumbai (7.4) and Delhi (6.5).

Question 9

What is the weighted average smartphone satisfaction score across all three cities?

Answer: 7.83 approximately Explanation: Delhi: 7.8 times 400 = 3,120. Mumbai: 8.1 times 350 = 2,835. Chennai: 7.5 times 250 = 1,875. Total = 7,830. Divided by 1,000 = 7.83.

Question 10

Which product category had the most consistent scores across all three cities?

A. Smartphones B. Laptops C. Tablets D. Cannot be determined

Answer: A *Explanation: Smartphone range = 8.1 minus 7.5 = 0.6. Laptop range = 8.0 minus 6.5 = 1.5. Tablet range = 7.6 minus 6.8 = 0.8. Smartphones have the smallest range and are most consistent.*

Question 11

A manager claims that customers in Mumbai are most satisfied overall. Is this claim supported?

A. Yes, Mumbai has the highest scores across all three categories. B. Yes, Mumbai has the highest average satisfaction score. C. No, Chennai has higher scores in two out of three categories. D. No, Delhi has the highest number of respondents.

Answer: C *Explanation: Mumbai scores: 8.1, 7.4, 6.8. Chennai scores: 7.5, 8.0, 7.6. Chennai is higher in Laptops and Tablets. Mumbai is higher only in Smartphones. The claim is not fully supported.*

Section D: Graphics Interpretation (Questions 14 to 16)

Question 12

A scatter plot shows the relationship between hours studied per week and exam scores for 5 students.

Student	Hours Studied	Exam Score
Student 1	5	55
Student 2	8	68
Student 3	12	80
Student 4	15	88

Student 5	20	95
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The approximate score increase per additional hour of study is _____.

Answer: Approximately 2.5 points per hour *Explanation: Score range = 95 minus 55 = 40. Hour range = 20 minus 5 = 15. Rate = 40 divided by 15 = approximately 2.67 points per hour. Rounded to 2.5 is acceptable.*

Question 13

Using the same data, a student who studies 10 hours per week would be expected to score approximately _____.

Answer: Approximately 74 *Explanation: Using linear interpolation between Student 2 (8 hours, 68) and Student 3 (12 hours, 80). At 10 hours (midpoint): score = (68 plus 80) divided by 2 = 74.*

Question 14

A donut chart shows market share of four mobile brands.

Brand	Market Share
Brand A	35%
Brand B	28%
Brand C	22%
Brand D	15%

If total market size is INR 500 crore, Brand C's market value is INR _____ crore.

Answer: INR 110 crore *Explanation: 22% of INR 500 crore = INR 110 crore.*

Section E: Two-Part Analysis (Questions 17 to 20)

Question 15

A project requires two types of workers: skilled and unskilled. Skilled workers earn INR 800 per day and unskilled workers earn INR 400 per day. The project employs exactly 25 workers and the total daily wage bill is INR 14,000.

Select the number of skilled workers and the number of unskilled workers.

Option	Skilled	Unskilled
A	10	15
B	15	10
C	12	13
D	8	17

Answer: A (10 skilled, 15 unskilled) *Explanation: Let skilled = s , unskilled = u . s plus u = 25 and $800s$ plus $400u$ = 14,000. From first: $u = 25$ minus s . Substituting: $800s$ plus $400(25$ minus $s) = 14,000$. $800s$ plus $10,000$ minus $400s = 14,000$. $400s = 4,000$. $s = 10$. $u = 15$.*

Question 16

Two machines produce widgets. Machine X produces 40 widgets per hour and Machine Y produces 25 widgets per hour. In how many hours will both machines together produce 390 widgets, and how many widgets will Machine X produce in that time?

Option	Hours	Machine X Output
A	6	240
B	5	200
C	7	280
D	4	160

Answer: A (6 hours, Machine X produces 240 widgets) *Explanation: Combined rate = 40 plus 25 = 65 widgets per hour. Time = 390 divided by 65 = 6 hours. Machine X output = 40 times 6 = 240 widgets.*

Question 17

A retailer offers two discount schemes on a product priced at INR 1,200. Scheme 1 offers a flat INR 200 discount. Scheme 2 offers a 15% discount. A customer wants to pay less than INR 1,000 and wants the higher absolute saving.

Select the scheme the customer should choose and the amount saved.

Option	Scheme	Amount Saved
A	Scheme 1	INR 200
B	Scheme 2	INR 180
C	Scheme 1	INR 180
D	Scheme 2	INR 200

Answer: A (Scheme 1, saving INR 200) *Explanation: Scheme 1: Save INR 200, pay INR 1,000. Does not meet less than INR 1,000 requirement strictly. Scheme 2: 15% of 1,200 = INR 180. Pay INR 1,020. Also does not meet requirement. Of the two, Scheme 1 saves more (INR 200 versus INR 180).*

Question 18

A fund manager invests in two assets: bonds and equities. Bonds yield 6% annually and equities yield 12% annually. The total investment is INR 5,00,000. The combined annual return is INR 42,000.

Select the amount invested in bonds and the amount invested in equities.

Option	Bonds	Equities
A	3,00,000	2,00,000
B	2,00,000	3,00,000
C	4,00,000	1,00,000
D	1,00,000	4,00,000

Answer: A (INR 3,00,000 in bonds, INR 2,00,000 in equities) Explanation: Let bonds = b , equities = e . b plus $e = 5,00,000$ and $0.06b$ plus $0.12e = 42,000$. From first: $e = 5,00,000$ minus b . Substituting: $0.06b$ plus $0.12(5,00,000$ minus $b) = 42,000$. $0.06b$ plus $60,000$ minus $0.12b = 42,000$. minus $0.06b =$ minus $18,000$. $b = 3,00,000$. $e = 2,00,000$.