

GED Mathematics Test

The GED Mathematics Test contains 50 test questions and is 90 minutes long. The GED Mathematics Test is divided into two equally weighted parts. Both Part I and Part II consist of 25 questions – multiple-choice, standard grid, and coordinate plane grid. Approximately 50% of the test items are based on graphics, such as charts, tables, and graphs. Part I allows the use of the Casio fx-260 calculator. Part II does not allow calculator use. A page of math formulas is provided for reference during the test.

Content

The GED Mathematics Test covers the following four basic content areas:

- Number Operations and Number Sense (20-30%)
- Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability (20-30%)
- Algebra, Functions and Patterns (20-30%)
- Measurement and Geometry (20-30%)

Types of Questions

The GED Mathematics Test assesses a candidate's ability to solve three types of questions. The three types of questions are:

- Procedural (20% - 10 questions) – require a candidate to select and apply the appropriate process for solving a problem and assess the ability to:
 - Select and apply the correct operation or procedure to solve a problem
 - Modify procedures as needed, given the problem setting
 - Read and interpret graphs, charts, and tables
 - Round, estimate, and order numbers as needed in a given situation
- Conceptual (30% - 15 questions) - assess conceptual understanding of mathematics and require candidates to demonstrate their knowledge of how basic math concepts and principles work and assess the ability to:
 - Recognize basic mathematical concepts
 - Identify and apply concepts and principles of mathematics
 - Compare, contrast, and integrate concepts and principles
 - Interpret and apply signs, symbols, and mathematical terms
 - Demonstrate understanding of relationships among numbers, concepts, and principles
- Application/Modeling/Problem Solving (50% - 25 questions) assesses the ability to apply math principles and problem-solving strategies and require the candidate to:
 - Identify the type of problem that is represented
 - Decide whether or not there is sufficient information provided to solve a problem
 - Select only the information that is necessary to solve a given problem
 - Apply the appropriate problem-solving strategy to compute an answer
 - Adapt strategies or procedures to solve a problem
 - Determine whether an answer is reasonable