Exercise walk-through

2.1
Verbal: text completion and sentence equivalence

GRE · GRE · GRE General Test

GRE Verbal: Text Completion and Sentence Equivalence

- Complete a sentence or short passage with one, two or three blanks (text completion).
- In sentence **equivalence** , choose the two words that each complete a sentence and give it the same meaning.
- Use logic and context to choose a word, such as **arduous** for a task that is long and hard.

Worked example: an original application

- Complete the original sentence: “Although the reviewer admired the report’s detail, she found its conclusion _____ because its crucial experiment had not been repeated.” A. conclusive B. premature C. exhaustive D. irrelevant E. inevitable
- **B, premature.** The unreplicated crucial experiment makes a settled conclusion too early.
- Although contrasts admiration for detail with criticism of the conclusion.
- Conclusive and inevitable oppose the criticism; exhaustive describes completeness, not unsupported timing; irrelevant would require evidence that the conclusion concerns the wrong issue.

Independent transfer

- Sentence Equivalence: select exactly two of six choices. “Far from endorsing the proposal without reservation, the committee offered only _____ support.” A. qualified B. unconditional C. cautious D. unanimous E. enthusiastic F. immediate
- **A and C.** Both produce support limited by reservations.
- Unconditional contradicts the explicit contrast.
- Unanimous concerns how many members agree; immediate concerns timing.

Exercise 2.1

2.1 Complete the original sentence: “Although the reviewer admired the report’s detail, she found its conclusion _____ because its crucial experiment had not been repeated.” A. conclusive B. premature C. exhaustive D. irrelevant E. inevitable

The result was _____, not _____.

Exercise 2.1

2.1 Complete the original sentence: “Although the reviewer admired the report’s detail, she found its conclusion _____ because its crucial experiment had not been repeated.” A. conclusive B. premature C. exhaustive D. irrelevant E. inevitable

The result was _____, not _____.

2.1 B, premature. The unreplicated crucial experiment makes a settled conclusion too early. Although contrasts admiration for detail with criticism of the conclusion. Conclusive and inevitable oppose the criticism; exhaustive describes completeness, not unsupported timing; irrelevant would require evidence that the conclusion concerns the wrong issue. Predict “too early” before consulting the choices.

Exercise 3.1

3.1 Sentence Equivalence: select exactly two of six choices. “Far from endorsing the proposal without reservation, the committee offered only _____ support.” A. qualified B. unconditional C. cautious D. unanimous E. enthusiastic F. immediate

The result was _____, not _____.

Exercise 3.1

3.1 Sentence Equivalence: select exactly two of six choices. “Far from endorsing the proposal without reservation, the committee offered only _____ support.” A. qualified B. unconditional C. cautious D. unanimous E. enthusiastic F. immediate

The result was _____, not _____.

3.1 A and C. Both produce support limited by reservations. Unconditional contradicts the explicit contrast. Unanimous concerns how many members agree; immediate concerns timing. Enthusiastic concerns intensity and does not preserve the required limited-support meaning. Contextual fit and equivalent whole-sentence meaning are both necessary; two pleasant-sounding words are insufficient.

Local review checklist: follow every response instruction; support the answer with the stated evidence; explain rejected alternatives or an opposing view; check scope, restrictions and clarity. For writing, this is a formative checklist, not an official rubric score.