

2. V.T · Verbal: text completion and sentence equivalence

Starter Quiz ·

GRE General Test

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. “Although the researcher was known for her _____, she spoke for hours at the meeting.” Which word best fits?

☐ loquacity

☐ taciturnity

☐ wit

☐ eloquence

2. “The professor’s lectures were notably _____: she never used one word where three would do.”

☐ incisive

☐ prolix

☐ succinct

☐ laconic

3. Sentence equivalence: “Fame on social media is often _____, vanishing within weeks.” Select TWO.

☐ fleeting

☐ ephemeral

☐ monumental

☐ lucrative

☐ deserved

☐ enduring

Tick every correct option.

4. In sentence equivalence, any two synonyms among the choices are correct.

☐ True ☐ False

5. In “Although she usually said little, she spoke for hours,” “although” signals a _____ between expectation and outcome.

6. Every blank in a clause introduced by “although” must be filled by a negative adjective.

☐ True ☐ False

7. “The results were not inconsistent with the theory.” Which paraphrase preserves the strength of this statement?
- ☐ The theory has been proved true.
 - ☐ The results contradict the theory.
 - ☐ The theory is impossible.
 - ☐ The results do not conflict with the theory.
8. “The instrument’s ____ impressed the team: repeated measurements of the same object were almost identical.” Which choice fits both grammar and the clue?
- ☐ speed
 - ☐ precise
 - ☐ precisely
 - ☐ precision
9. Short two-blank practice: “The report was (i) ____ about the cause: it offered two (ii) ____ explanations and chose neither.” Choose the best ordered pair.
- ☐ noncommittal / competing
 - ☐ noncommittal / identical
 - ☐ repetitive / irrelevant
 - ☐ decisive / competing
10. “The instructions were ____, leaving even experienced technicians unsure what to do.” Select TWO choices that yield supported equivalent meanings.
- ☐ fluent
 - ☐ opaque
 - ☐ transparent
 - ☐ obscure
 - ☐ clear
 - ☐ robust

Tick every correct option.

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Answers ·

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1. **taciturnity**

Taciturnity is a habit of saying little. Speaking for hours contrasts with that habit; loquacity means talkativeness, while eloquence and wit do not supply this contrast.

2. **prolix**

The explanation describes unnecessary wordiness, so prolix fits. Succinct and laconic mean brief; incisive concerns sharp analysis, which this clue does not establish.

3. **fleeting; ephemeral**

Ephemeral and fleeting both make the sentence describe short duration, supported by “vanishing within weeks”. Enduring contradicts that clue; lucrative, monumental and deserved concern different qualities.

4. **False**

Both choices must fit the whole sentence and give equivalent completed meanings. A synonym pair with the wrong contextual meaning fails.

5. **contrast**

The usual habit and this occasion contrast. This does not mean that the sentence must contain a negative adjective.

6. **False**

Although marks a contrast between ideas. Brief length and full coverage can contrast without either being negative.

7. **The results do not conflict with the theory.**

Not inconsistent means the results do not conflict with the theory. Compatibility does not prove the theory true.

8. **precision**

Precision is a noun naming closely repeatable measurement. Precise and precisely have the wrong form, and speed does not follow from repeatability.

9. **noncommittal / competing**

Chose neither supports noncommittal. Competing explanations are alternatives; decisive conflicts with not choosing and identical removes the intended alternative.

10. **opaque; obscure**

Opaque and obscure both mean hard to understand here. Clear and transparent conflict with confusion; robust and fluent supply different qualities.