

7. V.E-pairs · Sentence equivalence: fitting context and matching complete meanings

Starter Quiz ·

GRE General Test

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. “The scientist’s early findings were _____, treated as a working conclusion rather than settled fact, but later experiments confirmed them.” Select TWO.

- ☐ provisional
- ☐ tentative
- ☐ definitive
- ☐ celebrated
- ☐ erroneous
- ☐ conclusive

Tick every correct option.

2. “During the discussion she was _____, speaking only when necessary and volunteering no opinions.” Select TWO.

- ☐ garrulous
- ☐ candid
- ☐ loquacious
- ☐ effusive
- ☐ reticent
- ☐ taciturn

Tick every correct option.

3. If two choices are synonyms, they must be the answer.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

4. In sentence equivalence you must choose exactly _____ answers.

5. Which pair shares the relevant sense “using few words”? This is a vocabulary check, not a complete six-choice Sentence Equivalence item.

- ☐ laconic, terse
- ☐ verbose, laconic
- ☐ verbose, loquacious

☐ garrulous, terse

6. In an official Sentence Equivalence question, selecting one member of the correct pair earns partial credit.

☐ True ☐ False

7. Which two checks must the selected words pass?

☐ Both words must be long and unfamiliar.

☐ Both words must appear next to each other in the choices.

☐ Both words must fit, and the complete sentences must match in meaning.

☐ Both words must have positive dictionary meanings.

8. “Her explanation was ____: it showed the mechanism clearly enough for a beginner to follow.” Select TWO.

☐ unusual

☐ clear

☐ concise

☐ lucid

☐ rare

☐ brief

Tick every correct option.

9. “The fee was anything but ____: it was displayed clearly before payment.” Select TWO.

☐ concealed

☐ low

☐ fixed

☐ modest

☐ small

☐ hidden

Tick every correct option.

10. If reticent and taciturn fit the discussion example, they must be interchangeable in every sentence.

☐ True ☐ False

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Answers ·

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1. **provisional; tentative**

Tentative and provisional both describe findings not yet treated as final. The explicit working-conclusion clue anchors that status. Definitive/conclusive conflicts with it, erroneous conflicts with later confirmation, and celebrated concerns praise rather than finality.

2. **reticent; taciturn**

Reticent and taciturn both fit the quiet, reserved manner described here. Reticent concerns reluctance to reveal thoughts; taciturn concerns speaking little. The full context brings them together without making them interchangeable everywhere. Garrulous and loquacious describe much talking.

3. **False**

The pair must also fit the sentence.

4. **two**

Both are needed for credit.

5. **laconic, terse**

Laconic and terse both concern few words, though terse can also suggest abruptness. A real equivalence item still requires both words to fit its actual sentence and give matching complete meanings.

6. **False**

The official item requires the correct two selections; it does not award partial credit for one. Individual website teaching checks are not an official GRE score.

7. **Both words must fit, and the complete sentences must match in meaning.**

Each word must fit the supplied sentence, and the two complete sentences must be alike in meaning. Word similarity alone tests neither requirement fully.

8. **clear; lucid**

Lucid and clear match the understanding clue and give the same central meaning. Brief/concise concerns length, and unusual/rare concerns rarity; those qualities are not established here.

9. **concealed; hidden**

Anything but rejects the hidden/concealed description, agreeing with clear disclosure. The amount and whether it changes are not supplied by this sentence.

10. **False**

Reticent often concerns disclosure of thoughts or feelings; taciturn concerns speaking little. The discussion context supplies both features, but another context may separate them.