

Verbal: reading and argument structure

Original classroom teaching; not an official form or score predictor

1. Scope and task

Scope and task

Original classroom practice within the reviewed shorter-test task types. This does not simulate an adaptive test or predict a scaled or writing score. Earlier official public forms remain exposed practice; their version and writing-source holds still apply.

2. Scope and task

Scope and task

Analyse discourse and draw conclusions Distinguish assumptions, evidence and author perspective Select relevant points and understand text organisation

3. Scope and task

Scope and task

assumption : An unstated premise needed by an argument.

4. Scope and task

Scope and task

discourse : Connected language with structure and meaning.

5. Read the evidence and choose a method

Read the evidence and choose a method

Reading comprehension includes single-answer, select-one-or-more and sentence-selection tasks. Follow each instruction exactly.

6. Read the evidence and choose a method

Read the evidence and choose a method

Identify the conclusion separately from observations. An assumption is an unstated bridge the argument needs.

7. Read the evidence and choose a method

Read the evidence and choose a method

For select-all tasks, test each option independently. One correct option does not make the others false.

8. Read the evidence and choose a method

Read the evidence and choose a method

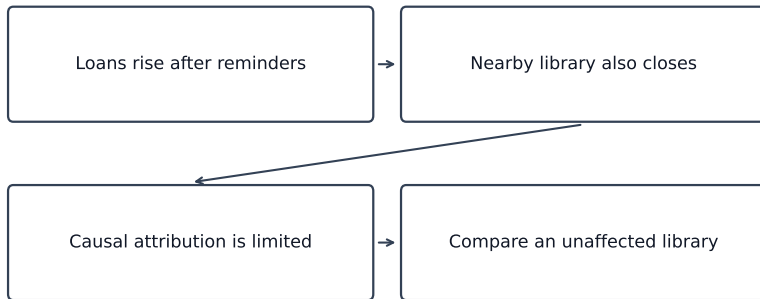
An author can describe a theory before challenging it. Track whose position each sentence reports.

9. Worked reasoning

Worked reasoning

Sales rose after advertising increased. “Advertising caused the rise” assumes no sufficient alternative explanation, such as a price reduction. A passage that only reports the timing supports an association, not that causal conclusion.

Figure 10: Worked reasoning



Check the labelled values and conditions.

11. Conditions and common errors

Conditions and common errors

Graduate verbal tasks reward precise scope. Avoid an answer whose always or only overstates the passage.

12. Original application

Original application

Original passage: [1] A town library's loans rose after it began sending reminders. [2] During the same month, a nearby library closed for repairs. [3] The increase therefore does not establish that reminders alone caused more borrowing. [4] A comparison with an otherwise similar library unaffected by closure would help assess that claim.

13. Original application

Original application

What is the main purpose? A. Prove reminders never work. B. Limit a causal inference and suggest a comparison. C. Show repairs reduce reading. D. Recommend closing libraries.

14. Model and reasoning

Model and reasoning

B. Sentence 3 limits the inference from the observed timing; sentence 4 proposes evidence. A overstates uncertainty as proof of no effect. C changes the outcome from loans to reading and is not established. D turns a reported closure into a recommendation. The author accepts the rise in loans while questioning its explanation.

15. Try independently

Try independently

For the same passage, select every supported statement: A. Loans increased. B. Reminders caused none of the increase. C. Another change may help explain the increase. Then select the sentence that proposes a way to distinguish explanations.

16. Reasoning and check

Reasoning and check

A and C; sentence 4. A is stated in sentence 1. C follows from the competing event in sentence 2 and caution in sentence 3. B is unsupported: failure to establish an exclusive cause does not establish zero contribution. Sentence 2 provides a competing observation; sentence 4 proposes a comparison. Judge each option independently and select the complete requested sentence.

Check yourself

Reconstruct the method without looking back

For the same passage, select every supported statement: A. Loans increased. B. Reminders caused none of the increase. C. Another change may help explain the increase. Then select the sentence that proposes a way to distinguish explanations.