

# Verbal: text completion and sentence equivalence

GRE · GRE · GRE General Test

## 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.

- Complete one-, two- and three-blank passages using context
- Select two sentence-equivalence choices yielding coherent equivalent meanings
- Use logical cues rather than vocabulary similarity alone

**arduous** : Requiring much effort.

**equivalence** : Matching meaning in the completed sentence.

## Read the evidence and choose a method

For text completion, predict each blank from the passage. Support for a later blank may appear earlier.

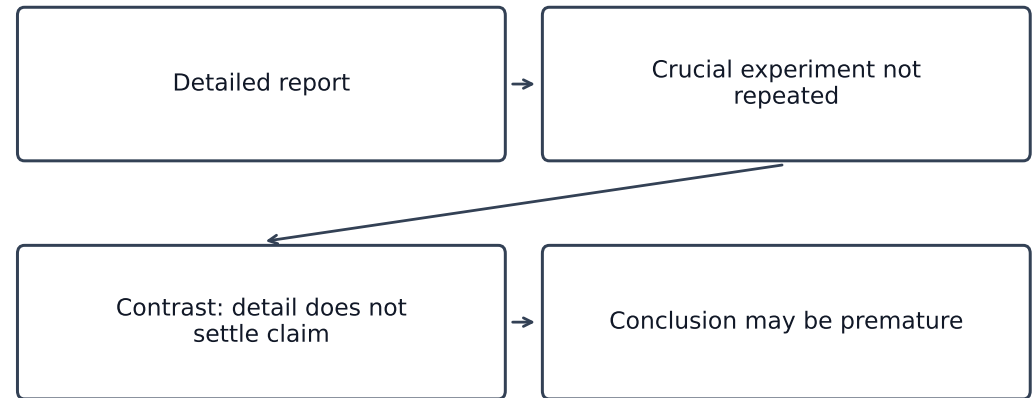
A two- or three-blank item requires all blanks correct; do not treat choices as independent mini-scores.

Sentence equivalence requires two choices that both fit and produce equivalent sentence meanings.

A pair of synonyms can both fail the sentence. Check grammar, tone and logic as well as word meaning.

## Worked reasoning

Although the design looked simple, building it was arduous. Although signals a contrast between appearance and effort. For equivalence, difficult and demanding could both fit this sentence; easy and effortless would reverse the needed contrast.



*Follow the stated evidence and response instruction.*

## Conditions and common errors

Do not search only for dictionary synonyms. The completed sentence controls equivalence.

## 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

### ■ Model and reasoning

**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.

## 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

■ **Check after attempting**

**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.