

Verbal: text completion and sentence equivalence

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

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

3. Scope and task

Scope and task

arduous : Requiring much effort.

4. Scope and task

Scope and task

equivalence : Matching meaning in the completed sentence.

5. Read the evidence and choose a method

Read the evidence and choose a method

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

6. Read the evidence and choose a method

Read the evidence and choose a method

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

7. Read the evidence and choose a method

Read the evidence and choose a method

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

8. Read the evidence and choose a method

Read the evidence and choose a method

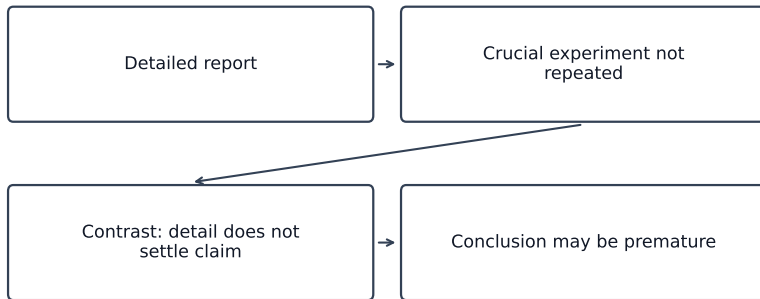
A pair of synonyms can both fail the sentence. Check grammar, tone and logic as well as word meaning.

9. Worked reasoning

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.

Figure 10: Worked reasoning



Check the labelled values and conditions.

11. Conditions and common errors

Conditions and common errors

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

12. Original application

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

13. Model and reasoning

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.

14. Try independently

Try independently

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

15. Reasoning and check

Reasoning and check

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.

Check yourself

Reconstruct the method without looking back

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