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INTRODUCTION OF THE STATISTICS OF THE STATISTICS

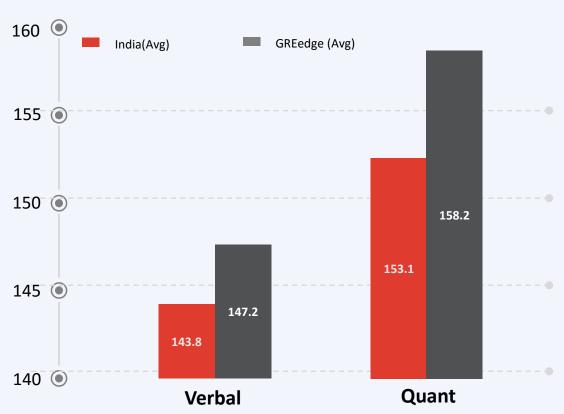
### WHAT IS GREedge?

**GREedge** is an Online Academy which is completely focused on improving your GRE score.

The average GRE score of students from **GREedge** is a good 8 points above national average as published by ETS, the provider of GRE.

**GREedge** has helped over 30,000 students score better in the GRE. GREedge uses different software across its online platform to propel you toward a high GRE score.

#### GREedge vs. Rest of India: 8 points lead



3.4 points\* in Verbal, 5.1 points\* in Quant\* (Based on ETS published data, GREedge internal data)



### ONLINE ACADEMY = HIGHER GRE SCORE

Academy means a society of learned persons organized to advance a field of knowledge or area of expertise. Online means available over the internet or done over the internet. Yes, even the mobile internet. Online Academy has the best GRE experts available online. GREedge offers complete help in your GRE preparation to help you boost your GRE score.

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#### **Learning Tracker**

The Learning Tracker (LT) is a smart online platform designed by experts. It provides complete materials for GRE and constantly monitors your preparation with the help of "milli-second monitoring" technology.

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# WHAT STUDENTS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT GREedge



Shyam Sundar

"Preparing for GRE despite a hectic work schedule is difficult but GREedge made it possible. My SFAs designed a perfect study plan for me and without them, it wouldn't have been possible."



Arpita Sahu

"The evaluation of the tests and the explanation provided for each and every question was simply amazing. The explanations were so simple and easy to understand"



Gautam Gupta

"The SFAs constantly helped me in my preparation. All of the doubts were answered within a day or two. The reminders pushed me to work harder. It was a great learning experience."

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CHAPTER 1: GREVERBAL SYLLABUS

## GRE VERBAL: SYLLABUS AND ALLOTMENT OF MARKS

#### **Analytical Writing**

Issue (30 min)

Argument (30 min)

#### **Verbal Section**

Section 1 20 Questions (30 min) Section 2 20 Questions (30 min)

#### Quant Section

Section 1 20 Questions (35 min) Section 2 20 Questions (35 min)



**Note:** The maximum score that you can get in GRE Verbal is 170 and minimum is 130.





# GRE VERBAL: SYLLABUS AND ALLOTMENT OF MARKS

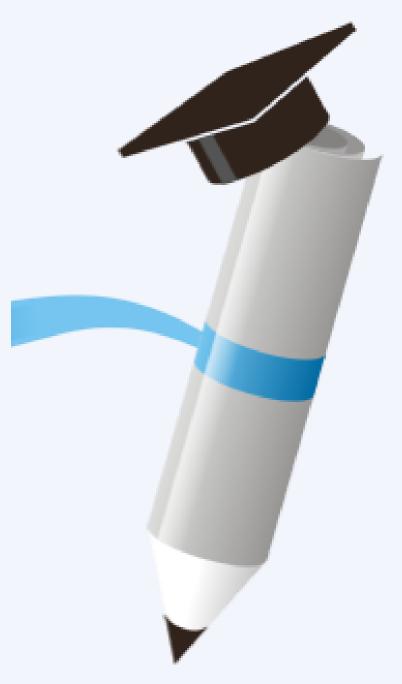
The test always begins with the Analytical section. You have to write two essays, an argument essay and an issue essay. After the AWA section, you get a break for around 10 minutes.

The Quantitative section and the Verbal sections might come in any order.

GRE exam is section wise adaptive, which means the difficulty level of the next section will be based on how you answered the previous question.

There is one additional section called the experimental section. This section can either be from Quant or Verbal. This section is not considered for scoring.

You may get a 'Research Section' at the end of the test, but you have the option to skip it





## GRE VERBAL: SYLLABUS AND ALLOTMENT OF MARKS

For the Verbal Reasoning section, the score will be reported on a scale of 130–170, in one-point increments.

For the Quantitative Reasoning section, the score will be reported on a scale of 130–170, in one-point increments.

For the Analytical Writing section, score will be reported on a scale of 0–6, in half-point increments.

There is NO negative marking in the revised GRE. Your score will purely depend on the number of questions you answer correctly.

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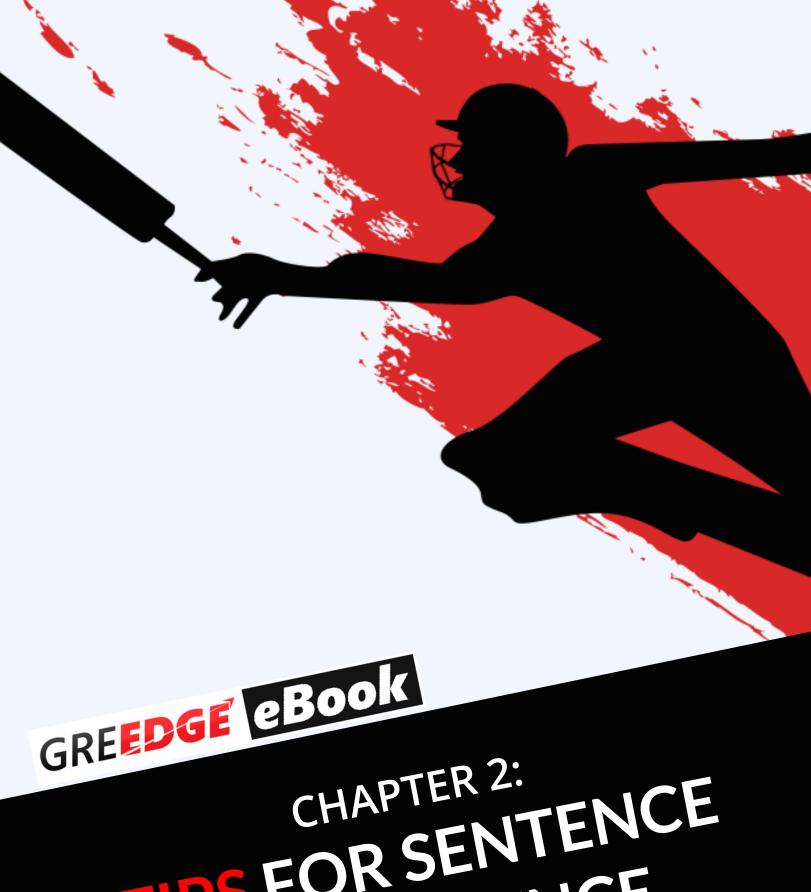
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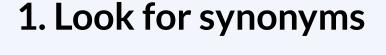
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In most cases, the words you are looking for are a synonym pair. It is possible for two words with slightly different meanings to be appropriate choices, but their meanings will always be similar. By finding paired words among the answer choices, you can narrow down the possibilities.

### 2. Find the category of word that you need

If you are not sure where to begin, ask yourself if the word you are looking for will have a positive or negative tone. Determining a very broad category can help you narrow down your choices. Even if you do not know the meaning of some words in the answer choices, if you know you are looking for a negative term then your knowledge of prefixes or roots can help eliminate some answer choices.



#### 3. Use context clues

The function of the question statement is to provide context for the blanks; so there should be hints in the question statement as to what you need. Think of what function the word in the blank serves in the sentence. Asking such basic questions will help you figure out what you need to complete the meaning.

Joe's fall \_\_\_\_\_ him from indulging in any outdoor activity, though skiing and trekking are his favorites.

- 1. enabled
- 2. prevented
- 3. did not permit
- 4. sensitized
- 5. aggravated
- 6. marked

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Joe's fall \_\_\_\_\_ him from indulging in any outdoor activity, though skiing and trekking are his favorites.

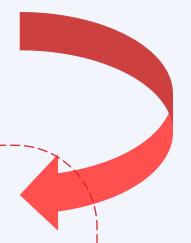
- 1. enabled
- 2. prevented
- 3. did not permit
- 4. sensitized
- 5. aggravated
- 6. marked

#### **Explanation:**

The context of this sentence is:

- I. Joe has a fall
- II. It does something to his taking part in outdoor activities
- III. He enjoys skiing and trekking

There is a contrast indicated by the word, "though." So you know that his fall does not allow him to take part in outdoor activities. So you choose options B, prevented and C, did not permit.



### 4. Pay attention to important adverbs

Adverbs such as conversely, however, secondly, furthermore, moreover, nevertheless, etc., establish relationships between clauses. Look at these examples to understand better.

#### **E.g.:**

Although Tim did not believe that the seminar would do him any good, he nevertheless attended it to accompany his friend.

Notice the contrast in meaning between the two parts of the sentence (before and after the comma). This contrast is indicated by the adverb, "although."





### 5. Look at the grammatical structure

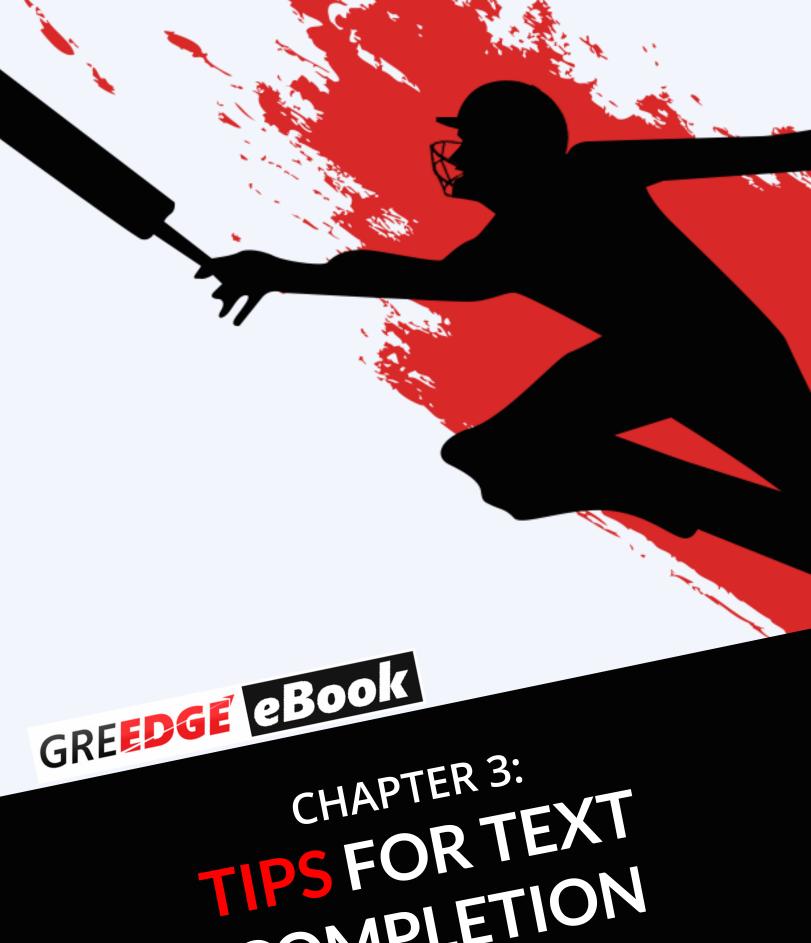
Being aware of some basic grammatical structures can help you crack sentences. For example, you can look for parallel sentence construction, which is nothing but a repetition of a grammatical form within a sentence. Since the pattern repeats in this form, it will be easy for you to guess the meaning of the word the blank wants you to identify.

Notice how the underlined parts take the same form in these examples. The incorrect forms are also shown for your reference.

#### **E.g.:**

Correct: Mike not only wanted his presentation to be <u>creative</u> but also wanted it to be <u>effective</u> and <u>persuasive</u>.

Incorrect: Mike not only wanted his presentation to be <u>creatively done</u> but also wanted it to be <u>effective and persuasive</u>.



TIPS FOR TEXT COMPLETION

# TIPS FOR TEXT COMPLETION

### 1. Break the text into parts in a way that is easy for you

- 1. Fill up the blanks with words on your own based on the context.
- 2. Fill up any blank in any order.
- 3. When you've chosen all the answers, read the completed statement(s). Does the completed sentence(s) make sense? If it does, move on. Never try to answer a blank in isolation—always keep the whole context in mind.

#### 2. Check for word use and idiom problems

Word usage can be tricky in GRE Text Completion questions and sometimes, you may come across idioms too. Make sure you understand how ideas are expressed as phrases. Eliminate any option that results in a phrase or sentence that is confusing or awkward, or simply sounds wrong to your ear





# TIPS FOR TEXT COMPLETION

### 3. Consider all the answer choices

Ensure you go through all the options provided, and not choose one in haste. The qualitative difference between options can be subtle, and you might end up choosing a weaker option when a stronger one is provided.

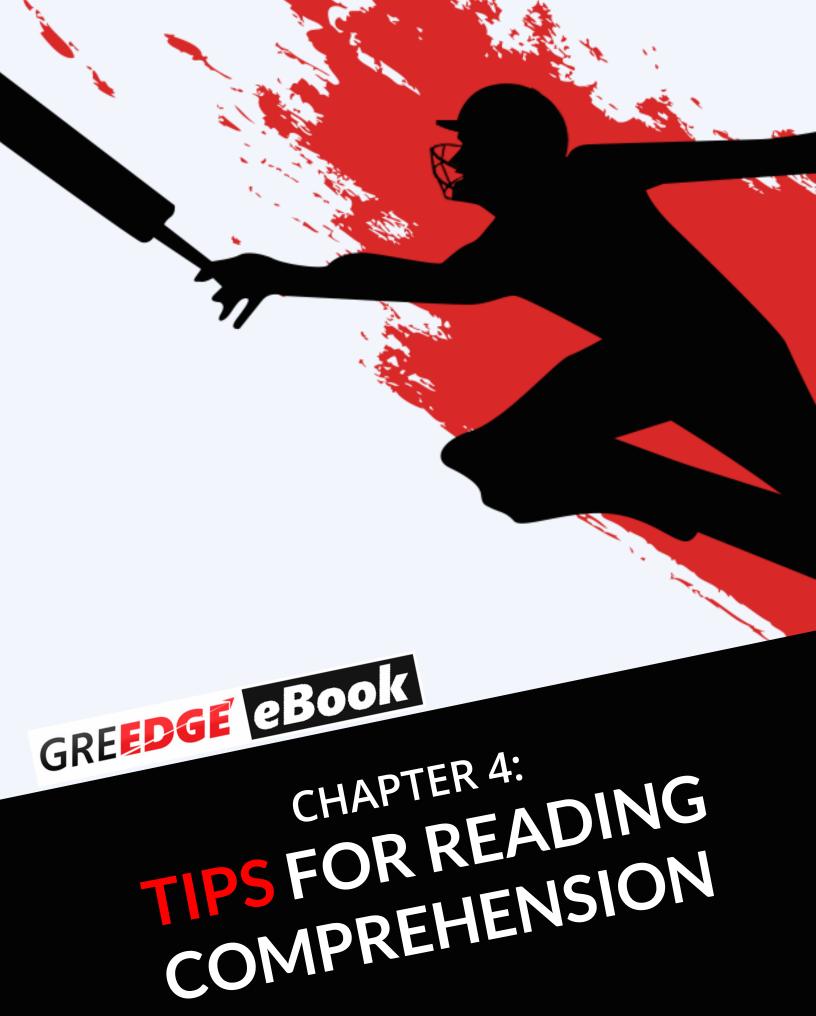


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# TIPS FOR READING COMPREHENSION

Many students find the Reading Comprehension section the toughest of all. Some tend to get discouraged after attempting a few questions. While there is no denying that this is a difficult section, there is definitely hope.

You can improve your Reading Comprehension skills with some smart techniques.

- Yes, the first tip is read, read, and read. Read from a wide range of publications—newspapers, magazines, opinion pages, editorials, journals, etc. This will give you exposure to different kinds of writings.
- 2. Even as you read, learn to analyze the writing and mentally make note of the following:
- What is the main idea/purpose of the writing?
- Is the author making a strong point in the writing?
- *Is there a conflict stated or is there a concurrence of thought?*

Are there examples provided/parallels drawn?

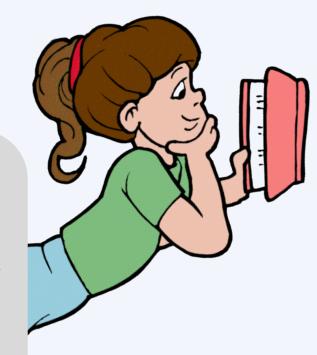
Analytical reading is an important aspect of improving your Reading Comprehension skills.





### TIPS FOR READING COMPREHENSION

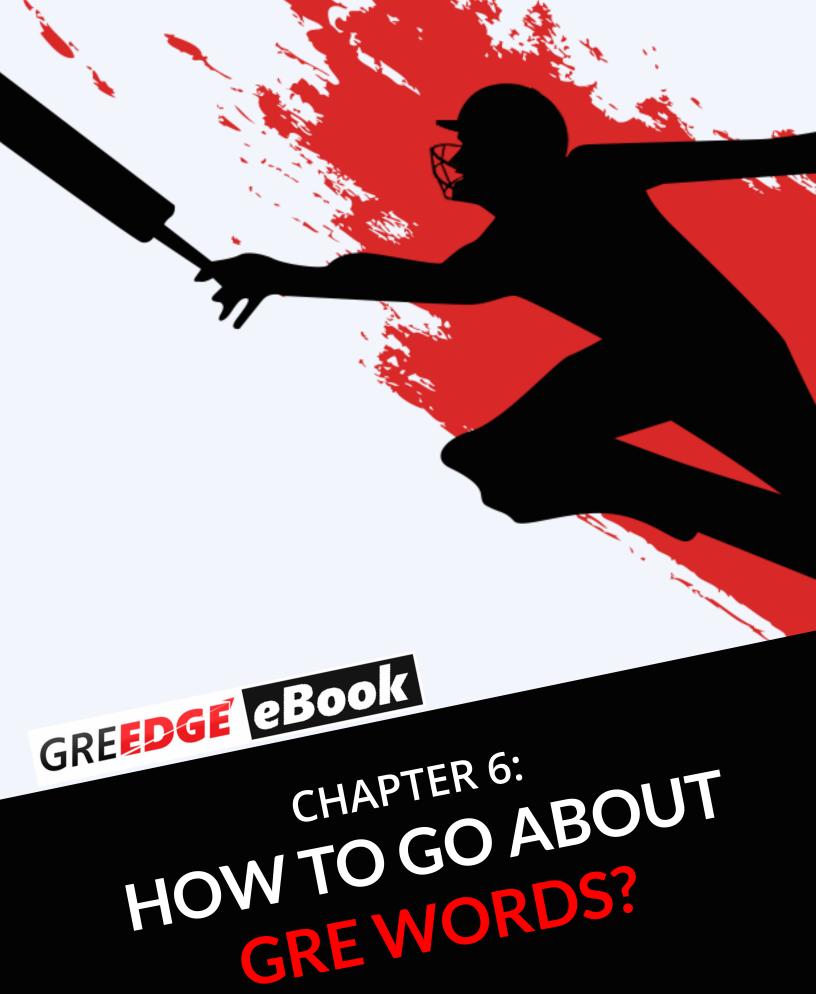
- Use authentic material from reputed publishers to practice. Practice as much as possible.
- While practicing, it is good idea to take notes for medium sized and long passages in RC. When you take notes:
- 1. Be brief; capture only the essence of the points from the passage
- 2. Use short-forms and abbreviations to save time
- 3. Do not jot ideas or points that have been clearly articulated in the passage. Capture only the impression that you get from those lines, or the author's impression. You can always revisit the passage and read the details if there is question based on this impression.



Capture the essence of the author's observation/assertion/opinion/view



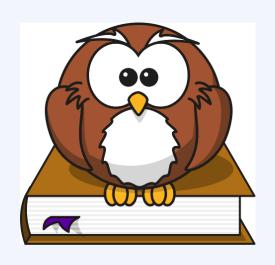




# STRATEGIES TO LEARN GRE WORDS

### Keep a dictionary handy

Make a conscious effort to look up and learn the meanings of new words that you encounter in your everyday knowledge life. Expand this opening the Thesaurus and learning similar-meaning words, the differences meanings, the in antonyms, and synonyms. Check out word usage and understand the contextual usage of the words.





### Keep a journal of words

It is also a good idea to keep a journal of words that you learn each day. While it can serve as a reminder when you remain idle for some time, it can also motivate you to fill it up fast. You can go back and reinforce your learning too.



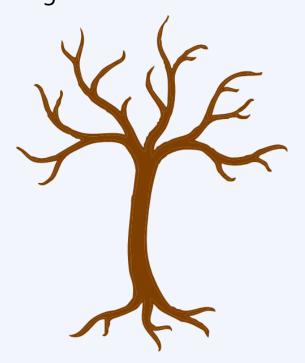


# STRATEGIES TO LEARN GRE WORDS

#### Learn words in context

Whenever you come across a new word while reading, know its meaning and take in the context in which it appears. Additionally, if you can identify if it is a verb, noun, adjective, or adverb, it can be even more effective. Such analysis and understanding can stay with you for long.





### Learn words through roots

One of the time-tested techniques is to learn words through their roots. If you are not used to this technique, you may find it daunting initially, but will never regret the efforts you put in here. This will help you tremendously in learning words.





# STRATEGIES TO LEARN GRE WORDS

### Learn new words everyday

Make a conscious effort to use the new words that you learn each day in your conversations, mails, etc. When you use them, there is every possibility that you would never forget them. They stick to your memory and become part of your own vocabulary.



### Use different techniques

Considering that you will be expected to be familiar with 3000+ words for GRE, you need to adopt some smart techniques. It can be practically impossible for you to learn them by rote. The most effective way to learn words is by using techniques such as mnemonics, pictures, theme-based grouping, roots, usage examples, etc. Use WordBot.

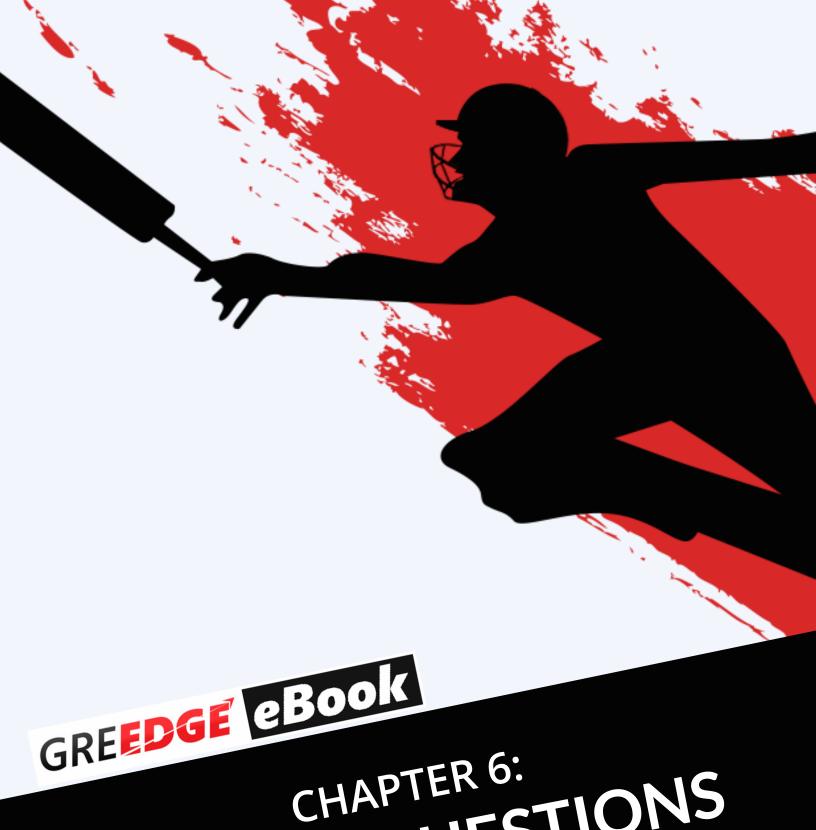


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CHAPTER 6: SAMPLE QUESTIONS SAMPLE QUESTIONS AND TECHNIQUES

#### **Question 1**

It is no surprise that the Mongol rulers of the 13th century sent out ultimatum to monarchs who (i)\_\_\_\_\_ their rule, in belief of a divine mandate that awarded them (ii)\_\_\_\_ the entire world. By way of subjugation, most contemporary rulers were subject to (iii) \_\_\_\_ and where persuasion as a tool failed to work, threat was used to bring everyone under the Mongol yoke.



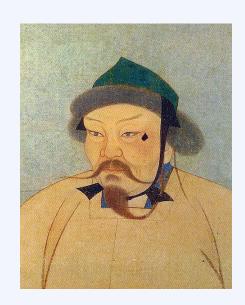
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
criticized	dominion over	exasperation
acknowledged	influence over	abuse
defied	rewards from	blandishment





### **Question 1**

It is no surprise that the Mongol rulers of the 13th century sent out ultimatum to monarchs who (i)\_\_\_\_\_ their rule, in belief of a divine mandate that awarded them (ii)\_\_\_\_ the entire world. By way of subjugation, most contemporary rulers were subject to (iii) \_\_\_\_ and where persuasion as a tool failed to work, threat was used to bring everyone under the Mongol yoke.



### **Explanation:**

Mongols tried to overthrow the monarchs and establish their rule all over the world. Toward this end, they tried to persuade people. If that didn't work, they started threatening monarchs to bring them under control. Mongols believed that they were given \_\_\_\_\_over the entire world. So they sent out warnings to all those monarchs who \_\_\_\_\_ them.



#### **Clues and Answers-Question 1**

It would help to first understand what the Mongols wanted with the monarchs.

By way of subjugation, most contemporary rulers were subject to \_\_\_\_\_ and where persuasion as a tool failed to work, threat was used to bring everyone under the Mongol yoke: This clue indicates that the Mongols tried all possible means to bring the monarchs under their control.

sent out ultimatum to monarchs: Ultimatum would be sent as a final warning. This would be sent when the opponent does not obey the rule. This leads to choice B, defied, for (i), which means to refuse to obey or show respect for somebody in authority, a law, or a rule.

a divine mandate ... that awarded them . . . the entire world: The Mongol rulers believed that they had some kind of authorization from the Gods that declared them the power for something. You assume it should be to rule the world since they resort to different means to bring the monarchs under their control. This lead us to choice D, dominion over, for (ii), which means authority to rule; control.

rulers were subject to ... persuasion as a tool failed to work: This clue is like a trial and error method. The Mongols first tried to persuade and when it failed, they used threat to bring the monarchs under their control. The clue, persuasion, leads to choice G, blandishment, for (iii), which means a flattering or pleasing statement or action used as a means of gently persuading someone to do something.



#### Question 1 - Why not?



acknowledged: to accept that something is true

If the monarchs had acknowledged the Mongolian rule, they would not have sent out ultimatum. As this choice is in contrast, it is not the answer.

criticized: to judge the good and bad qualities of something If the monarchs had criticized the Mongol rule, they would have either warned them or would have called them for negotiation. Both these do not happen here and so this choice is incorrect.

rewards from: a thing that you are given because you have done something good, or worked hard

God cannot directly reward a kingdom or rule to a person. As this choice is unnatural, it is not the answer.





#### Question 1 - Why not?



influence over: the power that somebody or something has to make somebody or something behave in a particular way

This choice seems closer but what the Mongols seek is much more than *influence*. They seek to *subjugate* for which they send *ultimatums*. So this choice is not the answer.

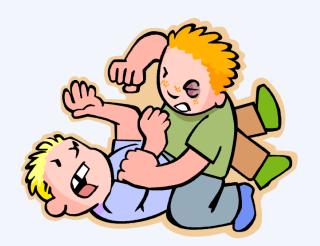
*abuse*: the use of something in a way that is wrong or harmful As there is no mention of ill-treatment or violence, this choice is not the answer.

exasperation: the feeling of being extremely annoyed This choice is not the answer because Mongols seem to have many methods up their sleeve in persuading the monarchs to surrender. They do not sound helpless.



#### **Question 2**

Humans too, like all (i) \_\_\_\_\_ creatures who bond together, such as the crows and bees, have their (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes the petty differences end up fatally.



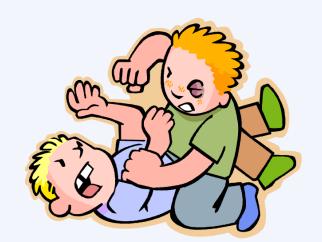
(i)	(ii)
enthusiastic	criticisms
gregarious	quibbles
warm-blooded	prejudices





#### **Question 2**

Humans too, like all (i) \_\_\_\_\_\_ creatures who bond together, such as the crows and bees, have their (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes the petty differences end up fatally.



### **Explanation:**

Crows and bees are known to have a close bond with other members of their own species. While they largely bond, they sometimes quarrel. Similar to them, humans are also very close to each other and sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_. In some situations, such insignificant differences can even result in loss of life.





#### **Clues and Answers-Question 2**

The blank will have a term that describes the kind of creatures crows, bees, and humans are.

creatures that bond, such as the crows and bees, humans too have . . . : Humans bond with each other just as other creatures such as crows and bees that have a close bonding with members of their species. This clue indicates that some kind of social bonding takes place between members of these species. This leads to B, gregarious, for (i), which means being sociable.

Sometimes petty differences end up in fatal loss: This clue indicates that though the bonding is pretty strong, sometimes they also quarrel among each other. These quarrels, however petty, can sometimes lead to loss of life. This leads to E, quibbles, for (ii), which means arguments.

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Question 2 - Why not?



enthusiastic: showing interest or intense enjoyment in something This word describes their willingness to bond, whereas you need a word that describes all sociable creatures as a whole. So *gregarious* fits the blank better.

warm-blooded: denotes birds and mammals that have a constant body temperature above that of surroundings

The word that the blank needs should describe sociable creatures. In that context, this choice is wrong.

criticisms: the expression of disapproval of someone or something on the basis of perceived faults or mistakes

Criticisms can sometimes be healthy. Since there can even be *fatal loss* sometimes, this word will not fit the blank.

prejudices: preconceived opinion that is not based on reason
Since the comparison is made between humans and animals, this word will not fit. Prejudices can exist only in humans and not in animals.



#### **Question 1**

One could understand Schumann's \_\_\_\_\_ state of mind when he failed miserably to connect to anything that the antiquated copy of *The Backpackers Guide to India* was taking about.

- 1. stymied
- 2. analytical
- 3. disappointed
- 4. cynical
- 5. melancholic
- 6. dispirited





#### **Question 1**

One could understand Schumann's \_\_\_\_\_ state of mind when he failed miserably to connect to anything that the antiquated copy of *The Backpackers Guide to India* was taking about.

- 1. stymied
- 2. analytical
- 3. disappointed
- 4. cynical
- 5. melancholic
- 6. dispirited

### **Explanation:**

You understand Schumann is a traveler/tourist/backpacker from the title of the book that he refers to for his travel. The book seems to be an outdated copy (antiquated copy) and Schumann is not able to relate to the things that are mentioned in the book with what he sees in reality. So he becomes \_\_\_\_\_.





#### **Question 1**

One could understand Schumann's \_\_\_\_\_ state of mind when he failed miserably to connect to anything that the antiquated copy of *The Backpackers Guide to India* was taking about.

- 1. stymied
- 2. analytical
- 3. disappointed
- 4. cynical
- 5. melancholic
- 6. dispirited

### **Clues and Answers - Question 1:**

The blank describes Schumann's state of mind.

when he failed miserably to connect to anything that the antiquated copy of . . . :

From this clue, you understand that Schumann is not able to relate to things he sees since he had referred to an outdated tourist guide. He should be feeling let down. This leads you to answer choices C, disappointed and F, dispirited.



#### Question 1 - Why not?



stymied: a condition when the progress is hindered

This is a probable choice, however, among the other options there is no similar-sounding word to be paired with this for the SE question. So you look at other options.

analytical: using logical reasoning

Schumann travels with the travel guide in his hand and he finds a lot of differences between what is there in the book and the place. His state of mind cannot be analytical; he would rather feel frustrated.

cynical: skeptical

Schumann can feel disconnected since his vision of the place from the book is largely different from what he sees in reality, but not skeptical or cynical.

melancholic: feeling deeply sad

Schumann's immediate reaction can be one of irritation and not melancholy.





#### **Question 2**

Fans of P. G. Wodehouse do not respond well when he is criticized: with such lighthearted approach to life, his books are \_\_\_\_\_ to frustrations and are tonics for those suffering from the heaviness of soul.

- 1. curative
- 2. anodyne
- 3. assuagement
- 4. soporific
- 5. therapeutic
- 6. dreary





#### **Question 2**

Fans of P. G. Wodehouse do not respond well when he is criticized: with such lighthearted approach to life, his books are \_\_\_\_\_ to frustrations and are tonics for those suffering from the heaviness of soul.

- 1. curative
- 2. anodyne
- 3. assuagement
- 4. soporific
- 5. therapeutic
- 6. dreary

### **Explanation:**

The author, P. G. Wodehouse, has many fans who do not like anyone speaking ill about him. His books present a happy-go-lucky attitude toward life. They work like \_\_\_\_\_ for those who feel frustrated. They work like tonic in cheering up people, who feel extremely burdened with a heavy heart.



#### **Question 2**

Fans of P. G. Wodehouse do not respond well when he is criticized: with such lighthearted approach to life, his books are \_\_\_\_\_ to frustrations and are tonics for those suffering from the heaviness of soul.

- 1. curative
- 2. anodyne
- 3. assuagement
- 4. soporific
- 5. therapeutic
- 6. dreary

### **Clues and Answers - Question 2:**

The blank describes the effect that P. G. Wodehouse's books have on those who feel frustrated.

with such lighthearted approach to life: This shows that Wodehouse's approach to life is lighthearted.

tonics for those suffering from the heaviness of soul. The key word here is tonic. If P. G. Wodehouse's books are tonics for the heavy soul, then they will act in a similar manner to dealing with frustrations as well. This leads to choices B and C, anodyne and assuagements.

### Question 2 - Why not?



curative: healing or remedial

This could be an option. But the blank needs a word that is similar to tonic.

soporific: sleep-inducing or monotonous

P. G. Wodehouse's books are said to be light and not sleep-inducing.

therapeutic: healing or remedial

This word has a more general meaning. The blank needs a word that is similar to *tonic*.

dreary: boring or lifeless

P. G. Wodehouse's books cannot be dreary. It is mentioned that they have a lighthearted approach to life. They also have a huge fan following. So they can't be boring.





#### **Question 1**

Some scientists claim that mankind's brain power has reached its peak. Simon Laughlin, professor of neurobiology, has said that the brain must consume energy to function and that these requirements are sufficiently demanding to limit our performance. Far-reaching powers of deduction demand a lot of energy because for the brain to search out new relationships, it must constantly correlate information from different sources. Such energy demands mean there is a limit to the information we can process. The cleverest people have the best wiring, with messages carried very quickly between different parts of the brain.

#### According to the passage, which of the following are true?

- 1. Environmental impulses travel slower in smarter people and faster in those who are less intelligent
- 2. Formation of efficient networks within the brain seems to be associated with high IQ
- 3. Becoming smarter means improving connections between different brain areas, but meeting energy needs could still pose a limit





#### **Question 1 - Clues & Answers**

"the brain must consume energy to function and that these requirements are sufficiently demanding to limit our performance. Far-reaching powers of deduction demand a lot of energy because for the brain to search out new relationships, it must constantly correlate information from different sources. Such energy demands mean there is a limit to the information we can process. The cleverest people have the best wiring, with messages carried very quickly between different parts of the brain"

From these lines, you understand that the brain requires energy to process information. To stretch its ability in deducing a correlation or in identifying a relationship, a tremendous amount of energy is required to do so. This requirement, most of the times, can become an unmatched demand. Only the smartest in the set with excellent neuron network can possess good deducing abilities while the rest are left with a limit on the amount of information one can process. This leads to option B, Formation of efficient networks within the brain seems to be associated with high IQ, and option C, Becoming smarter means improving connections between different brain areas, but meeting energy needs could still pose a limit.





### Question 1 - Why not?



**Option A:** There isn't any mention in the passage of environmental impulses or of the impulses travelling slower in smarter people. Hence, this cannot be a suitable option.





#### **Question 2**

The United States is commonly referred to as a melting pot, a society in which people from different societies blend together into a single mass. Some sociologists prefer the term, "multicultural," pointing out that even if a group has lived in this country for many generations, they probably still retain some of their original heritage. The term, "multiculturalism," recognizes the original heritages of millions of Americans, noting that Americans who are originally from other societies do not necessarily have to lose their individual markers by melting into the mainstream.

### Which of the following is true with regard to the concept of "melting pot" as mentioned in the passage?

- A melting pot is essential for stability in society as groups loyal to their native heritage could cause fractions
- 2. The term "melting pot" refers to the culmination of different cultures into one single blended culture wherein each of these cultures do not retain any of their original heritages
- 3. The concept of the melting pot recognizes the fact that Americans originally from other societies do not lose touch with their heritage
- 4. Though conceptually interesting, a melting pot is not practical as it is difficult to groups to forget that original cultural affiliations
- 5. The concept of melting pot is all about diffusion rather than simple unification of cultures



#### **Question 2 - Clues & Answers**

"The United States is commonly referred to as a melting pot, a society in which people from different societies blend together into a single mass. Some sociologists prefer the term, "multicultural," pointing out that even if a group has lived in this country for many generations, they probably still retain some of their original heritage:"

The first line states that the term melting pot refers to a society that includes people from different societies blended together into a single mass. To differentiate from this idea, sociologists coined the term, multicultural, which means that these people do not necessarily blend into a single mass, but still retain some of their original heritage (even if they live in the place for a long time).

So option B, The term "melting pot" refers to the culmination of different cultures into one single blended culture wherein each of these cultures do not retain any of their original heritages, is true with regard to the concept of melting pot as described in the passage.





### Question 2 - Why not?



**Option A:** The passage does not state anything about melting pots bringing in stability in a society.

**Option C:** Sociologists come up with an alternate term, multicultural, to differentiate from the term, melting pot. Multiculturalism describes that the people from other societies still carry a part of their original heritage.

**Option D:** The passage does not define the practicality of the ideas of melting pot and multiculturalism.

**Option E:** The concept of melting point is described as a blend of all cultures into a single mass. It is not about diffusion.





# LAST MINUTE TIPS FOR GRE VERBAL

### Tip 1

In the last few days before GRE, better to consolidate what you have learnt rather than learning new words. Better to revise and learn the nuances of the words that you have already learnt, its synonyms, connotation, contextual usage.

Can also revise words that appear in the choices of Text Completion/Sentence Equivalence questions that you have

completed so far.

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# LAST MINUTE TIPS FOR GRE VERBAL

## Tip 2

In the last days, you will be taking mock tests and full-length tests. Analyze your performance in the tests. Fine-tune your time management strategy. Decide which Questions you would skip or not invest too much time, and which are the questions types that your are confident about when you will spend most of your time and energy. From that perspective, SE, single blank TC, and small & mediums RC are easy to score. Your strategy could be to pay more attention to these question types - both during preparation and during the test.







# LAST MINUTE TIPS FOR GRE VERBAL

#### Tip 4

Don't get stuck in any question for more than a minute – 3 blank TC can take lot of time. You run the risk of losing the question even if you get one blank incorrect. So invest optimal time in this question. Normally one get only one 3-Blank Text Completion Question in a section.

#### Tip 5

If you are in the habit of regular reading (of newspaper editorials, novels etc), you might find Long Passages easier to comprehend and answer. Ideas in long passages usually are described elaborately and the questions are often based on information explicitly described in the passage. So, you may use this skill of yours to advantage by focusing on long passages.

#### Tip 6

If you come across unknown words in the test, make an intelligent guess. It is very important not to lose your cool. You run the danger of underperforming in the rest of the test if you lose focus. It is possible that the question downstream are easier.







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