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## Transcript of Lecture [ISF Forum 7]: How to ace Graduate Record Examinations (GRE)

Sunday 22nd November, 2020; 8:00pm WAT

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GRE SCORE: Q165 V157 (322) AWA: 4.0

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### Lecture Agenda

1. General Introduction on Graduate Record Examination (GRE) by Lecturer 1
2. Tips on how to ace the Quants section of the exam by Lecturer 1
3. Tips on how to ace the Verbal section of the exam by Lecturer 2
4. Tips on how to ace the analysis of issue essay of the exam by Lecturer 2
5. Tips on how to ace the analysis of argument essay of the exam by Lecturer 1
6. General tips for the exam (such as scheduling time for reading for the exam) by Lecturer 2
7. Questions and Answers by Lecturer 1 and 2

### The Lecturers:

## General introduction on Graduate Record Examination (GRE)

Good evening all, thanks for the introduction sir and also thanks for this opportunity. So I will be giving a general introduction about the GRE. The GRE which means Graduate Record Examination is the most widely accepted

graduate admissions test worldwide. The GRE is divided into two: GRE general test and GRE subject test. We would be discussing about the GRE general test this evening. The GRE general test measures verbal reasoning, quantitative reasoning, critical thinking, and analytical writing skills that are necessary for success in graduate and business school. It is organized by ETS- Educational testing services. For more info, visit [www.ets.org/gre](http://www.ets.org/gre).

The test content and structure:

\* Analytical writing: \* score is reported on a \* 0 – 6 \* score scale.

\* Quantitative reasoning: \* score is reported on a \* 130 -170 \* score scale.

\* Verbal reasoning: \* score is reported on a \* 130 – 170 \* score scale.

## Analytical Writing

The Analytical writing measures the ability to articulate and support complex ideas, examine claims and accompanying evidence, sustain a focused and coherent discussion, and control the elements of standard written English. The Analytical Writing section requires you to provide focused responses based on the tasks presented, so you can accurately demonstrate your skill in directly responding to a task. The analytical writing is the first section on the test, it consists of two tasks:

First, Analyze an issue then, Analyze an argument. You are to spend 30 minutes per task.

## Quantitative Reasoning

Quantitative reasoning measures your basic mathematics skills and your understanding of high school mathematics concept. Also, most importantly your ability to reasoning quantitatively under stress and with limited time. The skills and concepts are tested in four areas: Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Data analysis.

Each section consists of 20 questions with 35 minutes to answer all

## Verbal Reasoning

Verbal reasoning measures your ability to analyze and evaluate written material and synthesize information obtained from it; understand the meanings of words, sentences, and entire texts; and understand relationships among words and among concepts. The Verbal Reasoning section measures your ability to understand what you read and how you apply your reasoning skills.

Each section consists of 20 questions with 30 minutes to answer all.

## Difficulty level and Grading

So, there are six sections on the test, the first section is the Analytical writing and there are at least 2 sections each on Quants and Verbal, so you can get 3 quants section and 2 verbal sections or 3 verbal section and 2 quants section. Of this combined 5 sections of quant and verbal, only 4 (2 verbal, 2 quants) sections will be used for grading. The one section not considered for grading is called the experimental section and this section cannot be identified during the test, so you have to attempt and answer all sections with the same energy and accuracy.

The GRE general test is section adaptive, what I mean is that your performance on the first section of your Q and V determines the difficulty level of the next sections. You can only get a top GRE score if your second section questions are the highest difficulty level.

On the GRE general test, the difficulty of the first section is always medium, so your score on this section will determine the difficulty level you get in the next section. So this means the questions in the first sections of verbal and quants are slightly more important than those in the second section since they determine the difficulty level of the second section questions. However, don't get too hung up on this, adaptive testing won't have a huge impact on your score. Your goal is to answer as many questions correctly as you can.

On the test, if a candidate scores less than 8/20 on the first Q and V section, the subsequent Q and V section difficulty level will be Easy. A score greater than 8 but less than 15 on the first Q and V section, the subsequent Q and V section difficulty level will be MEDIUM. With a score greater than 15 on the first Q and V section, the subsequent Q and V section difficulty level will be HARD.

Like I said earlier, the test is section adaptive. Adaptive testing creates more variation between the scores of test-takers. If a test taker scores 11/20 on the first Quants section and scores 20/20 on the second quants section, the overall quant score won't be as high as that of another test taker who scores 19/20 on the first quants section and then scores 12/20 on the second section. Even though both test-takers scored 31/40 overall, the person who got 19/20 on the first section will have more difficult questions on the second section than the other test taker who got 11/20 on the first section. Therefore, the increased difficulty of these questions results in a slightly higher final score.

## How to Ace the Quants Section

Quants section consists of 20 questions and you have \* 35 minutes \* to answer all correctly. There are four question types in this session:

- Quantitative comparison (QC)
- \*Multiple choice question (MCQ) \*- Select one answer choice.
- \*Multiple answer question (MAQ) \*- Select one or more answer choice.
- Numeric entry question

### QC questions

Here, You will be asked to compare between two quantities – Quantity A and Quantity B, there will be four options to choose from:

- A: Quantity A is greater
- B: Quantity B is greater
- C: The two quantities are equal
- D: The relationship cannot be determined

### Tips for answering QC questions:

- Avoid unnecessary computation; most QC questions can be solved within 30 – 45 seconds.
- Be familiar with the answer choices, never select option D only if you're certain that the two quantities cannot be evaluated by computation.
- Remember that geometry figures are not drawn to scale.
- Plug in numbers: Unless, otherwise stated, always plug in zero, positive and negative numbers (this can be real number or integer), Also, large numbers.

Caution: Always read instructions carefully, there is always a trap answer in every question.

## Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Here, you are to select one answer choice from 5 options.

### Tips:

- Read questions carefully, always try to solve questions in a manner which the test takers want you to, most questions can be solved within 45-60 seconds or less.
- Do not be adamant to solve these questions using a conventional approach; the GRE doesn't need your workings.
- Be careful of approximations and avoid computation error.
- Plug in answers: there are some questions you can solve faster by substituting the choices in the equation and solve backwards.

## Multiple Answer Questions (MAQ)

Here, you are to select one or more answer choices from the available options.

### Tips:

- Read instructions carefully, you might be asked to select a specific number of answer choices.
- Always check trends in questions of this nature to avoid continuous numerical calculations.
- Some questions involve conditions that limit the possible values of the answer choices, always determine the least or the greatest possible values, this way you determine all answer choices quickly.

## Numerical Entry:

Here, you are asked to enter your answer as an integer or decimal in a single box or as a fraction in two separate boxes (One for the numerator, the other for the denominator).

### Tips:

- Read the instructions carefully, you might be asked to round your answer to a specified degree of accuracy.
- You are to enter only the digits, some questions might include a unit which is not required of you to be entered in the box provided.
- Try to double-check your answers

## Data Interpretation (DI)

Here, questions are asked from tables, charts, or graphs. There will be at least three questions from this section and DI questions are always grouped together. The questions can be of MAQ, MCQ, or numeric entry.

### Tips:

- Try to skip DI questions and answer them last because most of the questions are time-consuming.
- Scan the data presented properly before attempting the questions.
- All charts and graphs are drawn to scale which makes it easier to read and estimate values from charts or graphs.
- Answers must be solely based on the info from the data presentation

## Study resources for Quants

- Magoosh Quant videos
- Magoosh Quant questions (over 500 questions available)

- Manhattan books 1-6 and Manhattan 5lb
- ScholarDen premium account (over 450 questions available)
- GRE Nova Quants book
- KMF Quant book (more questions at [gre.kmf.com](http://gre.kmf.com))
- Youtube channels to learn precise techniques: SpartanGRE, Perfect Videos, Gregmat

So the second speaker will take on from here. Over to you sir

## How to Ace the Verbal Section

Thanks for the introduction sir.

Good evening everyone, once again, I am Olabiyi Ridwan Olalekan (Lecturer 2) I will be talking on "Acing the Verbal section of the GRE". I hope this will be an insightful session. A job well done Mr Azeez that's really insightful

Acing the verbal section:

What is the verbal section of the GRE all about. According to the information on the official GRE guide:

The Verbal Reasoning section measures your ability to analyze and evaluate written material and synthesize information obtained from it; understand the meanings of words, sentences, and entire texts; and understand relationships among words and among concepts. The Verbal Reasoning section measures your ability to understand what you read and how you apply your reasoning skills. I will like to call our attention to the last sentence of that paragraph. Verbal Reason Section is there to test our ability to understand what we might have read and also use the information to think critically beyond the written words. This is what most people do not understand. And it is why majority of people see verbal as a very difficult section of the GRE. They refer to it as the "almighty verbal section." Because they didn't know what the verbal reasoning is actually testing for. So tonight, I will be giving insight on what to do right and how to easily get an high score on the GRE Verbal Section. Before we move on, let's look at the question types that we can see on the verbal section of the GRE

There are three questions types that we can find on the GRE and they are;

1. Text Completion
2. Sentence Equivalence and
3. Reading Comprehension

**The text completion:** on the GRE are the question types that involve filling blanks spaces. The Blanks maybe a single blank, a double blank or a triple blank space. There are always five options to pick from when you're dealing with a single blank space, while you will have three options per blank space to pick from when you're working with the two blank or three blank spaces.

A typical single blank TC question

3. In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so \_\_\_\_\_ that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.

(A) permanently
(B) imperceptibly
(C) irregularly
(D) precariously
(E) relentlessly

*Explanation*



An example of a double blank TC

2. Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as an artist increased, the more (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ his life became.

Blank (i)

(A) temperance
(B) notoriety
(C) eminence

Blank (ii)

(D) tumultuous
(E) providential
(F) dispassionate

A typical triple blank TC question

## Sample Questions

For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

1. It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow facts to be (i) \_\_\_\_\_ by politics: well aware of the political disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit them to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the (iii) \_\_\_\_\_, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

Blank (i)

(A) overshadowed
(B) invalidated
(C) illuminated

Blank (ii)

(D) enhance
(E) obscure
(F) underscore

Blank (iii)

(G) plausibility of our hypotheses
(H) certainty of our entitlement
(I) superficiality of our theories

**Sentence Equivalence:** This is a single blank question type in which you have to pick two answers that when inserted into the blank spaces gives a sentence with roughly the same meaning. You have six choices to pick two correct options from.

An example of a Text Completion Question on the GRE

## Sample Questions

Select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

1. Although it does contain some pioneering ideas, one would hardly characterize the work as \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                  |
|------------------|
| (A) orthodox     |
| (B) eccentric    |
| (C) original     |
| (D) trifling     |
| (E) conventional |
| (F) innovative   |

**Reading Comprehension:** This Question involves reading a comprehension passage and answering the questions attached to the passage. The number of questions varies depending on the length of the passage. Sometimes you get a single question for a single passage, you may have two questions passage and you can have up to four question passage depending on the length of the passage.

## Sample Question Set

**Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following reading passage.**

Reviving the practice of using elements of popular music in classical composition, an approach that had been in hibernation in the United States during the 1960s, composer Philip Glass (born 1937) embraced the ethos of popular music in his compositions. Glass based two symphonies on music by rock musicians David Bowie and Brian Eno, but the symphonies' sound is distinctively his. Popular elements do not appear out of place in Glass's classical music, which from its early days has shared certain harmonies and rhythms with rock music. Yet this use of popular elements has not made Glass a composer of popular music. His music is not a version of popular music packaged to attract classical listeners; it is high art for listeners steeped in rock rather than the classics.

**Select only one answer choice.**

1. The passage addresses which of the following issues related to Glass's use of popular elements in his classical compositions?
  - (A) How it is regarded by listeners who prefer rock to the classics
  - (B) How it has affected the commercial success of Glass's music
  - (C) Whether it has contributed to a revival of interest among other composers in using popular elements in their compositions
  - (D) Whether it has had a detrimental effect on Glass's reputation as a composer of classical music
  - (E) Whether it has caused certain of Glass's works to be derivative in quality

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage suggests that Glass's work displays which of the following qualities?
  - ☐ (A) A return to the use of popular music in classical compositions
  - ☐ (B) An attempt to elevate rock music to an artistic status more closely approximating that of classical music
  - ☐ (C) A long-standing tendency to incorporate elements from two apparently disparate musical styles
3. Select the sentence that distinguishes two ways of integrating rock and classical music.

On the RC, a variety of answer choices exist depending on the question involved. You can read the official verbal guide to know more about the question type and the possible answer choices

In terms of structure: The GRE verbal section just like the math section contains 20 questions which you need to answer in 30 minutes. You can see two Verbal sections or three verbal sections on your gre examination. When you see three verbal sections on the GRE, then one of the verbal sections will not count towards your score. That aspect is referred to as the experimental section of the GRE.

Scholar Afeez has done justice to the grading and scoring of the GRE Questions. Because GRE is a standardized exam the structure in which the question is arranged is always fixed.

Questions:

1-6 (Text completion)

7-12 (Reading Comprehension)

13-16 (Sentence Equivalence)

17-20 (Reading Comprehension)

So in all, we have

6 TCs, 4 SEs, and 10 RCs in each section. The most important thing about acing the GRE verbal is to work with the best materials

### **"Necessary Materials Required to Ace the GRE"**

A lots of study materials exist for the GRE verbal but there are some important materials that actually gives you what you need and those are the materials we will be talking about tonight. Now what are the necessary materials required to Ace the GRE. The Best materials for the Verbal Reasoning section are;

1. GRE official Guide
2. The official Verbal guide
3. The Kaplan Prep PDF
4. Gregmat Selected videos and
5. KMF TC & SE as well as RC materials (Most important)

We work with the materials in the order which they are listed

### **"Using the Materials Appropriately"**

Now that we have the important materials, let's look at how we can use this material to achieve a very high score on the GRE test. The first two materials are necessary for all the 3 sections on the GRE. This is where we get the insider information. The mode of reasoning and the correct way to answer each Question, you get to know why the wrong choices are wrong and what makes the correct one right. This material is really important because it makes studying the other materials that follows a little bit more easy.

For the Official Guide,

You go to the verbal aspect of it and read from the first page to the last. (Don't worry about the number of pages, it really isn't that much. I can guarantee that you can finish both within 2-3 days). Just the verbal section alone.

Then do the same thing for the Official verbal guide. While you are perusing this materials, make sure you not down important points on every question type, there are practice questions after the description of each question type as well as a practice sets at the end of everything. Make sure you take them and do the review. It will get you used to GRE Question types and how to answer them. After studying the official guide, then comes the Tailored studying for each Question type. And that's where Kaplan comes in.

Let's talk about the "Reading Comprehension First"

### **Reading Comprehension**

Based on the analysis of Question type that we did earlier, the reading comprehension can be regarded as the most important question type on the river bar because of its number. So once you're able to get at least 80% to 90% of your reading comprehension questions right, then you are already gravitating towards getting a high score.

Meanwhile the reading comprehension is considered the most difficult Question on the Verbal section of the GRE.

This is because of the complexity and verbiage with which the already complex and unfamiliar information in the passage is presented. But this aspect can easily be aced once you know what you are looking for

### **Tips on Acing the RC**

- Read Kaplan Chapter on The Reading Comprehension



- Learn about the question type and how to answer them
- Apply the knowledge you gained from reading the Official Guide while reading Kaplan RC
- Watch Some selected Gregmat Videos
- Then practice a lot of questions using the KMF RC PDF

The most important thing that guides all the aforementioned points is to "READ A BIT SLOWLY, AND NEVER PICK AN ANSWER UNLESS YOU CAN LINK IT TO A PART OF THE PASSAGE YOU HAVE READ. IN MOST CASES, RIGHT ANSWERS ARE ALWAYS SIMPLE AND CALM"

I have an audio that discuss extensively on this aspect, I will send it together with the links to important materials please listen to it for more insight

#### **TIPS TO PERFORMING WELL ON THE GRE TCs and SEs**

- Read Kaplan Chapters on the Text Completion (TC) and Sentence Equivalence (SE)
- Practice a lot of questions from the Kmf TC and SE PDF.
- Master a lot of "Vocabs" by studying and writing down every new vocab you have learned and every other vocab you might have forgotten
- Most Importantly, Never pick an answer choice unless you can link it specifically to a clue on the Question paragraph

#### **"How to Learn and Retain Vocabs"**

Vocabs refer to the unfamiliar words on the GRE which may look complex and difficult to decipher when used in a paragraph and which may confound and throw us off into selecting a wrong answer choice. Learning Vocabs is a cornerstone of Acing the GRE Verbal section. And most top scorers learn and understand the meaning of at least 900 GRE words. A lot of options exist by which we can learn and retain GRE Vocabs. But the easiest method to do that is by doing the following.

- While studying for quant, get the "Barron 333 high frequency GRE words" and master it. Don't bother yet about learning in context, that one is coming later
- Get the magoosh Vocab app (you can download on playstore) and learn away each time you have a free time at hand. There is no recommendation in terms of minimum or maximum words to study here, just learn at your own pace. But it's advised not to learn more than 30 words per day if you are just starting
- Write down every vocab that may seem new to you, even if you have seen it before, along with its meaning
- Use the Kmf TC and SE materials judiciously. It contains the meaning of words used in every section. These words are listed out with their meaning after each section

Most Importantly. ALWAYS REVIEW WHATEVER VOCABS YOU HAVE LEARN WITHIN 2-3 DAYS OF YOU LEARNING THEM

To cap it all, practice the verbal Questions as much as possible

Aside from taking a complete practice test, the KMF materials is sufficient, as it contains lots of questions from which you can practice with and this KMF Questions are actually real GRE Questions. Questions that have Already featured on the GRE. Listen to the audio I will send for more information on that.

Let's proceed to talk about

# Tips on how to Ace the Issue Essay of the Exam

## "The Analytical writing - Issue essay aspect"

Scholar Afeez has given a brief description here on what you need to know about the Analytical writing, and the grading. I will just dive in and talk about the "Issue essay" aspect of the writing. According to the official Guide on

### Understanding the Issue Task

"The Analyze an Issue task assesses your ability to think critically about a topic of general interest according to specific instructions and to clearly express your thoughts about it in writing. Each issue topic makes a claim that test takers can discuss from various perspectives and apply to many different situations or conditions. The issue statement is followed by specific instructions. Your task is to present a compelling case for your own position on the issue according to the specific instructions. Before beginning your written response, be sure to read the issue and instructions carefully and think about the issue from several points of view, considering the complexity of ideas associated with those views. Then, make notes about the position you want to develop"

### Question Structure

The issue Questions structure can be divided into two parts.

1. The General Topic sentence and
2. The Question Prompt

**The General Topic sentence:** Can present an idea or opinion about anything, but it will always be a possible real life scenario

For example "Student should be allowed to select course that is only relevant to their future occupation"

There are several possible topic sentences from which ETS can draw from, you can easily see all these topics by searching "Pool of ETS issue essay" directly on Google

**The question prompt** is almost always the same thing. It will ask you to write "the extent in which you agree or disagree with the topic sentence, and support your position with examples"

One thing we need to take note of here is that, on the ETS issue essay, you are making an argument by taking a stand and you are supporting your position with relevant examples

### A sample issue task

There are a lot of resources that can be used but the best resources are:

1. The Official Guide,
2. Kaplan Prep chapter on the Analytical writing and most importantly
3. Gregmat videos (this is easily accessible on YouTube just search for "Gregmat GRE issue essay")

Use these materials in the order which it was listed

### Steps responding perfectly for a great score

- Brainstorming Points,
- Preparing your response,
- Time management,
- Using Writing Template,

- Delivering Your Response (Typing as fast as possible)

These steps are perfectly explained in all of the materials listed above

### **Tips to getting an high score on the Issue Essay**

1. Read widely, it gives you experience and insights you can draw on support your position
2. Start each paragraph strongly (A hook is important for the introductory paragraph)
3. Support your points with real life examples. But when you can't find anyone to think of, use an hypothetical situation that is plausible.
4. Use sentence variety and word variations when typing your essay
5. Ensure the length of your paragraph is roughly the same
6. Type at least 450 words for the whole essay but a 500 or more is encourage
7. It's much better to have 5 paragraphs in all (introductory, three body paragraphs and the concluding paragraph), but never go below 4 paragraph
8. Mange your time perfectly and most importantly
9. Allow 2 minutes to proofread your work for corrections and typos

### **"Practice makes perfection"**

Practice as much as possible for the gre issue essay, although it may difficult for some of us to sit down and type for 30 minutes knowing you even have to think a lot before you can make a coherent paragraph. Never the less create time to practice. I recommended that you at least practice up to 4 different issue essays, from which you type from beginning to the end. While you can go to the ETS online issue pool to pick topic sentence randomly and just "brainstorm" Points and supporting examples for it without typing. Do this for at least 10 issue essay. While it is difficult to see a perfect essay grader for the issue essay, it is nevertheless possible to grade any essay you may have typed. Use the website "Testbig.com" to grade your essay. Princeton testing platform also allows you to grade your essay if you take it together with the whole practice test. More on this later

You may also send your essays to friends for a rough estimate of your possible score. Nevertheless, a great essay will always respond to the question prompt, be logical coherent, use supporting example and be free from excessive grammatical blunder in all. We will now proceed to learn about the "Argument Essay"

## **Tips on how to Ace the Argument Essay of the Exam**

### **Argument essay**

Here, your ability to analyze, understand, and evaluate an argument according to specific instructions is assessed. You will have 30 minutes to this and also put it in writing. A prompt is given in which the author makes a case for some course of action and presents reasons and evidence to back up their claims. Your task is to discuss the logical soundness of the author's case according to specific instructions by critically examining the line of reasoning.

**Caution:** Unlike the Issue essay, you're not to provide your personal opinion on the subject, you're only to address the logical flaws of the author's argument. While reading the argument, you should note the following:

- Conclusion or assertion stated by the author
- Evidence and stated facts by the author

- Reason out the assumptions the author relies on to make the conclusion. These are assumptions are not stated, but can be identified by reasoning out the faults and unwarranted reasons from the evidence provided. This is the most important aspects of the argument essay, you must reason out at least two assumptions made by the author.

### **How to structure your Argument essay**

NB: This is not a compulsory template you must adopt while writing

#### **Introduction**

- Rephrase the main conclusion of the argument
- Identify and state the author's evidence
- Declare your thesis (this is important as it would state what you are about to explain in the essay)

#### **Body Paragraphs (3 body paragraphs is okay)**

Here, state your supporting idea (assumption 1), then give examples to support this idea (It's good to make use of the phrase "Perhaps", "Maybe" while stating examples). Then conclude each paragraph by showing the effect of your supporting idea on the author's conclusion.

#### **Conclusion**

State how the argument is completely flawed, request for more evidence from the author to back up their conclusion, then state how more evidence will help you evaluate the argument better.

**\* A proper argument essay should be between 400-600 words.\***

How to spend your 30 minutes effectively

Spend \*1-2 minutes \* to read understand the prompt properly

Spend \*3-6 minutes \* to draft out the evidences and the assumptions stated by the author

Spend 18-20 minutes to type you essay.

Spend at least \*2 minutes \* to review your essay for grammatical errors

In addition to these resources, the Princeton review is also a good resource for the analytical writing, especially the argument essay. Also, there is a GRE Argument essay pool where you can practice a lot of questions from. Like Scholar Ridwan said, Practice makes perfection.

## **General Tips for the GRE Exam**

For the general tips, we don't really have much. Here I'll be talking about aspects like;

Scheduling your exam

General Preparation

Practicing

Getting ready for the exam

Exam day and beyond

**Scheduling:** Exam should be scheduled at least 1 month prior to the exam and at most 3 months before the exam. This encourages motivation and ensures that you have prepared very well for the GRE.



Before scheduling your exam, ensure you get your international passport ready. It is the only means of identification that ETS recognise for Nigerians.

Without it you wouldn't be allowed to do your exam and you will forfeit the money paid during registration

**General Preparation:** Make sure practice every day. Rotate your practicing, mix learning verbal with quant, at early-stage, focus on Quant but keep learning vocab everyday.

When learning verbal concept, keep practicing real GRE quant question every 2 days.

Take enough practice test at least 7 ( Powerprep 1, Princeton 3,6,7,8 Crunch prep, Powerprep 2 in that order) take the first four without doing the Analytical writing, and the last three with analytical writing.

Stop Heavy work (studying) two days before exam

Review Vocab a day to your exam

Have a very good rest the night before exam

Eat very well that evening before anxiety sets

Locate your exam center before hand if possible

Take water, slice or bread to replenish your blood with glucose during break. You can also take Chocolate sweet(I recommend eclairs sweet, the milky one) don't forget your passport,

Eat and drink well before your exam but not too much,

Take sweater along, the exam hall may be cold,

Do your best,

Treat each section independently. No matter what happens in one, go on to the next with full force.

And above all, Pray!!!

GRE Is really a long journey and we need every help we can get, the best help will always come from God so seek for his Mercy through prayer

Just as an add on, try to know the codes of the four schools you will be sending your score to beforehand, it makes your work easier after the exam. Use that free four score reports to send score to the school of your choice. Before the end of the Q & A, I will send in the link to download all materials I mentioned. Please listen to the attached audio for more details and use the materials meticulously. Till we all win, thanks for having us.

## Questions & Answers

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<b>Q:</b> Can you please send the link to some GRE materials?	<b>A:</b> Some free resources for practice tests <a href="https://www.ets.org/gre/revised_general/prepare/powerprep">https://www.ets.org/gre/revised_general/prepare/powerprep</a> <a href="https://www.kaptest.com/gre/free/gre-practice-test-options">https://www.kaptest.com/gre/free/gre-practice-test-options</a> <a href="https://magoosh.com/gre/gre-practice-test/">https://magoosh.com/gre/gre-practice-test/</a> <a href="https://www.crunchprep.com/gre/free-gre-practice-tests">https://www.crunchprep.com/gre/free-gre-practice-tests</a> <a href="https://gre.kmf.com">https://gre.kmf.com</a> <a href="https://www.manhattanprep.com/gre/free-gre-practice-test/">https://www.manhattanprep.com/gre/free-gre-practice-test/</a> <a href="https://www.test-guide.com/free-gre-practice-tests.html">https://www.test-guide.com/free-gre-practice-tests.html</a> <a href="https://brightlinkprep.com/gre-scoring-algorithm-deciphered/">https://brightlinkprep.com/gre-scoring-algorithm-deciphered/</a>
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<b>Q:</b> How many hours a day of study do you advocate for an average person?	<b>A:</b> Based in my personal experience, I will recommend 4-6 hours of study for someone who has 2 months or less to write their exam. But in average, a study period of 4 hours consistently is enough to learn concepts and Ace the GRE. The four hours should not necessarily be in a stretch. It can be divided depending on the person schedule. There's a general 100 hours practice duration rule before you take the test. This means that on the average you must practice at least 100 hours before giving the GRE.
<b>Q:</b> Since GRE is section adaptive, can you advise someone to relax a little bit in answering the first part of the questions so that he can see easy questions in all the other sections?	<b>A:</b> No, the first section is very important. The questions here will be of medium difficulty level and getting a very good score like 15+/20 will enable you have a high overall section score. You only need adequate preparation to face the so called HARD section. It's very essential to put in your best in the first section as this will improve your confidence level during the test. In addition, the ETS GRE is sectional adaptive simply mean that, your performance on your first section determines your second section. If you score high on the first section, then ETS will assume you are good and will give you an harder section than the previous one you did. This translates to you having a very high score. But if you get a lower score, ETS will assume you don't know much and will surely fail if given an harder section, so they give you an easy question which may be suitable for your level. But mind you, your score will be drastically brought down. Your final score range is always determined by your performance on your first section. So do it very well, and give it your best. A 16+/20 means you'll be getting something around 160-170. The second section is just to determine the actual value within this range. A score btw (10-15) on the first section will put you in a range of (150-160). Lesser scores give you below 140. So don't intentionally lower your score to get simple question in the second section, 8/20, 16/20 is totally different from 16/20, 8/20. Where the order of the scores indicate section. The second score is much higher than the first. That's it

## Add on to Answer 1

### Reading Materials:

To download your free practice materials, please click on each corresponding link below:

[http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/Cracking\\_The\\_GRE.zip](http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/Cracking_The_GRE.zip)

[http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/Crash\\_Course\\_For\\_GRE.zip](http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/Crash_Course_For_GRE.zip)

[http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/GRE\\_Cram\\_Plan.zip](http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/GRE_Cram_Plan.zip)

[http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/GRE\\_Official\\_Guide.zip](http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/GRE_Official_Guide.zip)

[http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/Gruber\\_Complete\\_GRE\\_Guide.zip](http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/Gruber_Complete_GRE_Guide.zip)

[http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/Master\\_the\\_GRE.zip](http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/Master_the_GRE.zip)

[http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/Manhattan\\_GRE.zip](http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/Manhattan_GRE.zip)

<http://www.gregmattoeflnigeria.com/resources/GRE/materials/Simulations.zip>

The best materials to use:

[https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=10lCt\\_ktWo-nqXQpRvuaUr5RSvMGDc85N](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=10lCt_ktWo-nqXQpRvuaUr5RSvMGDc85N)

Verbal Section:

[https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B6XyuTPyOvE\\_TnJXWDhkcVUyeUk](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B6XyuTPyOvE_TnJXWDhkcVUyeUk)

[https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B6XyuTPyOvE\\_N3EzYXIBS1o3dVU](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B6XyuTPyOvE_N3EzYXIBS1o3dVU)

[https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B6XyuTPyOvE\\_QnhfQTNYdkctbIU](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B6XyuTPyOvE_QnhfQTNYdkctbIU)

This link contains all the materials I mentioned on "Acing the Verbal"

The audio (vn) I talked about is also here. It's the last in the folder

[https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=10lCt\\_ktWo-nqXQpRvuaUr5RSvMGDc85N](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=10lCt_ktWo-nqXQpRvuaUr5RSvMGDc85N)



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