

GRE Verbal Reasoning Test-1, 2024 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks :100

Total Questions :30

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test is of 3 hour duration.
2. Candidate must enter his/her Question Booklet Serial No. (10 Digits) in the OMR Answer Sheet.
3. Candidates are required to write their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
4. Figures in the top-hand margin indicate full marks.
5. An extra time of 15 minutes has been allotted for the candidates to read the questions carefully.
6. This question booklet is divided into two sections — Section-A and Section-B.
7. Use of any electronic appliances is strictly prohibited.

Sentence Equivalence

1. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence.

Caught completely unaware by his professor's question, Alfred timidly ventured a guess, which much to his relief, his professor—.

- (a) Gainsaid
- (b) Denigrated
- (c) Ignored
- (d) Corroborated
- (e) Derided

Correct Answer: (d) Corroborated

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Alfred's relief suggests the professor's reaction was positive.

Step 2: Options: Gainsaid (denied), Denigrated (criticized), Ignored (overlooked), Corroborated (confirmed), Derided (mocked).

Step 3: Corroborated fits as it means the professor confirmed Alfred's guess.

Step 4: Others imply negative or neutral reactions, clashing with relief.

Quick Tip

Match word to positive outcome.

2. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence.
Sam has memorized the most — details about dinosaurs and seems to have an inexhaustible knowledge about the most arcane details concerning these prehistoric animals.

- (a) Quizzical
- (b) Astute
- (c) Tedious
- (d) Recondite
- (e) Mystical

Correct Answer: (d) Recondite

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Sam's extensive knowledge includes arcane (obscure) details.

Step 2: Options: Quizzical (puzzling), Astute (shrewd), Tedious (boring), Recondite (obscure), Mystical (mysterious).

Step 3: Recondite fits as it means obscure, matching arcane details.

Step 4: Others don't align with arcane context.

Quick Tip

Match word to obscure details.

3. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence.
Despite their reputation for being harsh, the ancient rulers were known to give — to the condemned quite frequently.

- (a) Clemency
- (b) Adulation
- (c) Ephemera
- (d) Philanthropy
- (e) Nostalgia

Correct Answer: (a) Clemency

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Harsh rulers giving something frequently to the condemned.

Step 2: Options: Clemency (mercy), Adulation (praise), Ephemera (short-lived things), Philanthropy (charity), Nostalgia (sentimentality).

Step 3: Clemency fits as mercy to the condemned contrasts their harshness.

Step 4: Others don't apply to condemned context.

Quick Tip

Match word to mercy for condemned.

4. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence.
He hated unnecessary aesthetic details, so his furniture was strictly — .

- (a) Lavish
- (b) Malicious
- (c) Utilitarian
- (d) Ominous
- (e) Benign

Correct Answer: (c) Utilitarian

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Hating unnecessary aesthetic details implies functional focus.

Step 2: Options: Lavish (luxurious), Malicious (spiteful), Utilitarian (practical), Ominous (threatening), Benign (harmless).

Step 3: Utilitarian fits as it means designed for utility, not aesthetics.

Step 4: Others don't match functional intent.

Quick Tip

Match word to functional design.

5. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence. From the time of her birth, the girl had been —, always disobeying the — of her elders.

- (a) Wilful... insights
- (b) Refractory... injunctions
- (c) Childish... recommendations
- (d) Vexing... tedium
- (e) Unflinching... sagacity

Correct Answer: (b) Refractory... injunctions

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Girl disobeys elders from birth, implying stubborn behavior.

Step 2: Options: Wilful (stubborn), Refractory (unmanageable), Childish (immature), Vexing (annoying), Unflinching (resolute); Insights (understanding), Injunctions (orders), Recommendations (suggestions), Tedium (boredom), Sagacity (wisdom).

Step 3: Refractory (hard to control) and Injunctions (commands) fit disobedience.

Step 4: Others mismatch behavior or elder's role.

Quick Tip

Match stubbornness and authoritative orders.

6. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence. Paschal was not known to — when discussing difficult topics; he did not fear — his friends by directly addressing difficult issues.

- (a) Circumlocute...disconcerting
- (b) Defer...vexing
- (c) Lie...boring
- (d) Dissimulate...emending
- (e) Dramatize...angering

Correct Answer: (a) Circumlocute...disconcerting

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Paschal addresses difficult topics directly, unafraid of upsetting friends.

Step 2: Options: Circumlocute (talk indirectly), Defer (postpone), Lie (falsify), Dissimulate (conceal), Dramatize (exaggerate); Disconcerting (unsettling), Vexing (annoying), Boring (dull), Emending (correcting), Angering (enraging).

Step 3: Circumlocute (avoiding directness) and Disconcerting (causing unease) fit.

Step 4: Others don't match directness or unsettling effect.

Quick Tip

Match directness with unsettling impact.

7. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence.

Suzanne never doubted the words of even the most —liar. Her—personality led her to fall into the plotting hands of even the most well-known scoundrels.

- (a) Mendacious...ingenuous
- (b) Fulminating...placid
- (c) Loquacious...rapt
- (d) Notable...forgiving
- (e) Repentant...charitable

Correct Answer: (a) Mendacious...ingenuous

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Suzanne trusts liars and falls for scoundrels, implying naivety.

Step 2: Options: Mendacious (dishonest), Fulminating (explosive), Loquacious (talkative), Notable (famous), Repentant (regretful); Ingenuous (naive), Placid (calm), Rapt (absorbed), Forgiving (lenient), Charitable (generous).

Step 3: Mendacious (lying) and Ingenuous (trusting) fit her vulnerability.

Step 4: Others mismatch liar trait or personality.

Quick Tip

Match liar trait with naive personality.

8. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence.

He was — and never wasted words, but his sister was —and loved to — cheerfully to anyone about even the most inconsequential topics.

- (a) Terse... verbose... harangue
- (b) Enigmatic... ponderous... chatter
- (c) Lithe... boorish... lampoon
- (d) Laconic... loquacious... prattle
- (e) Hedonistic... ascetic... abstain

Correct Answer: (d) Laconic... loquacious... prattle

Solution:

Step 1: Context: He uses few words, sister uses many cheerfully on trivial topics.

Step 2: Options: Terse (concise), Laconic (brief), Lithe (flexible), Enigmatic (mysterious), Hedonistic (pleasure-seeking); Verbose (wordy), Loquacious (talkative), Boorish (rude), Ponderous (heavy), Ascetic (self-denying); Harangue (rant), Prattle (chat idly), Lampoon (satire), Chatter (talk), Abstain (refrain).

Step 3: Laconic (using few words), Loquacious (talkative), Prattle (idle chatter) fit.

Step 4: Others mismatch brevity, talkativeness, or cheerful tone.

Quick Tip

Match brevity with talkative idle chat.

9. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence. Everyone was surprised when the corporal, normally a — woman, not only spoke up in the meeting, but had the — to tell the five-star general to his face that his last order had been —, issued in the heat of the moment without first considering later repercussions.

- (a) garrulous . . . sagacity . . . meticulous
- (b) taciturn . . . audacity . . . impetuous
- (c) laconic . . . presumption . . . pragmatic
- (d) obsequious . . . volatility . . . banal
- (e) reticent . . . dogmatism . . . sanctioned

Correct Answer: (b) taciturn . . . audacity . . . impetuous

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Corporal's surprise action contrasts normal behavior, criticizing a hasty order.

Step 2: Options: Garrulous (talkative), Taciturn (quiet), Laconic (brief), Obsequious (servile), Reticent (reserved); Sagacity (wisdom), Audacity (boldness), Presumption (arrogance), Volatility (unpredictability), Dogmatism (assertiveness); Meticulous (careful), Impetuous (rash), Pragmatic (practical), Banal (trite), Sanctioned (approved).

Step 3: Taciturn (quiet) fits her norm, Audacity (boldness) her action, Impetuous (rash) the order's haste.

Step 4: Others mismatch traits or order description.

Quick Tip

Match quiet norm, bold action, and rash order.

10. Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best completes the sentence. The scientist's theories initially seemed — at best, as there existed little evidence to support them; however, later advances in her field — her claims and she received many — for her work.

- (a) tenuous... corroborated... accolades
- (b) empirical... bolstered... panegyrics
- (c) spurious... enervated... encomiums
- (d) esoteric... disparaged... harangues
- (e) ambiguous... vindicated... elegy

Correct Answer: (a) tenuous... corroborated... accolades

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Theories lacked evidence initially, later supported, leading to recognition.

Step 2: Options: Tenuous (weak), Empirical (evidence-based), Spurious (false), Esoteric (obscure), Ambiguous (unclear); Corroborated (confirmed), Bolstered (supported), Enervated (weakened), Disparaged (criticized), Vindicated (justified); Accolades (praise), Panegyrics (eulogies), Encomiums (tributes), Harangues (tirades), Elegy (lament).

Step 3: Tenuous (weak due to lack of evidence), Corroborated (later confirmed), Accolades (awards) fit the progression.

Step 4: Others mismatch initial weakness, support, or recognition.

Quick Tip

Match weak start, confirmation, and praise.

Text Completion

11. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

Although saving only a small amount of money each month can seem like a pointless endeavor, the — of funds over years of time can be remarkable.

- (a) Abscission
- (b) Liquidity
- (c) Accretion
- (d) Tenacity
- (e) Dearth

Correct Answer: (c) Accretion

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Small savings grow remarkably over time.

Step 2: Options: Abscission (cutting off), Liquidity (availability of cash), Accretion (gradual accumulation), Tenacity (persistence), Dearth (scarcity).

Step 3: Accretion fits as it means the gradual buildup of funds.

Step 4: Others don't imply growth or accumulation.

Quick Tip

Match word to gradual growth.

12. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

My dog's fear of water made the task of bathing him rather —.

- (a) Rudimentary
- (b) Simple
- (c) Straightforward
- (d) Negligible
- (e) Onerous

Correct Answer: (e) Onerous

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Dog's fear of water complicates bathing.

Step 2: Options: Rudimentary (basic), Simple (easy), Straightforward (clear), Negligible (minor), Onerous (burdensome).

Step 3: Onerous fits as it means difficult or burdensome due to the fear.

Step 4: Others suggest ease, clashing with the complication.

Quick Tip

Match word to difficulty caused by fear.

13. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

The physics professor's new theorem was so — that no one in the undergraduate class could understand even its most basic principles.

- (a) loquacious
- (b) erudite
- (c) ambiguous
- (d) lucid
- (e) esoteric

Correct Answer: (e) esoteric

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Theorem's complexity prevents undergraduate understanding.

Step 2: Options: Loquacious (talkative), Erudite (scholarly), Ambiguous (unclear), Lucid (clear), Esoteric (obscure).

Step 3: Esoteric fits as it means understood by few, explaining the difficulty.

Step 4: Others don't imply inaccessibility to beginners.

Quick Tip

Match word to obscure complexity.

14. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

Dave took everything that was said to him seriously, even — comments, which often forced his friends to digress from the topic of conversation to explain jokes which were normally left —.

- (a) viscous... querulous
- (b) pusillanimous... pithy
- (c) facetious... tacit
- (d) filial... luminous
- (e) sportive... austere

Correct Answer: (c) facetious... tacit

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Dave's seriousness leads to explaining jokes, normally unspoken.

Step 2: Options: Viscous (thick), Pusillanimous (timid), Facetious (joking), Filial (familial), Sportive (playful); Querulous (complaining), Pithy (concise), Tacit (unspoken), Luminous (bright), Austere (severe).

Step 3: Facetious (humorous) comments and Tacit (implied) jokes fit his reaction.

Step 4: Others don't match joke context or unspoken nature.

Quick Tip

Match joking comments with unspoken jokes.

15. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

Suzy thought Kevin would prove to be —, but she discovered instead that his behavior was such a model of — that he could never be considered a spendthrift.

- (a) salubrious... prudence
- (b) perfidious... reticence
- (c) profligate... piety
- (d) abstemious... dissipation

(e) prodigal...frugality

Correct Answer: (e) prodigal...frugality

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Suzy expected wasteful behavior, but Kevin was not a spendthrift.

Step 2: Options: Salubrious (healthy), Perfidious (treacherous), Profligate (wasteful), Abstemious (moderate), Prodigal (extravagant); Prudence (caution), Reticence (silence), Piety (devotion), Dissipation (waste), Frugality (thrift).

Step 3: Prodigal (wasteful) fits her expectation, Frugality (thrift) contrasts spendthrift.

Step 4: Others mismatch expectation or thrift.

Quick Tip

Match expected waste with actual thrift.

16. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

The young are often naïve and —, aiming at —schemes that in reality cannot be accomplished.

- (a) foolish...incredible
- (b) idiotic...impossible
- (c) energetic...humanitarian
- (d) quixotic...grandeur
- (e) bright-eyed...optimistic

Correct Answer: (d) quixotic...grandeur

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Young and naïve pursue unachievable schemes.

Step 2: Options: Foolish (lacking judgment), Idiotic (stupid), Energetic (active), Quixotic (unrealistically optimistic), Bright-eyed (eager); Incredible (unbelievable), Impossible (unfeasible), Humanitarian (compassionate), Grandeur (magnificence), Optimistic (hopeful).

Step 3: Quixotic (impractically idealistic) and Grandeur (grand plans) fit naivety.

Step 4: Others don't capture idealistic unachievability.

Quick Tip

Match naïve idealism with grand but unfeasible plans.

17. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

The butler completed his tasks in a — manner, barely paying attention to his work as he overheard the household's — scandal in its earliest stages of hushed conversations and snide comments.

- (a) hackneyed...implacable
- (b) perfunctory...nascent
- (c) desultory...resolute
- (d) pervasive...aggrandized
- (e) sordid...boisterous

Correct Answer: (b) perfunctory...nascent

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Butler's distracted work due to overhearing an early scandal.

Step 2: Options: Hackneyed (overused), Perfunctory (cursory), Desultory (random), Pervasive (widespread), Sordid (dirty); Implacable (unrelenting), Nascent (emerging), Resolute (determined), Aggrandized (exaggerated), Boisterous (noisy).

Step 3: Perfunctory (done with little care) and Nascent (just beginning) fit distraction.

Step 4: Others mismatch task focus or scandal stage.

Quick Tip

Match distracted work with early scandal.

17. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

The butler completed his tasks in a — manner, barely paying attention to his work as he overheard the household's — scandal in its earliest stages of hushed conversations and snide comments.

- (a) hackneyed...implacable
- (b) perfunctory...nascent
- (c) desultory...resolute
- (d) pervasive...aggrandized
- (e) sordid...boisterous

Correct Answer: (b) perfunctory...nascent

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Butler's distracted work due to overhearing an early scandal.

Step 2: Options: Hackneyed (overused), Perfunctory (cursory), Desultory (random), Pervasive (widespread), Sordid (dirty); Implacable (unrelenting), Nascent (emerging), Resolute (determined), Aggrandized (exaggerated), Boisterous (noisy).

Step 3: Perfunctory (done with little care) and Nascent (just beginning) fit distraction.

Step 4: Others mismatch task focus or scandal stage.

Quick Tip

Match distracted work with early scandal.

18. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

The editor reduced the introduction from ten — pages to two — paragraphs by — all of the unnecessary verbal flourishes that riddled its sentences.

- (a) officious...sedulous...bolstering
- (b) tortuous...succinct...excising
- (c) immutable...intransigent...inhibiting
- (d) turgid...concise...qualifying
- (e) florid...trenchant...expiating

Correct Answer: (b) tortuous...succinct...excising

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Editor shortens verbose introduction by removing excess.

Step 2: Options: Officious (meddlesome), Tortuous (twisted/complex), Immutable (unchanging), Turgid (swollen/verbose), Florid (ornate); Sedulous (diligent), Succinct (concise), Intransigent (unyielding), Concise (brief), Trenchant (sharp); Bolstering (supporting), Excising (cutting out), Inhibiting (restraining), Qualifying (modifying), Expiating (atoning).

Step 3: Tortuous (complex) pages to Succinct (brief) paragraphs by Excising (removing) fits.

Step 4: Others mismatch length or action.

Quick Tip

Match complex to concise with cutting action.

19. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

The — cat refused to walk around tamely on a leash, but the — dog not only heeled, but obeyed each of its master's commands obediently and never needed to be — for not listening.

- (a) credulous...insipid...aggrandized
- (b) obstreperous...dogmatic...countenanced
- (c) truculent...complaisant...impeded
- (d) recalcitrant...tractable...admonished
- (e) pernicious...prodigal...flouted

Correct Answer: (d) recalcitrant...tractable...admonished

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Cat resists leash, dog obeys without correction.

Step 2: Options: Credulous (gullible), Obstreperous (noisy), Truculent (aggressive), Recalcitrant (stubborn), Pernicious (harmful); Insipid (dull), Dogmatic (assertive), Complaisant (agreeable), Tractable (manageable), Prodigal (wasteful); Aggrandized (exalted), Countenanced (tolerated), Impeded (hindered), Admonished (reprimanded), Flouted (disregarded).

Step 3: Recalcitrant (resistant) cat, Tractable (obedient) dog, Admonished (scolded) fits.

Step 4: Others mismatch behavior or correction.

Quick Tip

Match resistant cat, obedient dog, and no scolding.

20. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted into the sentence, best completes the sentence.

The fashion show featured pieces inspired by — styles, and the models were — in pieces that — to Greek togas, knightly armor, and trailing dresses with underskirts and bustles.

- (a) antiquated...arrayed...abated
- (b) banal...placated...appropriated
- (c) ancient...feigned...castigated
- (d) archaic...garbed...alluded
- (e) apocryphal...eulogized...impugned

Correct Answer: (d) archaic...garbed...alluded

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Fashion show with historical styles, models in related outfits.

Step 2: Options: Antiquated (outdated), Banal (common), Ancient (very old), Archaic (old-fashioned), Apocryphal (doubtful); Arrayed (arranged), Placated (soothed), Feigned (pretended), Garbed (clothed), Eulogized (praised); Abated (reduced), Appropriated (took), Castigated (scolded), Alluded (referred), Impugned (challenged).

Step 3: Archaic (old-style) styles, Garbed (dressed) in outfits Alluded (hinted) to historical items.

Step 4: Others mismatch style, dressing, or reference.

Quick Tip

Match old styles, dressing, and historical hints.

Reading Comprehension

21. The main idea of the passage is —.

- (a) that popular assumptions about ancient Greeks are largely true
- (b) the Greeks' ideal in art was plain white marble
- (c) the Greeks had no knowledge of how to sculpt marble
- (d) Greek art was uninspiring to most people in history
- (e) that contrary to popular belief, Greek art was brightly painted

Correct Answer: (e) that contrary to popular belief, Greek art was brightly painted

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Passage corrects the misconception of plain white Greek art.

Step 2: It traces this error to weathered ruins, scholarly resistance, and later proof of colors.

Step 3: (e) captures the central theme of debunking the white marble myth.

Step 4: Others (a-d) misrepresent or contradict the passage's focus.

Quick Tip

Identify the core correction of a misconception.

22. The author's argument is best summarized as —.

- (a) the Greeks were poor artists who have been overrated in history
- (b) twenty-first-century scientific tests will solve all disputes about the ancient world
- (c) plain white marble is the ideal color for sculptures
- (d) a true understanding of Greek art acknowledges their use of color
- (e) Enlightenment-era classicists knew nothing about art

Correct Answer: (d) a true understanding of Greek art acknowledges their use of color

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Passage argues against the white marble misconception, tracing it to historical errors and supporting color use with evidence.

Step 2: Focus is on correcting perception with scientific proof.

Step 3: (d) summarizes the argument's core: recognizing Greek art's colorful nature.

Step 4: Others (a, b, c, e) misstate or overgeneralize the argument.

Quick Tip

Identify the corrected perception as the argument's focus.

23. The word "countenance" in the passage means —.

- (a) to refute and rebut
- (b) to understand and acknowledge

- (c) to dispute and disdain
- (d) to celebrate and worship
- (e) to mystify and confuse

Correct Answer: (b) to understand and acknowledge

Solution:

Step 1: Context: "Eminent scholars... refused to countenance that pure white marble was not antiquity's aesthetic paradigm."

Step 2: "Refused to countenance" implies rejection of accepting the color evidence.

Step 3: (b) "to understand and acknowledge" fits, as countenance means to accept or tolerate.

Step 4: Others (a, c, d, e) suggest opposing or unrelated meanings.

Quick Tip

Match refusal with acceptance meaning.

24. The author references "Enlightenment-era classicists" in order to —.

- (a) ridicule Enlightenment thought
- (b) celebrate Enlightenment thought
- (c) show how the misconceptions about Greek art developed
- (d) show the value of scientific tests
- (e) address the aesthetic paradigms of antiquity

Correct Answer: (c) show how the misconceptions about Greek art developed

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Passage blames Enlightenment-era classicists for seeing weathered ruins, leading to the white marble misconception.

Step 2: Their role is to explain the origin of the error.

Step 3: (c) fits as it highlights their contribution to the misunderstanding.

Step 4: Others (a, b, d, e) misalign with the author's intent.

Quick Tip

Identify the source of the misconception.

25. The word "paradigm" in the passage means —.

- (a) model or archetype
- (b) adoration or worship
- (c) aesthetic or style
- (d) function or vitality
- (e) understanding or belief

Correct Answer: (a) model or archetype

Solution:

Step 1: Context: "Refused to countenance that pure white marble was not antiquity's aesthetic paradigm."

Step 2: "Paradigm" follows "aesthetic," suggesting a standard or model.

Step 3: (a) "model or archetype" fits, as paradigm means a typical example or pattern.

Step 4: Others (b, c, d, e) don't align with the intended meaning.

Quick Tip

Match standard or model to context.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that —.

- (a) all ancient cultures painted their statues bright colors
- (b) all subsequent cultures rejected Greek styles
- (c) no cultures appreciated polychrome paint
- (d) only ancient Greeks built marble statues
- (e) the ancient Greeks have influenced many subsequent cultures with their art

Correct Answer: (e) the ancient Greeks have influenced many subsequent cultures with their art

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Passage notes Enlightenment-era classicists' influence and scholars' resistance to color evidence, implying Greek art's historical impact.

Step 2: Focus on classicists' role suggests Greek art shaped later perceptions.

Step 3: (e) infers influence from their prominence in art history debates.

Step 4: Others (a-d) lack evidence or contradict the text.

Quick Tip

Infer influence from historical engagement.

27. The author views modern scientific tests as —.

- (a) unable to say anything about ancient Greek art
- (b) valuable tools to attain new knowledge
- (c) useful only in regards to modern issues
- (d) impediments to developing artistic standards
- (e) no better than those available to the ancient Greeks

Correct Answer: (b) valuable tools to attain new knowledge

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Passage credits late 20th-21st century scientific tests with proving Greek art's polychrome nature, shifting understanding.

Step 2: Tests are key to overcoming past misconceptions.

Step 3: (b) reflects the author's positive view of tests as a means to new insights.

Step 4: Others (a, c, d, e) contradict or overstate the text's stance.

Quick Tip

Identify the role of tests in new insights.

28. The author would not agree with the statement that —.

- (a) the ancient Greeks made use of a variety of artistic media
- (b) ancient Greek art was unimpressive compared to later developments
- (c) Enlightenment-era classicists greatly appreciated the ancient Greeks
- (d) polychrome painting was a key element of ancient Greek art
- (e) most ancient Greek art was first seen as plain white stone by most modern people

Correct Answer: (b) ancient Greek art was unimpressive compared to later developments

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Passage highlights Greek art's colorful vibrancy, challenging the plain white misconception, and its historical significance.

Step 2: Author emphasizes art's quality through color use and cultural impact.

Step 3: (b) contradicts this, as the author implies Greek art's impressiveness via its original form.

Step 4: Others (a, c, d, e) align with or are supported by the passage.

Quick Tip

Identify the statement opposing the author's view.

29. It can be inferred from the passage that Enlightenment-era classicists —.

- (a) were jealous of the ancient Greeks' artistic abilities
- (b) ignored the value of the ancient Greeks and their art
- (c) knew nothing of any art styles
- (d) provided no value to the understanding of Greek art
- (e) held a great deal of affection for ancient Greek art

Correct Answer: (e) held a great deal of affection for ancient Greek art

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Passage states Enlightenment-era classicists were "the ancient Greeks' biggest proponents," visiting ruins eagerly.

Step 2: Their actions suggest admiration, though misinterpreting colors.

Step 3: (e) infers affection from their promotion and interest.

Step 4: Others (a-d) lack evidence or contradict their role.

Quick Tip

Infer admiration from their proactive interest.

30. The main argument of the passage is —.

- (a) a painter can never do better than images in nature
- (b) a painter must always draw the imperfections of nature
- (c) a painter is born with a natural ability to draw images in nature
- (d) a painter can learn nothing through study
- (e) a painter can perfect the blemishes of nature in his own work through careful study

Correct Answer: (e) a painter can perfect the blemishes of nature in his own work through careful study

Solution:

Step 1: Context: Implied passage likely discusses a painter's ability to improve nature via study.

Step 2: Options suggest a debate on natural talent versus learned skill.

Step 3: (e) aligns with an argument that study enables enhancement of nature's flaws.

Step 4: Others (a-d) contradict or oppose this improvement-through-study theme.

Quick Tip

Identify the emphasis on study improving nature.