

GRE Verbal Reasoning Test-9, 2024

Time Allowed : 1 Hour 58 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 340

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. There is no penalty for incorrect answers on the Verbal Reasoning and Quantitative Reasoning sections. This means you should always answer every question, even if you have to guess.
2. Within any section of the test, you can mark questions you want to review and change your answers as long as the time for that section has not expired.
3. The Analytical Writing section is always presented first. The Verbal Reasoning and Quantitative Reasoning sections may appear in any order after the essay.
4. The test is taken on a computer, and test-takers are provided with scratch paper or a small whiteboard for notes.
5. The Quantitative Reasoning section includes an on-screen calculator.
6. There are no breaks during the test. Leaving your seat at any point will not stop the timer for the current section.

1. The researcher's new theory was (i) _____ by her peers, who were initially skeptical but later came to see the value in her innovative approach.

- (A) dismissed
- (B) derided
- (C) embraced
- (D) overlooked
- (E) scrutinized

2. The professor's lectures were so (i) _____ that many students, even those who were initially interested in the subject, found themselves struggling to stay awake.

- (A) engaging
- (B) tedious
- (C) illuminating
- (D) profound
- (E) concise

3. Despite the seemingly (i) _____ nature of his argument, closer inspection revealed numerous (ii) _____.

- (A) flawless
 - (B) compelling
 - (C) intricate
 - (D) fallacious
 - (E) obtuse
 - (A) contradictions
 - (B) insights
 - (C) affirmations
 - (D) consistencies
 - (E) narratives
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4. The artist's work was often dismissed as (i) _____, but her recent exhibition demonstrated a new level of (ii) _____ that impressed even her harshest critics.

- (A) derivative
 - (B) original
 - (C) innovative
 - (D) simplistic
 - (E) profound
 - (A) simplicity
 - (B) mediocrity
 - (C) creativity
 - (D) consistency
 - (E) incompetence
-

5. The scientist's (i) _____ approach to research often led to breakthroughs that more (ii) _____ methods failed to achieve.

- (A) conventional
 - (B) methodical
 - (C) unorthodox
 - (D) systematic
 - (E) predictable
 - (A) innovative
 - (B) traditional
 - (C) erratic
 - (D) reliable
 - (E) cautious
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6. The (i) _____ of the study's results has been questioned because of the small sample size and (ii) _____ methodology used by the researchers.

- (A) significance
- (B) validity
- (C) simplicity

- (D) novelty
 - (E) depth
 - (A) rigorous
 - (B) exhaustive
 - (C) meticulous
 - (D) flawed
 - (E) innovative
-

1. The politician's speech was both (i) _____ and (ii) _____, intended to appeal to a broad range of voters.

- (A) divisive
 - (B) inclusive
 - (C) contentious
 - (D) universal
 - (E) enigmatic
 - (F) appealing
-

2. The professor's explanation was so (i) _____ that the students had no trouble understanding even the most (ii) _____ concepts.

- (A) convoluted
 - (B) lucid
 - (C) confusing
 - (D) straightforward
 - (E) opaque
 - (F) simple (A) basic
 - (B) elementary
 - (C) difficult
 - (D) rudimentary
 - (E) complex
 - (F) abstract
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3. The manager's approach was so (i) _____ that even the most (ii) _____ employees felt motivated to improve their performance.

- (A) demoralizing
- (B) inspirational
- (C) punitive
- (D) encouraging
- (E) harsh
- (F) supportive
- (A) diligent
- (B) indifferent
- (C) apathetic

- (D) enthusiastic
 - (E) motivated
 - (F) productive
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4. The new policy was designed to be (i) _____, addressing the needs of all employees, but its implementation proved to be (ii) _____.

- (A) comprehensive
 - (B) narrow
 - (C) inclusive
 - (D) exclusive
 - (E) limited
 - (F) restrictive
 - (A) successful
 - (B) problematic
 - (C) smooth
 - (D) effective
 - (E) flawed
 - (F) efficient
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Passage:

The advent of digital photography in the late 20th century revolutionized the way images are captured, stored, and shared. Unlike traditional film photography, which requires a physical medium to record light, digital photography uses electronic sensors to capture images. These images can be stored on various digital storage devices, making it easier to edit, copy, and share photographs. The transition from analog to digital photography has had a profound impact on both amateur and professional photographers, democratizing the art form and making it more accessible to a wider audience.

1. According to the passage, how did digital photography change the accessibility of photography?

- (A) It made photography more exclusive to professionals.
 - (B) It made photography accessible to a wider audience.
 - (C) It increased the cost of capturing images.
 - (D) It decreased the quality of photographs.
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2. The author mentions that digital photography uses electronic sensors to capture images in order to:

- (A) Compare it with traditional film photography.
 - (B) Highlight the complexity of digital photography.
 - (C) Emphasize the cost-effectiveness of digital photography.
 - (D) Explain the technical process of image storage.
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3. The phrase "democratizing the art form" in the passage most nearly means:

- (A) Making photography a political tool.
 - (B) Increasing the accessibility of photography.
 - (C) Reducing the artistic value of photography.
 - (D) Limiting the use of photography to amateurs.
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4. Based on the passage, one advantage of digital photography over traditional film photography is:

- (A) The need for a physical medium to record light.
 - (B) The ease of editing, copying, and sharing photographs.
 - (C) The requirement of expensive equipment.
 - (D) The complexity of the storage process.
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5. The passage implies that the transition from analog to digital photography:

- (A) Negatively affected professional photographers.
 - (B) Led to a decline in the quality of photographs.
 - (C) Expanded the scope of photography to more people.
 - (D) Increased the difficulty of storing images.
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