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Reading understanding tests the different abilities that will be required to understand the several types of written prose used in graduate school. Some of these abilities: Grasp and interpret the meaning of words, sentences, paragraphs and more write ups. Differentiate and identify the main and minor points. Find out the strengths and weaknesses of a particular position. Generalize write up. Conclusions from this information. Understand the author's point of view. Create an alternative point of view. As you can see from above, understanding reading requires you to have a deep understanding of prose. You will have to interact deeply with this text, unravel and evaluate different points of view and introspection on the relationship along with the texts. The questions about reading understanding range from 50% to 55% of the verbal section. Each passage that appears in this section will be about 150-200 words. Excerpts that are presented in the understanding of reading may be related to topics such as humanities, biology, social sciences, art, etc. They may seem tedious to read compared to what you might read daily. Each question about the understanding of reading will be based on a specific passage, the size of which can vary from one paragraph to several paragraphs. Understanding the reading will have three formats of questions. This: Multiple choice (Choose one answer) Multiple choice (Choose one or more answers) Choose in the aisle (The student must select a sentence in the passage that will perform the description mentioned in the question) When trying to read questions of understanding, it is very important to distinguish between different types of questions with multiple choices. Those in which only one answer should be selected using bubble formatting. Those with multiple answers may have to choose to offer box-choice formatting. For the latter, it is important that all the correct answers are chosen. We shared some examples of GRE Verbal Practice issues for reading Understanding according to their levels of difficulty (Low, Medium and High): Issue 1: (Low) Consecrated wonderful natural virtues, landscapes nourish the human spirit and create special memories in us. Natural parks such as Yellowstone and Kruger in the United States are large, magnificent and wild, and some of them such as Buttes-Chaumont in the Paris area are warmly local. However, natural parks, especially in urban environments, are rapidly being depleted to meet the needs of a growing population. There is no denying the fact that human needs will prevail, however, should not the line between human needs and hunger for more? What is the main purpose of the passage? Options: Convey how parks play a role in human emotions to drive home the fact that human needs are inevitable to emphasize the boundless nature of human greed, to highlight once countries like the US and France have parks, while no other To convey the importance of preserving natural parks in urban as well as non-urban environments, to convey the importance of preserving natural parks in urban as well as non-urban environments Explanation: Keys and Answer: Blessed with remarkable natural virtues, landscapes nourish the human spirit and create special memories in us. The opening sentence of the excerpt shows how natural parks are essential for human survival. Reasons given: They have natural assets and benefits. They support human lives. They give us an extraordinary experience. In light of these benefits, it is important that natural parks be saved from exhaustion. Thus, this passage is intended to help us understand the importance and importance of natural parks. Thus, the purpose of the passage is described in Option E to convey the importance of preserving natural parks in urban as well as non-urban environments. Why not? Option A: Natural parks affect human feelings, but the purpose of mentioning this is to emphasize their importance in human life. The author did not describe each emotional effect in detail. Therefore, this option is not suitable. Option B: The author would like to draw a line between human needs and hunger for more. This means that while he recognizes that human needs are inevitable, he wants to turn our attention to human nature in order to crave the greater and more dangerous consequences of this illegal craving. Thus, we cannot say that the author's goal is to focus on human needs. Option C: The passage describes only one victim of human greed - natural parks. If the author's responsibility was human greed, he would support his idea, citing examples of those who suffered because of the boundless desire of man for more. But it's not. Therefore, human greed is not the purpose of passage. Option D: Natural parks in France and the United States are given only as examples. This is the reason why the statement referring to them starts with such as. This does not mean that they are the only countries with natural parks. This deduction is very irrational. Issue 2: (Medium) The ability to pay attention is considered to be such an important life skill that its absence has become a widespread medical problem. Nearly 4 to 5 percent of American children are currently diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). However, in recent years, amazing benefits have been found to ignore. For example, researchers have found an amazing link between dreaming and creativity - people who dream more are also better at generating new ideas. Other studies have shown that employees are more productive when they are allowed to participate in online browsing leisure, and that people unable to focus due to severe brain damage actually score above average on various problem solving tasks. By scientists, the inability to focus helps to provide a richer mixture of thoughts in the mind. Because these people were struggling to filter they ended up giving everything, they couldn't help but be open. Such lapses in attention prove to be the most important creative skill. When we are faced with a difficult problem, the most obvious solution is probably wrong. At such moments often helps to consider far-fetched opportunities, to approach the task from an unconventional point of view. And that's why distraction is helpful: People unable to focus are more likely to consider information that may seem inappropriate but will later inspire a breakthrough. This does not mean that attention is not an important mental skill, or that attention deficit disorders are not a serious problem. There's clearly nothing profitable about fighting in class, or not being able to follow the instructions. However, this new study shows that for a certain part of the population, distraction can indeed be pure positive. While we believe that more attention can solve everything, it is not. From the passage it can be concluded that the author will agree with which of the following statements? Options: Neither full attention nor attention deficit solves everything. Attention deficit disorder is not a serious problem. With full attention, you can solve any problem in this world. A significant amount of working time of all employees should be intended to view internet leisure. It is normal to have attention deficit disorder as it has brought many amazing benefits. Answer: Option A. Neither full attention nor lack of attention solve all problems. Explanation: This does not mean that attention is not an important mental skill or that attention deficit disorders are not a serious problem. There's clearly nothing profitable about fighting in class, or not being able to follow the instructions. While we believe that more attention can solve everything, it is not. From these proposals it is clear that neither full attention nor lack of attention solves everything. So option A is the right answer. Issue 3: (High) There are two kinds of yawns. First, a spontaneous yawn occurs when someone is bored or exhausted. The second, contagious yawn, begins not before early childhood, and occurs only in humans and chimpanzees. This species occurs in response to thinking about yawning, or as the word contagious says, seeing or hearing someone else yawn. Until now, scientists have not been able to understand why contagious yawning occurs, or why some people are more susceptible to such yawning than others. Previous studies have shown a link between contagious yawning and empathy, or the ability to understand another person's feelings. Those with autism or schizophrenia were found to have both of those associated with impaired social skills, having fewer contagious yawns than others. It was also thought that fatigue could contribute to contagious yawning. A new study shows that contagious yawns do not have Or fatigue; The only factor is age. People are less likely to yawn when others do as they age. This study, conducted by a team of researchers from the Duke Center for Human Genome Change and published in the journal Plos One, is the most comprehensive look so far at the factors that affect contagious yawns. Up to 328 healthy volunteers put on a cognitive test with a comprehensive questionnaire that included empathy measures, energy levels, and drowsiness were made to watch three-minute videos of people yawning. They had to record the number of times they yawned while watching the video. Researchers found that some people were less susceptible to contagious yawns, and, with age being neutralized as a factor, there was no strong link between contagious yawning and levels of empathy or fatigue. Age, it was found, was able to explain the 8 percent variation in contagious yawning. Researchers are studying whether the ability to catch yawns from other people is inherited, with the hope of addressing mental disorders. Understanding genes that can encode susceptibility to contagious yawning, they hope, can lead them to genes (or their variants) that are associated with schizophrenia and autism. What is the point of the last line? Options: Understanding the mechanism of contagious yawns could lead scientists to develop drugs against schizophrenia and autism genes Responsible for contagious yawning leads to a better understanding of the genetics behind schizophrenia and autism On the susceptibility of genes to infectious diseases is key to treating them Genes associated with contagious yawning and schizophrenia have similar coding People suffering from schizophrenia and autism are not susceptible to identifying the genes responsible for contagious yawning leads to a better understanding of genetics behind schizophrenia and autism. Explanation: Keys and Answer: Those who have autism or schizophrenia, have been found to be both associated with impaired social skills, have fewer contagious yawns than others. . . . Researchers are studying whether the ability to catch yawns from other people is inherited, with the hope of addressing mental disorders. Understanding genes that can encode susceptibility to contagious yawning, they hope can lead them to genes (or their variants) that are associated with schizophrenia and autism: From these lines you understand that for better understanding and addressing mental health problems, studies have tried to establish whether acquiring contagious yawns is an inherited quality. Creating models about how genes provoke these yawns can give signs of genes that are associated with autism and schizophrenia. This leads to option B, identifying the genes responsible for contagious yawning can lead to a better understanding of the genetics behind schizophrenia Autism. Why not? Option A: It is clearly mentioned that understanding genes that provoke contagious yawning can in turn give a clear understanding about genes associated with autism and schizophrenia that allow mental disorders to be better addressed. Since no mention of treatment is made, this may not be the right option. Option C: The choice is misleading in the information provided. The idea that genes are susceptible to infectious diseases is not discussed in the excerpt. Option D: The excerpt does not say whether both diseases have similar gene coding, and therefore this choice is out of context. Option E: The option contradicts what the passage says may be true. So this may not be the right option. Option. gre verbal reasoning practice test with answers pdf

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