

GRE STUDY GUIDE

180 High-Yield Concepts

- Verbal Reasoning: Text Completion + Sentence Equivalence Strategies
- Quantitative Reasoning: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Data Analysis
 - Top 100 GRE Vocabulary Words with Mnemonics
 - Analytical Writing: Issue + Argument Essay Templates
 - Complete Math Formula Sheet with Worked Examples
- Reading Comprehension: Passage Mapping + Question Strategies
- Test-Day Playbook: Time Management + Guessing Strategies
 - Practice Tracker + Study Schedule Template

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How to Use This Guide

The GRE tests both knowledge and reasoning under time pressure. This guide covers 180 high-yield concepts across every section of the exam. Each concept is presented in an active recall format: read the explanation, cover it, and test yourself.

1. Diagnostic First

Take a full-length practice test before you begin. Note your baseline scores for Verbal and Quant. This tells you where to focus.

2. Vocabulary Daily

Start with Section 3 (Vocabulary Builder). Learn 10-15 words per day. Use the mnemonics -- they're designed for fast retention. GRE vocabulary is the single highest-ROI study area.

3. Master the Formulas

Section 5 (Math Formula Sheet) is your cheat sheet. Know every formula cold. Most GRE math questions test formula application, not advanced math.

4. Practice by Section

Work through Verbal Reasoning (Section 1) and Quantitative Reasoning (Section 2) concepts. After each section, do 20 practice questions of that type.

5. Essay Templates

Sections 4 and 6 give you templates for the AWA essays. Practice writing at least 3 Issue and 3 Argument essays under timed conditions.

6. Full-Length Practice

Take 3-4 full-length practice tests in the final month. Use the Practice Tracker (Section 8) to log scores and identify weak spots.

7. Test-Day Playbook

Section 7 covers time management, guessing strategy, and section order optimization. Read this the week before your exam.

SECTION 1: VERBAL REASONING

Text completion, sentence equivalence, and verbal reasoning strategies. Master these patterns and you'll recognize the structure of every GRE verbal question.

1 Text Completion: 3-Step Method

- Explanation:** Read the entire sentence first, ignoring the blanks. Identify the logical direction (contrast, support, cause-effect). Predict a word for each blank BEFORE looking at the answer choices.
- GRE Tip:** *Predict before you peek. The GRE answer choices are designed to distract -- if you look at them first, at least one wrong answer will seem plausible. Fill in your own word first, then find the choice that matches.*
- Example:** Sentence: 'The professor's lectures, far from being _____, were actually quite engaging and accessible.' Prediction: 'boring' or 'dry.' Then find the choice closest to your prediction.

2 Sentence Equivalence Strategy

- Explanation:** Select TWO answers that complete the sentence and produce sentences with equivalent meanings. Both answers MUST be synonyms in context.
- GRE Tip:** *Always identify synonym pairs among the six choices BEFORE solving the sentence. The GRE typically includes 2-3 synonym pairs. Your two answers will be one of these pairs.*
- Example:** Six choices: (A) candid, (B) evasive, (C) forthright, (D) ambiguous, (E) direct, (F) opaque. Synonym pairs: (A+C+E = honest/direct), (B+D+F = unclear/evasive). Now solve the sentence to determine which pair fits.

3 Contrast Signals

- Explanation:** Words like 'but,' 'however,' 'although,' 'yet,' 'despite,' 'whereas,' 'nonetheless,' 'in contrast,' 'on the other hand' signal that the blank should be OPPOSITE to another part of the sentence.
- GRE Tip:** *Circle every contrast signal when you read. Draw an arrow from the signal to the word being contrasted. This is the single most common GRE text completion pattern.*
- Example:** 'Although the politician was _____ in private, his public speeches were polished and articulate.' 'Although' signals contrast with 'polished/articulate,' so the blank means the opposite: 'inarticulate,' 'halting,' 'awkward.'

4 Support Signals

- Explanation:** Words like 'because,' 'since,' 'therefore,' 'thus,' 'consequently,' 'indeed,' 'in fact,' 'and,' 'similarly,' 'likewise' signal that the blank should be SIMILAR to or supportive of another part.
- GRE Tip:** *Support signals are tested less frequently than contrast, but they're trickier because the connection can be subtle. When you see 'and' or 'indeed,' the blank typically reinforces or restates the idea.*
- Example:** 'The study was _____; indeed, it was the most comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon ever conducted.' 'Indeed' amplifies -- the blank must describe a study worthy of 'most comprehensive.' Answers: 'thorough,' 'exhaustive.'

5 Double-Blank Strategy

- Explanation:** For sentences with two blanks, solve the EASIER blank first. Eliminate all choices that don't match your prediction for that blank. Then solve the second blank from the remaining choices.
- GRE Tip:** *Never try to solve both blanks simultaneously. The easier blank eliminates 2-3 choices immediately, turning a 6-option problem into a 3-option problem for the harder blank.*
- Example:** Two blanks: (i) _____ and (ii) _____. If blank (i) is clearly 'generous,' eliminate choices where (i) means 'stingy' or 'indifferent.' Now solve (ii) from the 2-3 remaining choices.

6 Triple-Blank Strategy

- Explanation:** For three-blank sentences, work one blank at a time. After solving each blank, eliminate all choices that don't match. By the third blank, you should have at most 2-3 choices remaining.
- GRE Tip:** *Triple-blank questions are not harder -- they're just longer. The same elimination strategy works. Start with the blank that has the strongest contextual clue, regardless of position.*
- Example:** Don't panic at three blanks. Each blank is independent (3 separate single-choice columns). You can get 2/3 right and still earn partial credit -- the GRE scores these by number correct per column.

7 Time Allocation: Verbal

- Explanation:** You have 30 minutes for 20 questions per Verbal section (two 30-min sections). Average: 1.5 minutes per question. Text completions: 45-60 seconds. Reading comprehension: 2 minutes per question (including reading). Sentence equivalence: 45 seconds.
- GRE Tip:** *Budget your time before you start. If a text completion question takes more than 90 seconds, flag it, pick your best guess, and MOVE ON. Never sacrifice 3 easy questions for 1 hard one.*
- Example:** Pacing checkpoints: Question 5 = 22 min left. Question 10 = 15 min left. Question 15 = 7 min left. Question 20 = done. If you're behind, guess on the hardest remaining questions.

8 Process of Elimination: Verbal

- Explanation:** For text completion, eliminate choices that are (1) the wrong tone (too positive/negative), (2) the wrong degree (too extreme or too mild), (3) grammatically incorrect in context.
- GRE Tip:** *The correct answer almost always matches the TONE and DEGREE of the surrounding sentence. If the sentence is mildly critical, eliminate choices that are either neutral or harshly condemning.*
- Example:** 'The critic's review was _____, noting both strengths and weaknesses.' 'Scathing' and 'glowing' are too extreme. 'Measured' or 'balanced' match the tone of 'both strengths and weaknesses.'

9 Transition Word Mapping

- Explanation:** Before solving any text completion, identify all transition words and map the logical flow. Use arrows: -> for support, <-> for contrast, => for cause-effect.
- GRE Tip:** *The logical map reveals the blank before you ever read the choices. Spend 10 seconds mapping, then predict. Students who skip the map spend more time overall because they re-read the sentence multiple times.*
- Example:** Sentence: 'The theory was (i) _____ by many, but subsequent research (ii) _____ its validity.' Map: 'but' = contrast between (i) and (ii). If (i) = 'dismissed,' then (ii) must mean 'confirmed.'

10 Common GRE Word Traps

- Explanation:** The GRE loves words with unexpected secondary meanings. 'Qualified' can mean 'limited' (not just 'certified'). 'Temper' can mean 'to moderate' (not just 'anger'). 'Appropriate' = 'to take for oneself' (verb).
- GRE Tip:** *When a familiar word doesn't fit its common meaning, the GRE is testing the secondary definition. Keep a running list of these in your study notes.*
- Example:** 'The committee voted to _____ the findings of the report.' 'Appropriate' in the verb sense: to adopt or take for one's own use. Not the adjective meaning 'suitable.'

11 Shorthand for RC Passages

- Explanation:** As you read a Reading Comprehension passage, write 3-5 words in the margin per paragraph: the main idea. Before answering any question, review your margin notes.
- GRE Tip:** *The GRE RC asks about main ideas, author's purpose, and logical structure -- not obscure details. Your margin notes answer 70% of RC questions without returning to the passage.*
- Example:** Paragraph 1 margin note: 'New theory challenges old model.' Paragraph 2: 'Evidence from 3 studies.' Paragraph 3: 'One limitation acknowledged.' These 10 words answer most questions.

12 Author's Attitude Questions

- Explanation:** When asked about the author's attitude or tone, look for ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS in the passage. These reveal the author's stance. 'Surprisingly,' 'unfortunately,' 'remarkably' are tells.
- GRE Tip:** *The correct attitude answer is almost always moderate: 'qualified approval,' 'cautious optimism,' 'measured skepticism.' Extreme attitudes ('outrage,' 'unqualified endorsement') are almost never correct.*
- Example:** Passage uses 'unfortunately' once and 'promising' twice. The author's tone is 'cautiously optimistic' -- not 'enthusiastic' (too strong) and not 'dismissive' (contradicted by 'promising').

13 Main Idea vs. Primary Purpose

- Explanation:** Main Idea: what the passage SAYS. Primary Purpose: what the passage DOES (argue, describe, compare, refute). These are different question types. Answer accordingly.
- GRE Tip:** *Main Idea questions ask 'what is this passage about?' Primary Purpose asks 'why did the author write this?' Use the VERB test: primary purpose answers start with verbs (to argue, to describe, to challenge).*
- Example:** Passage describes a new archaeological discovery and its implications. Main Idea: 'A recent find changes our understanding of ancient trade.' Primary Purpose: 'To present a discovery and discuss its significance.'

14 Inference Questions

- Explanation:** Inference means 'what MUST be true based on the passage' -- NOT 'what might be true' or 'what seems reasonable.' The correct answer is directly supported by passage text.
- GRE Tip:** *Treat inference like a logic game. Eliminate choices that go beyond what the passage states. If the passage says 'most participants improved,' you can infer 'at least some improved' -- not 'all improved.'*
- Example:** Passage: 'The drug reduced symptoms in 70% of patients.' Valid inference: 'The drug was effective for a majority.' Invalid inference: 'The drug cured all patients' or 'The drug is the best treatment available.'

15 Tone Word Bank

- Explanation:** Know these common GRE tone words: ambivalent, measured, skeptical, qualified, unequivocal, dismissive, laudatory, pedantic, didactic, incredulous, wry, resigned, nostalgic, indignant.
- GRE Tip:** *When you can't decide between two tone answers, the more moderate one is usually correct. GRE authors rarely express extreme emotions -- they're academics writing scholarly passages.*
- Example:** 'The author's attitude toward the new policy can best be described as...' Between 'enthusiastic endorsement' and 'cautious approval' -- choose 'cautious approval' unless the passage is clearly gushing.

16 Vocabulary-in-Context

- Explanation:** When asked 'the word X most nearly means,' ignore the dictionary definition. The GRE tests how the word functions IN THIS SPECIFIC PASSAGE. Read the sentence before and after for context.
- GRE Tip:** *Cover the word and predict what would fit in its place. Then look for that meaning among the choices. The most common dictionary definition is often a trap.*
- Example:** Passage: 'The decision to table the motion was controversial.' In context, 'table' means 'to postpone/remove from consideration' (American usage) or 'to bring up for discussion' (British). Context tells you which.

17 Strengthen/Weaken Questions

- Explanation:** For logic-based RC questions, identify the argument's CONCLUSION and PREMISES. To strengthen: make the premises more supportive. To weaken: break the link between premises and conclusion.
- GRE Tip:** *Draw a quick diagram: $P1 + P2 \rightarrow C$. Strengthen: add evidence supporting $P1/P2$, or show that $P1+P2$ really do lead to C . Weaken: provide a counterexample or alternative explanation.*
- Example:** Argument: 'Coffee consumption correlates with longer lifespan. Therefore, coffee extends life.' Weaken: 'People who drink coffee also tend to exercise more' (alternative explanation for the correlation).

18 Paired Passage Strategy

- Explanation:** Read Passage 1 fully. Answer all Passage 1-specific questions. Then read Passage 2. Answer Passage 2 questions. Only then tackle the relationship questions (how would Author 1 respond to Author 2?).
- GRE Tip:** *Don't read both passages before answering. Your memory of Passage 1 fades while reading Passage 2. Answer Passage 1 questions while Passage 1 is fresh. This saves time and improves accuracy.*
- Example:** Question: 'The author of Passage 1 would most likely respond to the claim in lines 30-35 of Passage 2 by...' Now you know Author 1's position and can evaluate against Author 2's claim.

19 Common Wrong Answer Patterns

- Explanation:** RC wrong answers are typically: (1) too extreme (always, never, completely), (2) true but not answering the question, (3) contradicting the passage, (4) partially true but partially false, (5) outside scope.
- GRE Tip:** *When stuck between two choices, look for the 'half-right, half-wrong' pattern. One choice will have a subtle flaw -- a word that's too strong, a claim the passage doesn't make, a detail from the wrong paragraph.*
- Example:** If a choice says 'The author argues that all...' and the passage only discusses 'most' or 'many,' eliminate it. Quantifier mismatch is one of the most common GRE traps.

20 Keyword Identification

- Explanation:** Underline these when they appear: thesis/argument words (thus, therefore, consequently), contrast words (however, but, yet), emphasis words (importantly, notably, significantly), example signals (for instance, such as).
- GRE Tip:** *These keywords are the skeleton of every passage. If you underline ONLY these words, you can reconstruct the passage's argument without re-reading. Practice this on 5 passages.*
- Example:** Without re-reading a full passage: '...however...therefore...for instance...consequently...' These transitions alone tell you: contrast introduced, conclusion drawn, example provided, further conclusion.

21 Vocabulary Roots & Prefixes

- Explanation:** When you encounter an unfamiliar word, break it into roots. Common GRE prefixes: bene- (good), mal- (bad), ante- (before), post- (after), circum- (around), contra- (against), multi- (many), mono- (one).
- GRE Tip:** *Root recognition isn't perfect, but it eliminates 1-2 wrong choices on hard questions. For a word you've never seen, roots give you a 50/50 shot instead of a blind guess.*
- Example:** 'Circumlocution' = circum (around) + locut (speak) = talking around the point. Even if you've never seen the word, the roots tell you the meaning.

22 Denotation vs. Connotation

- Explanation:** Denotation: dictionary definition. Connotation: emotional/cultural association. The GRE tests connotation heavily. 'Thrifty' and 'stingy' have similar denotations but opposite connotations (positive vs. negative).
- GRE Tip:** *When two choices seem synonymous, check their connotations. One will match the passage's tone; the other won't. The GRE Sentence Equivalence section lives on this distinction.*
- Example:** 'The manager was described as ____.' Positive context: 'frugal' or 'prudent.' Negative context: 'miserly' or 'stingy.' Same core meaning, opposite emotional charge.

23 Text Completion: Elimination in Order

- Explanation:** For single-blank text completions with 5 choices, eliminate in this order: (1) wrong tone, (2) wrong degree, (3) doesn't fit grammatically, (4) contradicts the sentence logic. The last choice standing is your answer.
- GRE Tip:** *This ordered elimination prevents the common mistake of 'falling in love' with an answer too early. Force yourself to eliminate at least 3 choices before selecting.*
- Example:** 5 choices. Eliminate 2 for wrong tone (too positive in a critical sentence). Eliminate 1 for wrong degree (too extreme). Now choosing between the final 2: which better matches the specific context clue?

24 Sentence Completion: Five-Blank

- Explanation:** Rare but testable: a single sentence with blanks distributed throughout. Read the ENTIRE sentence before attempting any blank. The overall meaning constrains every individual blank.
- GRE Tip:** *These look intimidating but follow the same rules. Identify the overarching logical structure (contrast chain? cause-effect chain? list of examples?). Each blank serves the overall structure.*
- Example:** A 5-blank text completion: the sentence describes a historical figure whose (i)____ led to (ii)____, which in turn (iii)____ their reputation, although modern scholars have (iv)____ this view, arguing instead for (v)____. Map the causal chain, then fill.

SECTION 2: QUANTITATIVE REASONING

Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and data analysis. The GRE Quant tests up to ~10th grade math -- but with tricky wording and time pressure. These concepts cover the most frequently tested patterns.

26 Number Properties: Primes

- Explanation:** A prime number has exactly two distinct positive factors: 1 and itself. 2 is the only even prime. 1 is NOT prime. The first ten primes: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.
- GRE Tip:** Prime factorization is the foundation of most GRE number property questions. When a problem involves factors, multiples, or divisibility, immediately think about prime factorization.
- Example:** Q: How many positive factors does 72 have? A: $72 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2$. Number of factors = $(3+1)(2+1) = 4 \cdot 3 = 12$. This formula works for any number once you have the prime factorization.

27 Divisibility Rules

- Explanation:** 2: last digit even. 3: sum of digits divisible by 3. 4: last two digits divisible by 4. 5: last digit 0 or 5. 6: divisible by both 2 and 3. 8: last three digits divisible by 8. 9: sum of digits divisible by 9. 10: last digit 0.
- GRE Tip:** The GRE loves testing divisibility by 3, 4, and 9. Memorize these rules -- they turn 60-second calculations into 5-second eliminations.
- Example:** Is 1,734 divisible by 3? Sum of digits: $1+7+3+4 = 15$. 15 divisible by 3? Yes. So 1,734 is divisible by 3.

28 Remainders

- Explanation:** When n is divided by d : $n = d \cdot q + r$, where $0 \leq r < d$. The remainder is always less than the divisor and non-negative.
- GRE Tip:** For remainder questions, plug in numbers. If ' n divided by 7 leaves remainder 3,' then $n = 7k + 3$ for some integer k . Test $k=1$: $n=10$.
- Example:** Q: What is the remainder when 2^{50} is divided by 5? A: Pattern: $2^1=2(r2)$, $2^2=4(r4)$, $2^3=8(r3)$, $2^4=16(r1)$, $2^5=32(r2)$. Pattern of 4. $50/4 = 12r2 \rightarrow 2^{50}$ has same remainder as $2^2 = 4$.

29 Percent Change

- Explanation:** Percent change = $(\text{New} - \text{Original}) / |\text{Original}| \cdot 100\%$. A 20% increase followed by a 20% decrease does NOT return to the original -- you end up 4% lower.
- GRE Tip:** The GRE exploits the 'percent change isn't symmetric' trap repeatedly. When you see sequential percent changes, calculate step by step -- never assume they cancel.
- Example:** Original: \$100. +20%: \$120. -20%: $\$120 \cdot 0.8 = \96 . Net change: -4%. The GRE will offer '\$100' as a trap answer.

30 Ratios & Proportions

- Explanation:** If $a:b = 2:3$ and $b:c = 4:5$, find $a:b:c$. Method: find common value for b . $a:b = 2:3 = 8:12$. $b:c = 4:5 = 12:15$. So $a:b:c = 8:12:15$.
- GRE Tip:** Always express ratios in simplest integer form. When combining ratios, find the LCM of the common term. Cross-multiply to solve proportion equations.
- Example:** Q: If $3/x = 7/21$, what is x ? A: $3 \cdot 21 = 7x \rightarrow 63 = 7x \rightarrow x = 9$. Or simply note $7/21 = 1/3$, so $3/x = 1/3$, $x = 9$.

31 Work/Rate Problems

- Explanation:** Rate * Time = Work. Combined rate = sum of individual rates. If A takes a hours and B takes b hours alone, together: $1/a + 1/b = 1/t$. Solve for t .
- GRE Tip:** GRE work problems almost always involve two people/machines working together. Use the reciprocal formula: $t = (a \cdot b) / (a + b)$ for two workers.
- Example:** A takes 6 hours, B takes 4 hours. Together: $1/6 + 1/4 = 5/12$ per hour. Total time: $12/5 = 2.4$ hours or 2 hours 24 minutes.

32 Speed/Distance/Time

- Explanation:** Distance = Speed * Time. Average speed = Total distance / Total time (NOT the average of speeds). For round trips, average speed is typically lower than the arithmetic mean of the two speeds.
- GRE Tip:** The average speed trap: if you drive 60 mph one way and 40 mph back, the average speed is NOT 50 mph. It's $2 \cdot 60 \cdot 40 / (60 + 40) = 4800 / 100 = 48$ mph.
- Example:** Why 48? Going 60 mph takes less time than going 40 mph for the same distance. The average is weighted toward the slower speed because you spend more time at that speed.

33 Combinations & Permutations

Explanation: Permutation: order matters (arrange n items: $n!$). Combination: order doesn't matter (choose k from n : $n!/(k!(n-k)!)$). Know the difference.

GRE Tip: When deciding between permutation and combination: does the order of selection matter? If selecting a committee (order doesn't matter) = combination. If arranging books on a shelf (order matters) = permutation.

Example: Q: How many ways to choose a president and VP from 10 people? A: Order matters (P vs VP are different roles) $\rightarrow 10 * 9 = 90$. If choosing 2 people for a committee: $10C2 = 45$.

34 Probability Basics

Explanation: Probability = (# favorable) / (# total possible). For independent events: $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) * P(B)$. For mutually exclusive: $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$.

GRE Tip: GRE probability is always between 0 and 1. For 'at least one' problems, it's usually easier to calculate $1 - P(\text{none})$.

Example: Q: Flip 3 coins. Probability of at least one heads? A: $1 - P(\text{all tails}) = 1 - (1/2)^3 = 1 - 1/8 = 7/8$.

35 Standard Deviation

Explanation: Standard deviation measures how spread out data is from the mean. Adding the same constant to all values does NOT change the SD. Multiplying all values by a constant multiplies the SD by that constant.

GRE Tip: The GRE rarely asks you to calculate SD. It tests whether you understand how data changes affect SD. Set A: {1,2,3,4,5}. Set B: {1,2,3,4,50}. Set B has larger SD (more spread).

Example: If every score on a test increases by 5 points, the mean increases by 5 but the SD stays the same. If every score doubles, both the mean and SD double.

36 Normal Distribution

Explanation: In a normal distribution: 68% within 1 SD of mean, 95% within 2 SD, 99.7% within 3 SD. The curve is symmetric and bell-shaped.

GRE Tip: The GRE loves the 68-95-99.7 rule. If you know the mean and SD, you can answer questions about percentiles without a calculator.

Example: Mean = 500, SD = 100. Score of 700 = 2 SD above mean. $\sim 97.5\%$ of scores are below 700 (50% below mean + 47.5% between mean and +2 SD).

37 Exponent Rules

Explanation: Key rules: $x^a * x^b = x^{(a+b)}$. $x^a / x^b = x^{(a-b)}$. $(x^a)^b = x^{(ab)}$. $x^0 = 1$ ($x \neq 0$). $x^{-a} = 1/x^a$. $x^{(1/n)} = \text{nth root of } x$.

GRE Tip: The GRE tests exponent rules in data sufficiency (Quant comparison) heavily. Memorize these and practice with negative and fractional exponents.

Example: Q: $2^3 * 2^4 / 2^5 = ?$ A: $2^{(3+4-5)} = 2^2 = 4$. Q: $5^{-2} = ?$ A: $1/5^2 = 1/25$.

38 Roots & Radicals

Explanation: $\sqrt{x*y} = \sqrt{x} * \sqrt{y}$. $\sqrt{x/y} = \sqrt{x}/\sqrt{y}$. $(\sqrt{x})^2 = x$. $\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$ (absolute value!).

GRE Tip: The absolute value in $\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$ is one of the most common GRE traps. If x could be negative, you MUST use absolute value.

Example: Q: If $x = -3$, what is $\sqrt{x^2}$? A: $\sqrt{(-3)^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3 = |x|$. NOT -3. This trap appears in Quant comparison questions.

39 Linear Equations

Explanation: $y = mx + b$. m = slope (rise/run). b = y-intercept. Parallel lines: same slope. Perpendicular: slopes multiply to -1 (negative reciprocal).

GRE Tip: Slope-intercept form is the fastest way to answer GRE coordinate geometry questions. Rearrange ANY linear equation into $y = mx + b$.

Example: Q: Line through (2,5) and (6,13). Slope = $(13-5)/(6-2) = 8/4 = 2$. Equation: $y - 5 = 2(x - 2) \rightarrow y = 2x + 1$.

40 Quadratic Equations

Explanation: Standard form: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. Quadratic formula: $x = [-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}]/(2a)$. Factoring: find two numbers that multiply to ac and add to b .

GRE Tip: GRE quadratics are usually factorable. Before using the quadratic formula, check if the equation factors with integers. The discriminant ($b^2 - 4ac$) tells you the number of solutions.

Example: $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$ or $x = 3$. Discriminant: $25 - 24 = 1 > 0$, so 2 real solutions.

41 Geometry: Triangles

Explanation: Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$. Sum of angles = 180. Right triangle: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ (Pythagorean). Special right triangles: 30-60-90 ($1:\sqrt{3}:2$), 45-45-90 ($1:1:\sqrt{2}$).

GRE Tip: The 30-60-90 and 45-45-90 ratios are the single most tested geometry concept on the GRE. Memorize the side ratios -- you'll use them in 5+ questions.

Example: 30-60-90 triangle: sides opposite 30, 60, 90 are in ratio $x : x\sqrt{3} : 2x$. If hypotenuse = 10, then shortest side = 5, medium side = $5\sqrt{3}$.

42 Geometry: Circles

Explanation: Area = πr^2 . Circumference = $2\pi r$. Arc length = $(\text{angle}/360) \times \text{circumference}$. Sector area = $(\text{angle}/360) \times \pi r^2$.

GRE Tip: Circle questions often combine with triangle geometry (inscribed triangles, tangent lines). A triangle inscribed in a semicircle is ALWAYS a right triangle (Thales' theorem).

Example: Q: Circle with radius 6. Find arc length for 60-degree central angle. A: arc = $(60/360) \times 2\pi \times 6 = (1/6) \times 12\pi = 2\pi$.

43 Geometry: Area & Perimeter

Explanation: Rectangle: $A = l \times w$, $P = 2(l+w)$. Square: $A = s^2$, $P = 4s$. Trapezoid: $A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1+b_2)h$. For a fixed perimeter, a square maximizes area. For a fixed area, a square minimizes perimeter.

GRE Tip: The GRE tests optimization: 'Which rectangle with perimeter 40 has the greatest area?' Answer: a 10x10 square, area = 100. Any other dimensions give less area.

Example: $P = 40$. Options: 1x19 ($A=19$), 5x15 ($A=75$), 10x10 ($A=100$). The closer to a square, the larger the area.

44 Volume & Surface Area

Explanation: Rectangular solid: $V = l \times w \times h$, $SA = 2(lw + lh + wh)$. Cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$, $SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$. Sphere: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, $SA = 4\pi r^2$.

GRE Tip: GRE 3D geometry is rare but high-yield for top scorers. Focus on rectangular solids and cylinders. Spheres and cones appear occasionally. Know the formulas.

Example: Q: Cylinder with $r=3$, $h=10$. Volume = $\pi \times 9 \times 10 = 90\pi$. A second cylinder with $r=6$, $h=5$: $V = \pi \times 36 \times 5 = 180\pi$ = double. Doubling radius quadruples the base area.

45 Data Interpretation

Explanation: GRE data questions involve bar charts, line graphs, pie charts, and tables. Read ALL labels and units carefully. Estimate when possible -- the GRE rewards efficient approximation.

GRE Tip: For data questions, start by reading the question, not the data. Know what you're looking for before you scan the chart. Many traps involve misreading units (millions vs thousands) or time periods.

Example: Pie chart shows budget: 30% housing, 20% food, 15% transport, 35% other. Q: If total = \$4,000, how much for housing? A: $0.30 \times 4000 = \$1,200$. Simple math, but easy to misread the percentage.

46 Mean, Median, Mode

Explanation: Mean = sum/n . Median = middle value when sorted (or average of two middle values for even n). Mode = most frequent value. In a symmetric distribution, mean = median. In a right-skewed: mean > median. In left-skewed: mean < median.

GRE Tip: The GRE tests the relationship between mean and median in skewed distributions. If you see a few very high values, the mean is pulled up above the median.

Example: Data: {100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 1,000,000}. Mean = ~125,000 (pulled up by outlier). Median = 100. Which is 'typical'? Median. Mean is misleading.

47 Integer Properties: Even/Odd

Explanation: Even + Even = Even. Odd + Odd = Even. Even + Odd = Odd. Even * anything = Even. Odd * Odd = Odd. These rules are tested indirectly in number property questions.

GRE Tip: Don't memorize tables -- derive from definitions. Even = $2k$, Odd = $2k+1$. $(2a+1)(2b+1) = 4ab + 2a + 2b + 1 = 2(2ab+a+b) + 1 = \text{Odd}$. This is faster and more reliable.

Example: Q: If x is odd, is $x^2 + x$ even or odd? A: odd^2 = odd, odd + odd = even. So $x^2 + x$ is always even when x is odd.

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Quant Comparison Strategy

Explanation: Column A vs Column B. Answer: A if $A > B$, B if $B > A$, C if equal, D if can't determine. Always try to prove D first -- test positive numbers, negative numbers, zero, fractions, and extremes.

GRE Tip: *For Quant Comparison, your goal is to prove D (cannot determine). Test at least 2 values with different characteristics. If both work, choose the consistent answer. If values produce different relationships, it's D.*

Example: Column A: x^2 . Column B: x . Test $x=2$: $A=4$, $B=2$, $A > B$. Test $x=0.5$: $A=0.25$, $B=0.5$, $B > A$. Different relationships $\rightarrow$ D.

49

Plugging In Numbers

Explanation: When a GRE problem has variables in the answer choices, pick concrete numbers and calculate. Choose numbers that are easy to work with: 2, 5, 10, 100. Avoid 0 and 1 unless testing edge cases.

GRE Tip: *Plugging in is the single most powerful GRE Quant strategy. It turns algebra problems into arithmetic problems. Use it for any question where you'd otherwise set up an equation.*

Example: Q: 'If n is odd, what is the sum of the next two odd integers after n ?' Don't write $n+2 + n+4$. Plug $n=3$: next odds are 5 and 7, sum = 12. Check which answer choice equals 12 when $n=3$.

50

Backsolving

Explanation: When answer choices are numbers, work backwards. Start with choice C (the middle value). If it's too large, try a smaller choice. If too small, try a larger. This binary search finds the answer in 2-3 tries.

GRE Tip: *Backsolving is faster than algebra for many GRE problems. Use it when the question asks for a specific numeric value and the answers are concrete numbers.*

Example: Q: '30% of x is 45. What is x ?' Answer choices: 120, 135, 150, 165, 180. Test C (150): 30% of 150 = 45. Correct. If it were wrong, you'd know which direction to go.

SECTION 3: TOP 100 GRE VOCABULARY WORDS

These 100 words appear more frequently on the GRE than any others. Each entry includes a mnemonic device designed for rapid memorization. Learn 10-15 per day. Review daily.

51 Aberrant

Explanation: ****(adj)** Deviating from what is normal or expected.**

GRE Tip: *AB-ERRANT: 'ABnormal ERRor ANT.'* Picture an ant walking in circles instead of following the line.

52 Abscond

Explanation: ****(v)** To leave hurriedly and secretly, typically to escape detection.**

GRE Tip: *AB-SCOND: 'ABSolutely gone -- second(s) CONDemned.'* Someone flees the moment they're condemned.

53 Acumen

Explanation: ****(n)** Keenness of judgment; insight.**

GRE Tip: *ACU-MEN: 'ACUte MEN.'* Sharp-minded men have great acumen.

54 Admonish

Explanation: ****(v)** To warn or reprimand firmly.**

GRE Tip: *AD-MONISH: 'ADD MONey or I SHame you.'* A warning with a threat.

55 Adulation

Explanation: ****(n)** Excessive flattery or admiration.**

GRE Tip: *ADU-LATION: 'A DUde's admiRATION.'* A dude who won't stop praising you.

56 Aesthetic

Explanation: ****(adj)** Concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty.**

GRE Tip: *AES-THETIC: 'AESThetically pleasing.'* Think art gallery -- pure beauty.

57 Alacrity

Explanation: ****(n)** Brisk and cheerful readiness.**

GRE Tip: *A-LACRITY: 'A LACK of hesitancy, RITY to go!'* Picture someone jumping up eagerly.

58 Amalgamate

Explanation: ****(v)** To combine or unite into a single body.**

GRE Tip: *A-MALGA-MATE: 'A MALleable GAmut MATEs.'* Blend metals together.

59 Ambiguous

Explanation: ****(adj)** Open to more than one interpretation.**

GRE Tip: *AMBI-GUOUS: 'AM I BIG? You guess!'* Both possible -- unclear.

60 Ameliorate

Explanation: ****(v)** To make better or improve.**

GRE Tip: *A-MELIO-RATE: 'A MELOdious IOU -- RATE it better.'* Improve the situation.

61 Anachronism

Explanation: ****(n)** Something out of its proper historical time.**

GRE Tip: ANA-CHRON-ISM: 'AN A CHRONological ISM.' A smartphone in a medieval movie.

62 Anomaly

Explanation: ****(n)** Something that deviates from the norm.**

GRE Tip: A-NOMALY: 'A NO MALfunction Y.' Something that doesn't fit the pattern.

63 Antipathy

Explanation: ****(n)** A strong feeling of dislike.**

GRE Tip: ANTI-PATHY: 'ANTI PATHetic Y.' Against the path -- deep dislike.

64 Apathy

Explanation: ****(n)** Lack of interest or emotion.**

GRE Tip: A-PATHY: 'A PATH of no emotion.' Walking down a path feeling nothing.

65 Arbitrary

Explanation: ****(adj)** Based on random choice rather than reason.**

GRE Tip: ARBI-TRARY: 'ARBitrarily TRY.' A random attempt with no logic.

66 Arduous

Explanation: ****(adj)** Involving great effort; difficult.**

GRE Tip: ARDU-OUS: 'HARD-U-OUS.' Hard and demanding.

67 Articulate

Explanation: ****(adj)** Having the ability to speak fluently and clearly.**

GRE Tip: ARTIC-ULATE: 'ART-ICULATE.' Express yourself like creating art with words.

68 Audacious

Explanation: ****(adj)** Showing willingness to take bold risks.**

GRE Tip: AUD-ACIOUS: 'AWED by your AUDacity.' Bold enough to impress.

69 Austere

Explanation: ****(adj)** Severe in manner or appearance; strict.**

GRE Tip: AU-STERE: 'A Uselessly STERn Ego.' Harsh, no-frills.

70 Banal

Explanation: ****(adj)** So lacking in originality as to be obvious and boring.**

GRE Tip: BA-NAL: 'BAh, Nothings originAL.' Boring and predictable.

71 Beneficent

Explanation: ****(adj)** Doing good; generous.**

GRE Tip: BENE-FICENT: 'BENEficial and magniFICENT.' Generously doing good.

72 Bolster

Explanation: ****(v)** To support or strengthen.**

GRE Tip: *BOL-STER: 'BOLster -- like a BOLT holding something up. STERdy support.'*

73 Bombastic

Explanation: ****(adj)** High-sounding but with little meaning; inflated.**

GRE Tip: *BOM-BASTIC: 'BOMBastic = BOMBast.' A bomb that's all noise, no substance.*

74 Capricious

Explanation: ****(adj)** Given to sudden changes of mood or behavior.**

GRE Tip: *CAPRI-CIOUS: 'CAPRIcious = CAPRICORN.' Goats jump unpredictably.*

75 Cogent

Explanation: ****(adj)** Clear, logical, and convincing.**

GRE Tip: *CO-GENT: 'COMPelling arGENT (argument).' A clear, convincing argument.*

76 Compliant

Explanation: ****(adj)** Willing to please others; obliging.**

GRE Tip: *COM-PLAISANT: 'COME, PLEASANT.' Someone who comes pleasantly, eager to please.*

77 Conciliatory

Explanation: ****(adj)** Intended to make peace or reconcile.**

GRE Tip: *CON-CILI-ATORY: 'CONvincing reCILLation.' Making peace.*

78 Condone

Explanation: ****(v)** To accept or allow behavior that is considered morally wrong.**

GRE Tip: *CON-DONE: 'CONsider it DONE -- no problem.' Overlooking bad behavior.*

79 Connoisseur

Explanation: ****(n)** An expert judge in matters of taste.**

GRE Tip: *CON-NOISSEUR: 'CONFident in NOISEs (wine tasting).' An expert who knows.*

80 Contentious

Explanation: ****(adj)** Causing or likely to cause argument.**

GRE Tip: *CON-TENTIOUS: 'CONtroversial and conTENTIOUS.' Always arguing.*

81 Conundrum

Explanation: ****(n)** A confusing and difficult problem or question.**

GRE Tip: *CO-NUN-DRUM: 'COuld a NUN DRUM? Confusing question!' A puzzle.*

82 Copious

Explanation: ****(adj)** Abundant in supply or quantity.**

GRE Tip: *CO-PIOUS: 'COpy PIOUSly.' So much you could copy it forever.*

83 Corroborate

Explanation: ****(v)** To confirm or support with evidence.**

GRE Tip: *COR-ROBORATE: 'CO-ROBOT-RATE.' Two robots confirming each other's stories.*

84 Credulous

Explanation: ****(adj)** Too ready to believe things; gullible.**

GRE Tip: *CRED-ULOUS: 'CREDit ridicULOUS.' Believing anything, even the ridiculous.*

85 Cursory

Explanation: ****(adj)** Hasty and therefore not thorough.**

GRE Tip: *CUR-SORY: 'CURSe SORRY work.' Rushed and sloppy.*

86 Dearth

Explanation: ****(n)** A scarcity or lack of something.**

GRE Tip: *DEAR-TH: 'DEARth -- like DEARth Vader sucking all the air out.' Nothing left.*

87 Debacle

Explanation: ****(n)** A sudden and humiliating failure.**

GRE Tip: *DE-BACLE: 'DEbacle = the boat DE-BUCKLED.' Complete disaster.*

88 Decorum

Explanation: ****(n)** Behavior in keeping with good taste and propriety.**

GRE Tip: *DEC-ORUM: 'DECent fORUM.' Proper behavior in public.*

89 Deference

Explanation: ****(n)** Humble submission and respect.**

GRE Tip: *DEF-ERENCE: 'DEFerring to your preFERENCE.' Showing respect by yielding.*

90 Delineate

Explanation: ****(v)** To describe or portray precisely.**

GRE Tip: *DE-LIN-EATE: 'DEfine a LINE, EAT the details.' Draw the exact boundary.*

91 Denigrate

Explanation: ****(v)** To criticize unfairly; disparage.**

GRE Tip: *DENI-GRATE: 'DENy and GRADE harshly.' Tear down unfairly.*

92 Deride

Explanation: ****(v)** To express contempt for; ridicule.**

GRE Tip: *DE-RIDE: 'DEstroy with RIDEicule.' Mock mercilessly.*

93 Desiccate

Explanation: ****(v)** To remove moisture from; dry out.**

GRE Tip: *DES-ICCATE: 'DESert, ICe-CATE.' Dry as a desert.*

94 Desultory

Explanation: ****(adj)** Lacking a plan or purpose; disconnected.**

GRE Tip: *DE-SULTORY: 'DEstroyed conSULTORY. No plan, just random.'*

95 Diatribe

Explanation: ****(n)** A forceful and bitter verbal attack.**

GRE Tip: *DI-A-TRIBE: 'DIE, A TRIBE!' A bitter rant against a group.*

96 Didactic

Explanation: ****(adj)** Intended to teach or instruct.**

GRE Tip: *DI-DACTIC: 'Didactic = DID ACT to teach. Instructive.'*

97 Diffident

Explanation: ****(adj)** Lacking self-confidence.**

GRE Tip: *DIFF-ID-ENT: 'DIFFerent IDentity -- no confidence in who you are.'*

98 Dilatory

Explanation: ****(adj)** Slow to act; intended to cause delay.**

GRE Tip: *DIL-ATORY: 'DILly-dAlly, procrastORY.' Slow and delaying.*

99 Dilettante

Explanation: ****(n)** A person with superficial interest in a subject.**

GRE Tip: *DIL-ETTANTE: 'DILute eT TANTE (aunt).' Shallow interest, like diluted tea.*

100 Disabuse

Explanation: ****(v)** To free someone from a mistaken belief.**

GRE Tip: *DIS-ABUSE: 'DISpel ABUSE of truth.' Correct a misconception.*

101 Discordant

Explanation: ****(adj)** Disagreeing; conflicting.**

GRE Tip: *DIS-CORD-ANT: 'DISconnected CORDs. No harmony.'*

102 Disparate

Explanation: ****(adj)** Essentially different; not comparable.**

GRE Tip: *DIS-PARATE: 'DISconnected and sePARATE.' Different in kind.*

103 Dogmatic

Explanation: ****(adj)** Inclined to lay down principles as incontrovertibly true.**

GRE Tip: *DOG-MATIC: 'DOG stubbornly autoMATIC.' My way, always right.*

104 Ebullient

Explanation: ****(adj)** Cheerful and full of energy.**

GRE Tip: *E-BULL-IENT: 'Energetic BULL, patIENT.' Bubbling with energy.*

105 Efficacious

Explanation: ******(adj) Effective; producing the desired result.******

GRE Tip: *EF-FICA-CIOUS: 'Efficient and effective. It works!'*

106 Egregious

Explanation: ******(adj) Outstandingly bad; shocking.******

GRE Tip: *E-GREG-IOUS: 'E, GREG is horrendOUS!' Greg messed up badly.*

107 Elegy

Explanation: ******(n) A poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead.******

GRE Tip: *EL-EGY: 'ELegy = ELderly eulogy.' A mournful poem.*

108 Elicit

Explanation: ******(v) To evoke or draw out a response.******

GRE Tip: *E-LICIT: 'E-LICIT is explicit for draw out. Illicit is illegal.'*

109 Emollient

Explanation: ******(adj) Soothing; making less harsh.******

GRE Tip: *E-MOLL-IENT: 'E-MOLLify: soothe. Like a MOLE (soft skin).'*

110 Empirical

Explanation: ******(adj) Based on observation or experience, not theory.******

GRE Tip: *EM-PIRI-CAL: 'EMpirical = PIRates counted CALories. Data-driven.'*

111 Enervate

Explanation: ******(v) To cause someone to feel drained of energy.******

GRE Tip: *EN-ERV-ATE: 'ENergy resERVE ATE up.' Drained.*

112 Engender

Explanation: ******(v) To cause or give rise to.******

GRE Tip: *EN-GENDER: 'ENable a GENDER to arise.' Bring into existence.*

113 Enigma

Explanation: ******(n) A person or thing that is mysterious or difficult to understand.******

GRE Tip: *EN-IGMA: 'ENgma = NIGH MarA.' A mystery.*

114 Ephemeral

Explanation: ******(adj) Lasting for a very short time.******

GRE Tip: *E-PHEM-ERAL: 'E PHEMerAL. Short-lived, like a dayfly.'*

115 Equivocal

Explanation: ******(adj) Ambiguous; open to interpretation.******

GRE Tip: *EQUI-VOCAL: 'EQUAL VOICES.' Two meanings, same word.*

116 Erudite

Explanation: ****(adj)** Having or showing great knowledge.**

GRE Tip: *ERU-DITE: 'ERUdite = you RUDELY show knowledge.' A scholar.*

117 Esoteric

Explanation: ****(adj)** Intended for a small group with specialized knowledge.**

GRE Tip: *ESO-TERIC: 'ESOteric = only ESOTERic (insider) group knows.'*

118 Estimable

Explanation: ****(adj)** Worthy of great respect.**

GRE Tip: *ESTIM-ABLE: 'ESTIMate how ABLE and respectable.' Deserving respect.*

119 Eulogy

Explanation: ****(n)** A speech or piece of writing that praises someone highly.**

GRE Tip: *EU-LOGY: 'EUlogy = YOU LOG your praise.' A tribute.*

120 Euphemism

Explanation: ****(n)** A mild expression substituted for a harsh one.**

GRE Tip: *EU-PHEM-ISM: 'YOU FEMinize the statement.' Soften the blow.*

121 Exacerbate

Explanation: ****(v)** To make a problem or situation worse.**

GRE Tip: *EX-ACERBATE: 'EXaggerated ACERBic. Make it bitter and worse.'*

122 Exigent

Explanation: ****(adj)** Pressing; demanding immediate attention.**

GRE Tip: *EXI-GENT: 'EXIt GENTly, but urgently!' Something pressing.*

123 Extrapolate

Explanation: ****(v)** To extend or project beyond known information.**

GRE Tip: *EXTRA-POLATE: 'EXTRA interPOLATE.' Extend the trend.*

124 Facetious

Explanation: ****(adj)** Treating serious issues with inappropriate humor.**

GRE Tip: *FA-CETIOUS: 'FAke seriOUS.' Joking when you shouldn't be.*

125 Fallacious

Explanation: ****(adj)** Based on a mistaken belief.**

GRE Tip: *FALL-ACIOUS: 'FALL ACiOUSly. Based on a logical fall.'*

126 Fervid

Explanation: ****(adj)** Intensely enthusiastic or passionate.**

GRE Tip: *FER-VID: 'FERrociously VIVID.' Burning with passion.*

127 **Garrulous**

Explanation: ****(adj)** Excessively talkative.**

GRE Tip: *GAR-RULOUS: 'GARrulous = GARbles words RULOUSly. Talks too much.'*

128 **Gregarious**

Explanation: ****(adj)** Fond of company; sociable.**

GRE Tip: *GRE-GARIOUS: 'GREgarius = GREg is hilarIOUS and social.'*

129 **Hackneyed**

Explanation: ****(adj)** Lacking originality; overused.**

GRE Tip: *HACK-NEYED: 'HACK writer, NEYED (nayed) for cliches.' Unoriginal.*

130 **Iconoclast**

Explanation: ****(n)** A person who attacks cherished beliefs.**

GRE Tip: *ICON-O-CLAST: 'ICON smasher, CLASHes with tradition.'*

131 **Imminent**

Explanation: ****(adj)** About to happen.**

GRE Tip: *IM-MINENT: 'IMmediate and imminent.' Coming very soon.*

132 **Impartial**

Explanation: ****(adj)** Treating all rivals equally; fair.**

GRE Tip: *IM-PARTIAL: 'IMpartial = not PARTIAL.' Fair and balanced.*

133 **Imperious**

Explanation: ****(adj)** Assuming power without justification; arrogant.**

GRE Tip: *IMPER-I-OUS: 'IMPERial and obnoxIOUS.' Bossy.*

134 **Imperturbable**

Explanation: ****(adj)** Unable to be upset; calm.**

GRE Tip: *IM-PERTURB-ABLE: 'IMpossible to disTURB.' Unshakably calm.*

135 **Implacable**

Explanation: ****(adj)** Unable to be appeased or pacified.**

GRE Tip: *IM-PLAC-ABLE: 'IMpossible to PLACate.' Can't calm down.*

136 **Inchoate**

Explanation: ****(adj)** Just begun; not fully formed.**

GRE Tip: *IN-CHO-ATE: 'INcomplete CHOCOLATE. Not yet formed.'*

137 **Incipient**

Explanation: ****(adj)** In an initial stage; beginning to develop.**

GRE Tip: *IN-CIP-IENT: 'IN CIP (seed) -- beginning. Incipient growth.'*

138 Indolent

Explanation: ****(adj)** Wanting to avoid activity; lazy.**

GRE Tip: *IN-DOLENT: 'IN DOLE (unemployment). Lazy on the dole.'*

139 Ingenuous

Explanation: ****(adj)** Innocent and unsuspecting.**

GRE Tip: *IN-GENU-OUS: 'INnocent GENUine.' Not cunning, just innocent.*

140 Inimical

Explanation: ****(adj)** Tending to obstruct or harm; hostile.**

GRE Tip: *IN-IMICAL: 'INIMICAL = INIMical = enemy. Hostile.'*

141 Insipid

Explanation: ****(adj)** Lacking flavor, vigor, or interest.**

GRE Tip: *IN-SIP-ID: 'IN-SIP, no fizz. Flat and boring.'*

142 Intrepid

Explanation: ****(adj)** Fearless; adventurous.**

GRE Tip: *IN-TREP-ID: 'IN TREPidation? No! Fearless.' Brave.*

143 Inveterate

Explanation: ****(adj)** Having a particular habit long-established.**

GRE Tip: *IN-VET-ERATE: 'INgrained, like a VETeran.' Deep-rooted habit.*

144 Jubilant

Explanation: ****(adj)** Feeling or expressing great happiness.**

GRE Tip: *JU-BIL-ANT: 'JUMPing, BILlowing joy like an ANT.' Ecstatic.*

145 Laconic

Explanation: ****(adj)** Using very few words.**

GRE Tip: *LA-CON-IC: 'LACKing CONversation. Spartan-like brevity.'*

146 Lambaste

Explanation: ****(v)** To criticize harshly.**

GRE Tip: *LAM-BASTE: 'LAMB BASTE -- beat with words.' Harsh criticism.*

147 Loquacious

Explanation: ****(adj)** Tending to talk a great deal.**

GRE Tip: *LO-QUA-CIOUS: 'LOTS of QUACKing, loquaCIOUS.' Talkative.*

148 Magnanimous

Explanation: ****(adj)** Very generous or forgiving.**

GRE Tip: *MAGNA-NIM-OUS: 'MAGNAnimous = MAGNAnimous. Big-hearted.'*

149 **Meticulous**

Explanation: ******(adj) Showing great attention to detail.******

GRE Tip: *MET-ICULOUS: 'METiculously picky. Like METronome precision.'*

150 **Misanthrope**

Explanation: ******(n) A person who dislikes humankind.******

GRE Tip: *MIS-ANTHROPE: 'MISSing ANTHROPE (humans). Hates people.'*

151 **Mitigate**

Explanation: ******(v) To make less severe or serious.******

GRE Tip: *MITI-GATE: 'MITIgate = MITIgates the damage. Soften.'*

152 **Obdurate**

Explanation: ******(adj) Stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion.******

GRE Tip: *OB-DUR-ATE: 'OBstinately DURable. Hard-headed.'*

SECTION 4: ANALYTICAL WRITING

The AWA consists of two essays: *Analyze an Issue* (30 min) and *Analyze an Argument* (30 min). These templates give you a reliable structure. Practice each at least 3 times before test day.

151 Issue Essay Template

- Explanation:** Introduction: (1) Restate the issue in your own words. (2) State your position clearly. (3) Preview your 2-3 supporting points. Body paragraphs: (1) Topic sentence stating point. (2) Specific example (historical, personal, literary, or hypothetical). (3) Explain HOW the example supports your point. Conclusion: (1) Restate thesis. (2) Summarize key points. (3) Broader implication.
- GRE Tip:** Use a specific, developed example per paragraph. One detailed example beats three vague ones. The GRE rewards depth over breadth. Historical and literary examples score higher than personal anecdotes.
- Example:** Topic: 'Competition is ultimately more beneficial than cooperation.' Thesis: 'While competition drives innovation, cooperation achieves lasting progress.' Body 1: NASA Apollo program (cooperation of 400,000 people). Body 2: Open-source software movement.

152 Argument Essay Template

- Explanation:** Introduction: (1) Restate the argument's conclusion. (2) State that the argument is flawed. (3) Preview the logical gaps you'll discuss. Body paragraphs (3): Each paragraph addresses ONE logical flaw. (1) Identify the flaw. (2) Explain why it's a problem. (3) Suggest what evidence would fix it. Conclusion: (1) The argument is unpersuasive. (2) Summarize flaws. (3) What additional evidence is needed.
- GRE Tip:** Use the language of logic: 'unwarranted assumption,' 'insufficient evidence,' 'correlation does not imply causation,' 'false dilemma,' 'unrepresentative sample.' The GRE Argument essay tests your ability to identify flawed reasoning.
- Example:** Flaw types: (1) Causal: assumes A causes B when they're just correlated. (2) Sampling: generalizes from a small/biased sample. (3) False choice: presents only two options when more exist. (4) Assumption: takes something for granted without evidence.

153 Issue Essay: Position Selection

- Explanation:** Choose the position you can best DEFEND, not necessarily the one you personally believe. A nuanced position ('it depends on the context') is stronger than an absolute stance -- but you MUST still take a clear position.
- GRE Tip:** Don't spend more than 2 minutes choosing your position. The clock is running. Pick the side where you can immediately think of 2-3 concrete examples. That's your thesis.
- Example:** 'It depends' is valid only if you specify WHAT it depends on. 'Competition is beneficial in business but cooperation is more effective in scientific research' -- this is a nuanced, defensible position.

154 Argument Essay: Flaw Identification

- Explanation:** Read the argument and underline: (1) the CONCLUSION, (2) the PREMISES (evidence), (3) the ASSUMPTIONS (unstated links between premises and conclusion). Your essay attacks the assumptions.
- GRE Tip:** The conclusion is usually in the first or last sentence. The premises are everything offered as evidence. The assumptions are the gaps -- what must be true for the premises to support the conclusion? These gaps ARE your body paragraphs.
- Example:** Argument: 'Our town should build a new sports stadium because the neighboring town built one and their economy improved.' Premise: neighboring town built stadium + economy improved. Assumption: the stadium CAUSED the improvement, and the same would happen here. Attack both assumptions.

155 Scoring Rubric: Issue Essay

- Explanation:** Score 6 (top): Insightful position with compelling, developed examples. Clear organization. Sophisticated vocabulary and sentence variety. Score 4 (adequate): Competent position with relevant examples. Adequate organization. Score 2 (weak): Unclear position, irrelevant examples, poor organization.
- GRE Tip:** Aim for score 4+ on each essay. Most graduate programs weigh Quant and Verbal scores much more heavily than AWA. However, a 2.0 or below raises red flags. A 4.0 is sufficient for virtually all programs.
- Example:** The quickest path from 4 to 5: add a counterargument paragraph. 'Some might argue that... however...' This shows sophistication and earns you the 'insightful' designation.

156 Scoring Rubric: Argument Essay

- Explanation:** Score 6: Identifies ALL major logical flaws, explains WHY each is problematic, and discusses what evidence would be needed. Score 4: Identifies most major flaws with adequate explanation. Score 2: Misunderstands the argument or discusses irrelevant points.
- GRE Tip:** *The difference between 5 and 6 is the 'what would fix it' component. After identifying each flaw, always add: 'To strengthen this argument, the author would need to provide...' This demonstrates analytical depth.*
- Example:** Don't just list flaws. Explain the logical structure: 'The argument assumes X based on Y, but Y could also be explained by Z. Without evidence ruling out Z, the connection between X and Y remains unproven.'

157 Paragraph Structure

- Explanation:** Each body paragraph follows the T.E.A. structure: Topic sentence (what's the point?), Evidence/Example (support the point), Analysis (explain WHY the evidence supports the point). This applies to BOTH essay types.
- GRE Tip:** *The most common AWA mistake: stating an example without explaining its significance. Don't assume the reader connects the dots. Every example needs 1-2 sentences of explicit analysis.*
- Example:** Body paragraph: 'The Apollo program demonstrates the power of cooperation. (T) Over 400,000 people across dozens of organizations collaborated to land humans on the moon. (E) This unprecedented coordination achieved what no single entity could have accomplished alone, proving that cooperative efforts can overcome challenges that competition cannot. (A)'

158 Time Management: AWA

- Explanation:** 0-2 min: Read prompt, choose position, brainstorm 2-3 examples. 2-25 min: Write the essay. 25-28 min: Edit for grammar, spelling, and clarity. 28-30 min: Final review. NEVER skip the edit phase.
- GRE Tip:** *Write your introduction and conclusion LAST if you're running short on time. A body paragraph with a clear example scores more points than a beautiful introduction with no supporting content.*
- Example:** Minimum length: 400 words. Target: 500-600 words. Longer essays tend to score higher, but only if the additional words are substantive, not repetitive. Don't pad -- develop.

159 Common Logical Fallacies

- Explanation:** 1. Post hoc: A happened before B, so A caused B. 2. False dichotomy: only two options presented. 3. Hasty generalization: conclusion from insufficient evidence. 4. Ad hominem: attacking the person, not the argument. 5. Slippery slope: one step inevitably leads to disaster.
- GRE Tip:** *GRE Argument prompts typically contain 2-4 of these fallacies. Learning to identify them quickly is worth 1-2 points on your AWA score. The most common are post hoc and hasty generalization.*
- Example:** Argument: 'Since the mayor took office, crime has decreased by 10%. The mayor's policies are clearly effective.' Fallacies: Post hoc (assumes mayor caused decrease) and oversimplification (ignores other factors like economic trends, policing changes).

160 Transition Bank for AWA

- Explanation:** To introduce: First, To begin, Initially. To add: Furthermore, Moreover, Additionally, In addition. To contrast: However, Nevertheless, On the other hand, Conversely. To conclude: Therefore, Thus, Consequently, In conclusion.
- GRE Tip:** *Vary your transitions. Using 'however' five times is noticeable and lowers your score. Mix in 'nonetheless,' 'on the contrary,' 'in contrast,' and 'yet' to demonstrate vocabulary range.*
- Example:** Weak: 'However, this is wrong. However, there is another problem. However, the evidence is weak.' Strong: 'This assumption is unwarranted. Moreover, the evidence is insufficient. Furthermore, the conclusion does not follow from the premises.'

SECTION 5: MATH FORMULA SHEET

Every GRE math formula in one place. Know these cold. Most GRE Quant questions test formula application, not advanced mathematics.

161 Arithmetic & Number Properties

Explanation: Average = Sum / n. Weighted Average = Sum(weight * value) / Sum(weights). Percent Change = (New - Original) / |Original| * 100%. Simple Interest = $P * r * t$. Compound Interest = $P * (1 + r/n)^{nt}$.

GRE Tip: Compound interest is tested frequently. Know the difference between simple and compound. For compound, 'compounded quarterly' means $n=4$, 'monthly' means $n=12$.

Example: Q: \$1,000 at 5% compounded annually for 3 years. A: $1000 * (1.05)^3 = 1000 * 1.1576 = \$1,157.63$. The GRE usually provides $(1+r)^t$ values in a table.

162 Algebra

Explanation: Slope: $m = (y_2 - y_1) / (x_2 - x_1)$. Point-slope: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$. Midpoint: $((x_1 + x_2) / 2, (y_1 + y_2) / 2)$. Distance: $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$. Quadratic: $x = [-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}] / (2a)$.

GRE Tip: The distance formula IS the Pythagorean theorem. Don't memorize it separately. Draw a right triangle between the two points and use $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Example: Q: Distance between (3,4) and (7,1)? A: $dx=4$, $dy=-3$. Distance = $\sqrt{16+9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$. This is a 3-4-5 right triangle.

163 Geometry: Triangles

Explanation: Area = $(1/2)bh$. Pythagorean: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. 30-60-90: sides $x, x*\sqrt{3}, 2x$. 45-45-90: sides $x, x, x*\sqrt{2}$. Sum of angles = 180. Triangle inequality: sum of any two sides > third side.

GRE Tip: The 30-60-90 and 45-45-90 ratios are the most-tested geometry facts. If you see $\sqrt{3}$ or $\sqrt{2}$ in the answer choices, immediately think special right triangles.

Example: Q: Right triangle, hypotenuse = 10, one angle = 30. Other sides? A: This is 30-60-90. Hypotenuse = $2x = 10$, so $x = 5$. Sides: 5, $5*\sqrt{3}$, 10.

164 Geometry: Circles

Explanation: Area = πr^2 . Circumference = $2\pi r$. Arc Length = $(\text{central angle}/360) * 2\pi r$. Sector Area = $(\text{central angle}/360) * \pi r^2$. Inscribed angle = $(1/2) * \text{central angle}$ (same arc).

GRE Tip: An angle inscribed in a semicircle is ALWAYS 90 degrees. This appears frequently. Also: a tangent line is perpendicular to the radius at the point of tangency.

Example: Q: Circle radius=5. What's the arc length for a 72-degree angle? A: $(72/360) * 2\pi * 5 = (1/5) * 10\pi = 2\pi$.

165 Geometry: Polygons

Explanation: Sum of interior angles = $(n-2)*180$. Each interior angle (regular) = $(n-2)*180/n$. Area of trapezoid = $(1/2)*(b_1+b_2)*h$. Area of parallelogram = $b*h$. Area of rhombus = $(d_1*d_2)/2$.

GRE Tip: For polygons, the sum-of-angles formula $(n-2)*180$ is the foundation. From it, derive everything else. Number of diagonals = $n(n-3)/2$.

Example: Q: Regular hexagon. Each interior angle? A: $(6-2)*180/6 = 720/6 = 120$ degrees.

166 Geometry: 3D Shapes

Explanation: Rectangular solid: $V = l*w*h$, $SA = 2(lw+lh+wh)$. Cube: $V = s^3$, $SA = 6s^2$. Cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$, $SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$. Sphere: $V = (4/3)\pi r^3$, $SA = 4\pi r^2$. Diagonal of box = $\sqrt{l^2 + w^2 + h^2}$.

GRE Tip: 3D geometry is about 5% of GRE Quant. Focus on rectangular solids and cylinders. The diagonal formula is the 3D Pythagorean theorem.

Example: Q: Box 3x4x12. Diagonal? A: $\sqrt{9+16+144} = \sqrt{169} = 13$. This is a 5-12-13 right triangle extended to 3D.

167 Data Analysis & Statistics

Explanation: Mean = Sum/n. Median = middle value. Mode = most frequent. Range = max - min. SD = $\sqrt{\text{sum}(x_i - \text{mean})^2 / n}$. Variance = SD^2 . Quartiles: Q1 (25th), Q2 (median), Q3 (75th). IQR = $Q3 - Q1$.

GRE Tip: You don't need to calculate SD from scratch on the GRE. Know what it MEANS: a measure of spread. Adding constant = same SD. Multiplying by k = SD multiplied by $|k|$.

Example: Q: Set A: {2,4,6,8,10}. Set B: {2,4,6,8,100}. Which has larger SD? A: Set B, because 100 is far from the mean, increasing the spread.

168 Counting & Probability

Explanation: Fundamental counting principle: multiply options. $n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$. $nPr = n! / (n-r)!$. $nCr = n! / (r!(n-r)!)$. $P(A) = (\text{\# favorable}) / (\text{\# total})$. $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ if independent. $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$.

GRE Tip: 'At least one' probability: use $1 - P(\text{none})$. 'Or' probability: remember to subtract the overlap to avoid double counting.

Example: Q: Roll two dice. $P(\text{sum} \geq 10)$? A: Favorable: (4,6), (5,5), (6,4), (5,6), (6,5), (6,6) = 6 outcomes. Total: 36. $P = 6/36 = 1/6$.

169 Sequences & Series

Explanation: Arithmetic: $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$. $\text{Sum} = n/2 \cdot (a_1 + a_n)$. Geometric: $a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{(n-1)}$. $\text{Sum (finite)} = a_1 \cdot (1-r^n) / (1-r)$. $\text{Sum (infinite, } |r| < 1) = a_1 / (1-r)$.

GRE Tip: GRE sequences usually involve finding a pattern and applying it. For repeating sequences, find the period and use modular arithmetic.

Example: Q: What's the 100th term of: 3, 7, 11, 15, ...? A: Arithmetic, $d=4$. $a_{100} = 3 + 99 \cdot 4 = 3 + 396 = 399$.

170 Word Problems Strategy

Explanation: 1. Identify what's being asked. 2. Assign variables to unknowns. 3. Translate English to equations. 4. Solve. 5. Check if answer makes sense. Key translations: 'of' = multiply, 'per' = divide, 'is' = equals, 'more than' = +, 'less than' = -.

GRE Tip: The hardest part of GRE word problems is translation, not math. Practice translating English to equations until it's automatic. Most errors come from misreading 'x more than y' as $x+y$ instead of $y+x$.

Example: 'John has 3 times as many books as Mary' translates to $J = 3M$, NOT $M = 3J$. 'Three more than twice x' = $2x + 3$. Practice these patterns.

SECTION 6: READING COMPREHENSION

GRE RC passages range from 1-5 paragraphs. You'll see ~10 RC questions per Verbal section. These strategies help you read efficiently and answer accurately.

171 Passage Mapping Technique

- Explanation:** Before reading: glance at the first question (not the answers). Read the passage with pencil: write 3-5 words in margin per paragraph summarizing the main idea. Identify: topic, author's position, structure (argument, description, comparison). After reading: review your map, then answer questions.
- GRE Tip:** Your margin notes should answer: (1) What is this paragraph about? (2) What is the author doing here (stating a claim, providing evidence, acknowledging a counterpoint)? These 10-15 words of notes answer 70% of questions.
- Example:** P1: 'New climate model challenges consensus.' P2: 'Model based on updated ocean data.' P3: 'Critics say sample size too small.' You now know the topic, the argument, and the counterpoint without re-reading.

172 Question Type Strategy

- Explanation:** Main Idea: What's the passage about? Look at your margin notes. Primary Purpose: Why did the author write it? Answer starts with a verb. Detail: What does the passage say about X? Scan for the keyword, read 1-2 sentences around it. Inference: What must be true? Eliminate choices that go beyond the passage. Tone/Attitude: What does the author feel? Look for adjectives and adverbs.
- GRE Tip:** Always identify the question type BEFORE answering. Each type requires a different strategy. Main Idea = margin notes. Detail = scan and locate. Inference = eliminate beyond-scope choices.
- Example:** Question: 'The primary purpose of the passage is to...' Answers: (A) argue for..., (B) describe..., (C) compare..., (D) refute..., (E) summarize... The correct answer is the verb that matches what the passage actually DOES.

173 Active Reading Method

- Explanation:** Don't read passively. As you read, constantly ask: What's the point of this sentence? How does it connect to the previous sentence? Is this evidence, a claim, a concession, or an example? This mental labeling keeps you engaged.
- GRE Tip:** Passive reading is the #1 cause of RC errors. You read a paragraph and realize you absorbed nothing. Active reading prevents this. After every 2-3 sentences, mentally summarize in 5 words max.
- Example:** Sentence 1: 'Climate scientists have long relied on surface temperature data.' (background). Sentence 2: 'However, new deep-ocean measurements challenge this approach.' (thesis/turn). Sentence 3: 'These measurements reveal warming patterns not captured by surface readings.' (evidence).

174 Trap Answer Patterns

- Explanation:** RC wrong answers are: (1) True but not in this passage (outside knowledge), (2) Partially true but partially false, (3) Too extreme (always/never/completely), (4) Right idea but wrong scope (too broad or too narrow), (5) Contradicts the passage (opposite of what's stated).
- GRE Tip:** The 'half-right, half-wrong' trap is the most common. One part sounds correct, but a subtle word makes the whole answer wrong. Check EVERY word of the answer choice against the passage.
- Example:** Answer: 'The author argues that all climate models are unreliable.' Passage says 'most current models have significant limitations.' 'All' vs 'most' -- the quantifier mismatch makes this answer wrong.

175 Paired Passages: Comparative Reading

- Explanation:** Read Passage 1 first. Answer ALL Passage 1 questions. Then read Passage 2. Answer Passage 2 questions. Finally, answer relationship questions. This prevents confusion between the two passages.
- GRE Tip:** Relationship questions ask: How would Author 1 respond to Author 2? What do both passages agree on? These require you to hold both passages in your head. Answering single-passage questions first solidifies each author's position.
- Example:** After reading both: Author 1 favors regulation. Author 2 favors market solutions. Relationship: 'Author 1 would most likely view Author 2's proposal as...' Answer: insufficient, because Author 1 believes regulation is necessary.

SECTION 7: TEST-TAKING STRATEGY

The GRE is as much about strategy as knowledge. These five systems optimize your performance on test day.

176 Section Order Optimization

- Explanation:** The GRE lets you choose your section order. Options: (1) AWA first (default), (2) Verbal first, Quant second, (3) Quant first, Verbal second, (4) Verbal/Quant mixed. Choose based on your strengths.
- GRE Tip:** *If you're a morning person who peaks early, put your WEAKER section first when you're freshest. If you need a warm-up, put AWA first (it's unscored practice for your brain). Most test-takers do best with AWA -> stronger section -> weaker section.*
- Example:** Recommended orders: Strong in Verbal = AWA, Quant, Verbal (save best for last). Strong in Quant = AWA, Verbal, Quant. Equal = AWA, Verbal, Quant (Verbal first because reading fatigue is real).

177 Time Management Grid

- Explanation:** Verbal: 30 min, 20 questions (two sections). Quant: 35 min, 20 questions (two sections). Per question: Verbal ~90 sec, Quant ~105 sec. Check time at Q5, Q10, Q15. For Quant: Q5=26 min left, Q10=17 min left, Q15=8 min left. For Verbal: Q5=22 min left, Q10=15 min left, Q15=7 min left.
- GRE Tip:** *Write this pacing grid on your scratch paper during the instruction screen (before the clock starts). Glance at it every 5 questions. If you're behind, guess on the hardest remaining question and get back on pace.*
- Example:** If you hit Q15 with only 5 minutes left (should be 7-8), guess on the hardest-looking question immediately. Better to guess on 1 hard question than rush through 5 and get them all wrong.

178 Strategic Guessing

- Explanation:** You are NOT penalized for wrong answers on the GRE (no guessing penalty). NEVER leave a question blank. If you're running out of time, fill in every remaining answer -- a 20% chance is better than 0%.
- GRE Tip:** *Eliminate obviously wrong choices before guessing. If you can eliminate 2 of 5 choices, your guess goes from 20% to 33%. If you eliminate 3, it's 50/50. Every elimination improves your expected score.*
- Example:** For Quant Comparison: if you can prove the answer can change with different values, the answer is D. This is the single most common answer on hard Quant Comparison questions.

179 Scratch Paper System

- Explanation:** Divide scratch paper into quadrants. Q1 (top-left): Verbal notes and passage maps. Q2 (top-right): Quant calculations. Q3 (bottom-left): AWA outline. Q4 (bottom-right): Pacing grid and strategy reminders.
- GRE Tip:** *Organized scratch paper prevents the panic of flipping through pages looking for a calculation. It also gives you a clean surface for each section. Request fresh scratch paper during the 10-minute break.*
- Example:** Pre-write on scratch paper during instructions: your pacing checkpoints, key formulas (quadratic, special triangles, exponent rules), and the 5 common logical fallacies for AWA. This is your test-day cheat sheet -- and it's 100% allowed because you wrote it during the test.

180 Test-Day Protocol

- Explanation:** Night before: pack bag (ID, water, snacks, layers), lay out clothes, set 2 alarms. Morning: Wake 2 hours before. Eat normal breakfast (nothing new). Light warm-up: 5 easy Quant questions, 5 vocabulary words. Arrive 30 minutes early. During breaks: use restroom, drink water, eat protein (nuts, bar) -- not sugar. Between sections: 3 deep breaths, close eyes for 30 seconds, reset.
- GRE Tip:** *The GRE is 3 hours 45 minutes. It's a marathon, not a sprint. Pace your energy. The 10-minute break after section 3 is critical -- use it fully. Don't check your phone (it's locked up anyway). Don't discuss the test with anyone.*
- Example:** What to bring: government ID, test center confirmation, water (clear bottle, label removed), snacks (quiet ones -- no crinkly wrappers), layered clothing (test centers vary wildly in temperature).

SECTION 8: PRACTICE TRACKER

Log every practice session. Track your scores over time. The data tells you what's working and what needs attention.

Practice Test Score Log

Date	Test Source	V Score	Q Score	V %ile	Q %ile	AWA	Total	Notes

Weekly Study Schedule Template

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
6-8 AM							
8-10 AM							
10-12 PM							
12-2 PM							
2-4 PM							
4-6 PM							
6-8 PM							
8-10 PM							

Weak Spot Identifier

Verbal

☐

Text Completion (1-blank)

☐

Text Completion (2-3 blank)

☐

Sentence Equivalence

☐

Reading Comp -- Main Idea

☐

Reading Comp -- Detail

☐

Reading Comp -- Inference

☐

Reading Comp -- Tone/Attitude

☐

Vocabulary in Context

Quant

☐

Arithmetic

☐

Algebra

☐

Geometry

☐

Data Analysis

☐

Word Problems

☐

Quant Comparison

☐

Number Properties

☐

Probability/Combinatorics

AWA

- ☐ Issue Essay -- Examples
- ☐ Issue Essay -- Organization
- ☐ Argument Essay -- Flaw ID
- ☐ Argument Essay -- Analysis
- ☐ Time Management

Your Complete Test Prep Toolkit

GRE Study Guide	\$39	This book -- 180 concepts
MCAT Study Guide	\$39	174 concepts, 8 sections
LSAT Study Guide	\$39	169 concepts, 8 sections
NCLEX-RN Study Guide	\$19	200 terms, 8 sections
Study Mastery Cheat Sheet	\$49	50 frameworks + Notion
Student Study System	\$12	Interactive planner (Sheets)
EMT Terminology Guide	\$19	170+ terms
Pharmacy Tech Guide	\$19	175 terms
Medical Coding Guide	\$19	174 terms

All study guides include active recall exercises + answer keys

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