-Sentence Correction - Error Log

1) **Idiom** - for facing != to face.
2) **Idiom** - “as a means to” - for doing something
- “as a means for” - kind of something
3) **Idiom** - “dated at”, not “dated to be”
4) **Parallelism** - “her contributions” || Leakey’s contributions
5) **Part to whole** - “some of which”, “all of which”, never “of which some” or “*each* of which”
6) **Idiom** - “scale of” doesn’t make sense.
7) **Not only/But also** - “not...but” ← may be ambiguous, be careful
8) **Idiom** - “Though existing” INCORRECT, use “Though there exist”.
9) **Idiom** - “Considering the...” implies continuation, not contrast.
10) **Idiom** - “So...that” is a valid construction. “That...is why” is INCORRECT.
11) **Conjunction** - “While” (subordinating - dep clause) vs. “but” - (coordinating, only indep clause)
13) **Subject pronoun** - don't use "it" as a pronoun first when "it" is used as a subject.
14) **Idiom** - Promise of keeping (incorrect) versus promise to keep (correct)
15) **Meaning** - Remember that the answer choices can be grammatically correct and change meaning!
16) **Idiom/Meaning** - Ratio of X times - Redundant. Just say X times.
17) **Idiom/Usage** - Be careful - Previous VS last. Previous indicates *before the time period at hand.*
18) **Usage** - Swim to migrate (INCORRECT) vs migrate by swimming
19) **Usage** - “...twice as many as..” is an APPOSITIVE modifier, can only be used to modify something right before the comma. Use “doubling...” instead, this modifies the ENTIRE CLAUSE preceding it.
20) **Usage** - “The thirteen original British colonies in America, ...each that set” is NOT a run-on, just a modifier.
21) **Ellipsis/Deletions** - The ommitted words have to be EXACTLY the same with their parallel counterparts.
22) **Idiom** - “regard X to be Y” - INCORRECT. Should be “regard … as...”
23) **Idiom** - “For all their usefulness...”
24) **Usage/Idiom** - “Jumped...to” not “jumped...at”
25) **That** - modifies what’s directly before it! Make sure to check what it’s modifying.
26) **Idiom** - projects X to do Y (INCORRECT). Either: projects X, or projects X that will do Y.
27) **Idiom** - INCORRECT - “requires of schools to demand”. Should be “requires schools to demand”
28) **Usage** - “in which X (verb)-ed” is a classic correction for “that were (verb)-ed in by X”.
29) **Idiom** - “have/has perpetuate” is INCORRECT (doesn’t make sense).
30) **Usage** - General Truths always present tense- “In 1628, William Harvey *discovered* that human blood *circulates*...”

31) **Usage** - NUMBER of the PLURAL NOUN

Critical Reasoning - Strategies

1) **Must Be True/Main Point** - only use information given in the stimulus

2) **Conditionals** - sufficient → necessary. with "unless": necessary condition after unless, !(sufficient condition before unless)

3) **Weaken/Strengthen** - Attacking conditions - show necessary condition is not necessary for the sufficient to occur.

Strategies:

1) Isolate premises and conclusion.
2) Focus on the conclusion.
3) Prephrase answer - find assumptions of the argument that "bridge" any logical gaps.
4) Select answer that weaken the assumption.

Scenarios:

1) Incomplete information: not all information is provided. Attack by new information.
2) Improper comparison.
3) Qualified Conclusion - conclusion is limited so it's open to attack.

4) **Causality** - causality makes effect happen, whereas necessary condition doesn't make sufficient happen - just needs to occur.

Errors in Causality:

1) One event occurs before the other (not necessarily makes it causal)
2) Two events occured at the same time (not necessarily makes it causal)

Attack Causal Conclusions:

1) Alternate Cause
2) Cause Occurs, Effect does not occur
3) Effect Occurs, Cause does not occur
4) Reverse relationship
5) Error/statistical problem w/ data used to make causal statement

5) **Assumption**

Supporter

1) Connect "new" or "rogue" pieces of information in the argument
2) Closes the gap

Defender

1) Eliminate anything that would weaken conclusion

Answer Quirks

1) If sentences use “at least one” or “at least some”, high probability that it’s correct.

2) Avoid answers that use “the main factor” or “the top priority”

3) Don’t rule out negative or “not” answer choices

Assumption Negation - if all else fails, negate (logically!) each answer choice, if negated answer choice weakens conclusion, it is correct.

6) **Resolve the Paradox** - no conclusion, attempt to *actively* resolve both sides. similar items → similarities; different items → differences

7) **Method of Reasoning**

Wrong Answers:

1) “New Element” answers
2) Half-right, half-wrong answers
3) Exaggerated answers
4) Opposite answers
5) Reverse answers
6) Partially correct answers (similar to 2))

8) **Evaluate the Argument**

“Variance Test” - opposite responses - one strengthens, one weakens.

9) **Plans/Proposals**

1) Weaken argument whose conclusion is a plan or proposal - show that plan or proposal on its own terms will not work

2) Weaken argument whose conclusion is prediction - show why prediction is unlikely to come to pass

3) Weaken objection to plan or proposal - seek evidence that it will work or come true

4) Plan is NOT weakened if another plan is presented.

10) **Representativeness** - Surveys, studies, etc.

Compare population of the evidence with that of the conclusion.

11) **Statistcal Fallacies** - characteristics of parts cannot represent whole.

12) **Premises** - Premise, Counterpremise, Logically refer back to premise for “conclusion”

13) **Strengthen/Weaken** - Make sure you are strengthening conclusion and not just stating what’s already established in the premises.

Formulas/Notes

1) Arithmetic Progression:

$S_n = (n/2)(2a_1 + (n-1)*d)$

$S_n = (n/2)(a_1 + a_n)$

2) When working with factorials, be sure to account for 3^3s and such.

3) Data Sufficiency Trap: when asking weighted avg, don't need both sides' values, just need to know where it falls percentage wise.

4) Data Sufficiency Trap: Solve to Completion. Sometimes the answer to the question "what is ab?" may yield two values for a, but only one value for ab.

5) Data Sufficiency Trap: "Is x an even integer?" don't assume x is an integer or if x is not odd it's even.

6) Inequalities - plug in numbers when testing answer choices - try to make the first term close to zero if there is a minus sign.

7) Overlapping Sets:
Total = A + B + C - (People in two groups) - 2(people in three groups) + none
Two sets:
Total = A + B - (People in both groups) + none

8) Binomial Distribution:
P (X success) = (total C success) * (p(success))^(success) * (1-p(success))^(total-success)

9) $P = k1 * e = k2 * i \Rightarrow P = Ki$

10) Product of reciprocals = 1

11) Test ANSWER CHOICES!

12) VICs (Variables in the Answer Choices) - Test numbers.