

1)Answer: A

The sentence is grammatically correct as written. Often, the word "does" can be moved to the position it is found in choice (B); in this case, that is confusing. Because the item being compared contains the word "and," moving the word "does" to this earlier position raises the possibility that "a commonly used" and "a more expensive dietary supplement" are two separate items. This confusion is not present if "does" follows the item being compared.

The mistake in (B) reappears in (E), eliminating that choice. (C) is wrong due to the word "will," which is the future tense, while "halts" is present tense. (D) is inefficient and inelegant; the construction "at the halting of" is needlessly long compared to the simpler "halts" used in the first three choices. (A) is correct.

2)Answer: C

The key word in the sentence is "must." Because the nations "must" do certain things, the idiom chosen needs to correspond with that. The only acceptable choice is (C), "under which." Many of the other choices would be acceptable if the word "must" were simply omitted; for example, "a formal agreement such that the nations regularize..." would be acceptable if we could change the later part of the sentence.

3)Answer: E

First, compare "up to" and "in up to." The former is preferable. We don't talk about qualities being "in" people. While deleting the word "in" makes the sentence as written even more ungrammatical, it is incorrect to start with. Because "up to" must be correct, we should focus our efforts on the final two choices.

The central error of (D) is that it is not a complete sentence. The subject is "up to 60 percent of recent college graduates." Everything that follows is a modifier. Compare that to choice (E), in which those college graduates "know" insufficient amounts of something. (E) isn't the most graceful sentence that ever appeared in a GMAT practice question, but it is grammatically acceptable, and the others have clear errors. Occasionally you'll be forced to select the mediocre over the bad.

4)Answer: A

The sentence is correct as written. While it is long, each of the clauses clearly relates to one another. "Schoenberg" follows the modifier which refers to him; the clause "in his String Trio of 1946" may be removed without affecting the grammar, and the modifier "during which..." clearly refers to "the summer of that year."

(B) wrongly makes it sound like his pulse temporarily stopped during the String Trio, not the summer. (C) moves "Schoenberg" away from the modifier "According to his own account," which clearly refers to Schoenberg. (D) never identifies the central subject as "Schoenberg;"

"Schoenberg's pulse" is not an adequate replacement. (E) changes the meaning, shifting "according to his own account" to refer only to the health details of the final clause, rather than the description of the meaning of the String Trio. (A) is correct.

5)Answer: D

Notice that the question tests subject-verb agreement: "each" is singular, so the verb should be "struggles," which limits the choices to (D) and (E). The first difference between these two choices is "required to produce" and "producing." Since the sentence concerns producers of saffron who produce it from flowers, "required to produce" better reflects the meaning. The other difference is "of" and "from" at the end of the underlined portion. Blooming "of" flowers is idiomatic, so this is another reason to choose (D) instead of (E).

6)Answer: E

First, note the incorrect use of "their" to refer to the company. That eliminates (A) and (D). Choice (B) uses the excessively wordy "to try." Since it's part of "an effort," that's redundant. (C) changes "to solidify" to "solidifying," which is non-idiomatic following the word "effort." That leaves only choice (E), which is correct.

7)Answer: E

Given the list at the end of the sentence, focus on whether the list items are parallel. As written, they are not: "by choosing..., submitting, or they select..." If "they select" were replaced by "selecting," the items would be parallel. Eliminate (A).

The list items in (B) are parallel, but "are making" is incorrect compared to "make" in the other choices. (C) uses "make" and all three verbs are parallel, but the use of the word "by" before "selecting" is wrong: "choosing..., submitting..., by selecting." (D) repeats that mistake. (E) corrects all of these errors, and is correct.

8)Answer: B

The opening modifier "Since the..." indicates that what follows is something that *has* been happening. Thus, we can expect to see the present perfect tense, as it is in (A), (B), and (D).

(D) can be eliminated due to the "because of largely" at the end. "Largely" should indicate that most of the decrease in innovation is due to certain things, not that the decrease is due to largely technological pressures. (A) can also be eliminated due to the wrong preposition at the end of the underlined portion. "Because of" (in (B)) explains that one thing is the cause of another; "from" is not nearly as clear. Since the causal relationship is what the sentence is getting at, (B) is correct.

9)Answer: E

First, eliminate (A) and (B) because of vague pronoun use. In those choices, "it" could refer to either the decrease or "retail inventory." (C) is incorrect, as "what would be" refers to something hypothetical, while the rest of the sentence indicates that the decrease has actually happened.

Choice (D) is incorrect as well. A "six-year low level" is vague; it could refer to a level that will be low for six years as well as something more in line with the intended meaning of the sentence. That leaves choice (E), which is correct. The meaning is clear, and it avoids the pronoun problems of the first two choices.

10)Answer: A

First, note the two choices for the first underlined word: "of" and "to." The correct idiom is "agree to" in cases like this. The treaty is what is to be agreed to. That eliminates (D) and (E).

Choice (B) may sound appealing if you only read the underlined portion, but when combined with the end of the sentence, there is the senseless construction "before the final treaty in March 1913 before the end of 1710." (C) changes the verb tenses in a way not wholly inappropriate (past tense for 1711 and 1713, past perfect for 1710), but both instances of "what was" are superfluous. (A) is structured in a way that all the included words are necessary, and it is correct.

11)Answer: E

There's a lot going on in this sentence. First, recognize that the pronoun "their" in the beginning of the underlined passage is correct, as it refers to the plural noun "the Whigs." That eliminates (B) and (D).

Next, zero in on the comma. In the underlined passage, you should be able to read around the phrase "hovering nervously," meaning there is no comma separating the clauses "the Whigs had seized upon..." and "Defoe was between upholding...." Since the latter is a complete sentence, a comma should be present. Not only does this eliminate (A), it also knocks out (C) and (D). While both (C) contains commas around the word "nervously," they serve the same purpose as the commas around "hovering nervously" in (A). Choice (E) is the only one remaining, and it is correct.

12)Answer: C

Pay close attention to the structure of the sentence. The meaning of the sentence is important here as well. Structurally, it's possible that "adapting heart muscles" should be parallel to "relatively slow, easy running," but that doesn't make logical sense. Instead, changes to the heart muscle is being likened to adjustments in and around muscle cells.

Thus, "adapting heart muscles" should be similar in structure to "adjustments in and around the muscle cells." The preferable construction, then, is "adaptations to the heart muscle" in (C) or (D). "Adaptations" is structurally and logically similar to "adjustments."

(D) is incorrect as it moves "relatively" to a different position. In the original sentence, "relative" modifies the slowness of the running; in (D), it modifies "excellent," which is not only logically incorrect, but inelegant as well. Choice (C) is correct.

13)Answer: E

First, consider the difference between "of displaying" and "to display." The correct usage is "the opportunity to..." so (A) and (B) are incorrect.

Next look at the list of three items (mastery, physical prowess, and bravado). In (C), the list is not parallel, as "bravely flaunting" is not of the same grammatical form as "mastery" or "physical prowess." (D) is parallel, but includes superfluous language--it has the same content as the list in (E), but with three additional words.

If this isn't enough to select (E), consider the last few words of the underlined portion, in which (D) changes the meaning with the phrase "also involves tricking." "Tricking the potential" is nonsensical, and certainly not what the sentence is trying to get across. Choice (E) is correct.

14)Answer: A

The sentence is correct as written. Choice (B) deletes the word "thereby," which is important as it signals the causal relationship between marrying Poland's ruler and becoming King of Poland himself. (C) maintains that relationship, but adds a new one, suggesting that he converted to Christianity as a result of the marriage. This is inaccurate. Choices (D) and (E) change "was known as" to "was," which changes the meaning. Choice (A) is correct.

15)Answer: E

There are two primary considerations here: the placement of the word "unusual" or "unusually" and the parallel structure of the sentence. Because the sentence is built on a comparison (Claudius compared to his predecessors), it makes the most sense that it is his involvement in the day-to-day workings that is unusual, as seen in choices (B), (D), and (E).

Among those three choices, (B) and (D) move the phrase "day-to-day" to modify "judicial system," which is unidiomatic, leaving only choice (E). Consider also the parallel structure. "Taking" and "settling" are parallel to each other, and both are further elaborations of Claudius's unusual level of interest. Choice (E) is correct.

16)Answer: A

Your first instinct might be to avoid (A), both because the sentence is usually wrong as written, and because (A) is the longest choice. Before committing, however, look closer at all of the choices.

The first underlined word is not always the same. The difference between "strikingly" and "striking" is important. As written, the sentence refers to the Ode as a work that is early and

strikingly original; as changed in the last two choices, it refers to the Ode as an original work that is early and striking. "Strikingly original" makes more sense; eliminate (D) and (E).

Choice (B) changes "establishes" to "established." While the Ode was clearly written in the past, be careful when discussing works of art. You may use past tense, for instance when discussing the historical context (e.g. "The Ode on Indolence *was* written in the 19th century"), but when discussing the work itself, present tense is correct. This eliminates (B). It knocks out (C) as well, in which "establishes" is left intact, but "develops" is changed to "developed." Choice (A) is correct.

17)Answer: E

The problem with the sentence as written is the phrase "considered to be," which is in present tense. From context, we know that Schubert *was* considered to be lightweight, but the tense doesn't reflect that. This eliminates (A), and calls (C) into question as well.

Choice (B) is not a complete sentence; there is no central verb. (D)'s construction "had considered" is in the past perfect tense, which requires that there be a clear "past" that the past perfect preceded. There is no clear past--the tense in "reflects contemporary thinking" is present, as is often the case when discussing art or artifacts. That leaves (E), which avoids all of these errors, and is correct.

18)Answer: A

The sentence is correct as written. When a semi-colon is present, the clause on either side of the punctuation mark must be a complete sentence.

Choice (B) changes the meaning, suggesting that the earlier scholars did the clarification. (C)'s use of "that" before "repeats" is incorrect; the phrase following "that" is merely a description, so "which" would be more appropriate. (In fact, neither is needed, as shown in (A).)

Choice (D) uses two semi-colons; the middle clause is not a complete sentence. Finally, (E) contains a passive construction ("are repeated by it") which might be acceptable if there were no better options, but since (A) is a strong choice, there's no need to select this one. Choice (A) is correct.

19)Answer: C

This question takes some time, since each of the five choices is structured differently. In cases like this, it's a fair bet that some of the wrong answer choices use a very awkward structure, perhaps including passive voice, and that is the case here.

(A) does so: "was the occasion" is superfluous. This choice isn't awful, but if something better comes along, the excess verbiage is enough to eliminate it. (B) is also close, but it subtly changes the meaning. The sentence says that the army made two attempts--this choice says that the army failed twice, suggesting perhaps that the army succeeded a third time.

(D) repeats something like (B)'s error ("twice impossible") and separates "to drill sufficient holes" and "soldiers," making the sentence less elegant. (E) uses passive voice with the structure built around "was" at the beginning of the sentence. (C) isn't the most graceful sentence ever written, but it sidesteps the mistakes made in the other choices, and it is correct.

20)Answer: A

The sentence is correct as written. There are two issues evident from the original sentence. First, what follows the semi-colon must be a complete sentence in its own right. Choice (B) is wrong because the second half of the sentence is missing a verb that matches the subject "the British." Second, the question is testing your awareness of modifiers, as in "the British, who then relocated...." In the original sentence, this is correct.

Choice (C) is incorrect because without the word "then," the sentence loses the sense that the relocation of industry came as a result of the defeat. (D) is wrong because, while the word "who" follows the comma, there is nothing immediately before the comma (such as "the British") for the word "who" to refer to. Finally, (E) should be eliminated because "defeating" and "dismantled" are not parallel, while the structure of the sentence requires that they have the same form. Choice (A) is correct.

21)Answer: D

Typically, the words "but also" are used in a construction following "not only." At the very least, you should expect some kind of signal that a contrast is coming before "but," such as "although." (A) can be eliminated. (B) and (E) are incorrect for the same reason.

The first part of (C) is awkwardly written, but the bigger problem is the verb choice at the end of the underlined portion: "had begun." There is only one point in the past in this sentence: 1997. "Had begun" is past perfect, implying multiple points in the past. Thus, (C) is incorrect. (D), with its use of "began" instead, is the correct choice.

22)Answer: D

The sentence sets up a comparison with the words "in addition to." The first clause refers to "mathematical achievements," so the subject following the comma should be comparable to achievements. The sentence as written (as well as (B) and (C)) places a person after the comma, which is wrong. Achievements can be compared, but an achievement and a person cannot.

That leaves us with (D) and (E). The subject following the comma ("Daniel Bernoulli's contributions") is the main subject of the sentence, it needs to have a corresponding verb. In (D), this is "include." There is no verb in (E), so (E) is not a complete sentence. (D) is correct.

23)Answer: B

The most obvious difference among the answer choices is "with" and "of." Using "of" after "an enormous scale" makes it sound like the 24-country board is what makes the scale enormous. In

fact, the 24-country board is how the IMF manages economic policy; the board does so "with" the IMF. That leaves us with (A) and (B).

The difference between those two choices is at the end: "and it includes" or "including." "and it includes" makes "includes" parallel to "attempts," implying that the IMF includes Montenegro. That is vague; better to use the construction in (B), which implies that Montenegro is one of the 185 member states. Choice (B) is correct.

24)Answer: C

This question tests your facility with verb tenses. Both the first and second clause use the past perfect: "had been" and "had become." The past perfect refers to something that happened up until some point in the past; that requires that a simple past tense must be included in the sentence as well. There isn't one in the sentence as written, so (A) is incorrect.

Choice (B) uses past tense in "they recognized," but the construction "having had become" is awkward and overly wordy. Choice (C) is better, using "recognized" as the central verb and the simpler "had become" at the end of the underlined portion.

Choice (D) has the same unnecessarily awkward construction ("as having had become") as (B). (E) has several problems. "Were seen" is passive voice. "Who" should refer to something that immediately precedes the comma, but "municipal officials" isn't there. Finally, the sentence is not complete as there is not a subject or verb. All three clauses are modifiers. Choice (C) is correct.

25)Answer: C

The main problem with the sentence as written is the redundancy of "both...and" and "in addition." One of those must be deleted, so (A) is wrong. Scanning the answer choices, one key distinction between them is the word preceding "located." Two have "is," two have "are," and one has "and." The government facility "is" located--there is only the one facility. Thus, (B) and (E) must be wrong.

Choice (D) has a different structure from the other choices. It has no verb to match the subject "government facility" and is not a complete sentence. This is clear when you read around all of the underlined details: "A...government facility [doing x]...and located at [y], having..., more than...." There's clearly something missing. Choice (C) is correct.

26)Answer: D

The sentence appears to test parallelism. Before the comma, we have "remove stains...and improve tooth appearance" (which is grammatically correct) and after the comma, we have "for less use...and keeping costs down," which is incorrect. "Less use and lower costs" would be better; in any event, those two benefits of whiteners must be parallel, so (A) is incorrect.

Continue focusing on the second parallelism issue. (B) is wrong because "to be used less" and "to keep costs down" are not parallel. While in (C), "for lessening use" and "for keeping costs down" is technically parallel, neither phrase is idiomatic. It's rare that "for -ing" will be correct.

Choice (E) is wrong because it alters the meaning of the sentence. By placing the word "enough" before "tooth appearance," it refers to some amount of tooth appearance. In the original construction, "enough" is synonymous with "sufficiently," meaning that the whiteners improve appearance sufficiently to require less use of other techniques. Choice (D), then, must be correct.

27)Answer: E

The mistake in the original sentence that should jump out at you is at the end of the underlined portion: "to study...and analyzing." Those two verbs need to be parallel, for example, "to study...and to analyze." Thus, (A) is wrong.

Scan the remaining choices for parallel construction. (B), (C), and (D) alter the structure of the sentence so that the two verbs are no longer part of the same list, so those will have to be evaluated independently. (E) uses proper parallelism, with "have studied...and analyzed."

(B) is wrong because the first clause is a modifier and the subject that follows it is not correct. The meteorologists made the observation, so "meteorologists" should be the first word after the comma. (D) has the same problem despite a different modifier. (C) alters the meaning of the sentence, suggesting by the use of the word "when" that the observation of the new pattern and the study of the once-rare storm types are simultaneous. (E) is correct.

28)Answer: A

While the semi-colon is not underlined, it's an important part of the sentence. The clause before the semi-colon is a complete sentence; the clause after it must be one, as well. As written, there are no problems of this nature with the sentence.

Another detail to note is the verb form "accounts." In the original sentence, it corresponds with the subject "completion," which is singular, so "accounts" is correct. The plural "account" appears in (C), (D), and (E), and in (C) and (E), it is supposed to correspond with a singular subject, so those two choices are incorrect.

(B) is wrong, and this is also because of subject-verb agreement. "The remainder" is singular, so it should be "the remainder...goes," not "go." (D) is also incorrect. The verb "to account" suggests that this will happen in the future, while there is no such hint in "goes" in the same sentence. The verbs don't agree. Choice (A) is correct.

29)Answer: B

The main problem with the sentence as written is the modifier at the end of the sentence. What has been ignored by the mainstream press is "a few private corporations," but starting the modifier with "having" means it should refer all the way to "they"--modern methods of voter registration. The mistake is repeated in (E), so we're left with the middle three choices.

While the wording is different, the same mistake occurs in (C). "and have" turns "been ignored..." into the second part of a list, the first part is "placed ... trust." Again, the grammar indicates that the modern methods have been ignored by the press. That leaves (B) and (D).

Choice (D) is an incomplete sentence. "placing unprecedented trust..." is a modifier of something that should come after it. However, there is no subject that corresponds with it. That leaves only (B), a complete sentence that correctly indicates that the private corporations are what has been ignored by the press. (B) is correct.

30)Answer: A

It may be clearer to recognize that a simpler construction such as "less than one-twentieth the cost" would be correct. Here, the words "\$3.5 billion real" are just adjectives; they don't change the correctness of the grammar. We can apply the same simplification to each of the other choices to make it more clear that they are wrong.

Choice (B): "less than one-twentieth that of the cost." \$150 million (what "less than one-twentieth" is modifying) is less than "the cost" not less than "that of the cost." There's nothing for "that of" to stand in for.

Choice (C): "less than one-twentieth the costs." We're talking about one price--one cost.

Choice (D): The word "than" can only be used once per comparison. "Less than" is not underlined, so introducing another "than" is incorrect.

Choice (E): "less than one-twentieth that of the cost resulting..." As with (B), "that of" doesn't have anything to stand in for. It's wrong.

31)Answer: D

The opening clause in this sentence is a modifier; what follows the comma must be what is modified. What is "hunted by poachers?" That's the Black Rhinoceros, so the Black Rhinoceros must follow the comma. (C), (D) or (E) must be correct.

In (C), the sentence should be complete even without the interpolated phrase "killed for...." However, "Black Rhinoceros and were reduced so heavily in number..." is not a complete

sentence. (D) isn't the most attractive grammatical construction, but "were killed" and "were reduced" are parallel.

Choice (E) is wrong because the word "so" is misplaced. Compare "reduced so heavily in number that one of the subspecies was declared extinct" in (D) with "reduced heavily in number so that one of their subspecies..." in (E). The correct idiom to express the effects of a change like this one is "so...that," not "so that." Choice (D) is correct.

32)Answer: E

Since the modifier "a Malaysian state..." is not underlined, we can ignore it entirely. Focus on: "Recently observed tourism trends in Sabah include...." Following the word "include," there are two trends. Even when a list has only two items, those items must be grammatically parallel. In the sentence as written, "interest increasing" and "numbers growing" are parallel, but not correct. "The interest increasing in travelers..." sounds more like people have interest in those travelers than the travelers having an interest in something. The latter is what makes logical sense.

The other choices have similar problems. While they are grammatically parallel, many of them don't make sense. In choice (B), "travelers whose interest increased" sounds like specific travelers developed an increased interest in national parks. (C) is similar though with a different grammatical construction: "travelers interests that increase" doesn't have the intended meaning of "more interest from travelers" in general.

Choice (D) has a similar issue as the original sentence. "The interest increase" doesn't clearly refer to travelers having more interest; it could just as easily refer to someone else having more interest in travelers. That leaves on (E), which is correct. "Increased interest from travelers" makes it clear that the travelers have an interest in the parks, and that the "interest" has increased from travelers in general, not from a specific traveler.

33)Answer: B

This sentence is fairly complicated, but if you recognize that it is built around a comparison, the question doesn't have to be very difficult. To simplify: "Unlike the brain of a chickadee that lives in the wild..., a caged chickadee...." What follows the comma must be comparable to "the brain" of one type of chickadee; it must be the brain of another sort of chickadee. We can't compare brains to chickadees.

Check all the choices for what follows the comma. (A) is wrong because it compares "the brain" to "a caged chickadee." (C) is wrong, comparing "the brain" to "far fewer neurons." (D) and (E) make a similar mistake, comparing "the brain" to "the production of new neurons." The only properly drawn comparison is found in choice (B).

34)Answer: A

There are several grammatical issues to consider in this long sentence. Since the main verb of the sentence follows a long inserted clause, check that it is correct. "The images...have proven useful" is fine. In the middle clause, "is" and "has" are parallel, and they are singular, like the singular noun that they refer to. Finally, there is no modifier error, as "a geostationary weather satellite" properly refers to "GOES-11."

Choice (B)'s error is evident by focusing on the main verb: "The images...has proven useful...." (C) changes the meaning of the sentence; rather than "proven useful," the images "have proven themselves," which is very different. (D) is very awkward, as is built with a passive construction: "Operated by the U.S....is GOES-11," rather than "GOES-11 is operated by the U.S." Finally (E) has a modifier error. "The images" are not "operated by the U.S.," the satellite is. Choice (A) is correct.

35)Answer: C

The words "differ from" signal that there is a comparison. In this case, the comparison is between the actual posture of dinosaurs and the posture as depicted by certain images. As written, the sentence is incorrect: it compares the actual standing posture with "every visual depiction." We can't compare a posture with a picture as those are unlike things.

Choice (B) makes the same mistake, comparing a posture with pictures. (C) makes a proper comparison between "standing postures" and "those of." The word "those" takes the place of "standing postures," so we're comparing the actual standing postures with the standing postures as depicted. (D) makes the same mistake as (A) and (B). (E) is complicated but is yet another comparison error. It compares characteristics of standing posture with "those" (characteristics) of visual depictions. Those are different things, so (C) must be correct.

36)Answer: C

This question tests a common comparison idiom: "not by...but by...." When the first is present, the second must be, as well. That eliminates (A) and (B), both of which use "but" instead.

Purely for style reasons, (C) is preferable to (D) and (E). The latter two choices restate the words "brought about," which is superfluous when compared to the construction used in (C). In

addition, (D) is wrong because "as was" (in (C)) is more accurate than "which was." "As was the case" is referring to an action, while "which was" refers to a thing. The substantial influx was an occurrence, not a thing. (E) is wrong because it compares "immigrants" (as opposed to "a substantial influx") to "adjustments to the federal tax code." In (C) and (D), the comparison is between social phenomena.

37)Answer: D

The construction "Both...and" requires that the phrase following "both" be parallel with the phrase following "and." Not only must they be grammatically parallel, but they also must be comparable things. That means that the sentence is incorrect as written: "threatened by" is not parallel to "by increasing." (C) can also be eliminated for this reason; if "both" is followed by "because," "and" must be followed by "because" as well.

Choice (B) is incorrect because of verb tense issues. If the firm's projected net profits are "falling," that is happening in the present. But the falling profits "forced" a change. That's past tense. If the projected profits are falling, then "have forced" would be correct.

The main difference between (D) and (E) is the final clause: "forcing" or "which forced." The word "which" generally tells us that what follows modifies the immediately preceding word. However, in (E), it wasn't the "fifth consecutive quarter" that forced the change. Thus, "forcing" is accurate, as it modifies the previous verb, "fell." Choice (D) is correct.

38)Answer: C

Upon first reading of the sentence, the phrase "and it neighbored" should stick out as not idiomatic. Since the clause beginning with "a prehistoric" is background information about the Anasazi, we don't need the pronoun in the middle of it. We can eliminate (D) for the same reason.

The first apparent distinction between the remaining choices is "centered" and "that is centered." "Is" is incorrect since the culture is identified as prehistoric, so the present tense is wrong. That leaves us only with (B) and (C).

The difference is in the final few words of the underlined portion. The question is largely one of style. In (B), by placing the phrase "neighbored by the Hohokam" within "that is noted for distinctive pottery...", it places background information regarding geographic location in the middle of cultural details. In (C), "cultured centered...that neighbored the Hohokam, is..." places the comparison to the Hohokam's location alongside "the Southwest United States," which makes more logical sense. (C) is correct.

39)Answer: B

The comparison in the first part of the sentence is between the lift that hummingbirds produce and the lift that other birds produce. Thus, the second half of the comparison requires not only "other birds," but also a verb, such as "do" in the sentence as written. That eliminates choices (C) and (E), both of which compare the lift that hummingbirds produce directly to "other birds," not the lift that other birds produce.

Choice (D) also represents an incorrect comparison. "Instead of" means that one thing is done in place of another. It isn't accurate to say that hummingbirds produce more lift in place of producing the lift of other birds.

There are two differences between (A) and (B). First, the construction of the second clause is more efficient in (B), as it places "hover" and "extract" as parallel to one another. Second, "whether they be" in (A) contains an ambiguous pronoun, since "they" could refer to "hummingbirds." Choice (B) is correct.

40)Answer: D

The sentence contains a comparison between the way recreational divers explore wrecks and the way government concerns analyze them. The first three choices use the word "unlike" at the beginning of the sentence, while the final two place "whereas" after the comma. There is nothing inherently right or wrong about either option; the important thing is that the items being compared are parallel.

Choice (A) is wrong, as "exploring" should be compared with "analyzing." (B) is incorrect: "wrecks" is not parallel to "exploring." (C) places "recreational divers" after "unlike," so "government concerns" should follow the comma, but it does not. (D) is parallel: "recreational divers" are compared with "government concerns." (E) is parallel, but the pronoun "they" is ambiguous. It could refer to wrecks, divers, or government concerns. Choice (D) is correct.

41)Answer: B

The word "unlike" signals a comparison. The subject of the first clause is "most spices," so what follows "unlike" must be comparable to "most spices." The only choice that works is (B), with "small seeds" in that position. Each of the other choices places the act of preparation or usage in direct comparison to "most spices," which is not parallel. Choice (B) is correct.

42)Answer: A

As written, the sentence properly uses the idiom "not only...but also." The other four choices do so as well, so we'll need to look more carefully. A comparison such as this one requires that the items compared be parallel. In the original sentence, the words following "not only" and "but also" are "published" and "hosted," verbs of the same form.

Choice (B) places the word "he" before "hosted." "Published" and "he hosted" are not parallel. (C) changes "hosted" to "was the host," which is not parallel with "publish." Also, because the final clause of the sentence is background (it doesn't define Wheeler), "which" is correct and "that" is not.

Choice (D) is incorrect because it places "published" before "not only." This construction suggests that what follows both the "not only" and the "but also" are things he published, which does not turn out to be the case. Finally (E) is not parallel: note "publish" and "hosting." Choice (A) is correct.

43)Answer: A

Constructions like the one in the underlined section in this question can be difficult to make sense of. First try to understand the meaning of the sentence. To contrast with "early struggles for urban retailers are....," we should have something like "early struggles for suburban retailers are." However, it is preferable to move the verb so that it doesn't end the sentence (as it does in (C) and (D)), leaving us with: "are early struggles for suburban retailers." There's no need to repeat "early struggles," so we can replace those two words with the pronoun "those." Finally: "are those for suburban retailers," choice (A).

Choice (B) eliminates the parallelism between each type of retailer's early struggles by replacing "early struggles" with "experience." (C) and (D) end in a verb which, as noted, isn't what the GMAT prefers. (E) has no verb at all, so again, the parts of the sentences referring to the two types of retailers are not parallel.

44)Answer: B

The GMAT likes to test idioms involving comparisons, with words such as "greater," "less," "increase," and so on. Here we have the word "increase." As always, read around the clause between commas, leaving us with: "...a study performed by the laboratory would increase more than 10 percent as compared with...." An increase is a change; a change must be "from" or "to" a previous or current level. The meaning of the sentence is that future costs will be 10% more than this year's, so we're looking for a choice with the word "from." (B) is the only choice that contains the word "from."

Choices (A) and (C) can be eliminated because of the wrong word instead of "from." "As compared with" and "above" cannot be used with "increase." (D) and (E) each contain a modifier

error. The researchers are not what is being "compared to similar studies this year." To be correct, "future studies" (or something similar) would have to follow the comma. Choice (B) is correct.

45)Answer: B

Whenever you see a long sentence with lots of commas, try to find the most important grammatical parts of the sentence. For instance, the clause starting with "due to" is superfluous. What's left is, "Whereas automobile buyers cannot easily compare..., so they cannot."

With its short underlined portion, this question is testing idioms. Since the word following the comma is "so," you should recall the idiom "Just as..., so...." Choice (B) begins with "Just as," and it is correct.

46)Answer: A

While the semi-colon is not underlined, it's an important part of the sentence. The clause before the semi-colon is a complete sentence; the clause after it must be one, as well. As written, there are no problems of this nature with the sentence.

Another detail to note is the verb form "accounts." In the original sentence, it corresponds with the subject "completion," which is singular, so "accounts" is correct. The plural "account" appears in (C), (D), and (E), and in (C) and (E), it is supposed to correspond with a singular subject, so those two choices are incorrect.

(B) is wrong, and this is also because of subject-verb agreement. "The remainder" is singular, so it should be "the remainder...goes," not "go." (D) is also incorrect. The verb "to account" suggests that this will happen in the future, while there is no such hint in "goes" in the same sentence. The verbs don't agree. Choice (A) is correct.

47)Answer: E

The mistake in the original sentence that should jump out at you is at the end of the underlined portion: "to study...and analyzing." Those two verbs need to be parallel, for example, "to study...and to analyze." Thus, (A) is wrong.

Scan the remaining choices for parallel construction. (B), (C), and (D) alter the structure of the sentence so that the two verbs are no longer part of the same list, so those will have to be evaluated independently. (E) uses proper parallelism, with "have studied...and analyzed."

(B) is wrong because the first clause is a modifier and the subject that follows it is not correct. The meteorologists made the observation, so "meteorologists" should be the first word after the

comma. (D) has the same problem despite a different modifier. (C) alters the meaning of the sentence, suggesting by the use of the word "when" that the observation of the new pattern and the study of the once-rare storm types are simultaneous. (E) is correct.

48)Answer: D

The sentence appears to test parallelism. Before the comma, we have "remove stains...and improve tooth appearance" (which is grammatically correct) and after the comma, we have "for less use...and keeping costs down," which is incorrect. "Less use and lower costs" would be better; in any event, those two benefits of whiteners must be parallel, so (A) is incorrect.

Continue focusing on the second parallelism issue. (B) is wrong because "to be used less" and "to keep costs down" are not parallel. While in (C), "for lessening use" and "for keeping costs down" is technically parallel, neither phrase is idiomatic. It's rare that "for -ing" will be correct.

Choice (E) is wrong because it alters the meaning of the sentence. By placing the word "enough" before "tooth appearance," it refers to some amount of tooth appearance. In the original construction, "enough" is synonymous with "sufficiently," meaning that the whiteners improve appearance sufficiently to require less use of other techniques. Choice (D), then, must be correct.

49)Answer: C

The main problem with the sentence as written is the redundancy of "both...and" and "in addition." One of those must be deleted, so (A) is wrong. Scanning the answer choices, one key distinction between them is the word preceding "located." Two have "is," two have "are," and one has "and." The government facility "is" located--there is only the one facility. Thus, (B) and (E) must be wrong.

Choice (D) has a different structure from the other choices. It has no verb to match the subject "government facility" and is not a complete sentence. This is clear when you read around all of the underlined details: "A...government facility [doing x]...and located at [y], having..., more than...." There's clearly something missing. Choice (C) is correct.

50)Answer: C

This question tests your facility with verb tenses. Both the first and second clause use the past perfect: "had been" and "had become." The past perfect refers to something that happened up until some point in the past; that requires that a simple past tense must be included in the sentence as well. There isn't one in the sentence as written, so (A) is incorrect.

Choice (B) uses past tense in "they recognized," but the construction "having had become" is awkward and overly wordy. Choice (C) is better, using "recognized" as the central verb and the simpler "had become" at the end of the underlined portion.

Choice (D) has the same unnecessarily awkward construction ("as having had become") as (B). (E) has several problems. "Were seen" is passive voice. "Who" should refer to something that immediately precedes the comma, but "municipal officials" isn't there. Finally, the sentence is not complete as there is not a subject or verb. All three clauses are modifiers. Choice (C) is correct.

51)Answer: B

The most obvious difference among the answer choices is "with" and "of." Using "of" after "an enormous scale" makes it sound like the 24-country board is what makes the scale enormous. In fact, the 24-country board is how the IMF manages economic policy; the board does so "with" the IMF. That leaves us with (A) and (B).

The difference between those two choices is at the end: "and it includes" or "including." "and it includes" makes "includes" parallel to "attempts," implying that the IMF includes Montenegro. That is vague; better to use the construction in (B), which implies that Montenegro is one of the 185 member states. Choice (B) is correct.

52)Answer: D

The sentence sets up a comparison with the words "in addition to." The first clause refers to "mathematical achievements," so the subject following the comma should be comparable to achievements. The sentence as written (as well as (B) and (C)) places a person after the comma, which is wrong. Achievements can be compared, but an achievement and a person cannot.

That leaves us with (D) and (E). The subject following the comma ("Daniel Bernoulli's contributions") is the main subject of the sentence, it needs to have a corresponding verb. In (D), this is "include." There is no verb in (E), so (E) is not a complete sentence. (D) is correct.

53)Answer: D

Typically, the words "but also" are used in a construction following "not only." At the very least, you should expect some kind of signal that a contrast is coming before "but," such as "although." (A) can be eliminated. (B) and (E) are incorrect for the same reason.

The first part of (C) is awkwardly written, but the bigger problem is the verb choice at the end of the underlined portion: "had begun." There is only one point in the past in this sentence: 1997. "Had begun" is past perfect, implying multiple points in the past. Thus, (C) is incorrect. (D), with its use of "began" instead, is the correct choice.

54)Answer: A

The sentence is correct as written. There are two issues evident from the original sentence. First, what follows the semi-colon must be a complete sentence in its own right. Choice (B) is wrong because the second half of the sentence is missing a verb that matches the subject "the British." Second, the question is testing your awareness of modifiers, as in "the British, who then relocated...." In the original sentence, this is correct.

Choice (C) is incorrect because without the word "then," the sentence loses the sense that the relocation of industry came as a result of the defeat. (D) is wrong because, while the word "who" follows the comma, there is nothing immediately before the comma (such as "the British") for the word "who" to refer to. Finally, (E) should be eliminated because "defeating" and "dismantled" are not parallel, while the structure of the sentence requires that they have the same form. Choice (A) is correct.

55)Answer: C

This question takes some time, since each of the five choices is structured differently. In cases like this, it's a fair bet that some of the wrong answer choices use a very awkward structure, perhaps including passive voice, and that is the case here.

(A) does so: "was the occasion" is superfluous. This choice isn't awful, but if something better comes along, the excess verbiage is enough to eliminate it. (B) is also close, but it subtly changes the meaning. The sentence says that the army made two attempts--this choice says that the army failed twice, suggesting perhaps that the army succeeded a third time.

(D) repeats something like (B)'s error ("twice impossible") and separates "to drill sufficient holes" and "soldiers," making the sentence less elegant. (E) uses passive voice with the structure built around "was" at the beginning of the sentence. (C) isn't the most graceful sentence ever written, but it sidesteps the mistakes made in the other choices, and it is correct.

56)Answer: E

The problem with the sentence as written is the phrase "considered to be," which is in present tense. From context, we know that Schubert *was* considered to be lightweight, but the tense doesn't reflect that. This eliminates (A), and calls (C) into question as well.

Choice (B) is not a complete sentence; there is no central verb. (D)'s construction "had considered" is in the past perfect tense, which requires that there be a clear "past" that the past perfect preceded. There is no clear past--the tense in "reflects contemporary thinking" is present, as is often the case when discussing art or artifacts. That leaves (E), which avoids all of these errors, and is correct.

57)Answer: A

Your first instinct might be to avoid (A), both because the sentence is usually wrong as written, and because (A) is the longest choice. Before committing, however, look closer at all of the choices.

The first underlined word is not always the same. The difference between "strikingly" and "striking" is important. As written, the sentence refers to the Ode as a work that is early and strikingly original; as changed in the last two choices, it refers to the Ode as an original work that is early and striking. "Strikingly original" makes more sense; eliminate (D) and (E).

Choice (B) changes "establishes" to "established." While the Ode was clearly written in the past, be careful when discussing works of art. You may use past tense, for instance when discussing the historical context (e.g. "The Ode on Indolence *was* written in the 19th century"), but when discussing the work itself, present tense is correct. This eliminates (B). It knocks out (C) as well, in which "establishes" is left intact, but "develops" is changed to "developed." Choice (A) is correct.

58)Answer: E

There are two primary considerations here: the placement of the word "unusual" or "unusually" and the parallel structure of the sentence. Because the sentence is built on a comparison (Claudius compared to his predecessors), it makes the most sense that it is his involvement in the day-to-day workings that is unusual, as seen in choices (B), (D), and (E).

Among those three choices, (B) and (D) move the phrase "day-to-day" to modify "judicial system," which is unidiomatic, leaving only choice (E). Consider also the parallel structure. "Taking" and "settling" are parallel to each other, and both are further elaborations of Claudius's unusual level of interest. Choice (E) is correct.

59)Answer: A

The sentence is correct as written. Choice (B) deletes the word "thereby," which is important as it signals the causal relationship between marrying Poland's ruler and becoming King of Poland himself. (C) maintains that relationship, but adds a new one, suggesting that he converted to Christianity as a result of the marriage. This is inaccurate. Choices (D) and (E) change "was known as" to "was," which changes the meaning. Choice (A) is correct.

60)Answer: E

First, consider the difference between "of displaying" and "to display." The correct usage is "the opportunity to..." so (A) and (B) are incorrect.

Next look at the list of three items (mastery, physical prowess, and bravado). In (C), the list is not parallel, as "bravely flaunting" is not of the same grammatical form as "mastery" or "physical prowess." (D) is parallel, but includes superfluous language--it has the same content as the list in (E), but with three additional words.

If this isn't enough to select (E), consider the last few words of the underlined portion, in which (D) changes the meaning with the phrase "also involves tricking." "Tricking the potential" is nonsensical, and certainly not what the sentence is trying to get across. Choice (E) is correct.

61)Answer: C

Pay close attention to the structure of the sentence. The meaning of the sentence is important here as well. Structurally, it's possible that "adapting heart muscles" should be parallel to "relatively slow, easy running," but that doesn't make logical sense. Instead, changes to the heart muscle is being likened to adjustments in and around muscle cells.

Thus, "adapting heart muscles" should be similar in structure to "adjustments in and around the muscle cells." The preferable construction, then, is "adaptations to the heart muscle" in (C) or (D). "Adaptations" is structurally and logically similar to "adjustments."

(D) is incorrect as it moves "relatively" to a different position. In the original sentence, "relative" modifies the slowness of the running; in (D), it modifies "excellent," which is not only logically incorrect, but inelegant as well. Choice (C) is correct.

62)Answer: E

There's a lot going on in this sentence. First, recognize that the pronoun "their" in the beginning of the underlined passage is correct, as it refers to the plural noun "the Whigs." That eliminates (B) and (D).

Next, zero in on the comma. In the underlined passage, you should be able to read around the phrase "hovering nervously," meaning there is no comma separating the clauses "the Whigs had seized upon..." and "Defoe was between upholding...." Since the latter is a complete sentence, a comma should be present. Not only does this eliminate (A), it also knocks out (C) and (D). While both (C) contains commas around the word "nervously," they serve the same purpose as the

commas around "hovering nervously" in (A). Choice (E) is the only one remaining, and it is correct.

63)Answer: A

First, note the two choices for the first underlined word: "of" and "to." The correct idiom is "agree to" in cases like this. The treaty is what is to be agreed to. That eliminates (D) and (E).

Choice (B) may sound appealing if you only read the underlined portion, but when combined with the end of the sentence, there is the senseless construction "before the final treaty in March 1913 before the end of 1710." (C) changes the verb tenses in a way not wholly inappropriate (past tense for 1711 and 1713, past perfect for 1710), but both instances of "what was" are superfluous. (A) is structured in a way that all the included words are necessary, and it is correct.

64)Answer: E

First, eliminate (A) and (B) because of vague pronoun use. In those choices, "it" could refer to either the decrease or "retail inventory." (C) is incorrect, as "what would be" refers to something hypothetical, while the rest of the sentence indicates that the decrease has actually happened.

Choice (D) is incorrect as well. A "six-year low level" is vague; it could refer to a level that will be low for six years as well as something more in line with the intended meaning of the sentence. That leaves choice (E), which is correct. The meaning is clear, and it avoids the pronoun problems of the first two choices.

65)Answer: B

The opening modifier "Since the..." indicates that what follows is something that *has* been happening. Thus, we can expect to see the present perfect tense, as it is in (A), (B), and (D).

(D) can be eliminated due to the "because of largely" at the end. "Largely" should indicate that most of the decrease in innovation is due to certain things, not that the decrease is due to largely technological pressures. (A) can also be eliminated due to the wrong preposition at the end of the underlined portion. "Because of" (in (B)) explains that one thing is the cause of another; "from" is not nearly as clear. Since the causal relationship is what the sentence is getting at, (B) is correct.

66)Answer: E

Given the list at the end of the sentence, focus on whether the list items are parallel. As written, they are not: "by choosing..., submitting, or they select..." If "they select" were replaced by "selecting," the items would be parallel. Eliminate (A).

The list items in (B) are parallel, but "are making" is incorrect compared to "make" in the other choices. (C) uses "make" and all three verbs are parallel, but the use of the word "by" before "selecting" is wrong: "choosing..., submitting..., by selecting." (D) repeats that mistake. (E) corrects all of these errors, and is correct.

67)Answer: E

First, note the incorrect use of "their" to refer to the company. That eliminates (A) and (D). Choice (B) uses the excessively wordy "to try." Since it's part of "an effort," that's redundant. (C) changes "to solidify" to "solidifying," which is non-idiomatic following the word "effort." That leaves only choice (E), which is correct.