

## Contents

I.	Comparison theory .....	2
A.	GMAT GRAMMAR BOOK.....	2
1.	Equal Comparisons.....	2
2.	Unequal Comparisons.....	3
3.	Positives, Comparatives and Superlatives .....	4
4.	Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives.....	5
5.	Numbered Comparatives.....	6
6.	Double Comparatives.....	6
7.	No Sooner .....	6
B.	GMAT Idioms of Comparison .....	7
1.	Comparisons to the subject of the sentence .....	7
1.1.	More than/ More (adjective) than.....	7
1.2.	A is different from B.....	8
1.3.	in contrast to A, B.....	9
1.4.	unlike A, B .....	9
1.5.	compared to A, B .....	9
2.	Rather vs. Instead .....	9
3.	Distinction .....	10
4.	Contrast.....	10
5.	Three particularly sophisticated idioms for comparisons.....	11
6.	More vs. Greater and Less vs. Fewer .....	12
6.1.	Getting bigger: more vs. greater.....	12
6.2.	Getting smaller: less vs. fewer .....	13
7.	So....Let's Talk about "So" .....	14
7.1.	So - Clauses of purpose .....	15
7.2.	So - comparisons.....	15
7.3.	So - Clause of consequence.....	16
II.	Comparison GMAT questions .....	17

## I. Comparison theory

### A. GMAT GRAMMAR BOOK

This post is a part of [[GMAT GRAMMAR BOOK](#)]

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Comparisons use adjectives and adverbs to indicate degrees of difference, which can be equal or unequal.

#### 1. Equal Comparisons

An equal comparison shows that two entities are exactly the same, if positive, or not the same, if negative. The word *as* is used on either side of the adjective or adverb.

Mary is as tall as her sister. **OR** Mary is not as tall as her sister.

Sometimes, the word *so* is used in the first position of a negative comparison.

Mary is not so tall as her sister.

**NOTE:** In correct English, a subject pronoun is always used after the comparison phrase. This is often misused in speech.

Mary is as tall as she. You are not as old as I.

Examples of equal comparisons:

My brother is as big as an ox. (adjective)

Robert is as intelligent as Jane. (adjective)

That sprinter runs as fast as a cheetah. (adverb)

Our choir sings as well as yours. (adverb)

Sometimes, nouns can be used in comparative phrases of equality by using *the same* in front of it.

My car runs the same speed as yours. My car runs as fast as yours.

Their party ran the same length as the concert. Their party ran as long as the concert.

**NOTE:** The opposite of *the same as* is *different from*. You should never use *different than*.

My ice cream is different from yours.

Their uniforms are different from ours.

## 2. Unequal Comparisons

Unequal comparatives show that there is a greater or lesser degree of difference.

The word *than* is always used at the end of the comparative, unless the object has already been established and is known.

With a verb after the word "than", ambiguity arises --- is the word after "than" in parallel with the subject or the object? In other words,

### "A has more X than B"

Does this mean

- (1) A has more X than B has X?
- (2) A has more X than A has B?

My brother is bigger than your brother. OR My brother is bigger. (object known)

### The following rules generally apply to this type of comparative.

- Add *-er* to the adjective or adverb base of most one and two syllable words. (fast = faster; tall = taller; smart = smarter)
- When the adjective or adverb has three or more syllables then you add the word *more* without changing the adjective or adverb. (more important; more gorgeous; more intelligent)
- Also, use *more* with words ending in these suffixes: *-ed*, *-ing*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-ish*. (more enraged, more careful, more caring, more porous, more bullish)
- With one-syllable words that end in a single consonant and are preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled before adding *-er* (with the exception of *w*, *x* and *z*). (hot = hotter; big = bigger; red = redder)
- When a word ends in a consonant + *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *-er*. (clumsy = clumsier, funny = funnier, dry = drier)

**NOTE:** The suffix *-er* means the same as *more*. It is incorrect to use them together. You can NOT say: *more nicer*, *more uglier*, *more faster*

Using *much* or *far* before the unequal comparative intensifies the meaning even more.

Your outfit is far more fashionable than mine.

A jet is much faster than a plane.

Silver is much less desirable than gold.

Nouns can also be used in comparisons, but the correct determiners must be used with countable or uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns use *more*, *fewer*, *less* + noun + *than*

He has more comics than me.

Non-countable nouns use *many, much, little, less* + noun + *as*  
They have as much food as we.

Examples of countable and non-countable nouns used in comparatives:

Emily has as little money as I. (non-countable)  
I have fewer coins than Emily. (countable)  
My friend doesn't have as much work as Sam. (non-countable)  
I have more classes than my friend. (countable)

### 3. Positives, Comparatives and Superlatives

Most adjectives have three forms: the positive (*sad*), the comparative (*sadder*) and the superlative (*saddest*).

If the adjective has three or more syllables then it will usually begin with *more* or *less*, or *most* or *least*, without changing the adjective. Study the following chart.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
large	larger	largest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
intelligent	less intelligent	least intelligent
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

Adverbs are also sometimes used as comparatives and superlatives. Usually, adverbs have three or more syllables. If so, they are used with *more* or *less* for the comparative and *most* or *least* for the superlative.

She worked more painstakingly than Ralph. (comparative)  
He behaved more comically than all the other clowns. (comparative)  
That bull acts the most chaotic of all. (superlative)  
That kid cries the most pitifully of all the rest. (superlative)

The positive doesn't show any comparison, but simply describes the quality of a person, group, or thing.

The girl is pretty.  
The doctor is smart.

The comparative shows a greater, or lesser, degree of difference between two people, groups, or things. The word *than* is used if the object of comparison is mentioned. It is not needed if the object of comparison is understood.

His dad is taller than yours. OR His dad is taller.

This disease is more contagious than that one. OR This disease is more contagious.

Martin is less dynamic than his brother. OR Martin is less dynamic.

The superlative compares three or more people, groups, or things and shows which one is superior, or inferior, to the others.

Sally is the nicest girl in our class.

Ralph is the most successful graduate of our school.

This computer is the least expensive of all of them.

The phrase “*one of the*” is commonly used with superlative form to show that one person, group, or thing out of a number of people, groups, or things is the most, or least. When this phrase is used, the “group” noun is plural while the verb is singular.

*One of the fastest* planes in the world is the Concord.

Mohammad Ali is one of the greatest boxers in the world.

#### 4. Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

A few adjectives and superlatives used in comparative and superlative phrases are irregular.

Study the examples in the chart below.

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Far	farther <b>OR</b> further	farthest <b>OR</b> furthest
Little	less	least
Much or many	more	most
Good or well	better	best
Bad or badly	worse	worst

Examples of irregular comparatives and superlatives:

Sally’s cooking is much better than Mary’s.

My car is running worse now than it did yesterday.

I live farther away than you.

Why do these shoes cost less than those?

## 5. Numbered Comparatives

Numbered comparatives can include such words or phrases as: *half, twice, three times, four times*, etc. The phrase *as much as* is used for non-countable nouns and *as many as* is used for countable nouns. The phrase *more than* is NOT used with numbered comparatives. It is incorrect to say *four times more than*, etc.

This rock weighs twice as much as that one.  
Ronald has four times as much money as Paul.  
The cat had half as many kittens as before.

## 6. Double Comparatives

When a sentence begins with a comparative structure then the second clause must also begin with a comparative.

The harder you study, the easier the class will be.  
The sooner you get to work, the earlier you can go home.  
The more you resist, the harder it will be.  
The more he studied, the better he got at Math.

## 7. No Sooner

If the phrase *no sooner* begins a sentence, the word *than* must begin the second clause. Also, notice that the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject in this sentence structure.

No sooner had Lisa hung out the laundry than it began to rain.  
No sooner will I receive my check than it will all be spent on bills.  
No sooner had he began the competition than he felt a tear in his leg muscle.

## B. GMAT Idioms of Comparison

BY [MIKE](#) ON MARCH 12, 2013 IN [GRAMMAR](#), [IDIOMS](#), [SENTENCE CORRECTION](#)

**UPDATE:** You can find this blog and others about idioms in our new [GMAT Idiom eBook!](#)

Business is all about comparisons — which brand or option or product is cheaper? faster? more reliable? safer? a better investment? etc. etc. Because of this, the GMAT loves [comparisons](#), and loves to explore them in Sentence Correction. The idioms used in comparisons are endless varied and subject to numerous colloquial errors, so this is veritable treasure trove for the Sentence Correction to explore.

In a previous posts, I discussed

- a. [the “like” vs. “as” distinction](#)
- b. [a tricky exception to the “like” vs. “as” distinction](#)
- c. [comparisons involve “so”](#)
- d. [comparisons involving quantities](#)
- e. [a quirky comparison idiom](#)

This article takes a look at a wide variety of idioms used in comparisons.

### 1. Comparisons to the subject of the sentence

<http://magoosh.com/gmat/2013/gmat-idioms-of-comparison/>

The following forms can be used when one term of the comparison is the subject of the sentence, a very common form on GMAT Sentence Correction.

**more than/ more (*adjective*) than**

**different from**

**in contrast to A, B**

**unlike A, B**

**compared to A, B**

#### 1.1. More than/ More (*adjective*) than

The first involves a few variations. If the verb is intransitive (i.e. it takes no direct object), then we can use the construction **A [verb] “more than” B**.

1) *Alison sings more than Bertrand.*

Here, the phrase “more than” can be replaced with any comparative adverb phrase.

- 2) *Charles sleeps more deeply than David.*
- 3) *Elizabeth laughs more heartily than Francine.*

In any of those three, it would also be correct to stick a verb after the word “than”

- 1a) *Alison sings more than does Bertrand.*
- 2a) *Charles sleeps more deeply than David does.*

These sentence are fine either with or without the verb after the word “than.”

If the verb is transitive (i.e. it takes a direct object), then we use the construction **A [verb] “more” [direct object] “than” B** or **A [verb] [direct object] [comparative adverb] “than” B**.

- 4) *Gerald has published more articles than Henry.*
- 5) *Iphigenia follows baseball more avidly than does James.*
- 6) *Ken gives more money to charity than does Lawrence.*

In #4, we could have added a verb after “than” — that also would have been correct. In #5 and #6, the verb after “than” is absolutely necessary to resolve ambiguity. Consider them without this second verb:

- 5a) *Iphigenia follows baseball more avidly than James.* ☹️
- 6a) *Ken gives more money to charity than Lawrence.* ☹️

Does Iphigenia follow James as well as baseball? Does Ken give money to Lawrence as well as to charity? The absence of a verb creates ambiguity: is the object of “than” in parallel with the subject or the direct object? This ambiguity did not arise in #4, because Gerald could not possibly “publish” Henry — because of the context, Henry can only be parallel to the subject. Without the verb, though, the other two are ambiguous, and the GMAT Sentence Correction *hates* ambiguity.

## 1.2. A is different from B

The adjective “different” idiomatically take the preposition “from.” The construction “**A is different from B**” contrasts A with B, but it’s not very interesting in and of itself. If we add an “**in that**” clause, then the sentence becomes much more sophisticated:

- 7) *The final movement of Brahms’ Fourth Symphony is different from the final movement of virtually every other symphony in the classical repertoire in that it is a passacaglia.*

1.3. in contrast to A, B

1.4. unlike A, B

1.5. compared to A, B

The next three idioms all act as modifiers to the subject.

8) *Compared to the [Mona Lisa](#), [Leonardo's Lady with an Ermine](#) has a smile that is far less famous but just as enigmatic.*

9) *In contrast to his depraved predecessor [Caligula](#), [Claudius](#) (10 BCE – AD 54) was a particularly just and efficient ruler who enriched the [empire](#) with extensive public works.*

10) *Unlike a maze, a [labyrinth](#) has only one path from entrance to goal and thus involves no choices at all: its object is inner reflection and mystical contemplation, rather than the rational puzzle-solving that a maze demands.*

**Because all three of these are modifiers, all three are vulnerable to problems involving the [modifier touch rule](#):**

For example, consider

8a) *Compared to the [Mona Lisa](#), [Leonardo](#) painted [The Lady with an Ermine](#) in order to ...*

This is a classic GMAT Sentence Correction mistake pattern — here, the grammar suggests we are comparing the [painting](#) *The Mona Lisa* to the [artist](#) Leonardo da Vinci. The GMAT **loves** to construct incorrect SC answer choices of this form: misplaced modifiers and violations of the Modifier Touch Rule for comparative modifiers! This is one of the most common mistake patterns on the entire Sentence Correction section.

## 2. Rather vs. Instead

Sentence #10 was a “two-fer” — in addition to the “unlike” idiom, we also had an example of the “**rather than**” than idiom. Both [rather](#) and [instead](#) can be used as adverbs, meaning “on the contrary,” but these constructions don’t appear on the GMAT. The GMAT focuses on [rather than](#) vs. [instead of](#). The latter is a [compound preposition](#), and as such, could only take a noun as its object. By contrast, **rather than** can act as either a preposition (taking a noun) or a subordinate conjunction (followed by a full clause). [Instead of](#) could only put nouns in parallel, but [rather than](#) can put nouns or verbs or entire actions in parallel. In

general, the GMAT seems to avoid the situations in which a correct use of “instead of” would be allowed, and seems to use “instead of” only as an incorrect choice for “rather than.”

11) *She simply bought a condo in Boston, rather than pay for a hotel room for several months.* In that sentence, the verbs “bought” and “pay” are in parallel. Notice, since the latter action is hypothetical, it is in the [subjunctive](#). If this were the correct choice in a Sentence Correction question, a typical incorrect choice would be:

11a) *She simply bought a condo in Boston, instead of paying for a hotel room for several months.*

### 3. Distinction

The proper idioms here are **distinguish between A and B** and **distinction between A and B**, **distinguish A from B** and **the distinction of A from B**. The subtle differences between these are not worth exploring — the GMAT Sentence Correction will not split hairs like this. In all of these constructions, both A and B have to be either nouns or something that acts as a noun — a [gerund](#) or a [substantive clause](#). Here’s an example with gerunds:

12) *Many ethicists do not distinguish between telling an outright lie and intentionally concealing some part of the true.*

Here’s an example with substantive clauses.

13) *The distinction of what the eye sees from what the brain perceives is, for all practical purposes, meaningless.*

### 4. Contrast

Both of these idioms are correct: **in contrast with** and **in contrast to**. The construction “as contrasted with/to” is not acceptable. Both “with” and “to” are prepositions, so again, they can be followed by a noun, or by something that acts as a noun — a gerund or a substantive clause. Here’s an example with a gerund.

14) *In contrast to sending an email, writing a text message seems like such an evanescent form of communication.*

The GMAT Sentence Correct does not like the structure [preposition][noun]participial phrase] — that’s too much “action” for a preposition to contain.

15a) *In contrast to Dante assigning his enemies to hell, Joyce, in Finnegans Wake, celebrates and has fun even with the words of his harshest critics.* ☹

We would have to change that first action entirely to a noun (e.g. “Dante’s assignment of his enemies to hell” = *awkward!*), or have to use a subordinate conjunction contrast word, such as “**whereas**”

15b) *Whereas Dante assigned his enemies to hell, Joyce, in Finnegans Wake, celebrates and has fun even with the words of his harshest critics.*

### 5. Three particularly sophisticated idioms for comparisons

Finally, we reach the heights of Parnassus, some of the most sophisticated language you could see on the GMAT Sentence Correction.

**same to A as to B**

**just as P, so Q**

**X is to Y what A is to B**

The first is a remarkably succinct construction. In this, A and B are most often people, and the subject is some sort of experience.

16) *Are the emotional inflections in the human voice the same to a dog as to a baby?*

Notice, we could include repeat the subject & verb after “as” — “as they are to a baby” — this would also be correct, but less succinct.

In the second idiom, P and Q are full [noun]+[verb] clauses, describing actions we are comparing.

17) *Just as Darwin’s ideas “dethroned” humans from their supposed unique place among biological entities, so Freud’s ideas subordinated the conscious subject to much more power forces of the Unconscious.*

18) *Just as the Sun is the center of eight planets and numerous smaller satellites, so Jupiter holds in orbit four large moons and dozens of smaller moons, forming a “solar system in miniature.”*

Perhaps the most sophisticated is the final idiom, which compares two relationships — it compares the relationship between X & Y to the relationship between A & B.

19) *Franklin was to many of the younger members of the Continental Congress, such as Jefferson and Hancock, what Niels Bohr was to the founders of Quantum Mechanics.*

20) *The ancient Celtic stories of Arthur were to Malory’s Le Morte D’Arthur what Muslim tales of the Mi’raj were to Dante’s Divine Comedy.*

- See more at: <http://magoosh.com/gmat/2013/gmat-idioms-of-comparison/#sthash.H1q5IjJe.dpuf>

## 6. More vs. Greater and Less vs. Fewer

BY MIKE ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2012 IN GRAMMAR, SENTENCE CORRECTION, VERBAL

### Let how to talk about quantities in comparisons on GMAT Sentence Corrections

There's actually a math question on the GRE entitled "[Quantitative Comparison](#)", an alternative math question that resembles nothing asked on the GMAT. This article is not about that at all. This article is about GMAT Verbal questions: specifically, Sentence Correction question in which numerical quantities are discussed and compared.

#### Countable vs. Uncountable

Some things in life (cars, cats, houses, lawnmowers, etc.) come in countable units. The hallmark of items that are countable nouns is that we would ask, "how many?" (how many cars? how many cats? etc.)

Some things in life (air, water, pleasure, pain, science, art, money, etc.) can come in varying quantities, but there are no countable units; rather, these things come in what you might call uncountable bulk. The hallmark of uncountable nouns is that we would ask the question "how much?" (How much air is in that tire? How much pain was he in? How much science does she know?)

**This distinction between countable vs. uncountable will be important below.**

#### 6.1. Getting bigger: more vs. greater

**When something countable increases, we use "more"**

1) Holland has more tulips than does any other country in Western Europe.

Tulips are separate: you can count how many tulips you have.

**When something uncountable increases, we also use also "more"**

2) The US State of [Georgia](#) has more land than does the state of [Pennsylvania](#).

3) It costs more to go to the ballgame than to go to the opera.

Land is an uncountable noun, and in #3, the implicit noun is “money”, which is also uncountable.

The question arises: when do we use “greater” rather than “more”? We use “greater” when the noun in question **is a number**. We can count the number of tulips, but a tulip itself is not a number. Some examples of nouns that are themselves numbers are: percent, interest rate, population, volume, distance, price, cost, and number.

4) The area of Georgia is greater than that of Pennsylvania.

5) The price of a trip to the ballgame is greater than the cost of a night at the opera.

6) [Call option](#) premia are greater when interest rates are higher.

(Notice, for certain economic quantities, we will use “higher” for an increase.) In general, things take “more” but numbers take “greater.” The “increasing” case is the easier of the two cases.

## 6.2. Getting smaller: less vs. fewer

<http://magoosh.com/gmat/2012/gmat-comparisons-more-vs-greater-and-less-vs-fewer/>

I will warn you: we are coming up on one of the most frequently made mistakes in spoken English. Even otherwise highly literate and intelligent people routinely make this mistake. Yet, the GMAT will penalize you for making this mistake. It’s the confusion of “less” and “fewer.”

When something uncountable decreases, we use “less”:

7) Pennsylvania has less land than does Georgia.

8) I have gotten less water in my basement since sealing the windows.

OK, now get ready for the mistake-zone. When something countable decreases, we use “fewer”:

9) Female drivers tend to get fewer speeding tickets.

10) My dorm had fewer international students.

11) When fewer people are unemployed, the interest rates tend to rise.

12) If you were rich, would you have fewer problems?

It's quite possible that some of those, or even all of those, "sound" wrong. Many many people would make the mistake of using the word "less" in those sentences even though the word "fewer" is 100% correct. If you can count it, you need to use "fewer" instead of "less." In other words, whenever you would use "how many?" instead of "how much?", you need to use "fewer" instead of "less."

By the way, the winner for the all-time most widespread grammatically incorrect sign: "ten items or less". How many times have you seen that grammatical error at the grocery store?

Mercifully, when we compare numbers, and numbers decrease, we can simply go back to using "less."

13) The population of [Mongolia](#) is less than that of [Los Angeles](#).

14) The cost of a night at the opera is less than total cost of a day at the ballgame.

15) The melting point of zinc is less than that of copper.

BTW, "melting point" is a temperature, so it is indeed a number.

- See more at: <http://magoosh.com/gmat/2012/gmat-comparisons-more-vs-greater-and-less-vs-fewer/#sthash.0bEdDlyQ.dpuf>

## 7. So....Let's Talk about "So"

BY [MIKE](#) ON AUGUST 22, 2012 IN [IDIOMS](#), [PARTS OF SPEECH](#), [SENTENCE CORRECTION](#), [VERBAL](#)

<http://magoosh.com/gmat/2012/so-lets-talk-about-so/>

One of the most bewildering aspects of the English language, especially for non-native speakers, are all the tiny monosyllabic words packed with a load of meanings and a wide variety of possible usages: "to", "for", "as", etc. One of the trickiest on this list is the word "so", which appears so frequently on the GMAT Sentence Correction that I decided to write this blog article, so as to alert you to the word's many guises.

Some of the uses of "so" are restricted to colloquial use only ("That is so true!", "I so am going to tell her!"), not accepted in formal English. Other uses, while they are perfectly acceptable ("Leonardo was so talented."), are not particularly difficult, and so, are not tested on the GMAT. The focus here is on those uses most frequently tested on the GMAT SC.

### 7.1. So - Clauses of purpose

When we want a subordinate clause to indicate the purpose or intention of some action, that clause can begin with the words “so that” or “so as to”. Here are a couple examples:

1) I went into town so that I could see Marcia before she left.

2) I went into town so as to see Marcia before she left.

Both of those are perfectly correct. In this instance, the second is slightly shorter, so it would be marginally preferable, although the GMAT SC will never ask you to compare two constructions as similar as this. Notice, the second form, “so as to”, is slightly more efficient when the actor in the independent clause is the same as the actor in the subordinate clause. What if those two actors are different?

3) I lent Robert my car so that he could drive to town and see Marcia before she leaves.

4) I lent Robert my car so as to allow him to drive to town and see Marcia before she leaves.

Again, both are correct, although now the second construction sounds a bit too wordy and indirect. Again, the GMAT SC will not have you compare two sentences this close. The GMAT definitely does not like this variation at all:

5) I went into town so I could see Marcia before she left. ☹

The word “that”, or the words “as to”, are needed in this construction. Sentence #5 could be an incorrect answer choice, compared to either #1 or #2 above.

### 7.2. So - comparisons

The word “so” can be used as an adverb intensifying the degree of a noun.

6) Located on one of the most scenic stretches of the Onondaga River, the suburb of Aureum is so expensive.

Admittedly, this is a borderline colloquial usage not likely to appear on the GMAT. The words “as ... as” are used for comparisons.

7) Located on one of the most scenic stretches of the Onondaga River, the suburb of Aureum is as expensive as the most exclusive neighborhoods of Westchester County, north of New York City.

That comparison is 100% grammatically correct. The problem comes when these two forms are conflated.

8) Located on one of the most scenic stretches of the Onondaga River, the suburb of Aureum is so expensive as the most exclusive neighborhoods of Westchester County, north of New York City.

That is a classic mistake pattern for a comparison on the GMAT SC. It's all the more tempting because, as I will discuss below, the combination "so ... as" is correct in an entirely different structure. In a simple comparison of two nouns, the structure "as ... as" is correct, and the structure "so ... as" is always wrong.

### 7.3. So - Clause of consequence

Sometimes we specify the degree of an adjective ("so large", "so far north") simply for emphasis. Sometimes, we construct a comparison ("as large as", "as far north as"). Sometimes, though, we underscore the degree of an adjective in order to discuss something that results from this. One perfectly correct construction for this is the form: "so [adjective] that". For example,

9) Jupiter is so large that, if it were hollow, a thousand Earths could fit inside.

10) The city of Murmansk is so far north that it undergoes more than two full months of sunless darkness in the middle of winter.

Both of these are 100% grammatically correct, and either could be the correct answer on a GMAT SC question. Another perfectly correct construction is the form: "so [adjective] as to" — this is the legitimate use of the "so ... as" combination! For example,

11) The hurricane was so powerful as to topple every telephone pole on Main St.

12) [Mariano Rivera](#) is so dominant a closer as to top the career rankings in [Adjusted ERA+](#).

Again, perfectly correct, and either could be the correct answer on a GMAT SC question. Be careful, though, not to confuse this completely correct use of "so ... as" with the faulty comparison given in #8 above.

## II. Comparison GMAT questions

1. (GMAT Prep) Officials at the United States Mint believe that the Sacagawea dollar coin will be used more as a substitute for four quarters rather than for the dollar bill because its weight, only 8.1 grams, is far less than four quarters, which weigh 5.67 grams each.
  - A. more as a substitute for four quarters rather than for the dollar bill because its weight, only 8.1 grams, is far less than
  - B. more as a substitute for four quarters than the dollar bill because it weighs only 8.1 grams, far lighter than
  - C. as a substitute for four quarters more than for the dollar bill because it weighs only 8.1 grams, far less than
  - D. as a substitute for four quarters more than the dollar bill because its weight of only 8.1 grams is far lighter than it is for
  - E. as a substitute more for four quarters rather than for the dollar bill because its weight, only 8.1 grams, is far less than it is for
  
2. (SC1000) Increases in the cost of energy, turmoil in the international money markets, and the steady erosion of the dollar have altered the investment strategies of United States corporations more radically than those of foreign corporations.
  - (A) altered the investment strategies of United States corporations more radically than those of
  - (B) altered the investment strategies of United States corporations more radically than
  - (C) altered the investment strategies of United States corporations more radically than they have
  - (D) radically altered the investment strategies of United States corporations more than
  - (E) radically altered the investment strategies of United States and
  
3. (OG) According to a study by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, companies in the United States are providing job training and general education for nearly eight million people, about equivalent to the enrollment of the nations four-year colleges and universities.
  - A. equivalent to the enrollment of
  - B. the equivalent of those enrolled in
  - C. equal to those who are enrolled in
  - D. as many as the enrollment of
  - E. as many as are enrolled in

4. (Official guide) Laos has a land area about the same as Great Britain but only four million in population, where many are members of hill tribes ensconced in the virtually inaccessible mountain valleys of the north.
- A) about the same as Great Britain but only four million in population, where many
  - B) of about the same size as Great Britain is, but in Laos there is a population of only four million, and many
  - C) that is about the same size as Great Britain's land area, but in Laos with a population of only four million people, many of them
  - D) comparable to the size of Great Britain, but only four million in population, and many
  - E) comparable to that of Great Britain but a population of only four million people, many of whom
5. (SC1000) A large rise in the number of housing starts in the coming year should boost new construction dollars by several billion dollars, making the construction industry's economic health much more robust than five years ago.
- (A) making the construction industry's economic health much more robust than five years ago
  - (B) and make the construction industry's economic health much more robust than five years ago
  - (C) making the construction industry's economic health much more robust than it was five years ago
  - (D) to make the construction industry's economic health much more robust than five years ago
  - (E) in making the construction industry's economic health much more robust than it as five years ago
6. (Veritas Prep) Nothing quite like this Broadway production has ever been made before, and it proved to be a huge hit, broadcast in 20 different countries and around the world.
- A) Nothing quite like this Broadway production has ever been made before, and it proved to be a huge hit, broadcast in 20 different countries and around the world.
  - B) This Broadway production, something which has never been made before, proved to be a huge hit, broadcast around the world in 20 different countries.
  - C) Unlike anything that had ever been made before, this Broadway production proved to be a huge hit, broadcasting in 20 different countries and around the world.
  - D) Nothing quite like this Broadway show had ever been made before, and it proved to be a huge hit, broadcast in 20 different countries around the world.
  - E) Nothing quite like this Broadway show was made before, and it had proved to be a huge hit, broadcast in 20 different countries around the world.
7. (GMATprep) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, there is a disinclination on the part of many people to recognize the degree to which their analytical skills are weak.
- A) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, there is a disinclination on the part of many people to recognize the degree to which their analytical skills are weak
  - B) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, which they admit they lack, many people are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak
  - C) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, analytical skills bring out a disinclination in many people to recognize that they are weak to a degree
  - D) Many people, willing to admit that they lack computer skills or other technical skills, are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak
  - E) Many people have a disinclination to recognize the weakness of their analytical skills while willing to admit their lack of computer skills or other technical

8. (SC1000) According to a survey of graduating medical students conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges, minority graduates are nearly four times more likely than are other graduates in planning to practice in socioeconomically deprived areas.
- (A) minority graduates are nearly four times more likely than are other graduates in planning to practice
  - (B) minority graduates are nearly four times more likely than other graduates who plan on practicing
  - (C) minority graduates are nearly four times as likely as other graduates to plan on practicing
  - (D) it is nearly four times more likely that minority graduates rather than other graduates will plan to practice
  - (E) it is nearly four times as likely for minority graduates than other graduates to plan to practice
9. (Others) Unlike conventional thinking that early tribes of Apache had reached the American Southwest after the Spanish invasion in the sixteenth Century, Archeologist Seymour revealed that some storage platforms where the tribesman lived in rock shelters clearly pre-dated their stint at least 200 years earlier than originally thought.
- A) Unlike conventional thinking that early tribes of Apache had reached the American Southwest after the Spanish invasion in the sixteenth Century, Archeologist Seymour revealed that some storage platforms where the tribesman lived in rock shelters clearly pre-dated their stint at least 200 years earlier than originally thought
  - B) Unlike conventional thinking, early tribes of Apache had reached the American Southwest after the Spanish invasion in the sixteenth Century, Archeologist Seymour revealed that some storage platforms where the tribesman lived in rock shelters clearly pre-dated their stint at least 200 years earlier than originally thought
  - C) Unlike conventional thinking that early tribes of Apache had reached the American Southwest after the Spanish invasion in the sixteenth Century, Archeologist Seymour revealed that some storage platforms where the tribesman lived in rock shelters clearly pre-dated their stint at least 200 years earlier than originally thought
  - D) As per contemporary studies, and in contrast to conventional wisdom, Archeologist Seymour revealed that some storage platforms in rock shelters where the early tribesman of Apache lived pre-dated the tribal's stint at least 200 years earlier than the Spanish Invasion of the American Southwest took place in the sixteenth century
  - E) Unlike conventional thinking that early tribes of Apache had reached the American Southwest after the Spanish invasion in the sixteenth Century, current wisdom spearheaded by Archeologist Seymour revealed that the tribals had reached the spot at least 200 years earlier, basing the proposal on the storage platforms built in where the early tribesman of Apache lived in rock shelters
10. (OG) More than 30 years ago Dr, Barbara McClintock, the Nobel Prize winner, reported that genes can "jump", as pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another.
- A) as pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another
  - B) like pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another
  - C) as pearls do that move mysteriously from one necklace to others
  - D) like pearls do that move mysteriously from one necklace to others
  - E) as do pearls that move mysteriously from one necklace to some other one
11. (OG) To develop more accurate population forecasts, demographers have to know a great deal more than now about the social and economic detriments of fertility.
- A) have to know a great deal more than now about the social and economic
  - B) have to know a great deal more than they do now about the social and economical
  - C) would have to know a great deal more than they do now about the social and economical
  - D) would have to know a great deal more than they do now about the social and economic

- E) would have to know a great deal more than now about the social and economical
12. (OG) In no other historical Halley's Comet sighting did cause such a worldwide sensation as did its return in 1910-1911.
- A) did its return in 1910-1911
  - B) had its 1910-1911 return
  - C) in its return of 1910-1911
  - D) its return of 1910-1911 did
  - E) its return in 1910-1911
13. (Economist Gmat) The article on the subject of Colombian drug lords published in the Economist this morning neither alludes nor specifically describes the methods that the police employ in the fight against crime.
- A. neither alludes nor specifically describes the methods that the police employ in the fight against crime
  - B. neither allude to nor specifically describe the methods that the police employ in the fight against crime
  - C. neither alludes to nor specifically describes the methods that the police employs in the fight against crime
  - D. neither alludes nor specifically describes the methods that the police employs in the fight against crime
  - E. neither alludes to nor specifically describes the methods that the police employ in the fight against crime
14. (Economist GMAT) The word supine can either refer to the physical position of lying down while facing upward or act as a metaphor for lethargy.
- A. can either refer to the physical position of lying down while facing upward or act as
  - B. is either the physical position of lying down while facing upward or
  - C. is either the physical position of lying down while facing upward or acts as
  - D. can either be a reference to the physical position of lying down while facing upward or
  - E. can either refer to the physical position of lying down while facing upward or
15. (VeritasPrep) The report suggests that in some cases radiation levels might have an inverse effect — rodents and insects in areas with higher radiation exposure may show greater adaptation, and thus less genetic damage, compared to areas with lower radiation levels.
- A. compared to areas with lower radiation levels
  - B. compared to those in areas with lower radiation levels
  - C. as those with lower radiation levels in their area
  - D. than areas with lower radiation levels
  - E. than those in areas with lower radiation levels
16. (GMATPrep) Although people in France consume fatty foods at a rate comparable to the United States, their death rates from heart disease are far lower in France.
- A. people in France consume fatty foods at a rate comparable to the United States, their
  - B. people in France and the United States consume fatty foods at about the same rate, the
  - C. fatty foods are consumed by people in France at a comparable rate to the United States's, their
  - D. the rate of fatty foods consumed in France and the United States is about the same, the
  - E. the rate of people consuming fatty foods is about the same in France and the United States, the

17. (OG) Over 75 percent of the energy produced in France derives from nuclear power, while in Germany it is just over 33 percent.
- A. while in Germany it is just over 33 percent
  - B. compared to Germany, which uses just over 33 percent
  - C. whereas nuclear power accounts for just over 33 percent of the energy produced in Germany
  - D. whereas just over 33 percent of the energy comes from nuclear power in Germany
  - E. compared with the energy from nuclear power in Germany, where it is just over 33 percent
18. (unknown) Unlike the body's inflammatory response to cuts and sprains, with widespread swelling and stiffness immobilizing the injured area until it heals, the body's response to sunburn is more localized and resulting in a distinct line dividing affected and unaffected areas of the skin.
- A. with widespread swelling and stiffness immobilizing the injured area until it heals, the body's response to sunburn is more localized and resulting
  - B. where the injured area is immobilized with widespread swelling and stiffness until it has healed, sunburn generates a more localized response in the body, which results instead
  - C. with the injured area immobilized by means of widespread swelling and stiffness until healing, sunburn generates a more localized response in the body, one resulting
  - D. in which widespread swelling and stiffness immobilize the injured area until it has healed, the body's more localized response to sunburn results
  - E. in which widespread swelling and stiffness immobilize the injured area until healing, instead, the body's more localized response to sunburn results
19. (OG) While it costs about the same to run nuclear plants as other types of power plants, it is the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants that makes it more expensive for them to generate electricity.
- A. While it costs about the same to run nuclear plants as other types of power plants, it is the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants that makes it more expensive for them to generate electricity.
  - B. While the cost of running nuclear plants is about the same as for other types of power plants, the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants make the electricity they generate more expensive.
  - C. Even though it costs about the same to run nuclear plants as for other types of power plants, it is the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants that makes the electricity they generate more expensive.
  - D. It costs about the same to run nuclear plants as for other types of power plants, whereas the electricity they generate is more expensive, stemming from the fixed costs of building nuclear plants.
  - E. The cost of running nuclear plants is about the same as other types of power plants, but the electricity they generate is made more expensive because of the fixed costs stemming from building nuclear plants.
20. (Official guide) Although women's wages are improving, Department of Labor statistics show that the ratio of their earnings with that of men have been roughly static since 1960.
- A. with that of men have been
  - B. to that of men are
  - C. to those of men have been
  - D. with those of men is
  - E. to those of men has been
21. (GMATPrep) Just as the free computer operating system Linux has of late become even more crash resistant, so support for it within the computer industry has been growing.
- (A) as the free computer operating system Linux has of late become even more crash resistant, so

- (B) as **with** the free computer operating system Linux that has of late become even more crash resistant, so **the**
- (C) as **the free computer operating system Linux has of late become even more crash resistant**, so **it has been that**
- (D) **like** with the free computer operating system Linux becoming even more crash resistant of late, so
- (E) **like** the free computer operating system Linux that has of late become even more crash resistant, so it is that

22. (GMAT Prep) According to scientists at the University of Alaska, while the surface temperature of the globe has risen over the last century by about one degree Fahrenheit, the surface temperature in Alaska, Siberia, and northwestern Canada has increased in the previous thirty years by about five degrees.

- (A) the surface temperature in Alaska, Siberia, and northwestern Canada has increased in the previous thirty years by about five degrees
- (B) the surface temperature in Alaska, Siberia, and northwestern Canada has increased over the last thirty years by about five degrees
- (C) there was an increase in the last thirty years by about five degrees in Alaska, Siberia, and northwestern Canada
- (D) it had increased in Alaska, Siberia, and northwestern Canada by about five degrees over the previous thirty years
- (E) it has increased in Alaska, Siberia, and northwestern Canada over the previous thirty years by about five degrees

23. (Official guide) While it costs about the same to run nuclear plants as other types of power plants, it is the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants that makes it more expensive for them to generate electricity.

- A. While it costs about the same to run nuclear plants as other types of power plants, it is the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants that makes it more expensive for them to generate electricity.
- B. While the cost of running nuclear plants is about the same as for other types of power plants, the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants make the electricity they generate more expensive.
- C. Even though it costs about the same to run nuclear plants as for other types of power plants, it is the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants that makes the electricity they generate more expensive.
- D. It costs about the same to run nuclear plants as for other types of power plants, whereas the electricity they generate is more expensive, stemming from the fixed costs of building nuclear plants.
- E. The cost of running nuclear plants is about the same as other types of power plants, but the electricity they generate is made more expensive because of the fixed costs stemming from building nuclear plants.

24. (Official guide) In the five most important battleground states – New York, California, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts – Democrats reported \$48.7 million in cash on hand, compared to the Republicans, who reported \$35 million.

- A) compared to the Republicans, who reported \$35 million
- B) in comparison to the Republicans, with \$35 million
- C) compared with \$35 million for the Republicans
- D) compared with the reporting of the Republicans of \$35 million
- E) in comparison to the Republicans' report of having \$35 million

25. (GMAT Prep) To meet the rapidly rising market demand for fish and seafood, suppliers are growing fish twice as fast as their natural growth rate, cutting their feed allotment by nearly half and raising them on special diets.

- A. their natural growth rate, cutting their feed allotment  
 B. their natural growth rate, their feed allotment cut  
 C. growing them naturally, cutting their feed allotment  
 D. they grow naturally, cutting their feed allotment  
 E. they grow naturally, with their feed allotment cut
26. (Magoosh) The film professor said he regarded Leni Riefenstahl more like a pioneer of cinematographic aesthetics instead of being a Nazi propagandist.
- (A) more like a pioneer of cinematographic aesthetics instead of being  
 (B) more as a pioneer of cinematographic aesthetics than as  
 (C) more as a pioneer of cinematographic aesthetics instead of being  
 (D) mainly like a pioneer of cinematographic aesthetics, instead of like  
 (E) mainly as a pioneer of cinematographic aesthetics, as opposed to
27. (GMATPrep) Laboratory rats and mice live up to 40% longer than usual when fed a diet of at least 30% fewer calories than that which they would normally eat, but that otherwise contains all necessary vitamins and nutrients..
- A) of at least 30% fewer calories than that which they would normally eat, but that otherwise  
 B) with at least 30% fewer calories than what they would normally eat though otherwise it  
 C) that has at least 30% fewer of the calories than they would normally eat, but otherwise it  
 D) that has at least 30% fewer calories than they would normally eat but that otherwise  
 E) that has at least 30% fewer calories than that which they normally eat, though that otherwise
28. (Knewton ) A study done on children under the age of twelve showed that 15 percent of them experienced night terrors but for children whose parents had also experienced such terrors in childhood it was more likely that they would perceive their behavior as fundamentally different from their peers.
- (A) for children whose parents had also experienced such terrors in childhood it was more likely that they would perceive their behavior as fundamentally different from their peers  
 (B) for children whose parents also experienced such terrors in childhood, they were more likely than other children prone to night terrors to perceive their behavior as fundamentally different from their peers'  
 (C) when children had parents who had also experienced such terrors in childhood it was more likely for them to be perceiving their behavior as different from that of their peers'  
 (D) that children whose parents had also experienced such terrors in childhood were more likely than other children prone to night terrors to perceive their behavior as fundamentally different from their peers'  
 (E) that when children had parents who had also experienced such terrors in childhood they were more likely to be perceiving behavior that differed from their peers
29. (Others) In addition to having a greater number of students than Lexington Community College, the students in Vaughn College are academically stronger than those in Lexington, with more national achievement award winners among their ranks.
- (A) the students in Vaughn College are academically stronger than those in  
 (B) Vaughn College is home to students who are academically stronger than those in  
 (C) the students in Vaughn College are academically stronger than they are in  
 (D) Vaughn College's students are academically stronger than they are in  
 (E) Vaughn College has students stronger academically than

30. (GMAT Prep) In contrast to the ongoing trade imbalances with china and japan, the United States trade deficit with Mexico declined by \$500 million as a result of record exports to that country.
- A- In contrast to the ongoing trade imbalances with china and japan, the United states trade deficit with Mexico declined by \$500 million as a result of record exports to that country
  - B- In contrast to ongoing trade imbalances with China and Japan, the United states sold record exports to Mexico, reducing its trade deficit by \$500million
  - C- When compared with ongoing trade imbalances with china and Japan, the United states sold record exports to Mexico, reducing their trade deficit by \$500 million
  - D- Compared with ongoing trade imbalances with China and Japan , the united states sold record exports to Mexico, reducing the trade deficit by \$500million
  - E- Compared to the ongoing trade imbalances with China and Japan, the United states record exports to Mexico caused a \$500 million decline in trade deficit with that country
31. (Kaplan) Some historians estimate that in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, twice as much acreage was destroyed than had earlier been ravaged in Napoleon's Moscow burnings of 1812 and the Great Fire of London of 1666 combined.
- A) than had earlier been
  - B) than the amount that was earlier
  - C) over the amount that was previously
  - D) as had earlier been
  - E) as was
32. (OG) In addition to having more protein than wheat does, the protein in rice is higher quality than that in wheat, with more of the amino acids essential to the human diet.
- (A) the protein in rice is higher quality than that in
  - (B) rice has protein of higher quality than that in
  - (C) the protein in rice is higher in quality than it is in
  - (D) rice protein is higher in quality than it is in
  - (E) rice has a protein higher in quality than
33. (Kaplan) Unlike the use of headset telephones, which allow drivers to keep their hands on the wheel, all drivers are prohibited from using portable phones while driving.
- A) Unlike the use of headset telephones, which allow drivers to keep their hands on the wheel
  - B) Besides using headset telephones, which allow drivers to keep their hands on the wheel
  - C) Unless headset telephones, which allow drivers to keep their hands on the wheel, are used
  - D) Other than the use of headset telephones, which allows drivers to keep their hands on the wheel
  - E) Aside from using headset telephones which allow drivers to keep their hands on the wheel
34. (SC1000) In Japan elderly people are treated with far greater respect than most Western countries.
- A) most Western countries
  - B) most Western countries do
  - C) most Western countries are
  - D) they do in most Western countries
  - E) they are in most Western countries

35. (GMAT Pill) There are hopeful signs that we are shifting away from our heavy reliance on fossil fuels: more than ten times as much energy is generated through wind power now than it was in 1990.
- (A) generated through wind power now than it was
  - (B) generated through wind power now as it was
  - (C) generated through wind power now as was the case
  - (D) now generated through wind power as it was
  - (E) now generated through wind power than was the case
36. (Grockit) Records from the latter half of the 19th century show that in 1876 in Westbridge County there were 1,200 landowners, nearly 12 percent of the state landowner population, three times as many as 1852.
- A) three times as many as 1852
  - B) three times as much as 1852
  - C) triple what it was in 1852
  - D) triple the figure for 1852
  - E) thrice the number that was recorded in 1852
37. (Knewton) A survey by the Bangladesh Paribesh Andolon (BAPA) showed that in 2010 there were 20,341 high health hazardous tanneries, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) twice as much as 2000
  - B) twice as many as 2000
  - C) double what it was in 2000
  - D) double the figure for 2000
  - E) a number double that of 2000's
38. (Knewton) The recent discovery of a red oak tree sap that is anticipated to advance experimentation with natural substances in order to create cancer medicines will be able to provide chemists with a more potent mixture to work from than other trees and at a lower cost.
- (A) The recent discovery of a red oak tree sap that is anticipated to advance experimentation with natural substances in order to create cancer medicines will be able to provide chemists with a more potent mixture to work from than other trees and at a lower cost
  - (B) The recent discovery of a red oak tree sap is anticipated to advance experimentation with natural substances in order to create cancer medicines and will be able to provide chemists with a more potent mixture to work from at a lower cost than the sap extracted from other trees
  - (C) The recent discovery of a red oak tree sap, which is anticipated to advance experimentation with natural substances in order to create cancer medicines, will be able to provide chemists with a more potent mixture to work from at a lower cost than other trees
  - (D) A recently discovered red oak tree sap, which is anticipated to advance experimentation with natural substances in order to create cancer medicines, will be able to provide chemists with a more potent mixture to work from than the sap extracted from other trees can, and at a lower cost
  - (E) A recently discovered red oak tree sap, which is anticipated to advance experimentation with natural substances in order to create cancer medicines, will be able to provide a more potent mixture to work from than other trees and to decrease the cost
39. (Manhattan GMAT) Studies of test scores show that watching television has a markedly positive effect on children whose parents speak English as a second language, as compared to those whose native language is English.
- A. to those whose native language is English

- B. with children whose native language is English
- C. with those who are native English speakers
- D. to children whose parents do not
- E. with children whose parents are native English speakers

40. (GMAT Prep) Whereas in mammals the tiny tubes that convey nutrients to bone cells are arrayed in parallel lines, in birds the tubes form a random pattern.

- A. Whereas in mammals the tiny tubes that convey nutrients to bone cells are arrayed in parallel lines, in birds the tubes
- B. Whereas the tiny tubes for the conveying of nutrients to bone cells are arrayed in mammals in parallel lines, birds have tubes that
- C. Unlike mammals, where the tiny tubes for conveying nutrients to bone cells are arrayed in parallel lines, birds' tubes
- D. Unlike mammals, in whom the tiny tubes that convey nutrients to bone cells are arrayed in parallel lines, the tubes in birds
- E. Unlike the tiny tubes that convey nutrients to bone cells, which in mammals are arrayed in parallel lines, in birds the tubes

41. (Others) Although many citizens enjoy spacious and well-kept state parks, some fiscally conservative State Representatives are quick to point out that maintaining state parks cost far more than other state land.

- A) maintaining state parks cost far more than other state land
- B) state parks costs far more to maintain than other state land does
- C) maintaining state parks costs far more than other state land
- D) state parks cost far more to maintain than other state land does
- E) to maintain state parks is far more expensive than other state land

42. (Magoosh) Comparing tensile strength, spider's silk is much better at holding its own weight than high-grade alloy steel, considerably lighter because the organic composition is less dense than the metallic elements.

- A) Comparing tensile strength, spider's silk is much better at holding its own weight than high-grade alloy steel
- B) Comparing tensile strength, spider's silk is much better than high-grade alloy steel at holding its own weight
- C) Comparable in tensile strength, spider's silk is much better at holding its own weight than high-grade alloy steel
- D) Comparable in tensile strength, spider's silk, much better than high-grade alloy steel at holding its own weight
- E) Comparable in tensile strength, spider's silk is much better than high-grade alloy steel at holding its own weight

43. (Kaplan) Unlike the Arctic, where the winds are generally mild, warmed by an inversion layer that has its origin in the Gulf Stream, the winds in most regions of Antarctica are incredibly strong and viciously cold.

- A) Unlike the Arctic, where the winds are generally mild, warmed by an inversion layer that has its origin in the Gulf Stream, the winds in most regions of Antarctica
- B) Unlike the Arctic winds which are generally mild, warmed by an inversion layer that has its origin in the Gulf Stream, most regions of Antarctica have winds that
- C) In comparison with those of the Arctic, which are generally mild, warmed by an inversion layer that has its origin in the Gulf Stream, most regions of Antarctica have winds that

- D) Dissimilar to the Arctic, where the winds are generally mild, warmed by an inversion layer that has its origin in the Gulf Stream, the winds in most regions of Antarctica
- E) In the Arctic, the winds are generally mild, warmed by an inversion layer that has its origin in the Gulf Stream, but in most regions of Antarctica the winds
44. (GMAT Prep) Unlike the short flights of the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, which carried sufficient power in fuel cells and batteries, a permanently orbiting space station will have to generate its own electricity.
- A) the short flights of the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, which carried sufficient power in fuel cells and batteries
- B) the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, with sufficient enough power in fuel cells and batteries for their short flights
- C) the short flights of the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, which enabled them to carry sufficient enough power in fuel cells and batteries
- D) the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, which were capable of carrying sufficient power in fuel cells and batteries for their short flights
- E) the flights of the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, whose shortness allowed them to carry sufficient power in fuel cells and batteries
45. (Magoosh) Five-star General John Pershing had such a sweeping command in World War I as no single WWII general is a correspondence to him.
- (A) such a sweeping command in World War I as no single WWII general is a correspondence to
- (B) such a sweeping command in World War I that no single WWII general would be a correspondence with
- (C) so sweeping a command in World War I as no single WWII general would be corresponding to
- (D) so sweeping a command in World War I that no single WWII general corresponds to
- (E) such a sweeping command in World War I because no single WWII general corresponds with
46. (Princeton) With less than thirty thousand dollars in advance ticket sales and fewer acceptances by guest-speakers than expected, the one-day symposium on art and religion was canceled for lack of interest..
- (A) less than thirty thousand dollars in advance ticket sales and fewer
- (B) fewer than thirty thousand dollars in advance ticket sales and less
- (C) fewer than thirty thousand dollars in advance ticket sales and fewer
- (D) lesser than thirty thousand dollars in advance ticket sales and fewer
- (E) less than thirty thousand dollars in advance ticket sales and as few
47. (GMAT Prep) Unlike many United States cities, where a river is no longer the focal point of urban life, the river in San Antonio winds through the middle of the business district, and the River Walk, or Pasco del Rio, is the city's most popular attraction.
- A) Unlike many United States cities, where a river is no longer the focal point of urban life, the river in San Antonio
- B) Unlike the river in many cities in the United States, which is no longer the local point of urban life, in San Antonio the river
- C) Today the river in many cities in the United States is no longer the focal point of urban life, unlike San Antonio, where it
- D) In few United States cities today, a river is the focal point of urban life, but the river in San Antonio
- E) No longer do many cities in United States have a river as the focal point of urban life, but in San Antonio the river

48. (SC1000) According to Booker T. Whatley's recent analysis, planting the same crops as are planted on large farms will lead to economic disaster for the small farmer, who should plan a succession of high-value crops that will provide a year-round cash flow.
- (A) planting the same crops as are planted on large farms will lead to economic disaster for the small farmer, who
  - (B) it will lead to economic disaster for the small farmer to plant the same crops as on the large farms; they
  - (C) economic disaster will result from planting the same crops as large farms to the small farmer, who
  - (D) economic disaster for the small farmer will result from planting the same crops as on the large farms; they
  - (E) the small farmer planting the same crops as are planted on large farms will lead to economic disaster; they
49. (SC1000) According to Interstudy, a nonprofit organization that studies health maintenance organizations (HMO's), they estimate that, in comparison to last year, when only 36 percent of the nation's 607 HMO's was profitable, this year 73 percent will be.
- (A) they estimate that, in comparison to last year, when only 36 percent of the nation's 607 HMO's was profitable, this year 73 percent will be
  - (B) compared to only 36 percent of the nation's 607 HMO's being profitable last year, they estimate 73 percent would be this year
  - (C) only 36 percent of the nation's 607 HMO's were profitable last year; it estimates that this year 73 percent will be
  - (D) it estimates 73 percent of the nation's 607 HMO's would be profitable this year; last year that was only 36 percent
  - (E) only 36 percent of the nation's 607 HMO's last year were profitable, whereas they estimate it this year to be 73 percent
50. (Manhattan GMAT) Studies of test scores show that watching television has a markedly positive effect on children whose parents speak English as a second language, as compared to those whose native language is English.
- A. to those whose native language is English
  - B. with children whose native language is English
  - C. with those who are native English speakers
  - D. to children whose parents do not
  - E. with children whose parents are native English speakers
51. (SC1000) According to surveys by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, about 20 percent of young adults used cocaine in 1979, doubling those reported in the 1977 survey.
- (A) doubling those reported in the 1977 survey
  - (B) to double the number the 1977 survey reported
  - (C) twice those the 1977 survey reported
  - (D) twice as much as those reported in the 1977 survey
  - (E) twice the number reported in the 1977 survey
52. (SC1000) According to the Better Business Bureau, if you fail to advertise the highest price in a range of prices for a service or product as prominently as that of the lowest, it violates the New York Consumer Protection Law.

- (A) if you fail to advertise the highest price in a range of prices for a service or product as prominently as that of the lowest, it
  - (B) if one fails to advertise the highest price in a range of prices for a service or product as prominently as the lowest price, it
  - (C) failure to advertise the highest price in a range of prices for a service or product as prominently as the lowest
  - (D) failure to advertise as prominently the highest price in a range of prices for a service or product as the lowest
  - (E) failing to advertise as prominently the highest price in a range of prices for a service or products as that of the lowest
53. (OG) In 1979 lack of rain reduced India's rice production to about 41 million tons, nearly 25 percent less than those of the 1978 harvest.
- A) less than those of the 1978 harvest
  - B) less than the 1978 harvest
  - C) less than 1978
  - D) fewer than 1978
  - E) fewer than that of India's 1978 harvest
54. (OG) A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment, Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what Marx's Das Kapital is to socialism.
- A. Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what
  - B. Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism like
  - C. Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism just as
  - D. Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism similar to
  - E. Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism what
55. (OG) Digging in sediments in northern China, evidence has been gathered by scientists suggesting that complex life-forms emerged much earlier than they had previously thought.
- (A) evidence has been gathered by scientists suggesting that complex life-forms emerged much earlier than they had
  - (B) evidence gathered by scientists suggests a much earlier emergence of complex life-forms than had been
  - (C) scientists have gathered evidence suggesting that complex life-forms emerged much earlier than
  - (D) scientists have gathered evidence that suggests a much earlier emergence of complex life-forms than that which was
  - (E) scientists have gathered evidence which suggests a much earlier emergence of complex life-forms than that
56. (OG) A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment, Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what Marx's Das Kapital is to socialism.
- A. Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what
  - B. Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism like
  - C. Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism just as
  - D. Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism similar to
  - E. Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism what