

- OG-12 ques carried forward to OG-13 (on the left side) 1/12/12  
 - New OG-13 ques.  
 - OG-12 questions dropped in OG-13 (This will have OG-12 numbering) (These are on the right side)

**SENTENCE CORRECTION TIPS**

- 1) **Eliminate wrong answers:** For an answer choice to be correct, all the words of the underlined portion need to be correct. But for it to be wrong, only one wrong word is enough.
- 2) Use vertical or horizontal scanning to look for differences in the answer choices.
- 3) Use a tick-cross system with a pencil rather than keeping it in your memory.
- 4) Remember 'A' choice is the same as the original underlined portion.
- 5) Errors commonly occur in 4 places -
  - a) The first few words of the underlined portion
  - b) The last few words of the underlined portion
  - c) One word after the underlined portion
  - d) One word before the underlined portion

**GRAMMAR RULES**

**Common Errors**

3, 16, 40, 61  
 79, 107, 111  
 114, 126  
 6, 7, 13, 14, 22, 25  
 45, 47, 51, 56, 81  
 88, 92

- 1) **Verb-Subject mismatch** - Singular-Plural matching.
  - a) Words such as 'each', 'every', 'any' are singular.
  - b) Either/or, Neither/nor- the verb takes the form of the closest noun, i.e. whatever comes after Or /Nor.
  - c) When a sentence has a phrase between two commas, look at the part before the first comma and match it with the part after the second comma. If there are multiple commas, remove the part in between the 2 commas and then read. The sentence should still make sense. There is usually a singular-plural mismatch error.
 

*Trap- On the GMAT, the subject and the verb are placed as far apart as possible.*
  - d) Collective nouns without an 's' are singular. Example : a group of girls

19, 48, 59  
 62, 65, 68  
 74, 87, 106  
 110, 132, 135

- 2) **Comma Subject rule:** The subject should either be at the beginning of the sentence or immediately after the comma. When the sentence does not start with the subject, then immediately after the comma insert the subject of the action done before the comma.
 

*Example: Incorrect - Coming out of the store, John's wallet fell.*

*Correct - Coming out of the store, John dropped his wallet.*

**Remember** - A good way to spot this error - Whenever there is a long sentence fully underlined or when the underlined portion starts after the comma.

- 3) **Tenses:**
  - a) **Present tense:**
    - It is used for actions that take place in the present.
 

*Example: Mary is in the market now.*
    - It is used for general truths.
 

*Example: The earth is round.*

6, 12

25

116

b) Past tense:

- It is used to denote an action that was completed in the past.  
*Example:* Mary went to the market yesterday.

3, 10

c) Present Perfect Tense : Past coming into present:

- It denotes an action that starts in the past and continues in the present.  
*Example:* Mary has gone to the market.

**Remember-** This tense is always denoted by has/ have.

**Some key words for present perfect:** since, ever, never, for years, in the last few centuries...

1, 37

d) Double Past:

- When two actions took place in the past, the action that took place earlier in the past is denoted by a 'had'.  
*Example:* When her aunt had come, Mary went to the market. (The aunt came before Mary left. Hence 'had' for aunt.)  
*Example:* Mary had gone to the market when her aunt came. (Mary left before the aunt came. Hence 'had' for Mary)

69  
139

**Remember-** Use 'had' only if both actions are in the past.

- e) **Future tense:** The word 'Will' is used when the action is definite.  
*Example:* Mary will go to the market tomorrow.
- f) **'Would'** is used when the action is conditional or unsure. It is used in both Future and Past tenses. A common syntax is - If x happened, then y would happen.  
*Example:* Mary would go to the market only if the bus comes.

20, 69

**Remember -** If we talk across multiple tenses, use present tense

77, 128

4) Pronouns

- a) Who / Whom = used for people (Who is used for subject; Whom is used for object)
- Which = animals/ things
- In which = places/ phenomenon/ situations / time period
- Where = places
- When = time
- That = Which

1

43

72, 103

35

12

2, 5, 7, 26

28, 43, 46, 48

65, 66, 73, 79

80, 86, 90, 93

100, 101, 115

- b) That/ which/ it / they/ who/ whose: These pronouns refer to the subject coming immediately before them. Substitute the pronoun for the actual word and see if it fits.

*Example:* **Incorrect** - The house overlooked the lake, which was painted pink in color.  
**Correct** - The house, which was painted pink in color, overlooked the lake.

23

47

124

**Remember -** If **and/ but/ although** are used in a sentence, then the pronouns refer to the first noun or the main subject.

*Example:* Although Mary is younger than Susan, she is more mature. (Here 'she' refers to Mary)  
*Example:* The dog tried to hide under the table, but it was found. (Here it refers to the dog).

5) Parallelism- Type I - pairs

44, 93, 95  
57, 109, 138  
4, 38, 64  
16

between - and (56, 79)  
either - or (92)  
not only - but also (15, 74)  
as - as (76, 84, 32)

both - and  
neither - nor  
not - but (rather) (92, 95)  
same - as (5, 20, 22)

from - to  
just as - so  
not so much - as  
more/greater/fewer/less... - than (94, 124)

**Remember-**

- a) These words always come in pairs.
- b) These words always follow parallelism. The word immediately after the first part of the pair will be the same as the word immediately after the second part of the pair.

Example - Between the dog and the cat.  
Not only in ... but also in.  
Not only is it hot ... but it is also humid.

Parallelism- Type-II - Conjunctions

8, 13, 18, 26  
29, 41, 49, 53  
71, 79, 89, 121  
127, 134

and (29, 130, 139)  
yet (23, 96)  
as well as  
although  
but (23)  
or (21)

**Remember-** Whenever any of these words are present in a sentence, make sure to join similar things.

Example - John is intelligent and honest.  
Example - Mary is tall but her sister is short.

Parallelism- Type-III

Example - The longer the hair, the more the effort required to maintain it.

Parallelism- Type-IV

Example - Some anthropologists believe that ..... that at some time .....

- 6) **Cause and Effect**- When first action leads to the second action, it is denoted by

**Format - First action followed by resultant action in 'ing' form**

Example: The volcano erupted, blotting out the sun.

- 7) **Comparisons-**

- a) **'Like/Unlike/Whereas'** is used to compare similar things. The words after 'like/ unlike' must match the words after the comma.

Example: Like John, Marc has a black car.

Example: Unlike Mary, Susan is tall.

- b) **'Like'** is used to compare nouns.

Example: Like John, Mary is tall.

- c) **'As/ Just as'** is used to compare actions.

Example: John is as tall as Mary is.

Example: This room is treated as a garage.

11, 24, 136

61, 85

28	30
47	94

97

①, 8, 113  
138

d) 'Such as' is used together when we are giving examples.

Example: I like citrus fruits such as oranges.

'Such - as' is split up when we are proving a point or showing a degree.

Example: Such people as lawyers

Example: Incorrect - People such as lawyers.

Correct - Such people as lawyers.

98, 108

e) Compare similar things: When key comparison words are there - like, as compared to, other, that of, those of, more than, less than - compare similar things.

Example: Incorrect - The Delhi government contributes more to the national tax collection than any other government.

Correct - The Delhi government contributes more to the national tax collection than **does** any other government.

Example: Incorrect - The host paid more attention to his business clients than the others.

Correct - The host paid more attention to his business clients than **to** the others.

Example: Incorrect - The rules of Rugby are more liberal than Soccer.

Correct - The rules of Rugby are more liberal than **those of** Soccer.

Example: Incorrect - Mary is taller than **any** girl in the class.

Correct - Mary is taller than **any other** girl in the class.

983  
101

- |    |              |                    |
|----|--------------|--------------------|
| 8) | <b>Count</b> | <b>Non - Count</b> |
| a) | Number       | Amount             |
| b) | Few/Fewer    | Less/Little        |
| c) | Many         | Much               |

**Remember**-Things that can be counted or are plural, come in the Count category and those that are singular come in the Non Count category.

9) Difference between:

2 things	More than 2 things	2 things	More than 2 things
a) between	among	b) each other	one another
c) as well as/ and	and	d) better	best
e) more	most	f) other	another

10) Redundancy- Whenever these pairs come together in a sentence, that answer choice is wrong.

- |                      |                             |    |                      |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|
| since - from then on | whereby - under a provision | 82 | cause - attribute    |
| result - consequence | 24 try - attempt            |    | decade - ten years   |
| annual - each year   | can - potential             |    | likely - would occur |
| and - also           | 53 and - as well            |    | and - too            |
| rising - soaring     | 129 and - in addition       | 72 | currently - now      |
| 99 although - yet    | claimed - alleged           | 86 | explain - because of |
| fall - down          | previous - past             | 94 | rise - higher        |
| 48 although - but    | although - whereas          |    | if - would           |

38, 46, 53  
56, 87

7

same - like  
 raised - increased  
 67 grow - up  
 with - included  
 reason - because  
 so - enough  
 55 enable - to be able  
 44 rivals - against  
 would - likely  
 decline - down

like - also  
 increased - twice  
 decline - fall  
 other one  
 reason - being  
 substitute - in place of  
 more - compared  
 caused - result  
 137 regain - again  
 56 expert - authority

as - in the same way  
 rates - times  
 at least or more  
 another one  
 because - so  
 damaged - impaired  
 124 less - compared  
 whether - not  
 require - must  
 40 but - only if

11) Words followed by 'that' (whether in past or present tense):

agree	express	find	16 suggest
clear	urge	contend	58 fact
117 hypothesis	reason	reveal	predict
propose	demand	70 evidence	54 recommend
31 convince	10 hold	doubt	20 expect
50 reflect		69	

12) Words followed by 'to be'/'to'/'that':

36 seem	known	likely	unlikely
thought	76 appear	43 believe	qualify
project	76 equip	require	82 attribute
30 estimate	order		

13) Words that do not exist on the EXAM:

a) just like	138	b) such like	28	c) hopefully
d) owing to		e) seeming	40	f) lesser
g) not any		h) occurring (to be used only for natural calamity)		

14) Prefer

so  
 although  
 34,78 whether  
 once  
 quadruple  
 likely  
 28,63 try to  
 39 so that

Avoid

enough  
 but  
 if  
 one time  
 four times  
 liable  
 try and  
 so as to 39

Prefer

8,33 because  
 result from  
 compared with  
 twice/double  
 39,42,75 economic  
 it is hoped  
 do so

Avoid

due to  
 as a result of  
 compared to  
 two times  
 economical  
 hopefully  
 do it

15) Prepositions:

- 119 consider - (no preposition)
- confusion - about
- information - about
- worry - about
- modeled - after
- act - as
- 106 conceive - as
- defined - as
- depicted - as
- elect - as
- perceive - as
- regard - as
- saw/see - as
- 119 think - as
- think of - as
- view - as
- adept - at
- aim - at
- 140 dated - at
- 30 estimate - at
- target - at 40
- connection - between
- differentiate - between
- discriminate - between
- 95, 93 distinguish - between
- determined - by
- 41 argue - for
- demand - for
- 71 endured - for
- mistook - for
- need - for
- rates - for
- safeguards - for
- substitute - for
- responsible - for (something)

- discouraged - from
- prevent - from
- prohibit - from
- withhold - from
- 109 aid - in (doing)
- 118 domains - in
- increase - in
- invest - in
- precision - in
- skilled - in
- ~~aid - in (doing)~~
- perceive - in/as
- capable - of
- danger - of
- descendant - of
- evidence - of
- in danger - of
- loss - of
- master - of
- native - of (people)
- promise - of (something)
- possibility - of/for
- conceive - of X as Y
- 56 authority - on
- 46 expended - on
- have an impact - on
- debate - over
- dispute - over
- corridor - through
- 51 able/ability - to
- allocated - to
- allow - to
- attempt - to
- attribute - to 28
- 122 claim - to

- difficult - to
- efforts - to
- encourage - to
- enough - to
- essential - to
- expected - to 63
- extent - to
- 1 failed - to
- forbid - to
- inferior - to
- in order - to
- known - to
- means - to
- permit - to
- possible - to
- prefer - to
- refers - to
- related - to
- superior - to
- threat - to
- train - to
- 63 try - to
- use - to
- native - to (animals/plants)
- method - to (do something)
- responsible - to (someone)
- decide - to/upon
- fashionable - to be
- occur - when
- associate - with
- correlates - with
- credited - with
- merged - with
- united - with

16) Favored Rules:

- i) Start with the word 'Because'
  - ii) Start with the word 'Although' / 'Though'
  - iii) Start with the 'Time period'
  - iv) Start with the 'Subject'
  - 117 v) Choices with 'that' (used as a preposition)
  - vi) Adverb (normally end in 'ly') coming after the verb.
  - vii) Active voice > Passive voice
  - viii) 'To do' > 'ing'. E.g: 'To eat' > 'eating'
  - ix) Verb Form > Noun Form - words ending in - 'ance', 'ence', 'ment', 'ion', 'ity'.
- Example:- can > capability  
 able > ability  
 reduce > reduction  
 require > requirement

48 | 74 | 132

36, 65, 73, 94  
 101, 105, 106, 122  
 122

17) Avoid:

- i) 'Being'
- ii) 'Because of'
- iii) Apostrophe
- iv) Passive voice

3, 4, 37, 48  
 49, 52, 63, 67, 99  
 33, 86  
 7, 15, 19, 105  
 16, 40, 87, 97  
 107

7 95

18) Idioms/Phrase meanings:

- a) as = for instance
- b) for all = despite
- c) in that = because
- d) since = because
- 60 e) for x = because of x / because x
- f) make do = manage
- g) due to = caused by
- h) along with = in addition to.
- i) should = advice / ought to

19) Miscellaneous situations:

- a) Words such as Only/ Once/ Always/ Never/ Actually always refer to the item coming immediately after them.  
 Example: - Only Mary went to the market.  
 Mary went only to the market.  
 Mary only went to the market.  
 Example: - Incorrect - Dinosaurs existed **once**.  
 Correct - Dinosaurs **once** existed.  
 Example: - Incorrect - The Dollar is **only** second to the Euro.  
 Correct - The Dollar is second **only** to the Euro.  
 Example: - Incorrect - It would **always** be insecure.  
 Correct - It would **never** be secure.
- b) Try to keep the Infinitive 'to' and verb together.  
 Example: - Incorrect - To almost radically alter.  
 Correct - To alter almost radically.

6

- c) If there is a choice between **not until** and **until**, go for **not until**. Similarly, if there is choice between **not all** and **all**, prefer **not all**. 3

*Example:* *Incorrect* – All the movies were NOT shown.

*Correct* – NOT all the movies were shown.

*Example:* *Incorrect* – Until almost 5 pm nothing happened.

*Correct* – NOT until almost 5 pm did something happen.

- d) 'While' is for two actions happening simultaneously, 'Where/ Whereas' is used to show contrast.

- e) Even though = Although = Though

- f) Maybe = Perhaps = Can = Possibly

- g) Semi-colon = Full Stop.

- h) After an apostrophe we cannot have verb in 'ing' format.

*Example:* *Incorrect*—Organism's trying

*Correct*—Organism's attempt. 23

- i) For wishful thinking, we do not use 'was'. We use 'were' for present or future.

*Example:* *Incorrect*—I wish I was tall.

*Correct*—I wish I were tall.

For the past tense, use 'had'.

*Example:* If I had the money...

- j) 'However' is used in between punctuation marks.

- k) Replace the given verb with 'Do' or 'Does' instead of repeating the verb. 89

*Example:* Sometimes I do not eat and sometimes I **do**. (eat)

*Example:* A has more cars than **does** B.

- l) Words such as First/ Never/ Again/ Now are placed between the subject and the verb. 90

*Example:* Soap operas were **first** aired in 1970.

*Example:* Sunspots have **never** been sighted.

- m) **Wrong usage**

**Right usage**

timber wolf density

density of timber wolf

ocean changes

changes in the ocean

water access

access to water

phosphate amount

amount of phosphate

health injury

injurious to health

food allergy

allergy to food

never have been

have been never

human misery toll

toll in human misery 122

- n) Look for answers which make use of words such as 'situation', 'practice', 'event', 'findings', 'phenomenon', 'such' followed by a noun.

130  
5  
8  
②

11, 27, 91, 98  
105

17

103

101

77

86, 120