

Directions: The following questions consist of sentences that are either partly or entirely underlined. Below each sentence are five versions of the underlined portion of the sentence. The first of these, choice (A), duplicates the original version. The four other versions revise the underlined portion of the sentence. Read the sentence and the five choices carefully, and select the best version. If the original seems better than any of the revisions, select choice (A). If not, choose one of the revisions. These questions test your recognition of correct grammatical usage and your sense of clear and economical writing style. Choose answers according to the norms of standard written English for grammar, word choice, and sentence construction. Your selected answer should express the intended meaning of the original sentence as clearly and precisely as possible, while avoiding ambiguous, awkward, or unnecessarily wordy constructions.

### Test 1

1. To be a leading producer in the computer industry, a company must be international, achieve a turnover that makes efficient large-scale production possible, and secure information about technical advances.  
(A) and secure information about technical advances  
(B) and securing information about technical advances  
(C) while secure information about technical advances  
(D) and secure information of how to technically advance  
(E) and secure information in regards to technical advances
2. Of the people who brought about the Reformation, the religious revolution that grew out of objections to the doctrines of the medieval church, Martin Luther is the best known of them.  
(A) Martin Luther is the best known of them  
(B) the best known is Martin Luther  
(C) the better known of them was Martin Luther  
(D) Martin Luther is better known  
(E) the best known one was Martin Luther
3. Declining enrollments are forcing smaller private colleges to choose between raising tuition and reduction of the staff.  
(A) between raising tuition and reduction of the staff  
(B) among raising tuition and reducing staff  
(C) between raising tuition or reducing staff  
(D) between raising tuition and reducing staff  
(E) between the rise of tuition and the reduction of the staff

4. The bylaws of a corporation specify how the directors of the corporation are to be elected, whether the existing stockholders will have first right to buy any new stock issued by the firm, as well as duties of management committees.
- (A) as well as duties of management committees
  - (B) as well as the duties that the management committees have
  - (C) and that the management committees have duties
  - (D) and the management committees have duties too
  - (E) and what the duties of management committees will be
5. Although it is conceivable that certain electronic devices implanted in the brain may someday correct blindness caused by nerve damage, there is now no clear evidence of their ability to do it.
- (A) of their ability to do it
  - (B) of their doing that
  - (C) that they can do so
  - (D) that they might one day be able to do it
  - (E) to do so
6. Setting up a corporation requires more paperwork and legal provision than to establish either a proprietorship or a partnership.
- (A) than to establish either a proprietorship or a partnership
  - (B) than what it requires to establish either a proprietorship or a partnership
  - (C) than to either establish a proprietorship or a partnership
  - (D) than establishing either a proprietorship or a partnership
  - (E) than establishing proprietorships and partnerships
7. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, a test developed in the 1930s to assess character, attitudes, and behavior, is finally being revised, after many attacks recently as dated and culturally biased.
- (A) is finally being revised, after many attacks recently as dated and culturally biased
  - (B) has recently been attacked as dated and culturally biased and is finally being revised
  - (C) is finally under revision for receiving much recent attack as dated and culturally biased
  - (D) was finally revised recently because it is being attacked as dated and culturally biased
  - (E) is finally to be revised after recent attacks as dated and culturally biased

8. In the Champagne region of France, wine growers still harvest grapes as they have done for centuries, by carefully handpicking their crop and storing their precious fruit in specially aged casks.
- (A) wine growers still harvest grapes as they have done
  - (B) the wine grower still harvests grapes as he has
  - (C) wine growers still harvest grapes as was done
  - (D) wine growers still harvest grapes as has been done
  - (E) wine growers still harvest grapes as they did
9. A new generation of sophisticated copy machines, capable of unprecedented detail and accuracy, are prompting the development of more complex currency designs to prevent counterfeiting.
- (A) sophisticated copy machines, capable of unprecedented detail and accuracy, are
  - (B) sophisticated copy machines, capable for unprecedented detail and accuracy, is
  - (C) sophisticated copy machines, capable of unprecedented detail and accuracy, is
  - (D) sophisticated copy machines, capable for unprecedented detail and accuracy, are
  - (E) sophisticated copy machines that are capable of unprecedented detail and accuracy are
10. In an unusual move for a Republican, the president's directive established price controls.
- (A) the president's directive established price controls
  - (B) the president's directive was to establish price controls
  - (C) the president was successful in the establishment of controls on prices
  - (D) the president had instituted controls on prices
  - (E) the president established price controls
11. The United Automobile Workers returned to the A.F.L.-C.I.O. because of the wish of both groups to strengthen labor's role not only in politics but also industry.
- (A) of the wish of both groups to strengthen labor's role not only in politics but also industry
  - (B) both groups wished to strengthen labor's role in politics as well as in industry
  - (C) the strengthening of labor's role in politics as well as industry was wished for by both groups
  - (D) it was wished by both groups to strengthen labor's role in politics and industry as well
  - (E) both groups wished to strengthen labor's role in both of the two areas of politics and industry

12. Of all the countries contiguous to China, the Soviet Union's borders were most strongly defended.

- (A) the Soviet Union's borders were most strongly defended
- (B) the borders of the Soviet Union were defended more strongly than any of the others
- (C) the Soviet Union's borders stood out for the strength of their defensive capability
- (D) the Soviet Union had the most strongly defended borders
- (E) the Soviet Union's were the most strongly defended borders

13. Unlike the people whom settled the Western states after the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, the hope of the prospectors and adventurers who came to California during the gold rush was to get rich quickly.

- (A) the people whom settled the Western states after the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, the hope of the prospectors and adventurers who came to California during the gold rush was
- (B) the people who settled the Western states after the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, the hope of the prospectors and adventurers who came to California during the gold rush was
- (C) that of the people who settled the Western states after the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, the prospectors and adventurers who came to California during the gold rush hoped
- (D) that of the people whom settled the Western states after the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, the hope of the prospectors and adventurers who came to California during the gold rush was
- (E) the people who settled the Western states after the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, the prospectors and adventurers who came to California during the gold rush hoped

14. Before George Eliot became the popular and respected novelist known as George Eliot, she was an anonymous translator and essayist of formidably far-ranging scholarship.

- (A) Before George Eliot became the popular and respected novelist known as George Eliot, she was
- (B) Before she had been the popular and respected novelist, George Eliot, she was
- (C) George Eliot has been the popular and respected novelist, George Eliot, after such time as she was
- (D) Before George Eliot became the popular and respected novelist, George Eliot, she was
- (E) George Eliot, before she was the popular and respected novelist, George Eliot, had been

15. Just like Congress is the legislative branch of the Federal government of the United States, so Parliament is the legislative body of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- (A) Just like Congress is the legislative branch of the Federal government of the United States, so
- (B) As Congress is the legislative branch of the Federal government of the United States,
- (C) As Congress is the legislative branch of the Federal government of the United States, in the same way
- (D) Just as Congress is the legislative branch of the Federal government of the United States, so
- (E) Just as the Federal government of the United States' legislative branch is Congress,

16. The reason Frances Willard founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union was because she believed that national prohibition of alcohol will empty the poorhouses, jails, and asylums of the United States.

- (A) The reason Frances Willard founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union was because she believed that national prohibition of alcohol will empty the poorhouses, jails, and asylums of the United States
- (B) Frances Willard founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the reason being that she believed that national prohibition of alcohol will empty the poorhouses, jails, and asylums of the United States
- (C) The reason Frances Willard founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union was she believed that national prohibition of alcohol will empty the poorhouses, jails, and asylums of the United States
- (D) Because she believed that national prohibition of alcohol would empty the poorhouses, jails, and asylums of the United States, so Frances Willard founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union
- (E) Frances Willard founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union because she believed that national prohibition of alcohol would empty the poorhouses, jails, and asylums of the United States

17. The combination of technical expertise, commercial enterprise and that the government backs them judiciously should ensure Italian firms continuing to innovate and gain competitively in world markets.
- (A) that the government backs them judiciously should ensure Italian firms continuing
  - (B) the government backing them judiciously should ensure Italian firms of being about to continue
  - (C) judicious government backing should ensure that Italian firms will continue
  - (D) the government's judicious backing should ensure Italian firms that they will continue
  - (E) the government to back them judiciously should ensure Italian firms of continuing
18. The sloth, which is a South American mammal related to armadillos and anteaters, live in tropical forests where they travel through the trees upside down.
- (A) which is a South American mammal related to armadillos and anteaters, live in tropical forests where they travel
  - (B) a South American mammal related to armadillos and anteaters, live in tropical forests where they travel
  - (C) a South American mammal related to the armadillo and the anteater, lives in tropical forests where it travels
  - (D) a South American mammal related to the armadillo and the anteater, lives in tropical forests where they travel
  - (E) a South American mammal in relation to the armadillo and the anteater, lives in tropical forests where it travels
19. Early derisive reactions from art critics and established painters did not discourage the Primitivist painter Henri Rousseau to exhibit repeatedly, despite him completely lacking formal training and starting late as a professional artist.
- (A) did not discourage the Primitivist painter Henri Rousseau to exhibit repeatedly, despite him completely lacking formal training and starting late
  - (B) did not discourage the Primitivist painter Henri Rousseau exhibiting repeatedly, completely lacking formal training though he was, and starting late
  - (C) did not discourage the Primitivist painter Henri Rousseau to exhibit repeatedly, despite their complete lack of formal training and late start
  - (D) did not discourage the Primitivist painter Henri Rousseau in exhibiting repeatedly, despite his complete lack of formal training and late start
  - (E) did not discourage the Primitivist painter Henri Rousseau from exhibiting repeatedly, despite his complete lack of formal training and late start

20. The poll taxes enacted in the Southern states between 1889 and 1910 disenfranchised many citizens, since payment of the tax was a prerequisite for voting.
- (A) and 1910 disenfranchised many citizens, since
  - (B) to 1910 disenfranchised many citizens, since
  - (C) and 1910 have disenfranchised many citizens since
  - (D) to 1910 has been disenfranchising many citizens because
  - (E) and 1910 had the effect of disenfranchising many citizens, inasmuch as
21. With a population equal to Kansas in an area one three-hundredth its size, Singapore is the most densely populated nation in the world, averaging almost ten thousand people per square mile.
- (A) With a population equal to Kansas in an area one three-hundredth its size, Singapore is the most densely populated nation in the world, averaging
  - (B) With a population equal to that of Kansas in an area one three-hundredth its size, Singapore is the most densely populated nation in the world, averaging
  - (C) With Kansas's population in one three-hundredth of its area, the densest population in the world is that of Singapore, with an average of
  - (D) Singapore has the same population as Kansas but only one three-hundredth of its area, and makes it the most densely populated nation in the world, averaging
  - (E) Singapore is the most densely populated nation in the world, with Kansas's population in one three-hundredth of its area, or an average of
22. Many medical schools are now offering courses in the ethics of treating terminal patients, partly to alert students about the legal implications involved in such treatment, but primarily to prepare students, through discussion and forethought, to make responsible decisions that respect terminal patients' dignity.
- (A) but primarily to prepare students, through discussion and forethought, to make responsible decisions that respect terminal patients' dignity
  - (B) but primarily so as to prepare students, by discussing and by thinking ahead, for responsible decision-making that respects terminal patients' dignity
  - (C) but primarily for the purpose of preparing them, with discussion and forethought, to make responsible decisions that respect terminal patients' dignity
  - (D) but primarily for preparing them, through discussion and forethought, for deciding responsibly so that they respect terminal patients' dignity
  - (E) but primarily to prepare them, by discussing and thinking ahead, to responsibly decide so as to respect the dignity of terminal patients

Test 2

23. The chairman of the board of directors have decided that this year's profits will be used for research and development, rather than for a shareholder dividend.
- (A) have decided that this year's profits will be used
  - (B) has decided that this year's profits will be used
  - (C) have decided on using this year's profits
  - (D) has decided on using this year's profits
  - (E) decided this year's profits will have been used
24. Like most religions, the teachings of Sikhism are codified in a book.
- (A) Like most religions, the teachings of Sikhism are codified in
  - (B) Like most other religions, the teachings of Sikhism are codified in
  - (C) Sikhism's teachings, like those of most other religions, are codified in
  - (D) For their codification, like the teachings of most religions, Sikhism has
  - (E) Like those of most religions, Sikhism has codified its teachings in
25. Not only do deep-sea divers risk nitrogen narcosis, often called "raptures of the deep," if they descend below 200 feet, but they also fall prey to decompression sickness, commonly known as "the bends," if they ascend too quickly.
- (A) Not only do deep-sea divers risk nitrogen narcosis, often called "raptures of the deep," if they descend below 200 feet, but
  - (B) Deep-sea divers risk nitrogen narcosis, often called "raptures of the deep," if they descend below 200 feet, but
  - (C) Nitrogen narcosis, often called "raptures of the deep," is risked by deep-sea divers if they descend below 200 feet, in addition
  - (D) The descending of deep-sea divers to below 200 feet causes them risking nitrogen narcosis, often called "raptures of the deep," and
  - (E) Not only does a deep-sea diver risk nitrogen narcosis, often called "raptures of the deep," if they descend below 200 feet, but



26. A 32% wage hike, working four days a week, and above all a higher standard of factory safety is a demand that management must meet if it wishes to avoid a crippling strike.

- (A) A 32% wage hike, working four days a week, and above all a higher standard of factory safety is a demand
- (B) A 32% wage hike, a four-day workweek, and above all a higher standard of factory safety is a demand
- (C) A 32% wage hike, a four-day workweek, and above all a higher standard of safety in the factory are demands
- (D) A 32% wage hike, working four days a week, and above all a higher standard of factory safety are demands
- (E) Hiking wages 32%, working four days a week, and above all heighten the standard of factory safety are demands

27. Although new farm subsidy legislation is presently being considered in the House of Representatives, significant revision is to be expected if it is to be passed.

- (A) significant revision is to be expected if it is to be passed
- (B) they do not expect it passing without significant revision
- (C) they do not expect it passing without it being significantly revised
- (D) it is not expected to pass without it being significantly revised
- (E) it is not expected to pass without significant revision

28. At a recent conference, the Transit Authority has stated that the provisions in the Clean Air Act fail to promote mass transit as an alternative to private transportation.

- (A) has stated that the provisions in the Clean Air Act fail
- (B) stated that the provisions of the Clean Air Act fail
- (C) has stated that the provisions of the Clean Air Act will fail
- (D) stated that the provisions in the Clean Air Act are a failure
- (E) has stated the provisions in the Clean Air Act failed

29. A revolution has taken place in medical science as a result of the introduction of new methods of surgically implanting artificial and human organs.

- (A) the introduction of new methods of surgically implanting artificial and human organs
- (B) the introduction of new surgical implantation methods of human and artificial organs
- (C) the surgical introduction of new artificial and human organ implantation methods
- (D) the introduction of implantation methods of new artificial and human organs
- (E) the introduction of methods of surgically implanting new artificial and human organs

30. Added to worries about budget cuts and cost of living increases, the administrators of public health care facilities must contend with the possibility of a strike by employees.

- (A) Added to worries about budget cuts and cost of living increases
- (B) Added to budget cuts and increases in the cost of living
- (C) In addition to worry about cuts in the budget and as the cost of living increases
- (D) Added to their worrying about budget cuts and cost of living increases
- (E) In addition to worrying about budget cuts and increases in the cost of living

31. Renaissance scientist Copernicus found that his rejection of the Ptolemaic system placed him at odds not only with the Church and the scientific community of his day, but also with ship captains, who navigated according to a geocentric universe.

- (A) not only with the Church and the scientific community of his day, but also with ship captains, who navigated according to a geocentric universe
- (B) opposing the Church and the scientific community of his day, and also the ship captains, who navigated according to a geocentric universe
- (C) not only in opposition to the Church and the scientific community of his day, but with ship captains, who navigated according to a geocentric universe
- (D) not only with the Church and the scientific community of his day, but with ship captains, who calculated their navigations on a geocentric basis
- (E) opposing not only churchmen and scientists, but the ship captains, who navigated according to a geocentric universe

32. Despite them attempting to do it, doctors have not yet found a cure for the common cold.
- (A) them attempting to do it
  - (B) their attempts to do so
  - (C) them attempting to do so
  - (D) the fact that they have attempted to do it
  - (E) their attempts to do it
33. Unlike the Pulitzer, which is given for a specific work, an author receives the Nobel Prize for a lifetime's achievement in literature.
- (A) an author receives the Nobel Prize for a lifetime's achievement in literature
  - (B) an author's lifetime achievement in literature receives the Nobel Prize
  - (C) the Nobel Prize is awarded to an author's lifetime's achievement in literature
  - (D) the Nobel Prize is awarded for a lifetime of achievement in literature
  - (E) the Nobel Prize is awarded for a lifetime of achievement in literature by an author
34. Medical researchers, who have identified a genetic abnormality in parents of children with Down's syndrome, which they believe, instead of the age of the mother, may be the cause of this congenital birth defect.
- (A) which they believe, instead of the age of the mother, may be
  - (B) which, they believe, may be more important than the age of the mother as
  - (C) believe this abnormality and not the age of the mother as being
  - (D) believe that this abnormality, other than how old the mother is, may be
  - (E) believe that this abnormality, rather than the age of the mother, may be
35. Unable to walk without assistance, radio provided Franklin Roosevelt with a medium for conveying a message of vigor and confidence that would have been belied by the visual image presented on television.
- (A) radio provided Franklin Roosevelt with a medium for conveying
  - (B) Franklin Roosevelt conveyed in radio
  - (C) Franklin Roosevelt used radio to convey
  - (D) radio allowed Franklin Roosevelt to convey
  - (E) through radio it was possible

36. Modern inventions such as the pneumatic drill may seem to have improved the work conditions of manual laborers, but in fact, have increased the incidence of health hazards such as silicosis because it has aggravated the dust hazard involved in excavation and demolition.

- (A) have increased the incidence of health hazards such as silicosis because it has aggravated the dust hazard
- (B) has increased the incidence of health hazards such as silicosis because it has aggravated the dust hazard
- (C) have increased the incidence of health hazards such as silicosis because they have aggravated the dust hazard
- (D) increased the incidence of health hazards such as silicosis because they aggravated the dust hazard
- (E) increased the incidence of health hazards such as silicosis because of aggravating the dust hazard

37. The Federal Reserve Board assumes primary responsibility of the regulation for this nation's commercial banks and savings institutions.

- (A) Board assumes primary responsibility of the regulation for
- (B) Board's assumption of primary responsibility for the regulation of
- (C) Board's assuming primary responsibility to regulate
- (D) Board assumes primary responsibility for the regulation of
- (E) Board regulates primary responsibility for

38. The ground swell of public opinion made it inevitable that the Senate would approve the president's energy proposals.

- (A) it inevitable that the Senate would approve
- (B) it inevitable that the Senate had approved
- (C) it inevitable of the Senate to approve
- (D) inevitable the approval of the Senate of
- (E) the approval of the Senate inevitable of

39. Though caterpillars transform large amounts of plant matter into animal tissue and wastes, and therefore hold an important place in the food chain, they are so voracious that they have become an economic threat to farmers whose crops they eat.
- (A) they are so voracious that they have become an economic
  - (B) they are of such voracity, they have become an economical
  - (C) so voracious are they as to become an economical
  - (D) such is their voracity, they become an economic
  - (E) there is so much voracity that it has become an economical
40. The nations with nuclear capabilities have restrained the proliferation of nuclear weapons less by reaching military understandings than by the refusal to sell associated technologies.
- (A) by the refusal to sell
  - (B) not selling
  - (C) the refusal to sell
  - (D) refusing to sell
  - (E) by refusing to sell
41. During and immediately after the California gold rush, the way for a merchant to generate the most profit was to move a limited amount of scarce goods to San Francisco as quickly as possible, rather than to carry larger loads more slowly, determining the design of the clipper ship.
- (A) to carry larger loads more slowly, determining
  - (B) to carry larger loads more slowly, a situation that determined
  - (C) carry larger loads more slowly, which determined
  - (D) slowly carry larger loads which determined
  - (E) carrying larger loads more slowly, and this was a situation in determining
42. The analyst suggested that traders pay more attention to a broader measure of the money supply, known as M2, but still not to ignore standard indicators.
- (A) but still not to ignore
  - (B) and not to ignore any longer
  - (C) but that they still not ignore
  - (D) and not that they continue to ignore
  - (E) but that they are still not ignoring

43. According to the teachings of the Buddhist and Hindu religions, attaining nirvana is to enter a state of supreme liberation, leaving behind the desires that perpetuate the cycle of death and rebirth.
- (A) attaining nirvana is to enter
  - (B) to attain nirvana is entering
  - (C) to attain nirvana is
  - (D) to attain nirvana is to enter
  - (E) attaining nirvana is to be entering
44. The principal has sought approval for her plan to grant promotions to only those seventh-grade students proficient in reading without meeting with opposition.
- (A) reading without meeting with opposition
  - (B) reading, having met with no opposition
  - (C) reading, without the opposition of others
  - (D) reading, and has not met with opposition
  - (E) reading without opposition

### Test 3

45. More adeptly handling responsibilities than his predecessors were, the new owner of the property rapidly increased the production rate of the land.
- (A) More adeptly handling responsibilities than his predecessors were
  - (B) Being that he was more adept at handling responsibilities than were his predecessors
  - (C) Handling more adeptly responsibilities than are his predecessors
  - (D) More adept than his predecessors at handling responsibilities
  - (E) Since he handled responsibilities in a manner more adeptly than had his predecessors
46. In general, people support cuts in government spending until they discover that it will affect their own day-to-day lives quite practically.
- (A) it will affect
  - (B) it would affect
  - (C) the cuts will affect
  - (D) the cuts' affects will be on
  - (E) it will have an affect on

47. Before they will consider a settlement, the striking teachers demand that the school board fire the substitute teachers and establishes payment scales guaranteeing cost of living increases.
- (A) and establishes payment scales guaranteeing cost of living increases
  - (B) and to establish payment scales that would guarantee cost of living increases
  - (C) and establishes payment scales to guarantee cost of living increases
  - (D) and establish payment scales to guarantee cost of living increases
  - (E) to establish payment scales that would guarantee cost of living increases
48. Each of the factory towns which has pollution as a severe problem is in need of a drastically reformed system of industrial waste disposal.
- (A) which has pollution as a severe problem is
  - (B) where the pollution problem has become severe is
  - (C) where the pollution problem has become severe are
  - (D) in an area in which the pollution problem has become severe are
  - (E) in which the pollution problem has become severe are
49. Unlike George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other revolutionary heroes, the reputation of Thomas Paine suffered greatly, to the point where no church cemetery would accept Paine for burial when he died in 1809.
- (A) Unlike George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other revolutionary heroes, the reputation of Thomas Paine suffered greatly, to the point where
  - (B) Unlike the reputations of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other revolutionary heroes, Thomas Paine suffered greatly, to the point that, because of his reputation,
  - (C) In contrast to George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other revolutionary heroes, the reputation of Thomas Paine suffered greatly, such that
  - (D) The reputation of Thomas Paine, unlike those of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other revolutionary heroes, suffered so greatly that
  - (E) Thomas Paine's reputation suffered greatly, so much so that, unlike George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other revolutionary heroes,
50. The Moghul emperors of India devised an administrative machine, a system of land tenure, and a codified method of collecting revenue, all of which long outlasted their rule.
- (A) a codified method of collecting revenue
  - (B) codified a method of revenue collection
  - (C) codified a method of collecting revenue
  - (D) collected revenue by a codified method
  - (E) collected revenue by a method of codification

51. Among the safest of all perishable foods, pathogens cannot grow in yogurt because it is highly acidic.
- (A) pathogens cannot grow in yogurt because it is highly acidic
  - (B) yogurt's high acidity prevents the growth of pathogens
  - (C) yogurt is highly acidic and does not support the growth of pathogens
  - (D) the high acidity of yogurt prevents the growth of pathogens
  - (E) it is hard for pathogens to grow in yogurt because it is highly acidic
52. Erno Rubik, the Hungarian entrepreneur and inventor of the Rubik's Cube, has come up with a new puzzle so complicated neither he or anybody else either has been able to calculate a formula for its solution.
- (A) so complicated neither he or anybody else either has
  - (B) so complicated neither he and no one else either has
  - (C) so complicated that neither he nor anyone else have
  - (D) of such complication that he and no one else either has
  - (E) so complicated that neither he nor anyone else has
53. American children perform more poorly in athletic tests of speed, strength, and endurance than do their European contemporaries.
- (A) American children perform more poorly in athletic tests of speed, strength, and endurance than do
  - (B) The American child performs more poorly in athletic tests of speed, strength, and endurance as does
  - (C) American children perform more poorly in athletic tests of speed, strength, and endurance than does
  - (D) The American child performs more poorly in athletic tests of speed, strength, and endurance as do
  - (E) The American child performs more poorly in athletic tests of speed, strength, and endurance than do



54. Daunted by the threat of costly lawsuits, it was decided by most American pharmaceutical companies to abandon doing research in new forms of contraceptives.

- (A) it was decided by most American pharmaceutical companies to abandon doing research in new forms of contraceptives
- (B) the decision of most American pharmaceutical companies was to abandon doing research in new forms of contraceptives
- (C) most American pharmaceutical companies have decided to abandon research in new forms of contraceptives
- (D) research in new forms of contraceptives was abandoned by most American pharmaceutical companies
- (E) most American pharmaceutical companies decided on abandoning research in new forms of contraceptives

55. By observing the techniques of medicine men, such as physical manipulation and the application of herbs, one has the capacity to learn things about the human body not normally taken into consideration by practitioners of Western medicine.

- (A) By observing the techniques of medicine men, such as physical manipulation and the application of herbs, one has the capacity to learn things
- (B) By observing the techniques of medicine men, such as physical manipulation and the application of herbs, one can learn things
- (C) If you observe the techniques of medicine men, such as physical manipulation and the application of herbs, one can learn things
- (D) Observing the techniques of medicine men, such as physical manipulation and the application of herbs, things can be learned
- (E) Observing the techniques of medicine men, such as physical manipulation and the application of herbs, the capacity is given to one to learn things

56. Rockets, like the airplane and the jet, were rapidly improved during World War II.

- (A) Rockets, like the airplane and the jet, were
- (B) The rocket, like airplanes and jets, was
- (C) Rockets, like airplanes and jets, was
- (D) The rocket, like the airplane and the jet, were
- (E) The rocket, like the airplane and the jet, was

57. More than any other single event in the history of Europe, the Spanish Inquisition, instituted by Ferdinand and Isabella and controlled by the Spanish kings, is remembered for the burning of persons condemned as heretics.

- (A) More than any other single event in the history of Europe, the Spanish Inquisition, instituted by Ferdinand and Isabella and controlled by the Spanish kings, is remembered
- (B) More than any single event in the history of Europe, the Spanish Inquisition, instituted by Ferdinand and Isabella and controlled by the Spanish kings, was remembered
- (C) The Spanish Inquisition, instituted by Ferdinand and Isabella and controlled by the Spanish kings, more than any event in the history of Europe, is remembered
- (D) More than any other single event in the history of Europe, the Spanish Inquisition, instituted by Ferdinand and Isabella and controlled by the Spanish kings, are remembered
- (E) The Spanish Inquisition, instituted by Ferdinand and Isabella and controlled by the Spanish kings, are remembered more than any single event in the history of Europe

58. Although the losing party disapproves of every aspect of the opponent's platform, they later conceded that there must be a basis for a cooperative government and agreed to compromise.

- (A) disapproves of every aspect of the opponent's platform, they later conceded that there must be a basis
- (B) disapproves of every aspect of the opponent's platform, it later conceded that there must be a basis
- (C) disapproved of every aspect of the opponent's platform, they later conceded that there have to be some ground
- (D) had disapproved of every aspect of the opponent's platform, it later conceded that there must be a basis
- (E) had disapproved of every aspect of the opponent's platform, they later conceded that there are grounds

59. When the first nuclear device was detonated in the desert of New Mexico, a new military era can be said to have begun as both the physical power of the atom and the psychological power of deterrence take their places in the world arsenal.
- (A) as both the physical power of the atom and the psychological power of deterrence take their places in the world arsenal
  - (B) as both the physical power of the atom and the psychological power of deterrence took their places in the world arsenal
  - (C) as the physical power of the atom and the psychological power of deterrence both take their place in the world arsenal
  - (D) as a result of the fact that both the physical power of the atom and the psychological power of deterrence took their respective places in the world arsenal
  - (E) as a consequence of the fact that both the physical power of the atom and the psychological power of deterrence take their places in the world arsenal
60. In “A Confession,” Count Tolstoy relates that despite his fame as a writer, and his great wealth and happy family life, he came to the conclusion that his life was meaningless.
- (A) fame as a writer, and his great wealth and happy family life
  - (B) literary fame, great wealth, and happy family life
  - (C) fame as a writer, great wealth, and his happy family life
  - (D) fame, which was literary, his wealth, which was great, and his family life, which was happy
  - (E) literary fame, the wealth he possessed, and the fact that he had a happy family
61. Despite forceful legal pleas for the restitution of expropriated cultural artifacts to the place of their origin, the British Museum continues to rebuff the Greek authorities requesting that it should return the Parthenon marbles removed from the Acropolis by Lord Elgin in 1806.
- (A) requesting that it should
  - (B) requesting them to
  - (C) and its request to
  - (D) who request that it
  - (E) who request them to

62. Any theory of grammar should answer three basic questions: what constitutes knowledge of grammar, how it is acquired, and how it is put to use.
- (A) it is acquired, and how it is put to use
  - (B) is knowledge of grammar acquired and how put to use
  - (C) it was acquired and put to use
  - (D) the acquisition of it is put to use
  - (E) the knowing of it is acquired and how it is put to use
63. Submarine exploration reveals both that hot water vents through the sea floor at great depths, but also that it supports diverse life forms in the complete absence of light.
- (A) both that hot water vents through the sea floor at great depths, but also that it supports diverse life forms
  - (B) both hot water venting through the sea floor at great depths, as well as their supporting diverse life forms
  - (C) that the support of diverse life forms at great depths where hot water vents through the sea floor
  - (D) both that hot water vents through the sea floor at great depths, and that it supports diverse life forms
  - (E) that hot water both vents through the sea floor at great depths, and the support of diverse life forms
64. Unlike other scholars, the eminent mythologist has concluded that the stories of Gilgamesh and Osiris record the transition from the age of matriarchal religious authority to that of patriarchal political power.
- (A) Unlike other scholars, the eminent mythologist has concluded
  - (B) Unlike other scholars, the eminent mythologist's conclusion
  - (C) Unlike other scholars, the eminent mythologist's conclusion is
  - (D) Unlike those of other scholars, the eminent mythologist's conclusions are
  - (E) The eminent mythologists, unlike those of other scholars, has concluded
65. This year's group of freshmen includes twice, or more, as many women than last year's.
- (A) includes twice, or more, as many women than last year's
  - (B) include twice or more the number of women as did last year's
  - (C) includes at least double the number of last year's women
  - (D) include at least twice the women as last year
  - (E) includes at least twice as many women as last year's

66. Founded by the Iranian prophet and reformer Zoroaster in the sixth century B.C., Zoroastrianism, containing both monotheistic and dualistic features, were influencing the three other major Western religions.
- (A) were influencing
  - (B) which influencing
  - (C) influenced
  - (D) which had influenced
  - (E) had influenced

### **Solutions**

1. **A** All items in a list must be in parallel form. The word “secure” is used in its secondary meaning of “to make safe.” “Secure” is in the same form as “be” and “achieve,” so (A) is fine as is. (D) and (E) also use the correct form of “secure,” but they contain unidiomatic phrases.
2. **B** After you read the sentence, always scan the choices quickly to spot differences. Two choices here use “better,” three use “best.” “Better” is used when you compare two people or things. “Best” is used when you compare one person or thing to a whole group. Since you’re comparing Martin Luther to ALL the people who brought about the Reformation, you have to use “best.” “Them” and “one” in (A) and (E) are ambiguous and unnecessary.
3. **D** Words linked by “and” must be in similar grammatical form. (A) is wrong because “and” links “raising” and “reduction.” We’re discussing two things, so we need “between,” not “among” in (B). (C) uses “or” when it should use “and.” (You choose between X and Y not X or Y.) In (E), colleges aren’t choosing “the rise.”
4. **E** Elements in a list must be in similar form. In (A), there’s a list of three things specified in the corporation’s bylaws: “how . . .,” “whether . . .,” and “as well as. . .”. “As well as” doesn’t fit, does it? “What,” in (E), is in the same form as “how” and “whether.”
5. **C** On a question as short as this, you don’t have to worry as much about scanning for differences. Just read quickly through the answer choices and you should be able to “hear” which one’s best. In (C), “doing so” is an academic sounding but correct usage which can pop up on the GMAT. Watch out for it and other bookish-sounding phrases typical of GMAT style. If you can’t use your ear for correct English, use logic and process of elimination. (E) is short. That might be a reason to prefer it. But if you plug (E) in, you see it makes the sentence say that “evidence” is doing something. In (A), (B) and (D), “it” and “that” are ambiguous. That is, they don’t clearly refer to one and only one noun.
6. **D** “Than” must compare grammatically similar terms: cooking chickens is different than cooking eggs, not cooking chickens is different than eggs. Since “setting” is not underlined, you’ll have to make the underlined portion agree with it. So let’s look for an “-ing” form. That narrows it down to (D) and (E) “Corporation” is singular, so we have to compare it to singular nouns: a proprietorship or a partnership, in (D).
7. **B** Listen for things that sound funny in the original sentence, and find the choice that’s most precise. In (A), “attacks recently” is illogical and awkward-sounding. The test isn’t under revision

“FOR receiving attack,” in (C). It’s under revision AFTER receiving attack. In (D), it seems as though the attack happens before and after the revision. In (E), it’s not clear that it’s the test that’s being attacked. (B) makes the sequence of events clear: the test *has* recently *been* attacked and is finally *being* revised.

8. **A** If you can’t spot an error in the original, scan the choices and look for reasons to cross some out. Then guess from the rest. (B) uses the singular “wine grower,” but you need the plural to go with “their crop” and “their fruit” in the non-underlined part of the sentence. (C) and (D) make the sentence switch from active (“harvest”) to passive (“as was done, as has been done”) for no good reason. Avoid the passive if possible. In (E), “did” implies that the wine growers have stopped harvesting. Growers still harvest, so you need “have done” in (A) to indicate continuing action.
9. **C** Like many GMAT sentences, this one is complex, but contains a predictable, relatively simple error. If you familiarize yourself with commonly tested errors and learn how to correct them, sentence corrections can be a breeze. As soon as you see a subject (“a generation”) followed by a long phrase (“of sophisticated copy machines capable of unprecedented detail and accuracy”) beware! GMAT sentence corrections often contain subjects and verbs that are separated. The verb “are” here is separated from the subject “generation,” but they still need to agree. Generation is singular, so it should be “a new generation **IS** prompting.” In (B), it’s unidiomatic to say “capable for.” You need to say “capable of” detail.
10. **E** What should an introductory phrase followed by a comma prompt you to do? Check to see if the phrase correctly modifies what follows it. You can’t say that a directive is making “an unusual move for a Republican.” No, it’s a person, the president, that’s making the move. (E) says what the author of the sentence wants to say, clearly and simply. That’s preferable on the GMAT.
11. **B** Connectors like “as well as” or “not only . . . but also” must link like terms. So if you say “in politics,” you have to say “in industry.” (E) is unnecessarily wordy.
12. **D** This question contains the same type of recognizable error as number 9 does. “Of all the countries contiguous to China” can’t modify “the Soviet Union’s borders,” “the Soviet Union’s,” or “the borders of the Soviet Union.” It has to modify “the Soviet Union.”
13. **E** “Like” or “unlike” signal comparisons, one of the test makers’ favorite places to introduce errors. So when you see a sentence like this, which hits you with “unlike” first thing, make sure that the sentence compares similar things, things that can be logically compared *and* things that are in the same grammatical form. Here, “the people whom settled the Western states ...” and “the hope of the prospectors . . .” are both nouns, but they can’t be logically compared. You can’t compare people to “hope,” a feeling. You have to compare people to people, and that’s what choice (E) does. In (E), “the people who settled the Western states” are compared to “the prospectors and adventurers.” Also note that you need “who” instead of “whom.”
14. **A** Don’t hypercorrect. About one fifth of sentence corrections will be correct as is. Many of these sound like something you’d never say or write unless you were writing a term paper. George Eliot didn’t become George Eliot, as (B)–(E) have it. She became *known as* George Eliot. The word “before” determines the sequence of events in the sentence. Hence, “Before George Eliot became. . . she was. . . .”

15. **D** Be on the lookout for connectors like “as,” “just as” and “like.” Here you have to decide which one to use. In everyday speech, this distinction isn’t so important, but on the GMAT it is. If you’re a native speaker of English, you should be able to use your sense of correct English to tell that “just as . . . so” is correct. Otherwise, jot down this and other commonly-used GMAT idioms as you come across them, and learn them.
16. **E** Sentences like this one can be intimidating, but they don’t have to be if you can spot the error quickly. Phrases like “the reason . . . was because” are too wordy to be correct on the GMAT. Practice so you can quickly recognize and reject them. (D) would be OK if “so” were eliminated. As it is, stick with the most economical and logical phrase: “Willard . . . founded the . . . Union because . . .”
17. **C** When you see a list or series, ask yourself “Are all the listed items similar grammatically and logically?” The phrase that matches “technical expertise” and “commercial enterprise” is “judicious government backing,” in (C). (D) is close but it’s not as compact, and GMAT often rewards compact language. Also, (D)’s “ensure Italian firms that they will” is unclear.
18. **C** Every pronoun must CLEARLY and LOGICALLY refer to ONE specific noun, and agree with that noun. You’re talking about the sloth here. That’s singular. To be GMAT-correct, you have to compare *the* sloth to *the* armadillo and *the* anteater. That knocks out (A) and (B). (D) uses “they.” “They” can’t stand for “sloth.” It can only stand for the plural noun “forests,” which makes no sense. If you were working quickly, you might think it’s OK to substitute “they” for “the sloth.” But GMAT English is picky. If the noun “sloth” is singular, its pronoun must be singular too. (E) is wrong because the phrase “in relation to” is unidiomatic. You say “X is related to Y,” not “X is in relation to Y.”
19. **E** The correct idiom is “discourage from exhibiting.” You can’t say “despite him completely lacking.” You have to say “despite his complete lack of.”
20. **A** Here’s another connector you should know: between . . . and (as in “Between me and you . . .”). When you scan the choices, quickly narrow down the possibilities by picking out incorrect idioms like “between. . . to.” In (C), you could use “have” only if you were talking about continuing action. You say “the recent poll taxes have disenfranchised many citizens,” but if you’re talking about action that started and finished in the past you simply say “the taxes disenfranchised many citizens.” In (E), “had the effect of” and “inasmuch as” are wordy and therefore wrong.
21. **B** Be sensitive to the small variations in answer choices. They allow you to zero in on subtle errors like the one in this sentence. When you got to the answer choices here, you may have noticed that each one plays with the wording of “population equal to Kansas. You can compare only like terms. You can’t say “a population equal to Kansas,” because you can only compare a population to another population, you can’t compare a population to a state. In (B), “that of” should have sounded really good to you; “that” stands for “population.” “With a population equal to that of Kansas” is just a shorter and more elegant way of saying “With a population equal to the population of Kansas.” In (C), the population isn’t “with an average” of ten thousand people per square mile.
22. **A** In (A), “but” connects two similar phrases: “To alert . . .” and “to prepare.” In (B), “so as to prepare,” (C), “for the purpose of preparing,” and (D), “for preparing” break this parallel

construction. (E) has “to prepare,” but the pronoun “them” is ambiguous, and “so as to” is too wordy.

23. **B.** GMAT likes to introduce errors by separating the subject and verb. Practice with sentence corrections, so you anticipate and ignore distracting phrases like “of the board of directors.” “Have” has to agree with the singular subject “chairman,” rather than with the plural “directors.” (B) is right because the correct idiom is “decided that,” not “decided on.”
24. **C** When you see “like” or “unlike,” watch out for faulty comparisons. You can’t compare “most religions” to the “teachings of Sikhism.” You have to find the choice that compares teachings to teachings or religions to religions. (C) uses “those” to stand for “teachings.” But in (E), it’s not clear what “those” stands for. A pronoun like “those” must refer back to an already-expressed noun, so “those” must follow “teachings.” (D) also has an unclear pronoun: “their.”
25. **A** “Not only . . . but also” must connect similar terms. “Deep sea divers not only risk” and “but also fall prey” are correctly paralleled in (A). (B) would work if “and” was substituted for “but.” There are two problems with (C): “nitrogen narcosis . . . is risked” and the fact that (C) is actually two complete sentences incorrectly linked with a comma. You’d need a period after “feet,” and a capital “i” in “in.” In (E), “they” doesn’t refer clearly and unambiguously to one specific plural noun. In (A), “they” can mean only “divers.” (D) The beginning of this sentence is a bit wordy and “causes them risking . . .” sounds awkward. The infinite “to risk” is needed in place of “risking.”
26. **C** Whenever you see a list on the GMAT, check that the items in it are in grammatically similar form. If you quickly scan the choices, you see that only (B) and (C) put the three listed items in similar form—wage hike, workweek, and standard. The subject is plural. That is, the three things listed in the sentence *are* demands the management must meet. So (B) can’t work.
27. **E** On GMAT Sentence Correction, the wrong choices often contain unnecessary words. That’s why, if you’re clueless, you should favor the shorter choices. Correct choice (E) is one of the shortest. So is (B), but in (B), “they do not expect it passing” is unidiomatic. You have to say “they do not expect it TO pass.”
28. **B** When you scan the choices, notice you have to choose between three that begin with “has stated” and two that begin with “stated.” Many GMAT SC exhibit this “3-2 split” answer choice pattern. Use this to your advantage. Begin by deciding which of the two forms, “has stated” or “stated,” is correct. This is strategic: You deal with one small problem at a time, and narrow your choices down. The Transit Authority made their statement and it was over. The action didn’t continue. So you should say “the Transit Authority *stated*.” (B), “the provisions fail to promote mass transit” is more concise than (D), “the provisions are a failure to promote mass transit.”
29. **A** The original is long-winded and probably not the best one you’ve ever read. GMAT sentences don’t have to be beautiful; they just have to be correct (about one-fifth of the sentence corrections in each set *will be* correct as written in the stem). The wrong choices here are nonsensical. In (B), what’s “methods of . . . organs”? There’s no such thing. In (C), what’s “surgical introduction of . . . methods”? (D) and (E) say that the artificial and human organs are new. But it’s *the methods* that are new.
30. **E** An intro phrase set off by a comma is your signal to watch out for modification errors. Simply put, that means make sure the sentence is logical. Here, you have a “3-2” pattern in the answer choices, so you can use this to quickly narrow down the possibilities. It’s not the *administrators* that are added to worries, budget cuts, or worrying, so (A), (B), and (D) are out.



(C) may seem to make sense, but look at it closely: “worry” is wrong, and administrators are worrying about cuts in the budget *and* as the cost of living increases. “And” must link similar terms, but it doesn’t in (C).

31. **A** The correct phrase is “at odds with,” not “at odds . . . opposing,” in (B) and (E), or “at odds . . . in opposition,” in (C). It’s better to say “navigated according to a geocentric universe” than “calculated their navigations on a geocentric basis,” in (D).
32. **B** Here you have another “3-2 split,” this time between “to do it” and “to do so,” in the answer choice endings. “It” is an ambiguous pronoun. You might assume “it” stands for “cure,” but if you substitute “cure” for “it” in the sentence, you get the unidiomatic “despite them attempting to do a cure.” If you’re not familiar with idiomatic expressions like “to do so,” learn to recognize them. As you practice sentence correction, write down any usages that are correct but unfamiliar to you. “Doctors” is the subject. You use the pronoun “their,” not “them,” to stand for “doctors.”
33. **D** This question contains an intro phrase set off by a comma. This time you’ve got to rearrange the rest of the sentence to fit the intro. So what can correctly follow “Unlike the Pulitzer”? You can only compare only similar things—the Pulitzer Prize must be compared to some other prize. In (C), the prize isn’t awarded to an author’s achievement, it’s awarded to an author. In (E), “author” incorrectly follows “literature,” (“literature by an author”) making it unclear who exactly is doing the achieving. In (D), “author” correctly goes with “lifetime” (in the phrase “an author who has had a lifetime of achievement”). (D) makes it clear whose achievement is being awarded.
34. **E** To finish the sentence correction section on time, you have to cut through the wordiness of these questions. You can often do this by temporarily ignoring parts of the sentence that are set off by commas. Here, that’s “who have identified . . . with Down’s syndrome” and “instead of the age of the mother.” The rest of the sentence should make sense and be complete without these. But in the original you get “Medical researchers . . . which they believe . . . may be the cause of this congenital birth defect.” In (C), (D) and (E), the subject, “medical researchers” has a verb, “believe.” In (C), “believe . . . as being” is unidiomatic. (“Being” is wordy and often appears in wrong choices.) In (D), you need “rather” instead of “other,” and “how old the mother is” isn’t parallel to “abnormality.”
35. **C** You don’t want to say that radio was unable to walk without assistance. You want to say that Franklin Roosevelt was. So the noun “Franklin Roosevelt” must follow the intro phrase, as it does in (B) and (C). In (B), it’s wrong and awkward to say that Roosevelt “conveyed in radio a message.” (C) puts it best: Roosevelt “*used* radio to convey a message.”
36. **C** has to be wrong, because “it” illogically refers to “silicosis.” Actually, “modern inventions,” plural, have aggravated the dust hazard.” So you need “they” to follow “because,” as in (C) and (D). There’s no reason to use the past, in (E), because the hazard is still happening.
37. **D** You say “assumes responsibility for.” You don’t take responsibility *of* or *to* completing your work, you take responsibility *for* completing it. If you plug (B) in, you get an incomplete sentence. You need a noun, “Board,” and a verb, “assumes.” In (E), the Board isn’t regulating responsibility.
38. **A** You can say “It was inevitable that I would miss my bus.” But you can’t say “It was inevitable of me to miss my bus.” You need “that.” (B) says that it’s “inevitable” that the Senate

had approved the proposals, past tense. But something that's already happened can't be said to be inevitable.

39. **A** The wrong choices use illogical and unidiomatic phrases. In (B), caterpillars can't be "of such voracity." In (C), you can't say something is so voracious *as* to become a threat to farmers. In (E), there is no way to tell that the caterpillars are the ones being voracious.
40. **E** The phrase "less by . . . than by" is another connector that must link similar terms. What follows the first "by"? "Reaching." So what must follow the second "by"? "Refusing." (D) won't work. It takes out the second "by," which you need to complete the comparison.
41. **B** Long ones like this are good to skip if you're *completely* stumped. The connector "rather than" should jump out at you right away. In the phrase "to move . . . rather than to carry," "to move" and "to carry" need to be kept in parallel form. That narrows the possibilities to (A) or (B). Think about what the sentence is saying. In (A), the way for a merchant to generate profit isn't determining the design of the clipper ship. The way for a merchant to generate profit is a *situation* determining the design of the clipper ship. (E) is too wordy.
42. **C** Put similar parts of a sentence in similar form. The analyst suggested two things: that traders *pay* more attention to the M2, but that they *still* not *ignore* standard indicators.
43. **D** "Attaining" and "to enter" must be parallel. (D) gives this to you, with "to attain" and "to enter."
44. **D** The principal is doing two things: seeking approval for her plan, and not meeting with any opposition. These two things should be in grammatically similar form. Since "has sought" isn't underlined, you need to change "without meeting with," in (A), to "has not met with," in (D).
45. **D** You might start by noticing that "more adeptly handling responsibilities" in (A) sounds odd, as does "handling more adeptly responsibilities" in (C). The verb "were" in (A) also suggests that his predecessors were handling responsibilities at the same time the new owner was (in which case, they wouldn't be predecessors). The present-tense "are" in (C) is even worse. Choice (B), like choice (A), uses the simple past-tense "were," which again, suggests illogically that the activities of the new owner and of his predecessor took place at the same time; also, "being that he was" is the kind of wordy phrase that you should notice immediately and view with suspicion. Choice (E) logically uses the past-perfect "had" to refer to the actions of predecessors, but it wrongly uses the adverb "adeptly", rather than an adjective, to describe the new owner's manner. Choice (D) gives us an introductory phrase that correctly modifies the subject "owner."
46. **C** A pronoun must agree in number with its antecedent. Here, the antecedent is "cuts," and since you can't use a singular pronoun to refer to a plural antecedent, you can eliminate (A), (B), and (E). Choice (D) uses "affect" as a noun meaning "influence, impact"; the correct word in this context is "effect" (choice (E) makes the same mistake). Choice (C) is more concise than choice (D).
47. **D** The striking teachers demand that the school board "fire the substitute teachers," and do something else as well. This second demand must be made in parallel grammatical form to the first demand. Therefore, the verb at the beginning of the underlined sentence has to be in the same form as "fire." This rules out "establishes" in (A) and (C), and "to establish" in (B). Choice

(E) illogically suggests that firing the substitute teachers will establish a payment scale of the sort desired.

48. **B** Let's start by deciding whether the verb at the end of the underlined section should be "is" or "are." What is the subject of the verb? "Each of the factory towns." Since "each" is always singular, the correct verb form must be "is"; this narrows our choices down to (A) and (B). "Which has pollution as a severe problem" is awkward and "where the solution problem is severe" is not, so (B) is the correct answer.
49. **D** Here a comparison is being made, so we have to be sure it's a logical comparison. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and the other revolutionary heroes cannot be compared with the reputation of Thomas Paine. Nor can those heroes' reputations be compared with Paine himself. So (A), (B), and (C) can be eliminated. The phrase "so much so that" in (E) is too wordy.
50. **A** Here again we have a list, so the first thing to do is make sure that the items in the list are expressed in parallel form. The two items that are not underlined, "an administrative machine" and "a system of land tenure," are nouns, so the last item has to be a noun as well. The answer choices are all verbs, except (A): this is the correct answer.
51. **C** The sentence begins with a modifying phrase, "among the safest of all perishable foods," so the main clause of the sentence, the underlined portion, has to begin with the noun that this introductory phrase modifies: yogurt. This leaves us only one choice: (C). Choice (B) is not a possibility because a noun in the possessive form, like "yogurt's," cannot be the subject of a sentence, and cannot be modified by an introductory modifying phrase.
52. **E** The differences between the answer choices are small, but important. First of all, which is better, "so complicated" or "of such complication"? The latter sounds less idiomatic, so you can cross out (D). Next, you should remember that "neither" is paired with "nor," so you can cross out (B), which has the unidiomatic "neither he and no one else." Notice also that where we have the "neither . . . nor" construction, it's redundant to add the word "either." This allows us to eliminate (A). With "neither . . . nor," the noun agrees with what follows "nor." "Anyone" is singular, so "have" in (C) is wrong.
53. **A** The part of this sentence that's not underlined is "their European contemporaries." The reference has to be to the plural "American children," not the singular "the American child," so we can eliminate (B), (D), and (E). Also, the plural noun "contemporaries" has to go with a plural verb: it's "than do their European contemporaries," not "than does their European contemporaries", in (C).
54. **C** Here again we have an introductory modifier, "daunted by the threat of costly lawsuits." The correct answer has to start with that which this phrase modifies: companies. In (E), "decided on abandoning" is unidiomatic.
55. **B** This sentence begins with a modifying clause. In each answer choice, you might want to disregard the phrase that comes between the commas, which is the same in each choice, and check whether the introductory clause modifies what it's supposed to. In choices (D) and (E), "things" and "the capacity" are "observing the techniques," so you can eliminate (D) and (E). Choice (C) is inconsistent in its use of pronouns: it has "you" in the introductory clause, but "one" in the main clause. We are left with a choice between (A) and (B), and "one can learn" is much more concise than "one has the capacity to learn."

56. **E** Here, a modifying phrase comes between the subject and the verb, so you should know to start by checking for subject-verb agreement. “Rockets were” and “the rocket was” are right, and “rockets was” and “the rocket were” are wrong, so you can cross out (C) and (D). Now, that modifying phrase, which begins with “like,” is one of comparison, and things being compared should be parallel. That is, we can’t compare the plural “rockets” with the singular “the airplane and the jet,” in (A); nor can we compare the singular “the rocket” with the plural “airplanes and jets,” in (B).
57. **A** Here the underlined section is quite long, but this question is actually easier than it may at first appear. The modifying phrases set off by commas should tell you to start by checking for subject-verb agreement. If you do this, you’ll discover the construction “the Spanish Inquisition . . . are” in (D) and (E), so you can eliminate these choices. Choice (B) uses the past-tense “was,” which isn’t appropriate: the Spanish Inquisition is still remembered. This brings us down to (A) and (C). The difference between these two is the placement of the phrase “more than any other single event in the history of Europe.” Where is it better placed? In (A) it clearly modifies “is remembered.” In (C) it could just as easily modify “instituted by Ferdinand and Isabella and controlled by the Spanish kings.” Choice (A) is clearer, so it’s the best answer.
58. **D** One easy thing to check for here is pronoun reference. “Party” is singular, so it has to be referred to by a singular pronoun: “it”, not “they”. This is reason enough to eliminate (A), (C), and (E). Another easy thing to check for is sequence of tenses. Since the second clause contains the word “later,” and “agreed” isn’t underlined, the first clause must describe something that happened even earlier in the past. The present-tense “disapproves” in (A) and (B) is plainly wrong.
59. **B** When you scan the answer choices, you can see that the phrases “as a result of the fact” in (D) and “as a consequence of the fact” in (E) are unnecessary: eliminate the two longest answer choices. Since the sentence describes events that took place in the past, “take” in (A) and (C) is wrong; “took” in (B) is right.
60. **B** In this sentence we are given a list of Count Tolstoy’s blessings, so the first concern is parallel form. The attributes listed are nouns: fame, wealth and family life. All are “his”, so that word shouldn’t be repeated—as it is in choices (A) and (C)—or paraphrased—as it is in choice (E)—in connection with only one of the items in the list. Choice (D) repeats “his” for each item, which is parallel but redundant, but this choice is also needlessly wordy, substituting “fame, which was literary” for “literary fame”. Choice (B) states the three concisely and in parallel form.
61. **D** This question tests the usage of the subjunctive of requirement. In this formulation, a verb like request is followed by “that”, a subject, and the infinitive form of a verb without the “to”. The answer choice that uses this form correctly is (D). Note that we can ask someone to do something, but we have to request that someone do something.
62. **A** In this sentence there is a list of things, so the first thing to do is make sure that the items on the list are expressed in parallel form. The original version of the sentence gives us three phrases, each beginning with a conjunction (“what,” “how,” and “how again”), and each containing a present-tense verb (“constitutes,” “is acquired,” and “is put”). Choice (D) gives us a total of only two basic questions. Choice (C) uses the past-tense verb “was acquired.” Where (A) uses the pronoun “it” to refer to “knowledge of grammar,” (B) unnecessarily repeats the phrase, and (E) uses the awkward and unclear phrase “the knowing of it.”

63. **D** In the original sentence, we see the phrase “both that,” so we should immediately check to make sure that it’s followed by “and that.” It is not in (A) or (B), but it is in (D). Choices (C) and (E) omit the word “both,” which is okay, but these choices have other problems. Even without the “both . . . and” formula, the things listed have to be grammatically parallel. Since (E) begins with “that,” it should repeat the word “that” for the second piece of information and have “supports” to parallel “vents,” but it doesn’t. As for (C), it leaves the “that” clause with no main verb.
64. **A** This sentence begins with a modifying clause which must be followed by the noun it modifies: the mythologist. Choice (B) and (C) should be eliminated because they make “conclusion” the subject of the sentence instead of “mythologist.” Choice (D) is needlessly wordy and indirect; it is much cleaner to say “the mythologist concluded” than to say “the mythologist’s conclusions are.” Choice (E) is a mess: it skews the meaning of the sentence by introducing many mythologists instead of one, the modifying clause “unlike those of other scholars” doesn’t match the subject “mythologists,” and the verb doesn’t agree with its subject.
65. **E** You say “twice as many” or “twice the number,” but you don’t say “more as many” or “more the number,” so (A) and (B) are out. The phrase “at least” in (C), (D), and (E) can make the sentence less awkward. But “double the number of last year’s women” in (C) and “twice the women” in (D) are unclear and substandard. Choice (E) makes the comparison correctly.
66. **C** In (A), the plural verb “were” is wrong, because the subject is “Zoroastrianism,” which is singular. Also, the “-ing” form is inappropriate here, since it should only be used to describe an ongoing action that took place during a specified period in the past. Choice (B) creates a sentence fragment. The “-ing” form can’t act as a verb by itself. Choice (D), like Choice (B), leaves the entire sentence without a main verb. Also, the past perfect tense (had influenced) should only be used to describe an action that is over by the time of a given moment in the past. Zoroastrianism couldn’t have influenced anything before it had been founded. Choice (E) also uses the past perfect tense, which doesn’t make sense.