

9.6 Sample Questions

Each of the sentence correction questions presents a sentence, part or all of which is underlined. Beneath the sentence you will find five ways of phrasing the underlined part. The first of these repeats the original; the other four are different. Follow the requirements of standard written English to choose your answer, paying attention to grammar, word choice, and sentence construction. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence; your answer should make the sentence clear, exact, and free of grammatical error. It should also minimize awkwardness, ambiguity, and redundancy.

1. The Glass House Mountains in Queensland, Australia, were sighted in 1770 by the English navigator Captain James Cook, by whom they were named supposedly because its sheer wet rocks glistened like glass.
 - (A) by whom they were named supposedly because its
 - (B) by whom they were named supposedly and their
 - (C) naming them supposedly since their
 - (D) who so named them supposedly because their
 - (E) who so named it since supposedly their
2. Although a surge in retail sales have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally under way, many economists say that without a large amount of spending the recovery might not last.
 - (A) have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally
 - (B) raised hopes for there being a recovery finally
 - (C) had raised hopes for a recovery finally being
 - (D) has raised hopes that a recovery is finally
 - (E) raised hopes for a recovery finally
3. Although various eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American poets had professed an interest in Native American poetry and had pretended to imitate Native American forms in their own works, until almost 1900, scholars and critics did not begin seriously to study traditional Native American poetry in native languages.
 - (A) until almost 1900, scholars and critics did not begin seriously to study
 - (B) until almost 1900 scholars and critics had not begun seriously studying
 - (C) not until almost 1900 were scholars and critics to begin seriously to study
 - (D) it was not almost until 1900 when scholars and critics began to seriously study
 - (E) it was not until almost 1900 that scholars and critics seriously began studying
4. Of all the vast tides of migration that have swept through history, maybe none is more concentrated as the wave that brought 12 million immigrants onto American shores in little more than three decades.
 - (A) maybe none is more concentrated as
 - (B) it may be that none is more concentrated as
 - (C) perhaps it is none that is more concentrated than
 - (D) maybe it is none that was more concentrated than
 - (E) perhaps none was more concentrated than
5. Diabetes, together with its serious complications, ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only by heart disease and cancer.
 - (A) ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only
 - (B) rank as the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
 - (C) has the rank of the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
 - (D) are the nation's third leading causes of death, surpassed only
 - (E) have been ranked as the nation's third leading causes of death, only surpassed

6. In late 1997, the chambers inside the pyramid of the Pharaoh Menkaure at Giza were closed to visitors for cleaning and repair due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing and fungus was growing on the walls.
- (A) due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing
- (B) due to moisture that tourists had exhaled, thereby raising its humidity to such levels that salt from the stone would crystallize
- (C) because tourists were exhaling moisture, which had raised the humidity within them to levels such that salt from the stone would crystallize
- (D) because of moisture that was exhaled by tourists raising the humidity within them to levels so high as to make the salt from the stone crystallize
- (E) because moisture exhaled by tourists had raised the humidity within them to such levels that salt from the stone was crystallizing
7. As its sales of computer products have surpassed those of measuring instruments, the company has become increasingly willing to compete for the mass market sales they would in the past have conceded to rivals.
- (A) they would in the past have conceded to rivals
- (B) they would have conceded previously to their rivals
- (C) that in the past would have been conceded previously to rivals
- (D) it previously would have conceded to rivals in the past
- (E) it would in the past have conceded to rivals
8. The widely accepted big bang theory holds that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding ever since.
- (A) that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding
- (B) that the universe had begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and had been expanding
- (C) that the beginning of the universe was an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that has expanded
- (D) the beginning of the universe to have been an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that is expanding
- (E) the universe to have begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding
9. Like the idolization accorded the Brontës and Brownings, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf are often subjected to the kind of veneration that blurs the distinction between the artist and the human being.
- (A) Like the idolization accorded the Brontës and Brownings,
- (B) As the Brontës' and Brownings' idolization,
- (C) Like that accorded to the Brontës and Brownings,
- (D) As it is of the Brontës and Brownings,
- (E) Like the Brontës and Brownings,
10. Carnivorous mammals can endure what would otherwise be lethal levels of body heat because they have a heat-exchange network which kept the brain from getting too hot.
- (A) which kept
- (B) that keeps
- (C) which has kept
- (D) that has been keeping
- (E) having kept
11. There are several ways to build solid walls using just mud or clay, but the most extensively used method has been the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid in the wall in mud mortar.
- (A) the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid
- (B) forming the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them
- (C) having bricks formed from mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they were laid
- (D) to form the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them
- (E) that bricks were formed from mud or clay, which, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, were laid

12. Rising inventories, when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead to production cutbacks that would hamper economic growth.
- (A) when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead
- (B) when not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, possibly leads
- (C) when they were unaccompanied by corresponding sales increases, can lead
- (D) if not accompanied by correspondingly increased sales, possibly leads
- (E) if not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, can lead
13. A surge in new home sales and a drop in weekly unemployment claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought.
- (A) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought
- (B) claims suggests that the economy might not be so weak as some analysts have previously thought
- (C) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as have been previously thought by some analysts
- (D) claims, suggesting about the economy that it might not be so weak as previously thought by some analysts
- (E) claims, suggesting the economy might not be as weak as previously thought to be by some analysts
14. Sunspots, vortices of gas associated with strong electromagnetic activity, are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on the Sun's poles or equator.
- (A) are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on
- (B) are visible as dark spots that never have been sighted on the surface of the Sun
- (C) appear on the surface of the Sun as dark spots although never sighted at
- (D) appear as dark spots on the surface of the Sun, although never having been sighted at
- (E) appear as dark spots on the Sun's surface, which have never been sighted on
15. Warning that computers in the United States are not secure, the National Academy of Sciences has urged the nation to revamp computer security procedures, institute new emergency response teams, creating a special nongovernment organization to take charge of computer security planning.
- (A) creating a special nongovernment organization to take
- (B) creating a special nongovernment organization that takes
- (C) creating a special nongovernment organization for taking
- (D) and create a special nongovernment organization for taking
- (E) and create a special nongovernment organization to take
16. Retail sales rose 0.8 of 1 percent in August, intensifying expectations that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of the 1.4 percent growth rate in personal spending for the previous quarter.
- (A) that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of
- (B) that personal spending in the July–September quarter would more than double
- (C) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it more than doubled
- (D) of personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubling that of
- (E) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it would more than double that of
17. The commission has directed advertisers to restrict the use of the word “natural” to foods that do not contain color or flavor additives, chemical preservatives, or nothing that has been synthesized.
- (A) or nothing that has been
- (B) or that has been
- (C) and nothing that is
- (D) or anything that has been
- (E) and anything

18. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi, in the form of carbon dioxide, and converting it to energy-rich sugars.
- (A) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi,
 (B) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than fungi,
 (C) Plants are more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
 (D) Plants, more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
 (E) Plants acquire carbon more efficiently than fungi,
19. The Iroquois were primarily planters, but supplementing their cultivation of maize, squash, and beans with fishing and hunting.
- (A) but supplementing
 (B) and had supplemented
 (C) and even though they supplemented
 (D) although they supplemented
 (E) but with supplementing
20. As contrasted with the honeybee, the yellow jacket can sting repeatedly without dying and carries a potent venom that can cause intense pain.
- (A) As contrasted with the honeybee,
 (B) In contrast to the honeybee's,
 (C) Unlike the sting of the honeybee,
 (D) Unlike that of the honeybee,
 (E) Unlike the honeybee,
21. Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are now drawing solid conclusions about how the human brain grows and how babies acquire language.
- (A) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are
 (B) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are
 (C) Neuroscientists amassing a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are
 (D) Neuroscientists have amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,
 (E) Neuroscientists have amassed, over the past twenty years, a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,
22. None of the attempts to specify the causes of crime explains why most of the people exposed to the alleged causes do not commit crimes and, conversely, why so many of those not so exposed have.
- (A) have
 (B) has
 (C) shall
 (D) do
 (E) could
23. In a previous design, the weight of the discus used in track competition is concentrated in a metal center, but now it is lined with lead around the perimeter, thereby improving stability in flight and resulting in longer throws.
- (A) In a previous design, the weight of the discus used in track competition is concentrated in a metal center, but now it is
 (B) According to a previous design, the weight of the discus used in track competition was concentrated in a metal center, but now it is
 (C) Once designed with its weight concentrated in a metal center, the discus used in track competition is now
 (D) The discus used in track competition, once designed with its weight concentrated in a metal center, but now
 (E) The discus used in track competition was once designed having its weight concentrated in a metal center and now

24. In virtually all types of tissue in every animal species, dioxin induces the production of enzymes that are the organism's trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it.
- (A) trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it
 - (B) trying that it metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant
 - (C) attempt to try to metabolize, or render harmless, such a chemical irritant
 - (D) attempt to try and metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritating it
 - (E) attempt to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant
25. Based on accounts of various ancient writers, scholars have painted a sketchy picture of the activities of an all-female cult that, perhaps as early as the sixth century B.C., worshipped a goddess known in Latin as Bona Dea, "the good goddess."
- (A) Based on accounts of various ancient writers,
 - (B) Basing it on various ancient writers' accounts,
 - (C) With accounts of various ancient writers used for a basis,
 - (D) By the accounts of various ancient writers they used,
 - (E) Using accounts of various ancient writers,
26. Emily Dickinson's letters to Susan Huntington Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering her letters to anyone else.
- (A) Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering
 - (B) Dickinson were written over a period that begins a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ended shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber
 - (C) Dickinson, written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and that ends shortly before Emily's death in 1886 and outnumbering
 - (D) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother, ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, and outnumbering
 - (E) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber
27. Paleontologists believe that fragments of a primate jawbone unearthed in Burma and estimated at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of a crucial step along the evolutionary path that led to human beings.
- (A) at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
 - (B) as being 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of
 - (C) that it is 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of what was
 - (D) to be 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
 - (E) as 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of what was
28. Building on civilizations that preceded them in coastal Peru, the Mochica developed their own elaborate society, based on cultivating such crops like corn and beans, the harvesting of fish and shellfish, and exploiting other wild and domestic resources.
- (A) based on cultivating such crops like corn and beans, the harvesting of fish and shellfish, and exploiting
 - (B) based on the cultivation of such crops as corn and beans, the harvesting of fish and seafood, and the exploitation of
 - (C) and basing it on the cultivation of crops like corn and beans, harvesting fish and seafood, and the exploiting of
 - (D) and they based it on their cultivation of crops such as corn and beans, the harvest of fish and seafood, and exploiting
 - (E) and they based it on their cultivating such crops like corn and beans, their harvest of fish and shellfish, and they exploited

29. The end of the eighteenth century saw the emergence of prize-stock breeding, with individual bulls and cows receiving awards, fetching unprecedented prices, and excited enormous interest whenever they were put on show.
- (A) excited
(B) it excited
(C) exciting
(D) would excite
(E) it had excited
30. For members of the seventeenth-century Ashanti nation in Africa, animal-hide shields with wooden frames were essential items of military equipment, a method to protect warriors against enemy arrows and spears.
- (A) a method to protect
(B) as a method protecting
(C) protecting
(D) as a protection of
(E) to protect
31. Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were relatively simple and static, Barbara McClintock adhered to her own more complicated ideas about how genes might operate, and in 1983, at the age of 81, was awarded a Nobel Prize for her discovery that the genes in corn are capable of moving from one chromosomal site to another.
- (A) Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were
(B) Although many of her colleagues were of the conviction of genes being
(C) Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced that genes were
(D) Even though many of her colleagues were convinced that genes were
(E) Even with many of her colleagues convinced of genes being
32. Galileo was convinced that natural phenomena, as manifestations of the laws of physics, would appear the same to someone on the deck of a ship moving smoothly and uniformly through the water as a person standing on land.
- (A) water as a
(B) water as to a
(C) water; just as it would to a
(D) water, as it would to the
(E) water; just as to the
33. Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging, the manufacturer has announced that it will cut production by closing its factories for two days a month.
- (A) Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging,
(B) Because of plunging prices for computer chips, which is due to an oversupply,
(C) Because computer chip prices have been sent plunging, which resulted from an oversupply,
(D) Due to plunging computer chip prices from an oversupply,
(E) Due to an oversupply, with the result that computer chip prices have been sent plunging,
34. Beyond the immediate cash flow crisis that the museum faces, its survival depends on if it can broaden its membership and leave its cramped quarters for a site where it can store and exhibit its more than 12,000 artifacts.
- (A) if it can broaden its membership and leave
(B) whether it can broaden its membership and leave
(C) whether or not it has the capability to broaden its membership and can leave
(D) its ability for broadening its membership and leaving
(E) the ability for it to broaden its membership and leave

35. Along with the drop in producer prices announced yesterday, the strong retail sales figures released today seem like it is indicative that the economy, although growing slowly, is not nearing a recession.
- (A) like it is indicative that
(B) as if to indicate
(C) to indicate that
(D) indicative of
(E) like an indication of
36. Dressed as a man and using the name Robert Shurtleff, Deborah Sampson, the first woman to draw a soldier's pension, joined the Continental Army in 1782 at the age of 22, was injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she had become too ill to serve.
- (A) 22, was injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she had become
(B) 22, was injured three times, while being discharged in 1783 because she had become
(C) 22 and was injured three times, and discharged in 1783, being
(D) 22, injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she was
(E) 22, having been injured three times and discharged in 1783, being
37. Although schistosomiasis is not often fatal, it is so debilitating that it has become an economic drain on many developing countries.
- (A) it is so debilitating that it has become an economic
(B) it is of such debilitation, it has become an economical
(C) so debilitating is it as to become an economic
(D) such is its debilitation, it becomes an economical
(E) there is so much debilitation that it has become an economical
38. In 1850, Lucretia Mott published her *Discourse on Women*, arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights and for changes in the married women's property laws.
- (A) arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights
(B) arguing in a treatise for equal political and legal rights for women
(C) a treatise that advocates women's equal political and legal rights
(D) a treatise advocating women's equal political and legal rights
(E) a treatise that argued for equal political and legal rights for women
39. In 1527 King Henry VIII sought to have his marriage to Queen Catherine annulled so as to marry Anne Boleyn.
- (A) so as to marry
(B) and so could be married to
(C) to be married to
(D) so that he could marry
(E) in order that he would marry
40. Dr. Tonegawa won the Nobel Prize for discovering how the body can constantly change its genes to fashion a seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each specifically targeted at an invading microbe or foreign substance.
- (A) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each specifically targeted at
(B) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each targeted specifically to
(C) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, all specifically targeted at
(D) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies, all of them targeted specifically to
(E) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies, each targeted specifically at
41. To develop more accurate population forecasts, demographers have to know a great deal more than now about the social and economic determinants 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 economic

42. Scientists have recently discovered what could be the largest and oldest living organism on Earth, a giant fungus that is an interwoven filigree of mushrooms and rootlike tentacles spawned by a single fertilized spore some 10,000 years ago and extending for more than 30 acres in the soil of a Michigan forest.
- (A) extending
(B) extends
(C) extended
(D) it extended
(E) is extending
43. 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
44. The plot of *The Bostonians* centers on the rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom, when they find themselves drawn to the same radiant young woman whose talent for public speaking has won her an ardent following.
- (A) rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom,
(B) rivals Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, against her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom,
(C) rivalry that develops between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, and Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin,
(D) developing rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin,
(E) active feminist, Olive Chancellor, and the rivalry with her charming and cynical cousin Basil Ransom,
45. Quasars, at billions of light-years from Earth the most distant observable objects in the universe, believed to be the cores of galaxies in an early stage of development.
- (A) believed to be
(B) are believed to be
(C) some believe them to be
(D) some believe they are
(E) it is believed that they are
46. In ancient Thailand, much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them.
- (A) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them
(B) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images and on construction and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
(C) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images as well as constructing and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
(D) creating images of Buddha accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy, and also constructing and decorating the temples enshrining them
(E) the creation of Buddha images accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy as well as construction and decoration of the temples that enshrined them

47. Five fledgling sea eagles left their nests in western Scotland this summer, bringing to 34 the number of wild birds successfully raised since transplants from Norway began in 1975.
- (A) bringing
(B) and brings
(C) and it brings
(D) and it brought
(E) and brought
48. In 1713, Alexander Pope began his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced the greatest translation in any language.
- (A) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
(B) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
(C) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
(D) translating the *Iliad*, a work that took seven years until completion and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
(E) translating the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it
49. The automotive conveyor-belt system, which Henry Ford modeled after an assembly-line technique introduced by Ransom Olds, reduced from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T.
- (A) from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T
(B) the time being required to assemble a Model T, from a day and a half down to 93 minutes
(C) the time being required to assemble a Model T, a day and a half to 93 minutes
(D) the time required to assemble a Model T from a day and a half to 93 minutes
(E) from a day and a half to 93 minutes, the time required for the assembling of a Model T
50. According to some analysts, the gains in the stock market reflect growing confidence that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come in for a "soft landing," followed by a gradual increase in business activity.
- (A) that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come
(B) in the economy to avoid the recession, what many feared earlier in the year, rather to come
(C) in the economy's ability to avoid the recession, something earlier in the year many had feared, and instead to come
(D) in the economy to avoid the recession many were fearing earlier in the year, and rather to come
(E) that the economy will avoid the recession that was feared earlier this year by many, with it instead coming
51. A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make sense of speech.
- (A) it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make
(B) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make
(C) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, the result of this, they are unable to make
(D) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words, and results in not making
(E) as to hamper the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words, resulting in being unable to make

52. To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, and she remained in France during the Second World War as a performer and an intelligence agent for the Resistance.
- (A) To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate,
 (B) For Josephine Baker, long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Paris was her home,
 (C) Josephine Baker made Paris her home long before to be an expatriate was fashionable,
 (D) Long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Josephine Baker made Paris her home,
 (E) Long before it was fashionable being an expatriate, Paris was home to Josephine Baker,
53. The nineteenth-century chemist Humphry Davy presented the results of his early experiments in his "Essay on Heat and Light," a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a new chemistry that Davy hoped to found.
- (A) a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a
 (B) a critique of all chemistry following Robert Boyle and also his envisioning of a
 (C) a critique of all chemistry after Robert Boyle and envisioning as well
 (D) critiquing all chemistry from Robert Boyle forward and also a vision of
 (E) critiquing all the chemistry done since Robert Boyle as well as his own envisioning of
54. The report recommended that the hospital should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals.
- (A) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals
 (B) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and other hospitals' space be used
 (C) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and to use space in other hospitals
 (D) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and other hospitals' space used
 (E) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and use space in other hospitals
55. Many house builders offer rent-to-buy programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply part of the rent to a purchase later.
- (A) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply
 (B) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing and to apply
 (C) programs; that enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, to apply
 (D) programs, which enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, applying
 (E) programs, which enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing, applying
56. Many of the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India date from the time of the Kushan Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or Gandharan grey schist.
- (A) Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
 (B) Empire, fashioned from either the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
 (C) Empire, either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
 (D) Empire and either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
 (E) Empire and were fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

57. That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault: Alvin Toffler, one of the most prominent students of the future, did not even mention microcomputers in *Future Shock*, published in 1970.
- (A) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault
 - (B) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said to be at fault
 - (C) It can hardly be said that it is the fault of educators who have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology
 - (D) It can hardly be said that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology
 - (E) The fact that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said
58. 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
59. The Olympic Games helped to keep peace among the pugnacious states of the Greek world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month.
- (A) world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month
 - (B) world, proclaiming a sacred truce during the festival's month
 - (C) world when they proclaimed a sacred truce for the festival month
 - (D) world, for a sacred truce was proclaimed during the month of the festival
 - (E) world by proclamation of a sacred truce that was for the month of the festival
60. While all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines the types and amounts of waste produced, as well as the cost of disposal.
- (A) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines
 - (B) each state faces a similar industrial waste problem, their predominant industries and regulatory environment obviously determine
 - (C) all states face a similar industrial waste problem; their predominating industries and regulatory environment obviously determines
 - (D) each state faces similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determines
 - (E) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determine
61. Rivaling the pyramids of Egypt or even the ancient cities of the Maya as an achievement, the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete.
- (A) the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete
 - (B) Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, was protected in his afterlife by an army of terra-cotta warriors that was created more than 2,000 years ago by 700,000 artisans who took more than 36 years to complete it
 - (C) it took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors more than 2,000 years ago that would protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
 - (D) more than 2,000 years ago, 700,000 artisans worked more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
 - (E) more than 36 years were needed to complete the army of terra-cotta warriors that 700,000 artisans created 2,000 years ago to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife

62. When Congress reconvenes, some newly elected members from rural states will try and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage more aggressive sales of United States farm products overseas.
- (A) and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage
- (B) and establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain able to be grown by farmers and encouraging
- (C) establishing tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are allowed to grow and to encourage
- (D) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain capable of being grown by farmers and encouraging
- (E) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain farmers will be allowed to grow and to encourage
63. The yield of natural gas from Norway's Troll gas field is expected to increase annually until the year 2005 and then to stabilize at six billion cubic feet a day, which will allow such an extraction rate at least for 50 years' production.
- (A) 2005 and then to stabilize at six billion cubic feet a day, which will allow such an extraction rate at least for
- (B) 2005 and then to stabilize at six billion cubic feet a day, an extraction rate that will allow at least
- (C) 2005 and then stabilizing at six billion cubic feet a day, with such an extraction rate at the least allowing
- (D) 2005, then stabilizing at six billion cubic feet a day, allowing such an extraction rate for at least
- (E) 2005, then stabilizing at six billion cubic feet a day, which will allow such an extraction rate for at least
64. Doctors generally agree that such factors as cigarette smoking, eating rich foods high in fats, and alcohol consumption not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate genetic predispositions toward certain diseases.
- (A) not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate
- (B) do damage by themselves but also are aggravating to
- (C) are damaging by themselves but also are aggravating
- (D) not only do damage by themselves, they are also aggravating to
- (E) are doing damage by themselves, and they are also aggravating
65. In a plan to stop the erosion of East Coast beaches, the Army Corps of Engineers proposed building parallel to shore a breakwater of rocks that would rise six feet above the waterline and act as a buffer, so that it absorbs the energy of crashing waves and protecting the beaches.
- (A) act as a buffer, so that it absorbs
- (B) act like a buffer so as to absorb
- (C) act as a buffer, absorbing
- (D) acting as a buffer, absorbing
- (E) acting like a buffer, absorb
66. The 32 species that make up the dolphin family are closely related to whales and in fact include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is famous for its aggressive hunting pods.
- (A) include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is
- (B) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing as big as 30 feet long and
- (C) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing up to 30 feet long and being
- (D) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow as big as 30 feet long and is
- (E) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and it is

67. Affording strategic proximity to the Strait of Gibraltar, Morocco was also of interest to the French throughout the first half of the twentieth century because they assumed that if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure.
- (A) if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure
 - (B) without it their grip on Algeria would never be secure
 - (C) their grip on Algeria was not ever secure if they did not hold it
 - (D) without that, they could never be secure about their grip on Algeria
 - (E) never would their grip on Algeria be secure if they did not hold it
68. The first trenches that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but independently of the more celebrated city-states of southern Mesopotamia, in what is now southern Iraq.
- (A) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but
 - (B) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously with but also
 - (C) having been cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously but
 - (D) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence of centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arising simultaneously but also
 - (E) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arose simultaneously with but
69. Once they had seen the report from the medical examiner, the investigators did not doubt whether the body recovered from the river was the man who had attempted to escape from the state prison.
- (A) did not doubt whether the body recovered from the river was
 - (B) have no doubt whether the body recovered from the river was
 - (C) had not doubted that the body recovered from the river was
 - (D) have no doubt whether the body recovered from the river was that of
 - (E) had no doubt that the body recovered from the river was that of
70. His studies of ice-polished rocks in his Alpine homeland, far outside the range of present-day glaciers, led Louis Agassiz in 1837 to propose the concept of an age in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas.
- (A) in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas
 - (B) in which great ice sheets existed in what are now temperate areas
 - (C) when great ice sheets existed where there were areas now temperate
 - (D) when great ice sheets had existed in current temperate areas
 - (E) when great ice sheets existed in areas now that are temperate
71. Unlike the original National Museum of Science and Technology in Italy, where the models are encased in glass or operated only by staff members, the Virtual Leonardo Project, an online version of the museum, encourages visitors to “touch” each exhibit, which thereby activates the animated functions of the piece.
- (A) exhibit, which thereby activates
 - (B) exhibit, in turn an activation of
 - (C) exhibit, and it will activate
 - (D) exhibit and thereby activate
 - (E) exhibit which, as a result, activates

72. More and more in recent years, cities are stressing the arts as a means to greater economic development and investing millions of dollars in cultural activities, despite strained municipal budgets and fading federal support.
- (A) to greater economic development and investing
 (B) to greater development economically and investing
 (C) of greater economic development and invest
 (D) of greater development economically and invest
 (E) for greater economic development and the investment of
73. Combining enormous physical strength with higher intelligence, the Neanderthals appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path, but their relatively sudden disappearance during the Paleolithic era indicates that an inability to adapt to some environmental change led to their extinction.
- (A) appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
 (B) appear to have been equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
 (C) appear as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,
 (D) appeared as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,
 (E) appeared to have been equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
74. A 1972 agreement between Canada and the United States reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump into the Great Lakes.
- (A) reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump
 (B) reduced the phosphate amount that municipalities had been dumping
 (C) reduces the phosphate amount municipalities have been allowed to dump
 (D) reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities are allowed to dump
 (E) reduces the amount of phosphates allowed for dumping by municipalities
75. A proposal has been made to trim the horns from rhinoceroses to discourage poachers; the question is whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are trimmed.
- (A) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are
 (B) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one once their horns are
 (C) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns have been
 (D) if tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns are
 (E) if tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one after the animals' horns have been
76. Retailers reported moderate gains in their November sales, as much because of their sales of a year earlier being so bad as that shoppers were getting a head start on buying their holiday gifts.
- (A) of their sales of a year earlier being so bad as that
 (B) of their sales a year earlier having been as bad as because
 (C) of their sales a year earlier being as bad as because
 (D) their sales a year earlier had been so bad as because
 (E) their sales of a year earlier were as bad as that
77. The only way for growers to salvage frozen citrus is to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns.
- (A) to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
 (B) if they are quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns to rot them
 (C) for them to be processed quickly into juice concentrate before the fruit rots when warmer weather returns
 (D) if the fruit is quickly processed into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
 (E) to have it quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns and rots the fruit

78. Fossils of the arm of a sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of the Greater Antilles Islands.
- (A) sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of
 - (B) sloth, that they found in Puerto Rico in 1991, has been dated at 34 million years old, thus making it the earliest mammal known on
 - (C) sloth that was found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, making this the earliest known mammal of
 - (D) sloth, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, have been dated at 34 million years old, making the sloth the earliest known mammal on
 - (E) sloth which, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, made the sloth the earliest known mammal of
79. Defense attorneys have occasionally argued that their clients' misconduct stemmed from a reaction to something ingested, but in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy, the perpetrators are in effect told that they are not responsible for their actions.
- (A) in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy,
 - (B) if criminal or delinquent behavior is attributed to an allergy to some food,
 - (C) in attributing behavior that is criminal or delinquent to an allergy to some food,
 - (D) if some food allergy is attributed as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior,
 - (E) in attributing a food allergy as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior,
80. A report by the American Academy for the Advancement of Science has concluded that much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes from the incineration of wastes.
- (A) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes
 - (B) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins that North Americans are exposed to come
 - (C) much of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and that North Americans are exposed to comes
 - (D) many of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and North Americans are exposed to come
 - (E) many of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed come
81. Recently physicians have determined that stomach ulcers are not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but a bacterium that dwells in the mucous lining of the stomach.
- (A) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but
 - (B) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but are by
 - (C) caused not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but by
 - (D) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but
 - (E) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but are by
82. According to a recent poll, owning and living in a freestanding house on its own land is still a goal of a majority of young adults, like that of earlier generations.
- (A) like that of earlier generations
 - (B) as that for earlier generations
 - (C) just as earlier generations did
 - (D) as have earlier generations
 - (E) as it was of earlier generations
83. In 2000, a mere two dozen products accounted for half the increase in spending on prescription drugs, a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing many more prescriptions for higher-cost drugs.
- (A) a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing
 - (B) a phenomenon that is explained not just by the fact that drugs are becoming more expensive but also by the fact that doctors are writing
 - (C) a phenomenon occurring not just because of drugs that are becoming more expensive but because of doctors having also written
 - (D) which occurred not just because drugs are becoming more expensive but doctors are also writing
 - (E) which occurred not just because of more expensive drugs but because doctors have also written

84. Often visible as smog, ozone is formed in the atmosphere from hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, two major pollutants emitted by automobiles, react with sunlight.
- (A) ozone is formed in the atmosphere from
 (B) ozone is formed in the atmosphere when
 (C) ozone is formed in the atmosphere, and when
 (D) ozone, formed in the atmosphere when
 (E) ozone, formed in the atmosphere from
85. Salt deposits and moisture threaten to destroy the Mohenjo-Daro excavation in Pakistan, the site of an ancient civilization that flourished at the same time as the civilizations in the Nile Delta and the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.
- (A) that flourished at the same time as the civilizations
 (B) that had flourished at the same time as had the civilizations
 (C) that flourished at the same time those had
 (D) flourishing at the same time as those did
 (E) flourishing at the same time as those were
86. The results of the company's cost-cutting measures are evident in its profits, which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell over the last two years.
- (A) which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell
 (B) which had increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it had fallen
 (C) which have increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after falling
 (D) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after falling
 (E) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after having fallen
87. In an effort to reduce their inventories, Italian vintners have cut prices; their wines have been priced to sell, and they are.
- (A) have been priced to sell, and they are
 (B) are priced to sell, and they have
 (C) are priced to sell, and they do
 (D) are being priced to sell, and have
 (E) had been priced to sell, and they have
88. Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted in the stride-piano tradition of Willie (The Lion) Smith and Duke Ellington, yet in many ways he stood apart from the mainstream jazz repertory.
- (A) Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted
 (B) Thelonious Monk, the jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work that was rooted both
 (C) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk, who produced a body of work rooted
 (D) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work that was rooted
 (E) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work rooted both
89. Dirt roads may evoke the bucolic simplicity of another century, but financially strained townships point out that dirt roads cost twice as much as maintaining paved roads.
- (A) dirt roads cost twice as much as maintaining paved roads
 (B) dirt roads cost twice as much to maintain as paved roads do
 (C) maintaining dirt roads costs twice as much as paved roads do
 (D) maintaining dirt roads costs twice as much as it does for paved roads
 (E) to maintain dirt roads costs twice as much as for paved roads
90. Although early soap operas were first aired on evening radio in the 1920s, they had moved to the daytime hours of the 1930s when the evening schedule became crowded with comedians and variety shows.
- (A) were first aired on evening radio in the 1920s, they had moved to the daytime hours of the 1930s
 (B) were first aired on evening radio in the 1920s, they were moved to the daytime hours in the 1930s
 (C) were aired first on evening radio in the 1920s, moving to the daytime hours in the 1930s
 (D) were aired first in the evening on 1920s radio, they moved to the daytime hours of the 1930s
 (E) aired on evening radio first in the 1920s, they were moved to the 1930s in the daytime hours

91. Nobody knows exactly how many languages there are in the world, partly because of the difficulty of distinguishing between a language and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found about five thousand.
- (A) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found
- (B) and the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried counting typically finding
- (C) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried counting it typically find
- (D) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, but those who tried to count them typically found
- (E) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried to count typically finding
92. The energy source on *Voyager 2* is not a nuclear reactor, in which atoms are actively broken apart; rather a kind of nuclear battery that uses natural radioactive decay to produce power.
- (A) apart; rather
- (B) apart, but rather
- (C) apart, but rather that of
- (D) apart, but that of
- (E) apart; it is that of
93. Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were last year.
- (A) Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were
- (B) Heating-oil prices are expected to rise higher this year over last because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
- (C) Expectations are for heating-oil prices to be higher this year than last year's because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
- (D) It is the expectation that heating-oil prices will be higher for this year over last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil now than what they were
- (E) It is expected that heating-oil prices will rise higher this year than last year's because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
94. The recent surge in the number of airplane flights has clogged the nation's air-traffic control system, to lead to 55 percent more delays at airports, and prompts fears among some officials that safety is being compromised.
- (A) to lead to 55 percent more delays at airports, and prompts
- (B) leading to 55 percent more delay at airports and prompting
- (C) to lead to a 55 percent increase in delay at airports and prompt
- (D) to lead to an increase of 55 percent in delays at airports, and prompted
- (E) leading to a 55 percent increase in delays at airports and prompting
95. The peaks of a mountain range, acting like rocks in a streambed, produce ripples in the air flowing over them; the resulting flow pattern, with crests and troughs that remain stationary although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, are known as "standing waves."
- (A) crests and troughs that remain stationary although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, are
- (B) crests and troughs that remain stationary although they are formed by rapidly moving air, are
- (C) crests and troughs that remain stationary although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, is
- (D) stationary crests and troughs although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, are
- (E) stationary crests and troughs although they are formed by rapidly moving air, is

96. One of the primary distinctions between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but in our ability to extend knowledge gained in one context to new and different ones.
- (A) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but
- (B) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill but instead
- (C) between our intelligence and that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill as
- (D) our intelligence has from that of other primates may lie not in any specific skill as
- (E) of our intelligence to that of other primates may lay not in any specific skill but
97. Unlike Schoenberg's 12-tone system that dominated the music of the postwar period, Bartók founded no school and left behind only a handful of disciples.
- (A) Schoenberg's 12-tone system that dominated
- (B) Schoenberg and his 12-tone system which dominated
- (C) Schoenberg, whose 12-tone system dominated
- (D) the 12-tone system of Schoenberg that has dominated
- (E) Schoenberg and the 12-tone system, dominating
98. Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.
- (A) Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.
- (B) Although named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, Clovis points are spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces and have been found all over North America.
- (C) Named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932, Clovis points, spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto the faces, have been found all over North America.
- (D) Spear points with longitudinal grooves that are chipped onto the faces, Clovis points, even though named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, but were found all over North America.
- (E) While Clovis points are spear points whose faces have longitudinal grooves chipped into them, they have been found all over North America, and named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932.
99. Ranked as one of the most important of Europe's young playwrights, Franz Xaver Kroetz has written 40 plays; his works—translated into more than 30 languages—are produced more often than any contemporary German dramatist.
- (A) than any
- (B) than any other
- (C) than are any
- (D) than those of any other
- (E) as are those of any
100. The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being so far away from Earth that their apparent positions in the sky do not change enough for their movement to be observed during a single human lifetime.
- (A) The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being
- (B) Like the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are
- (C) Although like the planets the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, yet
- (D) As the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are
- (E) The stars are in motion like the planets, some of which at tremendous speeds are in motion but

101. Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.
- (A) Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.
 - (B) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that worked well in the past, makes missing signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting ones likely when they do appear.
 - (C) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action is likely to miss or misinterpret signs of incipient trouble when they do appear, especially if it has worked well in the past.
 - (D) Executives' being heavily committed to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes them likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting them when they do appear.
 - (E) Being heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that has worked well in the past, is likely to make an executive miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.
102. As rainfall began to decrease in the Southwest about the middle of the twelfth century, most of the Monument Valley Anasazi abandoned their homes to join other clans whose access to water was less limited.
- (A) whose access to water was less limited
 - (B) where there was access to water that was less limited
 - (C) where they had less limited water access
 - (D) with less limitations on water access
 - (E) having less limitations to water access
103. Yellow jackets number among the 900 or so species of the world's social wasps, wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of females—the queen and her sterile female workers.
- (A) wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of
 - (B) wasps that live in a highly cooperative and organized society consisting almost entirely of
 - (C) which means they live in a highly cooperative and organized society, almost all
 - (D) which means that their society is highly cooperative, organized, and it is almost entirely
 - (E) living in a society that is highly cooperative, organized, and it consists of almost all
104. El Niño, the periodic abnormal warming of the sea surface off Peru, a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated in the western Pacific to flow back to the east.
- (A) a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated
 - (B) a phenomenon where changes in the ocean and atmosphere are combining to allow the warm water that is accumulating
 - (C) a phenomenon in which ocean and atmosphere changes combine and which allows the warm water that is accumulated
 - (D) is a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine to allow the warm water that has accumulated
 - (E) is a phenomenon where ocean and atmosphere changes are combining and allow the warm water accumulating
105. Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, capitalized on her keen observation and love of the natural world.
- (A) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives,
 - (B) In her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
 - (C) In her book illustrations, which she carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
 - (D) Carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations
 - (E) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinated them with her narratives and

106. Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is precisely the opposite, a tool for communicating with a large, public audience.
- (A) Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is
- (B) Marconi conceived of the radio as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, but which is
- (C) Marconi conceived of the radio as a tool for private conversation that could substitute for the telephone; instead, it has become
- (D) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a tool for private conversation, a substitute for the telephone, which has become
- (E) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, other than what it is,
107. Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, is finding uses in medicine, archaeology, and criminology.
- (A) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
- (B) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, having the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission
- (C) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
- (D) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying it,
- (E) A technique that was originally developed for detecting air pollutants and has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying the substance, called proton-induced X-ray emission,
108. Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- (A) Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- (B) Authoritative parents who are more likely than permissive parents to have adolescent children that are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- (C) Children of authoritative parents, rather than permissive parents, are the more likely to be self-confident, have a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as adolescents.
- (D) Children whose parents are authoritative rather than being permissive, are more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and be responsibly independent when they are an adolescent.
- (E) Rather than permissive parents, the children of authoritative parents are the more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as an adolescent.
109. Among the objects found in the excavated temple were small terra-cotta effigies left by supplicants who were either asking the goddess Bona Dea's aid in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help.
- (A) in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help
- (B) in healing physical and mental ills and to thank her for helping
- (C) in healing physical and mental ills, and thanking her for helping
- (D) to heal physical and mental ills or to thank her for such help
- (E) to heal physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help

110. Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of *The Messenger* were two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.
- (A) Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of *The Messenger* were two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.
 - (B) Published in Harlem, two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, were the owner and editor of *The Messenger*.
 - (C) Published in Harlem, *The Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists, A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and Chandler Owen.
 - (D) *The Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and published in Harlem.
 - (E) The owner and editor being two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, *The Messenger* was published in Harlem.
111. Construction of the Roman Colosseum, which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, was completed a decade later, during the reign of Titus, who opened the Colosseum with a one-hundred-day cycle of religious pageants, gladiatorial games, and spectacles.
- (A) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian,
 - (B) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and
 - (C) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and
 - (D) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater and begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian it
 - (E) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, which was begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and
112. As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.
- (A) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.
 - (B) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind as an adult.
 - (C) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision would be rated about 20/500; qualifying it to be legally blind if an adult.
 - (D) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500; an adult with such vision would be deemed legally blind.
 - (E) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision, which would be deemed legally blind for an adult, would be rated about 20/500.
113. Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated international disputes over uninhabited islands.
- (A) Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated
 - (B) Because the new maritime code provides that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, it has already stimulated
 - (C) Even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, already stimulating
 - (D) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, this has already stimulated
 - (E) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, which is already stimulating

114. The original building and loan associations were organized as limited life funds, whose members made monthly payments on their share subscriptions, then taking turns drawing on the funds for home mortgages.
- (A) subscriptions, then taking turns drawing
 (B) subscriptions, and then taking turns drawing
 (C) subscriptions and then took turns drawing
 (D) subscriptions and then took turns, they drew
 (E) subscriptions and then drew, taking turns
115. Gall's hypothesis of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today.
- (A) of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 (B) of different mental functions that are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 (C) that different mental functions are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 (D) which is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 (E) which is widely accepted today is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain
116. Mauritius was a British colony for almost 200 years, excepting for the domains of administration and teaching, the English language was never really spoken on the island.
- (A) excepting for
 (B) except in
 (C) but except in
 (D) but excepting for
 (E) with the exception of
117. George Sand (Aurore Lucile Dupin) was one of the first European writers to consider the rural poor to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these with sympathy and respect in her novels.
- (A) to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
 (B) should be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
 (C) as being legitimate subjects for literature and portraying them
 (D) as if they were legitimate subjects for literature and portray them
 (E) legitimate subjects for literature and to portray them
118. The World Wildlife Fund has declared that global warming, a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels, will create havoc among migratory birds by altering the environment in ways harmful to their habitats.
- (A) a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels,
 (B) a phenomenon most scientists agree that is caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,
 (C) a phenomenon that most scientists agree is caused by human beings' burning of fossil fuels,
 (D) which most scientists agree on as a phenomenon caused by human beings who burn fossil fuels,
 (E) which most scientists agree to be a phenomenon caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,
119. New theories propose that catastrophic impacts of asteroids and comets may have caused reversals in the Earth's magnetic field, the onset of ice ages, splitting apart continents 80 million years ago, and great volcanic eruptions.
- (A) splitting apart continents
 (B) the splitting apart of continents
 (C) split apart continents
 (D) continents split apart
 (E) continents that were split apart

120. A firm that specializes in the analysis of handwriting claims from a one-page writing sample that it can assess more than 300 personality traits, including enthusiasm, imagination, and ambition.
- (A) from a one-page writing sample that it can assess
 - (B) from a one-page writing sample it has the ability of assessing
 - (C) the ability, from a one-page writing sample, of assessing
 - (D) to be able, from a one-page writing sample, to assess
 - (E) being able to assess, from a one-page writing sample
121. Sales of wines declined in the late 1980s, but they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease.
- (A) they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease
 - (B) after the 1991 report that linked a reduced risk of heart disease with a moderate alcohol consumption, particularly red wine, they began growing again
 - (C) in a 1991 report, moderate alcohol consumption, and particularly of red wine, which was linked with a reduced risk of heart disease, caused them to begin to grow again
 - (D) with a reduced risk of heart disease linked in a 1991 report with moderate alcohol consumption, in particular red wine, they began growing again
 - (E) a reduced risk of heart disease linked to moderate alcohol consumption in a 1991 report, and in particular red wine, started them growing again
122. A wildlife expert predicts that the reintroduction of the caribou into northern Minnesota would fail if the density of the timber wolf population in that region is more numerous than one wolf for every 39 square miles.
- (A) would fail if the density of the timber wolf population in that region is more numerous
 - (B) would fail provided the density of the timber wolf population in that region is more
 - (C) should fail if the timber wolf density in that region was greater
 - (D) will fail if the density of the timber wolf population in that region is greater
 - (E) will fail if the timber wolf density in that region were more numerous
123. She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to her native Germany, photographer Lotte Jacobi nevertheless earned a small group of discerning admirers, and her photographs were eventually exhibited in prestigious galleries across the United States.
- (A) She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to
 - (B) Being less successful after she had emigrated to New York as compared to
 - (C) Less successful after she emigrated to New York than she had been in
 - (D) Although she was less successful after emigrating to New York when compared to
 - (E) She had been less successful after emigrating to New York than in
124. Found throughout Central and South America, sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs and sleep 15 hours a day, moving infrequently enough that two species of algae grow on its coat and between its toes.
- (A) sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs and sleep 15 hours a day, moving infrequently enough
 - (B) sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs, they sleep 15 hours a day, and with such infrequent movements
 - (C) sloths use their long rubbery limbs to hang from trees, sleep 15 hours a day, and move so infrequently
 - (D) the sloth hangs from trees by its long rubbery limbs, sleeping 15 hours a day and moving so infrequently
 - (E) the sloth hangs from trees by its long rubbery limbs, sleeps 15 hours a day, and it moves infrequently enough

125. Today, because of improvements in agricultural technology, the same amount of acreage produces double the apples that it has in 1910.
- (A) double the apples that it has
 (B) twice as many apples as it did
 (C) as much as twice the apples it has
 (D) two times as many apples as there were
 (E) a doubling of the apples that it did
126. The use of lie detectors is based on the assumption that lying produces emotional reactions in an individual that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses.
- (A) that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses
 (B) that creates unconscious physiological responses in turn
 (C) creating, in turn, unconscious physiological responses
 (D) to create, in turn, physiological responses that are unconscious
 (E) who creates unconscious physiological responses in turn
127. Joan of Arc, a young Frenchwoman who claimed to be divinely inspired, turned the tide of English victories in her country by liberating the city of Orléans and she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne.
- (A) she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
 (B) persuaded Charles VII of France in claiming his throne
 (C) persuading that the throne be claimed by Charles VII of France
 (D) persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
 (E) persuading that Charles VII of France should claim the throne
128. Australian embryologists have found evidence that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving as a kind of snorkel.
- (A) that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving
 (B) that has suggested the elephant descended from an aquatic animal, its trunk originally evolving
 (C) suggesting that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal with its trunk originally evolved
 (D) to suggest that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal and its trunk originally evolved
 (E) to suggest that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal and that its trunk originally evolved
129. Cajuns speak a dialect brought to southern Louisiana by the 4,000 Acadians who migrated there in 1755; their language is basically seventeenth-century French to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words.
- (A) to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words
 (B) added to which is English, Spanish, and Italian words
 (C) to which English, Spanish, and Italian words have been added
 (D) with English, Spanish, and Italian words having been added to it
 (E) and, in addition, English, Spanish, and Italian words are added
130. One view of the economy contends that a large drop in oil prices should eventually lead to lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation, a rally in stocks and bonds, and a weakening of the dollar.
- (A) lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation,
 (B) a lowering of interest rates and of fears about inflation,
 (C) a lowering of interest rates, along with fears about inflation,
 (D) interest rates being lowered, along with fears about inflation,
 (E) interest rates and fears about inflation being lowered, with

131. 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
132. Although the term “psychopath” is popularly applied to an especially brutal criminal, in psychology it is someone who is apparently incapable of feeling compassion or the pangs of conscience.
- (A) it is someone who is
 - (B) it is a person
 - (C) they are people who are
 - (D) it refers to someone who is
 - (E) it is in reference to people
133. Last week local shrimpers held a news conference to take some credit for the resurgence of the rare Kemp’s ridley turtle, saying that their compliance with laws requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect adult sea turtles.
- (A) requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect
 - (B) requiring turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting
 - (C) that require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets protect
 - (D) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets are protecting
 - (E) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting
134. Recently implemented “shift-work equations” based on studies of the human sleep cycle have reduced sickness, sleeping on the job, fatigue among shift workers, and have raised production efficiency in various industries.
- (A) fatigue among shift workers, and have raised
 - (B) fatigue among shift workers, and raised
 - (C) and fatigue among shift workers while raising
 - (D) lowered fatigue among shift workers, and raised
 - (E) and fatigue among shift workers was lowered while raising
135. Spanning more than 50 years, Friedrich Müller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as a Sanskrit scholar and culminated in virtually every honor that European governments and learned societies could bestow.
- (A) Müller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as
 - (B) Müller’s career began in an unpromising apprenticeship as
 - (C) Müller’s career began with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
 - (D) Müller had begun his career with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
 - (E) the career of Müller has begun with an unpromising apprenticeship of
136. 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

137. Joachim Raff and Giacomo Meyerbeer are examples of the kind of composer who receives popular acclaim while living, often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again.
- (A) often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again
 - (B) whose reputation declines after death and never regains its status again
 - (C) but whose reputation declines after death and never regains its former status
 - (D) who declines in reputation after death and who never regained popularity again
 - (E) then has declined in reputation after death and never regained popularity
138. In no other historical sighting did Halley's Comet 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
139. The company announced that its profits declined much less in the second quarter than analysts had expected it to and its business will improve in the second half of the year.
- (A) had expected it to and its business will improve
 - (B) had expected and that its business would improve
 - (C) expected it would and that it will improve its business
 - (D) expected them to and its business would improve
 - (E) expected and that it will have improved its business
140. Rock samples taken from the remains of an asteroid about twice the size of the 6-mile-wide asteroid that eradicated the dinosaurs has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is evidence of the earliest known asteroid impact on Earth.
- (A) has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is
 - (B) has been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus
 - (C) have been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus are
 - (D) have been dated as being 3.47 billion years old and thus
 - (E) have been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus are

9.7 Answer Key

1.	D	36.	A	71.	D	106.	C
2.	D	37.	A	72.	A	107.	A
3.	E	38.	E	73.	B	108.	A
4.	E	39.	D	74.	D	109.	A
5.	A	40.	E	75.	C	110.	C
6.	E	41.	D	76.	D	111.	C
7.	E	42.	A	77.	E	112.	D
8.	A	43.	E	78.	D	113.	B
9.	E	44.	C	79.	B	114.	C
10.	B	45.	B	80.	E	115.	C
11.	D	46.	B	81.	C	116.	C
12.	E	47.	A	82.	E	117.	E
13.	A	48.	B	83.	B	118.	C
14.	A	49.	D	84.	B	119.	B
15.	E	50.	A	85.	A	120.	D
16.	B	51.	B	86.	C	121.	A
17.	D	52.	D	87.	C	122.	D
18.	C	53.	A	88.	D	123.	C
19.	D	54.	E	89.	B	124.	D
20.	E	55.	B	90.	B	125.	B
21.	A	56.	E	91.	A	126.	A
22.	D	57.	D	92.	B	127.	D
23.	C	58.	E	93.	A	128.	E
24.	E	59.	D	94.	E	129.	C
25.	E	60.	E	95.	C	130.	B
26.	E	61.	A	96.	C	131.	C
27.	D	62.	E	97.	C	132.	D
28.	B	63.	B	98.	A	133.	B
29.	C	64.	A	99.	D	134.	C
30.	C	65.	C	100.	B	135.	B
31.	D	66.	A	101.	E	136.	A
32.	B	67.	B	102.	A	137.	C
33.	A	68.	E	103.	B	138.	C
34.	B	69.	E	104.	D	139.	B
35.	C	70.	B	105.	C	140.	E

9.8 Answer Explanations

The following discussion of sentence correction is intended to familiarize you with the most efficient and effective approaches to these kinds of questions. The particular questions in this chapter are generally representative of the kinds of sentence correction questions you will encounter on the GMAT.

1. The Glass House Mountains in Queensland, Australia, were sighted in 1770 by the English navigator Captain James Cook, by whom they were named supposedly because its sheer wet rocks glistened like glass.

- (A) by whom they were named supposedly because its
- (B) by whom they were named supposedly and their
- (C) naming them supposedly since their
- (D) who so named them supposedly because their
- (E) who so named it since supposedly their

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

To avoid a wordy and confusing series of passive clauses, the relative clause explaining what James Cook did should be an active-voice construction (*who so named* rather than *by whom they were named*). The possessive pronoun referring to *the Glass House Mountains* should be plural (*their* rather than *its*), to agree with the plural antecedent.

- A *By whom they were supposedly named* is a passive construction that is unnecessarily indirect and wordy, especially immediately following another passive construction; the singular *its* does not agree with the plural antecedent *the Glass House Mountains*.
- B This version of the sentence loses the causal connection, failing to explain why James Cook gave the mountains their particular name.
- C As the object of a preposition and not the subject of the clause, *James Cook* does not work as the noun that the verbal phrase beginning with *naming* can describe; the preposition *since* loses the important causal logic of the sentence.
- D **Correct.** This concise sentence uses active-voice construction in the relative clause and maintains agreement between the pronoun *their* and its antecedent.

- E The pronoun *it* does not agree with the plural *Mountains* and the following pronoun *their*.

The correct answer is D.

2. Although a surge in retail sales have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally under way, many economists say that without a large amount of spending the recovery might not last.

- (A) have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally
- (B) raised hopes for there being a recovery finally
- (C) had raised hopes for a recovery finally being
- (D) has raised hopes that a recovery is finally
- (E) raised hopes for a recovery finally

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

The subject of the first clause, the singular noun *surge*, must take the singular verb *has raised* rather than the plural *have raised*. It is superfluous and pointless to say that people hope both that *there is* a recovery and that such a recovery *is underway*. In this context, *there is* adds nothing and can be omitted to create a more concise sentence.

- A Subject and verb do not agree; *there is ... finally underway* is awkward and wordy.
- B *For there being* is awkward and wordy.
- C *Had raised* is the wrong verb tense; *for ... being* is awkward and wordy.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the subject and verb agree, and the verb is in the appropriate tense; *a recovery is finally* is clear and concise.
- E *For a recovery finally* is awkward and—to the extent that it can be seen as grammatical—does not make sense.

The correct answer is D.

3. Although various eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American poets had professed an interest in Native American poetry and had pretended to imitate Native American forms in their own works, until almost 1900, scholars and critics did not begin seriously to study traditional Native American poetry in native languages.

- (A) until almost 1900, scholars and critics did not begin seriously to study
- (B) until almost 1900 scholars and critics had not begun seriously studying
- (C) not until almost 1900 were scholars and critics to begin seriously to study
- (D) it was not almost until 1900 when scholars and critics began to seriously study
- (E) it was not until almost 1900 that scholars and critics seriously began studying

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

The past-perfect verbs *had professed* and *had pretended* designate a time (eighteenth and nineteenth century) earlier than simple past tense, so the second clause, explaining what happened around 1900, must use the past tense. The placement of the phrase *until almost 1900* at the beginning of the second clause is confusing. Does it refer back to the first verb or forward to the next verb?

- A The tenses are fine in this version, but the placement of *until almost 1900* is problematic.
- B The tense of the second clause needs to be simple past, not past perfect.
- C The sequence of infinitives (*to begin seriously to study*) is awkward and wordy.
- D *Not almost until* is a nonsensical sequence of modifiers.
- E **Correct.** The phrase *not until almost 1900* is properly placed, and the verb in the main clause is in the simple past tense.

The correct answer is E.

4. Of all the vast tides of migration that have swept through history, maybe none is more concentrated as the wave that brought 12 million immigrants onto American shores in little more than three decades.

- (A) maybe none is more concentrated as
- (B) it may be that none is more concentrated as
- (C) perhaps it is none that is more concentrated than
- (D) maybe it is none that was more concentrated than
- (E) perhaps none was more concentrated than

Idiom; Verb form

This sentence depends on the comparative structure *x is more than y*. Here, an idiomatically incorrect construction *x (none) is more as y (the wave)* is used. In addition, the second part of the sentence uses the past tense verb *brought*, indicating that the event is over. The verb used in the comparative construction must also be past tense, *x (none) was more concentrated than y (the wave)*. *Maybe* and *perhaps* are interchangeable; *perhaps* is slightly more formal.

- A Incorrect idiom is used for comparison; *is concentrated* is the wrong tense.
- B Incorrect idiom is used for comparison; *it may be that* is wordy.
- C *It is none that is more ...* is wordy; also, in this context, *it* must refer to something (unlike in phrases such as “it is clear that ...”), yet it does not plausibly refer to anything.
- D As in C, *it is none that was more ...* is wordy; *it* must refer to something, yet it does not plausibly refer to anything.
- E **Correct.** The correct comparative construction is used in this sentence; the verb is past tense.

The correct answer is E.

5. Diabetes, together with its serious complications, ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only by heart disease and cancer.
- (A) ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only
 - (B) rank as the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
 - (C) has the rank of the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
 - (D) are the nation's third leading causes of death, surpassed only
 - (E) have been ranked as the nation's third leading causes of death, only surpassed

Agreement; Logical predication

This sentence correctly matches the singular verb, *rank*s, with the singular subject, *diabetes*, and uses the present tense to indicate a current situation. The phrase following *diabetes* is set off by a pair of commas, indicating that it is descriptive information that may be dropped from the sentence; it is not a part of the subject. *Only* is placed with precision next to the group of words it actually limits, *by heart disease and cancer*. Placed before *surpassed*, *only* would more ambiguously limit *surpassed*.

- A **Correct.** In the original sentence, the subject and verb agree, and the proper tense is used; *only* is correctly placed next to the phrase it limits.
- B *Rank* does not agree with *diabetes*; *only* limits *surpassed* rather than *by heart disease and cancer*.
- C *Has the rank of* is wordy and unidiomatic; *only* limits *surpassed* rather than *by heart disease and cancer*.
- D Construction *are ... causes* does not agree with *diabetes*.
- E Construction *have been ranked ... causes* does not agree with *diabetes* and uses the wrong verb tense; *only* limits *surpassed* rather than *by heart disease and cancer*.

The correct answer is A.

- 6. In late 1997, the chambers inside the pyramid of the Pharaoh Menkaure at Giza were closed to visitors for cleaning and repair due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing and fungus was growing on the walls.
 - (A) due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing
 - (B) due to moisture that tourists had exhaled, thereby raising its humidity to such levels that salt from the stone would crystallize

- (C) because tourists were exhaling moisture, which had raised the humidity within them to levels such that salt from the stone would crystallize
- (D) because of moisture that was exhaled by tourists raising the humidity within them to levels so high as to make the salt from the stone crystallize
- (E) because moisture exhaled by tourists had raised the humidity within them to such levels that salt from the stone was crystallizing

Agreement; Parallelism

The plural subject *chambers* requires plural pronouns. The sentence explains a causal sequence: visitors' breath introduced moisture that caused salt to crystallize, which caused the chambers to be closed for cleaning and repair. The phrase *due to* makes this causal sequence somewhat ambiguous, seeming to suggest that the repairs were due to humidity from visitors' breath.

- A *Due to* is an imprecise expression of the causal connection between the tourists' breath and the closing of the museum for cleaning; the singular pronoun *its* does not agree with the plural antecedent *chambers*.
- B It is not at all clear what the reference is for the pronoun *its*; *fungus was growing* should be parallel to *salt ... was crystallizing* (not *would crystallize*) because it is another effect of the humidity.
- C The pronoun *them* seems to refer to *tourists*, which is nonsensical; the entire construction is awkward and wordy; *would crystallize* is not parallel to *was growing*.
- D Once again, *them* seems to refer to tourists; the entire construction is awkward, wordy, and ambiguous; *crystallize* is not parallel to *was growing*.
- E **Correct.** The causal sequence is clear, and *them* clearly refers to *chambers*.

The correct answer is E.

7. As its sales of computer products have surpassed those of measuring instruments, the company has become increasingly willing to compete for the mass market sales they would in the past have conceded to rivals.

- (A) they would in the past have conceded to rivals
- (B) they would have conceded previously to their rivals
- (C) that in the past would have been conceded previously to rivals
- (D) it previously would have conceded to rivals in the past
- (E) it would in the past have conceded to rivals

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

When a number of words intervene between a pronoun and its referent, an error such as the one in this sentence is easy to make. The subject of the main clause is the singular noun *company*, so the pronoun referring to the company must also be singular. Even if *the company* might be thought of as referring to the members of a business, the singular verb (*has become increasingly willing*) establishes that the noun is singular in this sentence.

- A Plural pronoun *they* does not agree with singular *the company*.
- B Plural pronouns *they* and *their* do not agree with *the company*.
- C *Previously* repeats the idea of *in the past*; the passive-voice construction in this context is weak and ambiguous.
- D The placement of *in the past* makes it unclear whether it is supposed to modify *rivals* or *would have conceded*; if the latter, then it is redundant.
- E **Correct.** In this concise sentence, the singular pronoun *it* agrees with the singular referent *the company*.

The correct answer is E.

8. The widely accepted big bang theory holds that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding ever since.

- (A) that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding
- (B) that the universe had begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and had been expanding
- (C) that the beginning of the universe was an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that has expanded
- (D) the beginning of the universe to have been an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that is expanding
- (E) the universe to have begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding

Logical predication; Verb form

The sentence describes the central tenet of a theory about how the universe began. The focus of the second clause should be consistently on the subject *the universe*, and all verbs in the clause beginning with *that* must describe what the universe did at the initial explosive moment.

- A **Correct.** Both verbs in the second clause correctly take *universe* as their subject.
- B *Had begun* is the wrong tense because it describes action that occurred farther in the past than some other, specified past action.
- C The relative clause *that has expanded* describes *instant*, which makes no sense.
- D *The beginning of the universe to have been ...* is unnecessarily indirect and wordy; illogically suggests that *beginning* is expanding, not the universe.
- E The verb phrases *to have begun* and *has been expanding* both reference the same subject of the clause, *universe*, and therefore need to be parallel.

The correct answer is A.

9. Like the idolization accorded the Brontës and Brownings, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf are often subjected to the kind of veneration that blurs the distinction between the artist and the human being.
- (A) Like the idolization accorded the Brontës and Brownings,
 (B) As the Brontës' and Brownings' idolization,
 (C) Like that accorded to the Brontës and Brownings,
 (D) As it is of the Brontës and Brownings,
 (E) Like the Brontës and Brownings,

Logical predication

This sentence intends to compare nineteenth- and twentieth-century writers. Instead the comparison becomes ambiguous and illogical. *Like* must be used to compare similar elements: *Joyce and Woolf are like the Brontës and the Brownings*; they are not *like the idolization*.

- A *The idolization accorded* is not comparable to Joyce and Woolf.
 B The conjunction *as* may introduce a clause but not a phrase; Joyce and Woolf are compared to *idolization* rather than to the writers.
 C *That* is ambiguous, and Joyce and Woolf are compared to *that* rather than to the writers.
 D *It* is ambiguous; *as it is of* is awkward and wordy; the twentieth-century writers are compared to *it* rather than to the nineteenth-century writers.
 E **Correct.** In this sentence, *like* introduces a clear and concise comparison that correctly links the nineteenth- and twentieth-century writers.

The correct answer is E.

10. Carnivorous mammals can endure what would otherwise be lethal levels of body heat because they have a heat-exchange network which kept the brain from getting too hot.
- (A) which kept
 (B) that keeps
 (C) which has kept
 (D) that has been keeping
 (E) having kept

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

The use of the past tense (*kept*) is incorrect because a current situation is discussed; the present tense (*keeps*) is consistent with the other verbs in the sentence. In (A) and (C), *which* introduces a restrictive clause. Some writers follow the convention that *which* can only be used for nonrestrictive clauses, but insistence on this rule is controversial, and both (A) and (C) can be rejected on other grounds.

- A *Kept* is the wrong tense.
 B **Correct.** The verb *keeps* indicates a current situation and is consistent with the other verbs in the sentence. The sentence is clear and concise.
 C Mistaken shift in tense: In this sentence the present tense expresses a timeless general principle; in contrast, *has kept* indicates a more definite context and time period and suggests that the heat-exchange network may no longer have this effect.
 D *Has been keeping* is the wrong tense.
 E *Having* is awkward and imprecise; *kept* is the wrong tense.

The correct answer is B.

11. There are several ways to build solid walls using just mud or clay, but the most extensively used method has been the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid in the wall in mud mortar.
- (A) the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid
- (B) forming the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them
- (C) having bricks formed from mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they were laid
- (D) to form the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them
- (E) that bricks were formed from mud or clay, which, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, were laid

Parallelism; Verb form

The purpose of the sentence is to describe the historically most popular method of building walls. The first clause announces this topic and the second clause describes the particular method. The clearest, most efficient way to accomplish these two pieces of business is to use a parallel structure. The *ways to build* in the first clause is narrowed to the single way *to form* and *to lay* in the second clause. There is no need to alternate the verb phrases between active and passive voice or to shift tenses.

- A The active gerund phrase *the forming of bricks* does not fit with the passive verb phrase that follows (*they are laid*).
- B The verb phrases *forming the mud ...* and *to lay them* are not parallel.
- C In addition to faulty parallelism between *having bricks formed* and *they were laid*, the tense in the second half of the sentence unaccountably shifts from present to past.
- D **Correct.** The phrases *to form* and *to lay* in the second clause are parallel to *to build* in the first clause.

- E The relative clause beginning with *which* apparently (but nonsensically) describes the closest nouns, *mud or clay*, rather than *bricks*.

The correct answer is D.

12. Rising inventories, when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead to production cutbacks that would hamper economic growth.
- (A) when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead
- (B) when not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, possibly leads
- (C) when they were unaccompanied by corresponding sales increases, can lead
- (D) if not accompanied by correspondingly increased sales, possibly leads
- (E) if not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, can lead

Diction; Agreement

The modifying phrase *when ... sales* is needlessly difficult to understand. The adverb *correspondingly* is incorrectly and ambiguously used; using the adjective *corresponding* to modify *increases in sales* makes the intended meaning clearer. *Unaccompanied* is not wrong but *not accompanied* more effectively expresses the intended negation.

- A *Unaccompanied correspondingly* is awkward and ambiguous.
- B Plural subject *inventories* does not agree with the singular verb *leads*.
- C Wrong tense: past tense *were* indicates a completed event, but *can lead* indicates a possibility that continues.
- D *Correspondingly increased sales* is awkward and unclear; verb (*leads*) does not agree with the subject (*inventories*).
- E **Correct.** *Not accompanied* emphasizes the negative and is preferable to *unaccompanied* in this usage; *corresponding* modifies *increases in sales*; the modifier is clear and comprehensible, and there is no subject-verb agreement problem.

The correct answer is E.

13. A surge in new home sales and a drop in weekly unemployment claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought.

- (A) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought
- (B) claims suggests that the economy might not be so weak as some analysts have previously thought
- (C) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as have been previously thought by some analysts
- (D) claims, suggesting about the economy that it might not be so weak as previously thought by some analysts
- (E) claims, suggesting the economy might not be as weak as previously thought to be by some analysts

Agreement; Grammatical construction

The plural subject of this sentence (*surge* and *drop*) requires a plural verb, *suggest*. The object of this verb, the clause beginning with *that*, should be presented in as clear and direct a manner as possible.

- A **Correct.** The plural subject is matched with a plural verb.
- B The singular verb *suggests* does not match the plural subject of the sentence.
- C The sentence offers no plural subject to fit the passive verb *have been thought*.
- D This construction is awkward, wordy, and imprecise; it also lacks a main verb; there is no reason to use passive voice, and *suggesting about the economy that it might ...* introduces extra words that contribute nothing to the meaning of this sentence fragment.
- E The passive construction makes this unnecessarily wordy; the lack of a main verb makes this a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is A.

14. Sunspots, vortices of gas associated with strong electromagnetic activity, are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on the Sun's poles or equator.

- (A) are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on
- (B) are visible as dark spots that never have been sighted on the surface of the Sun
- (C) appear on the surface of the Sun as dark spots although never sighted at
- (D) appear as dark spots on the surface of the Sun, although never having been sighted at
- (E) appear as dark spots on the Sun's surface, which have never been sighted on

Logical predication; Parallelism

The correct parallel structure in the original sentence emphasizes the contrast between where sunspots are found (*are visible ... Sun*) and where they are not (*have never been sighted ... equator*). *Sunspots* is the subject of the sentence; *are* is the verb of the first part of the contrast, and *have been sighted* is the verb of the second. (The adjective *visible* is a complement and is parallel to the past participle *sighted*.) Both parts of the sentence conclude with phrases indicating location. The contrast itself is indicated by the conjunction *but*.

- A **Correct.** This sentence clearly and correctly draws a contrast between where sunspots are found and where they are not.
- B The modifying clause *that never ... Sun* distorts the meaning of the sentence; also, without punctuation, the phrase *on the surface of the Sun the Sun's poles or equator* is ungrammatical and makes no sense.
- C *Although* typically introduces a subordinate clause, which has a subject and a verb, but here there is no subject and *sighted* is not a complete verb.
- D *Although* usually introduces a subordinate clause, but there is no subject of the clause and *having been sighted* is not a complete verb phrase.
- E This phrasing makes the sentence somewhat awkward and unclear.

The correct answer is A.

15. Warning that computers in the United States are not secure, the National Academy of Sciences has urged the nation to revamp computer security procedures, institute new emergency response teams, creating a special nongovernment organization to take charge of computer security planning.

- (A) creating a special nongovernment organization to take
- (B) creating a special nongovernment organization that takes
- (C) creating a special nongovernment organization for taking
- (D) and create a special nongovernment organization for taking
- (E) and create a special nongovernment organization to take

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

This sentence contains a list of three elements, all of which should be parallel. The last element should be preceded by the conjunction *and*. In this sentence, the last element must be made parallel to the previous two: *to* (1) *revamp computer security procedures*, (2) *institute new emergency response teams*, and (3) *create a special nongovernment organization to take charge of computer security planning*. Omitting *and* causes the reader to anticipate still another element in the series when there is none. Using the participle *creating* not only violates parallelism but also causes misreading since the participial phrase could modify the first part of the sentence. *To* does not need to be repeated with *institute* and *create* because it is understood.

- A *Creating* is not parallel to *to revamp* and *institute*; *and* is needed in this series.
- B *Creating* violates the parallelism of the previous two elements; *and* is needed in this series; since the organization does not yet exist, *that takes* is illogical.

- C *Creating* is not parallel to *to revamp* and *institute*; *and* is needed in this series; *to* has the sense of *in order to*, but *for taking* is neither precise nor idiomatic.
- D In the construction *create ... to take*, the sense of *to* is *in order to*; *for taking* is not idiomatically correct.
- E **Correct.** The three elements in the series are parallel in this sentence, and the last is preceded by *and*.

The correct answer is E.

16. Retail sales rose 0.8 of 1 percent in August, intensifying expectations that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of the 1.4 percent growth rate in personal spending for the previous quarter.

- (A) that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of
- (B) that personal spending in the July–September quarter would more than double
- (C) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it more than doubled
- (D) of personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubling that of
- (E) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it would more than double that of

Verb form; Logical predication

The sentence explains the expectations that resulted from a past retail sales trend. Since expectations look to the future but are not yet realized, the relative clause explaining these expectations should be conditional, employing the auxiliary verb *would*.

- A The simple past-tense verb form does not express the forward-looking sense of *expectations*.
- B **Correct.** By using the verb *would double*, this concise sentence indicates that the expectation has not yet been realized.

- C This construction is awkward, announcing the topic (*personal spending*) and then elaborating in a relative clause that restates this topic as *it*.
- D Although this option is not technically wrong, it is less clear and graceful than B.
- E Like option C, this sentence is awkward and unnecessarily wordy, announcing the topic and then using an additional clause to elaborate on it.

The correct answer is B.

17. The commission has directed advertisers to restrict the use of the word “natural” to foods that do not contain color or flavor additives, chemical preservatives, or nothing that has been synthesized.

- (A) or nothing that has been
 (B) or that has been
 (C) and nothing that is
 (D) or anything that has been
 (E) and anything

Idiom; Logical predication

The use of *do not* and *nothing* in the same sentence creates a double negative and reverses the intended meaning. *Anything* should be used instead of *nothing*. Logically, a “natural” food cannot contain any prohibited ingredient, so the list of prohibited ingredients must be connected by *or*.

- A The use of *nothing* creates a double negative.
- B *That has been synthesized* distorts the meaning by referring to foods, rather than to something added to a food.
- C The use of *nothing* creates a double negative; *and* should be *or*.
- D **Correct.** This sentence correctly avoids a double negative and uses parallel elements.
- E *And* distorts the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is D.

18. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi, in the form of carbon dioxide, and converting it to energy-rich sugars.

- (A) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi,
 (B) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than fungi,
 (C) Plants are more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
 (D) Plants, more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
 (E) Plants acquire carbon more efficiently than fungi,

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

This sentence compares how efficiently plants and fungi acquire carbon and convert it into sugars. The sentence construction needs to make clear that plants and fungi are the two topics being compared, and it must also clarify that *in the form of carbon dioxide* refers to *carbon* rather than to either *plants* or *fungi*.

- A According to the sentence grammar, *in the form of carbon dioxide* describes *fungi*, which is nonsensical.
- B This sentence claims that plants acquire carbon more efficiently than they acquire fungi, which is also nonsensical; *the form of carbon dioxide* still modifies *fungi*.
- C **Correct.** The sentence clearly compares plants to fungi, and *in the form of carbon dioxide* correctly modifies *carbon*.
- D This sentence is grammatically incomplete; there is no verb for the subject *plants*.
- E As in B, this sentence claims that plants acquire carbon more efficiently than they acquire fungi; it is also grammatically incomplete because *and converting* does not clearly refer to anything.

The correct answer is C.

19. The Iroquois were primarily planters, but supplementing their cultivation of maize, squash, and beans with fishing and hunting.

- (A) but supplementing
- (B) and had supplemented
- (C) and even though they supplemented
- (D) although they supplemented
- (E) but with supplementing

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The participle *supplementing* would normally be expected to modify the first clause, describing or extending its meaning, but the logic of this sentence demands a contrast, not an extension. Consequently, the second part of the sentence must be revised to emphasize the contrast properly. The logic of the sentence also argues against a construction that would set the two clauses and the importance of their content equal when they clearly should not be. The best solution is to have the main clause describe the primary activity, and a subordinate clause, *although they supplemented*, describe the supplementary activity.

- A The construction using *supplementing* fails to support the intended meaning of the sentence.
- B *And* does not convey contrast; *had supplemented* is the past perfect tense but the simple past is required to match *were*.
- C *And* does not convey contrast and should be omitted; *and even though* creates a sentence fragment.
- D **Correct.** Using *although* creates a subordinate clause in this sentence and logically links that clause with the main clause; the simple past *supplemented* parallels the simple past *were*.
- E *But with* is awkward and unclear; *supplementing* is a modifier when a contrasting clause is needed.

The correct answer is D.

20. As contrasted with the honeybee, the yellow jacket can sting repeatedly without dying and carries a potent venom that can cause intense pain.

- (A) As contrasted with the honeybee,
- (B) In contrast to the honeybee's,
- (C) Unlike the sting of the honeybee,
- (D) Unlike that of the honeybee,
- (E) Unlike the honeybee,

Idiom; Logical predication

The intent of the sentence is to contrast the honeybee and the yellow jacket. Correct idioms for such a contrast include *in contrast with x, y*; *in contrast to x, y*; and *unlike x, y*. In all these idioms, *x* and *y* must be grammatically and logically parallel. *As contrasted with* is not a correct idiom.

- A *As contrasted with* is not a correct idiom.
- B Because of its apostrophe, *the honeybee's* is not parallel to *the yellow jacket*.
- C *The sting of the honeybee* is not parallel to *the yellow jacket*.
- D *That of the honeybee* is not parallel to *the yellow jacket*.
- E **Correct.** This sentence uses a correct idiom, and *the honeybee* is properly parallel to *the yellow jacket*.

The correct answer is E.

21. Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are now drawing solid conclusions about how the human brain grows and how babies acquire language.

- (A) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are
- (B) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are

- (C) Neuroscientists amassing a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are
- (D) Neuroscientists have amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,
- (E) Neuroscientists have amassed, over the past twenty years, a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

This sentence introduces the subject (*Neuroscientists*), pauses to explain what neuroscientists have accomplished in the past twenty years, and then concludes by explaining what neuroscientists are presently doing as a result of their past accomplishments. The second part of the sentence—the explanation—interrupts the flow of the sentence from the subject (*Neuroscientists*) to the predicate (*are now drawing solid conclusions ...*); it should therefore be bracketed by commas. The sentence construction should provide a main verb for the subject *neuroscientists*.

- A **Correct.** The explanatory phrase between the subject and predicate is set off by commas, and the main clause contains both a subject (*Neuroscientists*) and a corresponding verb (*are now drawing*).
- B *And are* indicates that *are* follows a previous verb, but in fact the sentence has not yet provided a first main verb for the subject *Neuroscientists*; the sentence is therefore incomplete; *over the ... years* appears to be modifying *adulthood*.
- C *Amassing*, like *having amassed*, functions as an adjective, not a verb; the sentence therefore lacks the first main verb implied by the compound verb construction *and are now drawing*...

- D The final descriptor in present tense, *now drawing conclusions ...* does not fit the opening clause, which is in present-perfect tense (*have amassed a wealth ...*) and seems to modify *adulthood*.
- E Like D, this sentence attempts to attach a present-tense descriptor to a present-perfect clause.

The correct answer is A.

22. None of the attempts to specify the causes of crime explains why most of the people exposed to the alleged causes do not commit crimes and, conversely, why so many of those not so exposed have.
- (A) have
 - (B) has
 - (C) shall
 - (D) do
 - (E) could

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The sentence compares one group of people, *most of the people exposed to the alleged causes*, with another group of people, *so many of those not so exposed*. To maintain the comparison, the verb in the second part should match the verb in the first part. Since the first verb is *do not commit*, the second verb should be the parallel *do*. There is no need to repeat *commit crimes* since it is understood in this construction.

- A Verb should be *do*, not *have*.
- B Verb should be *do*, not *has*.
- C Verb should be *do*, not *shall*.
- D **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses the verb *do* to complete the comparison and maintain the parallelism with *do not commit*.
- E Verb should be *do*, not *could*.

The correct answer is D.

23. In a previous design, the weight of the discus used in track competition is concentrated in a metal center, but now it is lined with lead around the perimeter, thereby improving stability in flight and resulting in longer throws.
- (A) In a previous design, the weight of the discus used in track competition is concentrated in a metal center, but now it is
- (B) According to a previous design, the weight of the discus used in track competition was concentrated in a metal center, but now it is
- (C) Once designed with its weight concentrated in a metal center, the discus used in track competition is now
- (D) The discus used in track competition, once designed with its weight concentrated in a metal center, but now
- (E) The discus used in track competition was once designed having its weight concentrated in a metal center and now

Verb Form; Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The sentence requires two tenses—past tense to describe the previous design and present tense to describe the current design of the discus. In the sentence presented here, the grammatical subject is *weight*, not *discus*, so the pronoun *it* grammatically refers to *weight*, which makes no sense.

- A The verb tense describing the *previous design* should be past, not present; the pronoun *it* refers to the subject of the first clause, *weight*, and it does not make sense to say that the weight of the discus is lined with lead.
- B Although the tense of the verb in the first clause is appropriately past, the pronoun in the second clause is still referring to *weight* instead of *discus*.
- C **Correct.** The introductory phrase describes the past design of the discus with a past participle (*designed*) that modifies the subject of the main clause (*the discus*); the main verb *is lined* is in present tense.
- D This version of the sentence is a fragment because it has no main verb.

- E The sentence is missing a main verb in the final phrase; *was once designed* must be followed by *is now lined*.

The correct answer is C.

24. In virtually all types of tissue in every animal species, dioxin induces the production of enzymes that are the organism's trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it.
- (A) trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it
- (B) trying that it metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant
- (C) attempt to try to metabolize, or render harmless, such a chemical irritant
- (D) attempt to try and metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritating it
- (E) attempt to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant

Diction; Rhetorical construction

The *-ing* form of a verb can be used as a noun (e.g., *running* is her favorite sport), but it is often awkward, particularly when used with a possessive, as in this case. Substituting the noun *attempt* for the gerund *trying* eliminates the problem. While *chemical that is irritating it* and *chemical irritating it* are both grammatically correct and could be appropriate in some usages, they are excessively wordy for this context.

- A *Trying* is awkward, especially in this construction with *organism's*.
- B *Trying that it metabolize* is ungrammatical.
- C *Attempt to try* is redundant.
- D *Attempt to try and* is redundant.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, the noun *attempt* replaces the gerund *trying* in this construction with *organism's*.

The correct answer is E.

25. Based on accounts of various ancient writers, scholars have painted a sketchy picture of the activities of an all-female cult that, perhaps as early as the sixth century B.C., worshipped a goddess known in Latin as Bona Dea, “the good goddess.”

- (A) Based on accounts of various ancient writers,
- (B) Basing it on various ancient writers’ accounts,
- (C) With accounts of various ancient writers used for a basis,
- (D) By the accounts of various ancient writers they used,
- (E) Using accounts of various ancient writers,

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The underlined phrase is a modifier; it functions as an adjective to describe the noun that immediately follows it. In this case, the phrase incorrectly modifies *scholars*, which does not make any sense. What are the scholars doing? When the modifier begins with *using*, it correctly links the scholars with the modifier that describes their activity.

- A *Based on* ... incorrectly modifies *scholars*.
- B The pronoun *it* does not have a clear reference.
- C This choice is wordy and awkward.
- D This choice is wordy and awkward.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, *using accounts of various ancient writers* correctly modifies *scholars* in a clear and concise expression of their activity.

The correct answer is E.

26. Emily Dickinson’s letters to Susan Huntington Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan’s marriage to Emily’s brother and ending shortly before Emily’s death in 1886, outnumbering her letters to anyone else.

- (A) Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan’s marriage to Emily’s brother and ending shortly before Emily’s death in 1886, outnumbering
- (B) Dickinson were written over a period that begins a few years before Susan’s marriage to Emily’s brother and ended shortly before Emily’s death in 1886, outnumber
- (C) Dickinson, written over a period beginning a few years before Susan’s marriage to Emily’s brother and that ends shortly before Emily’s death in 1886 and outnumbering
- (D) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan’s marriage to Emily’s brother, ending shortly before Emily’s death in 1886, and outnumbering
- (E) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan’s marriage to Emily’s brother and ending shortly before Emily’s death in 1886, outnumber

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

The main point of the sentence is that Dickinson’s letters to her sister-in-law outnumber her letters to anyone else. To emphasize this point, *outnumber* should be the main verb, and the description introduced by the passive verb *were written* needs to be changed from a main clause to an adjectival phrase.

- A The long, wordy opening clause gives too much emphasis to the period when Dickinson’s letters were written; it is unclear what *outnumbering* refers to.
- B The verbs describing the letter-writing period (*begins* and *ended*) are not parallel.
- C The verbs describing the letter-writing period need to be in parallel form and agree in tense—e.g., *beginning* and *ending* or *that began* and *that ended*; this is a fragment because it lacks a main verb for *letters*.
- D The lack of a main verb for the subject of the sentence, *letters*, makes this a fragment.
- E **Correct.** The information about the period when Dickinson’s letters were written is contained in an adjectival phrase set off by commas, and the main verb *outnumber* refers clearly to *letters*.

The correct answer is E.

27. Paleontologists believe that fragments of a primate jawbone unearthed in Burma and estimated at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of a crucial step along the evolutionary path that led to human beings.
- (A) at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
 - (B) as being 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of
 - (C) that it is 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of what was
 - (D) to be 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
 - (E) as 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of what was

Idiom; Agreement

The verb *estimated* should be followed by the infinitive *to be*, not the preposition *at*—unless the writer intends to indicate a location at which someone made the estimate. The jawbone fragments *were estimated to be* a certain age. The plural subject *fragments* requires the plural verb *provide*.

- A *Estimated* is incorrectly followed by *at*.
- B *Estimated* should be followed by *to be*, not *as being*; the singular verb *provides* incorrectly follows the plural subject *fragments*.
- C Introducing a clause, *that it is ...*, creates an ungrammatical sentence; the singular verb *provides* does not agree with the plural subject *fragments*.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the verb *estimated* is correctly followed by the infinitive *to be*.
- E The singular verb *provides* does not match the plural subject *fragments*.

The correct answer is D.

28. Building on civilizations that preceded them in coastal Peru, the Mochica developed their own elaborate society, based on cultivating such crops like corn and beans, the harvesting of fish and shellfish, and exploiting other wild and domestic resources.

- (A) based on cultivating such crops like corn and beans, the harvesting of fish and shellfish, and exploiting
- (B) based on the cultivation of such crops as corn and beans, the harvesting of fish and seafood, and the exploitation of
- (C) and basing it on the cultivation of crops like corn and beans, harvesting fish and seafood, and the exploiting of
- (D) and they based it on their cultivation of crops such as corn and beans, the harvest of fish and seafood, and exploiting
- (E) and they based it on their cultivating such crops like corn and beans, their harvest of fish and shellfish, and they exploited

Diction; Parallelism

The sentence describes the elaborate society of the Mochica with a series of three features, the first of which contains an example. The three features must be presented in parallel structures—e.g., *cultivating*, *harvesting*, and *exploiting*. The use of *such* to introduce the examples of crops requires that the comparison be completed with *as* instead of *like*.

- A The second item in the series violates the parallelism required for the series; *like* is the incorrect word to complete the introduction of examples.
- B **Correct.** The three items in the series are in parallel form, and *such crops* is correctly followed by *as*.
- C *And basing it on ...* must come before the main verb in order to make this version a complete sentence.
- D The items in the description of the society are not in parallel form.
- E *Like* is the wrong word to introduce the examples; *based it on their cultivating such crops ...* is awkward and wordy; *they based* is parallel to *they exploited*, but for this sentence to work, *and* would have to be inserted before *their harvest of fish*.

The correct answer is B.

29. The end of the eighteenth century saw the emergence of prize-stock breeding, with individual bulls and cows receiving awards, fetching unprecedented prices, and excited enormous interest whenever they were put on show.

- (A) excited
- (B) it excited
- (C) exciting
- (D) would excite
- (E) it had excited

Parallelism

The bulls and cows are described in a series of participial phrases. Items in a series should be parallel: *receiving awards* is parallel to *fetching unprecedented prices*, but *excited* must be changed to *exciting* to make the third phrase, *exciting enormous interest*, parallel to the first two.

- A *Excited* is not parallel to *receiving* and *fetching*.
- B Unclear referent for *it*; sentence construction relying on the introduction of a new independent clause is awkward and creates new errors in the first sentence; *it excited* is not parallel to *receiving* and *fetching*.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, *exciting* is parallel to *receiving* and *fetching*.
- D *Would excite* is not parallel to *receiving* and *fetching*.
- E Unclear referent for *it*; sentence construction relying on the introduction of a new independent clause is awkward and creates new errors in the first sentence; *it had excited* is not parallel to *receiving* and *fetching*.

The correct answer is C.

30. For members of the seventeenth-century Ashanti nation in Africa, animal-hide shields with wooden frames were essential items of military equipment, a method to protect warriors against enemy arrows and spears.

- (A) a method to protect
- (B) as a method protecting
- (C) protecting
- (D) as a protection of
- (E) to protect

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The underlined part of the sentence begins a phrase describing *items of military equipment*. It is awkward and inaccurate to describe *items* themselves as *a method*. Replacing the underlined phrase with the participle *protecting* creates a modifying phrase that clearly explains the purpose of the *items of military equipment*.

- A *A method to protect* is awkward and inaccurate in reference to *items*.
- B The singular *method* should not refer to the plural *items*; *as a method protecting* is awkward and not idiomatic.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, *protecting* properly introduces a modifying phrase revealing the purpose of the *items*.
- D The prepositional phrase *as a protection of warriors* is awkward and imprecise; using the noun form *protection* creates wordiness and is awkward in reference to *items*.
- E Although the infinitive *to protect* would work if it were not preceded by a comma, it cannot act as a nonrestrictive adjectival phrase modifying *items*.

The correct answer is C.

31. Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were relatively simple and static, Barbara McClintock adhered to her own more complicated ideas about how genes might operate, and in 1983, at the age of 81, was awarded a Nobel Prize for her discovery that the genes in corn are capable of moving from one chromosomal site to another.

- (A) Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were
- (B) Although many of her colleagues were of the conviction of genes being
- (C) Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced that genes were
- (D) Even though many of her colleagues were convinced that genes were
- (E) Even with many of her colleagues convinced of genes being

Rhetorical construction; Idiom; Logical predication

The sentence compares a widely held conviction about genes with McClintock's adherence to her own ideas, then goes on to describe McClintock's accomplishments. The sentence must not compare widespread convictions with McClintock herself. The clearest and most efficient way to make the comparison is to introduce McClintock's colleagues' convictions in a dependent clause, followed by a main clause that introduces McClintock's different way of doing things and goes on to explain how successful she was.

- A Incorrect comparison between *conviction* and *Barbara McClintock*.
- B *Were of the conviction of genes being relatively simple* is wordy and awkward.
- C *Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced* is wordy and awkward.
- D **Correct.** A dependent clause describing the beliefs of McClintock's colleagues is followed by the main clause presenting the contrasting beliefs of McClintock.
- E *Even with many of her colleagues ...* is wordy and indirect.

The correct answer is D.

32. Galileo was convinced that natural phenomena, as manifestations of the laws of physics, would appear the same to someone on the deck of a ship moving smoothly and uniformly through the water as a person standing on land.

- (A) water as a
- (B) water as to a
- (C) water; just as it would to a
- (D) water, as it would to the
- (E) water; just as to the

Idiom; Parallelism

The second part of this sentence is a comparison. The correct, parallel, and idiomatic structure makes the comparison clear. In this case, a phenomenon appears *the same to x (someone) as to y (a person)*. The two parts of the comparison must be parallel.

- A Without the preposition *to*, the sentence is neither idiomatic nor parallel.
- B **Correct.** The sentence uses the correct idiom, and the two parts of the comparison are parallel.
- C The use of a semicolon creates a sentence fragment.
- D The idiom is *the same to x as to y*, but this change would make it incorrect: *the same to x, as it would to y*, which also introduces a problem of agreement between the plural *phenomena* and the singular *it*.
- E The use of a semicolon introduces a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is B.

33. Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging, the manufacturer has announced that it will cut production by closing its factories for two days a month.

- (A) Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging,
- (B) Because of plunging prices for computer chips, which is due to an oversupply,
- (C) Because computer chip prices have been sent plunging, which resulted from an oversupply,

- (D) Due to plunging computer chip prices from an oversupply,
 (E) Due to an oversupply, with the result that computer chip prices have been sent plunging,

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

This sentence describes a causal sequence of events: The oversupply of chips caused prices to plunge, which in turn caused the manufacturer to announce factory closings to cut production. The clearest, most efficient way to express this sequence is to present the events in chronological order, as they occurred.

- A **Correct.** Events are presented concisely, in chronological order.
 B Because *which* refers to plural *prices*, it should be followed by *are*, not *is*.
 C The violation of chronological order is confusing; reference of *which* is ambiguous.
 D This backward description of the events behind the announcement of factory closings is confusing and awkward.
 E *Due to* followed by *with the result is* redundant and unnecessarily wordy.

The correct answer is A.

34. Beyond the immediate cash flow crisis that the museum faces, its survival depends on if it can broaden its membership and leave its cramped quarters for a site where it can store and exhibit its more than 12,000 artifacts.

- (A) if it can broaden its membership and leave
 (B) whether it can broaden its membership and leave
 (C) whether or not it has the capability to broaden its membership and can leave
 (D) its ability for broadening its membership and leaving
 (E) the ability for it to broaden its membership and leave

Idiom; Verb form

This sentence requires the correct use of an idiom: *Depends on* should be followed by *whether*, not *if*, because this is an interrogative clause following a preposition.

- A *Depends on if* is not a correct idiomatic expression.
 B **Correct.** *Depends on whether* is the correct idiom to use in this sentence.
 C Adding *it has the capability to* creates an unnecessarily wordy construction.
 D *Its ability* should be followed by *to broaden*, not *for broadening*.
 E *The ability for it to broaden* is wordy, awkward, and ungrammatical.

The correct answer is B.

35. Along with the drop in producer prices announced yesterday, the strong retail sales figures released today seem like it is indicative that the economy, although growing slowly, is not nearing a recession.

- (A) like it is indicative that
 (B) as if to indicate
 (C) to indicate that
 (D) indicative of
 (E) like an indication of

Grammatical construction; Agreement

In this sentence, the verb *seem* should be followed by an infinitive, *to indicate*; the relative pronoun *that* correctly introduces the clause, but *it* does not agree with *sales figures*.

- A Singular *it* does not agree with plural *sales figures*.
 B Verb *seem* may be followed by *as if* in some contexts, but here the result is an ungrammatical and illogical construction.
 C **Correct.** In this sentence, the verb *seem* is correctly followed by the infinitive *to indicate*, and the pronoun *that* correctly introduces a clause.
 D *Indicative of* cannot introduce a clause.
 E *An indication of* is wordy and cannot introduce a clause.

The correct answer is C.

36. Dressed as a man and using the name Robert Shurtleff, Deborah Sampson, the first woman to draw a soldier's pension, joined the Continental Army in 1782 at the age of 22, was injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she had become too ill to serve.

- (A) 22, was injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she had become
- (B) 22, was injured three times, while being discharged in 1783 because she had become
- (C) 22 and was injured three times, and discharged in 1783, being
- (D) 22, injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she was
- (E) 22, having been injured three times and discharged in 1783, being

Parallelism; Logical predication

This sentence introduces Deborah Sampson with a description of Sampson when she first enlisted, and goes on to describe her career in the Continental Army. The information about her historical significance interrupts the chronological flow of the sentence and must therefore be set off with commas. The sequence of events that marks her career must be presented as a parallel series of items.

- A **Correct.** The phrase that describes Deborah Sampson as *the first woman to draw a soldier's pension* intervenes between the subject and predicate of the main verb and thus is appropriately set off with commas; the three verbs in the main clause are in parallel form.
- B *While being* ... indicates that Sampson was injured at the same time she was discharged from the Army.
- C *Discharged* should be in passive voice—*was discharged*—because Sampson did not do this herself.
- D *Injured* needs to be in passive voice.
- E *having been injured* ... indicates that all Sampson's injuries as well as her discharge occurred in 1783.

The correct answer is A.

37. Although schistosomiasis is not often fatal, it is so debilitating that it has become an economic drain on many developing countries.

- (A) it is so debilitating that it has become an economic
- (B) it is of such debilitation, it has become an economical
- (C) so debilitating is it as to become an economic
- (D) such is its debilitation, it becomes an economical
- (E) there is so much debilitation that it has become an economical

Idiom

This sentence correctly uses the idiomatic construction *so x that y* where *y* is a subordinate clause that explains or describes *x*: *So debilitating that it has become...* It clearly refers to *schistosomiasis*, which is correctly modified by the adjective *debilitating*.

- A **Correct.** In this sentence, the pronoun reference is clear, and the *so x that y* construction is concise.
- B The noun *debilitation* creates an awkward, wordy alternative and a slight change in meaning; the subordinate clause is not introduced by *that*; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*.
- C The construction *so x as to y* is not a correct idiom.
- D The construction introduced by *such* is awkward and wordy; *debilitation* is also awkward and slightly different in meaning; *that* is omitted; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*.
- E The noun *debilitation* creates an awkward, wordy alternative and a slight change in meaning; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*.

The correct answer is A.

38. In 1850, Lucretia Mott published her *Discourse on Women*, arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights and for changes in the married women's property laws.

- (A) arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights
- (B) arguing in a treatise for equal political and legal rights for women
- (C) a treatise that advocates women's equal political and legal rights
- (D) a treatise advocating women's equal political and legal rights
- (E) a treatise that argued for equal political and legal rights for women

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

Mott's *Discourse* was a treatise, and it is redundant and confusing to present her as both publishing her *Discourse* and *arguing in a treatise*, as though they were two separate things. The verb *arguing* must be followed by a prepositional phrase beginning with *for*, but the verb *advocating* simply takes a direct object.

- A After *published her Discourse* ... *arguing in a treatise* is wordy and imprecise.
- B *Arguing in a treatise* is redundant and awkward.
- C The verb *advocates* does not work idiomatically with the prepositional phrase *for changes*....
- D The verbal *advocating* does not work idiomatically with the prepositional phrase *for changes*....
- E **Correct.** The title of Mott's publication is followed by a phrase describing the treatise, and *argued* is followed by *for*.

The correct answer is E.

39. In 1527 King Henry VIII sought to have his marriage to Queen Catherine annulled so as to marry Anne Boleyn.

- (A) so as to marry
- (B) and so could be married to
- (C) to be married to
- (D) so that he could marry
- (E) in order that he would marry

Grammatical construction; Idiom

This sentence should use the construction *x happened so that y could happen*; *so* introduces a clause of purpose, explaining the reason for the action in the main clause. *Henry ... sought to have his marriage ... annulled so that he could marry Anne Boleyn*. The relationship between the two clauses is clear.

- A *So as to marry* is not idiomatically correct; it does not identify who will marry.
- B This alternative is ungrammatical and illogical: Henry could not marry simply on the basis of seeking an annulment.
- C The infinitive here should be preceded by a conjunction (*in order*); *to marry* is preferable to the wordier *to be married to*.
- D **Correct.** This sentence's construction clearly shows the reason that Henry sought an annulment; *could* is more appropriate than *would* because the annulment would not ensure his marriage—it would only enable him to marry.
- E The conditional *would marry* is incorrect.

The correct answer is D.

40. Dr. Tonegawa won the Nobel Prize for discovering how the body can constantly change its genes to fashion a seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each specifically targeted at an invading microbe or foreign substance.

- (A) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each specifically targeted at
- (B) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each targeted specifically to
- (C) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, all specifically targeted at
- (D) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies, all of them targeted specifically to
- (E) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies, each targeted specifically at

Diction; Idiom

Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. Adverbs modify adjectives, verbs, and other adverbs. The adverb *seemingly*, not the adjective *seeming*, should be used to modify the adjective *unlimited*. The idiomatic form to be used here is *targeted ... at* rather than *targeted ... to*. Logic requires that *each* antibody is meant to deal individually with *an invading microbe or foreign substance*.

- A The adjective *seeming* should instead be the adverb *seemingly*.
- B The adjective *seeming* should instead be the adverb *seemingly*.
- C The adjective *seeming* should instead be the adverb *seemingly*; the use of *all* instead of *each* does not make sense.
- D The use of *all* instead of *each* does not make sense.
- E **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses *seemingly* instead of *seeming* and *each* instead of *all*.

The correct answer is E.

41. To develop more accurate population forecasts, demographers have to know a great deal more than now about the social and economic determinants 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 economic

Verb form; Logical predication

This sentence explains a hypothetical situation and therefore calls for a conditional—or contrary-to-fact—construction, because in order to more accurately predict population, demographers *would have to know* more than they presently know. A present-tense verb is required to describe the current state of demographers' knowledge, and the comparison made by the sentence must be between current and conditional knowledge, not between knowledge and time of knowing (*now*).

- A Wrong comparison—between knowledge and time (*now*); conditional verb is needed.
- B Conditional verb is needed; *economical* is the wrong adjective.
- C *Economical* is the wrong adjective.
- D **Correct.** Conditional knowledge, indicated by *would have to know*, is correctly compared to current knowledge.
- E Wrong comparison—between what demographers need to know and *now*.

The correct answer is D.

42. Scientists have recently discovered what could be the largest and oldest living organism on Earth, a giant fungus that is an interwoven filigree of mushrooms and rootlike tentacles spawned by a single fertilized spore some 10,000 years ago and extending for more than 30 acres in the soil of a Michigan forest.

- (A) extending
- (B) extends
- (C) extended
- (D) it extended
- (E) is extending

Parallelism; Verb form

The original sentence is correctly written. The giant fungus is described as an *interwoven filigree spawned ... some 10,000 years ago and extending for more than 30 acres*. The present participle *extending* parallels the past participle *spawned*.

- A **Correct.** This sentence has the participles *spawned* and *extending* in a correct parallel construction. *Spawned* refers to something that happened in the past, while *extending* refers to something that continues into the present.
- B *Extends* is a present tense verb, not the participle needed for parallel structure; the ostensible parallel between *extends* and the distant verb *is* is superficial and would result in an awkward and unclear sentence.
- C *Extended* looks parallel to *spawned*, but this phrase would mean that the fungus extended only in the past when the fungus clearly lives on in the present.
- D *It extended* is not parallel to *spawned* and indicates an event completed in the past.
- E *Is extending* is the progressive form of the present tense verb, not the participle required for parallelism.

The correct answer is A.

43. 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

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

The comparison in this sentence is between the land area of Laos and the land area of Great Britain, not between the land area of Laos and Great Britain. The phrase about the population of Laos is most clearly and efficiently expressed in an appositive using a relative pronoun to refer back to *people* rather than the more abstract *population*. Using this construction keeps the appropriate emphasis on the two main claims being made about Laos, one describing its land area and the other its sparse population.

- A The comparison between land area and Great Britain is incorrect; *where* is an inappropriate referent to *population*, which does not designate a place.
- B Inappropriate comparison between land area and Great Britain; the *there is ...* construction is wordy and imprecise.
- C The reference of *them* is unclear and the expression is generally awkward.
- D The coordinating conjunction *and* gives undue emphasis to the claim that many of the people in Laos live in inaccessible places.
- E **Correct.** The land area of Laos is correctly compared to *that of* Great Britain; *whom* refers appropriately to *people*.

The correct answer is E.

44. The plot of *The Bostonians* centers on the rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom, when they find themselves drawn to the same radiant young woman whose talent for public speaking has won her an ardent following.

- (A) rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom,
- (B) rivals Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, against her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom,
- (C) rivalry that develops between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, and Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin,
- (D) developing rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin,
- (E) active feminist, Olive Chancellor, and the rivalry with her charming and cynical cousin Basil Ransom,

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

Olive Chancellor and Basil Ransom are rivals. The situation can be expressed with the construction *the rivalry between x and y* or the construction *the rivals x and y*. The construction *rivalry between ... with* is incorrect.

- A *With* is incorrect in the construction *the rivalry between x and y*.
- B *Against* is incorrect in the construction *the rivals x and y*.
- C **Correct.** This sentence uses the construction *the rivalry between x and y* correctly; it also clearly identifies both parties in the rivalry.
- D *With* is incorrect in the construction *the rivalry between x and y*.
- E This sentence does not make it clear that Olive is a party to the rivalry.

The correct answer is C.

45. Quasars, at billions of light-years from Earth the most distant observable objects in the universe, believed to be the cores of galaxies in an early stage of development.

- (A) believed to be
- (B) are believed to be
- (C) some believe them to be
- (D) some believe they are
- (E) it is believed that they are

Grammatical construction

The original sentence is not actually a sentence; it is a sentence fragment since it lacks a verb: *believed to be* on its own is a participial phrase. The verb *are* must be placed before *believed to be* to create a complete sentence.

- A This sentence fragment lacks a verb.
- B **Correct.** The verb *are believed to be* grammatically completes the sentence and connects *quasars* to *cores*.
- C The clause *some believe them to be* does not supply a verb to accompany *quasars* as the subject of the sentence, and the clause supplies an object *them* so that *quasars* cannot be the object, making the sentence ungrammatical.
- D The clause *some believe they are* does not complete the clause begun by *quasars*, making the sentence ungrammatical.
- E The clause *it is believed that they are* does not complete the clause begun by *quasars*, making the sentence ungrammatical.

The correct answer is B.

46. In ancient Thailand, much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them.

- (A) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them
- (B) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images and on construction and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
- (C) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images as well as constructing and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
- (D) creating images of Buddha accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy, and also constructing and decorating the temples enshrining them
- (E) the creation of Buddha images accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy as well as construction and decoration of the temples that enshrined them

Idiom; Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The main point of the sentence is that artisans in ancient Thailand spent most of their creative energy on three tasks: creating Buddha images, and constructing and decorating temples to enshrine the Buddhas. These three tasks must be described in parallel forms. The verb *expended* should be followed by the preposition *on*, not *for*.

- A *For* is the wrong preposition; the *and when ...* clause introduces faulty parallelism; it is unclear what *they* refers to.
- B **Correct.** The three activities are presented in parallel form: creation of Buddha images and construction and *decoration of the temples*.
- C *Constructing* violates the parallelism otherwise maintained by *creation* and *decoration*.
- D The *and also* phrase is awkwardly set apart from the main claim of the sentence—which is that all three tasks consumed much of the artisans' energy.
- E This construction is awkward and unnecessarily wordy and says something different—that the images accounted for the construction and decoration of temples.

The correct answer is B.

47. Five fledgling sea eagles left their nests in western Scotland this summer, bringing to 34 the number of wild birds successfully raised since transplants from Norway began in 1975.

- (A) bringing
- (B) and brings
- (C) and it brings
- (D) and it brought
- (E) and brought

Verb form; Grammatical construction

Bringing is the present participle of the verb *to bring*. As used here, it correctly describes an action that happens at the same time as the action in the main clause; *bringing* indicates that the number of wild birds became 34 when the five eagles left their nests.

- A **Correct.** The participle *bringing* correctly links the two ideas in the sentence.
- B In this construction, the subject of the second verb must be the same as the subject of the first verb, but *five eagles* cannot grammatically or logically be the subject of *brings*.
- C *It brings* is the wrong tense.
- D There are too many possible referents for *it*.
- E *Five eagles* can be the grammatical subject of *brought*, but not the logical one; it was not the eagles themselves but rather the entire action of their leaving their nests that brought the number to 34.

The correct answer is A.

48. In 1713, Alexander Pope began his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced the greatest translation in any language.
- (A) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
- (B) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
- (C) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
- (D) translating the *Iliad*, a work that took seven years until completion and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
- (E) translating the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

Pope's translation of the *Iliad*, not the *Iliad* itself, took seven years to complete. The main point of the sentence is that Pope began this translation in 1713, and every other comment about it must be subordinated to that opening claim, in parallel relative clauses.

- A *A work that* ... requires a verb; without it, the sentence is a fragment.
- B **Correct.** Pope's *translation* is described as *a work*, which is then described concisely in two dependent clauses.
- C The pronoun *it* after *pronounced* is redundant, an ungrammatical reference to *a work*, which has already been referenced by the relative pronoun *that*.

- D The appositive phrase *a work* ... incorrectly refers to the *Iliad*, not Pope's translation.
- E The appositive phrase *a work* ... incorrectly refers to the *Iliad*; the coordinating conjunction introduces inappropriate emphasis on Johnson's description, and the expression is awkward and unclear.

The correct answer is B.

49. The automotive conveyor-belt system, which Henry Ford modeled after an assembly-line technique introduced by Ransom Olds, reduced from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T.
- (A) from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T
- (B) the time being required to assemble a Model T, from a day and a half down to 93 minutes
- (C) the time being required to assemble a Model T, a day and a half to 93 minutes
- (D) the time required to assemble a Model T from a day and a half to 93 minutes
- (E) from a day and a half to 93 minutes, the time required for the assembling of a Model T

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

The underlined portion of the original sentence is awkward because the verb *reduced* is followed by a prepositional phrase rather than the direct object *time*. Changing this structure so that the object immediately follows the verb, *reduced the time*, also allows an idiomatic error to be corrected. *Required* should be followed by an infinitive, *to assemble*, rather than a prepositional phrase, *of assembling*. The phrase indicating time should be used to complete the sentence: *reduced the time required to assemble a Model T from a day and a half to 93 minutes*.

- A Placement of phrases creates an awkward construction; *required ... of assembling* is not idiomatic.
- B *Being required* and *down to* are wordy constructions; the comma is unnecessary.
- C *Being required* is wordy; the construction *from ... to* indicates time, not *to* alone.
- D **Correct.** This sentence has a clear, concise, and idiomatic construction.
- E Beginning with the prepositional phrase is awkward; the comma is unnecessary; *required for the assembling of* is wordy and awkward.

The correct answer is D.

50. According to some analysts, the gains in the stock market reflect growing confidence that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come in for a “soft landing,” followed by a gradual increase in business activity.

- (A) that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come
- (B) in the economy to avoid the recession, what many feared earlier in the year, rather to come
- (C) in the economy’s ability to avoid the recession, something earlier in the year many had feared, and instead to come
- (D) in the economy to avoid the recession many were fearing earlier in the year, and rather to come
- (E) that the economy will avoid the recession that was feared earlier this year by many, with it instead coming

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The original sentence successfully avoids the problems that may occur in a long sentence with multiple modifiers. Two subordinate clauses begin with *that*, and one of them is contained within another. *That many had feared earlier in the year* clearly defines *the recession*. *That the economy will avoid ... and instead* (*will* understood) *come...* is the subordinate clause that follows the main clause; its subject, *economy*, is followed by two parallel verbs, *will avoid* and (*will* understood) *come*. *Instead* before the second verb properly indicates contrast.

- A **Correct.** This sentence contains two correct subordinate clauses introduced by *that*.
- B *What* cannot replace *that*; *the economy to avoid the recession* is awkward and unclear; *rather to come* does not complete the second part of the sentence idiomatically.
- C *Earlier in the year* should follow *many had feared*, rather than preceding it; *instead to come* does not complete the second part of the sentence idiomatically.
- D *The recession* must be followed by *that*; *were fearing* is the wrong tense; *rather to come* does not complete the second part of the sentence idiomatically.
- E The passive voice construction *that was feared ...* is weak and wordy; *with it instead coming* is awkward, wordy, and ungrammatical.

The correct answer is A.

51. A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make sense of speech.
- (A) it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make
- (B) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make
- (C) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, the result of this, they are unable to make
- (D) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words, and results in not making
- (E) as to hamper the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words, resulting in being unable to make

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism; Diction

The sentence describes a hypothesized causal series: The fast conversational pace impairs children's ability to distinguish individual sounds and words, and this, in turn, impairs their ability to make sense of speech. These two consequences, both impaired abilities, are most clearly and efficiently expressed in parallel infinitive phrases (*to distinguish* and *to make*). The explanatory phrase *as a result* before the second infinitive clarifies the sequence. The term *ability* should be followed by the preposition *to*, not *for*.

- A *For* is the wrong preposition to follow *ability*; the phrase *and, the result, is* introduces a new clause which indicates that children's inability to distinguish sounds enables them to make sense of speech.
- B **Correct.** The two abilities hampered by the fast pace of conversation are described with the parallel infinitive phrases *to distinguish* and *to make*.
- C *The result of this* is a new subject that grammatically requires a new verb; the phrase is wordy and unclear.
- D This version of the sentence nonsensically suggests that the pace of speech results in not making sense of speech, removing the children from the picture as the ones who are affected.

- E The phrase is awkward, wordy, and unclear; *for* is the incorrect preposition to follow *ability*.

The correct answer is B.

52. To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, and she remained in France during the Second World War as a performer and an intelligence agent for the Resistance.
- (A) To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate,
- (B) For Josephine Baker, long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Paris was her home,
- (C) Josephine Baker made Paris her home long before to be an expatriate was fashionable,
- (D) Long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Josephine Baker made Paris her home,
- (E) Long before it was fashionable being an expatriate, Paris was home to Josephine Baker,

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

This compound sentence (consisting of two independent clauses joined by the coordinating conjunction *and*) would be most clearly expressed if Josephine Baker were the subject of the first clause since *she* is the subject of the second clause: *Josephine Baker made Paris her home* would clearly parallel *she remained in France*. The adverb clause *long ... expatriate* is best placed before the main clause.

- A *To Josephine Baker ... her* is redundant and awkward; the subject of the first main clause is *Paris* rather than *Baker*.
- B *For Josephine Baker ... her* is redundant and awkward; putting two introductory elements together before the main clause is awkward.
- C Inversion of the expected word order in *to be an expatriate was unfashionable* is awkward.
- D **Correct.** The clearest, most economical order for this sentence is to put the adverb clause first, and make *Baker* the subject of the first main clause, parallel to *she* in the second.

- E *Being* is awkward; *Baker* should be the subject of the first main clause, parallel to *she* in the second main clause.

The correct answer is D.

53. The nineteenth-century chemist Humphry Davy presented the results of his early experiments in his “Essay on Heat and Light,” a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a new chemistry that Davy hoped to found.
- (A) a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a
 (B) a critique of all chemistry following Robert Boyle and also his envisioning of a
 (C) a critique of all chemistry after Robert Boyle and envisioning as well
 (D) critiquing all chemistry from Robert Boyle forward and also a vision of
 (E) critiquing all the chemistry done since Robert Boyle as well as his own envisioning of

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The main objective of the sentence is to describe “Essay on Heat and Light” as Davy’s presentation of his own experiments and to further explain that the essay served as both a critique of previous chemistry and a vision of a new kind of chemistry. The clearest, most effective form for providing this explanation of the essay’s function is to make *critique* and *vision* both appositives of “Essay on Heat and Light,” and to present them in a parallel structure.

- A **Correct.** The phrases describing the essay’s function are presented in parallel form.
 B *Critique* and *his envisioning* are not parallel; the phrase *and also his envisioning* is unnecessarily wordy; it is also unclear to whom *his* refers.
 C The two descriptors are not parallel.
 D The two descriptors are not parallel.
 E The meaning is confused in the assertion that Davy critiqued his own vision of chemistry.

The correct answer is A.

54. The report recommended that the hospital should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals.
- (A) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals
 (B) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and other hospitals’ space be used
 (C) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and to use space in other hospitals
 (D) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and other hospitals’ space used
 (E) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and use space in other hospitals

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The underlined portion of the sentence is incoherent and runs together two sentences (*the ... beds; expensive ... consolidated*). Making the report’s three recommendations into a series of three grammatically parallel elements corrects this problem. Since the report *recommended*, it is redundant to use *should*. Each of the three parallel elements may consist of a verb and an object: 1) *eliminate unneeded beds*, 2) *consolidate expensive services*, and 3) *use space in other hospitals*.

- A Incoherent construction includes a run-on sentence; following *recommended*, *should* is redundant.
 B Following *recommended*, *should* is redundant; three elements in the series are not parallel.
 C Following *recommended*, *should* is redundant; the second and third elements are not parallel to the first.
 D *Other hospitals’ space* used is awkward and not parallel to the other two elements.
 E **Correct.** In this concise sentence, each of the three parallel elements in the series consists of a verb and an object.

The correct answer is E.

55. Many house builders offer rent-to-buy programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply part of the rent to a purchase later.
- (A) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply
- (B) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing and to apply
- (C) programs; that enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, to apply
- (D) programs, which enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, applying
- (E) programs, which enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing, applying

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

In a lengthy sentence consisting of many phrases, it is essential to determine which phrases and words are necessary to the sentence and which words may be eliminated because they are unnecessary. The relative pronoun *that* correctly refers to *programs* and introduces the subordinate clause; *family* is followed by two phrases that are clear and correct. *To be able to move*, however, is needlessly wordy, repeating the meaning of *enable*, and can be reduced to *to move*. This creates a parallel construction in which *programs ... enable a family ... to move ... and to apply*.

- A *To be able to move* is wordy and *able* is redundant after *enable*; *to apply* is not logically parallel to the infinitive phrase (*able*) *to move*.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, eliminating the wordy construction *to be able* allows *to move* to be parallel to *to apply*.

- C Insofar as this is grammatical, using a semicolon here causes *that* to refer too broadly to the entire previous clause rather than specifically to *programs*; the two infinitives should be joined by the conjunction *and*, not separated by a comma.
- D *Enables* does not agree with the plural subject; *applying* following a nonrestrictive clause suggests incorrectly that the builders, not the family, are applying the rent.
- E The comma after *programs* is incorrect because the clause is meant to be restrictive; as in D, *applying* will alter the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is B.

56. Many of the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India date from the time of the Kushan Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or Gandharan grey schist.
- (A) Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
- (B) Empire, fashioned from either the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
- (C) Empire, either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
- (D) Empire and either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
- (E) Empire and were fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

Logical predication; Parallelism

The sentence makes two claims about the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India: They date from the Kushan Empire, and they are made from sandstone or schist. The clearest, most effective way to incorporate these two claims into a single sentence is to provide two parallel predicates for the single subject, *the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India*. The two options of media, presented as either/or choices, must also be given in parallel structure: *either from ... or from ... or from either ... or...*

- A Placement of the modifier *fashioned* ... suggests that the *Empire* (the closest noun), not the images of the deities, was fashioned out of these materials; to parallel *either from*, the preposition *from* should also follow *or*.
- B Parallelism requires that *either* precede the first appearance of *from* or that the second appearance of *from* be eliminated.
- C As in A and B, the placement of the modifier after *Empire* is misleading; parallelism requires that the phrase *fashioned from*, or another comparable verb and preposition, follow *or*.
- D Parallelism requires that a verb follow *or*, since a verb follows *either*.
- E **Correct.** Two verbs, *date* and *were fashioned*, introduce parallel predicates for the subject, *earliest known images*; the choices of media are correctly presented with the structure *either from ... or from*.

The correct answer is E.

57. That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault: Alvin Toffler, one of the most prominent students of the future, did not even mention microcomputers in *Future Shock*, published in 1970.
- (A) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault
 - (B) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said to be at fault
 - (C) It can hardly be said that it is the fault of educators who have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology
 - (D) It can hardly be said that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology
 - (E) The fact that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

Although it is possible to begin a sentence with a subordinate clause beginning with *that*, this inverted construction often results in errors such as those found here. In the original sentence, the subordinate clause *that ... technology* is followed by the main verb, *can ... be said*, but then the verb is followed by yet another subordinate clause, *that it is their fault*. The best way to solve this problem is by putting the sentence in the expected order, with the main clause (*It can hardly be said*) preceding the subordinate clause (*that ...*). For greater clarity and concision, the two subordinate clauses should be condensed into one: *educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology*.

- A Inverting the usual order results in an ungrammatical construction in which the main verb is both preceded and followed by a subordinate clause.
- B *Can hardly be said to be at fault* does not grammatically complete the subordinate clause.
- C Construction *that it is ... who have not* is wordy and awkward; it also distorts meaning and lacks completion.
- D **Correct.** This sentence has the main clause followed by one subordinate clause correctly introduced by *that*.
- E *The fact* is wordy; the inverted construction does not successfully convey the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is D.

58. 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

Idiom; Logical predication

A leading figure in the Scottish Enlightenment describes Adam Smith, not his two books, so the name of Adam Smith must immediately follow the opening phrase. The comparison between Smith's books and Marx's book is expressed as a ratio, so the correct idiomatic expression is *x is to y what a is to b*.

- A The opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it describes Smith, not his books.
- B The opening phrase is a dangling modifier; *like* is an incorrect word for making the comparison.
- C The opening phrase is a dangling modifier; *just as* is an incorrect term for the comparison.
- D *Similar to* is an incorrect conclusion to the comparison introduced by *are to*.
- E **Correct.** The opening phrase is followed by the subject that it modifies, Adam Smith, and the comparison of the two men's work is presented idiomatically.

The correct answer is E.

59. The Olympic Games helped to keep peace among the pugnacious states of the Greek world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month.

- (A) world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month
- (B) world, proclaiming a sacred truce during the festival's month
- (C) world when they proclaimed a sacred truce for the festival month

- (D) world, for a sacred truce was proclaimed during the month of the festival
- (E) world by proclamation of a sacred truce that was for the month of the festival

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

This sentence depends on using the correct conjunction to join two independent clauses. *In that* is a conjunction that means *inasmuch as*; because *in that* has largely gone out of use, it is considered stilted and overly formal. It also uses two words when one would do. In this sentence, the second clause explains the first one, so the conjunction *for*, meaning *because*, is the most appropriate choice for joining the two independent clauses of the compound sentence. *Festival's month* is an awkward and imprecise use of the possessive; *during the month of the festival* is clearer.

- A *In that* is stilted and overly formal.
- B It is not clear who would be doing the *proclaiming*; a clause is preferable to a phrase here.
- C *They* is ambiguous, possibly referring to either the *states* or the *Games*. The phrase *truce for the festival month* loses the sense that it's to take place for the duration of the month.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the conjunction *for* joins the two clauses correctly and economically.
- E Wordy and awkward construction.

The correct answer is D.

60. While all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines the types and amounts of waste produced, as well as the cost of disposal.

- (A) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines
- (B) each state faces a similar industrial waste problem, their predominant industries and regulatory environment obviously determine
- (C) all states face a similar industrial waste problem; their predominating industries and regulatory environment obviously determines

- (D) each state faces similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determines
- (E) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determine

Agreement; Grammatical construction

This sentence requires careful attention to number and agreement. The main clause has a compound subject, *the predominating industries and the regulatory environment*, which must take a plural verb, *determine*, rather than the singular verb shown in the original sentence. The sentence begins with the conjunction *while*, here used to mean *although*, and contrasts the similar situation of *all states* with the varying conditions of *each state*. The point of the main clause is that all *states* do not share the same *predominating industries* and *regulatory environment*, so it is more logical and correct to have the *regulatory environment* of *each state*.

- A Compound subject does not agree with the singular verb *determines*; main clause should call attention to the conditions of *each state*, not *the states*.
- B *Each state* must be compared to all other states; *their* does not agree with *each*.
- C Using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment; subject and verb do not agree.
- D *Each state* must be compared to all other states; subject and verb do not agree.
- E **Correct.** This sentence makes the clear distinction between the problem *all states* share and the conditions *each state* faces; subject and verb agree.

The correct answer is E.

61. Rivaling the pyramids of Egypt or even the ancient cities of the Maya as an achievement, the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete.
- (A) the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete

- (B) Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, was protected in his afterlife by an army of terra-cotta warriors that was created more than 2,000 years ago by 700,000 artisans who took more than 36 years to complete it
- (C) it took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors more than 2,000 years ago that would protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
- (D) more than 2,000 years ago, 700,000 artisans worked more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
- (E) more than 36 years were needed to complete the army of terra-cotta warriors that 700,000 artisans created 2,000 years ago to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The opening modifier, *Rivaling the pyramids ...* describes *the army of terra-cotta warriors*, which must immediately follow the modifier. The placement of the predicates that follow is important; they must clarify two things about the army of terra-cotta warriors: how old it is and how long it took to complete. The clearest and most effective way to express these two assertions is as parallel verb phrases, *is more than 2,000 years old* and *took ... more than 36 years to complete*.

- A **Correct.** The opening phrase correctly modifies the subject, *the army of terra-cotta warriors*; the placement of modifiers and predicates in the main clause makes the meaning of the sentence clear.
- B Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *Qin Shi Huang*; in addition, the sentence is awkward and unclear.
- C Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *it*; the sequence of information presented is confusing and unclear.
- D Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *700,000 artisans*.
- E Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *more than 36 years*.

The correct answer is A.

62. When Congress reconvenes, some newly elected members from rural states will try and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage more aggressive sales of United States farm products overseas.

- (A) and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage
- (B) and establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain able to be grown by farmers and encouraging
- (C) establishing tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are allowed to grow and to encourage
- (D) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain capable of being grown by farmers and encouraging
- (E) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain farmers will be allowed to grow and to encourage

Idiom; Parallelism

Although *try and* is an idiom often used in colloquial language, in this sentence, *to* is needed after *will try* to maintain parallelism: *to establish* and *to encourage*. The correct preposition following *restrictions* is not *for* but *on*. *Are to be allowed to grow* is wordy; the infinitive *to be* should be omitted for a tighter and clearer expression.

- A *To* should replace *and* before *establish*; *restrictions* is incorrectly followed by *for* rather than *on*; *to be* is wordy and should be omitted.
- B Here, the passive-voice construction *able to be grown by* is weak and wordy; the constructions *and establish ... and encouraging ...* are not parallel.
- C *Will try establishing* does not show intent or purpose; *restrictions* must be followed by *on*, not *for*; parallelism is lost.
- D Passive-voice construction *capable of being grown by* is weak and wordy; *encouraging* and *to establish* are not parallel.
- E **Correct.** *To establish* indicates purpose and parallels *to encourage*; *restrictions* is correctly followed by *on*; the wordiness of the verb phrase has been eliminated.

The correct answer is E.

63. The yield of natural gas from Norway's Troll gas field is expected to increase annually until the year 2005 and then to stabilize at six billion cubic feet a day, which will allow such an extraction rate at least for 50 years' production.

- (A) 2005 and then to stabilize at six billion cubic feet a day, which will allow such an extraction rate at least for
- (B) 2005 and then to stabilize at six billion cubic feet a day, an extraction rate that will allow at least
- (C) 2005 and then stabilizing at six billion cubic feet a day, with such an extraction rate at the least allowing
- (D) 2005, then stabilizing at six billion cubic feet a day, allowing such an extraction rate for at least
- (E) 2005, then stabilizing at six billion cubic feet a day, which will allow such an extraction rate for at least

Rhetorical construction; Verb form; Logical predication

The sentence is about predictions that Troll gas field's yield would increase until it stabilized at a particular extraction rate in 2005. The term *extraction rate* refers to *six billion cubic feet a day*, so it is redundant and confusingly circular to rename *six billion cubic feet* with the relative pronoun *which* in the subject position and then reintroduce *extraction rate* as the object.

- A The relative phrase beginning with *which* is nonsensical, since the pronoun reference is inaccurate, and the phrase essentially says that the extraction rate enables the extraction rate.
- B **Correct.** The infinitive *to stabilize* parallels *to increase*; information about the *six billion cubic feet a day* is expressed clearly and concisely in an appositive phrase containing a relative clause (*an extraction rate that will allow ...*).
- C The phrasing is awkward and unclear; *stabilizing* is an incorrect verb form; it should be an infinitive to parallel *to increase*.
- D *Stabilizing* is an incorrect verb form; it should be an infinitive to parallel *to increase*; the subsequent phrase is awkward and confusing because it is not clear what noun *allowing* is supposed to modify.

- E *Stabilizing* violates the requirement of parallelism, and *which* introduces a nonsensical redundancy, effectively making the claim that the extraction rate (*six billion cubic feet*) enables the extraction rate.

The correct answer is B.

64. Doctors generally agree that such factors as cigarette smoking, eating rich foods high in fats, and alcohol consumption not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate genetic predispositions toward certain diseases.

- (A) not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate
 (B) do damage by themselves but also are aggravating to
 (C) are damaging by themselves but also are aggravating
 (D) not only do damage by themselves, they are also aggravating to
 (E) are doing damage by themselves, and they are also aggravating

Verb form; Logical predication

This correctly written sentence uses the construction *not only x ... but also y*; *x* is the simple present verb *do damage* and *y* is the parallel verb *aggravate*. The simple present tense should be used for a general statement such as this one. When used as a verb, *aggravate* clearly means to make worse; the adjective *aggravating* is instead widely interpreted to mean *annoying*.

- A **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses the *not only ... but also* construction to explain the parallel effects of the factors.
 B *Are aggravating to* is not parallel to *do damage*; *aggravating* suggests a different meaning than does *aggravate*; using *but also* without using *not only* is incorrect.
 C The form *are aggravating* distorts the meaning of the sentence; using *but also* without using *not only* is incorrect.
 D Using *not only* without using *but also* is incorrect; *are aggravating to* is not parallel to *do damage*; *aggravating* suggests a different meaning.

- E Simple present tense, rather than the present progressive, should be used to present a general statement; *aggravating* distorts meaning.

The correct answer is A.

65. In a plan to stop the erosion of East Coast beaches, the Army Corps of Engineers proposed building parallel to shore a breakwater of rocks that would rise six feet above the waterline and act as a buffer, so that it absorbs the energy of crashing waves and protecting the beaches.

- (A) act as a buffer, so that it absorbs
 (B) act like a buffer so as to absorb
 (C) act as a buffer, absorbing
 (D) acting as a buffer, absorbing
 (E) acting like a buffer, absorb

Parallelism; Idiom

The last part of the sentence describes the breakwater and should consist of two grammatically parallel phrases, *absorbing ... and protecting*, in order to show two equal functions. *Act* followed by *like* means *to behave or comport oneself* and describes the action of a person: *He acted like a fool*. Here, *act as* describes the function of a thing; *the breakwater ... acts as a buffer*. As an inanimate object, a breakwater cannot “behave” itself; it must be performing some function.

- A *So that it absorbs* should be *absorbing* to parallel *protecting*.
 B *Act as* is the proper idiom to describe things; *so as to absorb* is awkward and should be changed to *absorbing* to be parallel to *protecting*.
 C **Correct.** The idiom *act as* is used correctly in this sentence; *absorbing* is properly parallel to *protecting*.
 D Modifying clause is *that would rise ... and (would understood) act*; *acting* cannot be used instead of *act*.
 E Modifying clause is *that would rise ... and (would understood) act*; *acting* cannot be used instead of *act*; *absorb* is not parallel to *protecting*.

The correct answer is C.

66. The 32 species that make up the dolphin family are closely related to whales and in fact include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is famous for its aggressive hunting pods.

- (A) include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is
- (B) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing as big as 30 feet long and
- (C) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing up to 30 feet long and being
- (D) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow as big as 30 feet long and is
- (E) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and it is

Rhetorical construction; Agreement

The subject of the sentence is *the 32 species that make up the dolphin family*, and the sentence makes two claims about them: They are closely related, and they include the killer whale. The relative pronoun *which* restates the object of the second verb, reintroducing *the animal known as the killer whale* as the subject of a relative clause followed by two parallel verbs: *can grow* and *is famous*.

- A Correct.** In this concise sentence, verbs agree in number with their subjects and the relative pronoun *which* indicates clearly that *the animal known as the killer whale* is the subject of the verbs in the dependent clause.
- B** Changing the verb to the participial *growing* introduces ambiguity, because it could refer back to the subject of the sentence (*32 species*).
- C** The participial *growing* might refer to *the 32 species*; the introduction of *being* is unnecessarily wordy and adds nothing in terms of meaning.
- D** *as big as* is an idiomatically incorrect expression of the comparison; the plural verb form *include* is needed to match the plural subject *the 32 species*.
- E** *It* simply restates the subject of the previous phrase, introducing more words but no additional meaning; the singular verb form *includes* should be the plural form *include*.

The correct answer is A.

67. Affording strategic proximity to the Strait of Gibraltar, Morocco was also of interest to the French throughout the first half of the twentieth century because they assumed that if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure.

- (A) if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure
- (B) without it their grip on Algeria would never be secure
- (C) their grip on Algeria was not ever secure if they did not hold it
- (D) without that, they could never be secure about their grip on Algeria
- (E) never would their grip on Algeria be secure if they did not hold it

Rhetorical construction; Verb form

Conditional constructions require specific verb tenses. For a past condition, the subordinate clause introduced by *if* uses the past indicative, and the main clause uses the conditional *if x happened, then y would happen*.

- A** Verb *was* should be the conditional *would be*; wordy and imprecise.
- B Correct.** This clear, concise sentence correctly uses the conditional *would never be*.
- C** Verb *was* should be the conditional *would be*; pronoun *it* is ambiguous and could refer to either *Morocco* or *Algeria*.
- D** *It*, not *that*, should be used to refer back to *Morocco*; *could never be secure about their grip* is awkward.
- E** Inverted word order is awkward and confusing; *it* could refer to either *Morocco* or *Algeria*.

The correct answer is B.

68. The first trenches that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but independently of the more celebrated city-states of southern Mesopotamia, in what is now southern Iraq.

- (A) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but
- (B) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously with but also
- (C) having been cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously but
- (D) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence of centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arising simultaneously but also
- (E) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arose simultaneously with but

**Rhetorical construction; Agreement;
Grammatical construction**

This sentence, explaining interconnections among a number of events, needs to be streamlined as much as possible in order to become understandable. To this end, unnecessary words and structures should be eliminated. Prominent among these are the relative clauses beginning with *that*. Additionally, the subject of this sentence is the plural *trenches*, which requires a plural verb.

- A *That were cut ...* and *that were arising ...* are unnecessarily wordy and create an unnecessarily complicated and confusing sentence structure.
- B In addition to the unnecessarily wordy relative clauses, the singular verb *yields* does not agree with the plural subject *trenches*.
- C *Having been cut ...* is unnecessarily wordy; *arising simultaneously* must be followed by the preposition *with* in order to make sense.
- D The singular verb *yields* does not agree with the plural subject *trenches*; *also* adds no meaning to the sentence.

E Correct. Unnecessary clauses and phrases are avoided, and the subject and verb of the main clause agree in number.

The correct answer is E.

69. Once they had seen the report from the medical examiner, the investigators did not doubt whether the body recovered from the river was the man who had attempted to escape from the state prison.
- (A) did not doubt whether the body recovered from the river was
 - (B) have no doubt whether the body recovered from the river was
 - (C) had not doubted that the body recovered from the river was
 - (D) have no doubt whether the body recovered from the river was that of
 - (E) had no doubt that the body recovered from the river was that of

Diction; Verb form

As it is used in the opening clause, the past perfect verb tense indicates that an action in the past was completed before another action in the past: *Once x had happened, then y happened*. To maintain proper verb sequence, the verb in the main clause must therefore be in the simple past tense. When *doubt* is used in a negative context such as *there is no doubt* or *he does not doubt*, it should be followed by *that*. A dead *body* cannot be a man; *the body* is *that of a man*.

- A *Whether* should be *that*; the body is *that of a man*.
- B Incorrect use of present verb *have* instead of *had*; *whether* should be *that*; the body is *that of a man*.
- C Incorrect use of past-perfect verb *had not doubted* instead of *did not doubt*; the body is *that of a man*.
- D Incorrect use of present verb *have* instead of *had*; *whether* should be *that*.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, *had no doubt* is the proper tense and is correctly followed by *that*; *that of* is used to refer to the body of a man.

The correct answer is E.

70. His studies of ice-polished rocks in his Alpine homeland, far outside the range of present-day glaciers, led Louis Agassiz in 1837 to propose the concept of an age in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas.

- (A) in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas
- (B) in which great ice sheets existed in what are now temperate areas
- (C) when great ice sheets existed where there were areas now temperate
- (D) when great ice sheets had existed in current temperate areas
- (E) when great ice sheets existed in areas now that are temperate

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

In which or *when* can be used interchangeably in this sentence. The verb form here should be the simple past *existed* rather than the past perfect *had existed*. *Now currently* is redundant because both adverbs express the same idea.

- A *Had existed* should be *existed*; *now currently* is redundant.
- B **Correct.** The simple past verb tense is correctly used in this sentence; *now* is placed and used correctly.
- C *Where there were areas now temperate* is wordy and confusing.
- D *Had existed* should be *existed*; *current* should be *currently*; *in current temperate areas* is unclear.
- E *Now* is an adverb and should be placed just after the verb *are*.

The correct answer is B.

71. Unlike the original National Museum of Science and Technology in Italy, where the models are encased in glass or operated only by staff members, the Virtual Leonardo Project, an online version of the museum, encourages visitors to “touch” each exhibit, which thereby activates the animated functions of the piece.

- (A) exhibit, which thereby activates
- (B) exhibit, in turn an activation of
- (C) exhibit, and it will activate
- (D) exhibit and thereby activate
- (E) exhibit which, as a result, activates

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The relative pronoun *which* requires an antecedent, and there is none provided in this sentence. It makes more sense to make the visitors the agents responsible for the action of both the verbs—*touch* and *activate*. Because *to “touch”* is an infinitive, the second verb form must be, as well, though the *to* may be implied.

- A *Which* has no antecedent in the sentence, so it is unclear what activated the display.
- B *In turn an activation ...* seems to be the subject of a new clause, but it has no verb, so the sentence is incomplete.
- C There is no antecedent for *it* because *touch* is a verb.
- D **Correct.** The agent of the action is clearly indicated by the grammatical structure of the sentence; visitors are encouraged *to “touch” ... and thereby (to) activate*.
- E *Which* has no antecedent in this sentence.

The correct answer is D.

72. More and more in recent years, cities are stressing the arts as a means to greater economic development and investing millions of dollars in cultural activities, despite strained municipal budgets and fading federal support.

- (A) to greater economic development and investing
- (B) to greater development economically and investing
- (C) of greater economic development and invest
- (D) of greater development economically and invest
- (E) for greater economic development and the investment of

Diction; Parallelism

The idiom *as a means to* correctly communicates that *stressing the arts* is a method for achieving *greater economic development*. The idiom *as a means of* would incorrectly suggest that *stressing the arts* is a kind of *greater economic development*. The adjective *economic* is needed to modify the noun *development*, and *investing* must be parallel to *stressing*.

- A **Correct.** The idiom *as a means to* is correct in this sentence; *stressing* and *investing* are parallel.
- B Adverb *economically* is the wrong part of speech and conveys the incorrect meaning.
- C *Of* should be *to* to form the correct idiom; *invest* should be *investing* to parallel *stressing*.
- D *Of* should be *to* to form the correct idiom; adverb *economically* is the wrong part of speech and conveys the incorrect meaning; *invest* should be *investing* to parallel *stressing*.
- E *As a means for* is not idiomatic; *the investment of* is awkward and is not parallel to *stressing*.

The correct answer is A.

73. Combining enormous physical strength with higher intelligence, the Neanderthals appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path, but their relatively sudden disappearance during the Paleolithic era indicates that an inability to adapt to some environmental change led to their extinction.

- (A) appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
- (B) appear to have been equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
- (C) appear as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,
- (D) appeared as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,
- (E) appeared to have been equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,

Verb form; Diction

Because Neanderthals “disappeared,” the verb describing their apparent abilities cannot be present tense, so *as equipped* must be changed to *to have been equipped*. The expression *equipped to face* is clearer and more direct than *equipped for facing*.

- A *As equipped* indicates that Neanderthals still appear this way; *equipped* should be followed by an infinitive form instead of a prepositional phrase.
- B **Correct.** The verb tense clearly indicates that the current evidence is about Neanderthals in the past.
- C *As equipped* does not indicate that Neanderthals appeared this way in the past; while individual Neanderthals may well have followed different paths, this sentence is about the single evolutionary path taken by Neanderthals as a species.
- D Present-tense *appear* is needed to parallel present-tense *indicates* and to reinforce that this is current evidence about Neanderthals in the past; as in C, *paths* should be singular.
- E *For facing* is an incorrect substitution of a prepositional phrase for an infinitive.

The correct answer is B.

74. A 1972 agreement between Canada and the United States reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump into the Great Lakes.

- (A) reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump
- (B) reduced the phosphate amount that municipalities had been dumping
- (C) reduces the phosphate amount municipalities have been allowed to dump
- (D) reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities are allowed to dump
- (E) reduces the amount of phosphates allowed for dumping by municipalities

Verb form; Idiom

An agreement that occurred in 1972 is correctly described with the past tense verb *reduced*. Since the dumping continued after the date of the agreement, the past perfect verb *had been allowed* should instead be the present *are allowed* (if the agreement remained in effect when the sentence was written) or the past *were allowed* (if the agreement was no longer in effect when the sentence was written). Since *were allowed* does not appear in any of the options, we can assume that the correct verb tense is *are allowed*. The phrase *amount of phosphates* is clear and idiomatically correct, whereas *phosphate amount* is not idiomatic.

- A *Had been allowed* should be *are allowed*.
- B *The phosphate amount* should be *the amount of phosphates*; the omission of some form of *allow* is incorrect since the agreement changed not the amount dumped, but the amount permitted to be dumped.
- C Present tense *reduces* should be the past tense *reduced*; *the phosphate amount* should be *the amount of phosphates*; *have been allowed* should be *are allowed*.
- D **Correct.** The past tense *reduced* is correctly used in this sentence to describe a past action, and the present tense *are allowed* is used to describe the present situation.
- E Present tense *reduces* should be the past tense *reduced*; *allowed for dumping* is an incorrect idiom; *allowed for dumping by municipalities* is awkward.

The correct answer is D.

75. A proposal has been made to trim the horns from rhinoceroses to discourage poachers; the question is whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are trimmed.

- (A) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are
- (B) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one once their horns are
- (C) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns have been
- (D) if tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns are
- (E) if tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one after the animals' horns have been

Logical predication; Diction; Verb form

The tourists are visiting for the purpose of seeing the rhinoceroses; purpose is expressed by using *to*, not *and*. Since *their* could refer to either *tourists* or *rhinoceroses*, *animals' horns* is needed to avoid the ludicrous suggestion that the visitors' horns are being trimmed. The verb following *after* should be the present-perfect *have been trimmed* to reflect that the trimming must occur before the tourists arrive.

- A *And see* should be *to see*; *their* is ambiguous; *are* should be *have been*.
- B *One* is ambiguous; *their* clearly and absurdly refers to *tourists*; *are* should be *have been*.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, *to* correctly precedes *see*; it is clear that the horns belong to the animals; and *have been* is the correct tense following *once*.
- D *And see* should be *to see*; *are* should be *have been*.
- E *One* is ambiguous.

The correct answer is C.

76. Retailers reported moderate gains in their November sales, as much because of their sales of a year earlier being so bad as that shoppers were getting a head start on buying their holiday gifts.

- (A) of their sales of a year earlier being so bad as that
- (B) of their sales a year earlier having been as bad as because
- (C) of their sales a year earlier being as bad as because
- (D) their sales a year earlier had been so bad as because
- (E) their sales of a year earlier were as bad as that

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

This sentence gives two equally plausible reasons for the moderate gains retailers reported in November sales. These two reasons are introduced with a formula that requires parallel structure: *As much because x as because y*. The clearest, most efficient way to fill this formula is to follow *because* with clauses with active verbs, thereby eliminating the wordiness that accompanies prepositional phrases (*because of ...*) followed by participial phrases (e.g., *being so bad* or *having been as bad*).

- A The participial phrase *being so bad ...* is wordy and awkward; the elements following *because* are not parallel.
- B Participial phrases make this version of the sentence wordy and awkward.
- C This version makes an incorrect comparison between previous sales and shoppers' strategies in November; the participial phrase is wordy and awkward.
- D **Correct.** The comparison is clearly expressed with concise, parallel clauses.
- E This makes an incorrect comparison between previous sales and shoppers' strategies in November.

The correct answer is D.

77. The only way for growers to salvage frozen citrus is to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns.

- (A) to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
- (B) if they are quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns to rot them
- (C) for them to be processed quickly into juice concentrate before the fruit rots when warmer weather returns
- (D) if the fruit is quickly processed into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
- (E) to have it quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns and rots the fruit

Parallelism; Agreement

Parallelism requires that the same word forms perform the same functions in the sentence. Here, the linking verb *is* requires two infinitives: *to salvage ... to process* (or *to have ... processed*). A pronoun must match the noun it refers to. *Citrus* is singular and requires the singular pronoun *it*, not the plural pronouns *them* and *they*.

- A *Citrus* does not agree with *them* and *they*.
- B *If they are quickly processed* is not parallel to the infinitive *to salvage*; *they* does not agree with *citrus*.
- C *For them to be processed quickly* is not parallel to the infinitive *to salvage*; *them* does not agree with *citrus*.
- D *If the fruit is quickly processed* is not parallel to the infinitive *to salvage*; *they* does not agree with *fruit*.
- E **Correct.** This sentence has correct parallel infinitives and uses the words *it* and *fruit* to refer unambiguously to *citrus*. The use of *before* rather than *when* also clearly establishes the cause-and-effect relationship between weather and rotting.

The correct answer is E.

78. Fossils of the arm of a sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of the Greater Antilles Islands.

- (A) sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of
- (B) sloth, that they found in Puerto Rico in 1991, has been dated at 34 million years old, thus making it the earliest mammal known on
- (C) sloth that was found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, making this the earliest known mammal of
- (D) sloth, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, have been dated at 34 million years old, making the sloth the earliest known mammal on
- (E) sloth which, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, made the sloth the earliest known mammal of

Agreement; Logical predication

The subject of the sentence is the plural *fossils*, not *sloth*, and therefore requires a plural verb. *It* therefore does not have a singular antecedent. To clarify the identification of the oldest known mammal, the noun *the sloth* must be explicitly identified.

- A Because *sloth* is the object of a preposition and not the subject of the sentence, there is no reasonable antecedent for the pronoun *it*; in this construction, the subject of *made* is *fossils*, but it makes no sense to say that the *fossils* made it the earliest known mammal.
- B The introduction of the mysterious *they*, a pronoun without a reference, adds confusion to this sentence; the singular verb does not agree with the plural subject.
- C The relative clause *that was ...* is wordy and awkward; the singular verb does not agree with the plural subject.
- D **Correct.** The plural verb agrees with its plural subject, and *the sloth* is explicitly identified as *the earliest known mammal*.
- E The singular verb does not agree with the plural subject.

The correct answer is D.

79. Defense attorneys have occasionally argued that their clients' misconduct stemmed from a reaction to something ingested, but in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy, the perpetrators are in effect told that they are not responsible for their actions.

- (A) in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy,
- (B) if criminal or delinquent behavior is attributed to an allergy to some food,
- (C) in attributing behavior that is criminal or delinquent to an allergy to some food,
- (D) if some food allergy is attributed as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior,
- (E) in attributing a food allergy as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior,

Logical predication; Idiom

The original sentence contains a misplaced modifier. The modifying phrase (*in attributing ...*) incorrectly describes *perpetrators* when it should describe *defense attorneys*. The correct idiom in the active voice is one *attributes x* (an effect) *to y* (a cause). In the passive voice, *x* (the effect) *is attributed to y* (the cause). The best way to correct the sentence is to transform the modifying phrase into a subordinate clause that uses the idiom correctly: *criminal or delinquent behavior (x) is attributed to* (verb phrase) *an allergy to some food (y)*.

- A Misplaced modifier.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, the modification error has been eliminated with the use of the correct idiom, *is attributed to*.
- C Modifier describes *perpetrators*, not *attorneys*; wordy and imprecise.
- D *X is attributed as the cause of y* is not the correct idiom.
- E Modifier incorrectly describes *perpetrators*; idiom is misused.

The correct answer is B.

80. A report by the American Academy for the Advancement of Science has concluded that much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes from the incineration of wastes.
- (A) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes
 (B) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins that North Americans are exposed to come
 (C) much of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and that North Americans are exposed to comes
 (D) many of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and North Americans are exposed to come
 (E) many of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed come

Diction; Agreement

Much is used for an uncountable quantity such as effort or rain; *many* must be used for a countable quantity such as people or *dioxins*. As the subject of the subordinate clause, *many* must then be followed by the plural verb *come* rather than the singular *comes*.

- A *Much* is used instead of *many*.
 B *Much* is used instead of *many*.
 C *Much* is used instead of *many*; *that are* is wordy.
 D *That are* is wordy; to maintain the parallel in this construction, *that* would have to be repeated in the clause *that North Americans are exposed to*.
 E **Correct.** In this concise sentence, *many* is correctly used with *dioxins*, and the subject and verb agree.

The correct answer is E.

81. Recently physicians have determined that stomach ulcers are not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but a bacterium that dwells in the mucous lining of the stomach.
- (A) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but
 (B) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but are by
 (C) caused not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but by
 (D) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but
 (E) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but are by

Parallelism; Diction

The formula used in this sentence *not this but that* requires parallel elements following *not* and *but*. This means that *not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods* must be balanced by *but by a bacterium* ... There is no need to repeat the verb *are caused*, or even the auxiliary verb *are*, because the verb precedes the *not by ... but by ...* formula. The substitution of the conjunction *and* for the conjunction *or* changes the meaning of the sentence: *Stress, alcohol and rich foods* identifies the combination of these three factors as a suggested cause of stomach ulcers, whereas *stress, alcohol, or rich foods* offers three individual possibilities. There is no way to tell which one of these is the intended meaning of the sentence.

- A To preserve parallelism, *but* should be followed by *by*.
 B There is no reason to repeat the auxiliary verb *are*.
 C **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses the *not by ... but by ...* formula.
 D To preserve parallelism, *but* should be followed by *by*.
 E To preserve parallelism, *but* should be followed by *by*.

The correct answer is C.

82. According to a recent poll, owning and living in a freestanding house on its own land is still a goal of a majority of young adults, like that of earlier generations.

- (A) like that of earlier generations
- (B) as that for earlier generations
- (C) just as earlier generations did
- (D) as have earlier generations
- (E) as it was of earlier generations

Parallelism

This sentence compares a single goal shared by generations. The second part of the sentence must have the same structure as the first part: a clause with a subject and a verb. The phrase *owning ... land* is the subject of the first clause; in the correct sentence, the pronoun *it* refers back to this phrase and is the subject of the second clause. The first verb *is* also parallels the second verb *was*. The prepositional phrases *of a majority of young adults* and *of earlier generations* are parallel and correct.

- A Phrase, without subject and verb, is not parallel to the main clause.
- B Phrase, without subject and verb, is not parallel to the main clause.
- C Subject and verb of the second clause—*earlier generations did*—are not parallel to those of the main clause.
- D The verb *have* is not parallel to *is* in the main clause and also does not make sense without a past participle.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence *as* shows comparison and introduces a subordinate clause in which all grammatical elements correspond to those in the main clause.

The correct answer is E.

83. In 2000, a mere two dozen products accounted for half the increase in spending on prescription drugs, a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing many more prescriptions for higher-cost drugs.

- (A) a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing
- (B) a phenomenon that is explained not just by the fact that drugs are becoming more expensive but also by the fact that doctors are writing
- (C) a phenomenon occurring not just because of drugs that are becoming more expensive but because of doctors having also written
- (D) which occurred not just because drugs are becoming more expensive but doctors are also writing
- (E) which occurred not just because of more expensive drugs but because doctors have also written

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

This sentence explains that a few high-cost products account for increased spending for two reasons—rising drug prices and more prescriptions for high-priced drugs. To present these two causes, the sentence employs a formula that requires parallel elements: *not just because of x, but because of y*, with *x* and *y* assuming the same grammatical form. One way to create this parallelism is to phrase both contributing causes as noun clauses beginning with *the fact that*. To streamline the sentence, unnecessary words and redundancies should be eliminated. One such redundancy is the repetition of meaning in *explained* and *because of*.

- A It is redundant and confusing to say that the phenomenon in question is *explained ... because of*; the sentence structure is not parallel.
- B **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses parallel structure.

- C The phrasing *drugs that are becoming* and *doctors having also written* are awkward and confusing; the placement of *also* is incorrect.
- D The structure of this sentence is not parallel.
- E The placement of *also* is incorrect; the structure of the sentence is not parallel.

The correct answer is B.

84. Often visible as smog, ozone is formed in the atmosphere from hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, two major pollutants emitted by automobiles, react with sunlight.

- (A) ozone is formed in the atmosphere from
- (B) ozone is formed in the atmosphere when
- (C) ozone is formed in the atmosphere, and when
- (D) ozone, formed in the atmosphere when
- (E) ozone, formed in the atmosphere from

Grammatical construction; Idiom

The preposition *from* is incorrect because *ozone is formed from x and y react* is not a grammatical structure. Replacing *from* with the subordinating conjunction *when* makes the sentence complete: *Ozone is formed when x and y react*. A main clause is followed by a subordinate clause.

- A The preposition *from* introduces an incoherent and ungrammatical construction.
- B **Correct.** The conjunction *when* introduces a subordinate clause, which completes the sentence correctly and coherently.
- C *And when* distorts the meaning, suggesting that ozone is formed in two ways.
- D Omitting the main verb, *is*, results in a sentence fragment.
- E These changes result in a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is B.

85. Salt deposits and moisture threaten to destroy the Mohenjo-Daro excavation in Pakistan, the site of an ancient civilization that flourished at the same time as the civilizations in the Nile Delta and the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.

- (A) that flourished at the same time as the civilizations
- (B) that had flourished at the same time as had the civilizations
- (C) that flourished at the same time those had
- (D) flourishing at the same time as those did
- (E) flourishing at the same time as those were

Verb form; Agreement

The underlined portion of the sentence is a relative clause that describes *an ancient civilization*; the clause correctly uses the simple past tense, *flourished*, to describe civilizations that existed simultaneously.

- A **Correct.** In this sentence, the relative clause correctly uses the simple past tense.
- B Use of the past perfect, *had flourished*, is incorrect because it indicates a time prior to another action; the second *had* is redundant and unnecessary.
- C Plural pronoun *those* cannot refer to the singular *civilization* and thus lacks a referent; *as* is missing but necessary; *had* is the wrong verb tense.
- D Plural pronoun *those* cannot refer to the singular *civilization* and thus lacks a referent; *did* is awkward and unnecessary.
- E Plural pronoun *those* cannot refer to the singular *civilization* and thus lacks a referent; *were* is awkward and unnecessary.

The correct answer is A.

86. The results of the company's cost-cutting measures are evident in its profits, which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell over the last two years.

- (A) which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell
- (B) which had increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it had fallen
- (C) which have increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after falling
- (D) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after falling
- (E) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after having fallen

Verb form; Agreement; Idiom

This sentence describes two sequentially ordered indicators by which the results of a company's cost-cutting measures can be seen. The first indicator to be identified, a 5 percent increase in profits, occurred after the indicator mentioned next. The sentence therefore needs to clarify the sequence by presenting the first-identified indicator in a clause with a verb tense that indicates a later time period than the verb tense in the clause presenting the second-identified indicator. The subject of the relative clause, *which*, refers to the plural noun *profits*, so subsequent pronouns referring to these profits must also be plural.

- A The verb tenses do not distinguish between the times at which these indicators occurred; the singular *it* does not agree with the plural *profits*.
- B The verb tenses do not distinguish between the times when the indicators occurred; the singular *it* does not agree with the plural *profits*.
- C **Correct.** The verb tenses clearly indicate the sequence of events.
- D It is not clear what connection is being described by *with*; the prepositional phrase makes the sentence wordy and unclear.
- E It is not clear what connection is being described by *with*; the prepositional phrase makes the sentence wordy and unclear.

The correct answer is C.

87. In an effort to reduce their inventories, Italian vintners have cut prices; their wines have been priced to sell, and they are.

- (A) have been priced to sell, and they are
- (B) are priced to sell, and they have
- (C) are priced to sell, and they do
- (D) are being priced to sell, and have
- (E) had been priced to sell, and they have

Verb form

In the underlined segment, the second verb does not need to repeat the word *sell* because it is understood from the previous verb phrase *priced to sell*. However, the second verb must be correctly conjugated with the understood *sell*. *They are sell* is not a correct verb form; *they do sell* is correct.

- A *They are* would require *selling* to complete it, not *sell*.
- B *They have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*.
- C **Correct.** This sentence properly uses *they do* in place of *they do sell*, a grammatically correct verb.
- D *Have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*; omitting the subject *they* requires that the comma be omitted as well.
- E *They have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*; the past-perfect *had been priced* suggests illogically that the wines were already *priced to sell* before the vintners cut prices; moreover, since the past-perfect tense indicates that one event in the past occurred prior to another event in the past, the past-tense *did* would be required rather than the present-tense *have*.

The correct answer is C.

88. Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted in the stride-piano tradition of Willie (The Lion) Smith and Duke Ellington, yet in many ways he stood apart from the mainstream jazz repertory.

- (A) Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted
- (B) Thelonious Monk, the jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work that was rooted both
- (C) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk, who produced a body of work rooted
- (D) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work that was rooted
- (E) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work rooted both

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The subject of the sentence is *Thelonious Monk*, and the sentence tells about two things that he did: *produced* and *stood apart*. The work he produced was rooted in the mainstream (*stride piano*) jazz tradition, yet at the same time, he deviated from this tradition. The use of a relative clause (*who was a jazz pianist ...*) or an appositive (*the jazz pianist ...*) introduces unnecessary wordiness and grammatical complexity. Since only one point is being made about Monk's body of work, the appearance of the word *both* in the clause presenting the claim about Monk's work is deceptive as well as grammatically incorrect.

- A The relative clause introduces wordiness and confusion.
- B The appositive introduces wordiness and unnecessary grammatical complexity.
- C The sentence is a fragment because the main subject, *Thelonious Monk*, has no verb.
- D **Correct.** The sentence concisely identifies Thelonious Monk and expresses the single point about his work without unnecessary or misleading words.
- E The appearance of *both* is misleading, since only one point is being made about where Monk's musical roots are located.

The correct answer is D.

89. Dirt roads may evoke the bucolic simplicity of another century, but financially strained townships point out that dirt roads cost twice as much as maintaining paved roads.

- (A) dirt roads cost twice as much as maintaining paved roads
- (B) dirt roads cost twice as much to maintain as paved roads do
- (C) maintaining dirt roads costs twice as much as paved roads do
- (D) maintaining dirt roads costs twice as much as it does for paved roads
- (E) to maintain dirt roads costs twice as much as for paved roads

Logical predication; Parallelism

This sentence intends to compare the costs necessary *to maintain* two kinds of roads, but it compares *dirt roads* generally with *maintaining paved roads*. For the correct focus, the comparison must be formulated *x costs twice as much to maintain as y* rather than *x costs twice as much as maintaining y*. *X (dirt roads)* and *y (paved roads)* must appear in grammatically parallel constructions.

- A *Dirt roads* are compared to *maintaining paved roads*.
- B **Correct.** The costs *to maintain* the roads are emphasized in this sentence construction; *dirt roads cost* and *paved roads do* (*cost* understood) are parallel.
- C *Maintaining dirt roads* is compared to *paved roads* in general.
- D *It* has no logical referent; the elements being compared are not parallel.
- E *To maintain dirt roads* is not parallel to *for paved roads*.

The correct answer is B.

90. Although early soap operas were first aired on evening radio in the 1920s, they had moved to the daytime hours of the 1930s when the evening schedule became crowded with comedians and variety shows.

- (A) were first aired on evening radio in the 1920s, they had moved to the daytime hours of the 1930s
- (B) were first aired on evening radio in the 1920s, they were moved to the daytime hours in the 1930s
- (C) were aired first on evening radio in the 1920s, moving to the daytime hours in the 1930s
- (D) were aired first in the evening on 1920s radio, they moved to the daytime hours of the 1930s
- (E) aired on evening radio first in the 1920s, they were moved to the 1930s in the daytime hours

Verb form; Parallelism

The two clauses about soap operas should be parallel. The first verb *were ... aired* should be balanced by another passive-voice verb in the simple past tense, *were moved*. The past perfect *had moved* indicates action completed before the action in the simple past *were aired*, suggesting illogically that the 1930s were finished sometime during the 1920s. The prepositional phrase *in the 1920s* should be balanced by the parallel phrase *in the 1930s*.

- A *Had moved* is neither parallel to *were aired* nor correct in tense; *in* is preferable to *of* for creating parallelism in the prepositional phrases.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, the two verbs are parallel, as are the two prepositional phrases.
- C Use of the participle *moving*, rather than the verb *moved*, results in a sentence fragment.
- D *Moved* is not parallel to *were aired*; the prepositional phrases are not parallel.
- E *Aired* is not parallel to *were moved*; the prepositional phrases are not parallel.

The correct answer is B.

91. Nobody knows exactly how many languages there are in the world, partly because of the difficulty of distinguishing between a language and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found about five thousand.

- (A) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found
- (B) and the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried counting typically finding
- (C) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried counting it typically find
- (D) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, but those who tried to count them typically found
- (E) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried to count typically finding

Agreement; Idiom

This sentence first introduces a condition that makes it difficult to count languages and then, with the conjunction *but*, introduces the topic of those who defy these difficulties and try to count the world's languages anyway. Connecting these two parts of the sentence with *but* indicates that the second clause of the sentence is counter to expectation. The challenges of the task are explained using the example of a single language and its many sublanguages or dialects. When this example is referred to with a pronoun, the pronoun should be singular; when the languages being counted are referred to with a pronoun, this pronoun must be plural.

- A **Correct.** The pronoun *it* agrees in number to its singular antecedent, and *but* indicates that the idea expressed in the final clause defies expectations.
- B The plural pronoun *them* incorrectly refers to the singular antecedent *language*; connecting the two clauses with the preposition *with* loses the sense that counting languages despite the difficulties defies expectations.
- C The second appearance of *it*, referring to world languages, is incorrect because it does not agree in number with *languages*.

- D The conjunction *or* is incorrect—the idiomatic expression is *distinguishing between x and y*; the plural pronoun *them* does not agree with the singular antecedent *language*.
- E The plural pronoun *them* incorrectly refers to the singular antecedent, *language*; *with* is an imprecise connector for the two clauses, losing the *counter-to-expectation* relationship between them.

The correct answer is A.

92. The energy source on Voyager 2 is not a nuclear reactor, in which atoms are actively broken apart; rather a kind of nuclear battery that uses natural radioactive decay to produce power.

- (A) apart; rather
(B) apart, but rather
(C) apart, but rather that of
(D) apart, but that of
(E) apart; it is that of

Grammatical construction

This sentence focuses on a contrast by using the construction *not x, but rather y*; *x* and *y* are parallel. In this sentence *not x* (*a nuclear reactor*), should be followed by *but rather y* (*a kind of nuclear battery*). A comma, not a semicolon, should separate the two parallel parts of the contrast; use of a semicolon would require a subject and verb in the construction.

- A Subject and verb are needed after the semicolon; *not x* should be balanced by *but rather y*.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, the contrast is clearly drawn in the correct construction *not a nuclear reactor ... , but rather a kind of nuclear battery*.
- C *That of* has no referent and results in an illogical, ungrammatical construction.
- D *Rather* should be included to emphasize contrast; *that of* has no referent.
- E No word is used to indicate contrast; *that of* has no referent.

The correct answer is B.

93. Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were last year.

- (A) Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were
- (B) Heating-oil prices are expected to rise higher this year over last because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
- (C) Expectations are for heating-oil prices to be higher this year than last year's because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
- (D) It is the expectation that heating-oil prices will be higher for this year over last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil now than what they were
- (E) It is expected that heating-oil prices will rise higher this year than last year's because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

The sentence connects a comparison between this year's and last year's heating-oil prices with a comparison between this year's and last year's crude-oil prices. The most efficient, parallel expression of those comparisons is to use two comparative expressions, *higher than* and *more than*.

- A **Correct.** This sentence expresses the comparison in succinct, parallel phrases.
- B The comparative form, *higher*, anticipates the comparative term *than*, not *over*; in the second clause, the comparative terms *more than* should immediately follow *\$5 a barrel*.
- C *Expectations are for ...* is an unnecessarily wordy and indirect expression; the possessive *year's* is not parallel with the adverbial phrase *this year*.
- D *It is the expectation that ...* is wordy and awkward; *for* and *what* are unnecessary.
- E *It is expected that ...* is wordy and awkward; the possessive *last year's* does not parallel the adverbial phrase *this year*.

The correct answer is A.

94. The recent surge in the number of airplane flights has clogged the nation's air-traffic control system, to lead to 55 percent more delays at airports, and prompts fears among some officials that safety is being compromised.
- (A) to lead to 55 percent more delays at airports, and prompts
 - (B) leading to 55 percent more delay at airports and prompting
 - (C) to lead to a 55 percent increase in delay at airports and prompt
 - (D) to lead to an increase of 55 percent in delays at airports, and prompted
 - (E) leading to a 55 percent increase in delays at airports and prompting

Parallelism; Diction

The intent of the sentence is to show two effects of the surge in flights. These effects should be stated in parallel ways, instead of the construction *to lead ...* and *prompts ...* used in the original sentence. Using participial phrases introduced by *leading* and *prompting* solves this problem. The phrase *55 percent more delays* is not as clear as the phrase *a 55 percent increase in delays*.

- A *To lead* and *prompts* are not parallel; *55 percent more delays* is not clear.
- B *55 percent more delay* is unclear.
- C *To lead* and *prompt* are not parallel; the meaning of *55 percent increase in delay* is not clear.
- D Participial phrase introduced by *leading* is preferable to the unclear infinitive phrase *to lead to*; *an increase of 55 percent in delays* is awkward and wordy.
- E **Correct.** *Leading* and *prompting* are parallel in this sentence; the phrase *a 55 percent increase in delays* is clear and concise.

The correct answer is E.

95. The peaks of a mountain range, acting like rocks in a streambed, produce ripples in the air flowing over them; the resulting flow pattern, with crests and troughs that remain stationary although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, are known as “standing waves.”

- (A) crests and troughs that remain stationary although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, are
- (B) crests and troughs that remain stationary although they are formed by rapidly moving air, are
- (C) crests and troughs that remain stationary although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, is
- (D) stationary crests and troughs although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, are
- (E) stationary crests and troughs although they are formed by rapidly moving air, is

Agreement

The subject of the second independent clause is *the resulting flow pattern*; this singular subject requires the singular verb *is known*, not the plural verb *are known*. While the long descriptive construction between the subject and verb may make it difficult to see this relationship, notice that the modifying phrase is set off with commas. The use of the active voice in the verbs of the subordinate clauses provides greater clarity of meaning.

- A Plural verb does not agree with the singular subject.
- B Plural verb does not agree with the singular subject; the subordinate clause in the passive voice following *although* is awkward and unclear.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, the singular verb *is known* agrees with the subject *the resulting flow pattern*.
- D Plural verb does not agree with the singular subject.
- E The subordinate clause in the passive voice following *although* is awkward and unclear.

The correct answer is C.

96. One of the primary distinctions between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but in our ability to extend knowledge gained in one context to new and different ones.
- (A) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but
- (B) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill but instead
- (C) between our intelligence and that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill as
- (D) our intelligence has from that of other primates may lie not in any specific skill as
- (E) of our intelligence to that of other primates may lay not in any specific skill but

Diction; Idiom

When using the term *distinction* to indicate difference, the correct preposition to use is *between*. In this sentence, the distinction *may lie* in a certain ability that humans do not share with other primates. The verb *may lay* is transitive, requiring a direct object.

- A *With* is the incorrect comparative term to follow *distinctions between*; *lay* is the incorrect verb.
- B *With* is the incorrect comparative term to follow *distinctions between*.
- C **Correct.** The preposition *between* and the intransitive verb *may lie* are correct in this sentence.
- D *From* is the incorrect preposition to use with *distinction*; without *so much*, which is used in C, *as* seems to introduce a comparison for *specific skill* rather than a distinction.
- E *Of* is the incorrect preposition to use with *distinction*, and *to* is an incorrect comparative term; *lay* is the incorrect verb.

The correct answer is C.

97. Unlike Schoenberg's 12-tone system that dominated the music of the postwar period, Bartók founded no school and left behind only a handful of disciples.
- (A) Schoenberg's 12-tone system that dominated
- (B) Schoenberg and his 12-tone system which dominated
- (C) Schoenberg, whose 12-tone system dominated
- (D) the 12-tone system of Schoenberg that has dominated
- (E) Schoenberg and the 12-tone system, dominating

Logical predication

The original sentence makes the logical error of comparing *Bartók* to the *twelve-tone system*. The lack of clarity results in the implication that the *system* might have founded a school or left behind disciples. The sentence must clearly indicate that it is the individuals, *Bartók* and *Schoenberg*, who are being compared. It must also make it plain that it was the *system* that dominated the music of the postwar period.

- A Illogically compares *Bartók* to the *12-tone system*, rather than to *Schoenberg*.
- B Incorrect use of *and* illogically compares *Bartók* to the *system* as well as *Schoenberg*.
- C **Correct.** This sentence makes the logical comparison between the individuals, and the relative clause clarifies that it is the *system* that dominated the music of the postwar period.
- D Illogically compares *Bartók* to the *system*, rather than to *Schoenberg*; perfect verb form *has dominated* distorts the meaning by indicating that the system continues to dominate music today.
- E Incorrect use of *and* illogically compares *Bartók* to the *system* as well as *Schoenberg*; introduces confusion about what *dominating* modifies.

The correct answer is C.

98. Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.

- (A) Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.
- (B) Although named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, Clovis points are spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces and have been found all over North America.
- (C) Named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932, Clovis points, spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto the faces, have been found all over North America.
- (D) Spear points with longitudinal grooves that are chipped onto the faces, Clovis points, even though named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, but were found all over North America.
- (E) While Clovis points are spear points whose faces have longitudinal grooves chipped into them, they have been found all over North America, and named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932.

Verb form; Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

Even though, *although*, and *while* introduce clauses that appear to be logically incompatible but in fact are not. In this sentence, the apparent incompatibility that must be clearly expressed is that although the spear points are named for a particular place in New Mexico, they are in fact found throughout North America. Because their discovery took place in 1932 and is not ongoing, the correct verb tense is simple past, not present perfect.

- A **Correct.** The *even though* clause expresses clearly that the seeming incompatibility is between where the spear points have been found (*all over North America*) and the naming of the spear points for a single site in New Mexico.
- B The sentence structure indicates that the expected incompatibility is between the geographically based name of the points and their physical properties, which makes no sense; *where discovered* is missing a subject—the correct form is *where they were first discovered*.
- C *Have been first discovered* is the wrong tense, since the discovery is a discrete event completed in the past.
- D The sequence of information in this sentence is confusing; *even though* and *but* both introduce information that is contrary to expectation, so to use them both to describe a single apparent contradiction is redundant and nonsensical.
- E *While* introduces a description of Clovis points and suggests that this appears incompatible with their appearance all over North America, which makes no sense; *have been first discovered* is the wrong tense.

The correct answer is A.

99. Ranked as one of the most important of Europe's young playwrights, Franz Xaver Kroetz has written 40 plays; his works—translated into more than 30 languages—are produced more often than any contemporary German dramatist.

- (A) than any
- (B) than any other
- (C) than are any
- (D) than those of any other
- (E) as are those of any

Logical predication

The original sentence says Kroetz's *works* ... *are produced more often than any ... dramatist*. A *dramatist* cannot be *produced* and cannot be compared to *works*. Kroetz's *works* must be compared to *works* of other dramatists: *Kroetz's works ... are produced more often than those (works) of any other dramatist*.

- A Illogical comparison between *works* and *dramatist*.
- B Illogical comparison between *works* and *any other dramatist*.
- C Illogical comparison between *works* and *dramatist*.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, Kroetz's *works* are compared to *those* (the pronoun referring to *works*), of other dramatists.
- E *More often* must be completed by *than*, not *as*; the phrase *those of any* illogically includes Kroetz's works.

The correct answer is D.

100. The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being so far away from Earth that their apparent positions in the sky do not change enough for their movement to be observed during a single human lifetime.

- (A) The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being
- (B) Like the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are
- (C) Although like the planets the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, yet
- (D) As the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are
- (E) The stars are in motion like the planets, some of which at tremendous speeds are in motion but

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The first part of the original sentence intends to compare stars and planets; the comparison would be more effective at the beginning of the sentence: *Like the planets, the stars*. This alternative construction would lead the reader to expect the verb *are* immediately following the subject, and then the completion of the clause, *in motion*. The modifying phrase, *some of them at tremendous speeds*, is best placed after *motion*. This whole construction, *Like the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds*, is a main clause and must be followed by a comma before a coordinating conjunction (such as *yet* or *but*) introduces a second main clause. The second clause must have a subject and a verb; *being* is neither and must be replaced with *they are*.

- A Placements of the modifying phrase and the comparison are awkward and ineffective; *being* provides neither a subject nor a verb for the second main clause.
- B **Correct.** The comparison is clear and effective in this sentence; the second clause includes a subject and a verb.
- C Both *although* and *yet* indicate contrast, so only one of them may be used; wordy, awkward phrasing leads to an ungrammatical construction that lacks a subject and verb for the second clause.
- D The preposition *like* must be used for a comparison of two nouns; the subordinating conjunction *as* would need to introduce a subordinate clause.
- E Placement of *like the planets* is awkward; *some of which* is awkward and ambiguous; *are in motion* is said twice; subject and verb of the second clause are omitted.

The correct answer is B.

101. Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.
- (A) Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.
- (B) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that worked well in the past, makes missing signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting ones likely when they do appear.
- (C) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action is likely to miss or misinterpret signs of incipient trouble when they do appear, especially if it has worked well in the past.
- (D) Executives' being heavily committed to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes them likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting them when they do appear.
- (E) Being heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that has worked well in the past, is likely to make an executive miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence explains that an executive who is blindly committed to a proven course of action is likely to overlook or misinterpret indicators that the plan may no longer be working. The sentence needs to make clear *who* may misinterpret these indicators.

- A The passive construction causes the sentence to be wordy and confusing; the reference for *it* is ambiguous, leaving the reader with questions about who or what is likely to miss these signs.
- B The sentence structure indicates that the *executive*, not his or her strategy, causes signs to be overlooked; the modifier *when they do appear* is misplaced.
- C The reference for the pronoun *it* is unclear because many nouns have intervened between the appearance of the logical referent (*course of action*) and *it*.

- D *Misinterpreting* should be an infinitive verb form to parallel *miss*; the phrasing throughout the sentence is wordy and awkward.
- E **Correct.** The grammatical structure of this sentence and the appropriate placement of modifiers expresses the meaning clearly and concisely.

The correct answer is E.

102. As rainfall began to decrease in the Southwest about the middle of the twelfth century, most of the Monument Valley Anasazi abandoned their homes to join other clans whose access to water was less limited.
- (A) whose access to water was less limited
- (B) where there was access to water that was less limited
- (C) where they had less limited water access
- (D) with less limitations on water access
- (E) having less limitations to water access

Diction; Logical predication

In the original sentence, the underlined clause provides a clear, correct, and succinct comparison, explaining the reason for the migration. The possessive pronoun *whose* correctly refers to its immediate antecedent, *clans*, and modifies *access*. For those other clans, access to water was *less limited* than it was for the Anasazi.

- A **Correct.** This sentence uses a clear, concise clause that correctly connects *access to water* with *clans* by using the possessive pronoun *whose*.
- B *Where there was ... that was* is awkward, wordy, and redundant.
- C *They* is ambiguous and might refer to either the *Anasazi* or *other clans*; *less limited water access* is awkward.
- D *Limitations* is a countable quantity, so it must be modified by *fewer*, not *less*.
- E *Limitations* is a countable quantity, so it must be modified by *fewer*, not *less*.

The correct answer is A.

103. Yellow jackets number among the 900 or so species of the world's social wasps, wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of females—the queen and her sterile female workers.

- (A) wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of
- (B) wasps that live in a highly cooperative and organized society consisting almost entirely of
- (C) which means they live in a highly cooperative and organized society, almost all
- (D) which means that their society is highly cooperative, organized, and it is almost entirely
- (E) living in a society that is highly cooperative, organized, and it consists of almost all

Idiom; Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence identifies yellow jackets as one of 900 types of social wasps and provides an explanation of the term *social wasps*. In this explanation, the society or population—not the individual wasps themselves—consists almost entirely of females. The three descriptors of social wasps (*cooperative*, *organized*, and *consisting almost entirely of females*) are most effectively expressed in parallel structures.

- A *They*, referring to wasps, is an incorrect subject for *consist*.
- B **Correct.** The three descriptors of the wasp society are in parallel form, and *consisting* properly modifies *society*.
- C The sentence structure makes it unclear what *almost all females* describes.
- D *And it is ...* violates the parallelism of the three descriptors of social wasps.
- E *And it consists ...* violates the parallelism of the three descriptors.

The correct answer is B.

104. El Niño, the periodic abnormal warming of the sea surface off Peru, a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated in the western Pacific to flow back to the east.

- (A) a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated
- (B) a phenomenon where changes in the ocean and atmosphere are combining to allow the warm water that is accumulating
- (C) a phenomenon in which ocean and atmosphere changes combine and which allows the warm water that is accumulated
- (D) is a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine to allow the warm water that has accumulated
- (E) is a phenomenon where ocean and atmosphere changes are combining and allow the warm water accumulating

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

This accumulation of phrases and clauses results in a sentence fragment; there is no main verb. This problem is easily solved by inserting the verb to be: *El Niño ... is a phenomenon...* The clause defining *phenomenon* is clear (*in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine*), but the subsequent phrase, *allowing ...* is not. If the participial phrase were to modify the previous clause, a comma would have to be inserted between *combine* and *allowing*. A better choice would be to follow *combine* with *to allow*, showing purpose. In this sense, the environmental changes *combine* (intransitive) in order to allow the water to flow back east.

- A Lacking a main verb, this construction is a sentence fragment; *allowing* should be replaced by *to allow*.
- B This construction is a sentence fragment; present progressive verb form (*are combining*, *is accumulating*) indicates action in progress, which does not accurately describe a periodically occurring phenomenon.
- C This construction is a sentence fragment; making a separate clause *and which allows ...* prevents the relationships from being easily understood.
- D **Correct.** The addition of *is* completes the sentence; *combine to allow* shows the purpose of the changes.
- E *Where* cannot correctly refer to *phenomenon*; *are combining* is the wrong verb form; the relationships among the parts of the sentence are unclear.

The correct answer is D.

105. Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, capitalized on her keen observation and love of the natural world.
- (A) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives,
 (B) In her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
 (C) In her book illustrations, which she carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
 (D) Carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations
 (E) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinated them with her narratives and

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence awkwardly presents two phrases intended to modify *Beatrix Potter* and loses the clarity and logic of the meaning. In the original sentence, these modifiers sound choppy and create too much separation between the subject, *Beatrix Potter*, and the verb *capitalized*. Beginning the sentence with *In her book illustrations* and following that phrase with the relative clause *which she carefully coordinated with her narratives* allows the subject, *Beatrix Potter*, to be united with the verb, *capitalized*, for a stronger main clause.

- A The participial phrase does not clearly modify the noun in the preceding phrase; use of the present progressive form of the verb confuses the sequence of time with respect to the past tense of the main verb *capitalized*.
- B Phrase *carefully coordinating* ... illogically modifies the noun that immediately precedes it: *book illustrations*; Potter, not the illustrations, did the coordinating.
- C **Correct.** The correct placement of the modifying elements makes this sentence easier to understand; the use of *which* clearly links the two elements.
- D *Carefully coordinated* ... absurdly modifies *Beatrix Potter* rather than *her illustrations*.
- E The participial phrase does not clearly modify *book illustrations*; the relationships among the parts of the sentence are unclear.

The correct answer is C.

106. Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is precisely the opposite, a tool for communicating with a large, public audience.
- (A) Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is
 (B) Marconi conceived of the radio as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, but which is
 (C) Marconi conceived of the radio as a tool for private conversation that could substitute for the telephone; instead, it has become
 (D) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a tool for private conversation, a substitute for the telephone, which has become
 (E) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, other than what it is,

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

The main point of this sentence is to explain that while Marconi felt the radio would substitute for the phone as an instrument of private communication, in fact it has become an instrument of mass communication. It is less wordy to use *Marconi* as the subject of the active verb *conceived* than to use the subject *conception* with the static verb *was*. The pronoun *it* positioned as the subject of the final verb *has become* refers back to *radio*. Versions of the sentence that use the relative pronoun *which* indicate that the telephone has become a mass medium.

- A The nominalized subject, *conception*, leads to a wordy and awkward sentence.
- B The reference for the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous; the sentence as a whole is awkward.
- C **Correct.** An active verb makes the first clause more concise; *it* in the second clause clearly refers to *the radio*.
- D *Conceived of* ... should be followed by *as* rather than *to be*.

- E *Conceived of* ... should be followed by *as* rather than *to be*; *other than what it is* is awkward, wordy, and redundant, overlapping the meaning of *precisely the opposite* ...

The correct answer is C.

107. Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, is finding uses in medicine, archaeology, and criminology.
- (A) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
- (B) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, having the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission
- (C) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
- (D) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying it,
- (E) A technique that was originally developed for detecting air pollutants and has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying the substance, called proton-induced X-ray emission,

Rhetorical construction

The original sentence successfully avoids the problems that may occur in a long sentence with multiple modifiers. The sentence opens with the modifier *originally developed for detecting air pollutants*. This participial phrase is immediately followed by the word *technique* that it modifies; *technique* is in turn followed by the phrase *called proton-induced X-ray emission*. Finally, the nonrestrictive clause *which ... destroying it* is correctly placed next to *emission* and set off from the rest of the sentence by a pair of commas.

- A **Correct.** The modifiers are all correctly placed and punctuated; the meaning is clear.
- B Placement of two long modifiers at the beginning of the sentence is awkward and makes it difficult to locate the subject; second modifier (*having...*) actually modifies the first modifier.
- C *Called proton-induced X-ray emission* should be placed next to *a technique* and should not be set off by commas; relative clause introduced by *which* incorrectly and illogically modifies *emission*.
- D *Called proton-induced X-ray emission* should be placed next to *a technique* and should not be set off by commas; relative clause introduced by *which* incorrectly and illogically modifies *emission*; *has the ability to* is wordy.
- E *Called proton-induced X-ray emission* should be placed next to *a technique* and should not be set off by commas; *has the ability to* is wordy.

The correct answer is A.

108. Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.

- (A) Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- (B) Authoritative parents who are more likely than permissive parents to have adolescent children that are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- (C) Children of authoritative parents, rather than permissive parents, are the more likely to be self-confident, have a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as adolescents.
- (D) Children whose parents are authoritative rather than being permissive, are more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and be responsibly independent when they are an adolescent.
- (E) Rather than permissive parents, the children of authoritative parents are the more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as an adolescent.

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The sentence compares authoritative parents to permissive parents in terms of the kinds of adolescent children they are likely to have. Versions of the sentence that compare parents to children are nonsensical. The three characteristics most likely exemplified by children of authoritative parents should be presented in parallel structure.

- A Correct.** The sentence effectively compares authoritative parents to permissive parents and expresses the characteristics of the children in parallel form.
- B** The sentence is a fragment, since the main subject, *authoritative parents*, has no verb.

- C** To preserve parallelism, the infinitive marker *to* should appear only before the first verb in the series OR it should appear before all three verbs; the sentence seems to be comparing children and parents.
- D** The word *being* destroys the parallelism between *authoritative* and *permissive*; the single predicate noun *adolescent* does not agree with the plural subject *they*.
- E** This sentence unintentionally compares children and parents.

The correct answer is A.

109. Among the objects found in the excavated temple were small terra-cotta effigies left by supplicants who were either asking the goddess Bona Dea's aid in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help.

- (A) in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help
- (B) in healing physical and mental ills and to thank her for helping
- (C) in healing physical and mental ills, and thanking her for helping
- (D) to heal physical and mental ills or to thank her for such help
- (E) to heal physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help

Parallelism; Idiom

This correct sentence uses parallel structure to explain that *supplicants were either asking ... or thanking*. The correlative pair *either/or* is correctly used since each element is followed by the same part of speech: *either asking ... or thanking*. The pair of correlative conjunctions *either ... or* always work together; *either* may only be followed by *or*. The noun *aid* is correctly followed by *in healing* rather than by the infinitive *to heal*.

- A **Correct.** The original sentence uses parallel structure to make its point; the idioms are correctly used.
- B *And* is incorrect following *either*, and its use changes the meaning of the sentence; *to thank* is not parallel to *asking*; *for helping* is awkward.
- C No comma should be used following *ills*; *and* is incorrect following *either*, and its use changes the meaning of the sentence; *for helping* is awkward.
- D *To heal* is incorrect following *aid*; *to thank* is not parallel to *asking*.
- E *To heal* is incorrect following *aid*.

The correct answer is A.

110. Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of *The Messenger* were two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.

- (A) Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of *The Messenger* were two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.
- (B) Published in Harlem, two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, were the owner and editor of *The Messenger*.
- (C) Published in Harlem, *The Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists, A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and Chandler Owen.
- (D) *The Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and published in Harlem.
- (E) The owner and editor being two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, *The Messenger* was published in Harlem.

Logical predication; agreement

A modifying phrase must be placed near the word it modifies. Here, the incorrect placement of the modifying phrase *published in Harlem* makes the phrase describe *the owner and editor* when it should describe *The Messenger*. The use of the singular *owner and editor* is puzzling: did one journalist own and the other edit? Or did they jointly own and edit? It is also unclear which of the two journalists is described in the clause beginning *who*.

- A *Published in Harlem* incorrectly modifies *the owner and editor*; references are unclear.
- B *Published in Harlem* incorrectly modifies *two young journalists*; references are unclear.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, the modifier correctly describes *The Messenger*; the verbs indicate that both journalists played both roles; and the relative clause clearly shows Randolph, not Owen, as the owner of the reputation.
- D The relative clause (*who ... leader*) lacks a clear antecedent; placement of *published in Harlem* is awkward and unclear.
- E *Being* introduces an awkward construction; the relative clause (*who ... leader*) does not have a clear antecedent.

The correct answer is C.

111. Construction of the Roman Colosseum, which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, was completed a decade later, during the reign of Titus, who opened the Colosseum with a one-hundred-day cycle of religious pageants, gladiatorial games, and spectacles.
- (A) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian,
 - (B) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and
 - (C) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and
 - (D) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater and begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian it
 - (E) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, which was begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The main subject of the sentence is *Construction*, and it has two main verbs: *began* and *was completed*. These two verbs should be connected by the conjunction *and* to preserve their equal grammatical status. Both verbs should be in simple past tense.

- A The conjunction is missing before the second main verb, *was completed*.
- B *Begun* is the wrong verb form.
- C **Correct.** The two verbs of the main clause are in simple past tense and are joined with *and*.
- D There is no need to use the pronoun *it* as the subject of *was completed*, because *Roman Colosseum* (modified by phrases describing its name and the time it was begun) already serves as the subject of the final verb.
- E The appearance of the relative pronoun as the subject of the main verbs deprives the term *construction* of a verb and makes this sentence a fragment.

The correct answer is C.

112. As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.
- (A) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.
 - (B) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind as an adult.
 - (C) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision would be rated about 20/500; qualifying it to be legally blind if an adult.
 - (D) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500; an adult with such vision would be deemed legally blind.
 - (E) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision, which would be deemed legally blind for an adult, would be rated about 20/500.

Grammatical construction

This sentence fails to convey its meaning because its construction is faulty. It begins with a subordinate clause, whose subject is *a baby*; the subject of the main clause, *it* appears to refer back to *baby*. However, reading the main clause reveals that *it* is intended to refer to the *sense of vision* the first time it is used and to the *baby* the second time. The whole sentence must be revised, and the relationships between the two parts of the sentence must be clarified.

- A Repeated use of *it* creates confusion because the referent is not clear.
- B The final phrase is awkwardly and ambiguously attached to the sentence.
- C The use of a semicolon instead of a comma creates a sentence fragment.
- D **Correct.** One independent clause describes a baby's vision, the other an adult's; the two independent but linked main clauses are correctly separated with a semicolon in this version of the sentence.
- E Subordinate clause beginning with *which* is awkward and ambiguous.

The correct answer is D.

113. Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated international disputes over uninhabited islands.

- (A) Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated
- (B) Because the new maritime code provides that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, it has already stimulated
- (C) Even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, already stimulating
- (D) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, this has already stimulated
- (E) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, which is already stimulating

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

In this sentence, the *there are ... that ...* construction contributes nothing more than unnecessary words. The sentence needs to make clear whether *provisions* or *code* is the subject of the main verb *stimulated*.

- A The *there are ... that ...* construction is unnecessarily wordy; in the predicate nominative instead of the subject position, *provisions* is not an obvious referent for the pronoun *they*.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, *the new maritime code* is clearly the antecedent of *it* in the main clause and thus the subject of *has already stimulated*.
- C *Under provisions of the new maritime code* is a misplaced modifier, seeming to describe *sea areas*; the sentence does not make clear what is *stimulating ... disputes*.
- D The referent of *this* is unclear.

- E The sentence is a fragment, opening with a dependent clause (*Because ... code*) and concluding with a relative clause, but lacking a main, independent clause.

The correct answer is B.

114. The original building and loan associations were organized as limited life funds, whose members made monthly payments on their share subscriptions, then taking turns drawing on the funds for home mortgages.

- (A) subscriptions, then taking turns drawing
- (B) subscriptions, and then taking turns drawing
- (C) subscriptions and then took turns drawing
- (D) subscriptions and then took turns, they drew
- (E) subscriptions and then drew, taking turns

Verb form; Parallelism

The *members* performed a sequence of two actions: first they *made monthly payments ...* and then *took turns drawing*. The two actions must be expressed by the parallel past tense verbs *made* and *took*. The substitution of *taking* for *took* disrupts the parallelism and makes the sentence hard to understand.

- A The participle *taking* is not parallel to the verb *made*.
- B Adding *and* does not solve the lack of parallelism.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, the second verb, *took*, is parallel to the first verb, *made*; the two verbs are correctly joined by *and* as compound verbs with the same subject, *members*.
- D Illogical construction creates a run-on sentence.
- E Construction is illogical, failing to show what the members *drew*; the final phrase makes no sense.

The correct answer is C.

115. Gall's hypothesis of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today.
- (A) of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 - (B) of different mental functions that are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 - (C) that different mental functions are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 - (D) which is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 - (E) which is widely accepted today is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain

Grammatical construction

Gall's hypothesis is contained in the clause *that different mental functions are localized in different parts of the brain* (noun + marker *that* + content clause). A series of phrases provides neither the same clarity nor grammatical correctness.

- A *Of there being* is not a precise expression; a clause identifying Gall's hypothesis is needed: *that* introduces a clause that complements the noun *hypothesis*.
- B This construction distorts meaning by separating parts of the description.
- C **Correct.** This sentence uses a clause that identifies Gall's hypothesis clearly and correctly.
- D *Which is* and *there are* introduce a wordy and awkward construction.
- E *Which is widely accepted today* implies that Gall's other theories are not accepted today, distorting the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is C.

116. Mauritius was a British colony for almost 200 years, excepting for the domains of administration and teaching, the English language was never really spoken on the island.

- (A) excepting for
- (B) except in
- (C) but except in
- (D) but excepting for
- (E) with the exception of

Idiom; Grammatical construction

This two-clause sentence describes an apparent incompatibility: as a British colony, Mauritius might be expected to be English-speaking, but in fact it was not. To describe this apparent contradiction and to avoid a comma splice, the clauses should be joined by the conjunction *but*. *Domains* describes places *in* which English is spoken; *for* is the incorrect preposition. *Excepting* is not idiomatic English in this case.

- A The lack of a conjunction causes a comma splice; *excepting for* is non-idiomatic.
- B The lack of a conjunction causes a comma splice.
- C **Correct.** The two independent clauses are separated by *but*, and *except in* is an appropriate idiom.
- D *Excepting for* is non-idiomatic.
- E The lack of a conjunction causes a comma splice.

The correct answer is C.

117. George Sand (Aurore Lucile Dupin) was one of the first European writers to consider the rural poor to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these with sympathy and respect in her novels.

- (A) to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
- (B) should be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
- (C) as being legitimate subjects for literature and portraying them
- (D) as if they were legitimate subjects for literature and portray them
- (E) legitimate subjects for literature and to portray them

Idiom; Diction; Parallelism

When *consider* means *think of* or *believe after careful deliberation*, it does not require *as* or any other expression before the object. The most concise phrase is *to consider the rural poor legitimate subjects for literature*. This phrase should have a parallel in *to portray them with sympathy and respect*. While it is not essential to repeat *to*, the repetition elegantly reinforces the parallelism. The correct pronoun must follow *portray*: Sand portrayed *them*. The pronoun *them* refers to the rural poor and is the direct object. *These* (pl. of *this*) is a demonstrative pronoun, and here it is unclear what it is pointing to as its antecedent: *Subjects* is the nearest plural noun antecedent, but *these* could also point to something not in the sentence, an unknown noun. Only the objective form of the pronoun (*them*) clearly points back to its antecedent *the rural poor*.

- A *To be* is unnecessary; *these* must be replaced by *them*.
- B *Should be* is wordy and requires *that* following *consider*; *these* should be *them*.
- C *As being* is awkward and unnecessary; *portraying* and *to consider* are not parallel.
- D *As if they were* distorts the meaning.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, the correct idiom is used with the verb *consider*; the correct pronoun, *them*, replaces the incorrect *these*; *to consider* and *to portray* are parallel.

The correct answer is E.

118. The World Wildlife Fund has declared that global warming, a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels, will create havoc among migratory birds by altering the environment in ways harmful to their habitats.

- (A) a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels,
- (B) a phenomenon most scientists agree that is caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,
- (C) a phenomenon that most scientists agree is caused by human beings' burning of fossil fuels,
- (D) which most scientists agree on as a phenomenon caused by human beings who burn fossil fuels,
- (E) which most scientists agree to be a phenomenon caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The underlined portion of the sentence is an appositive defining *global warming* as a phenomenon caused by the burning of fossil fuels by humans. Because this appositive intervenes between the subject (*global warming*) and verb (*will create*) of a clause, it should be expressed as clearly and economically as possible so as not to confuse the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- A *To be caused* and *in burning* are wordy, awkward, and indirect.
- B *That is* should immediately follow *phenomenon*, not *agree*.
- C **Correct.** The phrase *human beings' burning* is more economical than constructions with prepositional phrases or relative clauses.
- D The phrasing is wordy and indirect.
- E The phrasing is wordy and the meaning is imprecise; it is not fossil fuels that cause global warming—it is the burning of fossil fuels by humans.

The correct answer is C.

119. New theories propose that catastrophic impacts of asteroids and comets may have caused reversals in the Earth's magnetic field, the onset of ice ages, splitting apart continents 80 million years ago, and great volcanic eruptions.

- (A) splitting apart continents
- (B) the splitting apart of continents
- (C) split apart continents
- (D) continents split apart
- (E) continents that were split apart

Parallelism

This sentence lists four effects of catastrophic impacts; each effect, except the one included in the underlined portion, is given in noun form: *reversals*, *the onset*, *eruptions*. *Splitting* is a verb and thus not parallel to the other nouns in the series; in the second option *splitting* is a noun. *Splitting* may be transformed into a noun by adding the article *the*.

- A *Splitting*, a verb, is not parallel to *reversals*, *the onset*, and *eruptions*, and its role as a member in the series is unclear.
- B **Correct.** *The splitting* is a gerund, or noun form, and is properly used in this sentence; it is parallel to the other nouns.
- C Verb split is not parallel to *reversals*, *the onset*, and *eruptions*.
- D If the impacts truly caused continents the verb created would be used, but it makes no sense to say impacts caused continents and this phrase is not parallel to the other noun phrases.
- E This option is similar to the previous option: *continents* cannot be said to be *caused*.

The correct answer is B.

120. A firm that specializes in the analysis of handwriting claims from a one-page writing sample that it can assess more than 300 personality traits, including enthusiasm, imagination, and ambition.
- (A) from a one-page writing sample that it can assess
 - (B) from a one-page writing sample it has the ability of assessing

- (C) the ability, from a one-page writing sample, of assessing
- (D) to be able, from a one-page writing sample, to assess
- (E) being able to assess, from a one-page writing sample

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

The meaning of this sentence becomes lost in an awkward and ungrammatical construction. The verb *claims* may be followed by one of two correct constructions: *claims that* + a subordinate clause, or *claims* + the infinitive. When the prepositional phrase *from a one-page writing sample* is placed between *claims* and *that*, the result confuses and distorts the meaning by suggesting that the claim is contained in the writing sample. Instead, the firm claims *to be able ... to assess*. The prepositional phrase should be placed between a pair of commas to show clearly that it is additional information not crucial to understanding the sentence.

- A Prepositional phrase following the verb distorts the meaning of the sentence.
- B Placing the prepositional phrase after *claims* distorts meaning; *that* is omitted; *the ability of assessing* is wordy and awkward.
- C *The ability ... of assessing* is wordy and awkward.
- D **Correct.** The correct idiomatic construction (*claims to be able to assess*) is used in this sentence, and the prepositional phrase is set off in a pair of commas to prevent misreading.
- E *Claims ... being able* is not a correct idiom.

The correct answer is D.

121. Sales of wines declined in the late 1980s, but they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease.
- (A) they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease
 - (B) after the 1991 report that linked a reduced risk of heart disease with a moderate alcohol consumption, particularly red wine, they began growing again

- (C) in a 1991 report, moderate alcohol consumption, and particularly of red wine, which was linked with a reduced risk of heart disease, caused them to begin to grow again
- (D) with a reduced risk of heart disease linked in a 1991 report with moderate alcohol consumption, in particular red wine, they began growing again
- (E) a reduced risk of heart disease linked to moderate alcohol consumption in a 1991 report, and in particular red wine, started them growing again

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence explains why a trend of declining wine sales reversed after the publication of a 1991 report suggesting that moderate consumption of red wine correlated with reduced risk of heart disease. The phrase *particularly of red wine* modifies *consumption of alcohol*, and the sentence must make clear that it is *moderate consumption*, not *red wine* that the report links to *reduced risk*.

- A **Correct.** In the second clause, *they* refers correctly to *sales of wines*; the relative clause beginning with *that* clearly indicates that the report *linked moderate consumption ... with a reduced risk*.
- B *Particularly red wine* cannot describe consumption—the preposition *of* is needed; the placement of *they* so far from the position of the antecedent *Sales* makes the sentence awkward and difficult to decode.
- C The clause beginning with *which* refers to *red wine* in this construction, erroneously suggesting that wine rather than *moderate consumption* of alcohol correlates with reduced risk of heart disease; *particularly of red wine* is not parallel to *moderate alcohol consumption*; it needs to follow *moderate consumption of alcohol* to make sense.
- D Without the preposition *of*, the sentence indicates that red wine is a kind of consumption—which makes no sense.
- E The incorrect placement of the modifier *in a 1991 report* suggests that wine is being consumed (albeit in moderation) in the report itself.

The correct answer is A.

122. A wildlife expert predicts that the reintroduction of the caribou into northern Minnesota would fail if the density of the timber wolf population in that region is more numerous than one wolf for every 39 square miles.

- (A) would fail if the density of the timber wolf population in that region is more numerous
- (B) would fail provided the density of the timber wolf population in that region is more
- (C) should fail if the timber wolf density in that region was greater
- (D) will fail if the density of the timber wolf population in that region is greater
- (E) will fail if the timber wolf density in that region were more numerous

Verb form; Diction

A prediction is made about a future event, which can be restated using the construction *y will happen if x happens first* (an alternate form is *if x happens, y will happen*). The subjunctive verb form *would* expresses remoteness and thus casts some doubt on the likelihood of *x*. The verb form *will fail* expresses the likelihood *x* with greater certainty. *Density* is not a countable quantity, so it cannot be modified by *more numerous*, which is used solely for countable quantities; *greater* is correct.

- A *Would fail* expresses doubt about the future outcome; *density* should be modified by *greater*.
- B This construction requires *will fail*, not *would fail*; *if* is preferred to *provided*; *density* should be modified by *greater*.
- C *Will fail*, not *should fail*, is required; *timber wolf density* does not clearly refer to the population; the tense of the final verb is incorrect.
- D **Correct.** The verb form *will fail* better expresses the certainty of the prediction; *density* is appropriately modified by *greater*.
- E *Timber wolf density* does not clearly refer to the population; the tense and number of the final verb are incorrect; *density* cannot be modified by *numerous*.

The correct answer is D.

123. She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to her native Germany, photographer Lotte Jacobi nevertheless earned a small group of discerning admirers, and her photographs were eventually exhibited in prestigious galleries across the United States.

- (A) She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to
- (B) Being less successful after she had emigrated to New York as compared to
- (C) Less successful after she emigrated to New York than she had been in
- (D) Although she was less successful after emigrating to New York when compared to
- (E) She had been less successful after emigrating to New York than in

Idiom; Grammatical construction; Logical predication

This sentence compares the success Jacobi experienced after moving to New York to the success she had previously experienced in Germany. The phrase *less successful* anticipates the conclusion of the comparison with the phrase *than*. . . . The main subject of the sentence is *photographer Lotte Jacobi*, and the main verb is *earned*. The opening clause *She was less successful* . . . therefore creates a comma splice if the comma is not followed by a conjunction. The most efficient way to incorporate the information about Jacobi's comparative successes in Germany and in New York is to turn this clause into an adjectival phrase describing Jacobi.

- A *Less successful* . . . anticipates *than* rather than *compared to* . . . ; a comma is insufficient to join two independent clauses into a single sentence.
- B *As compared to* is an incorrect way to complete the comparison introduced by *less*; *Being* . . . is unnecessarily wordy and awkward.
- C **Correct.** The idiomatic construction *less successful* . . . *than* is incorporated into an introductory adjectival phrase modifying *Lotte Jacobi*.
- D *When compared to* is an incorrect phrase to complete the comparison introduced by *less*.

- E A comma is insufficient to join two independent clauses into a single sentence; past-perfect tense is misleading, since it refers to Jacobi's experience in New York, which in fact followed her experience in Germany.

The correct answer is C.

124. Found throughout Central and South America, sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs and sleep 15 hours a day, moving infrequently enough that two species of algae grow on its coat and between its toes.

- (A) sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs and sleep 15 hours a day, moving infrequently enough
- (B) sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs, they sleep 15 hours a day, and with such infrequent movements
- (C) sloths use their long rubbery limbs to hang from trees, sleep 15 hours a day, and move so infrequently
- (D) the sloth hangs from trees by its long rubbery limbs, sleeping 15 hours a day and moving so infrequently
- (E) the sloth hangs from trees by its long rubbery limbs, sleeps 15 hours a day, and it moves infrequently enough

Agreement; Idiom

The plural *sloths* in the underlined section of the sentence does not agree with the singular *its* (*its coat*, *its toes*) in the given section of the sentence, and so *sloths* must be replaced by *the sloth*. When *its* is then inserted before *long rubbery limbs*, it becomes clear that the limbs belong to the sloth, not the trees. The phrase *moving infrequently enough that* is not idiomatic. The correct construction is *so x that y*: *moving so infrequently that two species*. . . .

- A *Sloths* does not agree with *its*; *moving infrequently enough* is not the correct idiom.
- B *Sloths* does not agree with *its*; *hang* . . . *they sleep* . . . *with such infrequent movements* introduces a comma splice and is awkward, wordy, and not parallel.
- C *Sloths* does not agree with *its*; this structure says that sloths use their *long rubbery limbs* to . . . *sleep*.

- D Correct.** *The sloth* agrees with *its*; the construction *moving so x that y* is properly used in this sentence.
- E** *Hangs ... sleeps ... it moves* is not a parallel construction; *infrequently enough that* is not a correct idiom.

The correct answer is D.

125. Today, because of improvements in agricultural technology, the same amount of acreage produces double the apples that it has in 1910.

- (A) double the apples that it has
 (B) twice as many apples as it did
 (C) as much as twice the apples it has
 (D) two times as many apples as there were
 (E) a doubling of the apples that it did

Logical predication; Diction; Verb form

The sentence compares the number of apples produced today with the number of apples produced in 1910. The phrase *double the apples* is not very exact but it could be understood to mean *twice as many* or *as many as*; the verb form *has* confounds the sequence of events and makes the comparison illogical. An action that occurred in 1910 requires a verb in the past tense. The two elements being compared must be grammatically parallel. *The same amount ... produces* is paralleled by *as it did* (*produce* understood). The subjects *amount* and *it* are parallel, as are the verbs *produces* and *did* (*produce*).

- A** The comparative construction *as many as* is needed; the verb tense *has* is incorrect with *in 1910*.
- B Correct.** *As many as* is used for a countable quantity; the two elements being compared are parallel; the verb is in the past tense.
- C** *Much* is used where *many* is required; the verb tense *has* is incorrect with *in 1910*.
- D** *Two times* is wordy; *there were* is vague because it does not refer to *amount of acreage*.
- E** *A doubling of the apples* is awkward and, when joined with *that it did*, suggests doubling the apples themselves, not the amount of apples.

The correct answer is B.

126. The use of lie detectors is based on the assumption that lying produces emotional reactions in an individual that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses.

- (A) that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses
 (B) that creates unconscious physiological responses in turn
 (C) creating, in turn, unconscious physiological responses
 (D) to create, in turn, physiological responses that are unconscious
 (E) who creates unconscious physiological responses in turn

Agreement; Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence describes a cause-and-effect sequence; in the underlined portion of the sentence, the relative pronoun *that* refers to the plural noun *reactions*. The verb in the relative clause must therefore be a plural verb. The causal sequence is most clearly expressed by a relative clause that turns the object *emotional reactions* (from the clause *lying causes emotional reactions in an individual*) into the subject (*that*) of a new clause (*that in turn create unconscious physiological responses*). *In turn* is best placed before the verb of the second relative clause, *create*, to clarify that a chain of events is being described.

- A Correct.** This construction clearly indicates the causal sequence.
- B** The singular verb *creates* does not agree with the subject referenced by the relative pronoun *that* (*reactions*).
- C** This construction is less successful at clarifying the chain of events because *creating* seems to refer back to *lying*; if used as a participial, *creating* would have to be preceded by a comma.
- D** This construction does not make clear the causal chain of events, because it is unclear which noun *to create* should attach to; the infinitive construction implies intent, which does not really make sense.
- E** Because *reactions* is not a person, *who* is the wrong relative pronoun to use.

The correct answer is A.

127. Joan of Arc, a young Frenchwoman who claimed to be divinely inspired, turned the tide of English victories in her country by liberating the city of Orléans and she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne.

- (A) she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
- (B) persuaded Charles VII of France in claiming his throne
- (C) persuading that the throne be claimed by Charles VII of France
- (D) persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
- (E) persuading that Charles VII of France should claim the throne

Parallelism

Because this sentence consists of many parts, including lengthy modifiers (*a young Frenchwoman ... ; by liberating ...*), it is crucial to make the basic structure of it—the subject and verbs of the main clause—as clear and as concisely expressed as possible. *Joan of Arc* is the subject, *turned* is the first verb of the main clause, and *persuaded* is the second verb; so the sentence should be *Joan ... turned ... and persuaded*. Inserting *she* before the second verb both violates the parallelism and adds an unnecessary word.

- A *Persuaded*, not *she persuaded*, is parallel to *turned*.
- B The idiomatic construction is *persuade x to do y*, not *persuade x in doing y*.
- C Here *persuading* is linked to *liberating*, but even if it were said that Joan did *turn the tide of English victories* by *persuading* Charles to claim the throne, a person cannot be said to *persuade* a clause (*that the throne be claimed*), a person persuades another person or other entity; *be claimed by* is wordy.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, *persuaded* is parallel to *turned*, and the idiomatic construction *persuade x to do y* is used.
- E Parallel form links *persuading* and *liberating* when *persuaded* should be parallel to *turned*; *persuading that x* is not a correct idiom: a person can only persuade another person or other entity.

The correct answer is D.

128. Australian embryologists have found evidence that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving as a kind of snorkel.

- (A) that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving
- (B) that has suggested the elephant descended from an aquatic animal, its trunk originally evolving
- (C) suggesting that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal with its trunk originally evolved
- (D) to suggest that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal and its trunk originally evolved
- (E) to suggest that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal and that its trunk originally evolved

Parallelism; Verb form

The clearest, most economical way of expressing the two things suggested by Australian embryologists' evidence is to format them as relative clauses serving as parallel direct objects of the verb *suggest*. It is awkward and confusing to string together relative clauses: *evidence that suggests that the elephant ...* A clearer way of making this connection is to turn the verb *suggests* into a participle modifying *evidence*. The word *descended* is a predicate adjective following the present-tense verb *is* and describing the present-day elephant. The verb *evolved* should be past tense because it describes how the trunk of the elephant *originally* evolved, not how it is evolving today.

- A The string of relative phrases is awkward and confusing; the phrase following the conjunction *and* is not parallel with the relative clause *that the elephant is descended ...*
- B The evidence *still* suggests these things about the evolution of the elephant and its trunk, so the present-perfect verb tense is inaccurate.
- C *Had descended* is the wrong verb tense; *with* cannot be followed by an independent clause.
- D *Had descended* is the wrong tense; the phrase following the conjunction *and* does not parallel the relative clause that precedes the conjunction.

- E Correct.** The two dependent clauses beginning with *that* are in parallel form and contain verbs in the correct tenses.

The correct answer is E.

129. Cajuns speak a dialect brought to southern Louisiana by the 4,000 Acadians who migrated there in 1755; their language is basically seventeenth-century French to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words.

- (A) to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words
- (B) added to which is English, Spanish, and Italian words
- (C) to which English, Spanish, and Italian words have been added
- (D) with English, Spanish, and Italian words having been added to it
- (E) and, in addition, English, Spanish, and Italian words are added

Agreement; Logical predication

The sentence describes the Cajun language as *seventeenth-century French* and then modifies that description by noting the addition of words from other languages. Since *words* is a plural noun, a plural verb is required. The inverted word order in the original sentence is awkward.

- A The singular *has* does not agree in number with *English, Spanish, and Italian words*; the verb should be the plural *have*; the inversion of the subject and the verb is awkward.
- B Verb must be plural; since the action began in the past, the present perfect form *have been added* is required.
- C **Correct.** The relative clause in this sentence has the correct verb form, and its placement makes it clear that it modifies the noun *French*. The clause also follows normal subject-verb word order.
- D *With* does not concisely modify the noun *French*; *having been added to it* is a wordy expression.
- E Verb tense is incorrect; it is not clear that the construction modifies the noun *French*.

The correct answer is C.

130. One view of the economy contends that a large drop in oil prices should eventually lead to lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation, a rally in stocks and bonds, and a weakening of the dollar.

- (A) lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation,
- (B) a lowering of interest rates and of fears about inflation,
- (C) a lowering of interest rates, along with fears about inflation,
- (D) interest rates being lowered, along with fears about inflation,
- (E) interest rates and fears about inflation being lowered, with

Parallelism; Diction

The sentence uses parallel structure to describe the anticipated effects of a drop in oil prices. Parallel noun phrases list two effects, *a rally ... and a weakening*, so the first effect in the series must be written as *a lowering*. *Lowering* is a participle, whereas *a lowering* is a gerund and functions as a noun. For the sake of both clarity and conciseness, the effects on interest rates and fears should be combined into a single noun phrase: *a lowering of interest rates and of fears about inflation*.

- A Each noun in the parallel series should be introduced by the indefinite article *a*; *lowering*, a verb form, needs to be made into the noun *a lowering*; rates and fears should be combined.
- B **Correct.** The series *a lowering ... a rally ... and a weakening* uses parallel structure correctly; *a lowering of interest rates and of fears* gracefully combines two effects in this sentence.
- C Parallelism is maintained with *a lowering*, but the use of *along with* makes it unclear that *fears* is parallel to *rates*.
- D Parallelism is not maintained due to use of *along with* as in the previous option; the phrase *interest rates being lowered* is awkward.
- E Parallelism is not maintained; the phrase *interest rates and fears about inflation being lowered* is awkward.

The correct answer is B.

131. 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

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence compares percentages and uses the prepositional phrases *in France* and *in Germany* to distinguish the percentage of energy in each country coming from nuclear power. This information is most efficiently and clearly presented in two clauses joined by the conjunction *whereas*, which signifies a difference between the situations in the two countries. Each clause must identify what the percentage refers to—that is, the portion of the respective country’s energy that comes from nuclear power.

- A *While* is somewhat ambiguous, since it might indicate simultaneity rather than contrast; the referent of *it* is ambiguous, raising questions about just what two things are being compared.
- B This sentence compares *75 percent* to *Germany*; it is not clear what *33 percent* refers to.
- C **Correct.** The two clauses joined by *whereas* indicate clearly that the comparison is between the different percentages of energy coming from nuclear power.
- D The use of the definite article *the* makes it seem as though the energy being referred to in this part of the sentence is that of France.
- E This construction is wordy and unclear; the referent of *it* is ambiguous.

The correct answer is C.

132. Although the term “psychopath” is popularly applied to an especially brutal criminal, in psychology it is someone who is apparently incapable of feeling compassion or the pangs of conscience.

- (A) it is someone who is
- (B) it is a person
- (C) they are people who are
- (D) it refers to someone who is
- (E) it is in reference to people

Logical predication; Grammatical construction; Agreement

The intent of the sentence is to define the term “psychopath.” In this sentence, the pronoun *it* refers back to *the term* and seems illogically to refer forward to *someone*. Logically, an inanimate *term* cannot be *a person* or *someone*. The sentence needs to be reworded so that it is clear that “psychopath” is a term used to define a specific kind of person.

- A This construction illogically asserts that *the term* is a person.
- B This construction illogically asserts that *the term* is a person.
- C Plural pronoun *they* does not agree with the singular noun *the term* and cannot refer to *psychopath*; this construction also asserts that *the term* is a person.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the verb *refers* clearly links the term to a particular kind of person; the alignment of pronouns and antecedents is both logical and grammatical.
- E To be correct, this construction needs a main verb such as *used*; the construction *is used in reference to* is awkward and much wordier than the single word *refers*; the plural *people* should be singular.

The correct answer is D.

133. Last week local shrimpers held a news conference to take some credit for the resurgence of the rare Kemp's ridley turtle, saying that their compliance with laws requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect adult sea turtles.

- (A) requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect
- (B) requiring turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting
- (C) that require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets protect
- (D) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets are protecting
- (E) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting

Rhetorical construction; Agreement

The subject of the clause introduced by *saying that* is the singular noun *compliance*. This subject requires the singular form of the verb *protect*. The clearest, most economical way to describe the laws in question is to follow the word *laws* with a present participle *requiring*. To use an infinitive, *to require*, seems to indicate that requiring these devices is the objective of the laws, when in fact the objective is to protect the sea turtles.

- A The plural verb *protect* does not agree with the singular subject *compliance*.
- B **Correct.** The singular verb *is protecting* agrees with the singular subject *compliance*, and the participial phrase beginning with *requiring* concisely and accurately describes the laws.
- C The relative clause *that require* introduces unnecessary wordiness; the plural verb *protect* does not agree with the singular subject *compliance*.
- D *To require* obscures the purpose of the laws; the plural verb phrase *are protecting* does not agree with the singular subject *compliance*.
- E *To require* obscures the purpose of the laws.

The correct answer is B.

134. Recently implemented “shift-work equations” based on studies of the human sleep cycle have reduced sickness, sleeping on the job, fatigue among shift workers, and have raised production efficiency in various industries.

- (A) fatigue among shift workers, and have raised
- (B) fatigue among shift workers, and raised
- (C) and fatigue among shift workers while raising
- (D) lowered fatigue among shift workers, and raised
- (E) and fatigue among shift workers was lowered while raising

Grammatical construction

Implementing the equations has reduced *sickness*, *sleeping on the job*, and *fatigue*; at the same time, it has increased *efficiency*. The three parallel elements (*have reduced x, y, and z*) require *and* before the final element.

- A The omission of *and* before *fatigue* creates an unclear sentence.
- B The omission of *and* before *fatigue* creates an unclear sentence.
- C **Correct.** The use of *and* in this sentence unites the three parallel elements; the phrase *while raising* provides a clear contrast with *have reduced*.
- D *And* is required to link the parallel elements; the verb *reduced* applies to all three parallel elements, so inserting *lowered* before *fatigue* illogically suggests that fatigue actually increased.
- E The insertion of *was lowered* destroys the parallel structure, and thus *while raising* has no logical referent here.

The correct answer is C.

135. Spanning more than 50 years, Friedrich Müller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as a Sanskrit scholar and culminated in virtually every honor that European governments and learned societies could bestow.

- (A) Müller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as
- (B) Müller's career began in an unpromising apprenticeship as
- (C) Müller's career began with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
- (D) Müller had begun his career with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
- (E) the career of Müller has begun with an unpromising apprenticeship of

Logical predication; Idiom

What spanned more than 50 years? It was Müller's career that spanned 50 years and *culminated in virtually every honor*. The correct subject of the sentence must be *Müller's career*.

- A *Müller's career*, not *Müller*, should be the subject of the sentence.
- B **Correct.** Using *Müller's career* as the subject of the sentence solves the modification problem with *spanning* ... and provides a logical subject for *culminated*.
- C *Apprenticeship of being* is an incorrect idiom; *apprenticeship as* is correct.
- D *Müller's career*, not *Müller*, should be the subject of the sentence; past perfect tense is inappropriate; *apprenticeship of being* is an incorrect idiom.
- E *Müller's career* is preferable to *the career of Müller*; present perfect tense is incorrect; *apprenticeship of* should be *apprenticeship as*.

The correct answer is B.

136. 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

Idiom; Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

Whereas introduces two contrasting situations or events and should be followed by parallel structures. In this sentence, *whereas* is immediately followed by a clause beginning with the prepositional phrase *in mammals*; this means that the second part of the sentence must also be a clause that opens with a preposition that functions in the same way—in this case, *in birds*. This structure clarifies that the things being contrasted are the *tubes* in mammals and the *tubes* in birds. Incorrect versions of the sentence grammatically contrast *tubes* and *birds*, *mammals* and *tubes*, or *birds* and *mammals*.

- A **Correct.** Parallel structures make clear that the tubes in mammals are being contrasted with the tubes in birds.
- B The faulty parallelism results in a sentence that is confusing and unnecessarily wordy.
- C The sentence compares *mammals* and *birds' tubes*.
- D Because of faulty parallelism, this sentence also compares *mammals* and *tubes in birds*.
- E This structure is wordy and confusing because of faulty parallelism.

The correct answer is A.

137. Joachim Raff and Giacomo Meyerbeer are examples of the kind of composer who receives popular acclaim while living, often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again.

- (A) often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again
- (B) whose reputation declines after death and never regains its status again
- (C) but whose reputation declines after death and never regains its former status
- (D) who declines in reputation after death and who never regained popularity again
- (E) then has declined in reputation after death and never regained popularity

Verb tense; Parallelism

Faulty parallelism in the relative clause *who receives ... goes ... regains ...* makes it unclear who or what is being described. The original clause begins by describing a certain kind of composer. As written, with *who* as the subject of *goes* and *regains*, the last two descriptions illogically continue to refer to the kind of composer. Logically it must be the reputation that declines after the composer's death.

- A Illogically suggests the composer goes into decline after death; redundant *again*.
- B The two clauses are not parallel, lack a coordinating conjunction, and do not describe the same thing; redundant *again*.
- C **Correct.** This sentence presents the proper logic while maintaining parallel structure and consistent verb tense.
- D The verb tenses are inconsistent with present tense used in the first phrase; redundant *again*.
- E The verb tenses are inconsistent with present tense used in the first phrase; to maintain parallelism, the verbs must be *receives ... declines ... regains*.

The correct answer is C.

138. In no other historical sighting did Halley's Comet 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

Parallelism; Verb form; Logical predication

The single subject of this sentence is *Halley's Comet*, and its single verb phrase is *did cause*. The comparison presented by the sentence is between adverbial phrases describing times when the comet was seen. Grammatically, the items being compared are parallel prepositional phrases beginning with the preposition *in*: *in no other sighting* and *in its return in 1910–1911*. This is the clearest, most economical way of presenting the information. The options that introduce a second verb (*did* or *had*) violate the parallelism and introduce a comparison between the comet itself (subject of the verb *did cause*) and the comet's return (subject of the verb *did* or *had*).

- A This sentence implies a comparison between the comet and its return.
- B This sentence implies a comparison between the comet and its return; *had* is the wrong auxiliary verb form because it must be followed by *caused* instead of *cause*.
- C **Correct.** The parallel prepositional phrases in this sentence correctly compare times when the comet was sighted.
- D This sentence implies a comparison between the comet and its return.
- E This sentence violates parallelism, implying a comparison between a prepositional phrase and a noun phrase.

The correct answer is C.

139. The company announced that its profits declined much less in the second quarter than analysts had expected it to and its business will improve in the second half of the year.
- (A) had expected it to and its business will improve
 (B) had expected and that its business would improve
 (C) expected it would and that it will improve its business
 (D) expected them to and its business would improve
 (E) expected and that it will have improved its business

Parallelism, verb tense, antecedent

The original sentence has three problems. The sentence must clarify that the analysts held their expectations before the company's announcement. That is, it must use the past perfect *had expected* to show action prior to the past tense of *announced*. The sentence must also use *would* rather than *will* for the company's uncertain business improvement in the future. Secondly, the use of the singular pronoun *it* to refer to plural *profits* is incorrect. Finally, two parallel clauses are needed because the company made two announcements: one about the decline of profits and one about the future of its business.

- A Use of *it* to refer to *profits* is incorrect; use of *will* is incorrect; the second announcement is not clear.
- B Correct.** Removal of *it to* avoids the error in grammar and eliminates unnecessary words in this sentence. The addition of *that* before *its business would* creates another parallel clause associated with *announced* and clarifies that there is a second announcement. Finally, this sentence properly uses *had expected* and *would*.
- C Incorrectly uses *expected*; use of *it* to refer to *profits* is incorrect, and *would* is unnecessary; the overuse of *it* and *its* is confusing; *will* is incorrectly used instead of *would*.
- D Incorrectly uses *expected*; *them to* is both unnecessary and awkward; also, a second announcement is not made clear.

- E Incorrectly uses *expected*; incorrectly uses the future perfect (*will have improved*) that implies the action will be completed rather than ongoing.

The correct answer is B.

140. Rock samples taken from the remains of an asteroid about twice the size of the 6-mile-wide asteroid that eradicated the dinosaurs has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is evidence of the earliest known asteroid impact on Earth.

- (A) has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is
 (B) has been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus
 (C) have been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus are
 (D) have been dated as being 3.47 billion years old and thus
 (E) have been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus are

Agreement; Idiom

The plural subject of this sentence, *Rock samples*, requires plural verb phrases—*have been dated* and *are* rather than *has been dated* and *is*. The idiomatic way of expressing estimation of age is with the phrase *dated at*.

- A The subject and verbs do not agree; *dated to be ...* is not idiomatic.
- B The subject and verb do not agree; the conjunction *and thus* should be followed by a verb.
- C *Dated to be* is not idiomatic.
- D *As being* is not idiomatic; the conjunction *and thus* should be followed by a verb.
- E Correct.** The plural verbs match the plural subject, and the wording of the sentence is idiomatic.

The correct answer is E.

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9.6 Practice Questions

Each of the sentence correction questions presents a sentence, part or all of which is underlined. Beneath the sentence you will find five ways of phrasing the underlined part. The first of these repeats the original; the other four are different. Follow the requirements of standard written English to choose your answer, paying attention to grammar, word choice, and sentence construction. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence; your answer should make the sentence clear, exact, and free of grammatical error. It should also minimize awkwardness, ambiguity, and redundancy.

1. In a review of 2,000 studies of human behavior that date back to the 1940s, two Swiss psychologists, declaring that since most of the studies had failed to control for such variables as social class and family size, none could be taken seriously.
 - (A) psychologists, declaring that since most of the studies had failed to control for such variables as social class and family size,
 - (B) psychologists, declaring that most of the studies failed in not controlling for such variables like social class and family size, and
 - (C) psychologists declared that since most of the studies, having failed to control for such variables as social class and family size,
 - (D) psychologists declared that since most of the studies fail in controlling for such variables like social class and family size,
 - (E) psychologists declared that since most of the studies had failed to control for variables such as social class and family size,
2. Manufacturers rate batteries in watt-hours; if they rate the watt-hour higher, the longer the battery can be expected to last.
 - (A) if they rate the watt-hour higher, the longer
 - (B) rating the watt-hour higher, it is that much longer
 - (C) the higher the watt-hour rating, the longer
 - (D) the higher the watt-hour rating, it is that much longer that
 - (E) when the watt-hour rating is higher, the longer it is
3. Although a surge in retail sales have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally under way, many economists say that without a large amount of spending the recovery might not last.
 - (A) have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally
 - (B) raised hopes for there being a recovery finally
 - (C) had raised hopes for a recovery finally being
 - (D) has raised hopes that a recovery is finally
 - (E) raised hopes for a recovery finally
4. At the end of the 1930s, Duke Ellington was looking for a composer to assist him—someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style as well in order to finish the many pieces he had started but never completed.
 - (A) someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style as well in order to finish
 - (B) someone who could not only arrange music for his successful big band, but also mirror his eccentric writing style in order to finish
 - (C) someone who not only could arrange music for his successful big band, but also to mirror his eccentric writing style in finishing
 - (D) that being someone who could not only arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style for finishing
 - (E) being someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirror his eccentric writing style as well, finishing

5. Of all the vast tides of migration that have swept through history, maybe none is more concentrated as the wave that brought 12 million immigrants onto American shores in little more than three decades.
- (A) maybe none is more concentrated as
 (B) it may be that none is more concentrated as
 (C) perhaps it is none that is more concentrated than
 (D) maybe it is none that was more concentrated than
 (E) perhaps none was more concentrated than
6. Diabetes, together with its serious complications, ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only by heart disease and cancer.
- (A) ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only
 (B) rank as the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
 (C) has the rank of the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
 (D) are the nation's third leading causes of death, surpassed only
 (E) have been ranked as the nation's third leading causes of death, only surpassed
7. The intricate structure of the compound insect eye, having hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain why scientists have assumed that it evolved independently of the vertebrate eye.
- (A) having hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain why scientists have assumed that it
 (B) having hundreds of miniature eyes that are called ommatidia, helps explain why scientists have assumed that they
 (C) with its hundreds of miniature eyes that are called ommatidia, helps explain scientists' assuming that they
 (D) with its hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain scientists' assuming that it
 (E) with its hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, helps explain why scientists have assumed that it
8. In late 1997, the chambers inside the pyramid of the Pharaoh Menkaure at Giza were closed to visitors for cleaning and repair due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing and fungus was growing on the walls.
- (A) due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing
 (B) due to moisture that tourists had exhaled, thereby raising its humidity to such levels that salt from the stone would crystallize
 (C) because tourists were exhaling moisture, which had raised the humidity within them to levels such that salt from the stone would crystallize
 (D) because of moisture that was exhaled by tourists raising the humidity within them to levels so high as to make the salt from the stone crystallize
 (E) because moisture exhaled by tourists had raised the humidity within them to such levels that salt from the stone was crystallizing
9. 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
10. The widely accepted big bang theory holds that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding ever since.
- (A) that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding
 (B) that the universe had begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and had been expanding
 (C) that the beginning of the universe was an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that has expanded
 (D) the beginning of the universe to have been an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that is expanding
 (E) the universe to have begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding

11. Like the idolization accorded the Brontës and Brownings, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf are often subjected to the kind of veneration that blurs the distinction between the artist and the human being.
 - (A) Like the idolization accorded the Brontës and Brownings,
 - (B) As the Brontës' and Brownings' idolization,
 - (C) Like that accorded to the Brontës and Brownings,
 - (D) As it is of the Brontës and Brownings,
 - (E) Like the Brontës and Brownings,
12. Carnivorous mammals can endure what would otherwise be lethal levels of body heat because they have a heat-exchange network which kept the brain from getting too hot.
 - (A) which kept
 - (B) that keeps
 - (C) which has kept
 - (D) that has been keeping
 - (E) having kept
13. There are several ways to build solid walls using just mud or clay, but the most extensively used method has been the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid in the wall in mud mortar.
 - (A) the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid
 - (B) forming the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them
 - (C) having bricks formed from mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they were laid
 - (D) to form the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them
 - (E) that bricks were formed from mud or clay, which, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, were laid
14. Rising inventories, when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead to production cutbacks that would hamper economic growth.
 - (A) when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead
 - (B) when not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, possibly leads
 - (C) when they were unaccompanied by corresponding sales increases, can lead
 - (D) if not accompanied by correspondingly increased sales, possibly leads
 - (E) if not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, can lead
15. Many experts regarded the large increase in credit card borrowing in March not as a sign that households were pressed for cash and forced to borrow, rather a sign of confidence by households that they could safely handle new debt.
 - (A) rather a sign of confidence by households that they could safely
 - (B) yet as a sign of households' confidence that it was safe for them to
 - (C) but a sign of confidence by households that they could safely
 - (D) but as a sign that households were confident they could safely
 - (E) but also as a sign that households were confident in their ability safely to
16. A surge in new home sales and a drop in weekly unemployment claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought.
 - (A) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought
 - (B) claims suggests that the economy might not be so weak as some analysts have previously thought
 - (C) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as have been previously thought by some analysts
 - (D) claims, suggesting about the economy that it might not be so weak as previously thought by some analysts
 - (E) claims, suggesting the economy might not be as weak as previously thought to be by some analysts

17. Sunspots, vortices of gas associated with strong electromagnetic activity, are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on the Sun's poles or equator.
- (A) are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on
- (B) are visible as dark spots that never have been sighted on the surface of the Sun
- (C) appear on the surface of the Sun as dark spots although never sighted at
- (D) appear as dark spots on the surface of the Sun, although never having been sighted at
- (E) appear as dark spots on the Sun's surface, which have never been sighted on
18. Warning that computers in the United States are not secure, the National Academy of Sciences has urged the nation to revamp computer security procedures, institute new emergency response teams, creating a special nongovernment organization to take charge of computer security planning.
- (A) creating a special nongovernment organization to take
- (B) creating a special nongovernment organization that takes
- (C) creating a special nongovernment organization for taking
- (D) and create a special nongovernment organization for taking
- (E) and create a special nongovernment organization to take
19. A pioneer journalist, Nellie Bly's exploits included circling the globe faster than Jules Verne's fictional Phileas Fogg.
- (A) A pioneer journalist, Nellie Bly's exploits included
- (B) The exploits of Nellie Bly, a pioneer journalist, included
- (C) Nellie Bly was a pioneer journalist including in her exploits the
- (D) Included in the pioneer journalist Nellie Bly's exploits are
- (E) The pioneer journalist's exploits of Nellie Bly included
20. Retail sales rose 0.8 of 1 percent in August, intensifying expectations that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of the 1.4 percent growth rate in personal spending for the previous quarter.
- (A) that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of
- (B) that personal spending in the July–September quarter would more than double
- (C) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it more than doubled
- (D) of personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubling that of
- (E) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it would more than double that of
21. The commission has directed advertisers to restrict the use of the word “natural” to foods that do not contain color or flavor additives, chemical preservatives, or nothing that has been synthesized.
- (A) or nothing that has been
- (B) or that has been
- (C) and nothing that is
- (D) or anything that has been
- (E) and anything
22. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi, in the form of carbon dioxide, and converting it to energy-rich sugars.
- (A) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi,
- (B) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than fungi,
- (C) Plants are more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
- (D) Plants, more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
- (E) Plants acquire carbon more efficiently than fungi,
23. The Iroquois were primarily planters, but supplementing their cultivation of maize, squash, and beans with fishing and hunting.
- (A) but supplementing
- (B) and had supplemented
- (C) and even though they supplemented
- (D) although they supplemented
- (E) but with supplementing

24. As contrasted with the honeybee, the yellow jacket can sting repeatedly without dying and carries a potent venom that can cause intense pain.
- (A) As contrasted with the honeybee,
 (B) In contrast to the honeybee's,
 (C) Unlike the sting of the honeybee,
 (D) Unlike that of the honeybee,
 (E) Unlike the honeybee,
25. Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are now drawing solid conclusions about how the human brain grows and how babies acquire language.
- (A) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are
 (B) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are
 (C) Neuroscientists amassing a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are
 (D) Neuroscientists have amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,
 (E) Neuroscientists have amassed, over the past twenty years, a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,
26. Tropical bats play important roles in the rain forest ecosystem, aiding in the dispersal of cashew, date, and fig seeds; pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help produce tequila by pollinating agave plants.
- (A) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help produce
 (B) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly helping to produce
 (C) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and they indirectly help to produce
 (D) they pollinate banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help producing
 (E) they pollinate banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; indirectly helping the producing of
27. None of the attempts to specify the causes of crime explains why most of the people exposed to the alleged causes do not commit crimes and, conversely, why so many of those not so exposed have.
- (A) have
 (B) has
 (C) shall
 (D) do
 (E) could
28. In virtually all types of tissue in every animal species, dioxin induces the production of enzymes that are the organism's trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it.
- (A) trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it
 (B) trying that it metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant
 (C) attempt to try to metabolize, or render harmless, such a chemical irritant
 (D) attempt to try and metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritating it
 (E) attempt to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant
29. Emily Dickinson's letters to Susan Huntington Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering her letters to anyone else.
- (A) Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering
 (B) Dickinson were written over a period that begins a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ended shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber
 (C) Dickinson, written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and that ends shortly before Emily's death in 1886 and outnumbering
 (D) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother, ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, and outnumbering
 (E) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber

30. Paleontologists believe that fragments of a primate jawbone unearthed in Burma and estimated at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of a crucial step along the evolutionary path that led to human beings.
- (A) at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
 (B) as being 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of
 (C) that it is 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of what was
 (D) to be 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
 (E) as 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence
31. Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were relatively simple and static, Barbara McClintock adhered to her own more complicated ideas about how genes might operate, and in 1983, at the age of 81, was awarded a Nobel Prize for her discovery that the genes in corn are capable of moving from one chromosomal site to another.
- (A) Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were
 (B) Although many of her colleagues were of the conviction of genes being
 (C) Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced that genes were
 (D) Even though many of her colleagues were convinced that genes were
 (E) Even with many of her colleagues convinced of genes being
32. Galileo was convinced that natural phenomena, as manifestations of the laws of physics, would appear the same to someone on the deck of a ship moving smoothly and uniformly through the water as a person standing on land.
- (A) water as a
 (B) water as to a
 (C) water; just as it would to a
 (D) water, as it would to the
 (E) water; just as to the
33. Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging, the manufacturer has announced that it will cut production by closing its factories for two days a month.
- (A) Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging,
 (B) Because of plunging prices for computer chips, which is due to an oversupply,
 (C) Because computer chip prices have been sent plunging, which resulted from an oversupply,
 (D) Due to plunging computer chip prices from an oversupply,
 (E) Due to an oversupply, with the result that computer chip prices have been sent plunging,
34. Beyond the immediate cash flow crisis that the museum faces, its survival depends on if it can broaden its membership and leave its cramped quarters for a site where it can store and exhibit its more than 12,000 artifacts.
- (A) if it can broaden its membership and leave
 (B) whether it can broaden its membership and leave
 (C) whether or not it has the capability to broaden its membership and can leave
 (D) its ability for broadening its membership and leaving
 (E) the ability for it to broaden its membership and leave
35. By 1940, the pilot Jacqueline Cochran held seventeen official national and international speed records, and she earned them at a time when aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be of dangerously experimental design.
- (A) and she earned them at a time when aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be
 (B) earning them at a time that aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be
 (C) earning these at a time where aviation was still so new that many of the planes she flew were
 (D) earned at a time in which aviation was still so new such that many of the planes she flew were
 (E) earned at a time when aviation was still so new that many of the planes she flew were

36. Along with the drop in producer prices announced yesterday, the strong retail sales figures released today seem like it is indicative that the economy, although growing slowly, is not nearing a recession.
- (A) like it is indicative that
(B) as if to indicate
(C) to indicate that
(D) indicative of
(E) like an indication of
37. Dressed as a man and using the name Robert Shurtleff, Deborah Sampson, the first woman to draw a soldier's pension, joined the Continental Army in 1782 at the age of 22, was injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she had become too ill to serve.
- (A) 22, was injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she had become
(B) 22, was injured three times, while being discharged in 1783 because she had become
(C) 22 and was injured three times, and discharged in 1783, being
(D) 22, injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she was
(E) 22, having been injured three times and discharged in 1783, being
38. Bengal-born writer, philosopher, and educator Rabindranath Tagore had the greatest admiration for Mohandas K. Gandhi the person and also as a politician, but Tagore had been skeptical of Gandhi's form of nationalism and his conservative opinions about India's cultural traditions.
- (A) for Mohandas K. Gandhi the person and also as a politician, but Tagore had been
(B) for Mohandas K. Gandhi as a person and as a politician, but Tagore was also
(C) for Mohandas K. Gandhi not only as a person and as a politician, but Tagore was also
(D) of Mohandas K. Gandhi as a person and as also a politician, but Tagore was
(E) of Mohandas K. Gandhi not only as a person and as a politician, but Tagore had also been
39. Although schistosomiasis is not often fatal, it is so debilitating that it has become an economic drain on many developing countries.
- (A) it is so debilitating that it has become an economic
(B) it is of such debilitation, it has become an economical
(C) so debilitating is it as to become an economic
(D) such is its debilitation, it becomes an economical
(E) there is so much debilitation that it has become an economical
40. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had long been expected to announce a reduction in output to bolster sagging oil prices, but officials of the organization just recently announced that the group will pare daily production by 1.5 million barrels by the beginning of next year, but only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were to trim output by a total of 500,000 barrels a day.
- (A) year, but only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were to trim output
(B) year, but only if the output of non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, is trimmed
(C) year only if the output of non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, would be trimmed
(D) year only if non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were trimming output
(E) year only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, trim output
41. In 1850, Lucretia Mott published her *Discourse on Women*, arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights and for changes in the married women's property laws.
- (A) arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights
(B) arguing in a treatise for equal political and legal rights for women
(C) a treatise that advocates women's equal political and legal rights
(D) a treatise advocating women's equal political and legal rights
(E) a treatise that argued for equal political and legal rights for women

42. To develop more accurate population forecasts, demographers have to know a great deal more than now about the social and economic determinants 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 economic
43. 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
44. The plot of *The Bostonians* centers on the rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom, when they find themselves drawn to the same radiant young woman whose talent for public speaking has won her an ardent following.
- (A) rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom,
 (B) rivals Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, against her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom,
 (C) rivalry that develops between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, and Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin,
 (D) developing rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin,
 (E) active feminist, Olive Chancellor, and the rivalry with her charming and cynical cousin Basil Ransom,
45. Quasars, at billions of light-years from Earth the most distant observable objects in the universe, believed to be the cores of galaxies in an early stage of development.
- (A) believed to be
 (B) are believed to be
 (C) some believe them to be
 (D) some believe they are
 (E) it is believed that they are
46. In ancient Thailand, much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them.
- (A) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them
 (B) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images and on construction and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
 (C) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images as well as constructing and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
 (D) creating images of Buddha accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy, and also constructing and decorating the temples enshrining them
 (E) the creation of Buddha images accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy as well as construction and decoration of the temples that enshrined them

47. In 1713, Alexander Pope began his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced the greatest translation in any language.
- (A) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
 - (B) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
 - (C) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
 - (D) translating the *Iliad*, a work that took seven years until completion and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
 - (E) translating the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it
48. It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers more than four times the surface area of its closest rival in size, North America's Lake Superior.
- (A) It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers
 - (B) Although it is called a sea, actually the landlocked Caspian is the largest lake on Earth, which covers
 - (C) Though called a sea, the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, covering
 - (D) Though called a sea but it actually is the largest lake on Earth, the landlocked Caspian covers
 - (E) Despite being called a sea, the largest lake on Earth is actually the landlocked Caspian, covering
49. The automotive conveyor-belt system, which Henry Ford modeled after an assembly-line technique introduced by Ransom Olds, reduced from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T.
- (A) from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T
 - (B) the time being required to assemble a Model T, from a day and a half down to 93 minutes
 - (C) the time being required to assemble a Model T, a day and a half to 93 minutes
 - (D) the time required to assemble a Model T from a day and a half to 93 minutes
 - (E) from a day and a half to 93 minutes, the time required for the assembling of a Model T
50. According to some analysts, the gains in the stock market reflect growing confidence that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come in for a "soft landing," followed by a gradual increase in business activity.
- (A) that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come
 - (B) in the economy to avoid the recession, what many feared earlier in the year, rather to come
 - (C) in the economy's ability to avoid the recession, something earlier in the year many had feared, and instead to come
 - (D) in the economy to avoid the recession many were fearing earlier in the year, and rather to come
 - (E) that the economy will avoid the recession that was feared earlier this year by many, with it instead coming
51. A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make sense of speech.
- (A) it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make
 - (B) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make
 - (C) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, the result of this, they are unable to make
 - (D) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words, and results in not making
 - (E) as to hamper the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words, resulting in being unable to make

52. To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, and she remained in France during the Second World War as a performer and an intelligence agent for the Resistance.
- (A) To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate,
 (B) For Josephine Baker, long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Paris was her home,
 (C) Josephine Baker made Paris her home long before to be an expatriate was fashionable,
 (D) Long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Josephine Baker made Paris her home,
 (E) Long before it was fashionable being an expatriate, Paris was home to Josephine Baker,
53. The nineteenth-century chemist Humphry Davy presented the results of his early experiments in his “Essay on Heat and Light,” a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a new chemistry that Davy hoped to found.
- (A) a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a
 (B) a critique of all chemistry following Robert Boyle and also his envisioning of a
 (C) a critique of all chemistry after Robert Boyle and envisioning as well
 (D) critiquing all chemistry from Robert Boyle forward and also a vision of
 (E) critiquing all the chemistry done since Robert Boyle as well as his own envisioning of
54. The report recommended that the hospital should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals.
- (A) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals
 (B) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and other hospitals’ space be used
 (C) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and to use space in other hospitals
 (D) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and other hospitals’ space used
 (E) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and use space in other hospitals
55. Many house builders offer rent-to-buy programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply part of the rent to a purchase later.
- (A) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply
 (B) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing and to apply
 (C) programs; that enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, to apply
 (D) programs, which enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, applying
 (E) programs, which enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing, applying
56. Elizabeth Barber, the author of both *Prehistoric Textiles*, a comprehensive work on cloth in the early cultures of the Mediterranean, and also of *Women’s Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on textiles in ancient societies.
- (A) also of *Women’s Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on
 (B) also *Women’s Work*, a more general account of cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about
 (C) of *Women’s Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an authority on
 (D) of *Women’s Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about
 (E) *Women’s Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an authority on

57. Many of the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India date from the time of the Kushan Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or Gandharan grey schist.
- (A) Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
 - (B) Empire, fashioned from either the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
 - (C) Empire, either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
 - (D) Empire and either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
 - (E) Empire and were fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
58. That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault: Alvin Toffler, one of the most prominent students of the future, did not even mention microcomputers in *Future Shock*, published in 1970.
- (A) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault
 - (B) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said to be at fault
 - (C) It can hardly be said that it is the fault of educators who have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology
 - (D) It can hardly be said that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology
 - (E) The fact that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said
59. 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
60. The Olympic Games helped to keep peace among the pugnacious states of the Greek world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month.
- (A) world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month
 - (B) world, proclaiming a sacred truce during the festival's month
 - (C) world when they proclaimed a sacred truce for the festival month
 - (D) world, for a sacred truce was proclaimed during the month of the festival
 - (E) world by proclamation of a sacred truce that was for the month of the festival
61. While all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines the types and amounts of waste produced, as well as the cost of disposal.
- (A) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines
 - (B) each state faces a similar industrial waste problem, their predominant industries and regulatory environment obviously determine
 - (C) all states face a similar industrial waste problem; their predominating industries and regulatory environment obviously determines
 - (D) each state faces similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determines
 - (E) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determine
62. Rivaling the pyramids of Egypt or even the ancient cities of the Maya as an achievement, the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete.
- (A) the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete

- (B) Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, was protected in his afterlife by an army of terra-cotta warriors that was created more than 2,000 years ago by 700,000 artisans who took more than 36 years to complete it
- (C) it took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors more than 2,000 years ago that would protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
- (D) more than 2,000 years ago, 700,000 artisans worked more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
- (E) more than 36 years were needed to complete the army of terra-cotta warriors that 700,000 artisans created 2,000 years ago to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
63. When Congress reconvenes, some newly elected members from rural states will try and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage more aggressive sales of United States farm products overseas.
- (A) and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage
- (B) and establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain able to be grown by farmers and encouraging
- (C) establishing tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are allowed to grow and to encourage
- (D) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain capable of being grown by farmers and encouraging
- (E) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain farmers will be allowed to grow and to encourage
64. Doctors generally agree that such factors as cigarette smoking, eating rich foods high in fats, and alcohol consumption not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate genetic predispositions toward certain diseases.
- (A) not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate
- (B) do damage by themselves but also are aggravating to
- (C) are damaging by themselves but also are aggravating
- (D) not only do damage by themselves, they are also aggravating to
- (E) are doing damage by themselves, and they are also aggravating
65. 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
66. In a plan to stop the erosion of East Coast beaches, the Army Corps of Engineers proposed building parallel to shore a breakwater of rocks that would rise six feet above the waterline and act as a buffer, so that it absorbs the energy of crashing waves and protecting the beaches.
- (A) act as a buffer, so that it absorbs
- (B) act like a buffer so as to absorb
- (C) act as a buffer, absorbing
- (D) acting as a buffer, absorbing
- (E) acting like a buffer, absorb

67. The 32 species that make up the dolphin family are closely related to whales and in fact include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is famous for its aggressive hunting pods.
- (A) include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is
 - (B) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing as big as 30 feet long and
 - (C) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing up to 30 feet long and being
 - (D) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow as big as 30 feet long and is
 - (E) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and it is
68. Outlining his strategy for nursing the troubled conglomerate back to health, the chief executive's plans were announced on Wednesday for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months.
- (A) executive's plans were announced on Wednesday for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months
 - (B) executive's plans, which are to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months, were announced on Wednesday
 - (C) executive's plans for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months were announced on Wednesday
 - (D) executive announced plans Wednesday to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months
 - (E) executive announced plans Wednesday that are to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months
69. Affording strategic proximity to the Strait of Gibraltar, Morocco was also of interest to the French throughout the first half of the twentieth century because they assumed that if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure.
- (A) if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure
 - (B) without it their grip on Algeria would never be secure
 - (C) their grip on Algeria was not ever secure if they did not hold it
 - (D) without that, they could never be secure about their grip on Algeria
 - (E) never would their grip on Algeria be secure if they did not hold it
70. The first trenches that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but independently of the more celebrated city-states of southern Mesopotamia, in what is now southern Iraq.
- (A) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but
 - (B) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously with but also
 - (C) having been cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously but
 - (D) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence of centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arising simultaneously but also
 - (E) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arose simultaneously with but

71. Along the major rivers that traverse the deserts of northeast Africa, the Middle East, and northwest India, the combination of a reliable supply of water and good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endure in at least 6,000 years.
- (A) good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endure in
 (B) good growing conditions encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, endured for
 (C) of good growing conditions have encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endured for
 (D) of good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, endured
 (E) of good growing conditions encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, been enduring for
72. His studies of ice-polished rocks in his Alpine homeland, far outside the range of present-day glaciers, led Louis Agassiz in 1837 to propose the concept of an age in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas.
- (A) in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas
 (B) in which great ice sheets existed in what are now temperate areas
 (C) when great ice sheets existed where there were areas now temperate
 (D) when great ice sheets had existed in current temperate areas
 (E) when great ice sheets existed in areas now that are temperate
73. Unlike the original National Museum of Science and Technology in Italy, where the models are encased in glass or operated only by staff members, the Virtual Leonardo Project, an online version of the museum, encourages visitors to “touch” each exhibit, which thereby activates the animated functions of the piece.
- (A) exhibit, which thereby activates
 (B) exhibit, in turn an activation of
 (C) exhibit, and it will activate
 (D) exhibit and thereby activate
 (E) exhibit which, as a result, activates
74. Despite its covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, rather it is fragmented into mobile semirigid plates.
- (A) Despite its covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, rather it is
 (B) Despite the fact that it covers the entire planet, Earth’s crust is neither seamless nor is it stationary, but is
 (C) Despite covering the entire planet, Earth’s crust is neither seamless nor is it stationary, but rather
 (D) Although it covers the entire planet, Earth’s crust is neither seamless nor stationary, but rather
 (E) Although covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, but
75. More and more in recent years, cities are stressing the arts as a means to greater economic development and investing millions of dollars in cultural activities, despite strained municipal budgets and fading federal support.
- (A) to greater economic development and investing
 (B) to greater development economically and investing
 (C) of greater economic development and invest
 (D) of greater development economically and invest
 (E) for greater economic development and the investment of
76. Combining enormous physical strength with higher intelligence, the Neanderthals appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path, but their relatively sudden disappearance during the Paleolithic era indicates that an inability to adapt to some environmental change led to their extinction.
- (A) appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
 (B) appear to have been equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
 (C) appear as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,
 (D) appeared as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,
 (E) appeared to have been equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,

77. A 1972 agreement between Canada and the United States reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump into the Great Lakes.
- (A) reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump
 - (B) reduced the phosphate amount that municipalities had been dumping
 - (C) reduces the phosphate amount municipalities have been allowed to dump
 - (D) reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities are allowed to dump
 - (E) reduces the amount of phosphates allowed for dumping by municipalities
78. A proposal has been made to trim the horns from rhinoceroses to discourage poachers; the question is whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are trimmed.
- (A) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are
 - (B) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one once their horns are
 - (C) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns have been
 - (D) if tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns are
 - (E) if tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one after the animals' horns have been
79. Ryunosuke Akutagawa's knowledge of the literatures of Europe, China, and that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as the content of his fiction.
- (A) that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as
 - (B) that of Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, and it informed both his literary style as well as
 - (C) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style and
 - (D) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, as it informed his literary style as much as
 - (E) Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style in addition to
80. The only way for growers to salvage frozen citrus is to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns.
- (A) to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
 - (B) if they are quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns to rot them
 - (C) for them to be processed quickly into juice concentrate before the fruit rots when warmer weather returns
 - (D) if the fruit is quickly processed into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
 - (E) to have it quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns and rots the fruit
81. Fossils of the arm of a sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of the Greater Antilles Islands.
- (A) sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of
 - (B) sloth, that they found in Puerto Rico in 1991, has been dated at 34 million years old, thus making it the earliest mammal known on
 - (C) sloth that was found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, making this the earliest known mammal of
 - (D) sloth, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, have been dated at 34 million years old, making the sloth the earliest known mammal on
 - (E) sloth which, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, made the sloth the earliest known mammal of
82. Defense attorneys have occasionally argued that their clients' misconduct stemmed from a reaction to something ingested, but in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy, the perpetrators are in effect told that they are not responsible for their actions.
- (A) in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy,
 - (B) if criminal or delinquent behavior is attributed to an allergy to some food,
 - (C) in attributing behavior that is criminal or delinquent to an allergy to some food,

- (D) if some food allergy is attributed as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior,
 (E) in attributing a food allergy as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior,
83. A report by the American Academy for the Advancement of Science has concluded that much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes from the incineration of wastes.
- (A) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes
 (B) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins that North Americans are exposed to come
 (C) much of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and that North Americans are exposed to comes
 (D) many of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and North Americans are exposed to come
 (E) many of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed come
84. Recently physicians have determined that stomach ulcers are not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but a bacterium that dwells in the mucous lining of the stomach.
- (A) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but
 (B) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but are by
 (C) caused not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but by
 (D) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but
 (E) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but are by
85. According to a recent poll, owning and living in a freestanding house on its own land is still a goal of a majority of young adults, like that of earlier generations.
- (A) like that of earlier generations
 (B) as that for earlier generations
 (C) just as earlier generations did
 (D) as have earlier generations
 (E) as it was of earlier generations
86. In 2000, a mere two dozen products accounted for half the increase in spending on prescription drugs, a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing many more prescriptions for higher-cost drugs.
- (A) a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing
 (B) a phenomenon that is explained not just by the fact that drugs are becoming more expensive but also by the fact that doctors are writing
 (C) a phenomenon occurring not just because of drugs that are becoming more expensive but because of doctors having also written
 (D) which occurred not just because drugs are becoming more expensive but doctors are also writing
 (E) which occurred not just because of more expensive drugs but because doctors have also written
87. According to scientists who monitored its path, an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking out a communications satellite.
- (A) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking
 (B) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun was what recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, and it brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocked
 (C) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, brightening the Northern Lights and possibly knocking
 (D) a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightened the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked
 (E) a large storm in the magnetic field surrounding Earth was recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightening the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked

88. Often visible as smog, ozone is formed in the atmosphere from hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, two major pollutants emitted by automobiles, react with sunlight.
- (A) ozone is formed in the atmosphere from
 (B) ozone is formed in the atmosphere when
 (C) ozone is formed in the atmosphere, and when
 (D) ozone, formed in the atmosphere when
 (E) ozone, formed in the atmosphere from
89. Salt deposits and moisture threaten to destroy the Mohenjo-Daro excavation in Pakistan, the site of an ancient civilization that flourished at the same time as the civilizations in the Nile Delta and the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.
- (A) that flourished at the same time as the civilizations
 (B) that had flourished at the same time as had the civilizations
 (C) that flourished at the same time those had
 (D) flourishing at the same time as those did
 (E) flourishing at the same time as those were
90. The results of the company's cost-cutting measures are evident in its profits, which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell over the last two years.
- (A) which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell
 (B) which had increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it had fallen
 (C) which have increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after falling
 (D) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after falling
 (E) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after having fallen
91. In an effort to reduce their inventories, Italian vintners have cut prices; their wines have been priced to sell, and they are.
- (A) have been priced to sell, and they are
 (B) are priced to sell, and they have
 (C) are priced to sell, and they do
 (D) are being priced to sell, and have
 (E) had been priced to sell, and they have
92. Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted in the stride-piano tradition of Willie (The Lion) Smith and Duke Ellington, yet in many ways he stood apart from the mainstream jazz repertory.
- (A) Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted
 (B) Thelonious Monk, the jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work that was rooted both
 (C) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk, who produced a body of work rooted
 (D) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work that was rooted
 (E) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work rooted both
93. Nobody knows exactly how many languages there are in the world, partly because of the difficulty of distinguishing between a language and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found about five thousand.
- (A) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found
 (B) and the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried counting typically finding
 (C) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried counting it typically find
 (D) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, but those who tried to count them typically found
 (E) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried to count typically finding
94. Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were last year.
- (A) Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were
 (B) Heating-oil prices are expected to rise higher this year over last because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
 (C) Expectations are for heating-oil prices to be higher this year than last year's because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did

- (D) It is the expectation that heating-oil prices will be higher for this year over last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil now than what they were
- (E) It is expected that heating-oil prices will rise higher this year than last year's because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
95. One of the primary distinctions between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but in our ability to extend knowledge gained in one context to new and different ones.
- (A) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but
- (B) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill but instead
- (C) between our intelligence and that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill as
- (D) our intelligence has from that of other primates may lie not in any specific skill as
- (E) of our intelligence to that of other primates may lay not in any specific skill but
96. Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.
- (A) Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.
- (B) Although named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, Clovis points are spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces and have been found all over North America.
- (C) Named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932, Clovis points, spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto the faces, have been found all over North America.
- (D) Spear points with longitudinal grooves that are chipped onto the faces, Clovis points, even though named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, but were found all over North America.
- (E) While Clovis points are spear points whose faces have longitudinal grooves chipped into them, they have been found all over North America, and named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932.
97. Some anthropologists believe that the genetic homogeneity evident in the world's people is the result of a "population bottleneck"—at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event, greatly reducing their numbers and thus our genetic variation.
- (A) at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event, greatly reducing their numbers
- (B) that at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event that greatly reduced their numbers
- (C) that some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event so that their numbers were greatly reduced,
- (D) some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event from which their numbers were greatly reduced
- (E) some time in the past, that our ancestors suffered an event so as to reduce their numbers greatly,
98. Ranked as one of the most important of Europe's young playwrights, Franz Xaver Kroetz has written 40 plays; his works—translated into more than 30 languages—are produced more often than any contemporary German dramatist.
- (A) than any
- (B) than any other
- (C) than are any
- (D) than those of any other
- (E) as are those of any

99. The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being so far away from Earth that their apparent positions in the sky do not change enough for their movement to be observed during a single human lifetime.
- (A) The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being
 - (B) Like the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are
 - (C) Although like the planets the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, yet
 - (D) As the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are
 - (E) The stars are in motion like the planets, some of which at tremendous speeds are in motion but
100. Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.
- (A) Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.
 - (B) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that worked well in the past, makes missing signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting ones likely when they do appear.
 - (C) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action is likely to miss or misinterpret signs of incipient trouble when they do appear, especially if it has worked well in the past.
 - (D) Executives' being heavily committed to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes them likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting them when they do appear.
 - (E) Being heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that has worked well in the past, is likely to make an executive miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.
101. As rainfall began to decrease in the Southwest about the middle of the twelfth century, most of the Monument Valley Anasazi abandoned their homes to join other clans whose access to water was less limited.
- (A) whose access to water was less limited
 - (B) where there was access to water that was less limited
 - (C) where they had less limited water access
 - (D) with less limitations on water access
 - (E) having less limitations to water access
102. Yellow jackets number among the 900 or so species of the world's social wasps, wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of females—the queen and her sterile female workers.
- (A) wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of
 - (B) wasps that live in a highly cooperative and organized society consisting almost entirely of
 - (C) which means they live in a highly cooperative and organized society, almost all
 - (D) which means that their society is highly cooperative, organized, and it is almost entirely
 - (E) living in a society that is highly cooperative, organized, and it consists of almost all
103. El Niño, the periodic abnormal warming of the sea surface off Peru, a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated in the western Pacific to flow back to the east.
- (A) a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated
 - (B) a phenomenon where changes in the ocean and atmosphere are combining to allow the warm water that is accumulating
 - (C) a phenomenon in which ocean and atmosphere changes combine and which allows the warm water that is accumulated
 - (D) is a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine to allow the warm water that has accumulated
 - (E) is a phenomenon where ocean and atmosphere changes are combining and allow the warm water accumulating

104. Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, capitalized on her keen observation and love of the natural world.
- (A) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives,
 - (B) In her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
 - (C) In her book illustrations, which she carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
 - (D) Carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations
 - (E) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinated them with her narratives and
105. Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is precisely the opposite, a tool for communicating with a large, public audience.
- (A) Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is
 - (B) Marconi conceived of the radio as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, but which is
 - (C) Marconi conceived of the radio as a tool for private conversation that could substitute for the telephone; instead, it has become
 - (D) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a tool for private conversation, a substitute for the telephone, which has become
 - (E) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, other than what it is,
106. Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, is finding uses in medicine, archaeology, and criminology.
- (A) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
 - (B) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, having the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission
 - (C) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
 - (D) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying it,
 - (E) A technique that was originally developed for detecting air pollutants and has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying the substance, called proton-induced X-ray emission,
107. 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.

108. Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- (A) Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
 - (B) Authoritative parents who are more likely than permissive parents to have adolescent children that are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
 - (C) Children of authoritative parents, rather than permissive parents, are the more likely to be self-confident, have a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as adolescents.
 - (D) Children whose parents are authoritative rather than being permissive, are more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and be responsibly independent when they are an adolescent.
 - (E) Rather than permissive parents, the children of authoritative parents are the more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as an adolescent.
109. Among the objects found in the excavated temple were small terra-cotta effigies left by supplicants who were either asking the goddess Bona Dea's aid in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help.
- (A) in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help
 - (B) in healing physical and mental ills and to thank her for helping
 - (C) in healing physical and mental ills, and thanking her for helping
 - (D) to heal physical and mental ills or to thank her for such help
 - (E) to heal physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help
110. Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of *The Messenger* were two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.
- (A) Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of *The Messenger* were two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.
 - (B) Published in Harlem, two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, were the owner and editor of *The Messenger*.
 - (C) Published in Harlem, *The Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists, A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and Chandler Owen.
 - (D) *The Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and published in Harlem.
 - (E) The owner and editor being two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, *The Messenger* was published in Harlem.
111. A mutual fund having billions of dollars in assets will typically invest that money in hundreds of companies, rarely holding more than one percent of the shares of any particular corporation.
- (A) companies, rarely holding more than one percent
 - (B) companies, and it is rare to hold at least one percent or more
 - (C) companies and rarely do they hold more than one percent
 - (D) companies, so that they rarely hold more than one percent
 - (E) companies; rarely do they hold one percent or more
112. Construction of the Roman Colosseum, which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, was completed a decade later, during the reign of Titus, who opened the Colosseum with a one-hundred-day cycle of religious pageants, gladiatorial games, and spectacles.
- (A) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian,
 - (B) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and
 - (C) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and

- (D) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater and begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian it
- (E) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, which was begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and
113. As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.
- (A) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.
- (B) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind as an adult.
- (C) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision would be rated about 20/500; qualifying it to be legally blind if an adult.
- (D) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500; an adult with such vision would be deemed legally blind.
- (E) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision, which would be deemed legally blind for an adult, would be rated about 20/500.
114. Starfish, with anywhere from five to eight arms, have a strong regenerative ability, and if one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and growing an extra one or two.
- (A) one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and
- (B) one arm is lost it is quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating and
- (C) they lose one arm they quickly replace it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating,
- (D) they lose one arm they are quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating,
- (E) they lose one arm it is quickly replaced, sometimes with the animal overcompensating,
115. Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated international disputes over uninhabited islands.
- (A) Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated
- (B) Because the new maritime code provides that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, it has already stimulated
- (C) Even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, already stimulating
- (D) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, this has already stimulated
- (E) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, which is already stimulating
116. The original building and loan associations were organized as limited life funds, whose members made monthly payments on their share subscriptions, then taking turns drawing on the funds for home mortgages.
- (A) subscriptions, then taking turns drawing
- (B) subscriptions, and then taking turns drawing
- (C) subscriptions and then took turns drawing
- (D) subscriptions and then took turns, they drew
- (E) subscriptions and then drew, taking turns
117. Gall's hypothesis of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today.
- (A) of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
- (B) of different mental functions that are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
- (C) that different mental functions are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
- (D) which is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
- (E) which is widely accepted today is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain

118. Mauritius was a British colony for almost 200 years, excepting for the domains of administration and teaching, the English language was never really spoken on the island.
- (A) excepting for
(B) except in
(C) but except in
(D) but excepting for
(E) with the exception of
119. George Sand (Aurore Lucile Dupin) was one of the first European writers to consider the rural poor to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these with sympathy and respect in her novels.
- (A) to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
(B) should be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
(C) as being legitimate subjects for literature and portraying them
(D) as if they were legitimate subjects for literature and portray them
(E) legitimate subjects for literature and to portray them
120. The World Wildlife Fund has declared that global warming, a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels, will create havoc among migratory birds by altering the environment in ways harmful to their habitats.
- (A) a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels,
(B) a phenomenon most scientists agree that is caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,
(C) a phenomenon that most scientists agree is caused by human beings' burning of fossil fuels,
(D) which most scientists agree on as a phenomenon caused by human beings who burn fossil fuels,
(E) which most scientists agree to be a phenomenon caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,
121. New theories propose that catastrophic impacts of asteroids and comets may have caused reversals in the Earth's magnetic field, the onset of ice ages, splitting apart continents 80 million years ago, and great volcanic eruptions.
- (A) splitting apart continents
(B) the splitting apart of continents
(C) split apart continents
(D) continents split apart
(E) continents that were split apart
122. A firm that specializes in the analysis of handwriting claims from a one-page writing sample that it can assess more than 300 personality traits, including enthusiasm, imagination, and ambition.
- (A) from a one-page writing sample that it can assess
(B) from a one-page writing sample it has the ability of assessing
(C) the ability, from a one-page writing sample, of assessing
(D) to be able, from a one-page writing sample, to assess
(E) being able to assess, from a one-page writing sample
123. Sales of wines declined in the late 1980s, but they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease.
- (A) they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease
(B) after the 1991 report that linked a reduced risk of heart disease with a moderate alcohol consumption, particularly red wine, they began growing again
(C) in a 1991 report, moderate alcohol consumption, and particularly of red wine, which was linked with a reduced risk of heart disease, caused them to begin to grow again
(D) with a reduced risk of heart disease linked in a 1991 report with moderate alcohol consumption, in particular red wine, they began growing again
(E) a reduced risk of heart disease linked to moderate alcohol consumption in a 1991 report, and in particular red wine, started them growing again

124. She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to her native Germany, photographer Lotte Jacobi nevertheless earned a small group of discerning admirers, and her photographs were eventually exhibited in prestigious galleries across the United States.

- (A) She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to
- (B) Being less successful after she had emigrated to New York as compared to
- (C) Less successful after she emigrated to New York than she had been in
- (D) Although she was less successful after emigrating to New York when compared to
- (E) She had been less successful after emigrating to New York than in

125. Today, because of improvements in agricultural technology, the same amount of acreage produces double the apples that it has in 1910.

- (A) double the apples that it has
- (B) twice as many apples as it did
- (C) as much as twice the apples it has
- (D) two times as many apples as there were
- (E) a doubling of the apples that it did

126. The use of lie detectors is based on the assumption that lying produces emotional reactions in an individual that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses.

- (A) that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses
- (B) that creates unconscious physiological responses in turn
- (C) creating, in turn, unconscious physiological responses
- (D) to create, in turn, physiological responses that are unconscious
- (E) who creates unconscious physiological responses in turn

127. Joan of Arc, a young Frenchwoman who claimed to be divinely inspired, turned the tide of English victories in her country by liberating the city of Orléans and she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne.

- (A) she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
- (B) persuaded Charles VII of France in claiming his throne
- (C) persuading that the throne be claimed by Charles VII of France
- (D) persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
- (E) persuading that Charles VII of France should claim the throne

128. Australian embryologists have found evidence that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving as a kind of snorkel.

- (A) that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving
- (B) that has suggested the elephant descended from an aquatic animal, its trunk originally evolving
- (C) suggesting that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal with its trunk originally evolved
- (D) to suggest that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal and its trunk originally evolved
- (E) to suggest that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal and that its trunk originally evolved

129. Cajuns speak a dialect brought to southern Louisiana by the 4,000 Acadians who migrated there in 1755; their language is basically seventeenth-century French to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words.

- (A) to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words
- (B) added to which is English, Spanish, and Italian words
- (C) to which English, Spanish, and Italian words have been added
- (D) with English, Spanish, and Italian words having been added to it
- (E) and, in addition, English, Spanish, and Italian words are added

130. 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
131. Although the term “psychopath” is popularly applied to an especially brutal criminal, in psychology it is someone who is apparently incapable of feeling compassion or the pangs of conscience.
- (A) it is someone who is
 - (B) it is a person
 - (C) they are people who are
 - (D) it refers to someone who is
 - (E) it is in reference to people
132. Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year—they are often green and striped, or have plenty of bumps and bruises—heirlooms are more flavorful and thus in increasing demand.
- (A) Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year
 - (B) Although heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
 - (C) Although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year
 - (D) Grown from seeds saved during the previous year, heirloom tomatoes appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
 - (E) Heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
133. Last week local shrimpers held a news conference to take some credit for the resurgence of the rare Kemp’s ridley turtle, saying that their compliance with laws requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect adult sea turtles.
- (A) requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect
 - (B) requiring turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting
 - (C) that require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets protect
 - (D) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets are protecting
 - (E) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting
134. Recently implemented “shift-work equations” based on studies of the human sleep cycle have reduced sickness, sleeping on the job, fatigue among shift workers, and have raised production efficiency in various industries.
- (A) fatigue among shift workers, and have raised
 - (B) fatigue among shift workers, and raised
 - (C) and fatigue among shift workers while raising
 - (D) lowered fatigue among shift workers, and raised
 - (E) and fatigue among shift workers was lowered while raising
135. Spanning more than 50 years, Friedrich Müller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as a Sanskrit scholar and culminated in virtually every honor that European governments and learned societies could bestow.
- (A) Müller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as
 - (B) Müller’s career began in an unpromising apprenticeship as
 - (C) Müller’s career began with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
 - (D) Müller had begun his career with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
 - (E) the career of Müller has begun with an unpromising apprenticeship of

136. 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
137. Joachim Raff and Giacomo Meyerbeer are examples of the kind of composer who receives popular acclaim while living, often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again.
- (A) often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again
- (B) whose reputation declines after death and never regains its status again
- (C) but whose reputation declines after death and never regains its former status
- (D) who declines in reputation after death and who never regained popularity again
- (E) then has declined in reputation after death and never regained popularity
138. Most efforts to combat such mosquito-borne diseases like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating mosquitoes with pesticides.
- (A) like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating
- (B) like malaria and dengue have focused either on vaccinating of humans or on the extermination of
- (C) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or on exterminating
- (D) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating of humans or on extermination of
- (E) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or exterminating
139. In no other historical sighting did Halley's Comet 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
140. Rock samples taken from the remains of an asteroid about twice the size of the 6-mile-wide asteroid that eradicated the dinosaurs has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is evidence of the earliest known asteroid impact on Earth.
- (A) has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is
- (B) has been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus
- (C) have been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus are
- (D) have been dated as being 3.47 billion years old and thus
- (E) have been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus are

9.7 Answer Key

1. E	36. C	71. B	106. A
2. C	37. A	72. B	107. B
3. D	38. B	73. D	108. A
4. B	39. A	74. D	109. A
5. E	40. E	75. A	110. C
6. A	41. E	76. B	111. A
7. E	42. D	77. D	112. C
8. E	43. E	78. C	113. D
9. B	44. C	79. C	114. B
10. A	45. B	80. E	115. B
11. E	46. B	81. D	116. C
12. B	47. B	82. B	117. C
13. D	48. C	83. E	118. C
14. E	49. D	84. C	119. E
15. D	50. A	85. E	120. C
16. A	51. B	86. B	121. B
17. A	52. D	87. C	122. D
18. E	53. A	88. B	123. A
19. B	54. E	89. A	124. C
20. B	55. B	90. C	125. B
21. D	56. E	91. C	126. A
22. C	57. E	92. D	127. D
23. D	58. D	93. A	128. E
24. E	59. E	94. A	129. C
25. A	60. D	95. C	130. C
26. B	61. E	96. A	131. D
27. D	62. A	97. B	132. B
28. E	63. E	98. D	133. B
29. E	64. A	99. B	134. C
30. D	65. C	100. E	135. B
31. D	66. C	101. A	136. A
32. B	67. A	102. B	137. C
33. A	68. D	103. D	138. E
34. B	69. B	104. C	139. C
35. E	70. E	105. C	140. E

9.8 Answer Explanations

The following discussion of sentence correction is intended to familiarize you with the most efficient and effective approaches to these kinds of questions. The particular questions in this chapter are generally representative of the kinds of sentence correction questions you will encounter on the GMAT exam.

1. In a review of 2,000 studies of human behavior that date back to the 1940s, two Swiss psychologists, declaring that since most of the studies had failed to control for such variables as social class and family size, none could be taken seriously.
- (A) psychologists, declaring that since most of the studies had failed to control for such variables as social class and family size,
- (B) psychologists, declaring that most of the studies failed in not controlling for such variables like social class and family size, and
- (C) psychologists declared that since most of the studies, having failed to control for such variables as social class and family size,
- (D) psychologists declared that since most of the studies fail in controlling for such variables like social class and family size,
- (E) psychologists declared that since most of the studies had failed to control for variables such as social class and family size,

Verb form; Diction

The subject of the sentence, *two Swiss psychologists*, needs a main verb. The *-ing* verb form *declaring* cannot, on its own, be the main verb of a correct English sentence. Furthermore, the clause that addresses the reason for not taking the studies also seriously needs a subject (*most of the studies*) and a verb (*had failed*).

- A The sentence needs a verb form that agrees in person and number with the subject *two Swiss psychologists* and that is in the appropriate tense.
- B In addition to the problem with *declaring*, explained above, in this version of the sentence the phrase *failed in not controlling for* is awkward and does not mean the same thing as *failed to control for*. Also, the expression *such X like Y* is incorrect in English; the correct usage is *such X as Y*.
- C The correct form for the sentence's main verb *declared* is used here, but *having failed* is a participial form and as such cannot be the main verb in the clause.
- D English has a rule of sequence of tenses: once a verb form is marked for past tense, the following verb forms that describe the same object or event have to be in the past tense as well. Thus, *fail* is the wrong verb form. The expression *such X like Y* is incorrect in English; the correct usage is *such X as Y*.
- E **Correct.** The subject *two Swiss psychologists* is followed by a verb in the past tense (*declared*); the dependent clause *since ... family size* also has the correct verb form (*had failed*).

The correct answer is E.

2. Manufacturers rate batteries in watt-hours; if they rate the watt-hour higher, the longer the battery can be expected to last.

- (A) if they rate the watt-hour higher, the longer
- (B) rating the watt-hour higher, it is that much longer
- (C) the higher the watt-hour rating, the longer
- (D) the higher the watt-hour rating, it is that much longer that
- (E) when the watt-hour rating is higher, the longer it is

Logical predication; Grammatical construction; Parallelism

There is a cause-and-effect connection between the watt-hour rating and the battery life; therefore, the phrases describing the cause and effect have to be expressed in two parallel grammatical constructions using the two comparative forms of the modifiers *higher* and *longer*.

- A Because of the way this version is constructed, the pronoun *they*, referring to *manufacturers*, illogically suggests that the manufacturers can make the batteries last longer simply by rating them higher. The cause and effect is also unparallel.
- B *Rating the watt-hour higher* needs a subject; this faulty construction is known as a dangling modifier. It is possible to construe it as referring to *manufacturers*, which would be confusing. See explanation of (A) above.
- C **Correct.** This version uses the correct logical and grammatical structure *the higher X, ... the longer Y*.
- D This version is unparallel and ungrammatical. The correct form is *the higher X, the longer Y*.
- E This version is unparallel and ungrammatical. The correct form is *the higher X, the longer Y*.

The correct answer is C.

3. Although a surge in retail sales have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally under way, many economists say that without a large amount of spending the recovery might not last.

- (A) have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally
- (B) raised hopes for there being a recovery finally
- (C) had raised hopes for a recovery finally being
- (D) has raised hopes that a recovery is finally
- (E) raised hopes for a recovery finally

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

The subject of the first clause, the singular noun *surge*, must take the singular verb *has raised* rather than the plural *have raised*. It is superfluous and pointless to say that people hope both that *there is* a recovery and that such a recovery *is underway*. In this context, *there is* adds nothing and can be omitted to create a more concise sentence.

- A Subject and verb do not agree; *there is ... finally underway* is awkward and wordy.
- B *For there being* is awkward and wordy.
- C *Had raised* is the wrong verb tense; *for ... being* is awkward and wordy.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the subject and verb agree, and the verb is in the appropriate tense; *a recovery is finally* is clear and concise.
- E *For a recovery finally* is awkward and—to the extent that it can be seen as grammatical—does not make sense.

The correct answer is D.

4. At the end of the 1930s, Duke Ellington was looking for a composer to assist him—someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style as well in order to finish the many pieces he had started but never completed.

- (A) someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style as well in order to finish
- (B) someone who could not only arrange music for his successful big band, but also mirror his eccentric writing style in order to finish
- (C) someone who not only could arrange music for his successful big band, but also to mirror his eccentric writing style in finishing

- (D) that being someone who could not only arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style for finishing
- (E) being someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirror his eccentric writing style as well, finishing

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

In describing the qualities Duke Ellington sought in a composer, the sentence uses the construction *not only ... but also...* In this construction the clauses need to be parallel—for example, *not only subject verb, but also subject verb*.

- A This version is wordy, awkward, and unparallel. Furthermore, the two verbs in the *not only ... but also...* construction have to be in the same form, while here we have *arrange* and *mirroring*.
- B **Correct.** This version exemplifies a truly parallel construction. Here, *not only* and *but also* are directly in front of the verbs they introduce. The verbs denoting the two qualities in the sought-after composer are the same form: *arrange, mirror*.
- C This version is awkward and unparallel. The two verbs have to be in the same form, while here we have *arrange* and *to mirror*. Finally, the best way to express the causal relationship between the composer's qualities and finishing Ellington's pieces is to use the conjunction *in order to*.
- D Instead of the shorter and clearer *someone who*, this version uses the longer phrase *that being someone who*, which is overly wordy. Furthermore, the verbs are not in the same form and so the construction is unparallel. Finally, the best way to express the causal relationship between the composer's qualities and finishing Ellington's pieces is to use the conjunction *in order to*.
- E Placing *being* in front of *someone* is potentially misleading; it could illogically refer to Ellington himself. The *not only ... but also ...* construction is also unparallel. Finally, the best way to express the causal relationship between this composer's qualities and finishing Ellington's pieces is to use the conjunction *in order to*.

The correct answer is B.

5. Of all the vast tides of migration that have swept through history, maybe none is more concentrated as the wave that brought 12 million immigrants onto American shores in little more than three decades.

- (A) maybe none is more concentrated as
- (B) it may be that none is more concentrated as
- (C) perhaps it is none that is more concentrated than
- (D) maybe it is none that was more concentrated than
- (E) perhaps none was more concentrated than

Idiom; Verb form

This sentence depends on the comparative structure *x is more than y*. Here, an idiomatically incorrect construction *x (none) is more as y (the wave)* is used. In addition, the second part of the sentence uses the past tense verb *brought*, indicating that the event is over. The verb used in the comparative construction must also be past tense, *x (none) was more concentrated than y (the wave)*. *Maybe* and *perhaps* are interchangeable; *perhaps* is slightly more formal.

- A Incorrect idiom is used for comparison; *is concentrated* is the wrong tense.
- B Incorrect idiom is used for comparison; *it may be that* is wordy.
- C *It is none that is more ...* is wordy; also, in this context, *it* must refer to something (unlike in phrases such as “it is clear that ...”), yet it does not plausibly refer to anything.
- D As in (C), *it is none that was more ...* is wordy; *it* must refer to something, yet it does not plausibly refer to anything.
- E **Correct.** The correct comparative construction is used in this sentence; the verb is past tense.

The correct answer is E.

6. Diabetes, together with its serious complications, ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only by heart disease and cancer.
- (A) ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only
- (B) rank as the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
- (C) has the rank of the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
- (D) are the nation's third leading causes of death, surpassed only
- (E) have been ranked as the nation's third leading causes of death, only surpassed

Agreement; Logical predication

This sentence correctly matches the singular verb, *ranks*, with the singular subject, *diabetes*, and uses the present tense to indicate a current situation. The phrase following *diabetes* is set off by a pair of commas, indicating that it is descriptive information that may be dropped from the sentence; it is not a part of the subject. *Only* is placed with precision next to the group of words it actually limits, *by heart disease and cancer*. Placed before *surpassed*, *only* would more ambiguously limit *surpassed*.

- A **Correct.** In the original sentence, the subject and verb agree, and the proper tense is used; *only* is correctly placed next to the phrase it limits.
- B *Rank* does not agree with *diabetes*; *only* limits *surpassed* rather than *by heart disease and cancer*.
- C *Has the rank of* is wordy and unidiomatic; *only* limits *surpassed* rather than *by heart disease and cancer*.
- D Construction *are ... causes* does not agree with *diabetes*.
- E Construction *have been ranked ... causes* does not agree with *diabetes* and uses the wrong verb tense; *only* limits *surpassed* rather than *by heart disease and cancer*.

The correct answer is A.

7. The intricate structure of the compound insect eye, having hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain why scientists have assumed that it evolved independently of the vertebrate eye.
- (A) having hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain why scientists have assumed that it
- (B) having hundreds of miniature eyes that are called ommatidia, helps explain why scientists have assumed that they
- (C) with its hundreds of miniature eyes that are called ommatidia, helps explain scientists' assuming that they
- (D) with its hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain scientists' assuming that it
- (E) with its hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, helps explain why scientists have assumed that it

Agreement; Logical predication

This sentence addresses why scientists have decided that the vertebrate eye and the insect eye evolved independently of each other. The insect eye is much more intricate, with hundreds of miniature eyes. The sentence needs to be clear as to what has *hundreds of miniature eyes*. The *structure* or the *insect eye*? Furthermore, the singular subject *intricate structure* requires the singular verb *helps*.

- A This wording misleadingly suggests that *the intricate structure* has *miniature eyes*, while the correct subject of the predicate *having* is *the compound insect eye*. Subject-verb agreement is violated.
- B This wording misleads as in (A). Furthermore, the pronoun at the end of the underlined part of the sentence should refer back to *the compound insect eye*, so it cannot be plural.
- C The phrase *helps explain scientists' assuming* correctly agrees with the subject *structure*. However, it is nonstandard and awkward; the use of *assuming* with the possessive is unwarranted. Finally, the pronoun at the end of the underlined part of the sentence should refer back to *the compound insect eye*, so it cannot be plural.

- D The subject *structure* and the verb *help* do not agree in number. As in (C), *explain scientists' assuming* is verbose and awkward, and the use of the *assuming* with the possessive makes the construction unnecessarily complex.
- E **Correct.** The phrase *with its hundreds* correctly refers back to *the compound insect eye*. The verb *helps* correctly agrees with the subject *structure*. Finally, the pronoun *it* correctly refers to the singular noun *the compound insect eye*.

The correct answer is E.

8. In late 1997, the chambers inside the pyramid of the Pharaoh Menkaure at Giza were closed to visitors for cleaning and repair due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing and fungus was growing on the walls.
- (A) due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing
- (B) due to moisture that tourists had exhaled, thereby raising its humidity to such levels that salt from the stone would crystallize
- (C) because tourists were exhaling moisture, which had raised the humidity within them to levels such that salt from the stone would crystallize
- (D) because of moisture that was exhaled by tourists raising the humidity within them to levels so high as to make the salt from the stone crystallize
- (E) because moisture exhaled by tourists had raised the humidity within them to such levels that salt from the stone was crystallizing

Agreement; Parallelism

The plural subject *chambers* requires plural pronouns. The sentence explains a causal sequence: visitors' breath introduced moisture that caused salt to crystallize, which caused the chambers to be closed for cleaning and repair. The phrase *due to* makes this causal sequence somewhat ambiguous, seeming to suggest that the repairs were due to humidity from visitors' breath.

- A *Due to* is an imprecise expression of the causal connection between the tourists' breath and the closing of the museum for cleaning; the singular pronoun *its* does not agree with the plural antecedent *chambers*.
- B It is not at all clear what the reference is for the pronoun *its*; *fungus was growing* should be parallel to *salt ... was crystallizing* (not *would crystallize*) because it is another effect of the humidity.
- C The pronoun *them* seems to refer to *tourists*, which is nonsensical; the entire construction is awkward and wordy; *would crystallize* is not parallel to *was growing*.
- D Once again, *them* seems to refer to tourists; the entire construction is awkward, wordy, and ambiguous; *crystallize* is not parallel to *was growing*.
- E **Correct.** The causal sequence is clear, and *them* clearly refers to *chambers*.

The correct answer is E.

9. 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

Logical predication; Diction

The crucial part of this sentence is the latter part, where India's 1979 production of 41 million tons of rice is compared to the production of the previous year. What was produced in 1979 was 25 percent less than what was produced in 1978. The grammatical means of comparison have to express correctly this relationship between the two harvests. It helps if you think of 41 million tons of rice as the collective equivalent of the 1979 harvest.

- A This version exhibits redundant word choice. The pronoun *those* refers to the tons of the 1978 harvest. Both harvests are measured in tons, and it is clearer and simpler to compare with the harvest itself, not with the tons of the harvest.
- B **Correct.** This version correctly compares the 1978 harvest with the 1979 harvest.
- C This version is illogical. It compares rice production in tons with a year, 1978.
- D In addition to the problem described in (C) above, this version uses the wrong comparative adjective. *Fewer* refers to countable nouns, while *less* refers to quantities. Since the comparative adjective should refer to rice production, *fewer* is not appropriate.
- E Since the comparative adjective should refer to rice production, *fewer* is not appropriate. Furthermore, the pronoun *that* refers back to India's rice production [*fewer than **the rice production** of India's 1978 harvest*] and is redundant. The word *harvest* is sufficient here to express the comparison.

The correct answer is B.

10. The widely accepted big bang theory holds that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding ever since.

- (A) that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding
- (B) that the universe had begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and had been expanding
- (C) that the beginning of the universe was an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that has expanded
- (D) the beginning of the universe to have been an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that is expanding
- (E) the universe to have begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding

Logical predication; Verb form

The sentence describes the central tenet of a theory about how the universe began. The focus of the second clause should be consistently on the subject *the universe*, and all verbs in the clause beginning with *that* must describe what the universe did at the initial explosive moment.

- A **Correct.** Both verbs in the second clause correctly take *universe* as their subject.
- B *Had begun* is the wrong tense because it describes action that occurred farther in the past than some other, specified past action.
- C The relative clause *that has expanded* describes *instant*, which makes no sense.
- D *The beginning of the universe to have been ...* is unnecessarily indirect and wordy; illogically suggests that *beginning* is expanding, not the universe.
- E The verb phrases *to have begun* and *has been expanding* both reference the same subject of the clause, *universe*, and therefore need to be parallel.

The correct answer is A.

11. Like the idolization accorded the Brontës and Brownings, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf are often subjected to the kind of veneration that blurs the distinction between the artist and the human being.
- (A) Like the idolization accorded the Brontës and Brownings,
 (B) As the Brontës' and Brownings' idolization,
 (C) Like that accorded to the Brontës and Brownings,
 (D) As it is of the Brontës and Brownings,
 (E) Like the Brontës and Brownings,

Logical predication

This sentence intends to compare nineteenth- and twentieth-century writers. Instead the comparison becomes ambiguous and illogical. *Like* must be used to compare similar elements: *Joyce and Woolf are like the Brontës and the Brownings*; they are not *like the idolization*.

- A *The idolization accorded* is not comparable to Joyce and Woolf.
 B The conjunction *as* may introduce a clause but not a phrase; Joyce and Woolf are compared to *idolization* rather than to the writers.
 C *That* is ambiguous, and Joyce and Woolf are compared to *that* rather than to the writers.
 D *It* is ambiguous; *as it is of* is awkward and wordy; the twentieth-century writers are compared to *it* rather than to the nineteenth-century writers.
 E **Correct.** In this sentence, *like* introduces a clear and concise comparison that correctly links the nineteenth- and twentieth-century writers.

The correct answer is E.

12. Carnivorous mammals can endure what would otherwise be lethal levels of body heat because they have a heat-exchange network which kept the brain from getting too hot.
- (A) which kept
 (B) that keeps
 (C) which has kept
 (D) that has been keeping
 (E) having kept

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

The use of the past tense (*kept*) is incorrect because a current situation is discussed; the present tense (*keeps*) is consistent with the other verbs in the sentence. In (A) and (C), *which* introduces a restrictive clause. Some writers follow the convention that *which* can only be used for nonrestrictive clauses, but insistence on this rule is controversial, and both (A) and (C) can be rejected on other grounds.

- A *Kept* is the wrong tense.
 B **Correct.** The verb *keeps* indicates a current situation and is consistent with the other verbs in the sentence. The sentence is clear and concise.
 C Mistaken shift in tense: In this sentence the present tense expresses a timeless general principle; in contrast, *has kept* indicates a more definite context and time period and suggests that the heat-exchange network may no longer have this effect.
 D *Has been keeping* is the wrong tense.
 E *Having* is awkward and imprecise; *kept* is the wrong tense.

The correct answer is B.

13. There are several ways to build solid walls using just mud or clay, but the most extensively used method has been the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid in the wall in mud mortar.
- (A) the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid
 - (B) forming the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them
 - (C) having bricks formed from mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they were laid
 - (D) to form the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them
 - (E) that bricks were formed from mud or clay, which, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, were laid

Parallelism; Verb form

The purpose of the sentence is to describe the historically most popular method of building walls. The first clause announces this topic and the second clause describes the particular method. The clearest, most efficient way to accomplish these two pieces of business is to use a parallel structure. The *ways to build* in the first clause is narrowed to the single way *to form* and *to lay* in the second clause. There is no need to alternate the verb phrases between active and passive voice or to shift tenses.

- A The active gerund phrase *the forming of bricks* does not fit with the passive verb phrase that follows (*they are laid*).
- B The verb phrases *forming the mud ...* and *to lay them* are not parallel.
- C In addition to faulty parallelism between *having bricks formed* and *they were laid*, the tense in the second half of the sentence unaccountably shifts from present to past.
- D **Correct.** The phrases *to form* and *to lay* in the second clause are parallel to *to build* in the first clause.
- E The relative clause beginning with *which* apparently (but nonsensically) describes the closest nouns, *mud or clay*, rather than *bricks*.

The correct answer is D.

14. Rising inventories, when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead to production cutbacks that would hamper economic growth.
- (A) when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead
 - (B) when not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, possibly leads
 - (C) when they were unaccompanied by corresponding sales increases, can lead
 - (D) if not accompanied by correspondingly increased sales, possibly leads
 - (E) if not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, can lead

Diction; Agreement

The modifying phrase *when ... sales* is needlessly difficult to understand. The adverb *correspondingly* is incorrectly and ambiguously used; using the adjective *corresponding* to modify *increases in sales* makes the intended meaning clearer. *Unaccompanied* is not wrong but *not accompanied* more effectively expresses the intended negation.

- A *Unaccompanied correspondingly* is awkward and ambiguous.
- B Plural subject *inventories* does not agree with the singular verb *leads*.
- C Wrong tense: past tense *were* indicates a completed event, but *can lead* indicates a possibility that continues.
- D *Correspondingly increased sales* is awkward and unclear; verb (*leads*) does not agree with the subject (*inventories*).
- E **Correct.** *Not accompanied* emphasizes the negative and is preferable to *unaccompanied* in this usage; *corresponding* modifies *increases in sales*; the modifier is clear and comprehensible, and there is no subject-verb agreement problem.

The correct answer is E.

15. Many experts regarded the large increase in credit card borrowing in March not as a sign that households were pressed for cash and forced to borrow, rather a sign of confidence by households that they could safely handle new debt.

- (A) rather a sign of confidence by households that they could safely
- (B) yet as a sign of households' confidence that it was safe for them to
- (C) but a sign of confidence by households that they could safely
- (D) but as a sign that households were confident they could safely
- (E) but also as a sign that households were confident in their ability safely to

Idiom; Logical predication; Parallelism

The structure of this sentence expresses negation and affirmation: *Many experts regarded X not as a sign that Y, but as a sign of Z.* The idiomatic choice of words for this construction should involve two clauses introduced by *not as ... but as...* It is also important to connect logically the adjective *confident* with the noun it describes, that is, *households*. If the adjective *confident* or its equivalent noun *confidence* is related to other words in the sentence, the message loses clarity and power.

- A The idiomatic choice of words to express the negation of one clause and the affirmation of another is *not as ... but as...* The affirmed clause is incorrectly introduced by *rather*. Furthermore, the preposition *by* does not express the idea that households are confident. The placement of the restrictive clause *that they could safely handle new debt* after *households* could also cause confusion.
- B The idiomatic choice of words to express the negation of one clause and the affirmation of another is *not as ... but as...* The affirmed clause is incorrectly introduced by *yet as*. The wording *it was safe for them [households] to handle new debt* changes the intended meaning, making the households less clearly an agent in the handling.
- C The idiomatic choice of words to express the negation of one clause and the affirmation of another is *not as ... but as...* The affirmed clause is incorrectly introduced by *but* without the *as*. Furthermore, the preposition *by* does not express the idea that households are confident.
- D **Correct.** This version provides the correct logical structure. It also expresses the confidence of households using the most succinct and direct wording.

- E The use of the word *also* is misleading here. If the first embedded clause is negated, the affirmed second clause cannot also be true. In addition, *in their ability*, while expressing the same idea as *could*, is redundant and *safely to handle* is awkward; the wording in (D) is superior.

The correct answer is D.

16. A surge in new home sales and a drop in weekly unemployment claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought.
- (A) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought
 - (B) claims suggests that the economy might not be so weak as some analysts have previously thought
 - (C) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as have been previously thought by some analysts
 - (D) claims, suggesting about the economy that it might not be so weak as previously thought by some analysts
 - (E) claims, suggesting the economy might not be as weak as previously thought to be by some analysts

Agreement; Grammatical construction

The plural subject of this sentence (*surge* and *drop*) requires a plural verb, *suggest*. The object of this verb, the clause beginning with *that*, should be presented in as clear and direct a manner as possible.

- A **Correct.** The plural subject is matched with a plural verb.
- B The singular verb *suggests* does not match the plural subject of the sentence.
- C The sentence offers no plural subject to fit the passive verb *have been thought*.
- D This construction is awkward, wordy, and imprecise; it also lacks a main verb; there is no reason to use passive voice, and *suggesting about the economy that it might ...* introduces extra words that contribute nothing to the meaning of this sentence fragment.
- E The passive construction makes this unnecessarily wordy; the lack of a main verb makes this a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is A.

17. Sunspots, vortices of gas associated with strong electromagnetic activity, are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on the Sun's poles or equator.
- (A) are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on
- (B) are visible as dark spots that never have been sighted on the surface of the Sun
- (C) appear on the surface of the Sun as dark spots although never sighted at
- (D) appear as dark spots on the surface of the Sun, although never having been sighted at
- (E) appear as dark spots on the Sun's surface, which have never been sighted on

Logical predication; Parallelism

The correct parallel structure in the original sentence emphasizes the contrast between where sunspots are found (*are visible ... Sun*) and where they are not (*have never been sighted ... equator*). *Sunspots* is the subject of the sentence; *are* is the verb of the first part of the contrast, and *have been sighted* is the verb of the second. (The adjective *visible* is a complement and is parallel to the past participle *sighted*.) Both parts of the sentence conclude with phrases indicating location. The contrast itself is indicated by the conjunction *but*.

- A **Correct.** This sentence clearly and correctly draws a contrast between where sunspots are found and where they are not.
- B The modifying clause *that never ... Sun* distorts the meaning of the sentence; also, without punctuation, the phrase *on the surface of the Sun the Sun's poles or equator* is ungrammatical and makes no sense.
- C *Although* typically introduces a subordinate clause, which has a subject and a verb, but here there is no subject and *sighted* is not a complete verb.
- D *Although* usually introduces a subordinate clause, but there is no subject of the clause and *having been sighted* is not a complete verb phrase.
- E This phrasing makes the sentence somewhat awkward and unclear.

The correct answer is A.

18. Warning that computers in the United States are not secure, the National Academy of Sciences has urged the nation to revamp computer security procedures, institute new emergency response teams, creating a special nongovernment organization to take charge of computer security planning.
- (A) creating a special nongovernment organization to take
- (B) creating a special nongovernment organization that takes
- (C) creating a special nongovernment organization for taking
- (D) and create a special nongovernment organization for taking
- (E) and create a special nongovernment organization to take

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

This sentence contains a list of three elements, all of which should be parallel. The last element should be preceded by the conjunction *and*. In this sentence, the last element must be made parallel to the previous two: *to* (1) *revamp computer security procedures*, (2) *institute new emergency response teams*, and (3) *create a special nongovernment organization to take charge of computer security planning*. Omitting *and* causes the reader to anticipate still another element in the series when there is none. Using the participle *creating* not only violates parallelism but also causes misreading since the participial phrase could modify the first part of the sentence. *To* does not need to be repeated with *institute* and *create* because it is understood.

- A *Creating* is not parallel to *to revamp* and *institute*; *and* is needed in this series.
- B *Creating* violates the parallelism of the previous two elements; *and* is needed in this series; since the organization does not yet exist, *that takes* is illogical.
- C *Creating* is not parallel to *to revamp* and *institute*; *and* is needed in this series; *to* has the sense of *in order to*, but *for taking* is neither precise nor idiomatic.
- D In the construction *create ... to take*, the sense of *to* is *in order to*; *for taking* is not idiomatically correct.

- E Correct.** The three elements in the series are parallel in this sentence, and the last is preceded by *and*.

The correct answer is E.

19. A pioneer journalist, Nellie Bly's exploits included circling the globe faster than Jules Verne's fictional Phileas Fogg.

- (A) A pioneer journalist, Nellie Bly's exploits included
- (B) The exploits of Nellie Bly, a pioneer journalist, included
- (C) Nellie Bly was a pioneer journalist including in her exploits the
- (D) Included in the pioneer journalist Nellie Bly's exploits are
- (E) The pioneer journalist's exploits of Nellie Bly included

Logical predication; Modification

This sentence intends to discuss Nellie Bly, a pioneer journalist who counts among her exploits a very fast trip around the globe. The current construction is misleading because it suggests that Bly's exploits, not Bly herself, were a pioneer journalist.

- A In this answer choice, *a pioneer journalist* incorrectly modifies *exploits*, rather than *Nellie Bly*.
- B Correct.** This version correctly attributes the modifier *a pioneer journalist* to *Nellie Bly*.
- C The wording of this version is illogical because it makes *Nellie Bly* the subject of the verb *including*.
- D Since this event clearly happened in the past, the tense of the verb *are* is wrong. Piling on too many descriptive words for the noun *exploits* [*the pioneer journalist Nellie Bly's exploits*] makes the phrase unwieldy and awkward.
- E This version can be construed as entailing that the pioneer journalist and Nellie Bly are two different people, one exploiting the other.

The correct answer is B.

20. Retail sales rose 0.8 of 1 percent in August, intensifying expectations that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of the 1.4 percent growth rate in personal spending for the previous quarter.

- (A) that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of
- (B) that personal spending in the July–September quarter would more than double
- (C) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it more than doubled
- (D) of personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubling that of
- (E) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it would more than double that of

Verb form; Logical predication

The sentence explains the expectations that resulted from a past retail sales trend. Since expectations look to the future but are not yet realized, the relative clause explaining these expectations should be conditional, employing the auxiliary verb *would*.

- A The simple past-tense verb form does not express the forward-looking sense of *expectations*.
- B Correct.** By using the verb *would double*, this concise sentence indicates that the expectation has not yet been realized.
- C This construction is awkward, announcing the topic (*personal spending*) and then elaborating in a relative clause that restates this topic as *it*.
- D Although this option is not technically wrong, it is less clear and graceful than (B).
- E Like (C), this sentence is awkward and unnecessarily wordy, announcing the topic and then using an additional clause to elaborate on it.

The correct answer is B.

21. The commission has directed advertisers to restrict the use of the word “natural” to foods that do not contain color or flavor additives, chemical preservatives, or nothing that has been synthesized.

- (A) or nothing that has been
- (B) or that has been
- (C) and nothing that is
- (D) or anything that has been
- (E) and anything

Idiom; Logical predication

The use of *do not* and *nothing* in the same sentence creates a double negative and reverses the intended meaning. *Anything* should be used instead of *nothing*. Logically, a “natural” food cannot contain any prohibited ingredient, so the list of prohibited ingredients must be connected by *or*.

- A The use of *nothing* creates a double negative.
- B *That has been synthesized* distorts the meaning by referring to foods, rather than to something added to a food.
- C The use of *nothing* creates a double negative; *and* should be *or*.
- D **Correct.** This sentence correctly avoids a double negative and uses parallel elements.
- E *And* distorts the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is D.

22. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi, in the form of carbon dioxide, and converting it to energy-rich sugars.

- (A) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi,
- (B) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than fungi,
- (C) Plants are more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
- (D) Plants, more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
- (E) Plants acquire carbon more efficiently than fungi,

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

This sentence compares how efficiently plants and fungi acquire carbon and convert it into sugars. The sentence construction needs to make clear that plants and fungi are the two topics being compared, and it must also clarify that *in the form of carbon dioxide* refers to *carbon* rather than to either *plants* or *fungi*.

- A According to the sentence grammar, *in the form of carbon dioxide* describes *fungi*, which is nonsensical.
- B This sentence claims that plants acquire carbon more efficiently than they acquire fungi, which is also nonsensical; *the form of carbon dioxide* still modifies *fungi*.
- C **Correct.** The sentence clearly compares plants to fungi, and *in the form of carbon dioxide* correctly modifies *carbon*.
- D This sentence is grammatically incomplete; there is no verb for the subject *plants*.
- E As in (B), this sentence claims that plants acquire carbon more efficiently than they acquire fungi; it is also grammatically incomplete because *and converting* does not clearly refer to anything.

The correct answer is C.

23. The Iroquois were primarily planters, but supplementing their cultivation of maize, squash, and beans with fishing and hunting.

- (A) but supplementing
- (B) and had supplemented
- (C) and even though they supplemented
- (D) although they supplemented
- (E) but with supplementing

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The participle *supplementing* would normally be expected to modify the first clause, describing or extending its meaning, but the logic of this sentence demands a contrast, not an extension. Consequently, the second part of the sentence must be revised to emphasize the contrast properly. The logic of the sentence also argues against a construction that would set the two clauses and the importance of their content equal when they clearly should not be. The best solution is to have the main clause describe the primary activity, and a subordinate clause, *although they supplemented*, describe the supplementary activity.

- A The construction using *supplementing* fails to support the intended meaning of the sentence.
- B *And* does not convey contrast; *had supplemented* is the past perfect tense but the simple past is required to match *were*.
- C *And* does not convey contrast and should be omitted; *and even though* creates a sentence fragment.
- D **Correct.** Using *although* creates a subordinate clause in this sentence and logically links that clause with the main clause; the simple past *supplemented* parallels the simple past *were*.
- E *But with* is awkward and unclear; *supplementing* is a modifier when a contrasting clause is needed.

The correct answer is D.

24. As contrasted with the honeybee, the yellow jacket can sting repeatedly without dying and carries a potent venom that can cause intense pain.

- (A) As contrasted with the honeybee,
- (B) In contrast to the honeybee's,
- (C) Unlike the sting of the honeybee,
- (D) Unlike that of the honeybee,
- (E) Unlike the honeybee,

Idiom; Logical predication

The intent of the sentence is to contrast the honeybee and the yellow jacket. Correct idioms for such a contrast include *in contrast with x, y*; *in contrast to x, y*; and *unlike x, y*. In all these idioms, *x* and *y* must be grammatically and logically parallel. *As contrasted with* is not a correct idiom.

- A *As contrasted with* is not a correct idiom.
- B Because of its apostrophe, *the honeybee's* is not parallel to *the yellow jacket*.
- C *The sting of the honeybee* is not parallel to *the yellow jacket*.
- D *That of the honeybee* is not parallel to *the yellow jacket*.
- E **Correct.** This sentence uses a correct idiom, and *the honeybee* is properly parallel to *the yellow jacket*.

The correct answer is E.

25. Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are now drawing solid conclusions about how the human brain grows and how babies acquire language.
- (A) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are
- (B) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are
- (C) Neuroscientists amassing a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are
- (D) Neuroscientists have amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,
- (E) Neuroscientists have amassed, over the past twenty years, a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

This sentence introduces the subject (*Neuroscientists*), pauses to explain what neuroscientists have accomplished in the past twenty years, and then concludes by explaining what neuroscientists are presently doing as a result of their past accomplishments. The second part of the sentence—the explanation—interrupts the flow of the sentence from the subject (*Neuroscientists*) to the predicate (*are now drawing solid conclusions ...*); it should therefore be bracketed by commas. The sentence construction should provide a main verb for the subject *neuroscientists*.

- A Correct.** The explanatory phrase between the subject and predicate is set off by commas, and the main clause contains both a subject (*Neuroscientists*) and a corresponding verb (*are now drawing*).
- B** *And are* indicates that *are* follows a previous verb, but in fact the sentence has not yet provided a first main verb for the subject *Neuroscientists*; the sentence is therefore incomplete; *over the ... years* appears to be modifying *adulthood*.

- C** *Amassing*, like *having amassed*, functions as an adjective, not a verb; the sentence therefore lacks the first main verb implied by the compound verb construction *and are now drawing...*
- D** The final descriptor in present tense, *now drawing conclusions ...* does not fit the opening clause, which is in present-perfect tense (*have amassed a wealth ...*) and seems to modify *adulthood*.
- E** Like (D), this sentence attempts to attach a present-tense descriptor to a present-perfect clause.

The correct answer is A.

26. Tropical bats play important roles in the rain forest ecosystem, aiding in the dispersal of cashew, date, and fig seeds; pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help produce tequila by pollinating agave plants.
- (A) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help produce
- (B) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly helping to produce
- (C) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and they indirectly help to produce
- (D) they pollinate banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help producing
- (E) they pollinate banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; indirectly helping the producing of

Logical predication; Parallelism

This sentence expresses a list of the roles tropical bats play in the rain forest ecosystem. Since these roles are enumerated in a list, and since the first member of the list is already provided, it is necessary to maintain the same structure for the rest of the members of the list in order to maintain parallelism and clarity. Note that semicolons separate the members of the list, leaving the commas to mark series of items within each member of the list.

- A In this version, the third member of the list does not maintain the *-ing* verb form that the two previous members use.
- B **Correct.** This version correctly maintains the parallel structure (*aiding in ... ; pollinating ... ; and helping ...*).
- C In this version, the third member of the list does not maintain the *-ing* verb form of the two previous members of the list. In addition, this member of the list includes a subject (*they*) while the other members do not, again violating parallelism.
- D In order to maintain parallelism the verb that is the member of the list has to be in the *-ing* form, not its complement. Thus, the *-ing* has to be on the verb *help*, not on *produce*.
- E Although this version maintains parallelism throughout, the phrase *helping the producing* is an incorrect construction in English.

The correct answer is B.

27. None of the attempts to specify the causes of crime explains why most of the people exposed to the alleged causes do not commit crimes and, conversely, why so many of those not so exposed have.
- (A) have
- (B) has
- (C) shall
- (D) do
- (E) could

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The sentence compares one group of people, *most of the people exposed to the alleged causes*, with another group of people, *so many of those not so exposed*. To maintain the comparison, the verb in the second part should match the verb in the first part. Since the first verb is *do not commit*, the second verb should be the parallel *do*. There is no need to repeat *commit crimes* since it is understood in this construction.

- A Verb should be *do*, not *have*.
- B Verb should be *do*, not *has*.
- C Verb should be *do*, not *shall*.

- D **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses the verb *do* to complete the comparison and maintain the parallelism with *do not commit*.
- E Verb should be *do*, not *could*.

The correct answer is D.

28. In virtually all types of tissue in every animal species, dioxin induces the production of enzymes that are the organism's trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it.
- (A) trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it
- (B) trying that it metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant
- (C) attempt to try to metabolize, or render harmless, such a chemical irritant
- (D) attempt to try and metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritating it
- (E) attempt to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant

Diction; Rhetorical construction

The *-ing* form of a verb can be used as a noun (e.g., *running* is her favorite sport), but it is often awkward, particularly when used with a possessive, as in this case. Substituting the noun *attempt* for the gerund *trying* eliminates the problem. While *chemical that is irritating it* and *chemical irritating it* are both grammatically correct and could be appropriate in some usages, they are excessively wordy for this context.

- A *Trying* is awkward, especially in this construction with *organism's*.
- B *Trying that it metabolize* is ungrammatical.
- C *Attempt to try* is redundant.
- D *Attempt to try and* is redundant.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, the noun *attempt* replaces the gerund *trying* in this construction with *organism's*.

The correct answer is E.

29. Emily Dickinson's letters to Susan Huntington Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering her letters to anyone else.
- (A) Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering
- (B) Dickinson were written over a period that begins a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ended shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber
- (C) Dickinson, written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and that ends shortly before Emily's death in 1886 and outnumbering
- (D) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother, ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, and outnumbering
- (E) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

The main point of the sentence is that Dickinson's letters to her sister-in-law outnumber her letters to anyone else. To emphasize this point, *outnumber* should be the main verb, and the description introduced by the passive verb *were written* needs to be changed from a main clause to an adjectival phrase.

- A The long, wordy opening clause gives too much emphasis to the period when Dickinson's letters were written; it is unclear what *outnumbering* refers to.
- B The verbs describing the letter-writing period (*begins* and *ended*) are not parallel.
- C The verbs describing the letter-writing period need to be in parallel form and agree in tense—e.g., *beginning* and *ending* or *that began* and *that ended*; this is a fragment because it lacks a main verb for *letters*.

- D The lack of a main verb for the subject of the sentence, *letters*, makes this a fragment.
- E **Correct.** The information about the period when Dickinson's letters were written is contained in an adjectival phrase set off by commas, and the main verb *outnumber* refers clearly to *letters*.

The correct answer is E.

30. Paleontologists believe that fragments of a primate jawbone unearthed in Burma and estimated at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of a crucial step along the evolutionary path that led to human beings.
- (A) at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
- (B) as being 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of
- (C) that it is 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of what was
- (D) to be 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
- (E) as 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of what was

Idiom; Agreement

The verb *estimated* should be followed by the infinitive *to be*, not the preposition *at*—unless the writer intends to indicate a location at which someone made the estimate. The jawbone fragments *were estimated to be* a certain age. The plural subject *fragments* requires the plural verb *provide*.

- A *Estimated* is incorrectly followed by *at*.
- B *Estimated* should be followed by *to be*, not *as being*; the singular verb *provides* incorrectly follows the plural subject *fragments*.
- C Introducing a clause, *that it is ...*, creates an ungrammatical sentence; the singular verb *provides* does not agree with the plural subject *fragments*.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the verb *estimated* is correctly followed by the infinitive *to be*.
- E The singular verb *provides* does not match the plural subject *fragments*.

The correct answer is D.

31. Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were relatively simple and static, Barbara McClintock adhered to her own more complicated ideas about how genes might operate, and in 1983, at the age of 81, was awarded a Nobel Prize for her discovery that the genes in corn are capable of moving from one chromosomal site to another.

- (A) Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were
- (B) Although many of her colleagues were of the conviction of genes being
- (C) Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced that genes were
- (D) Even though many of her colleagues were convinced that genes were
- (E) Even with many of her colleagues convinced of genes being

Rhetorical construction; Idiom; Logical predication

The sentence compares a widely held conviction about genes with McClintock's adherence to her own ideas, then goes on to describe McClintock's accomplishments. The sentence must not compare widespread convictions with McClintock herself. The clearest and most efficient way to make the comparison is to introduce McClintock's colleagues' convictions in a dependent clause, followed by a main clause that introduces McClintock's different way of doing things and goes on to explain how successful she was.

- A Incorrect comparison between *conviction* and *Barbara McClintock*.
- B *Were of the conviction of genes being relatively simple* is wordy and awkward.
- C *Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced* is wordy and awkward.
- D **Correct.** A dependent clause describing the beliefs of McClintock's colleagues is followed by the main clause presenting the contrasting beliefs of McClintock.
- E *Even with many of her colleagues ...* is wordy and indirect.

The correct answer is D.

32. Galileo was convinced that natural phenomena, as manifestations of the laws of physics, would appear the same to someone on the deck of a ship moving smoothly and uniformly through the water as a person standing on land.

- (A) water as a
- (B) water as to a
- (C) water; just as it would to a
- (D) water, as it would to the
- (E) water; just as to the

Idiom; Parallelism

The second part of this sentence is a comparison. The correct, parallel, and idiomatic structure makes the comparison clear. In this case, a phenomenon appears *the same to x (someone) as to y (a person)*. The two parts of the comparison must be parallel.

- A Without the preposition *to*, the sentence is neither idiomatic nor parallel.
- B **Correct.** The sentence uses the correct idiom, and the two parts of the comparison are parallel.
- C The use of a semicolon creates a sentence fragment.
- D The idiom is *the same to x as to y*, but this change would make it incorrect: *the same to x, as it would to y*, which also introduces a problem of agreement between the plural *phenomena* and the singular *it*.
- E The use of a semicolon introduces a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is B.

33. Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging, the manufacturer has announced that it will cut production by closing its factories for two days a month.

- (A) Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging,
- (B) Because of plunging prices for computer chips, which is due to an oversupply,
- (C) Because computer chip prices have been sent plunging, which resulted from an oversupply,
- (D) Due to plunging computer chip prices from an oversupply,
- (E) Due to an oversupply, with the result that computer chip prices have been sent plunging,

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

This sentence describes a causal sequence of events: The oversupply of chips caused prices to plunge, which in turn caused the manufacturer to announce factory closings to cut production. The clearest, most efficient way to express this sequence is to present the events in chronological order, as they occurred.

- A Correct.** Events are presented concisely, in chronological order.
- B Because *which* refers to plural *prices*, it should be followed by *are*, not *is*.
- C The violation of chronological order is confusing; reference of *which* is ambiguous.
- D This backward description of the events behind the announcement of factory closings is confusing and awkward.
- E *Due to* followed by *with the result* is redundant and unnecessarily wordy.

The correct answer is A.

34. Beyond the immediate cash flow crisis that the museum faces, its survival depends on if it can broaden its membership and leave its cramped quarters for a site where it can store and exhibit its more than 12,000 artifacts.
- (A) if it can broaden its membership and leave
 - (B) whether it can broaden its membership and leave

- (C) whether or not it has the capability to broaden its membership and can leave
- (D) its ability for broadening its membership and leaving
- (E) the ability for it to broaden its membership and leave

Idiom; Verb form

This sentence requires the correct use of an idiom: *Depends on* should be followed by *whether*, not *if*, because this is an interrogative clause following a preposition.

- A *Depends on if* is not a correct idiomatic expression.
- B Correct.** *Depends on whether* is the correct idiom to use in this sentence.
- C Adding *it has the capability to* creates an unnecessarily wordy construction.
- D *Its ability* should be followed by *to broaden*, not *for broadening*.
- E *The ability for it to broaden* is wordy, awkward, and ungrammatical.

The correct answer is B.

35. By 1940, the pilot Jacqueline Cochran held seventeen official national and international speed records, and she earned them at a time when aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be of dangerously experimental design.
- (A) and she earned them at a time when aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be
 - (B) earning them at a time that aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be
 - (C) earning these at a time where aviation was still so new that many of the planes she flew were
 - (D) earned at a time in which aviation was still so new such that many of the planes she flew were
 - (E) earned at a time when aviation was still so new that many of the planes she flew were

Rhetorical construction; Diction

Since this is a complex sentence with a lot of elements, its rhetorical construction is crucial in order to maintain effective communication. The underlined part emphasizes that on top of earning seventeen speed records, the pilot Jacqueline Cochran did so at a time when planes were of dangerous experimental design because aviation was still so new.

- A This version is too wordy and does not contribute to clarity. Economical, clear expression connects *earned* directly with the noun *speed records*, which it modifies.
- B Here, the word *earning* takes the pilot herself, not the *records*, as its subject. However, *earning* is close to *the records*, not to *Jacqueline Cochran*, making this sentence hard to process. In addition, the causal relationship between aviation being new and planes being of experimental design is more effectively communicated by the structure *so new that many X were Y*, not by the structure *so new for many X to be Y*.
- C The word *earning* takes the pilot herself, not the records, as its subject. However, *earning* is close to *the records*, not to *Jacqueline Cochran*, making this sentence hard to understand. Furthermore, the use of *where* to modify *time* is wrong; *where* refers to place.
- D The correct pronoun for *time* is *when*. The word *such* is redundant within *so new that many X were Y*.
- E **Correct.** The word *earned* is close to the noun it modifies, *speed records*. This version uses the clearest expression of causal relationship: *so new that many X were Y*.

The correct answer is E.

36. Along with the drop in producer prices announced yesterday, the strong retail sales figures released today seem like it is indicative that the economy, although growing slowly, is not nearing a recession.

- (A) like it is indicative that
- (B) as if to indicate
- (C) to indicate that
- (D) indicative of
- (E) like an indication of

Grammatical construction; Agreement

In this sentence, the verb *seem* should be followed by an infinitive, *to indicate*; the relative pronoun *that* correctly introduces the clause, but *it* does not agree with *sales figures*.

- A Singular *it* does not agree with plural *sales figures*.
- B Verb *seem* may be followed by *as if* in some contexts, but here the result is an ungrammatical and illogical construction.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, the verb *seem* is correctly followed by the infinitive *to indicate*, and the pronoun *that* correctly introduces a clause.
- D *Indicative of* cannot introduce a clause.
- E *An indication of* is wordy and cannot introduce a clause.

The correct answer is C.

37. Dressed as a man and using the name Robert Shurtleff, Deborah Sampson, the first woman to draw a soldier's pension, joined the Continental Army in 1782 at the age of 22, was injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she had become too ill to serve.

- (A) 22, was injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she had become
- (B) 22, was injured three times, while being discharged in 1783 because she had become
- (C) 22 and was injured three times, and discharged in 1783, being
- (D) 22, injured three times, and was discharged in 1783 because she was
- (E) 22, having been injured three times and discharged in 1783, being

Parallelism; Logical predication

This sentence introduces Deborah Sampson with a description of Sampson when she first enlisted, and goes on to describe her career in the Continental Army. The information about her historical significance interrupts the chronological flow of the sentence and must therefore be set off with commas. The sequence of events that marks her career must be presented as a parallel series of items.

- A Correct.** The phrase that describes Deborah Sampson as *the first woman to draw a soldier's pension* intervenes between the subject and predicate of the main verb and thus is appropriately set off with commas; the three verbs in the main clause are in parallel form.
- B** *While being* ... indicates that Sampson was injured at the same time she was discharged from the Army.
- C** *Discharged* should be in passive voice—*was discharged*—because Sampson did not do this herself.
- D** *Injured* needs to be in passive voice.
- E** *Having been injured* ... indicates that all Sampson's injuries as well as her discharge occurred in 1783.

The correct answer is A.

38. Bengal-born writer, philosopher, and educator Rabindranath Tagore had the greatest admiration for Mohandas K. Gandhi the person and also as a politician, but Tagore had been skeptical of Gandhi's form of nationalism and his conservative opinions about India's cultural traditions.

- (A) for Mohandas K. Gandhi the person and also as a politician, but Tagore had been
- (B) for Mohandas K. Gandhi as a person and as a politician, but Tagore was also
- (C) for Mohandas K. Gandhi not only as a person and as a politician, but Tagore was also
- (D) of Mohandas K. Gandhi as a person and as also a politician, but Tagore was
- (E) of Mohandas K. Gandhi not only as a person and as a politician, but Tagore had also been

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

This sentence describes the writer and philosopher Tagore's two types of feelings for Gandhi. The underlined part of the sentence has to express correctly the time line of these two feelings (they happened simultaneously). The underlined part also has to express the correct relationship between the complements of admiration and skepticism.

- A** To maintain parallelism, it is important for two conjoined phrases to be of the same grammatical type. Thus, it is appropriate to conjoin *Gandhi the person and the politician*, or *Gandhi as a person and as a politician*, but it is nonstandard in English to mix and match. In addition, the use of the past perfect tense *had been* places the skepticism earlier on the time line than the admiration, which is misleading.
- B Correct.** This version correctly conjoins two parallel phrases, *Gandhi as a person and as a politician*, and, in using two simple past tenses to introduce the two emotions, marks them as holding at the same time.

- C The phrase *not only X but also Y* matches the meaning of this sentence: Tagore had not only admiration but also skepticism. However *not only* has to precede *admiration* for this rhetorical construction to be parallel.
- D The noun *admiration* as it is positioned in this sentence should take the preposition *for*, not *of*, since it refers to a person. The adverb *also* is redundant because it expresses the same meaning as the conjunction *and*.
- E As in (D), the noun *admiration* should take the preposition *for*. As in (C), the rhetorical structure of *not only X but also Y* is violated. Finally, the use of the past perfect tense *had been* is misleading with respect to the time line.

The correct answer is B.

39. Although schistosomiasis is not often fatal, it is so debilitating that it has become an economic drain on many developing countries.
- (A) it is so debilitating that it has become an economic
- (B) it is of such debilitation, it has become an economical
- (C) so debilitating is it as to become an economic
- (D) such is its debilitation, it becomes an economical
- (E) there is so much debilitation that it has become an economical

Idiom

This sentence correctly uses the idiomatic construction *so x that y* where *y* is a subordinate clause that explains or describes *x*: *So debilitating that it has become. . . . It* clearly refers to *schistosomiasis*, which is correctly modified by the adjective *debilitating*.

- A **Correct.** In this sentence, the pronoun reference is clear, and the *so x that y* construction is concise.
- B The noun *debilitation* creates an awkward, wordy alternative and a slight change in meaning; the subordinate clause is not introduced by *that*; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*.
- C The construction *so x as to y* is not a correct idiom.
- D The construction introduced by *such* is awkward and wordy; *debilitation* is also awkward and slightly different in meaning; *that* is omitted; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*.
- E The noun *debilitation* creates an awkward, wordy alternative and a slight change in meaning; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*.

The correct answer is A.

40. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had long been expected to announce a reduction in output to bolster sagging oil prices, but officials of the organization just recently announced that the group will pare daily production by 1.5 million barrels by the beginning of next year, but only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were to trim output by a total of 500,000 barrels a day.
- (A) year, but only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were to trim output
- (B) year, but only if the output of non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, is trimmed
- (C) year only if the output of non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, would be trimmed
- (D) year only if non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were trimming output
- (E) year only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, trim output

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

The underlined part of this sentence deals with the conditions under which OPEC members will lower their own oil production by 1.5 million barrels by the beginning of next year. The important thing to notice here is the following logical relation: *X will do something only if Y does something else.*

- A This version has redundant words, *were to* in front of *trim* that do not add anything more in meaning. Furthermore, *were to trim* is not the proper verb form to accompany *will pare*. The addition of *but* before *only* is also redundant.
- B This version uses the passive construction in the conditional clause *only if the output ... is trimmed*. This use of the passive voice makes this sentence vague; it is now unclear who needs to trim the output of non-OPEC nations. Finally, the addition of *but* before *only* is redundant.
- C As in (B), this version also introduces vagueness by using the passive construction. In addition, *would* in front of the passive verb *be trimmed* is redundant.

- D This version uses an active verb, but in the past progressive form, *were trimming*. The progressive tense denotes actions in progress, so its use is not normally warranted in conditional sentences such as this one.
- E **Correct.** This version uses the correct and most concise conditional structure, without redundancies.

The correct answer is E.

41. In 1850, Lucretia Mott published her *Discourse on Women*, arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights and for changes in the married women's property laws.
- (A) arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights
- (B) arguing in a treatise for equal political and legal rights for women
- (C) a treatise that advocates women's equal political and legal rights
- (D) a treatise advocating women's equal political and legal rights
- (E) a treatise that argued for equal political and legal rights for women

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

Mott's *Discourse* was a treatise, and it is redundant and confusing to present her as both publishing her *Discourse* and *arguing in a treatise*, as though they were two separate things. The verb *arguing* must be followed by a prepositional phrase beginning with *for*, but the verb *advocating* simply takes a direct object.

- A After *published her Discourse ... arguing in a treatise* is wordy and imprecise.
- B *Arguing in a treatise* is redundant and awkward.
- C The verb *advocates* does not work idiomatically with the prepositional phrase *for changes...*
- D The verbal *advocating* does not work idiomatically with the prepositional phrase *for changes...*
- E **Correct.** The title of Mott's publication is followed by a phrase describing the treatise, and *argued* is followed by *for*.

The correct answer is E.

42. To develop more accurate population forecasts, demographers have to know a great deal more than now about the social and economic determinants 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 economic

Verb form; Logical predication

This sentence explains a hypothetical situation and therefore calls for a conditional—or contrary-to-fact—construction, because in order to more accurately predict population, demographers *would have to know* more than they presently know. A present-tense verb is required to describe the current state of demographers' knowledge, and the comparison made by the sentence must be between current and conditional knowledge, not between knowledge and time of knowing (*now*).

- A Wrong comparison—between knowledge and time (*now*); conditional verb is needed.
- B Conditional verb is needed; *economical* is the wrong adjective.
- C *Economical* is the wrong adjective.
- D **Correct.** Conditional knowledge, indicated by *would have to know*, is correctly compared to current knowledge.
- E Wrong comparison—between what demographers need to know and *now*.

The correct answer is D.

43. 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

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

The comparison in this sentence is between the land area of Laos and the land area of Great Britain, not between the land area of Laos and Great Britain. The phrase about the population of Laos is most clearly and efficiently expressed in an appositive using a relative pronoun to refer back to *people* rather than the more abstract *population*. Using this construction keeps the appropriate emphasis on the two main claims being made about Laos, one describing its land area and the other its sparse population.

- A The comparison between land area and Great Britain is incorrect; *where* is an inappropriate referent to *population*, which does not designate a place.
- B Inappropriate comparison between land area and Great Britain; the *there is ...* construction is wordy and imprecise.
- C The reference of *them* is unclear and the expression is generally awkward.
- D The coordinating conjunction *and* gives undue emphasis to the claim that many of the people in Laos live in inaccessible places.
- E **Correct.** The land area of Laos is correctly compared to *that of* Great Britain; *whom* refers appropriately to *people*.

The correct answer is E.

44. The plot of *The Bostonians* centers on the rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom, when they find themselves drawn to the same radiant young woman whose talent for public speaking has won her an ardent following.

- (A) rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom,
- (B) rivals Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, against her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom,
- (C) rivalry that develops between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, and Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin,
- (D) developing rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin,
- (E) active feminist, Olive Chancellor, and the rivalry with her charming and cynical cousin Basil Ransom,

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

Olive Chancellor and Basil Ransom are rivals. The situation can be expressed with the construction *the rivalry between x and y* or the construction *the rivals x and y*. The construction *rivalry between ... with* is incorrect.

- A *With* is incorrect in the construction *the rivalry between x and y*.
- B *Against* is incorrect in the construction *the rivals x and y*.
- C **Correct.** This sentence uses the construction *the rivalry between x and y* correctly; it also clearly identifies both parties in the rivalry.
- D *With* is incorrect in the construction *the rivalry between x and y*.
- E This sentence does not make it clear that Olive is a party to the rivalry.

The correct answer is C.

45. Quasars, at billions of light-years from Earth the most distant observable objects in the universe, believed to be the cores of galaxies in an early stage of development.

- (A) believed to be
- (B) are believed to be
- (C) some believe them to be
- (D) some believe they are
- (E) it is believed that they are

Grammatical construction

The original sentence is not actually a sentence; it is a sentence fragment since it lacks a verb: *believed to be* on its own is a participial phrase. The verb *are* must be placed before *believed to be* to create a complete sentence.

- A This sentence fragment lacks a verb.
- B **Correct.** The verb *are believed to be* grammatically completes the sentence and connects *quasars* to *cores*.
- C The clause *some believe them to be* does not supply a verb to accompany *quasars* as the subject of the sentence, and the clause supplies an object *them* so that *quasars* cannot be the object, making the sentence ungrammatical.
- D The clause *some believe they are* does not complete the clause begun by *quasars*, making the sentence ungrammatical.
- E The clause *it is believed that they are* does not complete the clause begun by *quasars*, making the sentence ungrammatical.

The correct answer is B.

46. In ancient Thailand, much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them.

- (A) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them
- (B) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images and on construction and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined

- (C) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images as well as constructing and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
- (D) creating images of Buddha accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy, and also constructing and decorating the temples enshrining them
- (E) the creation of Buddha images accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy as well as construction and decoration of the temples that enshrined them

Idiom; Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The main point of the sentence is that artisans in ancient Thailand spent most of their creative energy on three tasks: creating Buddha images, and constructing and decorating temples to enshrine the Buddhas. These three tasks must be described in parallel forms. The verb *expended* should be followed by the preposition *on*, not *for*.

- A *For* is the wrong preposition; the *and when ...* clause introduces faulty parallelism; it is unclear what *they* refers to.
- B **Correct.** The three activities are presented in parallel form: creation of Buddha images and construction and *decoration of the temples*.
- C *Constructing* violates the parallelism otherwise maintained by *creation* and *decoration*.
- D The *and also* phrase is awkwardly set apart from the main claim of the sentence—which is that all three tasks consumed much of the artisans' energy.
- E This construction is awkward and unnecessarily wordy and says something different—that the images accounted for the construction and decoration of temples.

The correct answer is B.

47. In 1713, Alexander Pope began his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced the greatest translation in any language.

- (A) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
- (B) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
- (C) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
- (D) translating the *Iliad*, a work that took seven years until completion and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
- (E) translating the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

Pope's translation of the *Iliad*, not the *Iliad* itself, took seven years to complete. The main point of the sentence is that Pope began this translation in 1713, and every other comment about it must be subordinated to that opening claim, in parallel relative clauses.

- A *A work that ...* requires a verb; without it, the sentence is a fragment.
- B **Correct.** Pope's *translation* is described as *a work*, which is then described concisely in two dependent clauses.
- C The pronoun *it* after *pronounced* is redundant, an ungrammatical reference to *a work*, which has already been referenced by the relative pronoun *that*.
- D The appositive phrase *a work ...* incorrectly refers to the *Iliad*, not Pope's translation.
- E The appositive phrase *a work ...* incorrectly refers to the *Iliad*; the coordinating conjunction introduces inappropriate emphasis on Johnson's description, and the expression is awkward and unclear.

The correct answer is B.

48. It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers more than four times the surface area of its closest rival in size, North America's Lake Superior.

- (A) It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers
- (B) Although it is called a sea, actually the landlocked Caspian is the largest lake on Earth, which covers
- (C) Though called a sea, the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, covering
- (D) Though called a sea but it actually is the largest lake on Earth, the landlocked Caspian covers
- (E) Despite being called a sea, the largest lake on Earth is actually the landlocked Caspian, covering

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

The topic of this sentence is a single large body of water, the Caspian Sea. The wording needs to make it clear that being *the largest lake on Earth* and *covering more than four times the surface area of ... Lake Superior* are both predicated of this one subject.

- A The referent of *which* is unclear. Grammatically, its antecedent cannot be *the landlocked Caspian*, so it must be either *Earth* or *the largest lake on Earth*. The latter is a little odd, because the sentence has already said that the lake in question is the Caspian, so one would expect *and* instead of *which*. For these reasons and because *Earth* immediately precedes *which*, the sentence appears to say, illogically, that Earth covers more than four times the surface area of Lake Superior.
- B As in (A), this appears to say, illogically, that Earth covers more than four times the surface area of Lake Superior.
- C **Correct.** The wording is direct, unambiguous, and grammatically correct.

- D The structure here is grammatically incoherent.
- E *Despite being called a sea* indicates, somewhat illogically, that the largest lake being called a sea would lead one to expect it not to be the Caspian. This makes little sense, especially to those who are familiar with the name *Caspian Sea*.

The correct answer is C.

49. The automotive conveyor-belt system, which Henry Ford modeled after an assembly-line technique introduced by Ransom Olds, reduced from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T.
- (A) from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T
 - (B) the time being required to assemble a Model T, from a day and a half down to 93 minutes
 - (C) the time being required to assemble a Model T, a day and a half to 93 minutes
 - (D) the time required to assemble a Model T from a day and a half to 93 minutes
 - (E) from a day and a half to 93 minutes, the time required for the assembling of a Model T

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

The underlined portion of the original sentence is awkward because the verb *reduced* is followed by a prepositional phrase rather than the direct object *time*. Changing this structure so that the object immediately follows the verb, *reduced the time*, also allows an idiomatic error to be corrected. *Required* should be followed by an infinitive, *to assemble*, rather than a prepositional phrase, *of assembling*. The phrase indicating time should be used to complete the sentence: *reduced the time required to assemble a Model T from a day and a half to 93 minutes*.

- A Placement of phrases creates an awkward construction; *required ... of assembling* is not idiomatic.
- B *Being required* and *down to* are wordy constructions; the comma is unnecessary.
- C *Being required* is wordy; the construction *from ... to* indicates time, not *to* alone.
- D **Correct.** This sentence has a clear, concise, and idiomatic construction.
- E Beginning with the prepositional phrase is awkward; the comma is unnecessary; *required for the assembling of* is wordy and awkward.

The correct answer is D.

50. According to some analysts, the gains in the stock market reflect growing confidence that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come in for a “soft landing,” followed by a gradual increase in business activity.
- (A) that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come
 - (B) in the economy to avoid the recession, what many feared earlier in the year, rather to come
 - (C) in the economy’s ability to avoid the recession, something earlier in the year many had feared, and instead to come
 - (D) in the economy to avoid the recession many were fearing earlier in the year, and rather to come
 - (E) that the economy will avoid the recession that was feared earlier this year by many, with it instead coming

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The original sentence successfully avoids the problems that may occur in a long sentence with multiple modifiers. Two subordinate clauses begin with *that*, and one of them is contained within another. *That many had feared earlier in the year* clearly defines *the recession*. *That the economy will avoid ... and instead (will understood) come...* is the subordinate clause that follows the main clause; its subject, *economy*, is followed by two parallel verbs, *will avoid* and *(will understood) come*. *Instead* before the second verb properly indicates contrast.

- A **Correct.** This sentence contains two correct subordinate clauses introduced by *that*.
- B *What* cannot replace *that*; *the economy to avoid the recession* is awkward and unclear; *rather to come* does not complete the second part of the sentence idiomatically.
- C *Earlier in the year* should follow *many had feared*, rather than preceding it; *instead to come* does not complete the second part of the sentence idiomatically.
- D *The recession* must be followed by *that*; *were fearing* is the wrong tense; *rather to come* does not complete the second part of the sentence idiomatically.
- E The passive voice construction *that was feared ...* is weak and wordy; *with it instead coming* is awkward, wordy, and ungrammatical.

The correct answer is A.

51. A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make sense of speech.
- (A) it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make
- (B) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make
- (C) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, the result of this, they are unable to make
- (D) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words, and results in not making
- (E) as to hamper the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words, resulting in being unable to make

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism; Diction

The sentence describes a hypothesized causal series: The fast conversational pace impairs children's ability to distinguish individual sounds and words, and this, in turn, impairs their ability to make sense of speech. These two consequences, both impaired abilities, are most clearly and efficiently expressed in parallel infinitive phrases (*to distinguish* and *to make*). The explanatory phrase *as a result* before the second infinitive clarifies the sequence. The term *ability* should be followed by the preposition *to*, not *for*.

- A *For* is the wrong preposition to follow *ability*; the phrase *and, the result, is* introduces a new clause which indicates that children's inability to distinguish sounds enables them to make sense of speech.
- B Correct.** The two abilities hampered by the fast pace of conversation are described with the parallel infinitive phrases *to distinguish* and *to make*.
- C *The result of this* is a new subject that grammatically requires a new verb; the phrase is wordy and unclear.
- D This version of the sentence nonsensically suggests that the pace of speech results in not making sense of speech, removing the children from the picture as the ones who are affected.

- E The phrase is awkward, wordy, and unclear; *for* is the incorrect preposition to follow *ability*.

The correct answer is B.

52. To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, and she remained in France during the Second World War as a performer and an intelligence agent for the Resistance.
- (A) To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate,
- (B) For Josephine Baker, long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Paris was her home,
- (C) Josephine Baker made Paris her home long before to be an expatriate was fashionable,
- (D) Long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Josephine Baker made Paris her home,
- (E) Long before it was fashionable being an expatriate, Paris was home to Josephine Baker,

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

This compound sentence (consisting of two independent clauses joined by the coordinating conjunction *and*) would be most clearly expressed if Josephine Baker were the subject of the first clause since *she* is the subject of the second clause: *Josephine Baker made Paris her home* would clearly parallel *she remained in France*. The adverb clause *long ... expatriate* is best placed before the main clause.

- A *To Josephine Baker ... her* is redundant and awkward; the subject of the first main clause is *Paris* rather than *Baker*.
- B *For Josephine Baker ... her* is redundant and awkward; putting two introductory elements together before the main clause is awkward.
- C Inversion of the expected word order in *to be an expatriate was unfashionable* is awkward.
- D Correct.** The clearest, most economical order for this sentence is to put the adverb clause first, and make *Baker* the subject of the first main clause, parallel to *she* in the second.
- E *Being* is awkward; *Baker* should be the subject of the first main clause, parallel to *she* in the second main clause.

The correct answer is D.

53. The nineteenth-century chemist Humphry Davy presented the results of his early experiments in his “Essay on Heat and Light,” a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a new chemistry that Davy hoped to found.
- (A) a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a
- (B) a critique of all chemistry following Robert Boyle and also his envisioning of a
- (C) a critique of all chemistry after Robert Boyle and envisioning as well
- (D) critiquing all chemistry from Robert Boyle forward and also a vision of
- (E) critiquing all the chemistry done since Robert Boyle as well as his own envisioning of

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The main objective of the sentence is to describe “Essay on Heat and Light” as Davy’s presentation of his own experiments and to further explain that the essay served as both a critique of previous chemistry and a vision of a new kind of chemistry. The clearest, most effective form for providing this explanation of the essay’s function is to make *critique* and *vision* both appositives of “Essay on Heat and Light,” and to present them in a parallel structure.

- A **Correct.** The phrases describing the essay’s function are presented in parallel form.
- B *Critique* and *his envisioning* are not parallel; the phrase *and also his envisioning* is unnecessarily wordy; it is also unclear to whom *his* refers.
- C The two descriptors are not parallel.
- D The two descriptors are not parallel.
- E The meaning is confused in the assertion that Davy critiqued his own vision of chemistry.

The correct answer is A.

54. The report recommended that the hospital should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals.
- (A) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals
- (B) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and other hospitals’ space be used
- (C) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and to use space in other hospitals
- (D) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and other hospitals’ space used
- (E) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and use space in other hospitals

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The underlined portion of the sentence is incoherent and runs together two sentences (*the ... beds; expensive ... consolidated*). Making the report’s three recommendations into a series of three grammatically parallel elements corrects this problem. Since the report *recommended*, it is redundant to use *should*. Each of the three parallel elements may consist of a verb and an object: 1) *eliminate unneeded beds*, 2) *consolidate expensive services*, and 3) *use space in other hospitals*.

- A Incoherent construction includes a run-on sentence; following *recommended*, *should* is redundant.
- B Following *recommended*, *should* is redundant; three elements in the series are not parallel.
- C Following *recommended*, *should* is redundant; the second and third elements are not parallel to the first.
- D *Other hospitals’ space* used is awkward and not parallel to the other two elements.
- E **Correct.** In this concise sentence, each of the three parallel elements in the series consists of a verb and an object.

The correct answer is E.

55. Many house builders offer rent-to-buy programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply part of the rent to a purchase later.
- (A) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply
- (B) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing and to apply
- (C) programs; that enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, to apply
- (D) programs, which enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, applying
- (E) programs, which enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing, applying

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

In a lengthy sentence consisting of many phrases, it is essential to determine which phrases and words are necessary to the sentence and which words may be eliminated because they are unnecessary. The relative pronoun *that* correctly refers to *programs* and introduces the subordinate clause; *family* is followed by two phrases that are clear and correct. *To be able to move*, however, is needlessly wordy, repeating the meaning of *enable*, and can be reduced to *to move*. This creates a parallel construction in which *programs ... enable a family ... to move ... and to apply*.

- A *To be able to move* is wordy and *able* is redundant after *enable*; *to apply* is not logically parallel to the infinitive phrase (*able*) *to move*.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, eliminating the wordy construction *to be able* allows *to move* to be parallel to *to apply*.
- C Insofar as this is grammatical, using a semicolon here causes *that* to refer too broadly to the entire previous clause rather than specifically to *programs*; the two infinitives should be joined by the conjunction *and*, not separated by a comma.

- D *Enables* does not agree with the plural subject; *applying* following a nonrestrictive clause suggests incorrectly that the builders, not the family, are applying the rent.
- E The comma after *programs* is incorrect because the clause is meant to be restrictive; as in (D), *applying* will alter the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is B.

56. Elizabeth Barber, the author of both *Prehistoric Textiles*, a comprehensive work on cloth in the early cultures of the Mediterranean, and also of *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on textiles in ancient societies.
- (A) also of *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on
- (B) also *Women's Work*, a more general account of cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about
- (C) of *Women's Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an authority on
- (D) of *Women's Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about
- (E) *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an authority on

Rhetorical construction; Idiom; Parallelism

Using a lot of parenthetical elements, this sentence communicates the main idea that Elizabeth Barber is an authority on textiles in ancient societies. It is the main rhetorical goal of the sentence to position the parenthetical elements so that they do not obscure the main idea. The parenthetical descriptions need to be streamlined enough to be informative, but not too long. In addition, several versions repeat *of* before the title *Women's Work* and doing so makes the sentence unparallel; the first *of* comes before *both* and so should distribute over both clauses.

- A The use of *also of* before *Women's Work* is redundant and unparallel. It is sufficient to connect the two book titles like this: *both X and Y*. The meanings of the two nouns *expert* and *authority* largely overlap, so there is no need to modify one with the other.
- B The use of *also* before *Women's Work* is redundant. It is sufficient to connect the two book titles like this: *both X and Y*. The meanings of the two nouns *expert* and *authority* largely overlap, so there is no need to modify one with the other. Finally, the noun *authority* takes the preposition *on*, not *about*.
- C As in (A), repeating the preposition *of* before *Women's Work* makes the sentence unparallel. The noun *account* takes the preposition *of*, not *about*.
- D As in (A) and (C), repeating the preposition *of* before *Women's Work* makes the sentence unparallel. The noun *account* takes the preposition *of*, not *about*. It is redundant to modify *authority* with *expert* because they express the same idea. Finally, the noun *authority* takes the preposition *on*, not *about*.
- E **Correct.** This version is parallel, uses the most concise structure of the parenthetical descriptions, eschews the redundant modification of *authority*, and employs the correct prepositions.

The correct answer is E.

57. Many of the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India date from the time of the Kushan Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or Gandharan grey schist.
- (A) Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
- (B) Empire, fashioned from either the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
- (C) Empire, either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
- (D) Empire and either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
- (E) Empire and were fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

Logical predication; Parallelism

The sentence makes two claims about the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India: They date from the Kushan Empire, and they are made from sandstone or schist. The clearest, most effective way to incorporate these two claims into a single sentence is to provide two parallel predicates for the single subject, *the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India*. The two options of media, presented as either/or choices, must also be given in parallel structure: *either from ... or from ...* or *from either ... or ...*

- A Placement of the modifier *fashioned ...* suggests that the *Empire* (the closest noun), not the images of the deities, was fashioned out of these materials; to parallel *either from*, the preposition *from* should also follow *or*.
- B Parallelism requires that *either* precede the first appearance of *from* or that the second appearance of *from* be eliminated.
- C As in (A) and (B), the placement of the modifier after *Empire* is misleading; parallelism requires that the phrase *fashioned from*, or another comparable verb and preposition, follow *or*.
- D Parallelism requires that a verb follow *or*, since a verb follows *either*.
- E **Correct.** Two verbs, *date* and *were fashioned*, introduce parallel predicates for the subject, *earliest known images*; the choices of media are correctly presented with the structure *either from ... or from*.

The correct answer is E.

58. That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault: Alvin Toffler, one of the most prominent students of the future, did not even mention microcomputers in *Future Shock*, published in 1970.
- (A) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault
- (B) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said to be at fault
- (C) It can hardly be said that it is the fault of educators who have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology
- (D) It can hardly be said that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology
- (E) The fact that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

Although it is possible to begin a sentence with a subordinate clause beginning with *that*, this inverted construction often results in errors such as those found here. In the original sentence, the subordinate clause *that ... technology* is followed by the main verb, *can ... be said*, but then the verb is followed by yet another subordinate clause, *that it is their fault*. The best way to solve this problem is by putting the sentence in the expected order, with the main clause (*It can hardly be said*) preceding the subordinate clause (*that ...*). For greater clarity and concision, the two subordinate clauses should be condensed into one: *educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology*.

- A Inverting the usual order results in an ungrammatical construction in which the main verb is both preceded and followed by a subordinate clause.
- B *Can hardly be said to be at fault* does not grammatically complete the subordinate clause.
- C Construction *that it is ... who have not* is wordy and awkward; it also distorts meaning and lacks completion.

- D **Correct.** This sentence has the main clause followed by one subordinate clause correctly introduced by *that*.
- E *The fact* is wordy; the inverted construction does not successfully convey the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is D.

59. 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

Idiom; Logical predication

A leading figure in the Scottish Enlightenment describes Adam Smith, not his two books, so the name of Adam Smith must immediately follow the opening phrase. The comparison between Smith's books and Marx's book is expressed as a ratio, so the correct idiomatic expression is *x is to y what a is to b*.

- A The opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it describes Smith, not his books.
- B The opening phrase is a dangling modifier; *like* is an incorrect word for making the comparison.
- C The opening phrase is a dangling modifier; *just as* is an incorrect term for the comparison.
- D *Similar to* is an incorrect conclusion to the comparison introduced by *are to*.
- E **Correct.** The opening phrase is followed by the subject that it modifies, Adam Smith, and the comparison of the two men's work is presented idiomatically.

The correct answer is E.

60. The Olympic Games helped to keep peace among the pugnacious states of the Greek world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month.

- (A) world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month
- (B) world, proclaiming a sacred truce during the festival's month
- (C) world when they proclaimed a sacred truce for the festival month
- (D) world, for a sacred truce was proclaimed during the month of the festival
- (E) world by proclamation of a sacred truce that was for the month of the festival

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

This sentence depends on using the correct conjunction to join two independent clauses. *In that* is a conjunction that means *inasmuch as*; because *in that* has largely gone out of use, it is considered stilted and overly formal. It also uses two words when one would do. In this sentence, the second clause explains the first one, so the conjunction *for*, meaning *because*, is the most appropriate choice for joining the two independent clauses of the compound sentence. *Festival's month* is an awkward and imprecise use of the possessive; *during the month of the festival* is clearer.

- A *In that* is stilted and overly formal.
- B It is not clear who would be doing the *proclaiming*; a clause is preferable to a phrase here.
- C *They* is ambiguous, possibly referring to either the *states* or the *Games*. The phrase *truce for the festival month* loses the sense that it's to take place for the duration of the month.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the conjunction *for* joins the two clauses correctly and economically.
- E Wordy and awkward construction.

The correct answer is D.

61. While all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines the types and amounts of waste produced, as well as the cost of disposal.

- (A) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines
- (B) each state faces a similar industrial waste problem, their predominant industries and regulatory environment obviously determine
- (C) all states face a similar industrial waste problem; their predominating industries and regulatory environment obviously determines
- (D) each state faces similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determines
- (E) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determine

Agreement; Grammatical construction

This sentence requires careful attention to number and agreement. The main clause has a compound subject, *the predominating industries and the regulatory environment*, which must take a plural verb, *determine*, rather than the singular verb shown in the original sentence. The sentence begins with the conjunction *while*, here used to mean *although*, and contrasts the similar situation of *all states* with the varying conditions of *each state*. The point of the main clause is that all *states* do not share the same *predominating industries* and *regulatory environment*, so it is more logical and correct to have the *regulatory environment of each state*.

- A Compound subject does not agree with the singular verb *determines*; main clause should call attention to the conditions of *each state*, not *the states*.
- B *Each state* must be compared to all other states; *their* does not agree with *each*.
- C Using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment; subject and verb do not agree.
- D *Each state* must be compared to all other states; subject and verb do not agree.
- E **Correct.** This sentence makes the clear distinction between the problem *all states* share and the conditions *each state* faces; subject and verb agree.

The correct answer is E.

62. Rivaling the pyramids of Egypt or even the ancient cities of the Maya as an achievement, the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete.

- (A) the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete
- (B) Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, was protected in his afterlife by an army of terra-cotta warriors that was created more than 2,000 years ago by 700,000 artisans who took more than 36 years to complete it
- (C) it took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors more than 2,000 years ago that would protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
- (D) more than 2,000 years ago, 700,000 artisans worked more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
- (E) more than 36 years were needed to complete the army of terra-cotta warriors that 700,000 artisans created 2,000 years ago to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The opening modifier, *Rivaling the pyramids ...* describes *the army of terra-cotta warriors*, which must immediately follow the modifier. The placement of the predicates that follow is important; they must clarify two things about the army of terra-cotta warriors: how old it is and how long it took to complete. The clearest and most effective way to express these two assertions is as parallel verb phrases, *is more than 2,000 years old* and *took ... more than 36 years to complete*.

- A **Correct.** The opening phrase correctly modifies the subject, *the army of terra-cotta warriors*; the placement of modifiers and predicates in the main clause makes the meaning of the sentence clear.
- B Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *Qin Shi Huang*; in addition, the sentence is awkward and unclear.
- C Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *it*; the sequence of information presented is confusing and unclear.
- D Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *700,000 artisans*.
- E Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *more than 36 years*.

The correct answer is A.

63. When Congress reconvenes, some newly elected members from rural states will try and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage more aggressive sales of United States farm products overseas.
- (A) and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage
 - (B) and establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain able to be grown by farmers and encouraging
 - (C) establishing tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are allowed to grow and to encourage
 - (D) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain capable of being grown by farmers and encouraging
 - (E) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain farmers will be allowed to grow and to encourage

Idiom; Parallelism

Although *try and* is an idiom often used in colloquial language, in this sentence, *to* is needed after *will try* to maintain parallelism: *to establish* and *to encourage*. The correct preposition following *restrictions* is not *for* but *on*. *Are to be allowed to grow* is wordy; the infinitive *to be* should be omitted for a tighter and clearer expression.

- A *To* should replace *and* before *establish*; *restrictions* is incorrectly followed by *for* rather than *on*; *to be* is wordy and should be omitted.
- B Here, the passive-voice construction *able to be grown by* is weak and wordy; the constructions *and establish ... and encouraging ...* are not parallel.
- C *Will try establishing* does not show intent or purpose; *restrictions* must be followed by *on*, not *for*; parallelism is lost.
- D Passive-voice construction *capable of being grown by* is weak and wordy; *encouraging* and *to establish* are not parallel.
- E **Correct.** *To establish* indicates purpose and parallels *to encourage*; *restrictions* is correctly followed by *on*; the wordiness of the verb phrase has been eliminated.

The correct answer is E.

64. Doctors generally agree that such factors as cigarette smoking, eating rich foods high in fats, and alcohol consumption not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate genetic predispositions toward certain diseases.
- (A) not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate
 - (B) do damage by themselves but also are aggravating to
 - (C) are damaging by themselves but also are aggravating
 - (D) not only do damage by themselves, they are also aggravating to
 - (E) are doing damage by themselves, and they are also aggravating

Verb form; Logical predication

This correctly written sentence uses the construction *not only x ... but also y*; *x* is the simple present verb *do damage* and *y* is the parallel verb *aggravate*. The simple present tense should be used for a general statement such as this one. When used as a verb, *aggravate* clearly means to make worse; the adjective *aggravating* is instead widely interpreted to mean *annoying*.

- A **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses the *not only ... but also* construction to explain the parallel effects of the factors.
- B *Are aggravating to* is not parallel to *do damage*; *aggravating* suggests a different meaning than does *aggravate*; using *but also* without using *not only* is incorrect.
- C The form *are aggravating* distorts the meaning of the sentence; using *but also* without using *not only* is incorrect.
- D Using *not only* without using *but also* is incorrect; *are aggravating to* is not parallel to *do damage*; *aggravating* suggests a different meaning.
- E Simple present tense, rather than the present progressive, should be used to present a general statement; *aggravating* distorts meaning.

The correct answer is A.

65. 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

Logical predication; Modification

In principle, the relationship described in the first part of the underlined portion could be expressed with *scientists* as the subject (*scientists gathered evidence*) or with *evidence* as the subject (*evidence was gathered by scientists*). The latter construction could be effective in some contexts, but here its relationship to the rest of the sentence appears to commit the writer to the claim that the evidence was digging in China.

- A This version has a dangling participle, *digging*. ... *Digging in sediments in northern China* must modify *scientists*, not *evidence*. The passive structure of the main clause also creates an inadvisable distance between the words *evidence* and *suggesting*. Furthermore, the dependent clause starting with *suggesting* may be construed with either the evidence or the scientists, which makes this version unnecessarily ambiguous.

- B This version has a dangling participle, *digging*. ... *Digging in sediments in northern China* must modify *scientists*, not *evidence*.
- C **Correct.** Choosing *scientists* as the subject of *gathered*, this version corrects the dangling participle. It also uses a parallel active form of the verb *emerge*, and does not use redundant material.
- D In this context it would be preferable to use a verb (*emerged*). The phrasing used here (*suggests a much earlier emergence of*) sounds more stilted and is less clear and direct. In addition, inserting *that which* before *previously thought* is not only redundant but incorrect English.
- E The problems described in (D) above are also in evidence here.

The correct answer is C.

66. In a plan to stop the erosion of East Coast beaches, the Army Corps of Engineers proposed building parallel to shore a breakwater of rocks that would rise six feet above the waterline and act as a buffer, so that it absorbs the energy of crashing waves and protecting the beaches.
- (A) act as a buffer, so that it absorbs
- (B) act like a buffer so as to absorb
- (C) act as a buffer, absorbing
- (D) acting as a buffer, absorbing
- (E) acting like a buffer, absorb

Parallelism; Idiom

The last part of the sentence describes the breakwater and should consist of two grammatically parallel phrases, *absorbing ... and protecting*, in order to show two equal functions. *Act* followed by *like* means *to behave or comport oneself* and describes the action of a person: *He acted like a fool*. Here, *act as* describes the function of a thing; *the breakwater ... acts as a buffer*. As an inanimate object, a breakwater cannot “behave” itself; it must be performing some function.

- A *So that it absorbs* should be *absorbing* to parallel *protecting*.
- B *Act as* is the proper idiom to describe things; *so as to absorb* is awkward and should be changed to *absorbing* to be parallel to *protecting*.
- C **Correct.** The idiom *act as* is used correctly in this sentence; *absorbing* is properly parallel to *protecting*.
- D Modifying clause is *that would rise ... and (would understood) act*; *acting* cannot be used instead of *act*.
- E Modifying clause is *that would rise ... and (would understood) act*; *acting* cannot be used instead of *act*; *absorb* is not parallel to *protecting*.

The correct answer is C.

67. The 32 species that make up the dolphin family are closely related to whales and in fact include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is famous for its aggressive hunting pods.
- (A) include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is
 - (B) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing as big as 30 feet long and
 - (C) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing up to 30 feet long and being
 - (D) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow as big as 30 feet long and is
 - (E) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and it is

Rhetorical construction; Agreement

The subject of the sentence is *the 32 species that make up the dolphin family*, and the sentence makes two claims about them: They are closely related, and they include the killer whale. The relative pronoun *which* restates the object of the second verb, reintroducing *the animal known as the killer whale* as the subject of a relative clause followed by two parallel verbs: *can grow* and *is famous*.

- A **Correct.** In this concise sentence, verbs agree in number with their subjects and the relative pronoun *which* indicates clearly that *the animal known as the killer whale* is the subject of the verbs in the dependent clause.
- B Changing the verb to the participial *growing* introduces ambiguity, because it could refer back to the subject of the sentence (*32 species*).
- C The participial *growing* might refer to *the 32 species*; the introduction of *being* is unnecessarily wordy and adds nothing in terms of meaning.
- D *as big as* is an idiomatically incorrect expression of the comparison; the plural verb form *include* is needed to match the plural subject *the 32 species*.
- E *It* simply restates the subject of the previous phrase, introducing more words but no additional meaning; the singular verb form *includes* should be the plural form *include*.

The correct answer is A.

68. Outlining his strategy for nursing the troubled conglomerate back to health, the chief executive's plans were announced on Wednesday for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months.
- (A) executive's plans were announced on Wednesday for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months
- (B) executive's plans, which are to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months, were announced on Wednesday
- (C) executive's plans for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months were announced on Wednesday
- (D) executive announced plans Wednesday to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months
- (E) executive announced plans Wednesday that are to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months

Logical predication; Verb form

In this sentence, the opening dependent clause beginning *Outlining his strategy* is a dangling modifier. Furthermore, the verb form for *announce* should make it clear that the chief executive is doing the announcing. In addition, *to cut* is a clearer phrase than *for cutting* in this sentence.

- A The subject of the opening clause should be *executive*, not *plans*. The passive verb form *were announced* suggests that someone other than the chief executive is outlining the strategy. Putting the phrase *were announced* between *plans* and *for cutting* makes it somewhat unclear whether *for cutting ...* is intended to modify *announced* or *plans*.

- B In addition to having a dangling modifier and the wrong form of the verb *announce*, this sentence is made less clear by separating the subject and verb with the long clause beginning with *which are*.
- C This version has the same issues as in (A) and (B) and is made less clear by separating the subject and verb with the long clause beginning with *for cutting*.
- D **Correct.** The opening clause properly modifies *chief executive* and the verb form *announced* makes it clear that the chief executive is doing the announcing.
- E Although the opening clause correctly modifies *chief executive* in this version, the words *that are* are extraneous and also suggest that the plans themselves are doing the cutting and selling.

The correct answer is D.

69. Affording strategic proximity to the Strait of Gibraltar, Morocco was also of interest to the French throughout the first half of the twentieth century because they assumed that if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure.
- (A) if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure
- (B) without it their grip on Algeria would never be secure
- (C) their grip on Algeria was not ever secure if they did not hold it
- (D) without that, they could never be secure about their grip on Algeria
- (E) never would their grip on Algeria be secure if they did not hold it

Rhetorical construction; Verb form

Conditional constructions require specific verb tenses. For a past condition, the subordinate clause introduced by *if* uses the past indicative, and the main clause uses the conditional *if x happened, then y would happen*.

- A Verb *was* should be the conditional *would be*; wordy and imprecise.
- B **Correct.** This clear, concise sentence correctly uses the conditional *would never be*.
- C Verb *was* should be the conditional *would be*; pronoun *it* is ambiguous and could refer to either *Morocco* or *Algeria*.
- D *It*, not *that*, should be used to refer back to *Morocco*; *could never be secure about their grip* is awkward.
- E Inverted word order is awkward and confusing; *it* could refer to either *Morocco* or *Algeria*.

The correct answer is B.

70. The first trenches that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but independently of the more celebrated city-states of southern Mesopotamia, in what is now southern Iraq.
- (A) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but
- (B) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously with but also
- (C) having been cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously but
- (D) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence of centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arising simultaneously but also

- (E) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arose simultaneously with but

Rhetorical construction; Agreement; Grammatical construction

This sentence, explaining interconnections among a number of events, needs to be streamlined as much as possible in order to become understandable. To this end, unnecessary words and structures should be eliminated. Prominent among these are the relative clauses beginning with *that*. Additionally, the subject of this sentence is the plural *trenches*, which requires a plural verb.

- A *That were cut ...* and *that were arising ...* are unnecessarily wordy and create an unnecessarily complicated and confusing sentence structure.
- B In addition to the unnecessarily wordy relative clauses, the singular verb *yields* does not agree with the plural subject *trenches*.
- C *Having been cut ...* is unnecessarily wordy; *arising simultaneously* must be followed by the preposition *with* in order to make sense.
- D The singular verb *yields* does not agree with the plural subject *trenches*; *also* adds no meaning to the sentence.
- E **Correct.** Unnecessary clauses and phrases are avoided, and the subject and verb of the main clause agree in number.

The correct answer is E.

71. Along the major rivers that traverse the deserts of northeast Africa, the Middle East, and northwest India, the combination of a reliable supply of water and good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endure in at least 6,000 years.

- (A) good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endure in
- (B) good growing conditions encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, endured for
- (C) of good growing conditions have encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endured for
- (D) of good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, endured
- (E) of good growing conditions encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, been enduring for

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The time line of this sentence, captured by the use of verb tenses, is of utmost importance. A combination of factors (in the past) encouraged farming traditions that are still with us today. The conditions for the use of the present perfect tense *have endured* are in place.

- A The word *both* repeats the meaning of *combination* and is thus redundant. The use of the present tense (*endure*) is not justified by the time line of the whole sentence. The correct preposition for this type of construction is *for* (an amount of time), not *in*.
- B **Correct.** This version correctly employs the present perfect tense with the appropriate adverbial *for at least 6,000 years*.
- C The repetition of the preposition *of* before *good growing conditions* makes no sense. It seems to indicate that there is both a combination of a reliable supply of water and a combination of good growing conditions.
- D The preposition *of* should not be repeated in front of *good growing conditions*. The word *both* repeats the meaning of *combination* and is thus redundant.
- E The preposition *of* should not be repeated in front of *good growing conditions*. The use of the present perfect progressive *have been*

enduring is not grammatically incorrect, but it is rhetorically inappropriate and sounds exaggerated.

The correct answer is B.

72. His studies of ice-polished rocks in his Alpine homeland, far outside the range of present-day glaciers, led Louis Agassiz in 1837 to propose the concept of an age in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas.
- (A) in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas
 - (B) in which great ice sheets existed in what are now temperate areas
 - (C) when great ice sheets existed where there were areas now temperate
 - (D) when great ice sheets had existed in current temperate areas
 - (E) when great ice sheets existed in areas now that are temperate

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

In which or *when* can be used interchangeably in this sentence. The verb form here should be the simple past *existed* rather than the past perfect *had existed*. *Now currently* is redundant because both adverbs express the same idea.

- A *Had existed* should be *existed*; *now currently* is redundant.
- B **Correct.** The simple past verb tense is correctly used in this sentence; *now* is placed and used correctly.
- C *Where there were areas now temperate* is wordy and confusing.
- D *Had existed* should be *existed*; *current* should be *currently*; *in current temperate areas* is unclear.
- E *Now* is an adverb and should be placed just after the verb *are*.

The correct answer is B.

73. Unlike the original National Museum of Science and Technology in Italy, where the models are encased in glass or operated only by staff members, the Virtual Leonardo Project, an online version of the museum, encourages visitors to “touch” each exhibit, which thereby activates the animated functions of the piece.

- (A) exhibit, which thereby activates
- (B) exhibit, in turn an activation of
- (C) exhibit, and it will activate
- (D) exhibit and thereby activate
- (E) exhibit which, as a result, activates

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The relative pronoun *which* requires an antecedent, and there is none provided in this sentence. It makes more sense to make the visitors the agents responsible for the action of both the verbs—*touch* and *activate*. Because *to “touch”* is an infinitive, the second verb form must be, as well, though the *to* may be implied.

- A *Which* has no antecedent in the sentence, so it is unclear what activated the display.
- B *In turn an activation ...* seems to be the subject of a new clause, but it has no verb, so the sentence is incomplete.
- C There is no antecedent for *it* because *touch* is a verb.
- D **Correct.** The agent of the action is clearly indicated by the grammatical structure of the sentence; visitors are encouraged *to “touch” ... and thereby (to) activate*.
- E *Which* has no antecedent in this sentence.

The correct answer is D.

74. Despite its covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, rather it is fragmented into mobile semirigid plates.
- (A) Despite its covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, rather it is
 - (B) Despite the fact that it covers the entire planet, Earth’s crust is neither seamless nor is it stationary, but is
 - (C) Despite covering the entire planet, Earth’s crust is neither seamless nor is it stationary, but rather

- (D) Although it covers the entire planet, Earth’s crust is neither seamless nor stationary, but rather
- (E) Although covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, but

Idiom; Parallelism; Logical predication

A dangling modifier is an error in sentence structure whereby a participle is associated with a word other than the one intended or with no particular word at all. In this sentence, *Earth* is the closest word to the participial clause, and so the latter means that Earth is covering the entire planet (itself), which is a contradiction.

- A This version has a dangling participle. The addition of *it is* before *fragmented* is unwarranted and makes the sentence ungrammatical. *Neither ... nor ... but rather* would make the intended relationship among *seamless*, *stationary*, and *fragmented* clearer and more precise than *not ... or ... rather*.
- B Parallel structure is disrupted by the addition of *is it* after *nor* and by the addition of *is* after *but*.
- C Parallel structure is disrupted by the addition of *is it* after *nor*.
- D **Correct.** *Despite* and *although* are very close in meaning. However, *despite* is a preposition and needs to be followed by a noun or noun phrase, while *although* is a conjunction and should be followed by a finite clause. This version uses *although* correctly. The parallel structure is also clear and correct.
- E *Although* is a conjunction and should be followed by a finite clause with a subject, not by a participle. In addition, the first clause represents a dangling modifier. Omitting *rather* from the parallel structure *neither X nor Y but rather Z* is possible, but not optimal.

The correct answer is D.

75. More and more in recent years, cities are stressing the arts as a means to greater economic development and investing millions of dollars in cultural activities, despite strained municipal budgets and fading federal support.

- (A) to greater economic development and investing
- (B) to greater development economically and investing
- (C) of greater economic development and invest
- (D) of greater development economically and invest
- (E) for greater economic development and the investment of

Diction; Parallelism

The idiom *as a means to* correctly communicates that *stressing the arts* is a method for achieving *greater economic development*. The idiom *as a means of* would incorrectly suggest that *stressing the arts* is a kind of *greater economic development*. The adjective *economic* is needed to modify the noun *development*, and *investing* must be parallel to *stressing*.

- A Correct.** The idiom *as a means to* is correct in this sentence; *stressing* and *investing* are parallel.
- B** Adverb *economically* is the wrong part of speech and conveys the incorrect meaning.
- C** *Of* should be *to* to form the correct idiom; *invest* should be *investing* to parallel *stressing*.
- D** *Of* should be *to* to form the correct idiom; adverb *economically* is the wrong part of speech and conveys the incorrect meaning; *invest* should be *investing* to parallel *stressing*.
- E** *As a means for* is not idiomatic; *the investment of* is awkward and is not parallel to *stressing*.

The correct answer is A.

76. Combining enormous physical strength with higher intelligence, the Neanderthals appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path, but their relatively sudden disappearance during the Paleolithic era indicates that an inability to adapt to some environmental change led to their extinction.

- (A) appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
- (B) appear to have been equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
- (C) appear as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,
- (D) appeared as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,
- (E) appeared to have been equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,

Verb form; Diction

Because Neanderthals “disappeared,” the verb describing their apparent abilities cannot be present tense, so *as equipped* must be changed to *to have been equipped*. The expression *equipped to face* is clearer and more direct than *equipped for facing*.

- A** *As equipped* indicates that Neanderthals still appear this way; *equipped* should be followed by an infinitive form instead of a prepositional phrase.
- B Correct.** The verb tense clearly indicates that the current evidence is about Neanderthals in the past.
- C** *As equipped* does not indicate that Neanderthals appeared this way in the past; while individual Neanderthals may well have followed different paths, this sentence is about the single evolutionary path taken by Neanderthals as a species.
- D** Present-tense *appear* is needed to parallel present-tense *indicates* and to reinforce that this is current evidence about Neanderthals in the past; as in (C), *paths* should be singular.
- E** *For facing* is an incorrect substitution of a prepositional phrase for an infinitive.

The correct answer is B.

77. A 1972 agreement between Canada and the United States reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump into the Great Lakes.

- (A) reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump
- (B) reduced the phosphate amount that municipalities had been dumping
- (C) reduces the phosphate amount municipalities have been allowed to dump
- (D) reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities are allowed to dump
- (E) reduces the amount of phosphates allowed for dumping by municipalities

Verb form; Idiom

An agreement that occurred in 1972 is correctly described with the past tense verb *reduced*. Since the dumping continued after the date of the agreement, the past perfect verb *had been allowed* should instead be the present *are allowed* (if the agreement remained in effect when the sentence was written) or the past *were allowed* (if the agreement was no longer in effect when the sentence was written). Since *were allowed* does not appear in any of the options, we can assume that the correct verb tense is *are allowed*. The phrase *amount of phosphates* is clear and idiomatically correct, whereas *phosphate amount* is not idiomatic.

- A The past perfect tense indicates that the condition referred to was no longer in effect at the time of the agreement. The agreement could not have retroactively changed what was no longer in existence. The sentence refers to a continuing (but modified) prescription as to the allowable amount, not to an amount that is actually dumped. Thus, it is preferable to use either the simple past tense or the timeless present tense.
- B *The phosphate amount* should be *the amount of phosphates*; the omission of some form of *allow* is incorrect since the agreement changed not the amount dumped, but the amount permitted to be dumped.
- C Present tense *reduces* should be the past tense *reduced*; *the phosphate amount* should be *the amount of phosphates*; *have been allowed* should be *are allowed*.
- D **Correct.** The past tense *reduced* is correctly used in this sentence to describe a past

action, and the present tense *are allowed* is used to describe the continuing applicability of the modified rule or regulation.

- E Present tense *reduces* should be the past tense *reduced*; *allowed for dumping* is an incorrect idiom; *allowed for dumping by municipalities* is awkward.

The correct answer is D.

78. A proposal has been made to trim the horns from rhinoceroses to discourage poachers; the question is whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are trimmed.

- (A) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are
- (B) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one once their horns are
- (C) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns have been
- (D) if tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns are
- (E) if tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one after the animals' horns have been

Logical predication; Diction; Verb form

The tourists are visiting for the purpose of seeing the rhinoceroses; purpose is expressed by using *to*, not *and*. Since *their* could refer to either *tourists* or *rhinoceroses*, *animals' horns* is needed to avoid the ludicrous suggestion that the visitors' horns are being trimmed. The verb following *after* should be the present-perfect *have been trimmed* to reflect that the trimming must occur before the tourists arrive.

- A *And see* should be *to see*; *their* is ambiguous; *are* should be *have been*.
- B *One* is ambiguous; *their* clearly and absurdly refers to *tourists*; *are* should be *have been*.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, *to* correctly precedes *see*; it is clear that the horns belong to the animals; and *have been* is the correct tense following *once*.
- D *And see* should be *to see*; *are* should be *have been*.
- E *One* is ambiguous.

The correct answer is C.

79. Ryūnosuke Akutagawa's knowledge of the literatures of Europe, China, and that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as the content of his fiction.

- (A) that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as
- (B) that of Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, and it informed both his literary style as well as
- (C) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style and
- (D) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, as it informed his literary style as much as
- (E) Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style in addition to

Logical predication; Agreement

When a verb follows a complex noun phrase made up of several parts, it agrees with the first noun in the phrase. In this case, *knowledge of the literatures of Europe, China, and Japan* is a singular noun and the correct verb form is *was*, not *were*. The various parts of an enumeration have to be alike: *the literatures of Europe, China, and Japan*. The logical relationship between the predicates is important.

- A This version of the sentence violates the correct subject-verb agreement, and the correct structure of enumeration is disrupted by the addition of *that of* in front of *Japan*.
- B The correct structure of enumeration is disrupted by the addition of *that of* in front of *Japan*. *Both ... as well as ...* is incorrect usage.
- C **Correct.** The structure of the enumeration (*Europe, China, and Japan*) as well as the conjunction structure (*both X and Y*) are correct. The logical relationships among the parts of the sentence are clearly expressed.
- D This phrasing makes it unclear what the writer is claiming. It appears to indicate that the effect of Akutagawa's knowledge on his development as a writer was due to the fact that both of the aspects of his writing were influenced to the same extent. However, it is implausible to suppose that this is what the

writer intends. Furthermore, the comparison is ambiguous: did his knowledge inform his style as much as it informed the content, or did it inform his style as much as the content informed his style?

- E The subject-verb agreement in this version is incorrect. *Both X in addition to Y* is incorrect usage.

The correct answer is C.

80. The only way for growers to salvage frozen citrus is to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns.

- (A) to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
- (B) if they are quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns to rot them
- (C) for them to be processed quickly into juice concentrate before the fruit rots when warmer weather returns
- (D) if the fruit is quickly processed into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
- (E) to have it quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns and rots the fruit

Parallelism; Agreement

Parallelism requires that the same word forms perform the same functions in the sentence. Here, the linking verb *is* requires two infinitives: *to salvage ... to process* (or *to have ... processed*). A pronoun must match the noun it refers to. *Citrus* is singular and requires the singular pronoun *it*, not the plural pronouns *them* and *they*.

- A *Citrus* does not agree with *them* and *they*.
- B *If they are quickly processed* is not parallel to the infinitive *to salvage*; *they* does not agree with *citrus*.
- C *For them to be processed quickly* is not parallel to the infinitive *to salvage*; *them* does not agree with *citrus*.
- D *If the fruit is quickly processed* is not parallel to the infinitive *to salvage*; *they* does not agree with *fruit*.

- E Correct.** This sentence has correct parallel infinitives and uses the words *it* and *fruit* to refer unambiguously to *citrus*. The use of *before* rather than *when* also clearly establishes the cause-and-effect relationship between weather and rotting.

The correct answer is E.

81. Fossils of the arm of a sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of the Greater Antilles Islands.
- (A) sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of
- (B) sloth, that they found in Puerto Rico in 1991, has been dated at 34 million years old, thus making it the earliest mammal known on
- (C) sloth that was found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, making this the earliest known mammal of
- (D) sloth, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, have been dated at 34 million years old, making the sloth the earliest known mammal on
- (E) sloth which, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, made the sloth the earliest known mammal of

Agreement; Logical predication

The subject of the sentence is the plural *fossils*, not *sloth*, and therefore requires a plural verb. *It* therefore does not have a singular antecedent. To clarify the identification of the oldest known mammal, the noun *the sloth* must be explicitly identified.

- A Because *sloth* is the object of a preposition and not the subject of the sentence, there is no reasonable antecedent for the pronoun *it*; in this construction, the subject of *made* is *fossils*, but it makes no sense to say that the *fossils* made it the earliest known mammal.
- B The introduction of the mysterious *they*, a pronoun without a reference, adds confusion to this sentence; the singular verb does not agree with the plural subject.
- C The relative clause *that was ...* is wordy and awkward; the singular verb does not agree with the plural subject.

- D Correct.** The plural verb agrees with its plural subject, and *the sloth* is explicitly identified as *the earliest known mammal*.

- E The singular verb does not agree with the plural subject.

The correct answer is D.

82. Defense attorneys have occasionally argued that their clients' misconduct stemmed from a reaction to something ingested, but in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy, the perpetrators are in effect told that they are not responsible for their actions.
- (A) in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy,
- (B) if criminal or delinquent behavior is attributed to an allergy to some food,
- (C) in attributing behavior that is criminal or delinquent to an allergy to some food,
- (D) if some food allergy is attributed as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior,
- (E) in attributing a food allergy as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior,

Logical predication; Idiom

The original sentence contains a misplaced modifier. The modifying phrase (*in attributing ...*) incorrectly describes *perpetrators* when it should describe *defense attorneys*. The correct idiom in the active voice is one *attributes x* (an effect) *to y* (a cause). In the passive voice, *x* (the effect) *is attributed to y* (the cause). The best way to correct the sentence is to transform the modifying phrase into a subordinate clause that uses the idiom correctly: *criminal or delinquent behavior (x) is attributed to* (verb phrase) *an allergy to some food (y)*.

- A Misplaced modifier.
- B Correct.** In this sentence, the modification error has been eliminated with the use of the correct idiom, *is attributed to*.
- C Modifier describes *perpetrators*, not *attorneys*; wordy and imprecise.
- D *X is attributed as the cause of y* is not the correct idiom.
- E Modifier incorrectly describes *perpetrators*; idiom is misused.

The correct answer is B.

83. A report by the American Academy for the Advancement of Science has concluded that much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes from the incineration of wastes.

- (A) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes
- (B) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins that North Americans are exposed to come
- (C) much of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and that North Americans are exposed to comes
- (D) many of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and North Americans are exposed to come
- (E) many of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed come

Diction; Agreement

Much is used for an uncountable quantity such as effort or rain; *many* must be used for a countable quantity such as people or *dioxins*. As the subject of the subordinate clause, *many* must then be followed by the plural verb *come* rather than the singular *comes*.

- A *Much* is used instead of *many*.
- B *Much* is used instead of *many*.
- C *Much* is used instead of *many*; *that are* is wordy.
- D *That are* is wordy; to maintain the parallel in this construction, *that* would have to be repeated in the clause *that North Americans are exposed to*.
- E **Correct.** In this concise sentence, *many* is correctly used with *dioxins*, and the subject and verb agree.

The correct answer is E.

84. Recently physicians have determined that stomach ulcers are not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but a bacterium that dwells in the mucous lining of the stomach.
- (A) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but
 - (B) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but are by

- (C) caused not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but by
- (D) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but
- (E) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but are by

Parallelism; Diction

The formula used in this sentence *not this but that* requires parallel elements following *not* and *but*. This means that *not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods* must be balanced by *but by a bacterium*. ... There is no need to repeat the verb *are caused*, or even the auxiliary verb *are*, because the verb precedes the *not by ... but by ...* formula. The substitution of the conjunction *and* for the conjunction *or* changes the meaning of the sentence: *Stress, alcohol and rich foods* identifies the combination of these three factors as a suggested cause of stomach ulcers, whereas *stress, alcohol, or rich foods* offers three individual possibilities. There is no way to tell which one of these is the intended meaning of the sentence.

- A To preserve parallelism, *but* should be followed by *by*.
- B There is no reason to repeat the auxiliary verb *are*.
- C **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses the *not by ... but by ...* formula.
- D To preserve parallelism, *but* should be followed by *by*.
- E To preserve parallelism, *but* should be followed by *by*.

The correct answer is C.

85. According to a recent poll, owning and living in a freestanding house on its own land is still a goal of a majority of young adults, like that of earlier generations.
- (A) like that of earlier generations
 - (B) as that for earlier generations
 - (C) just as earlier generations did
 - (D) as have earlier generations
 - (E) as it was of earlier generations

Parallelism

This sentence compares a single goal shared by generations. The second part of the sentence must have the same structure as the first part: a clause with a subject and a verb. The phrase *owning ... land* is the subject of the first clause; in the correct sentence, the pronoun *it* refers back to this phrase and is the subject of the second clause. The first verb *is* also parallels the second verb *was*. The prepositional phrases *of a majority of young adults* and *of earlier generations* are parallel and correct.

- A Phrase, without subject and verb, is not parallel to the main clause.
- B Phrase, without subject and verb, is not parallel to the main clause.
- C Subject and verb of the second clause—*earlier generations did*—are not parallel to those of the main clause.
- D The verb *have* is not parallel to *is* in the main clause and also does not make sense without a past participle.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence *as* shows comparison and introduces a subordinate clause in which all grammatical elements correspond to those in the main clause.

The correct answer is E.

86. In 2000, a mere two dozen products accounted for half the increase in spending on prescription drugs, a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing many more prescriptions for higher-cost drugs.

- (A) a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing
- (B) a phenomenon that is explained not just by the fact that drugs are becoming more expensive but also by the fact that doctors are writing
- (C) a phenomenon occurring not just because of drugs that are becoming more expensive but because of doctors having also written
- (D) which occurred not just because drugs are becoming more expensive but doctors are also writing

- (E) which occurred not just because of more expensive drugs but because doctors have also written

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

This sentence explains that a few high-cost products account for increased spending for two reasons—rising drug prices and more prescriptions for high-priced drugs. To present these two causes, the sentence employs a formula that requires parallel elements: *not just because of x, but because of y*, with *x* and *y* assuming the same grammatical form. One way to create this parallelism is to phrase both contributing causes as noun clauses beginning with *the fact that*. To streamline the sentence, unnecessary words and redundancies should be eliminated. One such redundancy is the repetition of meaning in *explained* and *because of*.

- A It is redundant and confusing to say that the phenomenon in question is *explained ... because of*; the sentence structure is not parallel.
- B **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses parallel structure.
- C The phrasing *drugs that are becoming* and *doctors having also written* are awkward and confusing; the placement of *also* is incorrect.
- D The structure of this sentence is not parallel.
- E The placement of *also* is incorrect; the structure of the sentence is not parallel.

The correct answer is B.

87. According to scientists who monitored its path, an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking out a communications satellite.

- (A) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking
- (B) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun was what recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, and it brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocked
- (C) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, brightening the Northern Lights and possibly knocking
- (D) a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightened the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked
- (E) a large storm in the magnetic field surrounding Earth was recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightening the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction; Verb form

The timing and logical relationships among the events described in this sentence are of utmost importance. The scientists monitored a cloud ejected from the Sun. The cloud triggered a large storm, whose consequences were the brightening of the Northern Lights and the possible knocking out of a satellite. The latter two events are in a conjunction, so they should be represented by similar verb forms.

- A In this context, the shift in verb form from *which brightened* to *and also possibly knocking* is ungrammatical. The two verbs should be in the same verb form for parallel construction.
- B *X was what triggered Y* is wordy and awkward, and its meaning is unclear in this

context. Given the most plausible intended meaning of the sentence, the two conjunctions *and ... and ...* in the last clause are redundant. The comma after *Earth* turns the final part of the sentence into an independent clause, and it is unclear whether this is part of what the scientists claimed or a separate claim made by the writer.

- C **Correct.** The conjoined elements are of parallel forms, and the logical relations between the events are clear and concisely communicated.
- D The wording in this answer choice makes the intended meaning unclear. The information that the cloud particles were ejected from the Sun is lost. The sentence is ungrammatical; the second conjoined main verb, *knocked*, needs no pronoun subject *it* because its subject is *a large storm*.
- E The wording in this answer choice makes the intended meaning unclear. The information that the cloud particles were ejected from the Sun is lost. The two conjoined verbs are of different form; the second conjoined verb includes an unnecessary pronoun subject.

The correct answer is C.

88. Often visible as smog, ozone is formed in the atmosphere from hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, two major pollutants emitted by automobiles, react with sunlight.

- (A) ozone is formed in the atmosphere from
- (B) ozone is formed in the atmosphere when
- (C) ozone is formed in the atmosphere, and when
- (D) ozone, formed in the atmosphere when
- (E) ozone, formed in the atmosphere from

Grammatical construction; Idiom

The preposition *from* is incorrect because *ozone is formed from x and y react* is not a grammatical structure. Replacing *from* with the subordinating conjunction *when* makes the sentence complete: *Ozone is formed when x and y react*. A main clause is followed by a subordinate clause.

- A The preposition *from* introduces an incoherent and ungrammatical construction.

- B Correct.** The conjunction *when* introduces a subordinate clause, which completes the sentence correctly and coherently.
- C** *And when* distorts the meaning, suggesting that ozone is formed in two ways.
- D** Omitting the main verb, *is*, results in a sentence fragment.
- E** These changes result in a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is B.

89. Salt deposits and moisture threaten to destroy the Mohenjo-Daro excavation in Pakistan, the site of an ancient civilization that flourished at the same time as the civilizations in the Nile Delta and the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.

- (A) that flourished at the same time as the civilizations
- (B) that had flourished at the same time as had the civilizations
- (C) that flourished at the same time those had
- (D) flourishing at the same time as those did
- (E) flourishing at the same time as those were

Verb form; Agreement

The underlined portion of the sentence is a relative clause that describes *an ancient civilization*; the clause correctly uses the simple past tense, *flourished*, to describe civilizations that existed simultaneously.

- A Correct.** In this sentence, the relative clause correctly uses the simple past tense.
- B** Use of the past perfect, *had flourished*, is incorrect because it indicates a time prior to another action; the second *had* is redundant and unnecessary.
- C** Plural pronoun *those* cannot refer to the singular *civilization* and thus lacks a referent; *as* is missing but necessary; *had* is the wrong verb tense.
- D** Plural pronoun *those* cannot refer to the singular *civilization* and thus lacks a referent; *did* is awkward and unnecessary.
- E** Plural pronoun *those* cannot refer to the singular *civilization* and thus lacks a referent; *were* is awkward and unnecessary.

The correct answer is A.

90. The results of the company's cost-cutting measures are evident in its profits, which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell over the last two years.

- (A) which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell
- (B) which had increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it had fallen
- (C) which have increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after falling
- (D) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after falling
- (E) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after having fallen

Verb form; Agreement; Idiom

This sentence describes two sequentially ordered indicators by which the results of a company's cost-cutting measures can be seen. The first indicator to be identified, a 5 percent increase in profits, occurred after the indicator mentioned next. The sentence therefore needs to clarify the sequence by presenting the first-identified indicator in a clause with a verb tense that indicates a later time period than the verb tense in the clause presenting the second-identified indicator. The subject of the relative clause, *which*, refers to the plural noun *profits*, so subsequent pronouns referring to these profits must also be plural.

- A** The verb tenses do not distinguish between the times at which these indicators occurred; the singular *it* does not agree with the plural *profits*.
- B** The verb tenses do not distinguish between the times when the indicators occurred; the singular *it* does not agree with the plural *profits*.
- C Correct.** The verb tenses clearly indicate the sequence of events.
- D** It is not clear what connection is being described by *with*; the prepositional phrase makes the sentence wordy and unclear.
- E** It is not clear what connection is being described by *with*; the prepositional phrase makes the sentence wordy and unclear.

The correct answer is C.

91. In an effort to reduce their inventories, Italian vintners have cut prices; their wines have been priced to sell, and they are.

- (A) have been priced to sell, and they are
- (B) are priced to sell, and they have
- (C) are priced to sell, and they do
- (D) are being priced to sell, and have
- (E) had been priced to sell, and they have

Verb form

In the underlined segment, the second verb does not need to repeat the word *sell* because it is understood from the previous verb phrase *priced to sell*. However, the second verb must be correctly conjugated with the understood *sell*. *They are sell* is not a correct verb form; *they do sell* is correct.

- A *They are* would require *selling* to complete it, not *sell*.
- B *They have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*.
- C **Correct.** This sentence properly uses *they do* in place of *they do sell*, a grammatically correct verb.
- D *Have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*; omitting the subject *they* requires that the comma be omitted as well.
- E *They have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*; the past-perfect *had been priced* suggests illogically that the wines were already *priced to sell* before the vintners cut prices; moreover, since the past-perfect tense indicates that one event in the past occurred prior to another event in the past, the past-tense *did* would be required rather than the present-tense *have*.

The correct answer is C.

92. Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted in the stride-piano tradition of Willie (The Lion) Smith and Duke Ellington, yet in many ways he stood apart from the mainstream jazz repertory.

- (A) Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted

- (B) Thelonious Monk, the jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work that was rooted both
- (C) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk, who produced a body of work rooted
- (D) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work that was rooted
- (E) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work rooted both

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The subject of the sentence is *Thelonious Monk*, and the sentence tells about two things that he did: *produced* and *stood apart*. The work he produced was rooted in the mainstream (*stride piano*) jazz tradition, yet at the same time, he deviated from this tradition. The use of a relative clause (*who was a jazz pianist ...*) or an appositive (*the jazz pianist ...*) introduces unnecessary wordiness and grammatical complexity. Since only one point is being made about Monk's body of work, the appearance of the word *both* in the clause presenting the claim about Monk's work is deceptive as well as grammatically incorrect.

- A The relative clause introduces wordiness and confusion.
- B The appositive introduces wordiness and unnecessary grammatical complexity.
- C The sentence is a fragment because the main subject, *Thelonious Monk*, has no verb.
- D **Correct.** The sentence concisely identifies Thelonious Monk and expresses the single point about his work without unnecessary or misleading words.
- E The appearance of *both* is misleading, since only one point is being made about where Monk's musical roots are located.

The correct answer is D.

93. Nobody knows exactly how many languages there are in the world, partly because of the difficulty of distinguishing between a language and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found about five thousand.

- (A) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found

- (B) and the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried counting typically finding
- (C) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried counting it typically find
- (D) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, but those who tried to count them typically found
- (E) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried to count typically finding

Agreement; Idiom

This sentence first introduces a condition that makes it difficult to count languages and then, with the conjunction *but*, introduces the topic of those who defy these difficulties and try to count the world's languages anyway. Connecting these two parts of the sentence with *but* indicates that the second clause of the sentence is counter to expectation. The challenges of the task are explained using the example of a single language and its many sublanguages or dialects. When this example is referred to with a pronoun, the pronoun should be singular; when the languages being counted are referred to with a pronoun, this pronoun must be plural.

- A **Correct.** The pronoun *it* agrees in number to its singular antecedent, and *but* indicates that the idea expressed in the final clause defies expectations.
- B The plural pronoun *them* incorrectly refers to the singular antecedent *language*; connecting the two clauses with the preposition *with* loses the sense that counting languages despite the difficulties defies expectations.
- C The second appearance of *it*, referring to world languages, is incorrect because it does not agree in number with *languages*.
- D The conjunction *or* is incorrect—the idiomatic expression is *distinguishing between x and y*; the plural pronoun *them* does not agree with the singular antecedent *language*.
- E The plural pronoun *them* incorrectly refers to the singular antecedent, *language*; *with* is an imprecise connector for the two clauses, losing the *counter-to-expectation* relationship between them.

The correct answer is A.

94. Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were last year.

- (A) Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were
- (B) Heating-oil prices are expected to rise higher this year over last because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
- (C) Expectations are for heating-oil prices to be higher this year than last year's because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
- (D) It is the expectation that heating-oil prices will be higher for this year over last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil now than what they were
- (E) It is expected that heating-oil prices will rise higher this year than last year's because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

The sentence connects a comparison between this year's and last year's heating-oil prices with a comparison between this year's and last year's crude-oil prices. The most efficient, parallel expression of those comparisons is to use two comparative expressions, *higher than* and *more than*.

- A **Correct.** This sentence expresses the comparison in succinct, parallel phrases.
- B The comparative form, *higher*, anticipates the comparative term *than*, not *over*; in the second clause, the comparative terms *more than* should immediately follow *\$5 a barrel*.
- C *Expectations are for ...* is an unnecessarily wordy and indirect expression; the possessive *year's* is not parallel with the adverbial phrase *this year*.
- D *It is the expectation that ...* is wordy and awkward; *for* and *what* are unnecessary.
- E *It is expected that ...* is wordy and awkward; the possessive *last year's* does not parallel the adverbial phrase *this year*.

The correct answer is A.

95. One of the primary distinctions between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but in our ability to extend knowledge gained in one context to new and different ones.

- (A) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but
- (B) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill but instead
- (C) between our intelligence and that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill as
- (D) our intelligence has from that of other primates may lie not in any specific skill as
- (E) of our intelligence to that of other primates may lay not in any specific skill but

Diction; Idiom

When using the term *distinction* to indicate difference, the correct preposition to use is *between*. In this sentence, the distinction *may lie* in a certain ability that humans do not share with other primates. The verb *may lay* is transitive, requiring a direct object.

- A *With* is the incorrect comparative term to follow *distinctions between*; *lay* is the incorrect verb.
- B *With* is the incorrect comparative term to follow *distinctions between*.
- C **Correct.** The preposition *between* and the intransitive verb *may lie* are correct in this sentence.
- D *From* is the incorrect preposition to use with *distinction*; without *so much*, which is used in (C), *as* seems to introduce a comparison for *specific skill* rather than a distinction.
- E *Of* is the incorrect preposition to use with *distinction*, and *to* is an incorrect comparative term; *lay* is the incorrect verb.

The correct answer is C.

96. Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.

- (A) Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.
- (B) Although named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, Clovis points are spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces and have been found all over North America.
- (C) Named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932, Clovis points, spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto the faces, have been found all over North America.
- (D) Spear points with longitudinal grooves that are chipped onto the faces, Clovis points, even though named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, but were found all over North America.
- (E) While Clovis points are spear points whose faces have longitudinal grooves chipped into them, they have been found all over North America, and named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932.

Verb form; Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

Even though, *although*, and *while* introduce clauses that appear to be logically incompatible but in fact are not. In this sentence, the apparent incompatibility that must be clearly expressed is that although the spear points are named for a particular place in New Mexico, they are in fact found throughout North America. Because their discovery took place in 1932 and is not ongoing, the correct verb tense is simple past, not present perfect.

- A Correct.** The *even though* clause expresses clearly that the seeming incompatibility is between where the spear points have been found (*all over North America*) and the naming of the spear points for a single site in New Mexico.
- B** The sentence structure indicates that the expected incompatibility is between the geographically based name of the points and their physical properties, which makes no sense; *where discovered* is missing a subject—the correct form is *where they were first discovered*.
- C** *Have been first discovered* is the wrong tense, since the discovery is a discrete event completed in the past.
- D** The sequence of information in this sentence is confusing; *even though* and *but* both introduce information that is contrary to expectation, so to use them both to describe a single apparent contradiction is redundant and nonsensical.
- E** *While* introduces a description of Clovis points and suggests that this appears incompatible with their appearance all over North America, which makes no sense; *have been first discovered* is the wrong tense.

The correct answer is A.

97. Some anthropologists believe that the genetic homogeneity evident in the world's people is the result of a "population bottleneck"—at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event, greatly reducing their numbers and thus our genetic variation.
- (A) at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event, greatly reducing their numbers
- (B) that at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event that greatly reduced their numbers
- (C) that some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event so that their numbers were greatly reduced,
- (D) some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event from which their numbers were greatly reduced

- (E) some time in the past, that our ancestors suffered an event so as to reduce their numbers greatly,

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The underlined part of this sentence is an explanatory rewording of the clause that follows *believe*. *Scientists believe that X*—[in other words,] *that Y*. In this construction, X and Y are parallel clauses.

- A** The omission of *that* after the dash makes the function of the final clause unclear. The structure makes that clause appear to be an awkward and rhetorically puzzling separate assertion that the writer has appended to the prior claim about what the anthropologists believe. The agent or cause of *reducing* is unclear.
- B Correct.** Repetition of *that* effectively signals the paraphrasing of the belief.
- C** The preposition *at* before *some time* is missing; without *at* the adverb *sometime* would be needed instead of this two-word noun phrase. The modifier of *event* is expressed with a wordy passive construction, which destroys the parallelism between it and what follows.
- D** Repetition of *that* signals the paraphrasing of the belief and is therefore needed. The preposition *at* before *some time* is missing. The modifier of *event* is expressed with a wordy passive construction, which destroys the parallelism between it and what follows.
- E** *That* is repeated in the paraphrase, but in the wrong place. A possible, and absurd, reading of this version is that our ancestors suffered an event in order to willfully reduce their own numbers and thus our genetic variation.

The correct answer is B.

98. Ranked as one of the most important of Europe's young playwrights, Franz Xaver Kroetz has written 40 plays; his works—translated into more than 30 languages—are produced more often than any contemporary German dramatist.

- (A) than any
- (B) than any other
- (C) than are any
- (D) than those of any other
- (E) as are those of any

Logical predication

The original sentence says Kroetz's *works* ... *are produced more often than any* ... *dramatist*. A *dramatist* cannot be *produced* and cannot be compared to *works*. Kroetz's *works* must be compared to *works* of other dramatists: *Kroetz's works ... are produced more often than those* (works) *of any other dramatist*.

- A Illogical comparison between *works* and *dramatist*.
- B Illogical comparison between *works* and *any other dramatist*.
- C Illogical comparison between *works* and *dramatist*.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, Kroetz's *works* are compared to *those* (the pronoun referring to *works*) of other dramatists.
- E *More often* must be completed by *than*, not *as*; the phrase *those of any* illogically includes Kroetz's works.

The correct answer is D.

99. The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being so far away from Earth that their apparent positions in the sky do not change enough for their movement to be observed during a single human lifetime.

- (A) The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being
- (B) Like the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are

- (C) Although like the planets the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, yet
- (D) As the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are
- (E) The stars are in motion like the planets, some of which at tremendous speeds are in motion but

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The first part of the original sentence intends to compare stars and planets; the comparison would be more effective at the beginning of the sentence: *Like the planets, the stars*. This alternative construction would lead the reader to expect the verb *are* immediately following the subject, and then the completion of the clause, *in motion*. The modifying phrase, *some of them at tremendous speeds*, is best placed after *motion*. This whole construction, *Like the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds*, is a main clause and must be followed by a comma before a coordinating conjunction (such as *yet* or *but*) introduces a second main clause. The second clause must have a subject and a verb; *being* is neither and must be replaced with *they are*.

- A Placements of the modifying phrase and the comparison are awkward and ineffective; *being* provides neither a subject nor a verb for the second main clause.
- B **Correct.** The comparison is clear and effective in this sentence; the second clause includes a subject and a verb.
- C Both *although* and *yet* indicate contrast, so only one of them may be used; wordy, awkward phrasing leads to an ungrammatical construction that lacks a subject and verb for the second clause.
- D The preposition *like* must be used for a comparison of two nouns; the subordinating conjunction *as* would need to introduce a subordinate clause.
- E Placement of *like the planets* is awkward; *some of which* is awkward and ambiguous; *are in motion* is said twice; subject and verb of the second clause are omitted.

The correct answer is B.

100. Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.

- (A) Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.
- (B) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that worked well in the past, makes missing signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting ones likely when they do appear.
- (C) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action is likely to miss or misinterpret signs of incipient trouble when they do appear, especially if it has worked well in the past.
- (D) Executives' being heavily committed to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes them likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting them when they do appear.
- (E) Being heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that has worked well in the past, is likely to make an executive miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence explains that an executive who is blindly committed to a proven course of action is likely to overlook or misinterpret indicators that the plan may no longer be working. The sentence needs to make clear *who* may misinterpret these indicators.

- A The passive construction causes the sentence to be wordy and confusing; the reference for *it* is ambiguous, leaving the reader with questions about who or what is likely to miss these signs.
- B The sentence structure indicates that the *executive*, not his or her strategy, causes signs to be overlooked; the modifier *when they do appear* is misplaced.
- C The reference for the pronoun *it* is unclear because many nouns have intervened between the appearance of the logical referent (*course of action*) and *it*.

D *Misinterpreting* should be an infinitive verb form to parallel *miss*; the phrasing throughout the sentence is wordy and awkward.

E **Correct.** The grammatical structure of this sentence and the appropriate placement of modifiers expresses the meaning clearly and concisely.

The correct answer is E.

101. As rainfall began to decrease in the Southwest about the middle of the twelfth century, most of the Monument Valley Anasazi abandoned their homes to join other clans whose access to water was less limited.

- (A) whose access to water was less limited
- (B) where there was access to water that was less limited
- (C) where they had less limited water access
- (D) with less limitations on water access
- (E) having less limitations to water access

Diction; Logical predication

In the original sentence, the underlined clause provides a clear, correct, and succinct comparison, explaining the reason for the migration. The possessive pronoun *whose* correctly refers to its immediate antecedent, *clans*, and modifies *access*. For those other clans, access to water was *less limited* than it was for the Anasazi.

- A **Correct.** This sentence uses a clear, concise clause that correctly connects *access to water* with *clans* by using the possessive pronoun *whose*.
- B *Where there was ... that was* is awkward, wordy, and redundant.
- C *They* is ambiguous and might refer to either the *Anasazi* or *other clans*; *less limited water access* is awkward.
- D *Limitations* is a countable quantity, so it must be modified by *fewer*, not *less*.
- E *Limitations* is a countable quantity, so it must be modified by *fewer*, not *less*.

The correct answer is A.

102. Yellow jackets number among the 900 or so species of the world's social wasps, wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of females—the queen and her sterile female workers.

- (A) wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of
- (B) wasps that live in a highly cooperative and organized society consisting almost entirely of
- (C) which means they live in a highly cooperative and organized society, almost all
- (D) which means that their society is highly cooperative, organized, and it is almost entirely
- (E) living in a society that is highly cooperative, organized, and it consists of almost all

Idiom; Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence identifies yellow jackets as one of 900 types of social wasps and provides an explanation of the term *social wasps*. In this explanation, the society or population—not the individual wasps themselves—consists almost entirely of females. The three descriptors of social wasps (*cooperative*, *organized*, and *consisting almost entirely of females*) are most effectively expressed in parallel structures.

- A *They*, referring to wasps, is an incorrect subject for *consist*.
- B **Correct.** The three descriptors of the wasp society are in parallel form, and *consisting* properly modifies *society*.
- C The sentence structure makes it unclear what *almost all females* describes.
- D *And it is ...* violates the parallelism of the three descriptors of social wasps.
- E *And it consists ...* violates the parallelism of the three descriptors.

The correct answer is B.

103. El Niño, the periodic abnormal warming of the sea surface off Peru, a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated in the western Pacific to flow back to the east.

- (A) a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated
- (B) a phenomenon where changes in the ocean and atmosphere are combining to allow the warm water that is accumulating
- (C) a phenomenon in which ocean and atmosphere changes combine and which allows the warm water that is accumulated
- (D) is a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine to allow the warm water that has accumulated
- (E) is a phenomenon where ocean and atmosphere changes are combining and allow the warm water accumulating

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

This accumulation of phrases and clauses results in a sentence fragment; there is no main verb. This problem is easily solved by inserting the verb to be: *El Niño ... is a phenomenon...* The clause defining *phenomenon* is clear (*in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine*), but the subsequent phrase, *allowing ...* is not. If the participial phrase were to modify the previous clause, a comma would have to be inserted between *combine* and *allowing*. A better choice would be to follow *combine* with *to allow*, showing purpose. In this sense, the environmental changes *combine* (intransitive) in order to allow the water to flow back east.

- A Lacking a main verb, this construction is a sentence fragment; *allowing* should be replaced by *to allow*.
- B This construction is a sentence fragment; present progressive verb form (*are combining*, *is accumulating*) indicates action in progress, which does not accurately describe a periodically occurring phenomenon.
- C This construction is a sentence fragment; making a separate clause *and which allows ...* prevents the relationships from being easily understood.
- D **Correct.** The addition of *is* completes the sentence; *combine to allow* shows the purpose of the changes.
- E *Where* cannot correctly refer to *phenomenon*; *are combining* is the wrong verb form; the relationships among the parts of the sentence are unclear.

The correct answer is D.

104. Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, capitalized on her keen observation and love of the natural world.

- (A) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives,
- (B) In her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
- (C) In her book illustrations, which she carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
- (D) Carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations
- (E) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinated them with her narratives and

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence awkwardly presents two phrases intended to modify *Beatrix Potter* and loses the clarity and logic of the meaning. In the original sentence, these modifiers sound choppy and create too much separation between the subject, *Beatrix Potter*, and the verb *capitalized*. Beginning the sentence with *In her book illustrations* and following that phrase with the relative clause *which she carefully coordinated with her narratives* allows the subject, *Beatrix Potter*, to be united with the verb, *capitalized*, for a stronger main clause.

- A The participial phrase does not clearly modify the noun in the preceding phrase; use of the present progressive form of the verb confuses the sequence of time with respect to the past tense of the main verb *capitalized*.
- B Phrase *carefully coordinating* ... illogically modifies the noun that immediately precedes it: *book illustrations*; Potter, not the illustrations, did the coordinating.
- C **Correct.** The correct placement of the modifying elements makes this sentence easier to understand; the use of *which* clearly links the two elements.
- D *Carefully coordinated* ... absurdly modifies *Beatrix Potter* rather than *her illustrations*.
- E The participial phrase does not clearly modify *book illustrations*; the relationships among the parts of the sentence are unclear.

The correct answer is C.

105. Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is precisely the opposite, a tool for communicating with a large, public audience.

- (A) Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is
- (B) Marconi conceived of the radio as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, but which is
- (C) Marconi conceived of the radio as a tool for private conversation that could substitute for the telephone; instead, it has become
- (D) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a tool for private conversation, a substitute for the telephone, which has become
- (E) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, other than what it is,

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

The main point of this sentence is to explain that while Marconi felt the radio would substitute for the phone as an instrument of private communication, in fact it has become an instrument of mass communication. It is less wordy to use *Marconi* as the subject of the active verb *conceived* than to use the subject *conception* with the static verb *was*. The pronoun *it* positioned as the subject of the final verb *has become* refers back to *radio*. Versions of the sentence that use the relative pronoun *which* indicate that the telephone has become a mass medium.

- A The nominalized subject, *conception*, leads to a wordy and awkward sentence.
- B The reference for the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous; the sentence as a whole is awkward.
- C **Correct.** An active verb makes the first clause more concise; *it* in the second clause clearly refers to *the radio*.
- D *Conceived of* ... should be followed by *as* rather than *to be*.
- E *Conceived of* ... should be followed by *as* rather than *to be*; *other than what it is* is awkward, wordy, and redundant, overlapping the meaning of *precisely the opposite*. ...

The correct answer is C.

106. Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, is finding uses in medicine, archaeology, and criminology.

- (A) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
- (B) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, having the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission
- (C) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
- (D) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying it,
- (E) A technique that was originally developed for detecting air pollutants and has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying the substance, called proton-induced X-ray emission,

Rhetorical construction

The original sentence successfully avoids the problems that may occur in a long sentence with multiple modifiers. The sentence opens with the modifier *originally developed for detecting air pollutants*. This participial phrase is immediately followed by the word *technique* that it modifies; *technique* is in turn followed by the phrase *called proton-induced X-ray emission*. Finally, the nonrestrictive clause *which ... destroying it* is correctly placed next to *emission* and set off from the rest of the sentence by a pair of commas.

- A Correct.** The modifiers are all correctly placed and punctuated; the meaning is clear.
- B** Placement of two long modifiers at the beginning of the sentence is awkward and makes it difficult to locate the subject; second modifier (*having...*) actually modifies the first modifier.

- C** *Called proton-induced X-ray emission* should be placed next to *a technique* and should not be set off by commas; relative clause introduced by *which* incorrectly and illogically modifies *emission*.
- D** *Called proton-induced X-ray emission* should be placed next to *a technique* and should not be set off by commas; relative clause introduced by *which* incorrectly and illogically modifies *emission*; *has the ability to* is wordy.
- E** *Called proton-induced X-ray emission* should be placed next to *a technique* and should not be set off by commas; *has the ability to* is wordy.

The correct answer is A.

107. 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.

Agreement; Logical predication

The emphatic construction *it is X that does Y* (as in the phrase *it is Jane who knows the answer*) should be used only when there is a compelling reason to emphasize the doer of the action. In this sentence, the emphatic construction is used without good reason.

- A This sentence uses the emphatic structure *it is ... that* without justification. The singular verb *makes* violates the agreement within the structure. The verb *makes* should agree with the notional subject (*the fixed costs*), not with the pronoun *it*.
- B Correct.** This answer choice clearly and succinctly compares the two types of costs.
- C In addition to using the more cumbersome emphatic structure, this version violates the agreement within the structure. The verb should agree with the notional subject (*the fixed costs*), not with the pronoun *it*.
- D The preposition *for* is redundant in comparing the two objects of *run*. Since it is not clear what *stemming ...* refers to, this is a dangling modifier.
- E The passive construction *electricity ... is made more expensive because of ...* is wordy and cumbersome. The preposition *for* is necessary in the comparison of the costs.

The correct answer is B.

108. Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.

- (A) Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- (B) Authoritative parents who are more likely than permissive parents to have adolescent children that are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- (C) Children of authoritative parents, rather than permissive parents, are the more likely to be self-confident, have a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as adolescents.

- (D) Children whose parents are authoritative rather than being permissive, are more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and be responsibly independent when they are an adolescent.
- (E) Rather than permissive parents, the children of authoritative parents are the more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as an adolescent.

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The sentence compares authoritative parents to permissive parents in terms of the kinds of adolescent children they are likely to have. Versions of the sentence that compare parents to children are nonsensical. The three characteristics most likely exemplified by children of authoritative parents should be presented in parallel structure.

- A Correct.** The sentence effectively compares authoritative parents to permissive parents and expresses the characteristics of the children in parallel form.
- B The sentence is a fragment, since the main subject, *authoritative parents*, has no verb.
- C To preserve parallelism, the infinitive marker *to* should appear only before the first verb in the series OR it should appear before all three verbs; the sentence seems to be comparing children and parents.
- D The word *being* destroys the parallelism between *authoritative* and *permissive*; the single predicate noun *adolescent* does not agree with the plural subject *they*.
- E This sentence unintentionally compares children and parents.

The correct answer is A.

109. Among the objects found in the excavated temple were small terra-cotta effigies left by supplicants who were either asking the goddess Bona Dea's aid in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help.

- (A) in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help
- (B) in healing physical and mental ills and to thank her for helping
- (C) in healing physical and mental ills, and thanking her for helping
- (D) to heal physical and mental ills or to thank her for such help
- (E) to heal physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help

Parallelism; Idiom

This correct sentence uses parallel structure to explain that *supplicants were either asking ... or thanking*. The correlative pair *either/or* is correctly used since each element is followed by the same part of speech: *either asking ... or thanking*. The pair of correlative conjunctions *either ... or* always work together; *either* may only be followed by *or*. The noun *aid* is correctly followed by *in healing* rather than by the infinitive *to heal*.

- A Correct.** The original sentence uses parallel structure to make its point; the idioms are correctly used.
- B** *And* is incorrect following *either*, and its use changes the meaning of the sentence; *to thank* is not parallel to *asking*; *for helping* is awkward.
- C** No comma should be used following *ills*; *and* is incorrect following *either*, and its use changes the meaning of the sentence; *for helping* is awkward.
- D** *To heal* is incorrect following *aid*; *to thank* is not parallel to *asking*.
- E** *To heal* is incorrect following *aid*.

The correct answer is A.

110. Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of *The Messenger* were two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.

- (A) Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of *The Messenger* were two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.
- (B) Published in Harlem, two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, were the owner and editor of *The Messenger*.
- (C) Published in Harlem, *The Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists, A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and Chandler Owen.
- (D) *The Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and published in Harlem.
- (E) The owner and editor being two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, *The Messenger* was published in Harlem.

Logical predication; agreement

A modifying phrase must be placed near the word it modifies. Here, the incorrect placement of the modifying phrase *published in Harlem* makes the phrase describe *the owner and editor* when it should describe *The Messenger*. The use of the singular *owner and editor* is puzzling: did one journalist own and the other edit? Or did they jointly own and edit? It is also unclear which of the two journalists is described in the clause beginning *who*.

- A** *Published in Harlem* incorrectly modifies *the owner and editor*; references are unclear.
- B** *Published in Harlem* incorrectly modifies *two young journalists*; references are unclear.
- C Correct.** In this sentence, the modifier correctly describes *The Messenger*; the verbs indicate that both journalists played both roles; and the relative clause clearly shows Randolph, not Owen, as the owner of the reputation.
- D** The relative clause (*who ... leader*) lacks a clear antecedent; placement of *published in Harlem* is awkward and unclear.
- E** *Being* introduces an awkward construction; the relative clause (*who ... leader*) does not have a clear antecedent.

The correct answer is C.

111. A mutual fund having billions of dollars in assets will typically invest that money in hundreds of companies, rarely holding more than one percent of the shares of any particular corporation.

- (A) companies, rarely holding more than one percent
- (B) companies, and it is rare to hold at least one percent or more
- (C) companies and rarely do they hold more than one percent
- (D) companies, so that they rarely hold more than one percent
- (E) companies; rarely do they hold one percent or more

Agreement; Logical predication

The participial phrase starting with *rarely holding* is predicated of the main subject *a mutual fund*. It elaborates on the effect of the main clause verb: since a mutual fund invests in hundreds of companies, it rarely holds more than one percent in any particular corporation.

- A Correct.** The participle *holding* in the embedded clause correctly refers to *a mutual fund*. It also correctly expresses the cause-and-effect relationship between investing in many companies and holding little in each company.
- B** The antecedent of *it is rare to hold* is not clear. The use of *it is rare* instead of *rarely* could be misleading.
- C** The use of *and* between the clauses makes them both main clauses. Thus, the cause-and-effect relationship between investing and holding is lost. The referent of *they* is unclear. It makes no sense to suppose that it refers to the hundreds of companies. Since it presumably refers to *a mutual fund*, it should be singular.
- D** The pronoun *they* refers to *a mutual fund* and thus should be singular.
- E** The pronoun *they* refers to *a mutual fund* and thus should be singular.

The correct answer is A.

112. Construction of the Roman Colosseum, which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, was completed a decade later, during the reign of Titus, who opened the Colosseum with a one-hundred-day cycle of religious pageants, gladiatorial games, and spectacles.

- (A) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian,
- (B) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and
- (C) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and
- (D) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater and begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian it
- (E) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, which was begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The main subject of the sentence is *Construction*, and it has two main verbs: *began* and *was completed*. These two verbs should be connected by the conjunction *and* to preserve their equal grammatical status. Both verbs should be in simple past tense.

- A** The conjunction is missing before the second main verb, *was completed*.
- B** *Begun* is the wrong verb form.
- C Correct.** The two verbs of the main clause are in simple past tense and are joined with *and*.
- D** There is no need to use the pronoun *it* as the subject of *was completed*, because *Roman Colosseum* (modified by phrases describing its name and the time it was begun) already serves as the subject of the final verb.
- E** The appearance of the relative pronoun as the subject of the main verbs deprives the term *construction* of a verb and makes this sentence a fragment.

The correct answer is C.

113. As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.

- (A) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.
- (B) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind as an adult.
- (C) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision would be rated about 20/500; qualifying it to be legally blind if an adult.
- (D) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500; an adult with such vision would be deemed legally blind.
- (E) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision, which would be deemed legally blind for an adult, would be rated about 20/500.

Grammatical construction

This sentence fails to convey its meaning because its construction is faulty. It begins with a subordinate clause, whose subject is *a baby*; the subject of the main clause, *it* appears to refer back to *baby*. However, reading the main clause reveals that *it* is intended to refer to the *sense of vision* the first time it is used and to the *baby* the second time. The whole sentence must be revised, and the relationships between the two parts of the sentence must be clarified.

- A Repeated use of *it* creates confusion because the referent is not clear.
- B The final phrase is awkwardly and ambiguously attached to the sentence.
- C The use of a semicolon instead of a comma creates a sentence fragment.
- D **Correct.** One independent clause describes a baby's vision, the other an adult's; the two independent but linked main clauses are correctly separated with a semicolon in this version of the sentence.
- E Subordinate clause beginning with *which* is awkward and ambiguous.

The correct answer is D.

114. Starfish, with anywhere from five to eight arms, have a strong regenerative ability, and if one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and growing an extra one or two.

- (A) one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and
- (B) one arm is lost it is quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating and
- (C) they lose one arm they quickly replace it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating,
- (D) they lose one arm they are quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating,
- (E) they lose one arm it is quickly replaced, sometimes with the animal overcompensating,

Agreement; Idiom

In a conditional sentence *if X, (then) Y*, rhetorical flow is enhanced by the two clauses sharing the same structure. If one clause is passive, the other should be passive; if one clause is active, the other should be active, too.

- A The conditional clause has a passive verb, while the result clause has an active verb. The pronoun *it* should be plural since it refers to *starfish*. We know that *starfish* is plural in this sentence because it agrees with *have* in the main clause.
- B **Correct.** The conditional structure is clear and correct.
- C This answer choice allows the unintended reading that the animal replaces the missing arm by overcompensating. The logical connection between *overcompensating* and *growing* is unclear.
- D The conditional clause has an active verb, while the result clause has a passive verb. The second *they* should refer to *arm*, so the agreement is not correct. The logical connection between *overcompensating* and *growing* is unclear.
- E The conditional clause has an active verb, while the result clause has a passive verb. The logical connection between *overcompensating* and *growing* is unclear.

The correct answer is B.

115. Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated international disputes over uninhabited islands.

- (A) Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated
- (B) Because the new maritime code provides that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, it has already stimulated
- (C) Even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, already stimulating
- (D) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, this has already stimulated
- (E) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, which is already stimulating

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

In this sentence, the *there are ... that ...* construction contributes nothing more than unnecessary words. The sentence needs to make clear whether *provisions* or *code* is the subject of the main verb *stimulated*.

- A The *there are ... that ...* construction is unnecessarily wordy; in the predicate nominative instead of the subject position, *provisions* is not an obvious referent for the pronoun *they*.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, *the new maritime code* is clearly the antecedent of *it* in the main clause and thus the subject of *has already stimulated*.
- C *Under provisions of the new maritime code* is a misplaced modifier, seeming to describe *sea areas*; the sentence does not make clear what is *stimulating ... disputes*.
- D The referent of *this* is unclear.

- E The sentence is a fragment, opening with a dependent clause (*Because ... code*) and concluding with a relative clause, but lacking a main, independent clause.

The correct answer is B.

116. The original building and loan associations were organized as limited life funds, whose members made monthly payments on their share subscriptions, then taking turns drawing on the funds for home mortgages.

- (A) subscriptions, then taking turns drawing
- (B) subscriptions, and then taking turns drawing
- (C) subscriptions and then took turns drawing
- (D) subscriptions and then took turns, they drew
- (E) subscriptions and then drew, taking turns

Verb form; Parallelism

The *members* performed a sequence of two actions: first they *made monthly payments ...* and then *took turns drawing*. The two actions must be expressed by the parallel past tense verbs *made* and *took*. The substitution of *taking* for *took* disrupts the parallelism and makes the sentence hard to understand.

- A The participle *taking* is not parallel to the verb *made*.
- B Adding *and* does not solve the lack of parallelism.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, the second verb, *took*, is parallel to the first verb, *made*; the two verbs are correctly joined by *and* as compound verbs with the same subject, *members*.
- D Illogical construction creates a run-on sentence.
- E Construction is illogical, failing to show what the members *drew*; the final phrase makes no sense.

The correct answer is C.

117. Gall's hypothesis of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today.
- (A) of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 - (B) of different mental functions that are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 - (C) that different mental functions are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 - (D) which is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
 - (E) which is widely accepted today is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain

Grammatical construction

Gall's hypothesis is contained in the clause *that different mental functions are localized in different parts of the brain* (noun + marker *that* + content clause). A series of phrases provides neither the same clarity nor grammatical correctness.

- A *Of there being* is not a precise expression; a clause identifying Gall's hypothesis is needed: *that* introduces a clause that complements the noun *hypothesis*.
- B This construction distorts meaning by separating parts of the description.
- C **Correct.** This sentence uses a clause that identifies Gall's hypothesis clearly and correctly.
- D *Which is* and *there are* introduce a wordy and awkward construction.
- E *Which is widely accepted today* implies that Gall's other theories are not accepted today, distorting the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is C.

118. Mauritius was a British colony for almost 200 years, excepting for the domains of administration and teaching, the English language was never really spoken on the island.

- (A) excepting for
- (B) except in
- (C) but except in
- (D) but excepting for
- (E) with the exception of

Idiom; Grammatical construction

This two-clause sentence describes an apparent incompatibility: as a British colony, Mauritius might be expected to be English-speaking, but in fact it was not. To describe this apparent contradiction and to avoid a comma splice, the clauses should be joined by the conjunction *but*. *Domains* describes places *in* which English is spoken; *for* is the incorrect preposition. *Excepting* is not idiomatic English in this case.

- A The lack of a conjunction causes a comma splice; *excepting for* is non-idiomatic.
- B The lack of a conjunction causes a comma splice.
- C **Correct.** The two independent clauses are separated by *but*, and *except in* is an appropriate idiom.
- D *Excepting for* is non-idiomatic.
- E The lack of a conjunction causes a comma splice.

The correct answer is C.

119. George Sand (Aurore Lucile Dupin) was one of the first European writers to consider the rural poor to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these with sympathy and respect in her novels.

- (A) to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
- (B) should be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
- (C) as being legitimate subjects for literature and portraying them
- (D) as if they were legitimate subjects for literature and portray them
- (E) legitimate subjects for literature and to portray them

Idiom; Diction; Parallelism

When *consider* means *think of* or *believe after careful deliberation*, it does not require *as* or any other expression before the object. The most concise phrase is *to consider the rural poor legitimate subjects for literature*. This phrase should have a parallel in *to portray them with sympathy and respect*. While it is not essential to repeat *to*, the repetition elegantly reinforces the parallelism. The correct pronoun must follow *portray*: Sand portrayed *them*. The pronoun *them* refers to the rural poor and is the direct object. *These* (pl. of *this*) is a demonstrative pronoun, and here it is unclear what it is pointing to as its antecedent: *Subjects* is the nearest plural noun antecedent, but *these* could also point to something not in the sentence, an unknown noun. Only the objective form of the pronoun (*them*) clearly points back to its antecedent *the rural poor*.

- A *To be* is unnecessary; *these* must be replaced by *them*.
- B *Should be* is wordy and requires *that* following *consider*; *these* should be *them*.
- C *As being* is awkward and unnecessary; *portraying* and *to consider* are not parallel.
- D *As if they were* distorts the meaning.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, the correct idiom is used with the verb *consider*; the correct pronoun, *them*, replaces the incorrect *these*; *to consider* and *to portray* are parallel.

The correct answer is E.

120. The World Wildlife Fund has declared that global warming, a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels, will create havoc among migratory birds by altering the environment in ways harmful to their habitats.

- (A) a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels,
- (B) a phenomenon most scientists agree that is caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,
- (C) a phenomenon that most scientists agree is caused by human beings' burning of fossil fuels,
- (D) which most scientists agree on as a phenomenon caused by human beings who burn fossil fuels,
- (E) which most scientists agree to be a phenomenon caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The underlined portion of the sentence is an appositive defining *global warming* as a phenomenon caused by the burning of fossil fuels by humans. Because this appositive intervenes between the subject (*global warming*) and verb (*will create*) of a clause, it should be expressed as clearly and economically as possible so as not to confuse the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- A *To be caused* and *in burning* are wordy, awkward, and indirect.
- B *That is* should immediately follow *phenomenon*, not *agree*.
- C **Correct.** The phrase *human beings' burning* is more economical than constructions with prepositional phrases or relative clauses.
- D The phrasing is wordy and indirect.
- E The phrasing is wordy and the meaning is imprecise; it is not fossil fuels that cause global warming—it is the burning of fossil fuels by humans.

The correct answer is C.

121. New theories propose that catastrophic impacts of asteroids and comets may have caused reversals in the Earth's magnetic field, the onset of ice ages, splitting apart continents 80 million years ago, and great volcanic eruptions.

- (A) splitting apart continents
- (B) the splitting apart of continents
- (C) split apart continents
- (D) continents split apart
- (E) continents that were split apart

Parallelism

This sentence lists four effects of catastrophic impacts; each effect, except the one included in the underlined portion, is given in noun form: *reversals*, *the onset*, *eruptions*. *Splitting* is a verb and thus not parallel to the other nouns in the series; in the second option *splitting* is a noun. *Splitting* may be transformed into a noun by adding the article *the*.

- A *Splitting*, a verb, is not parallel to *reversals*, *the onset*, and *eruptions*, and its role as a member in the series is unclear.
- B **Correct.** *The splitting* is a gerund, or noun form, and is properly used in this sentence; it is parallel to the other nouns.
- C Verb *split* is not parallel to *reversals*, *the onset*, and *eruptions*.
- D If the impacts truly caused continents, the verb *created* would be used, but it makes no sense to say *impacts caused continents* and this phrase is not parallel to the other noun phrases.
- E This option is similar to the previous option: *continents* cannot be said to be *caused*.

The correct answer is B.

122. A firm that specializes in the analysis of handwriting claims from a one-page writing sample that it can assess more than 300 personality traits, including enthusiasm, imagination, and ambition.

- (A) from a one-page writing sample that it can assess
- (B) from a one-page writing sample it has the ability of assessing
- (C) the ability, from a one-page writing sample, of assessing
- (D) to be able, from a one-page writing sample, to assess
- (E) being able to assess, from a one-page writing sample

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

The meaning of this sentence becomes lost in an awkward and ungrammatical construction. The verb *claims* may be followed by one of two correct constructions: *claims that* + a subordinate clause, or *claims* + the infinitive. When the prepositional phrase *from a one-page writing sample* is placed between *claims* and *that*, the result confuses and distorts the meaning by suggesting that the claim is contained in the writing sample. Instead, the firm claims *to be able ... to assess*. The prepositional phrase should be placed between a pair of commas to show clearly that it is additional information not crucial to understanding the sentence.

- A Prepositional phrase following the verb distorts the meaning of the sentence.
- B Placing the prepositional phrase after *claims* distorts meaning; *that* is omitted; *the ability of assessing* is wordy and awkward.
- C *The ability ... of assessing* is wordy and awkward.
- D **Correct.** The correct idiomatic construction (*claims to be able to assess*) is used in this sentence, and the prepositional phrase is set off in a pair of commas to prevent misreading.
- E *Claims ... being able* is not a correct idiom.

The correct answer is D.

123. Sales of wines declined in the late 1980s, but they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease.

- (A) they began to grow again after the 1991 report that linked moderate consumption of alcohol, and particularly of red wine, with a reduced risk of heart disease
- (B) after the 1991 report that linked a reduced risk of heart disease with a moderate alcohol consumption, particularly red wine, they began growing again
- (C) in a 1991 report, moderate alcohol consumption, and particularly of red wine, which was linked with a reduced risk of heart disease, caused them to begin to grow again
- (D) with a reduced risk of heart disease linked in a 1991 report with moderate alcohol consumption, in particular red wine, they began growing again
- (E) a reduced risk of heart disease linked to moderate alcohol consumption in a 1991 report, and in particular red wine, started them growing again

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence explains why a trend of declining wine sales reversed after the publication of a 1991 report suggesting that moderate consumption of red wine correlated with reduced risk of heart disease. The phrase *particularly of red wine* modifies *consumption of alcohol*, and the sentence must make clear that it is *moderate consumption*, not *red wine* that the report links to *reduced risk*.

- A **Correct.** In the second clause, *they* refers correctly to *sales of wines*; the relative clause beginning with *that* clearly indicates that the report *linked moderate consumption ... with a reduced risk*.
- B *Particularly red wine* cannot describe consumption—the preposition *of* is needed; the placement of *they* so far from the position of the antecedent *Sales* makes the sentence awkward and difficult to decode.
- C The clause beginning with *which* refers to *red wine* in this construction, erroneously suggesting that wine rather than *moderate consumption of alcohol* correlates with reduced risk of heart disease; *particularly of red wine* is not parallel to *moderate alcohol consumption*; it needs to follow *moderate consumption of alcohol* to make sense.
- D Without the preposition *of*, the sentence indicates that red wine is a kind of consumption—which makes no sense.
- E The incorrect placement of the modifier *in a 1991 report* suggests that wine is being consumed (albeit in moderation) in the report itself.

The correct answer is A.

124. She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to her native Germany, photographer Lotte Jacobi nevertheless earned a small group of discerning admirers, and her photographs were eventually exhibited in prestigious galleries across the United States.

- (A) She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to
- (B) Being less successful after she had emigrated to New York as compared to
- (C) Less successful after she emigrated to New York than she had been in
- (D) Although she was less successful after emigrating to New York when compared to
- (E) She had been less successful after emigrating to New York than in

Idiom; Grammatical construction; Logical predication

This sentence compares the success Jacobi experienced after moving to New York to the success she had previously experienced in Germany. The phrase *less successful* anticipates the conclusion of the comparison with the phrase *than*. . . . The main subject of the sentence is *photographer Lotte Jacobi*, and the main verb is *earned*. The opening clause *She was less successful* . . . therefore creates a comma splice if the comma is not followed by a conjunction. The most efficient way to incorporate the information about Jacobi's comparative successes in Germany and in New York is to turn this clause into an adjectival phrase describing Jacobi.

- A *Less successful* . . . anticipates *than* rather than *compared to* . . . ; a comma is insufficient to join two independent clauses into a single sentence.
- B *As compared to* is an incorrect way to complete the comparison introduced by *less*; *Being* . . . is unnecessarily wordy and awkward.
- C **Correct.** The idiomatic construction *less successful* . . . *than* is incorporated into an introductory adjectival phrase modifying *Lotte Jacobi*.
- D *When compared to* is an incorrect phrase to complete the comparison introduced by *less*.

- E A comma is insufficient to join two independent clauses into a single sentence; past-perfect tense is misleading, since it refers to Jacobi's experience in New York, which in fact followed her experience in Germany.

The correct answer is C.

125. Today, because of improvements in agricultural technology, the same amount of acreage produces double the apples that it has in 1910.

- (A) double the apples that it has
- (B) twice as many apples as it did
- (C) as much as twice the apples it has
- (D) two times as many apples as there were
- (E) a doubling of the apples that it did

Logical predication; Diction; Verb form

The sentence compares the number of apples produced today with the number of apples produced in 1910. The phrase *double the apples* is not very exact but it could be understood to mean *twice as many* or *as many as*; the verb form *has* confounds the sequence of events and makes the comparison illogical. An action that occurred in 1910 requires a verb in the past tense. The two elements being compared must be grammatically parallel. *The same amount* . . . *produces* is paralleled by *as it did* (*produce* understood). The subjects *amount* and *it* are parallel, as are the verbs *produces* and *did* (*produce*).

- A The comparative construction *as many as* is needed; the verb tense *has* is incorrect with *in 1910*.
- B **Correct.** *As many as* is used for a countable quantity; the two elements being compared are parallel; the verb is in the past tense.
- C *Much* is used where *many* is required; the verb tense *has* is incorrect with *in 1910*.
- D *Two times* is wordy; *there were* is vague because it does not refer to *amount of acreage*.
- E *A doubling of the apples* is awkward and, when joined with *that it did*, suggests doubling the apples themselves, not the amount of apples.

The correct answer is B.

126. The use of lie detectors is based on the assumption that lying produces emotional reactions in an individual that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses.

- (A) that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses
- (B) that creates unconscious physiological responses in turn
- (C) creating, in turn, unconscious physiological responses
- (D) to create, in turn, physiological responses that are unconscious
- (E) who creates unconscious physiological responses in turn

Agreement; Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence describes a cause-and-effect sequence; in the underlined portion of the sentence, the relative pronoun *that* refers to the plural noun *reactions*. The verb in the relative clause must therefore be a plural verb. The causal sequence is most clearly expressed by a relative clause that turns the object *emotional reactions* (from the clause *lying causes emotional reactions in an individual*) into the subject (*that*) of a new clause (*that in turn create unconscious physiological responses*). *In turn* is best placed before the verb of the second relative clause, *create*, to clarify that a chain of events is being described.

- A **Correct.** This construction clearly indicates the causal sequence.
- B The singular verb *creates* does not agree with the subject referenced by the relative pronoun *that* (*reactions*).
- C This construction is less successful at clarifying the chain of events because *creating* seems to refer back to *lying*; if used as a participial, *creating* would have to be preceded by a comma.
- D This construction does not make clear the causal chain of events, because it is unclear which noun *to create* should attach to; the infinitive construction implies intent, which does not really make sense.
- E Because *reactions* is not a person, *who* is the wrong relative pronoun to use.

The correct answer is A.

127. Joan of Arc, a young Frenchwoman who claimed to be divinely inspired, turned the tide of English victories in her country by liberating the city of Orléans and she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne.

- (A) she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
- (B) persuaded Charles VII of France in claiming his throne
- (C) persuading that the throne be claimed by Charles VII of France
- (D) persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
- (E) persuading that Charles VII of France should claim the throne

Parallelism

Because this sentence consists of many parts, including lengthy modifiers (*a young Frenchwoman ...*; *by liberating ...*), it is crucial to make the basic structure of it—the subject and verbs of the main clause—as clear and as concisely expressed as possible. *Joan of Arc* is the subject, *turned* is the first verb of the main clause, and *persuaded* is the second verb; so the sentence should be *Joan ... turned ... and persuaded*. Inserting *she* before the second verb both violates the parallelism and adds an unnecessary word.

- A *Persuaded*, not *she persuaded*, is parallel to *turned*.
- B The idiomatic construction is *persuade x to do y*, not *persuade x in doing y*.
- C Here *persuading* is linked to *liberating*, but even if it were said that Joan did *turn the tide of English victories* by *persuading* Charles to claim the throne, a person cannot be said to *persuade* a clause (*that the throne be claimed*), a person persuades another person or other entity; *be claimed by* is wordy.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, *persuaded* is parallel to *turned*, and the idiomatic construction *persuade x to do y* is used.
- E Parallel form links *persuading* and *liberating* when *persuaded* should be parallel to *turned*; *persuading that x* is not a correct idiom: a person can only persuade another person or other entity.

The correct answer is D.

128. Australian embryologists have found evidence that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving as a kind of snorkel.

- (A) that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving
- (B) that has suggested the elephant descended from an aquatic animal, its trunk originally evolving
- (C) suggesting that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal with its trunk originally evolved
- (D) to suggest that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal and its trunk originally evolved
- (E) to suggest that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal and that its trunk originally evolved

Parallelism; Verb form

The clearest, most economical way of expressing the two things suggested by Australian embryologists' evidence is to format them as relative clauses serving as parallel direct objects of the verb *suggest*. It is awkward and confusing to string together relative clauses: *evidence that suggests that the elephant...* A clearer way of making this connection is to turn the verb *suggests* into a participle modifying *evidence*. The word *descended* is a predicate adjective following the present-tense verb *is* and describing the present-day elephant. The verb *evolved* should be past tense because it describes how the trunk of the elephant *originally* evolved, not how it is evolving today.

- A The string of relative phrases is awkward and confusing; the phrase following the conjunction *and* is not parallel with the relative clause *that the elephant is descended...*
- B The evidence *still* suggests these things about the evolution of the elephant and its trunk, so the present-perfect verb tense is inaccurate.
- C *Had descended* is the wrong verb tense; *with* cannot be followed by an independent clause.

D *Had descended* is the wrong tense; the phrase following the conjunction *and* does not parallel the relative clause that precedes the conjunction.

E **Correct.** The two dependent clauses beginning with *that* are in parallel form and contain verbs in the correct tenses.

The correct answer is E.

129. Cajuns speak a dialect brought to southern Louisiana by the 4,000 Acadians who migrated there in 1755; their language is basically seventeenth-century French to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words.

- (A) to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words
- (B) added to which is English, Spanish, and Italian words
- (C) to which English, Spanish, and Italian words have been added
- (D) with English, Spanish, and Italian words having been added to it
- (E) and, in addition, English, Spanish, and Italian words are added

Agreement; Logical predication

The sentence describes the Cajun language as *seventeenth-century French* and then modifies that description by noting the addition of words from other languages. Since *words* is a plural noun, a plural verb is required. The inverted word order in the original sentence is awkward.

- A The singular *has* does not agree in number with *English, Spanish, and Italian words*; the verb should be the plural *have*; the inversion of the subject and the verb is awkward.
- B Verb must be plural; since the action began in the past, the present perfect form *have been added* is required.
- C **Correct.** The relative clause in this sentence has the correct verb form, and its placement makes it clear that it modifies the noun *French*. The clause also follows normal subject-verb word order.
- D *With* does not concisely modify the noun *French*; *having been added to it* is a wordy expression.

- E Verb tense is incorrect; it is not clear that the construction modifies the noun *French*.

The correct answer is C.

130. 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

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence compares percentages and uses the prepositional phrases *in France* and *in Germany* to distinguish the percentage of energy in each country coming from nuclear power. This information is most efficiently and clearly presented in two clauses joined by the conjunction *whereas*, which signifies a difference between the situations in the two countries. Each clause must identify what the percentage refers to—that is, the portion of the respective country’s energy that comes from nuclear power.

- A *While* is somewhat ambiguous, since it might indicate simultaneity rather than contrast; the referent of *it* is ambiguous, raising questions about just what two things are being compared.
- B This sentence compares 75 percent to Germany; it is not clear what 33 percent refers to.
- C **Correct.** The two clauses joined by *whereas* indicate clearly that the comparison is between the different percentages of energy coming from nuclear power.
- D The use of the definite article *the* makes it seem as though the energy being referred to in this part of the sentence is that of France.
- E This construction is wordy and unclear; the referent of *it* is ambiguous.

The correct answer is C.

131. Although the term “psychopath” is popularly applied to an especially brutal criminal, in psychology it is someone who is apparently incapable of feeling compassion or the pangs of conscience.

- (A) it is someone who is
 (B) it is a person
 (C) they are people who are
 (D) it refers to someone who is
 (E) it is in reference to people

Logical predication; Grammatical construction; Agreement

The intent of the sentence is to define the term “psychopath.” In this sentence, the pronoun *it* refers back to *the term* and seems illogically to refer forward to *someone*. Logically, an inanimate term cannot be *a person* or *someone*. The sentence needs to be reworded so that it is clear that “psychopath” is a term used to define a specific kind of person.

- A This construction illogically asserts that *the term* is a person.
- B This construction illogically asserts that *the term* is a person.
- C Plural pronoun *they* does not agree with the singular noun *the term* and cannot refer to *psychopath*; this construction also asserts that *the term* is a person.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the verb *refers* clearly links the term to a particular kind of person; the alignment of pronouns and antecedents is both logical and grammatical.
- E To be correct, this construction needs a main verb such as *used*; the construction *is used in reference to* is awkward and much wordier than the single word *refers*; the plural *people* should be singular.

The correct answer is D.

132. Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year—they are often green and striped, or have plenty of bumps and bruises—heirlooms are more flavorful and thus in increasing demand.

- (A) Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year
- (B) Although heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
- (C) Although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year
- (D) Grown from seeds saved during the previous year, heirloom tomatoes appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
- (E) Heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins

Rhetorical construction; Grammatical construction

The intended meaning could be communicated more effectively by mentioning heirloom tomatoes as early as possible in the sentence, so that we know that the writer is comparing heirloom tomatoes with supermarket tomatoes. The placement of *heirloom tomatoes* and *heirlooms* makes the sentence ungrammatical.

- A This is ungrammatical. If *heirloom tomatoes* is the subject of *are more flavorful ...* then *heirlooms* has no predicate and is nonsensically superfluous. If *heirlooms* is the subject, *heirloom tomatoes* has no predicate.
- B **Correct.** The noun *heirloom tomatoes* is mentioned early in the sentence, followed by a parenthetical definition, and is the subject of the verb *appear*, and *heirlooms* is the subject of *are*.
- C The noun *heirloom tomatoes* appears too late in the sentence. Parsing is made harder by introducing the pronoun *they* and revealing

its antecedent later in the sentence. The sentence is also ungrammatical. If *heirloom tomatoes* is the subject of *are more flavorful ...* then *heirlooms* has no predicate and is nonsensically superfluous. If *heirlooms* is the subject, *heirloom tomatoes* has no predicate.

- D Beginning the sentence with the explanatory clause *grown from seeds ...* gives it too much importance. It could be construed as the reason why heirloom tomatoes appear less appetizing, which is contrary to the truth. The sentence is also ungrammatical.
- E Rhetorical structure requires that *although* appear in the beginning of the clause to which it pertains. Placing it later necessitates the pronoun *they* with antecedent *heirloom tomatoes*, which is redundant. The sentence is also ungrammatical.

The correct answer is B.

133. Last week local shrimpers held a news conference to take some credit for the resurgence of the rare Kemp's ridley turtle, saying that their compliance with laws requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect adult sea turtles.

- (A) requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect
- (B) requiring turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting
- (C) that require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets protect
- (D) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets are protecting
- (E) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting

Rhetorical construction; Agreement

The subject of the clause introduced by *saying that* is the singular noun *compliance*. This subject requires the singular form of the verb *protect*. The clearest, most economical way to describe the laws in question is to follow the word *laws* with a present participle *requiring*. To use an infinitive, *to require*, seems to indicate that requiring these devices is the objective of the laws, when in fact the objective is to protect the sea turtles.

- A The plural verb *protect* does not agree with the singular subject *compliance*.

- B Correct.** The singular verb *is protecting* agrees with the singular subject *compliance*, and the participial phrase beginning with *requiring* concisely and accurately describes the laws.
- C** The relative clause *that require* introduces unnecessary wordiness; the plural verb *protect* does not agree with the singular subject *compliance*.
- D** *To require* obscures the purpose of the laws; the plural verb phrase *are protecting* does not agree with the singular subject *compliance*.
- E** *To require* obscures the purpose of the laws.

The correct answer is B.

134. Recently implemented “shift-work equations” based on studies of the human sleep cycle have reduced sickness, sleeping on the job, fatigue among shift workers, and have raised production efficiency in various industries.
- (A) fatigue among shift workers, and have raised
(B) fatigue among shift workers, and raised
(C) and fatigue among shift workers while raising
(D) lowered fatigue among shift workers, and raised
(E) and fatigue among shift workers was lowered while raising

Grammatical construction

Implementing the equations has reduced *sickness*, *sleeping on the job*, and *fatigue*; at the same time, it has increased *efficiency*. The three parallel elements (*have reduced x, y, and z*) require *and* before the final element.

- A** The omission of *and* before *fatigue* creates an unclear sentence.
- B** The omission of *and* before *fatigue* creates an unclear sentence.
- C Correct.** The use of *and* in this sentence unites the three parallel elements; the phrase *while raising* provides a clear contrast with *have reduced*.
- D** *And* is required to link the parallel elements; the verb *reduced* applies to all three parallel elements, so inserting *lowered* before *fatigue* illogically suggests that fatigue actually increased.

- E** The insertion of *was lowered* destroys the parallel structure, and thus *while raising* has no logical referent here.

The correct answer is C.

135. Spanning more than 50 years, Friedrich Müller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as a Sanskrit scholar and culminated in virtually every honor that European governments and learned societies could bestow.
- (A) Müller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as
(B) Müller’s career began in an unpromising apprenticeship as
(C) Müller’s career began with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
(D) Müller had begun his career with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
(E) the career of Müller has begun with an unpromising apprenticeship of

Logical predication; Idiom

What spanned more than 50 years? It was Müller’s career that spanned 50 years and *culminated in virtually every honor*. The correct subject of the sentence must be *Müller’s career*.

- A** *Müller’s career*, not *Müller*, should be the subject of the sentence.
- B Correct.** Using *Müller’s career* as the subject of the sentence solves the modification problem with *spanning ...* and provides a logical subject for *culminated*.
- C** *Apprenticeship of being* is an incorrect idiom; *apprenticeship as* is correct.
- D** *Müller’s career*, not *Müller*, should be the subject of the sentence; past perfect tense is inappropriate; *apprenticeship of being* is an incorrect idiom.
- E** *Müller’s career* is preferable to *the career of Müller*; present perfect tense is incorrect; *apprenticeship of* should be *apprenticeship as*.

The correct answer is B.

136. 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

Idiom; Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

Whereas introduces two contrasting situations or events and should be followed by parallel structures. In this sentence, *whereas* is immediately followed by a clause beginning with the prepositional phrase *in mammals*; this means that the second part of the sentence must also be a clause that opens with a preposition that functions in the same way—in this case, *in birds*. This structure clarifies that the things being contrasted are the *tubes* in mammals and the *tubes* in birds. Incorrect versions of the sentence grammatically contrast *tubes* and *birds*, *mammals* and *tubes*, or *birds* and *mammals*.

- A Correct.** Parallel structures make clear that the tubes in mammals are being contrasted with the tubes in birds.
- B The faulty parallelism results in a sentence that is confusing and unnecessarily wordy.
- C The sentence compares *mammals* and *birds' tubes*.
- D Because of faulty parallelism, this sentence also compares *mammals* and *tubes in birds*.
- E This structure is wordy and confusing because of faulty parallelism.

The correct answer is A.

137. Joachim Raff and Giacomo Meyerbeer are examples of the kind of composer who receives popular acclaim while living, often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again.

- (A) often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again
- (B) whose reputation declines after death and never regains its status again
- (C) but whose reputation declines after death and never regains its former status
- (D) who declines in reputation after death and who never regained popularity again
- (E) then has declined in reputation after death and never regained popularity

Verb tense; Parallelism

Faulty parallelism in the relative clause *who receives ... goes ... regains ...* makes it unclear who or what is being described. The original clause begins by describing a certain kind of composer. As written, with *who* as the subject of *goes* and *regains*, the last two descriptions illogically continue to refer to the kind of composer. Logically it must be the reputation that declines after the composer's death.

- A Illogically suggests the composer goes into decline after death; redundant *again*.
- B The two clauses are not parallel, lack a coordinating conjunction, and do not describe the same thing; redundant *again*.
- C Correct.** This sentence presents the proper logic while maintaining parallel structure and consistent verb tense.
- D The verb tenses are inconsistent with present tense used in the first phrase; redundant *again*.
- E The verb tenses are inconsistent with present tense used in the first phrase; to maintain parallelism, the verbs must be *receives ... declines ... regains*.

The correct answer is C.

138. Most efforts to combat such mosquito-borne diseases like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating mosquitoes with pesticides.

- (A) like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating
- (B) like malaria and dengue have focused either on vaccinating of humans or on the extermination of
- (C) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or on exterminating
- (D) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating of humans or on extermination of
- (E) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or exterminating

Diction; Parallelism

The phrase *such ... diseases like malaria and dengue* is not a correct way in English to indicate that the two diseases mentioned are examples of a larger category; the correct expression is *such ... as...*

- A This use of *such ... like ...* is incorrect English; the correct expression is *such ... as...* It is better to keep the preposition *on* close to the verb it goes with, *focus*, so as not to repeat it.
- B The correct expression is *such ... as...* It is better to keep the preposition *on* close to the verb it goes with, *focus*, so as not to repeat it. This use of the gerund *vaccinating* (followed by *of*) would normally be preceded by *the*, but this would make the phrase awkward. It would be preferable to use *vaccination*, which is parallel to *extermination*.
- C This answer choice incorrectly repeats the preposition *on* before *exterminating*.
- D This answer choice incorrectly repeats the preposition *on* before *extermination*. This use of the gerund *vaccinating* (followed by *of*) would normally be preceded by *the*, but this would make the phrase awkward. It would be preferable to use *vaccination*, which is parallel to *extermination*.
- E **Correct.** This version uses *either ... or ...* correctly and appropriately uses the parallel forms *vaccinating* and *exterminating*.

The correct answer is E.

139. In no other historical sighting did Halley's Comet 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

Parallelism; Verb form; Logical predication

The single subject of this sentence is *Halley's Comet*, and its single verb phrase is *did cause*. The comparison presented by the sentence is between adverbial phrases describing times when the comet was seen. Grammatically, the items being compared are parallel prepositional phrases beginning with the preposition *in*: *in no other sighting* and *in its return in 1910–1911*. This is the clearest, most economical way of presenting the information. The options that introduce a second verb (*did* or *had*) violate the parallelism and introduce a comparison between the comet itself (subject of the verb *did cause*) and the comet's return (subject of the verb *did* or *had*).

- A This sentence implies a comparison between the comet and its return.
- B This sentence implies a comparison between the comet and its return; *had* is the wrong auxiliary verb form because it must be followed by *caused* instead of *cause*.
- C **Correct.** The parallel prepositional phrases in this sentence correctly compare times when the comet was sighted.
- D This sentence implies a comparison between the comet and its return.
- E This sentence violates parallelism, implying a comparison between a prepositional phrase and a noun phrase.

The correct answer is C.

140. Rock samples taken from the remains of an asteroid about twice the size of the 6-mile-wide asteroid that eradicated the dinosaurs has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is evidence of the earliest known asteroid impact on Earth.
- (A) has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is
 - (B) has been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus
 - (C) have been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus are
 - (D) have been dated as being 3.47 billion years old and thus
 - (E) have been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus are

Agreement; Idiom

The plural subject of this sentence, *Rock samples*, requires plural verb phrases—*have been dated* and *are* rather than *has been dated* and *is*. The idiomatic way of expressing estimation of age is with the phrase *dated at*.

- A The subject and verbs do not agree; *dated to be ...* is not idiomatic.
- B The subject and verb do not agree; the conjunction *and thus* should be followed by a verb.
- C *Dated to be* is not idiomatic.
- D *As being* is not idiomatic; the conjunction *and thus* should be followed by a verb.
- E **Correct.** The plural verbs match the plural subject, and the wording of the sentence is idiomatic.

The correct answer is E.

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9.6 Practice Questions

Each of the sentence correction questions presents a sentence, part or all of which is underlined. Beneath the sentence you will find five ways of phrasing the underlined part. The first of these repeats the original; the other four are different. Follow the requirements of standard written English to choose your answer, paying attention to grammar, word choice, and sentence construction. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence; your answer should make the sentence clear, exact, and free of grammatical error. It should also minimize awkwardness, ambiguity, and redundancy.

1. Manufacturers rate batteries in watt-hours; if they rate the watt-hour higher, the longer the battery can be expected to last.
 - (A) if they rate the watt-hour higher, the longer
 - (B) rating the watt-hour higher, it is that much longer
 - (C) the higher the watt-hour rating, the longer
 - (D) the higher the watt-hour rating, it is that much longer that
 - (E) when the watt-hour rating is higher, the longer it is
2. Hurricanes at first begin traveling from east to west, because that direction is the way the prevailing winds in the tropics blow, but they then veer off toward higher latitudes, in many cases changing direction toward the east before dissipating over the colder, more northerly waters or over land.
 - (A) Hurricanes at first begin traveling from east to west, because that direction is the way the prevailing winds in the tropics blow, but
 - (B) At first, hurricanes travel from east to west, because that is the direction of the prevailing winds in the tropics, but
 - (C) While hurricanes travel from east to west at first, the direction of the prevailing winds blowing in the tropics, and
 - (D) Because hurricanes at first travel from east to west, since it is the direction of the prevailing winds in the tropics,
 - (E) Hurricanes, beginning by traveling from east to west, because this is the direction of the prevailing winds in the tropics,
3. At the end of the 1930s, Duke Ellington was looking for a composer to assist him—someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style as well in order to finish the many pieces he had started but never completed.
 - (A) someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style as well in order to finish

- (B) someone who could not only arrange music for his successful big band, but also mirror his eccentric writing style in order to finish
- (C) someone who not only could arrange music for his successful big band, but also to mirror his eccentric writing style in finishing
- (D) that being someone who could not only arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style for finishing
- (E) being someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirror his eccentric writing style as well, finishing

4. While Noble Sissle may be best known for his collaboration with Eubie Blake, as both a vaudeville performer and as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, also enjoying an independent career as a singer with such groups as Hahn's Jubilee Singers.

- (A) and as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, also enjoying
- (B) and writing lyrics for songs and Broadway musicals, also enjoying
- (C) and as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, he also enjoyed
- (D) as well as writing lyrics for songs and Broadway musicals, he also enjoyed
- (E) as well as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, he had also enjoyed

5. Although a surge in retail sales have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally under way, many economists say that without a large amount of spending the recovery might not last.

- (A) have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally
- (B) raised hopes for there being a recovery finally
- (C) had raised hopes for a recovery finally being
- (D) has raised hopes that a recovery is finally
- (E) raised hopes for a recovery finally

6. Of all the vast tides of migration that have swept through history, maybe none is more concentrated as the wave that brought 12 million immigrants onto American shores in little more than three decades.

- (A) maybe none is more concentrated as
- (B) it may be that none is more concentrated as
- (C) perhaps it is none that is more concentrated than
- (D) maybe it is none that was more concentrated than

(E) perhaps none was more concentrated than

7. From an experiment using special extrasensory perception cards, each bearing one of a set of symbols, parapsychologist Joseph Banks Rhine claimed statistical proof for subjects who could use thought transference to identify a card in the dealer's hand.

(A) for subjects who could use thought transference to identify a card in the dealer's hand

(B) for a card in the dealer's hand to be identified by subjects with thought transference

(C) of subjects able to identify with thought transference a card in the dealer's hand

(D) that subjects could identify a card in the dealer's hand by using thought transference

(E) that subjects are capable to use thought transference for identifying a card in the dealer's hand

8. Diabetes, together with its serious complications, ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only by heart disease and cancer.

(A) ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only

(B) rank as the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed

(C) has the rank of the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed

(D) are the nation's third leading causes of death, surpassed only

(E) have been ranked as the nation's third leading causes of death, only surpassed

9. In a review of 2,000 studies of human behavior that date back to the 1940s, two Swiss psychologists, declaring that since most of the studies had failed to control for such variables as social class and family size, none could be taken seriously.

(A) psychologists, declaring that since most of the studies had failed to control for such variables as social class and family size,

(B) psychologists, declaring that most of the studies failed in not controlling for such variables like social class and family size, and

(C) psychologists declared that since most of the studies, having failed to control for such variables as social class and family size,

(D) psychologists declared that since most of the studies fail in controlling for such variables like social class and family size,

(E) psychologists declared that since most of the studies had failed to control for variables such as social class and family size,

10. A long-term study of some 1,000 physicians indicates that the more coffee these doctors drank, the more they had a likelihood of coronary disease.
- (A) more they had a likelihood of coronary disease
 - (B) more was their likelihood of having coronary disease
 - (C) more they would have a likelihood to have coronary disease
 - (D) greater was their likelihood of having coronary disease
 - (E) greater was coronary disease likely
11. The intricate structure of the compound insect eye, having hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain why scientists have assumed that it evolved independently of the vertebrate eye.
- (A) having hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain why scientists have assumed that it
 - (B) having hundreds of miniature eyes that are called ommatidia, helps explain why scientists have assumed that they
 - (C) with its hundreds of miniature eyes that are called ommatidia, helps explain scientists' assuming that they
 - (D) with its hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain scientists' assuming that it
 - (E) with its hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, helps explain why scientists have assumed that it
12. 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
13. Although Alice Walker published a number of essays, poetry collections, and stories during the 1970s, her third novel, *The Color Purple*, which was published in 1982, brought her the widest acclaim in that it won both the National Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize.
- (A) which was published in 1982, brought her the widest acclaim in that it won both the National Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize
 - (B) published in 1982, bringing her the widest acclaim by winning both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize

(C) published in 1982, brought her the widest acclaim, winning both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize

(D) was published in 1982 and which, winning both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize, brought her the widest acclaim

(E) was published in 1982, winning both the National Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize, and bringing her the widest acclaim

14. Many experts regarded the large increase in credit card borrowing in March not as a sign that households were pressed for cash and forced to borrow, rather a sign of confidence by households that they could safely handle new debt.

(A) rather a sign of confidence by households that they could safely

(B) yet as a sign of households' confidence that it was safe for them to

(C) but a sign of confidence by households that they could safely

(D) but as a sign that households were confident they could safely

(E) but also as a sign that households were confident in their ability safely to

15. Carnivorous mammals can endure what would otherwise be lethal levels of body heat because they have a heat-exchange network which kept the brain from getting too hot.

(A) which kept

(B) that keeps

(C) which has kept

(D) that has been keeping

(E) having kept

16. Rising inventories, when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead to production cutbacks that would hamper economic growth.

(A) when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead

(B) when not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, possibly leads

(C) when they were unaccompanied by corresponding sales increases, can lead

(D) if not accompanied by correspondingly increased sales, possibly leads

(E) if not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, can lead

17. A pioneer journalist, Nellie Bly's exploits included circling the globe faster than Jules Verne's fictional Phileas Fogg.

- (A) A pioneer journalist, Nellie Bly's exploits included
- (B) The exploits of Nellie Bly, a pioneer journalist, included
- (C) Nellie Bly was a pioneer journalist including in her exploits the
- (D) Included in the pioneer journalist Nellie Bly's exploits are
- (E) The pioneer journalist's exploits of Nellie Bly included

18. Unlike the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants, situated underground or in pieces of wood, raider ants make a portable nest by entwining their long legs to form "curtains" of ants that hang from logs or boulders, providing protection for the queen and the colony larvae and pupae.

- (A) the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants,
- (B) the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants, which are
- (C) leaf cutters and most other ants, whose nests are
- (D) leaf cutters and most other ants in having nests
- (E) those of leaf cutters and most other ants with nests

19. Sunspots, vortices of gas associated with strong electromagnetic activity, are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on the Sun's poles or equator.

- (A) are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on
- (B) are visible as dark spots that never have been sighted on the surface of the Sun
- (C) appear on the surface of the Sun as dark spots although never sighted at
- (D) appear as dark spots on the surface of the Sun, although never having been sighted at
- (E) appear as dark spots on the Sun's surface, which have never been sighted on

20. The commission has directed advertisers to restrict the use of the word "natural" to foods that do not contain color or flavor additives, chemical preservatives, or nothing that has been synthesized.

- (A) or nothing that has been
- (B) or that has been
- (C) and nothing that is
- (D) or anything that has been
- (E) and anything

21. Thai village crafts, as with other cultures, have developed through the principle that form follows function and incorporate readily available materials fashioned using traditional skills.
- (A) as with
 - (B) as did those of
 - (C) as they have in
 - (D) like in
 - (E) like those of
22. Tropical bats play important roles in the rain forest ecosystem, aiding in the dispersal of cashew, date, and fig seeds; pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help produce tequila by pollinating agave plants.
- (A) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help produce
 - (B) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly helping to produce
 - (C) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and they indirectly help to produce
 - (D) they pollinate banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help producing
 - (E) they pollinate banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; indirectly helping the producing of
23. Discussion of greenhouse effects have usually had as a focus the possibility of Earth growing warmer and to what extent it might, but climatologists have indicated all along that precipitation, storminess, and temperature extremes are likely to have the greatest impact on people.
- (A) Discussion of greenhouse effects have usually had as a focus the possibility of Earth growing warmer and to what extent it might,
 - (B) Discussion of greenhouse effects has usually had as its focus whether Earth would get warmer and what the extent would be,
 - (C) Discussion of greenhouse effects has usually focused on whether Earth would grow warmer and to what extent,
 - (D) The discussion of greenhouse effects have usually focused on the possibility of Earth getting warmer and to what extent it might,
 - (E) The discussion of greenhouse effects has usually focused on whether Earth would grow warmer and the extent that is,
24. The Iroquois were primarily planters, but supplementing their cultivation of maize,

squash, and beans with fishing and hunting.

(A) but supplementing

(B) and had supplemented

(C) and even though they supplemented

(D) although they supplemented

(E) but with supplementing

25. As contrasted with the honeybee, the yellow jacket can sting repeatedly without dying and carries a potent venom that can cause intense pain.

(A) As contrasted with the honeybee,

(B) In contrast to the honeybee's,

(C) Unlike the sting of the honeybee,

(D) Unlike that of the honeybee,

(E) Unlike the honeybee,

26. None of the attempts to specify the causes of crime explains why most of the people exposed to the alleged causes do not commit crimes and, conversely, why so many of those not so exposed have.

(A) have

(B) has

(C) shall

(D) do

(E) could

27. In the seventh century B.C., the Roman alphabet was adapted from the Etruscan alphabet, which in turn had been adapted in the previous century from a western Greek alphabet, which itself had been adapted earlier in the same century from the Phoenician alphabet.

(A) which itself had been adapted earlier

(B) adapting itself earlier

(C) itself being adapted earlier

(D) having been earlier adapted itself

(E) earlier itself having been adapted

28. With corn, soybean, and wheat reserves being low enough so a poor harvest would send prices skyrocketing, grain futures brokers and their clients are especially interested in weather that could affect crops.

- (A) being low enough so
- (B) so low such that
- (C) so low that
- (D) that are low enough so
- (E) that are so low such that

29. By 1940, the pilot Jacqueline Cochran held seventeen official national and international speed records, and she earned them at a time when aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be of dangerously experimental design.

- (A) and she earned them at a time when aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be
- (B) earning them at a time that aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be
- (C) earning these at a time where aviation was still so new that many of the planes she flew were
- (D) earned at a time in which aviation was still so new such that many of the planes she flew were
- (E) earned at a time when aviation was still so new that many of the planes she flew were

30. In late 1997, the chambers inside the pyramid of the Pharaoh Menkaure at Giza were closed to visitors for cleaning and repair due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing and fungus was growing on the walls.

- (A) due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing
- (B) due to moisture that tourists had exhaled, thereby raising its humidity to such levels that salt from the stone would crystallize
- (C) because tourists were exhaling moisture, which had raised the humidity within them to levels such that salt from the stone would crystallize
- (D) because of moisture that was exhaled by tourists raising the humidity within them to levels so high as to make the salt from the stone crystallize
- (E) because moisture exhaled by tourists had raised the humidity within them to such levels that salt from the stone was crystallizing

31. The remarkable similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region can, in part, be explained as a very rapid movement of people from one end of North America to the other.

- (A) The remarkable similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region

can, in part, be explained as

(B) Thule artifacts being remarkably similar throughout a vast region, one explanation is

(C) That Thule artifacts are remarkably similar throughout a vast region is, in part, explainable as

(D) One explanation for the remarkable similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region is that there was

(E) Throughout a vast region Thule artifacts are remarkably similar, with one explanation for this being

32. The widely accepted big bang theory holds that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding ever since.

(A) that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding

(B) that the universe had begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and had been expanding

(C) that the beginning of the universe was an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that has expanded

(D) the beginning of the universe to have been an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that is expanding

(E) the universe to have begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding

33. Bengal-born writer, philosopher, and educator Rabindranath Tagore had the greatest admiration for Mohandas K. Gandhi the person and also as a politician, but Tagore had been skeptical of Gandhi's form of nationalism and his conservative opinions about India's cultural traditions.

(A) for Mohandas K. Gandhi the person and also as a politician, but Tagore had been

(B) for Mohandas K. Gandhi as a person and as a politician, but Tagore was also

(C) for Mohandas K. Gandhi not only as a person and as a politician, but Tagore was also

(D) of Mohandas K. Gandhi as a person and as also a politician, but Tagore was

(E) of Mohandas K. Gandhi not only as a person and as a politician, but Tagore had also been

34. Although schistosomiasis is not often fatal, it is so debilitating that it has become

an economic drain on many developing countries.

- (A) it is so debilitating that it has become an economic
- (B) it is of such debilitation, it has become an economical
- (C) so debilitating is it as to become an economic
- (D) such is its debilitation, it becomes an economical
- (E) there is so much debilitation that it has become an economical

35. Traffic safety officials predict that drivers will be equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as the current one.

- (A) equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as
- (B) equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as they are
- (C) equally likely that they will exceed the proposed speed limit as
- (D) as likely that they will exceed the proposed speed limit as
- (E) as likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as they are

36. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had long been expected to announce a reduction in output to bolster sagging oil prices, but officials of the organization just recently announced that the group will pare daily production by 1.5 million barrels by the beginning of next year, but only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were to trim output by a total of 500,000 barrels a day.

- (A) year, but only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were to trim output
- (B) year, but only if the output of non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, is trimmed
- (C) year only if the output of non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, would be trimmed
- (D) year only if non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were trimming output
- (E) year only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, trim output

37. Not trusting themselves to choose wisely among the wide array of investment opportunities on the market, stockbrokers are helping many people who turn to them to buy stocks that could be easily bought directly.

- (A) stockbrokers are helping many people who turn to them to buy stocks that could be easily
- (B) stockbrokers are helping many people who are turning to them for help

in buying stocks that they could easily have

(C) many people are turning to stockbrokers for help from them to buy stocks that could be easily

(D) many people are turning to stockbrokers for help to buy stocks that easily could have been

(E) many people are turning to stockbrokers for help in buying stocks that could easily be

38. There are several ways to build solid walls using just mud or clay, but the most extensively used method has been the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid in the wall in mud mortar.

(A) the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid

(B) forming the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them

(C) having bricks formed from mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they were laid

(D) to form the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them

(E) that bricks were formed from mud or clay, which, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, were laid

39. A surge in new home sales and a drop in weekly unemployment claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought.

(A) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought

(B) claims suggests that the economy might not be so weak as some analysts have previously thought

(C) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as have been previously thought by some analysts

(D) claims, suggesting about the economy that it might not be so weak as previously thought by some analysts

(E) claims, suggesting the economy might not be as weak as previously thought to be by some analysts

40. Retail sales rose 0.8 of 1 percent in August, intensifying expectations that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of the 1.4 percent growth rate in personal spending for the previous quarter.

(A) that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of

(B) that personal spending in the July–September quarter would more than double

(C) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it more than doubled

(D) of personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubling that of

(E) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it would more than double that of

41. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi, in the form of carbon dioxide, and converting it to energy-rich sugars.

(A) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi,

(B) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than fungi,

(C) Plants are more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,

(D) Plants, more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,

(E) Plants acquire carbon more efficiently than fungi,

42. In the early part of the twentieth century, many vacationers found that driving automobiles and sleeping in tents allowed them to enjoy nature close at hand and tour at their own pace, with none of the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the formalities, expenses, and impersonality of hotels.

(A) with none of the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the

(B) with none of the restrictions of passenger trains, railroad timetables, nor

(C) without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables nor

(D) without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the

(E) without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or the

43. The automotive conveyor-belt system, which Henry Ford modeled after an assembly-line technique introduced by Ransom Olds, reduced from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T.

(A) from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T

(B) the time being required to assemble a Model T, from a day and a half

down to 93 minutes

(C) the time being required to assemble a Model T, a day and a half to 93 minutes

(D) the time required to assemble a Model T from a day and a half to 93 minutes

(E) from a day and a half to 93 minutes, the time required for the assembling of a Model T

44. According to some analysts, the gains in the stock market reflect growing confidence that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come in for a “soft landing,” followed by a gradual increase in business activity.

(A) that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come

(B) in the economy to avoid the recession, what many feared earlier in the year, rather to come

(C) in the economy’s ability to avoid the recession, something earlier in the year many had feared, and instead to come

(D) in the economy to avoid the recession many were fearing earlier in the year, and rather to come

(E) that the economy will avoid the recession that was feared earlier this year by many, with it instead coming

45. The report recommended that the hospital should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals.

(A) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals

(B) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and other hospitals’ space be used

(C) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and to use space in other hospitals

(D) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and other hospitals’ space used

(E) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and use space in other hospitals

46. Over the next few years, increasing demands on the Chattahoochee River, which flows into the Apalachicola River, could alter the saline content of Apalachicola Bay, which would rob the oysters there of their flavor, and to make them decrease

in size, less distinctive, and less in demand.

(A) which would rob the oysters there of their flavor, and to make them decrease in size,

(B) and it would rob the oysters there of their flavor, make them smaller,

(C) and rob the oysters there of their flavor, making them decrease in size,

(D) robbing the oysters there of their flavor and making them smaller,

(E) robbing the oysters there of their flavor, and making them decrease in size,

47. Elizabeth Barber, the author of both *Prehistoric Textiles*, a comprehensive work on cloth in the early cultures of the Mediterranean, and also of *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on textiles in ancient societies.

(A) also of *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on

(B) also *Women's Work*, a more general account of cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about

(C) of *Women's Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an authority on

(D) of *Women's Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about

(E) *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an authority on

48. 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

49. Outlining his strategy for nursing the troubled conglomerate back to health, the

chief executive's plans were announced on Wednesday for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months.

(A) executive's plans were announced on Wednesday for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months

(B) executive's plans, which are to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months, were announced on Wednesday

(C) executive's plans for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months were announced on Wednesday

(D) executive announced plans Wednesday to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months

(E) executive announced plans Wednesday that are to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months

50. It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers more than four times the surface area of its closest rival in size, North America's Lake Superior.

(A) It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers

(B) Although it is called a sea, actually the landlocked Caspian is the largest lake on Earth, which covers

(C) Though called a sea, the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, covering

(D) Though called a sea but it actually is the largest lake on Earth, the landlocked Caspian covers

(E) Despite being called a sea, the largest lake on Earth is actually the landlocked Caspian, covering

51. Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are now drawing solid conclusions about how the human brain grows and how babies acquire language.

(A) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are

(B) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and

are

(C) Neuroscientists amassing a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are

(D) Neuroscientists have amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,

(E) Neuroscientists have amassed, over the past twenty years, a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,

52. According to a recent study of consumer spending on prescription medications, increases in the sales of the 50 drugs that were advertised most heavily accounts for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, the remainder of which came from sales of the 9,850 prescription medicines that companies did not advertise or advertised very little.

(A) heavily accounts for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, the remainder of which came

(B) heavily were what accounted for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year; the remainder of the increase coming

(C) heavily accounted for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, the remainder of the increase coming

(D) heavily, accounting for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, while the remainder of the increase came

(E) heavily, which accounted for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, with the remainder of it coming

53. Along the major rivers that traverse the deserts of northeast Africa, the Middle East, and northwest India, the combination of a reliable supply of water and good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endure in at least 6,000 years.

(A) good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endure in

(B) good growing conditions encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, endured for

(C) of good growing conditions have encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endured for

(D) of good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, endured

(E) of good growing conditions encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, been enduring for

54. Despite its covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, rather it is fragmented into mobile semirigid plates.

(A) Despite its covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, rather it is

(B) Despite the fact that it covers the entire planet, Earth's crust is neither seamless nor is it stationary, but is

(C) Despite covering the entire planet, Earth's crust is neither seamless nor is it stationary, but rather

(D) Although it covers the entire planet, Earth's crust is neither seamless nor stationary, but rather

(E) Although covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, but

55. Emily Dickinson's letters to Susan Huntington Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering her letters to anyone else.

(A) Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering

(B) Dickinson were written over a period that begins a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ended shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber

(C) Dickinson, written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and that ends shortly before Emily's death in 1886 and outnumbering

(D) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother, ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, and outnumbering

(E) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber

56. Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were relatively simple and static, Barbara McClintock adhered to her own more complicated ideas about how genes might operate, and in 1983, at the age of 81, was awarded a Nobel Prize for her discovery that the genes in corn are capable of moving from one chromosomal site to another.

(A) Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were

- (B) Although many of her colleagues were of the conviction of genes being
- (C) Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced that genes were
- (D) Even though many of her colleagues were convinced that genes were
- (E) Even with many of her colleagues convinced of genes being

57. Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging, the manufacturer has announced that it will cut production by closing its factories for two days a month.

- (A) Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging,
- (B) Because of plunging prices for computer chips, which is due to an oversupply,
- (C) Because computer chip prices have been sent plunging, which resulted from an oversupply,
- (D) Due to plunging computer chip prices from an oversupply,
- (E) Due to an oversupply, with the result that computer chip prices have been sent plunging,

58. Ryūnosuke Akutagawa's knowledge of the literatures of Europe, China, and that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as the content of his fiction.

- (A) that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as
- (B) that of Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, and it informed both his literary style as well as
- (C) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style and
- (D) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, as it informed his literary style as much as
- (E) Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style in addition to

59. According to scientists who monitored its path, an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking out a communications satellite.

- (A) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking
- (B) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun was what

recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, and it brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocked

(C) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, brightening the Northern Lights and possibly knocking

(D) a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightened the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked

(E) a large storm in the magnetic field surrounding Earth was recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightening the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked

60. In 1850, Lucretia Mott published her *Discourse on Women*, arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights and for changes in the married women's property laws.

(A) arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights

(B) arguing in a treatise for equal political and legal rights for women

(C) a treatise that advocates women's equal political and legal rights

(D) a treatise advocating women's equal political and legal rights

(E) a treatise that argued for equal political and legal rights for women

61. To develop more accurate population forecasts, demographers have to know a great deal more than now about the social and economic determinants 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 economic

62. 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

63. Having been named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, the asteroid named Ida, in the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered in 1884.

(A) Having been named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, the asteroid named Ida, in the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered in 1884.

(B) Discovered in 1884, the asteroid Ida, named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, is in the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter.

(C) In the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, the asteroid Ida, discovered in 1884 and named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter.

(D) The asteroid Ida, named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter and discovered in 1884, is in the middle of the belt of asteroids to orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter.

(E) Ida, an asteroid discovered in 1884 and which was named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, is in the middle of the belt of asteroids to orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter.

64. In ancient Thailand, much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them.

(A) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them

(B) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images and on construction and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined

(C) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images as well as constructing and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined

(D) creating images of Buddha accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy, and also constructing and decorating the temples enshrining them

(E) the creation of Buddha images accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy as well as construction and decoration of the temples that enshrined them

65. To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, and she remained in France during the Second World War as a performer and an intelligence agent for the Resistance.

(A) To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate,

(B) For Josephine Baker, long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Paris was her home,

(C) Josephine Baker made Paris her home long before to be an expatriate was fashionable,

(D) Long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Josephine Baker made Paris her home,

(E) Long before it was fashionable being an expatriate, Paris was home to Josephine Baker,

66. Covering 71 percent of Earth's surface, the oceans play an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, moderating temperature by the absorption of heat and carbon dioxide, and giving pure water back to the atmosphere through evaporation.

(A) Covering 71 percent of Earth's surface, the oceans play an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, moderating

(B) Covering 71 percent of Earth's surface and playing an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, the oceans moderate

(C) The oceans cover 71 percent of Earth's surface and play an essential role in maintaining conditions for human existence on land, and by moderating

(D) The oceans cover 71 percent of Earth's surface, play an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, and moderate

(E) The oceans cover 71 percent of Earth's surface, playing an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, and they moderate

67. Some anthropologists believe that the genetic homogeneity evident in the world's people is the result of a "population bottleneck"—at some time in the past our

ancestors suffered an event, greatly reducing their numbers and thus our genetic variation.

(A) at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event, greatly reducing their numbers

(B) that at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event that greatly reduced their numbers

(C) that some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event so that their numbers were greatly reduced,

(D) some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event from which their numbers were greatly reduced

(E) some time in the past, that our ancestors suffered an event so as to reduce their numbers greatly,

68. In 1713, Alexander Pope began his translation of the Iliad, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced the greatest translation in any language.

(A) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced

(B) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced

(C) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as

(D) translating the *Iliad*, a work that took seven years until completion and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as

(E) translating the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it

69. A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make sense of speech.

(A) it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make

(B) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make

(C) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, the result of this, they are unable to make

(D) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words, and results in not making

(E) as to hamper the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words, resulting in being unable to make

70. The nineteenth-century chemist Humphry Davy presented the results of his early experiments in his “Essay on Heat and Light,” a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a new chemistry that Davy hoped to found.

(A) a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a

(B) a critique of all chemistry following Robert Boyle and also his envisioning of a

(C) a critique of all chemistry after Robert Boyle and envisioning as well

(D) critiquing all chemistry from Robert Boyle forward and also a vision of

(E) critiquing all the chemistry done since Robert Boyle as well as his own envisioning of

71. Many of the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India date from the time of the Kushan Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or Gandharan grey schist.

(A) Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or

(B) Empire, fashioned from either the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

(C) Empire, either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or

(D) Empire and either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

(E) Empire and were fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

72. 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

73. Researchers studying the brain scans of volunteers who pondered ethical

dilemmas have found that the basis for making tough moral judgments is emotion, not logic or analytical reasoning.

(A) the brain scans of volunteers who pondered ethical dilemmas have found that the basis for making tough moral judgments is

(B) the brain scans of volunteers who pondered ethical dilemmas and found the basis to make tough moral decisions to be

(C) the brain scans of volunteers pondering ethical dilemmas and found that the basis for making tough moral decisions is

(D) volunteers' brain scans while pondering ethical dilemmas have found the basis to make tough moral judgments to be

(E) volunteers' brain scans while they pondered ethical dilemmas have found that the basis for making tough moral judgments is

74. Rivaling the pyramids of Egypt or even the ancient cities of the Maya as an achievement, the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete.

(A) the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete

(B) Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, was protected in his afterlife by an army of terracotta warriors that was created more than 2,000 years ago by 700,000 artisans who took more than 36 years to complete it

(C) it took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors more than 2,000 years ago that would protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife

(D) more than 2,000 years ago, 700,000 artisans worked more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife

(E) more than 36 years were needed to complete the army of terra-cotta warriors that 700,000 artisans created 2,000 years ago to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife

75. Many house builders offer rent-to-buy programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply part of the rent to a purchase later.

(A) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply

- (B) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing and to apply
- (C) programs; that enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, to apply
- (D) programs, which enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, applying
- (E) programs, which enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing, applying

76. That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault: Alvin Toffler, one of the most prominent students of the future, did not even mention microcomputers in *Future Shock*, published in 1970.

- (A) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault
- (B) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said to be at fault
- (C) It can hardly be said that it is the fault of educators who have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology
- (D) It can hardly be said that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology
- (E) The fact that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said

77. 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.

78. The 32 species that make up the dolphin family are closely related to whales and in fact include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is famous for its aggressive hunting pods.

(A) include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is

(B) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing as big as 30 feet long and

(C) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing up to 30 feet long and being

(D) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow as big as 30 feet long and is

(E) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and it is

79. The first trenches that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but independently of the more celebrated city-states of southern Mesopotamia, in what is now southern Iraq.

(A) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but

(B) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously with but also

(C) having been cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously but

(D) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence of centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arising simultaneously but also

(E) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arose simultaneously with but

80. Companies are relying more and more on networked computers for such critical tasks as inventory management, electronic funds transfer, and electronic data

interchange, in which standard business transactions are handled via computer rather than on paper.

- (A) in which standard business transactions are handled via computer rather than on paper
- (B) where computers handle standard business transactions rather than on paper
- (C) in which computers handle standard business transactions instead of on paper
- (D) where standard business transactions are handled, not with paper, but instead via computer
- (E) in which standard business transactions are being handled via computer, in place of on paper

81. The Olympic Games helped to keep peace among the pugnacious states of the Greek world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month.

- (A) world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month
- (B) world, proclaiming a sacred truce during the festival's month
- (C) world when they proclaimed a sacred truce for the festival month
- (D) world, for a sacred truce was proclaimed during the month of the festival
- (E) world by proclamation of a sacred truce that was for the month of the festival

82. While all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines the types and amounts of waste produced, as well as the cost of disposal.

- (A) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines
- (B) each state faces a similar industrial waste problem, their predominant industries and regulatory environment obviously determine
- (C) all states face a similar industrial waste problem; their predominating industries and regulatory environment obviously determines
- (D) each state faces similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determines
- (E) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously

determine

83. When Congress reconvenes, some newly elected members from rural states will try and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage more aggressive sales of United States farm products overseas.
- (A) and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage
 - (B) and establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain able to be grown by farmers and encouraging
 - (C) establishing tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are allowed to grow and to encourage
 - (D) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain capable of being grown by farmers and encouraging
 - (E) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain farmers will be allowed to grow and to encourage
84. Unlike the original National Museum of Science and Technology in Italy, where the models are encased in glass or operated only by staff members, the Virtual Leonardo Project, an online version of the museum, encourages visitors to “touch” each exhibit, which thereby activates the animated functions of the piece.
- (A) exhibit, which thereby activates
 - (B) exhibit, in turn an activation of
 - (C) exhibit, and it will activate
 - (D) exhibit and thereby activate
 - (E) exhibit which, as a result, activates
85. Combining enormous physical strength with higher intelligence, the Neanderthals appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path, but their relatively sudden disappearance during the Paleolithic era indicates that an inability to adapt to some environmental change led to their extinction.
- (A) appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
 - (B) appear to have been equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their path,
 - (C) appear as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,
 - (D) appeared as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,

(E) appeared to have been equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,

86. To map Earth's interior, geologists use a network of seismometers to chart seismic waves that originate in the earth's crust and ricochet around its interior, most rapidly traveling through cold, dense regions and slower through hotter rocks.

(A) interior, most rapidly traveling through cold, dense regions and slower
(B) interior, which travel most rapidly through cold, dense regions, and more slowly
(C) interior, traveling most rapidly through cold, dense regions and more slowly
(D) interior and most rapidly travel through cold, dense regions, and slower
(E) interior and that travel most rapidly through cold, dense regions and slower

87. Doctors generally agree that such factors as cigarette smoking, eating rich foods high in fats, and alcohol consumption not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate genetic predispositions toward certain diseases.

(A) not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate
(B) do damage by themselves but also are aggravating to
(C) are damaging by themselves but also are aggravating
(D) not only do damage by themselves, they are also aggravating to
(E) are doing damage by themselves, and they are also aggravating

88. Affording strategic proximity to the Strait of Gibraltar, Morocco was also of interest to the French throughout the first half of the twentieth century because they assumed that if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure.

(A) if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure
(B) without it their grip on Algeria would never be secure
(C) their grip on Algeria was not ever secure if they did not hold it
(D) without that, they could never be secure about their grip on Algeria
(E) never would their grip on Algeria be secure if they did not hold it

89. His studies of ice-polished rocks in his Alpine homeland, far outside the range of present-day glaciers, led Louis Agassiz in 1837 to propose the concept of an age in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas.

(A) in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas
(B) in which great ice sheets existed in what are now temperate areas

- (C) when great ice sheets existed where there were areas now temperate
- (D) when great ice sheets had existed in current temperate areas
- (E) when great ice sheets existed in areas now that are temperate

90. Prices at the producer level are only 1.3 percent higher now than a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South are hurting crops and therefore raised corn and soybean prices.

- (A) than a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South are hurting crops and therefore raised
- (B) than those of a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South are hurting crops and therefore raising
- (C) than a year ago and are going down, despite floods in the Midwest and drought in the South, and are hurting crops and therefore raising
- (D) as those of a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South hurt crops and therefore raise
- (E) as they were a year ago and are going down, despite floods in the Midwest and drought in the South, and are hurting crops and therefore raising

91. More and more in recent years, cities are stressing the arts as a means to greater economic development and investing millions of dollars in cultural activities, despite strained municipal budgets and fading federal support.

- (A) to greater economic development and investing
- (B) to greater development economically and investing
- (C) of greater economic development and invest
- (D) of greater development economically and invest
- (E) for greater economic development and the investment of

92. A proposal has been made to trim the horns from rhinoceroses to discourage poachers; the question is whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are trimmed.

- (A) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are
- (B) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one once their horns are
- (C) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns have been
- (D) if tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses once

the animals' horns are

(E) if tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one after the animals' horns have been

93. In an effort to reduce their inventories, Italian vintners have cut prices; their wines have been priced to sell, and they are.

(A) have been priced to sell, and they are

(B) are priced to sell, and they have

(C) are priced to sell, and they do

(D) are being priced to sell, and have

(E) had been priced to sell, and they have

94. Fossils of the arm of a sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of the Greater Antilles Islands.

(A) sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of

(B) sloth, that they found in Puerto Rico in 1991, has been dated at 34 million years old, thus making it the earliest mammal known on

(C) sloth that was found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, making this the earliest known mammal of

(D) sloth, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, have been dated at 34 million years old, making the sloth the earliest known mammal on

(E) sloth which, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, made the sloth the earliest known mammal of

95. Recently physicians have determined that stomach ulcers are not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but a bacterium that dwells in the mucous lining of the stomach.

(A) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but

(B) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but are by

(C) caused not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but by

(D) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but

(E) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but are by

96. A mutual fund having billions of dollars in assets will typically invest that money in hundreds of companies, rarely holding more than one percent of the shares of any particular corporation.

(A) companies, rarely holding more than one percent

- (B) companies, and it is rare to hold at least one percent or more
- (C) companies and rarely do they hold more than one percent
- (D) companies, so that they rarely hold more than one percent
- (E) companies; rarely do they hold one percent or more

97. The 19-year-old pianist and composer performed his most recent work all over Europe, Asia, and North America last year, winning prestigious awards in both London as well as Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, and he is hoping to continue composing now that he has returned to Chicago.

- (A) winning prestigious awards in both London as well as Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, and he is hoping
- (B) winning prestigious awards both in London and Tokyo for his achievement at such a young age, and hoping
- (C) having won prestigious awards both in London and Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, hoping
- (D) winning prestigious awards in both London and Tokyo for his achievement at such a young age, and he hopes
- (E) having won prestigious awards both in London as well as Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, and he hopes

98. Starfish, with anywhere from five to eight arms, have a strong regenerative ability, and if one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and growing an extra one or two.

- (A) one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and
- (B) one arm is lost it is quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating and
- (C) they lose one arm they quickly replace it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating,
- (D) they lose one arm they are quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating,
- (E) they lose one arm it is quickly replaced, sometimes with the animal overcompensating,

99. In 2000, a mere two dozen products accounted for half the increase in spending on prescription drugs, a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing many more prescriptions for higher-cost drugs.

- (A) a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive

drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing

(B) a phenomenon that is explained not just by the fact that drugs are becoming more expensive but also by the fact that doctors are writing

(C) a phenomenon occurring not just because of drugs that are becoming more expensive but because of doctors having also written

(D) which occurred not just because drugs are becoming more expensive but doctors are also writing

(E) which occurred not just because of more expensive drugs but because doctors have also written

100. The results of the company's cost-cutting measures are evident in its profits, which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell over the last two years.

(A) which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell

(B) which had increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it had fallen

(C) which have increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after falling

(D) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after falling

(E) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after having fallen

101. Similar to other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, the music of Robert Johnson arose from an oral tradition beginning with a mixture of chants, fiddle tunes, and religious music and only gradually evolved into the blues.

(A) Similar to other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, the music of Robert Johnson arose from an oral tradition beginning with

(B) Similar to that of other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, Robert Johnson made music that arose from an oral tradition that began with

(C) As with other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, Robert Johnson made music that arose from an oral tradition beginning as

(D) Like other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, Robert Johnson's music arose from an oral tradition beginning with

(E) Like the music of other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, the music of Robert Johnson arose from an oral tradition that began as

102. Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work

both rooted in the stride-piano tradition of Willie (The Lion) Smith and Duke Ellington, yet in many ways he stood apart from the mainstream jazz repertory.

(A) Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted

(B) Thelonious Monk, the jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work that was rooted both

(C) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk, who produced a body of work rooted

(D) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work that was rooted

(E) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work rooted both

103. Nobody knows exactly how many languages there are in the world, partly because of the difficulty of distinguishing between a language and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found about five thousand.

(A) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found

(B) and the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried counting typically finding

(C) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried counting it typically find

(D) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, but those who tried to count them typically found

(E) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried to count typically finding

104. Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were last year.

(A) Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were

(B) Heating-oil prices are expected to rise higher this year over last because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did

(C) Expectations are for heating-oil prices to be higher this year than last year's because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did

(D) It is the expectation that heating-oil prices will be higher for this year

over last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil now than what they were

(E) It is expected that heating-oil prices will rise higher this year than last year's because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did

105. One of the primary distinctions between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but in our ability to extend knowledge gained in one context to new and different ones.

(A) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but

(B) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill but instead

(C) between our intelligence and that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill as

(D) our intelligence has from that of other primates may lie not in any specific skill as

(E) of our intelligence to that of other primates may lay not in any specific skill but

106. Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.

(A) Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.

(B) Although named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, Clovis points are spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces and have been found all over North America.

(C) Named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932, Clovis points, spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto the faces, have been found all over North America.

(D) Spear points with longitudinal grooves that are chipped onto the faces, Clovis points, even though named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, but were found all over North America.

(E) While Clovis points are spear points whose faces have longitudinal grooves chipped into them, they have been found all over North America, and named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932.

107. The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being so far away from Earth that their apparent positions in the sky do not change enough for their movement to be observed during a single human lifetime.
- (A) The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being
 - (B) Like the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are
 - (C) Although like the planets the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, yet
 - (D) As the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are
 - (E) The stars are in motion like the planets, some of which at tremendous speeds are in motion but
108. As rainfall began to decrease in the Southwest about the middle of the twelfth century, most of the Monument Valley Anasazi abandoned their homes to join other clans whose access to water was less limited.
- (A) whose access to water was less limited
 - (B) where there was access to water that was less limited
 - (C) where they had less limited water access
 - (D) with less limitations on water access
 - (E) having less limitations to water access
109. El Niño, the periodic abnormal warming of the sea surface off Peru, a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated in the western Pacific to flow back to the east.
- (A) a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated
 - (B) a phenomenon where changes in the ocean and atmosphere are combining to allow the warm water that is accumulating
 - (C) a phenomenon in which ocean and atmosphere changes combine and which allows the warm water that is accumulated
 - (D) is a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine to allow the warm water that has accumulated
 - (E) is a phenomenon where ocean and atmosphere changes are combining and allow the warm water accumulating
110. Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or

misinterpret them when they do appear.

(A) Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.

(B) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that worked well in the past, makes missing signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting ones likely when they do appear.

(C) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action is likely to miss or misinterpret signs of incipient trouble when they do appear, especially if it has worked well in the past.

(D) Executives' being heavily committed to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes them likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting them when they do appear.

(E) Being heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that has worked well in the past, is likely to make an executive miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.

111. According to recent studies comparing the nutritional value of meat from wild animals and meat from domesticated animals, wild animals have less total fat than do livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat they think is good for cardiac health.

(A) wild animals have less total fat than do livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat they think is

(B) wild animals have less total fat than livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat thought to be

(C) wild animals have less total fat than that of livestock fed on grain and have more fat of a kind thought to be

(D) total fat of wild animals is less than livestock fed on grain and they have more fat of a kind thought to be

(E) total fat is less in wild animals than that of livestock fed on grain and more of their fat is of a kind they think is

112. Yellow jackets number among the 900 or so species of the world's social wasps, wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of females—the queen and her sterile female workers.

(A) wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of

(B) wasps that live in a highly cooperative and organized society consisting almost entirely of

(C) which means they live in a highly cooperative and organized society, almost all

(D) which means that their society is highly cooperative, organized, and it is almost entirely

(E) living in a society that is highly cooperative, organized, and it consists of almost all

113. Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is precisely the opposite, a tool for communicating with a large, public audience.

(A) Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is

(B) Marconi conceived of the radio as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, but which is

(C) Marconi conceived of the radio as a tool for private conversation that could substitute for the telephone; instead, it has become

(D) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a tool for private conversation, a substitute for the telephone, which has become

(E) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, other than what it is,

114. Construction of the Roman Colosseum, which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, was completed a decade later, during the reign of Titus, who opened the Colosseum with a one-hundred-day cycle of religious pageants, gladiatorial games, and spectacles.

(A) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian,

(B) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and

(C) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and

(D) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater and begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian it

(E) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, which was begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and

115. Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated international disputes over uninhabited islands.

(A) Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated

(B) Because the new maritime code provides that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, it has already stimulated

(C) Even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, already stimulating

(D) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, this has already stimulated

(E) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, which is already stimulating

116. November is traditionally the strongest month for sales of light trucks, but sales this past November, even when compared with sales in previous Novembers, accounted for a remarkably large share of total vehicle sales.

(A) but sales this past November, even when compared with sales in previous Novembers,

(B) but even when it is compared with previous Novembers, this past November's sales

(C) but even when they are compared with previous Novembers, sales of light trucks this past November

(D) so that compared with previous Novembers, sales of light trucks this past November

(E) so that this past November's sales, even compared with previous Novembers' sales,

117. Mauritius was a British colony for almost 200 years, excepting for the domains of administration and teaching, the English language was never really spoken on the island.

(A) excepting for

(B) except in

(C) but except in

(D) but excepting for

(E) with the exception of

118. Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year— they are often green and striped, or have plenty of bumps and bruises—heirlooms are more flavorful and thus in increasing demand.
- (A) Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year
 - (B) Although heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
 - (C) Although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year
 - (D) Grown from seeds saved during the previous year, heirloom tomatoes appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
 - (E) Heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
119. The World Wildlife Fund has declared that global warming, a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels, will create havoc among migratory birds by altering the environment in ways harmful to their habitats.
- (A) a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels,
 - (B) a phenomenon most scientists agree that is caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,
 - (C) a phenomenon that most scientists agree is caused by human beings' burning of fossil fuels,
 - (D) which most scientists agree on as a phenomenon caused by human beings who burn fossil fuels,
 - (E) which most scientists agree to be a phenomenon caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,
120. The largest of all the planets, not only is Jupiter three times so massive as Saturn, the next larger planet, but also possesses four of the largest satellites, or moons, in our solar system.
- (A) not only is Jupiter three times so massive as Saturn, the next larger

- (B) not only is Jupiter three times as massive as Saturn, the next largest
- (C) Jupiter, not only three times as massive as Saturn, the next largest
- (D) Jupiter not only is three times as massive as Saturn, the next largest
- (E) Jupiter is not only three times so massive as Saturn, the next larger

121. Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, capitalized on her keen observation and love of the natural world.

- (A) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives,
- (B) In her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
- (C) In her book illustrations, which she carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
- (D) Carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations
- (E) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinated them with her narratives and

122. Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, is finding uses in medicine, archaeology, and criminology.

- (A) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
- (B) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, having the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission
- (C) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,
- (D) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying it,
- (E) A technique that was originally developed for detecting air pollutants and has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying the substance, called proton-induced X-ray emission,

123. Among the objects found in the excavated temple were small terra-cotta effigies left by supplicants who were either asking the goddess Bona Dea's aid in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help.

- (A) in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help
- (B) in healing physical and mental ills and to thank her for helping
- (C) in healing physical and mental ills, and thanking her for helping
- (D) to heal physical and mental ills or to thank her for such help
- (E) to heal physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help

124. While many of the dinosaur fossils found recently in northeast China seem to provide evidence of the kinship between dinosaurs and birds, the wealth of enigmatic fossils seem more likely at this stage that they will inflame debates over the origin of birds rather than settle them.

- (A) seem more likely at this stage that they will inflame debates over the origin of birds rather than
- (B) seem more likely that it will inflame debates over the origin of birds at this stage than
- (C) seems more likely to inflame debates on the origin of birds at this stage rather than
- (D) seems more likely at this stage to inflame debates over the origin of birds than to
- (E) seems more likely that it will inflame debates on the origin of birds at this stage than to

125. The original building and loan associations were organized as limited life funds, whose members made monthly payments on their share subscriptions, then taking turns drawing on the funds for home mortgages.

- (A) subscriptions, then taking turns drawing
- (B) subscriptions, and then taking turns drawing
- (C) subscriptions and then took turns drawing
- (D) subscriptions and then took turns, they drew
- (E) subscriptions and then drew, taking turns

126. Found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, hummingbirds' range extends from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, from sea-level rain forests to the edges of Andean snowfields and ice fields at altitudes of 15,000 feet.

- (A) Found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes

of climate, hummingbirds' range extends

(B) Found only in the Western Hemisphere, hummingbirds survive through extremes of climate, their range extending

(C) Hummingbirds, found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, with their range extending

(D) Hummingbirds, found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, their range extends

(E) Hummingbirds are found only in the Western Hemisphere, survive through extremes of climate, and their range extends

127. She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to her native Germany, photographer Lotte Jacobi nevertheless earned a small group of discerning admirers, and her photographs were eventually exhibited in prestigious galleries across the United States.

(A) She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to

(B) Being less successful after she had emigrated to New York as compared to

(C) Less successful after she emigrated to New York than she had been in

(D) Although she was less successful after emigrating to New York when compared to

(E) She had been less successful after emigrating to New York than in

128. Scientists have recently found evidence that black holes—regions of space in which matter is so concentrated and the pull of gravity so powerful that nothing, not even light, can emerge from them—probably exist at the core of nearly all galaxies and the mass of each black hole is proportional to its host galaxy.

(A) exist at the core of nearly all galaxies and the mass of each black hole is proportional to

(B) exist at the core of nearly all galaxies and that the mass of each black hole is proportional to that of

(C) exist at the core of nearly all galaxies, and that the mass of each black hole is proportional to

(D) exists at the core of nearly all galaxies, and that the mass of each black hole is proportional to that of

(E) exists at the core of nearly all galaxies and the mass of each black hole is proportional to that of

129. The use of lie detectors is based on the assumption that lying produces emotional

reactions in an individual that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses.

- (A) that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses
- (B) that creates unconscious physiological responses in turn
- (C) creating, in turn, unconscious physiological responses
- (D) to create, in turn, physiological responses that are unconscious
- (E) who creates unconscious physiological responses in turn

130. Australian embryologists have found evidence that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving as a kind of snorkel.

- (A) that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving
- (B) that has suggested the elephant descended from an aquatic animal, its trunk originally evolving
- (C) suggesting that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal with its trunk originally evolved
- (D) to suggest that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal and its trunk originally evolved
- (E) to suggest that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal and that its trunk originally evolved

131. Most efforts to combat such mosquito-borne diseases like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating mosquitoes with pesticides.

- (A) like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating
- (B) like malaria and dengue have focused either on vaccinating of humans or on the extermination of
- (C) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or on exterminating
- (D) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating of humans or on extermination of
- (E) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or exterminating

132. Almost like clones in their similarity to one another, the cheetah species' homogeneity makes them especially vulnerable to disease.

- (A) the cheetah species' homogeneity makes them especially vulnerable to

disease

(B) the cheetah species is especially vulnerable to disease because of its homogeneity

(C) the homogeneity of the cheetah species makes it especially vulnerable to disease

(D) homogeneity makes members of the cheetah species especially vulnerable to disease

(E) members of the cheetah species are especially vulnerable to disease because of their homogeneity

133. As sources of electrical power, windmills now account for only about 2,500 megawatts nationwide, but production is almost expected to double by the end of the year, which would provide enough electricity for 1.3 million households.

(A) almost expected to double by the end of the year, which would provide

(B) almost expected that it will double by the end of the year, thus providing

(C) expected that it will almost double by the end of the year to provide

(D) expected almost to double by the end of the year and thus to provide

(E) expected almost to double by the end of the year, which would thus be providing

134. Last week local shrimpers held a news conference to take some credit for the resurgence of the rare Kemp's ridley turtle, saying that their compliance with laws requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect adult sea turtles.

(A) requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect

(B) requiring turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting

(C) that require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets protect

(D) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets are protecting

(E) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting

135. 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

136. A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church, as indicated in its eastward orientation and by its overall plan, as well as artifacts, such as glass oil-lamp fragments, found at the site.

(A) A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church, as indicated in its eastward orientation and by its overall plan, as well as

(B) A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, once probably being a church, was indicated by its eastward orientation, overall plan, and

(C) Indicating that a ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church were its eastward orientation and overall plan, but also the

(D) A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church, as indicates its eastward orientation and overall plan, as well as the

(E) That a ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church is indicated by its eastward orientation and overall plan, as well as by the

137. By 1999, astronomers had discovered 17 nearby stars that are orbited by planets about the size of Jupiter.

(A) had discovered 17 nearby stars that are orbited by planets

(B) had discovered 17 nearby stars with planets orbiting them that were

(C) had discovered that there were 17 nearby stars that were orbited by planets

(D) have discovered 17 nearby stars with planets orbiting them that are

(E) have discovered that 17 nearby stars are orbited by planets

138. Although she was considered among her contemporaries to be the better poet than her husband, later Elizabeth Barrett Browning was overshadowed by his success.

(A) Although she was considered among her contemporaries to be the better poet than her husband, later Elizabeth Barrett Browning was overshadowed by his success.

(B) Although Elizabeth Barrett Browning was considered among her contemporaries as a better poet than her husband, she was later overshadowed by his success.

(C) Later overshadowed by the success of her husband, Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry had been considered among her contemporaries to be better than that of her husband.

(D) Although Elizabeth Barrett Browning's success was later overshadowed by that of her husband, among her contemporaries she was considered the better poet.

(E) Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry was considered among her contemporaries as better than her husband, but her success was later overshadowed by his.

139. In no other historical sighting did Halley's Comet 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

140. Rock samples taken from the remains of an asteroid about twice the size of the 6-mile-wide asteroid that eradicated the dinosaurs has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is evidence of the earliest known asteroid impact on Earth.

(A) has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is

(B) has been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus

(C) have been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus are

(D) have been dated as being 3.47 billion years old and thus

(E) have been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus are

9.7 Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. E
7. D
8. A
9. E
10. D
11. E
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. B
16. E
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. D
21. E
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. E
26. D
27. A
28. C
29. E

30. E
31. D
32. A
33. B
34. A
35. E
36. E
37. E
38. D
39. A
40. B
41. C
42. E
43. D
44. A
45. E
46. D
47. E
48. C
49. D
50. C
51. A
52. C
53. B
54. D
55. E
56. D
57. A
58. C
59. C
60. E

61. D
62. E
63. B
64. B
65. D
66. A
67. B
68. B
69. B
70. A
71. E
72. E
73. A
74. A
75. B
76. D
77. B
78. A
79. E
80. A
81. D
82. E
83. E
84. D
85. B
86. C
87. A
88. B
89. B
90. B
91. A

02. C
03. C
04. D
05. C
06. A
07. D
08. B
09. B
10. C
11. E
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. A
19. D
20. E
21. B
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. B
26. A
27. C
28. B
29. C
30. D
31. C
32. A

23. A

24. D

25. C

26. B

27. C

28. B

29. A

30. E

31. E

32. E

33. D

34. B

35. A

36. E

37. A

38. D

39. C

40. E

9.8 Answer Explanations

The following discussion of sentence correction is intended to familiarize you with the most efficient and effective approaches to these kinds of questions. The particular questions in this chapter are generally representative of the kinds of sentence correction questions you will encounter on the GMAT exam.

1. Manufacturers rate batteries in watt-hours; if they rate the watt-hour higher, the longer the battery can be expected to last.
 - (A) if they rate the watt-hour higher, the longer
 - (B) rating the watt-hour higher, it is that much longer
 - (C) the higher the watt-hour rating, the longer
 - (D) the higher the watt-hour rating, it is that much longer that
 - (E) when the watt-hour rating is higher, the longer it is

Logical predication; Grammatical construction; Parallelism

There is a cause-and-effect connection between the watt-hour rating and the battery life; therefore, the phrases describing the cause and effect have to be expressed in two parallel grammatical constructions using the two comparative forms of the modifiers *higher* and *longer*.

A Because of the way this version is constructed, the pronoun *they*, referring to *manufacturers*, illogically suggests that the manufacturers can make the batteries last longer simply by rating them higher. The cause and effect is also unparallel.

B *Rating the watt-hour higher* needs a subject; this faulty construction is known as a dangling modifier. It is possible to construe it as referring to *manufacturers*, which would be confusing. See explanation of (A) above.

C Correct. This version uses the correct logical and grammatical structure *the higher X, . . . the longer Y*.

D This version is unparallel and ungrammatical. The correct form is *the higher X, the longer Y*.

E This version is unparallel and ungrammatical. The correct form is *the higher X, the longer Y*.

The correct answer is C.

2. Hurricanes at first begin traveling from east to west, because that direction is the way the prevailing winds in the tropics blow, but they then veer off toward higher latitudes, in many cases changing direction toward the east before dissipating over the colder, more northerly waters or over land.

(A) Hurricanes at first begin traveling from east to west, because that direction is the way the prevailing winds in the tropics blow, but

(B) At first, hurricanes travel from east to west, because that is the direction of the prevailing winds in the tropics, but

(C) While hurricanes travel from east to west at first, the direction of the prevailing winds blowing in the tropics, and

(D) Because hurricanes at first travel from east to west, since it is the direction of the prevailing winds in the tropics,

(E) Hurricanes, beginning by traveling from east to west, because this is the direction of the prevailing winds in the tropics,

Rhetorical construction; Grammatical construction

Hurricanes at first begin traveling is redundant. The sentence could start with *At first, hurricanes travel* or with *Hurricanes begin traveling*; there is no need to have both *at first* and *begin*. A concise version of the sentence would also avoid *that direction is the way the prevailing winds in the tropics blow*. The meaning of *way* here is already conveyed by *direction*.

A *At first* and *begin* are redundant. Also, *that direction is the way the prevailing winds blow* is unnecessarily wordy.

B Correct. This version of the sentence is grammatically correct and lacks redundancy.

C This sentence begins with a dependent clause (that is, a clause that cannot stand on its own), anticipating a main clause (also known as an independent clause) to complete the sentence; a main clause does follow, but it is connected to the initial dependent clause by the coordinating conjunction *and*, which would be appropriate here only if the initial clause was of the same grammatical type (that is, was also a main clause).

D The causal conjunction *Because* suggests that the direction in which hurricanes initially travel causes them later to veer off to the north, but this make little logical sense.

E This sentence opens with a main subject, *Hurricanes*, but this subject has no verb. The sentence's main verb, *veer*, has as a subject *they*.

The correct answer is B.

3. At the end of the 1930s, Duke Ellington was looking for a composer to assist him—someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style as well in order to finish the many pieces he had started but never completed.

(A) someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band,

but mirroring his eccentric writing style as well in order to finish

(B) someone who could not only arrange music for his successful big band, but also mirror his eccentric writing style in order to finish

(C) someone who not only could arrange music for his successful big band, but also to mirror his eccentric writing style in finishing

(D) that being someone who could not only arrange music for his successful big band, but mirroring his eccentric writing style for finishing

(E) being someone not only who could arrange music for his successful big band, but mirror his eccentric writing style as well, finishing

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

In describing the qualities Duke Ellington sought in a composer, the sentence uses the construction *not only . . . but also . . .*. In this construction the clauses need to be parallel—for example, *not only subject verb, but also subject verb*.

A This version is wordy, awkward, and unparallel. Furthermore, the two verbs in the *not only . . . but also . . .* construction have to be in the same form, while here we have *arrange* and *mirroring*.

B Correct. This version exemplifies a truly parallel construction. Here, *not only* and *but also* are directly in front of the verbs they introduce. The verbs denoting the two qualities in the sought-after composer are the same form: *arrange, mirror*.

C This version is awkward and unparallel. The two verbs have to be in the same form, while here we have *arrange* and *to mirror*. Finally, the best way to express the causal relationship between the composer's qualities and finishing Ellington's pieces is to use the conjunction *in order to*.

D Instead of the shorter and clearer *someone who*, this version uses the longer phrase *that being someone who*, which is overly wordy. Furthermore, the verbs are not in the same form and so the construction is unparallel. Finally, the best way to express the causal relationship between the composer's qualities and finishing Ellington's pieces is to use the conjunction *in order to*.

E Placing *being* in front of *someone* is potentially misleading; it could illogically refer to Ellington himself. The *not only . . . but also . . .* construction is also unparallel. Finally, the best way to express the causal relationship between this composer's qualities and finishing Ellington's pieces is to use the conjunction *in order to*.

The correct answer is B.

4. While Noble Sissle may be best known for his collaboration with Eubie Blake, as both a vaudeville performer and as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, also

enjoying an independent career as a singer with such groups as Hahn's Jubilee Singers.

- (A) and as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, also enjoying
- (B) and writing lyrics for songs and Broadway musicals, also enjoying
- (C) and a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, he also enjoyed
- (D) as well as writing lyrics for songs and Broadway musicals, he also enjoyed
- (E) as well as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, he had also enjoyed

Grammatical construction; Idiom; Parallelism

As worded, this sentence opens with a dependent clause (a clause that cannot stand on its own), which requires a main clause (also known as an independent clause) to complete the sentence; however, there is no main clause. Also, given the placement of *as* before *both*, the *as* before *a lyricist* is incorrect. It would be acceptable to write *as both a vaudeville performer and a lyricist* or to write *both as a vaudeville performer and as a lyricist*; it is not acceptable to mix the two forms, as is done here.

A The dependent clause, *While . . . Broadway musicals*, is followed by a participial phrase rather than a main clause and is therefore ungrammatical. Furthermore, the word *as* before *a lyricist* violates the parallel structure required by the phrase *both . . . and*.

B The construction *as both a performer and writing lyrics* is incorrect. Also, like (A), this version of the sentence does not supply a main clause.

C Correct. Unlike (A) and (B), this version has a main clause. Also, unlike the other version, it correctly uses the *both x and y* form.

D Although this version does supply the main clause anticipated by *While . . .*, its use *as both a vaudeville performer as well as writing lyrics* is incorrect.

E This version's use of *both x as well as y* instead of *both x and y* is incorrect. It also introduces an inexplicable past perfect verb, *had . . . enjoyed*, in the main clause.

The correct answer is C.

5. Although a surge in retail sales have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally under way, many economists say that without a large amount of spending the recovery might not last.
- (A) have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally

- (B) raised hopes for there being a recovery finally
- (C) had raised hopes for a recovery finally being
- (D) has raised hopes that a recovery is finally
- (E) raised hopes for a recovery finally

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

The subject of the first clause, the singular noun *surge*, must take the singular verb *has raised* rather than the plural *have raised*. It is superfluous and pointless to say that people hope both that *there is* a recovery and that such a recovery *is underway*. In this context, *there is* adds nothing and can be omitted to create a more concise sentence.

A Subject and verb do not agree; *there is . . . finally underway* is awkward and wordy.

B *For there being* is awkward and wordy.

C *Had raised* is the wrong verb tense; *for . . . being* is awkward and wordy.

D Correct. In this sentence, the subject and verb agree, and the verb is in the appropriate tense; *a recovery is finally* is clear and concise.

E *For a recovery finally* is awkward and—to the extent that it can be seen as grammatical—does not make sense.

The correct answer is D.

6. Of all the vast tides of migration that have swept through history, maybe none is more concentrated as the wave that brought 12 million immigrants onto American shores in little more than three decades.
- (A) maybe none is more concentrated as
 - (B) it may be that none is more concentrated as
 - (C) perhaps it is none that is more concentrated than
 - (D) maybe it is none that was more concentrated than
 - (E) perhaps none was more concentrated than

Idiom; Verb form

This sentence depends on the comparative structure *x is more than y*. Here, an idiomatically incorrect construction *x (none) is more as y (the wave)* is used. In addition, the second part of the sentence uses the past tense verb *brought*, indicating that the event is over. The verb used in the comparative construction must also be past tense, *x (none) was more concentrated than y (the wave)*. *Maybe* and *perhaps* are interchangeable; *perhaps* is slightly more formal.

A Incorrect idiom is used for comparison; *is concentrated* is the wrong

tense.

B Incorrect idiom is used for comparison; *it may be that* is wordy.

C *It is none that is more . . .* is wordy; also, in this context, *it* must refer to something (unlike in phrases such as “it is clear that . . .”), yet it does not plausibly refer to anything.

D As in (C), *it is none that was more . . .* is wordy; *it* must refer to something, yet it does not plausibly refer to anything.

E Correct. The correct comparative construction is used in this sentence; the verb is past tense.

The correct answer is E.

7. From an experiment using special extrasensory perception cards, each bearing one of a set of symbols, parapsychologist Joseph Banks Rhine claimed statistical proof for subjects who could use thought transference to identify a card in the dealer’s hand.

(A) for subjects who could use thought transference to identify a card in the dealer’s hand

(B) for a card in the dealer’s hand to be identified by subjects with thought transference

(C) of subjects able to identify with thought transference a card in the dealer’s hand

(D) that subjects could identify a card in the dealer’s hand by using thought transference

(E) that subjects are capable to use thought transference for identifying a card in the dealer’s hand

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

This sentence is meant to indicate that Joseph Banks Rhine claimed that a certain experiment statistically proved that subjects could identify what symbol was on a card in a dealer’s hand by using thought transference. The present version of the sentence does not convey the intended meaning well, however. What should follow *proof* is a statement of the assertion that Rhine claims the experiment has statistically proved, linked to the word *proof* by the word *that*. Instead *proof* is followed by a prepositional phrase *for subjects who . . .*

A This version of the sentence inappropriately attempts to describe the claim by using a prepositional phrase, *for subjects who . . .*

B Like (A), this version of the sentence inappropriately attempts to describe the claim by using a prepositional phrase, *for a card in . . .*

C Like (A) and (B), this version of the sentence inappropriately attempts to describe the claim by using a prepositional phrase. While *proof* might reasonably be followed by *of*, the phrase that follows the preposition is ungrammatical, requiring a participle to modify *subjects*, such as *being able to . . .*

D Correct. This version correctly uses the idiom *proof that* followed by an assertion.

E While this version of the sentence correctly follows *proof* with *that* followed by an assertion, it fails to use the appropriate idiom with *capable*; instead of *capable to use*, it should have *capable of using*.

The correct answer is D.

8. Diabetes, together with its serious complications, rank as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only by heart disease and cancer.

- (A) ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only
- (B) rank as the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
- (C) has the rank of the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
- (D) are the nation's third leading causes of death, surpassed only
- (E) have been ranked as the nation's third leading causes of death, only surpassed

Agreement; Logical predication

This sentence correctly matches the singular verb, *rank*, with the singular subject, *diabetes*, and uses the present tense to indicate a current situation. The phrase following *diabetes* is set off by a pair of commas, indicating that it is descriptive information that may be dropped from the sentence; it is not a part of the subject. *Only* is placed with precision next to the group of words it actually limits, *by heart disease and cancer*. Placed before *surpassed*, *only* would more ambiguously limit *surpassed*.

A Correct. In the original sentence, the subject and verb agree, and the proper tense is used; *only* is correctly placed next to the phrase it limits.

B *Rank* does not agree with *diabetes*; *only* limits *surpassed* rather than *by heart disease and cancer*.

C *Has the rank of* is wordy and unidiomatic; *only* limits *surpassed* rather than *by heart disease and cancer*.

D Construction *are . . . causes* does not agree with *diabetes*.

E Construction *have been ranked . . . causes* does not agree with *diabetes* and uses the wrong verb tense; *only* limits *surpassed* rather than *by heart*

disease and cancer.

The correct answer is A.

9. In a review of 2,000 studies of human behavior that date back to the 1940s, two Swiss psychologists, declaring that since most of the studies had failed to control for such variables as social class and family size, none could be taken seriously.
- (A) psychologists, declaring that since most of the studies had failed to control for such variables as social class and family size,
 - (B) psychologists, declaring that most of the studies failed in not controlling for such variables like social class and family size, and
 - (C) psychologists declared that since most of the studies, having failed to control for such variables as social class and family size,
 - (D) psychologists declared that since most of the studies fail in controlling for such variables like social class and family size,
 - (E) psychologists declared that since most of the studies had failed to control for variables such as social class and family size,

Verb form; Diction

The subject of the sentence, *two Swiss psychologists*, needs a main verb. The *-ing* verb form *declaring* cannot, on its own, be the main verb of a correct English sentence. Furthermore, the clause that addresses the reason for not taking the studies also seriously needs a subject (*most of the studies*) and a verb (*had failed*).

A The sentence needs a verb form that agrees in person and number with the subject *two Swiss psychologists* and that is in the appropriate tense.

B In addition to the problem with *declaring*, explained above, in this version of the sentence the phrase *failed in not controlling for* is awkward and does not mean the samething as *failed to control for*. Also, the expression *such X like Y* is incorrect in English; the correct usage is *such X as Y*.

C The correct form for the sentence's main verb *declared* is used here, but *having failed* is a participial form and as such cannot be the main verb in the clause.

D English has a rule of sequence of tenses: once a verb form is marked for past tense, the following verb forms that describe the same object or event have to be in the past tense as well. Thus, *fail* is the wrong verb form. The expression *such X like Y* is incorrect in English; the correct usage is *such X as Y*.

E Correct. The subject *two Swiss psychologists* is followed by a verb in the past tense (*declared*); the dependent clause *since . . . family size* also has the correct verb form (*had failed*).

The correct answer is E.

10. A long-term study of some 1,000 physicians indicates that the more coffee these doctors drank, the more they had a likelihood of coronary disease.
- (A) more they had a likelihood of coronary disease
 - (B) more was their likelihood of having coronary disease
 - (C) more they would have a likelihood to have coronary disease
 - (D) greater was their likelihood of having coronary disease
 - (E) greater was coronary disease likely

Idiom; Rhetorical construction;

This sentence describes the results of a study in which researchers found a correlation between the amounts of coffee that people drank and their likelihood of coronary disease. It most eloquently expresses this correlation as a comparison of parallel forms, using the idiom *the + comparative adjective phrase . . . the + comparative adjective phrase*. The two adjective phrases should have the same grammatical form.

A This version obscures the intended correlation between *coffee* and *likelihood*. The phrase *the more they had a likelihood* somewhat illogically indicates that the research subjects had likelihood to a greater degree rather than that their likelihood was greater.

B Although the adverb *more* is used to indicate a greater degree or extent in phrases such as *more likely*, the adjective *more* normally indicates greater quantity. Thus, the use of *more* as an adjective modifying *their likelihood* is nonstandard. Differences in a particular type of likelihood are normally thought of as matters of degree, not of quantity. *Greater* is the preferred adjective for indicating such differences.

C The conditional verb phrase *would have a likelihood to have* is redundant, wordy, and not comparable to the simple past tense *drank*.

D Correct. This version uses proper wording and is clear and concise.

E This completion of the comparison is not idiomatic; moreover, it is ungrammatical, attempting to use an adjective *greater* to describe an adverb, *likely*.

The correct answer is D.

11. The intricate structure of the compound insect eye, having hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain why scientists have assumed that it evolved independently of the vertebrate eye.
- (A) having hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain why

scientists have assumed that it

(B) having hundreds of miniature eyes that are called ommatidia, helps explain why scientists have assumed that they

(C) with its hundreds of miniature eyes that are called ommatidia, helps explain scientists' assuming that they

(D) with its hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain scientists' assuming that it

(E) with its hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, helps explain why scientists have assumed that it

Agreement; Logical predication

This sentence addresses why scientists have decided that the vertebrate eye and the insect eye evolved independently of each other. The insect eye is much more intricate, with hundreds of miniature eyes. The sentence needs to be clear as to what has *hundreds of miniature eyes*. The *structure* or the *insect eye*? Furthermore, the singular subject *intricate structure* requires the singular verb *helps*.

A This wording misleadingly suggests that *the intricate structure* has *miniature eyes*, while the correct subject of the predicate *having* is *the compound insect eye*. Subject-verb agreement is violated.

B This wording misleads as in (A). Furthermore, the pronoun at the end of the underlined part of the sentence should refer back to *the compound insect eye*, so it cannot be plural.

C The phrase *helps explain scientists' assuming* correctly agrees with the subject *structure*. However, it is nonstandard and awkward; the use of *assuming* with the possessive is unwarranted. Finally, the pronoun at the end of the underlined part of the sentence should refer back to *the compound insect eye*, so it cannot be plural.

D The subject *structure* and the verb *help* do not agree in number. As in (C), *explain scientists' assuming* is verbose and awkward, and the use of the *assuming* with the possessive makes the construction unnecessarily complex.

E Correct. The phrase *with its hundreds* correctly refers back to *the compound insect eye*. The verb *helps* correctly agrees with the subject *structure*. Finally, the pronoun *it* correctly refers to the singular noun *the compound insect eye*.

The correct answer is E.

12. 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

Logical predication; Diction

The crucial part of this sentence is the latter part, where India's 1979 production of 41 million tons of rice is compared to the production of the previous year. What was produced in 1979 was 25 percent less than what was produced in 1978. The grammatical means of comparison have to express correctly this relationship between the two harvests. It helps if you think of 41 million tons of rice as the collective equivalent of the 1979 harvest.

A This version exhibits redundant word choice. The pronoun *those* refers to the tons of the 1978 harvest. Both harvests are measured in tons, and it is clearer and simpler to compare with the harvest itself, not with the tons of the harvest.

B Correct. This version correctly compares the 1978 harvest with the 1979 harvest.

C This version is illogical. It compares rice production in tons with a year, 1978.

D In addition to the problem described in (C) above, this version uses the wrong comparative adjective. *Fewer* refers to countable nouns, while *less* refers to quantities. Since the comparative adjective should refer to rice production, *fewer* is not appropriate.

E Since the comparative adjective should refer to rice production, *fewer* is not appropriate. Furthermore, the pronoun *that* refers back to India's rice production [*fewer than **the rice production** of India's 1978 harvest*] and is redundant. The word *harvest* is sufficient here to express the comparison.

The correct answer is B.

13. Although Alice Walker published a number of essays, poetry collections, and stories during the 1970s, her third novel, *The Color Purple*, which was published in 1982, brought her the widest acclaim in that it won both the National Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize.

- (A) which was published in 1982, brought her the widest acclaim in that it won both the National Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize
- (B) published in 1982, bringing her the widest acclaim by winning both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize

(C) published in 1982, brought her the widest acclaim, winning both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize

(D) was published in 1982 and which, winning both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize, brought her the widest acclaim

(E) was published in 1982, winning both the National Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize, and bringing her the widest acclaim

Idiom; Grammatical construction

This sentence claims that the 1982 novel *The Color Purple* brought Alice Walker more acclaim than her many publications in the 1970s.

A The construction *both the American Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize* is unidiomatic; the correct idiomatic form is *both x and y*.

B Because this sentence uses only participial phrases in the clause following the initial, dependent clause, the sentence lacks a main verb and is therefore ungrammatical.

C Correct. This version correctly uses the form *both x and y* and is grammatically correct.

D The use of *which* is inappropriate here; although it would still be rhetorically inferior to the correct answer (C), this version would be acceptable if the word *which* were deleted.

E Like (A), this version of the sentence uses the unidiomatic form *both x as well as y*.

The correct answer is C.

14. Many experts regarded the large increase in credit card borrowing in March not as a sign that households were pressed for cash and forced to borrow, rather a sign of confidence by households that they could safely handle new debt.

(A) rather a sign of confidence by households that they could safely

(B) yet as a sign of households' confidence that it was safe for them to

(C) but a sign of confidence by households that they could safely

(D) but as a sign that households were confident they could safely

(E) but also as a sign that households were confident in their ability safely to

Idiom; Logical predication; Parallelism

The structure of this sentence expresses negation and affirmation: *Many experts regarded X not as a sign that Y, but as a sign of Z*. The idiomatic choice of words for this construction should involve two clauses introduced by *not as . . . but as. . .*. It is also important to connect logically the adjective *confident* with the noun it

describes, that is, *households*. If the adjective *confident* or its equivalent noun *confidence* is related to other words in the sentence, the message loses clarity and power.

A The idiomatic choice of words to express the negation of one clause and the affirmation of another is *not as . . . but as. . .*. The affirmed clause is incorrectly introduced by *rather*. Furthermore, the preposition *by* does not express the idea that households are confident. The placement of the restrictive clause *that they could safely handle new debt* after *households* could also cause confusion.

B The idiomatic choice of words to express the negation of one clause and the affirmation of another is *not as . . . but as. . .*. The affirmed clause is incorrectly introduced by *yet as*. The wording *it was safe for them [households] to handle new debt* changes the intended meaning, making the households less clearly an agent in the handling.

C The idiomatic choice of words to express the negation of one clause and the affirmation of another is *not as . . . but as. . .*. The affirmed clause is incorrectly introduced by *but* without the *as*. Furthermore, the preposition *by* does not express the idea that households are confident.

D Correct. This version provides the correct logical structure. It also expresses the confidence of households using the most succinct and direct wording.

E The use of the word *also* is misleading here. If the first embedded clause is negated, the affirmed second clause cannot also be true. In addition, *in their ability*, while expressing the same idea as *could*, is redundant and *safely to handle* is awkward; the wording in (D) is superior.

The correct answer is D.

15. Carnivorous mammals can endure what would otherwise be lethal levels of body heat because they have a heat-exchange network which kept the brain from getting too hot.
- (A) which kept
 - (B) that keeps
 - (C) which has kept
 - (D) that has been keeping
 - (E) having kept

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

The use of the past tense (*kept*) is incorrect because a current situation is discussed; the present tense (*keeps*) is consistent with the other verbs in the

sentence. In (A) and (C), *which* introduces a restrictive clause. Some writers follow the convention that *which* can only be used for nonrestrictive clauses, but insistence on this rule is controversial, and both (A) and (C) can be rejected on other grounds.

A *Kept* is the wrong tense.

B Correct. The verb *keeps* indicates a current situation and is consistent with the other verbs in the sentence. The sentence is clear and concise.

C Mistaken shift in tense: In this sentence the present tense expresses a timeless general principle; in contrast, *has kept* indicates a more definite context and time period and suggests that the heat-exchange network may no longer have this effect.

D *Has been keeping* is the wrong tense.

E *Having* is awkward and imprecise; *kept* is the wrong tense.

The correct answer is B.

16. Rising inventories, when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead to production cutbacks that would hamper economic growth.

(A) when unaccompanied correspondingly by increases in sales, can lead

(B) when not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, possibly leads

(C) when they were unaccompanied by corresponding sales increases, can lead

(D) if not accompanied by correspondingly increased sales, possibly leads

(E) if not accompanied by corresponding increases in sales, can lead

Diction; Agreement

The modifying phrase *when . . . sales* is needlessly difficult to understand. The adverb *correspondingly* is incorrectly and ambiguously used; using the adjective *corresponding* to modify *increases in sales* makes the intended meaning clearer. *Unaccompanied* is not wrong but *not accompanied* more effectively expresses the intended negation.

A *Unaccompanied correspondingly* is awkward and ambiguous.

B Plural subject *inventories* does not agree with the singular verb *leads*.

C Wrong tense: past tense *were* indicates a completed event, but *can lead* indicates a possibility that continues.

D *Correspondingly increased sales* is awkward and unclear; verb (*leads*) does not agree with the subject (*inventories*).

E Correct. *Not accompanied* emphasizes the negative and is preferable to *unaccompanied* in this usage; *corresponding* modifies *increases in sales*; the modifier is clear and comprehensible, and there is no subject-verb agreement problem.

The correct answer is E.

17. A pioneer journalist, Nellie Bly's exploits included circling the globe faster than Jules Verne's fictional Phileas Fogg.

- (A) A pioneer journalist, Nellie Bly's exploits included
- (B) The exploits of Nellie Bly, a pioneer journalist, included
- (C) Nellie Bly was a pioneer journalist including in her exploits the
- (D) Included in the pioneer journalist Nellie Bly's exploits are
- (E) The pioneer journalist's exploits of Nellie Bly included

Logical predication; Modification

This sentence intends to discuss Nellie Bly, a pioneer journalist who counts among her exploits a very fast trip around the globe. The current construction is misleading because it suggests that Bly's exploits, not Bly herself, were a pioneer journalist.

A In this answer choice, *a pioneer journalist* incorrectly modifies *exploits*, rather than *Nellie Bly*.

B Correct. This version correctly attributes the modifier *a pioneer journalist* to *Nellie Bly*.

C The wording of this version is illogical because it makes *Nellie Bly* the subject of the verb *including*.

D Since this event clearly happened in the past, the tense of the verb *are* is wrong. Piling on too many descriptive words for the noun *exploits* [*the pioneer journalist Nellie Bly's exploits*] makes the phrase unwieldy and awkward.

E This version can be construed as entailing that the pioneer journalist and Nellie Bly are two different people, one exploiting the other.

The correct answer is B.

18. Unlike the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants, situated underground or in pieces of wood, raider ants make a portable nest by entwining their long legs to form "curtains" of ants that hang from logs or boulders, providing protection for the queen and the colony larvae and pupae.

- (A) the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants,
- (B) the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants, which are

- (C) leaf cutters and most other ants, whose nests are
- (D) leaf cutters and most other ants in having nests
- (E) those of leaf cutters and most other ants with nests

Logical predication

As worded, this sentence draws a contrast between raider ants and the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants. The appropriate contrast would be with leaf cutters and most other ants themselves, not their nests.

A As indicated above, the appropriate contrast is between raider ants and other kinds of ants (namely leaf cutters and most ants). As worded, this version of the sentence says something obviously true: of course the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants do not make portable nests.

B Like (A), this sentence compares nests with raider ants. Also, the referent of the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous, possibly modifying *ants*, and possibly modifying *nests*.

C Correct. This version correctly draws the contrast between raider ants and other kinds of ants. Furthermore, unlike in (B) and (D), it is clear here that *situated underground or in pieces of wood* applies to the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants.

D This sentence correctly compares leaf cutters and other ants with raider ants, but the prepositional phrase *in having nests* suggests that it is raider ants, not leaf cutters and most other ants, that have nests situated underground or in pieces of wood; however, the rest of the sentence indicates that in fact raider ants' nests are not situated in such locations.

E The referent of *those* is unclear; presumably it refers to *nests*, but grammatically it has no clear antecedent. If it is taken to refer to nests, *those* creates an illogical comparison with *raider ants*.

The correct answer is C.

19. Sunspots, vortices of gas associated with strong electromagnetic activity, are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on the Sun's poles or equator.
- (A) are visible as dark spots on the surface of the Sun but have never been sighted on
 - (B) are visible as dark spots that never have been sighted on the surface of the Sun
 - (C) appear on the surface of the Sun as dark spots although never sighted at
 - (D) appear as dark spots on the surface of the Sun, although never having been sighted at

(E) appear as dark spots on the Sun's surface, which have never been sighted on

Logical predication; Parallelism

The correct parallel structure in the original sentence emphasizes the contrast between where sunspots are found (*are visible . . . Sun*) and where they are not (*have never been sighted . . . equator*). *Sunspots* is the subject of the sentence; *are* is the verb of the first part of the contrast, and *have been sighted* is the verb of the second. (The adjective *visible* is a complement and is parallel to the past participle *sighted*.) Both parts of the sentence conclude with phrases indicating location. The contrast itself is indicated by the conjunction *but*.

A Correct. This sentence clearly and correctly draws a contrast between where sunspots are found and where they are not.

B The modifying clause *that never . . . Sun* distorts the meaning of the sentence; also, without punctuation, the phrase *on the surface of the Sun the Sun's poles or equator* is ungrammatical and makes no sense.

C *Although* typically introduces a subordinate clause, which has a subject and a verb, but here there is no subject and *sighted* is not a complete verb.

D *Although* usually introduces a subordinate clause, but there is no subject of the clause and *having been sighted* is not a complete verb phrase.

E This phrasing makes the sentence somewhat awkward and unclear.

The correct answer is A.

20. The commission has directed advertisers to restrict the use of the word “natural” to foods that do not contain color or flavor additives, chemical preservatives, or nothing that has been synthesized.

(A) or nothing that has been

(B) or that has been

(C) and nothing that is

(D) or anything that has been

(E) and anything

Idiom; Logical predication

The use of *do not* and *nothing* in the same sentence creates a double negative and reverses the intended meaning. *Anything* should be used instead of *nothing*. Logically, a “natural” food cannot contain any prohibited ingredient, so the list of prohibited ingredients must be connected by *or*.

A The use of *nothing* creates a double negative.

B *That has been synthesized* distorts the meaning by referring to foods,

rather than to something added to a food.

C The use of *nothing* creates a double negative; *and* should be *or*.

D Correct. This sentence correctly avoids a double negative and uses parallel elements.

E *And* distorts the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is D.

21. Thai village crafts, as with other cultures, have developed through the principle that form follows function and incorporate readily available materials fashioned using traditional skills.

(A) as with

(B) as did those of

(C) as they have in

(D) like in

(E) like those of

Logical predication; Diction; Verb form

The phrase *as with other cultures* is initially confusing given that no culture has been specifically mentioned; Thai village culture is indirectly referenced by the mention of *Thai village crafts*, so perhaps that is what is meant. But then, looking at the phrase in context, it becomes clear that the sentence is intended to indicate that the *crafts* of other cultures are similar in certain ways to Thai village crafts. Thus, the sentence should say *those of other cultures*. Furthermore, the use here of *as with* is questionable. To do the job it is supposed to do here (to indicate that the crafts of Thai villages are like the crafts of other cultures in a particular way), *as with* should be at the beginning of the sentence: *As with the crafts of other cultures, Thai village crafts have developed . . .* Alternatively, *like* could be used here instead of *as with*.

A The appropriate comparison is between Thai village crafts and those (i.e., crafts) of other cultures, not the other cultures themselves. Additionally, *like* would be more appropriate here than *as with*.

B The verb form here is incorrect. [*D*] *id* is not parallel to *have* later in the sentence. The phrase *as have those of other cultures* would be parallel, but it is in the wrong position. To be correct, it would need to occur after the main verb is introduced: *Thai village crafts have developed, as have those of other cultures, . . .*

C The use of the pronoun *they* is inaccurate; the reader is likely to take its antecedent to be *Thai village crafts*, not *crafts*. Furthermore, even if the pronoun here were not problematic, if the construction *as they have in*

other cultures is used, it should occur after the main verb (*have developed*) is introduced.

D The comparative term *like* compares two nouns or noun phrases, but in this version of the sentence, *like* compares a noun (*crafts*) with a prepositional phrase (*in other cultures*).

E Correct. [*T*] *hose of other cultures* clearly refers to the crafts of other cultures; *like* is appropriate for making a comparison between two sorts of things (*crafts*).

The correct answer is E.

22. Tropical bats play important roles in the rain forest ecosystem, aiding in the dispersal of cashew, date, and fig seeds; pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help produce tequila by pollinating agave plants.
- (A) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help produce
 - (B) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly helping to produce
 - (C) pollinating banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and they indirectly help to produce
 - (D) they pollinate banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; and indirectly help producing
 - (E) they pollinate banana, breadfruit, and mango trees; indirectly helping the producing of

Logical predication; Parallelism

This sentence expresses a list of the roles tropical bats play in the rain forest ecosystem. Since these roles are enumerated in a list, and since the first member of the list is already provided, it is necessary to maintain the same structure for the rest of the members of the list in order to maintain parallelism and clarity. Note that semicolons separate the members of the list, leaving the commas to mark series of items within each member of the list.

A In this version, the third member of the list does not maintain the *-ing* verb form that the two previous members use.

B Correct. This version correctly maintains the parallel structure (*aiding in . . . ; pollinating . . . ; and helping . . .*).

C In this version, the third member of the list does not maintain the *-ing* verb form of the two previous members of the list. In addition, this member of the list includes a subject (*they*) while the other members do not, again violating parallelism.

D In order to maintain parallelism the verb that is the member of the list has to be in the *-ing* form, not its complement. Thus, the *-ing* has to be on the verb *help*, not on *produce*.

E Although this version maintains parallelism throughout, the phrase *helping the producing* is an incorrect construction in English.

The correct answer is B.

23. Discussion of greenhouse effects have usually had as a focus the possibility of Earth growing warmer and to what extent it might, but climatologists have indicated all along that precipitation, storminess, and temperature extremes are likely to have the greatest impact on people.

(A) Discussion of greenhouse effects have usually had as a focus the possibility of Earth growing warmer and to what extent it might,

(B) Discussion of greenhouse effects has usually had as its focus whether Earth would get warmer and what the extent would be,

(C) Discussion of greenhouse effects has usually focused on whether Earth would grow warmer and to what extent,

(D) The discussion of greenhouse effects have usually focused on the possibility of Earth getting warmer and to what extent it might,

(E) The discussion of greenhouse effects has usually focused on whether Earth would grow warmer and the extent that is,

Agreement; Parallelism

The sentence contrasts climatologists' views concerning greenhouse effects with other views that emphasize global warming. The main subject of the sentence is *discussion . . .*, which is singular, so the main verb should be singular. The two things that are said to be the focus of discussion should be in parallel form.

A The plural verb *have . . . had* does not agree with the singular subject *discussion*. The phrases *the possibility . . . warmer* and *to what . . . might* are not parallel.

B The verb form *has had as its focus* is unnecessarily wordy; the noun clauses are parallel in form, but it is not clear what *the extent* refers to.

C Correct. This has correct subject-verb agreement, eliminates the wordiness of the original sentence, and the phrases *whether . . . warmer* and *to what extent* are parallel.

D The singular subject *discussion* does not agree with the plural verb *have focused*. *The possibility of . . .* is not parallel with *to what extent . . .*

E The two phrases following *on* are not in parallel form. What *that* refers to in *the extent that is* is unclear.

The correct answer is C.

24. The Iroquois were primarily planters, but supplementing their cultivation of maize, squash, and beans with fishing and hunting.
- (A) but supplementing
 - (B) and had supplemented
 - (C) and even though they supplemented
 - (D) although they supplemented
 - (E) but with supplementing

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The participle *supplementing* would normally be expected to modify the first clause, describing or extending its meaning, but the logic of this sentence demands a contrast, not an extension. Consequently, the second part of the sentence must be revised to emphasize the contrast properly. The logic of the sentence also argues against a construction that would set the two clauses and the importance of their content equal when they clearly should not be. The best solution is to have the main clause describe the primary activity, and a subordinate clause, *although they supplemented*, describe the supplementary activity.

A The construction using *supplementing* fails to support the intended meaning of the sentence.

B *And* does not convey contrast; *had supplemented* is the past perfect tense but the simple past is required to match *were*.

C *And* does not convey contrast and should be omitted; *and even though* creates a sentence fragment.

D Correct. Using *although* creates a subordinate clause in this sentence and logically links that clause with the main clause; the simple past *supplemented* parallels the simple past *were*.

E *But with* is awkward and unclear; *supplementing* is a modifier when a contrasting clause is needed.

The correct answer is D.

25. As contrasted with the honeybee, the yellow jacket can sting repeatedly without dying and carries a potent venom that can cause intense pain.
- (A) As contrasted with the honeybee,
 - (B) In contrast to the honeybee's,
 - (C) Unlike the sting of the honeybee,
 - (D) Unlike that of the honeybee,

(E) Unlike the honeybee,

Idiom; Logical predication

The intent of the sentence is to contrast the honeybee and the yellow jacket. Correct idioms for such a contrast include *in contrast with x, y*; *in contrast to x, y*; and *unlike x, y*. In all these idioms, *x* and *y* must be grammatically and logically parallel. *As contrasted with* is not a correct idiom.

A *As contrasted with* is not a correct idiom.

B Because of its apostrophe, *the honeybee's* is not parallel to *the yellow jacket*.

C *The sting of the honeybee* is not parallel to *the yellow jacket*.

D *That of the honeybee* is not parallel to *the yellow jacket*.

E Correct. This sentence uses a correct idiom, and *the honeybee* is properly parallel to *the yellow jacket*.

The correct answer is E.

26. None of the attempts to specify the causes of crime explains why most of the people exposed to the alleged causes do not commit crimes and, conversely, why so many of those not so exposed have.

(A) have

(B) has

(C) shall

(D) do

(E) could

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The sentence compares one group of people, *most of the people exposed to the alleged causes*, with another group of people, *so many of those not so exposed*. To maintain the comparison, the verb in the second part should match the verb in the first part. Since the first verb is *do not commit*, the second verb should be the parallel *do*. There is no need to repeat *commit crimes* since it is understood in this construction.

A Verb should be *do*, not *have*.

B Verb should be *do*, not *has*.

C Verb should be *do*, not *shall*.

D Correct. This sentence correctly uses the verb *do* to complete the comparison and maintain the parallelism with *do not commit*.

E Verb should be *do*, not *could*.

The correct answer is D.

27. In the seventh century B.C., the Roman alphabet was adapted from the Etruscan alphabet, which in turn had been adapted in the previous century from a western Greek alphabet, which itself had been adapted earlier in the same century from the Phoenician alphabet.

- (A) which itself had been adapted earlier
- (B) adapting itself earlier
- (C) itself being adapted earlier
- (D) having been earlier adapted itself
- (E) earlier itself having been adapted

Rhetorical construction; Verb form; Logical predication

This sentence describes a string of adaptations of the alphabet, tracing back from the seventh century BC through two points in the eighth century BC. Because the latest of the three adaptations is temporally located in past tense, earlier adaptations should be located in the past perfect tense.

A Correct. This sentence is properly constructed and uses the appropriate verb forms for the relationships among the events that it describes.

B It is unclear what the participial phrase *adapting itself earlier* . . . refers to. The present participle could be used for an event that was simultaneous with, or part of, the event mentioned before the underlined portion. However, it is inappropriate for describing an event that took place even earlier than the seventh century BC, which has already been designated in the sentence as past tense. The reflexive form *adapting itself* is nonsensical in this sentence.

C The present tense of the reflexive participial phrase is inappropriate for describing an event prior to the seventh century BC, given that the seventh century BC has already been designated in the sentence as past tense.

D Without commas around *itself*, the pronoun appears to be reflexive. The combination of passive and reflexive then makes no sense. If *itself* is intended simply for emphasis, rather than as a reflexive pronoun, it would be preferable, in this context, to set it off with commas. But if it were intended in that way, it would seem to refer to the Roman alphabet, and the claim made in the sentence would be confusing and nearly nonsensical. This modifier is confusingly placed before the designation of time (*in the same century*) and source (*from the Phoenician alphabet*).

E The adverb *earlier* is misplaced before the pronoun *itself*; it should be

immediately before the phrase *in the same century*.

The correct answer is A.

28. With corn, soybean, and wheat reserves being low enough so a poor harvest would send prices skyrocketing, grain futures brokers and their clients are especially interested in weather that could affect crops.

- (A) being low enough so
- (B) so low such that
- (C) so low that
- (D) that are low enough so
- (E) that are so low such that

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

This sentence opens with a long participial phrase (*With . . . skyrocketing*) that describes conditions within which the action of the main clause (*grain futures brokers . . . crops*) occurs. The opening phrase compares one economic condition (grain reserve levels) with another (prices) using the idiomatic expression *so low that*. Some of the phrases used in expressing this kind of comparison are wordy and indirect (*being low enough so*). Thus, they are not standard in written English, even though they may be accepted in some informal speaking contexts.

A This phrase is wordy and unidiomatic.

B This phrase combines two idioms (*so . . . that* and *such that*) in a way that does not clearly make sense. It is wordy and redundant; both *so . . . that* and *such* signal comparison.

C Correct. This wording is standard, clear, and direct.

D The relative clause introduced by *that are* makes this phrase unnecessarily wordy and cumbersome; *enough* and *so* are redundant.

E This version of the phrase is the most redundant of all—piling comparative terms one upon the other (*that are so* and *such*). The repetition obscures instead of develops meaning.

The correct answer is C.

29. By 1940, the pilot Jacqueline Cochran held seventeen official national and international speed records, and she earned them at a time when aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be of dangerously experimental design.

- (A) and she earned them at a time when aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be
- (B) earning them at a time that aviation was still so new for many of the planes she flew to be

(C) earning these at a time where aviation was still so new that many of the planes she flew were

(D) earned at a time in which aviation was still so new such that many of the planes she flew were

(E) earned at a time when aviation was still so new that many of the planes she flew were

Rhetorical construction; Diction

Since this is a complex sentence with a lot of elements, its rhetorical construction is crucial in order to maintain effective communication. The underlined part emphasizes that on top of earning seventeen speed records, the pilot Jacqueline Cochran did so at a time when planes were of dangerous experimental design because aviation was still so new.

A This version is too wordy and does not contribute to clarity. Economical, clear expression connects *earned* directly with the noun *speed records*, which it modifies.

B Here, the word *earning* takes the pilot herself, not the *records*, as its subject. However, *earning* is close to *the records*, not to *Jacqueline Cochran*, making this sentence hard to process. In addition, the causal relationship between aviation being new and planes being of experimental design is more effectively communicated by the structure *so new that many X were Y*, not by the structure *so new for many X to be Y*.

C The word *earning* takes the pilot herself, not the records, as its subject. However, *earning* is close to *the records*, not to *Jacqueline Cochran*, making this sentence hard to understand. Furthermore, the use of *where* to modify *time* is wrong; *where* refers to place.

D The correct pronoun for *time* is *when*. The word *such* is redundant within *so new that many X were Y*.

E Correct. The word *earned* is close to the noun it modifies, *speed records*. This version uses the clearest expression of causal relationship: *so new that many X were Y*.

The correct answer is E.

30. In late 1997, the chambers inside the pyramid of the Pharaoh Menkaure at Giza were closed to visitors for cleaning and repair due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing and fungus was growing on the walls.

(A) due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing

(B) due to moisture that tourists had exhaled, thereby raising its humidity

to such levels that salt from the stone would crystallize

(C) because tourists were exhaling moisture, which had raised the humidity within them to levels such that salt from the stone would crystallize

(D) because of moisture that was exhaled by tourists raising the humidity within them to levels so high as to make the salt from the stone crystallize

(E) because moisture exhaled by tourists had raised the humidity within them to such levels that salt from the stone was crystallizing

Agreement; Parallelism

The plural subject *chambers* requires plural pronouns. The sentence explains a causal sequence: visitors' breath introduced moisture that caused salt to crystallize, which caused the chambers to be closed for cleaning and repair. The phrase *due to* makes this causal sequence somewhat ambiguous, seeming to suggest that the repairs were due to humidity from visitors' breath.

A *Due to* is an imprecise expression of the causal connection between the tourists' breath and the closing of the museum for cleaning; the singular pronoun *its* does not agree with the plural antecedent *chambers*.

B It is not at all clear what the reference is for the pronoun *its*; *fungus was growing* should be parallel to *salt . . . was crystallizing* (not *would crystallize*) because it is another effect of the humidity.

C The pronoun *them* seems to refer to *tourists*, which is nonsensical; the entire construction is awkward and wordy; *would crystallize* is not parallel to *was growing*.

D Once again, *them* seems to refer to tourists; the entire construction is awkward, wordy, and ambiguous; *crystallize* is not parallel to *was growing*.

E Correct. The causal sequence is clear, and *them* clearly refers to *chambers*.

The correct answer is E.

31. The remarkable similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region can, in part, be explained as a very rapid movement of people from one end of North America to the other.

(A) The remarkable similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region can, in part, be explained as

(B) Thule artifacts being remarkably similar throughout a vast region, one explanation is

(C) That Thule artifacts are remarkably similar throughout a vast region is, in part, explainable as

(D) One explanation for the remarkable similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region is that there was

(E) Throughout a vast region Thule artifacts are remarkably similar, with one explanation for this being

Logical predication; Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The intended meaning of the sentence is that the rapid movement of people across North America is one explanation of the *similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region*. As worded, however, the sentence is illogical: The sentence indicates that the similarity in artifacts was a rapid movement of people, which makes no sense. Instead of equating similarity with movement, the sentence needs to identify this movement of people as a cause of similarity among artifacts.

A As worded, this version of the sentence makes the illogical statement that the similarity among artifacts is explainable *as a very rapid movement*. It should specify that the similarity of artifacts may be a consequence of the rapid population movement.

B This version of the sentence is syntactically awkward, and leaves unclear what the main subject, *one explanation* is supposed to be an explanation of.

C Like (A), this version of the sentence equates the similarity of artifacts with the movement of people, when a causal connection is what is intended.

D Correct. This version adequately expresses the intended causal connection.

E This version is awkward, introducing the causal connection with the unnecessarily wordy and indirect string of prepositional phrases, *with one explanation for this*. . . .

The correct answer is D.

32. The widely accepted big bang theory holds that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding ever since.

- (A) that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding
- (B) that the universe had begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and had been expanding
- (C) that the beginning of the universe was an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that has expanded
- (D) the beginning of the universe to have been an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago that is expanding
- (E) the universe to have begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding

Logical predication; Verb form

The sentence describes the central tenet of a theory about how the universe began. The focus of the second clause should be consistently on the subject *the universe*, and all verbs in the clause beginning with *that* must describe what the universe did at the initial explosive moment.

A Correct. Both verbs in the second clause correctly take *universe* as their subject.

B *Had begun* is the wrong tense because it describes action that occurred farther in the past than some other, specified past action.

C The relative clause *that has expanded* describes *instant*, which makes no sense.

D *The beginning of the universe to have been . . .* is unnecessarily indirect and wordy; illogically suggests that *beginning* is expanding, not the universe.

E The verb phrases *to have begun* and *has been expanding* both reference the same subject of the clause, *universe*, and therefore need to be parallel.

The correct answer is A.

33. Bengal-born writer, philosopher, and educator Rabindranath Tagore had the greatest admiration for Mohandas K. Gandhi the person and also as a politician, but Tagore had been skeptical of Gandhi's form of nationalism and his conservative opinions about India's cultural traditions.

- (A) for Mohandas K. Gandhi the person and also as a politician, but Tagore had been
- (B) for Mohandas K. Gandhi as a person and as a politician, but Tagore was also
- (C) for Mohandas K. Gandhi not only as a person and as a politician, but

Tagore was also

(D) of Mohandas K. Gandhi as a person and as also a politician, but Tagore was

(E) of Mohandas K. Gandhi not only as a person and as a politician, but Tagore had also been

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

This sentence describes the writer and philosopher Tagore's two types of feelings for Gandhi. The underlined part of the sentence has to express correctly the time line of these two feelings (they happened simultaneously). The underlined part also has to express the correct relationship between the complements of admiration and skepticism.

A To maintain parallelism, it is important for two conjoined phrases to be of the same grammatical type. Thus, it is appropriate to conjoin *Gandhi the person and the politician*, or *Gandhi as a person and as a politician*, but it is nonstandard in English to mix and match. In addition, the use of the past perfect tense *had been* places the skepticism earlier on the time line than the admiration, which is misleading.

B Correct. This version correctly conjoins two parallel phrases, *Gandhi as a person and as a politician*, and, in using two simple past tenses to introduce the two emotions, marks them as holding at the same time.

C The phrase *not only X but also Y* matches the meaning of this sentence: Tagore had not only admiration but also skepticism. However *not only* has to precede *admiration* for this rhetorical construction to be parallel.

D The noun *admiration* as it is positioned in this sentence should take the preposition *for*, not *of*, since it refers to a person. The adverb *also* is redundant because it expresses the same meaning as the conjunction *and*.

E As in (D), the noun *admiration* should take the preposition *for*. As in (C), the rhetorical structure of *not only X but also Y* is violated. Finally, the use of the past perfect tense *had been* is misleading with respect to the time line.

The correct answer is B.

34. Although schistosomiasis is not often fatal, it is so debilitating that it has become an economic drain on many developing countries.

(A) it is so debilitating that it has become an economic

(B) it is of such debilitation, it has become an economical

(C) so debilitating is it as to become an economic

(D) such is its debilitation, it becomes an economical

(E) there is so much debilitation that it has become an economical

Idiom

This sentence correctly uses the idiomatic construction *so x that y* where *y* is a subordinate clause that explains or describes *x*: *So debilitating that it has become*. . . *It* clearly refers to *schistosomiasis*, which is correctly modified by the adjective *debilitating*.

A Correct. In this sentence, the pronoun reference is clear, and the *so x that y* construction is concise.

B The noun *debilitation* creates an awkward, wordy alternative and a slight change in meaning; the subordinate clause is not introduced by *that*; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*.

C The construction *so x as to y* is not a correct idiom.

D The construction introduced by *such* is awkward and wordy; *debilitation* is also awkward and slightly different in meaning; *that* is omitted; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*.

E The noun *debilitation* creates an awkward, wordy alternative and a slight change in meaning; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*.

The correct answer is A.

35. Traffic safety officials predict that drivers will be equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as the current one.

(A) equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as

(B) equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as they are

(C) equally likely that they will exceed the proposed speed limit as

(D) as likely that they will exceed the proposed speed limit as

(E) as likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as they are

Idiom; Parallelism

This sentence reports on a prediction that compares the likelihood of drivers exceeding a proposed new speed limit with the likelihood of drivers exceeding the current speed limit. The idiom *as x as y*, rather than the incorrect form *equally . . . as*, should be used to express the comparison.

A *Equally likely . . . as* is not an idiomatic form of comparison.

B This also offers a nonidiomatic form of comparison.

C The comparison is expressed nonidiomatically. Also, *the drivers will be equally likely* should be followed by *to exceed* rather than by *that they will*

exceed. The resulting sentence is wordy and structurally flawed.

D The resulting sentence is wordy and structurally flawed. The idiomatic phrase *as x as y* is somewhat in use, but *as likely that they* is awkward, and the comparison is unclear and not parallel.

E Correct. The idiomatic phrase *as x as y* is properly used, and the comparison is clear and parallel.

The correct answer is E.

36. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had long been expected to announce a reduction in output to bolster sagging oil prices, but officials of the organization just recently announced that the group will pare daily production by 1.5 million barrels by the beginning of next year, but only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were to trim output by a total of 500,000 barrels a day.
- (A) year, but only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were to trim output
- (B) year, but only if the output of non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, is trimmed
- (C) year only if the output of non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, would be trimmed
- (D) year only if non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were trimming output
- (E) year only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, trim output

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

The underlined part of this sentence deals with the conditions under which OPEC members will lower their own oil production by 1.5 million barrels by the beginning of next year. The important thing to notice here is the following logical relation: *X will do something only if Y does something else*.

A This version has redundant words, *were to* in front of *trim* that do not add anything more in meaning. Furthermore, *were to trim* is not the proper verb form to accompany *will pare*. The addition of *but* before *only* is also redundant.

B This version uses the passive construction in the conditional clause *only if the output . . . is trimmed*. This use of the passive voice makes this sentence vague; it is now unclear who needs to trim the output of non-OPEC nations. Finally, the addition of *but* before *only* is redundant.

C As in (B), this version also introduces vagueness by using the passive

construction. In addition, *would* in front of the passive verb *be trimmed* is redundant.

D This version uses an active verb, but in the past progressive form, *were trimming*. The progressive tense denotes actions in progress, so its use is not normally warranted in conditional sentences such as this one.

E Correct. This version uses the correct and most concise conditional structure, without redundancies.

The correct answer is E.

37. Not trusting themselves to choose wisely among the wide array of investment opportunities on the market, stockbrokers are helping many people who turn to them to buy stocks that could be easily bought directly.

(A) stockbrokers are helping many people who turn to them to buy stocks that could be easily

(B) stockbrokers are helping many people who are turning to them for help in buying stocks that they could easily have

(C) many people are turning to stockbrokers for help from them to buy stocks that could be easily

(D) many people are turning to stockbrokers for help to buy stocks that easily could have been

(E) many people are turning to stockbrokers for help in buying stocks that could easily be

Logical predication; Grammatical construction; Verb form

This sentence is intended to be about people who, because they do not trust themselves to make wise investment decisions, turn to stockbrokers for advice. As the sentence is worded, however, it is stockbrokers who do not trust themselves to choose wisely. The sentence is made even more incomprehensible by the peculiar placement of the adverbs in the phrase, *could be easily bought directly*.

A This version of the sentence incorrectly identifies the subject described by the opening modifier as *stockbrokers*; the adverb *easily* is misplaced in the phrase *could be easily bought*.

B As in (A), the opening clause illogically modifies *stockbrokers* rather than *many people*. The tense of the verb phrase *could easily have bought* does not match the tense of *are helping* earlier in the main clause.

C Although the opening modifier is correctly attached to *people* rather than *stockbrokers*, the sentence is unnecessarily wordy (*for help from them*).

D *To buy* is not idiomatic in this context—*in buying* would be correct—and the tense of the verb *could have been* does not match the tense of the verb

earlier in the clause; the point is not that people are turning to stockbrokers for help in buying stocks that at some earlier time could have been bought directly, but rather that the stocks could be bought by the people directly at the very time they are seeking help from the stockbrokers.

E Correct. The opening clause correctly modifies *many people*, and the adverb is correctly placed.

The correct answer is E.

38. There are several ways to build solid walls using just mud or clay, but the most extensively used method has been the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid in the wall in mud mortar.

(A) the forming of bricks out of mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they are laid

(B) forming the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them

(C) having bricks formed from mud or clay, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, they were laid

(D) to form the mud or clay into bricks, and, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, to lay them

(E) that bricks were formed from mud or clay, which, after some preliminary air drying or sun drying, were laid

Parallelism; Verb form

The purpose of the sentence is to describe the historically most popular method of building walls. The first clause announces this topic and the second clause describes the particular method. The clearest, most efficient way to accomplish these two pieces of business is to use a parallel structure. The *ways to build* in the first clause is narrowed to the single way *to form* and *to lay* in the second clause. There is no need to alternate the verb phrases between active and passive voice or to shift tenses.

A The active gerund phrase *the forming of bricks* does not fit with the passive verb phrase that follows (*they are laid*).

B The verb phrases *forming the mud . . .* and *to lay them* are not parallel.

C In addition to faulty parallelism between *having bricks formed* and *they were laid*, the tense in the second half of the sentence unaccountably shifts from present to past.

D Correct. The phrases *to form* and *to lay* in the second clause are parallel to *to build* in the first clause.

E The relative clause beginning with *which* apparently (but nonsensically) describes the closest nouns, *mud or clay*, rather than *bricks*.

The correct answer is D.

39. A surge in new home sales and a drop in weekly unemployment claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought.

- (A) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as some analysts previously thought
- (B) claims suggests that the economy might not be so weak as some analysts have previously thought
- (C) claims suggest that the economy might not be as weak as have been previously thought by some analysts
- (D) claims, suggesting about the economy that it might not be so weak as previously thought by some analysts
- (E) claims, suggesting the economy might not be as weak as previously thought to be by some analysts

Agreement; Grammatical construction

The plural subject of this sentence (*surge* and *drop*) requires a plural verb, *suggest*. The object of this verb, the clause beginning with *that*, should be presented in as clear and direct a manner as possible.

A Correct. The plural subject is matched with a plural verb.

B The singular verb *suggests* does not match the plural subject of the sentence.

C The sentence offers no plural subject to fit the passive verb *have been thought*.

D This construction is awkward, wordy, and imprecise; it also lacks a main verb; there is no reason to use passive voice, and *suggesting about the economy that it might . . .* introduces extra words that contribute nothing to the meaning of this sentence fragment.

E The passive construction makes this unnecessarily wordy; the lack of a main verb makes this a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is A.

40. Retail sales rose 0.8 of 1 percent in August, intensifying expectations that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of the 1.4 percent growth rate in personal spending for the previous quarter.

- (A) that personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubled that of

- (B) that personal spending in the July–September quarter would more than double
- (C) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it more than doubled
- (D) of personal spending in the July–September quarter more than doubling that of
- (E) of personal spending in the July–September quarter, that it would more than double that of

Verb form; Logical predication

The sentence explains the expectations that resulted from a past retail sales trend. Since expectations look to the future but are not yet realized, the relative clause explaining these expectations should be conditional, employing the auxiliary verb *would*. A The simple past-tense verb form does not express the forward-looking sense of *expectations*.

B Correct. By using the verb *would double*, this concise sentence indicates that the expectation has not yet been realized.

C This construction is awkward, announcing the topic (*personal spending*) and then elaborating in a relative clause that restates this topic as *it*.

D Although this option is not technically wrong, it is less clear and graceful than (B).

E Like (C), this sentence is awkward and unnecessarily wordy, announcing the topic and then using an additional clause to elaborate on it.

The correct answer is B.

41. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi, in the form of carbon dioxide, and converting it to energy-rich sugars.

- (A) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi,
- (B) Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than fungi,
- (C) Plants are more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
- (D) Plants, more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon,
- (E) Plants acquire carbon more efficiently than fungi,

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

This sentence compares how efficiently plants and fungi acquire carbon and convert it into sugars. The sentence construction needs to make clear that plants and fungi are the two topics being compared, and it must also clarify that *in the form of carbon dioxide* refers to *carbon* rather than to either *plants* or *fungi*.

A According to the sentence grammar, *in the form of carbon dioxide* describes *fungi*, which is nonsensical.

B This sentence claims that plants acquire carbon more efficiently than they acquire fungi, which is also nonsensical; *the form of carbon dioxide* still modifies *fungi*.

C Correct. The sentence clearly compares plants to fungi, and *in the form of carbon dioxide* correctly modifies *carbon*.

D This sentence is grammatically incomplete; there is no verb for the subject *plants*.

E As in (B), this sentence claims that plants acquire carbon more efficiently than they acquire fungi; it is also grammatically incomplete because *and converting* does not clearly refer to anything.

The correct answer is C.

42. In the early part of the twentieth century, many vacationers found that driving automobiles and sleeping in tents allowed them to enjoy nature close at hand and tour at their own pace, with none of the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the formalities, expenses, and impersonality of hotels.

(A) with none of the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the

(B) with none of the restrictions of passenger trains, railroad timetables, nor

(C) without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables nor

(D) without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the

(E) without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or the

Rhetorical construction; Diction

The sentence lays out some advantages that car travel and tent camping were perceived to offer over rail travel. The sentence attempts to describe these advantages in terms of the absence of any of a series of annoyances accompanying rail travel. But the sentence fails because of the mismatch between *with none of . . .* and *or with . . .*. One way to successfully convey the intended meaning is to use the preposition *without* governing all the items in the series, expressed as nouns or noun phrases.

A By using *none of . . .* to introduce the first drawback of rail travel, and *or* to introduce the rest of them, this sentence suggests that the presence of drawbacks on the final list is an alternative to the absence of *restrictions*.

B *With none . . . nor . . .* is nonidiomatic (as opposed to *neither . . . nor . . .*).

C The structure *without . . . nor . . .* in the way used here is nonidiomatic. The negative *without* governs the whole list of drawbacks at the end of the sentence.

D The coupling of *without* and *or with* is confusing, suggesting, as in (A), that the drawbacks on the final list are an alternative to the absence of *restrictions*.

E Correct. The sentence is unambiguous and constructed in a way that *without* clearly distributes over all the items in the series.

The correct answer is E.

43. The automotive conveyor-belt system, which Henry Ford modeled after an assembly-line technique introduced by Ransom Olds, reduced from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T.

(A) from a day and a half to 93 minutes the required time of assembling a Model T

(B) the time being required to assemble a Model T, from a day and a half down to 93 minutes

(C) the time being required to assemble a Model T, a day and a half to 93 minutes

(D) the time required to assemble a Model T from a day and a half to 93 minutes

(E) from a day and a half to 93 minutes, the time required for the assembling of a Model T

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

The underlined portion of the original sentence is awkward because the verb *reduced* is followed by a prepositional phrase rather than the direct object *time*. Changing this structure so that the object immediately follows the verb, *reduced the time*, also allows an idiomatic error to be corrected. *Required* should be followed by an infinitive, *to assemble*, rather than a prepositional phrase, *of assembling*. The phrase indicating time should be used to complete the sentence: *reduced the time required to assemble a Model T from a day and a half to 93 minutes*.

A Placement of phrases creates an awkward construction; *required . . . of assembling* is not idiomatic.

B *Being required* and *down to* are wordy constructions; the comma is unnecessary.

C *Being required* is wordy; the construction *from . . . to* indicates time, not *to* alone.

D Correct. This sentence has a clear, concise, and idiomatic construction.

E Beginning with the prepositional phrase is awkward; the comma is unnecessary; *required for the assembling of* is wordy and awkward.

The correct answer is D.

44. According to some analysts, the gains in the stock market reflect growing confidence that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come in for a “soft landing,” followed by a gradual increase in business activity.

(A) that the economy will avoid the recession that many had feared earlier in the year and instead come

(B) in the economy to avoid the recession, what many feared earlier in the year, rather to come

(C) in the economy’s ability to avoid the recession, something earlier in the year many had feared, and instead to come

(D) in the economy to avoid the recession many were fearing earlier in the year, and rather to come

(E) that the economy will avoid the recession that was feared earlier this year by many, with it instead coming

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The original sentence successfully avoids the problems that may occur in a long sentence with multiple modifiers. Two subordinate clauses begin with *that*, and one of them is contained within another. *That many had feared earlier in the year* clearly defines *the recession*. *That the economy will avoid . . . and instead (will understood) come . . .* is the subordinate clause that follows the main clause; its subject, *economy*, is followed by two parallel verbs, *will avoid* and (*will understood*) *come*. *Instead* before the second verb properly indicates contrast.

A Correct. This sentence contains two correct subordinate clauses introduced by *that*.

B *What* cannot replace *that*; *the economy to avoid the recession* is awkward and unclear; *rather to come* does not complete the second part of the sentence idiomatically.

C *Earlier in the year* should follow *many had feared*, rather than preceding it; *instead to come* does not complete the second part of the sentence idiomatically.

D *The recession* must be followed by *that*; *were fearing* is the wrong tense; *rather to come* does not complete the second part of the sentence idiomatically.

E The passive voice construction *that was feared . . .* is weak and wordy; *with it instead coming* is awkward, wordy, and ungrammatical.

The correct answer is A.

45. The report recommended that the hospital should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals.
- (A) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals
 - (B) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and other hospitals' space be used
 - (C) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and to use space in other hospitals
 - (D) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and other hospitals' space used
 - (E) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and use space in other hospitals

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The underlined portion of the sentence is incoherent and runs together two sentences (*the . . . beds; expensive . . . consolidated*). Making the report's three recommendations into a series of three grammatically parallel elements corrects this problem. Since the report *recommended*, it is redundant to use *should*. Each of the three parallel elements may consist of a verb and an object: 1) *eliminate unneeded beds*, 2) *consolidate expensive services*, and 3) *use space in other hospitals*.

A Incoherent construction includes a run-on sentence; following *recommended*, *should* is redundant.

B Following *recommended*, *should* is redundant; three elements in the series are not parallel.

C Following *recommended*, *should* is redundant; the second and third elements are not parallel to the first.

D *Other hospitals' space* used is awkward and not parallel to the other two elements.

E Correct. In this concise sentence, each of the three parallel elements in the series consists of a verb and an object.

The correct answer is E.

46. Over the next few years, increasing demands on the Chattahoochee River, which flows into the Apalachicola River, could alter the saline content of Apalachicola

Bay, which would rob the oysters there of their flavor, and to make them decrease in size, less distinctive, and less in demand.

- (A) which would rob the oysters there of their flavor, and to make them decrease in size,
- (B) and it would rob the oysters there of their flavor, make them smaller,
- (C) and rob the oysters there of their flavor, making them decrease in size,
- (D) robbing the oysters there of their flavor and making them smaller,
- (E) robbing the oysters there of their flavor, and making them decrease in size,

The sentence claims that demands for river water may change the saline content of the bay, possibly altering the flavor and size of oysters there and diminishing the oysters' marketability. The sentence is not parallel. It should read *which would rob the oysters . . . and make them decrease* to be parallel and grammatical. The series of three phrases after *make them* that describes what will happen to the oysters also needs to be parallel.

A The referent of the relative pronoun, *which*, is ambiguous; the two effects of altered saline content are not expressed in parallel form, with a relative clause expressing the first effect, and an infinitive phrase expressing the second.

B The referent of the pronoun *it* is ambiguous. Also, the effects of the bay's altered saline content are not expressed in parallel form—the first being an independent clause and the second a verb phrase.

C The comma before the conjunction *and* signals that an independent clause will follow *and*, but a verb phrase follows instead. The series of phrases following *making them* lacks appropriate parallelism.

D Correct. The potential effects on the oysters are expressed by two parallel participial phrases, the second of which lists three adjectives correctly in a series.

E The series of phrases following *making them* lacks appropriate parallelism.

The correct answer is D.

47. Elizabeth Barber, the author of both *Prehistoric Textiles*, a comprehensive work on cloth in the early cultures of the Mediterranean, and also of *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on textiles in ancient societies.

- (A) also of *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on

(B) also *Women's Work*, a more general account of cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about

(C) of *Women's Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an authority on

(D) of *Women's Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about

(E) *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an authority on

Rhetorical construction; Idiom; Parallelism

Using a lot of parenthetical elements, this sentence communicates the main idea that Elizabeth Barber is an authority on textiles in ancient societies. It is the main rhetorical goal of the sentence to position the parenthetical elements so that they do not obscure the main idea. The parenthetical descriptions need to be streamlined enough to be informative, but not too long. In addition, several versions repeat *of* before the title *Women's Work* and doing so makes the sentence unparallel; the first *of* comes before *both* and so should distribute over both clauses.

A The use of *also of* before *Women's Work* is redundant and unparallel. It is sufficient to connect the two book titles like this: *both X and Y*. The meanings of the two nouns *expert* and *authority* largely overlap, so there is no need to modify one with the other.

B The use of *also* before *Women's Work* is redundant. It is sufficient to connect the two book titles like this: *both X and Y*. The meanings of the two nouns *expert* and *authority* largely overlap, so there is no need to modify one with the other. Finally, the noun *authority* takes the preposition *on*, not *about*.

C As in (A), repeating the preposition *of* before *Women's Work* makes the sentence unparallel. The noun *account* takes the preposition *of*, not *about*.

D As in (A) and (C), repeating the preposition *of* before *Women's Work* makes the sentence unparallel. The noun *account* takes the preposition *of*, not *about*. It is redundant to modify *authority* with *expert* because they express the same idea. Finally, the noun *authority* takes the preposition *on*, not *about*.

E Correct. This version is parallel, uses the most concise structure of the parenthetical descriptions, eschews the redundant modification of *authority*, and employs the correct prepositions.

The correct answer is E.

48. 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

Logical predication; Modification

In principle, the relationship described in the first part of the underlined portion could be expressed with *scientists* as the subject (*scientists gathered evidence*) or with *evidence* as the subject (*evidence was gathered by scientists*). The latter construction could be effective in some contexts, but here its relationship to the rest of the sentence appears to commit the writer to the claim that the evidence was digging in China.

A This version has a dangling participle, *digging. . . . Digging in sediments in northern China* must modify *scientists*, not *evidence*. The passive structure of the main clause also creates an inadvisable distance between the words *evidence* and *suggesting*. Furthermore, the dependent clause starting with *suggesting* may be construed with either the evidence or the scientists, which makes this version unnecessarily ambiguous.

B This version has a dangling participle, *digging. . . . Digging in sediments in northern China* must modify *scientists*, not *evidence*.

C Correct. Choosing *scientists* as the subject of *gathered*, this version corrects the dangling participle. It also uses a parallel active form of the verb *emerge*, and does not use redundant material.

D In this context it would be preferable to use a verb (*emerged*). The phrasing used here (*suggests a much earlier emergence of*) sounds more stilted and is less clear and direct. In addition, inserting *that which* before *previously thought* is not only redundant but incorrect English.

E The problems described in (D) above are also in evidence here.

The correct answer is C.

49. Outlining his strategy for nursing the troubled conglomerate back to health, the

chief executive's plans were announced on Wednesday for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months.

(A) executive's plans were announced on Wednesday for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months

(B) executive's plans, which are to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months, were announced on Wednesday

(C) executive's plans for cutting the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months were announced on Wednesday

(D) executive announced plans Wednesday to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months

(E) executive announced plans Wednesday that are to cut the company's huge debt by selling nearly \$12 billion in assets over the next 18 months

Logical predication; Verb form

In this sentence, the opening dependent clause beginning *Outlining his strategy* is a dangling modifier. Furthermore, the verb form for *announce* should make it clear that the chief executive is doing the announcing. In addition, *to cut* is a clearer phrase than *for cutting* in this sentence.

A The subject of the opening clause should be *executive*, not *plans*. The passive verb form *were announced* suggests that someone other than the chief executive is outlining the strategy. Putting the phrase *were announced* between *plans* and *for cutting* makes it somewhat unclear whether *for cutting . . .* is intended to modify *announced* or *plans*.

B In addition to having a dangling modifier and the wrong form of the verb *announce*, this sentence is made less clear by separating the subject and verb with the long clause beginning with *which are*.

C This version has the same issues as in (A) and (B) and is made less clear by separating the subject and verb with the long clause beginning with *for cutting*.

D Correct. The opening clause properly modifies *chief executive* and the verb form *announced* makes it clear that the chief executive is doing the announcing.

E Although the opening clause correctly modifies *chief executive* in this version, the words *that are* are extraneous and also suggest that the plans themselves are doing the cutting and selling.

The correct answer is D.

50. It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers more than four times the surface area of its closest rival in size, North America's Lake Superior.

(A) It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers

(B) Although it is called a sea, actually the landlocked Caspian is the largest lake on Earth, which covers

(C) Though called a sea, the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, covering

(D) Though called a sea but it actually is the largest lake on Earth, the landlocked Caspian covers

(E) Despite being called a sea, the largest lake on Earth is actually the landlocked Caspian, covering

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

The topic of this sentence is a single large body of water, the Caspian Sea. The wording needs to make it clear that being *the largest lake on Earth* and *covering more than four times the surface area of . . . Lake Superior* are both predicated of this one subject.

A The referent of *which* is unclear. Grammatically, its antecedent cannot be *the landlocked Caspian*, so it must be either *Earth* or *the largest lake on Earth*. The latter is a little odd, because the sentence has already said that the lake in question is the Caspian, so one would expect *and* instead of *which*. For these reasons and because *Earth* immediately precedes *which*, the sentence appears to say, illogically, that Earth covers more than four times the surface area of Lake Superior.

B As in (A), this appears to say, illogically, that Earth covers more than four times the surface area of Lake Superior.

C Correct. The wording is direct, unambiguous, and grammatically correct.

D The structure here is grammatically incoherent.

E *Despite being called a sea* indicates, somewhat illogically, that the largest lake being called a sea would lead one to expect it not to be the Caspian. This makes little sense, especially to those who are familiar with the name *Caspian Sea*.

The correct answer is C.

51. Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are now drawing solid conclusions about how the human brain grows and how babies acquire

language.

(A) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood, are

(B) Neuroscientists, having amassed a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are

(C) Neuroscientists amassing a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood over the past twenty years, and are

(D) Neuroscientists have amassed a wealth of knowledge over the past twenty years about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,

(E) Neuroscientists have amassed, over the past twenty years, a wealth of knowledge about the brain and its development from birth to adulthood,

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

This sentence introduces the subject (*Neuroscientists*), pauses to explain what neuroscientists have accomplished in the past twenty years, and then concludes by explaining what neuroscientists are presently doing as a result of their past accomplishments. The second part of the sentence—the explanation—interrupts the flow of the sentence from the subject (*Neuroscientists*) to the predicate (*are now drawing solid conclusions . . .*); it should therefore be bracketed by commas. The sentence construction should provide a main verb for the subject *neuroscientists*.

A Correct. The explanatory phrase between the subject and predicate is set off by commas, and the main clause contains both a subject (*Neuroscientists*) and a corresponding verb (*are now drawing*).

B *And are* indicates that *are* follows a previous verb, but in fact the sentence has not yet provided a first main verb for the subject *Neuroscientists*; the sentence is therefore incomplete; *over the . . . years* appears to be modifying *adulthood*.

C *Amassing*, like *having amassed*, functions as an adjective, not a verb; the sentence therefore lacks the first main verb implied by the compound verb construction *and are now drawing*. . . .

D The final descriptor in present tense, *now drawing conclusions . . .* does not fit the opening clause, which is in present-perfect tense (*have amassed a wealth . . .*) and seems to modify *adulthood*.

E Like (D), this sentence attempts to attach a present-tense descriptor to a present-perfect clause.

The correct answer is A.

52. According to a recent study of consumer spending on prescription medications, increases in the sales of the 50 drugs that were advertised most heavily accounts for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, the remainder of which came from sales of the 9,850 prescription medicines that companies did not advertise or advertised very little.
- (A) heavily accounts for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, the remainder of which came
 - (B) heavily were what accounted for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year; the remainder of the increase coming
 - (C) heavily accounted for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, the remainder of the increase coming
 - (D) heavily, accounting for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, while the remainder of the increase came
 - (E) heavily, which accounted for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, with the remainder of it coming

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The sentence indicates that according to research, increases in sales of the relatively small number of the most heavily advertised drugs accounted for nearly half of last year's total increase in drug spending. The sentence is flawed because of subject-verb disagreement, and an ambiguity in the referent of *which*.

A The singular verb form *accounts* fails to agree in number with the plural subject *increases*. What the relative pronoun *which* refers to is unclear; to make clear sense, it should refer to *the . . . increase*.

B The phrase *were what accounted* is unnecessarily wordy; the semicolon before *the remainder* signals that a complete clause will follow, but what follows is not a complete clause.

C Correct. The sentence is clear and grammatically correct. The subject and verb agree.

D In the resulting sentence, no main verb follows the main subject *increases*.

E The resulting sentence lacks a main verb for the main subject *increases*.

The correct answer is C.

53. Along the major rivers that traverse the deserts of northeast Africa, the Middle East, and northwest India, the combination of a reliable supply of water and good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endure in at least 6,000 years.

(A) good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that, in

places, endure in

(B) good growing conditions encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, endured for

(C) of good growing conditions have encouraged farming traditions that, in places, endured for

(D) of good growing conditions both encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, endured

(E) of good growing conditions encouraged farming traditions that have, in places, been enduring for

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The time line of this sentence, captured by the use of verb tenses, is of utmost importance. A combination of factors (in the past) encouraged farming traditions that are still with us today. The conditions for the use of the present perfect tense *have endured* are in place.

A The word *both* repeats the meaning of *combination* and is thus redundant. The use of the present tense (*endure*) is not justified by the time line of the whole sentence. The correct preposition for this type of construction is *for* (an amount of time), not *in*.

B Correct. This version correctly employs the present perfect tense with the appropriate adverbial *for at least 6,000 years*.

C The repetition of the preposition *of* before *good growing conditions* makes no sense. It seems to indicate that there is both a combination of a reliable supply of water and a combination of good growing conditions.

D The preposition *of* should not be repeated in front of *good growing conditions*. The word *both* repeats the meaning of *combination* and is thus redundant.

E The preposition *of* should not be repeated in front of *good growing conditions*. The use of the present perfect progressive *have been enduring* is not grammatically incorrect, but it is rhetorically inappropriate and sounds exaggerated.

The correct answer is B.

54. Despite its covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, rather it is fragmented into mobile semirigid plates.

(A) Despite its covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, rather it is

(B) Despite the fact that it covers the entire planet, Earth's crust is neither seamless nor is it stationary, but is

(C) Despite covering the entire planet, Earth's crust is neither seamless nor is it stationary, but rather

(D) Although it covers the entire planet, Earth's crust is neither seamless nor stationary, but rather

(E) Although covering the entire planet, Earth has a crust that is not seamless or stationary, but

Idiom; Parallelism; Logical predication

A dangling modifier is an error in sentence structure whereby a participle is associated with a word other than the one intended or with no particular word at all. In this sentence, *Earth* is the closest word to the participial clause, and so the latter means that Earth is covering the entire planet (itself), which is a contradiction.

A This version has a dangling participle. The addition of *it is* before *fragmented* is unwarranted and makes the sentence ungrammatical. *Neither . . . nor . . . but rather* would make the intended relationship among *seamless*, *stationary*, and *fragmented* clearer and more precise than *not . . . or . . . rather*.

B Parallel structure is disrupted by the addition of *is it* after *nor* and by the addition of *is* after *but*.

C Parallel structure is disrupted by the addition of *is it* after *nor*.

D Correct. *Despite* and *although* are very close in meaning. However, *despite* is a preposition and needs to be followed by a noun or noun phrase, while *although* is a conjunction and should be followed by a finite clause. This version uses *although* correctly. The parallel structure is also clear and correct.

E *Although* is a conjunction and should be followed by a finite clause with a subject, not by a participle. In addition, the first clause represents a dangling modifier. Omitting *rather* from the parallel structure *neither X nor Y but rather Z* is possible, but not optimal.

The correct answer is D.

55. Emily Dickinson's letters to Susan Huntington Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering her letters to anyone else.

(A) Dickinson were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumbering

(B) Dickinson were written over a period that begins a few years before

Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ended shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber

(C) Dickinson, written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and that ends shortly before Emily's death in 1886 and outnumbering

(D) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother, ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, and outnumbering

(E) Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

The main point of the sentence is that Dickinson's letters to her sister-in-law outnumber her letters to anyone else. To emphasize this point, *outnumber* should be the main verb, and the description introduced by the passive verb *were written* needs to be changed from a main clause to an adjectival phrase.

A The long, wordy opening clause gives too much emphasis to the period when Dickinson's letters were written; it is unclear what *outnumbering* refers to.

B The verbs describing the letter-writing period (*begins* and *ended*) are not parallel.

C The verbs describing the letter-writing period need to be in parallel form and agree in tense—e.g., *beginning* and *ending* or *that began* and *that ended*; this is a fragment because it lacks a main verb for *letters*.

D The lack of a main verb for the subject of the sentence, *letters*, makes this a fragment.

E Correct. The information about the period when Dickinson's letters were written is contained in an adjectival phrase set off by commas, and the main verb *outnumber* refers clearly to *letters*.

The correct answer is E.

56. Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were relatively simple and static, Barbara McClintock adhered to her own more complicated ideas about how genes might operate, and in 1983, at the age of 81, was awarded a Nobel Prize for her discovery that the genes in corn are capable of moving from one chromosomal site to another.

(A) Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were

(B) Although many of her colleagues were of the conviction of genes being

- (C) Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced that genes were
- (D) Even though many of her colleagues were convinced that genes were
- (E) Even with many of her colleagues convinced of genes being

Rhetorical construction; Idiom; Logical predication

The sentence compares a widely held conviction about genes with McClintock's adherence to her own ideas, then goes on to describe McClintock's accomplishments. The sentence must not compare widespread convictions with McClintock herself. The clearest and most efficient way to make the comparison is to introduce McClintock's colleagues' convictions in a dependent clause, followed by a main clause that introduces McClintock's different way of doing things and goes on to explain how successful she was.

A Incorrect comparison between *conviction* and *Barbara McClintock*.

B *Were of the conviction of genes being relatively simple* is wordy and awkward.

C *Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced* is wordy and awkward.

D Correct. A dependent clause describing the beliefs of McClintock's colleagues is followed by the main clause presenting the contrasting beliefs of McClintock.

E *Even with many of her colleagues . . .* is wordy and indirect.

The correct answer is D.

57. Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging, the manufacturer has announced that it will cut production by closing its factories for two days a month.

(A) Because an oversupply of computer chips has sent prices plunging,

(B) Because of plunging prices for computer chips, which is due to an oversupply,

(C) Because computer chip prices have been sent plunging, which resulted from an oversupply,

(D) Due to plunging computer chip prices from an oversupply,

(E) Due to an oversupply, with the result that computer chip prices have been sent plunging,

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

This sentence describes a causal sequence of events: The oversupply of chips caused prices to plunge, which in turn caused the manufacturer to announce factory closings to cut production. The clearest, most efficient way to express this

sequence is to present the events in chronological order, as they occurred.

A Correct. Events are presented concisely, in chronological order.

B Because *which* refers to plural *prices*, it should be followed by *are*, not *is*.

C The violation of chronological order is confusing; reference of *which* is ambiguous.

D This backward description of the events behind the announcement of factory closings is confusing and awkward.

E *Due to* followed by *with the result* is redundant and unnecessarily wordy.

The correct answer is A.

58. Ryūnosuke Akutagawa's knowledge of the literatures of Europe, China, and that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as the content of his fiction.

(A) that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as

(B) that of Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, and it informed both his literary style as well as

(C) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style and

(D) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, as it informed his literary style as much as

(E) Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style in addition to

Logical predication; Agreement

When a verb follows a complex noun phrase made up of several parts, it agrees with the first noun in the phrase. In this case, *knowledge of the literatures of Europe, China, and Japan* is a singular noun and the correct verb form is *was*, not *were*. The various parts of an enumeration have to be alike: *the literatures of Europe, China, and Japan*. The logical relationship between the predicates is important.

A This version of the sentence violates the correct subject-verb agreement, and the correct structure of enumeration is disrupted by the addition of *that of* in front of *Japan*.

B The correct structure of enumeration is disrupted by the addition of *that of* in front of *Japan*. *Both . . . as well as . . .* is incorrect usage.

C Correct. The structure of the enumeration (*Europe, China, and Japan*) as well as the conjunction structure (*both X and Y*) are correct. The logical

relationships among the parts of the sentence are clearly expressed.

D This phrasing makes it unclear what the writer is claiming. It appears to indicate that the effect of Akutagawa's knowledge on his development as a writer was due to the fact that both of the aspects of his writing were influenced to the same extent. However, it is implausible to suppose that this is what the writer intends. Furthermore, the comparison is ambiguous: did his knowledge inform his style as much as it informed the content, or did it inform his style as much as the content informed his style?

E The subject-verb agreement in this version is incorrect. *Both X in addition to Y* is incorrect usage.

The correct answer is C.

59. According to scientists who monitored its path, an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking out a communications satellite.

(A) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking

(B) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun was what recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, and it brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocked

(C) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, brightening the Northern Lights and possibly knocking

(D) a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightened the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked

(E) a large storm in the magnetic field surrounding Earth was recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightening the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction; Verb form

The timing and logical relationships among the events described in this sentence are of utmost importance. The scientists monitored a cloud ejected from the Sun. The cloud triggered a large storm, whose consequences were the brightening of the Northern Lights and the possible knocking out of a satellite. The latter two events are in a conjunction, so they should be represented by similar verb forms.

A In this context, the shift in verb form from *which brightened* to *and also possibly knocking* is ungrammatical. The two verbs should be in the same

verb form for parallel construction.

B *X was what triggered Y* is wordy and awkward, and its meaning is unclear in this context. Given the most plausible intended meaning of the sentence, the two conjunctions *and . . . and . . .* in the last clause are redundant. The comma after *Earth* turns the final part of the sentence into an independent clause, and it is unclear whether this is part of what the scientists claimed or a separate claim made by the writer.

C Correct. The conjoined elements are of parallel forms, and the logical relations between the events are clear and concisely communicated.

D The wording in this answer choice makes the intended meaning unclear. The information that the cloud particles were ejected from the Sun is lost. The sentence is ungrammatical; the second conjoined main verb, *knocked*, needs no pronoun subject *it* because its subject is *a large storm*.

E The wording in this answer choice makes the intended meaning unclear. The information that the cloud particles were ejected from the Sun is lost. The two conjoined verbs are of different form; the second conjoined verb includes an unnecessary pronoun subject.

The correct answer is C.

60. In 1850, Lucretia Mott published her *Discourse on Women*, arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights and for changes in the married women's property laws.

(A) arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights

(B) arguing in a treatise for equal political and legal rights for women

(C) a treatise that advocates women's equal political and legal rights

(D) a treatise advocating women's equal political and legal rights

(E) a treatise that argued for equal political and legal rights for women

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

Mott's *Discourse* was a treatise, and it is redundant and confusing to present her as both publishing her *Discourse* and *arguing in a treatise*, as though they were two separate things. The verb *arguing* must be followed by a prepositional phrase beginning with *for*, but the verb *advocating* simply takes a direct object.

A After *published her Discourse . . . arguing in a treatise* is wordy and imprecise.

B *Arguing in a treatise* is redundant and awkward.

C The verb *advocates* does not work idiomatically with the prepositional phrase *for changes . . .*

D The verbal *advocating* does not work idiomatically with the prepositional phrase *for changes*. . . .

E Correct. The title of Mott's publication is followed by a phrase describing the treatise, and *argued* is followed by *for*.

The correct answer is E.

61. To develop more accurate population forecasts, demographers have to know a great deal more than now about the social and economic determinants 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 economic

Verb form; Logical predication

This sentence explains a hypothetical situation and therefore calls for a conditional—or contrary-to-fact—construction, because in order to more accurately predict population, demographers *would have to know* more than they presently know. A present-tense verb is required to describe the current state of demographers' knowledge, and the comparison made by the sentence must be between current and conditional knowledge, not between knowledge and time of knowing (*now*).

A Wrong comparison—between knowledge and time (*now*); conditional verb is needed.

B Conditional verb is needed; *economical* is the wrong adjective.

C *Economical* is the wrong adjective.

D Correct. Conditional knowledge, indicated by *would have to know*, is correctly compared to current knowledge.

E Wrong comparison—between what demographers need to know and *now*.

The correct answer is D.

62. 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

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

The comparison in this sentence is between the land area of Laos and the land area of Great Britain, not between the land area of Laos and Great Britain. The phrase about the population of Laos is most clearly and efficiently expressed in an appositive using a relative pronoun to refer back to *people* rather than the more abstract *population*. Using this construction keeps the appropriate emphasis on the two main claims being made about Laos, one describing its land area and the other its sparse population.

A The comparison between land area and Great Britain is incorrect; *where* is an inappropriate referent to *population*, which does not designate a place.

B Inappropriate comparison between land area and Great Britain; the *there is . . .* construction is wordy and imprecise.

C The reference of *them* is unclear and the expression is generally awkward.

D The coordinating conjunction *and* gives undue emphasis to the claim that many of the people in Laos live in inaccessible places.

E Correct. The land area of Laos is correctly compared to *that of* Great Britain; *whom* refers appropriately to *people*.

The correct answer is E.

63. Having been named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, the asteroid named Ida, in the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered in 1884.

(A) Having been named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, the asteroid named Ida, in the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered in 1884.

(B) Discovered in 1884, the asteroid Ida, named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, is in the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter.

(C) In the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, the asteroid Ida, discovered in 1884 and named for a

mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter.

(D) The asteroid Ida, named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter and discovered in 1884, is in the middle of the belt of asteroids to orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter.

(E) Ida, an asteroid discovered in 1884 and which was named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, is in the middle of the belt of asteroids to orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication; Grammatical construction

This sentence describes a discovery that occurred in 1884 and provides some additional information about the object that was discovered. The most effectively worded answer choice opens with a past-participial phrase (*discovered . . .*) describing the subject of the sentence, *the asteroid Ida*. Ida's discovery is logically prior to its naming, described in a second past, following the subject (*named . . .*). The sentence is then completed with a present tense linking verb *is* + prepositional phrase to explain Ida's location.

A Opening with a past perfect passive verb, *Having been named*, this version of the sentence illogically suggests that being named for a mythological nymph preceded the discovery of Ida.

B Correct. This version is clear, logically coherent, and grammatically correct.

C This version of the sentence is ungrammatical; it has no main verb for the subject *the asteroid Ida*.

D The sequence of events is obscured by the placement of *named* before *discovered* in the compound participial phrases. The infinitive form *to orbit* is ungrammatical in place of the relative clause.

E This sentence awkwardly attempts to use a compound conjunction *and* to join the past participial phrase *discovered in 1884* with the relative clause *which was named . . .* The infinitive form *to orbit* is ungrammatical in place of the relative clause.

The correct answer is B.

64. In ancient Thailand, much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them.

(A) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them

(B) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation

of Buddha images and on construction and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined

(C) much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images as well as constructing and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined

(D) creating images of Buddha accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy, and also constructing and decorating the temples enshrining them

(E) the creation of Buddha images accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy as well as construction and decoration of the temples that enshrined them

Idiom; Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The main point of the sentence is that artisans in ancient Thailand spent most of their creative energy on three tasks: creating Buddha images, and constructing and decorating temples to enshrine the Buddhas. These three tasks must be described in parallel forms. The verb *expended* should be followed by the preposition *on*, not *for*.

A *For* is the wrong preposition; the *and when . . .* clause introduces faulty parallelism; it is unclear what *they* refers to.

B Correct. The three activities are presented in parallel form: creation of Buddha images and construction and *decoration of the temples*.

C *Constructing* violates the parallelism otherwise maintained by *creation* and *decoration*.

D The *and also* phrase is awkwardly set apart from the main claim of the sentence—which is that all three tasks consumed much of the artisans' energy.

E This construction is awkward and unnecessarily wordy and says something different—that the images accounted for the construction and decoration of temples.

The correct answer is B.

65. To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, and she remained in France during the Second World War as a performer and an intelligence agent for the Resistance.

(A) To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate,

(B) For Josephine Baker, long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Paris was her home,

(C) Josephine Baker made Paris her home long before to be an expatriate was fashionable,

(D) Long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Josephine Baker made Paris her home,

(E) Long before it was fashionable being an expatriate, Paris was home to Josephine Baker,

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

This compound sentence (consisting of two independent clauses joined by the coordinating conjunction *and*) would be most clearly expressed if Josephine Baker were the subject of the first clause since *she* is the subject of the second clause: *Josephine Baker made Paris her home* would clearly parallel *she remained in France*. The adverb clause *long . . . expatriate* is best placed before the main clause.

A *To Josephine Baker . . . her* is redundant and awkward; the subject of the first main clause is *Paris* rather than *Baker*.

B *For Josephine Baker . . . her* is redundant and awkward; putting two introductory elements together before the main clause is awkward.

C Inversion of the expected word order in *to be an expatriate was unfashionable* is awkward.

D Correct. The clearest, most economical order for this sentence is to put the adverb clause first, and make *Baker* the subject of the first main clause, parallel to *she* in the second.

E *Being* is awkward; *Baker* should be the subject of the first main clause, parallel to *she* in the second main clause.

The correct answer is D.

66. Covering 71 percent of Earth's surface, the oceans play an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, moderating temperature by the absorption of heat and carbon dioxide, and giving pure water back to the atmosphere through evaporation.

(A) Covering 71 percent of Earth's surface, the oceans play an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, moderating

(B) Covering 71 percent of Earth's surface and playing an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, the oceans moderate

(C) The oceans cover 71 percent of Earth's surface and play an essential role in maintaining conditions for human existence on land, and by moderating

(D) The oceans cover 71 percent of Earth's surface, play an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, and moderate

(E) The oceans cover 71 percent of Earth's surface, playing an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, and they moderate

Parallelism; Rhetorical Construction; Grammatical Construction

This sentence about the essential role oceans play in maintaining conditions for human existence on land begins with a participial phrase describing the vastness of the oceans, followed by the main clause (*oceans play an essential role . . .*). The object, *role* is modified by a prepositional phrase that indicates what kind of role the oceans play (it plays a role *in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land*). This statement about the ocean's role in maintaining terrestrial conditions is elucidated by two parallel participial phrases that describe the oceans, explaining how they maintain conditions essential for human existence on land (*moderating . . . and giving . . .*).

A Correct. This version of the sentence effectively conveys the means by which the ocean plays an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, using parallel verb forms.

B This version of the sentence is ungrammatical; *and giving . . .* suggests that this is part of a series of participial phrases, but it is not.

C The conjunction followed by a prepositional phrase *and by moderating . . .* anticipates a new subject—an agent that does something by moderating—but this subject never appears.

D This version of the sentence is structured as a series of verbs—*cover*, *play*, and *moderate*—all describing things the oceans do; the final participial phrase *giving . . . water . . .* violates the parallel structure set up in the sentence.

E This version of the sentence correctly makes *playing an essential role . . .* a function of the oceans' coverage of Earth's surface, but the introduction of a new main verb *moderate* fails to indicate that what follows (moderating temperature and returning pure water) identifies the role oceans play in maintaining conditions for human existence on land. Furthermore, the participial phrase *and giving pure water . . .* violates the parallel structure set up by the series of main verbs that appear earlier in this version of the sentence.

The correct answer is A.

67. Some anthropologists believe that the genetic homogeneity evident in the world's people is the result of a "population bottleneck"—at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event, greatly reducing their numbers and thus our genetic variation.

(A) at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event, greatly

reducing their numbers

(B) that at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event that greatly reduced their numbers

(C) that some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event so that their numbers were greatly reduced,

(D) some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event from which their numbers were greatly reduced

(E) some time in the past, that our ancestors suffered an event so as to reduce their numbers greatly,

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The underlined part of this sentence is an explanatory rewording of the clause that follows *believe*. *Scientists believe that X—[in other words,] that Y*. In this construction, X and Y are parallel clauses.

A The omission of *that* after the dash makes the function of the final clause unclear. The structure makes that clause appear to be an awkward and rhetorically puzzling separate assertion that the writer has appended to the prior claim about what the anthropologists believe. The agent or cause of *reducing* is unclear.

B Correct. Repetition of *that* effectively signals the paraphrasing of the belief.

C The preposition *at* before *some time* is missing; without *at* the adverb *sometime* would be needed instead of this two-word noun phrase. The modifier of *event* is expressed with a wordy passive construction, which destroys the parallelism between it and what follows.

D Repetition of *that* signals the paraphrasing of the belief and is therefore needed. The preposition *at* before *some time* is missing. The modifier of *event* is expressed with a wordy passive construction, which destroys the parallelism between it and what follows.

E *That* is repeated in the paraphrase, but in the wrong place. A possible, and absurd, reading of this version is that our ancestors suffered an event in order to willfully reduce their own numbers and thus our genetic variation.

The correct answer is B.

68. In 1713, Alexander Pope began his translation of the Iliad, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced the greatest translation in any language.

(A) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary,

pronounced

(B) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced

(C) his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as

(D) translating the *Iliad*, a work that took seven years until completion and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as

(E) translating the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

Pope's translation of the *Iliad*, not the *Iliad* itself, took seven years to complete. The main point of the sentence is that Pope began this translation in 1713, and every other comment about it must be subordinated to that opening claim, in parallel relative clauses.

A A *work that . . .* requires a verb; without it, the sentence is a fragment.

B Correct. Pope's *translation* is described as *a work*, which is then described concisely in two dependent clauses.

C The pronoun *it* after *pronounced* is redundant, an ungrammatical reference to *a work*, which has already been referenced by the relative pronoun *that*.

D The appositive phrase *a work . . .* incorrectly refers to the *Iliad*, not Pope's translation.

E The appositive phrase *a work . . .* incorrectly refers to the *Iliad*; the coordinating conjunction introduces inappropriate emphasis on Johnson's description, and the expression is awkward and unclear.

The correct answer is B.

69. A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make sense of speech.

(A) it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make

(B) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make

(C) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete

sounds and words and, the result of this, they are unable to make

(D) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words, and results in not making

(E) as to hamper the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words, resulting in being unable to make

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism; Diction

The sentence describes a hypothesized causal series: The fast conversational pace impairs children's ability to distinguish individual sounds and words, and this, in turn, impairs their ability to make sense of speech. These two consequences, both impaired abilities, are most clearly and efficiently expressed in parallel infinitive phrases (*to distinguish* and *to make*). The explanatory phrase *as a result* before the second infinitive clarifies the sequence. The term *ability* should be followed by the preposition *to*, not *for*.

A *For* is the wrong preposition to follow *ability*; the phrase *and, the result,* is introduces a new clause which indicates that children's inability to distinguish sounds enables them to make sense of speech.

B Correct. The two abilities hampered by the fast pace of conversation are described with the parallel infinitive phrases *to distinguish* and *to make*.

C *The result of this* is a new subject that grammatically requires a new verb; the phrase is wordy and unclear.

D This version of the sentence nonsensically suggests that the pace of speech results in not making sense of speech, removing the children from the picture as the ones who are affected.

E The phrase is awkward, wordy, and unclear; *for* is the incorrect preposition to follow ability.

The correct answer is B.

70. The nineteenth-century chemist Humphry Davy presented the results of his early experiments in his "Essay on Heat and Light," a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a new chemistry that Davy hoped to found.

(A) a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a

(B) a critique of all chemistry following Robert Boyle and also his envisioning of a

(C) a critique of all chemistry after Robert Boyle and envisioning as well

(D) critiquing all chemistry from Robert Boyle forward and also a vision of

(E) critiquing all the chemistry done since Robert Boyle as well as his own envisioning of

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The main objective of the sentence is to describe “Essay on Heat and Light” as Davy’s presentation of his own experiments and to further explain that the essay served as both a critique of previous chemistry and a vision of a new kind of chemistry. The clearest, most effective form for providing this explanation of the essay’s function is to make *critique* and *vision* both appositives of “Essay on Heat and Light,” and to present them in a parallel structure.

A Correct. The phrases describing the essay’s function are presented in parallel form.

B *Critique* and *his envisioning* are not parallel; the phrase *and also his envisioning* is unnecessarily wordy; it is also unclear to whom *his* refers.

C The two descriptors are not parallel.

D The two descriptors are not parallel.

E The meaning is confused in the assertion that Davy critiqued his own vision of chemistry.

The correct answer is A.

71. Many of the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India date from the time of the Kushan Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or Gandharan grey schist.

(A) Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or

(B) Empire, fashioned from either the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

(C) Empire, either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or

(D) Empire and either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

(E) Empire and were fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

Logical predication; Parallelism

The sentence makes two claims about the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India: They date from the Kushan Empire, and they are made from sandstone or schist. The clearest, most effective way to incorporate these two claims into a single sentence is to provide two parallel predicates for the single subject, *the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India*. The two options of media, presented as either/or choices, must also be given in parallel structure: *either from . . . or from . . . or from either . . . or. . .*

A Placement of the modifier *fashioned* . . . suggests that the *Empire* (the

closest noun), not the images of the deities, was fashioned out of these materials; to parallel *either from*, the preposition *from* should also follow *or*.

B Parallelism requires that *either* precede the first appearance of *from* or that the second appearance of *from* be eliminated.

C As in (A) and (B), the placement of the modifier after *Empire* is misleading; parallelism requires that the phrase *fashioned from*, or another comparable verb and preposition, follow *or*.

D Parallelism requires that a verb follow *or*, since a verb follows *either*.

E Correct. Two verbs, *date* and *were fashioned*, introduce parallel predicates for the subject, *earliest known images*; the choices of media are correctly presented with the structure *either from . . . or from*.

The correct answer is E.

72. 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

Idiom; Logical predication

A leading figure in the Scottish Enlightenment describes Adam Smith, not his two books, so the name of Adam Smith must immediately follow the opening phrase. The comparison between Smith's books and Marx's book is expressed as a ratio, so the correct idiomatic expression is *x is to y what a is to b*.

A The opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it describes Smith, not his books.

B The opening phrase is a dangling modifier; *like* is an incorrect word for making the comparison.

C The opening phrase is a dangling modifier; *just as* is an incorrect term for the comparison.

D *Similar to* is an incorrect conclusion to the comparison introduced by *are to*.

E Correct. The opening phrase is followed by the subject that it modifies,

Adam Smith, and the comparison of the two men's work is presented idiomatically.

The correct answer is E.

73. Researchers studying the brain scans of volunteers who pondered ethical dilemmas have found that the basis for making tough moral judgments is emotion, not logic or analytical reasoning.
- (A) the brain scans of volunteers who pondered ethical dilemmas have found that the basis for making tough moral judgments is
 - (B) the brain scans of volunteers who pondered ethical dilemmas and found the basis to make tough moral decisions to be
 - (C) the brain scans of volunteers pondering ethical dilemmas and found that the basis for making tough moral decisions is
 - (D) volunteers' brain scans while pondering ethical dilemmas have found the basis to make tough moral judgments to be
 - (E) volunteers' brain scans while they pondered ethical dilemmas have found that the basis for making tough moral judgments is

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

The sentence reports that researchers got volunteers to ponder ethical dilemmas and make moral judgments. Brain scans revealed that the volunteers' judgments were based on emotion rather than logical analysis. The main clause of this sentence is *Researchers . . . have found that . . .*; embedded within this sentence, the present participial phrase *studying . . .* describes the researchers, the relative clause *who pondered . . .* describes the volunteers, and the object of the main verb appears as a noun clause *that the basis . . . is . . .*

A Correct. The sentence is coherent and grammatically correct.

B The use of the conjunction *and* immediately before *found* indicates that the past tense verbs *pondered* and *found* both have *volunteers* as subject, but this changes the original sentence, making it a long noun phrase rather than a complete sentence.

C The conjunction *and* leaves the verb *found* without a subject, and this changes the original sentence into a sequence of incoherently connected phrases rather than a complete sentence.

D The phrase *the basis to make* is unidiomatic, a sufficient reason for rejecting this option. The placement of the modifier *while pondering* appears in a form parallel to *studying* and means that the researchers, not the volunteers, were pondering ethical dilemmas. This does not make the sentence incoherent, but creates a sentence that fails to capture the meaning clearly intended in the original sentence.

E Because the word *volunteers*' is a possessive form, and functions adjectivally as a modifier of *brain scans*, *they* must refer back to *researchers* rather than to *volunteers*'. This is not incorrect in itself, but, as with (D), the resulting sentence fails to capture the intended meaning of the original sentence.

The correct answer is A.

74. Rivaling the pyramids of Egypt or even the ancient cities of the Maya as an achievement, the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete.

- (A) the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete
- (B) Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, was protected in his afterlife by an army of terracotta warriors that was created more than 2,000 years ago by 700,000 artisans who took more than 36 years to complete it
- (C) it took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors more than 2,000 years ago that would protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
- (D) more than 2,000 years ago, 700,000 artisans worked more than 36 years to create an army of terra-cotta warriors to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife
- (E) more than 36 years were needed to complete the army of terra-cotta warriors that 700,000 artisans created 2,000 years ago to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The opening modifier, *Rivaling the pyramids . . .* describes *the army of terra-cotta warriors*, which must immediately follow the modifier. The placement of the predicates that follow is important; they must clarify two things about the army of terra-cotta warriors: how old it is and how long it took to complete. The clearest and most effective way to express these two assertions is as parallel verb phrases, *is more than 2,000 years old* and *took . . . more than 36 years to complete*.

A Correct. The opening phrase correctly modifies the subject, *the army of terra-cotta warriors*; the placement of modifiers and predicates in the main clause makes the meaning of the sentence clear.

B Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *Qin Shi Huang*; in addition, the sentence is awkward and unclear.

C Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the

subject *it*; the sequence of information presented is confusing and unclear.

D Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *700,000 artisans*.

E Opening phrase is a dangling modifier because it does not describe the subject *more than 36 years*.

The correct answer is A.

75. Many house builders offer rent-to-buy programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply part of the rent to a purchase later.

(A) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing and to apply

(B) programs that enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing and to apply

(C) programs; that enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, to apply

(D) programs, which enables a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to move into new housing, applying

(E) programs, which enable a family with insufficient savings for a conventional down payment to be able to move into new housing, applying

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

In a lengthy sentence consisting of many phrases, it is essential to determine which phrases and words are necessary to the sentence and which words may be eliminated because they are unnecessary. The relative pronoun *that* correctly refers to *programs* and introduces the subordinate clause; *family* is followed by two phrases that are clear and correct. *To be able to move*, however, is needlessly wordy, repeating the meaning of *enable*, and can be reduced to *to move*. This creates a parallel construction in which *programs . . . enable a family . . . to move . . . and to apply*.

A *To be able to move* is wordy and *able* is redundant after *enable*; *to apply* is not logically parallel to the infinitive phrase (*able*) *to move*.

B Correct. In this sentence, eliminating the wordy construction *to be able* allows *to move* to be parallel to *to apply*.

C Insofar as this is grammatical, using a semicolon here causes *that* to refer too broadly to the entire previous clause rather than specifically to *programs*; the two infinitives should be joined by the conjunction *and*, not separated by a comma.

D *Enables* does not agree with the plural subject; *applying* following a nonrestrictive clause suggests incorrectly that the builders, not the family, are applying the rent.

E The comma after *programs* is incorrect because the clause is meant to be restrictive; as in (D), *applying* will alter the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is B.

76. That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault: Alvin Toffler, one of the most prominent students of the future, did not even mention microcomputers in *Future Shock*, published in 1970.

(A) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault

(B) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said to be at fault

(C) It can hardly be said that it is the fault of educators who have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology

(D) It can hardly be said that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology

(E) The fact that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

Although it is possible to begin a sentence with a subordinate clause beginning with *that*, this inverted construction often results in errors such as those found here. In the original sentence, the subordinate clause *that . . . technology* is followed by the main verb, *can . . . be said*, but then the verb is followed by yet another subordinate clause, *that it is their fault*. The best way to solve this problem is by putting the sentence in the expected order, with the main clause (*It can hardly be said*) preceding the subordinate clause (*that . . .*). For greater clarity and concision, the two subordinate clauses should be condensed into one: *educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology*.

A Inverting the usual order results in an ungrammatical construction in which the main verb is both preceded and followed by a subordinate clause.

B *Can hardly be said to be at fault* does not grammatically complete the subordinate clause.

C Construction *that it is . . . who have not* is wordy and awkward; it also distorts meaning and lacks completion.

D Correct. This sentence has the main clause followed by one subordinate

clause correctly introduced by *that*.

E *The fact* is wordy; the inverted construction does not successfully convey the meaning of the sentence.

The correct answer is D.

77. 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.

Agreement; Logical predication

The emphatic construction *it is X that does Y* (as in the phrase *it is Jane who knows the answer*) should be used only when there is a compelling reason to emphasize the doer of the action. In this sentence, the emphatic construction is used without good reason.

A This sentence uses the emphatic structure *it is . . . that* without justification. The singular verb *makes* violates the agreement within the structure. The verb *makes* should agree with the notional subject (*the fixed costs*), not with the pronoun *it*.

B Correct. This answer choice clearly and succinctly compares the two types of costs.

C In addition to using the more cumbersome emphatic structure, this version violates the agreement within the structure. The verb should agree with the notional subject (*the fixed costs*), not with the pronoun *it*.

D The preposition *for* is redundant in comparing the two objects of *run*.

Since it is not clear what *stemming* . . . refers to, this is a dangling modifier.

E The passive construction *electricity . . . is made more expensive because of* . . . is wordy and cumbersome. The preposition *for* is necessary in the comparison of the costs.

The correct answer is B.

78. The 32 species that make up the dolphin family are closely related to whales and in fact include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is famous for its aggressive hunting pods.

(A) include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is

(B) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing as big as 30 feet long and

(C) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing up to 30 feet long and being

(D) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow as big as 30 feet long and is

(E) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and it is

Rhetorical construction; Agreement

The subject of the sentence is *the 32 species that make up the dolphin family*, and the sentence makes two claims about them: They are closely related, and they include the killer whale. The relative pronoun *which* restates the object of the second verb, reintroducing *the animal known as the killer whale* as the subject of a relative clause followed by two parallel verbs: *can grow* and *is famous*.

A Correct. In this concise sentence, verbs agree in number with their subjects and the relative pronoun *which* indicates clearly that *the animal known as the killer whale* is the subject of the verbs in the dependent clause.

B Changing the verb to the participial *growing* introduces ambiguity, because it could refer back to the subject of the sentence (*32 species*).

C The participial *growing* might refer to *the 32 species*; the introduction of *being* is unnecessarily wordy and adds nothing in terms of meaning.

D *as big as* is an idiomatically incorrect expression of the comparison; the plural verb form *include* is needed to match the plural subject *the 32 species*.

E *It* simply restates the subject of the previous phrase, introducing more words but no additional meaning; the singular verb form *includes* should be the plural form *include*.

The correct answer is A.

79. The first trenches that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but independently of the more celebrated city-states of southern Mesopotamia, in what is now southern Iraq.

- (A) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence for centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East that were arising simultaneously with but
- (B) that were cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously with but also
- (C) having been cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East were arising simultaneously but
- (D) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, yields strong evidence of centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arising simultaneously but also
- (E) cut into a 500-acre site at Tell Hamoukar, Syria, have yielded strong evidence that centrally administered complex societies in northern regions of the Middle East arose simultaneously with but

Rhetorical construction; Agreement; Grammatical construction

This sentence, explaining interconnections among a number of events, needs to be streamlined as much as possible in order to become understandable. To this end, unnecessary words and structures should be eliminated. Prominent among these are the relative clauses beginning with *that*. Additionally, the subject of this sentence is the plural *trenches*, which requires a plural verb.

A *That were cut . . .* and *that were arising . . .* are unnecessarily wordy and create an unnecessarily complicated and confusing sentence structure.

B In addition to the unnecessarily wordy relative clauses, the singular verb *yields* does not agree with the plural subject *trenches*.

C *Having been cut . . .* is unnecessarily wordy; *arising simultaneously* must be followed by the preposition *with* in order to make sense.

D The singular verb *yields* does not agree with the plural subject *trenches*; *also* adds no meaning to the sentence.

E Correct. Unnecessary clauses and phrases are avoided, and the subject and verb of the main clause agree in number.

The correct answer is E.

80. Companies are relying more and more on networked computers for such critical tasks as inventory management, electronic funds transfer, and electronic data interchange, in which standard business transactions are handled via computer rather than on paper.

(A) in which standard business transactions are handled via computer rather than on paper

(B) where computers handle standard business transactions rather than on paper

(C) in which computers handle standard business transactions instead of on paper

(D) where standard business transactions are handled, not with paper, but instead via computer

(E) in which standard business transactions are being handled via computer, in place of on paper

Idiom; Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The concluding comparison in this sentence uses the idiom *rather than*, which requires parallel structures. In this sentence the prepositional phrase *via computer* parallels *on paper*. Substituting *where* for *in which* creates a nonstandard idiom.

A Correct. This sentence uses standard idiomatic constructions and avoids the problems that are found in the other versions.

B *Where* is a nonstandard way to refer to a noun that does not name a location. If electronic data interchange were a location, this version would entail the odd claim that *on paper* is an alternative location at which computers would be expected to process information.

C The comparison of the clause *computers handle . . .* with the prepositional phrase *on paper* illogically treats a location (*on paper*) as an alternative to an activity (*computers handle*).

D As in (B), *where* is a nonstandard idiom. The commas around *not with paper* appear to make this phrase parenthetical; thus, it is somewhat unclear what *instead via computer* is contrasted with.

E The pile of prepositions in the phrase *in place of on paper* is unnecessarily confusing and wordy.

The correct answer is A.

81. The Olympic Games helped to keep peace among the pugnacious states of the Greek world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month.

- (A) world in that a sacred truce was proclaimed during the festival's month
- (B) world, proclaiming a sacred truce during the festival's month
- (C) world when they proclaimed a sacred truce for the festival month
- (D) world, for a sacred truce was proclaimed during the month of the festival
- (E) world by proclamation of a sacred truce that was for the month of the festival

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

This sentence depends on using the correct conjunction to join two independent clauses. *In that* is a conjunction that means *inasmuch as*; because *in that* has largely gone out of use, it is considered stilted and overly formal. It also uses two words when one would do. In this sentence, the second clause explains the first one, so the conjunction *for*, meaning *because*, is the most appropriate choice for joining the two independent clauses of the compound sentence. *Festival's month* is an awkward and imprecise use of the possessive; *during the month of the festival* is clearer.

A *In that* is stilted and overly formal.

B It is not clear who would be doing the *proclaiming*; a clause is preferable to a phrase here.

C *They* is ambiguous, possibly referring to either the *states* or the *Games*. The phrase *truce for the festival month* loses the sense that it's to take place for the duration of the month.

D Correct. In this sentence, the conjunction *for* joins the two clauses correctly and economically.

E Wordy and awkward construction.

The correct answer is D.

82. While all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines the types and amounts of waste produced, as well as the cost of disposal.

(A) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines

(B) each state faces a similar industrial waste problem, their predominant industries and regulatory environment obviously determine

(C) all states face a similar industrial waste problem; their predominating industries and regulatory environment obviously determines

(D) each state faces similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determines

(E) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determine

Agreement; Grammatical construction

This sentence requires careful attention to number and agreement. The main clause has a compound subject, *the predominating industries and the regulatory environment*, which must take a plural verb, *determine*, rather than the singular verb shown in the original sentence. The sentence begins with the conjunction *while*, here used to mean *although*, and contrasts the similar situation of *all states* with the varying conditions of *each state*. The point of the main clause is that all *states* do not share the same *predominating industries and regulatory environment*, so it is more logical and correct to have the *regulatory environment of each state*.

A Compound subject does not agree with the singular verb *determines*; main clause should call attention to the conditions of *each state*, not *the states*.

B *Each state* must be compared to all other states; *their* does not agree with *each*.

C Using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment; subject and verb do not agree.

D *Each state* must be compared to all other states; subject and verb do not agree.

E Correct. This sentence makes the clear distinction between the problem *all states* share and the conditions *each state* faces; subject and verb agree.

The correct answer is E.

83. When Congress reconvenes, some newly elected members from rural states will try and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage more aggressive sales of United States farm products overseas.

(A) and establish tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are to be allowed to grow and to encourage

(B) and establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain able to be grown by farmers and encouraging

(C) establishing tighter restrictions for the amount of grain farmers are allowed to grow and to encourage

(D) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain capable of being grown by farmers and encouraging

(E) to establish tighter restrictions on the amount of grain farmers will be allowed to grow and to encourage

Idiom; Parallelism

Although *try and* is an idiom often used in colloquial language, in this sentence, *to* is needed after *will try* to maintain parallelism: *to establish* and *to encourage*. The correct preposition following *restrictions* is not *for* but *on*. *Are to be allowed to grow* is wordy; the infinitive *to be* should be omitted for a tighter and clearer expression.

A *To* should replace *and* before *establish*; *restrictions* is incorrectly followed by *for* rather than *on*; *to be* is wordy and should be omitted.

B Here, the passive-voice construction *able to be grown by* is weak and wordy; the constructions *and establish . . . and encouraging . . .* are not parallel.

C *Will try establishing* does not show intent or purpose; *restrictions* must be followed by *on*, not *for*; parallelism is lost.

D Passive-voice construction *capable of being grown by* is weak and wordy; *encouraging* and *to establish* are not parallel.

E Correct. *To establish* indicates purpose and parallels *to encourage*; *restrictions* is correctly followed by *on*; the wordiness of the verb phrase has been eliminated.

The correct answer is E.

84. Unlike the original National Museum of Science and Technology in Italy, where the models are encased in glass or operated only by staff members, the Virtual Leonardo Project, an online version of the museum, encourages visitors to “touch” each exhibit, which thereby activates the animated functions of the piece.

(A) exhibit, which thereby activates

(B) exhibit, in turn an activation of

(C) exhibit, and it will activate

(D) exhibit and thereby activate

(E) exhibit which, as a result, activates

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The relative pronoun *which* requires an antecedent, and there is none provided in this sentence. It makes more sense to make the visitors the agents responsible for the action of both the verbs—*touch* and *activate*. Because *to “touch”* is an

infinitive, the second verb form must be, as well, though the *to* may be implied.

A *Which* has no antecedent in the sentence, so it is unclear what activated the display.

B *In turn an activation . . .* seems to be the subject of a new clause, but it has no verb, so the sentence is incomplete.

C There is no antecedent for *it* because *touch* is a verb.

D Correct. The agent of the action is clearly indicated by the grammatical structure of the sentence; visitors are encouraged *to “touch” . . . and thereby (to) activate*.

E *Which* has no antecedent in this sentence.

The correct answer is D.

85. Combining enormous physical strength with higher intelligence, the Neanderthals appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path, but their relatively sudden disappearance during the Paleolithic era indicates that an inability to adapt to some environmental change led to their extinction.

(A) appear as equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,

(B) appear to have been equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their path,

(C) appear as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,

(D) appeared as equipped to face any obstacle the environment could put in their paths,

(E) appeared to have been equipped for facing any obstacle the environment could put in their path,

Verb form; Diction

Because Neanderthals “disappeared,” the verb describing their apparent abilities cannot be present tense, so *as equipped* must be changed to *to have been equipped*. The expression *equipped to face* is clearer and more direct than *equipped for facing*.

A *As equipped* indicates that Neanderthals still appear this way; *equipped* should be followed by an infinitive form instead of a prepositional phrase.

B Correct. The verb tense clearly indicates that the current evidence is about Neanderthals in the past.

C *As equipped* does not indicate that Neanderthals appeared this way in the past; while individual Neanderthals may well have followed different paths,

this sentence is about the single evolutionary path taken by Neanderthals as a species.

D Present-tense *appear* is needed to parallel present-tense *indicates* and to reinforce that this is current evidence about Neanderthals in the past; as in (C), *paths* should be singular.

E *For facing* is an incorrect substitution of a prepositional phrase for an infinitive.

The correct answer is B.

86. To map Earth's interior, geologists use a network of seismometers to chart seismic waves that originate in the earth's crust and ricochet around its interior, most rapidly traveling through cold, dense regions and slower through hotter rocks.

(A) interior, most rapidly traveling through cold, dense regions and slower

(B) interior, which travel most rapidly through cold, dense regions, and more slowly

(C) interior, traveling most rapidly through cold, dense regions and more slowly

(D) interior and most rapidly travel through cold, dense regions, and slower

(E) interior and that travel most rapidly through cold, dense regions and slower

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

This sentence explains in detail an activity of geologists (using seismometers to chart waves), focusing primarily on the object, seismic waves. A description of these waves is developed in a relative clause (*that originate . . . hotter rocks*) that contains a compound verb phrase (*originate . . . ricochet . . .*). The action, *ricochet*, is further described in a participial phrase in which *traveling . . .* is then further described in a comparison of travel speeds in cold and hot regions of Earth's crust.

A The two expressions of comparison should be parallel. Because *most rapidly* is placed before the verb, it appears to modify the entire ensuing phrase, including *slower*. This and the contrast between the forms of *rapidly* and *slower* make the comparisons nonparallel. Some usage advisers consider *slower* to be only an adjective. Although *slower* is sometimes used as an adverb, that usage would be more appropriate with the parallel *faster*. The stark contrast between this typically adjectival form and the clearly adverbial *ly* form is somewhat jarring.

B The referent of the relative pronoun *which* is unclear.

C Correct. The modifiers are parallel and correctly positioned in relation to the verb.

D This version of the sentence offers *travel* as a compound verb parallel with *originate* and *ricochet* rather than as a description of how the waves ricochet. It has the same problems with parallelism as (A).

E Adding a relative clause *and that . . .* makes this sentence wordy and awkward.

The correct answer is C.

87. Doctors generally agree that such factors as cigarette smoking, eating rich foods high in fats, and alcohol consumption not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate genetic predispositions toward certain diseases.

(A) not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate

(B) do damage by themselves but also are aggravating to

(C) are damaging by themselves but also are aggravating

(D) not only do damage by themselves, they are also aggravating to

(E) are doing damage by themselves, and they are also aggravating

Verb form; Logical predication

This correctly written sentence uses the construction *not only x . . . but also y*; *x* is the simple present verb *do damage* and *y* is the parallel verb *aggravate*. The simple present tense should be used for a general statement such as this one. When used as a verb, *aggravate* clearly means to make worse; the adjective *aggravating* is instead widely interpreted to mean *annoying*.

A Correct. This sentence correctly uses the *not only . . . but also* construction to explain the parallel effects of the factors.

B *Are aggravating to* is not parallel to *do damage*; *aggravating* suggests a different meaning than does *aggravate*; using *but also* without using *not only* is incorrect.

C The form *are aggravating* distorts the meaning of the sentence; using *but also* without using *not only* is incorrect.

D Using *not only* without using *but also* is incorrect; *are aggravating to* is not parallel to *do damage*; *aggravating* suggests a different meaning.

E Simple present tense, rather than the present progressive, should be used to present a general statement; *aggravating* distorts meaning.

The correct answer is A.

88. Affording strategic proximity to the Strait of Gibraltar, Morocco was also of interest to the French throughout the first half of the twentieth century because they assumed that if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure.

(A) if they did not hold it, their grip on Algeria was always insecure

- (B) without it their grip on Algeria would never be secure
- (C) their grip on Algeria was not ever secure if they did not hold it
- (D) without that, they could never be secure about their grip on Algeria
- (E) never would their grip on Algeria be secure if they did not hold it

Rhetorical construction; Verb form

Conditional constructions require specific verb tenses. For a past condition, the subordinate clause introduced by *if* uses the past indicative, and the main clause uses the conditional *if x happened, then y would happen*.

A Verb *was* should be the conditional *would be*; wordy and imprecise.

B Correct. This clear, concise sentence correctly uses the conditional *would never be*.

C Verb *was* should be the conditional *would be*; pronoun *it* is ambiguous and could refer to either *Morocco* or *Algeria*.

D *It*, not *that*, should be used to refer back to *Morocco*; *could never be secure about their grip* is awkward.

E Inverted word order is awkward and confusing; *it* could refer to either *Morocco* or *Algeria*.

The correct answer is B.

89. His studies of ice-polished rocks in his Alpine homeland, far outside the range of present-day glaciers, led Louis Agassiz in 1837 to propose the concept of an age in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas.

- (A) in which great ice sheets had existed in now currently temperate areas
- (B) in which great ice sheets existed in what are now temperate areas
- (C) when great ice sheets existed where there were areas now temperate
- (D) when great ice sheets had existed in current temperate areas
- (E) when great ice sheets existed in areas now that are temperate

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

In which or *when* can be used interchangeably in this sentence. The verb form here should be the simple past *existed* rather than the past perfect *had existed*. *Now currently* is redundant because both adverbs express the same idea.

A *Had existed* should be *existed*; *now currently* is redundant.

B Correct. The simple past verb tense is correctly used in this sentence; *now* is placed and used correctly.

C *Where there were areas now temperate* is wordy and confusing.

D *Had existed* should be *existed*; *current* should be *currently*; *in current temperate areas* is unclear.

E *Now* is an adverb and should be placed just after the verb *are*.

The correct answer is B.

90. Prices at the producer level are only 1.3 percent higher now than a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South are hurting crops and therefore raised corn and soybean prices.

(A) than a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South are hurting crops and therefore raised

(B) than those of a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South are hurting crops and therefore raising

(C) than a year ago and are going down, despite floods in the Midwest and drought in the South, and are hurting crops and therefore raising

(D) as those of a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South hurt crops and therefore raise

(E) as they were a year ago and are going down, despite floods in the Midwest and drought in the South, and are hurting crops and therefore raising

Logical predication; Verb form

The sentence as written makes an illogical comparison between *prices at the producer level* and a time period (*a year ago*); surely the intended comparison is between such prices now and those of a year ago. The clause at the end of the sentence states that flooding and a drought *are hurting* crops, and as a result of this, they have *raised* prices of certain crops. *Are hurting* is in the present progressive tense, indicating an ongoing process; *raised* is in the simple past tense, indicating a completed action. It would be more appropriate to use the present progressive tense here as well, [*are*] *raising*.

A The first part of this version of the sentence illogically compares prices to a time; the second part of the sentence indicates that a completed action (*raised . . . prices*) results from an ongoing present condition (*floods . . . and drought . . . are hurting crops*).

B Correct. This version of the sentence makes an appropriate comparison (between prices now and those of a year ago), and uses tenses in an appropriate way.

C Like (A), this version of the sentence illogically compares prices to time past. Furthermore, in this version, *Prices* is the subject not only for the verb *are* but also for the verbs *are hurting* and [*are*] *raising*, which makes no sense.

D The comparative adjective *higher* requires the comparative term *than* instead of *as*; the tenses of the verbs in the latter half of the sentence, *hurt* (simple past) and *raise* (simple present), do not work together logically.

E Like (D), this version inappropriately uses *as* instead of *than* with *higher*. Furthermore, like (C), in this version [*p*]rices is the subject not only for the verb *are* but also for the verbs *are hurting* and [*are*] raising.

The correct answer is B.

91. More and more in recent years, cities are stressing the arts as a means to greater economic development and investing millions of dollars in cultural activities, despite strained municipal budgets and fading federal support.

- (A) to greater economic development and investing
- (B) to greater development economically and investing
- (C) of greater economic development and invest
- (D) of greater development economically and invest
- (E) for greater economic development and the investment of

Diction; Parallelism

The idiom *as a means to* correctly communicates that *stressing the arts* is a method for achieving *greater economic development*. The idiom *as a means of* would incorrectly suggest that *stressing the arts* is a kind of *greater economic development*. The adjective *economic* is needed to modify the noun *development*, and *investing* must be parallel to *stressing*.

A Correct. The idiom *as a means to* is correct in this sentence; *stressing* and *investing* are parallel.

B Adverb *economically* is the wrong part of speech and conveys the incorrect meaning.

C *Of* should be *to* to form the correct idiom; *invest* should be *investing* to parallel *stressing*.

D *Of* should be *to* to form the correct idiom; adverb *economically* is the wrong part of speech and conveys the incorrect meaning; *invest* should be *investing* to parallel *stressing*.

E *As a means for* is not idiomatic; *the investment of* is awkward and is not parallel to *stressing*.

The correct answer is A.

92. A proposal has been made to trim the horns from rhinoceroses to discourage poachers; the question is whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are trimmed.

- (A) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses after their horns are
- (B) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one once their horns are
- (C) whether tourists will continue to visit game parks to see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns have been
- (D) if tourists will continue to visit game parks and see rhinoceroses once the animals' horns are
- (E) if tourists will continue to visit game parks to see one after the animals' horns have been

Logical predication; Diction; Verb form

The tourists are visiting for the purpose of seeing the rhinoceroses; purpose is expressed by using *to*, not *and*. Since *their* could refer to either *tourists* or *rhinoceroses*, *animals' horns* is needed to avoid the ludicrous suggestion that the visitors' horns are being trimmed. The verb following *after* should be the present-perfect *have been trimmed* to reflect that the trimming must occur before the tourists arrive.

A *And see* should be *to see*; *their* is ambiguous; *are* should be *have been*.

B *One* is ambiguous; *their* clearly and absurdly refers to *tourists*; *are* should be *have been*.

C Correct. In this sentence, *to* correctly precedes *see*; it is clear that the horns belong to the animals; and *have been* is the correct tense following *once*.

D *And see* should be *to see*; *are* should be *have been*.

E *One* is ambiguous.

The correct answer is C.

93. In an effort to reduce their inventories, Italian vintners have cut prices; their wines have been priced to sell, and they are.

(A) have been priced to sell, and they are

(B) are priced to sell, and they have

(C) are priced to sell, and they do

(D) are being priced to sell, and have

(E) had been priced to sell, and they have

Verb form

In the underlined segment, the second verb does not need to repeat the word *sell*

because it is understood from the previous verb phrase *priced to sell*. However, the second verb must be correctly conjugated with the understood *sell*. *They are sell* is not a correct verb form; *they do sell* is correct.

A *They are* would require *selling* to complete it, not *sell*.

B *They have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*.

C Correct. This sentence properly uses *they do* in place of *they do sell*, a grammatically correct verb.

D *Have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*; omitting the subject *they* requires that the comma be omitted as well.

E *They have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*; the past-perfect *had been priced* suggests illogically that the wines were already *priced to sell* before the vintners cut prices; moreover, since the past-perfect tense indicates that one event in the past occurred prior to another event in the past, the past tense *did* would be required rather than the present-tense *have*.

The correct answer is C.

94. Fossils of the arm of a sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of the Greater Antilles Islands.

(A) sloth found in Puerto Rico in 1991, and dated at 34 million years old, made it the earliest known mammal of

(B) sloth, that they found in Puerto Rico in 1991, has been dated at 34 million years old, thus making it the earliest mammal known on

(C) sloth that was found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, making this the earliest known mammal of

(D) sloth, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, have been dated at 34 million years old, making the sloth the earliest known mammal on

(E) sloth which, found in Puerto Rico in 1991, was dated at 34 million years old, made the sloth the earliest known mammal of

Agreement; Logical predication

The subject of the sentence is the plural *fossils*, not *sloth*, and therefore requires a plural verb. *It* therefore does not have a singular antecedent. To clarify the identification of the oldest known mammal, the noun *the sloth* must be explicitly identified.

A Because *sloth* is the object of a preposition and not the subject of the sentence, there is no reasonable antecedent for the pronoun *it*; in this construction, the subject of *made* is *fossils*, but it makes no sense to say that the *fossils* made it the earliest known mammal.

B The introduction of the mysterious *they*, a pronoun without a reference, adds confusion to this sentence; the singular verb does not agree with the plural subject.

C The relative clause *that was . . .* is wordy and awkward; the singular verb does not agree with the plural subject.

D Correct. The plural verb agrees with its plural subject, and *the sloth* is explicitly identified as *the earliest known mammal*.

E The singular verb does not agree with the plural subject.

The correct answer is D.

95. Recently physicians have determined that stomach ulcers are not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but a bacterium that dwells in the mucous lining of the stomach.

(A) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but

(B) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but are by

(C) caused not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but by

(D) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but

(E) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but are by

Parallelism; Diction

The formula used in this sentence *not this but that* requires parallel elements following *not* and *but*. This means that *not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods* must be balanced by *but by a bacterium*. . . . There is no need to repeat the verb *are caused*, or even the auxiliary verb *are*, because the verb precedes the *not by . . . but by . . .* formula. The substitution of the conjunction *and* for the conjunction *or* changes the meaning of the sentence: *Stress, alcohol and rich foods* identifies the combination of these three factors as a suggested cause of stomach ulcers, whereas *stress, alcohol, or rich foods* offers three individual possibilities. There is no way to tell which one of these is the intended meaning of the sentence.

A To preserve parallelism, *but* should be followed by *by*.

B There is no reason to repeat the auxiliary verb *are*.

C Correct. This sentence correctly uses the *not by . . . but by . . .* formula.

D To preserve parallelism, *but* should be followed by *by*.

E To preserve parallelism, *but* should be followed by *by*.

The correct answer is C.

96. A mutual fund having billions of dollars in assets will typically invest that money in hundreds of companies, rarely holding more than one percent of the shares of

any particular corporation.

- (A) companies, rarely holding more than one percent
- (B) companies, and it is rare to hold at least one percent or more
- (C) companies and rarely do they hold more than one percent
- (D) companies, so that they rarely hold more than one percent
- (E) companies; rarely do they hold one percent or more

Agreement; Logical predication

The participial phrase starting with *rarely holding* is predicated of the main subject *a mutual fund*. It elaborates on the effect of the main clause verb: since a mutual fund invests in hundreds of companies, it rarely holds more than one percent in any particular corporation.

A Correct. The participle *holding* in the embedded clause correctly refers to *a mutual fund*. It also correctly expresses the cause-and-effect relationship between investing in many companies and holding little in each company.

B The antecedent of *it is rare to hold* is not clear. The use of *it is rare* instead of *rarely* could be misleading.

C The use of *and* between the clauses makes them both main clauses. Thus, the cause-and-effect relationship between investing and holding is lost. The referent of *they* is unclear. It makes no sense to suppose that it refers to the hundreds of companies. Since it presumably refers to *a mutual fund*, it should be singular.

D The pronoun *they* refers to *a mutual fund* and thus should be singular.

E The pronoun *they* refers to *a mutual fund* and thus should be singular.

The correct answer is A.

97. The 19-year-old pianist and composer performed his most recent work all over Europe, Asia, and North America last year, winning prestigious awards in both London as well as Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, and he is hoping to continue composing now that he has returned to Chicago.

- (A) winning prestigious awards in both London as well as Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, and he is hoping
- (B) winning prestigious awards both in London and Tokyo for his achievement at such a young age, and hoping
- (C) having won prestigious awards both in London and Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, hoping
- (D) winning prestigious awards in both London and Tokyo for his

achievement at such a young age, and he hopes

(E) having won prestigious awards both in London as well as Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, and he hopes

Idiom; Grammatical construction

This sentence is about the past accomplishments and the future ambitions of a musician who recently won awards on a world tour. In some of the versions of the sentence, the phrase *as well as* is redundant with the word *both* before *London* and *Tokyo*. Idiomatically, the simple conjunction *and* completes the phrase beginning with *both*.

A The phrase *as well as* between *London* and *Tokyo* is not idiomatic (the idiomatic formula is *both X and Y*). The present progressive verb *is hoping* is unnecessarily wordy.

B Because *hoping* is parallel with *winning*, it suggests that the *hoping* and *winning* are contemporaneous, whereas in fact the musician won his awards last year but is now, in the present, upon his return, hoping to continue composing.

C The present-perfect participial phrase *having won* suggests that his winning took place before his performance tour. Furthermore, the use of *hoping* in this version of the sentence suggests that hoping is something the pianist did while on his performance tour *last year*, but the final phrase, *now that he has returned to Chicago*, indicates this is not so.

D Correct. This version of the sentence uses the correct idiomatic formula (*both X and Y*).

E The participial phrase *having won . . .* inaccurately states that the musician won his awards prior to his performance tour. Furthermore, *both in London as well as Tokyo* is unidiomatic, as indicated in the discussion of (A) above, and unparallel (*in* should either precede *both*, or else *in* should be added before *Tokyo*).

The correct answer is D.

98. Starfish, with anywhere from five to eight arms, have a strong regenerative ability, and if one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and growing an extra one or two.

(A) one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and

(B) one arm is lost it is quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating and

(C) they lose one arm they quickly replace it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating,

(D) they lose one arm they are quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating,

(E) they lose one arm it is quickly replaced, sometimes with the animal overcompensating,

Agreement; Idiom

In a conditional sentence *if X, (then) Y*, rhetorical flow is enhanced by the two clauses sharing the same structure. If one clause is passive, the other should be passive; if one clause is active, the other should be active, too.

A The conditional clause has a passive verb, while the result clause has an active verb. The pronoun *it* should be plural since it refers to *starfish*. We know that *starfish* is plural in this sentence because it agrees with *have* in the main clause.

B Correct. The conditional structure is clear and correct.

C This answer choice allows the unintended reading that the animal replaces the missing arm by overcompensating. The logical connection between *overcompensating* and *growing* is unclear.

D The conditional clause has an active verb, while the result clause has a passive verb. The second *they* should refer to *arm*, so the agreement is not correct. The logical connection between *overcompensating* and *growing* is unclear.

E The conditional clause has an active verb, while the result clause has a passive verb. The logical connection between *overcompensating* and *growing* is unclear.

The correct answer is B.

99. In 2000, a mere two dozen products accounted for half the increase in spending on prescription drugs, a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing many more prescriptions for higher-cost drugs.

(A) a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing

(B) a phenomenon that is explained not just by the fact that drugs are becoming more expensive but also by the fact that doctors are writing

(C) a phenomenon occurring not just because of drugs that are becoming more expensive but because of doctors having also written

(D) which occurred not just because drugs are becoming more expensive but doctors are also writing

(E) which occurred not just because of more expensive drugs but because

doctors have also written

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

This sentence explains that a few high-cost products account for increased spending for two reasons—rising drug prices and more prescriptions for high-priced drugs. To present these two causes, the sentence employs a formula that requires parallel elements: *not just because of x, but because of y*, with *x* and *y* assuming the same grammatical form. One way to create this parallelism is to phrase both contributing causes as noun clauses beginning with *the fact that*. To streamline the sentence, unnecessary words and redundancies should be eliminated. One such redundancy is the repetition of meaning in *explained* and *because of*.

A It is redundant and confusing to say that the phenomenon in question is *explained . . . because of*; the sentence structure is not parallel.

B Correct. This sentence correctly uses parallel structure.

C The phrasing *drugs that are becoming* and *doctors having also written* are awkward and confusing; the placement of *also* is incorrect.

D The structure of this sentence is not parallel.

E The placement of *also* is incorrect; the structure of the sentence is not parallel.

The correct answer is B.

100. The results of the company's cost-cutting measures are evident in its profits, which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell over the last two years.

(A) which increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it fell

(B) which had increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after it had fallen

(C) which have increased 5 percent during the first 3 months of this year after falling

(D) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after falling

(E) with a 5 percent increase during the first 3 months of this year after having fallen

Verb form; Agreement; Idiom

This sentence describes two sequentially ordered indicators by which the results of a company's costcutting measures can be seen. The first indicator to be identified,

a 5 percent increase in profits, occurred after the indicator mentioned next. The sentence therefore needs to clarify the sequence by presenting the first-identified indicator in a clause with a verb tense that indicates a later time period than the verb tense in the clause presenting the second-identified indicator. The subject of the relative clause, *which*, refers to the plural noun *profits*, so subsequent pronouns referring to these profits must also be plural.

A The verb tenses do not distinguish between the times at which these indicators occurred; the singular *it* does not agree with the plural *profits*.

B The verb tenses do not distinguish between the times when the indicators occurred; the singular *it* does not agree with the plural *profits*.

C Correct. The verb tenses clearly indicate the sequence of events.

D It is not clear what connection is being described by *with*; the prepositional phrase makes the sentence wordy and unclear.

E It is not clear what connection is being described by *with*; the prepositional phrase makes the sentence wordy and unclear.

The correct answer is C.

101. Similar to other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, the music of Robert Johnson arose from an oral tradition beginning with a mixture of chants, fiddle tunes, and religious music and only gradually evolved into the blues.

(A) Similar to other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, the music of Robert Johnson arose from an oral tradition beginning with

(B) Similar to that of other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, Robert Johnson made music that arose from an oral tradition that began with

(C) As with other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, Robert Johnson made music that arose from an oral tradition beginning as

(D) Like other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, Robert Johnson's music arose from an oral tradition beginning with

(E) Like the music of other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, the music of Robert Johnson arose from an oral tradition that began as

Logical predication; Verb form

The sentence aims to compare the music of early Mississippi Delta Blues singers with the music of Robert Johnson. But what it does is illogically compare singers themselves with the music of Johnson. The second half of the sentence describes two stages of the oral tradition from which blues developed.

A *Similar to* is a wordy and imprecise form of comparison here. The second half of the sentence attempts to describe the stages of the oral tradition, but in a nonparallel form, presenting the first stage as a participial phrase and

the second as a verb phrase.

B *Similar to* is wordy and imprecise. The pronoun *that* lacks a grammatical referent.

C The comparative phrase *as with* is an inappropriate form for comparing nouns and noun phrases. The second half of the sentence violates parallelism, attempting to express the first stage of the oral tradition as a present-participle phrase and the second as a past-tense verb phrase.

D This makes a sentence that illogically compares *singers* with *music*. It violates parallelism by coupling a participial phrase *beginning with . . .* with a verb phrase *evolved into . . .*

E Correct. The resulting sentence compares like with like. It uses a relative clause to describe the oral tradition from which blues developed, indicating the two stages of development with two verbs in parallel.

The correct answer is E.

102. Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted in the stride-piano tradition of Willie (The Lion) Smith and Duke Ellington, yet in many ways he stood apart from the mainstream jazz repertory.

(A) Thelonious Monk, who was a jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work both rooted

(B) Thelonious Monk, the jazz pianist and composer, produced a body of work that was rooted both

(C) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk, who produced a body of work rooted

(D) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work that was rooted

(E) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work rooted both

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The subject of the sentence is *Thelonious Monk*, and the sentence tells about two things that he did: *produced* and *stood apart*. The work he produced was rooted in the mainstream (*stride piano*) jazz tradition, yet at the same time, he deviated from this tradition. The use of a relative clause (*who was a jazz pianist . . .*) or an appositive (*the jazz pianist . . .*) introduces unnecessary wordiness and grammatical complexity. Since only one point is being made about Monk's body of work, the appearance of the word *both* in the clause presenting the claim about Monk's work is deceptive as well as grammatically incorrect.

A The relative clause introduces wordiness and confusion.

B The appositive introduces wordiness and unnecessary grammatical complexity.

C The sentence is a fragment because the main subject, *Thelonious Monk*, has no verb.

D Correct. The sentence concisely identifies Thelonious Monk and expresses the single point about his work without unnecessary or misleading words.

E The appearance of *both* is misleading, since only one point is being made about where Monk's musical roots are located.

The correct answer is D.

103. Nobody knows exactly how many languages there are in the world, partly because of the difficulty of distinguishing between a language and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found about five thousand.

(A) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found

(B) and the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried counting typically finding

(C) and the sublanguages or dialects within it, but those who have tried counting it typically find

(D) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, but those who tried to count them typically found

(E) or the sublanguages or dialects within them, with those who have tried to count typically finding

Agreement; Idiom

This sentence first introduces a condition that makes it difficult to count languages and then, with the conjunction *but*, introduces the topic of those who defy these difficulties and try to count the world's languages anyway. Connecting these two parts of the sentence with *but* indicates that the second clause of the sentence is counter to expectation. The challenges of the task are explained using the example of a single language and its many sublanguages or dialects. When this example is referred to with a pronoun, the pronoun should be singular; when the languages being counted are referred to with a pronoun, this pronoun must be plural.

A Correct. The pronoun *it* agrees in number to its singular antecedent, and *but* indicates that the idea expressed in the final clause defies expectations.

B The plural pronoun *them* incorrectly refers to the singular antecedent *language*; connecting the two clauses with the preposition *with* loses the

- sense that counting languages despite the difficulties defies expectations.
- C The second appearance of *it*, referring to world languages, is incorrect because it does not agree in number with *languages*.
- D The conjunction *or* is incorrect—the idiomatic expression is *distinguishing between x and y*; the plural pronoun *them* does not agree with the singular antecedent *language*.
- E The plural pronoun *them* incorrectly refers to the singular antecedent, *language*; *with* is an imprecise connector for the two clauses, losing the *counter-to-expectation* relationship between them.

The correct answer is A.

104. Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were last year.

- (A) Heating-oil prices are expected to be higher this year than last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil than they were
- (B) Heating-oil prices are expected to rise higher this year over last because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
- (C) Expectations are for heating-oil prices to be higher this year than last year's because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did
- (D) It is the expectation that heating-oil prices will be higher for this year over last because refiners are paying about \$5 a barrel more for crude oil now than what they were
- (E) It is expected that heating-oil prices will rise higher this year than last year's because refiners pay about \$5 a barrel for crude oil more than they did

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

The sentence connects a comparison between this year's and last year's heating-oil prices with a comparison between this year's and last year's crude-oil prices. The most efficient, parallel expression of those comparisons is to use two comparative expressions, *higher than* and *more than*.

- A Correct.** This sentence expresses the comparison in succinct, parallel phrases.
- B The comparative form, *higher*, anticipates the comparative term *than*, not *over*; in the second clause, the comparative terms *more than* should immediately follow *\$5 a barrel*.
- C *Expectations are for . . .* is an unnecessarily wordy and indirect expression; the possessive *year's* is not parallel with the adverbial phrase *this year*.

D *It is the expectation that . . .* is wordy and awkward; *for* and *what* are unnecessary.

E *It is expected that . . .* is wordy and awkward; the possessive *last year's* does not parallel the adverbial phrase *this year*.

The correct answer is A.

105. One of the primary distinctions between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but in our ability to extend knowledge gained in one context to new and different ones.

(A) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but

(B) between our intelligence with that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill but instead

(C) between our intelligence and that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill as

(D) our intelligence has from that of other primates may lie not in any specific skill as

(E) of our intelligence to that of other primates may lay not in any specific skill but

Diction; Idiom

When using the term *distinction* to indicate difference, the correct preposition to use is *between*. In this sentence, the distinction *may lie* in a certain ability that humans do not share with other primates. The verb *may lay* is transitive, requiring a direct object.

A *With* is the incorrect comparative term to follow *distinctions between*; *lay* is the incorrect verb.

B *With* is the incorrect comparative term to follow *distinctions between*.

C Correct. The preposition *between* and the intransitive verb *may lie* are correct in this sentence.

D *From* is the incorrect preposition to use with *distinction*; without *so much*, which is used in (C), *as* seems to introduce a comparison for *specific skill* rather than a distinction.

E *Of* is the incorrect preposition to use with *distinction*, and *to* is an incorrect comparative term; *lay* is the incorrect verb.

The correct answer is C.

106. Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New

Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.

- (A) Even though Clovis points, spear points with longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces, have been found all over North America, they are named for the New Mexico site where they were first discovered in 1932.
- (B) Although named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, Clovis points are spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto their faces and have been found all over North America.
- (C) Named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932, Clovis points, spear points of longitudinal grooves chipped onto the faces, have been found all over North America.
- (D) Spear points with longitudinal grooves that are chipped onto the faces, Clovis points, even though named for the New Mexico site where first discovered in 1932, but were found all over North America.
- (E) While Clovis points are spear points whose faces have longitudinal grooves chipped into them, they have been found all over North America, and named for the New Mexico site where they have been first discovered in 1932.

Verb form; Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

Even though, although, and while introduce clauses that appear to be logically incompatible but in fact are not. In this sentence, the apparent incompatibility that must be clearly expressed is that although the spear points are named for a particular place in New Mexico, they are in fact found throughout North America. Because their discovery took place in 1932 and is not ongoing, the correct verb tense is simple past, not present perfect

A Correct. The *even though* clause expresses clearly that the seeming incompatibility is between where the spear points have been found (*all over North America*) and the naming of the spear points for a single site in New Mexico.

B The sentence structure indicates that the expected incompatibility is between the geographically based name of the points and their physical properties, which makes no sense; *where discovered* is missing a subject—the correct form is *where they were first discovered*.

C *Have been first discovered* is the wrong tense, since the discovery is a discrete event completed in the past.

D The sequence of information in this sentence is confusing; *even though* and *but* both introduce information that is contrary to expectation, so to use them both to describe a single apparent contradiction is redundant and nonsensical.

E *While* introduces a description of Clovis points and suggests that this appears incompatible with their appearance all over North America, which makes no sense; *have been first discovered* is the wrong tense.

The correct answer is A.

107. The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being so far away from Earth that their apparent positions in the sky do not change enough for their movement to be observed during a single human lifetime.

(A) The stars, some of them at tremendous speeds, are in motion just as the planets are, yet being

(B) Like the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are

(C) Although like the planets the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, yet

(D) As the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are

(E) The stars are in motion like the planets, some of which at tremendous speeds are in motion but

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

The first part of the original sentence intends to compare stars and planets; the comparison would be more effective at the beginning of the sentence: *Like the planets, the stars*. This alternative construction would lead the reader to expect the verb *are* immediately following the subject, and then the completion of the clause, *in motion*. The modifying phrase, *some of them at tremendous speeds*, is best placed after *motion*. This whole construction, *Like the planets, the stars are in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds*, is a main clause and must be followed by a comma before a coordinating conjunction (such as *yet* or *but*) introduces a second main clause. The second clause must have a subject and a verb; *being* is neither and must be replaced with *they are*.

A Placements of the modifying phrase and the comparison are awkward and ineffective; *being* provides neither a subject nor a verb for the second main clause.

B Correct. The comparison is clear and effective in this sentence; the second clause includes a subject and a verb.

C Both *although* and *yet* indicate contrast, so only one of them may be used; wordy, awkward phrasing leads to an ungrammatical construction that lacks a subject and verb for the second clause.

D The preposition *like* must be used for a comparison of two nouns; the subordinating conjunction *as* would need to introduce a subordinate clause.

E Placement of *like the planets* is awkward; *some of which* is awkward and ambiguous; *are in motion* is said twice; subject and verb of the second clause are omitted.

The correct answer is B.

108. As rainfall began to decrease in the Southwest about the middle of the twelfth century, most of the Monument Valley Anasazi abandoned their homes to join other clans whose access to water was less limited.

- (A) whose access to water was less limited
- (B) where there was access to water that was less limited
- (C) where they had less limited water access
- (D) with less limitations on water access
- (E) having less limitations to water access

Diction; Logical predication

In the original sentence, the underlined clause provides a clear, correct, and succinct comparison, explaining the reason for the migration. The possessive pronoun *whose* correctly refers to its immediate antecedent, *clans*, and modifies *access*. For those other clans, access to water was *less limited* than it was for the Anasazi.

A Correct. This sentence uses a clear, concise clause that correctly connects *access to water* with *clans* by using the possessive pronoun *whose*.

B *Where there was . . . that was* is awkward, wordy, and redundant.

C *They* is ambiguous and might refer to either the *Anasazi* or *other clans*; *less limited water access* is awkward.

D *Limitations* is a countable quantity, so it must be modified by *fewer*, not *less*.

E *Limitations* is a countable quantity, so it must be modified by *fewer*, not *less*.

The correct answer is A.

109. El Niño, the periodic abnormal warming of the sea surface off Peru, a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated in the western Pacific to flow back to the east.

- (A) a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine allowing the warm water that has accumulated
- (B) a phenomenon where changes in the ocean and atmosphere are combining to allow the warm water that is accumulating

(C) a phenomenon in which ocean and atmosphere changes combine and which allows the warm water that is accumulated

(D) is a phenomenon in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine to allow the warm water that has accumulated

(E) is a phenomenon where ocean and atmosphere changes are combining and allow the warm water accumulating

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

This accumulation of phrases and clauses results in a sentence fragment; there is no main verb. This problem is easily solved by inserting the verb to be: *El Niño . . . is a phenomenon. . .* The clause defining *phenomenon* is clear (*in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine*), but the subsequent phrase, *allowing . . .* is not. If the participial phrase were to modify the previous clause, a comma would have to be inserted between *combine* and *allowing*. A better choice would be to follow *combine* with *to allow*, showing purpose. In this sense, the environmental changes *combine* (intransitive) in order to allow the water to flow back east.

A Lacking a main verb, this construction is a sentence fragment; *allowing* should be replaced by *to allow*.

B This construction is a sentence fragment; present progressive verb form (*are combining, is accumulating*) indicates action in progress, which does not accurately describe a periodically occurring phenomenon.

C This construction is a sentence fragment; making a separate clause *and which allows . . .* prevents the relationships from being easily understood.

D Correct. The addition of *is* completes the sentence; *combine to allow* shows the purpose of the changes.

E *Where* cannot correctly refer to *phenomenon*; *are combining* is the wrong verb form; the relationships among the parts of the sentence are unclear.

The correct answer is D.

110. Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.

(A) Heavy commitment by an executive to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes it likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.

(B) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that worked well in the past, makes missing signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting ones likely when they do appear.

(C) An executive who is heavily committed to a course of action is likely to

miss or misinterpret signs of incipient trouble when they do appear, especially if it has worked well in the past.

(D) Executives' being heavily committed to a course of action, especially if it has worked well in the past, makes them likely to miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpreting them when they do appear.

(E) Being heavily committed to a course of action, especially one that has worked well in the past, is likely to make an executive miss signs of incipient trouble or misinterpret them when they do appear.

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence explains that an executive who is blindly committed to a proven course of action is likely to overlook or misinterpret indicators that the plan may no longer be working. The sentence needs to make clear *who* may misinterpret these indicators.

A The passive construction causes the sentence to be wordy and confusing; the reference for *it* is ambiguous, leaving the reader with questions about who or what is likely to miss these signs.

B The sentence structure indicates that the *executive*, not his or her strategy, causes signs to be overlooked; the modifier *when they do appear* is misplaced.

C The reference for the pronoun *it* is unclear because many nouns have intervened between the appearance of the logical referent (*course of action*) and *it*.

D *Misinterpreting* should be an infinitive verb form to parallel *miss*; the phrasing throughout the sentence is wordy and awkward.

E Correct. The grammatical structure of this sentence and the appropriate placement of modifiers expresses the meaning clearly and concisely.

The correct answer is E.

111. According to recent studies comparing the nutritional value of meat from wild animals and meat from domesticated animals, wild animals have less total fat than do livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat they think is good for cardiac health.

(A) wild animals have less total fat than do livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat they think is

(B) wild animals have less total fat than livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat thought to be

(C) wild animals have less total fat than that of livestock fed on grain and have more fat of a kind thought to be

(D) total fat of wild animals is less than livestock fed on grain and they have more fat of a kind thought to be

(E) total fat is less in wild animals than that of livestock fed on grain and more of their fat is of a kind they think is

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The sentence reports research findings on the comparison between the fat content of wild animals and that of domestic livestock. The most significant error in the sentence is in the phrase *they think*: the pronoun *they* either lacks a referent or is meant to refer back to *wild animals*, which would be nonsensical.

A The pronoun *they* fails to refer correctly.

B Correct. The phrase *thought to be* eliminates the most significant error in the original sentence. Note that while the phrase *less total fat than livestock* differs from the phrase *less total fat than do livestock* in the original, either would be correct here.

C The resulting sentence is unnecessarily wordy and confusing. The pronoun *that* is not only superfluous, but it fails to refer back to anything.

D The resulting sentence makes a nonsensical comparison between *total fat* and *livestock*.

E The resulting sentence is wordy and confusing. It lacks the required parallelism *in wild animals . . . in livestock*. The referent of the possessive pronoun *their* is ambiguous, as is the referent of the pronoun *they*.

The correct answer is B

112. Yellow jackets number among the 900 or so species of the world's social wasps, wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of females—the queen and her sterile female workers.

(A) wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of

(B) wasps that live in a highly cooperative and organized society consisting almost entirely of

(C) which means they live in a highly cooperative and organized society, almost all

(D) which means that their society is highly cooperative, organized, and it is almost entirely

(E) living in a society that is highly cooperative, organized, and it consists of almost all

Idiom; Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence identifies yellow jackets as one of 900 types of social wasps and provides an explanation of the term *social wasps*. In this explanation, the society or population—not the individual wasps themselves—consists almost entirely of females. The three descriptors of social wasps (*cooperative*, *organized*, and *consisting almost entirely of females*) are most effectively expressed in parallel structures.

A *They*, referring to wasps, is an incorrect subject for *consist*.

B Correct. The three descriptors of the wasp society are in parallel form, and *consisting* properly modifies *society*.

C The sentence structure makes it unclear what *almost all females* describes.

D *And it is . . .* violates the parallelism of the three descriptors of social wasps.

E *And it consists . . .* violates the parallelism of the three descriptors.

The correct answer is B.

113. Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is precisely the opposite, a tool for communicating with a large, public audience.

(A) Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is

(B) Marconi conceived of the radio as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, but which is

(C) Marconi conceived of the radio as a tool for private conversation that could substitute for the telephone; instead, it has become

(D) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a tool for private conversation, a substitute for the telephone, which has become

(E) Marconi conceived of the radio to be a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation, other than what it is,

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

The main point of this sentence is to explain that while Marconi felt the radio would substitute for the phone as an instrument of private communication, in fact it has become an instrument of mass communication. It is less wordy to use *Marconi* as the subject of the active verb *conceived* than to use the subject *conception* with the static verb *was*. The pronoun *it* positioned as the subject of the final verb *has become* refers back to *radio*. Versions of the sentence that use the relative pronoun *which* indicate that the telephone has become a mass medium.

A The nominalized subject, *conception*, leads to a wordy and awkward

sentence.

B The reference for the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous; the sentence as a whole is awkward.

C Correct. An active verb makes the first clause more concise; *it* in the second clause clearly refers to *the radio*.

D *Conceived of* . . . should be followed by *as* rather than *to be*.

E *Conceived of* . . . should be followed by *as* rather than *to be*; *other than what it is* is awkward, wordy, and redundant, overlapping the meaning of *precisely the opposite*. . . .

The correct answer is C.

114. Construction of the Roman Colosseum, which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, was completed a decade later, during the reign of Titus, who opened the Colosseum with a one-hundred-day cycle of religious pageants, gladiatorial games, and spectacles.

(A) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian,

(B) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and

(C) which was officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, began in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and

(D) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater and begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian it

(E) officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater, which was begun in A.D. 69, during the reign of Vespasian, and

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The main subject of the sentence is *Construction*, and it has two main verbs: *began* and *was completed*. These two verbs should be connected by the conjunction *and* to preserve their equal grammatical status. Both verbs should be in simple past tense.

A The conjunction is missing before the second main verb, *was completed*.

B *Begun* is the wrong verb form.

C Correct. The two verbs of the main clause are in simple past tense and are joined with *and*.

D There is no need to use the pronoun *it* as the subject of *was completed*, because *Roman Colosseum* (modified by phrases describing its name and the time it was begun) already serves as the subject of the final verb.

E The appearance of the relative pronoun as the subject of the main verbs deprives the term *construction* of a verb and makes this sentence a fragment.

The correct answer is C.

115. Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated international disputes over uninhabited islands.

(A) Because there are provisions of the new maritime code that provide that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, they have already stimulated

(B) Because the new maritime code provides that even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas, it has already stimulated

(C) Even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, already stimulating

(D) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, this has already stimulated

(E) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, which is already stimulating

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

In this sentence, the *there are . . . that . . .* construction contributes nothing more than unnecessary words. The sentence needs to make clear whether *provisions* or *code* is the subject of the main verb *stimulated*.

A The *there are . . . that . . .* construction is unnecessarily wordy; in the predicate nominative instead of the subject position, *provisions* is not an obvious referent for the pronoun *they*.

B Correct. In this sentence, *the new maritime code* is clearly the antecedent of *it* in the main clause and thus the subject of *has already stimulated*.

C *Under provisions of the new maritime code* is a misplaced modifier, seeming to describe *sea areas*; the sentence does not make clear what is *stimulating . . . disputes*.

D The referent of *this* is unclear.

E The sentence is a fragment, opening with a dependent clause (*Because . . .*

code) and concluding with a relative clause, but lacking a main, independent clause.

The correct answer is B.

116. November is traditionally the strongest month for sales of light trucks, but sales this past November, even when compared with sales in previous Novembers, accounted for a remarkably large share of total vehicle sales.

(A) but sales this past November, even when compared with sales in previous Novembers,

(B) but even when it is compared with previous Novembers, this past November's sales

(C) but even when they are compared with previous Novembers, sales of light trucks this past November

(D) so that compared with previous Novembers, sales of light trucks this past November

(E) so that this past November's sales, even compared with previous Novembers' sales,

Logical predication; Agreement

This sentence identifies November as traditionally being the month with the strongest sales of light trucks, and then goes on to indicate that even when compared to previous Novembers, this past November's sales accounted for a notably large portion of overall sales. It makes sense to make a comparison between sales in one November with sales in other Novembers. It does not make sense to compare sales to months, as in (C) and (D).

A Correct. This version makes the correct comparison between sales in one particular November and sales in previous Novembers.

B The antecedent of the word *it* is unclear. The sentence begins with the word *November*, which is used to refer not to a specific November, but to the month generally. If the antecedent of *it* is taken to be *November*, then the sentence compares November, taken generally, to previous Novembers. But previous to what? Since taking *November* to be the antecedent renders the sentence nonsensical, we may be inclined to look for the antecedent elsewhere; the only other possible candidate, however, is *this past November's sales*, which is ruled out because *it* is singular and *sales* is plural.

C The antecedent of the pronoun *they* is *sales*, making the comparison between *they* and *previous Novembers* illogical.

D The sentence illogically compares sales of light trucks with previous Novembers. The conjunction *so that* nonsensically introduces a causal

relationship between November's typically strong sales and the aforementioned comparison.

E Like (D), this sentence introduces a nonsensical causal relationship, in this case between the fact that November typically has the strongest sales and the fact that this past November's sales accounted for a remarkably large share of total vehicle sales.

The correct answer is A.

117. Mauritius was a British colony for almost 200 years, excepting for the domains of administration and teaching, the English language was never really spoken on the island.

- (A) excepting for
- (B) except in
- (C) but except in
- (D) but excepting for
- (E) with the exception of

Idiom; Grammatical construction

This two-clause sentence describes an apparent incompatibility: as a British colony, Mauritius might be expected to be English-speaking, but in fact it was not. To describe this apparent contradiction and to avoid a comma splice, the clauses should be joined by the conjunction *but*. *Domains* describes places *in* which English is spoken; *for* is the incorrect preposition. *Excepting* is not idiomatic English in this case.

- A The lack of a conjunction causes a comma splice; *excepting for* is non-idiomatic.
- B The lack of a conjunction causes a comma splice.
- C Correct.** The two independent clauses are separated by *but*, and *except in* is an appropriate idiom.
- D *Excepting for* is non-idiomatic.
- E The lack of a conjunction causes a comma splice.

The correct answer is C.

118. Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year— they are often green and striped, or have plenty of bumps and bruises—heirlooms are more flavorful and thus in increasing demand.

- (A) Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during

the previous year

(B) Although heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins

(C) Although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year

(D) Grown from seeds saved during the previous year, heirloom tomatoes appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins

(E) Heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins

Rhetorical construction; Grammatical construction

The intended meaning could be communicated more effectively by mentioning heirloom tomatoes as early as possible in the sentence, so that we know that the writer is comparing heirloom tomatoes with supermarket tomatoes. The placement of *heirloom tomatoes* and *heirlooms* makes the sentence ungrammatical.

A This is ungrammatical. If *heirloom tomatoes* is the subject of *are more flavorful . . .* then *heirlooms* has no predicate and is nonsensically superfluous. If *heirlooms* is the subject, *heirloom tomatoes* has no predicate.

B Correct. The noun *heirloom tomatoes* is mentioned early in the sentence, followed by a parenthetical definition, and is the subject of the verb *appear*, and *heirlooms* is the subject of *are*.

C The noun *heirloom tomatoes* appears too late in the sentence. Parsing is made harder by introducing the pronoun *they* and revealing its antecedent later in the sentence. The sentence is also ungrammatical. If *heirloom tomatoes* is the subject of *are more flavorful . . .* then *heirlooms* has no predicate and is nonsensically superfluous. If *heirlooms* is the subject, *heirloom tomatoes* has no predicate.

D Beginning the sentence with the explanatory clause *grown from seeds . . .* gives it too much importance. It could be construed as the reason why heirloom tomatoes appear less appetizing, which is contrary to the truth. The sentence is also ungrammatical.

E Rhetorical structure requires that *although* appear in the beginning of the clause to which it pertains. Placing it later necessitates the pronoun *they* with antecedent *heirloom tomatoes*, which is redundant. The sentence is

also ungrammatical.

The correct answer is B.

119. The World Wildlife Fund has declared that global warming, a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels, will create havoc among migratory birds by altering the environment in ways harmful to their habitats.

- (A) a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels,
- (B) a phenomenon most scientists agree that is caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,
- (C) a phenomenon that most scientists agree is caused by human beings' burning of fossil fuels,
- (D) which most scientists agree on as a phenomenon caused by human beings who burn fossil fuels,
- (E) which most scientists agree to be a phenomenon caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The underlined portion of the sentence is an appositive defining *global warming* as a phenomenon caused by the burning of fossil fuels by humans. Because this appositive intervenes between the subject (*global warming*) and verb (*will create*) of a clause, it should be expressed as clearly and economically as possible so as not to confuse the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

A *To be caused* and *in burning* are wordy, awkward, and indirect.

B *That is* should immediately follow *phenomenon*, not *agree*.

C Correct. The phrase *human beings' burning* is more economical than constructions with prepositional phrases or relative clauses.

D The phrasing is wordy and indirect.

E The phrasing is wordy and the meaning is imprecise; it is not fossil fuels that cause global warming—it is the burning of fossil fuels by humans.

The correct answer is C.

120. The largest of all the planets, not only is Jupiter three times so massive as Saturn, the next larger planet, but also possesses four of the largest satellites, or moons, in our solar system.

- (A) not only is Jupiter three times so massive as Saturn, the next larger
- (B) not only is Jupiter three times as massive as Saturn, the next largest

- (C) Jupiter, not only three times as massive as Saturn, the next largest
- (D) Jupiter not only is three times as massive as Saturn, the next largest
- (E) Jupiter is not only three times so massive as Saturn, the next larger

Diction; Idiom

This sentence begins with a phrase, *[t]he largest . . .*, describing the main subject *Jupiter*. The remainder of the sentence describes Jupiter's size and possession of moons, using the idiom *not only x but y* to introduce parallel adjective phrases.

A In this version of the sentence *so massive as Saturn* violates the parallelism established by the idiom *as + adjective + as + noun*. For the sake of clarity, the noun described by the opening adjectival phrase should immediately follow that phrase. The phrase *next larger* is unidiomatic and unclear. The superlative (*largest*) is appropriate in this consideration of all the planets.

B As in (A), *Jupiter* should immediately follow the opening phrase.

C This version of the sentence violates the parallelism of the idiom *not only x but y*," following the first half of the template with an adjective phrase and the second half with a verb phrase.

D Correct. The placement of the subject in relation to the opening modifier, the properly constructed phrasing, and the proper use of comparison words make the meaning of the sentence clear.

E The phrase *so massive as* violates the idiom *as x as y* Consideration of Jupiter's size among all the planets, including Saturn, requires the superlative form, *largest*.

The correct answer is D.

121. Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, capitalized on her keen observation and love of the natural world.
- (A) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives,
 - (B) In her book illustrations, carefully coordinating them with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
 - (C) In her book illustrations, which she carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter
 - (D) Carefully coordinated with her narratives, Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations
 - (E) Beatrix Potter, in her book illustrations, carefully coordinated them with her narratives and

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence awkwardly presents two phrases intended to modify *Beatrix Potter* and loses the clarity and logic of the meaning. In the original sentence, these modifiers sound choppy and create too much separation between the subject, *Beatrix Potter*, and the verb *capitalized*. Beginning the sentence with *In her book illustrations* and following that phrase with the relative clause *which she carefully coordinated with her narratives* allows the subject, *Beatrix Potter*, to be united with the verb, *capitalized*, for a stronger main clause.

A The participial phrase does not clearly modify the noun in the preceding phrase; use of the present progressive form of the verb confuses the sequence of time with respect to the past tense of the main verb *capitalized*.

B Phrase *carefully coordinating* . . . illogically modifies the noun that immediately precedes it: *book illustrations*; Potter, not the illustrations, did the coordinating.

C Correct. The correct placement of the modifying elements makes this sentence easier to understand; the use of *which* clearly links the two elements.

D *Carefully coordinated* . . . absurdly modifies *Beatrix Potter* rather than *her illustrations*.

E The participial phrase does not clearly modify *book illustrations*; the relationships among the parts of the sentence are unclear.

The correct answer is C.

122. Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, is finding uses in medicine, archaeology, and criminology.

(A) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,

(B) Originally developed for detecting air pollutants, having the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it, a technique called proton-induced X-ray emission

(C) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which can quickly analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance without destroying it,

(D) A technique originally developed for detecting air pollutants, called proton-induced X-ray emission, which has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying

it,

(E) A technique that was originally developed for detecting air pollutants and has the ability to analyze the chemical elements in almost any substance quickly and without destroying the substance, called proton-induced X-ray emission,

Rhetorical construction

The original sentence successfully avoids the problems that may occur in a long sentence with multiple modifiers. The sentence opens with the modifier *originally developed for detecting air pollutants*. This participial phrase is immediately followed by the word *technique* that it modifies; *technique* is in turn followed by the phrase *called proton-induced X-ray emission*. Finally, the nonrestrictive clause *which . . . destroying it* is correctly placed next to *emission* and set off from the rest of the sentence by a pair of commas.

A Correct. The modifiers are all correctly placed and punctuated; the meaning is clear.

B Placement of two long modifiers at the beginning of the sentence is awkward and makes it difficult to locate the subject; second modifier (*having . . .*) actually modifies the first modifier.

C *Called proton-induced X-ray emission* should be placed next to a *technique* and should not be set off by commas; relative clause introduced by *which* incorrectly and illogically modifies *emission*.

D *Called proton-induced X-ray emission* should be placed next to a *technique* and should not be set off by commas; relative clause introduced by *which* incorrectly and illogically modifies *emission*; *has the ability to* is wordy.

E *Called proton-induced X-ray emission* should be placed next to a *technique* and should not be set off by commas; *has the ability to* is wordy.

The correct answer is A.

123. Among the objects found in the excavated temple were small terra-cotta effigies left by supplicants who were either asking the goddess Bona Dea's aid in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help.

- (A) in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help
- (B) in healing physical and mental ills and to thank her for helping
- (C) in healing physical and mental ills, and thanking her for helping
- (D) to heal physical and mental ills or to thank her for such help
- (E) to heal physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help

Parallelism; Idiom

This correct sentence uses parallel structure to explain that *supplicants were either asking . . . or thanking*. The correlative pair *either/or* is correctly used since each element is followed by the same part of speech: *either asking . . . or thanking*. The pair of correlative conjunctions *either . . . or* always work together; *either* may only be followed by *or*. The noun *aid* is correctly followed by *in healing* rather than by the infinitive *to heal*.

A Correct. The original sentence uses parallel structure to make its point; the idioms are correctly used.

B *And* is incorrect following *either*, and its use changes the meaning of the sentence; *to thank* is not parallel to *asking*; *for helping* is awkward.

C No comma should be used following *ills*; *and* is incorrect following *either*, and its use changes the meaning of the sentence; *for helping* is awkward.

D *To heal* is incorrect following *aid*; *to thank* is not parallel to *asking*.

E *To heal* is incorrect following *aid*.

The correct answer is A.

124. While many of the dinosaur fossils found recently in northeast China seem to provide evidence of the kinship between dinosaurs and birds, the wealth of enigmatic fossils seem more likely at this stage that they will inflame debates over the origin of birds rather than settle them.

(A) seem more likely at this stage that they will inflame debates over the origin of birds rather than

(B) seem more likely that it will inflame debates over the origin of birds at this stage than

(C) seems more likely to inflame debates on the origin of birds at this stage rather than

(D) seems more likely at this stage to inflame debates over the origin of birds than to

(E) seems more likely that it will inflame debates on the origin of birds at this stage than to

Agreement; Parallelism

This sentence states that whereas many dinosaur fossils from China suggest that there is a kinship between dinosaurs and birds, the *wealth* of fossils are more ambiguous about what they suggest about the ancestry of birds. The word *wealth* is a mass noun followed by a prepositional phrase; because *wealth* follows the article *the*, the emphasis is on it rather than on the noun in the prepositional phrase, *fossils*. The singular *wealth* requires a singular main verb (*seems*). The

comparative expression *more likely* . . . must be followed by an infinitive verb (*to inflame*) so it will be parallel to the verb with which it is compared (*to settle*).

A The singular subject *wealth* does not agree with the plural verb *seem*; both items being compared should be in parallel form (*inflame* and *settle*); the relative clause *that they will inflame* violates the parallelism.

B Again, the relative clause violates the desired parallelism; the singular subject, *wealth*, requires a singular verb, *seems*.

C The subject and the verb agree with one another, but the placement of the modifier *at this stage* makes the modifier appear to describe *origin of the birds* rather than the verb *seems*.

D Correct. The verb *seems* agrees in number with the noun *wealth*; the infinitive *to inflame* is parallel with the verb to which it is compared, *to settle*.

E The clause *wealth . . . seems more likely that it will inflame* is not idiomatic, and *that it will inflame* is not parallel with the infinitive verb *to settle*.

The correct answer is D.

125. The original building and loan associations were organized as limited life funds, whose members made monthly payments on their share subscriptions, then taking turns drawing on the funds for home mortgages.

(A) subscriptions, then taking turns drawing

(B) subscriptions, and then taking turns drawing

(C) subscriptions and then took turns drawing

(D) subscriptions and then took turns, they drew

(E) subscriptions and then drew, taking turns

Verb form; Parallelism

The *members* performed a sequence of two actions: first they *made monthly payments* . . . and then *took turns drawing*. The two actions must be expressed by the parallel past tense verbs *made* and *took*. The substitution of *taking* for *took* disrupts the parallelism and makes the sentence hard to understand.

A The participle *taking* is not parallel to the verb *made*.

B Adding *and* does not solve the lack of parallelism.

C Correct. In this sentence, the second verb, *took*, is parallel to the first verb, *made*; the two verbs are correctly joined by *and* as compound verbs with the same subject, *members*.

D Illogical construction creates a run-on sentence.

E Construction is illogical, failing to show what the members *drew*; the final phrase makes no sense.

The correct answer is C.

126. Found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, hummingbirds' range extends from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, from sea-level rain forests to the edges of Andean snowfields and ice fields at altitudes of 15,000 feet.

- (A) Found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, hummingbirds' range extends
- (B) Found only in the Western Hemisphere, hummingbirds survive through extremes of climate, their range extending
- (C) Hummingbirds, found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, with their range extending
- (D) Hummingbirds, found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, their range extends
- (E) Hummingbirds are found only in the Western Hemisphere, survive through extremes of climate, and their range extends

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

This sentence makes three points about hummingbirds: they live in the Western Hemisphere, they survive extreme climates, and their range is wide and varied. *Hummingbirds*, not *hummingbirds' range*, should be the subject of the sentence.

A The opening modifier, *found . . . and surviving . . .* should modify *hummingbirds*, not, as it does, *hummingbirds' range*.

B Correct. *Hummingbirds* is the subject of the sentence, and the use of the absolute phrase *their range extending* appropriately connects the final clause to the rest of the sentence.

C This version of the sentence has no main verb for the subject *Hummingbirds* and as a result is ungrammatical.

D Like (C), this version of the sentence has no main verb for the subject *Hummingbirds*.

E This version of the sentence begins with the subject *Hummingbirds* attached to a pair of verb phrases (*are found . . .* and *survive . . .*) followed by the conjunction *and*, which suggests that what follows should also be a verb phrase; instead, a new subject is introduced, *their range*. Replacing the comma before *survive* with *and* would render the sentence acceptable.

The correct answer is B.

127. She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to her native Germany, photographer Lotte Jacobi nevertheless earned a small group of discerning admirers, and her photographs were eventually exhibited in prestigious galleries across the United States.

(A) She was less successful after she had emigrated to New York compared to

(B) Being less successful after she had emigrated to New York as compared to

(C) Less successful after she emigrated to New York than she had been in

(D) Although she was less successful after emigrating to New York when compared to

(E) She had been less successful after emigrating to New York than in

Idiom; Grammatical construction; Logical predication

This sentence compares the success Jacobi experienced after moving to New York to the success she had previously experienced in Germany. The phrase *less successful* anticipates the conclusion of the comparison with the phrase *than*. . . . The main subject of the sentence is *photographer Lotte Jacobi*, and the main verb is *earned*. The opening clause *She was less successful* . . . therefore creates a comma splice if the comma is not followed by a conjunction. The most efficient way to incorporate the information about Jacobi's comparative successes in Germany and in New York is to turn this clause into an adjectival phrase describing Jacobi.

A *Less successful* . . . anticipates *than* rather than *compared to* . . . ; a comma is insufficient to join two independent clauses into a single sentence.

B As *compared to* is an incorrect way to complete the comparison introduced by *less*; *Being* . . . is unnecessarily wordy and awkward.

C Correct. The idiomatic construction *less successful* . . . *than* is incorporated into an introductory adjectival phrase modifying *Lotte Jacobi*.

D *When compared to* is an incorrect phrase to complete the comparison introduced by *less*.

E A comma is insufficient to join two independent clauses into a single sentence; past-perfect tense is misleading, since it refers to Jacobi's experience in New York, which in fact followed her experience in Germany.

The correct answer is C.

128. Scientists have recently found evidence that black holes—regions of space in which matter is so concentrated and the pull of gravity so powerful that nothing, not even light, can emerge from them—probably exist at the core of nearly all galaxies and

the mass of each black hole is proportional to its host galaxy.

(A) exist at the core of nearly all galaxies and the mass of each black hole is proportional to

(B) exist at the core of nearly all galaxies and that the mass of each black hole is proportional to that of

(C) exist at the core of nearly all galaxies, and that the mass of each black hole is proportional to

(D) exists at the core of nearly all galaxies, and that the mass of each black hole is proportional to that of

(E) exists at the core of nearly all galaxies and the mass of each black hole is proportional to that of

Logical predication; Agreement

This sentence focuses attention on two hypotheses about black holes—one about their location and the other about their mass. These hypotheses appear as parallel relative clauses *that black holes . . . exist at . . .* and *that the mass . . . is proportional*. The subject of the first relative clause (*black holes*) is plural, so the clause must be completed with the plural form of *exist*.

A This version of the sentence does not provide the relative pronoun *that* to provide parallel structure for presenting the two things scientific evidence reveals about black holes. This leaves it somewhat unclear whether the final clause is intended to convey part of what the scientists discovered or to express a claim that the writer is making independently of the scientists' discovery. The sentence illogically compares *mass* to *galaxy*.

B Correct. The structure of the sentence makes the meaning clear, and the plural verb form agrees with the plural subject.

C The comma appears to signal that the final part of the sentence is intended as an independent clause expressing a separate claim rather than describing part of the scientists' discovery. But if it were intended in that way, it should be set off as a separate sentence, not conjoined with the preceding clause. Like (A), this version makes an illogical comparison between *mass* and *galaxy*.

D The singular verb *exists* does not agree with the plural subject *black holes*. As in (C), the comma is inappropriate because it does not introduce a new independent clause.

E The singular verb *exists* does not agree with the plural subject *black holes*. Like (A), this version lacks the relative pronoun *that*, which would clarify the relationship between the two clauses.

The correct answer is B.

129. The use of lie detectors is based on the assumption that lying produces emotional reactions in an individual that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses.

- (A) that, in turn, create unconscious physiological responses
- (B) that creates unconscious physiological responses in turn
- (C) creating, in turn, unconscious physiological responses
- (D) to create, in turn, physiological responses that are unconscious
- (E) who creates unconscious physiological responses in turn

Agreement; Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence describes a cause-and-effect sequence; in the underlined portion of the sentence, the relative pronoun *that* refers to the plural noun *reactions*. The verb in the relative clause must therefore be a plural verb. The causal sequence is most clearly expressed by a relative clause that turns the object *emotional reactions* (from the clause *lying causes emotional reactions in an individual*) into the subject (*that*) of a new clause (*that in turn create unconscious physiological responses*). *In turn* is best placed before the verb of the second relative clause, *create*, to clarify that a chain of events is being described.

- A Correct.** This construction clearly indicates the causal sequence.
- B The singular verb *creates* does not agree with the subject referenced by the relative pronoun *that* (*reactions*).
- C This construction is less successful at clarifying the chain of events because *creating* seems to refer back to *lying*; if used as a participial, *creating* would have to be preceded by a comma.
- D This construction does not make clear the causal chain of events, because it is unclear which noun *to create* should attach to; the infinitive construction implies intent, which does not really make sense.
- E Because *reactions* is not a person, *who* is the wrong relative pronoun to use.

The correct answer is A.

130. Australian embryologists have found evidence that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving as a kind of snorkel.

- (A) that suggests that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal, and its trunk originally evolving
- (B) that has suggested the elephant descended from an aquatic animal, its trunk originally evolving
- (C) suggesting that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal with

its trunk originally evolved

(D) to suggest that the elephant had descended from an aquatic animal and its trunk originally evolved

(E) to suggest that the elephant is descended from an aquatic animal and that its trunk originally evolved

Parallelism; Verb form

The clearest, most economical way of expressing the two things suggested by Australian embryologists' evidence is to format them as relative clauses serving as parallel direct objects of the verb *suggest*. It is awkward and confusing to string together relative clauses: *evidence that suggests that the elephant. . .* A clearer way of making this connection is to turn the verb *suggests* into a participle modifying *evidence*. The word *descended* is a predicate adjective following the present-tense verb *is* and describing the present-day elephant. The verb *evolved* should be past tense because it describes how the trunk of the elephant *originally* evolved, not how it is evolving today.

A The string of relative phrases is awkward and confusing; the phrase following the conjunction *and* is not parallel with the relative clause *that the elephant is descended. . .*

B The evidence *still* suggests these things about the evolution of the elephant and its trunk, so the present-perfect verb tense is inaccurate.

C *Had descended* is the wrong verb tense; *with* cannot be followed by an independent clause.

D *Had descended* is the wrong tense; the phrase following the conjunction *and* does not parallel the relative clause that precedes the conjunction.

E Correct. The two dependent clauses beginning with *that* are in parallel form and contain verbs in the correct tenses.

The correct answer is E.

131. Most efforts to combat such mosquito-borne diseases like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating mosquitoes with pesticides.

(A) like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating

(B) like malaria and dengue have focused either on vaccinating of humans or on the extermination of

(C) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or on exterminating

(D) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating of humans or

on extermination of

(E) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or exterminating

Diction; Parallelism

The phrase *such . . . diseases like malaria and dengue* is not a correct way in English to indicate that the two diseases mentioned are examples of a larger category; the correct expression is *such . . . as. . .*

A This use of *such . . . like . . .* is incorrect English; the correct expression is *such . . . as. . .*. It is better to keep the preposition *on* close to the verb it goes with, *focus*, so as not to repeat it.

B The correct expression is *such . . . as. . .*. It is better to keep the preposition *on* close to the verb it goes with, *focus*, so as not to repeat it. This use of the gerund *vaccinating* (followed by *of*) would normally be preceded by *the*, but this would make the phrase awkward. It would be preferable to use *vaccination*, which is parallel to *extermination*.

C This answer choice incorrectly repeats the preposition *on* before *exterminating*.

D This answer choice incorrectly repeats the preposition *on* before *extermination*. This use of the gerund *vaccinating* (followed by *of*) would normally be preceded by *the*, but this would make the phrase awkward. It would be preferable to use *vaccination*, which is parallel to *extermination*.

E Correct. This version uses *either . . . or . . .* correctly and appropriately uses the parallel forms *vaccinating* and *exterminating*.

The correct answer is E.

132. Almost like clones in their similarity to one another, the cheetah species' homogeneity makes them especially vulnerable to disease.

(A) the cheetah species' homogeneity makes them especially vulnerable to disease

(B) the cheetah species is especially vulnerable to disease because of its homogeneity

(C) the homogeneity of the cheetah species makes it especially vulnerable to disease

(D) homogeneity makes members of the cheetah species especially vulnerable to disease

(E) members of the cheetah species are especially vulnerable to disease because of their homogeneity

Agreement; Logical predication

Genetic homogeneity is presented as a cause of cheetahs' vulnerability to disease. The opening adjectival phrase refers to the fact that individual cheetahs are almost like clones of one another because of how genetically similar they are. This adjectival phrase should be followed by what it describes, individual cheetahs. But the structure of the sentence makes it seem that this adjectival phrase is meant—illogically—to describe *the cheetah species' homogeneity*. The sentence structure also fails to make clear that the intended reference is to just one (the only) cheetah species.

A The sentence nonsensically presents the opening phrase as describing *homogeneity*.

B The resulting sentence opens with a reference to a plurality of individuals (*to one another*), but confusingly identifies this with a single (collective) entity, a species.

C The resulting sentence nonsensically presents the opening phrase as describing *homogeneity*.

D The resulting sentence nonsensically presents the opening phrase as describing *homogeneity*.

E Correct. The sentence is clear and the opening phrase correctly modifies *members of the cheetah species*.

The correct answer is E.

133. As sources of electrical power, windmills now account for only about 2,500 megawatts nationwide, but production is almost expected to double by the end of the year, which would provide enough electricity for 1.3 million households.

- (A) almost expected to double by the end of the year, which would provide
- (B) almost expected that it will double by the end of the year, thus providing
- (C) expected that it will almost double by the end of the year to provide
- (D) expected almost to double by the end of the year and thus to provide
- (E) expected almost to double by the end of the year, which would thus be providing

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

The intended meaning of the sentence seems to be that the electricity production of windmills is expected to approximately double by year's end. But instead of saying *almost double*, we have *almost expected*, which is an unclear idea. Also unclear is what the relative pronoun *which* refers to.

A The placement of *almost* makes it nonsensically modify *is expected*. What

the relative pronoun *which* refers to is ambiguous: for example, does it refer to the expectation, the possible doubling, or the year?

B The resulting sentence misplaces the adverb *almost*.

C The phrase *production is expected that it will . . .* makes no sense—as opposed to, for example, *it is expected that production will . . .*

D Correct. This sentence clearly conveys the expectations of production: *almost to double* and *thus to provide*. There is no ambiguity as to what will be providing *enough electricity*.

E The referent of the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous, and the conditional verb form *would thus be providing* is unnecessarily wordy.

The correct answer is D.

134. Last week local shrimpers held a news conference to take some credit for the resurgence of the rare Kemp's ridley turtle, saying that their compliance with laws requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect adult sea turtles.

(A) requiring that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets protect

(B) requiring turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting

(C) that require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets protect

(D) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets are protecting

(E) to require turtle-excluder devices on shrimp nets is protecting

Rhetorical construction; Agreement

The subject of the clause introduced by *saying that* is the singular noun *compliance*. This subject requires the singular form of the verb *protect*. The clearest, most economical way to describe the laws in question is to follow the word *laws* with a present participle *requiring*. To use an infinitive, *to require*, seems to indicate that requiring these devices is the objective of the laws, when in fact the objective is to protect the sea turtles.

A The plural verb *protect* does not agree with the singular subject *compliance*.

B Correct. The singular verb *is protecting* agrees with the singular subject *compliance*, and the participial phrase beginning with *requiring* concisely and accurately describes the laws.

C The relative clause *that require* introduces unnecessary wordiness; the plural verb *protect* does not agree with the singular subject *compliance*.

D *To require* obscures the purpose of the laws; the plural verb phrase *are protecting* does not agree with the singular subject *compliance*.

E *To require* obscures the purpose of the laws.

The correct answer is B.

135. 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

Idiom; Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

Whereas introduces two contrasting situations or events and should be followed by parallel structures. In this sentence, *whereas* is immediately followed by a clause beginning with the prepositional phrase *in mammals*; this means that the second part of the sentence must also be a clause that opens with a preposition that functions in the same way—in this case, *in birds*. This structure clarifies that the things being contrasted are the *tubes* in mammals and the *tubes* in birds. Incorrect versions of the sentence grammatically contrast *tubes* and *birds*, *mammals* and *tubes*, or *birds* and *mammals*.

A Correct. Parallel structures make clear that the tubes in mammals are being contrasted with the tubes in birds.

B The faulty parallelism results in a sentence that is confusing and unnecessarily wordy.

C The sentence compares *mammals* and *birds' tubes*.

D Because of faulty parallelism, this sentence also compares *mammals* and *tubes in birds*.

E This structure is wordy and confusing because of faulty parallelism.

The correct answer is A.

136. A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church, as indicated in its eastward orientation and by its overall plan, as well as artifacts, such as glass oil-lamp fragments, found at the site.

- (A) A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church, as indicated in its eastward orientation and by its overall plan, as well as

(B) A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, once probably being a church, was indicated by its eastward orientation, overall plan, and

(C) Indicating that a ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church were its eastward orientation and overall plan, but also the

(D) A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church, as indicates its eastward orientation and overall plan, as well as the

(E) That a ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church is indicated by its eastward orientation and overall plan, as well as by the

Logical predication; Parallelism

This sentence explains why a currently ruined structure probably used to be a church. In the best-worded answer choice, the abstract subject (the probability that a certain hypothesis is true) is explained abstractly in a relative clause (*That a ruined structure was probably . . .*) followed by a passive verb (*is indicated*), followed by the prepositional phrase (*by . . .*), which is completed by a parallel listing of forms of evidence, all presented as noun phrases in the expression, (*by*) (*its*) A + B, as well as (*by*) C.

A This version makes the relationship between *as well as . . .* and the rest of the sentence unclear. The most plausible hypothesis is that the artifacts are another of the types of evidence, parallel with the structure's orientation and its plan. The sentence violates the parallelism required in the list by failing to supply the preposition in the final item following *as well as*.

B The subject of this version of the sentence, *structure*, is completed by the verb *was indicated*, creating the illogical assertion that the structure itself, rather than its probable identity, was indicated by its orientation, plan, and attendant artifacts.

C Opening the sentence with the predicate adjective *indicating* leads to a confusing and awkward withholding of the subjects *orientation . . . plan . . . artifacts*.

D The only plausible subject for the singular verb *indicates* is the plural *orientation . . . plan, as well as the artifacts*. Very little about this sentence makes sense.

E Correct. The relationships among the parts of the sentence are clear and logical.

The correct answer is E.

137. By 1999, astronomers had discovered 17 nearby stars that are orbited by planets about the size of Jupiter.

(A) had discovered 17 nearby stars that are orbited by planets

- (B) had discovered 17 nearby stars with planets orbiting them that were
- (C) had discovered that there were 17 nearby stars that were orbited by planets
- (D) have discovered 17 nearby stars with planets orbiting them that are
- (E) have discovered that 17 nearby stars are orbited by planets

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

Opening with a past date (1999) describing the end point of a period of discovery, this sentence calls for a past perfect main verb to follow the subject *astronomers*. In order to economize on words and maximize clarity, the object of the main clause, *stars*, is modified by a passive relative clause *that are orbited by planets* followed by the adjective phrase *about the size of Jupiter*. This structure avoids an awkward and confusing string of relative clauses and prepositional phrases.

A Correct. This version is clear and uses the correct verb form *had discovered*.

B The use of a prepositional phrase *with planets* necessitates the introduction of a relative clause *that were . . .*, in which the referent of the relative pronoun *that* is somewhat uncertain (stars? or planets?). The past tense verb *were* suggests, improbably, that the size of the planets may have changed significantly since 1999.

C The string of relative clauses is awkward and wordy.

D If the sentence was written after 1999, the present perfect tense is illogical, because 1999 is in the past. If it was written in 1999, this way of referring to the then-present time is odd and misleading. The prepositional phrase is wordy and indirect.

E As in (D), the present perfect tense is illogical.

The correct answer is A.

138. Although she was considered among her contemporaries to be the better poet than her husband, later Elizabeth Barrett Browning was overshadowed by his success.

(A) Although she was considered among her contemporaries to be the better poet than her husband, later Elizabeth Barrett Browning was overshadowed by his success.

(B) Although Elizabeth Barrett Browning was considered among her contemporaries as a better poet than her husband, she was later overshadowed by his success.

(C) Later overshadowed by the success of her husband, Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry had been considered among her contemporaries to be better than that of her husband.

(D) Although Elizabeth Barrett Browning's success was later overshadowed by that of her husband, among her contemporaries she was considered the better poet.

(E) Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry was considered among her contemporaries as better than her husband, but her success was later overshadowed by his.

Idiom; Verb form; Logical predication

The sentence misuses the locution *the better poet*. It is acceptable to say *a better poet than* but not *the better poet than*. If you have already mentioned two poets *X* and *Y*, and you want to say that *X* is better than *Y*, you can either say *X is a better poet than Y*, or simply, *X is the better poet*.

A This version of the sentence misuses the idiom *the better poet*, most likely confusing it with the idiom *a better poet than*.

B [W]as considered among her contemporaries as is awkward and unnecessarily creates a potential misreading (she was considered to be among her contemporaries).

C The subject here is *Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry*, not *Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, so the antecedent of *her* in *her husband* could comically be taken to be *Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry*. Furthermore, the tense of *had been considered* pairs oddly with *Later overshadowed*. Each seems to be in reaction to some particular time *T*—later than *T* and earlier than *T*, but when *T* was or its significance is never indicated.

D Correct. This version avoids the problems of the other versions.

E This sentence comically compares Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry to her husband.

The correct answer is D.

139. In no other historical sighting did Halley's Comet 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

Parallelism; Verb form; Logical predication

The single subject of this sentence is *Halley's Comet*, and its single verb phrase is *did cause*. The comparison presented by the sentence is between adverbial phrases

describing times when the comet was seen. Grammatically, the items being compared are parallel prepositional phrases beginning with the preposition *in*: *in no other sighting* and *in its return in 1910–1911*. This is the clearest, most economical way of presenting the information. The options that introduce a second verb (*did* or *had*) violate the parallelism and introduce a comparison between the comet itself (subject of the verb *did cause*) and the comet's return (subject of the verb *did* or *had*).

A This sentence implies a comparison between the comet and its return.

B This sentence implies a comparison between the comet and its return; *had* is the wrong auxiliary verb form because it must be followed by *caused* instead of *cause*.

C Correct. The parallel prepositional phrases in this sentence correctly compare times when the comet was sighted.

D This sentence implies a comparison between the comet and its return.

E This sentence violates parallelism, implying a comparison between a prepositional phrase and a noun phrase.

The correct answer is C.

140. Rock samples taken from the remains of an asteroid about twice the size of the 6-mile-wide asteroid that eradicated the dinosaurs has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is evidence of the earliest known asteroid impact on Earth.

(A) has been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus is

(B) has been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus

(C) have been dated to be 3.47 billion years old and thus are

(D) have been dated as being 3.47 billion years old and thus

(E) have been dated at 3.47 billion years old and thus are

Agreement; Idiom

The plural subject of this sentence, *Rock samples*, requires plural verb phrases—*have been dated* and *are* rather than *has been dated* and *is*. The idiomatic way of expressing estimation of age is with the phrase *dated at*.

A The subject and verbs do not agree; *dated to be . . .* is not idiomatic.

B The subject and verb do not agree; the conjunction *and thus* should be followed by a verb.

C *Dated to be* is not idiomatic.

D As *being* is not idiomatic; the conjunction *and thus* should be followed by a verb.

E Correct. The plural verbs match the plural subject, and the wording of the sentence is idiomatic.

The correct answer is E.

5.6 Sample Questions

Each of the **sentence correction** questions presents a sentence, part of or all of which is underlined. Beneath the sentence you will find five ways of phrasing the underlined part. The first of these repeats the original; the other four are different. Follow the requirements of standard written English to choose your answer, paying attention to grammar, word choice, and sentence construction. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence; your answer should make the sentence clear, exact, and free of grammatical error. It should also minimize awkwardness, ambiguity, and redundancy.

1. Like ants, termites have an elaborate social structure in which a few individuals reproduce and the rest are serving the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or they battle intruders.
 - (A) are serving the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or they battle
 - (B) are serving the colony in that they tend juveniles, gather food, build the nest, or battle
 - (C) serve the colony, tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or by battling
 - (D) serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, by building the nest, or by battling
 - (E) serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or battling
2. Some bat caves, like honeybee hives, have residents that take on different duties such as defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound a warning at the approach of danger, and scouting outside the cave for new food and roosting sites.
 - (A) acting as sentinels and to sound
 - (B) acting as sentinels and sounding
 - (C) to act as sentinels and sound
 - (D) to act as sentinels and to sound
 - (E) to act as a sentinel sounding
3. However much United States voters may agree that there is waste in government and that the government as a whole spends beyond its means, it is difficult to find broad support for a movement toward a minimal state.
 - (A) However much United States voters may agree that
 - (B) Despite the agreement among United States voters to the fact
 - (C) Although United States voters agree
 - (D) Even though United States voters may agree
 - (E) There is agreement among United States voters that
4. The voluminous personal papers of Thomas Alva Edison reveal that his inventions typically sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly from previous works.
 - (A) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly
 - (B) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but were slowly evolved
 - (C) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly
 - (D) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but had slowly evolved
 - (E) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but they were slowly evolved

5. Hundreds of species of fish generate and discharge electric currents, in bursts or as steady electric fields around their bodies, using their power either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating.
- (A) either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating
- (B) either for finding and attacking prey, defend themselves, or for communication and navigation
- (C) to find and attack prey, for defense, or communication and navigation
- (D) for finding and attacking prey, to defend themselves, or also for communication and navigation
- (E) to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or to communicate and navigate
6. A Labor Department study states that the numbers of women employed outside the home grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase in the past decade and accounted for more than sixty-two percent of the total growth in the civilian workforce.
- (A) numbers of women employed outside the home grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase
- (B) numbers of women employed outside the home grew more than thirty-five percent
- (C) numbers of women employed outside the home were raised by more than thirty-five percent
- (D) number of women employed outside the home increased by more than thirty-five percent
- (E) number of women employed outside the home was raised by more than a thirty-five percent increase
7. From the earliest days of the tribe, kinship determined the way in which the Ojibwa society organized its labor, provided access to its resources, and defined rights and obligations involved in the distribution and consumption of those resources.
- (A) and defined rights and obligations involved in the distribution and consumption of those resources
- (B) defining rights and obligations involved in their distribution and consumption
- (C) and defined rights and obligations as they were involved in its distribution and consumption
- (D) whose rights and obligations were defined in their distribution and consumption
- (E) the distribution and consumption of them defined by rights and obligations
8. As the cost of wireless service has steadily dropped over the last year and as mobile phones have become increasingly common, many people are finding that they can avoid toll charges on their home phones, using their mobile phones for making long-distance calls at night or on weekends, at a time which many wireless companies provide unlimited airtime for a small monthly fee.
- (A) phones, using their mobile phones for making long-distance calls at night or on weekends, at a time which
- (B) phones, instead using mobile phones to make long-distance calls during the night or weekends, during which
- (C) phones by using their mobile phones to make long-distance calls at night or on weekends, when
- (D) phones using mobile phones for making long-distance calls during the night or weekends, when
- (E) phones when using their mobile phones to make long-distance calls at night or on weekends, a time which

9. Delighted by the reported earnings for the first quarter of the fiscal year, it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise.
- (A) it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise
 - (B) the decision of the company manager was to give her staff a raise
 - (C) the company manager decided to give her staff a raise
 - (D) the staff was given a raise by the company manager
 - (E) a raise was given to the staff by the company manager
10. The rising of costs of data-processing operations at many financial institutions has created a growing opportunity for independent companies to provide these services more efficiently and at lower cost.
- (A) The rising of costs
 - (B) Rising costs
 - (C) The rising cost
 - (D) Because the rising cost
 - (E) Because of rising costs
11. Native to South America, when peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century they were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being so similar to the Bambarra groundnut, a popular indigenous plant.
- (A) when peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century they were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being
 - (B) peanuts having been introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being
 - (C) peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were
 - (D) peanuts, introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were
 - (E) peanuts, introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and having been quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were
12. William H. Johnson's artistic debt to Scandinavia is evident in paintings that range from sensitive portraits of citizens in his wife's Danish home, Kerteminde, and awe-inspiring views of fjords and mountain peaks in the western and northern regions of Norway.
- (A) and
 - (B) to
 - (C) and to
 - (D) with
 - (E) in addition to

13. Growing competitive pressures may be encouraging auditors to bend the rules in favor of clients; auditors may, for instance, allow a questionable loan to remain on the books in order to maintain a bank's profits on paper.
- (A) clients; auditors may, for instance, allow
 (B) clients, as an instance, to allow
 (C) clients, like to allow
 (D) clients, such as to be allowing
 (E) clients; which might, as an instance, be the allowing of
14. The themes that Rita Dove explores in her poetry is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals with racial issues.
- (A) is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals
 (B) is universal, encompassing much of the human condition, also occasionally it deals
 (C) are universal, they encompass much of the human condition and occasionally deals
 (D) are universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally dealing
 (E) are universal, they encompass much of the human condition, also occasionally are dealing
15. It is well known in the supermarket industry that how items are placed on shelves and the frequency of inventory turnovers can be crucial to profits.
- (A) the frequency of inventory turnovers can be
 (B) the frequency of inventory turnovers is often
 (C) the frequency with which the inventory turns over is often
 (D) how frequently is the inventory turned over are often
 (E) how frequently the inventory turns over can be
16. Iguanas have been an important food source in Latin America since prehistoric times, and it is still prized as a game animal by the campesinos, who typically cook the meat in a heavily spiced stew.
- (A) it is still prized as a game animal
 (B) it is still prized as game animals
 (C) they are still prized as game animals
 (D) they are still prized as being a game animal
 (E) being still prized as a game animal
17. Travelers to Mars would have to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoid large doses of radiation, contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward off contamination by Martian life-forms.
- (A) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward
 (B) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding
 (C) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even ward
 (D) contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even to ward
 (E) contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding
18. Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged in 1911, Scott Joplin's ragtime opera *Treemonisha* was not produced until 1972, sixty-one years after its completion.
- (A) Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged
 (B) Except for a concert performance with the composer himself staging it
 (C) Besides a concert performance being staged by the composer himself
 (D) Excepting a concert performance that the composer himself staged
 (E) With the exception of a concert performance with the staging done by the composer himself

19. Chinese, the most ancient of living writing systems, consists of tens of thousands of ideographic characters, each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside its own square frame.
- (A) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
 (B) all the characters a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
 (C) all the characters a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
 (D) every character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
 (E) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
20. Declining values for farm equipment and land, the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is going to force many lenders to tighten or deny credit this spring.
- (A) the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is
 (B) which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, is
 (C) the collateral which is borrowed against by farmers to get through the harvest season, is
 (D) which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, are
 (E) the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, are
21. While depressed property values can hurt some large investors, they are potentially devastating for homeowners, whose equity—in many cases representing a life's savings—can plunge or even disappear.
- (A) they are potentially devastating for homeowners, whose
 (B) they can potentially devastate homeowners in that their
 (C) for homeowners they are potentially devastating, because their
 (D) for homeowners, it is potentially devastating in that their
 (E) it can potentially devastate homeowners, whose
22. Japanese researchers are producing a series of robots that can identify human facial expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating a robot that will empathize with us.
- (A) expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating
 (B) expressions, then responding to them; primarily to create
 (C) expressions and then respond to them; the researchers' primary goal is to create
 (D) expressions as well as giving a response to them; their primary goal is creation of
 (E) expressions and responding to them; primarily, the researchers' goal is creating
23. Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be hazardous substances, but many of them can be harmful to health, especially if they are used improperly.
- (A) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be
 (B) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products being
 (C) A consumer may not think of their household cleaning products being
 (D) A consumer may not think of household cleaning products as
 (E) Household cleaning products may not be thought of, by consumers, as
24. In recent years cattle breeders have increasingly used crossbreeding, in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics and partly because crossbreeding is said to provide hybrid vigor.
- (A) in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics
 (B) in part for the acquisition of certain characteristics in their steers
 (C) partly because of their steers acquiring certain characteristics
 (D) partly because certain characteristics should be acquired by their steers
 (E) partly to acquire certain characteristics in their steers

25. Like Auden, the language of James Merrill is chatty, arch, and conversational—given to complex syntactic flights as well as to prosaic free-verse strolls.
- (A) Like Auden, the language of James Merrill
 (B) Like Auden, James Merrill's language
 (C) Like Auden's, James Merrill's language
 (D) As with Auden, James Merrill's language
 (E) As is Auden's the language of James Merrill
26. The Baldrick Manufacturing Company has for several years followed a policy aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving the efficiency of its distribution system.
- (A) aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving
 (B) aimed at the decreasing of operating costs and to improve
 (C) aiming at the decreasing of operating costs and improving
 (D) the aim of which is the decreasing of operating costs and improving
 (E) with the aim to decrease operating costs and to improve
27. Obtaining an investment-grade rating will keep the county's future borrowing costs low, protect its already-tattered image, and increase its ability to buy bond insurance.
- (A) Obtaining an investment-grade rating will keep the county's future borrowing costs low, protect
 (B) To obtain an investment-grade rating will keep the county's future borrowing costs low, and protect
 (C) Having obtained an investment-grade rating will, in keeping the county's future borrowing costs low, protect
 (D) To obtain an investment-grade rating would keep the county's future borrowing costs low, protecting
 (E) Obtaining an investment-grade rating, keeping the county's borrowing costs low, would be protecting
28. Eating saltwater fish may significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for sufferers of rheumatoid arthritis and asthma, according to three research studies published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.
- (A) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for
 (B) be significant in reducing the risk of heart attacks and aid for
 (C) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and aid
 (D) cause a significant reduction in the risk of heart attacks and aid to
 (E) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks as well as aiding
29. According to some economists, the July decrease in unemployment so that it was the lowest in two years suggests that the gradual improvement in the job market is continuing.
- (A) so that it was the lowest in two years
 (B) so that it was the lowest two-year rate
 (C) to what would be the lowest in two years
 (D) to a two-year low level
 (E) to the lowest level in two years
30. Thomas Eakins' powerful style and his choices of subject—the advances in modern surgery, the discipline of sport, the strains of individuals in tension with society or even with themselves—was as disturbing to his own time as it is compelling for ours.
- (A) was as disturbing to his own time as it is
 (B) were as disturbing to his own time as they are
 (C) has been as disturbing in his own time as they are
 (D) had been as disturbing in his own time as it was
 (E) have been as disturbing in his own time as

31. Nearly two tons of nuclear-reactor fuel have already been put into orbit around the Earth, and the chances of a collision involving such material increase greatly as the amount of both space debris and satellites continue to rise.
- (A) as the amount of both space debris and satellites continue to rise
 - (B) as the rise continues in both the amount of satellites and space debris
 - (C) as the amount of space debris and the number of satellites continue to rise
 - (D) with the continually increasing amount of space debris and the number of satellites
 - (E) with the amount of space debris continuing to increase along with the number of satellites
32. Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled against the unnatural complexity of human relations in modern society.
- (A) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled
 - (B) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was
 - (C) As Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled
 - (D) As did Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was
 - (E) Tolstoi's rebellion, as Rousseau's, was
33. The Wallerstein study indicates that even after a decade young men and women still experience some of the effects of a divorce occurring when a child.
- (A) occurring when a child
 - (B) occurring when children
 - (C) that occurred when a child
 - (D) that occurred when they were children
 - (E) that has occurred as each was a child
34. Lacking information about energy use, people tend to overestimate the amount of energy used by equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate that used by unobtrusive equipment, such as water heaters.
- (A) equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate that
 - (B) equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
 - (C) equipment, such as lights, that is visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
 - (D) visible equipment, such as lights, that must be turned on and off and underestimate that
 - (E) visible equipment, such as lights, that must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
35. The rise in the Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators suggest that the economy should continue its expansion into the coming months, but that the mixed performance of the index's individual components indicates that economic growth will proceed at a more moderate pace than in the first quarter of this year.
- (A) suggest that the economy should continue its expansion into the coming months, but that
 - (B) suggest that the economy is to continue expansion in the coming months, but
 - (C) suggests that the economy will continue its expanding in the coming months, but that
 - (D) suggests that the economy is continuing to expand into the coming months, but that
 - (E) suggests that the economy will continue to expand in the coming months, but

36. Polio, although it is eradicated in the United States, it continues elsewhere and is able to be brought into the country by visitors.
- (A) Polio, although it is eradicated in the United States, it continues elsewhere and is able to be
- (B) Polio, although eradicated in the United States, it still continues elsewhere and can be
- (C) Although still continuing elsewhere, polio has been eradicated in the United States and could be
- (D) Although having been eradicated in the United States, polio still continues elsewhere and is capable of being
- (E) Although eradicated in the United States, polio continues elsewhere and could be
37. Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were constructed in violation of the city's building code.
- (A) Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were
- (B) Some buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake last year had been
- (C) Some buildings that the earthquake destroyed and heavily damaged last year have been
- (D) Last year the earthquake destroyed or heavily damaged some buildings that have been
- (E) Last year some of the buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake had been
38. A study commissioned by the Department of Agriculture showed that if calves exercise and associated with other calves, they will require less medication and gain weight quicker than do those raised in confinement.
- (A) associated with other calves, they will require less medication and gain weight quicker than do
- (B) associated with other calves, they require less medication and gain weight quicker than
- (C) associate with other calves, they required less medication and will gain weight quicker than do
- (D) associate with other calves, they have required less medication and will gain weight more quickly than do
- (E) associate with other calves, they require less medication and gain weight more quickly than
39. A recent study has found that within the past few years, many doctors had elected early retirement rather than face the threats of lawsuits and the rising costs of malpractice insurance.
- (A) had elected early retirement rather than face
- (B) had elected early retirement instead of facing
- (C) have elected retiring early instead of facing
- (D) have elected to retire early rather than facing
- (E) have elected to retire early rather than face

40. The Gorton-Dodd bill requires that a bank disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from deposited checks.
- (A) that a bank disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from deposited checks
 - (B) a bank to disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from a deposited check
 - (C) that a bank disclose to its customers how long it will delay access to funds from deposited checks
 - (D) a bank that it should disclose to its customers how long it will delay access to funds from a deposited check
 - (E) that banks disclose to customers how long access to funds from their deposited check is to be delayed
41. Unlike a funded pension system, in which contributions are invested to pay future beneficiaries, a pay-as-you-go approach is the foundation of Social Security.
- (A) a pay-as-you-go approach is the foundation of Social Security
 - (B) the foundation of Social Security is a pay-as-you-go approach
 - (C) the approach of Social Security is pay-as-you-go
 - (D) Social Security's approach is pay-as-you-go
 - (E) Social Security is founded on a pay-as-you-go approach
42. Twenty-two feet long and 10 feet in diameter, the AM-1 is one of the many new satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces to detailed scrutiny from space.
- (A) satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces
 - (B) satellites, which is a part of a 15-year effort to subject how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces interact
 - (C) satellites, part of 15 years effort of subjecting how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces are interacting
 - (D) satellites that are part of an effort for 15 years that has subjected the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces
 - (E) satellites that are part of a 15-year effort to subject the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces
43. Though the term "graphic design" may suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging work, from package designs and company logotypes to signs, book jackets, computer graphics, and film titles.
- (A) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging
 - (B) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, it has come to signify a wide range of
 - (C) suggest corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified widely ranging
 - (D) have suggested corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified a wide range of
 - (E) have suggested laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging

44. In contrast to large steel plants that take iron ore through all the steps needed to produce several different kinds of steel, processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain economically viable.
- (A) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain
- (B) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining
- (C) the processing of steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining
- (D) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remain
- (E) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remained
45. Under high pressure and intense heat, graphite, the most stable form of pure carbon, changes into the substance commonly referred to as diamond and remaining this way whether or not the heat and pressure are removed.
- (A) remaining this way whether or not
- (B) remaining like that even as
- (C) remaining as such whether or not
- (D) remains in this way although
- (E) remains thus even when
46. The psychologist William James believed that facial expressions not only provide a visible sign of an emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself.
- (A) emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself
- (B) emotion but also actually contributing to the feeling itself
- (C) emotion but also actually contribute to the feeling itself
- (D) emotion; they also actually contribute to the feeling of it
- (E) emotion; the feeling itself is also actually contributed to by them
47. Wisconsin, Illinois, Florida, and Minnesota have begun to enforce statewide bans prohibiting landfills to accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings.
- (A) prohibiting landfills to accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings
- (B) prohibiting that landfills accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings
- (C) prohibiting landfills from accepting leaves, brush, and grass clippings
- (D) that leaves, brush, and grass clippings cannot be accepted in landfills
- (E) that landfills cannot accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings
48. Reporting that one of its many problems had been the recent extended sales slump in women's apparel, the seven-store retailer said it would start a three-month liquidation sale in all of its stores.
- (A) its many problems had been the recent
- (B) its many problems has been the recently
- (C) its many problems is the recently
- (D) their many problems is the recent
- (E) their many problems had been the recent

49. In developing new facilities for the incineration of solid wastes, we must avoid the danger of shifting environmental problems from landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators.
- (A) landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators
 - (B) landfills polluting the water to the air being polluted with incinerators
 - (C) the pollution of water by landfills to the pollution of air by incinerators
 - (D) pollution of the water by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air
 - (E) water that is polluted by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air
50. The bank holds \$3 billion in loans that are seriously delinquent or in such trouble that they do not expect payments when due.
- (A) they do not expect payments when
 - (B) it does not expect payments when it is
 - (C) it does not expect payments to be made when they are
 - (D) payments are not to be expected to be paid when
 - (E) payments are not expected to be paid when they will be
51. In a 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that two upstate New York counties owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians for the unlawful seizure of their ancestral lands in the eighteenth century.
- (A) that two upstate New York counties owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians for the unlawful seizure of
 - (B) that two upstate New York counties owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians because of their unlawful seizure of
 - (C) two upstate New York counties to owe restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians for their unlawful seizure of
 - (D) on two upstate New York counties that owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians because they unlawfully seized
 - (E) on the restitution that two upstate New York counties owed to three tribes of Oneida Indians for the unlawful seizure of
52. Recently discovered fossil remains strongly suggest that the Australian egg-laying mammals of today are a branch of the main stem of mammalian evolution rather than developing independently from a common ancestor of mammals more than 220 million years ago.
- (A) rather than developing independently from
 - (B) rather than a type that developed independently from
 - (C) rather than a type whose development was independent of
 - (D) instead of developing independently from
 - (E) instead of a development that was independent of
53. The normative model of strategic decision-making suggests that executives examine a firm's external environment and internal conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, can decide on a strategy.
- (A) conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, can decide
 - (B) conditions, and they use the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses in deciding
 - (C) conditions and, in using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, deciding
 - (D) conditions and, using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, decide
 - (E) conditions and, in their use of the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, they decide
54. A patient accusing a doctor of malpractice will find it difficult to prove damage if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify about proper medical procedures.
- (A) if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify
 - (B) unless there will be another doctor to testify
 - (C) without another doctor's testimony
 - (D) should there be no testimony from some other doctor
 - (E) lacking another doctor to testify

55. The energy source on *Voyager 2* is not a nuclear reactor, in which atoms are actively broken apart; rather a kind of nuclear battery that uses natural radioactive decay to produce power.
- (A) apart; rather
(B) apart, but rather
(C) apart, but rather that of
(D) apart, but that of
(E) apart; it is that of
56. Archaeologists in Ireland believe that a recently discovered chalice, which dates from the eighth century, was probably buried to keep from being stolen by invaders.
- (A) to keep from
(B) to keep it from
(C) to avoid
(D) in order that it would avoid
(E) in order to keep from
57. According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
- (A) According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
(B) By skimming along the top of the atmosphere, proponents of a proposed new style of aircraft say it could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
(C) A proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours, according to its proponents, with it skimming along the top of the atmosphere.
(D) A proposed new style of aircraft, say its proponents, could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours because of its skimming along the top of the atmosphere.
(E) According to its proponents, skimming along the top of the atmosphere makes it possible that a proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
58. Lawmakers are examining measures that would require banks to disclose all fees and account requirements in writing, provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry minimal fees and require minimal initial deposits.
- (A) provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry
(B) provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts carrying
(C) to provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts that carry
(D) to provide free cashing of government checks, creating basic savings accounts to carry
(E) to provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts that carry

59. Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.
- (A) Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.
- (B) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason that certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.
- (C) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes are found in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than those that are free of such chemicals.
- (D) The finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals is suggestive of one reason, if used repeatedly in the same place, certain pesticides can become ineffective.
- (E) The finding of much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in those that are free of such chemicals suggests one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place.
60. In the textbook publishing business, the second quarter is historically weak, because revenues are low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare for the coming school year.
- (A) low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare
- (B) low and their marketing expenses are high as they prepare
- (C) low with higher marketing expenses in preparation
- (D) low, while marketing expenses are higher to prepare
- (E) low, while their marketing expenses are higher in preparation
61. Almost a decade after New York State passed laws to protect patients by reducing the grueling hours worked by medical residents, twelve hospitals have been investigated by state medical officials, finding that all twelve consistently break the laws, many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, and that more than half the surgical residents work more than 95 hours a week.
- (A) twelve hospitals have been investigated by state medical officials, finding that all twelve consistently break the laws, many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, and that more than half the surgical residents work
- (B) an investigation by state medical officials of twelve hospitals have found all twelve consistently breaking the laws, that many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, with more than half the surgical residents working
- (C) an investigation of twelve hospitals by state medical officials has found that all twelve consistently break the laws, that many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, and that more than half the surgical residents work
- (D) twelve hospitals were investigated by state medical officials who found all twelve breaking the laws, with many residents working longer than 24 hours straight, and more than half the surgical residents work
- (E) an investigation by state medical officials has found that, of twelve hospitals, all twelve consistently break the laws, that many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, with more than half the surgical residents working

62. Parliament did not accord full refugee benefits to twelve of the recent immigrants because it believed that to do it rewards them for entering the country illegally.
- (A) to do it rewards
(B) doing it rewards
(C) to do this would reward
(D) doing so would reward
(E) to do it would reward
63. Many policy experts say that shifting a portion of health-benefit costs back to the workers helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps to limit medical spending by making patients more careful consumers.
- (A) helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
(B) helps the control of the employer's costs, and also
(C) not only helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
(D) helps to control not only the employer's costs, but
(E) not only helps to control the employer's costs, and also helps
64. Ms. Chambers is among the forecasters who predict that the rate of addition to arable lands will drop while those of loss rise.
- (A) those of loss rise
(B) it rises for loss
(C) those of losses rise
(D) the rate of loss rises
(E) there are rises for the rate of loss
65. The market for recycled commodities like aluminum and other metals remain strong despite economic changes in the recycling industry.
- (A) commodities like aluminum and other metals remain
(B) commodities like those of aluminum and other metals are remaining
(C) commodities such as aluminum and other metals remains
(D) commodities, such as aluminum and other metals, remain
(E) commodities, like the commodities of aluminum and other metals, remains
66. Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage, but if the insurance company is able to prove excessive loss due to owner negligence, it may decline to renew the policy.
- (A) Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,
(B) Unlike with auto insurance, the frequency of claims do not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,
(C) Unlike the frequency of claims for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,
(D) Unlike the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,
(E) Unlike with the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage is not affected by the frequency of claims,
67. Faced with an estimated \$2 billion budget gap, the city's mayor proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize hundreds of local arts groups.
- (A) proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize
(B) proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent in the amount it was allocating to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and for subsidizing
(C) proposed to reduce, by nearly 17 percent, the amount from the previous year that was allocated for the maintenance of the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize
(D) has proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent of the amount it was allocating for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions, and to subsidize
(E) was proposing that the amount they were allocating be reduced by nearly 17 percent from the previous year for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions and for the subsidization

68. By offering lower prices and a menu of personal communications options, such as caller identification and voice mail, the new telecommunications company has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them to offer competitive prices.
- (A) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them
- (B) has not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also forced them
- (C) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced these companies
- (D) not only has captured customers from other phone companies but also these companies have been forced
- (E) not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also has forced them
69. The Anasazi settlements at Chaco Canyon were built on a spectacular scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were connected by a complex regional system of roads.
- (A) scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were
- (B) scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each,
- (C) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms, each that had been
- (D) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms and with each
- (E) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms, each had been
70. The gyrfalcon, an Arctic bird of prey, has survived a close brush with extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than when the use of DDT was sharply restricted in the early 1970s.
- (A) extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than
- (B) extinction; its numbers are now five times more than
- (C) extinction, their numbers now fivefold what they were
- (D) extinction, now with fivefold the numbers they had
- (E) extinction, now with numbers five times greater than
71. Analysts blamed May's sluggish retail sales on unexciting merchandise as well as the weather, colder and wetter than was usual in some regions, which slowed sales of barbecue grills and lawn furniture.
- (A) colder and wetter than was usual in some regions, which slowed
- (B) which was colder and wetter than usual in some regions, slowing
- (C) since it was colder and wetter than usually in some regions, which slowed
- (D) being colder and wetter than usually in some regions, slowing
- (E) having been colder and wetter than was usual in some regions and slowed
72. State officials report that soaring rates of liability insurance have risen to force cutbacks in the operations of everything from local governments and school districts to day-care centers and recreational facilities.
- (A) rates of liability insurance have risen to force
- (B) rates of liability insurance are a force for
- (C) rates for liability insurance are forcing
- (D) rises in liability insurance rates are forcing
- (E) liability insurance rates have risen to force

73. After suffering \$2 billion in losses and 25,000 layoffs, the nation's semiconductor industry, which makes chips that run everything from computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears to have made a long-awaited recovery.
- (A) computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears to have
- (B) computers, spy satellites, and dishwashers, appears having
- (C) computers, spy satellites, and dishwashers, appears that it has
- (D) computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears that it has
- (E) computers and spy satellites as well as dishwashers, appears to have
74. While some academicians believe that business ethics should be integrated into every business course, others say that students will take ethics seriously only if it would be taught as a separately required course.
- (A) only if it would be taught as a separately required course
- (B) only if it is taught as a separate, required course
- (C) if it is taught only as a course required separately
- (D) if it was taught only as a separate and required course
- (E) if it would only be taught as a required course, separately
75. Scientists have observed large concentrations of heavy-metal deposits in the upper twenty centimeters of Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there.
- (A) Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there
- (B) Baltic Sea sediments, where the growth of industrial activity is consistent with these findings
- (C) Baltic Sea sediments, findings consistent with its growth of industrial activity
- (D) sediments from the Baltic Sea, findings consistent with the growth of industrial activity in the area
- (E) sediments from the Baltic Sea, consistent with the growth of industrial activity there
76. Under a provision of the Constitution that was never applied, Congress has been required to call a convention for considering possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do it by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states.
- (A) was never applied, Congress has been required to call a convention for considering possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do it
- (B) was never applied, there has been a requirement that Congress call a convention for consideration of possible amendments to the document when asked to do it formally
- (C) was never applied, whereby Congress is required to call a convention for considering possible amendments to the document when asked to do it formally
- (D) has never been applied, whereby Congress is required to call a convention to consider possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do so
- (E) has never been applied, Congress is required to call a convention to consider possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do so
77. Geologists believe that the warning signs for a major earthquake may include sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity, tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust, changing the measured strain across a fault zone and varying the electrical properties of underground rocks.
- (A) changing the measured strain across a fault zone and varying
- (B) changing measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and varying
- (C) changing the strain as measured across a fault zone, and variations of
- (D) changes in the measured strain across a fault zone, and variations in
- (E) changes in measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and variations among

78. The root systems of most flowering perennials either become too crowded, which results in loss in vigor, and spread too far outward, producing a bare center.
- (A) which results in loss in vigor, and spread
 - (B) resulting in loss in vigor, or spreading
 - (C) with the result of loss of vigor, or spreading
 - (D) resulting in loss of vigor, or spread
 - (E) with a resulting loss of vigor, and spread
79. The computer company has announced that it will purchase the color-printing division of a rival company for \$950 million, which is part of a deal that will make it the largest manufacturer in the office color-printing market.
- (A) million, which is part of a deal that will make
 - (B) million, a part of a deal that makes
 - (C) million, a part of a deal making
 - (D) million as a part of a deal to make
 - (E) million as part of a deal that will make
80. Any medical test will sometimes fail to detect a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one when it is not.
- (A) a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one
 - (B) when a condition is present and indicate that there is one
 - (C) a condition when it is present and indicate that it is present
 - (D) when a condition is present and indicate its presence
 - (E) the presence of a condition when it is there and indicate its presence
81. Since 1986, when the Department of Labor began to allow investment officers' fees to be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations began paying their investment advisers a small basic fee, with a contract promising higher fees if the managers perform well.
- (A) investment officers' fees to be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations began
 - (B) investment officers' fees to be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations began
 - (C) that fees of investment officers be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations have begun
 - (D) fees of investment officers to be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations have begun
 - (E) that investment officers' fees be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations began
82. Downzoning, zoning that typically results in the reduction of housing density, allows for more open space in areas where little water or services exist.
- (A) little water or services exist
 - (B) little water or services exists
 - (C) few services and little water exists
 - (D) there is little water or services available
 - (E) there are few services and little available water
83. In theory, international civil servants at the United Nations are prohibited from continuing to draw salaries from their own governments; in practice, however, some governments merely substitute living allowances for their employees' paychecks, assigned by them to the United Nations.
- (A) for their employees' paychecks, assigned by them
 - (B) for the paychecks of their employees who have been assigned
 - (C) for the paychecks of their employees, having been assigned
 - (D) in place of their employees' paychecks, for those of them assigned
 - (E) in place of the paychecks of their employees to have been assigned by them

84. The computer company's present troubles are a result of technological stagnation, marketing missteps, and managerial blunders so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it.
- (A) so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it
 (B) so that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct
 (C) in that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them
 (D) that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct
 (E) that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them
85. 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 nation's 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
86. Intar, the oldest Hispanic theater company in New York, has moved away from the Spanish classics and now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of those in the United States.
- (A) now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of those
 (B) now draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors, both those who live abroad and those who live
 (C) it draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors now, both those living abroad and who live
 (D) draws now on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and who are living
 (E) draws on the works now of both contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and those
87. Last year, land values in most parts of the pinelands rose almost so fast, and in some parts even faster than what they did outside the pinelands.
- (A) so fast, and in some parts even faster than what they did
 (B) so fast, and in some parts even faster than, those
 (C) as fast, and in some parts even faster than, those
 (D) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than, those
 (E) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than what they did
88. Clouds are formed from the evaporation of the oceans' water that is warmed by the sun and rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.
- (A) Clouds are formed from the evaporation of the oceans' water that is warmed by the sun and rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.
 (B) Clouds form by the sun's warmth evaporating the water in the oceans, which rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.
 (C) Warmed by the sun, ocean water evaporates, rises high into the atmosphere, and condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust to form clouds.
 (D) The water in the oceans evaporates, warmed by the sun, rises high into the atmosphere, and condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust, which forms clouds.
 (E) Ocean water, warmed by the sun, evaporates and rises high into the atmosphere, which then condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust to form as clouds.

89. If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of highly processed foods and excelling at sports is purely coincidental.
- (A) If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of
 - (B) Should Dr. Wade be right, any apparent connection of eating
 - (C) If Dr. Wade is right, any connection that is apparent between eating of
 - (D) If Dr. Wade is right, any apparent connection between eating
 - (E) Should Dr. Wade have been right, any connection apparent between eating
90. The commission proposed that funding for the park's development, which could be open to the public early next year, is obtained through a local bond issue.
- (A) that funding for the park's development, which could be open to the public early next year, is
 - (B) that funding for development of the park, which could be open to the public early next year, be
 - (C) funding for the development of the park, perhaps open to the public early next year, to be
 - (D) funds for the park's development, perhaps open to the public early next year, be
 - (E) development funding for the park, which could be open to the public early next year, is to be
91. Seismologists studying the earthquake that struck northern California in October 1989 are still investigating some of its mysteries: the unexpected power of the seismic waves, the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor.
- (A) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor
 - (B) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and strange electromagnetic signals were detected hours before the temblor
 - (C) the upward thrust threw one man straight into the air, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected
 - (D) one man was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected
 - (E) one man who was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and strange electromagnetic signals that were detected hours before the temblor
92. Schistosomiasis, a disease caused by a parasitic worm, is prevalent in hot, humid climates, and it has become more widespread as irrigation projects have enlarged the habitat of the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycle.
- (A) the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycle
 - (B) the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts in part of their life cycle
 - (C) freshwater snails which become the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycles
 - (D) freshwater snails which become the hosts of the parasite during the parasite's life cycles
 - (E) parasite's hosts, freshwater snails which become their hosts during their life cycles

93. Two new studies indicate that many people become obese more due to the fact that their bodies burn calories too slowly than overeating.
- (A) due to the fact that their bodies burn calories too slowly than overeating
 - (B) due to their bodies burning calories too slowly than to eating too much
 - (C) because their bodies burn calories too slowly than that they are overeaters
 - (D) because their bodies burn calories too slowly than because they eat too much
 - (E) because of their bodies burning calories too slowly than because of their eating too much
94. Judge Bonham denied a motion to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to a hotel.
- (A) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to
 - (B) that would have allowed members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of confined to
 - (C) under which members of the jury are allowed to go home at the end of each day instead of confining them in
 - (D) that would allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day rather than confinement in
 - (E) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day rather than be confined to
95. Proponents of artificial intelligence say they will be able to make computers that can understand English and other human languages, recognize objects, and reason as an expert does—computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these.
- (A) as an expert does—computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these
 - (B) as an expert does, which may be used for purposes such as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan
 - (C) like an expert—computers that will be used for such purposes as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan
 - (D) like an expert, the use of which would be for purposes like the diagnosis of equipment breakdowns or the decision whether or not a loan should be authorized
 - (E) like an expert, to be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan or not, or the like
96. Floating in the waters of the equatorial Pacific, an array of buoys collects and transmits data on long-term interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere, interactions that affect global climate.
- (A) atmosphere, interactions that affect
 - (B) atmosphere, with interactions affecting
 - (C) atmosphere that affects
 - (D) atmosphere that is affecting
 - (E) atmosphere as affects

97. Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka are concentrated in the monsoon months, June to September, and the skies are generally clear for the rest of the year.
- (A) Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka
- (B) Unlike the United States farmers who can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka
- (C) Unlike those of the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, most parts of Sri Lanka's rains
- (D) In comparison with the United States, whose farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka
- (E) In the United States, farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, but in most parts of Sri Lanka the rains
98. Although Napoleon's army entered Russia with far more supplies than they had in their previous campaigns, it had provisions for only twenty-four days.
- (A) they had in their previous campaigns,
- (B) their previous campaigns had had,
- (C) they had for any previous campaign,
- (D) in their previous campaigns,
- (E) for any previous campaign,
99. After the Civil War, contemporaries of Harriet Tubman's maintained that she has all of the qualities of a great leader: coolness in the face of danger, an excellent sense of strategy, and an ability to plan in minute detail.
- (A) Tubman's maintained that she has
- (B) Tubman's maintain that she had
- (C) Tubman's have maintained that she had
- (D) Tubman maintained that she had
- (E) Tubman had maintained that she has
100. Sixty-five million years ago, according to some scientists, an asteroid bigger than Mount Everest slammed into North America, which, causing plant and animal extinctions, marks the end of the geologic era known as the Cretaceous Period.
- (A) which, causing plant and animal extinctions, marks
- (B) which caused the plant and animal extinctions and marks
- (C) and causing plant and animal extinctions that mark
- (D) an event that caused plant and animal extinctions, which marks
- (E) an event that caused the plant and animal extinctions that mark
101. The Federalist papers, a strong defense of the United States Constitution and important as a body of work in political science as well, represents the handiwork of three different authors.
- (A) and important as a body of work in political science as well, represents
- (B) as well as an important body of work in political science, represent
- (C) and also a body of work of importance in political science is representing
- (D) an important body of work in political science and has been representative of
- (E) and as political science an important body of work too, represent
102. As business grows more complex, students majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly successful in the job market.
- (A) majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly
- (B) who major in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are becoming more and more
- (C) who majored in specialized areas such as those of finance and marketing are being increasingly
- (D) who major in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming more and more
- (E) having majored in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are being increasingly

103. Inuits of the Bering Sea were in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than Aleuts or Inuits of the North Pacific and northern Alaska.
- (A) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than
 - (B) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than
 - (C) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than were
 - (D) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than were
 - (E) in isolation and without contacts with Europeans longer than
104. Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February 1968.
- (A) Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February 1968.
 - (B) Although not announced until February 1968, in the summer of 1967 graduate student Jocelyn Bell observed the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted.
 - (C) Although observed by graduate student Jocelyn Bell in the summer of 1967, the discovery of the first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, had not been announced before February 1968.
 - (D) The first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, but the discovery was not announced until February 1968.
 - (E) The first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, was not announced until February 1968, while it was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell.
105. The physical structure of the human eye enables it to sense light of wavelengths up to 0.0005 millimeters; infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye.
- (A) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye
 - (B) however, the wavelength of infrared radiation—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye making it invisible
 - (C) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long for the eye to register it
 - (D) however, because the wavelength of infrared radiation is 0.1 millimeters, it is too long for the eye to register and thus invisible
 - (E) however, infrared radiation has a wavelength of 0.1 millimeters that is too long for the eye to register, thus making it invisible
106. As well as heat and light, the sun is the source of a continuous stream of atomic particles known as the solar wind.
- (A) As well as heat and light, the sun is the source of a continuous stream
 - (B) Besides heat and light, also the sun is the source of a continuous stream
 - (C) Besides heat and light, the sun is also the source of a continuous streaming
 - (D) The sun is the source not only of heat and light, but also of a continuous stream
 - (E) The sun is the source of not only heat and light but, as well, of a continuous streaming

107. Bluegrass musician Bill Monroe, whose repertory, views on musical collaboration, and vocal style were influential on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from his own.
- (A) were influential on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from
 - (B) influenced generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from
 - (C) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, was also inspirational to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was different significantly in comparison to
 - (D) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, who included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, the music of whom differed significantly when compared to
 - (E) were an influence on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was significantly different from that of
108. Sound can travel through water for enormous distances, prevented from dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of boundaries in the ocean created by water layers of different temperatures and densities.
- (A) prevented from dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of
 - (B) prevented from having its acoustic energy dissipated by
 - (C) its acoustic energy prevented from dissipating by
 - (D) its acoustic energy prevented from being dissipated as a result of
 - (E) preventing its acoustic energy from dissipating by
109. The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
- (A) The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
 - (B) To the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote two letters, being the only eyewitness accounts of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
 - (C) The only eyewitness account is in two letters by the nephew of Pliny the Elder writing to the historian Tacitus an account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
 - (D) Writing the only eyewitness account, Pliny the Elder's nephew accounted for the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
 - (E) In two letters to the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
110. Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has lived in England and Canada, and first came to the United States in 1961 to study at the Iowa Writers' Workshop.
- (A) Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has
 - (B) Having been a United States citizen since 1988, she was born in Calcutta in 1940; author Bharati Mukherjee
 - (C) Born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee became a United States citizen in 1988; she has
 - (D) Being born in Calcutta in 1940 and having been a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee
 - (E) Having been born in Calcutta in 1940 and being a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee

111. Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
- (A) Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
- (B) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence was pledged by Project SETI.
- (C) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
- (D) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, the initiation of Project SETI five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992.
- (E) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, on Columbus Day 1992, the initiation of Project SETI took place.
112. In the 1980s the federal government was the largest single provider of day care for children, offering child care, health, and educational services to hundreds of thousands of children from poor households through the Head Start program and which supported private day-care facilities through child-care tax credits, state block grants, and tax breaks for employers who subsidized day-care services.
- (A) In the 1980s the federal government was the largest single provider of day care for children, offering
- (B) The federal government was the largest single provider of day care for children in the 1980s, which offered
- (C) In the 1980s the federal government was the largest single provider of day care for children and offered
- (D) The largest single provider of day care for children in the 1980s was the federal government, offering
- (E) In the 1980s the largest single provider of day care for children was the federal government, which offered
113. In A.D. 391, resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria, later generations lost all but the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* among Greek epics, most of the poetry of Pindar and Sappho, and dozens of plays by Aeschylus and Euripides.
- (A) resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria,
- (B) the destroying of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria resulted and
- (C) because of the result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,
- (D) as a result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,
- (E) Alexandria's largest library of the ancient world was destroyed, and the result was

5.7 Answer Key

1. E	30. B	59. A	88. C
2. B	31. C	60. A	89. D
3. A	32. A	61. C	90. B
4. C	33. D	62. D	91. A
5. E	34. D	63. C	92. A
6. D	35. E	64. D	93. D
7. A	36. E	65. C	94. E
8. C	37. B	66. D	95. C
9. C	38. E	67. A	96. A
10. C	39. E	68. C	97. E
11. C	40. C	69. B	98. E
12. B	41. E	70. A	99. D
13. A	42. E	71. B	100. E
14. D	43. B	72. C	101. B
15. E	44. D	73. A	102. B
16. C	45. E	74. B	103. D
17. C	46. C	75. D	104. D
18. A	47. C	76. E	105. A
19. A	48. A	77. D	106. D
20. E	49. C	78. D	107. B
21. A	50. C	79. E	108. C
22. C	51. A	80. C	109. E
23. D	52. B	81. D	110. C
24. E	53. D	82. E	111. C
25. C	54. C	83. B	112. E
26. A	55. B	84. D	113. D
27. A	56. B	85. E	
28. C	57. A	86. B	
29. E	58. E	87. D	

5.8 Answer Explanations

The following discussion of sentence correction is intended to familiarize you with the most efficient and effective approaches to these kinds of questions. The particular questions in this chapter are generally representative of the kinds of sentence correction questions you will encounter on the GMAT.

1. Like ants, termites have an elaborate social structure in which a few individuals reproduce and the rest are serving the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or they battle intruders.
- (A) are serving the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or they battle
- (B) are serving the colony in that they tend juveniles, gather food, build the nest, or battle
- (C) serve the colony, tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or by battling
- (D) serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, by building the nest, or by battling
- (E) serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or battling

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The sentence most effectively uses parallel structure to contrast two types of termites in the social structure of termite colonies: those who reproduce, and those who serve the colony in a number of ways. The progressive verb form *are serving* should be changed to simple present tense *serve* to parallel *reproduce*. In the final list of responsibilities, parallelism demands that all assume the gerund form as objects of the preposition: *by tending . . . gathering . . . building . . . or battling*.

- A The progressive verb form *are serving* is inappropriate for this general claim about termite behavior. It should parallel the previous verb *reproduce*. It is unnecessary to introduce a new clause *or they battle intruders*, because *battling* is another way some termites serve the colony and should therefore be expressed as another object of the preposition *by*.
- B *In that they* is an awkward and wordy construction—a poor substitute for *by* in this context.

- C The preposition *by* clarifies *how* the termites serve their colony and should govern all of the task descriptions, not just the final one.
- D There is no need to repeat the preposition *by*, because all tasks can be described in a series of parallel objects of the same preposition. To violate parallel structure by omitting the preposition before one gerund but repeating it for the rest confuses the reader.
- E **Correct.** The sentence uses proper parallel structure and is clear and concise.

The correct answer is E.

2. Some bat caves, like honeybee hives, have residents that take on different duties such as defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound a warning at the approach of danger, and scouting outside the cave for new food and roosting sites.
- (A) acting as sentinels and to sound
- (B) acting as sentinels and sounding
- (C) to act as sentinels and sound
- (D) to act as sentinels and to sound
- (E) to act as a sentinel sounding

Parallelism; Agreement

The original sentence has an error in parallel structure. It starts by using the *ing* (participial) form to list the bats' duties. *Defending*, *acting*, and *scouting* all use the same *ing* form. The phrase *to sound* uses the *to* (infinitive) form, and so it is not parallel. The word *sounding* is required in this sentence.

- A *To sound* is not parallel to *defending*, *acting*, and *scouting*.
- B **Correct.** This sentence has *sounding*, which properly parallels *defending*, *acting*, and *scouting*.
- C *To act* and *sound* are not parallel to *defending* and *scouting*.

- D *To act* and *to sound* are not parallel to *defending* and *scouting*.
- E The singular *a sentinel* produces an agreement error, and *to act* is not parallel to *scouting*.

The correct answer is B.

3. However much United States voters may agree that there is waste in government and that the government as a whole spends beyond its means, it is difficult to find broad support for a movement toward a minimal state.
- (A) However much United States voters may agree that
- (B) Despite the agreement among United States voters to the fact
- (C) Although United States voters agree
- (D) Even though United States voters may agree
- (E) There is agreement among United States voters that

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

In this correctly written sentence, parallel subordinate clauses are followed by a main clause. These parallel subordinate clauses are both introduced by *that*: *that there is . . .* and *that the government. . .*

- A **Correct.** In this sentence, the repetition of *that* to introduce two subordinate clauses makes the construction parallel and correct.
- B *That* is omitted. The sense of the sentence is distorted by the omission of *may*. The phrase *agreement . . . to the fact* is awkward.
- C *That* is omitted, and the sense of the sentence is distorted by the omission of *may*.
- D *That* is omitted.
- E Using two independent clauses separated only by a comma creates a run-on sentence, and the sense of the sentence is distorted by the omission of *may*.

The correct answer is A.

4. The voluminous personal papers of Thomas Alva Edison reveal that his inventions typically sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly from previous works.
- (A) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly
- (B) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but were slowly evolved
- (C) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly
- (D) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but had slowly evolved
- (E) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but they were slowly evolved

Parallelism; Idiom

The construction *not . . . but* shows a contrast. The words following *not* must be parallel in construction to the words following *but*. In the original sentence *not* is followed by a prepositional phrase (*in a flash of inspiration*), while *but* is followed by a verb (*evolved*). To make the two contrasting elements parallel, *not* should be followed by a verb rather than a phrase.

- A The construction following *not* is not parallel to the construction following *but*.
- B The construction following *not* is not parallel to the construction following *but*.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, *not* is followed by the verb *spring* just as *but* is followed by the verb *evolved*.
- D *Had . . . evolved* introduces an incorrect verb tense.
- E The construction following *not* is not parallel to the construction following *but*.

The correct answer is C.

5. Hundreds of species of fish generate and discharge electric currents, in bursts or as steady electric fields around their bodies, using their power either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating.
- (A) either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating

- (B) either for finding and attacking prey, defend themselves, or for communication and navigation
- (C) to find and attack prey, for defense, or communication and navigation
- (D) for finding and attacking prey, to defend themselves, or also for communication and navigation
- (E) to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or to communicate and navigate

Idiom; Verb form

The sentence explains that fish discharge electric currents for several purposes, which are most efficiently and effectively described in a parallel structure: *to find and attack, to defend, or to communicate and navigate*. The use of *either* is inappropriate in this sentence because more than two uses of electric currents are listed; idiomatic usage requires *either* to be followed by *or* to identify alternatives, not by *also*.

- A *Either* inappropriately introduces a list of more than two alternatives, and it should not be followed by *or also*; parallelism requires that *for communicating and navigating* be changed to *to communicate and navigate*.
- B *Defend* is not parallel with the list of gerunds, leaving the reader to wonder how to make sense of *defend themselves*.
- C The lack of parallelism obscures the relationships among the items in the series; it is especially confusing to list an infinitive phrase (*to find . . .*), an object of a preposition (*for defense*), and nouns with no grammatical connection to the verb phrase (*communication and navigation*).
- D This answer choice also violates parallelism by mixing an infinitive with objects of the preposition *for*. *Or also* is an unidiomatic, contradictory expression.
- E **Correct.** The different ways in which the various species of fish use their electric power are correctly expressed in a series of parallel infinitives.

The correct answer is E.

6. A Labor Department study states that the numbers of women employed outside the home grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase in the past decade and accounted for more than sixty-two percent of the total growth in the civilian workforce.

- (A) numbers of women employed outside the home grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase
- (B) numbers of women employed outside the home grew more than thirty-five percent
- (C) numbers of women employed outside the home were raised by more than thirty-five percent
- (D) number of women employed outside the home increased by more than thirty-five percent
- (E) number of women employed outside the home was raised by more than a thirty-five percent increase

Diction; Rhetorical construction

The sentence misuses the word *numbers* and contains the redundant word *increase*. The plural *numbers* means a large crowd or multitude, while the singular *number* refers to a specific quantity of individuals. The count of women here should be expressed as *the number*. The noun *increase* repeats the meaning already present in the verb *grew*; only one of the two words is necessary to the sentence.

- A *Numbers* should be *number*. *Grew* and *increase* repeat the same idea.
- B *Numbers* should be the singular *number*.
- C *Numbers* should be *number*. The passive-voice verb *were raised by* is unclear and wordy.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, *number* correctly replaces *numbers*, and redundancy is eliminated with the use of the verb *increased*.
- E The passive-voice verb *was raised by* is unclear and wordy. *Increase* is redundant.

The correct answer is D.

7. From the earliest days of the tribe, kinship determined the way in which the Ojibwa society organized its labor, provided access to its resources, and defined rights and obligations involved in the distribution and consumption of those resources.

- (A) and defined rights and obligations involved in the distribution and consumption of those resources
- (B) defining rights and obligations involved in their distribution and consumption
- (C) and defined rights and obligations as they were involved in its distribution and consumption
- (D) whose rights and obligations were defined in their distribution and consumption
- (E) the distribution and consumption of them defined by rights and obligations

Parallelism; Logical predication; Grammatical construction

This correctly written sentence uses a series of three parallel constructions to describe how the Ojibwa society *organized . . . , provided . . . , and defined*. The three verbs match each other, an example of correct parallelism.

- A Correct.** The three verbs are parallel in this sentence.
- B** *Defining* is not parallel to *organized* and *provided*.
- C** *As they were* is wordy and imprecise, and *its* has no clear referent.
- D** *Whose rights and obligations* illogically refers to *resources*.
- E** This construction breaks the parallel structure and is illogical and ungrammatical.

The correct answer is A.

8. As the cost of wireless service has steadily dropped over the last year and as mobile phones have become increasingly common, many people are finding that they can avoid toll charges on their home phones, using their mobile phones for making long-distance calls at night or on weekends, at a time which many wireless companies provide unlimited airtime for a small monthly fee.

- (A) phones, using their mobile phones for making long-distance calls at night or on weekends, at a time which
- (B) phones, instead using mobile phones to make long-distance calls during the night or weekends, during which
- (C) phones by using their mobile phones to make long-distance calls at night or on weekends, when
- (D) phones using mobile phones for making long-distance calls during the night or weekends, when
- (E) phones when using their mobile phones to make long-distance calls at night or on weekends, a time which

Rhetorical construction; Grammatical construction

This sentence explains *how* people avoid toll charges on their home phones, and this purpose is best clarified by using the preposition *by* to connect the phrase *can avoid . . .* with the explanatory *using their mobile phones*. The phrase *at a time which* is confusing because it seems to suggest a time other than *at night or on weekends*. *Which* is the wrong relative pronoun for referring to time; substituting *when* for the entire phrase streamlines the sentence and makes its meaning clear.

- A** *By* is needed between *phones* and *using* to clarify that this sentence explains *how* people avoid charges. *At a time which* should be replaced by *when*.
- B** *Instead* nonsensically contrasts avoiding toll charges with the method for accomplishing this. *During which* is awkward and unclear, especially as *during* appears twice in the same phrase.
- C Correct.** The sentence is clear, concise, and grammatically correct.
- D** *By* is needed between *phones* and *using* to clarify the explanation of *how* people avoid charges.
- E** *When* inappropriately takes the place of *by*, obscuring the fact that using mobile phones at night and on weekends is a method for avoiding toll charges.

The correct answer is C.

9. Delighted by the reported earnings for the first quarter of the fiscal year, it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise.

- (A) it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise
- (B) the decision of the company manager was to give her staff a raise
- (C) the company manager decided to give her staff a raise
- (D) the staff was given a raise by the company manager
- (E) a raise was given to the staff by the company manager

Logical predication; Verb form

Who was *delighted*? The *company manager* was *delighted*. The long modifying phrase that introduces the sentence describes a person, not *it*, so the delighted person must be the subject of the sentence. Correcting the modification error also changes the construction from the wordy passive voice, *it was decided by x*, to the more concise active voice, *x decided*; the active voice is generally preferred.

- A The modifier illogically describes *it*, not the *company manager*. The passive voice is wordy.
- B The modifier illogically describes *the decision*. The construction *decision of the . . . was . . .* is wordy.
- C **Correct.** The modifying phrase correctly modifies the *company manager*; using the active voice creates a more concise sentence.
- D The modifier describes *the staff* rather than *the company manager*; the passive voice is wordy.
- E The modifier illogically describes *a raise*; the passive voice is wordy.

The correct answer is C.

10. The rising of costs of data-processing operations at many financial institutions has created a growing opportunity for independent companies to provide these services more efficiently and at lower cost.
- (A) The rising of costs
 - (B) Rising costs
 - (C) The rising cost

- (D) Because the rising cost
- (E) Because of rising costs

Idiom; Agreement; Grammatical construction

The rising of costs is wordy and awkward. The correct idiom is the more concise *the rising cost*. The main verb of the sentence, *has created*, requires a singular subject to maintain subject-verb agreement.

- A *The rising of costs* is not the correct idiom.
- B *Rising costs* does not agree with singular verb, *has created*.
- C **Correct.** *The rising cost* is the correct idiom, and it agrees with the singular verb in this sentence.
- D *Because* introduces a subordinate clause, creating a sentence fragment.
- E *Because* introduces a subordinate clause, creating a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is C.

11. Native to South America, when peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century they were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being so similar to the Bambarra groundnut, a popular indigenous plant.
- (A) when peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century they were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being
 - (B) peanuts having been introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being
 - (C) peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were
 - (D) peanuts, introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were
 - (E) peanuts, introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and having been quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The opening adjectival phrase *Native to South America* must be followed immediately by the noun it modifies: *peanuts*. The sentence makes two main points about peanuts—they were introduced to Africa and they were quickly adopted there. The most efficient way to make these points is to make *peanuts* the subject of two main verbs: *were introduced* and *were . . . adopted*.

- A *When* incorrectly intervenes between the opening adjectival phrase and the noun it modifies, and it is also unnecessary because *early in the sixteenth century* explains when. *Because of being* is wordy and indirect.
- B This version of the sentence has no main verb, since *having been introduced* and *quickly adopted* both introduce adjectival phrases.
- C **Correct.** The sentence is properly structured and grammatically correct.
- D This version of the sentence has no main verb because *introduced* and *adopted* both function as adjectives.
- E This version of the sentence has no main verb because *introduced* and *having been . . . adopted* function as adjectives.

The correct answer is C.

12. William H. Johnson's artistic debt to Scandinavia is evident in paintings that range from sensitive portraits of citizens in his wife's Danish home, Kerteminde, and awe-inspiring views of fjords and mountain peaks in the western and northern regions of Norway.

- (A) and
- (B) to
- (C) and to
- (D) with
- (E) in addition to

Idiom; Logical predication

The correct idiom is *range from x to y*. In this sentence, the correct idiom is *paintings that range from sensitive portraits . . . to awe-inspiring views*.

- A *And* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, *to* correctly completes the idiomatic construction *range from x to y*.
- C *And to* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly.
- D *With* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly.
- E *In addition to* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly.

The correct answer is B.

13. Growing competitive pressures may be encouraging auditors to bend the rules in favor of clients; auditors may, for instance, allow a questionable loan to remain on the books in order to maintain a bank's profits on paper.

- (A) clients; auditors may, for instance, allow
- (B) clients, as an instance, to allow
- (C) clients, like to allow
- (D) clients, such as to be allowing
- (E) clients; which might, as an instance, be the allowing of

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

This sentence correctly joins two independent clauses with a semicolon. The first clause makes a generalization; the second clause gives a particular example that supports the generalization.

- A **Correct.** This sentence correctly has two independent clauses with linked ideas joined with a semicolon.
- B In trying to condense two main clauses into one, this construction produces an ungrammatical sequence of words with no clear meaning.
- C The preposition *like* should not be used to introduce the infinitive phrase *to allow . . .*; the comparative preposition *like* is properly used to draw a comparison between two nouns.

- D *Such as to be allowing* is not a correct idiomatic expression.
- E The semicolon is followed by a wordy, incorrect construction rather than an independent clause.

The correct answer is A.

14. The themes that Rita Dove explores in her poetry is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals with racial issues.
- (A) is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals
- (B) is universal, encompassing much of the human condition, also occasionally it deals
- (C) are universal, they encompass much of the human condition and occasionally deals
- (D) are universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally dealing
- (E) are universal, they encompass much of the human condition, also occasionally are dealing

Agreement; Grammatical construction

The plural subject of the sentence, *themes*, requires the plural verb *are* in place of *is*. Because the *themes* of Dove's poetry *encompass* the human condition and *deal* with racial issues, there is no need to make this a compound sentence by introduce a new grammatical subject, *she*, in a final clause. A single subject with two parallel verbs is the clearest and most efficient form for this sentence.

- A The plural subject disagrees with the singular verb. The sentence should retain the focus on the single subject *themes* rather than introduce a new subject and clause at the end.
- B The plural subject disagrees with the singular verb. Because *also occasionally it deals with* . . . introduces a new main clause, the comma between *condition* and *also* is an insufficient connector (creating a comma splice).
- C The comma between *universal* and *they* is an insufficient connector, creating a comma splice; the singular verb *deals* does not agree with the plural subject *they*.

- D **Correct.** The plural verb *are* agrees with the plural subject. The sentence is effectively worded and grammatically correct.
- E The comma between *universal* and *they* creates a comma splice. There is no subject for the verb *are dealing*.

The correct answer is D.

15. It is well known in the supermarket industry that how items are placed on shelves and the frequency of inventory turnovers can be crucial to profits.
- (A) the frequency of inventory turnovers can be
- (B) the frequency of inventory turnovers is often
- (C) the frequency with which the inventory turns over is often
- (D) how frequently is the inventory turned over are often
- (E) how frequently the inventory turns over can be

Parallelism; Agreement

Two activities are considered *crucial*, and those two activities should appear as grammatically parallel elements in the sentence. The first is *how items are placed on shelves*, so the second should be *how frequently the inventory turns over*.

- A *The frequency* . . . is not parallel to *how items* . . .
- B *The frequency* . . . is not parallel to *how items* . . . , and *is* does not agree with the compound subject.
- C *The frequency* . . . *over* is lengthy, wordy, and not parallel, and *is* does not agree with the compound subject.
- D *Is the inventory* is not parallel to *items are placed*.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, the two clauses, *how items are placed on shelves* and *how frequently the inventory turns over*, are parallel.

The correct answer is E.

16. Iguanas have been an important food source in Latin America since prehistoric times, and it is still prized as a game animal by the campesinos, who typically cook the meat in a heavily spiced stew.
- (A) it is still prized as a game animal
 (B) it is still prized as game animals
 (C) they are still prized as game animals
 (D) they are still prized as being a game animal
 (E) being still prized as a game animal

Agreement; Grammatical construction

The pronouns and nouns that refer to the plural noun *iguanas* must be plural, as should the verb following the (corrected) pronoun in the second clause. Thus, the sentence should read: *Iguanas . . . they are still prized as game animals.*

- A *It is* and *a game animal* do not agree with *iguanas*.
 B *It is* does not agree with *iguanas* or *game animals*.
 C **Correct.** In this sentence, *they are* and *game animals* properly agree with *iguanas*.
 D *A game animal* does not agree with *iguanas*; *being* is unnecessary and awkward.
 E *A game animal* does not agree with *iguanas*. The second independent clause requires a subject and a verb, not the participle *being*.

The correct answer is C.

17. Travelers to Mars would have to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoid large doses of radiation, contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward off contamination by Martian life-forms.
- (A) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward
 (B) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding
 (C) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even ward
 (D) contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even to ward
 (E) contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

This sentence provides a list of three conditions Mars travelers would certainly have to contend with, along with one additional thing they might have to do—*ward off contamination by Martian life-forms*. The items in the list are most clearly and effectively structured in parallel—as phrases beginning with infinitive verb forms—*to endure*, *(to) avoid*, *(to) contend*, *(to) ward off*. Because the sentence introduces all these actions as something travelers *would have to* do, repeating the *hav[ing]* *to* construction in the final item of the list is redundant.

- A The phrase *having to* is not parallel with the other items in the list, and it unnecessarily repeats the sense of the introductory phrase, which identifies all items in the list as things travelers *would have to* do.
 B The verb form *warding* is not parallel with the other items in the list.
 C **Correct.** The sentence uses proper grammar and parallel construction.
 D The participial form *contending* violates the parallel structure of the list of infinitive phrases. The reader is misled into thinking that *contending with chemically reactive Martian soil* describes what travelers would have to do to avoid radiation doses.
 E The participial phrases *contending with* and *warding off* violate the parallel structure established by the list of infinitive phrases.

The correct answer is C.

18. Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged in 1911, Scott Joplin's ragtime opera *Treemonisha* was not produced until 1972, sixty-one years after its completion.
- (A) Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged
 (B) Except for a concert performance with the composer himself staging it
 (C) Besides a concert performance being staged by the composer himself
 (D) Excepting a concert performance that the composer himself staged

- (E) With the exception of a concert performance with the staging done by the composer himself

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

This sentence requires attention to idiom and to conciseness. *Except for* is correctly followed by a noun, *concert performance*; *that the composer himself staged* is a clause that clearly and concisely describes the performance.

- A **Correct.** In this sentence, the correct idiom is used in a clear and concise expression.
- B *With . . . it* is an awkward and wordy construction, and *staging* suggests ongoing action rather than action completed in 1911.
- C *Being staged* suggests ongoing rather than completed action.
- D *Excepting* usually appears in negative constructions; it is not the correct idiom in this sentence.
- E This sentence is awkward and wordy.

The correct answer is A.

19. Chinese, the most ancient of living writing systems, consists of tens of thousands of ideographic characters, each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside its own square frame.

- (A) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
- (B) all the characters a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
- (C) all the characters a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
- (D) every character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
- (E) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their

Agreement

The underlined part of the original sentence acts as a modifier, or a phrase in apposition, describing Chinese ideographic characters. The modifier correctly uses the singular for all three terms: *character*, *composition*, and *its* all agree.

- A **Correct.** In this sentence, the nouns *character* and *composition* and the pronoun *its* agree.
- B *Characters* and *their* are plural, but *composition* is singular.
- C While *characters* is plural, *composition* and *its* are singular.
- D *Character* and *composition* are singular, but *their* is plural.
- E *Character* and *composition* are singular, but *their* is plural.

The correct answer is A.

20. Declining values for farm equipment and land, the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is going to force many lenders to tighten or deny credit this spring.

- (A) the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is
- (B) which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, is
- (C) the collateral which is borrowed against by farmers to get through the harvest season, is
- (D) which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, are
- (E) the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, are

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

Because a lengthy construction appears between the subject and the verb, it may be hard to see at first that the plural subject *values* does not agree with the singular verb *is*. *Values* requires *are*.

- A The singular verb *is* does not agree with the plural subject *values*.
- B *Is* does not agree with *values*; the clause is awkward and redundant.
- C *Is* does not agree with *values*; the clause is awkward and wordy.
- D *Use as collateral to borrow against* is redundant; the wording is awkward.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, the plural subject *values* agrees with the plural verb *are*.

The correct answer is E.

21. While depressed property values can hurt some large investors, they are potentially devastating for homeowners, whose equity—in many cases representing a life's savings—can plunge or even disappear.
- (A) they are potentially devastating for homeowners, whose
- (B) they can potentially devastate homeowners in that their
- (C) for homeowners they are potentially devastating, because their
- (D) for homeowners, it is potentially devastating in that their
- (E) it can potentially devastate homeowners, whose

Rhetorical construction; Agreement

This sentence is correct and concise. *They* clearly refers to *property values*, and *whose* refers to *homeowners*.

- A Correct.** The relationship between nouns and pronouns is correct in this sentence; the expression is concise and clear.
- B** *Can potentially* is redundant; *in that their* is wordy, awkward, and ambiguous.
- C** *Their* appears to refer to *they* (*property values*) rather than to *homeowners*.
- D** *It* does not agree with *property values*; *in that their* is wordy and awkward.
- E** *It* does not agree with *property values*; *can potentially* is redundant.

The correct answer is A.

22. Japanese researchers are producing a series of robots that can identify human facial expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating a robot that will empathize with us.
- (A) expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating
- (B) expressions, then responding to them; primarily to create
- (C) expressions and then respond to them; the researchers' primary goal is to create
- (D) expressions as well as giving a response to them; their primary goal is creation of

- (E) expressions and responding to them; primarily, the researchers' goal is creating

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence uses two complete clauses to present two main topics—the capabilities of robots designed by Japanese researchers and the goal that motivates this design. The first clause most effectively uses a succession of parallel verbs to describe what the robots can do: *identify* expressions and *respond* to them. Beginning the second clause with the possessive pronoun *their* creates ambiguity, because it is not clear whether the pronoun refers to the robots or the researchers.

- A** The pronouns *they* and *their* in this version of the sentence are ambiguous, possibly referring to both researchers and robots.
- B** The phrase *then responding to them* should be converted to a main verb to parallel *identify* and to make clear that the robots can do these two things. The semicolon should be followed by a complete clause, but in this version of the sentence it is followed by an adverbial phrase.
- C Correct.** The wording is concise and unambiguous.
- D** The phrase *as well as giving a response to them* is wordy; the pronoun *their* is ambiguous.
- E** *Responding* is the wrong verb form—it should be an infinitive to parallel *identify*.

The correct answer is C.

23. Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be hazardous substances, but many of them can be harmful to health, especially if they are used improperly.
- (A) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be
- (B) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products being
- (C) A consumer may not think of their household cleaning products being
- (D) A consumer may not think of household cleaning products as
- (E) Household cleaning products may not be thought of, by consumers, as

Idiom; Agreement

The sentence uses an idiom that is correctly expressed as *think of x as y*. The use of *to be* is incorrect.

- A *To be* is incorrect in the idiom *to think of x as y*.
- B *Being* is incorrect in the idiom *to think of x as y*.
- C *Being* is incorrect in the idiom *to think of x as y*. *Their* does not agree with *a consumer*.
- D **Correct.** This sentence uses the idiom correctly: *think of household products as*.
- E The passive-voice construction is awkward and wordy.

The correct answer is D.

24. In recent years cattle breeders have increasingly used crossbreeding, in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics and partly because crossbreeding is said to provide hybrid vigor.
- (A) in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics
 - (B) in part for the acquisition of certain characteristics in their steers
 - (C) partly because of their steers acquiring certain characteristics
 - (D) partly because certain characteristics should be acquired by their steers
 - (E) partly to acquire certain characteristics in their steers

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The sentence gives two reasons that cattle breeders use crossbreeding; these reasons should be introduced in parallel ways with the word *partly*. The infinitive *to acquire* clearly and concisely conveys the purpose of the crossbreeding.

- A *In part* should be *partly*. Use of the relative clause *that their steers should acquire . . .* is ungrammatical.
- B *In part* should be *partly*. Use of prepositional phrases is wordy and awkward.

- C *Because of* suggests that crossbreeding has occurred because the steers have already acquired certain characteristics.
- D Passive voice *should be acquired by* is awkward and illogical.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, the word *partly* is used to introduce both reasons; the phrase *to acquire certain characteristics* is clear and concise.

The correct answer is E.

25. Like Auden, the language of James Merrill is chatty, arch, and conversational—given to complex syntactic flights as well as to prosaic free-verse strolls.
- (A) Like Auden, the language of James Merrill
 - (B) Like Auden, James Merrill's language
 - (C) Like Auden's, James Merrill's language
 - (D) As with Auden, James Merrill's language
 - (E) As is Auden's the language of James Merrill

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The intent of the sentence is to compare the *language* used by the two authors; both write in a *chatty, arch, and conversational* way. Using the phrase *like Auden's* to begin the comparison creates a concise statement, and the parallel construction of *Merrill's* also reduces wordiness and enhances clarity. Since the possessive *Auden's* matches the possessive *Merrill's*, the word *language* is not needed following the word *Auden's*.

- A *Auden* is illogically compared to *language*.
- B *Auden* is illogically compared to *language*.
- C **Correct.** This sentence states the comparison correctly and concisely, making it clear that Auden's language is being compared with Merrill's language.
- D It is unclear what the adverb phrase *as with Auden* modifies.
- E While the sentence attempts to compare Auden's language with Merrill's, its phrasing is wordy and confusing.

The correct answer is C.

26. The Baldrick Manufacturing Company has for several years followed a policy aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving the efficiency of its distribution system.

- (A) aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving
- (B) aimed at the decreasing of operating costs and to improve
- (C) aiming at the decreasing of operating costs and improving
- (D) the aim of which is the decreasing of operating costs and improving
- (E) with the aim to decrease operating costs and to improve

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

This correct sentence uses the grammatically parallel elements *decreasing* and *improving* to describe the two aims of the company's policy.

- A **Correct.** *Decreasing* and *improving* are grammatically parallel; *aimed at* is a correct and concise expression.
- B *The decreasing* and *to improve* are not parallel.
- C Using *the* before *decreasing* creates a gerund, which is not parallel to the participle *improving*.
- D *The aim of which* is awkward and wordy; *the decreasing* is not parallel to *improving*.
- E *With the aim to* is not the correct idiom; the correct idiom is *with the aim of* followed by an *ing* verb form such as *decreasing*.

The correct answer is A.

27. Obtaining an investment-grade rating will keep the county's future borrowing costs low, protect its already-tattered image, and increase its ability to buy bond insurance.

- (A) Obtaining an investment-grade rating will keep the county's future borrowing costs low, protect
- (B) To obtain an investment-grade rating will keep the county's future borrowing costs low, and protect
- (C) Having obtained an investment-grade rating will, in keeping the county's future borrowing costs low, protect

- (D) To obtain an investment-grade rating would keep the county's future borrowing costs low, protecting
- (E) Obtaining an investment-grade rating, keeping the county's borrowing costs low, would be protecting

Verb form; Parallelism

This sentence lists three benefits the county will experience when it obtains an investment-grade rating. The auxiliary verb *will* applies to all of these future benefits, so all of the verbs listing those benefits must take infinitive verb forms to parallel (*will*) *keep*. Moreover, the possessive *county's* in the first verb phrase must be paralleled in the successive phrases with the possessive pronoun *its*.

- A **Correct.** The sentence uses correct verb forms and correct parallel structure.
- B The infinitive subject *To obtain* suggests that obtaining an investment grade rating is an objective in and of itself, not a means to achieve the desired benefits; the repetition of *and* between the phrases in the list is unnecessarily wordy.
- C The correct verb form to anticipate future consequences is the present-tense gerund *obtaining* rather than the present-perfect form *having obtained*. This version of the sentence is not only confusing, it is also wordy.
- D The faulty parallelism is confusing; *protecting* introduces an adjective phrase describing the subject of the sentence, but this makes *increase* into a verb with no subject.
- E This sentence implies that obtaining an investment-grade rating and keeping costs low are the same thing; this version of the sentence makes the referent of the possessive pronoun *its* uncertain because the possessive pronoun no longer identifies with the possessive noun in a grammatically parallel series.

The correct answer is A.

28. Eating saltwater fish may significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for sufferers of rheumatoid arthritis and asthma, according to three research studies published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

- (A) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for
- (B) be significant in reducing the risk of heart attacks and aid for
- (C) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and aid
- (D) cause a significant reduction in the risk of heart attacks and aid to
- (E) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks as well as aiding

Diction; Parallelism

The word *aid* can be a noun or a verb; here it should be a verb that is parallel to the verb *reduce*. If *aid* were a noun, it would parallel *risk* and so would mean illogically that eating fish reduces *aid for sufferers* as well as *the risk of heart attacks*.

- A *Aid for* seems to be a noun, parallel to the noun *risk*, indicating that *eating saltwater fish* reduces *aid for sufferers*.
- B *Aid for* seems to be a noun, parallel to the noun *risk*, indicating that *eating saltwater fish* reduces *aid for sufferers*.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, *aid* is used as a verb, parallel to the verb *reduce*. *Sufferers* is the direct object of *aid*; no preposition is needed.
- D *Aid to* is incorrectly used as a noun, suggesting that *eating saltwater fish* reduces *aid to sufferers*.
- E While this sentence conveys the correct meaning, it lacks the parallel structure found in the correct answer.

The correct answer is C.

29. According to some economists, the July decrease in unemployment so that it was the lowest in two years suggests that the gradual improvement in the job market is continuing.

- (A) so that it was the lowest in two years
- (B) so that it was the lowest two-year rate

- (C) to what would be the lowest in two years
- (D) to a two-year low level
- (E) to the lowest level in two years

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

In this sentence, *decrease* is used as a noun and cannot grammatically be modified by the adverbial *so that*. The simple prepositional phrase *to the lowest level in two years* is a precise, concise alternative.

- A The use of *so that it was* to modify a noun is ungrammatical, and *it* could refer to either *decrease* or *unemployment*.
- B The use of *so that it was* to modify a noun is ungrammatical. *It* could refer to either *decrease* or *unemployment*, and the word *rate* is unclear.
- C Use of the conditional *would* to state a fact is nonstandard; *lowest* should refer to a noun such as *level*.
- D The meaning of *to a two-year low level* is unclear, and the phrase is unidiomatic.
- E **Correct.** This sentence uses a clear, simple phrase that conveys an unambiguous meaning.

The correct answer is E.

30. Thomas Eakins' powerful style and his choices of subject—the advances in modern surgery, the discipline of sport, the strains of individuals in tension with society or even with themselves—was as disturbing to his own time as it is compelling for ours.

- (A) was as disturbing to his own time as it is
- (B) were as disturbing to his own time as they are
- (C) has been as disturbing in his own time as they are
- (D) had been as disturbing in his own time as it was
- (E) have been as disturbing in his own time as

Agreement; Verb form

The compound subject of this sentence, *style* and *choices*, is followed by singular verbs, *was* and *is*, and a singular pronoun, *it*. The compound subject requires the plural verbs *were* and *are* and the plural pronoun *they*.

- A The verbs and pronoun are singular, but the subject is plural.
- B **Correct.** Verbs (*were, are*) and pronoun (*they*) agree with the plural subject in this sentence.
- C *Has been* is singular and illogically indicates that Eakins' time continues today.
- D *Had been* indicates a time anterior to some other past time; *it was* is singular and the wrong tense.
- E *Have been* illogically indicates that Eakins' time continues into the present day.

The correct answer is B.

31. Nearly two tons of nuclear-reactor fuel have already been put into orbit around the Earth, and the chances of a collision involving such material increase greatly as the amount of both space debris and satellites continue to rise.
- (A) as the amount of both space debris and satellites continue to rise
 - (B) as the rise continues in both the amount of satellites and space debris
 - (C) as the amount of space debris and the number of satellites continue to rise
 - (D) with the continually increasing amount of space debris and the number of satellites
 - (E) with the amount of space debris continuing to increase along with the number of satellites

Diction; Rhetorical construction

This sentence opens with a main clause stating a condition (two tons of nuclear-reactor fuel orbiting the Earth) and follows this with a second main clause stating possible consequences of combining this condition (amount of space debris) with a second condition (rising number of satellites). Because debris is not a countable noun, it must be described as an *amount*; satellites are countable, so they must be referred to as a number, not an amount.

- A *Amount* is an inappropriate descriptor for satellites.
- B *Amount* is an inappropriate descriptor for satellites. *Both* should be followed by two nouns, but here it is followed by only one, so the comparison is grammatically incorrect.

- C **Correct.** The sentence is unambiguous and grammatically correct and uses *amount* and *number* correctly.
- D By attaching the adjective *increasing* only to *amount of space debris*, the sentence fails to indicate that the number of satellites is also growing. This leaves the function of *and the number of satellites* uncertain and confusing.
- E This version of the sentence is indirect, wordy, and confusing.

The correct answer is C.

32. Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled against the unnatural complexity of human relations in modern society.

- (A) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled
- (B) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was
- (C) As Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled
- (D) As did Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was
- (E) Tolstoi's rebellion, as Rousseau's, was

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The preposition *like* correctly compares two equal nouns, in this case, two writers. The comparison must be between two equal elements; it cannot be between a person and an event. The original sentence is direct, clear, and concise.

- A **Correct.** The two writers are compared clearly and succinctly in this sentence.
- B *Tolstoi's rebellion* rather than *Tolstoi* is compared to *Rousseau*.
- C When used as a conjunction, *as* should introduce clauses, not phrases or nouns.
- D *Tolstoi's rebellion* is compared to *Rousseau*. To be correct, this construction would have to be *as did Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled*, but this is a wordy alternative.
- E *Tolstoi's rebellion . . . was against* is awkward and wordy; *Tolstoi rebelled against* is more direct.

The correct answer is A.

33. The Wallerstein study indicates that even after a decade young men and women still experience some of the effects of a divorce occurring when a child.

- (A) occurring when a child
- (B) occurring when children
- (C) that occurred when a child
- (D) that occurred when they were children
- (E) that has occurred as each was a child

Logical predication; Agreement

The original sentence has two problems. (1) The phrasing implies that the young men and women had divorced in childhood. (2) The word *child* does not agree with the plural antecedent *men and women*.

- A *Child* does not agree with *men and women*, and the phrase *occurring when a child* is illogical.
- B The phrase *occurring when children* is illogical.
- C *Child* does not agree with *men and women*.
- D **Correct.** This sentence corrects both problems by making it clear that the divorce took place when the men and women were children and by using *they* and *children* to agree with *men and women*.
- E *Each* does not agree with *men and women*; *has occurred* is not the correct verb tense.

The correct answer is D.

34. Lacking information about energy use, people tend to overestimate the amount of energy used by equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate that used by unobtrusive equipment, such as water heaters.
- (A) equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate that
 - (B) equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
 - (C) equipment, such as lights, that is visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
 - (D) visible equipment, such as lights, that must be turned on and off and underestimate that
 - (E) visible equipment, such as lights, that must be turned on and off and underestimate it when

Parallelism; Agreement

This sentence has errors in parallelism and in subject-verb agreement. The clause *that are visible* is not parallel to the adjective *unobtrusive*. Two kinds of equipment are being contrasted, *visible* and *unobtrusive*, so to be parallel (and concise) each adjective should appear directly before the noun it modifies, *equipment*. The noun *equipment* is singular and requires a singular verb.

- A *That are visible* is not parallel to *unobtrusive*, and *are* does not agree with *equipment*.
- B *That are visible* is not parallel to *unobtrusive*, and *it when used by* is not parallel to *the amount . . . used by*. The singular noun *equipment* requires a singular verb.
- C *That is visible* is not parallel to *unobtrusive*; *it when used by* is not parallel to *the amount . . . used by*.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the two adjectives *visible* and *unobtrusive* are parallel, and placing *visible* before *equipment* eliminates the verb and solves the agreement problem. The construction *overestimate the amount of energy used by . . . and . . . underestimate that used by* provides parallel structure.
- E *It when used by* is not parallel to *the amount . . . used by*.

The correct answer is D.

35. The rise in the Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators suggest that the economy should continue its expansion into the coming months, but that the mixed performance of the index's individual components indicates that economic growth will proceed at a more moderate pace than in the first quarter of this year.
- (A) suggest that the economy should continue its expansion into the coming months, but that
 - (B) suggest that the economy is to continue expansion in the coming months, but
 - (C) suggests that the economy will continue its expanding in the coming months, but that
 - (D) suggests that the economy is continuing to expand into the coming months, but that
 - (E) suggests that the economy will continue to expand in the coming months, but

**Agreement; Grammatical construction;
Verb form**

The singular subject *the rise* requires the singular verb *suggests*, not the plural *suggest*. This sentence is best composed of a main clause followed by a subordinate clause, the coordinating conjunction *but*, and then another main clause followed by a subordinate clause. When *that* is repeated after *but*, this structure is lost and a grammatically incorrect one put in its place. The second half of the sentence uses the future tense *will proceed*, so the first half should use *will continue*, the future tense reinforced by the phrase *in the coming months*. The infinitive phrase *to expand* is the clearest of the alternatives.

- A *Suggest* does not agree with *the rise*. *That* should be omitted to create a main clause, and the verb should be the future tense *will continue*.
- B *Suggest* does not agree with *the rise*. The phrase *is to continue expansion* is not as clear as the more direct *will continue to expand*.
- C *Suggest* does not agree with *the rise*, and use of *that* results in a subordinate clause when a main clause is required. *Its expanding* is awkward.
- D *That* used after *but* results in an incomplete grammatical construction, and the verb should be the future tense *will continue*.
- E **Correct.** This sentence is complete and correct, with the subject and verb in agreement and the verbs in the future tense.

The correct answer is E.

36. Polio, although it is eradicated in the United States, it continues elsewhere and is able to be brought into the country by visitors.
- (A) Polio, although it is eradicated in the United States, it continues elsewhere and is able to be
 - (B) Polio, although eradicated in the United States, it still continues elsewhere and can be
 - (C) Although still continuing elsewhere, polio has been eradicated in the United States and could be
 - (D) Although having been eradicated in the United States, polio still continues elsewhere and is capable of being

- (E) Although eradicated in the United States, polio continues elsewhere and could be

**Grammatical construction; Rhetorical
construction**

This sentence makes two main claims about a single subject, *polio* (that it continues elsewhere, and that it can be brought back into the United States). The claim that polio has been eradicated in the United States is a condition of the other two claims and is best expressed in a subordinate clause.

- A The second appearance of *it* as the subject of *continues* and *is* leaves *polio* as a subject with no verb.
- B The pronoun *it* is ungrammatical because *polio* already occupies the subject position for the verbs *continues* and *can be brought*.
- C The sequence of events in this version of the sentence is confusing. The possibility of polio being reintroduced in the United States is a consequence of its continuing elsewhere, but this version of the sentence obscures that connection.
- D Although not grammatically incorrect, this version of the sentence is wordy and indirect.
- E **Correct.** The sentence is clear, concise, and grammatically correct.

The correct answer is E.

37. Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were constructed in violation of the city's building code.
- (A) Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were
 - (B) Some buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake last year had been
 - (C) Some buildings that the earthquake destroyed and heavily damaged last year have been
 - (D) Last year the earthquake destroyed or heavily damaged some buildings that have been
 - (E) Last year some of the buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake had been

Diction; Verb form

The buildings cannot be both *destroyed* and *heavily damaged* at the same time; they must be one *or* the other. The ideas of this sentence are most clearly expressed using two verb tenses: the simple past, *were*, for the earthquake occurring last year; and the past perfect, *had been*, for the time prior to that when the buildings were constructed.

- A The buildings are illogically said to be both *destroyed* and *damaged*.
- B **Correct.** This sentence properly states that the buildings were either destroyed *or* damaged and clarifies that they *had been constructed* before the earthquake struck.
- C Buildings cannot be both destroyed *and* damaged. The verb tense makes it seem that they were constructed after the earthquake.
- D The verb tense illogically indicates that the buildings *have been constructed* since the earthquake.
- E This structure indicates that construction of the buildings, rather than the earthquake, occurred *last year*.

The correct answer is B.

38. A study commissioned by the Department of Agriculture showed that if calves exercise and associated with other calves, they will require less medication and gain weight quicker than do those raised in confinement.
- (A) associated with other calves, they will require less medication and gain weight quicker than do
 - (B) associated with other calves, they require less medication and gain weight quicker than
 - (C) associate with other calves, they required less medication and will gain weight quicker than do
 - (D) associate with other calves, they have required less medication and will gain weight more quickly than do
 - (E) associate with other calves, they require less medication and gain weight more quickly than

Verb form; Diction

The first and last verbs in the series of verbs that describe the calves are in the present tense, so the two in the middle should be as well: the calves *exercise . . . associate . . . require . . . gain weight*. Adverbs, not adjectives, describe how an action is carried out. These calves gain weight *more quickly*, not *quicker*, than other calves. The comparison is between *calves* and *those* (referring to another set of calves); the verb *do* ungrammatically interrupts the comparison and should be eliminated.

- A *Associated* and *will require* do not match *exercise* and *gain*. The adjective *quicker* should be the adverb *more quickly*, and *do* must be omitted from the comparison.
- B *Associated* is in the past rather than the present tense; *quicker* is used in place of the correct *more quickly*.
- C *Required* and *will gain* are not in the present tense; *quicker* is used in place of the correct *more quickly*. *Do* must be omitted.
- D *Have required* and *will gain* should be in the present tense; *do* must be omitted.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, the verbs are all in the present tense; an adverb correctly modifies the verb phrase; and the comparison is logical and grammatically correct.

The correct answer is E.

39. A recent study has found that within the past few years, many doctors had elected early retirement rather than face the threats of lawsuits and the rising costs of malpractice insurance.
- (A) had elected early retirement rather than face
 - (B) had elected early retirement instead of facing
 - (C) have elected retiring early instead of facing
 - (D) have elected to retire early rather than facing
 - (E) have elected to retire early rather than face

Verb form; Parallelism

For action that started in the past and continues into the present, it is correct to use the present perfect tense: *have elected*. When a choice is presented using the *rather than* construction—the *doctors have chosen x rather than y*—the *x* and the *y* must be parallel. In this case, the doctors have chosen *to retire* rather than (*to* understood) *face*. *To* does not need to be repeated in order to maintain parallelism because it is understood.

- A *Had elected* shows an action completed in the past; *early retirement* is not parallel to *face*.
- B *Had elected* shows an action completed in the past; *retirement* and *facing* are not parallel.
- C *Have elected* must be followed by an infinitive (*to retire*).
- D *Facing* and *to retire early* are not parallel.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, *have elected* shows action continuing into the present; *to retire* and (*to* understood) *face* are parallel.

The correct answer is E.

40. The Gorton-Dodd bill requires that a bank disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from deposited checks.
- (A) that a bank disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from deposited checks
 - (B) a bank to disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from a deposited check
 - (C) that a bank disclose to its customers how long it will delay access to funds from deposited checks
 - (D) a bank that it should disclose to its customers how long it will delay access to funds from a deposited check
 - (E) that banks disclose to customers how long access to funds from their deposited check is to be delayed

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

A bank is singular and must be followed by the singular pronouns *its* and *it* rather than the plural pronouns *their* and *they*.

- A *Their* and *they* do not agree with *a bank*.
- B *Their* and *they* do not agree with *a bank*, and the singular *check* is illogical since customers do not share one check.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, the pronouns *its* and *it* agree with *a bank*, and *deposited checks* is a logical fit with *customers*.
- D *Requires a bank that it should* is not a grammatical construction. The singular *check* is illogical since the customers do not share one check.
- E The passive voice *is to be delayed* conceals the bank's role in delaying access. The singular *check* with the plural *their* is illogical.

The correct answer is C.

41. Unlike a funded pension system, in which contributions are invested to pay future beneficiaries, a pay-as-you-go approach is the foundation of Social Security.
- (A) a pay-as-you-go approach is the foundation of Social Security
 - (B) the foundation of Social Security is a pay-as-you-go approach
 - (C) the approach of Social Security is pay-as-you-go
 - (D) Social Security's approach is pay-as-you-go
 - (E) Social Security is founded on a pay-as-you-go approach

Logical predication

This sentence contrasts two systems, *a funded pension system* and *Social Security*. The sentence must be structured so that the contrast is logical and grammatical. After the first (*funded pension*) system is introduced and described, the second (*Social Security*) system must be introduced. The original sentence makes the mistake of contrasting *a funded pension system* with *a pay-as-you-go approach*.

- A *A funded pension system* is contrasted with an *approach* rather than with *Social Security*.
- B *A funded pension system* is contrasted with *the foundation* rather than with *Social Security*.
- C *A funded pension system* is contrasted with *the approach* rather than with *Social Security*.

- D *A funded pension system* is contrasted with *Social Security's approach* rather than with *Social Security*.
- E **Correct.** The two systems are contrasted in a logical, grammatical way in this sentence.

The correct answer is E.

42. Twenty-two feet long and 10 feet in diameter, the AM-1 is one of the many new satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces to detailed scrutiny from space.
- (A) satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces
- (B) satellites, which is a part of a 15-year effort to subject how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces interact
- (C) satellites, part of 15 years effort of subjecting how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces are interacting
- (D) satellites that are part of an effort for 15 years that has subjected the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces
- (E) satellites that are part of a 15-year effort to subject the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence describes one satellite and identifies it as part of a larger space project designed to scrutinize Earth's ocean, land, and atmospheric interactions. The relative pronoun *that* refers to satellites, so it should be followed by a plural verb. The idiomatic expression is *effort to* rather than *effort of*. The correct adjectival term is *15-year* rather than *15 years*.

- A The relative pronoun *that* refers to satellites, so it should be followed by the plural verb *are*; *effort to* is the correct idiomatic expression; as an adjective, *15 years* becomes *15-year*.

- B In this version of the sentence, it is unclear what the relative pronoun *which* refers to—if it refers to *satellites*, it should be followed by a plural verb. Presenting the object of the verb *subject* as a phrase beginning with *how* and ending with the verb *interact* produces a sentence that seems to be about how various conditions react to detailed scrutiny from space.
- C This sentence too seems to be making a nonsensical statement about how conditions are interacting to detailed scrutiny. It is not clear whether *part* refers to *satellites* or the *AM-1*.
- D This version is wordy and confusing because of the sequence of relative clauses beginning with *that*.
- E **Correct.** The sentence is clearly worded and logically coherent.

The correct answer is E.

43. Though the term “graphic design” may suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging work, from package designs and company logotypes to signs, book jackets, computer graphics, and film titles.
- (A) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging
- (B) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, it has come to signify a wide range of
- (C) suggest corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified widely ranging
- (D) have suggested corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified a wide range of
- (E) have suggested laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging

Agreement; Diction; Verb form

The subject of the sentence is the singular noun *term*, which must be followed by the singular *it has* rather than the plural *they have*. *Widely ranging* could describe a conversation that moves from one topic to another; in this context, it is incorrect because the work does not move from one place to another. *A wide range of work* shows that the work consists of many different kinds of projects.

- A *They have* does not agree with *term*; *widely ranging work* is imprecise.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, *it has* agrees with *term*, and the phrase *a wide range of work* suggests a variety of projects.
- C *Has signified* suggests a completed action and thus distorts the meaning; *widely ranging work* is imprecise.
- D *Have suggested* does not agree with *term*. The verb tenses suggest a completed action rather than an ongoing one.
- E *Have suggested* and *they have* do not agree with *term*; *widely ranging work* is imprecise.

The correct answer is B.

44. In contrast to large steel plants that take iron ore through all the steps needed to produce several different kinds of steel, processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain economically viable.
- (A) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain
 - (B) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining
 - (C) the processing of steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining
 - (D) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remain
 - (E) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remained

Logical predication

This sentence contrasts *large steel plants* with *small mills*. Since the first half of the sentence begins with *in contrast to large steel plants*, the second half should begin with *small mills* to make the contrast immediately obvious and thus easy to understand.

- A *Large steel plants* should be contrasted with *small mills*, not with *processing steel scrap*.
- B *Large steel plants* appear to be contrasted with *processing steel scrap* rather than with *small mills*; *remaining* and *to put* are not parallel.
- C *Large steel plants* appear to be contrasted with the *processing of steel scrap*; *remaining* and *to put* are not parallel.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, *large steel plants* are clearly contrasted with *small mills*, and *to put* is parallel with (*to* understood) *remain*.
- E *Remained* violates the parallelism with *to put*, and its past tense is not compatible with the present perfect verb *have been able*.

The correct answer is D.

45. Under high pressure and intense heat, graphite, the most stable form of pure carbon, changes into the substance commonly referred to as diamond and remaining this way whether or not the heat and pressure are removed.

- (A) remaining this way whether or not
- (B) remaining like that even as
- (C) remaining as such whether or not
- (D) remains in this way although
- (E) remains thus even when

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

This sentence tells of two things that happen to graphite under intense heat and pressure, and these are best presented as parallel predicates—*changes* and *remains*. *Thus* is the most economical way to say *this way*, *like that*, *as such*, or *in this way*.

- A *Remaining* should be a main verb, parallel with *changes*.
- B *Remaining* should be parallel with the other main verb, *changes*; *even as* suggests the meaning of *while*, which is not the intent of the sentence.

- C *Remaining* should be parallel with *changes*; *whether or not* is unnecessarily wordy.
- D *In this way* is unnecessarily wordy; *although* indicates that the heat and pressure are always or definitely removed, but this makes little sense in relation to the rest of the sentence.
- E **Correct.** The sentence coherently refers to the possibility of heat and pressure being removed. The sentence is clear and concise and properly uses parallel verb forms.

The correct answer is E.

46. The psychologist William James believed that facial expressions not only provide a visible sign of an emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself.
- (A) emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself
- (B) emotion but also actually contributing to the feeling itself
- (C) emotion but also actually contribute to the feeling itself
- (D) emotion; they also actually contribute to the feeling of it
- (E) emotion; the feeling itself is also actually contributed to by them

Idiom; Grammatical construction

This sentence should depend on the correlative construction *not only x . . . but also y*, where *x* and *y* are parallel. However, the faulty construction in the original sentence does not properly include the second element, *but also*, and so produces a sentence fragment. James says that facial expressions have two effects: they provide a sign of emotion and they contribute to emotion. Thus, in this sentence, *not only* should be followed by (x) *provide a visible sign of an emotion*, and *but also* should be followed by (y) *actually contribute to the feeling itself*.

- A The *not only . . . but also* construction is violated, creating a sentence fragment.
- B *But also actually contributing* is not parallel to *not only provide*; because *contributing* is a participle and not a verb, the result is a sentence fragment.

- C **Correct.** The *not only . . . but also* construction is parallel, resulting in a complete sentence.
- D The *not only* construction needs to be completed with *but also* and should not be interrupted by a semicolon. *The feeling of it* is awkward and wordy.
- E Use of the semicolon in the *not only . . . but also* construction is not correct; the passive voice *is also actually contributed to* is awkward and not parallel to *provide*.

The correct answer is C.

47. Wisconsin, Illinois, Florida, and Minnesota have begun to enforce statewide bans prohibiting landfills to accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings.
- (A) prohibiting landfills to accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings
- (B) prohibiting that landfills accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings
- (C) prohibiting landfills from accepting leaves, brush, and grass clippings
- (D) that leaves, brush, and grass clippings cannot be accepted in landfills
- (E) that landfills cannot accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings

Idiom; Verb form

This sentence misuses the idiomatic construction *prohibits x from doing y*; an alternative construction with the same meaning is *forbids x to do y*. The verb from the first construction, *prohibiting*, is incorrectly joined with the infinitive form required in the second construction, *to accept*. The correct statement is *prohibiting landfills from accepting*. . . .

- A *Prohibiting . . . to accept* is not the correct idiom.
- B *Prohibiting that . . . accept* is not the correct idiom.
- C **Correct.** *Prohibiting . . . from accepting* is the correct idiom to use in this sentence.
- D *Bans that . . . cannot be accepted* is not a correct idiom and does not make sense.
- E *Bans that . . . cannot accept* is an incorrect idiom, and *cannot* following *bans* is illogical.

The correct answer is C.

48. Reporting that one of its many problems had been the recent extended sales slump in women's apparel, the seven-store retailer said it would start a three-month liquidation sale in all of its stores.

- (A) its many problems had been the recent
- (B) its many problems has been the recently
- (C) its many problems is the recently
- (D) their many problems is the recent
- (E) their many problems had been the recent

Agreement; Verb form; Diction

The correct use of pronoun reference, verb tense, and modifier make the sentence clear and easy to understand. The singular possessive pronoun *its* refers to the singular noun *retailer*. The past perfect verb *had been* indicates action completed before the action in the simple past tense *said*. The adjective *recent* modifies *extended sales slump*.

- A **Correct.** *Its* agrees with *retailers*; the past perfect *had been* indicates action prior to the simple past *said*; and *recent* modifies *extended sales slump*.
- B The adverb *recently* modifies only the adjective *extended*, suggesting illogically that the sales slump has been *recently extended*.
- C *Is* shows present, rather than completed, action, and the adverb *recently* modifies only the adjective *extended*, distorting meaning.
- D *Their* does not agree with *retailer*, and *is* shows present, rather than completed, action.
- E The plural *their* does not agree with the singular *retailer*.

The correct answer is A.

49. In developing new facilities for the incineration of solid wastes, we must avoid the danger of shifting environmental problems from landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators.
- (A) landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators
 - (B) landfills polluting the water to the air being polluted with incinerators
 - (C) the pollution of water by landfills to the pollution of air by incinerators

- (D) pollution of the water by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air
- (E) water that is polluted by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

When the construction is *from x to y*, *x* and *y* must be grammatically parallel. In this case, *x* and *y* are the two environmental problems: *x* is *the pollution of water by landfills* and *y* is *the pollution of air by incinerators*. Starting the parallel phrases with *the pollution* emphasizes the similarity of the problem; each of the other elements, *of water/of air* and *by landfills/by incinerators*, emphasizes difference.

- A Lack of parallelism makes these two phrases difficult to understand.
- B *Landfills polluting . . .* is not parallel to *the air being . . .*
- C **Correct.** The correct use of parallel structure clarifies the meaning of the sentence.
- D *Pollution of . . .* is not parallel to *incinerators that . . .*
- E *Water that is polluted . . .* is not parallel to *incinerators that pollute . . .*

The correct answer is C.

50. The bank holds \$3 billion in loans that are seriously delinquent or in such trouble that they do not expect payments when due.
- (A) they do not expect payments when
 - (B) it does not expect payments when it is
 - (C) it does not expect payments to be made when they are
 - (D) payments are not to be expected to be paid when
 - (E) payments are not expected to be paid when they will be

Agreement; Logical predication; Verb form

The plural pronoun *they* cannot be used to refer to the singular noun *bank*. The structure of *they do not expect payments when due* is awkward and unclear.

- A *Bank* requires the singular pronoun *it*, not the plural pronoun *they*. The structure of *when due* creates ambiguity in meaning.
- B *Payments* is a plural noun, so the singular *it* is incorrect.
- C **Correct.** In this correct sentence, pronouns and their referents agree, as do subjects and their verbs. The addition of the modifying phrase *to be made* clarifies the meaning of the sentence.
- D The active voice is preferable here, since the passive voice leaves it unclear who does not expect the payments to be made. *Payments . . . to be paid* is redundant. *Are not to be* incorrectly suggests that the writer is prescribing that the payments not be expected.
- E The active voice is preferable here, since the passive voice leaves it unclear who does not expect the payments to be made. *Payments . . . to be paid* is redundant. *Will be* is not the correct verb form.

The correct answer is C.

51. In a 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that two upstate New York counties owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians for the unlawful seizure of their ancestral lands in the eighteenth century.
- (A) that two upstate New York counties owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians for the unlawful seizure of
 - (B) that two upstate New York counties owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians because of their unlawful seizure of
 - (C) two upstate New York counties to owe restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians for their unlawful seizure of
 - (D) on two upstate New York counties that owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians because they unlawfully seized
 - (E) on the restitution that two upstate New York counties owed to three tribes of Oneida Indians for the unlawful seizure of

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

The underlined part of the sentence correctly introduces a subordinate clause with *that* to identify the Supreme Court's ruling. The idiomatic expression *owed restitution to x for y* is also correctly used.

- A **Correct.** This sentence properly uses a subordinate clause introduced by *that* and contains the correct idiom.
- B *Owed restitution to x because of y* is not the correct idiom, and the pronoun reference *their* is ambiguous.
- C *That* is omitted, resulting in an awkward construction; the pronoun reference *their* is ambiguous.
- D *Ruled on . . . that* begins an awkward construction, and the pronoun reference *they* is ambiguous.
- E *Ruled on . . . that* begins an awkward and imprecise construction.

The correct answer is A.

52. Recently discovered fossil remains strongly suggest that the Australian egg-laying mammals of today are a branch of the main stem of mammalian evolution rather than developing independently from a common ancestor of mammals more than 220 million years ago.
- (A) rather than developing independently from
 - (B) rather than a type that developed independently from
 - (C) rather than a type whose development was independent of
 - (D) instead of developing independently from
 - (E) instead of a development that was independent of

Idiom; Parallelism

The original point is that the mammals mentioned are thought to be an offshoot of *the main stem of mammalian evolution* and not a descendent of *a common ancestor of [all] mammals*. This sentence makes a contrast using the construction *x rather than y* or *x instead of y*; *x* and *y* must be parallel in either case. The mammals are (*x*) *a branch* rather than (*y*); here *y* should consist of an article and a noun to match *a branch*. The second half of the contrast may be rewritten *a type that developed independently from* to complete the parallel construction. The idiom *independently from* is different in meaning from the idiom *independent of*; the logic of this sentence requires the use of *independently from*.

- A *Developing independently from* is not parallel to *a branch*.
- B **Correct.** This idiomatically correct sentence properly uses *a type* in parallel to *a branch*.
- C The verb *developed* is preferable to the awkward and wordy relative clause using the noun *development*; *independent of* distorts the original meaning.
- D *Developing independently from* is not parallel to *a branch*.
- E While *a development* may appear to parallel *a branch*, *a development that was independent of* . . . expresses a meaning contrary to that expressed in the original sentence. The verb *developed* is preferable to the noun *development*.

The correct answer is B.

53. The normative model of strategic decision-making suggests that executives examine a firm's external environment and internal conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, can decide on a strategy.
- (A) conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, can decide
 - (B) conditions, and they use the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses in deciding
 - (C) conditions and, in using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, deciding

- (D) conditions and, using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, decide
- (E) conditions and, in their use of the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, they decide

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The noun clause introduced by *that* has one subject (*executives*) and two main verbs (*examine* and *decide*). These verbs need to be in parallel form. The information about using *objective criteria* describes the *executives* and is therefore most efficiently presented as a participial phrase (*using . . .*) rather than a prepositional phrase (*in using . . .*).

- A This version is unnecessarily wordy and indirect. There is no need to repeat the subject, *executives*, with the pronoun *they*.
- B This version is unnecessarily wordy because it creates a compound sentence by repeating the subject, using the pronoun *they* to refer to *executives*.
- C By using the coordinating conjunction *and*, this version of the sentence creates the need for a second subject and main verb; this second subject is absent. The participle *deciding* cannot function as a main verb.
- D **Correct.** The sentence is grammatically correct and uses proper verb forms to express a clear and logically coherent message.
- E This version of the sentence is wordy and indirect, largely because of the repetition of the pronoun *they*.

The correct answer is D.

54. A patient accusing a doctor of malpractice will find it difficult to prove damage if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify about proper medical procedures.
- (A) if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify
 - (B) unless there will be another doctor to testify
 - (C) without another doctor's testimony
 - (D) should there be no testimony from some other doctor
 - (E) lacking another doctor to testify

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

The underlined clause is wordy and awkward; *lack of some other doctor* is not a correct idiomatic expression. This clause must be replaced by a more concise construction. *If there is a lack of* can be replaced by the preposition *without*; *some other doctor* is better expressed as *another doctor*; and *testimony* can be substituted for *to testify*. The result, *without another doctor's testimony*, clearly expresses in four words what the original statement poorly conveyed in eleven.

- A The clause is wordy and awkward; *lack of some other doctor* is not idiomatic.
- B The construction *y will happen unless x happens first* requires the present tense following the *unless* clause, rather than the future tense used here.
- C **Correct.** This sentence uses a phrase that is clear and concise.
- D This alternative is awkward and wordy.
- E *Lacking* illogically and incorrectly modifies *damage*.

The correct answer is C.

55. The energy source on Voyager 2 is not a nuclear reactor, in which atoms are actively broken apart; rather a kind of nuclear battery that uses natural radioactive decay to produce power.
- (A) apart; rather
 - (B) apart, but rather
 - (C) apart, but rather that of
 - (D) apart, but that of
 - (E) apart; it is that of

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The correct version of this sentence focuses on a contrast by using the construction *not x, but rather y*. A comma, not a semicolon, should separate the two parallel parts of the contrast; using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment unless a subject and verb are provided in the construction that follows the semicolon.

- A Using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment.
- B **Correct.** This sentence is grammatical and logically coherent. The contrast is clearly drawn in the construction *not a nuclear reactor . . . , but rather a kind of nuclear battery*.
- C *That of* has no referent and results in an illogical construction.
- D *That of* has no referent.
- E No word is used to indicate contrast; *that of* has no referent.

The correct answer is B.

56. Archaeologists in Ireland believe that a recently discovered chalice, which dates from the eighth century, was probably buried to keep from being stolen by invaders.
- (A) to keep from
 - (B) to keep it from
 - (C) to avoid
 - (D) in order that it would avoid
 - (E) in order to keep from

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The phrase *to keep from being stolen* is incomplete and does not indicate what might be stolen. Inserting a pronoun makes it clear that it is the chalice that might be stolen.

- A The pronoun *it* is needed for clarity.
- B **Correct.** The sentence is clarified by inserting the word *it*, which refers back to *chalice*.
- C This suggests that the chalice acts to prevent its own theft. The pronoun *it* is needed for clarity.
- D This suggests that the chalice acts to prevent its own theft. The pronoun *it* is needed for clarity. *In order that it would* is wordy.
- E The pronoun *it* is needed for clarity.

The correct answer is B.

57. According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
- (A) According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
- (B) By skimming along the top of the atmosphere, proponents of a proposed new style of aircraft say it could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
- (C) A proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours, according to its proponents, with it skimming along the top of the atmosphere.
- (D) A proposed new style of aircraft, say its proponents, could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours because of its skimming along the top of the atmosphere.
- (E) According to its proponents, skimming along the top of the atmosphere makes it possible that a proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

The main point of this sentence is that a proposed aircraft could fly between any two points on Earth in under two hours; that information should be presented in the main clause.

Qualifications of this point (who says it, how it can be accomplished) are a secondary focus and should therefore be presented in adverbial phrases.

- A **Correct.** The sentence is clear, direct, and logically coherent.
- B This sentence makes *proponents* the main subject of the sentence; the opening prepositional phrase, *By skimming . . .*, nonsensically describes *proponents*.
- C The prepositional phrase (*with it . . .*) is indirect and wordy and too far from the noun phrase it modifies (*style of aircraft*).
- D The explanation of how the aircraft could accomplish its feat is awkwardly expressed in the final phrase (*because of its . . .*).

- E This version is wordy and repetitive (*possible* and *could* repeat the same meaning); because the antecedent for *its* is so far from the opening phrase, the reference is unclear.

The correct answer is A.

58. Lawmakers are examining measures that would require banks to disclose all fees and account requirements in writing, provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry minimal fees and require minimal initial deposits.
- (A) provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry
- (B) provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts carrying
- (C) to provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts that carry
- (D) to provide free cashing of government checks, creating basic savings accounts to carry
- (E) to provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts that carry

Parallelism; Verb form

The correct version of the sentence uses parallel structure to describe what new legislation would require banks to do. The first requirement is written as *to disclose*; the other two requirements must be parallel in form. In this case, the other two requirements can be given as either *to provide . . . to create* or *provide . . . create*, with the *to* understood. In addition, using the same infinitive form for a different purpose in *to carry* is potentially confusing; using *that carry* is a clearer construction.

- A *Provide* and *to create* are not parallel. *To carry* is unclear and can be seen as making the illogical claim that the purpose of creating the accounts is to carry minimal fees and require minimal deposits.
- B *Provide* and *creating* are not parallel.
- C *Creating* is not parallel with *to provide*.
- D *To provide* and *creating* are not parallel in form. *To carry* is unclear and can be seen as making the illogical claim that the purpose of creating the accounts is to carry minimal fees and require minimal deposits.

- E Correct.** Parallelism is maintained in this sentence by following *to disclose* with *to provide* and *to create*. In this setting, the form *that carry* is more readily understood than *to carry*.

The correct answer is E.

59. Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.
- (A) Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.
- (B) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason that certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.
- (C) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes are found in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than those that are free of such chemicals.
- (D) The finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals is suggestive of one reason, if used repeatedly in the same place, certain pesticides can become ineffective.
- (E) The finding of much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in those that are free of such chemicals suggests one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place.

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The sentence is correctly constructed; it has two independent clauses connected by a semicolon. *If used repeatedly in the same place* clearly and correctly modifies *certain pesticides*.

- A Correct.** The sentence is correctly constructed; the modifier *if used repeatedly in the same place* is correctly placed.
- B** *If used repeatedly in the same place* modifies *one reason* when it should modify *certain pesticides*.
- C** *If used repeatedly in the same place* modifies *one reason* when it should modify *certain pesticides*. The absence of *in* in the phrase *than those . . .* makes the comparison unclear.
- D** *If used repeatedly in the same place* ambiguously modifies *one reason* when it should clearly modify *certain pesticides*.
- E** The comparison *the finding of much larger populations . . . than in those that . . .* is improperly constructed in a way that makes *the finding* appear to refer awkwardly to a discovery of larger populations rather than to a research conclusion about the presence of such populations.

The correct answer is A.

60. In the textbook publishing business, the second quarter is historically weak, because revenues are low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare for the coming school year.
- (A) low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare
- (B) low and their marketing expenses are high as they prepare
- (C) low with higher marketing expenses in preparation
- (D) low, while marketing expenses are higher to prepare
- (E) low, while their marketing expenses are higher in preparation

Parallelism; Logical predication

This sentence is correctly written. It uses parallel structure to give two reasons why textbook publishers have weak second quarters: *revenues are low* and *expenses are high*. The construction *as companies prepare for the coming school year* is clear, as opposed to the awkward constructions using the ambiguous plural pronouns *they* and *their*.

- A Correct.** This sentence uses the parallel forms *are low . . . are high* and employs the unambiguous *companies* as the subject of *prepare*.
- B** *Their* seems illogically to refer to *revenues*. The subject of *prepare* is the ambiguous *they*.
- C** *Higher* is not parallel to *low*, and it gives no indication of what the comparison is supposed to be (Higher than what?). This construction makes it appear, illogically, that the low revenues have higher marketing expenses.
- D** *Higher* is not parallel to *low* and is illogical. The infinitive construction *to prepare . . .* is awkward.
- E** *Higher* is not parallel to *low* and is illogical since no comparison is being made; *their* has no clear referent.

The correct answer is A.

61. Almost a decade after New York State passed laws to protect patients by reducing the grueling hours worked by medical residents, twelve hospitals have been investigated by state medical officials, finding that all twelve consistently break the laws, many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, and that more than half the surgical residents work more than 95 hours a week.
- (A) twelve hospitals have been investigated by state medical officials, finding that all twelve consistently break the laws, many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, and that more than half the surgical residents work
- (B) an investigation by state medical officials of twelve hospitals have found all twelve consistently breaking the laws, that many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, with more than half the surgical residents working

- (C) an investigation of twelve hospitals by state medical officials has found that all twelve consistently break the laws, that many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, and that more than half the surgical residents work
- (D) twelve hospitals were investigated by state medical officials who found all twelve breaking the laws, with many residents working longer than 24 hours straight, and more than half the surgical residents work
- (E) an investigation by state medical officials has found that, of twelve hospitals, all twelve consistently break the laws, that many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, with more than half the surgical residents working

Parallelism; Logical predication

This sentence is primarily concerned with presenting the findings of an investigation, so the main subject should be *investigation*, and the main verb should be *has found*. The findings are most efficiently presented in a parallel series of relative clauses beginning with *that*.

- A** The phrase *finding that all . . .* has nothing to attach to in this sentence, because *hospitals* has been made the subject of the sentence; the items in the list of findings are not presented in parallel form.
- B** The singular subject requires a singular verb; the items in the list of findings are not presented in parallel form.
- C Correct.** The sentence's structure makes it clear and logical.
- D** The preposition *with* governs both examples of how the hospitals break the law, so parallelism requires that both verbs assume the *ing* ending.
- E** The sentence is repetitive and indirect; the list of findings is not presented in parallel form.

The correct answer is C.

62. Parliament did not accord full refugee benefits to twelve of the recent immigrants because it believed that to do it rewards them for entering the country illegally.

- (A) to do it rewards
- (B) doing it rewards
- (C) to do this would reward
- (D) doing so would reward
- (E) to do it would reward

Diction; Verb form

The problem in the underlined section is how to refer back to the verb *accord*. The clearest and most standard way is to use the adverb *so*, rather than a pronoun such as *it* or *this*. The verb *rewards* is incorrectly in the indicative mood, the mood used to state a fact; in the context of a hypothetical action, the conditional *would reward* is more appropriate.

- A The pronoun *it* does not have a clear antecedent; the adverb *so* is preferable. *Rewards* should be *would reward*.
- B The pronoun *it* does not have a clear antecedent; the adverb *so* is preferable. *Rewards* should be *would reward*.
- C The pronoun *this* does not have a clear antecedent; the adverb *so* is preferable.
- D **Correct.** The adverb *so* is correctly used to refer back to the verb *accord*; the conditional *would reward* is appropriate in referring to something contrary to fact.
- E The pronoun *it* does not have a clear antecedent; the adverb *so* is preferable.

The correct answer is D.

63. Many policy experts say that shifting a portion of health-benefit costs back to the workers helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps to limit medical spending by making patients more careful consumers.
- (A) helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
 - (B) helps the control of the employer's costs, and also
 - (C) not only helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
 - (D) helps to control not only the employer's costs, but
 - (E) not only helps to control the employer's costs, and also helps

Idiom; Parallelism

The correlative pair *not only . . . but also* can be used to describe the two effects: *not only helps to control . . . but also helps to limit*. These effects should be grammatically and logically parallel. It is incorrect to use *but also* by itself. Alternatively, the two effects, stated in parallel ways, could simply be linked by *and also*.

- A *But also* must be used as part of the correlative pair *not only . . . but also*.
- B *Helps the control of* is awkward and is not parallel to *to limit*.
- C **Correct.** This sentence uses the *not only . . . but also* construction correctly and expresses the two effects in parallel ways.
- D *Not only* should precede *helps*.
- E The *not only . . . but also* construction requires the phrase *but also*, rather than *and also*.

The correct answer is C.

64. Ms. Chambers is among the forecasters who predict that the rate of addition to arable lands will drop while those of loss rise.
- (A) those of loss rise
 - (B) it rises for loss
 - (C) those of losses rise
 - (D) the rate of loss rises
 - (E) there are rises for the rate of loss

Logical predication; Parallelism

The forecaster is making predictions about two different rates. The forecast changes in the rates can be compared using the construction *the rate of x will drop while the rate of y rises*; *x* and *y* should be parallel.

- A There is no referent for *those*.
- B *It* refers to *the rate of addition*, creating a nonsensical statement.
- C There is no referent for *those*. *Of losses* should be singular to parallel *of addition*.
- D **Correct.** This sentence uses a construction that clearly states the predicted changes in the rates; the rates are expressed in parallel ways.
- E *There are rises for* is wordy and unidiomatic.

The correct answer is D.

65. The market for recycled commodities like aluminum and other metals remain strong despite economic changes in the recycling industry.
- (A) commodities like aluminum and other metals remain
 - (B) commodities like those of aluminum and other metals are remaining
 - (C) commodities such as aluminum and other metals remains
 - (D) commodities, such as aluminum and other metals, remain
 - (E) commodities, like the commodities of aluminum and other metals, remains

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

The singular subject *market* requires the singular verb *remains*. While there has been some dispute over the use of *like* to mean “for example,” this is an acceptable use.

- A The plural verb does not agree with the singular subject.
- B *Like those of* indicates that aluminum and other metals possess commodities rather than exemplify them; the plural verb *are remaining* does not agree with the singular subject *market*.
- C **Correct.** The verb agrees with the subject, and *such as* properly expresses the relationship between *recycled commodities* and *aluminum and other metals*.
- D The plural verb *remain* does not agree with the singular subject *market*.
- E The repetition of *commodities* is wordy and with the use of *like* this phrasing could suggest that the *market for recycled commodities* is like or equivalent to *the commodities of aluminum and other metals*.

The correct answer is C.

66. Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage, but if the insurance company is able to prove excessive loss due to owner negligence, it may decline to renew the policy.

- (A) Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,
- (B) Unlike with auto insurance, the frequency of claims do not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,
- (C) Unlike the frequency of claims for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,
- (D) Unlike the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,
- (E) Unlike with the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage is not affected by the frequency of claims,

Logical predication; Agreement

The sentence has been written so that *auto insurance* is contrasted with *the frequency of claims*. The correct contrast is between *the premiums for auto insurance* and *the premiums for personal property coverage*.

- A *Auto insurance* is illogically contrasted with *the frequency of claims*.
- B *Unlike with* is an incorrect idiom; *auto insurance* is contrasted with *the frequency of claims*; the singular subject *frequency* does not agree with the plural verb *do*.
- C *The frequency of claims* is contrasted with *the premiums for personal property coverage*.
- D **Correct.** The contrast between *the premiums for auto insurance* and *the premiums for personal property coverage* is clearly and correctly stated in this sentence.
- E *Unlike with* is an incorrect idiom; the plural subject *premiums* does not agree with the singular verb *is not affected*.

The correct answer is D.

67. Faced with an estimated \$2 billion budget gap, the city's mayor proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize hundreds of local arts groups.

- (A) proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize
- (B) proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent in the amount it was allocating to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and for subsidizing
- (C) proposed to reduce, by nearly 17 percent, the amount from the previous year that was allocated for the maintenance of the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize
- (D) has proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent of the amount it was allocating for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions, and to subsidize
- (E) was proposing that the amount they were allocating be reduced by nearly 17 percent from the previous year for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions and for the subsidization

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

The original sentence contains no errors. It uses the parallel construction *to maintain* and *to subsidize* to show clearly the two areas where the *17 percent reduction* in funds will be applied. In addition, the *17 percent reduction* is closely followed by *the amount allocated the previous year*, making it clear what is being reduced by 17 percent.

- A **Correct.** The sentence uses parallel construction and a well-placed modifier.
- B *To maintain* and *for subsidizing* are not parallel. The sentence is imprecise, and *it* does not have a clear antecedent.
- C *For the maintenance* and *to subsidize* are not parallel, and the sentence is wordy.
- D *For maintaining* and *to subsidize* are not parallel, *it* does not have a clear antecedent, and the sentence structure makes it unclear just what the writer is claiming.
- E *Maintaining* and *the subsidization* are not parallel, *they* does not have a clear antecedent, and the sentence structure makes it unclear just what the writer is claiming.

The correct answer is A.

68. By offering lower prices and a menu of personal communications options, such as caller identification and voice mail, the new telecommunications company has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them to offer competitive prices.

- (A) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them
- (B) has not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also forced them
- (C) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced these companies
- (D) not only has captured customers from other phone companies but also these companies have been forced
- (E) not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also has forced them

Parallelism, Verb form

The sentence intends to show the effect of the new telecommunications company on the other phone companies. In the original sentence, however, the antecedent of the pronoun *them* is unclear; it may refer to *companies* or to *customers*. If it refers to *customers*, the sentence structure illogically has the new company forcing customers to offer competitive prices.

- A The referent of *them* is unclear.
- B The referent of *them* is unclear, and the use of *it* is redundant.
- C **Correct.** The verbs are parallel in this sentence, and *these companies* is clearly the object of the verb *forced*.
- D The sentence does not maintain parallelism, unnecessarily changing from active voice (*has captured*) to passive voice (*have been forced*).
- E The referent of *them* is unclear. *Captured* and *has forced* are not parallel in verb tense, and the use of *it* is redundant.

The correct answer is C.

69. The Anasazi settlements at Chaco Canyon were built on a spectacular scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were connected by a complex regional system of roads.

- (A) scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were
- (B) scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each,
- (C) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms, each that had been
- (D) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms and with each
- (E) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms, each had been

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

This sentence makes a claim about the scale (size, extent) of the Anasazi settlements and then illustrates that claim with a description of the settlements' structures. The second part of the sentence, introduced by the preposition *with*, describes the structures first in terms of their rooms, and then in terms of the roads that connect them together. To describe the noun *structures*, the participial form *connected* should be used, turning the verb into an adjective.

- A The verb *were connected* has no subject, since *structures* is the object of the preposition *with*.
- B **Correct.** The sentence is logically coherent and grammatically correct.
- C The comma preceding *each* makes *each* a subject, but it has no verb, since *that* is the subject of *had been connected*.
- D This sentence suggests that the scale or size of the settlements is made up of structures, rather than uses the structures as an example of the settlements' grand scale; it also nonsensically indicates that each room is connected by a complex system of roads.
- E This run-on sentence suffers from a comma splice, as the phrase following the comma is a main clause; the reference of the pronoun *each* is ambiguous.

The correct answer is B.

70. The gyrfalcon, an Arctic bird of prey, has survived a close brush with extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than when the use of DDT was sharply restricted in the early 1970s.

- (A) extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than
- (B) extinction; its numbers are now five times more than
- (C) extinction, their numbers now fivefold what they were
- (D) extinction, now with fivefold the numbers they had
- (E) extinction, now with numbers five times greater than

Agreement; Diction; Logical predication

The original sentence contains no errors. The semicolon correctly connects the closely related ideas in the two independent clauses. *The gyrfalcon* is the antecedent for *its* in the second phrase.

- A **Correct.** The original sentence correctly uses a singular pronoun, *its*, to refer to the singular antecedent *gyrfalcon*, and it properly uses the construction *its numbers are . . . greater than*.
- B The use of *more* instead of *greater* inappropriately implies that there are now more numbers, rather than more gyrfalcons.
- C The pronoun *their* is plural, and thus incorrect, since the antecedent *gyrfalcon* is singular. *Fivefold what they were* is awkward and nonstandard and implies that there are now more numbers, rather than more gyrfalcons.
- D The pronoun *they* is plural, and thus incorrect, since the antecedent *gyrfalcon* is singular. The comma introduces a confusing phrase seeming to modify *extinction*. *Fivefold the numbers they had* is awkward and nonstandard and implies that there are now more numbers, rather than more gyrfalcons.
- E The comma introduces a confusing phrase seeming to modify *extinction*.

The correct answer is A.

71. Analysts blamed May's sluggish retail sales on unexciting merchandise as well as the weather, colder and wetter than was usual in some regions, which slowed sales of barbecue grills and lawn furniture.

- (A) colder and wetter than was usual in some regions, which slowed
- (B) which was colder and wetter than usual in some regions, slowing
- (C) since it was colder and wetter than usually in some regions, which slowed
- (D) being colder and wetter than usually in some regions, slowing
- (E) having been colder and wetter than was usual in some regions and slowed

Logical predication; Diction

The sentence must clearly indicate that the inclement weather had slowed retail sales. Relative pronouns, such as *which*, should follow as closely as possible the nouns to which they refer. The adjective *usual*, rather than the adverb *usually*, is required when modifying a noun. The phrase *wetter than usual* is correct and concise.

- A The insertion of *was* is unnecessary and misleading. The referent of *which* is unclear, because *regions*, not *weather*, is the nearest noun.
- B **Correct.** This sentence is concise, correct, and idiomatic, and *which* has a clear referent, *the weather*.
- C With the linking verb *was*, the adjective *usual* is needed in place of the adverb *usually*. The referent of *which* is unclear because *regions*, not *weather*, is the nearest noun.
- D This construction is unclear and can be seen as unintentionally indicating that the analysts were colder and wetter. The adjective *usual* should be used instead of the adverb *usually* to modify the noun *weather*.
- E This construction is unclear and can be seen as unintentionally indicating that the analysts were colder and wetter. The insertion of *was* is unnecessary and misleading.

The correct answer is B.

72. State officials report that soaring rates of liability insurance have risen to force cutbacks in the operations of everything from local governments and school districts to day-care centers and recreational facilities.

- (A) rates of liability insurance have risen to force
- (B) rates of liability insurance are a force for
- (C) rates for liability insurance are forcing
- (D) rises in liability insurance rates are forcing
- (E) liability insurance rates have risen to force

Rhetorical construction; Verb form; Idiom

This sentence does not clearly present its main point. It should be revised to eliminate redundancy, clarify cause-and-effect relationships, and use the word *rates* correctly. The idea expressed in the verb *have risen* is already fully contained in the adjective *soaring*, so that verb should be omitted. Replacing it with *are forcing* shows clearly what the *soaring rates* are doing. When *rate* means a *price charged*, it is followed by the preposition *for*.

- A *For* should be used following *rates*; *of* is misleading. *Have risen* is redundant.
- B *For* should be used following *rates*; *of* is misleading. The wordy construction *are a force for* is not nearly as clear as the more concise *are forcing*.
- C **Correct.** The sentence is concise and uses the appropriate preposition following *rates*, and the present progressive verb tense makes it clear that this is an ongoing situation.
- D *Rises* is used unidiomatically and adds nothing to the idea already expressed in the adjective *soaring*.
- E *Have risen* adds nothing to the idea expressed in the adjective *soaring*.

The correct answer is C.

73. After suffering \$2 billion in losses and 25,000 layoffs, the nation's semiconductor industry, which makes chips that run everything from computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears to have made a long-awaited recovery.

- (A) computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears to have
- (B) computers, spy satellites, and dishwashers, appears having
- (C) computers, spy satellites, and dishwashers, appears that it has
- (D) computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears that it has
- (E) computers and spy satellites as well as dishwashers, appears to have

Idiom; Grammatical construction; Verb form

This sentence correctly makes use of the idiomatic expression *from . . . to . . .* to describe the range of products made by the semiconductor industry. The main verb *appears* is intransitive and is most efficiently followed by the infinitive form *to have made*, which introduces a description of the subject, *the semiconductor industry*.

- A Correct.** The sentence is grammatically correct and uses the idiomatic expression correctly.
- B** The phrase *everything from* anticipates idiomatic completion with the second preposition *to*; without the *to* it could refer to components coming from the listed items, but this reading is unlikely; *appears having* is an incorrect verb form and makes the clause ungrammatical.
- C** This version is unidiomatic because *from* is not completed by *to*; *appears that it has* is an awkward and incorrect verb form.
- D** *Appears that it has* is an incorrect verb form.
- E** *As well as* is awkward and imprecise here; it is the wrong completion for the idiomatic expression *from . . . to . . .*

The correct answer is A.

74. While some academicians believe that business ethics should be integrated into every business course, others say that students will take ethics seriously only if it would be taught as a separately required course.

- (A) only if it would be taught as a separately required course
- (B) only if it is taught as a separate, required course
- (C) if it is taught only as a course required separately
- (D) if it was taught only as a separate and required course
- (E) if it would only be taught as a required course, separately

Rhetorical construction; Verb form; Diction

Conditional constructions require specific verb tenses. For a present condition, like this debate between academicians, the subordinate clause introduced by *if* uses the present indicative, and the main clause uses the future tense: *y will happen* (main clause) *only if x happens* (subordinate clause). Logically, the *course* is to be both *separate* and *required*, so the two adjectives should equally modify the noun and thus be separated by a comma: *separate, required course*.

- A** The verb tense in the *if* clause is incorrect. The adverb *separately* should be the adjective *separate*.
- B Correct.** This sentence has the correct verb tense, and the two adjectives equally modify the noun.
- C** The placement of *only* distorts the meaning; it should precede *if*. *A course required separately* is unclear.
- D** The verb tense in the *if* clause is incorrect. The placement of *only* distorts the meaning.
- E** The verb tense in the *if* clause is incorrect. The placement of *only* distorts the meaning. The adjective *separate* should be used instead of the adverb *separately* and should precede the noun.

The correct answer is B.

75. Scientists have observed large concentrations of heavy-metal deposits in the upper twenty centimeters of Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there.

- (A) Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there
- (B) Baltic Sea sediments, where the growth of industrial activity is consistent with these findings
- (C) Baltic Sea sediments, findings consistent with its growth of industrial activity
- (D) sediments from the Baltic Sea, findings consistent with the growth of industrial activity in the area
- (E) sediments from the Baltic Sea, consistent with the growth of industrial activity there

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

As the sentence is written, *which* seems to refer somewhat illogically to the *sediments*. Inserting the noun *findings* makes the reference clear. Where has the growth of industrial activity taken place? *There* is too vague and makes it seem that the industry is taking place in the sediments. Replacing *there* with the more specific *in the area* solves this problem.

- A *Which* has no logical referent. *There* is too vague.
- B *Where* has no logical referent.
- C *Its* does not have a referent.
- D **Correct.** This sentence is logical and clear. *Findings* refers back to the scientists' observations, and *in the area* provides a clear reference to the place in question.
- E The phrase beginning with *consistent* illogically describes the Baltic Sea.

The correct answer is D.

76. Under a provision of the Constitution that was never applied, Congress has been required to call a convention for considering possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do it by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states.

- (A) was never applied, Congress has been required to call a convention for considering possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do it

- (B) was never applied, there has been a requirement that Congress call a convention for consideration of possible amendments to the document when asked to do it formally
- (C) was never applied, whereby Congress is required to call a convention for considering possible amendments to the document when asked to do it formally
- (D) has never been applied, whereby Congress is required to call a convention to consider possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do so
- (E) has never been applied, Congress is required to call a convention to consider possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do so

Verb form; Idiom; Grammatical construction

The meaning of this sentence is distorted by the use of incorrect verb tenses. The use of the present perfect *has been required* following *was never applied* makes the time sequence unclear at best. The correct idiom is *call . . . to consider*, not *call . . . for considering*. The pronoun *it* has no clear referent. The more standard expression *to do so* more clearly and correctly refers to what Congress must do.

- A The verb tenses are incorrect. *Call for considering* should be *call to consider*. *It* has no clear referent.
- B The verb tenses are incorrect. The idiom *call to consider* is violated. *It* has no clear referent. The sentence is unnecessarily wordy.
- C The first verb tense is incorrect. *Whereby* introduces a sentence fragment. The idiom *call to consider* is violated. *It* has no clear referent.
- D *Whereby* introduces a sentence fragment.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, the verb tenses are appropriate and coherent with one another. The correct idiom is used. *To do so* correctly refers to what Congress is required to do.

The correct answer is E.

77. Geologists believe that the warning signs for a major earthquake may include sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity, tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust, changing the measured strain across a fault zone and varying the electrical properties of underground rocks.

- (A) changing the measured strain across a fault zone and varying
- (B) changing measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and varying
- (C) changing the strain as measured across a fault zone, and variations of
- (D) changes in the measured strain across a fault zone, and variations in
- (E) changes in measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and variations among

Parallelism; Logical predication

This sentence uses four phrases to describe the *warning signs* for an earthquake. These phrases should be parallel. The first sign is *sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity*; the second is *tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust*. *Tilting* in this case is used as a noun, just as *deformations* and *fluctuations* are nouns. The first two signs are parallel. The third and fourth warning signs resemble *tilting* in the *ing* form, but they are not parallel because they are used as verbs rather than as nouns: *changing . . . the strain*; *varying . . . the properties*. To make the latter two signs parallel, nouns must replace verbs: *changes in . . . variations in*.

- A *Changing* and *varying* are used as verbs and so are not parallel to the nouns *fluctuations* and *tilting*.
- B The four signs are not parallel; the substitution of *measurements of the strain* distorts the meaning.
- C *Changing* is used as a verb and so does not parallel the nouns *fluctuations*, *tilting*, and *variations*.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the four nouns—*fluctuations*, *tilting*, *changes*, *variations*—are parallel, and the meaning of *the measured strain* is not distorted.

- E This sentence says illogically that *changes in measurement* are a warning sign; it should say that changes in the strain are a warning sign.

The correct answer is D.

78. The root systems of most flowering perennials either become too crowded, which results in loss in vigor, and spread too far outward, producing a bare center.

- (A) which results in loss in vigor, and spread
- (B) resulting in loss in vigor, or spreading
- (C) with the result of loss of vigor, or spreading
- (D) resulting in loss of vigor, or spread
- (E) with a resulting loss of vigor, and spread

Idiom; Parallelism

This sentence uses the construction *either x or y*; *x* and *y* must be grammatically parallel. In this case, *and spread* must be *or spread*. The antecedent of *which* is unclear; replacing *which results* with *resulting* clarifies the meaning.

- A *Either* is incorrectly followed by *and*; *which* has no clear referent.
- B *Or spreading* is not parallel to *either become*.
- C *With the result of* is wordy and awkward. *Or spreading* is not parallel to *either become*.
- D **Correct.** The phrase *resulting in loss of vigor* concisely modifies the first clause; the *either/or* construction is correct and parallel in this sentence.
- E *Either* is incorrectly followed by *and*; *with a resulting loss* is wordy.

The correct answer is D.

79. The computer company has announced that it will purchase the color-printing division of a rival company for \$950 million, which is part of a deal that will make it the largest manufacturer in the office color-printing market.

- (A) million, which is part of a deal that will make
- (B) million, a part of a deal that makes
- (C) million, a part of a deal making
- (D) million as a part of a deal to make
- (E) million as part of a deal that will make

Rhetorical construction; Verb form

The relative pronoun *which* requires a clear antecedent, but none appears in the original version of the sentence. The company's announcement is entirely geared to the future—it *will* purchase the division as part of a deal that *will* make it the largest manufacturer.

- A There is no antecedent for the relative pronoun *which*.
- B Like a relative pronoun, the appositive phrase (*a part . . .*) must have a noun or noun phrase as a clear antecedent; the verb *makes* should be future tense.
- C The appositive phrase requires a clear antecedent; *making* does not indicate future tense.
- D This sentence is a little awkward (the article *a* in *a part* is unnecessary) and says something rather different; *as a part of a deal to make* suggests that the deal itself includes making the company the *largest manufacturer* rather than its being the outcome of the deal.
- E **Correct.** The future tense is used throughout and the sentence structure is clear.

The correct answer is E.

80. Any medical test will sometimes fail to detect a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one when it is not.
- (A) a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one
 - (B) when a condition is present and indicate that there is one
 - (C) a condition when it is present and indicate that it is present
 - (D) when a condition is present and indicate its presence
 - (E) the presence of a condition when it is there and indicate its presence

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

In this sentence the pronoun *it* does not always refer to *condition*, but, for the sake of clarity and correctness, it should. *Detect a condition when it is present* is correct and should be followed by a corresponding construction: *indicate that it is present when it is not*. The construction of *there is one* leaves *it* without a referent.

- A *There is one* leaves *it* in the final clause without a referent.
- B *Detect a condition* is more precise because it emphasizes the condition itself; *there is one* leaves *it* without a referent.
- C **Correct.** The three uses of the pronoun *it* refer clearly to *condition*, and the two parts of the sentence correspond.
- D *When a condition is present* emphasizes the time of the detection rather than the condition itself. The final *it* has no referent.
- E *Presence* illogically repeats the same idea as *when it is there*. The final *it* has no referent.

The correct answer is C.

81. Since 1986, when the Department of Labor began to allow investment officers' fees to be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations began paying their investment advisers a small basic fee, with a contract promising higher fees if the managers perform well.
- (A) investment officers' fees to be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations began
 - (B) investment officers' fees to be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations began
 - (C) that fees of investment officers be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations have begun
 - (D) fees of investment officers to be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations have begun
 - (E) that investment officers' fees be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations began

Verb form; Logical predication

Since 1986 indicates action begun in the past and continuing into the present, and the form of the verb must show that continuity, as the present perfect tense does: since 1986, corporations *have begun*. In the original sentence, the pronoun *they* lacks a clear referent. While *they* should refer unambiguously to *investment officers*, grammatically its referent is somewhat unclear because *investment officers'* is a possessive modifying *fees*, and the plural noun *fees* intervenes between *officers'* and the pronoun.

- A *Have begun* should replace *began*; *they* has no clear referent.
- B *Have begun* should replace *began*; *they* has no clear referent.
- C *Allow that . . . be based on* is not a correct idiom; it should be *allow . . . to be based on*.
- D **Correct.** Substituting *fees of investment officers* in this sentence allows the pronoun *they* to refer to the *officers*; *have begun* properly indicates a continuing situation.
- E *Allow that . . . be based on* is an incorrect idiom. *They* has no clear referent. *Began* does not indicate the continuity necessary after *since 1986*.

The correct answer is D.

82. Downzoning, zoning that typically results in the reduction of housing density, allows for more open space in areas where little water or services exist.
- (A) little water or services exist
 - (B) little water or services exists
 - (C) few services and little water exists
 - (D) there is little water or services available
 - (E) there are few services and little available water

Diction; Agreement

In this sentence, the adjective *little* correctly modifies the noun *water* because *water* is not a countable quantity. However, the noun *services* is a countable quantity and must be modified by *few*, not by *little*. Logically, the areas described would suffer from both *little water* and *few services* at the same time, so the correct conjunction is *and*, not *or*. This compound subject requires a plural verb.

- A *Services* should be modified by *few*, not *little*.
- B The singular verb *exists* does not agree with the plural subject *services*. When a compound subject is joined by *or*, the verb agrees with the closer subject.
- C When a compound subject consists of two distinct units joined by the conjunction *and*, the verb must be plural.
- D *Little* cannot modify *services*.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, *few* correctly modifies *services*; *and* correctly joins *services* and *water*.

The correct answer is E.

83. In theory, international civil servants at the United Nations are prohibited from continuing to draw salaries from their own governments; in practice, however, some governments merely substitute living allowances for their employees' paychecks, assigned by them to the United Nations.
- (A) for their employees' paychecks, assigned by them
 - (B) for the paychecks of their employees who have been assigned
 - (C) for the paychecks of their employees, having been assigned
 - (D) in place of their employees' paychecks, for those of them assigned
 - (E) in place of the paychecks of their employees to have been assigned by them

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

It is difficult to tell which parts of this sentence go together because of errors and confusion in the underlined portion. *Living allowances* is the counterpart of *paychecks*, so it is better to say *governments . . . substitute living allowances for the paychecks of their employees* because it makes the substitution clearer. This change also makes it easier to correct the modification error that appears in the phrase *assigned by them*, which incorrectly modifies *paychecks* rather than *employees*. The modifying clause *who have been assigned* clearly describes *employees* and fits into the remaining part of the sentence, *to the United Nations*.

- A *Assigned by them* incorrectly and illogically modifies *paychecks*.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, the meaning is clearer, because *paychecks* is separated from *employees*. The relative clause clearly modifies *employees*.
- C *Having been assigned* illogically modifies *governments*.
- D The correct construction is *substitutes x for y*, not *substitutes x in place of y*. The construction following *paychecks* is wordy and awkward.
- E The correct construction is *substitutes x for y*, not *substitutes x in place of y*. The construction following *employees* is wordy and awkward.

The correct answer is B.

84. The computer company's present troubles are a result of technological stagnation, marketing missteps, and managerial blunders so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it.

- (A) so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it
- (B) so that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct
- (C) in that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them
- (D) that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct
- (E) that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

This sentence lists three causes of the company's troubles and asserts that strategies to correct the causes of the problems have failed. The clearest, most efficient way to explain this is to refer to the causes with the relative pronoun *that*, positioning it as an object of the verb *failed to correct*.

- A The singular pronoun *it* has no clear antecedent; the conjunction *so* typically indicates that a consequence will follow, but this is not the case.
- B The conjunction *so* is inappropriate because no consequences are given; the verb *correct* has no object.

- C *In that* is an inappropriate connector because it is not followed by an indication of how the company's troubles result from the three problems listed in the first part of the sentence.
- D **Correct.** The sentence is clearly and efficiently worded, and the referent of the pronoun *that* is clear.
- E Because *attempts* is the subject of the final clause, and *that* is the object of its verb (*have failed to correct*), the pronoun *them* has no function.

The correct answer is D.

85. 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 nation's 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

Diction; Logical predication

This sentence compares two groups of people. The best phrase to use for a comparison of two countable quantities (such as people) is *as many as*. The number of *people* in job training should be compared to the number of *people* in colleges, but the original sentence mistakenly compares *people* to *enrollment*.

- A The sentence compares *people* to *enrollment*. *Equivalent to* does not make it clear that the two groups are being compared with respect to numbers.
- B *The equivalent* is the wrong term for the intended comparison; it should be made clear that the comparison concerns the numbers of people in both groups and not some broader concept.
- C *Equal* is generally used for uncountable quantities, such as *equal justice*, not countable quantities, such as people.

- D *People* are incorrectly compared with *enrollment* rather than with other people.
- E **Correct.** In this sentence, *as many as* compares countable quantities. *People* are compared with people, the understood subject of *are enrolled*.

The correct answer is E.

86. Intar, the oldest Hispanic theater company in New York, has moved away from the Spanish classics and now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of those in the United States.
- (A) now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of those
- (B) now draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors, both those who live abroad and those who live
- (C) it draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors now, both those living abroad and who live
- (D) draws now on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and who are living
- (E) draws on the works now of both contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and those

Grammatical construction; Idiom; Parallelism

The pronoun *it* before the second verb results in an ungrammatical construction; removing the pronoun removes the error. The scope of *those* is unclear (authors, or contemporary Hispanic authors). The correct version of the sentence makes it clear that the company *draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors* who live in two different places. *Those who live abroad* is parallel to *those who live in the United States*.

- A Because there is no comma after *classics*, the use of *it* creates an ungrammatical construction. The construction following *both* is unclear.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, Intar is the subject of *draws on*; parallel constructions follow *both . . . and*.
- C *It* creates an ungrammatical construction; *those living abroad* is not parallel to *who live*.

- D The construction following *both* is not parallel to the construction following *and*.
- E *Now* modifies the verb and should precede it. The parallelism of the *both . . . and* construction is violated.

The correct answer is B.

87. Last year, land values in most parts of the pinelands rose almost so fast, and in some parts even faster than what they did outside the pinelands.
- (A) so fast, and in some parts even faster than what they did
- (B) so fast, and in some parts even faster than, those
- (C) as fast, and in some parts even faster than, those
- (D) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than, those
- (E) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than what they did

Idiom; Parallelism

This sentence says *x* rose *almost so fast y*, which is not a correct idiomatic construction; *x* rose *almost as fast as y* is the correct idiom for this comparison. The two elements being compared, *x* and *y*, must be parallel, but the noun *land values* (*x*) is not parallel to *what they did* (*y*). *Land values* in the pinelands (*x*) must be compared with *those* (the pronoun correctly replacing *land values*) outside the pinelands (*y*).

- A *So fast* is used instead of *as fast*. *What they did* is not parallel to *land values*.
- B *So fast* is not the correct idiom for comparison.
- C *As fast* must be followed by *as* in this comparison.
- D **Correct.** *As fast as* is the correct comparative conjunction used in this sentence; *those* is parallel to *land values*.
- E *What they did* is not parallel to *land values*.

The correct answer is D.

88. Clouds are formed from the evaporation of the oceans' water that is warmed by the sun and rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.

- (A) Clouds are formed from the evaporation of the oceans' water that is warmed by the sun and rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.
- (B) Clouds form by the sun's warmth evaporating the water in the oceans, which rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.
- (C) Warmed by the sun, ocean water evaporates, rises high into the atmosphere, and condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust to form clouds.
- (D) The water in the oceans evaporates, warmed by the sun, rises high into the atmosphere, and condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust, which forms clouds.
- (E) Ocean water, warmed by the sun, evaporates and rises high into the atmosphere, which then condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust to form as clouds.

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence describes a multistep process by which ocean water is transformed into clouds. These steps are most clearly presented in chronological order, with *ocean water* as the main subject of the sentence.

- A This sentence provides no sense of steps and illogically suggests that the oceans' water evaporates after it rises high into the atmosphere.
- B The antecedent for the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous, again suggesting that oceans rise high.
- C **Correct.** The sequence of steps in a cloud's formation is clear.
- D The nonchronological order of the steps by which clouds are produced is confusing, suggesting that dust forms clouds.
- E The relative pronoun *which* grammatically refers to *atmosphere*, creating a nonsensical claim that the atmosphere, rather than the water, condenses.

The correct answer is C.

89. If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of highly processed foods and excelling at sports is purely coincidental.

- (A) If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of
- (B) Should Dr. Wade be right, any apparent connection of eating
- (C) If Dr. Wade is right, any connection that is apparent between eating of
- (D) If Dr. Wade is right, any apparent connection between eating
- (E) Should Dr. Wade have been right, any connection apparent between eating

Verb form; Idiom

This sentence also uses the idiomatic construction *connection between x and y*; *x* and *y* must be parallel. Thus, *connection* must be followed by *between* rather than *of*, and *the eating of (x)* must be made parallel to *excelling at (y)*. *The eating* is a gerund, or noun form, but *eating* is a participle and thus parallel to the participle *excelling*.

- A *Connection* must be followed by *between*; *the eating of* is not parallel to *excelling*.
- B *Should Dr. Wade be right* should not be followed by the present indicative verb *is*. *Connection of* is not the correct idiom.
- C *Apparent connection* is preferable to the wordy *connection that is apparent*.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the verb is present tense, and the correct idiom is used; *eating* is also parallel to *excelling*.
- E *Should Dr. Wade have been right* should not be followed by the present indicative verb *is*. *Apparent* should precede *connection* rather than follow it.

The correct answer is D.

90. The commission proposed that funding for the park's development, which could be open to the public early next year, is obtained through a local bond issue.

- (A) that funding for the park's development, which could be open to the public early next year, is
- (B) that funding for development of the park, which could be open to the public early next year, be

- (C) funding for the development of the park, perhaps open to the public early next year, to be
- (D) funds for the park's development, perhaps open to the public early next year, be
- (E) development funding for the park, which could be open to the public early next year, is to be

Logical predication; Verb form

Which modifies the noun that precedes it; in this sentence, the clause beginning with *which* illogically refers to *development* rather than *the park*. This error can be corrected by substituting *development of the park* (*which* follows *park*) for *park's development* (*which* follows *development*). When a verb such as recommend, request, or propose is used in the main clause, the verb following *that* in the subordinate clause is subjunctive (*be*) rather than indicative (*is*).

- A *Which* modifies *development* instead of *park*. *Be* is required, not *is*.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, *which* clearly modifies *park*; the subjunctive *be* correctly follows *proposed that*.
- C *Be* is required, not the infinitive *to be*.
- D *That* is omitted, making the construction awkward and unclear. The phrase modifies *development*, not *park*.
- E *Development funding* distorts the meaning. *Be* is required, not *is to be*.

The correct answer is B.

91. Seismologists studying the earthquake that struck northern California in October 1989 are still investigating some of its mysteries: the unexpected power of the seismic waves, the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor.
- (A) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor
 - (B) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and strange electromagnetic signals were detected hours before the temblor
 - (C) the upward thrust threw one man straight into the air, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected

- (D) one man was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected
- (E) one man who was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and strange electromagnetic signals that were detected hours before the temblor

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

Some of the earthquake's *mysteries* are described in a series of three correctly parallel elements: (1) *the unexpected power . . .*, (2) *the upward thrust . . .*, and (3) *the strange electromagnetic signals. . .* Each of the three elements begins with an article (*the*), a modifier, and a noun. This parallelism is crucial, but each mystery is allowed the further modification most appropriate to it, whether a prepositional phrase (1), a clause (2), or a participial phrase (3).

- A **Correct.** This sentence correctly provides a parallel series of three mysteries.
- B *The* is omitted before *strange*. The verb *were detected* makes the last element not parallel to the previous two.
- C Because they use complete independent clauses, the last two elements are not parallel to the first, and the sentence is ungrammatical.
- D The constructions beginning *one man* and *hours before* are not parallel to the construction beginning *the unexpected power*.
- E The grammatical constructions describing the mysteries are not parallel.

The correct answer is A.

92. Schistosomiasis, a disease caused by a parasitic worm, is prevalent in hot, humid climates, and it has become more widespread as irrigation projects have enlarged the habitat of the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycle.
- (A) the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycle
 - (B) the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts in part of their life cycle
 - (C) freshwater snails which become the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycles

- (D) freshwater snails which become the hosts of the parasite during the parasite's life cycles
- (E) parasite's hosts, freshwater snails which become their hosts during their life cycles

Rhetorical construction; Agreement

This sentence explains the increased incidence of schistosomiasis as a consequence of the enlarged habitat of the kind of freshwater snails that host the parasitic worm responsible for the disease. The definite article is necessary before *freshwater snails* because the sentence identifies a particular type of snail, namely, those that host the parasite. The correct preposition to express duration in combination with *host* is *for*, not *in*. As the parasite is referred to as singular, the possessive pronoun in the final phrase must also be singular.

- A **Correct.** The sentence is clear with all pronouns and verbs in agreement.
- B The preposition *in* is inappropriate for expressing duration; the plural possessive pronoun *their* does not agree with the singular antecedent *parasite*.
- C A definite article should precede *freshwater snails* to identify a particular type of snails; the plural *cycles* is inappropriate because *its* refers to a singular parasite, which only has one life cycle.
- D A definite article is needed before *freshwater snails*; repetition of the word *parasite* makes the final phrase unnecessarily wordy; *cycles* should be singular.
- E The repetition of *hosts* makes the final phrase unnecessarily wordy; *cycles* should be singular; *their hosts* should be *its hosts*; the referent for the second appearance of *their* is unclear—does it refer to *snails* or the *parasite*?

The correct answer is A.

93. Two new studies indicate that many people become obese more due to the fact that their bodies burn calories too slowly than overeating.
- (A) due to the fact that their bodies burn calories too slowly than overeating
- (B) due to their bodies burning calories too slowly than to eating too much

- (C) because their bodies burn calories too slowly than that they are overeaters
- (D) because their bodies burn calories too slowly than because they eat too much
- (E) because of their bodies burning calories too slowly than because of their eating too much

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

To compare two explanations for weight gain, this sentence uses the construction *more x than y*; *x* and *y* must be parallel. Here, *x* is *due to the fact that their bodies burn calories too slowly* and *y* is *overeating*. *Due to the fact that* uses five words to say what *because* does in one; *because* is a better choice to introduce both elements. The single-word *y* can be made parallel to the clause *x* by introducing a subject, verb, and adverb: *because they eat too much*.

- A *Due to the fact that* is wordy and awkward. The two parts of the comparison are not parallel.
- B *Due to* is not the correct idiom. The two parts of the comparison are not parallel.
- C *That* has no referent. The two parts of the comparison are not parallel.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the two parts of the comparison are parallel and concise.
- E This alternative, though parallel, is awkward and wordy. *Bodies* should be *bodies'* because in this construction *burning* can most reasonably be construed as a gerund rather than a participle; the possessive case is required before a gerund.

The correct answer is D.

94. Judge Bonham denied a motion to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to a hotel.
- (A) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to
- (B) that would have allowed members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of confined to
- (C) under which members of the jury are allowed to go home at the end of each day instead of confining them in

- (D) that would allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day rather than confinement in
- (E) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day rather than be confined to

Parallelism; Logical predication

The logic of this sentence has two possible options for the *members of the jury*: they can go home or be confined to a hotel. The first option is expressed using the infinitive *to go home*; the second option should use the parallel form (*to* understood) *be confined*. Since the *members of the jury* are not doing the confining themselves, the passive form must be used. The construction *x instead of y*, when *x* and *y* are infinitives, is clumsy; the idiomatic construction *x rather than y* is better here. Both constructions require *x* and *y* to be parallel.

- A The passive form *to be confined* is required. *To allow members of the jury . . . to confine them* illogically indicates that the jurors are doing the confining.
- B The infinitive form *to be confined* is required, rather than the past participle. The sentence is awkward and wordy.
- C *Members of the jury* is the illogical object in *confining them*. *Confining* is not parallel to *to go home*.
- D The noun *confinement* is not parallel to *to go home*.
- E **Correct.** *Be confined to* uses the infinitive form just as *to go home* does; the *to* before *be confined* is understood and does not need to be repeated. The *x rather than y* construction is appropriately used in this sentence.

The correct answer is E.

95. Proponents of artificial intelligence say they will be able to make computers that can understand English and other human languages, recognize objects, and reason as an expert does—computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these.

- (A) as an expert does—computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these
- (B) as an expert does, which may be used for purposes such as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan
- (C) like an expert—computers that will be used for such purposes as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan
- (D) like an expert, the use of which would be for purposes like the diagnosis of equipment breakdowns or the decision whether or not a loan should be authorized
- (E) like an expert, to be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan or not, or the like

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The sentence presents three functions of intelligent computers, but these functions (*to diagnose . . . , deciding . . . , or other purposes*) are not written in parallel ways. Moreover, the final function is vague. Turning this final function into an introductory statement and using parallel forms for the two elements *diagnosing* and *deciding* creates a stronger sentence. Either the clause, *as an expert does*, or the prepositional phrase, *like an expert*, is correct and idiomatic in this sentence.

- A The series *to diagnose . . . , deciding . . . , or other purposes* should be expressed in parallel ways.
- B *Which* has no clear referent.
- C **Correct.** Moving *for such purposes as* to an introductory position strengthens the sentence; *diagnosing* and *deciding* are parallel.
- D *The use of which would be for purposes like* is wordy and awkward. *Which* has no clear referent.
- E *To be used, deciding, and or the like* are not parallel.

The correct answer is C.

96. Floating in the waters of the equatorial Pacific, an array of buoys collects and transmits data on long-term interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere, interactions that affect global climate.

- (A) atmosphere, interactions that affect
- (B) atmosphere, with interactions affecting
- (C) atmosphere that affects
- (D) atmosphere that is affecting
- (E) atmosphere as affects

Grammatical construction; Agreement

The underlined portion of the sentence is an appositive, a terminal noun phrase restating the kind of data being collected and providing additional information about it. This is a clear and economical way to provide the extra information.

- A **Correct.** The sentence is grammatically correct and logically coherent.
- B The prepositional phrase, *with . . .* has no clear noun or noun phrase to attach to and is therefore ungrammatical.
- C Using the restrictive *that* after *atmosphere* illogically suggests that there are many atmospheres to differentiate from and the one in question in this sentence is the one affecting global climate.
- D The restrictive *that* also follows *atmosphere* as in answer C.
- E The phrase *as affects global climate* functions as an adverb, but there is no verb for it to modify.

The correct answer is A.

97. Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka are concentrated in the monsoon months, June to September, and the skies are generally clear for the rest of the year.

- (A) Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka
- (B) Unlike the United States farmers who can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka

- (C) Unlike those of the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, most parts of Sri Lanka's rains
- (D) In comparison with the United States, whose farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka
- (E) In the United States, farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, but in most parts of Sri Lanka the rains

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The intent of the sentence is to compare seasonal rainfall patterns in the United States and Sri Lanka. There are many ways to set up such comparisons: *unlike x, y*; *in comparison with x, y*; *compared to x, y*; and so on. The *x* and *y* being compared must be grammatically and logically parallel. An alternative way of stating the comparison is the use of two independent clauses connected by *but*. The original sentence compares *the United States* to *rains in most parts of Sri Lanka*; this illogical comparison cannot convey the writer's intention.

- A This sentence illogically compares *the United States* to *rains in most parts of Sri Lanka*.
- B Comparing *United States farmers* to *the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka* is not logical.
- C The sentence awkwardly and illogically seems to be comparing most parts of the United States with *most parts of Sri Lanka's rains*.
- D This sentence compares *the United States* and *the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka*.
- E **Correct.** This sentence uses two independent clauses to make the comparison. The first clause describes conditions in the United States, and the second clause describes conditions in Sri Lanka. The comparison is clear and logical.

The correct answer is E.

98. Although Napoleon's army entered Russia with far more supplies than they had in their previous campaigns, it had provisions for only twenty-four days.

- (A) they had in their previous campaigns,
- (B) their previous campaigns had had,
- (C) they had for any previous campaign,
- (D) in their previous campaigns,
- (E) for any previous campaign,

Agreement; Verb form

The sentence incorrectly switches between the plural pronouns *they* and *their* and the singular *it* to refer to the army. The past perfect verb tense *had had* is preferable to the simple past *had*, because this action occurred before the action in the main clause. In the context of *supplies for a campaign*, the preposition *for* is preferable to the preposition *in*. In cases such as this, where the sentence has multiple errors, it is often helpful to look among the answer choices for an alternate construction.

- A Pronouns referring to the noun *army* should be *it* and *its*, not *they* and *their*; the verb should be *had had*.
- B *Their* does not agree with the singular pronoun *it*, which treats *army* as a singular noun.
- C *They* does not agree with the singular noun and the other pronoun. The verb should be *had had*.
- D The preposition used should be *for*, not *in*. *Their* should be *its*.
- E **Correct.** This simple construction avoids the problems of pronoun agreement and verb tense; it is clear, correct, and concise.

The correct answer is E.

99. After the Civil War, contemporaries of Harriet Tubman's maintained that she has all of the qualities of a great leader: coolness in the face of danger, an excellent sense of strategy, and an ability to plan in minute detail.
- (A) Tubman's maintained that she has
 - (B) Tubman's maintain that she had
 - (C) Tubman's have maintained that she had

- (D) Tubman maintained that she had
- (E) Tubman had maintained that she has

Idiom; Verb form

The apostrophe in a possessive noun such as *Tubman's* indicates that the word *of* has been omitted. It is correct to write *Tubman's* or *of Tubman*; it is incorrect to write *of Tubman's*. The verbs *maintained* and *had* describe actions that were completed in the past and occurred at about the same time. Since Tubman died long ago, she *had*, not *has*, the qualities of a great leader. Her contemporaries were people who lived at the same time as Tubman; the simple past should be used to describe their actions.

- A *Of Harriet Tubman's* is an incorrect possessive. *Has* should be the simple past tense *had*.
- B *Of Harriet Tubman's* is an incorrect possessive. *Maintain* should be simple past tense *maintained*.
- C *Of Harriet Tubman's* is an incorrect possessive. *Have maintained* should be simple past tense *maintained*.
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the possessive is properly expressed with the phrase *of Tubman*; *maintained* and *had* both use the simple past tense.
- E Simple past tense should be used in place of both verbs.

The correct answer is D.

100. Sixty-five million years ago, according to some scientists, an asteroid bigger than Mount Everest slammed into North America, which, causing plant and animal extinctions, marks the end of the geologic era known as the Cretaceous Period.
- (A) which, causing plant and animal extinctions, marks
 - (B) which caused the plant and animal extinctions and marks
 - (C) and causing plant and animal extinctions that mark
 - (D) an event that caused plant and animal extinctions, which marks
 - (E) an event that caused the plant and animal extinctions that mark

Logical predication; Agreement

This sentence describes a two-part sequence of events, the second of which has led to a particular categorization of geological time. In order to clarify that it is not the first event (asteroid strike) that produced the time division (end of the Cretaceous Period), but the first event's consequences (biological extinctions), the sentence needs an appositive form to restate the content of the main clause (*an event*), followed by a two-part chain of relative clauses (*that caused . . . that mark . . .*).

- A The antecedent for the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous; it is therefore unclear what *marks* the end of the Cretaceous Period.
- B The antecedent of *which* is unclear; the compound verbs *caused* and *marks* fail to indicate that the extinctions, not the asteroid strike, are significant markers of geological time.
- C Following the conjunction *and* with a participial rather than a main verb is grammatically incorrect because it violates parallelism and produces a fragment at the end of the sentence.
- D *Which*, referring to *extinctions*, should be followed by a plural verb.
- E **Correct.** The sentence is unambiguous, and the verbs agree with their subjects.

The correct answer is E.

101. The Federalist papers, a strong defense of the United States Constitution and important as a body of work in political science as well, represents the handiwork of three different authors.
- (A) and important as a body of work in political science as well, represents
 - (B) as well as an important body of work in political science, represent
 - (C) and also a body of work of importance in political science is representing
 - (D) an important body of work in political science and has been representative of
 - (E) and as political science an important body of work too, represent

Rhetorical construction; Grammatical construction

The subject of this sentence is *the Federalist papers*. Although the work is sometimes referred to by the title *The Federalist Papers*, the fact that *papers* is not capitalized indicates that in this case it is intended as a descriptive reference to the collection of papers, not as a title. Thus, it should have a plural verb. The subject is followed by a long modifying phrase set off by commas; both elements of the phrase should be parallel. Thus, *important as a body of work* should be revised so that it is parallel to *a strong defense*.

- A *Important as a body of work* is not parallel to *a strong defense*; it is also wordy and awkward. *Represents* should be the plural verb *represent* to agree with *the Federalist papers*.
- B **Correct.** The plural verb *represent* agrees with the plural subject. *An important body of work* is parallel to *a strong defense*. The sentence is clear and concise.
- C The present progressive *is representing* wrongly suggests a developing situation. *A body of work of importance in political science* is wordy and awkward. The closing comma of the pair is omitted.
- D Omission of *and* is incorrect; *has been representative of* uses an incorrect tense and introduces an awkward construction.
- E The inverted word order is awkward and is not parallel to *a strong defense*.

The correct answer is B.

102. As business grows more complex, students majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly successful in the job market.
- (A) majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly
 - (B) who major in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are becoming more and more
 - (C) who majored in specialized areas such as those of finance and marketing are being increasingly

- (D) who major in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming more and more
- (E) having majored in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are being increasingly

Verb form; Diction

The subordinate clause *as business grows more complex* uses the present tense verb *grows* to describe an ongoing situation. The main clause describes an effect of this growing complexity; the verbs in the main clause should also use present-tense verbs. The present perfect progressive *have been becoming* is incorrect. The preferred way to introduce examples is with the phrase *such as*, rather than with the word *like*, which suggests a comparison.

- A *Like* should be replaced by *such as*. *Have been becoming* is an incorrect verb tense.
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, *major* and *are becoming* are present-tense verbs; *such . . . as* is the preferred form for introducing examples.
- C *Majored* is a past-tense verb; *those of* is unnecessary and awkward. *Becoming* is preferable to *being* for describing an unfolding pattern of events.
- D *Like* should be replaced by *such as*. *Those of* is unnecessary and awkward. *Have been becoming* is an incorrect verb tense.
- E *Having majored* is an awkward past participle. *Becoming* is preferable to *being* for describing an unfolding pattern of events.

The correct answer is B.

103. Inuits of the Bering Sea were in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than Aleuts or Inuits of the North Pacific and northern Alaska.
- (A) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than
 - (B) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than
 - (C) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than were
 - (D) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than were
 - (E) in isolation and without contacts with Europeans longer than

Idiom; Logical predication

The construction *in isolation from* is awkward; the idiomatic way to express this idea is *isolated from*. The comparison is ambiguous; it could mean the Bering Sea Inuits were isolated from Europeans longer than they were isolated from Aleuts and other Inuits or that they were isolated from Europeans longer than Aleuts and other Inuits were isolated from Europeans. Adding *were* after *than* will solve this problem.

- A *In isolation from* is not the correct idiom. The comparison is ambiguous.
- B The comparison is ambiguous.
- C *In isolation from* is not the correct idiom.
- D **Correct.** The idiom *isolated from* is correctly used in this sentence. The comparison is clear and unambiguous.
- E *In isolation . . . without* is incorrect and confusing. The comparison is ambiguous.

The correct answer is D.

104. Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February 1968.
- (A) Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February 1968.
 - (B) Although not announced until February 1968, in the summer of 1967 graduate student Jocelyn Bell observed the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted.
 - (C) Although observed by graduate student Jocelyn Bell in the summer of 1967, the discovery of the first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, had not been announced before February 1968.
 - (D) The first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, but the discovery was not announced until February 1968.
 - (E) The first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, was not announced until February 1968, while it was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell.

Verb form; Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence presents conditions that are followed by an unexpected outcome: a delayed announcement of the discovery of a pulsar. A compound sentence using a coordinating conjunction *but* is an effective way to present the conditions of the first pulsar sighting and then information about the subsequent announcement of the discovery. The sentence must clarify that it is not about *the first pulsar*, but *the first pulsar . . . to be sighted*. The verbs in the sentence must all be in past tense; using a past-perfect verb to present information about the announcement of the discovery indicates that this announcement illogically took place before the pulsar was first sighted.

- A The subject of the opening dependent clause is *pulsar*, and the verb is *was*. The clause needs to indicate not just that the pulsar existed but that it was observed by Bell; the past perfect verb tense is inappropriate in the concluding clause.
- B The opening participial phrase functions as an adjective, but it has no logical noun or noun phrase to attach to; Bell herself was not announced in 1968.
- C Grammatically, the opening participial phrase describes the first noun that follows, but it makes no sense to say that *the discovery* of the pulsar was *observed*; *discovery of the first sighted pulsar* is also imprecise; one does not discover a first sighting.
- D **Correct.** The sentence presents the sequence of events clearly and in the past tense.
- E This sentence presents events in a way that is confusing; as a conjunction, *while* indicates simultaneous events, but this sentence is about events that occurred in a sequence.

The correct answer is D.

105. The physical structure of the human eye enables it to sense light of wavelengths up to 0.0005 millimeters; infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye.
- (A) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye
 - (B) however, the wavelength of infrared radiation—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye making it invisible
 - (C) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long for the eye to register it
 - (D) however, because the wavelength of infrared radiation is 0.1 millimeters, it is too long for the eye to register and thus invisible
 - (E) however, infrared radiation has a wavelength of 0.1 millimeters that is too long for the eye to register, thus making it invisible

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence requires attention to clear references and appropriate modification. Here *its* clearly refers to *infrared radiation*; it is the *radiation* that is *invisible*, and the *wavelength* that is *too long*.

- A **Correct.** This sentence clearly and grammatically explains why infrared radiation is invisible.
- B *Making it invisible* modifies *eye*, rather than *wavelength*.
- C *It* lacks a clear referent.
- D *It* is imprecise. *Thus invisible* modifies *wavelength*, rather than *infrared radiation*.
- E Using a restrictive clause suggests that not all wavelengths of *0.1 millimeters* are *too long for the eye to register*. *It* lacks a clear referent.

The correct answer is A.

106. As well as heat and light, the sun is the source of a continuous stream of atomic particles known as the solar wind.

- (A) As well as heat and light, the sun is the source of a continuous stream
- (B) Besides heat and light, also the sun is the source of a continuous stream
- (C) Besides heat and light, the sun is also the source of a continuous streaming
- (D) The sun is the source not only of heat and light, but also of a continuous stream
- (E) The sun is the source of not only heat and light but, as well, of a continuous streaming

Idiom; Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The underlined section must be revised to eliminate modification errors and to clarify meaning by using parallel construction. *As well as heat and light* cannot logically modify the sun, as grammar requires; the sentence seems to suggest that heat, light, and the sun are the source of the solar wind. The sentence can be improved by employing the construction *not only x . . . but also y*; *x* and *y* should be parallel.

- A *As well as heat and light* is misplaced and potentially confusing.
- B *Besides heat and light* is confusing. The word order of *also the sun* is awkward.
- C *Besides heat and light* is unclear. *Streaming* should be the more straightforward *stream*.
- D **Correct.** This sentence uses the *not only . . . but also* construction to solve the modification error; *of heat and light* is parallel to *of a continuous stream*.
- E *As well* is incorrect in the *not only . . . but also* construction. *Heat and light* is not parallel to *of a continuous streaming*. *Streaming* should be the more straightforward *stream*.

The correct answer is D.

107. Bluegrass musician Bill Monroe, whose repertory, views on musical collaboration, and vocal style were influential on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from his own.

- (A) were influential on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from
- (B) influenced generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from
- (C) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, was also inspirational to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was different significantly in comparison to
- (D) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, who included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, the music of whom differed significantly when compared to
- (E) were an influence on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was significantly different from that of

Agreement; Rhetorical construction; Grammatical construction

The original sentence logically intends to explain that Monroe's work influenced generations of artists in his own musical field and that he inspired many musicians in other musical fields. Who or what influenced or inspired whom must be more clearly stated. Additionally, the original sentence lacks precision, being overly wordy and using phrases that are not idiomatic. Concise and consistent verb forms, as well as the use of subordinate phrases rather than clauses, improve the precision of the sentence.

- A The phrase *were influential on* is wordy and is not idiomatic; the use of verb forms *were* (the predicate of *repertory*, *views*, and *style*) and *was* (the predicate of *Monroe*) is confusing.

- B Correct.** The use of the concise verb forms of *influenced* and *inspired* simplifies and clarifies the sentence. The concise use of *including* avoids the pronoun error and unnecessary wordiness.
- C** The subject and verb do not agree in *repertory, views, and style . . . was* (compound subject with singular verb). *Was influential to* and *different . . . in comparison to* are unnecessarily wordy.
- D** There is incorrect subject-verb agreement in *repertory, views, and style . . . was* (compound subject with singular verb). *Was influential to* and in *when compared to* are unnecessarily wordy. *The music of whom* is cumbersome and stilted.
- E** The phrase *were an influence on* is wordy and not idiomatic. The phrases *was also an inspiration to* and *was significantly different* are unnecessarily wordy. The phrase *from that of* is unclear and confusing.

The correct answer is B.

108. Sound can travel through water for enormous distances, prevented from dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of boundaries in the ocean created by water layers of different temperatures and densities.
- (A) prevented from dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of
- (B) prevented from having its acoustic energy dissipated by
- (C) its acoustic energy prevented from dissipating by
- (D) its acoustic energy prevented from being dissipated as a result of
- (E) preventing its acoustic energy from dissipating by

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence opens with a statement that sound can travel long distances through water and then explains why that is so: water layers in the ocean prevent acoustic energy from dissipating. Because *dissipating* is an intransitive verb, *acoustic energy* cannot be its object.

- A** *Dissipating* is not a transitive verb, so *acoustic energy* cannot function as its object.
- B** This version of the sentence is wordy, awkward, and indirect; *from having . . . by* erroneously suggests that the boundaries in the ocean are attempting to dissipate sound energy.
- C Correct.** Here, *acoustic energy* is effectively modified by the participial *prevented from dissipating*. . .
- D** This version of the sentence is wordy, awkward, and indirect; *being dissipated as a result of* makes it unclear whether the boundaries contribute to energy loss or prevent it.
- E** This version of the sentence nonsensically explains that sound prevents the dissipation of its own energy.

The correct answer is C.

109. The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
- (A) The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
- (B) To the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote two letters, being the only eyewitness accounts of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
- (C) The only eyewitness account is in two letters by the nephew of Pliny the Elder writing to the historian Tacitus an account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
- (D) Writing the only eyewitness account, Pliny the Elder's nephew accounted for the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
- (E) In two letters to the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The challenge in this sentence lies in the correct placement of a prepositional phrase. In the original version, the placement of *in two letters to the historian Tacitus* appears to suggest that Vesuvius erupted in the letters themselves. Placing the phrase at the beginning of the sentence solves the problem.

- A The sentence suggests that the eruption of Vesuvius took place in the letters themselves.
- B Beginning the sentence with *to the historian Tacitus* is clumsy and unclear. The verb phrase *being . . .* seems illogically to modify *the nephew*, creating the awkward suggestion that *the nephew was the eyewitness accounts*.
- C The sentence's meaning is unclear due to an extended sequence of prepositional phrases.
- D *An account* is a narrative record; *to account for* means to be the cause of. Using both in the same sentence is confusing and here suggests that the nephew caused the eruption. The sentence also suggests that the eruption of Vesuvius took place in the letters themselves.
- E **Correct.** The placement of the prepositional phrase at the beginning of the sentence clarifies the meaning of the sentence; the construction of the rest of the sentence is straightforward.

The correct answer is E.

110. Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has lived in England and Canada, and first came to the United States in 1961 to study at the Iowa Writers' Workshop.
- (A) Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has
 - (B) Having been a United States citizen since 1988, she was born in Calcutta in 1940; author Bharati Mukherjee
 - (C) Born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee became a United States citizen in 1988; she has

- (D) Being born in Calcutta in 1940 and having been a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee
- (E) Having been born in Calcutta in 1940 and being a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

Being . . . since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940 is an awkward, wordy construction, which presents an unclear and potentially confusing chronological order. Since in the correct version of the sentence the original phrase (*being . . .*) has been made into a main clause, a semicolon should separate it from the second main clause beginning *she has lived*.

- A The phrases are expressed in an illogical and potentially confusing sequence.
- B *Having been* suggests that the citizenship came chronologically before the birth. The pronoun *she* is the subject of the first clause; since the author's name is mentioned only after the semicolon, *she* has no clear referent.
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, the sequence of events is expressed logically, grammatically, and concisely in each independent clause.
- D The progressive verb forms *being born* and *having been* illogically suggest continuous action and fail to establish a logical time sequence. The sentence is wordy and awkward.
- E The progressive verb forms *having been born* and *being* illogically suggest continuous action and fail to establish a logical time sequence. The sentence is wordy and awkward.

The correct answer is C.

111. Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
- (A) Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.

- (B) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence was pledged by Project SETI.
- (C) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
- (D) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, the initiation of Project SETI five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992.
- (E) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, on Columbus Day 1992, the initiation of Project SETI took place.

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

The original sentence becomes illogical when phrases do not modify what they are intended to modify. This sentence mistakenly says that *Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992*. It also says that Project SETI was *initiated five centuries after . . . Columbus Day 1992*. To make the modifiers grammatically and logically correct, the sentence may be revised: *Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, Project SETI. . .*

- A Project SETI cannot have been *initiated five centuries after . . . 1992*, nor did Europeans first arrive in 1992.
- B *Initiated . . .* modifies *\$100 million investment* instead of *Project SETI*.
- C **Correct.** The modifiers are grammatically and logically correct in this sentence.
- D *Pledging . . .* incorrectly modifies *the initiation*. This is a sentence fragment.
- E *Pledging . . .* incorrectly modifies *the initiation*. Europeans appear to have arrived on Columbus Day 1992. The construction is awkward, unbalanced, and imprecise.

The correct answer is C.

- 112. In the 1980s the federal government was the largest single provider of day care for children, offering child care, health, and educational services to hundreds of thousands of children from poor households through the Head Start program and which supported private day-care facilities through child-care tax credits, state block grants, and tax breaks for employers who subsidized day-care services.
- (A) In the 1980s the federal government was the largest single provider of day care for children, offering
- (B) The federal government was the largest single provider of day care for children in the 1980s, which offered
- (C) In the 1980s the federal government was the largest single provider of day care for children and offered
- (D) The largest single provider of day care for children in the 1980s was the federal government, offering
- (E) In the 1980s the largest single provider of day care for children was the federal government, which offered

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The main point of this sentence is to identify the federal government as the largest single provider of children's day care. It goes on to illustrate this with two examples that need to be presented in grammatically parallel form. Because the second example is given as a relative clause beginning with *which supported private*, the first example must be similarly presented. The opening statement must therefore present *government* as the predicate noun so that *which* clearly refers to *government* in both of the examples.

- A The two examples are not in parallel form; the first begins with a present participial, *offering*, while the second is presented as a relative clause, *which supported. . .*
- B The antecedent for the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous.
- C The first example, introduced as a compound verb of the subject *federal government*, is not parallel with the second example, presented in a relative clause.

- D The first example, presented as a present participial (*offering*) is not parallel with the second example, presented in a relative clause.
- E **Correct.** The sentence is grammatically correct and the examples are parallel.

The correct answer is E.

113. In A.D. 391, resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria, later generations lost all but the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* among Greek epics, most of the poetry of Pindar and Sappho, and dozens of plays by Aeschylus and Euripides.
- (A) resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria,
- (B) the destroying of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria resulted and
- (C) because of the result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,
- (D) as a result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,
- (E) Alexandria's largest library of the ancient world was destroyed, and the result was

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction; Grammatical construction

Because it is introduced by a participle, the phrase that begins *resulting from* illogically modifies *later generations*. Substituting the idiom *as a result of* for *resulting from* corrects this error. *The largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria* is both cumbersome and ambiguous because it suggests that the *ancient world* was located *at* (and only at) *Alexandria*. This problem is best corrected by breaking the series of phrases into two distinct parts: *the library at Alexandria*, *the largest of the ancient world*. Here, the second phrase clearly modifies the first.

- A *Resulting from* illogically modifies *later generations*. The series of prepositional phrases is confusing and ambiguous.
- B *The destroying of* is wordy and awkward. *And* creates a second main clause, which would need to be appropriately punctuated with a comma before *and*.
- C *Because of the result of* is redundant.
- D **Correct.** *As a result of* begins the phrase clearly and correctly in this sentence; the *library* rather than the *ancient world* is properly located *at Alexandria*; *the largest of the ancient world* correctly modifies *library*.
- E *Alexandria's largest library of the ancient world* is an illogical reference. *The result was* must be followed by *that*.

The correct answer is D.

5.6 Sample Questions

Each of the sentence correction questions presents a sentence, part of or all of which is underlined. Beneath the sentence you will find five ways of phrasing the underlined part. The first of these repeats the original; the other four are different. Follow the requirements of standard written English to choose your answer, paying attention to grammar, word choice, and sentence construction. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence; your answer should make the sentence clear, exact, and free of grammatical error. It should also minimize awkwardness, ambiguity, and redundancy.

1. Like ants, termites have an elaborate social structure in which a few individuals reproduce and the rest are serving the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or they battle intruders.
 - (A) are serving the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or they battle
 - (B) are serving the colony in that they tend juveniles, gather food, build the nest, or battle
 - (C) serve the colony, tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or by battling
 - (D) serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, by building the nest, or by battling
 - (E) serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or battling
2. Some 200 world-famous physicists recently attended a conference whose purpose not only was to consider the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also assessing the accuracy of the predictions made at the last meeting of this type, which took place 50 years earlier.
 - (A) not only was to consider the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also assessing the accuracy of the predictions made at the last meeting of this type,
 - (B) not only was considering the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also assessing the accuracy of the predictions which were made at the last meeting of this type and
 - (C) was not only considering the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also to assess the accuracy of the predictions made at the last meeting of this type and
 - (D) was not only to consider the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also to assess the accuracy of the predictions made at the last

meeting of this type,

(E) was to consider not only the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also assessing the accuracy of the predictions made at the last meeting of this type,

3. Global warming is said to be responsible for extreme weather changes, which, like the heavy rains that caused more than \$2 billion in damages and led to flooding throughout the state of California, and the heat wave in the Northeastern and Midwestern United States, which was also the cause of a great amount of damage and destruction.

(A) which, like the heavy rains that caused more than \$2 billion in damages and led to flooding throughout the state of California,

(B) which, like the heavy rains that throughout the state of California caused more than \$2 billion in damages and led to flooding,

(C) like the heavy flooding that, because of rains throughout the state of California, caused more than \$2 billion in damages,

(D) such as the heavy flooding that led to rains throughout the state of California causing more than \$2 billion in damages,

(E) such as the heavy rains that led to flooding throughout the state of California, causing more than \$2 billion in damages,

4. Some bat caves, like honeybee hives, have residents that take on different duties such as defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound a warning at the approach of danger, and scouting outside the cave for new food and roosting sites.

(A) acting as sentinels and to sound

(B) acting as sentinels and sounding

(C) to act as sentinels and sound

(D) to act as sentinels and to sound

(E) to act as a sentinel sounding

5. The voluminous personal papers of Thomas Alva Edison reveal that his inventions typically sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly from previous works.

(A) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly

(B) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but were slowly evolved

(C) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly

(D) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but had slowly evolved

(E) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but they were slowly

evolved

6. Hundreds of species of fish generate and discharge electric currents, in bursts or as steady electric fields around their bodies, using their power either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating.

(A) either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating

(B) either for finding and attacking prey, defend themselves, or for communication and navigation

(C) to find and attack prey, for defense, or communication and navigation

(D) for finding and attacking prey, to defend themselves, or also for communication and navigation

(E) to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or to communicate and navigate

7. Native to South America, when peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century they were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being so similar to the Bambarra groundnut, a popular indigenous plant.

(A) when peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century they were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being

(B) peanuts having been introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being

(C) peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were

(D) peanuts, introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were

(E) peanuts, introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and having been quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were

8. It stood twelve feet tall, weighed nine thousand pounds, and wielded seven-inch claws, and *Megatherium americanum*, a giant ground sloth, may have been the largest hunting mammal ever to walk the Earth.

(A) It stood twelve feet tall, weighed nine thousand pounds, and wielded seven-inch claws, and *Megatherium americanum*, a giant ground sloth,

- (B) It stood twelve feet tall, weighing nine thousand pounds, and wielding seven-inch claws, *Megatherium americanum* was a giant ground sloth and
- (C) The giant ground sloth *Megatherium americanum*, having stood twelve feet tall, weighing nine thousand pounds, and wielding seven-inch claws, it
- (D) Standing twelve feet tall, weighing nine thousand pounds, and wielding seven-inch claws, *Megatherium americanum*, a giant ground sloth,
- (E) Standing twelve feet tall, weighing nine thousand pounds, it wielded seven-inch claws, and the giant ground sloth *Megatherium americanum*

9. Delighted by the reported earnings for the first quarter of the fiscal year, it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise.

- (A) it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise
- (B) the decision of the company manager was to give her staff a raise
- (C) the company manager decided to give her staff a raise
- (D) the staff was given a raise by the company manager
- (E) a raise was given to the staff by the company manager

10. The rising of costs of data-processing operations at many financial institutions has created a growing opportunity for independent companies to provide these services more efficiently and at lower cost.

- (A) The rising of costs
- (B) Rising costs
- (C) The rising cost
- (D) Because the rising cost
- (E) Because of rising costs

11. Coffee prices rose sharply Monday, posting their biggest one-day gain in almost three years, after a weekend cold snap in Brazil raised concern that there could be damage to the world's largest crop when at a time with supplies already tight.

- (A) that there could be damage to the world's largest crop when at a time with supplies
- (B) that the world's largest crop could be damaged at a time such as when supplies are
- (C) that the world's largest crop could be damaged at a time when supplies are
- (D) of the world's largest crop possibly being damaged at a time with supplies

(E) of possibly damaging the world's largest crop at a time that supplies were

12. William H. Johnson's artistic debt to Scandinavia is evident in paintings that range from sensitive portraits of citizens in his wife's Danish home, Kerteminde, and awe-inspiring views of fjords and mountain peaks in the western and northern regions of Norway.

(A) and

(B) to

(C) and to

(D) with

(E) in addition to

13. Growing competitive pressures may be encouraging auditors to bend the rules in favor of clients; auditors may, for instance, allow a questionable loan to remain on the books in order to maintain a bank's profits on paper.

(A) clients; auditors may, for instance, allow

(B) clients, as an instance, to allow

(C) clients, like to allow

(D) clients, such as to be allowing

(E) clients; which might, as an instance, be the allowing of

14. A March 2000 Census Bureau survey showed that Mexico accounted for more than a quarter of all foreign-born residents of the United States, the largest share for any country to contribute since 1890, when about 30 percent of the country's foreign-born population was from Germany.

(A) the largest share for any country to contribute

(B) the largest share that any country has contributed

(C) which makes it the largest share for any country to contribute

(D) having the largest share to be contributed by any country

(E) having the largest share to have been contributed by any country

15. The themes that Rita Dove explores in her poetry is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals with racial issues.

(A) is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals

(B) is universal, encompassing much of the human condition, also occasionally it deals

(C) are universal, they encompass much of the human condition and occasionally deals

(D) are universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally dealing

(E) are universal, they encompass much of the human condition, also occasionally are dealing

16. Travelers to Mars would have to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoid large doses of radiation, contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward off contamination by Martian life-forms.

(A) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward

(B) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding

(C) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even ward

(D) contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even to ward

(E) contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding

17. It is well known in the supermarket industry that how items are placed on shelves and the frequency of inventory turnovers can be crucial to profits.

(A) the frequency of inventory turnovers can be

(B) the frequency of inventory turnovers is often

(C) the frequency with which the inventory turns over is often

(D) how frequently is the inventory turned over are often

(E) how frequently the inventory turns over can be

18. Iguanas have been an important food source in Latin America since prehistoric times, and it is still prized as a game animal by the campesinos, who typically cook the meat in a heavily spiced stew.

(A) it is still prized as a game animal

(B) it is still prized as game animals

(C) they are still prized as game animals

(D) they are still prized as being a game animal

(E) being still prized as a game animal

19. The personal income tax did not become permanent in the United States until the First World War; before that time the federal government was dependent on tariffs to be their main source of revenue.
- (A) the federal government was dependent on tariffs to be their main source of revenue
 - (B) the federal government had depended on tariffs as its main source of revenue
 - (C) tariffs were what the federal government was dependent on to be its main source of revenue
 - (D) the main source of revenue for the federal government was dependent on tariffs
 - (E) for their main source of revenue, tariffs were depended on by the federal government
20. The gyrfalcon, an Arctic bird of prey, has survived a close brush with extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than when the use of DDT was sharply restricted in the early 1970s.
- (A) extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than
 - (B) extinction; its numbers are now five times more than
 - (C) extinction, their numbers now fivefold what they were
 - (D) extinction, now with fivefold the numbers they had
 - (E) extinction, now with numbers five times greater than
21. Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged in 1911, Scott Joplin's ragtime opera *Treemonisha* was not produced until 1972, sixty-one years after its completion.
- (A) Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged
 - (B) Except for a concert performance with the composer himself staging it
 - (C) Besides a concert performance being staged by the composer himself
 - (D) Excepting a concert performance that the composer himself staged
 - (E) With the exception of a concert performance with the staging done by the composer himself
22. Chinese, the most ancient of living writing systems, consists of tens of thousands of ideographic characters, each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside its own square frame.
- (A) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
 - (B) all the characters a miniature calligraphic composition inside their

- (C) all the characters a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
- (D) every character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
- (E) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their

23. After weeks of uncertainty about the course the country would pursue to stabilize its troubled economy, officials reached a revised agreement with the International Monetary Fund, pledging the enforcement of substantially greater budget discipline as that which was originally promised and to keep inflation below ten percent.

- (A) the enforcement of substantially greater budget discipline as that which was originally promised and to keep inflation below ten percent
- (B) the enforcement of substantially greater budget discipline than originally promised and keeping inflation below the ten percent figure
- (C) to enforce substantially greater budget discipline than originally promised and to keep inflation below ten percent
- (D) to enforce substantially greater budget discipline than that which was originally promised and keeping inflation less than the ten percent figure
- (E) to enforce substantially greater budget discipline as that which was originally promised and to keep inflation less than ten percent

24. Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled against the unnatural complexity of human relations in modern society.

- (A) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled
- (B) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was
- (C) As Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled
- (D) As did Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was
- (E) Tolstoi's rebellion, as Rousseau's, was

25. Japanese researchers are producing a series of robots that can identify human facial expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating a robot that will empathize with us.

- (A) expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating
- (B) expressions, then responding to them; primarily to create
- (C) expressions and then respond to them; the researchers' primary goal is to create
- (D) expressions as well as giving a response to them; their primary goal is creation of

(E) expressions and responding to them; primarily, the researchers' goal is creating

26. Analysts believe that whereas bad decisions by elected leaders can certainly hurt the economy, no administration can really be said to control or manage all of the complex and interrelated forces that determine the nation's economic strength.

(A) no administration can really be said to control
(B) no administration can be said that it really controls
(C) that no administration can really be said to control
(D) that no administration can really be said that it controls
(E) that it cannot be said that any administration really controls

27. Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be hazardous substances, but many of them can be harmful to health, especially if they are used improperly.

(A) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be
(B) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products being
(C) A consumer may not think of their household cleaning products being
(D) A consumer may not think of household cleaning products as
(E) Household cleaning products may not be thought of, by consumers, as

28. In recent years cattle breeders have increasingly used crossbreeding, in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics and partly because crossbreeding is said to provide hybrid vigor.

(A) in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics
(B) in part for the acquisition of certain characteristics in their steers
(C) partly because of their steers acquiring certain characteristics
(D) partly because certain characteristics should be acquired by their steers
(E) partly to acquire certain characteristics in their steers

29. Like Auden, the language of James Merrill is chatty, arch, and conversational—given to complex syntactic flights as well as to prosaic free-verse strolls.

(A) Like Auden, the language of James Merrill
(B) Like Auden, James Merrill's language
(C) Like Auden's, James Merrill's language
(D) As with Auden, James Merrill's language
(E) As is Auden's the language of James Merrill

30. According to the Economic Development Corporation of Los Angeles County, if one were to count the Los Angeles metropolitan area as a separate nation, it would have the world's eleventh largest gross national product, that is bigger than that of Australia, Mexico, or the Netherlands.
- (A) if one were to count the Los Angeles metropolitan area as a separate nation, it would have the world's eleventh largest gross national product, that is
 - (B) if the Los Angeles metropolitan area is counted as a separate nation, it has the world's eleventh largest gross national product, that being
 - (C) if the Los Angeles metropolitan area were a separate nation, it would have the world's eleventh largest gross national product,
 - (D) were the Los Angeles metropolitan area a separate nation, it will have the world's eleventh largest gross national product, which is
 - (E) when the Los Angeles metropolitan area is counted as a separate nation, it has the world's eleventh largest gross national product, thus
31. Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
- (A) Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
 - (B) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence was pledged by Project SETI.
 - (C) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
 - (D) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, the initiation of Project SETI five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992.
 - (E) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, on Columbus Day 1992, the initiation of Project SETI took place.
32. According to some economists, the July decrease in unemployment so that it was the lowest in two years suggests that the gradual improvement in the job market is continuing.
- (A) so that it was the lowest in two years

- (B) so that it was the lowest two-year rate
- (C) to what would be the lowest in two years
- (D) to a two-year low level
- (E) to the lowest level in two years

33. Developed by Pennsylvania's Palatine Germans about 1750, Conestoga wagons, with high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie and they had a floor curved upward on either end so as to prevent cargo from shifting on steep grades.

- (A) wagons, with high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie and they had a floor curved upward on either end so as to prevent
- (B) wagons, with high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie, and with a floor that was curved upward at both ends to prevent
- (C) wagons, which had high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie, and floors curved upward on their ends so that they prevented
- (D) wagons had high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie, and a floor that was curved upward at both ends to prevent
- (E) wagons had high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie and floors curving upward at their ends so that it prevented

34. The Baldrick Manufacturing Company has for several years followed a policy aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving the efficiency of its distribution system.

- (A) aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving
- (B) aimed at the decreasing of operating costs and to improve
- (C) aiming at the decreasing of operating costs and improving
- (D) the aim of which is the decreasing of operating costs and improving
- (E) with the aim to decrease operating costs and to improve

35. Eating saltwater fish may significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for sufferers of rheumatoid arthritis and asthma, according to three research studies published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

- (A) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for
- (B) be significant in reducing the risk of heart attacks and aid for

(C) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and aid

(D) cause a significant reduction in the risk of heart attacks and aid to

(E) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks as well as aiding

36. The Wallerstein study indicates that even after a decade young men and women still experience some of the effects of a divorce occurring when a child.

(A) occurring when a child

(B) occurring when children

(C) that occurred when a child

(D) that occurred when they were children

(E) that has occurred as each was a child

37. As a result of record low temperatures, the water pipes on the third floor froze, which caused the heads of the sprinkler system to burst, which released torrents of water into offices on the second floor.

(A) which caused the heads of the sprinkler system to burst, which released torrents of water

(B) which caused the heads of the sprinkler system to burst and which released torrents of water

(C) which caused the heads of the sprinkler system to burst, torrents of water were then released

(D) causing the heads of the sprinkler system to burst, then releasing torrents of water

(E) causing the heads of the sprinkler system to burst and release torrents of water

38. Around 1900, fishermen in the Chesapeake Bay area landed more than seventeen million pounds of shad in a single year, but by 1920, overfishing and the proliferation of milldams and culverts that have blocked shad migrations up their spawning streams had reduced landings to less than four million pounds.

(A) that have blocked shad migrations up their spawning streams had reduced landings to less

(B) that blocked shad from migrating up their spawning streams had reduced landings to less

(C) that blocked shad from migrating up their spawning streams reduced landings to a lower amount

(D) having blocked shad from migrating up their spawning streams reduced landings to less

(E) having blocked shad migrations up their spawning streams had reduced landings to an amount lower

39. Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were constructed in violation of the city's building code.

(A) Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were

(B) Some buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake last year had been

(C) Some buildings that the earthquake destroyed and heavily damaged last year have been

(D) Last year the earthquake destroyed or heavily damaged some buildings that have been

(E) Last year some of the buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake had been

40. Though the term "graphic design" may suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging work, from package designs and company logotypes to signs, book jackets, computer graphics, and film titles.

(A) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging

(B) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, it has come to signify a wide range of

(C) suggest corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified widely ranging

(D) have suggested corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified a wide range of

(E) have suggested laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging

41. In contrast to large steel plants that take iron ore through all the steps needed to produce several different kinds of steel, processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain economically viable.

(A) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain

(B) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining

(C) the processing of steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining

(D) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remain

(E) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remained

42. Government officials announced that restrictions on the use of water would continue because no appreciative increase in the level of the river resulted from the intermittent showers that had fallen throughout the area the day before.

(A) restrictions on the use of water would continue because no appreciative increase in the level of the river

(B) restricting the use of water would continue because there had not been any appreciative increase in the river's level that

(C) the use of water would continue to be restricted because not any appreciable increase in the river's level had

(D) restrictions on the use of water would continue because no appreciable increase in the level of the river had

(E) using water would continue being restricted because not any appreciable increase in the level of the river

43. Because the collagen fibers in skin line up in the direction of tension, surgical cuts made along these so-called Langer's lines sever fewer fibers and is less likely to leave an unsightly scar.

(A) Because the collagen fibers in skin line up in the direction of tension, surgical cuts made along these so-called Langer's lines sever fewer

(B) Because the collagen fibers in skin line up in the direction of tension, a surgical cut having been made along these so-called Langer's lines severs less

(C) Because the collagen fibers in skin line up in the direction of tension, a surgical cut made along these so-called Langer's lines severs fewer

(D) With the collagen fibers in skin lining up in the direction of tension, surgical cuts made along these so-called Langer's lines sever less

(E) With the collagen fibers in skin lining up in the direction of tension, a surgical cut made along these so-called Langer's lines sever fewer

44. In A.D. 391, resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria, later generations lost all but the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* among Greek epics, most of the poetry of Pindar and Sappho, and dozens of plays by Aeschylus and Euripides.

- (A) resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria,
- (B) the destroying of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria resulted and
- (C) because of the result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,
- (D) as a result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,
- (E) Alexandria's largest library of the ancient world was destroyed, and the result was

45. The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.

- (A) The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
- (B) To the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote two letters, being the only eyewitness accounts of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
- (C) The only eyewitness account is in two letters by the nephew of Pliny the Elder writing to the historian Tacitus an account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
- (D) Writing the only eyewitness account, Pliny the Elder's nephew accounted for the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
- (E) In two letters to the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.

46. Nearly two tons of nuclear-reactor fuel have already been put into orbit around the Earth, and the chances of a collision involving such material increase greatly as the amount of both space debris and satellites continue to rise.

- (A) as the amount of both space debris and satellites continue to rise
- (B) as the rise continues in both the amount of satellites and space debris
- (C) as the amount of space debris and the number of satellites continue to rise
- (D) with the continually increasing amount of space debris and the number of satellites
- (E) with the amount of space debris continuing to increase along with the number of satellites

47. Though being tiny, blind, and translucent, a recently discovered species of catfish

lessens their vulnerability with thickened bones and armor plates on their sides.

(A) Though being tiny, blind, and translucent, a recently discovered species of catfish lessens their vulnerability with thickened bones and armor plates on their sides.

(B) Though tiny, blind, and translucent, a recently discovered species of catfish has thickened bones and armor plates on its sides that lessen its vulnerability.

(C) A recently discovered species of catfish has thickened bones and armor plates on its sides that lessen their vulnerability, though tiny, blind, and translucent.

(D) Thickened bones and armor plates on their sides lessen the vulnerability of a recently discovered species of catfish that is tiny, blind, and translucent.

(E) Tiny, blind, and translucent, thickened bones and armor plates on its sides lessen the vulnerability of a recently discovered species of catfish.

48. A recent court decision has qualified a 1998 ruling that workers cannot be laid off if they have been given reason to believe that their jobs will be safe, provided that their performance remains satisfactory.

(A) if they have been given reason to believe that their jobs will

(B) if they are given reason for believing that their jobs would still

(C) having been given reason for believing that their jobs would

(D) having been given reason to believe their jobs to

(E) given reason to believe that their jobs will still

49. Thomas Eakins' powerful style and his choices of subject—the advances in modern surgery, the discipline of sport, the strains of individuals in tension with society or even with themselves—was as disturbing to his own time as it is compelling for ours.

(A) was as disturbing to his own time as it is

(B) were as disturbing to his own time as they are

(C) has been as disturbing in his own time as they are

(D) had been as disturbing in his own time as it was

(E) have been as disturbing in his own time as

50. Inspired by the Helsinki Accords and outraged by the harsh sentences meted out to a group of Czech rock musicians called the Plastic People of the Universe, Charter 77 was established by dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals to be a human rights group.

- (A) Charter 77 was established by dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals to be
- (B) Charter 77 had been established by dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals as
- (C) Charter 77, established by dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals, was
- (D) dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals established Charter 77 as
- (E) dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals had established Charter 77 to be

51. As well as heat and light, the sun is the source of a continuous stream of atomic particles known as the solar wind.

- (A) As well as heat and light, the sun is the source of a continuous stream
- (B) Besides heat and light, also the sun is the source of a continuous stream
- (C) Besides heat and light, the sun is also the source of a continuous streaming
- (D) The sun is the source not only of heat and light, but also of a continuous stream
- (E) The sun is the source of not only heat and light but, as well, of a continuous streaming

52. The psychologist William James believed that facial expressions not only provide a visible sign of an emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself.

- (A) emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself
- (B) emotion but also actually contributing to the feeling itself
- (C) emotion but also actually contribute to the feeling itself
- (D) emotion; they also actually contribute to the feeling of it
- (E) emotion; the feeling itself is also actually contributed to by them

53. Reporting that one of its many problems had been the recent extended sales slump in women's apparel, the seven-store retailer said it would start a three-month liquidation sale in all of its stores.

- (A) its many problems had been the recent
- (B) its many problems has been the recently
- (C) its many problems is the recently
- (D) their many problems is the recent

(E) their many problems had been the recent

54. In developing new facilities for the incineration of solid wastes, we must avoid the danger of shifting environmental problems from landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators.

(A) landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators
(B) landfills polluting the water to the air being polluted with incinerators
(C) the pollution of water by landfills to the pollution of air by incinerators
(D) pollution of the water by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air
(E) water that is polluted by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air

55. According to research covering the last decade, the average number of rooms added by high-end hotel chains was lower than what the hotel industry average did for this period, but their occupancy and room rates grew faster than the average hotel.

(A) than what the hotel industry average did for this period, but their occupancy and room rates grew faster than
(B) than the hotel industry average for this period, but occupancy and room rates grew faster for these chains than for
(C) as compared to the hotel industry average for this period, but occupancy and room rates for them grew faster than with
(D) as compared to what the hotel industry average had been for this period, but occupancy and room rates for these chains grew faster than did
(E) as compared to the hotel industry average for this period, but their occupancy and room rates grew faster than they did for

56. Recently discovered fossil remains strongly suggest that the Australian egg-laying mammals of today are a branch of the main stem of mammalian evolution rather than developing independently from a common ancestor of mammals more than 220 million years ago.

(A) rather than developing independently from
(B) rather than a type that developed independently from
(C) rather than a type whose development was independent of
(D) instead of developing independently from
(E) instead of a development that was independent of

57. The normative model of strategic decision-making suggests that executives examine a firm's external environment and internal conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, can decide on a strategy.

(A) conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from

these analyses, can decide

(B) conditions, and they use the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses in deciding

(C) conditions and, in using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, deciding

(D) conditions and, using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, decide

(E) conditions and, in their use of the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, they decide

58. A patient accusing a doctor of malpractice will find it difficult to prove damage if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify about proper medical procedures.

(A) if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify

(B) unless there will be another doctor to testify

(C) without another doctor's testimony

(D) should there be no testimony from some other doctor

(E) lacking another doctor to testify

59. The energy source on *Voyager 2* is not a nuclear reactor, in which atoms are actively broken apart; rather a kind of nuclear battery that uses natural radioactive decay to produce power.

(A) apart; rather

(B) apart, but rather

(C) apart, but rather that of

(D) apart, but that of

(E) apart; it is that of

60. According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

(A) According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

(B) By skimming along the top of the atmosphere, proponents of a proposed new style of aircraft say it could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

(C) A proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours, according to its proponents, with it skimming along the

top of the atmosphere.

(D) A proposed new style of aircraft, say its proponents, could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours because of its skimming along the top of the atmosphere.

(E) According to its proponents, skimming along the top of the atmosphere makes it possible that a proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

61. Lawmakers are examining measures that would require banks to disclose all fees and account requirements in writing, provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry minimal fees and require minimal initial deposits.

(A) provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry

(B) provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts carrying

(C) to provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts that carry

(D) to provide free cashing of government checks, creating basic savings accounts to carry

(E) to provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts that carry

62. Twenty-two feet long and 10 feet in diameter, the AM-1 is one of the many new satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces to detailed scrutiny from space.

(A) satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces

(B) satellites, which is a part of a 15-year effort to subject how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces interact

(C) satellites, part of 15 years effort of subjecting how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces are interacting

(D) satellites that are part of an effort for 15 years that has subjected the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces

(E) satellites that are part of a 15-year effort to subject the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces

63. Many kitchens today are equipped with high-speed electrical gadgets, such as blenders and food processors, which are able to inflict as serious injuries as those caused by an industrial wood-planing machine.

- (A) which are able to inflict as serious injuries as those
- (B) which can inflict serious injuries such as those
- (C) inflicting injuries as serious as that having been
- (D) capable to inflict injuries as serious as that
- (E) capable of inflicting injuries as serious as those

64. Under high pressure and intense heat, graphite, the most stable form of pure carbon, changes into the substance commonly referred to as diamond and remaining this way whether or not the heat and pressure are removed.

- (A) remaining this way whether or not
- (B) remaining like that even as
- (C) remaining as such whether or not
- (D) remains in this way although
- (E) remains thus even when

65. The computer company reported strong second-quarter earnings that surpassed Wall Street's estimates and announced the first in a series of price cuts intended to increase sales further.

- (A) The computer company reported strong second-quarter earnings that surpassed Wall Street's estimates and announced the first in a series of price cuts intended to increase sales further.
- (B) The report of the computer company showed strong second-quarter earnings, surpassing Wall Street's estimates, and they announced the first in a series of price cuts that they intend to increase sales further.
- (C) Surpassing Wall Street's estimates, the report of the computer company showed strong second-quarter earnings, and, for the purpose of increasing sales further, they announced the first in a series of price cuts.
- (D) The computer company reported strong second-quarter earnings, surpassing Wall Street's estimates, and announcing the first in a series of price cuts for the purpose of further increasing sales.
- (E) The computer company, surpassing Wall Street's estimates, reported strong second-quarter earnings, while announcing that to increase sales further there would be the first in a series of price cuts.

66. Analysts blamed May's sluggish retail sales on unexciting merchandise as well as the weather, colder and wetter than was usual in some regions, which slowed sales of barbecue grills and lawn furniture.

- (A) colder and wetter than was usual in some regions, which slowed

- (B) which was colder and wetter than usual in some regions, slowing
- (C) since it was colder and wetter than usually in some regions, which slowed
- (D) being colder and wetter than usually in some regions, slowing
- (E) having been colder and wetter than was usual in some regions and slowed

67. Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has lived in England and Canada, and first came to the United States in 1961 to study at the Iowa Writers' Workshop.

- (A) Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has
- (B) Having been a United States citizen since 1988, she was born in Calcutta in 1940; author Bharati Mukherjee
- (C) Born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee became a United States citizen in 1988; she has
- (D) Being born in Calcutta in 1940 and having been a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee
- (E) Having been born in Calcutta in 1940 and being a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee

68. Archaeologists in Ireland believe that a recently discovered chalice, which dates from the eighth century, was probably buried to keep from being stolen by invaders.

- (A) to keep from
- (B) to keep it from
- (C) to avoid
- (D) in order that it would avoid
- (E) in order to keep from

69. The bank holds \$3 billion in loans that are seriously delinquent or in such trouble that they do not expect payments when due.

- (A) they do not expect payments when
- (B) it does not expect payments when it is
- (C) it does not expect payments to be made when they are
- (D) payments are not to be expected to be paid when
- (E) payments are not expected to be paid when they will be

70. Faced with an estimated \$2 billion budget gap, the city's mayor proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize hundreds of local arts groups.
- (A) proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize
 - (B) proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent in the amount it was allocating to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and for subsidizing
 - (C) proposed to reduce, by nearly 17 percent, the amount from the previous year that was allocated for the maintenance of the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize
 - (D) has proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent of the amount it was allocating for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions, and to subsidize
 - (E) was proposing that the amount they were allocating be reduced by nearly 17 percent from the previous year for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions and for the subsidization
71. In the textbook publishing business, the second quarter is historically weak, because revenues are low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare for the coming school year.
- (A) low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare
 - (B) low and their marketing expenses are high as they prepare
 - (C) low with higher marketing expenses in preparation
 - (D) low, while marketing expenses are higher to prepare
 - (E) low, while their marketing expenses are higher in preparation
72. Ms. Chambers is among the forecasters who predict that the rate of addition to arable lands will drop while those of loss rise.
- (A) those of loss rise
 - (B) it rises for loss
 - (C) those of losses rise
 - (D) the rate of loss rises
 - (E) there are rises for the rate of loss
73. Less than 400 Sumatran rhinos survive on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo, and they occupy a small fraction of the species' former range.

(A) Less than 400 Sumatran rhinos survive on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo, and they occupy a small fraction of the species' former range.

(B) Less than 400 Sumatran rhinos, surviving on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo, occupy a small fraction of the species' former range.

(C) Occupying a small fraction of the species' former range, the Malay peninsula and the islands of Sumatra and Borneo are where fewer than 400 Sumatran rhinos survive.

(D) Occupying a small fraction of the species' former range, fewer than 400 Sumatran rhinos survive on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

(E) Surviving on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo, less than 400 Sumatran rhinos occupy a small fraction of the species' former range.

74. Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

(A) Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

(B) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason that certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

(C) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes are found in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than those that are free of such chemicals.

(D) The finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals is suggestive of one reason, if used repeatedly in the same place, certain pesticides can become ineffective.

(E) The finding of much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in those that are free of such chemicals suggests one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place.

75. Many policy experts say that shifting a portion of health-benefit costs back to the workers helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps to limit medical spending by making patients more careful consumers.
- (A) helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
 - (B) helps the control of the employer's costs, and also
 - (C) not only helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
 - (D) helps to control not only the employer's costs, but
 - (E) not only helps to control the employer's costs, and also helps
76. The market for recycled commodities like aluminum and other metals remain strong despite economic changes in the recycling industry.
- (A) commodities like aluminum and other metals remain
 - (B) commodities like those of aluminum and other metals are remaining
 - (C) commodities such as aluminum and other metals remains
 - (D) commodities, such as aluminum and other metals, remain
 - (E) commodities, like the commodities of aluminum and other metals, remains
77. While some academicians believe that business ethics should be integrated into every business course, others say that students will take ethics seriously only if it would be taught as a separately required course.
- (A) only if it would be taught as a separately required course
 - (B) only if it is taught as a separate, required course
 - (C) if it is taught only as a course required separately
 - (D) if it was taught only as a separate and required course
 - (E) if it would only be taught as a required course, separately
78. Scientists have observed large concentrations of heavy-metal deposits in the upper twenty centimeters of Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there.
- (A) Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there
 - (B) Baltic Sea sediments, where the growth of industrial activity is consistent with these findings
 - (C) Baltic Sea sediments, findings consistent with its growth of industrial activity
 - (D) sediments from the Baltic Sea, findings consistent with the growth of

industrial activity in the area

(E) sediments from the Baltic Sea, consistent with the growth of industrial activity there

79. Geologists believe that the warning signs for a major earthquake may include sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity, tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust, changing the measured strain across a fault zone and varying the electrical properties of underground rocks.

(A) changing the measured strain across a fault zone and varying

(B) changing measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and varying

(C) changing the strain as measured across a fault zone, and variations of

(D) changes in the measured strain across a fault zone, and variations in

(E) changes in measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and variations among

80. Until 1868 and Disraeli, Great Britain had no prime ministers not coming from a landed family.

(A) Until 1868 and Disraeli, Great Britain had no prime ministers not coming

(B) Until 1868 and Disraeli, Great Britain had had no prime ministers who have not come

(C) Until Disraeli in 1868, there were no prime ministers in Great Britain who have not come

(D) It was not until 1868 that Great Britain had a prime minister—Disraeli—who did not come

(E) It was only in 1868 and Disraeli that Great Britain had one of its prime ministers not coming

81. By offering lower prices and a menu of personal communications options, such as caller identification and voice mail, the new telecommunications company has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them to offer competitive prices.

(A) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them

(B) has not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also forced them

(C) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced these companies

(D) not only has captured customers from other phone companies but also

these companies have been forced

(E) not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also has forced them

82. After suffering \$2 billion in losses and 25,000 layoffs, the nation's semiconductor industry, which makes chips that run everything from computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears to have made a long-awaited recovery.

(A) computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears to have

(B) computers, spy satellites, and dishwashers, appears having

(C) computers, spy satellites, and dishwashers, appears that it has

(D) computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears that it has

(E) computers and spy satellites as well as dishwashers, appears to have

83. The computer company has announced that it will purchase the color-printing division of a rival company for \$950 million, which is part of a deal that will make it the largest manufacturer in the office color-printing market.

(A) million, which is part of a deal that will make

(B) million, a part of a deal that makes

(C) million, a part of a deal making

(D) million as a part of a deal to make

(E) million as part of a deal that will make

84. Bluegrass musician Bill Monroe, whose repertory, views on musical collaboration, and vocal style were influential on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from his own.

(A) were influential on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from

(B) influenced generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from

(C) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, was also inspirational to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was different significantly in comparison to

(D) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, who included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, the music of whom differed significantly when compared to

(E) were an influence on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was significantly different from that of

85. The computer company's present troubles are a result of technological stagnation, marketing missteps, and managerial blunders so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it.

(A) so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it

(B) so that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct

(C) in that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them

(D) that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct

(E) that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them

86. The root systems of most flowering perennials either become too crowded, which results in loss in vigor, and spread too far outward, producing a bare center.

(A) which results in loss in vigor, and spread

(B) resulting in loss in vigor, or spreading

(C) with the result of loss of vigor, or spreading

(D) resulting in loss of vigor, or spread

(E) with a resulting loss of vigor, and spread

87. Any medical test will sometimes fail to detect a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one when it is not.

(A) a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one

(B) when a condition is present and indicate that there is one

(C) a condition when it is present and indicate that it is present

(D) when a condition is present and indicate its presence

(E) the presence of a condition when it is there and indicate its presence

88. Downzoning, zoning that typically results in the reduction of housing density, allows for more open space in areas where little water or services exist.

(A) little water or services exist

(B) little water or services exists

(C) few services and little water exists

(D) there is little water or services available

(E) there are few services and little available water

89. In theory, international civil servants at the United Nations are prohibited from continuing to draw salaries from their own governments; in practice, however, some governments merely substitute living allowances for their employees' paychecks, assigned by them to the United Nations.

(A) for their employees' paychecks, assigned by them

(B) for the paychecks of their employees who have been assigned

(C) for the paychecks of their employees, having been assigned

(D) in place of their employees' paychecks, for those of them assigned

(E) in place of the paychecks of their employees to have been assigned by them

90. 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 nation's 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

91. The Anasazi settlements at Chaco Canyon were built on a spectacular scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were connected by a complex regional system of roads.

(A) scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were

(B) scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each,

(C) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms, each that had been

(D) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms and with each

(E) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms, each had been

92. According to United States census data, while there was about one-third of

mothers with young children working outside the home in 1975, in 2000, almost two-thirds of those mothers were employed outside the home.

(A) while there was about one-third of mothers with young children working outside the home in 1975, in 2000, almost two-thirds of those mothers were employed outside the home

(B) there were about one-third of mothers with young children who worked outside the home in 1975; in 2000, almost two-thirds of those mothers were employed outside the home

(C) in 1975 about one-third of mothers with young children worked outside the home; in 2000, almost two-thirds of such mothers were employed outside the home

(D) even though in 1975 there were about one-third of mothers with young children who worked outside the home, almost two-thirds of such mothers were employed outside the home in 2000

(E) with about one-third of mothers with young children working outside the home in 1975, almost two-thirds of such mothers were employed outside the home in 2000

93. Clouds are formed from the evaporation of the oceans' water that is warmed by the sun and rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.

(A) Clouds are formed from the evaporation of the oceans' water that is warmed by the sun and rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.

(B) Clouds form by the sun's warmth evaporating the water in the oceans, which rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.

(C) Warmed by the sun, ocean water evaporates, rises high into the atmosphere, and condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust to form clouds.

(D) The water in the oceans evaporates, warmed by the sun, rises high into the atmosphere, and condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust, which forms clouds.

(E) Ocean water, warmed by the sun, evaporates and rises high into the atmosphere, which then condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust to form as clouds.

94. Schistosomiasis, a disease caused by a parasitic worm, is prevalent in hot, humid climates, and it has become more widespread as irrigation projects have enlarged the habitat of the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts for part of its life

cycle.

- (A) the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycle
- (B) the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts in part of their life cycle
- (C) freshwater snails which become the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycles
- (D) freshwater snails which become the hosts of the parasite during the parasite's life cycles
- (E) parasite's hosts, freshwater snails which become their hosts during their life cycles

95. Floating in the waters of the equatorial Pacific, an array of buoys collects and transmits data on long-term interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere, interactions that affect global climate.

- (A) atmosphere, interactions that affect
- (B) atmosphere, with interactions affecting
- (C) atmosphere that affects
- (D) atmosphere that is affecting
- (E) atmosphere as affects

96. Sixty-five million years ago, according to some scientists, an asteroid bigger than Mount Everest slammed into North America, which, causing plant and animal extinctions, marks the end of the geologic era known as the Cretaceous Period.

- (A) which, causing plant and animal extinctions, marks
- (B) which caused the plant and animal extinctions and marks
- (C) and causing plant and animal extinctions that mark
- (D) an event that caused plant and animal extinctions, which marks
- (E) an event that caused the plant and animal extinctions that mark

97. Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February 1968.

- (A) Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February 1968.
- (B) Although not announced until February 1968, in the summer of 1967 graduate student Jocelyn Bell observed the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted.

(C) Although observed by graduate student Jocelyn Bell in the summer of 1967, the discovery of the first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, had not been announced before February 1968.

(D) The first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, but the discovery was not announced until February 1968.

(E) The first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, was not announced until February 1968, while it was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell.

98. Sound can travel through water for enormous distances, prevented from dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of boundaries in the ocean created by water layers of different temperatures and densities.

(A) prevented from dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of

(B) prevented from having its acoustic energy dissipated by

(C) its acoustic energy prevented from dissipating by

(D) its acoustic energy prevented from being dissipated as a result of

(E) preventing its acoustic energy from dissipating by

99. In preparation for the prediction of a major earthquake that will hit the state, a satellite-based computer network is being built by the California Office of Emergency Services for identifying earthquake damage and to pinpoint the most affected areas within two hours of the event.

(A) In preparation for the prediction of a major earthquake that will hit the state, a satellite-based computer network is being built by the California Office of Emergency Services for identifying

(B) In preparing for the prediction that a major earthquake will hit the state, the California Office of Emergency Services is building a satellite-based computer network that will identify

(C) In preparing for a major earthquake that is predicted to hit the state, the California Office of Emergency Services is building a satellite-based computer network to identify

(D) To prepare for the prediction of a major earthquake hitting the state, a satellite-based computer network is being built by the California Office of Emergency Services to identify

(E) To prepare for a major earthquake that is predicted to hit the state, the California Office of Emergency Services is building a satellite-based computer network that will identify

100. Intar, the oldest Hispanic theater company in New York, has moved away from the

Spanish classics and now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of those in the United States.

(A) now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of those

(B) now draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors, both those who live abroad and those who live

(C) it draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors now, both those living abroad and who live

(D) draws now on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and who are living

(E) draws on the works now of both contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and those

101. Last year, land values in most parts of the pinelands rose almost so fast, and in some parts even faster than what they did outside the pinelands.

(A) so fast, and in some parts even faster than what they did

(B) so fast, and in some parts even faster than, those

(C) as fast, and in some parts even faster than, those

(D) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than, those

(E) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than what they did

102. If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of highly processed foods and excelling at sports is purely coincidental.

(A) If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of

(B) Should Dr. Wade be right, any apparent connection of eating

(C) If Dr. Wade is right, any connection that is apparent between eating of

(D) If Dr. Wade is right, any apparent connection between eating

(E) Should Dr. Wade have been right, any connection apparent between eating

103. Created in 1945 to reduce poverty and stabilize foreign currency markets, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have, according to some critics, continually struggled to meet the expectations of their major shareholders—a group comprising many of the world's rich nations—but neglected their intended beneficiaries in the developing world.

(A) continually struggled to meet the expectations of their major shareholders—a group comprising many of the world's rich nations—but neglected

(B) continually struggled as they try to meet the expectations of their major shareholders—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—while neglecting that of

(C) continually struggled to meet their major shareholders’ expectations—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—but neglected that of

(D) had to struggle continually in trying to meet the expectations of their major shareholders—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—while neglecting that of

(E) struggled continually in trying to meet their major shareholders’ expectations—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—and neglecting

104. Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage, but if the insurance company is able to prove excessive loss due to owner negligence, it may decline to renew the policy.

(A) Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,

(B) Unlike with auto insurance, the frequency of claims do not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,

(C) Unlike the frequency of claims for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,

(D) Unlike the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,

(E) Unlike with the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage is not affected by the frequency of claims,

105. The commission proposed that funding for the park’s development, which could be open to the public early next year, is obtained through a local bond issue.

(A) that funding for the park’s development, which could be open to the public early next year, is

(B) that funding for development of the park, which could be open to the public early next year, be

(C) funding for the development of the park, perhaps open to the public early next year, to be

(D) funds for the park’s development, perhaps open to the public early next year, be

(E) development funding for the park, which could be open to the public early next year, is to be

106. Seismologists studying the earthquake that struck northern California in October 1989 are still investigating some of its mysteries: the unexpected power of the seismic waves, the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor.
- (A) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor
 - (B) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and strange electromagnetic signals were detected hours before the temblor
 - (C) the upward thrust threw one man straight into the air, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected
 - (D) one man was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected
 - (E) one man who was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and strange electromagnetic signals that were detected hours before the temblor
107. Judge Bonham denied a motion to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to a hotel.
- (A) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to
 - (B) that would have allowed members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of confined to
 - (C) under which members of the jury are allowed to go home at the end of each day instead of confining them in
 - (D) that would allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day rather than confinement in
 - (E) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day rather than be confined to
108. Proponents of artificial intelligence say they will be able to make computers that can understand English and other human languages, recognize objects, and reason as an expert does—computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these.
- (A) as an expert does—computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these
 - (B) as an expert does, which may be used for purposes such as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan
 - (C) like an expert—computers that will be used for such purposes as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan

(D) like an expert, the use of which would be for purposes like the diagnosis of equipment breakdowns or the decision whether or not a loan should be authorized

(E) like an expert, to be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan or not, or the like

109. Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka are concentrated in the monsoon months, June to September, and the skies are generally clear for the rest of the year.

(A) Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka

(B) Unlike the United States farmers who can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka

(C) Unlike those of the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, most parts of Sri Lanka's rains

(D) In comparison with the United States, whose farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka

(E) In the United States, farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, but in most parts of Sri Lanka, the rains

110. Although Napoleon's army entered Russia with far more supplies than they had in their previous campaigns, it had provisions for only twenty-four days.

(A) they had in their previous campaigns,

(B) their previous campaigns had had,

(C) they had for any previous campaign,

(D) in their previous campaigns,

(E) for any previous campaign,

111. As business grows more complex, students majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly successful in the job market.

(A) majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly

(B) who major in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are becoming more and more

(C) who majored in specialized areas such as those of finance and marketing are being increasingly

(D) who major in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have

been becoming more and more

(E) having majored in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are being increasingly

112. Inuits of the Bering Sea were in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than Aleuts or Inuits of the North Pacific and northern Alaska.

(A) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than

(B) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than

(C) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than were

(D) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than were

(E) in isolation and without contacts with Europeans longer than

113. The physical structure of the human eye enables it to sense light of wavelengths up to 0.0005 millimeters; infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye.

(A) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye

(B) however, the wavelength of infrared radiation—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye making it invisible

(C) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long for the eye to register it

(D) however, because the wavelength of infrared radiation is 0.1 millimeters, it is too long for the eye to register and thus invisible

(E) however, infrared radiation has a wavelength of 0.1 millimeters that is too long for the eye to register, thus making it invisible

5.7 Answer Key

1. E
2. D
3. E
4. B
5. C
6. E
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. C
17. E
18. C
19. B
20. A
21. A
22. A
23. C
24. A
25. C
26. A
27. D
28. E
29. C

30. C
31. C
32. E
33. D
34. A
35. C
36. D
37. E
38. B
39. B
40. B
41. D
42. D
43. C
44. D
45. E
46. C
47. B
48. A
49. B
50. D
51. D
52. C
53. A
54. C
55. B
56. B
57. D
58. C
59. B
60. A

61. E
62. E
63. E
64. E
65. A
66. B
67. C
68. B
69. C
70. A
71. A
72. D
73. D
74. A
75. C
76. C
77. B
78. D
79. D
80. D
81. C
82. A
83. E
84. B
85. D
86. D
87. C
88. E
89. B
90. E
91. B

02. C

03. C

04. A

05. A

06. E

07. D

08. C

09. C

10. B

11. D

12. D

13. A

14. D

15. B

16. A

17. E

18. C

19. E

20. E

21. B

22. D

23. A

5.8 Answer Explanations

The following discussion of sentence correction is intended to familiarize you with the most efficient and effective approaches to these kinds of questions. The particular questions in this chapter are generally representative of the kinds of sentence correction questions you will encounter on the GMAT.

1. Like ants, termites have an elaborate social structure in which a few individuals reproduce and the rest are serving the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or they battle intruders.
 - (A) are serving the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or they battle
 - (B) are serving the colony in that they tend juveniles, gather food, build the nest, or battle
 - (C) serve the colony, tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or by battling
 - (D) serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, by building the nest, or by battling
 - (E) serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or battling

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The sentence most effectively uses parallel structure to contrast two types of termites in the social structure of termite colonies: those who reproduce, and those who serve the colony in a number of ways. The progressive verb form *are serving* should be changed to simple present tense *serve* to parallel *reproduce*. In the final list of responsibilities, parallelism demands that all assume the gerund form as objects of the preposition: *by tending . . . gathering . . . building . . . or battling*.

A The progressive verb form *are serving* is inappropriate for this general claim about termite behavior. It should parallel the previous verb *reproduce*. It is unnecessary to introduce a new clause *or they battle intruders*, because *battling* is another way some termites serve the colony and should therefore be expressed as another object of the preposition *by*.

B *In that they* is an awkward and wordy construction—a poor substitute for *by* in this context.

C The preposition *by* clarifies *how* the termites serve their colony and should govern all of the task descriptions, not just the final one.

D There is no need to repeat the preposition *by*, because all tasks can be described in a series of parallel objects of the same preposition. To violate parallel structure by omitting the preposition before one gerund but

repeating it for the rest confuses the reader.

E Correct. The sentence uses proper parallel structure and is clear and concise.

The correct answer is E.

2. Some 200 world-famous physicists recently attended a conference whose purpose not only was to consider the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also assessing the accuracy of the predictions made at the last meeting of this type, which took place 50 years earlier.

(A) not only was to consider the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also assessing the accuracy of the predictions made at the last meeting of this type,

(B) not only was considering the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also assessing the accuracy of the predictions which were made at the last meeting of this type and

(C) was not only considering the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also to assess the accuracy of the predictions made at the last meeting of this type and

(D) was not only to consider the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also to assess the accuracy of the predictions made at the last meeting of this type,

(E) was to consider not only the prospects for the next 50 years of research in physics but also assessing the accuracy of the predictions made at the last meeting of this type,

Parallelism; Idiom; Logical predication

This sentence uses the idiomatic expression *not only X but also Y* to present two purposes of the conference. This expression requires parallel constructions. In this sentence, *not only . . . but also . . .* should follow the verb *was*, making both purposes predicate nominatives.

A The verb *was* should come before the idiom *not only . . . but also . . .*; the two purposes are not expressed in parallel form; *to consider* is an infinitive phrase, and *assessing* is a gerund.

B As in (A), the verb is misplaced; the use of the conjunction *and* in place of the relative pronoun *which* near the end of the sentence nonsensically links the verb *took place* with the subject *purpose*.

C The verbs *considering* and *to assess* are not parallel; as in (B), the conjunction *and* nonsensically links the verb *took place* with the subject *purpose*.

D Correct. This sentence presents both purposes in parallel form.

E The verbs *to consider* and *assessing* are not parallel.

The correct answer is D.

3. Global warming is said to be responsible for extreme weather changes, which, like the heavy rains that caused more than \$2 billion in damages and led to flooding throughout the state of California, and the heat wave in the northeastern and midwestern United States, which was also the cause of a great amount of damage and destruction.
- (A) which, like the heavy rains that caused more than \$2 billion in damages and led to flooding throughout the state of California,
- (B) which, like the heavy rains that throughout the state of California caused more than \$2 billion in damages and led to flooding,
- (C) like the heavy flooding that, because of rains throughout the state of California, caused more than \$2 billion in damages,
- (D) such as the heavy flooding that led to rains throughout the state of California causing more than \$2 billion in damages,
- (E) such as the heavy rains that led to flooding throughout the state of California, causing more than \$2 billion in damages,

Grammatical construction: Logical predication

This sentence introduces the claim that global warming is considered to be the cause of extreme weather changes and then illustrates these changes with two examples introduced by the phrase *such as*. The correct causal sequence of events in the first example is heavy rain, which caused *significant damage and flooding*. The relative pronoun *which*, referring to *changes*, is lacking a verb to complete the relative clause.

A The relative pronoun, *which*, is without a verb. The phrase *which, like the heavy rains* incorrectly suggests that the *extreme weather* is something different from the *heavy rains* and the *heat wave*, and that each of these three phenomena separately caused damage and destruction.

B As in (A), the relative pronoun has no verb to complete the phrase, and the sequence of events in the first example positions costly destruction and flooding as two separate or unrelated results of the rain.

C The causal sequence in the first example is confusing, suggesting, somewhat implausibly, that heavy flooding occurred on its own but caused damage only because of the rain.

D The sequential logic of the first example is confused—indicating, implausibly, that flooding caused heavy rain and that the rain, but not the

flooding, caused more than \$2 billion in damages.

E Correct. This version of the sentence correctly uses the phrase *such as* to introduce the two examples of extreme weather changes, and it correctly identifies the sequence of events in the first example.

The correct answer is E.

4. Some bat caves, like honeybee hives, have residents that take on different duties such as defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound a warning at the approach of danger, and scouting outside the cave for new food and roosting sites.
- (A) acting as sentinels and to sound
 - (B) acting as sentinels and sounding
 - (C) to act as sentinels and sound
 - (D) to act as sentinels and to sound
 - (E) to act as a sentinel sounding

Parallelism; Agreement

The original sentence has an error in parallel structure. It starts by using the *ing* (participial) form to list the bats' duties. *Defending*, *acting*, and *scouting* all use the same *ing* form. The phrase *to sound* uses the *to* (infinitive) form, and so it is not parallel. The word *sounding* is required in this sentence.

A *To sound* is not parallel to *defending*, *acting*, and *scouting*.

B Correct. This sentence has *sounding*, which properly parallels *defending*, *acting*, and *scouting*.

C *To act* and *sound* are not parallel to *defending* and *scouting*.

D *To act* and *to sound* are not parallel to *defending* and *scouting*.

E The singular *a sentinel* produces an agreement error, and *to act* is not parallel to *scouting*.

The correct answer is B.

5. The voluminous personal papers of Thomas Alva Edison reveal that his inventions typically sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly from previous works.
- (A) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly
 - (B) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but were slowly evolved
 - (C) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly
 - (D) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but had slowly evolved
 - (E) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but they were slowly

evolved

Parallelism; Idiom

The construction *not . . . but* shows a contrast. The words following *not* must be parallel in construction to the words following *but*. In the original sentence *not* is followed by a prepositional phrase (*in a flash of inspiration*), while *but* is followed by a verb (*evolved*). To make the two contrasting elements parallel, *not* should be followed by a verb rather than a phrase.

A The construction following *not* is not parallel to the construction following *but*.

B The construction following *not* is not parallel to the construction following *but*.

C Correct. In this sentence, *not* is followed by the verb *spring* just as *but* is followed by the verb *evolved*.

D *Had . . . evolved* introduces an incorrect verb tense.

E The construction following *not* is not parallel to the construction following *but*.

The correct answer is C.

6. Hundreds of species of fish generate and discharge electric currents, in bursts or as steady electric fields around their bodies, using their power either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating.

(A) either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating

(B) either for finding and attacking prey, defend themselves, or for communication and navigation

(C) to find and attack prey, for defense, or communication and navigation

(D) for finding and attacking prey, to defend themselves, or also for communication and navigation

(E) to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or to communicate and navigate

Idiom; Verb form

The sentence explains that fish discharge electric currents for several purposes, which are most efficiently and effectively described in a parallel structure: *to find and attack, to defend, or to communicate and navigate*. The use of *either* is inappropriate in this sentence because more than two uses of electric currents are listed; idiomatic usage requires *either* to be followed by *or* to identify alternatives, not by *also*.

A *Either* inappropriately introduces a list of more than two alternatives, and it should not be followed by *or also*; parallelism requires that *for communicating and navigating* be changed to *to communicate and navigate*.

B *Defend* is not parallel with the list of gerunds, leaving the reader to wonder how to make sense of *defend themselves*.

C The lack of parallelism obscures the relationships among the items in the series; it is especially confusing to list an infinitive phrase (*to find . . .*), an object of a preposition (*for defense*), and nouns with no grammatical connection to the verb phrase (*communication and navigation*).

D This answer choice also violates parallelism by mixing an infinitive with objects of the preposition *for*. *Or also* is an unidiomatic, contradictory expression.

E Correct. The different ways in which the various species of fish use their electric power are correctly expressed in a series of parallel infinitives.

The correct answer is E.

7. Native to South America, when peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century they were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being so similar to the Bambarra groundnut, a popular indigenous plant.

(A) when peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century they were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being

(B) peanuts having been introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because of being

(C) peanuts were introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and were quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were

(D) peanuts, introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were

(E) peanuts, introduced to Africa by Portuguese explorers early in the sixteenth century and having been quickly adopted into Africa's agriculture, probably because they were

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The opening adjectival phrase *Native to South America* must be followed immediately by the noun it modifies: *peanuts*. The sentence makes two main

points about peanuts—they were introduced to Africa and they were quickly adopted there. The most efficient way to make these points is to make *peanuts* the subject of two main verbs: *were introduced* and *were . . . adopted*.

A *When* incorrectly intervenes between the opening adjectival phrase and the noun it modifies, and it is also unnecessary because *early in the sixteenth century* explains when. *Because of being* is wordy and indirect.

B This version of the sentence has no main verb, since *having been introduced* and *quickly adopted* both introduce adjectival phrases.

C Correct. The sentence is properly structured and grammatically correct.

D This version of the sentence has no main verb because *introduced* and *adopted* both function as adjectives.

E This version of the sentence has no main verb because *introduced* and *having been . . . adopted* function as adjectives.

The correct answer is C.

8. It stood twelve feet tall, weighed nine thousand pounds, and wielded seven-inch claws, and *Megatherium americanum*, a giant ground sloth, may have been the largest hunting mammal ever to walk the Earth.

(A) It stood twelve feet tall, weighed nine thousand pounds, and wielded seven-inch claws, and *Megatherium americanum*, a giant ground sloth,

(B) It stood twelve feet tall, weighing nine thousand pounds, and wielding seven-inch claws, *Megatherium americanum* was a giant ground sloth and

(C) The giant ground sloth *Megatherium americanum*, having stood twelve feet tall, weighing nine thousand pounds, and wielding seven-inch claws, it

(D) Standing twelve feet tall, weighing nine thousand pounds, and wielding seven-inch claws, *Megatherium americanum*, a giant ground sloth,

(E) Standing twelve feet tall, weighing nine thousand pounds, it wielded seven-inch claws, and the giant ground sloth *Megatherium americanum*

Grammatical construction; Parallelism

The point of the sentence is to describe several features of *Megatherium americanum*, to identify this creature as a giant ground sloth, and to speculate about its status as the largest hunting mammal in Earth's history. *Megatherium americanum* is therefore the sole subject of the sentence. When its features are presented as parallel adjective phrases and its common identification is presented as an appositive, a single main verb *may have been* is all that is required to complete the sentence. When the conjunction *and* constructs a compound sentence, the subjects *it* and *ground sloth* or *Megatherium americanum* appear to name separate entities.

A The compound sentence structure suggests that *it* and *Megatherium americanum* are two separate entities, making it unclear what, if anything, the pronoun refers to.

B As in (A), *it* and *Megatherium americanum* appear to name different entities. This is a run-on sentence; the comma after *claws* is not sufficient to join the two main clauses in a single sentence. The series describing the sloth is also nonparallel.

C The present-perfect tense of the first participial phrase in the series (*having stood*) is not parallel with the (timeless) present tense of the other two participials. The introduction of the main subject *it* leaves *ground sloth* without a verb.

D Correct. The series of present-tense participial phrases describes the main subject, *Megatherium americanum*, which is clarified by the common name expressed as an appositive.

E The identity of *it* is ambiguous, and the second subject of the compound sentence *giant ground sloth* appears to name something other than *it*. This makes the sentence ungrammatical.

The correct answer is D.

9. Delighted by the reported earnings for the first quarter of the fiscal year, it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise.

- (A) it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise
- (B) the decision of the company manager was to give her staff a raise
- (C) the company manager decided to give her staff a raise
- (D) the staff was given a raise by the company manager
- (E) a raise was given to the staff by the company manager

Logical predication; Verb form

Who was *delighted*? The *company manager* was *delighted*. The long modifying phrase that introduces the sentence describes a person, not *it*, so the delighted person must be the subject of the sentence. Correcting the modification error also changes the construction from the wordy passive voice, *it was decided by x*, to the more concise active voice, *x decided*; the active voice is generally preferred.

A The modifier illogically describes *it*, not the *company manager*. The passive voice is wordy.

B The modifier illogically describes *the decision*. The construction *decision of the . . . was . . .* is wordy.

C Correct. The modifying phrase correctly modifies the *company manager*;

using the active voice creates a more concise sentence.

D The modifier describes *the staff* rather than *the company manager*; the passive voice is wordy.

E The modifier illogically describes *a raise*; the passive voice is wordy.

The correct answer is C.

10. The rising of costs of data-processing operations at many financial institutions has created a growing opportunity for independent companies to provide these services more efficiently and at lower cost.

- (A) The rising of costs
- (B) Rising costs
- (C) The rising cost
- (D) Because the rising cost
- (E) Because of rising costs

Idiom; Agreement; Grammatical construction

The rising of costs is wordy and awkward. The correct idiom is the more concise *the rising cost*. The main verb of the sentence, *has created*, requires a singular subject to maintain subject-verb agreement.

A *The rising of costs* is not the correct idiom.

B *Rising costs* does not agree with singular verb, *has created*.

C Correct. *The rising cost* is the correct idiom, and it agrees with the singular verb in this sentence.

D *Because* introduces a subordinate clause, creating a sentence fragment.

E *Because* introduces a subordinate clause, creating a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is C.

11. Coffee prices rose sharply Monday, posting their biggest one-day gain in almost three years, after a weekend cold snap in Brazil raised concern that there could be damage to the world's largest crop when at a time with supplies already tight.

- (A) that there could be damage to the world's largest crop when at a time with supplies
- (B) that the world's largest crop could be damaged at a time such as when supplies are
- (C) that the world's largest crop could be damaged at a time when supplies are
- (D) of the world's largest crop possibly being damaged at a time with

supplies

(E) of possibly damaging the world's largest crop at a time that supplies were

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

This sentence describes concern about a potential problem, which is appropriately expressed in subjunctive mood (*could be damaged*). It uses the idiom *at a time when . . .* to explain the current conditions that make the possible future event a reason for concern. The pseudo-subject *there* introduces unnecessary wordiness. In this sentence, a passive verb emphasizes the speculative nature of the damage caused by the cold snap in Brazil.

A The phrase *when at a time with* is confusingly redundant and incorrectly uses the idiom *at a time when*; the pseudo-subject *there* introduces unnecessary wordiness.

B The phrase *at a time such as when* is wordy and an incorrect idiom.

C Correct. This sentence correctly uses the subjunctive mood to express a potential problem, and the idiom *at a time when* is correct.

D The preposition *of* after *concern* is an incorrect construction, as is *at a time with*.

E The agency behind *damaging* is ambiguous; the verb has no clear subject. The phrase *at a time that* is an incorrect idiom. As in D, the preposition *of* after *concern* is incorrect.

The correct answer is C.

12. William H. Johnson's artistic debt to Scandinavia is evident in paintings that range from sensitive portraits of citizens in his wife's Danish home, Kerteminde, and awe-inspiring views of fjords and mountain peaks in the western and northern regions of Norway.

(A) and

(B) to

(C) and to

(D) with

(E) in addition to

Idiom; Logical predication

The correct idiom is *range from x to y*. In this sentence, the correct idiom is *paintings that range from sensitive portraits . . . to awe-inspiring views*.

A *And* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly.

B Correct. In this sentence, *to* correctly completes the idiomatic construction *range from x to y*.

C *And to* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly.

D *With* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly.

E *In addition to* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly.

The correct answer is B.

13. Growing competitive pressures may be encouraging auditors to bend the rules in favor of clients; auditors may, for instance, allow a questionable loan to remain on the books in order to maintain a bank's profits on paper.

(A) clients; auditors may, for instance, allow

(B) clients, as an instance, to allow

(C) clients, like to allow

(D) clients, such as to be allowing

(E) clients; which might, as an instance, be the allowing of

Grammatical construction; Rhetorical construction

This sentence correctly joins two independent clauses with a semicolon. The first clause makes a generalization; the second clause gives a particular example that supports the generalization.

A Correct. This sentence correctly has two independent clauses with linked ideas joined with a semicolon.

B In trying to condense two main clauses into one, this construction produces an ungrammatical sequence of words with no clear meaning.

C The preposition *like* should not be used to introduce the infinitive phrase *to allow . . .*; the comparative preposition *like* is properly used to draw a comparison between two nouns.

D *Such as to be allowing* is not a correct idiomatic expression.

E The semicolon is followed by a wordy, incorrect construction rather than an independent clause.

The correct answer is A.

14. A March 2000 Census Bureau survey showed that Mexico accounted for more than a quarter of all foreign-born residents of the United States, the largest share for any country to contribute since 1890, when about 30 percent of the country's foreign-born population was from Germany.

(A) the largest share for any country to contribute

- (B) the largest share that any country has contributed
- (C) which makes it the largest share for any country to contribute
- (D) having the largest share to be contributed by any country
- (E) having the largest share to have been contributed by any country

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence claims that the 2000 Census showed that at the time Mexico's contribution to the foreign-born population of United States residents exceeded that of any other country since 1890. It makes the comparison in an appositive that modifies *more than a quarter of all foreign-born residents of the United States*.

A The phrase *for any country to contribute* makes the sentence wordy and indirect.

B Correct. This form of the appositive is the most efficient way to express the comparison. Depending on when the sentence was written and what the writer intended to express, the verb form could be either *had contributed* or *has contributed*. The use of *has contributed* implies that, from the perspective of the sentence, the comparison between German-born U.S. residents and those from other countries still holds true.

C The antecedents of the relative pronoun *which* and the pronoun *it* are ambiguous. Along with the prepositional phrase, the pronouns contribute wordiness and indirection.

D This construction is awkward, wordy, and indirect, and the use of the present tense of the infinitive is inappropriate.

E This construction is awkward, wordy, and indirect.

The correct answer is B.

15. The themes that Rita Dove explores in her poetry is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals with racial issues.

- (A) is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals
- (B) is universal, encompassing much of the human condition, also occasionally it deals
- (C) are universal, they encompass much of the human condition and occasionally deals
- (D) are universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally dealing
- (E) are universal, they encompass much of the human condition, also occasionally are dealing

Agreement; Grammatical construction

The plural subject of the sentence, *themes*, requires the plural verb *are* in place of *is*. Because the *themes* of Dove's poetry *encompass* the human condition and *deal* with racial issues, there is no need to make this a compound sentence by introduce a new grammatical subject, *she*, in a final clause. A single subject with two parallel verbs is the clearest and most efficient form for this sentence.

A The plural subject disagrees with the singular verb. The sentence should retain the focus on the single subject *themes* rather than introduce a new subject and clause at the end.

B The plural subject disagrees with the singular verb. Because *also occasionally it deals with . . .* introduces a new main clause, the comma between *condition* and *also* is an insufficient connector (creating a comma splice).

C The comma between *universal* and *they* is an insufficient connector, creating a comma splice; the singular verb *deals* does not agree with the plural subject *they*.

D Correct. The plural verb *are* agrees with the plural subject. The sentence is effectively worded and grammatically correct.

E The comma between *universal* and *they* creates a comma splice. There is no subject for the verb *are dealing*.

The correct answer is D.

16. Travelers to Mars would have to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoid large doses of radiation, contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward off contamination by Martian life-forms.

(A) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward

(B) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding

(C) contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even ward

(D) contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even to ward

(E) contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

This sentence provides a list of three conditions Mars travelers would certainly have to contend with, along with one additional thing they might have to do—*ward*

off contamination by Martian life-forms. The items in the list are most clearly and effectively structured in parallel—as phrases beginning with infinitive verb forms—to *endure*, *(to) avoid*, *(to) contend*, *(to) ward off*. Because the sentence introduces all these actions as something travelers *would have to* do, repeating the *hav[ing] to* construction in the final item of the list is redundant.

A The phrase *having to* is not parallel with the other items in the list, and it unnecessarily repeats the sense of the introductory phrase, which identifies all items in the list as things travelers *would have to* do.

B The verb form *warding* is not parallel with the other items in the list.

C Correct. The sentence uses proper grammar and parallel construction.

D The participial form *contending* violates the parallel structure of the list of infinitive phrases. The reader is misled into thinking that *contending with chemically reactive Martian soil* describes what travelers would have to do to avoid radiation doses.

E The participial phrases *contending with* and *warding off* violate the parallel structure established by the list of infinitive phrases.

The correct answer is C.

17. It is well known in the supermarket industry that how items are placed on shelves and the frequency of inventory turnovers can be crucial to profits.

(A) the frequency of inventory turnovers can be

(B) the frequency of inventory turnovers is often

(C) the frequency with which the inventory turns over is often

(D) how frequently is the inventory turned over are often

(E) how frequently the inventory turns over can be

Parallelism; Agreement

Two activities are considered *crucial*, and those two activities should appear as grammatically parallel elements in the sentence. The first is *how items are placed on shelves*, so the second should be *how frequently the inventory turns over*.

A *The frequency . . .* is not parallel to *how items . . .*

B *The frequency . . .* is not parallel to *how items . . .*, and *is* does not agree with the compound subject.

C *The frequency . . . over* is lengthy, wordy, and not parallel, and *is* does not agree with the compound subject.

D *Is the inventory* is not parallel to *items are placed*.

E Correct. In this sentence, the two clauses, *how items are placed on*

shelves and how frequently the inventory turns over, are parallel.

The correct answer is E.

18. Iguanas have been an important food source in Latin America since prehistoric times, and it is still prized as a game animal by the campesinos, who typically cook the meat in a heavily spiced stew.

- (A) it is still prized as a game animal
- (B) it is still prized as game animals
- (C) they are still prized as game animals
- (D) they are still prized as being a game animal
- (E) being still prized as a game animal

Agreement; Grammatical construction

The pronouns and nouns that refer to the plural noun *iguanas* must be plural, as should the verb following the (corrected) pronoun in the second clause. Thus, the sentence should read: *Iguanas . . . they are still prized as game animals.*

A *It is* and *a game animal* do not agree with *iguanas*.

B *It is* does not agree with *iguanas* or *game animals*.

C Correct. In this sentence, *they are* and *game animals* properly agree with *iguanas*.

D *A game animal* does not agree with *iguanas*; *being* is unnecessary and awkward.

E *A game animal* does not agree with *iguanas*. The second independent clause requires a subject and a verb, not the participle *being*.

The correct answer is C.

19. The personal income tax did not become permanent in the United States until the First World War; before that time the federal government was dependent on tariffs to be their main source of revenue.

- (A) the federal government was dependent on tariffs to be their main source of revenue
- (B) the federal government had depended on tariffs as its main source of revenue
- (C) tariffs were what the federal government was dependent on to be its main source of revenue
- (D) the main source of revenue for the federal government was dependent on tariffs

(E) for their main source of revenue, tariffs were depended on by the federal government

Agreement; Logical predication

The First World War is designated as past tense in the opening clause of this sentence. The relationship between that time and whatever happened earlier can be most clearly indicated by using the past-perfect tense for the earlier events. [T]he federal government is a singular subject of the second clause, so a singular pronoun, *its* rather than *their*, must refer to it. The phrase *was dependent on* causes unnecessary wordiness, as does the passive construction in E.

A The plural pronoun *their* inappropriately refers to the singular noun *government*.

B Correct. The pronoun *its* agrees with the singular subject *government*, and the past perfect, active verb *had depended* refers clearly to government activity prior to the First World War.

C This version of the sentence is wordy because of the inverted word order that makes the subject of the second clause an object of the preposition *on*.

D This version of the sentence nonsensically makes *source* the subject of the verb *was* [dependent on].

E The plural possessive pronoun *their* does not agree with its singular antecedent *government*. In fact, because of the placement of *tariffs* immediately after the opening prepositional phrase, *their* seems at first to refer to *tariffs*, which is illogical. The passive verb form *were depended on* is wordy and indirect.

The correct answer is B.

20. The gyrfalcon, an Arctic bird of prey, has survived a close brush with extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than when the use of DDT was sharply restricted in the early 1970's.

(A) extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than

(B) extinction; its numbers are now five times more than

(C) extinction, their numbers now fivefold what they were

(D) extinction, now with fivefold the numbers they had

(E) extinction, now with numbers five times greater than

Agreement; Diction; Logical predication

The original sentence contains no errors. The semicolon correctly connects the closely related ideas in the two independent clauses. *The gyrfalcon* is the antecedent for *its* in the second phrase.

A Correct. The original sentence correctly uses a singular pronoun, *its*, to refer to the singular antecedent *gyrfalcon*, and it properly uses the construction *its numbers are . . . greater than*.

B The use of *more* instead of *greater* inappropriately implies that there are now more numbers, rather than more gyrfalcons.

C The pronoun *their* is plural, and thus incorrect, since the antecedent *gyrfalcon* is singular. *Fivefold what they were* is awkward and nonstandard and implies that there are now more numbers, rather than more gyrfalcons.

D The pronoun *they* is plural, and thus incorrect, since the antecedent *gyrfalcon* is singular. The comma introduces a confusing phrase seeming to modify *extinction*. *Fivefold the numbers they had* is awkward and nonstandard and implies that there are now more numbers, rather than more gyrfalcons.

E The comma introduces a confusing phrase seeming to modify *extinction*.

The correct answer is A.

21. Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged in 1911, Scott Joplin's ragtime opera *Treemonisha* was not produced until 1972, sixty-one years after its completion.

- (A) Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged
- (B) Except for a concert performance with the composer himself staging it
- (C) Besides a concert performance being staged by the composer himself
- (D) Excepting a concert performance that the composer himself staged
- (E) With the exception of a concert performance with the staging done by the composer himself

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

This sentence requires attention to idiom and to conciseness. *Except for* is correctly followed by a noun, *concert performance*; *that the composer himself staged* is a clause that clearly and concisely describes the performance.

A Correct. In this sentence, the correct idiom is used in a clear and concise expression.

B *With . . . it* is an awkward and wordy construction, and *staging* suggests ongoing action rather than action completed in 1911.

C *Being staged* suggests ongoing rather than completed action.

D *Excepting* usually appears in negative constructions; it is not the correct idiom in this sentence.

E This sentence is awkward and wordy.

The correct answer is A.

22. Chinese, the most ancient of living writing systems, consists of tens of thousands of ideographic characters, each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside its own square frame.
- (A) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
 - (B) all the characters a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
 - (C) all the characters a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
 - (D) every character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
 - (E) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their

Agreement

The underlined part of the original sentence acts as a modifier, or a phrase in apposition, describing Chinese ideographic characters. The modifier correctly uses the singular for all three terms: *character*, *composition*, and *its* all agree.

A Correct. In this sentence, the nouns *character* and *composition* and the pronoun *its* agree.

B *Characters* and *their* are plural, but *composition* is singular.

C While *characters* is plural, *composition* and *its* are singular.

D *Character* and *composition* are singular, but *their* is plural.

E *Character* and *composition* are singular, but *their* is plural.

The correct answer is A.

23. After weeks of uncertainty about the course the country would pursue to stabilize its troubled economy, officials reached a revised agreement with the International Monetary Fund, pledging the enforcement of substantially greater budget discipline as that which was originally promised and to keep inflation below ten percent.
- (A) the enforcement of substantially greater budget discipline as that which was originally promised and to keep inflation below ten percent
 - (B) the enforcement of substantially greater budget discipline than originally promised and keeping inflation below the ten percent figure
 - (C) to enforce substantially greater budget discipline than originally promised and to keep inflation below ten percent
 - (D) to enforce substantially greater budget discipline than that which was originally promised and keeping inflation less than the ten percent figure
 - (E) to enforce substantially greater budget discipline as that which was originally promised and to keep inflation less than ten percent

Logical predication; Parallelism

This sentence explains the two-part strategy an unnamed country agreed to pursue in order to stabilize its economy. Nominalization (*the enforcement of . . .*) and an incorrect form of comparison (*as that which was . . .*) in the account of the first strategy causes excessive wordiness and indirection and makes the account of the first strategy nonparallel with the account of the second strategy. To reduce wordiness and achieve parallelism, both strategies pledged by the country should be presented in infinitive form (*to enforce . . . and to keep . . .*). The sentence also needs to employ the correct comparative form *greater discipline than. . .*

A The two strategies (*the enforcement of* and *keeping*) are not presented in parallel form; the nominalized presentation of the first strategy is wordy and indirect, and the comparative form is incorrect.

B The two strategies (*the enforcement of* and *keeping*) are not presented in parallel form.

C Correct. The comparative form is correct, and the two strategies are presented in parallel form, as infinitives completing the verb *pledged*.

D The two strategies are not presented in parallel form, and the comparative form is unnecessarily wordy.

E The comparative form is incorrect and wordy.

The correct answer is C.

24. Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled against the unnatural complexity of human relations in modern society.

(A) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled

(B) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was

(C) As Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled

(D) As did Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was

(E) Tolstoi's rebellion, as Rousseau's, was

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The preposition *like* correctly compares two equal nouns, in this case, two writers. The comparison must be between two equal elements; it cannot be between a person and an event. The original sentence is direct, clear, and concise.

A Correct. The two writers are compared clearly and succinctly in this sentence.

B *Tolstoi's rebellion* rather than *Tolstoi* is compared to *Rousseau*.

C When used as a conjunction, *as* should introduce clauses, not phrases or nouns.

D *Tolstoi's rebellion* is compared to *Rousseau*. To be correct, this construction would have to be *as did Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled*, but this is a wordy alternative.

E *Tolstoi's rebellion . . . was against* is awkward and wordy; *Tolstoi rebelled against* is more direct.

The correct answer is A.

25. Japanese researchers are producing a series of robots that can identify human facial expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating a robot that will empathize with us.

(A) expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating

(B) expressions, then responding to them; primarily to create

(C) expressions and then respond to them; the researchers' primary goal is to create

(D) expressions as well as giving a response to them; their primary goal is creation of

(E) expressions and responding to them; primarily, the researchers' goal is creating

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence uses two complete clauses to present two main topics—the capabilities of robots designed by Japanese researchers and the goal that motivates this design. The first clause most effectively uses a succession of parallel verbs to describe what the robots can do: *identify* expressions and *respond* to them. Beginning the second clause with the possessive pronoun *their* creates ambiguity, because it is not clear whether the pronoun refers to the robots or the researchers.

A The pronouns *they* and *their* in this version of the sentence are ambiguous, possibly referring to both researchers and robots.

B The phrase *then responding to them* should be converted to a main verb to parallel *identify* and to make clear that the robots can do these two things. The semicolon should be followed by a complete clause, but in this version of the sentence it is followed by an adverbial phrase.

C Correct. The wording is concise and unambiguous.

D The phrase *as well as giving a response to them* is wordy; the pronoun *their* is ambiguous.

E *Responding* is the wrong verb form—it should be an infinitive to parallel *identify*.

The correct answer is C.

26. Analysts believe that whereas bad decisions by elected leaders can certainly hurt the economy, no administration can really be said to control or manage all of the complex and interrelated forces that determine the nation's economic strength.
- (A) no administration can really be said to control
 - (B) no administration can be said that it really controls
 - (C) that no administration can really be said to control
 - (D) that no administration can really be said that it controls
 - (E) that it cannot be said that any administration really controls

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The point of this sentence is to explain analysts' common two-part belief about the limited power of elected officials to control a national economy. It presents this belief as the direct object in the main clause, *[a]nalysts believe*, and introduces it with the subordinating conjunction *that*, which governs both the positive dependent clause (*decisions . . . can hurt*) introduced by *whereas*, and the subsequent negative independent clause (*no administration can . . . be said to control . . .*). The additional appearances of *that* in some of the versions of the sentence are ungrammatical.

A Correct. Introduced by the subordinating conjunction *that*, the complex clause succinctly contrasts leaders' powers to hurt the economy with their inability to control all economic forces.

B The idiom *can be said to* would be appropriate, but *no administration can be said that it* is ungrammatical.

C The repetition of *that* is ungrammatical, since both clauses are governed by the initial appearance of *that* after *[a]nalysts believe*.

D This version of the sentence combines the mistakes described in (B) with those described in (C).

E The repetition of *that* is ungrammatical, since both clauses are governed by the first appearance of *that*. The appearance of *it* makes the sentence unnecessarily wordy and convoluted.

The correct answer is A.

27. Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be hazardous substances, but many of them can be harmful to health, especially if they are used improperly.
- (A) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be
 - (B) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products being

- (C) A consumer may not think of their household cleaning products being
- (D) A consumer may not think of household cleaning products as
- (E) Household cleaning products may not be thought of, by consumers, as

Idiom; Agreement

The sentence uses an idiom that is correctly expressed as *think of x as y*. The use of *to be* is incorrect.

A *To be* is incorrect in the idiom *to think of x as y*.

B *Being* is incorrect in the idiom *to think of x as y*.

C *Being* is incorrect in the idiom *to think of x as y*. *Their* does not agree with *a consumer*.

D Correct. This sentence uses the idiom correctly: *think of household products as*.

E The passive-voice construction is awkward and wordy.

The correct answer is D.

28. In recent years cattle breeders have increasingly used crossbreeding, in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics and partly because crossbreeding is said to provide hybrid vigor.

(A) in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics

(B) in part for the acquisition of certain characteristics in their steers

(C) partly because of their steers acquiring certain characteristics

(D) partly because certain characteristics should be acquired by their steers

(E) partly to acquire certain characteristics in their steers

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The sentence gives two reasons that cattle breeders use crossbreeding; these reasons should be introduced in parallel ways with the word *partly*. The infinitive *to acquire* clearly and concisely conveys the purpose of the crossbreeding.

A *In part* should be *partly*. Use of the relative clause *that their steers should acquire . . .* is ungrammatical.

B *In part* should be *partly*. Use of prepositional phrases is wordy and awkward.

C *Because of* suggests that crossbreeding has occurred because the steers have already acquired certain characteristics.

D Passive voice *should be acquired by* is awkward and illogical.

E Correct. In this sentence, the word *partly* is used to introduce both reasons; the phrase *to acquire certain characteristics* is clear and concise.

The correct answer is E.

29. Like Auden, the language of James Merrill is chatty, arch, and conversational—given to complex syntactic flights as well as to prosaic free-verse strolls.

- (A) Like Auden, the language of James Merrill
- (B) Like Auden, James Merrill's language
- (C) Like Auden's, James Merrill's language
- (D) As with Auden, James Merrill's language
- (E) As is Auden's the language of James Merrill

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The intent of the sentence is to compare the *language* used by the two authors; both write in a *chatty, arch, and conversational* way. Using the phrase *like Auden's* to begin the comparison creates a concise statement, and the parallel construction of *Merrill's* also reduces wordiness and enhances clarity. Since the possessive *Auden's* matches the possessive *Merrill's*, the word *language* is not needed following the word *Auden's*.

A *Auden* is illogically compared to *language*.

B *Auden* is illogically compared to *language*.

C Correct. This sentence states the comparison correctly and concisely, making it clear that Auden's language is being compared with Merrill's language.

D It is unclear what the adverb phrase *as with Auden* modifies.

E While the sentence attempts to compare Auden's language with Merrill's, its phrasing is wordy and confusing.

The correct answer is C.

30. According to the Economic Development Corporation of Los Angeles County, if one were to count the Los Angeles metropolitan area as a separate nation, it would have the world's eleventh largest gross national product, that is bigger than that of Australia, Mexico, or the Netherlands.

(A) if one were to count the Los Angeles metropolitan area as a separate nation, it would have the world's eleventh largest gross national product, that is

(B) if the Los Angeles metropolitan area is counted as a separate nation, it has the world's eleventh largest gross national product, that being

(C) if the Los Angeles metropolitan area were a separate nation, it would have the world's eleventh largest gross national product,

(D) were the Los Angeles metropolitan area a separate nation, it will have the world's eleventh largest gross national product, which is

(E) when the Los Angeles metropolitan area is counted as a separate nation, it has the world's eleventh largest gross national product, thus

Diction; Verb form

The point of this sentence is to explain the implications of a contrary-to-fact state of affairs (Los Angeles metropolitan area as a nation). The subjunctive verb form is needed (*were . . . would have*). To attribute this proposed state of affairs to the calculations of an anonymous agent (*one*) causes unnecessary wordiness. The implication of the hypothetical situation is that the Los Angeles area would have the eleventh-largest gross national product (GNP) in the world, a GNP that is further described as larger than the GNP of any of three nations named. This descriptive information is most efficiently presented as a terminal adjective phrase.

A By introducing the subject *one*, the opening clause becomes unnecessarily wordy and indirect. The relative clause at the end of the sentence causes additional wordiness. The present indicative verb form *is* in the phrase *that is bigger than . . .* is inconsistent with the conditional context established earlier in the sentence (*were . . . would*). Since Los Angeles is not a nation, its *national* product is purely hypothetical and contrary to fact.

B Because the *if* clause introduces a situation that is contrary to fact, the verbs *is counted* and *has* should be subjunctive and conditional, respectively (*were counted* and *would have*). The relative pronoun phrase *that being* is awkward, wordy, and repetitive.

C Correct. The subjunctive mood of the verbs is appropriate to the contrary-to-fact situation being described, and the terminal adjective phrase without an introductory relative pronoun is an appropriate way of making the comparison among GNPs.

D Although the opening subjunctive verb is appropriate, it must be followed by a conditional verb in the main clause; the relative clause at the end of the sentence, beginning with *which is*, is indirect and wordy. As in (A), *is* is not the most appropriate verb form to express a counterfactual condition.

E The verbs *is counted . . . has* are incorrect for describing a contrary-to-fact situation. Beginning the final adjective phrase with the word *thus* makes the relationship of the phrase to the rest of the sentence unclear.

The correct answer is C.

Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.

(A) Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.

(B) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence was pledged by Project SETI.

(C) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.

(D) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, the initiation of Project SETI five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992.

(E) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, on Columbus Day 1992, the initiation of Project SETI took place.

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

The original sentence becomes illogical when phrases do not modify what they are intended to modify. This sentence mistakenly says that *Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992*. It also says that Project SETI was *initiated five centuries after . . . Columbus Day 1992*. To make the modifiers grammatically and logically correct, the sentence may be revised: *Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, Project SETI. . .*

A Project SETI cannot have been *initiated five centuries after . . . 1992*, nor did Europeans first arrive in 1992.

B *Initiated . . .* modifies *\$100 million investment* instead of *Project SETI*.

C Correct. The modifiers are grammatically and logically correct in this sentence.

D *Pledging . . .* incorrectly modifies *the initiation*. This is a sentence fragment.

E *Pledging . . .* incorrectly modifies *the initiation*. Europeans appear to have arrived on Columbus Day 1992. The construction is awkward, unbalanced, and imprecise.

The correct answer is C.

32. According to some economists, the July decrease in unemployment so that it was the lowest in two years suggests that the gradual improvement in the job market is

continuing.

- (A) so that it was the lowest in two years
- (B) so that it was the lowest two-year rate
- (C) to what would be the lowest in two years
- (D) to a two-year low level
- (E) to the lowest level in two years

Idiom; Rhetorical construction

In this sentence, *decrease* is used as a noun and cannot grammatically be modified by the adverbial *so that*. The simple prepositional phrase *to the lowest level in two years* is a precise, concise alternative.

A The use of *so that it was* to modify a noun is ungrammatical, and *it* could refer to either *decrease* or *unemployment*.

B The use of *so that it was* to modify a noun is ungrammatical. *It* could refer to either *decrease* or *unemployment*, and the word *rate* is unclear.

C Use of the conditional *would* to state a fact is nonstandard; *lowest* should refer to a noun such as *level*.

D The meaning of *to a two-year low level* is unclear, and the phrase is unidiomatic.

E Correct. This sentence uses a clear, simple phrase that conveys an unambiguous meaning.

The correct answer is E.

33. Developed by Pennsylvania's Palatine Germans about 1750, Conestoga wagons, with high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie and they had a floor curved upward on either end so as to prevent cargo from shifting on steep grades.

(A) wagons, with high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie and they had a floor curved upward on either end so as to prevent

(B) wagons, with high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie, and with a floor that was curved upward at both ends to prevent

(C) wagons, which had high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie, and floors curved upward on their ends so that they prevented

(D) wagons had high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie, and a floor that was curved upward at both

ends to prevent

(E) wagons had high wheels capable of crossing rutted roads, muddy flats, and the nonroads of the prairie and floors curving upward at their ends so that it prevented

Logical predication; Parallelism; Grammatical construction

The main subject of this sentence is *Conestoga wagons* and the main verb is *had*. The opening participial phrase describes the origin of the wagons, and the rest of the sentence describes the features they possessed. These features must be presented in parallel form as objects of the verb *had*. The sentence first presented is a fragment; the prepositional phrase *with . . .* leaves the subject *Conestoga wagons* without a verb. When the verb *had* finally appears, a new subject *they* has been unnecessarily introduced.

A The subject *wagons* is without a verb. The introduction of a new subject *they* is unnecessary. Given the absence of *had* after *wagons* and of a comma after *prairie*, it is also ungrammatical.

B This version of the sentence has no main verb for the subject *wagons*.

C As in (A) and (B), this version of the sentence fails to provide a main verb for the subject *wagons*.

D Correct. The main verb *had* completes the subject *wagons* and accommodates the two direct objects, *wheels* and *a floor*. The comma after *prairie* helps to clarify that *floors* is a direct object of *had*, parallel with *high wheels*.

E The referent for *it* is ambiguous.

The correct answer is D.

34. The Baldrick Manufacturing Company has for several years followed a policy aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving the efficiency of its distribution system.

(A) aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving

(B) aimed at the decreasing of operating costs and to improve

(C) aiming at the decreasing of operating costs and improving

(D) the aim of which is the decreasing of operating costs and improving

(E) with the aim to decrease operating costs and to improve

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

This correct sentence uses the grammatically parallel elements *decreasing* and *improving* to describe the two aims of the company's policy.

A Correct. *Decreasing* and *improving* are grammatically parallel; *aimed at*

is a correct and concise expression.

B *The decreasing* and *to improve* are not parallel.

C Using *the* before *decreasing* creates a gerund, which is not parallel to the participle *improving*.

D *The aim of which* is awkward and wordy; *the decreasing* is not parallel to *improving*.

E *With the aim to* is not the correct idiom; the correct idiom is *with the aim of* followed by an *ing* verb form such as *decreasing*.

The correct answer is A.

35. Eating saltwater fish may significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for sufferers of rheumatoid arthritis and asthma, according to three research studies published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

(A) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for

(B) be significant in reducing the risk of heart attacks and aid for

(C) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and aid

(D) cause a significant reduction in the risk of heart attacks and aid to

(E) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks as well as aiding

Diction; Parallelism

The word *aid* can be a noun or a verb; here it should be a verb that is parallel to the verb *reduce*. If *aid* were a noun, it would parallel *risk* and so would mean illogically that eating fish reduces *aid for sufferers* as well as *the risk of heart attacks*.

A *Aid for* seems to be a noun, parallel to the noun *risk*, indicating that *eating saltwater fish* reduces *aid for sufferers*.

B *Aid for* seems to be a noun, parallel to the noun *risk*, indicating that *eating saltwater fish* reduces *aid for sufferers*.

C Correct. In this sentence, *aid* is used as a verb, parallel to the verb *reduce*. *Sufferers* is the direct object of *aid*; no preposition is needed.

D *Aid to* is incorrectly used as a noun, suggesting that *eating saltwater fish* reduces *aid to sufferers*.

E While this sentence conveys the correct meaning, it lacks the parallel structure found in the correct answer.

The correct answer is C.

36. The Wallerstein study indicates that even after a decade young men and women still experience some of the effects of a divorce occurring when a child.

- (A) occurring when a child
- (B) occurring when children
- (C) that occurred when a child
- (D) that occurred when they were children
- (E) that has occurred as each was a child

Logical predication; Agreement

The original sentence has two problems. (1) The phrasing implies that the young men and women had divorced in childhood. (2) The word *child* does not agree with the plural antecedent *men and women*.

A *Child* does not agree with *men and women*, and the phrase *occurring when a child* is illogical.

B The phrase *occurring when children* is illogical.

C *Child* does not agree with *men and women*.

D Correct. This sentence corrects both problems by making it clear that the divorce took place when the men and women were children and by using *they* and *children* to agree with *men and women*.

E *Each* does not agree with *men and women*; *has occurred* is not the correct verb tense.

The correct answer is D.

37. As a result of record low temperatures, the water pipes on the third floor froze, which caused the heads of the sprinkler system to burst, which released torrents of water into offices on the second floor.

(A) which caused the heads of the sprinkler system to burst, which released torrents of water

(B) which caused the heads of the sprinkler system to burst and which released torrents of water

(C) which caused the heads of the sprinkler system to burst, torrents of water were then released

(D) causing the heads of the sprinkler system to burst, then releasing torrents of water

(E) causing the heads of the sprinkler system to burst and release torrents of water

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

This sentence describes a causal sequence of events leading to flooded second-floor offices. One of the steps, sprinkler heads bursting, was presumably simultaneous

with the release of torrents of water, so it is best to present these events as actions attached to the same subject (*heads of the sprinkler system*). The sentence as given attempts to explain the sequence in a chain of relative clauses, using the pronoun *which* to introduce successive steps. The precise reference of this relative pronoun is somewhat obscure—it appears to refer to the entire preceding clause—and the sequence separates the simultaneous bursting of heads and releasing of water into two temporally separate events.

A The reference of the second *which* is obscure, and the sentence implausibly separates bursting heads and releasing of torrents into two temporally separate events.

B Joining the relative pronouns with the conjunction *and* makes the freezing of the water pipes the subject of both *caused . . .* and *released . . .*. Thus, it seems to indicate, somewhat implausibly, that the freezing of the pipes directly released torrents of water independently of its causing the sprinkler heads to burst.

C The passive verb *were . . . released* obscures the causal sequence behind the releasing of torrents of water. The introduction of a new independent clause without a conjunction is ungrammatical and makes this version a run-on sentence.

D As in (B), the structure of this version makes the freezing of the pipes the subject of both *causing . . .* and *releasing. . .*. The introduction of the sequential marker *then* divides the bursting of heads and releasing of torrents of water into two separate events in the sequence. It indicates, implausibly, that the pipes' freezing directly released torrents of water after it had also caused the sprinkler heads to burst.

E Correct. The elimination of the relative pronouns clarifies the causal sequence of events, and the double infinitives *to burst* and *(to) release* underscores the simultaneity of these events.

The correct answer is E.

38. Around 1900, fishermen in the Chesapeake Bay area landed more than seventeen million pounds of shad in a single year, but by 1920, overfishing and the proliferation of milldams and culverts that have blocked shad migrations up their spawning streams had reduced landings to less than four million pounds.

(A) that have blocked shad migrations up their spawning streams had reduced landings to less

(B) that blocked shad from migrating up their spawning streams had reduced landings to less

(C) that blocked shad from migrating up their spawning streams reduced landings to a lower amount

(D) having blocked shad from migrating up their spawning streams reduced landings to less

(E) having blocked shad migrations up their spawning streams had reduced landings to an amount lower

Diction; Verb form

The point of this sentence is to explain how overfishing and interference with shad spawning streams affected the size of shad landings. The sentence makes this point by comparing the sizes of annual landings before and after 1920. The sentence most efficiently compares the poundage of pre- and post-1920 landings with the comparative form [*from*] *more than . . . to less than. . .*

A The present-perfect tense of *have blocked* inappropriately describes an event that caused something to happen before 1920. In addition, *migrations up their spawning streams* is incorrect.

B Correct. The comparison of poundage is efficiently explained, and the sequence of tenses makes sense. Despite a possible superficial appearance of a comparison between countable things (pounds), *less* is more appropriate than *fewer* for the comparison. The fishermen landed different amounts of fish; they did not land the numbers of pounds in terms of which those amounts are measured.

C The comparative expression *to a lower amount* is unnecessarily wordy. The past-perfect form *had reduced* would make the temporal relationships somewhat clearer than does the past tense *reduced*.

D The present-perfect participial phrase, *having blocked . . . streams*, should be set off in commas; as it stands, it does not make sense. The past-perfect form *had reduced* would make the temporal relationships somewhat clearer than does the past tense *reduced*.

E The present-perfect participial phrase must be set off with commas; the pronoun *their*, which is also in (A), nonsensically refers to *migrations*, and the comparative expression *to an amount lower* is unnecessarily wordy.

The correct answer is B.

39. Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were constructed in violation of the city's building code.

(A) Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were

(B) Some buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake last year had been

(C) Some buildings that the earthquake destroyed and heavily damaged last year have been

(D) Last year the earthquake destroyed or heavily damaged some buildings that have been

(E) Last year some of the buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake had been

Diction; Verb form

The buildings cannot be both *destroyed* and *heavily damaged* at the same time; they must be one *or* the other. The ideas of this sentence are most clearly expressed using two verb tenses: the simple past, *were*, for the earthquake occurring last year; and the past perfect, *had been*, for the time prior to that when the buildings were constructed.

A The buildings are illogically said to be both *destroyed* and *damaged*.

B Correct. This sentence properly states that the buildings were either destroyed *or* damaged and clarifies that they *had been constructed* before the earthquake struck.

C Buildings cannot be both destroyed *and* damaged. The verb tense makes it seem that they were constructed after the earthquake.

D The verb tense illogically indicates that the buildings *have been constructed* since the earthquake.

E This structure indicates that construction of the buildings, rather than the earthquake, occurred *last year*.

The correct answer is B.

40. Though the term “graphic design” may suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging work, from package designs and company logotypes to signs, book jackets, computer graphics, and film titles.

(A) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging

(B) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, it has come to signify a wide range of

(C) suggest corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified widely ranging

(D) have suggested corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified a wide range of

(E) have suggested laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging

Agreement; Diction; Verb form

The subject of the sentence is the singular noun *term*, which must be followed by the singular *it has* rather than the plural *they have*. *Widely ranging* could describe a conversation that moves from one topic to another; in this context, it is incorrect because the work does not move from one place to another. *A wide range of work* shows that the work consists of many different kinds of projects.

A *They have* does not agree with *term*; *widely ranging work* is imprecise.

B Correct. In this sentence, *it has* agrees with *term*, and the phrase *a wide range of work* suggests a variety of projects.

C *Has signified* suggests a completed action and thus distorts the meaning; *widely ranging work* is imprecise.

D *Have suggested* does not agree with *term*. The verb tenses suggest a completed action rather than an ongoing one.

E *Have suggested* and *they have* do not agree with *term*; *widely ranging work* is imprecise.

The correct answer is B.

41. In contrast to large steel plants that take iron ore through all the steps needed to produce several different kinds of steel, processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain economically viable.

(A) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain

(B) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining

(C) the processing of steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining

(D) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remain

(E) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remained

Logical predication

This sentence contrasts *large steel plants* with *small mills*. Since the first half of the sentence begins with *in contrast to large steel plants*, the second half should begin with *small mills* to make the contrast immediately obvious and thus easy to understand.

A *Large steel plants* should be contrasted with *small mills*, not with *processing steel scrap*.

B *Large steel plants* appear to be contrasted with *processing steel scrap* rather than with *small mills*; *remaining* and *to put* are not parallel.

C *Large steel plants* appear to be contrasted with the *processing of steel scrap*; *remaining* and *to put* are not parallel.

D Correct. In this sentence, *large steel plants* are clearly contrasted with *small mills*, and *to put* is parallel with (*to* understood) *remain*.

E *Remained* violates the parallelism with *to put*, and its past tense is not compatible with the present perfect verb *have been able*.

The correct answer is D.

42. Government officials announced that restrictions on the use of water would continue because no appreciative increase in the level of the river resulted from the intermittent showers that had fallen throughout the area the day before.

(A) restrictions on the use of water would continue because no appreciative increase in the level of the river

(B) restricting the use of water would continue because there had not been any appreciative increase in the river's level that

(C) the use of water would continue to be restricted because not any appreciable increase in the river's level had

(D) restrictions on the use of water would continue because no appreciable increase in the level of the river had

(E) using water would continue being restricted because not any appreciable increase in the level of the river

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication; Verb form

This sentence explains the rationale behind a governmental announcement made at some point in the past. The most efficient way to express the meaning of the announcement is to use *restrictions* as the subject of the clause introduced by *that* and to use a negative subject (*no appreciable increase*) and a positive verb in the subordinate clause that follows.

A It makes no sense to say that a hypothetical increase in river level is *appreciative*. The past tense of the verb *resulted* in this context does not as clearly express the temporal relationships between the announcement and the other events as would the past perfect *had resulted*.

B The use of *there* and the negative verb make the dependent clause unnecessarily wordy and indirect; the relative pronoun *that* appears to refer nonsensically to *level*. It makes no sense to say that a hypothetical increase in river level is *appreciative*.

C By making *use of water* instead of *restrictions* the subject of the *that*

clause, this version of the sentence necessitates the use of a wordy and indirect passive infinitive phrase *to be restricted*. The sentence becomes even more wordy and convoluted with the introduction of an awkward, unidiomatic negative subject (*not any appreciable increase*) of the dependent clause.

D Correct. The sentence is direct and efficient, and the past-perfect verb *had resulted* appropriately expresses the sequence of events.

E The phrase *using water . . . being restricted* is wordy and imprecise, and the unidiomatic negative subject (*not any appreciable increase*) of the dependent clause introduces further indirection and wordiness. The past tense of the verb *resulted* in this context does not as clearly express the temporal relationships between the announcement and the other events as would the past perfect *had resulted*.

The correct answer is D.

43. Because the collagen fibers in skin line up in the direction of tension, surgical cuts made along these so-called Langer's lines sever fewer fibers and is less likely to leave an unsightly scar.

(A) Because the collagen fibers in skin line up in the direction of tension, surgical cuts made along these so-called Langer's lines sever fewer

(B) Because the collagen fibers in skin line up in the direction of tension, a surgical cut having been made along these so-called Langer's lines severs less

(C) Because the collagen fibers in skin line up in the direction of tension, a surgical cut made along these so-called Langer's lines severs fewer

(D) With the collagen fibers in skin lining up in the direction of tension, surgical cuts made along these so-called Langer's lines sever less

(E) With the collagen fibers in skin lining up in the direction of tension, a surgical cut made along these so-called Langer's lines sever fewer

Agreement; Diction

This sentence explains a causal connection between the alignment of collagen fibers and the impact of a particular type of surgical cut. *Because* is appropriate to express that causal relationship. The singular verb in the phrase *is less likely to leave* requires a singular subject (*cut*) and must be coordinated with another singular verb (*severs*). Because *fibers* are countable, the correct modifier is *fewer* rather than *less*.

A The plural subject *cuts* does not agree with the singular verb *is*.

B The verb form *having been made* is inconsistent with the present tense verb *severs*; *less* inappropriately modifies countable *fibers*.

C Correct. The adverbial conjunction *because* accurately captures the causal relationship expressed by the sentence. The singular subject *cut* agrees with the singular verbs *severs* and *is*, and *fewer* appropriately modifies countable *fibers*.

D The preposition *with* does not capture the causal relationship expressed by the sentence, the plural subject *cuts* does not agree with the singular verbs (*severs* and *is*), and *less* is an inappropriate modifier for countable *fibers*.

E As in (D), the preposition *with* fails to capture the causal relationship between alignment of fibers and scarring. The plural verb *sever* does not agree with the singular subject *cut* and the subsequent singular verb *is*.

The correct answer is C.

44. In A.D. 391, resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria, later generations lost all but the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* among Greek epics, most of the poetry of Pindar and Sappho, and dozens of plays by Aeschylus and Euripides.

(A) resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria,

(B) the destroying of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria resulted and

(C) because of the result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,

(D) as a result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,

(E) Alexandria's largest library of the ancient world was destroyed, and the result was

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction; Grammatical construction

Because it is introduced by a participle, the phrase that begins *resulting from* illogically modifies *later generations*. Substituting the idiom *as a result of* for *resulting from* corrects this error. *The largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria* is both cumbersome and ambiguous because it suggests that the *ancient world* was located *at* (and only at) *Alexandria*. This problem is best corrected by breaking the series of phrases into two distinct parts: *the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world*. Here, the second phrase clearly modifies the first.

A Resulting from illogically modifies *later generations*. The series of prepositional phrases is confusing and ambiguous.

B *The destroying of* is wordy and awkward. *And* creates a second main clause, which would need to be appropriately punctuated with a comma before *and*.

C *Because of the result of* is redundant.

D Correct. *As a result of* begins the phrase clearly and correctly in this sentence; the *library* rather than the *ancient world* is properly located *at Alexandria*; *the largest of the ancient world* correctly modifies *library*.

E *Alexandria's largest library of the ancient world* is an illogical reference. *The result was* must be followed by *that*.

The correct answer is D.

45. The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.

(A) The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.

(B) To the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote two letters, being the only eyewitness accounts of the great eruption of Vesuvius.

(C) The only eyewitness account is in two letters by the nephew of Pliny the Elder writing to the historian Tacitus an account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.

(D) Writing the only eyewitness account, Pliny the Elder's nephew accounted for the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.

(E) In two letters to the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The challenge in this sentence lies in the correct placement of a prepositional phrase. In the original version, the placement of *in two letters to the historian Tacitus* appears to suggest that Vesuvius erupted in the letters themselves. Placing the phrase at the beginning of the sentence solves the problem.

A The sentence suggests that the eruption of Vesuvius took place in the letters themselves.

B Beginning the sentence with *to the historian Tacitus* is clumsy and unclear. The verb phrase *being . . .* seems illogically to modify *the nephew*, creating the awkward suggestion that *the nephew* was *the eyewitness accounts*.

C The sentence's meaning is unclear due to an extended sequence of prepositional phrases.

D *An account* is a narrative record; *to account for* means to be the cause of. Using both in the same sentence is confusing and here suggests that the nephew caused the eruption. The sentence also suggests that the eruption of Vesuvius took place in the letters themselves.

E Correct. The placement of the prepositional phrase at the beginning of the sentence clarifies the meaning of the sentence; the construction of the rest of the sentence is straightforward.

The correct answer is E.

46. Nearly two tons of nuclear-reactor fuel have already been put into orbit around the Earth, and the chances of a collision involving such material increase greatly as the amount of both space debris and satellites continue to rise.

(A) as the amount of both space debris and satellites continue to rise

(B) as the rise continues in both the amount of satellites and space debris

(C) as the amount of space debris and the number of satellites continue to rise

(D) with the continually increasing amount of space debris and the number of satellites

(E) with the amount of space debris continuing to increase along with the number of satellites

Diction; Rhetorical construction

This sentence opens with a main clause stating a condition (two tons of nuclear-reactor fuel orbiting the Earth) and follows this with a second main clause stating possible consequences of combining this condition (amount of space debris) with a second condition (rising number of satellites). Because debris is not a countable noun, it must be described as an *amount*; satellites are countable, so they must be referred to as a number, not an amount.

A *Amount* is an inappropriate descriptor for satellites.

B *Amount* is an inappropriate descriptor for satellites. *Both* should be followed by two nouns, but here it is followed by only one, so the comparison is grammatically incorrect.

C Correct. The sentence is unambiguous and grammatically correct and uses *amount* and *number* correctly.

D By attaching the adjective *increasing* only to *amount of space debris*, the sentence fails to indicate that the number of satellites is also growing. This leaves the function of *and the number of satellites* uncertain and confusing.

E This version of the sentence is indirect, wordy, and confusing.

The correct answer is C.

47. Though being tiny, blind, and translucent, a recently discovered species of catfish lessens their vulnerability with thickened bones and armor plates on their sides.

(A) Though being tiny, blind, and translucent, a recently discovered species of catfish lessens their vulnerability with thickened bones and armor plates on their sides.

(B) Though tiny, blind, and translucent, a recently discovered species of catfish has thickened bones and armor plates on its sides that lessen its vulnerability.

(C) A recently discovered species of catfish has thickened bones and armor plates on its sides that lessen their vulnerability, though tiny, blind, and translucent.

(D) Thickened bones and armor plates on their sides lessen the vulnerability of a recently discovered species of catfish that is tiny, blind, and translucent.

(E) Tiny, blind, and translucent, thickened bones and armor plates on its sides lessen the vulnerability of a recently discovered species of catfish.

Logical predication; Agreement

The point of the sentence is to explain two sets of features of a catfish species, one that makes the species seem vulnerable, and the other that reduces its vulnerability. The sentence as written introduces the unnecessary participial *being* and incorrectly refers to the singular *species* with the plural possessive pronoun “their.”

A The participial *being* makes the sentence unnecessarily wordy. The plural pronoun *their* has no clear antecedent; it cannot refer to *species*, because the sentence has already established, with the singular verb *lessens*, that it is using *species* as a singular noun. Also, the sentence illogically says that the species (not its physical characteristics) lessens their vulnerability.

B Correct. The opening set of adjectives introduced by the contrastive term *though* is efficient and sets up a contrast between the features that make the species vulnerable and those that make it less vulnerable. The singular pronoun *its* correctly refers to the singular noun *species*.

C The referent for the plural possessive pronoun *their* is unclear; it is also unclear what the set of adjectives introduced by *though* is supposed to modify. The sentence structure suggests, nonsensically, that they modify *armor plates*.

D This version of the sentence confusingly refers to species as both plural (*their sides*) and singular (*that is*).

E The opening set of adjectives (*tiny, blind, and translucent*) nonsensically

describes bones and plates.

The correct answer is B.

48. A recent court decision has qualified a 1998 ruling that workers cannot be laid off if they have been given reason to believe that their jobs will be safe, provided that their performance remains satisfactory.

- (A) if they have been given reason to believe that their jobs will
- (B) if they are given reason for believing that their jobs would still
- (C) having been given reason for believing that their jobs would
- (D) having been given reason to believe their jobs to
- (E) given reason to believe that their jobs will still

Verb form; Idiom

This sentence asserts that a court decision has qualified a 1998 ruling. It then goes on to explain the series of conditions stipulated by that ruling: workers cannot be laid off if they have been given (prior) reason to believe that continued satisfactory job performance will (always) ensure that their jobs are safe. To express these complicated temporal relationships, the present tense passive verb *cannot be laid off* describes the assurance provided by the ruling; the present- perfect, passive verb describes the prior condition *have been given . . .*, and the future tense verb *will be* describes the outcome the workers can expect. The idiom *reason to believe* succinctly describes the assurance given to workers.

A Correct. The sequence of conditions makes sense, and the idiom is correct.

B The present tense *are given* fails to clarify that the assurance of job security must precede the workers' confidence that they cannot be laid off. The phrase *reason for believing* (singular, with no article) is unidiomatic and in this context is inappropriate.

C This version appears to be presenting *having been given reason . . .* as a restrictive modifier of *laid off*. This makes the sentence very awkward and hard to make sense of, and it obscures the requisite nature of the condition (that workers had been given prior reason to think their jobs were safe). *Reason for believing* is unidiomatic.

D Without a comma after *off*, it is unclear what *having been given reason . . .* modifies; the string of infinitive phrases is awkward and confusing.

E As in (D), it is unclear what the participial phrase (in this case, *given reason to believe*) is supposed to modify.

The correct answer is A.

49. Thomas Eakins' powerful style and his choices of subject—the advances in modern surgery, the discipline of sport, the strains of individuals in tension with society or even with themselves—was as disturbing to his own time as it is compelling for ours.

- (A) was as disturbing to his own time as it is
- (B) were as disturbing to his own time as they are
- (C) has been as disturbing in his own time as they are
- (D) had been as disturbing in his own time as it was
- (E) have been as disturbing in his own time as

Agreement; Verb form

The compound subject of this sentence, *style* and *choices*, is followed by singular verbs, *was* and *is*, and a singular pronoun, *it*. The compound subject requires the plural verbs *were* and *are* and the plural pronoun *they*.

A The verbs and pronoun are singular, but the subject is plural.

B Correct. Verbs (*were*, *are*) and pronoun (*they*) agree with the plural subject in this sentence.

C *Has been* is singular and illogically indicates that Eakins' time continues today.

D *Had been* indicates a time anterior to some other past time; *it was* is singular and the wrong tense.

E *Have been* illogically indicates that Eakins' time continues into the present day.

The correct answer is B.

50. Inspired by the Helsinki Accords and outraged by the harsh sentences meted out to a group of Czech rock musicians called the Plastic People of the Universe, Charter 77 was established by dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals to be a human rights group.

- (A) Charter 77 was established by dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals to be
- (B) Charter 77 had been established by dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals as
- (C) Charter 77, established by dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals, was
- (D) dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals established Charter 77 as

(E) dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals had established Charter 77 to be

Logical predication; Verb form

This sentence explains what inspired a group of people to establish a human rights group called Charter 77. The passive construction in the main clause illogically makes the opening phrase (*inspired . . . and outraged*) describe Charter 77. The sentence says that Charter 77 *was established* by a group of people. Thus, *Charter 77* refers in this context to the organization as an abstract entity, not to its founders or members. The intended meaning presumably is that the dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals were both inspired and outraged and were thus prompted to start Charter 77.

A The opening adjectival phrase inappropriately describes Charter 77 instead of the people who started it. The idiomatic expression *established . . . as* is preferable to the nonstandard and somewhat unclear *established . . . to be . . .*.

B The past-perfect verb form *had been established* is confusing after the past tense phrase *meted out to a group. . . .* Additionally, like (A), this version of the sentence creates an opening that somewhat illogically modifies Charter 77.

C As in (A) and (B), the opening phrase illogically describes Charter 77 instead of the people who were inspired and outraged and thus prompted to start Charter 77.

D Correct. The opening phrase correctly describes the subject *dissident writers, philosophers, and other professionals*, and the active verb *established* prevents unnecessary wordiness.

E Although the opening phrase describes the people who started Charter 77, the past-perfect tense of the main clause is confusing, making the temporal relationships among the events unclear. The idiomatic expression *established . . . as* is preferable to the nonstandard and somewhat unclear *established . . . to be*.

The correct answer is D.

51. As well as heat and light, the sun is the source of a continuous stream of atomic particles known as the solar wind.

(A) As well as heat and light, the sun is the source of a continuous stream

(B) Besides heat and light, also the sun is the source of a continuous stream

(C) Besides heat and light, the sun is also the source of a continuous streaming

(D) The sun is the source not only of heat and light, but also of a continuous

stream

(E) The sun is the source of not only heat and light but, as well, of a continuous streaming

Idiom; Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The underlined section must be revised to eliminate modification errors and to clarify meaning by using parallel construction. *As well as heat and light* cannot logically modify the sun, as grammar requires; the sentence seems to suggest that heat, light, and the sun are the source of the solar wind. The sentence can be improved by employing the construction *not only x . . . but also y*; *x* and *y* should be parallel.

A *As well as heat and light* is misplaced and potentially confusing.

B *Besides heat and light* is confusing. The word order of *also the sun* is awkward.

C *Besides heat and light* is unclear. *Streaming* should be the more straightforward *stream*.

D Correct. This sentence uses the *not only . . . but also* construction to solve the modification error; *of heat and light* is parallel to *of a continuous stream*.

E *As well* is incorrect in the *not only . . . but also* construction. *Heat and light* is not parallel to *of a continuous streaming*. *Streaming* should be the more straightforward *stream*.

The correct answer is D.

52. The psychologist William James believed that facial expressions not only provide a visible sign of an emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself.

(A) emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself

(B) emotion but also actually contributing to the feeling itself

(C) emotion but also actually contribute to the feeling itself

(D) emotion; they also actually contribute to the feeling of it

(E) emotion; the feeling itself is also actually contributed to by them

Idiom; Grammatical construction

This sentence should depend on the correlative construction *not only x . . . but also y*, where *x* and *y* are parallel. However, the faulty construction in the original sentence does not properly include the second element, *but also*, and so produces a sentence fragment. James says that facial expressions have two effects: they provide a sign of emotion and they contribute to emotion. Thus, in this sentence, *not only* should be followed by (*x*) *provide a visible sign of an emotion*, and *but*

also should be followed by (y) *actually contribute to the feeling itself*.

A The *not only . . . but also* construction is violated, creating a sentence fragment.

B *But also actually contributing* is not parallel to *not only provide*; because *contributing* is a participle and not a verb, the result is a sentence fragment.

C Correct. The *not only . . . but also* construction is parallel, resulting in a complete sentence.

D The *not only* construction needs to be completed with *but also* and should not be interrupted by a semicolon. *The feeling of it* is awkward and wordy.

E Use of the semicolon in the *not only . . . but also* construction is not correct; the passive voice *is also actually contributed to* is awkward and not parallel to *provide*.

The correct answer is C.

53. Reporting that one of its many problems had been the recent extended sales slump in women's apparel, the seven-store retailer said it would start a three-month liquidation sale in all of its stores.

(A) its many problems had been the recent

(B) its many problems has been the recently

(C) its many problems is the recently

(D) their many problems is the recent

(E) their many problems had been the recent

Agreement; Verb form; Diction

The correct use of pronoun reference, verb tense, and modifier make the sentence clear and easy to understand. The singular possessive pronoun *its* refers to the singular noun *retailer*. The past- perfect verb *had been* indicates action completed before the action in the simple past tense *said*. The adjective *recent* modifies *extended sales slump*.

A Correct. *Its* agrees with *retailers*; the past perfect *had been* indicates action prior to the simple past *said*; and *recent* modifies *extended sales slump*.

B The adverb *recently* modifies only the adjective *extended*, suggesting illogically that the sales slump has been *recently extended*.

C *Is* shows present, rather than completed, action, and the adverb *recently* modifies only the adjective *extended*, distorting meaning.

D *Their* does not agree with *retailer*, and *is* shows present, rather than completed, action.

E The plural *their* does not agree with the singular *retailer*.

The correct answer is A.

54. In developing new facilities for the incineration of solid wastes, we must avoid the danger of shifting environmental problems from landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators.

- (A) landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators
- (B) landfills polluting the water to the air being polluted with incinerators
- (C) the pollution of water by landfills to the pollution of air by incinerators
- (D) pollution of the water by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air
- (E) water that is polluted by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

When the construction is *from x to y*, *x* and *y* must be grammatically parallel. In this case, *x* and *y* are the two environmental problems: *x* is *the pollution of water by landfills*, and *y* is *the pollution of air by incinerators*. Starting the parallel phrases with *the pollution* emphasizes the similarity of the problem; each of the other elements, *of water/of air* and *by landfills/by incinerators*, emphasizes difference.

A Lack of parallelism makes these two phrases difficult to understand.

B *Landfills polluting . . .* is not parallel to *the air being. . .*

C Correct. The correct use of parallel structure clarifies the meaning of the sentence.

D *Pollution of . . .* is not parallel to *incinerators that. . .*

E *Water that is polluted . . .* is not parallel to *incinerators that pollute. . .*

The correct answer is C.

55. According to research covering the last decade, the average number of rooms added by high-end hotel chains was lower than what the hotel industry average did for this period, but their occupancy and room rates grew faster than the average hotel.

- (A) than what the hotel industry average did for this period, but their occupancy and room rates grew faster than
- (B) than the hotel industry average for this period, but occupancy and room rates grew faster for these chains than for
- (C) as compared to the hotel industry average for this period, but occupancy and room rates for them grew faster than with
- (D) as compared to what the hotel industry average had been for this period, but occupancy and room rates for these chains grew faster than did

(E) as compared to the hotel industry average for this period, but their occupancy and room rates grew faster than they did for

Logical predication; Agreement; Idiom

This sentence compares one average, *number of rooms added by high-end hotel chains*, with another, *hotel industry average [number of rooms added]*, and then it makes another comparison: rate of growth in *occupancy and room rates* for high-end chains with these same measures in the average hotel. In the sentence as originally presented, the referent of *their* is unclear. The pronoun appears as if it might refer, nonsensically, to *rooms*.

A The phrase *than what the hotel industry average did* is wordy and imprecise. The sentence attempts to compare unlike clauses: *number . . . was lower* with *industry average did*. It also illogically compares the growth in *occupancy and room rates* with growth of the average hotel. The referent for the plural possessive pronoun *their* is unclear.

B Correct. The sentence correctly compares one average number with another and growth in *occupancy and room rates* for these chains and for the average hotel.

C The comparative phrase *as compared to . . .* is an incorrect idiom. The referent for *them* is ambiguous. The comparison between the speed of growth *for them*, on the one hand, and *with the average hotel*, on the other hand, does not make sense.

D Like (C), this version of the sentence uses an incorrect idiom (*as compared to*) to make the initial comparison. In the second comparison, as in (A), this sentence nonsensically compares the growth in *occupancy and room rates* with growth of the average hotel.

E Like (C) and (D), this version of the sentence opens with an incorrect idiom (*as compared to*); the second comparison is wordy, and the referent for *they* is ambiguous.

The correct answer is B.

56. Recently discovered fossil remains strongly suggest that the Australian egg-laying mammals of today are a branch of the main stem of mammalian evolution rather than developing independently from a common ancestor of mammals more than 220 million years ago.

- (A) rather than developing independently from
- (B) rather than a type that developed independently from
- (C) rather than a type whose development was independent of
- (D) instead of developing independently from

(E) instead of a development that was independent of

Idiom; Parallelism

The original point is that the mammals mentioned are thought to be an offshoot of *the main stem of mammalian evolution* and not a descendent of *a common ancestor of [all] mammals*. This sentence makes a contrast using the construction *x rather than y* or *x instead of y*; *x* and *y* must be parallel in either case. The mammals are (*x*) *a branch* rather than (*y*); here *y* should consist of an article and a noun to match *a branch*. The second half of the contrast may be rewritten *a type that developed independently from* to complete the parallel construction. The idiom *independently from* is different in meaning from the idiom *independent of*; the logic of this sentence requires the use of *independently from*.

A *Developing independently from* is not parallel to *a branch*.

B Correct. This idiomatically correct sentence properly uses *a type* in parallel to *a branch*.

C The verb *developed* is preferable to the awkward and wordy relative clause using the noun *development*; *independent of* distorts the original meaning.

D *Developing independently from* is not parallel to *a branch*.

E While *a development* may appear to parallel *a branch*, *a development that was independent of . . .* expresses a meaning contrary to that expressed in the original sentence. The verb *developed* is preferable to the noun *development*.

The correct answer is B.

57. The normative model of strategic decision-making suggests that executives examine a firm's external environment and internal conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, can decide on a strategy.

(A) conditions, and in using the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, can decide

(B) conditions, and they use the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses in deciding

(C) conditions and, in using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, deciding

(D) conditions and, using the set of objective criteria derived from these analyses, decide

(E) conditions and, in their use of the set of objective criteria they derive from these analyses, they decide

Grammatical construction; Verb form

The noun clause introduced by *that* has one subject (*executives*) and two main verbs (*examine* and *decide*). These verbs need to be in parallel form. The information about using *objective criteria* describes the *executives* and is therefore most efficiently presented as a participial phrase (*using . . .*) rather than a prepositional phrase (*in using . . .*).

A This version is unnecessarily wordy and indirect. There is no need to repeat the subject, *executives*, with the pronoun *they*.

B This version is unnecessarily wordy because it creates a compound sentence by repeating the subject, using the pronoun *they* to refer to *executives*.

C By using the coordinating conjunction *and*, this version of the sentence creates the need for a second subject and main verb; this second subject is absent. The participle *deciding* cannot function as a main verb.

D Correct. The sentence is grammatically correct and uses proper verb forms to express a clear and logically coherent message.

E This version of the sentence is wordy and indirect, largely because of the repetition of the pronoun *they*.

The correct answer is D.

58. A patient accusing a doctor of malpractice will find it difficult to prove damage if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify about proper medical procedures.

(A) if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify

(B) unless there will be another doctor to testify

(C) without another doctor's testimony

(D) should there be no testimony from some other doctor

(E) lacking another doctor to testify

Rhetorical construction; Idiom

The underlined clause is wordy and awkward; *lack of some other doctor* is not a correct idiomatic expression. This clause must be replaced by a more concise construction. *If there is a lack of* can be replaced by the preposition *without*; *some other doctor* is better expressed as *another doctor*; and *testimony* can be substituted for *to testify*. The result, *without another doctor's testimony*, clearly expresses in four words what the original statement poorly conveyed in eleven.

A The clause is wordy and awkward; *lack of some other doctor* is not idiomatic.

B The construction *y will happen unless x happens first* requires the present tense following the *unless* clause, rather than the future tense used here.

C Correct. This sentence uses a phrase that is clear and concise.

D This alternative is awkward and wordy.

E *Lacking* illogically and incorrectly modifies *damage*.

The correct answer is C.

59. The energy source on *Voyager 2* is not a nuclear reactor, in which atoms are actively broken apart; rather a kind of nuclear battery that uses natural radioactive decay to produce power.

(A) apart; rather

(B) apart, but rather

(C) apart, but rather that of

(D) apart, but that of

(E) apart; it is that of

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The correct version of this sentence focuses on a contrast by using the construction *not x, but rather y*. A comma, not a semicolon, should separate the two parallel parts of the contrast; using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment unless a subject and verb are provided in the construction that follows the semicolon.

A Using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment.

B Correct. This sentence is grammatical and logically coherent. The contrast is clearly drawn in the construction *not a nuclear reactor . . . , but rather a kind of nuclear battery*.

C *That of* has no referent and results in an illogical construction.

D *That of* has no referent.

E No word is used to indicate contrast; *that of* has no referent.

The correct answer is B.

60. According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

(A) According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

(B) By skimming along the top of the atmosphere, proponents of a proposed new style of aircraft say it could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

(C) A proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours, according to its proponents, with it skimming along the top of the atmosphere.

(D) A proposed new style of aircraft, say its proponents, could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours because of its skimming along the top of the atmosphere.

(E) According to its proponents, skimming along the top of the atmosphere makes it possible that a proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

The main point of this sentence is that a proposed aircraft could fly between any two points on Earth in under two hours; that information should be presented in the main clause. Qualifications of this point (who says it, how it can be accomplished) are a secondary focus and should therefore be presented in adverbial phrases.

A Correct. The sentence is clear, direct, and logically coherent.

B This sentence makes *proponents* the main subject of the sentence; the opening prepositional phrase, *By skimming . . .*, nonsensically describes *proponents*.

C The prepositional phrase (*with it . . .*) is indirect and wordy and too far from the noun phrase it modifies (*style of aircraft*).

D The explanation of how the aircraft could accomplish its feat is awkwardly expressed in the final phrase (*because of its . . .*).

E This version is wordy and repetitive (*possible* and *could* repeat the same meaning); because the antecedent for *its* is so far from the opening phrase, the reference is unclear.

The correct answer is A.

61. Lawmakers are examining measures that would require banks to disclose all fees and account requirements in writing, provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry minimal fees and require minimal initial deposits.

(A) provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry

(B) provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts carrying

(C) to provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts that carry

(D) to provide free cashing of government checks, creating basic savings accounts to carry

(E) to provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts that carry

Parallelism; Verb form

The correct version of the sentence uses parallel structure to describe what new legislation would require banks to do. The first requirement is written as *to disclose*; the other two requirements must be parallel in form. In this case, the other two requirements can be given as either *to provide . . . to create* or *provide . . . create*, with the *to* understood. In addition, using the same infinitive form for a different purpose in *to carry* is potentially confusing; using *that carry* is a clearer construction.

A *Provide* and *to create* are not parallel. *To carry* is unclear and can be seen as making the illogical claim that the purpose of creating the accounts is to carry minimal fees and require minimal deposits.

B *Provide* and *creating* are not parallel.

C *Creating* is not parallel with *to provide*.

D *To provide* and *creating* are not parallel in form. *To carry* is unclear and can be seen as making the illogical claim that the purpose of creating the accounts is to carry minimal fees and require minimal deposits.

E Correct. Parallelism is maintained in this sentence by following *to disclose* with *to provide* and *to create*. In this setting, the form *that carry* is more readily understood than *to carry*.

The correct answer is E.

62. Twenty-two feet long and 10 feet in diameter, the AM-1 is one of the many new satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces to detailed scrutiny from space.

(A) satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces

(B) satellites, which is a part of a 15-year effort to subject how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces interact

(C) satellites, part of 15 years effort of subjecting how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces are interacting

(D) satellites that are part of an effort for 15 years that has subjected the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces

(E) satellites that are part of a 15-year effort to subject the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence describes one satellite and identifies it as part of a larger space project designed to scrutinize Earth's ocean, land, and atmospheric interactions. The relative pronoun *that* refers to satellites, so it should be followed by a plural verb. The idiomatic expression is *effort to* rather than *effort of*. The correct adjectival term is *15-year* rather than *15 years*.

A The relative pronoun *that* refers to satellites, so it should be followed by the plural verb *are*; *effort to* is the correct idiomatic expression; as an adjective, *15 years* becomes *15-year*.

B In this version of the sentence, it is unclear what the relative pronoun *which* refers to—if it refers to *satellites*, it should be followed by a plural verb. Presenting the object of the verb *subject* as a phrase beginning with *how* and ending with the verb *interact* produces a sentence that seems to be about how various conditions react to detailed scrutiny from space.

C This sentence too seems to be making a nonsensical statement about how conditions are interacting to detailed scrutiny. It is not clear whether *part* refers to *satellites* or the *AM-1*.

D This version is wordy and confusing because of the sequence of relative clauses beginning with *that*.

E Correct. The sentence is clearly worded and logically coherent.

The correct answer is E.

63. Many kitchens today are equipped with high-speed electrical gadgets, such as blenders and food processors, which are able to inflict as serious injuries as those caused by an industrial wood-planing machine.

(A) which are able to inflict as serious injuries as those

(B) which can inflict serious injuries such as those

(C) inflicting injuries as serious as that having been

(D) capable to inflict injuries as serious as that

(E) capable of inflicting injuries as serious as those

Idiom; Agreement

The point of this sentence is the claim that common kitchen appliances can be as dangerous as an industrial wood-planing machine. It makes this point by comparing the injuries (plural) caused by blenders and food processors with those (also plural) caused by the wood-planing machine. An efficient way to make this comparison is to use the idiom *capable of*, an adjective phrase rather than a relative clause, after *blenders and food processors*.

A The term *able* suggests agency, which kitchen gadgets do not have. The phrase *as serious injuries as those* is non-idiomatic, apparently comparing injuries rather than the degree of seriousness of injuries. The relative clause makes the sentence unnecessarily wordy.

B Like (A), this sentence introduces wordiness with a relative clause; the comparative phrase *such as* nonsensically suggests that injuries caused by a shop machine are examples of those caused by kitchen gadgets.

C It is not clear what the participial *inflicting* modifies. The sentence suggests that kitchen gadgets inevitably inflict injuries; the singular relative pronoun *that* either incorrectly refers to a plural noun, *injuries*, or implausibly indicates that industrial wood-planing machines have only ever caused a single injury.

D As in (C), the singular pronoun *that* either disagrees with the plural noun *injuries* or implausibly indicates that industrial wood-planing machines have only ever caused a single injury. The phrase *capable to* is not idiomatic.

E Correct. This version of the sentence correctly compares the seriousness of one type of injury with the seriousness of another (*as serious as those*), and the phrase *capable of* is a correct idiom.

The correct answer is E.

64. Under high pressure and intense heat, graphite, the most stable form of pure carbon, changes into the substance commonly referred to as diamond and remaining this way whether or not the heat and pressure are removed.

- (A) remaining this way whether or not
- (B) remaining like that even as
- (C) remaining as such whether or not
- (D) remains in this way although
- (E) remains thus even when

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

This sentence tells of two things that happen to graphite under intense heat and pressure, and these are best presented as parallel predicates—*changes* and *remains*. *Thus* is the most economical way to say *this way*, *like that*, *as such*, or *in this way*.

A *Remaining* should be a main verb, parallel with *changes*.

B *Remaining* should be parallel with the other main verb, *changes*; *even as* suggests the meaning of *while*, which is not the intent of the sentence.

C *Remaining* should be parallel with *changes*; *whether or not* is

unnecessarily wordy.

D *In this way* is unnecessarily wordy; *although* indicates that the heat and pressure are always or definitely removed, but this makes little sense in relation to the rest of the sentence.

E Correct. The sentence coherently refers to the possibility of heat and pressure being removed. The sentence is clear and concise and properly uses parallel verb forms.

The correct answer is E.

65. The computer company reported strong second-quarter earnings that surpassed Wall Street's estimates and announced the first in a series of price cuts intended to increase sales further.

(A) The computer company reported strong second-quarter earnings that surpassed Wall Street's estimates and announced the first in a series of price cuts intended to increase sales further.

(B) The report of the computer company showed strong second-quarter earnings, surpassing Wall Street's estimates, and they announced the first in a series of price cuts that they intend to increase sales further.

(C) Surpassing Wall Street's estimates, the report of the computer company showed strong second-quarter earnings, and, for the purpose of increasing sales further, they announced the first in a series of price cuts.

(D) The computer company reported strong second-quarter earnings, surpassing Wall Street's estimates, and announcing the first in a series of price cuts for the purpose of further increasing sales.

(E) The computer company, surpassing Wall Street's estimates, reported strong second-quarter earnings, while announcing that to increase sales further there would be the first in a series of price cuts.

Logical predication; Idiom

The point of the sentence is to describe two actions of the computer company: its earnings report and its announcement of a price cut. To present this information most efficiently, the sentence requires a singular subject "the computer company" and compound verbs (*reported* and *announced*). To indicate that it is the company's earnings and not the report that surpassed Wall Street's estimates, the relative clause *that surpassed . . .* must immediately follow *earnings*.

A Correct. The sentence makes clear that the company is responsible for reporting its earnings and announcing its sales plan; the placement of the relative clause *that surpassed . . .* makes it clear that the company's earnings, not the report, surpassed Wall Street's estimate.

B Because this compound sentence opens the first clause with the subject

the report, and relegates the computer company to the position of object of a preposition, the referent of the subject of the second clause *they* is obscured—particularly since *they* is plural and the intended referent *company* is singular. The function of *that* in the final clause is ambiguous and confusing.

C The placement of the opening modifier *surpassing . . .* makes it modify *report* rather than *estimate*. The plural pronoun *they* does not agree with its intended antecedent, *company*.

D *Surpassing . . .* and the parallel phrase *announcing . . .* both appear to modify the entire opening clause, representing parallel functions of the company's report of its earnings.

E The placement of *surpassing . . .* makes that phrase modify *reported . . .*. The conjunction *while* indicates that the announcement and the report occurred simultaneously. The phrase *there would be . . .* introduces unnecessary wordiness and indirection.

The correct answer is A.

66. Analysts blamed May's sluggish retail sales on unexciting merchandise as well as the weather, colder and wetter than was usual in some regions, which slowed sales of barbecue grills and lawn furniture.

(A) colder and wetter than was usual in some regions, which slowed

(B) which was colder and wetter than usual in some regions, slowing

(C) since it was colder and wetter than usually in some regions, which slowed

(D) being colder and wetter than usually in some regions, slowing

(E) having been colder and wetter than was usual in some regions and slowed

Logical predication; Diction

The sentence must clearly indicate that the inclement weather had slowed retail sales. Relative pronouns, such as *which*, should follow as closely as possible the nouns to which they refer. The adjective *usual*, rather than the adverb *usually*, is required when modifying a noun. The phrase *wetter than usual* is correct and concise.

A The insertion of *was* is unnecessary and misleading. The referent of *which* is unclear, because *regions*, not *weather*, is the nearest noun.

B Correct. This sentence is concise, correct, and idiomatic, and *which* has a clear referent, *the weather*.

C With the linking verb *was*, the adjective *usual* is needed in place of the

adverb *usually*. The referent of *which* is unclear because *regions*, not *weather*, is the nearest noun.

D This construction is unclear and can be seen as unintentionally indicating that the analysts were colder and wetter. The adjective *usual* should be used instead of the adverb *usually* to modify the noun *weather*.

E This construction is unclear and can be seen as unintentionally indicating that the analysts were colder and wetter. The insertion of *was* is unnecessary and misleading.

The correct answer is B.

67. Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has lived in England and Canada, and first came to the United States in 1961 to study at the Iowa Writers' Workshop.

(A) Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has

(B) Having been a United States citizen since 1988, she was born in Calcutta in 1940; author Bharati Mukherjee

(C) Born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee became a United States citizen in 1988; she has

(D) Being born in Calcutta in 1940 and having been a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee

(E) Having been born in Calcutta in 1940 and being a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee

Verb form; Rhetorical construction

Being . . . since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940 is an awkward, wordy construction, which presents an unclear and potentially confusing chronological order. Since in the correct version of the sentence the original phrase (*being . . .*) has been made into a main clause, a semicolon should separate it from the second main clause beginning *she has lived*.

A The phrases are expressed in an illogical and potentially confusing sequence.

B *Having been* suggests that the citizenship came chronologically before the birth. The pronoun *she* is the subject of the first clause; since the author's name is mentioned only after the semicolon, *she* has no clear referent.

C Correct. In this sentence, the sequence of events is expressed logically, grammatically, and concisely in each independent clause.

D The progressive verb forms *being born* and *having been* illogically suggest continuous action and fail to establish a logical time sequence. The sentence

is wordy and awkward.

E The progressive verb forms *having been born* and *being* illogically suggest continuous action and fail to establish a logical time sequence. The sentence is wordy and awkward.

The correct answer is C.

68. Archaeologists in Ireland believe that a recently discovered chalice, which dates from the eighth century, was probably buried to keep from being stolen by invaders.

- (A) to keep from
- (B) to keep it from
- (C) to avoid
- (D) in order that it would avoid
- (E) in order to keep from

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

The phrase *to keep from being stolen* is incomplete and does not indicate what might be stolen. Inserting a pronoun makes it clear that it is the chalice that might be stolen.

A The pronoun *it* is needed for clarity.

B Correct. The sentence is clarified by inserting the word *it*, which refers back to *chalice*.

C This suggests that the chalice acts to prevent its own theft. The pronoun *it* is needed for clarity.

D This suggests that the chalice acts to prevent its own theft. The pronoun *it* is needed for clarity. *In order that it would* is wordy.

E The pronoun *it* is needed for clarity.

The correct answer is B.

69. The bank holds \$3 billion in loans that are seriously delinquent or in such trouble that they do not expect payments when due.

- (A) they do not expect payments when
- (B) it does not expect payments when it is
- (C) it does not expect payments to be made when they are
- (D) payments are not to be expected to be paid when
- (E) payments are not expected to be paid when they will be

Agreement; Logical predication; Verb form

The plural pronoun *they* cannot be used to refer to the singular noun *bank*. The structure of *they do not expect payments when due* is awkward and unclear.

A *Bank* requires the singular pronoun *it*, not the plural pronoun *they*. The structure of *when due* creates ambiguity in meaning.

B *Payments* is a plural noun, so the singular *it is* is incorrect.

C Correct. In this correct sentence, pronouns and their referents agree, as do subjects and their verbs. The addition of the modifying phrase *to be made* clarifies the meaning of the sentence.

D The active voice is preferable here, since the passive voice leaves it unclear who does not expect the payments to be made. *Payments . . . to be paid* is redundant. *Are not to be* incorrectly suggests that the writer is prescribing that the payments not be expected.

E The active voice is preferable here, since the passive voice leaves it unclear who does not expect the payments to be made. *Payments . . . to be paid* is redundant. *Will be* is not the correct verb form.

The correct answer is C.

70. Faced with an estimated \$2 billion budget gap, the city's mayor proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize hundreds of local arts groups.

(A) proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize

(B) proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent in the amount it was allocating to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and for subsidizing

(C) proposed to reduce, by nearly 17 percent, the amount from the previous year that was allocated for the maintenance of the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize

(D) has proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent of the amount it was allocating for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions, and to subsidize

(E) was proposing that the amount they were allocating be reduced by nearly 17 percent from the previous year for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions and for the subsidization

Rhetorical construction; Parallelism

The original sentence contains no errors. It uses the parallel construction *to*

maintain and *to subsidize* to show clearly the two areas where the *17 percent reduction* in funds will be applied. In addition, the *17 percent reduction* is closely followed by *the amount allocated the previous year*, making it clear what is being reduced by 17 percent.

A Correct. The sentence uses parallel construction and a well-placed modifier.

B *To maintain* and *for subsidizing* are not parallel. The sentence is imprecise, and *it* does not have a clear antecedent.

C *For the maintenance* and *to subsidize* are not parallel, and the sentence is wordy.

D *For maintaining* and *to subsidize* are not parallel, *it* does not have a clear antecedent, and the sentence structure makes it unclear just what the writer is claiming.

E *Maintaining* and *the subsidization* are not parallel, *they* does not have a clear antecedent, and the sentence structure makes it unclear just what the writer is claiming.

The correct answer is A.

71. In the textbook publishing business, the second quarter is historically weak, because revenues are low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare for the coming school year.

(A) low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare

(B) low and their marketing expenses are high as they prepare

(C) low with higher marketing expenses in preparation

(D) low, while marketing expenses are higher to prepare

(E) low, while their marketing expenses are higher in preparation

Parallelism; Logical predication

This sentence is correctly written. It uses parallel structure to give two reasons why textbook publishers have weak second quarters: *revenues are low* and *expenses are high*. The construction *as companies prepare for the coming school year* is clear, as opposed to the awkward constructions using the ambiguous plural pronouns *they* and *their*.

A Correct. This sentence uses the parallel forms *are low . . . are high* and employs the unambiguous *companies* as the subject of *prepare*.

B *Their* seems illogically to refer to *revenues*. The subject of *prepare* is the ambiguous *they*.

C *Higher* is not parallel to *low*, and it gives no indication of what the

comparison is supposed to be (Higher than what?). This construction makes it appear, illogically, that the low revenues have higher marketing expenses.

D *Higher* is not parallel to *low* and is illogical. The infinitive construction *to prepare . . .* is awkward.

E *Higher* is not parallel to *low* and is illogical since no comparison is being made; *their* has no clear referent.

The correct answer is A.

72. Ms. Chambers is among the forecasters who predict that the rate of addition to arable lands will drop while those of loss rise.

(A) those of loss rise

(B) it rises for loss

(C) those of losses rise

(D) the rate of loss rises

(E) there are rises for the rate of loss

Logical predication; Parallelism

The forecaster is making predictions about two different rates. The forecast changes in the rates can be compared using the construction *the rate of x will drop while the rate of y rises*; *x* and *y* should be parallel.

A There is no referent for *those*.

B *It* refers to *the rate of addition*, creating a nonsensical statement.

C There is no referent for *those*. *Of losses* should be singular to parallel *of addition*.

D Correct. This sentence uses a construction that clearly states the predicted changes in the rates; the rates are expressed in parallel ways.

E *There are rises for* is wordy and unidiomatic.

The correct answer is D.

73. Less than 400 Sumatran rhinos survive on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo, and they occupy a small fraction of the species' former range.

(A) Less than 400 Sumatran rhinos survive on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo, and they occupy a small fraction of the species' former range.

(B) Less than 400 Sumatran rhinos, surviving on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo, occupy a small fraction of the species' former range.

(C) Occupying a small fraction of the species' former range, the Malay peninsula and the islands of Sumatra and Borneo are where fewer than 400 Sumatran rhinos survive.

(D) Occupying a small fraction of the species' former range, fewer than 400 Sumatran rhinos survive on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

(E) Surviving on the Malay peninsula and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo, less than 400 Sumatran rhinos occupy a small fraction of the species' former range.

Diction; Logical Predication

Because the number of Sumatran rhinos has been given, the comparative term *fewer* rather than *less* should be used to account for their numbers. In order to clarify that habitat currently occupied by the rhinos is but a small fraction of their former range, the information about their dwindling habitat is most efficiently presented in an opening participial phrase describing the rhinos, followed by a main clause in which the number of surviving rhinos is the subject, with the predicate explaining where the rhinos currently live. By presenting the information about the population and range of rhinos in two separate independent clauses, the sentence as written does not clarify that the former range of the rhinos once extended beyond the peninsula and the islands.

A *Less* is inappropriate for describing the specific number of surviving Sumatran rhinos. The separate independent clauses obscure the fact that the rhinos' range used to extend beyond the peninsula and the two islands. The referent of *they* is unclear.

B *Less* is inappropriate for describing the specific number of surviving Sumatran rhinos. By using a nonrestrictive phrase *surviving . . .*, the sentence suggests that fewer than 400 rhinos—perhaps only a portion of the total number—occupy a small fraction of the species' former range.

C The opening participial phrase somewhat illogically modifies *peninsula and . . . islands* rather than the rhinos.

D Correct. The opening participial phrase correctly modifies *fewer than 400 . . . rhinos*, a phrase that uses the correct comparative term.

E The comparative term *less* is inappropriate for describing the number of rhinos.

The correct answer is D.

74. Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use

than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

(A) Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

(B) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason that certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

(C) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes are found in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than those that are free of such chemicals.

(D) The finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals is suggestive of one reason, if used repeatedly in the same place, certain pesticides can become ineffective.

(E) The finding of much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in those that are free of such chemicals suggests one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place.

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The sentence is correctly constructed; it has two independent clauses connected by a semicolon. *If used repeatedly in the same place* clearly and correctly modifies *certain pesticides*.

A Correct. The sentence is correctly constructed; the modifier *if used repeatedly in the same place* is correctly placed.

B *If used repeatedly in the same place* modifies *one reason* when it should modify *certain pesticides*.

C *If used repeatedly in the same place* modifies *one reason* when it should modify *certain pesticides*. The absence of *in* in the phrase *than those . . .* makes the comparison unclear.

D *If used repeatedly in the same place* ambiguously modifies *one reason* when it should clearly modify *certain pesticides*.

E The comparison *the finding of much larger populations . . . than in those that . . .* is improperly constructed in a way that makes *the finding* appear to refer awkwardly to a discovery of larger populations rather than to a research conclusion about the presence of such populations.

The correct answer is A.

75. Many policy experts say that shifting a portion of health-benefit costs back to the workers helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps to limit medical spending by making patients more careful consumers.
- (A) helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
 - (B) helps the control of the employer's costs, and also
 - (C) not only helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
 - (D) helps to control not only the employer's costs, but
 - (E) not only helps to control the employer's costs, and also helps

Idiom; Parallelism

The correlative pair *not only . . . but also* can be used to describe the two effects: *not only helps to control . . . but also helps to limit*. These effects should be grammatically and logically parallel. It is incorrect to use *but also* by itself. Alternatively, the two effects, stated in parallel ways, could simply be linked by *and also*.

A *But also* must be used as part of the correlative pair *not only . . . but also*.

B *Helps the control of* is awkward and is not parallel to *to limit*.

C Correct. This sentence uses the *not only . . . but also* construction correctly and expresses the two effects in parallel ways.

D *Not only* should precede *helps*.

E The *not only . . . but also* construction requires the phrase *but also*, rather than *and also*.

The correct answer is C.

76. The market for recycled commodities like aluminum and other metals remain strong despite economic changes in the recycling industry.
- (A) commodities like aluminum and other metals remain
 - (B) commodities like those of aluminum and other metals are remaining
 - (C) commodities such as aluminum and other metals remains
 - (D) commodities, such as aluminum and other metals, remain
 - (E) commodities, like the commodities of aluminum and other metals, remains

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

The singular subject *market* requires the singular verb *remains*. While there has been some dispute over the use of *like* to mean “for example,” this is an acceptable

use.

A The plural verb does not agree with the singular subject.

B *Like those of* indicates that aluminum and other metals possess commodities rather than exemplify them; the plural verb *are remaining* does not agree with the singular subject *market*.

C Correct. The verb agrees with the subject, and *such as* properly expresses the relationship between *recycled commodities* and *aluminum and other metals*.

D The plural verb *remain* does not agree with the singular subject *market*.

E The repetition of *commodities* is wordy and with the use of *like* this phrasing could suggest that the *market for recycled commodities* is like or equivalent to *the commodities of aluminum and other metals*.

The correct answer is C.

77. While some academicians believe that business ethics should be integrated into every business course, others say that students will take ethics seriously only if it would be taught as a separately required course.

(A) only if it would be taught as a separately required course

(B) only if it is taught as a separate, required course

(C) if it is taught only as a course required separately

(D) if it was taught only as a separate and required course

(E) if it would only be taught as a required course, separately

Rhetorical construction; Verb form; Diction

Conditional constructions require specific verb tenses. For a present condition, like this debate between academicians, the subordinate clause introduced by *if* uses the present indicative, and the main clause uses the future tense: *y will happen* (main clause) *only if x happens* (subordinate clause). Logically, the *course* is to be both *separate* and *required*, so the two adjectives should equally modify the noun and thus be separated by a comma: *separate, required course*.

A The verb tense in the *if* clause is incorrect. The adverb *separately* should be the adjective *separate*.

B Correct. This sentence has the correct verb tense, and the two adjectives equally modify the noun.

C The placement of *only* distorts the meaning; it should precede *if*. *A course required separately* is unclear.

D The verb tense in the *if* clause is incorrect. The placement of *only* distorts the meaning.

E The verb tense in the *if* clause is incorrect. The placement of *only* distorts the meaning. The adjective *separate* should be used instead of the adverb *separately* and should precede the noun.

The correct answer is B.

78. Scientists have observed large concentrations of heavy-metal deposits in the upper twenty centimeters of Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there.

- (A) Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there
- (B) Baltic Sea sediments, where the growth of industrial activity is consistent with these findings
- (C) Baltic Sea sediments, findings consistent with its growth of industrial activity
- (D) sediments from the Baltic Sea, findings consistent with the growth of industrial activity in the area
- (E) sediments from the Baltic Sea, consistent with the growth of industrial activity there

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

As the sentence is written, *which* seems to refer somewhat illogically to the *sediments*. Inserting the noun *findings* makes the reference clear. Where has the growth of industrial activity taken place? *There* is too vague and makes it seem that the industry is taking place in the sediments. Replacing *there* with the more specific *in the area* solves this problem.

A *Which* has no logical referent. *There* is too vague.

B *Where* has no logical referent.

C *Its* does not have a referent.

D Correct. This sentence is logical and clear. *Findings* refers back to the scientists' observations, and *in the area* provides a clear reference to the place in question.

E The phrase beginning with *consistent* illogically describes the Baltic Sea.

The correct answer is D.

79. Geologists believe that the warning signs for a major earthquake may include sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity, tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust, changing the measured strain across a fault zone and varying the electrical properties of underground rocks.

- (A) changing the measured strain across a fault zone and varying

- (B) changing measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and varying
- (C) changing the strain as measured across a fault zone, and variations of
- (D) changes in the measured strain across a fault zone, and variations in
- (E) changes in measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and variations among

Parallelism; Logical predication

This sentence uses four phrases to describe the *warning signs* for an earthquake. These phrases should be parallel. The first sign is *sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity*; the second is *tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust*. *Tilting* in this case is used as a noun, just as *deformations* and *fluctuations* are nouns. The first two signs are parallel. The third and fourth warning signs resemble *tilting* in the *ing* form, but they are not parallel because they are used as verbs rather than as nouns: *changing . . . the strain*; *varying . . . the properties*. To make the latter two signs parallel, nouns must replace verbs: *changes in . . . variations in*.

A *Changing* and *varying* are used as verbs and so are not parallel to the nouns *fluctuations* and *tilting*.

B The four signs are not parallel; the substitution of *measurements of the strain* distorts the meaning.

C *Changing* is used as a verb and so does not parallel the nouns *fluctuations*, *tilting*, and *variations*.

D Correct. In this sentence, the four nouns—*fluctuations*, *tilting*, *changes*, *variations*—are parallel, and the meaning of *the measured strain* is not distorted.

E This sentence says illogically that *changes in measurement* are a warning sign; it should say that changes in the strain are a warning sign.

The correct answer is D.

80. Until 1868 and Disraeli, Great Britain had no prime ministers not coming from a landed family.

(A) Until 1868 and Disraeli, Great Britain had no prime ministers not coming

(B) Until 1868 and Disraeli, Great Britain had had no prime ministers who have not come

(C) Until Disraeli in 1868, there were no prime ministers in Great Britain who have not come

(D) It was not until 1868 that Great Britain had a prime minister—Disraeli—

who did not come

(E) It was only in 1868 and Disraeli that Great Britain had one of its prime ministers not coming

Verb form; Idiom

This sentence explains how Disraeli marked a turning point in British history: he was the first prime minister who did not come from the landed gentry. The placement of the double negative is crucial. While *no prime ministers not coming from . . .* is hard to untangle, *[n]ot until . . . that Great Britain had a prime minister who did not come . . .* separates the negatives into separate clauses, making them easier to decode. An appropriate way to express the temporal relationship is to use the idiomatic phrase *not until . . . that*.

A The phrase *no prime ministers not coming* is unnecessarily confusing. It is also confusing to follow the preposition *until* with two very different types of objects—a date and a person.

B As in (A), the double negative and unlike objects of the prepositional phrase starting with *until* are confusing. Additionally, the verb form *have not come*, which is the present-perfect tense, is inappropriate following the past perfect *had had* in this context.

C The present-perfect tense (*have not come*) is inappropriate after the past tense *were* in this context. *Until Disraeli* is imprecise and incomplete. *Before Disraeli's term in 1868 . . .* or *Until Disraeli became prime minister in 1868* would work.

D Correct. This version correctly uses the idiomatic construction *not until . . . that*, and it correctly uses past tense throughout.

E While it makes sense to say that a historical change occurred *in 1868*, it does not make sense to say that it occurred *in Disraeli*. It is unidiomatic to say *had one of its prime ministers not coming*.

The correct answer is D.

81. By offering lower prices and a menu of personal communications options, such as caller identification and voice mail, the new telecommunications company has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them to offer competitive prices.

(A) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them

(B) has not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also forced them

(C) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced these companies

(D) not only has captured customers from other phone companies but also these companies have been forced

(E) not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also has forced them

Parallelism, Verb form

The sentence intends to show the effect of the new telecommunications company on the other phone companies. In the original sentence, however, the antecedent of the pronoun *them* is unclear; it may refer to *companies* or to *customers*. If it refers to *customers*, the sentence structure illogically has the new company forcing customers to offer competitive prices.

A The referent of *them* is unclear.

B The referent of *them* is unclear, and the use of *it* is redundant.

C Correct. The verbs are parallel in this sentence, and *these companies* is clearly the object of the verb *forced*.

D The sentence does not maintain parallelism, unnecessarily changing from active voice (*has captured*) to passive voice (*have been forced*).

E The referent of *them* is unclear. *Captured* and *has forced* are not parallel in verb tense, and the use of *it* is redundant.

The correct answer is C.

82. After suffering \$2 billion in losses and 25,000 layoffs, the nation's semiconductor industry, which makes chips that run everything from computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears to have made a long-awaited recovery.

(A) computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears to have

(B) computers, spy satellites, and dishwashers, appears having

(C) computers, spy satellites, and dishwashers, appears that it has

(D) computers and spy satellites to dishwashers, appears that it has

(E) computers and spy satellites as well as dishwashers, appears to have

Idiom; Grammatical construction; Verb form

This sentence correctly makes use of the idiomatic expression *from . . . to . . .* to describe the range of products made by the semiconductor industry. The main verb *appears* is intransitive and is most efficiently followed by the infinitive form *to have made*, which introduces a description of the subject, *the semiconductor industry*.

A Correct. The sentence is grammatically correct and uses the idiomatic expression correctly.

B The phrase *everything from* anticipates idiomatic completion with the second preposition *to*; without the *to* it could refer to components coming from the listed items, but this reading is unlikely; *appears having* is an incorrect verb form and makes the clause ungrammatical.

C This version is unidiomatic because *from* is not completed by *to*; *appears that it has* is an awkward and incorrect verb form.

D *Appears that it has* is an incorrect verb form.

E *As well as* is awkward and imprecise here; it is the wrong completion for the idiomatic expression *from . . . to . . .*

The correct answer is A.

83. The computer company has announced that it will purchase the color-printing division of a rival company for \$950 million, which is part of a deal that will make it the largest manufacturer in the office color-printing market.

(A) million, which is part of a deal that will make

(B) million, a part of a deal that makes

(C) million, a part of a deal making

(D) million as a part of a deal to make

(E) million as part of a deal that will make

Rhetorical construction; Verb form

The relative pronoun *which* requires a clear antecedent, but none appears in the original version of the sentence. The company's announcement is entirely geared to the future—it *will* purchase the division as part of a deal that *will* make it the largest manufacturer.

A There is no antecedent for the relative pronoun *which*.

B Like a relative pronoun, the appositive phrase (*a part . . .*) must have a noun or noun phrase as a clear antecedent; the verb *makes* should be future tense.

C The appositive phrase requires a clear antecedent; *making* does not indicate future tense.

D This sentence is a little awkward (the article *a* in *a part* is unnecessary) and says something rather different; *as a part of a deal to make* suggests that the deal itself includes making the company the *largest manufacturer* rather than its being the outcome of the deal.

E Correct. The future tense is used throughout and the sentence structure is clear.

The correct answer is E.

84. Bluegrass musician Bill Monroe, whose repertory, views on musical collaboration, and vocal style were influential on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from his own.

(A) were influential on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from

(B) influenced generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from

(C) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, was also inspirational to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was different significantly in comparison to

(D) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, who included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, the music of whom differed significantly when compared to

(E) were an influence on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was significantly different from that of

Agreement; Rhetorical construction; Grammatical construction

The original sentence logically intends to explain that Monroe's work influenced generations of artists in his own musical field and that he inspired many musicians in other musical fields. Who or what influenced or inspired whom must be more clearly stated. Additionally, the original sentence lacks precision, being overly wordy and using phrases that are not idiomatic. Concise and consistent verb forms, as well as the use of subordinate phrases rather than clauses, improve the precision of the sentence.

A The phrase *were influential on* is wordy and is not idiomatic; the use of verb forms *were* (the predicate of *repertory, views, and style*) and *was* (the predicate of *Monroe*) is confusing.

B Correct. The use of the concise verb forms of *influenced* and *inspired* simplifies and clarifies the sentence. The concise use of *including* avoids the pronoun error and unnecessary wordiness.

C The subject and verb do not agree in *repertory, views, and style . . . was* (compound subject with singular verb). *Was influential to* and *different . . . in comparison to* are unnecessarily wordy.

D There is incorrect subject-verb agreement in *repertory, views, and style . . . was* (compound subject with singular verb). *Was influential to* and *in*

when compared to are unnecessarily wordy. *The music of whom* is cumbersome and stilted.

E The phrase *were an influence on* is wordy and not idiomatic. The phrases *was also an inspiration to* and *was significantly different* are unnecessarily wordy. The phrase *from that of* is unclear and confusing.

The correct answer is B.

85. The computer company's present troubles are a result of technological stagnation, marketing missteps, and managerial blunders so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it.

(A) so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it

(B) so that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct

(C) in that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them

(D) that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct

(E) that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them

Agreement; Rhetorical construction

This sentence lists three causes of the company's troubles and asserts that strategies to correct the causes of the problems have failed. The clearest, most efficient way to explain this is to refer to the causes with the relative pronoun *that*, positioning it as an object of the verb *failed to correct*.

A The singular pronoun *it* has no clear antecedent; the conjunction *so* typically indicates that a consequence will follow, but this is not the case.

B The conjunction *so* is inappropriate because no consequences are given; the verb *correct* has no object.

C *In that* is an inappropriate connector because it is not followed by an indication of how the company's troubles result from the three problems listed in the first part of the sentence.

D Correct. The sentence is clearly and efficiently worded, and the referent of the pronoun *that* is clear.

E Because *attempts* is the subject of the final clause, and *that* is the object of its verb (*have failed to correct*), the pronoun *them* has no function.

The correct answer is D.

86. The root systems of most flowering perennials either become too crowded, which

results in loss in vigor, and spread too far outward, producing a bare center.

- (A) which results in loss in vigor, and spread
- (B) resulting in loss in vigor, or spreading
- (C) with the result of loss of vigor, or spreading
- (D) resulting in loss of vigor, or spread
- (E) with a resulting loss of vigor, and spread

Idiom; Parallelism

This sentence uses the construction *either x or y*; *x* and *y* must be grammatically parallel. In this case, *and spread* must be *or spread*. The antecedent of *which* is unclear; replacing *which results* with *resulting* clarifies the meaning.

- A *Either* is incorrectly followed by *and*; *which* has no clear referent.
- B *Or spreading* is not parallel to *either become*.
- C *With the result of* is wordy and awkward. *Or spreading* is not parallel to *either become*.
- D Correct.** The phrase *resulting in loss of vigor* concisely modifies the first clause; the *either/or* construction is correct and parallel in this sentence.
- E *Either* is incorrectly followed by *and*; *with a resulting loss* is wordy.

The correct answer is D.

87. Any medical test will sometimes fail to detect a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one when it is not.

- (A) a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one
- (B) when a condition is present and indicate that there is one
- (C) a condition when it is present and indicate that it is present
- (D) when a condition is present and indicate its presence
- (E) the presence of a condition when it is there and indicate its presence

Grammatical construction; Logical predication

In this sentence the pronoun *it* does not always refer to *condition*, but, for the sake of clarity and correctness, it should. *Detect a condition when it is present* is correct and should be followed by a corresponding construction: *indicate that it is present when it is not*. The construction of *there is one* leaves *it* without a referent.

- A *There is one* leaves *it* in the final clause without a referent.
- B *Detect a condition* is more precise because it emphasizes the condition itself; *there is one* leaves *it* without a referent.

C Correct. The three uses of the pronoun *it* refer clearly to *condition*, and the two parts of the sentence correspond.

D *When a condition is present* emphasizes the time of the detection rather than the condition itself. The final *it* has no referent.

E *Presence* illogically repeats the same idea as *when it is there*. The final *it* has no referent.

The correct answer is C.

88. Downzoning, zoning that typically results in the reduction of housing density, allows for more open space in areas where little water or services exist.

- (A) little water or services exist
- (B) little water or services exists
- (C) few services and little water exists
- (D) there is little water or services available
- (E) there are few services and little available water

Diction; Agreement

In this sentence, the adjective *little* correctly modifies the noun *water* because *water* is not a countable quantity. However, the noun *services* is a countable quantity and must be modified by *few*, not by *little*. Logically, the areas described would suffer from both *little water* and *few services* at the same time, so the correct conjunction is *and*, not *or*. This compound subject requires a plural verb.

A *Services* should be modified by *few*, not *little*.

B The singular verb *exists* does not agree with the plural subject *services*. When a compound subject is joined by *or*, the verb agrees with the closer subject.

C When a compound subject consists of two distinct units joined by the conjunction *and*, the verb must be plural.

D *Little* cannot modify *services*.

E Correct. In this sentence, *few* correctly modifies *services*; *and* correctly joins *services* and *water*.

The correct answer is E.

89. In theory, international civil servants at the United Nations are prohibited from continuing to draw salaries from their own governments; in practice, however, some governments merely substitute living allowances for their employees' paychecks, assigned by them to the United Nations.

- (A) for their employees' paychecks, assigned by them

- (B) for the paychecks of their employees who have been assigned
- (C) for the paychecks of their employees, having been assigned
- (D) in place of their employees' paychecks, for those of them assigned
- (E) in place of the paychecks of their employees to have been assigned by them

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

It is difficult to tell which parts of this sentence go together because of errors and confusion in the underlined portion. *Living allowances* is the counterpart of *paychecks*, so it is better to say *governments . . . substitute living allowances for the paychecks of their employees* because it makes the substitution clearer. This change also makes it easier to correct the modification error that appears in the phrase *assigned by them*, which incorrectly modifies *paychecks* rather than *employees*. The modifying clause *who have been assigned* clearly describes *employees* and fits into the remaining part of the sentence, *to the United Nations*.

A *Assigned by them* incorrectly and illogically modifies *paychecks*.

B Correct. In this sentence, the meaning is clearer, because *paychecks* is separated from *employees*. The relative clause clearly modifies *employees*.

C *Having been assigned* illogically modifies *governments*.

D The correct construction is *substitutes x for y*, not *substitutes x in place of y*. The construction following *paychecks* is wordy and awkward.

E The correct construction is *substitutes x for y*, not *substitutes x in place of y*. The construction following *employees* is wordy and awkward.

The correct answer is B.

90. 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 nation's 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

Diction; Logical predication

This sentence compares two groups of people. The best phrase to use for a comparison of two countable quantities (such as people) is *as many as*. The

number of *people* in job training should be compared to the number of *people* in colleges, but the original sentence mistakenly compares *people* to *enrollment*.

A The sentence compares *people* to *enrollment*. *Equivalent to* does not make it clear that the two groups are being compared with respect to numbers.

B *The equivalent* is the wrong term for the intended comparison; it should be made clear that the comparison concerns the numbers of people in both groups and not some broader concept.

C *Equal* is generally used for uncountable quantities, such as *equal justice*, not countable quantities, such as people.

D *People* are incorrectly compared with *enrollment* rather than with other people.

E Correct. In this sentence, *as many as* compares countable quantities. *People* are compared with people, the understood subject of *are enrolled*.

The correct answer is E.

91. The Anasazi settlements at Chaco Canyon were built on a spectacular scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were connected by a complex regional system of roads.

(A) scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were

(B) scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each,

(C) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms, each that had been

(D) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms and with each

(E) scale of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms, each had been

Logical predication; Grammatical construction

This sentence makes a claim about the scale (size, extent) of the Anasazi settlements and then illustrates that claim with a description of the settlements' structures. The second part of the sentence, introduced by the preposition *with*, describes the structures first in terms of their rooms and then in terms of the roads that connect them together. To describe the noun *structures*, the participial form *connected* should be used, turning the verb into an adjective.

A The verb *were connected* has no subject, since *structures* is the object of the preposition *with*.

B Correct. The sentence is logically coherent and grammatically correct.

C The comma preceding *each* makes *each* a subject, but it has no verb, since *that* is the subject of *had been connected*.

D This sentence suggests that the scale or size of the settlements is made up of structures, rather than uses the structures as an example of the settlements' grand scale; it also nonsensically indicates that each room is connected by a complex system of roads.

E This run-on sentence suffers from a comma splice, as the phrase following the comma is a main clause; the reference of the pronoun *each* is ambiguous.

The correct answer is B.

92. According to United States census data, while there was about one-third of mothers with young children working outside the home in 1975, in 2000, almost two-thirds of those mothers were employed outside the home.

(A) while there was about one-third of mothers with young children working outside the home in 1975, in 2000, almost two-thirds of those mothers were employed outside the home

(B) there were about one-third of mothers with young children who worked outside the home in 1975; in 2000, almost two-thirds of those mothers were employed outside the home

(C) in 1975 about one-third of mothers with young children worked outside the home; in 2000, almost two-thirds of such mothers were employed outside the home

(D) even though in 1975 there were about one-third of mothers with young children who worked outside the home, almost two-thirds of such mothers were employed outside the home in 2000

(E) with about one-third of mothers with young children working outside the home in 1975, almost two-thirds of such mothers were employed outside the home in 2000

Idiom; Logical predication

The sentence presents two pieces of data, one from the 1975 census and one from the 2000 census. It does not attempt to explain a logical relationship beyond the numerical difference. The incorrect versions of the sentence attempt but fail to make a logical connection between the two data (*while . . .*, *even though . . .*, and *with . . .*) and/or introduce unnecessary wordiness with the phrase *there was* or *there were*. The most efficient way to present the two data for reader comparison is in two parallel independent clauses joined by a semicolon. To avoid the confusion of misplaced or *squinting* modifiers, these clauses are best structured with subjects

designating percentage of mothers with children, followed by participial phrases that indicate that these mothers *worked* or *were employed* outside the home.

A The phrase *there was* introduces unnecessary wordiness, and the singular verb *was* does not agree with the plural predicate nominative *one-third of mothers with children*. The placement of the modifier *working outside the home* immediately after children suggests that the children rather than the mothers were externally employed.

B *There were* introduces unnecessary wordiness; because of its placement, the relative clause *who worked outside the home* appears to describe children rather than mothers.

C Correct. The two pieces of data are presented in parallel independent clauses, joined by a semicolon, allowing the reader to note the numerical difference.

D The introductory phrase *even though* suggests a relationship between the two pieces of data that the sentence does not support; *there were* introduces unnecessary wordiness; *who worked outside the home* appears to describe *young children*.

E The introductory word *with* nonsensically suggests the simultaneity of the two pieces of data; the placement of the modifier *working outside the home* attaches it to *young children* rather than *mothers*.

The correct answer is C.

93. Clouds are formed from the evaporation of the oceans' water that is warmed by the sun and rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.

(A) Clouds are formed from the evaporation of the oceans' water that is warmed by the sun and rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.

(B) Clouds form by the sun's warmth evaporating the water in the oceans, which rises high into the atmosphere, condensing in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust.

(C) Warmed by the sun, ocean water evaporates, rises high into the atmosphere, and condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust to form clouds.

(D) The water in the oceans evaporates, warmed by the sun, rises high into the atmosphere, and condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of dust, which forms clouds.

(E) Ocean water, warmed by the sun, evaporates and rises high into the atmosphere, which then condenses in tiny droplets on minute particles of

dust to form as clouds.

Rhetorical construction; Logical predication

This sentence describes a multistep process by which ocean water is transformed into clouds. These steps are most clearly presented in chronological order, with *ocean water* as the main subject of the sentence.

A This sentence provides no sense of steps and illogically suggests that the oceans' water evaporates after it rises high into the atmosphere.

B The antecedent for the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous, again suggesting that oceans rise high.

C Correct. The sequence of steps in a cloud's formation is clear.

D The nonchronological order of the steps by which clouds are produced is confusing, suggesting that dust forms clouds.

E The relative pronoun *which* grammatically refers to *atmosphere*, creating a nonsensical claim that the atmosphere, rather than the water, condenses.

The correct answer is C.

94. Schistosomiasis, a disease caused by a parasitic worm, is prevalent in hot, humid climates, and it has become more widespread as irrigation projects have enlarged the habitat of the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycle.

- (A) the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycle
- (B) the freshwater snails that are the parasite's hosts in part of their life cycle
- (C) freshwater snails which become the parasite's hosts for part of its life cycles
- (D) freshwater snails which become the hosts of the parasite during the parasite's life cycles
- (E) parasite's hosts, freshwater snails which become their hosts during their life cycles

Rhetorical construction; Agreement

This sentence explains the increased incidence of schistosomiasis as a consequence of the enlarged habitat of the kind of freshwater snails that host the parasitic worm responsible for the disease. The definite article is necessary before *freshwater snails* because the sentence identifies a particular type of snail, namely, those that host the parasite. The correct preposition to express duration in combination with *host* is *for*, not *in*. As the parasite is referred to as singular, the possessive pronoun in the final phrase must also be singular.

A Correct. The sentence is clear with all pronouns and verbs in agreement.

B The preposition *in* is inappropriate for expressing duration; the plural possessive pronoun *their* does not agree with the singular antecedent *parasite*.

C A definite article should precede *freshwater snails* to identify a particular type of snails; the plural *cycles* is inappropriate because *its* refers to a singular parasite, which only has one life cycle.

D A definite article is needed before *freshwater snails*; repetition of the word *parasite* makes the final phrase unnecessarily wordy; *cycles* should be singular.

E The repetition of *hosts* makes the final phrase unnecessarily wordy; *cycles* should be singular; *their hosts* should be *its hosts*; the referent for the second appearance of *their* is unclear—does it refer to *snails* or the *parasite*?

The correct answer is A.

95. Floating in the waters of the equatorial Pacific, an array of buoys collects and transmits data on long-term interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere, interactions that affect global climate.

(A) atmosphere, interactions that affect

(B) atmosphere, with interactions affecting

(C) atmosphere that affects

(D) atmosphere that is affecting

(E) atmosphere as affects

Grammatical construction; Agreement

The underlined portion of the sentence is an appositive, a terminal noun phrase restating the kind of data being collected and providing additional information about it. This is a clear and economical way to provide the extra information.

A Correct. The sentence is grammatically correct and logically coherent.

B The prepositional phrase *with . . .* has no clear noun or noun phrase to attach to and is therefore ungrammatical.

C Using the restrictive *that* after *atmosphere* illogically suggests that there are many atmospheres to differentiate from and the one in question in this sentence is the one affecting global climate.

D The restrictive *that* also follows *atmosphere* as in answer C.

E The phrase *as affects global climate* functions as an adverb, but there is no verb for it to modify.

The correct answer is A.

96. Sixty-five million years ago, according to some scientists, an asteroid bigger than Mount Everest slammed into North America, which, causing plant and animal extinctions, marks the end of the geologic era known as the Cretaceous Period.

- (A) which, causing plant and animal extinctions, marks
- (B) which caused the plant and animal extinctions and marks
- (C) and causing plant and animal extinctions that mark
- (D) an event that caused plant and animal extinctions, which marks
- (E) an event that caused the plant and animal extinctions that mark

Logical predication; Agreement

This sentence describes a two-part sequence of events, the second of which has led to a particular categorization of geological time. In order to clarify that it is not the first event (asteroid strike) that produced the time division (end of the Cretaceous Period), but the first event's consequences (biological extinctions), the sentence needs an appositive form to restate the content of the main clause (*an event*), followed by a two-part chain of relative clauses (*that caused . . . that mark . . .*).

A The antecedent for the relative pronoun *which* is ambiguous; it is therefore unclear what *marks* the end of the Cretaceous Period.

B The antecedent of *which* is unclear; the compound verbs *caused* and *marks* fail to indicate that the extinctions, not the asteroid strike, are significant markers of geological time.

C Following the conjunction *and* with a participial rather than a main verb is grammatically incorrect because it violates parallelism and produces a fragment at the end of the sentence.

D *Which*, referring to *extinctions*, should be followed by a plural verb.

E Correct. The sentence is unambiguous, and the verbs agree with their subjects.

The correct answer is E.

97. Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February 1968.

- (A) Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February 1968.
- (B) Although not announced until February 1968, in the summer of 1967 graduate student Jocelyn Bell observed the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning

collapsed star, to be sighted.

(C) Although observed by graduate student Jocelyn Bell in the summer of 1967, the discovery of the first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, had not been announced before February 1968.

(D) The first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, but the discovery was not announced until February 1968.

(E) The first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, was not announced until February 1968, while it was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell.

Verb form; Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence presents conditions that are followed by an unexpected outcome: a delayed announcement of the discovery of a pulsar. A compound sentence using a coordinating conjunction *but* is an effective way to present the conditions of the first pulsar sighting and then information about the subsequent announcement of the discovery. The sentence must clarify that it is not about *the first pulsar*, but *the first pulsar . . . to be sighted*. The verbs in the sentence must all be in past tense; using a past-perfect verb to present information about the announcement of the discovery indicates that this announcement illogically took place before the pulsar was first sighted.

A The subject of the opening dependent clause is *pulsar*, and the verb is *was*. The clause needs to indicate not just that the pulsar existed but that it was observed by Bell; the past-perfect verb tense is inappropriate in the concluding clause.

B The opening participial phrase functions as an adjective, but it has no logical noun or noun phrase to attach to; Bell herself was not announced in 1968.

C Grammatically, the opening participial phrase describes the first noun that follows, but it makes no sense to say that *the discovery* of the pulsar was *observed*; *discovery of the first sighted pulsar* is also imprecise; one does not discover a first sighting.

D Correct. The sentence presents the sequence of events clearly and in the past tense.

E This sentence presents events in a way that is confusing; as a conjunction, *while* indicates simultaneous events, but this sentence is about events that occurred in a sequence.

The correct answer is D.

98. Sound can travel through water for enormous distances, prevented from

dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of boundaries in the ocean created by water layers of different temperatures and densities.

- (A) prevented from dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of
- (B) prevented from having its acoustic energy dissipated by
- (C) its acoustic energy prevented from dissipating by
- (D) its acoustic energy prevented from being dissipated as a result of
- (E) preventing its acoustic energy from dissipating by

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence opens with a statement that sound can travel long distances through water and then explains why that is so: water layers in the ocean prevent acoustic energy from dissipating. Because *dissipating* is an intransitive verb, *acoustic energy* cannot be its object.

A *Dissipating* is not a transitive verb, so *acoustic energy* cannot function as its object.

B This version of the sentence is wordy, awkward, and indirect; *from having . . . by* erroneously suggests that the boundaries in the ocean are attempting to dissipate sound energy.

C Correct. Here, *acoustic energy* is effectively modified by the participial *prevented from dissipating*. . . .

D This version of the sentence is wordy, awkward, and indirect; *being dissipated as a result of* makes it unclear whether the boundaries contribute to energy loss or prevent it.

E This version of the sentence nonsensically explains that sound prevents the dissipation of its own energy.

The correct answer is C.

99. In preparation for the prediction of a major earthquake that will hit the state, a satellite-based computer network is being built by the California Office of Emergency Services for identifying earthquake damage and to pinpoint the most affected areas within two hours of the event.

- (A) In preparation for the prediction of a major earthquake that will hit the state, a satellite-based computer network is being built by the California Office of Emergency Services for identifying
- (B) In preparing for the prediction that a major earthquake will hit the state, the California Office of Emergency Services is building a satellite-based computer network that will identify
- (C) In preparing for a major earthquake that is predicted to hit the state, the

California Office of Emergency Services is building a satellite-based computer network to identify

(D) To prepare for the prediction of a major earthquake hitting the state, a satellite-based computer network is being built by the California Office of Emergency Services to identify

(E) To prepare for a major earthquake that is predicted to hit the state, the California Office of Emergency Services is building a satellite-based computer network that will identify

Logical predication; Parallelism

This sentence explains what the California Office of Emergency Services is doing to prepare for an earthquake that has been predicted for the state, but the sentence appears to claim that the California Office is doing these things to prepare for the prediction. The two purposes of these preparations should be presented in parallel form, but the sentence as written presents one as a prepositional phrase (*for identifying*) and the other as an infinitive (*to pinpoint*).

A In this version of the sentence, the opening phrase illogically claims that the California Office is preparing for a prediction, but later in the sentence it becomes clear that the preparations are targeted to the aftermath of a possible earthquake, not its prediction. The two purposes of the preparations are not presented in parallel form.

B Like (A), this version of the sentence identifies preparations for a prediction rather than an earthquake; the two purposes of the preparations are not presented in parallel form.

C Correct. The preparations are correctly presented as being for an earthquake, and the two purposes of the preparations are presented in parallel form (*to identify* and *to pinpoint*).

D As in (A) and (B), the beginning of this sentence is inconsistent with the rest of it. The opening phrase claims to describe preparations for a prediction, whereas the latter part of the sentence indicates that the preparations are for a predicted earthquake.

E Like (A) and (B), this sentence does not present the two purposes of the preparations in parallel form.

The correct answer is C.

100. Intar, the oldest Hispanic theater company in New York, has moved away from the Spanish classics and now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of those in the United States.

(A) now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of those

(B) now draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors, both those who live abroad and those who live

(C) it draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors now, both those living abroad and who live

(D) draws now on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and who are living

(E) draws on the works now of both contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and those

Grammatical construction; Idiom; Parallelism

The pronoun *it* before the second verb results in an ungrammatical construction; removing the pronoun removes the error. The scope of *those* is unclear (authors, or contemporary Hispanic authors). The correct version of the sentence makes it clear that the company *draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors* who live in two different places. *Those who live abroad* is parallel to *those who live in the United States*.

A Because there is no comma after *classics*, the use of *it* creates an ungrammatical construction. The construction following *both* is unclear.

B Correct. In this sentence, Intar is the subject of *draws on*; parallel constructions follow *both . . . and*.

C *It* creates an ungrammatical construction; *those living abroad* is not parallel to *who live*.

D The construction following *both* is not parallel to the construction following *and*.

E *Now* modifies the verb and should precede it. The parallelism of the *both . . . and* construction is violated.

The correct answer is B.

101. Last year, land values in most parts of the pinelands rose almost so fast, and in some parts even faster than what they did outside the pinelands.

(A) so fast, and in some parts even faster than what they did

(B) so fast, and in some parts even faster than, those

(C) as fast, and in some parts even faster than, those

(D) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than, those

(E) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than what they did

Idiom; Parallelism

This sentence says *x* rose *almost so fast y*, which is not a correct idiomatic

construction; *x rose almost as fast as y* is the correct idiom for this comparison. The two elements being compared, *x* and *y*, must be parallel, but the noun *land values* (*x*) is not parallel to *what they did* (*y*). *Land values* in the pinelands (*x*) must be compared with *those* (the pronoun correctly replacing *land values*) outside the pinelands (*y*).

A *So fast* is used instead of *as fast*. *What they did* is not parallel to *land values*.

B *So fast* is not the correct idiom for comparison.

C *As fast* must be followed by *as* in this comparison.

D Correct. *As fast as* is the correct comparative conjunction used in this sentence; *those* is parallel to *land values*.

E *What they did* is not parallel to *land values*.

The correct answer is D.

102. If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of highly processed foods and excelling at sports is purely coincidental.

(A) If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of

(B) Should Dr. Wade be right, any apparent connection of eating

(C) If Dr. Wade is right, any connection that is apparent between eating of

(D) If Dr. Wade is right, any apparent connection between eating

(E) Should Dr. Wade have been right, any connection apparent between eating

Verb form; Idiom

This sentence also uses the idiomatic construction *connection between x and y*; *x* and *y* must be parallel. Thus, *connection* must be followed by *between* rather than *of*, and *the eating of* (*x*) must be made parallel to *excelling at* (*y*). *The eating* is a gerund, or noun form, but *eating* is a participle and thus parallel to the participle *excelling*.

A *Connection* must be followed by *between*; *the eating of* is not parallel to *excelling*.

B *Should Dr. Wade be right* should not be followed by the present indicative verb *is*. *Connection of* is not the correct idiom.

C *Apparent connection* is preferable to the wordy *connection that is apparent*.

D Correct. In this sentence, the verb is present tense, and the correct idiom is used; *eating* is also parallel to *excelling*.

E Should Dr. Wade have been right should not be followed by the present indicative verb *is*. *Apparent* should precede *connection* rather than follow it.

The correct answer is D.

103. Created in 1945 to reduce poverty and stabilize foreign currency markets, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have, according to some critics, continually struggled to meet the expectations of their major shareholders—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—but neglected their intended beneficiaries in the developing world.

- (A) continually struggled to meet the expectations of their major shareholders—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—but neglected
- (B) continually struggled as they try to meet the expectations of their major shareholders—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—while neglecting that of
- (C) continually struggled to meet their major shareholders’ expectations—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—but neglected that of
- (D) had to struggle continually in trying to meet the expectations of their major shareholders—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—while neglecting that of
- (E) struggled continually in trying to meet their major shareholders’ expectations—a group comprising many of the world’s rich nations—and neglecting

Idiom; Verb form

This sentence describes a contradiction some critics have ascribed to the actions and policies of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund: although they were created to address poverty in the developing world, they struggled to meet their major shareholders’ expectations and neglected their intended beneficiaries. The contradiction is best expressed by joining the two past-tense verbs *struggled to meet . . .* and *neglected . . .* with the contrasting conjunction *but*. The appositive phrase set off with dashes must immediately follow the noun (*shareholders*) it defines.

A Correct. The conjunction *but* accurately describes the contradiction between what the organizations did for their major shareholders and what they did not do for their intended beneficiaries, and the appositive clearly defines the immediately preceding noun, *shareholders*.

B The present tense of *as they try to meet* is inconsistent with the rest of the verbs in the sentence. The pronoun *that* seems to have no reference in the phrase *while neglecting that of . . .* since the only likely antecedent

expectations is plural.

C The appositive grammatically but nonsensically describes expectations rather than shareholders; as in (B), the pronoun *that* does not agree in number with its likely antecedent *expectations*.

D Like (B), this version is unnecessarily wordy, and like (C), it introduces the pronoun *that*, which disagrees in number with the antecedent *expectations*.

E As in (C), the appositive seems to define *expectations* rather than *shareholders*, and the conjunction *and* fails to capture the contradictory relationship between the organizations' actions toward their shareholders and their intended beneficiaries.

The correct answer is A.

104. Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage, but if the insurance company is able to prove excessive loss due to owner negligence, it may decline to renew the policy.

(A) Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,

(B) Unlike with auto insurance, the frequency of claims do not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,

(C) Unlike the frequency of claims for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,

(D) Unlike the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,

(E) Unlike with the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage is not affected by the frequency of claims,

Logical predication; Agreement

The sentence has been written so that *auto insurance* is contrasted with *the frequency of claims*. The correct contrast is between *the premiums for auto insurance* and *the premiums for personal property coverage*.

A *Auto insurance* is illogically contrasted with *the frequency of claims*.

B *Unlike with* is an incorrect idiom; *auto insurance* is contrasted with *the frequency of claims*; the singular subject *frequency* does not agree with the plural verb *do*.

C *The frequency of claims* is contrasted with *the premiums for personal property coverage*.

D Correct. The contrast between *the premiums for auto insurance* and *the*

premiums for personal property coverage is clearly and correctly stated in this sentence.

E *Unlike with* is an incorrect idiom; the plural subject *premiums* does not agree with the singular verb *is not affected*.

The correct answer is D.

105. The commission proposed that funding for the park's development, which could be open to the public early next year, is obtained through a local bond issue.

(A) that funding for the park's development, which could be open to the public early next year, is

(B) that funding for development of the park, which could be open to the public early next year, be

(C) funding for the development of the park, perhaps open to the public early next year, to be

(D) funds for the park's development, perhaps open to the public early next year, be

(E) development funding for the park, which could be open to the public early next year, is to be

Logical predication; Verb form

Which modifies the noun that precedes it; in this sentence, the clause beginning with *which* illogically refers to *development* rather than *the park*. This error can be corrected by substituting *development of the park* (*which* follows *park*) for *park's development* (*which* follows *development*). When a verb such as *recommend*, *request*, or *propose* is used in the main clause, the verb following *that* in the subordinate clause is subjunctive (*be*) rather than indicative (*is*).

A *Which* modifies *development* instead of *park*. *Be* is required, not *is*.

B Correct. In this sentence, *which* clearly modifies *park*; the subjunctive *be* correctly follows *proposed that*.

C *Be* is required, not the infinitive *to be*.

D *That* is omitted, making the construction awkward and unclear. The phrase modifies *development*, not *park*.

E *Development funding* distorts the meaning. *Be* is required, not *is to be*.

The correct answer is B.

106. Seismologists studying the earthquake that struck northern California in October 1989 are still investigating some of its mysteries: the unexpected power of the seismic waves, the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor.

- (A) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor
- (B) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and strange electromagnetic signals were detected hours before the temblor
- (C) the upward thrust threw one man straight into the air, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected
- (D) one man was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected
- (E) one man who was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and strange electromagnetic signals that were detected hours before the temblor

Parallelism; Grammatical construction

Some of the earthquake's *mysteries* are described in a series of three correctly parallel elements: (1) *the unexpected power . . .*, (2) *the upward thrust . . .*, and (3) *the strange electromagnetic signals. . .* Each of the three elements begins with an article (*the*), a modifier, and a noun. This parallelism is crucial, but each mystery is allowed the further modification most appropriate to it, whether a prepositional phrase (1), a clause (2), or a participial phrase (3).

A Correct. This sentence correctly provides a parallel series of three mysteries.

B *The* is omitted before *strange*. The verb *were detected* makes the last element not parallel to the previous two.

C Because they use complete independent clauses, the last two elements are not parallel to the first, and the sentence is ungrammatical.

D The constructions beginning *one man* and *hours before* are not parallel to the construction beginning *the unexpected power*.

E The grammatical constructions describing the mysteries are not parallel.

The correct answer is A.

107. Judge Bonham denied a motion to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to a hotel.

(A) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to

(B) that would have allowed members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of confined to

(C) under which members of the jury are allowed to go home at the end of each day instead of confining them in

(D) that would allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day

rather than confinement in

(E) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day rather than be confined to

Parallelism; Logical predication

The logic of this sentence has two possible options for the *members of the jury*: they can go home or be confined to a hotel. The first option is expressed using the infinitive *to go home*; the second option should use the parallel form (*to* understood) *be confined*. Since the *members of the jury* are not doing the confining themselves, the passive form must be used. The construction *x instead of y*, when *x* and *y* are infinitives, is clumsy; the idiomatic construction *x rather than y* is better here. Both constructions require *x* and *y* to be parallel.

A The passive form *to be confined* is required. *To allow members of the jury . . . to confine them* illogically indicates that the jurors are doing the confining.

B The infinitive form *to be confined* is required, rather than the past participle. The sentence is awkward and wordy.

C *Members of the jury* is the illogical object in *confining them*. *Confining* is not parallel to *to go home*.

D The noun *confinement* is not parallel to *to go home*.

E Correct. *Be confined to* uses the infinitive form just as *to go home* does; the *to* before *be confined* is understood and does not need to be repeated. The *x rather than y* construction is appropriately used in this sentence.

The correct answer is E.

108. Proponents of artificial intelligence say they will be able to make computers that can understand English and other human languages, recognize objects, and reason as an expert does—computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these.

(A) as an expert does—computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these

(B) as an expert does, which may be used for purposes such as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan

(C) like an expert—computers that will be used for such purposes as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan

(D) like an expert, the use of which would be for purposes like the diagnosis of equipment breakdowns or the decision whether or not a loan should be authorized

(E) like an expert, to be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan or not, or the like

Parallelism; Rhetorical construction

The sentence presents three functions of intelligent computers, but these functions (*to diagnose . . . , deciding . . . , or other purposes*) are not written in parallel ways. Moreover, the final function is vague. Turning this final function into an introductory statement and using parallel forms for the two elements *diagnosing* and *deciding* creates a stronger sentence. Either the clause, *as an expert does*, or the prepositional phrase, *like an expert*, is correct and idiomatic in this sentence.

A The series *to diagnose . . . , deciding . . . , or other purposes* should be expressed in parallel ways.

B *Which* has no clear referent.

C Correct. Moving *for such purposes as* to an introductory position strengthens the sentence; *diagnosing* and *deciding* are parallel.

D *The use of which would be for purposes like* is wordy and awkward. *Which* has no clear referent.

E *To be used, deciding, and or the like* are not parallel.

The correct answer is C.

109. Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka are concentrated in the monsoon months, June to September, and the skies are generally clear for the rest of the year.

(A) Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka

(B) Unlike the United States farmers who can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka

(C) Unlike those of the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, most parts of Sri Lanka's rains

(D) In comparison with the United States, whose farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka

(E) In the United States, farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, but in most parts of Sri Lanka, the rains

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

The intent of the sentence is to compare seasonal rainfall patterns in the United States and Sri Lanka. There are many ways to set up such comparisons: *unlike x, y;*

in comparison with x, y; compared to x, y; and so on. The x and y being compared must be grammatically and logically parallel. An alternative way of stating the comparison is the use of two independent clauses connected by but. The original sentence compares the United States to rains in most parts of Sri Lanka; this illogical comparison cannot convey the writer's intention.

A This sentence illogically compares *the United States* to *rains in most parts of Sri Lanka*.

B Comparing *United States farmers* to *the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka* is not logical.

C The sentence awkwardly and illogically seems to be comparing most parts of the United States with *most parts of Sri Lanka's rains*.

D This sentence compares *the United States* and *the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka*.

E Correct. This sentence uses two independent clauses to make the comparison. The first clause describes conditions in the United States, and the second clause describes conditions in Sri Lanka. The comparison is clear and logical.

The correct answer is E.

110. Although Napoleon's army entered Russia with far more supplies than they had in their previous campaigns, it had provisions for only twenty-four days.

(A) they had in their previous campaigns,

(B) their previous campaigns had had,

(C) they had for any previous campaign,

(D) in their previous campaigns,

(E) for any previous campaign,

Agreement; Verb form

The sentence incorrectly switches between the plural pronouns *they* and *their* and the singular *it* to refer to the army. The past-perfect verb tense *had had* is preferable to the simple past *had*, because this action occurred before the action in the main clause. In the context of *supplies for a campaign*, the preposition *for* is preferable to the preposition *in*. In cases such as this, where the sentence has multiple errors, it is often helpful to look among the answer choices for an alternate construction.

A Pronouns referring to the noun *army* should be *it* and *its*, not *they* and *their*; the verb should be *had had*.

B *Their* does not agree with the singular pronoun *it*, which treats *army* as a

singular noun.

C *They* does not agree with the singular noun and the other pronoun. The verb should be *had had*.

D The preposition used should be *for*, not *in*. *Their* should be *its*.

E Correct. This simple construction avoids the problems of pronoun agreement and verb tense; it is clear, correct, and concise.

The correct answer is E.

111. As business grows more complex, students majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly successful in the job market.

(A) majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly

(B) who major in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are becoming more and more

(C) who majored in specialized areas such as those of finance and marketing are being increasingly

(D) who major in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming more and more

(E) having majored in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are being increasingly

Verb form; Diction

The subordinate clause *as business grows more complex* uses the present-tense verb *grows* to describe an ongoing situation. The main clause describes an effect of this growing complexity; the verbs in the main clause should also use present-tense verbs. The present perfect progressive *have been becoming* is incorrect. The preferred way to introduce examples is with the phrase *such as*, rather than with the word *like*, which suggests a comparison.

A *Like* should be replaced by *such as*. *Have been becoming* is an incorrect verb tense.

B Correct. In this sentence, *major* and *are becoming* are present-tense verbs; *such . . . as* is the preferred form for introducing examples.

C *Majored* is a past-tense verb; *those of* is unnecessary and awkward. *Becoming* is preferable to *being* for describing an unfolding pattern of events.

D *Like* should be replaced by *such as*. *Those of* is unnecessary and awkward. *Have been becoming* is an incorrect verb tense.

E Having majored is an awkward past participle. *Becoming* is preferable to *being* for describing an unfolding pattern of events.

The correct answer is B.

112. Inuits of the Bering Sea were in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than Aleuts or Inuits of the North Pacific and northern Alaska.

- (A) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than
- (B) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than
- (C) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than were
- (D) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than were
- (E) in isolation and without contacts with Europeans longer than

Idiom; Logical predication

The construction *in isolation from* is awkward; the idiomatic way to express this idea is *isolated from*. The comparison is ambiguous; it could mean the Bering Sea Inuits were isolated from Europeans longer than they were isolated from Aleuts and other Inuits or that they were isolated from Europeans longer than Aleuts and other Inuits were isolated from Europeans. Adding *were* after *than* will solve this problem.

A *In isolation from* is not the correct idiom. The comparison is ambiguous.

B The comparison is ambiguous.

C *In isolation from* is not the correct idiom.

D Correct. The idiom *isolated from* is correctly used in this sentence. The comparison is clear and unambiguous.

E *In isolation . . . without* is incorrect and confusing. The comparison is ambiguous.

The correct answer is D.

113. The physical structure of the human eye enables it to sense light of wavelengths up to 0.0005 millimeters; infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye.

- (A) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye
- (B) however, the wavelength of infrared radiation—0.1 millimeters—is too long to be registered by the eye making it invisible
- (C) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength—0.1 millimeters—is too long for the eye to register it
- (D) however, because the wavelength of infrared radiation is 0.1

millimeters, it is too long for the eye to register and thus invisible

(E) however, infrared radiation has a wavelength of 0.1 millimeters that is too long for the eye to register, thus making it invisible

Logical predication; Rhetorical construction

This sentence requires attention to clear references and appropriate modification. Here *its* clearly refers to *infrared radiation*; it is the *radiation* that is *invisible*, and the *wavelength* that is *too long*.

A Correct. This sentence clearly and grammatically explains why infrared radiation is invisible.

B *Making it invisible* modifies *eye*, rather than *wavelength*.

C *It* lacks a clear referent.

D *It* is imprecise. *Thus invisible* modifies *wavelength*, rather than *infrared radiation*.

E Using a restrictive clause suggests that not all wavelengths of *0.1 millimeters* are *too long for the eye to register*. *It* lacks a clear referent.

The correct answer is A.