11TH EDITION

GMAT® REVIEW

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The OFFICIAL Guide

THE OFFICIAL GUIDE FOR GMAT® REVIEW, 11TH EDITION

- Real questions from past GMAT® tests
- NEW diagnostic section helps you assess where to focus your test-prep efforts
- NEW organization of questions in order of difficulty saves study time

From the Graduate Management Admission Council®

9.0 Sentence Correction

Sentence correction questions appear in the Verbal section of the GMAT® exam. The Verbal section uses multiple-choice questions to measure your ability to read and comprehend written material, to reason and evaluate arguments, and to correct written material to conform to standard written English. Because the Verbal section includes passages from several different content areas, you may be generally familiar with some of the material; however, neither the passages nor the questions assume detailed knowledge of the topics discussed. Sentence correction questions are intermingled with critical reasoning and reading comprehension questions throughout the Verbal section of the exam. You will have 75 minutes to complete the Verbal section, or about 1 3/4 minutes to answer each question.

Sentence correction questions present a statement in which words are underlined. The questions ask you to select from the answer options the best expression of the idea or relationship described in the underlined section. The first answer choice always repeats the original phrasing, whereas the other four provide alternatives. In some cases, the original phrasing is the best choice. In other cases, the underlined section has obvious or subtle errors that require correction. These questions require you to be familiar with the stylistic conventions and grammatical rules of standard written English and to demonstrate your ability to improve incorrect or ineffective expressions.

You should begin these questions by reading the sentence carefully. Note whether there are any obvious grammatical errors as you read the underlined section. Then read the five answer choices carefully. If there was a subtle error you did not recognize the first time you read the sentence, it may become apparent after you have read the answer choices. If the error is still unclear, see whether you can eliminate some of the answers as being incorrect. Remember that in some cases, the original selection may be the best answer.

9.1 Basic English Grammar Rules

Sentence correction questions ask you to recognize and potentially correct at least one of the following grammar rules. However, these rules are not exhaustive. If you are interested in learning more about English grammar as a way to prepare for the GMAT® exam, there are several resources available on the Web.

Agreement

Standard English requires elements within a sentence to be consistent. There are two types of agreement: noun-verb and pronoun.

Noun-verb agreement: Singular subjects take singular verbs, whereas plural subjects take plural verbs.
Examples:
Correct: "I walk to the store." Incorrect: "I walks to the store."
Correct: "We go to school." Incorrect: "We goes to school."
Correct: "The number of residents has grown." Incorrect: "The number of residents have grown."
Correct: "The masses have spoken." Incorrect: "The masses has spoken."
Pronoun agreement: A pronoun must agree with the noun or pronoun it refers to in person, number, and gender.
Examples:
Correct: "When you dream, you are usually asleep." Incorrect: "When one dreams, you are usually asleep."

Correct: "When the kids went to sleep, they slept like logs." Incorrect: "When the kids went to sleep, he slept like a log."

Diction

Words should be chosen to correctly and effectively reflect the appropriate part of speech. There are several words that are commonly used incorrectly. When answering sentence correction questions, pay attention to the following conventions.

Among/between: Among is used to refer to relationships involving more than two objects. *Between* is used to refer to relationships involving only two objects.
Examples:
Correct: "We divided our winnings among the three of us." Incorrect: "We divided our winnings between the three of us."
Correct: "She and I divided the cake between us." Incorrect: "She and I divided the cake among us."

As/like: As can be a preposition meaning "in the capacity of," but more often is a conjunction of manner and is followed by a verb. *Like* is generally used as a preposition, and therefore is followed by a noun, an object pronoun, or a verb ending in "ing."
Examples:
Correct: "I work as a librarian." Incorrect: "I work like a librarian."
Correct: "Do as I say, not as I do." Incorrect: "Do like I say, not like I do."
Correct: "It felt like a dream." Incorrect: "It felt as a dream."
Correct: "People like you inspire me." Incorrect: "People as you inspire me."
Correct: "There's nothing like biking on a warm, autumn day." Incorrect: "There's nothing as biking on a warm fall day."

Mass and count words: Mass words are nouns quantified by an amount rather than by a number. *Count* nouns can be quantified by a number.
Examples:
Correct: "We bought a loaf of bread." Incorrect: "We bought one bread."
Correct: "He wished me much happiness." Incorrect: "He wished me many happinesses."
Correct: "We passed many buildings." Incorrect: "We passed much buildings."

Pronouns: Myself should not be used as a substitute for *I* or *me*.
Examples:
Correct: "Mom and I had to go to the store." Incorrect: "Mom and myself had to go to the store."
Correct: "He gave the present to Dad and me." Incorrect: "He gave the present to Dad and myself."

Grammatical Construction

Good grammar requires complete sentences. Be on the lookout for improperly formed constructions.

Fragments: Parts of a sentence that are disconnected from the main clause are called fragments.
Example:
Correct: "We saw the doctor and his nurse at the party." Incorrect: "We saw the doctor at the party. And his nurse."

Run-on sentences: A run-on sentence is two independent clauses that run together without proper punctuation.
Examples:
Correct: "Jose Canseco is still a feared batter, most pitchers don't want to face him."
Incorrect: "Jose Canseco is still a feared batter most pitchers don't want to face him."

Constructions: Avoid wordy, redundant constructions.
Example:
Correct: "We could not come to the meeting because of a conflict." Incorrect: "The reason we could not come to the meeting is because of a conflict."

Idiom

It is important to avoid nonstandard expressions, though English idioms sometimes do not follow conventional grammatical rules. Be careful to use the correct idiom when using the constructions and parts of speech.

Prepositions: Specific prepositions have specific purposes.
Examples:
Correct: "She likes to jog in the morning." Incorrect: "She likes to jog on the morning."
Correct: "They ranged in age from 10 to 15." Incorrect: "They ranged in age from 10 up to 15."

Correlatives: Word combinations such as "not only . . . but also" should be followed by an element of the same grammatical type.
Examples:
Correct: "I have called not only to thank her but also to tell her about the next meeting."
Incorrect: "I have called not only to thank her but also I told her about the next meeting."

Forms of comparison: Many forms follow precise constructions. *Fewer* refers to a specific number, whereas *less than* refers to a continuous quantity. *Between . . . and* is the correct form to designate a choice. *Farther* refers to distance, whereas *further* refers to degree.
Examples:
Correct: "There were fewer children in my class this year." Incorrect: "There were less children in my class this year."
Correct: "There was less devastation than I was told." Incorrect: "There was fewer devastation than I was told."
Correct: "We had to choose between chocolate and vanilla." Incorrect: "We had to choose between chocolate or vanilla." (It is also correct to say, "We had to choose chocolate or vanilla.")
Correct: "I ran farther than John, but he took his weight training further than I did." Incorrect: "I ran further than John, but he took his weight training farther than I did."

Logical Predication

Watch out for phrases that detract from the logical argument.

Modification problems: Modifiers should be positioned so it is clear what word or words they are meant to modify. If modifiers are not positioned clearly, they can cause illogical references or comparisons, or distort the meaning of the statement.
Examples:
Correct: "I put the cake that I baked by the door." Incorrect: "I put the cake by the door that I baked."

Correct: "Reading my mind, she gave me the delicious cookie." Incorrect: "Reading my mind, the cookie she gave me was delicious."
Correct: "In the Middle Ages, the world was believed to be flat." Incorrect: "In the Middle Ages, the world was flat."

Parallelism

Constructing a sentence that is parallel in structure depends on making sure that the different elements in the sentence balance each other; this is a little bit like making sure that the two sides of a mathematical equation are balanced. To make sure that a sentence is grammatically correct, check to see that phrases, clauses, verbs, and other sentence elements parallel each other.
Examples:
Correct: "I took a bath, went to sleep, and woke up refreshed." Incorrect: "I took a bath, sleeping, and waking up refreshed."
Correct: "The only way to know is to take the plunge." Incorrect: "The only way to know is taking the plunge."

Rhetorical Construction

Good sentence structure avoids constructions that are awkward, wordy, redundant, imprecise, or unclear, even when they are free of grammatical errors.
Example:
Correct: "Before we left on vacation, we watered the plants, checked to see that the stove was off, and set the burglar alarm." Incorrect: "Before we left to go on our vacation, we watered, checked to be sure that the stove had been turned off, and set it."

Verb Form

In addition to watching for problems of agreement or parallelism, make sure that verbs are used in the correct tense. Be alert to whether a verb should reflect past, present, or future tense.
Example:
Correct: "I went to school yesterday." "I go to school every weekday." "I will go to school tomorrow."

Each tense also has a perfect form (used with the past participle—i.e., walked, ran), a progressive form (used with the present participle—i.e., walking, running), and a perfect progressive form (also used with the present participle—i.e., walking, running).

Present perfect: Used with *has* or *have,* the present perfect tense describes an action that occurred at an indefinite time in the past or that began in the past and continues into the present.
Examples:
Correct: "I have traveled all over the world." (at an indefinite time)
Correct: "He has gone to school since he was five years old." (continues into the present)

Past perfect: This verb form is used with *had* to show the order of two events that took place in the past.
Example:
Correct: "By the time I left for school, the cake had been baked."

Future perfect: Used with *will have,* this verb form describes an event in the future that will precede another event.
Example:
Correct: "By the end of the day, I will have studied for all my tests."

Present progressive: Used with *am, is,* or *are,* this verb form describes an ongoing action that is happening now.

Example:
Correct: "I am studying for exams." "The student is studying for exams." "We are studying for exams."

Past progressive: Used with *was* or *were,* this verb form describes something that was happening when another action occurred.
Example:
Correct: "The student was studying when the fire alarm rang." "They were studying when the fire broke out."

Future progressive: Used with *will be* or *shall be,* this verb tense describes an ongoing action that will continue into the future.
Example:
Correct: "The students will be studying for exams throughout the month of December."

Present perfect progressive: Used with *have been* or *has been,* this verb tense describes something that began in the past, continues into the present, and may continue into the future.
Example:
Correct: "The student has been studying hard in the hope of acing the test."

Past perfect progressive: Used with *had been,* this verb form describes an action of some duration that was completed before another past action occurred.
Example:
Correct: "Before the fire alarm rang, the student had been studying."

Future perfect progressive: Used with *will have been*, this verb form describes a future, ongoing action that will occur before a specified time.
Example:
Correct: "By the end of next year, the students will have been studying math for five years."

9.2 Study Suggestions

There are two basic ways you can study for sentence correction questions:

- **Read material that reflects standard usage.**
  One way to gain familiarity with the basic conventions of standard written English is simply to read. Suitable material will usually be found in good magazines and nonfiction books, editorials in outstanding newspapers, and the collections of essays used by many college and university writing courses.

- **Review basic rules of grammar and practice with writing exercises.**
  Begin by reviewing the grammar rules laid out in this chapter. Then, if you have school assignments (such as essays and research papers) that have been carefully evaluated for grammatical errors, it may be helpful to review the comments and corrections.

9.3 What Is Measured

Sentence correction questions test three broad aspects of language proficiency:

- **Correct expression.**
  A correct sentence is grammatically and structurally sound. It conforms to all the rules of standard written English, including noun-verb agreement, noun-pronoun agreement, pronoun consistency, pronoun case, and verb tense sequence. A correct sentence will not have dangling, misplaced, or improperly formed modifiers; unidiomatic or inconsistent expressions; or faults in parallel construction.

- **Effective expression.**
  An effective sentence expresses an idea or relationship clearly and concisely as well as grammatically. This does not mean that the choice with the fewest and simplest words is necessarily the best answer. It means that there are no superfluous words or needlessly complicated expressions in the best choice.

- **Proper diction.**
  An effective sentence also uses proper diction. (Diction refers to the standard dictionary meanings of words and the appropriateness of words in context.) In evaluating the diction of a sentence, you must be able to recognize whether the words are well chosen, accurate, and suitable for the context.

9.4 Test-Taking Strategies for Sentence Correction Questions

1. **Read the entire sentence carefully.**
   Try to understand the specific idea or relationship that the sentence should express.

2. **Evaluate the underlined passage for errors and possible corrections before reading the answer choices.**
   This strategy will help you discriminate among the answer choices. Remember, in some cases the underlined passage is correct.

3. **Read each answer choice carefully.**
   The first answer choice always repeats the underlined portion of the original sentence. Choose this answer if you think that the sentence is best as originally written, but do so *only after* examining all the other choices.

4. **Try to determine how to correct what you consider to be wrong with the original sentence.**
   Some of the answer choices may change things that are not wrong, whereas others may not change everything that is wrong.

5. **Make sure that you evaluate the sentence and the choices thoroughly.**
   Pay attention to general clarity, grammatical and idiomatic usage, economy and precision of language, and appropriateness of diction.

6. **Read the whole sentence, substituting the choice that you prefer for the underlined passage.**
   A choice may be wrong because it does not fit grammatically or structurally with the rest of the sentence. Remember that some sentences will require no correction. When the given sentence requires no correction, choose the first answer.

9.5 The Directions

These are the directions that you will see for sentence correction questions when you take the GMAT® test. If you read them carefully and understand them clearly before going to sit for the exam, you will not need to spend too much time reviewing them once you are at the test center and the exam is under way.

Sentence correction questions present a sentence, part or all of which is underlined. Beneath the sentence, you will find five ways of phrasing the underlined passage. The first answer choice repeats the original underlined passage; the other four are different. If you think the original phrasing is best, choose the first answer; otherwise choose one of the others.

This type of question tests your ability to recognize the correctness and effectiveness of expression in standard written English. In choosing your answer, follow the requirements of standard written English; that is, pay attention to grammar, choice of words, and sentence construction. Choose the answer that produces the most effective sentence; this answer should be clear and exact, without awkwardness, ambiguity, redundancy, or grammatical error.

9.6 Sentence Correction Sample Questions

Sentence correction questions present a sentence, part or all of which is underlined. Beneath the sentence, you will find five ways of phrasing the underlined passage. The first answer choice repeats the original; the other four are different. If you think the original phrasing is best, choose the first answer; otherwise choose one of the others.

This type of question tests your ability to recognize the correctness and effectiveness of expression in standard written English. In choosing your answer, follow the requirements of standard written English; that is, pay attention to grammar, choice of words, and sentence construction. Choose the answer that produces the most effective sentence; this answer should be clear and exact, without awkwardness, ambiguity, redundancy, or grammatical error.

1. Although a surge in retail sales have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally underway, 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. A survey by the National Council of Churches showed that in 1986 there were 20,736 female ministers, almost 9 percent of the nation's clergy, twice as much as 1977.

   (A) twice as much as 1977
   (B) twice as many as 1977
   (C) double what it was in 1977
   (D) double the figure for 1977
   (E) a number double that of 1977's

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. Unlike the United States, Japanese unions appear, reluctant to organize lower-paid workers.

(A) Unlike the United States, Japanese unions appear, reluctant to organize
(B) Unlike those in the United States, Japanese unions appear reluctant to organize
(C) In Japan, unlike the United States, unions appear reluctant about organizing
(D) Japanese unions, unlike the United States, appear reluctant to organize
(E) Japanese unions, unlike those in the United States, appear reluctant about organizing

11. 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

12. After gradual declension down to about 39 hours in 1970, the workweek in the United States has steadily increased to the point that the average worker now puts in an estimated 164 extra hours of paid labor a year.

(A) After gradual declension down
(B) Following a gradual declension down
(C) After gradual declining down
(D) After gradually declining
(E) Following gradually declining

13. As Hurricane Hugo approached the Atlantic coast, it increased dramatically in strength, becoming the tenth most intense hurricane to hit the United States mainland in the twentieth century and most intense since Camille in 1969.

(A) most intense since Camille in 1969
(B) most intense after Camille in 1969
(C) the most intense since Camille in 1969
(D) the most intense after 1969, which had Camille
(E) since 1969 and Camille, the most intense

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. Computers are becoming faster, more powerful, and more reliable, and so too are modems, they are the devices to allow two or more computers to share information over regular telephone lines.

(A) so too are modems, they are the devices to allow
(B) so too are modems, the devices that allow
(C) so too modems, the devices allowing
(D) also modems, they are the devices that allow
(E) also modems, which are the devices to allow

19. 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

20. 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 BC, 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. Of all the possible disasters that threaten American agriculture, the possibility of an adverse change in climate is maybe the more difficult for analysis.

(A) is maybe the more difficult for analysis
(B) is probably the most difficult to analyze
(C) is maybe the most difficult for analysis
(D) is probably the more difficult to analyze
(E) is, it may be, the analysis that is most difficult

24. 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

25. The golden crab of the Gulf of Mexico has not been fished commercially in great numbers, primarily on account of living at great depths—2,500 to 3,000 feet down.

(A) on account of living
(B) on account of their living
(C) because it lives
(D) because of living
(E) being they live

26. 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

27. Health officials estimate that 35 million Africans are in danger of contracting trypanosomiasis, or "African sleeping sickness," a parasitic disease spread by the bites of tsetse flies.

(A) are in danger of contracting
(B) are in danger to contract
(C) have a danger of contracting
(D) are endangered by contraction
(E) have a danger that they will contract

28. 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

29. 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

30. An inventory equal to 90 days sales is as much as even the strongest businesses carry, and then only as a way to anticipate higher prices or ensure against shortages.

(A) as much as even
(B) so much as even
(C) even so much as
(D) even as much that
(E) even so much that

31. Egyptians are credited as having pioneered embalming methods as long ago as 2650 BC.

(A) as having
(B) with having
(C) to have
(D) as the ones who
(E) for being the ones who

32. The Commerce Department announced that the economy grew during the second quarter at a 7.5 percent annual rate, while inflation eased when it might have been expected for it to rise.

(A) it might have been expected for it to rise
(B) it might have been expected to rise
(C) it might have been expected that it should rise
(D) its rise might have been expected
(E) there might have been an expectation it would rise

33. 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

34. Efforts to equalize the funds available to school districts, a major goal of education reformers and many states in the 1970's, has not significantly reduced the gaps existing between the richest and poorest districts.

(A) has not significantly reduced the gaps existing
(B) has not been significant in reducing the gap that exists
(C) has not made a significant reduction in the gap that exists
(D) have not significantly reduced the gap that exists
(E) have not been significant in a reduction of the gaps existing

35. Federal authorities involved in the investigation have found the local witnesses are difficult to locate, reticent, and are suspicious of strangers.

(A) the local witnesses are difficult to locate, reticent, and are
(B) local witnesses to be difficult to locate, reticent, and are
(C) that local witnesses are difficult to locate, reticent, and
(D) local witnesses are difficult to locate and reticent, and they are
(E) that local witnesses are difficult to locate and reticent, and they are

36. 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

37. In one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, fought at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17, 1862, four times as many Americans were killed as would later be killed on the beaches of Normandy during D-Day.

(A) Americans were killed as
(B) Americans were killed than
(C) Americans were killed than those who
(D) more Americans were killed as there
(E) more Americans were killed as those who

38. 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

39. 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

40. 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

41. While larger banks can afford to maintain their own data-processing operations, many smaller regional and community banks are finding that the cost associated with upgrading data-processing equipment and with the development and maintenance of new products and technical staff are prohibitive.

(A) cost associated with
(B) costs associated with
(C) costs arising from
(D) cost of
(E) costs of

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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

45. 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

46. 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

47. By providing such services as mortgages, home improvement loans, automobile loans, financial advice, and staying within the metropolitan areas, Acme Bank has become one of the most profitable savings banks in the nation.

(A) financial advice, and staying
(B) financial advice, and by staying
(C) and financial advice, staying
(D) and financial advice, and staying
(E) and financial advice, and by staying

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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

51. 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

52. 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

53. Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires anyone who buys more than 5 percent of a company's stock make a public disclosure of the purchase.

(A) make
(B) will also make
(C) to make
(D) must make
(E) must then make

54. 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

55. 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

56. 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

57. 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

58. 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

59. 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

60. 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

61. Since 1986 enrollments of African Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans in full-time engineering programs in the United States has steadily increased, while the number of other students who enter the field has fallen.

(A) has steadily increased, while the number of other students who enter the field has fallen
(B) has steadily increased, while other students entering the field have declined in number
(C) increased steadily, while there was a decline in the number of other students entering the field
(D) have steadily increased, while the number of other students entering the field has fallen
(E) have steadily increased, while that of other students who enter the field fell

62. 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

63. 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

64. The technical term "pagination" is a process that leaves editors, instead of printers, assemble the page images that become the metal or plastic plates used in printing.

(A) is a process that leaves editors, instead of printers, assemble
(B) refers to a process that allows editors, rather than printers, to assemble
(C) is a process leaving the editors, rather than printers, to assemble
(D) refers to a process which allows editors, but not to printers, the assembly of
(E) has reference to the process leaving to editors, instead of the printer, assembling

65. 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

66. Unlike a typical automobile loan, which requires a 15 to 20 percent down payment, the lease-loan buyer is not required to make an initial deposit on the new vehicle.

(A) the lease-loan buyer is not required to make
(B) with lease-loan buying there is no requirement of
(C) lease-loan buyers are not required to make
(D) for the lease-loan buyer there is no requirement of
(E) a lease-loan does not require the buyer to make

67. 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

68. Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, there is a disinclination on the part of many people to recognize the degree to which their analytical skills are weak.

(A) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, there is a disinclination on the part of many people to recognize the degree to which their analytical skills are weak.
(B) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, which they admit they lack, many people are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak.
(C) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, analytical skills bring out a disinclination in many people to recognize that they are weak to a degree.
(D) Many people, willing to admit that they lack computer skills or other technical skills, are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak.
(E) Many people have a disinclination to recognize the weakness of their analytical skills while willing to admit their lack of computer skills or other technical skills.

69. 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

70. Displays of the aurora borealis, or "northern lights," can heat the atmosphere over the Arctic enough to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles, induce electric currents that can cause blackouts in some areas and corrosion in north-south pipelines.

(A) to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles, induce
(B) that the trajectories of ballistic missiles are affected, induce
(C) that it affects the trajectories of ballistic missiles, induces
(D) that the trajectories of ballistic missiles are affected and induces
(E) to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles and induce

71. The cameras of the *Voyager II* spacecraft detected six small, previously unseen moons circling Uranus, which doubles to 12 the number of satellites now known as orbiting the distant planet.

(A) which doubles to 12 the number of satellites now known as orbiting
(B) doubling to 12 the number of satellites now known to orbit
(C) which doubles to 12 the number of satellites now known in orbit around
(D) doubling to 12 the number of satellites now known as orbiting
(E) which doubles to 12 the number of satellites now known that orbit

72. Architects and stonemasons, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport.

(A) huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport
(B) without the benefits of animal transport or the wheel, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya
(C) the Maya built huge palace and temple clusters without the benefit of animal transport or the wheel
(D) there were built, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, huge palace and temple clusters by the Maya
(E) were the Maya who, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, built huge palace and temple clusters

73. 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

74. 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

75. 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

76. Never before had taxpayers confronted so many changes at once as they had in the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

(A) so many changes at once as they had in
(B) at once as many changes as
(C) at once as many changes that there were with
(D) as many changes at once as they confronted in
(E) so many changes at once that confronted them in

77. Even though the direct costs of malpractice disputes amounts to a sum lower than 1 percent of the $541 billion the nation spent on health care last year, doctors say fear of lawsuits plays a major role in health-care inflation.

(A) amounts to a sum lower
(B) amounts to less
(C) amounted to less
(D) amounted to lower
(E) amounted to a lower sum

78. Visitors to the park have often looked up into the leafy canopy and saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs hang like socks on a clothesline.

(A) saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs hang
(B) saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs were hanging
(C) saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, with arms and legs hanging
(D) seen monkeys sleeping on the branches, with arms and legs hanging
(E) seen monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs have hung

79. The Parthenon was a church from 1204 until 1456, when Athens was taken by General Mohammed the Conqueror, the Turkish sultan, who established a mosque in the building and used the Acropolis as a fortress.

(A) who established a mosque in the building and used the Acropolis as
(B) who, establishing a mosque in the building, used the Acropolis like
(C) who, when he had established a mosque in the building, used the Acropolis like
(D) who had established a mosque in the building, using the Acropolis to be
(E) establishing a mosque in the building and using the Acropolis as

80. New hardy varieties of rice show promise of producing high yields without the costly requirements of irrigation and application of commercial fertilizer by earlier high-yielding varieties.

(A) requirements of irrigation and application of commercial fertilizer by earlier high-yielding varieties
(B) requirements by earlier high-yielding varieties of application of commercial fertilizer and irrigation
(C) requirements for application of commercial fertilizer and irrigation of earlier high-yielding varieties
(D) application of commercial fertilizer and irrigation that was required by earlier high-yielding varieties
(E) irrigation and application of commercial fertilizer that were required by earlier high-yielding varieties

81. 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

82. Senator Lasker has proposed legislation requiring that employers should retain all older workers indefinitely or show just cause for dismissal.

(A) that employers should retain all older workers
(B) that all older workers be retained by employers
(C) the retaining by employers of all older workers
(D) employers' retention of all older workers
(E) employers to retain all older workers

83. Most state constitutions now mandate that the state budget be balanced each year.

(A) mandate that the state budget be balanced
(B) mandate the state budget to be balanced
(C) mandate that the state budget will be balanced
(D) have a mandate for a balanced state budget
(E) have a mandate to balance the state budget

84. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Environmental Protection Agency is required either to approve individual state plans for controlling the discharge of wastes into underground water or that they enforce their own plan for states without adequate regulations.

(A) that they enforce their
(B) for enforcing their
(C) they should enforce their
(D) it should enforce its
(E) to enforce its

85. 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

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

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

87. 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

88. 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

89. Presenters at the seminar, one who is blind, will demonstrate adaptive equipment that allows visually impaired people to use computers.

(A) one who
(B) one of them who
(C) and one of them who
(D) one of whom
(E) one of which

90. 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

91. The Senate approved immigration legislation that would grant permanent residency to millions of aliens currently residing here and if employers hired illegal aliens they would be penalized.

(A) if employers hired illegal aliens they would be penalized
(B) hiring illegal aliens would be a penalty for employers
(C) penalize employers who hire illegal aliens
(D) penalizing employers hiring illegal aliens
(E) employers to be penalized for hiring illegal aliens

92. Despite protests from some waste-disposal companies, state health officials have ordered the levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches to be measured and that the results be published.

(A) the levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches to be measured and that the results be
(B) that seawater at popular beaches should be measured for their levels of bacteria, with the results being
(C) the measure of levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches and the results to be
(D) seawater measured at popular beaches for levels of bacteria, with their results
(E) that the levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches be measured and the results

93. By a vote of 9 to 0, the Supreme Court awarded the Central Intelligence Agency broad discretionary powers enabling it to withhold from the public the identities of its sources of intelligence information.

(A) enabling it to withhold from the public
(B) for it to withhold from the public
(C) for withholding disclosure to the public of
(D) that enable them to withhold from public disclosure
(E) that they can withhold public disclosure of

94. The Coast Guard is conducting tests to see whether pigeons can be trained to help find survivors of wrecks at sea.

(A) to see whether pigeons can be trained to help find
(B) to see whether pigeons can be trained as help to find
(C) to see if pigeons can be trained for helping to find
(D) that see if pigeons are able to be trained in helping to find
(E) that see whether pigeons are able to be trained for help in finding

95. 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

96. 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

97. 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

98. 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

99. Just as reading Samuel Pepys's diary gives a student a sense of the seventeenth century—of its texture and psyche—so Jane Freed's guileless child narrator takes the operagoer inside turn-of-the-century Vienna.

(A) so Jane Freed's guileless child narrator takes the operagoer
(B) so listening to Jane Freed's guileless child narrator takes the operagoer
(C) so the guileless child narrator of Jane Freed takes the operagoer
(D) listening to Jane Freed's guileless child narrator takes the operagoer
(E) Jane Freed's guileless child narrator takes the operagoer to her opera

100. Bihar is India's poorest state, with an annual per capita income of $111, lower than in the most impoverished countries of the world.

(A) lower than in
(B) lower than that of
(C) and lower than that of
(D) which is lower than in
(E) which is lower than it is in

101. 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

102. 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

103. The development of a new jumbo rocket that is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit than the space shuttle and at a lower cost.

(A) The development of a new jumbo rocket that is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit than the space shuttle and at a lower cost.
(B) The development of a new jumbo rocket is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration and be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit at a lower cost than the space shuttle.
(C) The new development of a jumbo rocket, which is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration, will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit at a lower cost than the space shuttle.
(D) A newly developed jumbo rocket, which is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration, will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit than the space shuttle can, and at a lower cost.
(E) A newly developed jumbo rocket, which is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration, will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit than the space shuttle and to cost less.

104. Nuclear fusion is the force that powers the Sun, the stars, and hydrogen bombs, merging the nuclei of atoms and not splitting them apart, as in nuclear reactors.

(A) merging the nuclei of atoms and not splitting them apart, as in nuclear reactors
(B) merging the nuclei of atoms instead of splitting them apart, like nuclear reactors
(C) merging the nuclei of atoms rather than splitting them apart, as nuclear reactors do
(D) and merges the nuclei of atoms but does not split them apart, as is done in nuclear reactors
(E) and merges the nuclei of atoms, unlike atomic reactors that split them apart

105. 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,

106. 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

107. In his research paper, Dr. Frosh, medical director of the Payne Whitney Clinic, distinguishes mood swings, which may be violent without their being grounded in mental disease, from genuine manic-depressive psychosis.

(A) mood swings, which may be violent without their being grounded in mental disease, from genuine manic-depressive psychosis
(B) mood swings, perhaps violent without being grounded in mental disease, and genuine manic-depressive psychosis
(C) between mood swings, which may be violent without being grounded in mental disease, and genuine manic-depressive psychosis
(D) between mood swings, perhaps violent without being grounded in mental disease, from genuine manic-depressive psychosis
(E) genuine manic-depressive psychosis and mood swings, which may be violent without being grounded in mental disease

108. The first decision for most tenants living in a building undergoing being converted to cooperative ownership is if to sign a no-buy pledge with the other tenants.

(A) being converted to cooperative ownership is if to sign
(B) being converted to cooperative ownership is whether they should be signing
(C) being converted to cooperative ownership is whether or not they sign
(D) conversion to cooperative ownership is if to sign
(E) conversion to cooperative ownership is whether to sign

109. 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.

110. In June of 1987, *The Bridge of Trinquetaille*, Vincent van Gogh's view of an iron bridge over the Rhone sold for $20.2 million and it was the second highest price ever paid for a painting at auction.

(A) Rhone sold for $20.2 million and it was
(B) Rhone, which sold for $20.2 million, was
(C) Rhone, was sold for $20.2 million,
(D) Rhone was sold for $20.2 million, being
(E) Rhone, sold for $20.2 million, and was

111. 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 deemed legally blind for an adult, would be rated about 20/500.

112. The Federal Reserve Board's reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions is both an acknowledgment of past economic trends and an effort to influence their future direction.

(A) reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions is both an acknowledgment of past economic trends and an effort
(B) reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions is an acknowledgment both of past economic trends as well as an effort
(C) reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions both acknowledge past economic trends and attempt
(D) reducing interest rates on loans to financial institutions is an acknowledgment both of past economic trends and an effort
(E) reducing interest rates on loans to financial institutions both acknowledge past economic trends as well as attempt

113. 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

114. 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

115. 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

116. Out of America's fascination with all things antique have grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that are bringing back the chaise lounge, the overstuffed sofa, and the claw-footed bathtub.

(A) things antique have grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that are bringing
(B) things antique has grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that is bringing
(C) things that are antiques has grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that bring
(D) antique things have grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that are bringing
(E) antique things has grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that bring

117. 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

118. Students in the metropolitan school district lack math skills to such a large degree as to make it difficult to absorb them into a city economy becoming ever more dependent on information-based industries.

(A) lack math skills to such a large degree as to make it difficult to absorb them into a city economy becoming
(B) lack math skills to a large enough degree that they will be difficult to absorb into a city's economy that becomes
(C) lack of math skills is so large as to be difficult to absorb them into a city's economy that becomes
(D) are lacking so much in math skills as to be difficult to absorb into a city's economy becoming
(E) are so lacking in math skills that it will be difficult to absorb them into a city economy becoming

119. The decision by one of the nation's largest banks to admit to $3 billion in potential losses on foreign loans could mean less lending by commercial banks to developing countries and increasing the pressure on multigovernment lenders to supply the funds.

(A) increasing the pressure
(B) the increasing pressure
(C) increased pressure
(D) the pressure increased
(E) the pressure increasing

120. It has been estimated that the annual cost to the United States of illiteracy in lost industrial output and tax revenues is at least $20 billion a year.

(A) the annual cost to the United States of illiteracy in lost industrial output and tax revenues is at least $20 billion a year
(B) the annual cost of illiteracy to the United States is at least $20 billion a year because of lost industrial output and tax revenues
(C) illiteracy costs the United States at least $20 billion a year in lost industrial output and tax revenues
(D) $20 billion a year in lost industrial output and tax revenues is the annual cost to the United States of illiteracy
(E) lost industrial output and tax revenues cost the United States at least $20 billion a year because of illiteracy

121. 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

122. More than 30 years ago Dr. Barbara McClintock, the Nobel Prize winner, reported that genes can "jump," as pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another.

(A) as pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another
(B) like pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another
(C) as pearls do that move mysteriously from one necklace to others
(D) like pearls do that move mysteriously from one necklace to others
(E) as do pearls that move mysteriously from one necklace to some other one

123. In Holland, a larger percentage of the gross national product is spent on defense of their coasts from rising seas than is spent on military defense in the United States.

(A) In Holland, a larger percentage of the gross national product is spent on defense of their coasts from rising seas than is spent on military defense in the United States.
(B) In Holland they spend a larger percentage of their gross national product on defending their coasts from rising seas than the United States does on military defense.
(C) A larger percentage of Holland's gross national product is spent on defending their coasts from rising seas than the United States spends on military defense.
(D) Holland spends a larger percentage of its gross national product defending its coasts from rising seas than the military defense spending of the United States.
(E) Holland spends a larger percentage of its gross national product on defending its coasts from rising seas than the United States does on military defense.

124. Canadian scientists have calculated that one human being should be struck every nine years by a meteorite, while each year 16 buildings can be expected to sustain damage from such objects.

(A) one human being should be struck every nine years by a meteorite
(B) a human being should be struck by a meteorite once in every nine years
(C) a meteorite will strike one human being once in every nine years
(D) every nine years a human being will be struck by a meteorite
(E) every nine years a human being should be struck by a meteorite

125. Samuel Sewall viewed marriage, as other seventeenth-century colonists, like a property arrangement rather than an emotional bond based on romantic love.

(A) Samuel Sewall viewed marriage, as other seventeenth-century colonists, like a property arrangement rather than
(B) As did other seventeenth-century colonists, Samuel Sewall viewed marriage to be a property arrangement rather than viewing it as
(C) Samuel Sewall viewed marriage to be a property arrangement, like other seventeenth-century colonists, rather than viewing it as
(D) Marriage to Samuel Sewall, like other seventeenth-century colonists, was viewed as a property arrangement rather than
(E) Samuel Sewall, like other seventeenth-century colonists, viewed marriage as a property arrangement rather than

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

127. 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

128. 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

129. 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

130. As a result of medical advances, many people that might at one time have died as children of such infections as diphtheria, pneumonia, or rheumatic fever now live well into old age.

(A) that might at one time have died as children
(B) who might once have died in childhood
(C) that as children might once have died
(D) who in childhood might have at one time died
(E) who, when they were children, might at one time have died

131. Cajuns speak a dialect brought to southern Louisiana by the 4000 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

132. 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

133. 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

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. 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

137. 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

138. The direction in which the Earth and the other solid planets—Mercury, Venus, and Mars—spins were determined from collisions with giant celestial bodies in the early history of the solar system.

(A) spins were determined from
(B) spins were determined because of
(C) spins was determined through
(D) spin was determined by
(E) spin was determined as a result of

9.7 Sentence Correction Answer Key

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

9.8 Sentence Correction 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. Although a surge in retail sales have raised hopes that there is a recovery finally underway, 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*; the context of the sentence demonstrates that the verb tense must show action continuing into the present, as the use of the present perfect does here. *There is* may frequently be omitted to create a more concise sentence, and that is the case here: *a recovery is finally* ... is a better construction.

A Subject and verb do not agree; *there is* is wordy
B *Raised* is the wrong verb tense; *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 *Raised*, indicating completed action, is the wrong verb tense; *for a recovery finally* is awkward and ungrammatical

The correct answer is D.

2. 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 a wordy and ungrammatical construction
D *It is none that was more* ... is a wordy and ungrammatical construction
E **Correct.** The correct comparative construction is used in this sentence; the verb is past tense.

The correct answer is E.

3. 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.

4. A survey by the National Council of Churches showed that in 1986 there were 20,736 female ministers, almost 9 percent of the nation's clergy, twice as much as 1977.

(A) twice as much as 1977
(B) twice as many as 1977
(C) double what it was in 1977
(D) double the figure for 1977
(E) a number double that of 1977's

Diction

Some quantities, such as people, can be counted; other quantities, such as respect, cannot. It can be said that a person earned *much* respect, or that *many* people attended an event. Here, *much* is incorrectly applied to ministers. *As 1977* incorrectly completes the comparison; it would have to be *as many as in 1977*, which is not one of the possible answers. Another way to make the comparison emphasizes the number, 20,736; a number can be doubled. *Double the figure for 1977* places the focus on the number and correctly completes the comparison.

A *Much* incorrectly refers to *ministers*; *as* should be *as in*
B *As 1977* does not correctly complete this comparison; it should be *as in 1977*
C *What it was* is awkward, wordy, and unclear
D **Correct.** *Double the figure* places the emphasis of the sentence on the number of ministers; *for 1977* correctly completes the comparison.
E Wordy and awkward construction

The correct answer is D.

5. 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*, which must be followed by the singular pronoun *it*.

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 is weak and ambiguous
D Use of both *previously* and *in the past* is redundant
E **Correct.** In this concise sentence, the singular pronoun *it* agrees with the singular referent *the company*.

The correct answer is E.

6. 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.

7. 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

Idiom + Verb form

The two underlined words contain two separate errors. The pronoun *which* introduces nonrestrictive clauses, which include information relevant but not critical to an understanding of the sentence. The pronoun *that* introduces a restrictive clause, which is critical to understanding the sentence because the clause defines its antecedent. Here, the clause following *which* defines *heat-exchange network*, so *that* must be used in place of *which*. 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.

A *Which* is incorrectly used for a clause that defines; *kept* is the wrong tense
B Correct. *That* introduces a restrictive clause; *keeps* indicates a current situation and is consistent with the other verbs in the sentence.
C *Which* incorrectly introduces a restrictive clause; *has kept* is the wrong tense
D The complete sentence is written in the present tense; there is no reason to switch tenses in the restrictive clause
E *Having* is awkward and imprecise; *kept* is the incorrect tense

The correct answer is B.

8. 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 + Logical predication

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 more clear. *Unaccompanied* is not wrong but *not accompanied* puts greater emphasis on the negative. *When* indicates a period of time; *if* indicates a condition. *If* is preferable here.

A *Correspondingly* is awkward and ambiguous; *when* is used to refer to a condition
B Plural subject *inventories* does not agree with the singular verb *leads*; *when* is used to refer to a condition
C Past tense *were* indicates a completed event, but *can lead* indicates a possibility that continues; *when* is used to refer to a condition
D *Correspondingly increased sales* is awkward and unclear; verb (*leads*) does not agree with the subject (*inventories*)
E Correct. *If* properly introduces a condition in this sentence; *not accompanied* emphasizes the negative; *corresponding* modifies *increases in sales*; the modifier is clear and comprehensible.

The correct answer is E.

9. 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 Changing the modifying clause so that *that never … Sun* distorts the meaning of the sentence; the contrast is lost
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 The relative pronoun *which* should immediately follow its referent; here *which* illogically follows *surface*, and its intended referent, either *sunspots* or *dark spots*, becomes unclear

The correct answer is A.

10. Unlike the United States, Japanese unions appear, reluctant to organize lower-paid workers.

(A) Unlike the United States, Japanese unions appear reluctant to organize
(B) Unlike those in the United States, Japanese unions appear reluctant to organize
(C) In Japan, unlike the United States, unions appear reluctant about organizing
(D) Japanese unions, unlike the United States, appear reluctant to organize
(E) Japanese unions, unlike those in the United States, appear reluctant about organizing

Idiom

The intention of this sentence is to contrast American unions with Japanese unions. However, it mistakenly contrasts *the United States* with *Japanese unions*. This error is easily corrected by using the pronoun *those* to represent *unions* in the United States. The most effective structure is to begin the sentence, *Unlike those in the United States*, allowing the main clause to be about the Japanese unions.

A The *United States*, rather than *unions* in the United States, is contrasted with *Japanese unions*
B **Correct.** The contrasting element placed at the beginning of the sentence emphasizes difference; the correct contrast is drawn between *Japanese unions* and *those* (referring to *unions*) *in the United States*.
C *In Japan* would have to be balanced by *in the United States*, but the preposition *in* cannot follow the preposition *unlike*; this construction is awkward and imprecise
D *Japanese unions* are contrasted with *the United States* rather than with *unions in the United States*.
E A more effective sentence begins with the contrasting element (*unlike …*) and then places the subject and verb of the main clause together; *reluctant* must be followed by an infinitive (*to organize*)

The correct answer is B.

11. 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: (1) *to 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 (*to* understood) *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 (*to* understood) *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.

12. After gradual declension down to about 39 hours in 1970, the workweek in the United States has steadily increased to the point that the average worker now puts in an estimated 164 extra hours of paid labor a year.

(A) After gradual declension down
(B) Following a gradual declension down
(C) After gradual declining down
(D) After gradually declining
(E) Following gradually declining

Diction + Rhetorical construction

One of the meanings of *declension* is a *decline*, but *declension* is rarely, if ever, used in this sense in the modern era. Replacing *declension* with *decline* would be acceptable, but it is preferable to use the participle *declining* with the adverb *gradually*: *after gradually declining*. *Declining* shows movement in only one direction, so the redundant adverb *down* must be omitted.

A Wordy, redundant, and stilted construction uses the rare *declension* in place of the familiar *decline*
B Construction is wordy and redundant; *declension* in the sense of *decline* is not a familiar or contemporary usage
C *Declining* must be modified by the adverb *gradually*, not the adjective *gradual*; *down* is redundant
D **Correct.** In this sentence, *after gradually declining* is clear, correct, concise, and idiomatic.
E Phrase must be introduced by a preposition (*after*), not a participle (*following*)

The correct answer is D.

13. As Hurricane Hugo approached the Atlantic coast, it increased dramatically in strength, becoming the tenth most intense hurricane to hit the United States mainland in the twentieth century and most intense since Camille in 1969.

(A) most intense since Camille in 1969
(B) most intense after Camille in 1969
(C) the most intense since Camille in 1969
(D) the most intense after 1969, which had Camille
(E) since 1969 and Camille, the most intense

Idiom

The superlative form is used for comparisons involving more than two elements, and it should be used here because the comparison involves all hurricanes to hit the United States mainland in the twentieth century. Because *tenth* appears between *the* and *most intense* in the first phrase, *the* must be repeated in the second phrase: *the most intense*. While in some constructions, such as *the most frightening and most intense*, *the* would be understood and so would not need to be repeated, the definite article *the* is required in this superlative form construction. *Since* is preferable to *after* in this sentence because *since* emphasizes the continuity of the action.

A Correct idiom here is *the most intense*
B Construction requires the repetition of *the*; *since* is preferable to *after*
C **Correct.** In this sentence, the correct superlative construction is used.
D *Since* is preferable to *after*; *which had Camille* is wordy and awkward
E Inverted word order is awkward and confusing

The correct answer is C.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. Computers are becoming faster, more powerful, and more reliable, and so too are modems, they are the devices to allow two or more computers to share information over regular telephone lines.

(A) so too are modems, they are the devices to allow
(B) so too are modems, the devices that allow
(C) so too modems, the devices allowing
(D) also modems, they are the devices that allow
(E) also modems, which are the devices to allow

Grammatical construction + Rhetorical construction

The structure of the first main clause and the comma following *reliable* lead the reader to expect a second main clause. The clause *so too are modems* correctly fulfills this expectation. However, the clause introduced by *they are* is another main clause, and its inclusion creates a run-on sentence. *To allow* is not an idiomatic way to modify *devices*; either *that allow* or *allowing* would be correct.

A *They are* creates a run-on sentence; *to allow* is not an appropriate way to modify *the devices*
B **Correct.** This sentence provides a correct main clause; *that allow* is an appropriate way to modify *the devices*.
C Verb *are* is necessary to make this a main clause
D Use of *also* is awkward, ungrammatical, and confusing; the reader is initially led to think that computers are also becoming modems, but this is clearly not the intended meaning of the sentence
E *Also* should again be replaced by a clause; *to allow* does not correctly modify *devices*

The correct answer is B.

19. 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

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, they are excessively wordy.

A *Trying* is awkward, especially as the object of *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* as the object of *organism's*.

The correct answer is E.

20. 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 BC, 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

The underlined phrase is a modifier; it is used 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 writers* correctly modifies *scholars* in a clear and concise expression of their activity.

The correct answer is E.

21. 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* must be followed by the infinitive *to be*, not the preposition *at*. The 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 *Estimated* is incorrectly followed by *as*; the singular verb *provides* does not match the plural subject *fragments*

The correct answer is D.

22. 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.

23. Of all the possible disasters that threaten American agriculture, the possibility of an adverse change in climate is maybe the more difficult for analysis.

(A) is maybe the more difficult for analysis
(B) is probably the most difficult to analyze
(C) is maybe the most difficult for analysis
(D) is probably the more difficult to analyze
(E) is, it may be, the analysis that is most difficult

Idiom

This sentence compares *an adverse change in climate* to *all* possible disasters, so the superlative form *most difficult* must be used in place of the comparative form *more difficult*. The sentence also uses two incorrect idioms: *maybe* should be replaced by *probably*, and the adjective *difficult* should be followed by the infinitive *to analyze* rather than the phrase *for analysis*.

A *Maybe* must be replaced by *probably*, *more* by *most*, and *for analysis* by *to analyze*
B **Correct.** All three idioms are used correctly, clarifying the meaning of the sentence.
C *Maybe* must be replaced by *probably* and *for analysis* by *to analyze*
D *More* must be replaced by the superlative form *most*
E *It may be* is wordy and must be replaced by *probably*; *the analysis that is the most difficult* is wordy, awkward, and unclear

The correct answer is B.

24. 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* 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 an awkward reference to *items*
B The singular *a method* should not refer to the plural *items*; *as a method protecting* is not idiomatic
C **Correct.** In this sentence, *protecting* properly introduces a modifying phrase revealing the purpose of the *items*.
D Beginning the phrase with *as* is incorrect; using the noun form *protection* creates wordiness
E The infinitive *to protect* cannot act as an adjective modifying *items*; the participial form of the verb, *protecting*, is required

The correct answer is C.

25. The golden crab of the Gulf of Mexico has not been fished commercially in great numbers, primarily on account of living at great depths—2,500 to 3,000 feet down.

(A) on account of living
(B) on account of their living
(C) because it lives
(D) because of living
(E) being they live

Diction

The second part of the sentence explains the first: the crab is not fished *because* it lives at great depths. The clearest and most direct way of showing the relationship between the two parts of the sentence is to use *because* to introduce a subordinate clause.

A *On account of living* is awkward and wordy
B *On account of* is awkward and wordy; *their* does not agree with *crab*

C **Correct.** Using *because* to introduce a subordinate clause is the best way to show the effect-cause relation of the two parts of this sentence.
D *Because of living* is not the correct idiom
E *Being* is neither logical nor idiomatic; *they* does not agree with *crab*

The correct sentence is C.

26. 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 as to y*, or *the same to someone… as to a person*. The two parts of the comparison must be parallel.

A The omission of the preposition *to* violates both the idiom and the parallelism
B **Correct.** The sentence uses the correct idiom … *the same to someone … as to a person*. 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 be to y*
E The use of a semicolon introduces a sentence fragment

The correct answer is B.

27. Health officials estimate that 35 million Africans are in danger of contracting trypanosomiasis, or "African sleeping sickness," a parasitic disease spread by the bites of tsetse flies.

(A) are in danger of contracting
(B) are in danger to contract
(C) have a danger of contracting
(D) are endangered by contraction
(E) have a danger that they will contract

Idiom

This sentence depends on the correct idiomatic expression: *are in danger* is always followed by *of*.

A **Correct.** In this sentence, the correct idiom is used in the expression *are in danger of contracting*.
B *Are in danger* must be followed by *of*, not the infinitive
C *Have a danger* is not the correct idiom
D This wordy passive voice construction cannot be followed by *trypanosomiasis*
E *Have a danger* is not the correct idiom; the structure is wordy and ungrammatical

The correct answer is A.

28. 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

This sentence requires the correct use of an idiom; *depends on* must be followed by *whether*, not *if*.

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.

29. 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

Idiom

This sentence depends on the correct use of an idiom. The verb *seem* should be followed by an infinitive, *to indicate*; the relative pronoun *that* introduces a clause. Subordinate clauses, such as the one that completes this sentence, can be introduced by a relative pronoun (*who, which, that*) or by a conjunction, but never by a preposition (*like*).

A The preposition *like* cannot introduce a clause
B The 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 The adjective *indicative of* cannot introduce a clause
E The preposition *like* cannot introduce a clause; *an indication of* is wordy

The correct answer is C.

30. An inventory equal to 90 days sales is as much as even the strongest businesses carry, and then only as a way to anticipate higher prices or ensure against shortages.

(A) as much as even
(B) so much as even
(C) even so much as
(D) even as much that
(E) even so much that

Idiom

The sentence depends on the correct use of the idiom *as much as* to indicate comparison: *they like x as much as y*. *Not so much as* is another idiom used only in the negative: *not so much as a whisper was heard from the crowd*. In this sentence, the adverb *even* modifies *the strongest businesses* and must come just before it.

A **Correct.** This sentence uses the correct idiom, *as much as*, and maintains the proper placement of the modifier *even*.
B *So much as* is not the correct idiom
C *Even* must be next to *the strongest businesses*; *so much as* is an incorrect idiom
D *Even* must be next to *the strongest businesses*; *as much that* is an incorrect idiom
E *Even* must be next to *the strongest businesses*; *so much that* is an incorrect idiom

The correct answer is A.

31. Egyptians are credited as having pioneered embalming methods as long ago as 2650 BC.

(A) as having
(B) with having
(C) to have
(D) as the ones who
(E) for being the ones who

Idiom

The verb *to credit* can be used in a number of ways. This sentence depends on the correct use of the idiom *to credit x with*.

A *The Egyptians are regarded as having* would be correct, but *credit* requires *with*
B **Correct.** *The Egyptians are credited with having* is the correct idiom for this sentence.
C *The Egyptians are believed to have* would be correct, but *credit* requires *with*
D This alternative is unnecessarily wordy; *credit* requires *with*
E This alternative is awkward and wordy; *credit* requires *with*

The correct answer is B.

32. The Commerce Department announced that the economy grew during the second quarter at a 7.5 percent annual rate, while inflation eased when it might have been expected for it to rise.

(A) it might have been expected for it to rise
(B) it might have been expected to rise
(C) it might have been expected that it should rise
(D) its rise might have been expected
(E) there might have been an expectation it would rise

Idiom

The correct idiomatic expression is *x is expected to y*. In this sentence, the construction must remain idiomatic even when a different tense is used: *might have been expected to rise*.

A *For it to rise* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly
B Correct. In this sentence, *to rise* completes the idiom correctly.
C *That it should rise* does not complete the idiomatic expression correctly
D *Its rise* is not parallel to *inflation* and introduces an awkward clause
E This construction is unnecessarily wordy

The correct answer is B.

33. 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; 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; *that* is omitted; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*
E The noun *debilitation* creates an awkward, wordy alternative; *economical* does not have the same meaning as *economic*

The correct answer is A.

34. Efforts to equalize the funds available to school districts, a major goal of education reformers and many states in the 1970's, has not significantly reduced the gaps existing between the richest and poorest districts.

(A) has not significantly reduced the gaps existing
(B) has not been significant in reducing the gap that exists
(C) has not made a significant reduction in the gap that exists
(D) have not significantly reduced the gap that exists
(E) have not been significant in a reduction of the gaps existing

Agreement

The plural subject of this sentence, *efforts*, does not agree with the singular verb *has … reduced*. *Efforts* requires the plural verb *have reduced*.

A *Has reduced* does not agree with *efforts*
B Subject and verb do not agree; changes make the construction wordy
C *Efforts* does not agree with *has reduced*; *made a significant reduction in* is wordy
D Correct. In this clear, concise sentence, *efforts* agrees with the plural verb *have … reduced*.
E This alternative is wordy and awkward

The correct answer is D.

35. Federal authorities involved in the investigation have found the local witnesses are difficult to locate, reticent, and are suspicious of strangers.

(A) the local witnesses are difficult to locate, reticent, and are
(B) local witnesses to be difficult to locate, reticent, and are
(C) that local witnesses are difficult to locate, reticent, and
(D) local witnesses are difficult to locate and reticent, and they are
(E) that local witnesses are difficult to locate and reticent, and they are

Grammatical construction + Parallelism

The underlined part of the sentence is a clause that must be introduced by the conjunction *that*. The witnesses are described in a series of three adjectives, or complements, each of which must be parallel; the witnesses are *difficult to locate, reticent,* and *suspicious of strangers.*

A *That* is omitted; the three elements in the series are not parallel
B The clause requires *that*; the three complements in the series are not parallel
C **Correct.** *That* introduces the clause in this sentence; the series of complements is parallel.
D *That* is incorrectly omitted; the three complements in the series are not parallel
E A parallel series should be *x, y, and z*, not *x and y and they are z*

The correct answer is C.

36. 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

This sentence uses the construction *x happened so that y could happen*; *so* introduces a clause of purpose or result, 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 must 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.
E *In order that* is followed by *may* or *might*; the conditional *would marry* is incorrect

The correct answer is D.

37. In one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, fought at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17, 1862, four times as many Americans were killed as would later be killed on the beaches of Normandy during D-Day.

(A) Americans were killed as
(B) Americans were killed than
(C) Americans were killed than those who
(D) more Americans were killed as there
(E) more Americans were killed as those who

Idiom

This sentence correctly compares the number of Americans killed in two battles. The comparison is expressed using the idiom *as many … as.*

A **Correct.** The sentence correctly uses the idiom *as many … as* to compare the number of Americans killed on September 17, 1862, and on D-Day. The correct idiom for comparison showing equality is *as many … as.*
B *As many … than* is incorrect
C *As many … than* is incorrect; *those who* is wordy

D *More* is redundant; *there* is unnecessary
E *More* is redundant; *those who* is wordy

The correct answer is A.

38. 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

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 be the adverb *seemingly*; the preposition following *targeted* must be *at*, not *to*
C The adjective *seeming* should instead be the adverb *seemingly*; the use of *all* instead of *each* does not make sense
D Preposition following *targeted* must be *at*, not *to*; the use of *all* instead of *each* does not make sense
E **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses *seemingly* instead of *seeming*, *at* instead of *to*, and *each* instead of *all*.

The correct answer is E.

39. 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.

40. 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

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.

41. While larger banks can afford to maintain their own data-processing operations, many smaller regional and community banks are finding that the cost associated with upgrading data-processing equipment and with the development and maintenance of new products and technical staff are prohibitive.

(A) cost associated with
(B) costs associated with
(C) costs arising from
(D) cost of
(E) costs of

Agreement + Parallelism

What *are prohibitive*? For the sake of subject-verb agreement, the plural noun *costs* must be used rather than the singular *cost*: *the costs … are prohibitive*. The phrase *associated with* is required to complete the parallel construction *costs associated with upgrading … and with the development of …*.

A The singular *cost* does not agree with the plural verb *are*
B **Correct.** The plural noun *costs* agrees with the plural verb *are*; using *costs associated with* means that *with upgrading* is parallel to *with the development*.
C *From upgrading* is not parallel to *with the development of*
D The singular *cost* does not agree with the plural verb *are*; *of upgrading* is not parallel to *with the development of*
E *Of upgrading* is not parallel to *with the development of*

The correct answer is B.

42. 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 because it lacks a verb. 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 complete the sentence
D The clause *some believe they are* does not supply a verb to complete the sentence
E The clause *it is believed that they are* does not supply a verb to complete the sentence

The correct answer is B.

43. 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 There is no referent for *it*
D There is no referent 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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

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.

47. By providing such services as mortgages, home improvement loans, automobile loans, financial advice, and staying within the metropolitan areas, Acme Bank has become one of the most profitable savings banks in the nation.

(A) financial advice, and staying
(B) financial advice, and by staying
(C) and financial advice, staying
(D) and financial advice, and staying
(E) and financial advice, and by staying

Grammatical construction + Parallelism

The first part of the sentence describes the two reasons for Acme Bank's success; those reasons should be written in two parallel phrases: *by providing such services as ... advice* and *by staying within metropolitan areas*. When *by* is dropped, *staying* seems to be part of the list of services. *Staying* also appears to be the final element in a series because four elements have preceded it, each correctly separated with a comma, followed by the conjunction *and*, which makes the reader anticipate a final element. The list should read: *mortgages, home improvement loans, automobile loans, and financial advice.*

A *Staying* is not parallel to *by providing*; the final element in a series should be preceded by *and*
B Final element in a series should be preceded by *and*
C *Staying* is not parallel to *by providing*; a second *and* is needed to join the two phrases *by providing* ... and *by staying* ...
D *Staying* is not parallel to *by providing*
E **Correct.** In this sentence, the final element in the series is properly preceded by *and*; the two phrases *by providing* ... and *by staying* ... are parallel and correctly joined by *and*.

The correct answer is E.

48. 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 hospital should eliminate unneeded beds; expensive services should be 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; the 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.

49. 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

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; *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 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 The restrictive clause following *programs* defines *programs* and must be followed by *that*; *which* incorrectly introduces a nonrestrictive clause, set off in a pair of commas, containing relevant but not critical information; *enables* does not agree with the plural subject

E *That* introduces a restrictive clause that defines *programs*; *which* introduces a nonrestrictive clause, set off by a pair of commas, that may be dropped from the sentence; *that* is required here because the clause defines *programs*

The correct answer is B.

50. 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

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.

51. 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.

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*
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.

52. 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 + Idiom

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 regulatory environment* is singular and must logically be completed by *of each state* rather than *of the states*; the point of the main clause is that all *states* do not share the same *predominating industries* and *regulatory environment*.

A The 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.

53. Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires anyone who buys more than 5 percent of a company's stock make a public disclosure of the purchase.

(A) make
(B) will also make
(C) to make
(D) must make
(E) must then make

Idiom

The verb *require* may be followed by an object (*it required more time*), a relative pronoun (*the summons required that he appear*), an infinitive (*I am required to go*), or an adverb (*they are required now*). This sentence uses the idiomatic construction *require x to do y*. *Require* is used transitively, taking a direct object, *anyone*, which must be followed by the infinitive *to make*. No other verb form is acceptable.

A *Requires* must be followed by the infinitive *to make*, not the verb *make*
B *Requires* must be completed by the infinitive, not a future tense verb
C **Correct.** *Requires* is correctly completed in this sentence by the infinitive *to make*.
D *Requires* must be followed by the infinitive *to make*, not the verb *must make*
E *Requires* must be completed by *to make*, not *must then make*

The correct answer is C.

54. 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

This sentence requires attention to the small, linking words so often overlooked. When *will try* is used with another verb to show purpose or intent, the correct expression is *will try to*, not *will try and*. 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*, indicating purpose, should replace *and* before *establish*; *restrictions* is incorrectly followed by *for* rather than *on*; *to be* is wordy and should be omitted
B *And* before *establish* does not show purpose; the passive voice *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.

55. 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

Idiom + 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 The simple present tense, rather than the present progressive, should be used to present a general statement; *aggravating* distorts meaning

The correct answer is A.

56. 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* is followed by *like* to mean *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.

57. 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

Grammatical 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 The 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 The 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.

58. 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

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*. *That* also introduces a clause following *doubt* in questions. In other contexts, *whether* or *if* should be used to introduce a clause following doubt: *I doubt whether he will come.*

The investigators saw the report and then drew a conclusion; to maintain the proper sequence of verbs, the simple past tense should be used for the main verb of this sentence. 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.

59. 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

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.

60. 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

In this correct sentence, the idiom *as a means to* is properly used; the adjective *economic* appropriately modifies the noun *development*; and *investing* is 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 *As a means of* is not the correct idiom; *invest* should be *investing* to parallel *stressing*
D *Of* should be *to* because the correct idiom is *as a means to*; 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 a correct idiom; *the investment of* is awkward and is not parallel to *stressing*

The correct answer is A.

61. Since 1986 enrollments of African Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans in full-time engineering programs in the United States has steadily increased, while the number of other students who enter the field has fallen.

(A) has steadily increased, while the number of other students who enter the field has fallen
(B) has steadily increased, while other students entering the field have declined in number
(C) increased steadily, while there was a decline in the number of other students entering the field
(D) have steadily increased, while the number of other students entering the field has fallen
(E) have steadily increased, while that of other students who enter the field fell

Agreement + Verb form

The subject *enrollments* is plural so the verb must also be plural. When *since* refers to time, it should generally be followed by the present perfect tense, which describes action that began in the past and continues into the present.

A *Has … increased* should be *have … increased* to agree with *enrollments*
B Verb *has … increased* should be *have … increased* to agree with *enrollments; have declined in number* is awkward and unclear
C Verb *increased* is simple past tense and should be *have increased*; *was* should be *has been*
D **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses *have increased*, which agrees with the plural *enrollments* and is the appropriate present perfect tense.
E *That* should be the plural *those* to correctly refer to the plural *enrollments; fell* should be *have fallen* to parallel *have increased*

The correct answer is D.

62. 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 continues into the present, the past perfect verb *had been allowed* should instead be the present *are allowed*.

A *Had been allowed* should be *are allowed*
B *The phosphate amount* should be *the amount of phosphates*; the meaning of the sentence is changed by the omission of any form of *allow*
C The 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 The 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.

63. 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 by *and*. Since *their* could refer to either tourists or to rhinoceroses, it is inappropriately ambiguous whose 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. When only two alternatives are possible, to *continue to visit* or *not to continue to visit*, *whether* (or *whether or not*) is properly used rather than *if*.

A *And see* should be *to see*; *their* is ambiguous; *are* should be *have been*
B Omitting *rhinoceroses* changes the meaning of the sentence; *one* has no referent; *their* absurdly and unambiguously 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; *have been* is the correct tense following *once*.
D *Whether* is preferred to *if*; *and see* should be *to see*; *are* should be *have been*
E *Whether* is preferred to *if*; *one* has no referent

The correct answer is C.

64. The technical term "pagination" is a process that leaves editors, instead of printers, assemble the page images that become the metal or plastic plates used in printing.

(A) is a process that leaves editors, instead of printers, assemble
(B) refers to a process that allows editors, rather than printers, to assemble
(C) is a process leaving the editors, rather than printers, to assemble
(D) refers to a process which allows editors, but not to printers, the assembly of
(E) has reference to the process leaving to editors, instead of the printer, assembling

Logical predication + Diction

The original sentence suffers from the imprecise use of words. The subject of this sentence is *the technical term "pagination."* A *term* is not a process but rather a means of referring to a process, and thus the verb *is* should be replaced by *refers to*. While *let* and *leave* can be used interchangeably in some contexts, *leave* is not an acceptable substitute for *let* when *let* means *to permit or allow*.

A *Is* should be *refers to*; *leaves* should be *lets*
B **Correct.** In this sentence, *refers to* and *allows* are appropriate verbs; the infinitive *to assemble* correctly follows *allow*. The relative pronoun *that* is properly used to introduce a restrictive clause.
C *Is* should be *refers to; leaving* is incorrect; *the* should be omitted before *editors*
D *But not to* should be *rather than* or *instead of*; *the assembly of* should be *to assemble*; *which* should be *that*
E *Has reference to* is wordy; *leaving* is incorrect; *printer* should be plural to match *editors*

The correct answer is B.

65. 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 its reference
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.

66. Unlike a typical automobile loan, which requires a 15 to 20 percent down payment, the lease-loan buyer is not required to make an initial deposit on the new vehicle.

(A) the lease-loan buyer is not required to make
(B) with lease-loan buying there is no requirement of
(C) lease-loan buyers are not required to make
(D) for the lease-loan buyer there is no requirement of
(E) a lease-loan does not require the buyer to make

Logical predication + Parallelism

A comparison or contrast evaluates two parallel elements. The point of this sentence is to contrast two kinds of loans, but the sentence has been written so that *a typical automobile loan* is contrasted with *the lease-loan buyer*. The correct contrast is between *a typical automobile loan* and *a lease-loan*. This change makes the two verbs active voice (*requires … does not require*) and parallel.

A *Loan* is incorrectly contrasted with *lease-loan buyer*
B *Loan* is contrasted with *lease-loan buying* instead of *lease-loan*; prepositional phrase (*with …*) begins an awkward and wordy construction
C *Loan* is contrasted with *lease-loan buyers* instead of *lease-loan*
D *Loan* is contrasted with *lease-loan buyer* instead of *lease-loan*; prepositional phrase (*for…*) begins an awkward and wordy construction
E **Correct.** In this sentence, *loan* is properly contrasted with *lease-loan*, and, in place of the passive voice *is required*, the active voice *does … require* parallels *requires*.

The correct answer is E.

67. 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 an incorrect idiom and a misplaced modifier. 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 modifying phrase (*in attributing…*) incorrectly describes *perpetrators* when it should describe *defense attorneys*. 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; incorrect idiom
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.

68. Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, there is a disinclination on the part of many people to recognize the degree to which their analytical skills are weak.

(A) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, there is a disinclination on the part of many people to recognize the degree to which their analytical skills are weak.
(B) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, which they admit they lack, many people are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak.
(C) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, analytical skills bring out a disinclination in many people to recognize that they are weak to a degree.
(D) Many people, willing to admit that they lack computer skills or other technical skills, are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak.
(E) Many people have a disinclination to recognize the weakness of their analytical skills while willing to admit their lack of computer skills or other technical skills.

Logical predication + Rhetorical construction

The point of this sentence is to contrast how people feel about their *computer skills or other technical skills* with how they feel about their *analytical skills*. However, the awkward, wordy construction that begins with *there is* confuses this comparison, so that *computer skills* ... are illogically contrasted with *disinclination*. Making the sentence more concise allows the contrast to be clear.

A An awkward, wordy construction prevents clarity of meaning; the comparison of *computer skills* ... to *disinclination* is illogical
B *Computer skills or other technical skills* are illogically compared to *many people*
C The construction *skills bring out a disinclination in many people* is wordy, awkward, and idiomatically incorrect
D **Correct.** Making *people* the subject of the sentence allows a construction that clearly contrasts how they feel about the two sets of skills.
E *Have a disinclination* is wordy (the verb *disinclined* is preferred) and, when followed by *while willing*, creates an incomplete construction

The correct answer is D.

69. 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 and awkward, and if this construction were to be used, to maintain the parallel, *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.

70. Displays of the aurora borealis, or "northern lights," can heat the atmosphere over the Arctic enough to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles, induce electric currents that can cause blackouts in some areas and corrosion in north-south pipelines.

(A) to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles, induce
(B) that the trajectories of ballistic missiles are affected, induce
(C) that it affects the trajectories of ballistic missiles, induces
(D) that the trajectories of ballistic missiles are affected and induces
(E) to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles and induce

Grammatical construction + Logical predication

This sentence describes two effects of the aurora borealis. It heats the atmosphere enough *to affect x* and *(to) induce y*; the preposition *to* does not need to be repeated because it is understood. The conjunction *and* is necessary to show that the two effects are equal and separate. When they are separated only by a comma, the second effect appears to be part of the first one, which is not true.

A *To affect* and (*to* understood) *induce* should be joined by the conjunction *and* rather than separated by a comma
B The correct idiom is *can heat … enough to affect*; *that* violates the idiom and introduces an illogical sequence of verbs (*are affected, induce*)
C The correct idiom is *can heat … enough to affect*; *that* violates the idiom; the verbs should be joined by a conjunction rather than separated by a comma
D *That* violates the correct idiom *can heat … enough to affect*; the verbs illogically change tenses
E **Correct.** In this sentence, the two effects are shown to be equal and separate in a grammatical construction that correctly joins *to affect* and (*to* understood) *induce*.

The correct answer is E.

71. The cameras of the *Voyager II* spacecraft detected six small, previously unseen moons circling Uranus, which doubles to 12 the number of satellites now known as orbiting the distant planet.

(A) which doubles to 12 the number of satellites now known as orbiting
(B) doubling to 12 the number of satellites now known to orbit
(C) which doubles to 12 the number of satellites now known in orbit around
(D) doubling to 12 the number of satellites now known as orbiting
(E) which doubles to 12 the number of satellites now known that orbit

Modification + Grammatical construction + Idiom

In the second part of this sentence, *which* appears to refer vaguely back to everything that has preceded it instead of referring to a specific noun. Using a participle (*doubling*) rather than a pronoun (*which*) allows the phrase to modify properly the entire clause that precedes it. *Known as orbiting* is an awkward and unlikely expression, which should be replaced by the more idiomatic *known to orbit*.

A *Which* has no clear referent; *known as orbiting* is not idiomatic
B **Correct.** In this sentence, the phrase beginning with *doubling* correctly modifies the preceding clause; *known to orbit* is the correct idiom.
C *Which* has no clear referent; *in orbit around* is wordy and awkward
D *Known as orbiting* is not idiomatic
E *Which* has no clear referent; *that orbit* is not grammatically correct

The correct answer is B.

72. Architects and stonemasons, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport.

(A) huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport
(B) without the benefits of animal transport or the wheel, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya
(C) the Maya built huge palace and temple clusters without the benefit of animal transport or the wheel
(D) there were built, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, huge palace and temple clusters by the Maya
(E) were the Maya who, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, built huge palace and temple clusters

Logical predication + Verb form

Architects and stonemasons are people, not things. This introductory element cannot logically modify *huge palace and temple clusters*. Revising the sentence so that *the Maya* immediately follows *architects and stonemasons* not only corrects the error in modification, it also transforms the sentence from the passive voice (*were built*) to the preferred active voice (*built*).

A *Architects and stonemasons* illogically modifies *huge palace and temple clusters*
B Moving the prepositional phrase (*without* ...) does not correct the modification error
C **Correct.** In this sentence, *architects and stonemasons* describes *the Maya*, and the active voice *built* replaces the passive voice *were built*.
D The introduction of *there were* does not correct the modification error; wordy and awkward passive construction
E *Architects and masons, were the Maya* is not a grammatical construction

The correct answer is C.

73. 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

Logical predication + 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. *Like* is used to introduce a phrase, but *as* must be used to introduce a clause. The phrase *owning ... land* is the subject of the first clause; in the correct sentence, the pronoun *it* refers back to the phrase and is the subject of the second clause. The first verb *is* also parallels the second verb *was*. *A goal* does not need to be repeated in the second clause because it is understood. The prepositional phrases *of a majority of young adults* and *of earlier generations* are parallel and correct.

A *Like* introduces a phrase, but a clause, introduced by *as*, is required to make the comparison parallel
B The phrase is not parallel to the main clause
C Subject and verb of the second clause must correspond to those of the first
D The clause is illogical and not parallel to the main clause
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.

74. 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; *ozone is formed from x and y react* is not a grammatical structure. Replacing *from* with the 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.

75. Salt deposits and moisture threaten to destroy the Mohenjo-Daro excavation in Pakistan, the site of an ancient civilization <u>that flourished at the same time as the civilizations</u> 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 The 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 The plural pronoun *those* cannot refer to the singular *civilization* and thus lacks a referent; *did* is awkward and unnecessary
E The plural pronoun *those* cannot refer to the singular *civilization* and thus lacks a referent; *were* is awkward and unnecessary

The correct answer is A.

76. Never before had taxpayers confronted <u>so many changes at once as they had in</u> the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

(A) so many changes at once as they had in
(B) at once as many changes as
(C) at once as many changes that there were with
(D) as many changes at once as they confronted in
(E) so many changes at once that confronted them in

Verb form + Idiom

This sentence compares changes before and after 1986. The correct idiom for the kind of comparison shown here is *as many … as*. Two periods in time are compared, and the verbs must reflect the difference. The period before 1986 requires the past perfect, *had confronted*, because it is the earlier of the two; the period beginning in 1986 requires the simple past, *confronted*, because it is the later.

A *So many … as* is not the correct idiom; *had* is the wrong verb tense
B *At once* is awkwardly placed; a clause must follow *as* to complete the sentence
C *At once* is awkwardly placed; *as many … that* is not the correct idiom; *there were with* is awkward and wordy
D Correct. This sentence uses the correct idiom *as many … as*, and *confronted* is the appropriate verb tense.
E *So many … that* is not the correct idiom; the subject of the verb should be *they*

The correct answer is D.

77. Even though the direct costs of malpractice disputes amounts to a sum lower than 1 percent of the $541 billion the nation spent on health care last year, doctors say fear of lawsuits plays a major role in health-care inflation.

(A) amounts to a sum lower
(B) amounts to less
(C) amounted to less
(D) amounted to lower
(E) amounted to a lower sum

Agreement + Verb form

In this sentence, the verb *amounts* is wrong for two distinct reasons: first, it does not agree with the subject *costs*; second, it should be in the past tense, *amounted*, since it shows action completed *last year*. *Sum* is redundant when used with the verb *amount*. The sentence does require a noun (*less*), not an adjective (*lower*), as the object of the preposition *to*.

A *Amounts* does not agree with *costs*; sentence requires past, not present, tense; *sum* is redundant
B Past tense verb is needed for action completed *last year*
C **Correct.** In this sentence, the past tense verb, *amounted*, properly indicates action completed *last year*, and the noun *less* is used as the object of the preposition *to*.
D A noun (*less*), not an adjective (*lower*), is needed as the object of the preposition *to*
E *A lower sum* is wordy and redundant because *sum* repeats the idea in *amounted*

The correct answer is C.

78. Visitors to the park have often looked up into the leafy canopy and saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs hang like socks on a clothesline.

(A) saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs hang
(B) saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs were hanging
(C) saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, with arms and legs hanging
(D) seen monkeys sleeping on the branches, with arms and legs hanging
(E) seen monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs have hung

Verb form + Logical predication

The subject of the main clause is *visitors*, which should be followed by two verbs using the same tense: *have looked* and *have seen*. *Have* does not need to be repeated in the second verb; it is entirely correct simply to let it be understood. The modifying clause *whose arms and legs* illogically refers to *branches*, which immediately precedes it, rather than to *monkeys*. Replacing the clause with the phrase *with arms and legs hanging* corrects this error.

A *Saw* is the wrong verb tense; the clause incorrectly modifies *branches*
B *Saw* is the wrong verb tense; the clause does not modify *monkeys*
C *Saw* is the wrong verb tense
D **Correct.** The verb tense is correct in this sentence, and the phrase correctly modifies *monkeys*.
E The clause modifies *branches* rather than *monkeys*; *have hung* is the wrong tense

The correct answer is D.

79. The Parthenon was a church from 1204 until 1456, when Athens was taken by General Mohammed the Conqueror, the Turkish sultan, who established a mosque in the building and used the Acropolis as a fortress.

(A) who established a mosque in the building and used the Acropolis as
(B) who, establishing a mosque in the building, used the Acropolis like
(C) who, when he had established a mosque in the building, used the Acropolis like
(D) who had established a mosque in the building, using the Acropolis to be
(E) establishing a mosque in the building and using the Acropolis as

Verb form + Idiom

In the original sentence, the two verbs, *established* and *used*, correctly use the simple past tense for actions completed at the same time. The correct idiomatic construction *used x as y* appears at the close of the sentence: *used the Acropolis as a fortress*.

A **Correct.** This sentence properly has simple past verbs to show action completed at the same time; the correct idiom is used.
B Idiomatic construction calls for *as*, not *like*
C Past perfect verb *had established* incorrectly indicates the two actions were not carried out simultaneously; idiomatic construction calls for *as*, not *like*
D Verb *had established* is the incorrect tense; *using x to be y* is an incorrect idiomatic construction
E *Establishing* and *using* illogically modify *Athens*

The correct answer is A.

80. New hardy varieties of rice show promise of producing high yields without the costly requirements of irrigation and application of commercial fertilizer by earlier high-yielding varieties.

(A) requirements of irrigation and application of commercial fertilizer by earlier high-yielding varieties
(B) requirements by earlier high-yielding varieties of application of commercial fertilizer and irrigation
(C) requirements for application of commercial fertilizer and irrigation of earlier high-yielding varieties
(D) application of commercial fertilizer and irrigation that was required by earlier high-yielding varieties
(E) irrigation and application of commercial fertilizer that were required by earlier high-yielding varieties

Logical predication + Idiom

This sentence confuses two constructions: *requirements of x* and *required by y*. *The requirements of x by y* is incorrect. *Requirements* is also an obstacle between *costly* and the two procedures that are *costly*. Thus, a more direct expression would be *costly irrigation and application* ... The two procedures can then be modified by the clause *that were required by* as the best way to show their relationship to the earlier rice varieties.

A *Requirements ... by* is not a correct idiomatic construction
B *Requirements by* is not a correct idiomatic construction; following *application of fertilizer*, *irrigation* can be misread as *application of irrigation*
C In this construction, *earlier high-yielding varieties* applies to *irrigation* alone
D *Irrigation* may be misread as *application of irrigation*; *was required* appears to refer to *irrigation* alone
E **Correct.** This sentence's construction clearly shows that two separate procedures *were required by* the earlier rice varieties.

The correct answer is E.

81. 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

The first complete verb phrase is *have been priced to sell*. The second verb does not need to repeat the word *sell* because it is understood from the first use. However, the second verb must be correctly conjugated with the understood *sell*. *They are sell* is not correct; *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* means that the comma should be omitted as well
E *They have* would require *sold* to complete it, not *sell*; the use of the past perfect *had been priced* distorts meaning

The correct answer is C.

82. Senator Lasker has proposed legislation requiring that employers should retain all older workers indefinitely or show just cause for dismissal.

(A) that employers should retain all older workers
(B) that all older workers be retained by employers
(C) the retaining by employers of all older workers
(D) employers' retention of all older workers
(E) employers to retain all older workers

Idiom

In this sentence *requiring* could be used in two possible constructions, the first a clause and the second a phrase: *requiring that employers retain* or *requiring employers to retain*. Both these alternatives are correct. However, introducing *should* into the clause is not correct.

A *Requiring that employers should retain* is not a correct construction
B The passive voice construction illogically makes *workers* the subject of *show*
C *Requiring the retaining* is awkward, and it leads to an ungrammatical construction with *or show* ...
D Using the noun *retention* produces an ungrammatical construction with *or show*
E **Correct.** This phrase uses an idiomatically correct construction after *requiring*.

The correct answer is E.

83. Most state constitutions now mandate that the state budget be balanced each year.

(A) mandate that the state budget be balanced
(B) mandate the state budget to be balanced
(C) mandate that the state budget will be balanced
(D) have a mandate for a balanced state budget
(E) have a mandate to balance the state budget

Verb form + Rhetorical construction

The subjunctive mood is required when a subordinate clause beginning with *that* follows a verb such as *request, require, ask*, or *mandate*. The subjunctive uses the base form of the verb (*be*); this form does not change. This sentence demonstrates the correct use of the subjunctive: *mandate that* is followed by the subjunctive *be balanced*.

A **Correct.** The subjunctive *be balanced* correctly follows *mandates that* in this sentence.
B *To be balanced* is an infinitive, not a subjunctive
C *Will be balanced* is a future indicative verb, not a subjunctive
D *Have a mandate for* is not as clear and concise as *mandate that*
E *Have a mandate to* is not as clear and concise as *mandate that*

The correct answer is A.

84. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Environmental Protection Agency is required either to approve individual state plans for controlling the discharge of wastes into underground water or that they enforce their own plan for states without adequate regulations.

(A) that they enforce their
(B) for enforcing their
(C) they should enforce their
(D) it should enforce its
(E) to enforce its

Idiom + Parallelism + Agreement

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of words used together: *either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also*. The word, phrase, or clause that follows one half of the pair must be parallel to that which follows the other half. In this sentence, *either* is followed by the infinitive *to approve*, which means that *or* must also be followed by an infinitive, *to enforce*. The plural pronoun *their* does not agree with the singular subject, *Environmental Protection Agency*.

A *That they enforce* is not parallel to *to approve*; *they* and *their* do not agree with the singular subject
B *For enforcing* is not parallel to *to approve*; *their* does not agree with the singular subject
C *They should enforce* is not parallel to *to approve*; *they* does not agree with the singular subject
D *It should enforce* is not parallel to *to approve*
E **Correct.** In this sentence, *to enforce* is parallel to *to approve*, and *its* agrees with the singular subject.

The correct answer is E.

85. 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 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.

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

(A) were first aired on evening radio in the 1920's, they had moved to the daytime hours of the 1930's
(B) were first aired on evening radio in the 1920's, they were moved to the daytime hours in the 1930's
(C) were aired first on evening radio in the 1920's, moving to the daytime hours in the 1930's
(D) were aired first in the evening on 1920's radio, they moved to the daytime hours of the 1930's
(E) aired on evening radio first in the 1920's, they were moved to the 1930's 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 that the 1930's were finished sometime during the 1920's. The prepositional phrase *in the 1920's* should be balanced by *in the 1930's*.

A *Had moved* is neither parallel to *were aired* nor correct in tense; *in* is preferable to *of* in the prepositional phrase
B **Correct.** In this sentence, the two verbs are parallel, as are the two prepositional phrases.
C This construction 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.

87. 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; using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment unless a subject and verb are provided in the construction.

A Using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment; *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.

88. 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 *increase in delay* is not clear
D A 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

The correct answer is E.

89. Presenters at the seminar, one who is blind, will demonstrate adaptive equipment that allows visually impaired people to use computers.

(A) one who
(B) one of them who
(C) and one of them who
(D) one of whom
(E) one of which

Idiom

The writer is trying to include information regarding *one* of the *presenters* at the seminar; the phrase must correctly refer back to *presenters*. The pronouns *who* or *whom* should be used to refer to people. In this situation, the correct pronoun is *whom* because an objective case pronoun must be used following the preposition *of*.

A *One who* could only be used after an introductory word such as *including*
B *One of them who* is awkward and ungrammatical
C *And* creates the impression that the blind presenter is not part of the group; *one of them who* is awkward and ungrammatical
D **Correct.** This sentence uses the proper objective pronoun *whom*; the phrase clearly conveys the idea of one person out of a larger group.
E The pronoun *which* can only refer to objects, events, or unnamed animals; it cannot be used to refer to people

The correct answer is D.

90. 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 The plural verb does not agree with the singular subject
B The 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 The plural verb does not agree with the singular subject; awkward and confusing construction
E The clause following *although* is awkward and unclear

The correct answer is C.

91. The Senate approved immigration legislation that would grant permanent residency to millions of aliens currently residing here and if employers hired illegal aliens they would be penalized.

(A) if employers hired illegal aliens they would be penalized
(B) hiring illegal aliens would be a penalty for employers
(C) penalize employers who hire illegal aliens
(D) penalizing employers hiring illegal aliens
(E) employers to be penalized for hiring illegal aliens

Parallelism + Logical predication

The intent of the sentence is to state the two provisions of a new law: it *would grant x* and (would) *penalize y*. The use of parallel verb forms would clarify the meaning of the sentence. While it is correct to repeat the auxiliary verb *would*, it is equally correct to omit it. In the original sentence, the word *they* is unclear; it could refer to *employers* or to *illegal aliens*.

A The provisions are not stated in parallel ways; it is unclear whether employers or illegal aliens would be penalized
B The provisions are not stated in parallel ways; apparent parallel of *residing … and hiring* is illogical and misleading; using the noun form *penalty* creates an awkward construction
C Correct. In this sentence, the verb *penalize* is parallel to the verb *grant*; it is clear from the relative clause who would be penalized.
D The participle *penalizing* is not parallel with the verb *grant* and is confusing with the participle *residing*
E The passive infinitive *to be penalized* is not parallel with the verb *grant*; the entire construction is awkward and difficult to understand

The correct answer is C.

92. Despite protests from some waste-disposal companies, state health officials have ordered the levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches to be measured and that the results be published.

(A) the levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches to be measured and that the results be
(B) that seawater at popular beaches should be measured for their levels of bacteria, with the results being
(C) the measure of levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches and the results to be
(D) seawater measured at popular beaches for levels of bacteria, with their results
(E) that the levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches be measured and the results

Idiom + Parallelism

The state's orders can be expressed using either of two idioms: *order x to be y* or *order that x be y*. The orders should be expressed consistently, and they should be expressed in grammatically parallel forms. The statements *ordered the levels … to be measured and the results to be published* and *ordered that the levels … be measured and (that* understood*) the results be published* are equally correct. In the second example, it is not necessary to repeat *that* or *be*.

A *The levels … be measured* and *that the results be published* are not parallel
B *Should* is not part of either correct idiom; plural pronoun *their* does not agree with singular *seawater*
C Neither correct idiom is used
D Neither correct idiom is used; no clear or logical referent for *their*
E Correct. The sentence correctly uses the idiom *order that x be y*; the correct statement reads, ordered *that the levels … be measured and* (that) *the results* (be) *published*. For the sake of conciseness, *that* and *be* are not repeated.

The correct answer is E.

93. By a vote of 9 to 0, the Supreme Court awarded the Central Intelligence Agency broad discretionary powers enabling it to withhold from the public the identities of its sources of intelligence information.

(A) enabling it to withhold from the public
(B) for it to withhold from the public
(C) for withholding disclosure to the public of
(D) that enable them to withhold from public disclosure
(E) that they can withhold public disclosure of

Logical predication + Agreement

In this correct sentence, the underlined phrase clearly modifies *powers*; *it* refers to *the Central Intelligence Agency*. *To withhold from the public* is concise, idiomatic, and clear.

A **Correct.** The sentence clearly and grammatically explains that the Court granted powers that enable the Central Intelligence Agency to withhold certain information from the public.
B An *–ing* modifier should begin the phrase describing powers; *for it to* … is not idiomatic
C *For withholding* is not the correct idiom; *withholding disclosure* is inaccurate since it is actually *the identities* that are to be withheld; *disclosure to the public of* is awkward
D *Them* does not agree with *the Central Intelligence Agency*; *withhold … disclosure* is wordy and imprecise since it is in fact *the identities* that are withheld
E *They* does not agree with *the Central Intelligence Agency*; *withhold … disclosure* is inaccurate since it is *the identities* that are withheld

The correct answer is A.

94. The Coast Guard is conducting tests to see whether pigeons can be trained to help find survivors of wrecks at sea.

(A) to see whether pigeons can be trained to help find
(B) to see whether pigeons can be trained as help to find
(C) to see if pigeons can be trained for helping to find
(D) that see if pigeons are able to be trained in helping to find
(E) that see whether pigeons are able to be trained for help in finding

Idiom + Rhetorical construction

This correct sentence clearly states the purpose of the test, *to see whether pigeons can be trained*, and the purpose of the training, *to help find survivors*. The sentence is concise and idiomatically correct.

A **Correct.** This sentence concisely states both the purpose of the test and the purpose of the training.
B *As help to find* is not the correct idiom
C *For helping to find* is not the correct idiom; *whether* is preferred to *if* when there are only two alternatives
D *That see* is ungrammatical; *whether* is preferred to *if* when there are only two alternatives; *are able to be* should be replaced by the concise *can*; *in helping to find* should be *to help find*
E *For helping in finding* is not the correct idiom; *are able to be* should be replaced by the concise *can*

The correct answer is A.

95. 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

Comparison + Modification

The original sentence makes the logical error of comparing *Bartók* to the *12-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*; incorrect pronoun use
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.

96. 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 + Parallelism

The two elements compared in this sentence should be parallel. However, the 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* understood) *of any other dramatist.*

A Illogical comparison is between *works* and *dramatist*
B Illogical comparison is between *works* and *any other dramatist*
C This alternative illogically compares *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 *those of any other* excludes Kroetz's works

The correct answer is D.

97. 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 immediately following the subject, *are*, 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 by *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
D Conjunction *as* may introduce a clause; the preposition *like* must be used for a comparison of two nouns
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.

98. 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 As a countable quantity, *limitations* should be modified by *fewer*, not *less*; *having* is ambiguous because it is unclear whether it refers to the *Anasazi* or *other clans*

The correct answer is A.

99. Just as reading Samuel Pepys's diary gives a student a sense of the seventeenth century—of its texture and psyche—so Jane Freed's guileless child-narrator takes the operagoer inside turn-of-the-century Vienna.

(A) so Jane Freed's guileless child narrator takes the operagoer
(B) so listening to Jane Freed's guileless child narrator takes the operagoer
(C) so the guileless child narrator of Jane Freed takes the operagoer
(D) listening to Jane Freed's guileless child narrator takes the operagoer
(E) Jane Freed's guileless child narrator takes the operagoer to her opera

Idiom + Parallelism

This sentence is based on the comparative construction *just as x, so y*; *x* and *y* must be grammatically parallel elements. The underlined portion of the sentence makes up most of the *y* element, which must be revised to make it parallel to the *x* element. The first part of the comparison is about reading a diary, and the second part is about listening to a narrator. *Reading Samuel Pepys's diary gives a student* ... is parallel to *listening to Jane Freed's* ... *narrator takes the operagoer* ...

A When *listening to* is omitted, the second element is not parallel to the first
B Correct. In this sentence, all the elements of the comparison are parallel.
C Omission of *listening to* and replacement of the possessive *Jane Freed's* with *of Jane Freed* prevent the second element from being parallel to the first
D *So* completes the comparison and must be included
E *Jane Freed's guileless child* ... is not parallel to *reading Samuel Pepys's diary*

The correct answer is B.

100. Bihar is India's poorest state, with an annual per capita income of $111, lower than in the most impoverished countries of the world.

(A) lower than in
(B) lower than that of
(C) and lower than that of
(D) which is lower than in
(E) which is lower than it is in

Idiom

This sentence depends on the comparative structure *x is lower* (or any other comparative adjective) *than y*; *x* and *y* are parallel elements. The intention of the sentence is to compare *x* (*the annual per capita income* of Bihar) with *y* (*the annual per capita income of the most impoverished countries of the world*), but it fails to complete the comparison because *y* (*in the most* ... *world*) is not equal to *x*. In order to compare two equal elements while avoiding the laborious repetition of *the annual per capita income*, the pronoun *that* may be used in the second element.

A Incomplete comparison of annual incomes because the second element omits the pronoun *that*
B Correct. In this sentence, the *annual per capita income* of Bihar is compared with *that of* other countries.
C Conjunction *and* has no grammatical function when placed before *lower*
D Comparison is not between equal and like elements
E Use of the relative clause and the pronoun *it* allow the correct comparison to be made, but the construction is needlessly wordy

The correct answer is B.

101. 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* (*in which changes in the ocean and atmosphere combine*) is clear and correct, 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 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 Construction is a sentence fragment; present progressive verb tense (*are combining*, *is accumulating*) indicates action in progress, which is inappropriate here
C 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 tense; the relationships among the parts of the sentence are unclear and the phrasing is awkward

The correct answer is D.

102. 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 modifying elements are poorly placed and leave the subject too far from the verb
B Phrase *carefully coordinating …* illogically modifies the noun that immediately precedes it (*book illustrations*); Potter, not the illustrations, did the coordinating; awkward and unclear
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 *Them* cannot refer to *book illustrations* because the plural noun is the object of the preposition *in*; the relationships among the parts of the sentence are unclear

The correct answer is C.

103. The development of a new jumbo rocket that is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit than the space shuttle and at a lower cost.

(A) The development of a new jumbo rocket that is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit than the space shuttle and at a lower cost.

(B) The development of a new jumbo rocket is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration and be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit at a lower cost than the space shuttle.

(C) The new development of a jumbo rocket, which is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration, will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit at a lower cost than the space shuttle.

(D) A newly developed jumbo rocket, which is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration, will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit than the space shuttle can, and at a lower cost.

(E) A newly developed jumbo rocket, which is expected to carry the United States into its next phase of space exploration, will be able to deliver a heavier load of instruments into orbit than the space shuttle and to cost less.

Logical predication

The challenge here is to revise the sentence and present a complex idea as simply as possible. What will deliver the instruments into orbit? They will be delivered not by the development of a rocket but rather by the rocket itself; the *jumbo rocket*, not its development, must be the subject of the sentence. The phrase *a heavier load of instruments than the space shuttle* suggests a comparison between the *load of instruments* and the *shuttle*, whereas it is actually the different capabilities of the *rocket* and the *shuttle* that are being compared. The comparison should be written: the *jumbo rocket will be able to deliver a heavier load … than the space shuttle can. That* is used to introduce restrictive clauses; such clauses are essential to the meaning of a sentence. The *that is expected … exploration* clause is not essential; it should be introduced by *which* and set off with commas.

A The subject should be the *rocket*, not its *development*; verb *can* is needed after *space shuttle* to create a correct comparison; *that* should be replaced by *which* and the clause should be set off with commas

B The subject should be the *rocket*, not its *development*; verb *can* is needed after *space shuttle* to create a correct comparison

C The subject should be the *rocket*, not its *development*; verb *can* is needed after *space shuttle* to create a correct comparison

D Correct. The *rocket* is the subject of this sentence; the comparison between the *rocket* and the *shuttle* is clear; the nonrestrictive clause is correctly introduced and punctuated.

E Verb *can* is needed after *space shuttle* to create a correct comparison; *to cost less* is confusing because it seems to parallel *to deliver*

The correct answer is D.

104. Nuclear fusion is the force that powers the Sun, the stars, and hydrogen bombs, merging the nuclei of atoms and not splitting them apart, as in nuclear reactors.

(A) merging the nuclei of atoms and not splitting them apart, as in nuclear reactors
(B) merging the nuclei of atoms instead of splitting them apart, like nuclear reactors
(C) merging the nuclei of atoms rather than splitting them apart, as nuclear reactors do
(D) and merges the nuclei of atoms but does not split them apart, as is done in nuclear reactors
(E) and merges the nuclei of atoms, unlike atomic reactors that split them apart

Idiom + Logical predication

And not is an awkward way to establish a contrast; *instead of, rather than*, or *unlike* are more appropriate idioms to express a contrast. The comma following *bombs* is paired with the comma following *apart*, and this comma pair sets off the participial phrase introduced by *merging*. *As* introduces a clause; since a clause requires a subject and a verb, *as* cannot be followed by the prepositional phrase *in nuclear reactors*.

A *And not* is not a correct idiom; *as* should be followed by a clause
B Although *like* can grammatically be followed by a noun phrase such as *nuclear reactors*, here the basis of comparison is unclear, and the usage is incorrect
C **Correct.** *Rather than* is a correct idiom for comparison in this sentence; *as* is followed by a clause with a subject, *nuclear reactors*, and a verb, *do*; the comparison is clear and complete.
D Illogical and awkward construction attempts to make *merges* the second verb of the restrictive clause parallel to *powers* and *does not split*; punctuation makes clear this separate action cannot be the case; *as is done* is awkward and wordy
E Illogical and awkward construction incorrectly makes *merges* the second verb of the restrictive clause and a separate action parallel to *powers*; comparison is awkwardly drawn; switch from nuclear to atomic is unexplained and unsupported

The correct answer is C.

105. 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 non-restrictive 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.

106. 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.

107. In his research paper, Dr. Frosh, medical director of the Payne Whitney Clinic, distinguishes mood swings, which may be violent without their being grounded in mental disease, from genuine manic-depressive psychosis.

(A) mood swings, which may be violent without their being grounded in mental disease, from genuine manic-depressive psychosis
(B) mood swings, perhaps violent without being grounded in mental disease, and genuine manic-depressive psychosis
(C) between mood swings, which may be violent without being grounded in mental disease, and genuine manic-depressive psychosis
(D) between mood swings, perhaps violent without being grounded in mental disease, from genuine manic-depressive psychosis
(E) genuine manic-depressive psychosis and mood swings, which may be violent without being grounded in mental disease

Idiom + Rhetorical construction

This sentence contrasts two problems, and it must use the correct idiomatic expression to do so clearly and effectively: Dr. Frosh *distinguishes between x* (mood swings) *and y* (psychosis). The clause that describes mood swings (*which may...*) should be as clear and concise as possible; the possessive pronoun *their* is awkward and should be omitted.

A Fails to use the correct idiomatic expression; *their* should be omitted
B Incorrect idiomatic expression; the phrase *perhaps violent* ... is awkward and unclear
C **Correct.** In this sentence, the correct idiomatic expression makes the contrast clear, and the unnecessary possessive *their* is omitted.
D Idiom incorrectly formulated as *distinguishes between x from y*; the phrase *perhaps violent* ... is awkward and unclear
E The preposition *between* has been omitted from the idiom

The correct answer is C.

108. The first decision for most tenants living in a building undergoing being converted to cooperative ownership is if to sign a no-buy pledge with the other tenants.

(A) being converted to cooperative ownership is if to sign
(B) being converted to cooperative ownership is whether they should be signing
(C) being converted to cooperative ownership is whether or not they sign
(D) conversion to cooperative ownership is if to sign
(E) conversion to cooperative ownership is whether to sign

Diction + Idiom

This sentence fails because of poor word choice: *undergoing being converted* is as redundant as it is awkward. The process of *being converted* does not need to be shown since *undergoing* already contains the idea of process. To complete the sentence grammatically, *undergoing* should be followed by the noun *conversion* rather than the phrase *being converted*. When only two alternatives are possible, to sign or not to sign, *whether* (or *whether or not*) is properly used rather than *if*.

A *Being converted* is redundant and awkward; *if* is incorrectly substituted for *whether*
B *Being converted* must be replaced by the noun *conversion*; *whether* must be followed by the concise infinitive *to sign*
C *Being converted* must be replaced by the noun *conversion*; *whether* must be followed by the concise infinitive *to sign*
D *Whether* should be used in place of *if*
E **Correct.** In this sentence, the noun *conversion* grammatically completes the phrase begun by *undergoing*, and *whether* is correctly followed by *to sign*.

The correct answer is E.

109. 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 its object, *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 referent; 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 referent

The correct answer is C.

110. In June of 1987, *The Bridge of Trinquetaille*, Vincent van Gogh's view of an iron bridge over the Rhone sold for $20.2 million and it was the second highest price ever paid for a painting at auction.

(A) Rhone sold for $20.2 million and it was
(B) Rhone, which sold for $20.2 million, was
(C) Rhone, was sold for $20.2 million,
(D) Rhone was sold for $20.2 million, being
(E) Rhone, sold for $20.2 million, and was

Grammatical construction + Verb form

This sentence requires the addition of commas to prevent misreading. The modifying phrase *Vincent van Gogh's view of an iron bridge over the Rhone* must be set off in a pair of commas because it describes the subject of the sentence, *The Bridge of Trinquetaille*. Modifiers that interrupt a sentence are always set off in a pair of commas. Without a comma after *Rhone*, it is easy to mistake the modifying phrase for the subject of the sentence because the verb immediately follows it. Another comma is needed after *million* once the unnecessary *and it was* is omitted. Once again, the comma sets off a long modifying phrase. Finally, to be idiomatic, the verb should be in the passive voice, not the active voice: the painting *was sold* for a certain amount.

A Commas after *Rhone* and *million* are required; unnecessary words should be omitted; the sentence requires the passive voice
B This construction says illogically that the painting was *the second highest price*
C **Correct.** In this sentence, necessary commas set off modifying phrases, and the verb is in the passive voice.
D A comma after *Rhone* is required; *being* is awkward and unnecessary
E This construction says illogically that the painting was *the second highest price*

The correct answer is C.

111. 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 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.

112. The Federal Reserve Board's reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions is both an acknowledgment of past economic trends and an effort to influence their future direction.

(A) reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions is both an acknowledgment of past economic trends and an effort
(B) reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions is an acknowledgment both of past economic trends as well as an effort
(C) reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions both acknowledge past economic trends and attempt
(D) reducing interest rates on loans to financial institutions is an acknowledgment both of past economic trends and an effort
(E) reducing interest rates on loans to financial institutions both acknowledge past economic trends as well as attempt

Diction + Agreement

This sentence joins two parallel elements with the construction *both x and y*: *both an acknowledgement … and an effort*. Just as *both* is followed by an article and a noun, *and* is followed by an article and a noun. The parallelism makes the sentence easier to understand, which is particularly helpful in a sentence as long and full of phrases as this one is.

A **Correct.** Correct parallel structure is maintained in the *both x and y* construction of this sentence.
B *Both* must precede *an acknowledgment*; *both … as well as* is not the correct construction
C The plural verbs *acknowledge* and *attempt* do not agree with the singular noun *reduction*
D *Reducing* is awkward; *both* must precede *an acknowledgment*
E *Reducing* is awkward; *both … as well as* is a redundant, incorrect construction; the subject and verb do not agree

The correct answer is A.

113. 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.

114. 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

A lengthy description such as this one (*there* ... *brain*) requires a relative clause: *Gall's hypothesis that* ... With its subject-verb structure, a clause clearly and correctly identifies *Gall's hypothesis*. A series of phrases provides neither the same clarity nor grammatical correctness.

A A clause is required; this series of phrases is unclear and ungrammatical
B This construction distorts meaning by separating parts of the description
C **Correct.** This sentence uses a relative 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.

115. 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* or *believe after careful deliberation*, it does not require *as* or any other expression before the object. The most concise phrase is thus *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* cannot act as a direct object.

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.

116. Out of America's fascination with all things antique have grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that are bringing back the chaise lounge, the overstuffed sofa, and the claw-footed bathtub.

(A) things antique have grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that are bringing
(B) things antique has grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that is bringing
(C) things that are antiques has grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that bring
(D) antique things have grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that are bringing
(E) antique things has grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that bring

Agreement

This sentence uses an inverted word order that makes it difficult to see at first that *a market* is the subject of the sentence. The plural verb *have grown* does not agree with *market* and so must be replaced with the singular *has grown*. *Market* is also the subject of the second verb, which should be *is bringing*, not *are bringing*. The present progressive verb *is bringing* shows ongoing action, which is more appropriate than *bring* in this context. The plural nouns (*styles*, *fixtures*) that appear between the subject and the verb are objects of prepositions.

A *Have grown* and *are bringing* do not agree with the subject, *a market*
B **Correct.** In this sentence, *a market* agrees with *has grown* and *is bringing*.
C *That are antiques* is wordy and awkward; uses *bring* instead of the present progressive verb *is bringing*; *bring* does not agree with *a market*
D *A market* agrees with neither *have grown* nor *are bringing*
E Uses *bring* rather than the more appropriate present progressive *is bringing*; *bring* does not agree with *a market*

The correct answer is B.

117. 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 participle and thus not parallel to the other nouns. *Splitting* may be transformed into a noun by adding the article *the*.

A *Splitting*, as a participle, is not parallel to *reversals, the onset,* and *eruptions*
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 *Split* could be an adjective or a verb; in either case it is not parallel to the nouns
E The *catastrophic impacts* caused *a splitting* of continents; they did not cause the *continents*

The correct answer is B.

118. Students in the metropolitan school district lack math skills to such a large degree as to make it difficult to absorb them into a city economy becoming ever more dependent on information-based industries.

(A) lack math skills to such a large degree as to make it difficult to absorb them into a city economy becoming
(B) lack math skills to a large enough degree that they will be difficult to absorb into a city's economy that becomes
(C) lack of math skills is so large as to be difficult to absorb them into a city's economy that becomes
(D) are lacking so much in math skills as to be difficult to absorb into a city's economy becoming
(E) are so lacking in math skills that it will be difficult to absorb them into a city economy becoming

Rhetorical construction

The underlined portion is so awkward and wordy that it makes the whole sentence difficult to understand. The sentence reveals an ongoing situation (the economy is *becoming*...), so the use of the present progressive tense (*are lacking in*) in place of the present tense (*lack*) is appropriate. The long, awkward modifier *to such a large degree as to make it difficult* must be simplified and condensed. The idiomatic construction *so x ... that* can be joined with the progressive verb for greater clarity and economy: *Students ... are so lacking in math skills that it will be difficult ...*

A *Lack* should be *are lacking in*; the awkward modifier should be condensed by using the *so x ... that* construction
B *Lack* should be *are lacking in*; *to a large enough degree that* is not a correct idiom; *that becomes* should be *becoming*
C The use of the noun *lack* results in an ungrammatical construction
D *So much ... as to be difficult* is not a correct idiomatic expression
E **Correct.** In this sentence, the present progressive verb *are lacking* reveals an ongoing situation; the construction *so ... that* is clear, concise, and correct.

The correct answer is E.

119. The decision by one of the nation's largest banks to admit to $3 billion in potential losses on foreign loans could mean less lending by commercial banks to developing countries and increasing the pressure on multigovernment lenders to supply the funds.

(A) increasing the pressure
(B) the increasing pressure
(C) increased pressure
(D) the pressure increased
(E) the pressure increasing

Parallelism

This sentence shows two results of a decision: the first is *less lending*. The second, *increasing the pressure*, should be parallel to the first but is not. Although *lending* and *increasing* may look similar because they are both formed from verbs and use the *-ing* ending, they do not have the same function. *Lending* is a gerund, or noun, modified by the adjective *less*. *Increasing* is a participle and introduces a phrase. *Increasing the pressure* can be made parallel to the adjective-noun form of *less lending* by revising it to *increased pressure*.

A *Increasing the pressure* is not parallel to *less lending*
B *The increasing pressure* is not parallel to *less lending*
C **Correct.** In this sentence, *increased pressure* is parallel to *less lending*.
D *The pressure increased* is not parallel to *less lending*
E *The pressure increasing* is not parallel to *less lending*

The correct answer is C.

120. It has been estimated that the annual cost to the United States of illiteracy in lost industrial output and tax revenues is at least $20 billion a year.

(A) the annual cost to the United States of illiteracy in lost industrial output and tax revenues is at least $20 billion a year
(B) the annual cost of illiteracy to the United States is at least $20 billion a year because of lost industrial output and tax revenues
(C) illiteracy costs the United States at least $20 billion a year in lost industrial output and tax revenues
(D) $20 billion a year in lost industrial output and tax revenues is the annual cost to the United States of illiteracy
(E) lost industrial output and tax revenues cost the United States at least $20 billion a year because of illiteracy

Rhetorical construction

The awkward and wordy sequence of phrases in the underlined portion make the sentence very difficult to understand; the best way to make the sentence more direct is to focus on the subject and verb of the clause. As subject and verb, *illiteracy costs* makes the emphasis immediate and clear, and the use of *cost* as a verb rather than a noun eliminates one of the prepositional phrases (*to the United States*) by requiring a direct object instead. *Annual* and *a year* are redundant.

A Stringing a sequence of phrases together obscures the relationship between subject and verb; redundancy and wordiness should be eliminated
B *Because of* is the incorrect idiom and should be replaced by *in*; wordy and redundant
C **Correct.** In this sentence, the subject and verb immediately identify the focus of the clause.
D The inverted word order only contributes to the incoherence of the phrases; wordy and redundant
E The reversal of phrases is illogical and distorts meaning

The correct answer is C.

121. A firm that specializes in the analysis of handwriting claims from a one-page writing sample that it can assess more than 300 hundred 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 The prepositional phrase following the verb distorts the meaning of the sentence
B Placing the phrase after *claims* distorts meaning; *that* is omitted; *the ability of assessing* is wordy and awkward
C *The ability … of assessing* is not a correct idiom
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.

122. More than 30 years ago Dr. Barbara McClintock, the Nobel Prize winner, reported that genes can "jump," as pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another.

(A) as pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another
(B) like pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another
(C) as pearls do that move mysteriously from one necklace to others
(D) like pearls do that move mysteriously from one necklace to others
(E) as do pearls that move mysteriously from one necklace to some other one

Diction

Clauses have subjects and verbs and are introduced by conjunctions or relative pronouns; phrases do not have subjects and verbs and are frequently introduced by prepositions. The preposition *like*, not the conjunction *as*, should introduce the underlined phrase.

A *As* incorrectly introduces a phrase when *like* is required
B Correct. In this sentence, the preposition *like* properly introduces the phrase.
C McClintock's simile creates an image that is not real; the use of the verb *do* indicates the pearls' movement as a reality
D *Like* incorrectly introduces a clause; the verb *do* indicates a reality instead of an image that is only imagined
E *Pearls* do not actually move; McClintock is suggesting an image only. *Some other one* is a wordy replacement for *another*

The correct answer is B.

123. In Holland, a larger percentage of the gross national product is spent on defense of their coasts from rising seas than is spent on military defense in the United States.

(A) In Holland, a larger percentage of the gross national product is spent on defense of their coasts from rising seas than is spent on military defense in the United States.

(B) In Holland they spend a larger percentage of their gross national product on defending their coasts from rising seas than the United States does on military defense.

(C) A larger percentage of Holland's gross national product is spent on defending their coasts from rising seas than the United States spends on military defense.

(D) Holland spends a larger percentage of its gross national product defending its coasts from rising seas than the military defense spending of the United States.

(E) Holland spends a larger percentage of its gross national product on defending its coasts from rising seas than the United States does on military defense.

Logical predication + Parallelism

The comparison between Holland and the United States is not clear because it is not parallel; making the comparison parallel eliminates the other problems in the sentence, such as the use of a plural pronoun (*their*) without a referent. Starting the sentence *Holland spends* makes the emphasis clear. To be parallel, the comparison should be: *Holland spends more x on y than the United States spends on z.* The grammatical structure is the same in each clause: the country is the subject; *spends* and *does* (*spend* understood) are the verbs; (*x*) *the percentage of gross national product* is the point of comparison; (*y*) *on defending* ... and (*z*) *on military defense* are parallel phrases completing the sentence.

A A lack of parallelism leads this sentence to say that part of Holland's gross national product is spent *on military defense in the United States*; *their* has no referent

B *In Holland they spend* is not parallel to *the United States spends*; *they* has no referent

C *A ... percentage ... is spent on* is not parallel to *the United States spends*

D The clause *Holland spends* ... is not parallel to the phrase *the military defense spending of the United States*

E **Correct.** This sentence has two parallel clauses that make the comparison clear and easily understood.

The correct answer is E.

124. Canadian scientists have calculated that one human being should be struck every nine years by a meteorite, while each year 16 buildings can be expected to sustain damage from such objects.

(A) one human being should be struck every nine years by a meteorite

(B) a human being should be struck by a meteorite once in every nine years

(C) a meteorite will strike one human being once in every nine years

(D) every nine years a human being will be struck by a meteorite

(E) every nine years a human being should be struck by a meteorite

Verb form

What this sentence says is not what it logically intends. The verb *should* implies obligation; in this sentence, it indicates that one human being *ought* to be struck every nine years, as though that person somehow deserved it. The scientists clearly mean that a human being *will* be struck by a meteorite roughly every nine years.

A The use of *should* illogically suggests that one human being deserves to be struck

B *Should* suggests that a person *ought* to be struck, rather than that a person *will* be

C *Every nine years* is an approximation, but the phrase *one human being once in every nine years* is too precise for the situation, suggesting that a specific individual will be struck

D **Correct.** In this sentence, *will be struck* is free of the unintended connotations of *should be struck.*

E *Should* suggests that a person *ought* to be struck, rather than that a person *will* be

The correct answer is D.

125. Samuel Sewall viewed marriage, as other seventeenth-century colonists, like a property arrangement rather than an emotional bond based on romantic love.

(A) Samuel Sewall viewed marriage, as other seventeenth-century colonists, like a property arrangement rather than
(B) As did other seventeenth-century colonists, Samuel Sewall viewed marriage to be a property arrangement rather than viewing it as
(C) Samuel Sewall viewed marriage to be a property arrangement, like other seventeenth-century colonists, rather than viewing it as
(D) Marriage to Samuel Sewall, like other seventeenth-century colonists, was viewed as a property arrangement rather than
(E) Samuel Sewall, like other seventeenth-century colonists, viewed marriage as a property arrangement rather than

Diction + Idiom

As is a conjunction that may introduce a subordinate clause (a clause always has a subject and a verb); *like* is a preposition that may introduce a phrase (a phrase never has a subject and a verb). The phrase *like other seventeenth-century colonists* modifies Samuel Sewell and should immediately follow his name. The sentence should use the idiomatic construction *view x as y*: *viewed* (*x*) *marriage as* (*y*) *a property arrangement*.

A *As* is used with a phrase instead of *like*; *viewed x like y* is not a correct idiom
B *Viewed x to be y* is not a correct idiom; *rather than* requires grammatically parallel elements, but *to be* and *viewing* are not parallel
C *Viewed x to be y* is not a correct idiom; the phrase *like* ... illogically modifies *arrangement*; the *rather than* construction is not parallel
D *Marriage to Samuel Sewall* is awkward and, followed by *was viewed*, very unclear
E **Correct.** In this sentence, the modifying phrase is properly introduced by *like*; *viewed x as y* is the correct idiomatic expression.

The correct answer is E.

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

Verb form + Diction

The prediction is made using the construction *y will happen if x happens first* (an alternate form is *if x happens, y will happen*). Here, the *if* clause uses the present tense: *x* (the density of the wolf population) *is*. The main clause must use the future tense, *y* (the reintroduction of caribou) *will fail*, not the conditional *would fail*. *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* is conditional but the future tense is required; *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 *will fail* is in the future tense in this sentence; *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.

127. 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.

128. 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 adjective *double* cannot modify the verb *produces*; only an adverb (*twice*) can modify a verb. The sentence compares the number of apples produced today and in 1910; because apples are a countable quantity, the comparison should use the construction *as many as*. 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*). Finally, an action that occurred in 1910 requires a verb in the past tense.

A *Double* is used in place of *twice*; the comparative construction *as many as* is needed; the verb tense *has* is incorrect with *in 1910*
B **Correct.** In this sentence, an adverb modifies the verb; *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*, illogical

The correct answer is B.

129. 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 Joan did not *turn the tide of English victories* by *persuading* Charles to claim the throne; *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*; *persuade that x* is not a correct idiom

The correct answer is D.

130. As a result of medical advances, many people that might at one time have died as children of such infections as diphtheria, pneumonia, or rheumatic fever now live well into old age.

(A) that might at one time have died as children
(B) who might once have died in childhood
(C) that as children might once have died
(D) who in childhood might have at one time died
(E) who, when they were children, might at one time have died

Parallelism + Agreement

The sentence has one error in pronoun usage and two errors in parallelism. The pronoun *who*, rather than *that*, should be used to refer to people. *Once*, not the ambiguous and wordy *at one time*, is parallel to the adverb *now*, and *in childhood*, not *as children*, is parallel to *into old age*. Parallel structure involves not only how parallel elements are formed but also where they are placed in the sentence: here adverbs (*once* and *now*) should be placed first, followed by verbs (*have died* and *live*), and then by prepositional phrases (*in childhood* and *into old age*).

A *Who* should replace *that*; *once* should replace *at one time*; *in childhood* should replace *as children*
B Correct. This sentence correctly uses *who* to refer to *people*; parallel structures are maintained by using *once* to parallel *now* and *in childhood* to parallel *into old age*.
C *Who* should replace *that*; *in childhood* should replace *as children* and should be placed after *died* to be parallel in position to *into old age*
D *Once* should replace *at one time*; the parallel elements should appear in parallel positions
E *When they were children* is awkward and not parallel to *into old age* in wording or placement; *once* should replace *at one time*

The correct answer is B.

131. 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 verb must be the plural *have*, not the singular *has*; 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 This awkward construction is not an appropriate way to modify the noun *French*
E Verb tense is incorrect; it is not clear that the construction modifies the noun *French*

The correct answer is C.

132. 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*; 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; 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.

133. 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 that is 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*; 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: *a person* or *an individual*

The correct answer is D.

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. 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.

137. 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. First, the sentence must clarify that the analysts held their expectations before the company's announcement. That is, it must use the past perfect tense *had expected* to show action prior to the past tense of *announced*. The sentence must also use the subjunctive *would* rather than *will* for the company's uncertain business improvement in the future. Second, 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 and changes the meaning; *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 tense (*will have improved)* that implies the action will be completed rather than ongoing; changes the meaning

The correct answer is B.

138. The direction in which the Earth and the other solid planets—Mercury, Venus, and Mars—spins were determined from collisions with giant celestial bodies in the early history of the solar system.

(A) spins were determined from
(B) spins were determined because of
(C) spins was determined through
(D) spin was determined by
(E) spin was determined as a result of

Agreement + Idiom

Two verbs collide in the underlined section, and both have agreement errors. *Spins* should be plural to agree with its subject *the Earth and the other solid planets*; *were determined* should be singular to agree with its subject *the direction*. The idiom *determined by* is used to express cause; *determined from* is incorrect in this context.

A *Spins* should be *spin*; *were* should be *was*; *from* should be *by*
B *Spins* should be *spin*; *were* should be *was*; *because of* should be *by*
C *Spins* should be *spin*; *through* should be *by*
D **Correct.** In this sentence, *spin* agrees with the plural subject *the Earth and the other solid planets*; *was determined* agrees with its subject *the direction*; the idiom *determined by* is used to express cause.
E The wordy *as a result of* is not the correct idiom

The correct answer is D.