

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.
- is a process that leaves editors, instead of printers, assemble
 - refers to a process that allows editors, rather than printers, to assemble
 - is a process leaving the editors, rather than printers, to assemble
 - refers to a process which allows editors, but not to printers, the assembly of
 - 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*.

- Is* should be *refers to*; *leaves* should be *lets*
- 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.
- Is* should be *refers to*; *leaving* is incorrect; *the* should be omitted before *editors*
- But not to* should be *rather than* or *instead of*; *the assembly of* should be *to assemble*; *which* should be *that*
- 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.
- to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
 - if they are quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns to rot them
 - for them to be processed quickly into juice concentrate before the fruit rots when warmer weather returns
 - if the fruit is quickly processed into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
 - 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*.

- Citrus* does not agree with *them* and *they*
- If they are quickly processed* is not parallel to the infinitive *to salvage*; *they* does not agree with *citrus*
- For them to be processed quickly* is not parallel to the infinitive *to salvage*; *them* does not agree with its reference
- If the fruit is quickly processed* is not parallel to the infinitive *to salvage*; *they* does not agree with *fruit*
- 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.
- the lease-loan buyer is not required to make
 - with lease-loan buying there is no requirement of
 - lease-loan buyers are not required to make
 - for the lease-loan buyer there is no requirement of
 - 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.

- Loan* is incorrectly contrasted with *lease-loan buyer*
- Loan* is contrasted with *lease-loan buying* instead of *lease-loan*; prepositional phrase (*with ...*) begins an awkward and wordy construction
- Loan* is contrasted with *lease-loan buyers* instead of *lease-loan*
- Loan* is contrasted with *lease-loan buyer* instead of *lease-loan*; prepositional phrase (*for...*) begins an awkward and wordy construction
- 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.
- in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy
 - if criminal or delinquent behavior is attributed to an allergy to some food
 - in attributing behavior that is criminal or delinquent to an allergy to some food
 - if some food allergy is attributed as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior
 - 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)*.

- Misplaced modifier; incorrect idiom
- Correct.** In this sentence, the modification error has been eliminated with the use of the correct idiom, *is attributed to*.
- Modifier describes *perpetrators*, not *attorneys*; wordy and imprecise
- X is attributed as the cause of y* is not the correct idiom
- 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 that flourished at the same time as the civilizations in the Nile delta and the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.

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

Verb form + Agreement

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

- A Correct.** In this sentence, the relative clause correctly uses the simple past tense.
- B Use of the past perfect, *had flourished*, is incorrect because it indicates a time prior to another action; the second *had* is redundant and unnecessary

C 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 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*

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
 (C) Schoenberg, whose 12-tone system
 (D) the 12-tone system of Schoenberg that has
 (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 be deemed legally blind for an adult, would be rated about 20/500.

Grammatical construction

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

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

- E Subordinate clause beginning with *which* is awkward and ambiguous

The correct answer is D.

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 acknowledgement; 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 acknowledgement*
- 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-

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
 (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.