

127. Found throughout Central and South America, sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs and sleep 15 hours a day, moving infrequently enough that two species of algae grow on its coat and between its toes.
- (A) sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs and sleep 15 hours a day, moving infrequently enough
 (B) sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs, they sleep 15 hours a day, and with such infrequent movements
 (C) sloths use their long rubbery limbs to hang from trees, sleep 15 hours a day, and move so infrequently
 (D) the sloth hangs from trees by its long rubbery limbs, sleeping 15 hours a day and moving so infrequently
 (E) the sloth hangs from trees by its long rubbery limbs, sleeps 15 hours a day, and it moves infrequently enough
128. Today, because of improvements in agricultural technology, the same amount of acreage produces double the apples that it has in 1910.
- (A) double the apples that it has
 (B) twice as many apples as it did
 (C) as much as twice the apples it has
 (D) two times as many apples as there were
 (E) a doubling of the apples that it did
129. Joan of Arc, a young Frenchwoman who claimed to be divinely inspired, turned the tide of English victories in her country by liberating the city of Orléans and she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne.
- (A) she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
 (B) persuaded Charles VII of France in claiming his throne
 (C) persuading that the throne be claimed by Charles VII of France
 (D) persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
 (E) persuading that Charles VII of France should claim the throne

130. As a result of medical advances, many people that might at one time have died as children of such infections as diphtheria, pneumonia, or rheumatic fever now live well into old age.
- (A) that might at one time have died as children
 (B) who might once have died in childhood
 (C) that as children might once have died
 (D) who in childhood might have at one time died
 (E) who, when they were children, might at one time have died
131. Cajuns speak a dialect brought to southern Louisiana by the 4000 Acadians who migrated there in 1755; their language is basically seventeenth-century French to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words.
- (A) to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words
 (B) added to which is English, Spanish, and Italian words
 (C) to which English, Spanish, and Italian words have been added
 (D) with English, Spanish, and Italian words having been added to it
 (E) and, in addition, English, Spanish, and Italian words are added
132. One view of the economy contends that a large drop in oil prices should eventually lead to lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation, a rally in stocks and bonds, and a weakening of the dollar.
- (A) lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation,
 (B) a lowering of interest rates and of fears about inflation,
 (C) a lowering of interest rates, along with fears about inflation,
 (D) interest rates being lowered, along with fears about inflation,
 (E) interest rates and fears about inflation being lowered, with

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

137. The company announced that its profits declined much less in the second quarter than analysts had expected it to and its business will improve in the second half of the year.

- (A) had expected it to and its business will improve
- (B) had expected and that its business would improve
- (C) expected it would and that it will improve its business
- (D) expected them to and its business would improve
- (E) expected and that it will have improved its business

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

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

9.7 Sentence Correction Answer Key

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

9.8 Sentence Correction Answer Explanations

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

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

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

Agreement + Rhetorical construction

The subject of the first clause, the singular noun *surge*, must take the singular verb *has raised* rather than the plural *have raised*; the context of the sentence demonstrates that the verb tense must show action continuing into the present, as the use of the present perfect does here. *There is* may frequently be omitted to create a more concise sentence, and that is the case here: *a recovery is finally ...* is a better construction.

- A Subject and verb do not agree; *there is* is wordy
- B *Raised* is the wrong verb tense; *for there being* is awkward and wordy
- C *Had raised* is the wrong verb tense; *for ... being* is awkward and wordy
- D **Correct.** In this sentence, the subject and verb agree, and the verb is in the appropriate tense; *a recovery is finally* is clear and concise.
- E *Raised*, indicating completed action, is the wrong verb tense; *for a recovery finally* is awkward and ungrammatical

The correct answer is D.

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

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

Idiom + Verb form

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

- A Incorrect idiom is used for comparison; *is concentrated* is the wrong tense
- B Incorrect idiom is used for comparison; *it may be that* is wordy
- C *It is none that is more ...* is a wordy and ungrammatical construction
- D *It is none that was more ...* is a wordy and ungrammatical construction
- E **Correct.** The correct comparative construction is used in this sentence; the verb is past tense.

The correct answer is E.

3. Diabetes, together with its serious complications, ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only by heart disease and cancer.

- (A) ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only
- (B) rank as the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
- (C) has the rank of the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
- (D) are the nation's third leading causes of death, surpassed only
- (E) have been ranked as the nation's third leading causes of death, only surpassed

Agreement + Logical predication

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

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

The correct answer is A.

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

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

Diction

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

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

The correct answer is D.

5. As its sales of computer products have surpassed those of measuring instruments, the company has become increasingly willing to compete for the mass market sales they would in the past have conceded to rivals.
- (A) they would in the past have conceded to rivals
 (B) they would have conceded previously to their rivals
 (C) that in the past would have been conceded previously to rivals
 (D) it previously would have conceded to rivals in the past
 (E) it would in the past have conceded to rivals

Agreement + Rhetorical construction

When a number of words intervene between a pronoun and its referent, an error such as the one in this sentence is easy to make. The subject of the main clause is the singular noun *company*, which must be followed by the singular pronoun *it*.

- A Plural pronoun *they* does not agree with singular *the company*
 B Plural pronouns *they* and *their* do not agree with *the company*
 C *Previously* repeats the idea of *in the past*; the passive voice construction is weak and ambiguous
 D Use of both *previously* and *in the past* is redundant
 E **Correct.** In this concise sentence, the singular pronoun *it* agrees with the singular referent *the company*.

The correct answer is E.

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

Logical predication

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

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

The correct answer is E.

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

Idiom + Verb form

The two underlined words contain two separate errors. The pronoun *which* introduces nonrestrictive clauses, which include information relevant but not critical to an understanding of the sentence. The pronoun *that* introduces a restrictive clause, which is critical to understanding the sentence because the clause defines its antecedent. Here, the clause following *which* defines *heat-exchange network*, so *that* must be used in place of *which*. The use of the past tense (*kept*) is incorrect because a current situation is discussed; the present tense (*keeps*) is consistent with the other verbs in the sentence.

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

The correct answer is B.

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

Diction + Logical predication

The modifying phrase *when ... sales* is needlessly difficult to understand. The adverb *correspondingly* is incorrectly and ambiguously used; using the adjective *corresponding* to modify *increases in sales* makes the intended meaning more clear. *Unaccompanied* is not wrong but *not accompanied* puts greater emphasis on the negative. *When* indicates a period of time; *if* indicates a condition. *If* is preferable here.

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

The correct answer is E.

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

Logical predication + Parallelism

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

- A **Correct.** This sentence clearly and correctly draws a contrast between where sunspots are found and where they are not.
 B Changing the modifying clause so that *that never ... Sun* distorts the meaning of the sentence; the contrast is lost
 C *Although* typically introduces a subordinate clause, which has a subject and a verb, but here there is no subject and *sighted* is not a complete verb
 D *Although* usually introduces a subordinate clause, but there is no subject of the clause and *having been sighted* is not a complete verb phrase
 E The relative pronoun *which* should immediately follow its referent; here *which* illogically follows *surface*, and its intended referent, either *sunspots* or *dark spots*, becomes unclear

The correct answer is A.

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

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is B.

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

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

Parallelism + Grammatical construction

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

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

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

The correct answer is E.

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

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

Diction + Rhetorical construction

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

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

The correct answer is D.

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

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

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is C.

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

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

Idiom + logical predication

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

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

The correct answer is D.

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

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

Grammatical construction + Verb form

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

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

The correct answer is D.

16. As contrasted with the honeybee, the yellow jacket can sting repeatedly without dying and carries a potent venom that can cause intense pain.
- (A) As contrasted with the honeybee
 (B) In contrast to the honeybee's
 (C) Unlike the sting of the honeybee
 (D) Unlike that of the honeybee
 (E) Unlike the honeybee

Idiom + Logical predication

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

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

The correct answer is E.

17. None of the attempts to specify the causes of crime explains why most of the people exposed to the alleged causes do not commit crimes and, conversely, why so many of those not so exposed have.

- (A) have
 (B) has
 (C) shall
 (D) do
 (E) could

Grammatical construction + Parallelism

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

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

The correct answer is D.

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

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

Grammatical construction + Rhetorical construction

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

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

The correct answer is B.

19. In virtually all types of tissue in every animal species, dioxin induces the production of enzymes that are the organism's trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it.

- (A) trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it
- (B) trying that it metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant
- (C) attempt to try to metabolize, or render harmless, such a chemical irritant
- (D) attempt to try and metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritating it
- (E) attempt to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant

Diction

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

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

The correct answer is E.

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

- (A) Based on accounts of various ancient writers
- (B) Basing it on various ancient writers' accounts
- (C) With accounts of various ancient writers used
- (D) By the accounts of various ancient writers
- (E) Using accounts of various ancient writers

Logical predication

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

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

The correct answer is E.

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

Idiom + Agreement

The verb *estimated* must be followed by the infinitive *to be*, not the preposition *at*. The fragments *were estimated to be* a certain age. The plural subject *fragments* requires the plural verb *provide*.

- A *Estimated* is incorrectly followed by *at*.
- B *Estimated* should be followed by *to be*, not *as being*; the singular verb *provides* incorrectly follows the plural subject *fragments*

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

The correct answer is D.

22. The end of the eighteenth century saw the emergence of prize-stock breeding, with individual bulls and cows receiving awards, fetching unprecedented prices, and excited enormous interest whenever they were put on show.
- (A) excited
 - (B) it excited
 - (C) exciting
 - (D) would excite
 - (E) it had excited

Parallelism

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

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

The correct answer is C.

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

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

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is B.

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

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

Logical predication + rhetorical construction

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

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

The correct answer is C.

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

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

Diction

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

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

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

The correct sentence is C.

26. Galileo was convinced that natural phenomena, as manifestations of the laws of physics, would appear the same to someone on the deck of a ship moving smoothly and uniformly through the water as a person standing on land.
- (A) water as a
 (B) water as to a
 (C) water; just as it would to a
 (D) water, as it would to the
 (E) water; just as to the

Idiom + Parallelism

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

- A The omission of the preposition *to* violates both the idiom and the parallelism.
- B **Correct.** The sentence uses the correct idiom ... *the same to someone... as to a person*. The two parts of the comparison are parallel.
- C The use of a semicolon creates a sentence fragment.
- D The idiom is *the same to x as to y*, but this change would make it incorrect: *the same to x, as it would be to y*.
- E The use of a semicolon introduces a sentence fragment.

The correct answer is B.

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

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

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is A.

28. Beyond the immediate cash flow crisis that the museum faces, its survival depends on if it can broaden its membership and leave its cramped quarters for a site where it can store and exhibit its more than 12,000 artifacts.
- (A) if it can broaden its membership and leave
 (B) whether it can broaden its membership and leave
 (C) whether or not it has the capability to broaden its membership and can leave
 (D) its ability for broadening its membership and leaving
 (E) the ability for it to broaden its membership and leave

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is B.

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

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

Idiom

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

- A The preposition *like* cannot introduce a clause
- B The verb *seem* may be followed by *as if* in some contexts, but here the result is an ungrammatical and illogical construction
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, the verb *seem* is correctly followed by the infinitive *to indicate*, and the pronoun *that* correctly introduces a clause.
- D The adjective *indicative of* cannot introduce a clause
- E The preposition *like* cannot introduce a clause; *an indication of* is wordy

The correct answer is C.

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

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

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is A.

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

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

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is B.

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

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

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is B.

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

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

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is A.

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

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

Agreement

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

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

The correct answer is D.

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

Grammatical construction + Parallelism

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

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

The correct answer is C.

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

- so as to marry
- and so could be married to
- to be married to
- so that he could marry
- in order that he would marry

Grammatical construction

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

- So as to marry* is not idiomatically correct; it does not identify who will marry
- This alternative is ungrammatical and illogical: Henry could not marry simply on the basis of seeking an annulment
- The infinitive must be preceded by a conjunction (*in order*); *to marry* is preferable to the wordier *to be married to*
- Correct.** This sentence's construction clearly shows the reason that Henry sought an annulment.
- In order that* is followed by *may* or *might*; the conditional *would marry* is incorrect

The correct answer is D.

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

- Americans were killed as
- Americans were killed than
- Americans were killed than those who
- more Americans were killed as there
- more Americans were killed as those who

Idiom

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

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

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

The correct answer is A.

38. Dr. Tonegawa won the Nobel Prize for discovering how the body can constantly change its genes to fashion a seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each specifically targeted at an invading microbe or foreign substance.
- (A) seeming unlimited number of antibodies,
 each specifically targeted at
 (B) seeming unlimited number of antibodies,
 each targeted specifically to
 (C) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, all
 specifically targeted at
 (D) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies, all
 of them targeted specifically to
 (E) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies,
 each targeted specifically at

Diction

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

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

The correct answer is E.

39. Scientists have recently discovered what could be the largest and oldest living organism on Earth, a giant fungus that is an interwoven filigree of mushrooms and rootlike tentacles spawned by a single fertilized spore some 10,000 years ago and extending for more than 30 acres in the soil of a Michigan forest.
- (A) extending
 (B) extends
 (C) extended
 (D) it extended
 (E) is extending

Parallelism + Verb form

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

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

The correct answer is A.

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

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

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is C.

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

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

Agreement + Parallelism

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

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

The correct answer is B.

42. Quasars, at billions of light-years from Earth the most distant observable objects in the universe, believed to be the cores of galaxies in an early stage of development.
- (A) believed to be
 - (B) are believed to be
 - (C) some believe them to be
 - (D) some believe they are
 - (E) it is believed that they are

Grammatical construction

The original sentence is not actually a sentence; it is a sentence fragment because it lacks a verb. The verb *are* must be placed before *believed to be* to create a complete sentence.

- A This sentence fragment lacks a verb
 B **Correct.** The verb *are believed to be* grammatically completes the sentence and connects *quasars* to *cores*.
 C The clause *some believe them to be* does not supply a verb to complete the sentence.
 D The clause *some believe they are* does not supply a verb to complete the sentence.
 E The clause *it is believed that they are* does not supply a verb to complete the sentence.

The correct answer is B.

43. Five fledgling sea eagles left their nests in western Scotland this summer, bringing to 34 the number of wild birds successfully raised since transplants from Norway began in 1975.
 (A) bringing
 (B) and brings
 (C) and it brings
 (D) and it brought
 (E) and brought

Verb form + Grammatical construction

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

- A **Correct.** The participle *bringing* correctly links the two ideas in the sentence.
 B In this construction, the subject of the second verb must be the same as the subject of the first verb, but *five eagles* cannot grammatically or logically be the subject of *brings*.
 C There is no referent for *it*.
 D There is no referent for *it*.
 E *Five eagles* can be the grammatical subject of *brought*, but not the logical one; it was not the eagles themselves but rather the entire action of their leaving their nests that brought the number to 34.

The correct answer is A.

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

Rhetorical construction + Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is D.

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

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

Grammatical construction + Rhetorical construction

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

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

E The passive voice construction *that was feared ... is weak and wordy; with it instead coming* is awkward, wordy, and ungrammatical

The correct answer is A.

46. To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, and she remained in France during the Second World War as a performer and an intelligence agent for the Resistance.

- (A) To Josephine Baker, Paris was her home long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate
- (B) For Josephine Baker, long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Paris was her home
- (C) Josephine Baker made Paris her home long before to be an expatriate was fashionable
- (D) Long before it was fashionable to be an expatriate, Josephine Baker made Paris her home
- (E) Long before it was fashionable being an expatriate, Paris was home to Josephine Baker

Rhetorical construction

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

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

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

The correct answer is D.

47. By providing such services as mortgages, home improvement loans, automobile loans, financial advice, and staying within the metropolitan areas, Acme Bank has become one of the most profitable savings banks in the nation.
- (A) financial advice, and staying
 (B) financial advice, and by staying
 (C) and financial advice, staying
 (D) and financial advice, and staying
 (E) and financial advice, and by staying

Grammatical construction + Parallelism

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

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

The correct answer is E.

48. The report recommended that the hospital should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals.

- (A) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and use space in other hospitals
 (B) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and other hospitals' space be used
 (C) should eliminate unneeded beds, expensive services should be consolidated, and to use space in other hospitals
 (D) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and other hospitals' space used
 (E) eliminate unneeded beds, consolidate expensive services, and use space in other hospitals

Grammatical construction + Parallelism

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

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

The correct answer is E.

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

Rhetorical construction

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

- A *To be able to move* is wordy; *to apply* is not logically parallel to the infinitive phrase (*able to move*)
- B **Correct.** In this sentence, eliminating the wordy construction *to be able* allows *to move* to be parallel to *to apply*.
- C Using a semicolon here causes *that* to refer too broadly to the entire previous clause rather than specifically to *programs*; the two infinitives should be joined by the conjunction *and*, not separated by a comma

- D The restrictive clause following *programs* defines *programs* and must be followed by *that; which* incorrectly introduces a nonrestrictive clause, set off in a pair of commas, containing relevant but not critical information; *enables* does not agree with the plural subject
- E *That* introduces a restrictive clause that defines *programs*; *which* introduces a nonrestrictive clause, set off by a pair of commas, that may be dropped from the sentence; *that* is required here because the clause defines *programs*

The correct answer is B.

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

Grammatical construction

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

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

The correct answer is D.

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

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

Idiom + Rhetorical construction

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

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

The correct answer is D.

52. While all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines the types and amounts of waste produced, as well as the cost of disposal.
- (A) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominating industries and the regulatory environment of the states obviously determines
 (B) each state faces a similar industrial waste problem, their predominant industries and regulatory environment obviously determine
 (C) all states face a similar industrial waste problem; their predominating industries and regulatory environment obviously determines
 (D) each state faces similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determines
 (E) all states face similar industrial waste problems, the predominant industries and the regulatory environment of each state obviously determine

Agreement + Idiom

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

- A The compound subject does not agree with the singular verb *determines*; main clause should call attention to the conditions of *each state*, not *the states*
 B *Each state* must be compared to all other states; *their* does not agree with *each*
 C Using a semicolon results in a sentence fragment; subject and verb do not agree

- D *Each state* must be compared to all other states; subject and verb do not agree
 E **Correct.** This sentence makes the clear distinction between the problem *all states* share and the conditions *each state* faces; subject and verb agree.

The correct answer is E.

53. Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires anyone who buys more than 5 percent of a company's stock make a public disclosure of the purchase.
- (A) make
 (B) will also make
 (C) to make
 (D) must make
 (E) must then make

Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is C.

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

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

Idiom

This sentence requires attention to the small, linking words so often overlooked. When *will try* is used with another verb to show purpose or intent, the correct expression is *will try to*, not *will try and*. The correct preposition following *restrictions* is not *for* but *on*. *Are to be allowed to grow* is wordy; the infinitive *to be* should be omitted for a tighter and clearer expression.

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

The correct answer is E.

55. Doctors generally agree that such factors as cigarette smoking, eating rich foods high in fats, and alcohol consumption not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate genetic predispositions toward certain diseases.
- (A) not only do damage by themselves but also aggravate
- (B) do damage by themselves but also are aggravating to
- (C) are damaging by themselves but also are aggravating
- (D) not only do damage by themselves, they are also aggravating to
- (E) are doing damage by themselves, and they are also aggravating

Idiom + Logical predication

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

- A **Correct.** This sentence correctly uses the *not only ... but also* construction to explain the parallel effects of the factors.
- B *Are aggravating to* is not parallel to *do damage*; *aggravating* suggests a different meaning than does *aggravate*; using *but also* without using *not only* is incorrect
- C The form *are aggravating* distorts the meaning of the sentence; using *but also* without using *not only* is incorrect
- D Using *not only* without using *but also* is incorrect; *are aggravating to* is not parallel to *do damage*; *aggravating* suggests a different meaning
- E The simple present tense, rather than the present progressive, should be used to present a general statement; *aggravating* distorts meaning

The correct answer is A.

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

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

Parallelism + Idiom

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

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

The correct answer is C.

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

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

Grammatical construction + Verb form

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

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

The correct answer is B.

58. Once they had seen the report from the medical examiner, the investigators did not doubt whether the body recovered from the river was the man who had attempted to escape from the state prison.

- (A) did not doubt whether the body recovered from the river was
- (B) have no doubt whether the body recovered from the river was
- (C) had not doubted that the body recovered from the river was
- (D) have no doubt whether the body recovered from the river was that of
- (E) had no doubt that the body recovered from the river was that of

Diction

When *doubt* is used in a negative context such as *there is no doubt* or *he does not doubt*, it should be followed by *that*. *That* also introduces a clause following *doubt* in questions. In other contexts, *whether* or *if* should be used to introduce a clause following *doubt*: *I doubt whether he will come.*

The investigators saw the report and then drew a conclusion; to maintain the proper sequence of verbs, the simple past tense should be used for the main verb of this sentence. A dead *body* cannot be a *man*; *the body* is *that of a man*.

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

The correct answer is E.

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

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

Verb form

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

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

The correct answer is B.

60. More and more in recent years, cities are stressing the arts as a means to greater economic development and investing millions of dollars in cultural activities, despite strained municipal budgets and fading federal support.
- (A) to greater economic development and investing
 (B) to greater development economically and investing
 (C) of greater economic development and invest
 (D) of greater development economically and invest
 (E) for greater economic development and the investment of

Diction + Parallelism

In this correct sentence, the idiom *as a means to* is properly used; the adjective *economic* appropriately modifies the noun *development*; and *investing* is parallel to *stressing*.

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

The correct answer is A.

61. Since 1986 enrollments of African Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans in full-time engineering programs in the United States has steadily increased, while the number of other students who enter the field has fallen.
- (A) has steadily increased, while the number of other students who enter the field has fallen
 (B) has steadily increased, while other students entering the field have declined in number
 (C) increased steadily, while there was a decline in the number of other students entering the field
 (D) have steadily increased, while the number of other students entering the field has fallen
 (E) have steadily increased, while that of other students who enter the field fell

Agreement + Verb form

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

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

The correct answer is D.

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

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

Verb form + Idiom

An agreement that occurred in 1972 is correctly described with the past tense verb *reduced*. Since the dumping continues into the present, the past perfect verb *had been allowed* should instead be the present *are allowed*.

- A *Had been allowed* should be *are allowed*
- B *The phosphate amount* should be *the amount of phosphates*; the meaning of the sentence is changed by the omission of any form of *allow*
- C The present tense *reduces* should be the past tense *reduced*; *the phosphate amount* should be *the amount of phosphates*; *have been allowed* should be *are allowed*
- D **Correct.** The past tense *reduced* is correctly used in this sentence to describe a past action, and the present tense *are allowed* is used to describe the present situation.
- E The present tense *reduces* should be the past tense *reduced*; *allowed for dumping* is an incorrect idiom; *allowed for dumping by municipalities* is awkward

The correct answer is D.

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

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

Logical predication + Diction + Verb form

The tourists are visiting for the purpose of seeing the rhinoceroses; purpose is expressed by using *to*, not by *and*. Since *their* could refer to either tourists or to rhinoceroses, it is inappropriately ambiguous whose horns are being trimmed. The verb following *after* should be the present perfect *have been trimmed* to reflect that the trimming must occur before the tourists arrive. When only two alternatives are possible, to *continue to visit* or *not to continue to visit*, *whether* (or *whether or not*) is properly used rather than *if*.

- A *And see* should be *to see*; *their* is ambiguous; *are* should be *have been*
- B Omitting *rhinoceroses* changes the meaning of the sentence; *one* has no referent; *their* absurdly and unambiguously refers to tourists; *are* should be *have been*
- C **Correct.** In this sentence, *to* correctly precedes *see*; it is clear that the horns belong to the animals; *have been* is the correct tense following *once*.
- D *Whether* is preferred to *if*; *and see* should be *to see*; *are* should be *have been*
- E *Whether* is preferred to *if*; *one* has no referent

The correct answer is C.