

9.0 Sentence Correction

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Sentence correction questions appear in the Verbal Reasoning section of the GMAT™ exam. The Verbal Reasoning section uses multiple-choice questions to measure your ability to read and comprehend written material, to reason and evaluate arguments, and to correct written material to express ideas effectively in standard written English. Because the Verbal Reasoning section includes passages from several different content areas, you may be generally familiar with some of the material; however, neither the passages nor the questions assume detailed knowledge of the topics discussed. Sentence correction questions are intermingled with critical reasoning and reading comprehension questions throughout the Verbal Reasoning section of the test. You will have 65 minutes to complete the Verbal Reasoning section or about 1¾ minutes to answer each question.

Sentence correction questions present a statement in which words are underlined. The questions ask you to select the best expression of the idea or relationship described in the underlined section from the answer options. The first answer choice always repeats the original phrasing, whereas the other four provide alternatives. In some cases, the original phrasing is the best choice. In other cases, the underlined section has obvious or subtle errors that require correction. These questions require you to be familiar with the stylistic conventions and grammatical rules of standard written English and to demonstrate your ability to improve incorrect or ineffective expressions. Sentence correction questions may include English-language idioms, which are standard constructions not derived from the most basic rules of grammar and vocabulary, but idioms are not intended to measure any specialized knowledge of colloquialisms or regionalisms.

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

9.1 Some Comments About How It Works

Sentence Correction questions require a good understanding of how the conventions of standard written English can be used for effective communication. However, that understanding does not have to come from extensive explicit training in grammar and usage or from knowledge of specialized linguistic terminology. Many people may have the needed insights without being able to explain them in technical terms. Analogously, without knowing the scientific name of baker's yeast or the chemistry of the Maillard reaction, a talented baker or food critic may be able to tell whether a loaf of bread was properly prepared. This is not to say that explicit training in grammar and usage is unhelpful. As an adjunct to critical reading and writing experience, it can be a useful approach to developing insights into good written communication. It is good to be cautious, though; books and websites offering advice about how to write may occasionally stipulate outmoded or idiosyncratic rules that are not generally followed in effective professional writing.

The problems posed in Sentence Correction take a different approach and fall within a different domain from those in the other Verbal Reasoning section types. But like those other types, they test skills of critical reasoning, problem solving, and reading comprehension. Sentence Correction tasks can be aptly thought of as requiring detective work. A key part of this work consists in understanding the differences among formulations offered in the answer choices and in seeing that some do not make sense when they are plugged into the larger sentence. In this way, the Sentence Correction questions pose some of the most refined and closely targeted reading comprehension tasks in the GMAT exam. To see why certain

wordings do not work, you will need to use critical analysis, forming hypotheses about what the writer is trying to express and being ready to revise the hypotheses as you read through the answer choices.

The more difficult questions are not essentially designed to test for knowledge of rules or facts that are harder to learn or that require more technical training. Difficulty often stems from complexity and subtlety among the interconnected parts of the sentence and involves critical application of principles that all astute users of English should understand. Sentence Correction tasks are puzzles of a sort, but they are not merely arbitrarily contrived. Typically, the incorrect answer choices represent flaws that even an experienced writer might introduce by temporarily losing track of the structure of a sentence or by accidentally moving a piece of text to an unintended position.

Sometimes you may be able to think of a wording that works better than any of the options presented, but the task is to find the most effective of the available choices within the parameters of the problem posed. In writing, there are almost always tradeoffs. For example, conciseness is sometimes the enemy of precision and adequate specificity. Certain types of redundancy can be annoying and can make the writer seem inept, but other types of repetition and paraphrasing can improve readability and comprehension. Language serves many purposes, not all of which are cooperative or directly informative. In sincere straightforwardly informative writing—although not in all advertising, entertainment, and poetry—one should minimize ambiguity, yet in the end every sentence is at least somewhat open to multiple interpretations. Because one can never absolutely eliminate the risk of unintended interpretations, Sentence Correction answers should minimize that risk relative to the context, setting, and ordinary assumptions about the intent of the writer. It is safe to assume that any GMAT Sentence Correction sentence you encounter will be intended to sincerely inform, instruct, or inquire, rather than to parody bad writing, confuse the reader, or provoke laughter, outrage, or derision.

You will not be expected to take sides in contentious controversies about grammar, usage, or style or to apply rules that are widely regarded as highly pedantic or outdated. A few of these are mentioned in the discussions of the specific categories that follow.

9.2 The Eight Sentence Correction Categories

The problems to be solved in Sentence Correction questions are classified into eight grammar and usage categories. Each incorrect answer choice contains a flaw in at least one of these categories, and some span two or more categories. Each test contains questions representing a wide range of different types of problems. In the answer explanations in section 9.9, the categories shown in the heading for each question are the most salient, but many of the questions contain problems in other categories as well. Although these eight categories represent the full range of Sentence Correction problems, the discussions within each category below are not exhaustive and are not intended as a comprehensive guide to English grammar and usage. For each category, the discussion aims to provide a general understanding of the kinds of reasoning that may be involved in solving Sentence Correction problems of that type.

Agreement

Effective verbal communication requires clarity about how the elements of a sentence relate to one another. The conventions of agreement help maintain such clarity; constructions that violate these conventions can be confusing or even nonsensical. There are two types of agreement: subject-verb agreement and agreement of terms that have the same referent.

Subject-verb agreement: Singular subjects take singular verbs, whereas plural subjects take plural verbs. Standard contemporary English makes few distinctions in verb form among persons and numbers,

but most English verbs do have a distinct present-tense form for third person singular, and *to be* has distinctive forms for first person singular (*am, was*).

Examples:

Correct: “I **walk** to the store.”

Incorrect: “I **walks** to the store.”

Correct: “Each of the circuits **has** its own switch.”

Incorrect: “Each of the circuits **have** its own switch.”

Correct: “The masses **have** spoken.”

Incorrect: “The masses **has** spoken.”

Agreement between terms that have the same referent: A pronoun that stands for another element in the discourse—a noun, a noun phrase, or another pronoun—must agree with its antecedent in person, number, and gender. Where a noun or noun phrase has the same referent as another noun or noun phrase, the two terms should agree in number.

Examples:

Correct: “When **you** dream, **you** are usually asleep.”

Incorrect: “When **one** dreams, **you** are usually asleep.”

The incorrect version is by no means ungrammatical, but it is puzzling and appears not to be intended to mean what it literally says. Thus, it is also a matter of logical predication and rhetorical construction, categories that are discussed under those headings below.

Correct: “I threw away the banana and the mango because **they were** both spoiled.”

Incorrect: “I threw away the banana and the mango because **it was** both spoiled.”

Correct: “The engineers are **friends** of mine.”

Incorrect: “The engineers are **a friend** of mine.”

Almost all educated users of English have internalized the conventions of agreement, yet we all occasionally make mistakes of this sort by accident or because we lose track of the structure of our wording. Keep in mind that as you evaluate different wording choices, context is vitally important. We can see immediately that an entire clause consisting of the words “You is working” would be incorrect. On the other hand, that same sequence of words is correct in the following sentence: “The team member who used to assist you is working on a different project now.” This is easy to see, but doing so depends on recognizing that the subject of *is* is not *you* but rather the entire noun phrase preceding the verb. This recognition may be either intuitive or based on explicit analysis.

Similarly, no one would seriously claim that the plural *they* should stand for the singular noun *proposal*, but one might more easily overlook the failure of agreement in the following sentence: “From among the six submitted proposals, they chose number four, believing that they could be more easily implemented than the other five.” Many readers may see the problem quickly, but in doing so they are noting some complex features of the sentence structure. In principle, *they* could refer to the six proposals or to those who chose from among them, but neither of those tentative interpretations makes sense. Here the reasoning overlaps with that involved in the category of logical predication. The choosers are not the sorts of things that could be implemented, and the comparative phrase *than the other five* rules out the hypothesis that the antecedent of *they* is the plural *six submitted proposals*. Changing *they* to *it* resolves the discrepancy by using a pronoun that clearly has the singular noun phrase *number four* as its antecedent.

Some complicating factors to consider:

When analyzing potential agreement issues in Sentence Correction, keep in mind that not all cases conform obviously and straightforwardly to the most basic rules of agreement. Here are a few special considerations. These are not intended to be exhaustive.

Quantities and quantifying phrases: In some cases, formally plural quantities may take plural verbs, and in other cases they are construed as singular. For example, “Six dollars were withdrawn from the box, one at a time” is correct, but so is “Six dollars is a high price for that.”

Quantifying phrases (such as *a number of* and *a percentage of*) often function as subject modifiers in what could appear to be a subject position. In such cases, they are treated similarly to numbers. “A large proportion of the trees are flowering” is essentially like “Three of the trees are flowering.” In other cases, similar phrases function as subjects. Consider, for example, the following correct phrases: “a small percentage of our profits is reinvested” and “a small percentage of our employees oppose the new plan.”

As a pronoun, *each* is singular, distributing individually to the members of the set or collection referred to, as illustrated in “Each of the circuits has its own switch.” When *each* is used as an adjective before a noun, the noun is singular (“Each machine has been inspected”), but in the predicate position *each* modifies the entire plural collection (“The machines have each been inspected”).

Plurals that appear singular: All English users are aware that for some words the plural is the same as the singular (*sheep* and *deer*, for example), but there are subtle cases, as when a formally singular noun referring to a group or culture is construed as plural. No simple rule governs the use of such terms; one can say, for example, “the British are” or “the Inuit are” but not “the German are” or “the Cuban are.” *Police* is plural, but many similar group words, such as *navy*, are typically construed as singular.

Collective nouns construed as singular or plural: Many nouns referring to groups of people or collections of things have a singular form (team, choir, platoon, crew, assembly, for example). In some editorial styles—and especially in British usage—these can sometimes be construed as plural. This occurs where the writer’s intention is to distribute the predicate to the individual members of the group rather than to refer to the group as a single abstract entity. Thus, one may say “the staff are working in small groups” but also “the staff is larger than it used to be.”

Plurals construed as singular: Some formally plural nouns, such as *news*, are construed as singular in normal usage. A title that has a plural form (such as *The Grapes of Wrath*) takes a singular verb if it refers to a single work, and some names of organizations or political entities may be construed as singular even though they have a plural form. For example, the phrase *the Cayman Islands* may be singular when referring to the country as a political entity and plural when referring to the islands as multiple pieces of land.

Singular verbs that could appear plural: For most English verbs (with the notable exception of *to be*), the infinitive is the same as the present plural, and the present subjunctive for all persons is the same as the infinitive. Furthermore, the singular past subjunctive is the same as the plural. Thus, there is a risk that at first glance a correct verb form used with a singular subject may appear plural. “The researcher suspend further testing” and “I were you” would be incorrect as complete sentences, but in the following sentences they are in the subjunctive mood and are correct: “We considered it imperative that the researcher suspend further testing.” “I wouldn’t do that if I were you.” As a complete sentence, “The mayor attend the hearings” would be incorrect, but in the sentence, “In none of these cases will either the councilor or the mayor attend the hearings,” the verb form is correct; it is an infinitive preceded by the auxiliary verb *will*.

Some issues that are not tested:

The following are a few examples of issues that are outside the scope of the agreement-related Sentence Correction questions.

Especially in informal discourse, the plural pronoun *they* and related forms *them*, *their*, and *theirs* are sometimes used as nonspecific, genderless ways of referring to a singular person. Consider, for example, “Somebody left their notebook on the conference room table.” The reasoning surrounding such usage and the alternatives (*he*, *she*, *she or he*, *she/he*) is complex and evolving. You should not expect to see questions that require you to judge which usage is preferable.

Although you should be able to recognize commonly used irregular plurals or special classes of plurals (such as *phenomena*, *cacti*, *genera*), you will not be asked to correct an improper plural spelling. For example, you will not be asked to correct “the genuses are” to “the genera are.”

You will also not be expected to know whether certain highly technical terms or local organization names take singular or plural verbs and pronouns unless the context makes it clear whether they are singular or plural. For example, those who are very familiar with the Centers for Disease Control (a U.S. government organization) will know that it is normally referred to in the singular, but others would not be able to determine this merely from seeing the name.

Diction

Sentences that are structurally well formed can still be confusing, or can make the writer seem inept, if the words are not chosen appropriately and effectively. Effective diction involves using the right part of speech and observing other conventions regarding which words to use in which contexts. Word choices involving agreement and verb form may also be thought of partly as matters of diction, but they are treated separately under the Agreement and Verb Form headings. The diction issues you may encounter in Sentence Correction are too many and varied to list here, but here are a few salient categories into which risks of ineffective diction may fall:

Parts of speech: Even accomplished writers sometimes accidentally use an inappropriate part of speech, such as an adjective where an adverb is needed or a preposition where a conjunction is needed.

Examples:

Correct: “I could **easily** tell that the cat was friendly.”

Incorrect: “I could **easy** tell that the cat was friendly.”

Correct: “The concerto was **beautiful**.”

Incorrect: “The concerto was **beautifully**.”

Pronoun cases: Pronouns should be in the right case. A writer might compromise clarity by using a subject form of a pronoun as an object or vice versa or a reflexive pronoun in a nonreflexive context.

Examples:

Correct: “**She** and her friend were walking in the park.”

Incorrect: “**Her** and her friend were walking in the park.”

Correct: “We sent an email to **them**.”

Incorrect: “We sent an email to **they**.”

Correct: “I gave **him** a good performance rating.”

Incorrect: “I gave **himself** a good performance rating.”

Counting and quantifying: Although the conventions for quantification of mass nouns and count nouns have some subtle complexities, keep in mind the general rule that mass nouns are quantified by an amount, whereas count nouns are quantified by numbers or by words (such as *many*) that indicate multiple units. Except in certain technical mathematical contexts, *less* and *least* are typically reserved for comparisons of amount or degree, whereas *fewer* and *fewest* express comparisons of number. However, *more* and *most* are used for both comparisons of number and comparisons of degree. *Both* is appropriate only in referring to two entities or qualities.

Examples:

Correct: “We bought only a **small amount of** rice.” “She wished me **much happiness**.”

Incorrect: “We bought only a **few** rice.” “She wished me **many happinesses**.”

Correct: “**Fewer** deliveries arrived today than yesterday.”

Incorrect: “**Less** deliveries arrived today than yesterday.”

Correct: “**All five of the** trees in the garden need pruning.”

Incorrect: “**Both of the five** trees in the garden need pruning.”

Prepositions: Subtle differences of relationship are often expressed by different prepositions that function similarly to one another. Consider, for example, in/into/within, to/toward, on/onto/above, through/throughout, beside/besides, beside/along/against, and on/over/above.

Examples:

Correct: “We were standing **beside** the river.”

Incorrect: “We were standing **besides** the river.”

The incorrect version can also be thought of as displaying a problem of logical predication in that it appears to say illogically that the river was also standing.

Correct: “The editor was sitting **in** his office all afternoon.”

Incorrect: “The editor was sitting **into** his office all afternoon.”

Word choices that are inherently very simple and obvious can become a little more difficult in complex settings, and a Sentence Correction answer choice that appears appropriate on its own may not work when plugged into the larger sentence. In isolation, “distributed throughout” is recognizable as a standard phrase, but in the following sentence it does not make sense: “The computers were distributed throughout the generosity of a group of donors.” Replacing *throughout* with *through* solves the problem. The issue here is a matter not only of diction but also of logical predication: the wording causes the sentence to make an illogical claim about the computers.

“We were confident” is fine as a freestanding sentence, but it is nonsense in the following context: “The lawyer who consulted with we were confident that we could negotiate a settlement.” This displays combined problems of diction (*with we*), agreement (the plural *were* with the singular subject *lawyer*), and grammatical construction. “Us was confident” is strange out of context, but substituting *us was* for the offending part of the sentence solves the problem: “The lawyer who consulted with us was confident that we could negotiate a settlement.”

Some complicating factors to consider:

The following are only a few examples of the types of subtleties and complexities that may be involved in deciding what words are appropriate.

Potentially misleading grammatical constructions: In some contexts, a verb might superficially appear to require an adverb in the predicate position when in fact a predicate adjective is appropriate. For example, it is correct to say “The surface feels rough” rather than “The surface feels roughly.” “The animal does not smell well” means something very different from “The animal does not smell good.” Both can be correct depending on what the writer wants to convey.

Words ending in *ing* that are derived from verbs (such as *going*, *assessing*, and *hurting*) can often be either gerunds or participles. Generally, in carefully crafted formal writing, a pronoun or noun that modifies a gerund will be possessive (“The schedule depends on our receiving the materials on time,” not “depends on us receiving”). However, in similar constructions the *ing* word is intended as a participle with the noun or pronoun as its subject. This can be seen in the following two examples: (1) “I was concerned about my friend’s lying on the ground.” Here the focus of the concern is on the situation the friend was in. (2) “I was concerned about my friend lying on the ground.” In this case, the writer may intend the focus to be explicitly on the friend who was in that situation.

Words with multiple functions: In English, almost any noun can function as an adjective. Nouns that function also as verbs are well known (as in “she chaired the meeting” or “he tabled the motion”), but words that are not normally used as verbs can also be pressed into special service as verbs on an ad hoc basis. One could say, for example, “She plans to greenhouse her tender plants when the weather turns cold.” Some words regularly function as both adjectives and adverbs. One can say, for example, both “This is a hard job” and “We are working hard.” Likewise, *fast* is used correctly as both adjective and adverb in the following sentence: “This is not usually a fast train, but it is moving fast at this moment.”

Considerations in applying between and among: *Among* is generally not appropriate for relationships that involve only two entities. It is standard to say “the distance between my house and yours,” not “the distance among my house and yours.” *Among* is usually needed instead of *between* for relationships involving more than two entities, but there are exceptions. *Between* is sometimes the more accurate preposition to use where the relationship holds, independently, between each member of the group and some other member. Thus, for example, it would be appropriate to say, “In planning your trip to the five destinations, consider the distances between cities and the driving conditions you may encounter.”

Some issues that are not tested:

The following are a few examples of issues that are outside the scope of the diction-related Sentence Correction questions.

Which/that: Some American publishers have adopted the convention that *which*, used as a relative pronoun, should always be nonrestrictive and should be replaced with *that* in restrictive contexts (as in “Laws which have been repealed are no longer enforced” versus “laws that have been repealed are no longer enforced”). You should not expect to see questions for which the deciding factor is merely whether the writer adheres to this convention.

Object words with to be: Some usage advisors prescribe the use of nominative (subject) pronouns in both the subject position and the object position with the verb *to be*. According to this convention, “If I were her, I would be happy to accept the job” is incorrect; it should be “If I were she, I would be happy to accept the job.” In some contexts, this latter form of expression could seem annoyingly stilted and pedantic and thus could violate other standards of effective expression. You should not expect to see questions for which the deciding factor is merely whether the writer adheres to this convention.

Slang, archaic diction, and words that are distinctively regional or limited to certain subsets of English: You will not be expected, for example, to correct *thou* or *you-all* to *you*, to understand that *skint* could be

paraphrased as *lacking resources*, to judge whether *mickle* is a synonym of *muckle* or whether either of these should be paraphrased with *large*, or to understand that *give* (a test) in some usages is synonymous with *take* (a test) in others.

Variant forms and spellings: You will not be asked to choose between variant forms that have the same function and meaning. Some examples of such variant pairs are: *whilst/while*, *toward/towards*, *until/till*, and *outward/outwards*.

Grammatical Construction

Many issues of agreement, verb form, parallelism, diction, and idiom can be described as matters of grammar, but those categories by no means cover the full range of grammar-related tasks in Sentence Correction. The Grammatical Construction category concerns issues of grammar that are not treated elsewhere in this classification scheme. For the most part, these are matters of syntax—the ways in which the elements of a sentence are arranged. Effective communication depends on shared understandings between the writer and reader about how the relative positions of words and phrases help convey meaning. A series of words and punctuation marks that does not follow predictable conventions of syntax can be puzzling, annoying, or even incomprehensible. Here are a few major principles guiding effective grammatical construction:

Complete structure: In English, a well-formed sentence or independent clause needs both a subject and a predicate containing a main verb.

Examples:

Correct: “The shipping **company promised that** the package would be delivered on time.”

Incorrect: “The shipping **company that** the package would be delivered on time.”

Here the main subject, *the shipping company*, has no verb; the only verb phrase, *would be delivered*, has *the package* as its subject and is embedded in the clause beginning with *that*.

Correct: “**In any case, the contract is** acceptable.”

Incorrect: “**In any case is** acceptable.” In this incorrect example, there is no discernible subject.

Correct: “**Rushing to defend its nest, the swan** pecked at the intruder.”

Incorrect: “**Rushing to defend its nest. The swan** pecked at the intruder.”

The first part of this incorrect example represents a stereotypical variety of incompletely formed sentence known as a sentence fragment. Sentence fragments are punctuated as sentences but are grammatically incomplete and often seem to be left stranded from a preceding or following sentence.

Clear and correct linkages and punctuation: For clarity of meaning, the elements of a sentence need to be linked to, and separated from, one another with standard punctuation and with appropriate links such as conjunctions and relative pronouns.

Examples:

Correct: “The cupboard **contained two boxes of tea, a bag of rice, and a jar of pickles.**”

Incorrect: “The cupboard **contained two boxes of tea a bag of rice, and contained a jar of pickles.**”

In this case, the structure is both ungrammatical and confusingly nonparallel. Issues of the latter type are discussed under the Parallelism heading below.

Correct: “The weather yesterday was **hot, and there were** thunderstorms in the evening.”
 Incorrect: “The weather yesterday was **hot there were** thunderstorms in the evening.”

Correct: “We should cancel the **cricket match; the rain will continue** all afternoon.”
 Incorrect: “We should cancel the **cricket match the rain will continue,** all afternoon.”

Proper ordering of words and phrases: A sentence whose components do not follow standard conventions for English governing the sequence of parts can be confusing and can make the writer appear unfamiliar with the language.

Examples:

Correct: “The director’s name is Juan.”
 Incorrect: “Is Juan, the director’s name.”

Correct: “The geranium has outgrown its pot and will need to be transplanted to a larger container.”
 Incorrect: “Outgrown its pot to a larger container and the geranium will need to be transplanted.”

Correct: “Please call me tomorrow to discuss the contract.”
 Incorrect: “To discuss me please the contract tomorrow call.”

This is an extreme case of obviously ungrammatical word arrangement. Incoherent word sequences such as this are sometimes described as “word salad.” To the extent that this example makes any sense, it also appears illogically to be asking someone to telephone a contract and thus displays a problem of logical predication (discussed later under that heading).

To see how an answer choice affects a sentence’s grammatical construction, you may need to analyze the relationship between widely separated parts. Consider the sentence, “If you clean the filter before it becomes so clogged that it impedes the flow can prevent costly repairs in the long run.” It is important to see that the main verb phrase is *can prevent*; the intervening verbs are embedded in the clause modifying *clean the filter*. The opening phrase, *if you clean . . .* is not grammatically structured to function as a subject, but if that phrase is replaced with *cleaning*, the sentence becomes well-formed and makes sense: “Cleaning the filter before it becomes so clogged that it impedes the flow can prevent costly repairs in the long run.” The problem with *if you clean* involves both grammatical construction and verb form (discussed later under that heading).

Consider also the following ungrammatical sentence: “The headphones provided with the audio player that **although she bought them last year, they never worked.**” The phrase “she bought last year never worked” would be ungrammatical in isolation, but if substituted for the boldface phrase, it makes the sentence grammatically correct: “The headphones provided with the audio player that **she bought last year never worked.**” The crucial relationship here is between the opening words (*the headphones*) and the final phrase of the sentence.

Some complicating factors to consider:

Idiomatic constructions: Some idiomatic wording formats, especially those that use parallel structure to express comparisons, are widely treated as well-formed sentences even though they do not follow the basic conventions of grammatical construction. Some examples are: “The greater the thread count, the higher the price.” “Better a small nutritious meal than a large unwholesome one.” “Here today, gone tomorrow.”

Inverted structures: In contemporary English, standard sentence structure puts subjects ahead of their verbs, but there are many exceptions for special purposes, including some quotations, negative constructions, and questions. Each of the following is readily recognizable as a well-formed sentence: “‘Tell me about it,’ said his uncle.” “‘Were you at the meeting?’” “‘In neither case could I find the needed information.’”

Elliptical constructions: In informal contexts and in many formal contexts where economy of words and smoothness of flow are key considerations, certain sentence elements may be omitted when the writer’s intent is entirely clear without them. For example, *that* is often omitted at the start of a relative clause, as in “The film I saw last night was boring” or “I was afraid they might be angry.” It is also often considered acceptable to omit infinitive verbs in some cases to avoid awkward repetition, with the preposition *to* left dangling, as in “I reviewed the report even though I didn’t want to.”

Some issues that are not tested:

The following are a few examples of issues that are outside the scope of the grammatical-construction-related Sentence Correction questions.

Fragments that function as complete sentences in special contexts: A group of words that has no subject or no verb can sometimes stand as a well-formed sentence. “No” can be a complete sentence in answer to a stated or hypothetical question, as can “The one on the left.” Similarly, a clause beginning with a conjunction and not followed by any other clause can sometimes be an acceptable sentence, as, for example, “Because the delivery was late.” Exclamations such as “Not again!” are also complete and well formed in special contexts. You should not expect to see a Sentence Correction question that appears likely to be drawn from a context in which it is intended to function in any of these ways or as a headline, title, or line of poetry.

Punctuation as editorial style: You will need to judge issues of punctuation only insofar as they involve standard conventions that make a difference for the meaning and coherence of the sentence. Beyond the basic grammatical principles, some punctuation conventions vary by region or academic discipline, are matters of pure style, or are determined by publishers or editors for their own purposes. You will not need to judge, for example, whether a comma should be inside or outside a closing quotation mark, whether emphasis should be indicated by italics, or whether an apostrophe should be inserted before the *s* in a plural non-word such as *IOUs/IOU’s* or *1980s/1980’s*.

Idiom

Idioms are standard forms of expression that consist of ordinary words but whose uses cannot be inferred from the meanings of their component parts or the basic conventions of grammar and usage. There is ultimately no logical reason why English speakers say “on average” rather than “at average” or “depending on” rather than “depending from.” This is simply how we do things. Thus, knowing idiomatic constructions is rather like knowing vocabulary words. Accidentally using the wrong combination of words in an idiomatic construction or structuring a phrase in an unidiomatic way can make it difficult for readers to discern the writer’s intended meaning. Here are a few major categories of idiomatic wording issues that you may encounter in Sentence Correction:

Prepositions with abstract concepts: For abstract concepts, there is no top, bottom, inside, or outside, yet with these we often use the same prepositions that denote spatial relationships between concrete objects. There are some patterns, but for the most part knowing which preposition to use with which abstract noun or verb depends on familiarity. The idiomatic pairings of prepositions with abstract concepts are far too many and varied to list here. A few illustrations are: *in* love, different *from* (also different *to* in British usage), *in* a while, *on* guard, *at* work.

Examples:

Correct: “**With regard to** your party invitation, I may not be able to go, because I will be **on call** at the clinic that evening.”

Incorrect: “**On regard with** your party invitation, I may not be able to go, because I will be **in call** at the clinic that evening.”

Correct: “The cost of the repairs will **depend on** what clever solutions the contractors **come up with**.”

Incorrect: “The cost of the repairs will **depend from** what clever solutions the contractors **come out through**.”

Correlatives: Certain standard correlative structures provide economical ways of expressing relationships between concepts. For example, it can be more efficient to say “Neither she nor he is going” than to say “He is not going, and she is also not going.” However, if such structures are not skillfully handled in accordance with standard conventions, they can be puzzling and misleading. Other examples of such idiomatic correlative structures are *as . . . as*, *more/less/greater/smaller/etc. . . . than*, and *not only . . . but also*.

Examples:

Correct: “**Neither** the pomegranates **nor** the melons have arrived yet from the vendor.”

Incorrect: “**Neither** the pomegranates have arrived yet **neither** the melons from the vendor.”

Correct: “She was almost **as** sure that if we installed this system it would fail **as** that we would need some such system.”

Incorrect: “She was almost **as** sure that if we installed this system it would fail **than** that we would need some such system.”

Correct: “The prolonged drought is stressing **not only** the rabbits **but also** the wallabies.”

Incorrect: “The prolonged drought is stressing the rabbits, **not** the wallabies **just only**.”

Verb phrases: Many combinations of verbs with adverbs or prepositions, or with both adverbs and prepositions, have conventional meanings that do not follow directly from the meanings of their component parts. These include such phrases as *give up*, *give up on*, *come through with*, *come up*, *come up with*, *come down with*, *do without*, *have at*, *get over*, *get on with*, *go through*, *go through with*, and *get through with*. Similarly, there are many idiomatic combinations of verb and object, such as *have had it*, *make waves*, *make one’s mark*, and *put one’s finger on*.

Examples:

Correct: “The investigator has **given up on** determining what **happened to** the missing funds.”

Incorrect: “The investigator has **given through over** determining what **happened on** the missing funds.”

Correct: “When they checked the patient’s temperature, it **turned out** that he was **running a fever**.”

Incorrect: “When they checked the patient’s temperature, it **veered off** that he was **doing a fever**.”

Pronouns with no reference: English requires stated subjects in most sentences with active verb forms. Where there is no real subject, one uses specific referentless placeholder pronouns: *it* and *there*.

Examples:

Correct: “**It was raining** yesterday.”

Incorrect: “**They were raining** yesterday.”

Correct: “**There are** several reasons to prefer this theory over the proposed alternative.”

Incorrect: “**Several reasons are** to prefer this theory over the proposed alternative.”

Compound modifiers: Some adverbs and adjectives are idiomatically built out of multiple words. A few examples are: *all in all*, *by and by*, *by and large*, *on the whole*, *through and through*, *on the up and up*, and *on the other hand* (sometimes, but not always, correlated with *on the one hand*).

Examples:

Correct: “She listened to the radio **off and on** throughout the day.”

Incorrect: “She listened to the radio **off but again on** throughout the day.”

Correct: “You wondered whether anyone would mention you at the meeting; **in fact**, two people **did so**.”

Incorrect: “You wondered whether anyone would mention you at the meeting; **in the fact**, two people **did thus and so**.”

Idiom-related problems do not always involve identifying malformed idioms. Sometimes the crucial insight may involve determining which of multiple idiomatic meanings is intended or whether a phrase should be treated as an idiom or a non-idiom. The meaning of the sentence “She asked for information **on** purpose of the order I had submitted” is unclear. However, a plausible hypothesis is that the writer meant to say “information on the purpose,” with *on* serving as an informal equivalent of *regarding*. On that reading, the apparent use of the idiom *on purpose* results from an accidental juxtaposition of the two words. Substituting a phrase such as *regarding the* for the boldface word *on* can turn this into a meaningful, well-formed sentence: “She asked for information **regarding the** purpose of the order I had submitted.”

In the following sentence, *as long as* could appear at first glance to refer to a length of time: “We should be able to restart our assembly line tomorrow **as long as receiving** the replacement parts today.” However, on that interpretation the temporal relationship does not make sense. The sentence can be made coherent by replacing *receiving* with *we receive*, but doing so requires reinterpreting the phrase *as long as* so that it functions as an idiom equivalent to *provided that*. The sentence then becomes “We should be able to restart our assembly line tomorrow **as long as we receive** the replacement parts today.”

Some complicating factors to consider:

Here are just a few of the many subtleties that one may encounter in judging whether idiomatic usages are correct and effective:

Similar phrases often have very different idiomatic uses and meanings; consider, for example, *come through with*, *come down with*, and *come up with*. Some idiomatic preposition-plus-noun phrases have alternate forms. For example, it is correct to say either “with regard to” or “in regard to.” Many idiomatic phrases have multiple meanings, which are not always similar. For example, *come out with* in some contexts means *express* and in others *publish* or *begin marketing*.

For many idiomatic expressions, there are special exceptions to the standard forms. For example, *not only . . . but* phrases are standardly completed with *also*, but there are special cases in which *also* is unnecessary or misleading. This can be seen in the following sentence: “Surprisingly, the endangered species was found not only at the lowest elevations but throughout the entire valley.” If the lowest elevations referred to are in the valley, *but also* would misleadingly seem to indicate that the entire valley was a separate category rather than a more general category encompassing the lower elevations.

Words that form standard pairs, such as *neither* and *nor*, often have other meanings and uses as well. In some contexts, *neither* or *nor* might appear at first glance to need the other term. However, *neither* often

occurs as an adjective (as in “neither book has been opened”), a pronoun (as in “neither of them has been opened”), or a freestanding clause negator (as in “My supervisor is not fond of filing reports, but neither am I”). Similarly, *nor* can occur without *neither* (as in “None of the strata in the escarpment were fractured in the earthquake, nor were any of the exposed formations displaced”).

Some issues that are not tested:

GMAT Sentence Correction questions neither assess nor presuppose knowledge of obsolete forms of idiomatic expression, highly specialized technical jargon, distinctive dialect constructions, or slang idioms that have not become standard forms of expression.

Logical Predication

Correct grammar is by no means the only type of structural relationship that matters for effective communication. Logical relationships among sentence elements are also crucial. A writer may accidentally structure a completely grammatical sentence in a way that has unintended meanings or implications. Issues of logical predication intersect with all the other categories discussed here and are involved in many of the Sentence Correction questions. Here are a few ways in which they may occur:

Position and scope of modifiers: Modifiers should be positioned so it is clear what word or words they are meant to modify. If modifiers are not positioned clearly, they can cause illogical references or comparisons or otherwise distort the meaning of the sentence.

Examples:

Correct: “I put **the cake that I baked** by the door.”

Incorrect: “I put the cake by **the door that I baked**.”

Although the better-worded version contains the potentially ambiguous phrase *I baked by the door*, the meaning is made clear by the fact that *put the cake* requires completion by an indication of where or how the cake was put. Therefore, *by the door* binds to the verb *put*.

Correct: “**Concerned that the snake might be venomous, the workers** left it in the crate untouched.”

Incorrect: “**Concerned that it might be venomous, the snake** was left untouched by **the workers in the crate**.”

Pronoun-antecedent relationships: A misplaced pronoun can bind to the wrong noun, pronoun, or noun phrase and thus create an unintended meaning.

Examples:

Correct: “The baker informed the customers **that the cakes were moldy** and would have to be discarded.”

Incorrect: “The baker informed **the customers that they were moldy** and the cakes would have to be discarded.”

Correct: “**After reviewing** the report from the consultants, **the company** may consider changing the logo.”

Incorrect: “**After it has reviewed** the report from the consultants, **the logo** may be considered for changing by the company.”

Compatibility of concepts: Careless wording can cause a predicate to say something inconsistent with the nature of the subject and vice versa.

Examples:

Correct: “The **three types** of wildlife most often seen in the park are sparrows, mallards, and squirrels, **in that order.**”

Incorrect: “The **single** most often **type** of wildlife seen in the park is the sparrow, the mallard, and the squirrel, **in that order.**”

Correct: “Stock prices **rose** abruptly today **to an all-time high.**”

Incorrect: “Stock prices **dropped** abruptly today **to an all-time high.**”

Ellipses and extraneous elements: Omission of a crucial word or phrase or inclusion of an extraneous element can shift the subject to an unintended element while leaving the sentence grammatically well formed. Accidents of this sort can also make an unintended noun or pronoun the subject or object of a verb.

Examples:

Correct: “Work on the stadium renovations **is temporarily at** a standstill.”

Incorrect: “Work on the stadium renovations **is temporarily** a standstill.”

Here the omission of *at* causes the sentence to make an illogical claim about the work (that it is a standstill).

Correct: “**The car was traveling** slowly along the highway.”

Incorrect: “**The car’s speed was traveling** slowly along the highway.”

The redundant reference to speed causes this sentence to say, absurdly, that the speed was traveling along the highway.

Reversed relationships: An unintended meaning can result from accidentally or misguidedly reversing a relationship between sentence elements.

Examples:

Correct: “Last week’s unusually high sales of electric fans can almost certainly be **blamed on** the unseasonably hot weather.”

Incorrect: “Last week’s unusually high sales of electric fans can almost certainly be **blamed for** the unseasonably hot weather.”

This also involves an issue of idiomatic usage of prepositions (discussed under the Idiom category above).

Correct: “**Forecasters said the cold front** will move through the region tomorrow.”

Incorrect: “**Forecasters, said the cold front,** will move through the region tomorrow.”

Ambiguous words and phrases: Writers should be cautious in using words or phrases that have multiple standard meanings. Often the context makes it clear which meaning is intended, but sometimes it does not. Paraphrasing to rule out unwanted meanings can sometimes require adding words or increasing the structural complexity of a sentence.

Examples:

Correct: “She has studied Greek and **speaks** that language **in addition to** Gujarati.”

Incorrect: “She has studied Greek and **speaks** it **as well as** Gujarati.”

As well as is an entirely acceptable equivalent of *and also* or *in addition to*, but it can be an unfortunate choice of words for a context in which *well* makes perfect sense as an evaluative judgment. Since there is no firm basis for deciding which way the latter version is intended, an alternate correct version could be “She has studied Greek and speaks it as well as she speaks Gujarati.”

Correct: “Although visitors **are not permitted to** enter the loading docks, they **might** occasionally wander into the area.”

Incorrect: “Although visitors **may not** enter the loading docks, they **may** occasionally wander into the area.”

Here again, there is no firm basis for deciding which way the latter version is intended. In the incorrect version, both occurrences of *may* could mean either *are permitted to* or *might*.

Few incorrect answers in actual Sentence Correction questions will be as easy to dismiss as the most obvious of these illustrative examples. Most logical predication decisions will require careful analysis of the relationships between the answer choice and the nonunderlined portions of the sentence. Be alert for all types of problematic relationships among sentence parts, not just for stereotypical dangling modifiers.

Some complicating factors to consider:

Given that all Sentence Correction questions are presented out of context, there may be no basis for certainty about which of several possible interpretations the writer intended to convey. You will not be given multiple equally good versions of a sentence and asked to guess which one accurately represents the writer’s true intention. In principle, almost any illogically constructed sentence could be intended to convey a bizarre meaning. One could hypothesize that the writer of the first example under *Position and scope of modifiers* really did intend to say that she or he had baked the door. Even on that hypothesis, the most reasonable judgment for Sentence Correction purposes would be that the sentence is poorly constructed. A careful writer who wants to convey a straightforward message should make it clear that the unusual meaning is the intended one instead of leading the reader to believe that she or he is ineptly trying to convey the more plausible meaning.

Some issues that are not tested:

Occasionally, you may find a poorly worded version of a sentence amusing. However, you should not expect to see Sentence Correction sentences that can be most charitably interpreted as jokes. Among the answer choices, there will always be a serious way of resolving ambiguities and illogical meanings.

Parallelism

Words or phrases that have similar roles in a sentence should be treated in ways that make the similarity clear. This often requires ensuring that parallel clauses have parallel structure, that verbs having the same function are in the same form, and that elements within the scope of a modifier all relate to the modifier in the same way. Here are some major categories in which parallelism can be an issue:

Elements of a series: Where the elements of a series all have the same role or function, they should be in parallel form.

Examples:

Correct: “I **ate** supper, **went** for a walk, and then **visited** some friends.”

Incorrect: “I **ate** supper, then **walking**, and then **visitation** of some friends.”

Correct: “She tackled the problem **calmly, efficiently, and analytically.**”

Incorrect: “She tackled the problem **calmly, by being efficient in tackling it, and was analytic.**”

In both these examples, the nonparallel version is also awkward and wordy. Problems of these types are further discussed under the category of rhetorical construction.

Correlations and comparisons: The sides of a correlative structure often need parallel treatment to make the relationship clear and accurate.

Examples:

Correct: “We are neither **planning to** hire any new developers nor **trying to** find ways to reduce the workloads of the current staff.”

Incorrect: “We are planning neither **to hire** any new developers nor **attempts at finding ways to** reduce workloads of the current staff.”

Correct: “We were impressed not only **by the** beauty of the inlets and beaches but also **by the** diversity of the plant life.”

Incorrect: “We were impressed not only **by the** beauty of the inlets and beaches but also **the diversity** of the plant life **impressed us.**”

Issues of scope and repetition of elements: To determine what elements of a sentence should be made parallel to each other, it is sometimes necessary to determine how much of the wording should fall within the scope of a verb, preposition, or modifier. The scope may determine which elements need to be in parallel form and whether certain elements need to be repeated. Issues of this type overlap with those illustrated above.

Examples:

Correct: “He mended the torn fabric with **a needle and thread.**”

Incorrect: “He **mended** the torn fabric **with a needle** and **mended** it **with thread.**”

Assuming that the needle and thread were used together as a unit, the repetition of *with* misrepresents the relationship. In the correct version, the parallelism is between the two nouns, which are both within the scope of *mended with*. In the incorrect version, the parallelism is between the two verb phrases *mended with . . .* and *mended with . . .*

Correct: “He **punched holes** in the decoration **with a needle** and **tied** it to the lamp **with thread.**”

Incorrect: “He **punched holes** in and **tied** the decoration to the lamp with **a needle and thread.**”

Correct: “The house that was **on fire** was **on the list** of historically significant buildings.”

Incorrect: “The house was **on fire and the list** of historically significant buildings.”

On functions so differently in the two phrases that it makes no sense to subsume both the fire and the list under a single occurrence of the preposition. Therefore, we need the repetition of *on*.

Correct: “The mixture contains **dates, raisins, and figs.**”

Incorrect: “The mixture **contains** dates, **contains** raisins, and **contains** figs.”

The correct version has a parallelism among the three objects of the verb *contains*. In the incorrect version, the verb is awkwardly repeated, creating an unnecessary parallelism among three verb phrases. This also displays a problem of rhetorical construction.

Corresponding series: Where the elements of one series are supposed to correspond to those of another series, the order of elements in each series should parallel the order of elements in the other. This parallelism can help prevent confusion about how the two series relate to each other without using cumbersome repetition.

Example:

Correct: “Last week we had four meetings, of which the **first, second, and third** were on **Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday** and the last on Friday.”

Incorrect: “Last week we had four meetings, of which the last was on Friday, with the **first, second, and third** being on **Thursday, Tuesday, and Wednesday**.”

Grammatical considerations: Some requirements of parallelism, including some of those illustrated above, are also requirements of grammatical construction.

Examples:

Correct: “If **the warranty has expired**, **we will have to pay** for the repairs.”

Incorrect: “If **the warranty has expired**, **our paying** for the repairs.”

In the correct version, the two sides of the conditional are parallel in that each is a complete clause with a subject and predicate.

Correct: “**The shipping delays** and **the two-day closure** have caused a backlog of orders.”

Incorrect: “**The shipping delays** and **we were closed** for two days have caused a backlog of orders.”

To function properly as subjects of *have caused*, both of the stated causes need to be in the form of noun phrases.

Some complicating factors to consider:

Problems of idiomatic structure and of logical predication sometimes involve parallelism as well.

The following sentence displays all three: “Not only the CEO, and also the executive vice president’s proposed policies, have been distributed to the relevant people in middle management.” In presenting a faulty parallelism between the *not only* term and the *and also* term, it appears illogically to claim that the CEO has been distributed. It also falls short of the clarity that could be achieved with a more standardly idiomatic *not only . . . but also* structure.

Agreement, as discussed under that heading above, represents a special kind of parallelism. For example, where a singular noun and a pronoun refer to the same thing, the two terms should be parallel in both being singular, and when a verb has a plural subject, the two should be parallel in both being plural. However, in the Sentence Correction classification scheme, agreement is treated as a distinct category. Thus, agreement-related answer explanations in section 9.9 of this book will not automatically carry the parallelism label as well.

Some issues that are not tested:

Sentence Correction questions do not require decisions about purely aesthetic or decorative types of parallelism. For example, you will not be asked to decide whether a rhymed pair such as *highways and byways* would be preferable to another phrase that is equivalent in meaning and function.

Rhetorical Construction

A sentence that is grammatically and idiomatically correct and conforms to good standards of parallelism and logical predication may still be unclear or annoying or may appear ineptly written. Rhetorical construction problems arise in many ways, including the following.

Economy of wording: Superfluous words or unneeded punctuation, pointless redundancies, or convoluted structures that do not enhance precision and adequacy of detail can make a sentence confusing or simply annoying.

Examples:

Correct: “Bananas are almost always harvested green and allowed to ripen in transit or on supermarket shelves.”

Incorrect: “With regard to the ways in which people harvest bananas, people almost always harvest such fruits—fruits of the banana variety—in a green condition, and since the thus-harvested bananas have a low ripeness level, people allow these unripe future-delectable-golden morsels to do their ripening while traveling ensconced in cargo devices after harvest, or even when, after transit, they have landed serenely on supermarket shelves.”

Correct: “We will carefully review your memo and let you know whether we are interested in the solutions you propose.”

Incorrect: “We will ‘review’—i.e., carefully scrutinize—your memo submitted, letting you know, vis-à-vis the memo’s contained proposal details, whether there is interest, on our part, or not, in those.”

Precision and adequacy of detail: Wording that is too vague, sparse, indeterminate, or incomplete can fail to effectively communicate the intended message. Precision often requires the inclusion of details and qualifying phrases. How much specificity and qualification are required depends on the purpose of the communication. Scientific and legal contexts, for example, often require far more precision than do casual communications between friends.

Examples:

Correct: “In medical diagnosis, influenza can be understood as an acute respiratory infection caused by any of the influenza viruses.”

Incorrect: “In medical diagnosis, influenza can be understood as when a virus affects you.”

Correct: “The contractor shall deliver the completed materials, as defined in Section 5 of this agreement, no later than the thirtieth calendar day after the date on which the signed and ratified contract is distributed to the contracting parties.”

Incorrect: “The contractor shall finish taking the actions for relevant agreement sections in a month of distribution and related events.”

The latter version of this sentence is indisputably badly constructed and very vague. The judgment that the former version is acceptable is based on the adequacy of the wording for the apparently intended purpose, but there is no way to tell, without background information, whether it refers to the right agreement section or delivery deadline.

Active and passive voice: The better-worded version of the “banana” sentence above uses passive verbs (*are harvested and [are] allowed*). Passive voice is a means of bringing the object of a verb into the subject position. It can sometimes be more straightforward and economical than active voice where the cause of an effect is unknown or irrelevant. However, passive-voice constructions are often objectionably vague, awkward, or indirect.

Examples:

Correct: “We **had** lunch in the hotel and then **spent** the afternoon **looking** at paintings and sculptures in the museum.”

Incorrect: “Lunch **was had** in the hotel **by** us before the afternoon **was spent** in the museum where there were paintings and sculptures **being looked at**.”

Correct: “The fruits **are left** to dry for two weeks and then **collected, sorted, and packaged** for shipment.”

Incorrect: “**Relevant people leave** the fruits to dry for two weeks, and then **people, devices, and systems collect** and sort them and package them before **someone or something ships** them.”

Other types of awkwardness and inelegance: Problems of rhetorical construction take many different forms, some of which do not fall neatly into standard categories.

Examples:

Correct: “As expected, she did the job very well.”

Incorrect: “Expectedly, the goodness of her doing the job was considerable.”

Correct: “She hoped that humans would be able to explore some of the planets in other solar systems.”

Incorrect: “Her hope was for other solar systems’ planets’ possible human exploration.”

Some complicating factors to consider:

Because rhetorical construction is one of the points tested in Sentence Correction, some people might be tempted to guess that shorter answer choices are a safer bet than longer ones. Wordiness is a stereotypical feature of some inelegant writing, and teachers and writing coaches often emphasize conciseness as a goal. Conversely, some might guess that a longer version or one with more qualifiers and caveats is more likely correct. No such guessing strategy is justified. Sentence Correction questions are designed to represent a wide range of issues. Highly professional expert question writers and test assemblers would be extremely unlikely to create predictable patterns that could be exploited in guessing. There is simply no substitute for careful analysis and understanding of the content of each question and answer choice.

Some issues that are not tested:

Sentence Correction questions do not require judgments about rhetorical appropriateness that depend on knowledge of highly technical or specialized vocabulary or syntax. Similarly, you should not expect to see questions for which the deciding factor is merely whether the writer uses jargon or buzzwords. For example, you would not be asked to determine whether *contact* might be preferable to *reach out to*—or whether *sunsetting* might be an effective substitute for *phasing out*—in a sentence such as: “I will reach out to various stakeholders to leverage decisions about the timeframe for phasing out the product.”

Verb Form

Verbs should be in the right tenses and moods and should have the right relationships to other verbs. Uses of infinitives and participles should follow standard conventions so that the intended meanings are clear. Some of the problems posed in Sentence Correction questions involve choices among verb tenses, but many are concerned with other verb-form issues. Here are some categories in which verb-form problems may occur:

Temporal relationships: Because Sentence Correction questions are presented without any context, it is sometimes impossible to tell when they were written or whether the events they refer to were in the

past, present, or future from the writer's point of view. Therefore, to the extent that verb tenses are at issue, they are often a matter of internal coherence of the parts of the sentence.

Examples:

Correct: "Chili peppers **belong** to the Solanaceae family of flowering plants."

Incorrect: "Chili peppers **are belonging** to the Solanaceae family of flowering plants."

The present progressive form is used unidiomatically in the incorrect version. That form indicates that the event or condition referred to is ongoing at the time of writing and may not continue. The simple present form *belong* is coherent with the permanence and timelessness of the stated fact.

Correct: "I am looking forward to my stay in Tianjin, a city that I **have never visited** before."

Incorrect: "I am looking forward to my stay in Tianjin, a city that I **will never visited** before."

In the correct version, the present perfect form *have never visited* effectively describes the writer's relationship to unspecified times in the past. In the incorrect version, the future form *will* is incompatible with the past-looking perspective indicated by *before* and *visited*.

Correct: "When the researcher **begins** the next phase of the experiment, she **will have been working** on the experiment for six weeks."

Incorrect: "When the researcher **will begin** the next phase of the experiment, she **had been working** on the experiment for six weeks."

The simple present, as used in the correct version, is the appropriate way in English to express a future event on which another future event is predicated. One could similarly use the present perfect *has begun*, which would have a slightly different nuance of meaning. In the incorrect version, *when . . . will begin* is unidiomatic, and the past perfect *had been working* makes no sense in this future context.

Correct: "When I **arrived** at the office, my colleagues **had** already **left**."

Incorrect: "When I **arrived** at the office, my colleagues **will** already **have been leaving**."

In the correct version, the past perfect form *had left* clearly indicates that the action of leaving was already completed at the past time referred to by the simple past form *arrived*. In the incorrect version, the future perfect progressive form makes no sense in relation to the overall past setting established by the verb *arrived*.

Conditionals and subjunctives: Conditional verb forms referring to conjectural or counterfactual events are typically created with the auxiliary *would*. *Would* constructions often require the antecedent (the "if" clause) to be in subjunctive form, but subjunctives have other purposes as well. Although English uses subjunctives less commonly than do some other languages, such forms are sometimes needed to clarify the meaning of a sentence. They appear in prescriptive and conjectural contexts and make no commitment to whether an action will occur. Consider the difference between the following two sentences: "It is important that he eats high-calorie meals." "It is important that he eat high-calorie meals." The former presupposes that the person actually does eat such meals, and it says that the fact that he does so is important. Using the subjunctive form, the latter prescribes his eating high-calorie meals but makes no commitment to whether he actually does so. For some persons and tenses, the subjunctive is indistinguishable from the past or some other indicative forms.

Examples:

Correct: "If the piano **needed** tuning, I would pay to have that done, but I don't believe it needs tuning."

Incorrect: "When the piano **will need** tuning, I would pay to have that done, but I don't believe it needs tuning."

Correct: “**Were the piano** out of tune, **I would pay** to have it tuned.”

Incorrect: “**The piano be** out of tune, **I pay** to have it tuned.”

Correct: “If the piano **is** out of tune, I **will pay** to have it tuned.”

Incorrect: “If the piano **were** out of tune, I **am going to pay** to have it tuned.”

Auxiliary verbs: English uses auxiliary verbs for many purposes, some of which are mentioned in the discussions of temporal relationships and conditionals above. For effective communication, the use of auxiliary verbs should conform to standard conventions.

Examples:

Correct: “**Does the professor teach** that course often?”

Incorrect: “**Teaches** the professor that course often?”

In contemporary English, interrogative forms of most verbs are created using appropriate forms of the auxiliary verb *to do*. The simple inversion of subject and verb seen in the incorrect version is an obsolete form.

Correct: “We **cannot** find the website you recommended.”

Incorrect: “We **do not can** find the website you recommended.”

Can is a modal verb whose negative and interrogative forms are not created with *do*. Furthermore, *can* is one of a few verbs that have no infinitive form; its infinitive is expressed by a phrase such as *to be able*.

Correct: “The new book **might** turn out **to be** a best seller.”

Incorrect: “The new book **might will** turn out **being** a best seller.”

Treatment of participles, gerunds, and infinitives: Present participles (such as *finding* and *taking*) are used with the verb *to be* to express progressive verb forms (*is finding*, *had been taking*). They also function as modifiers in phrases such as “he bought the book, hoping he would like it” and as nouns in phrases such as “his buying the book was unexpected.” When used as nouns, they are known as gerunds. Past participles (such as *found* and *taken*) are used with the verb *to have* to express perfect verb forms (*has found*, *will have taken*). They also function as adjectives in phrases such as “the book published last year” and “The plant is withered.” The infinitive form is used for verbs that are modified by other verbs. With some modifying verbs, the infinitive must be preceded by *to*. With other verbs (certain modal and auxiliary verbs) it must not. With yet others (such as *help*, *go*, and *need*) it can be used either with or without *to*. Infinitives can be treated as nouns, serving as subjects or objects of verbs, as in “to laugh at one’s own mistakes can be therapeutic.”

Examples:

Correct: “**Having** nowhere else to go, **I wandered** through the airport all day.”

Incorrect: “**My having** nowhere else to go **wandered** through the airport all day.”

In that the incorrect version makes *having* the subject of *wandered*, it also exemplifies a problem of logical predication (discussed under that heading above).

Correct: “**Widely disliked**, the software went unused.”

Incorrect: “**To have widely disliked it**, the software went unused.”

Like the one above, this example contains a problem of both verb form and logical predication.

Correct: “You **must make** the reservation at least two days in advance.”

Incorrect: “You **must to make** the reservation at least two days in advance.”

Correct: “My colleague **went to find** another microphone.”

Incorrect: “My colleague **went find** another microphone.”

Although such expressions as *go find* and *go get* are standard, they are unidiomatic in affirmative past tenses, which require the preposition *to* with the infinitive (“went to find”).

Some complicating factors to consider:

English verb forms and surrounding idiomatic wording conventions have many peculiarities and nuances. The following are reminders of just a few such complications.

It is important to keep in mind that the subtleties of how English tenses are used cannot always be inferred from the names of the tenses. For example, in some other European languages, actions that are currently occurring are indicated by the simple present tense. English typically uses the present progressive form for that purpose, as in “The dog is barking” or “The car is running.” The simple present tense in English is typically reserved instead for events and conditions that occur at indefinite or unspecified times or that recur, as in “Dogs bark for various reasons” or “The car runs on unleaded fuel.”

“Going to (do or happen)” is a standard way of expressing the future tense, but unlike in French, there is no parallel form “coming from (doing or happening).” To indicate that an action was recently completed, English uses the idiom *has/have/had just*, as in “I had just finished composing the email.”

The preposition *to* has many different uses in combination with verbs. These differences can sometimes lead to ambiguous constructions and potential confusion. Stereotypically, *to* before a verb is thought of as an infinitive marker, but it can also indicate purpose or intention. Thus, for example, “I need your truck to haul the boxes” is indeterminate between two meanings. More precise expressions of these could be “I need your truck so that I can haul the boxes” and “It is essential for me that your truck haul the boxes.” The latter may seem very formal but could be appropriate where precision is needed. *To* with a verb can also be prescriptive, as in “The borrower is to pay a fine if the materials are not returned by the due date,” or simply predictive, as in “The visitors are to arrive soon.” It can even express a past tense in a construction such as “but I was never to see him again” or “she was the last one to leave the building.”

Shall also has multiple meanings. As a simple future-tense indicator, it is an alternative to *will* for first person verbs (“I shall tell you about it tomorrow”). However, it can also be used prescriptively, similarly to *must*, as in “The borrower shall pay a fine if the materials are not returned by the due date.”

Some issues that are not tested:

You may hear that some usage advisors object to placing anything between *to* and an infinitive verb, as in “To finally reach the destination.” You should not expect to see Sentence Correction questions for which the deciding factor is merely whether the writer follows this advice. However, you might encounter a sentence that is awkward and unclear because too many words—or words that would go better elsewhere—are crammed in between the preposition and the verb. This occurs in the following sentence: “I try to remember to scrupulously every day before I leave work log off my computer.” This is an issue of general unclarity and inelegance falling under the heading of rhetorical construction, and not a mere case of “split infinitive.”

9.3 Study Suggestions

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

- **Read material that reflects standard usage.**
One way to gain familiarity with the basic conventions of standard written English is simply to read. Suitable material will usually be found in good magazines and nonfiction books, editorials in outstanding newspapers, and the collections of essays used by many college and university writing courses.
- **Review basic rules of grammar and practice with writing exercises.**
Begin by reviewing the grammar rules laid out in this chapter. Then, if you have school assignments (such as essays and research papers) that have been carefully evaluated for grammatical errors, it may be helpful to review the comments and corrections.

9.4 What Is Measured

Sentence correction questions test three broad aspects of language proficiency:

- **Correct expression**
A correct sentence is grammatically and structurally sound. It conforms to all the rules of standard written English, including noun-verb agreement, noun-pronoun agreement, pronoun consistency, pronoun case, and verb tense sequence. A correct sentence will not have dangling, misplaced, or improperly formed modifiers; unidiomatic or inconsistent expressions; or faults in parallel construction.
- **Effective expression**
An effective sentence expresses an idea or relationship clearly and concisely as well as grammatically. This does not mean that the choice with the fewest and simplest words is necessarily the best answer. It means that there are no superfluous words or needlessly complicated expressions in the best choice.
- **Proper diction**
An effective sentence also uses proper diction. (Diction refers to the standard dictionary meanings of words and the appropriateness of words in context.) In evaluating the diction of a sentence, you must be able to recognize whether the words are well chosen, accurate, and suitable for the context.

9.5 Test-Taking Strategies

1. **Read the entire sentence carefully.**
Try to understand the specific idea or relationship that the sentence should express.
2. **Evaluate the underlined passage for errors and possible corrections before reading the answer choices.**
This strategy will help you discriminate among the answer choices. Remember, in some cases the underlined passage is correct.

3. Read each answer choice carefully.

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

4. Try to determine how to correct what you consider to be wrong with the original sentence.

Some of the answer choices may change things that are not wrong, whereas others may not change everything that is wrong.

5. Make sure that you evaluate the sentence and the choices thoroughly.

Pay attention to general clarity, grammatical and idiomatic usage, economy and precision of language, and appropriateness of diction.

6. Read the whole sentence, substituting the choice that you prefer for the underlined passage.

A choice may be wrong because it does not fit grammatically or structurally with the rest of the sentence. Remember that some sentences will require no correction. When the given sentence requires no correction, choose the first answer.

9.6 Section Instructions

Go to www.mba.com/tutorial to view instructions for the section and get a feel for what the test center screens will look at on the actual GMAT exam.

9.7 Practice Questions

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

*SC01527

759. According to some critics, watching television not only undermines one's ability to think critically but also impairs one's overall ability to perceive.

- (A) not only undermines one's ability to think critically but also impairs one's
- (B) not only undermines one's ability of critical thinking but also impairs the
- (C) undermines not only one's ability to think critically but also impairs one's
- (D) undermines not only one's ability of critical thinking but also impairs the
- (E) undermines one's ability not only to think critically but also impairs one's

SC12999

760. In her presentation, the head of the Better Business Bureau emphasized that companies should think of the cost of conventions and other similar gatherings as not an expense, but as an investment in networking that will pay dividends.

- (A) as not an expense, but as
- (B) as not expense but
- (C) not an expense, rather
- (D) not as an expense, but as
- (E) not in terms of expense, but

SC15382

761. Recent interdisciplinary studies advance the argument that emotions, including those deemed personal or private is a social phenomenon, though one inseparable from bodily response.

- (A) private is a social phenomenon, though one inseparable
- (B) private, are social phenomena that are inseparable
- (C) private are a social phenomenon but are not those separable
- (D) private—are social phenomena but not separable
- (E) also as private emotions, are social phenomena not inseparable

SC01455

762. In a speech before the Senate Banking Committee, the chairman of the Federal Reserve painted an optimistic picture of the economy, suggesting to investors the central bank in the near future is not lowering interest rates.

- (A) suggesting to investors the central bank in the near future is not lowering interest rates
- (B) suggesting to investors that the central bank would not lower interest rates in the near future
- (C) which suggests that to investors in the near future interest rates will not be lowered by the central bank
- (D) with the suggestion to investors in the near future that interest rates would not be lowered by the central bank
- (E) with the suggestion to investors of interest rates not being lowered in the near future by the central bank

*These numbers correlate with the online test bank question number. See the GMAT Official Guide Online Index in the back of this book.

SC03014

763. As with ants, the elaborate social structure of termites includes a few individuals reproducing and the rest serve the colony by tending juveniles, gathering food, building the nest, or battling intruders.

- (A) As with ants, the elaborate social structure of termites includes a few individuals reproducing
- (B) As do ants, termites have an elaborate social structure, which includes a few individuals to reproduce
- (C) Just as with ants, termite social structure is elaborate, including a few individuals for reproducing
- (D) Like ants, termites have an elaborate social structure in which a few individuals reproduce
- (E) Like that of ants, the termite social structure is elaborate, including a few individuals that reproduce

SC02078

764. While Noble Sissle may be best known for his collaboration with Eubie Blake, as both a vaudeville performer and as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, also enjoying an independent career as a singer with such groups as Hahn's Jubilee Singers.

- (A) and as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, also enjoying
- (B) and writing lyrics for songs and Broadway musicals, also enjoying
- (C) and a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, he also enjoyed
- (D) as well as writing lyrics for songs and Broadway musicals, he also enjoyed
- (E) as well as a lyricist for songs and Broadway musicals, he had also enjoyed

SC03881

765. Air traffic routes over the North Pole are currently used by only two or three planes a day, but it was found by a joint Canadian–Russian study to be both feasible as well as desirable if those routes are opened to thousands more commercial planes a year.

- (A) Air traffic routes over the North Pole are currently used by only two or three planes a day, but it was found by a joint Canadian–Russian study to be both feasible as well as desirable if those routes are opened to thousands more commercial planes a year.

- (B) Currently used by only two or three planes a day, a joint Canadian–Russian study has found that if air traffic routes over the North Pole are opened to thousands more commercial planes a year, it would be both feasible and desirable.
- (C) A joint Canadian–Russian study, finding it to be both feasible as well as desirable to open air traffic routes over the North Pole, which are currently used by only two or three planes a day, to thousands more commercial planes a year.
- (D) Although air traffic routes over the North Pole are currently used by only two or three planes a day, a joint Canadian–Russian study has found that opening those routes to thousands more commercial planes a year is both feasible and desirable.
- (E) With air traffic routes over the North Pole currently used by only two or three planes a day, opening those routes to thousands more commercial planes a year has been found by a joint Canadian–Russian study as both feasible and desirable.

SC01680

766. From an experiment using special extrasensory perception cards, each bearing one of a set of symbols, parapsychologist Joseph Banks Rhine claimed statistical proof for subjects who could use thought transference to identify a card in the dealer's hand.

- (A) for subjects who could use thought transference to identify a card in the dealer's hand
- (B) for a card in the dealer's hand to be identified by subjects with thought transference
- (C) of subjects able to identify with thought transference a card in the dealer's hand
- (D) that subjects could identify a card in the dealer's hand by using thought transference
- (E) that subjects are capable to use thought transference for identifying a card in the dealer's hand

SC02272

767. A long-term study of some 1,000 physicians indicates that the more coffee these doctors drank, the more they had a likelihood of coronary disease.

- (A) more they had a likelihood of coronary disease
- (B) more was their likelihood of having coronary disease
- (C) more they would have a likelihood to have coronary disease
- (D) greater was their likelihood of having coronary disease
- (E) greater was coronary disease likely

SC02096

768. Hurricanes at first begin traveling from east to west, because that direction is the way the prevailing winds in the tropics blow, but they then veer off toward higher latitudes, in many cases changing direction toward the east before dissipating over the colder, more northerly waters or over land.

- (A) Hurricanes at first begin traveling from east to west, because that direction is the way the prevailing winds in the tropics blow, but
- (B) At first, hurricanes travel from east to west, because that is the direction of the prevailing winds in the tropics, but
- (C) While hurricanes travel from east to west at first, the direction of the prevailing winds blowing in the tropics, and
- (D) Because hurricanes at first travel from east to west, since it is the direction of the prevailing winds in the tropics,
- (E) Hurricanes, beginning by traveling from east to west, because this is the direction of the prevailing winds in the tropics,

SC03083

769. Travelers from Earth to Mars would have to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoiding large doses of radiation, plus contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even ward off contamination by Martian life-forms.

- (A) Mars would have to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoiding large doses of radiation, plus contending
- (B) Mars would have to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoid large doses of radiation, contend

- (C) Mars, having to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, would also have to avoid large doses of radiation, plus contending
- (D) Mars, having to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoid large doses of radiation, plus contend
- (E) Mars, who would have to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoid large doses of radiation, contend with

SC01739

770. Unlike the virginal, whose single set of strings runs parallel to the front edge of the instrument, the harpsichord's several sets of strings are placed at right angles to its front edge.

- (A) whose single set of strings runs parallel to the front edge of the instrument, the harpsichord's several sets of strings are
- (B) with a single set of strings running parallel to the front edge of the instrument, the several sets of strings of the harpsichord are
- (C) which has a single set of strings that runs parallel to the front edge of the instrument, in the case of the harpsichord, several sets of strings are
- (D) which has a single set of strings that run parallel to the front edge of the instrument, the harpsichord has several sets of strings
- (E) in which a single set of strings run parallel to the front edge of the instrument, the harpsichord's several sets of strings are

SC02000

771. Although Alice Walker published a number of essays, poetry collections, and stories during the 1970s, her third novel, *The Color Purple*, which was published in 1982, brought her the widest acclaim in that it won both the National Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize.

- (A) which was published in 1982, brought her the widest acclaim in that it won both the National Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize
- (B) published in 1982, bringing her the widest acclaim by winning both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize
- (C) published in 1982, brought her the widest acclaim, winning both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize

- (D) was published in 1982 and which, winning both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize, brought her the widest acclaim
- (E) was published in 1982, winning both the National Book Award as well as the Pulitzer Prize, and bringing her the widest acclaim

SC01436

772. Heating oil and natural gas futures rose sharply yesterday, as long-term forecasts for much colder temperatures in key heating regions raised fears of insufficient supplies capable of meeting the demand this winter.
- (A) of insufficient supplies capable of meeting
- (B) of supplies that would be insufficient for meeting
- (C) of insufficient supplies that are unable to meet
- (D) that there would be supplies insufficient for meeting
- (E) that supplies would be insufficient to meet

SC00970

773. Because it regarded the environmentalists as members of an out-of-state organization, the city council voted that they are denied permission for participating in the parade.
- (A) that they are denied permission for participating
- (B) that they be denied permission for participating
- (C) denying them permission for participation
- (D) the denial of permission that they participate
- (E) to deny them permission to participate

SC07348

774. In 1913, the largely self-taught Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan mailed 120 of his theorems to three different British mathematicians; only one, G. H. Hardy, recognized the brilliance of these theorems, but thanks to Hardy's recognition, Ramanujan was eventually elected to the Royal Society of London.
- (A) only one, G. H. Hardy, recognized the brilliance of these theorems, but
- (B) they were brilliant, G. H. Hardy alone recognized, but
- (C) these theorems were brilliant, but only one, G. H. Hardy recognized;
- (D) but, only one, G. H. Hardy, recognizing their brilliance,
- (E) only one G. H. Hardy recognized, but these theorems were brilliant

SC05201

775. Cost cutting and restructuring has allowed the manufacturing company to lower its projected losses for the second quarter, and they are forecasting a profit before the end of the year.
- (A) has allowed the manufacturing company to lower its projected losses for the second quarter, and they are forecasting
- (B) has allowed for the manufacturing company to lower its projected losses in the second quarter and to forecast
- (C) have allowed that the manufacturing company can lower the projected losses for the second quarter, and to forecast
- (D) have allowed the manufacturing company to lower its projected second-quarter losses and to forecast
- (E) have allowed for the manufacturing company to lower the projected losses in the second quarter, as well as forecasting

SC13010

776. The Life and Casualty Company hopes that by increasing its environmental fund reserves to \$1.2 billion, that it has set aside enough to pay for environmental claims and no longer has to use its profits and capital to pay those claims bit by bit, year by year.
- (A) that it has set aside enough to pay for environmental claims and no longer has
- (B) enough has been set aside with which environmental claims can be paid and it will have no longer
- (C) it has set aside enough for payment of environmental claims and thus no longer having
- (D) enough has been set aside to pay for environmental claims, thus no longer having
- (E) it has set aside enough to pay for environmental claims and will no longer have

SC03079

777. Like ancient Egyptian architectural materials that were recycled in the construction of ancient Greek Alexandria, so ancient Greek materials from the construction of that city were reused in subsequent centuries by Roman, Muslim, and modern builders.
- (A) Like ancient Egyptian architectural materials that were recycled in the construction of
- (B) Like recycling ancient Egyptian architectural materials to construct

- (C) Just as ancient Egyptian architectural materials were recycled in the construction of
- (D) Just as they recycled ancient Egyptian architectural materials in constructing
- (E) Just like ancient Egyptian architectural materials that were recycled in constructing

SC09877

778. Especially in the early years, new entrepreneurs may need to find resourceful ways, like renting temporary office space or using answering services, that make their company seem large and more firmly established than they may actually be.

- (A) that make their company seem large
- (B) to make their companies seem larger
- (C) thus making their companies seem larger
- (D) so that the companies seem larger
- (E) of making their company seem large

SC01975

779. Unlike the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants, situated underground or in pieces of wood, raider ants make a portable nest by entwining their long legs to form “curtains” of ants that hang from logs or boulders, providing protection for the queen and the colony larvae and pupae.

- (A) the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants,
- (B) the nests of leaf cutters and most other ants, which are
- (C) leaf cutters and most other ants, whose nests are
- (D) leaf cutters and most other ants in having nests
- (E) those of leaf cutters and most other ants with nests

SC04452

780. Turtles, like other reptiles, can endure long fasts, in their ability to survive on weekly or even monthly feedings; however, when food is readily available, they may eat frequently and grow very fat.

- (A) fasts, in their ability to survive
- (B) fasts, having their ability to survive
- (C) fasts, due to having the ability of surviving
- (D) fasts because they are able to survive
- (E) fasts because of having the ability of surviving

SC02025

781. Thai village crafts, as with other cultures, have developed through the principle that form follows function and incorporate readily available materials fashioned using traditional skills.

- (A) as with
- (B) as did those of
- (C) as they have in
- (D) like in
- (E) like those of

SC01554

782. To estimate the expansion rate of the universe is a notoriously difficult problem because there is a lack of a single yardstick that all distances can be measured by.

- (A) To estimate the expansion rate of the universe is a notoriously difficult problem because there is a lack of a single yardstick that all distances can be measured by.
- (B) Estimating the expansion rate of the universe is a notoriously difficult problem because there is no single yardstick by which all distances can be measured.
- (C) Because there is a lack of a single yardstick to measure all distances by, estimating the expansion rate of the universe is a notoriously difficult problem.
- (D) A notoriously difficult problem is to estimate the expansion rate of the universe because a single yardstick is lacking by which all distances can be measured.
- (E) It is a notoriously difficult problem to estimate the expansion rate of the universe because by no single yardstick can all distances be measured.

SC01059

783. The Commerce Department reported that the nation's economy grew at a brisk annual pace of 3.7 percent in the second quarter, but that while businesses were expanding their production, unsold goods piled up on store shelves as consumer spending is slowed sharply.

- (A) unsold goods piled up on store shelves as consumer spending is slowed sharply
- (B) unsold goods were piling up on store shelves as consumer spending slowed sharply
- (C) unsold goods had piled up on store shelves with a sharp slowing of consumer spending
- (D) consumer spending was slowing sharply, with the piling up of unsold goods on store shelves
- (E) consumer spending has slowed sharply, with unsold goods piling up on store shelves

SC01470

784. Thomas Mann's novel *Doctor Faustus* offers an examination not only of how difficult it is to reconcile reason, will, and passion together in any art form, but also a skillfully navigated exploration of the major concerns of modernism.

- (A) an examination not only of how difficult it is to reconcile reason, will, and passion together in any art form, but
- (B) an examination not only about the difficulty of reconciling reason, will, and passion in any art form, and
- (C) not only an examination of how difficult it is to reconcile reason, will, and passion in any art form, and
- (D) not only an examination about the difficulty with reconciling reason, will, and passion together in any art form, but
- (E) not only an examination of the difficulty of reconciling reason, will, and passion in any art form, but

SC00981

785. According to a recent study, retirees in the United States are four times more likely to give regular financial aid to their children as to receive it from them.

- (A) retirees in the United States are four times more likely to give regular financial aid to their children as
- (B) retirees in the United States are four times as likely to give regular financial aid to their children as it is for them

- (C) retirees in the United States are four times more likely to give regular financial aid to their children than
- (D) it is four times more likely for retirees in the United States to give regular financial aid to their children than they are
- (E) it is four times as likely that retirees in the United States will give their children regular financial aid as they are

SC04093

786. Discussion of greenhouse effects have usually had as a focus the possibility of Earth growing warmer and to what extent it might, but climatologists have indicated all along that precipitation, storminess, and temperature extremes are likely to have the greatest impact on people.

- (A) Discussion of greenhouse effects have usually had as a focus the possibility of Earth growing warmer and to what extent it might,
- (B) Discussion of greenhouse effects has usually had as its focus whether Earth would get warmer and what the extent would be,
- (C) Discussion of greenhouse effects has usually focused on whether Earth would grow warmer and to what extent,
- (D) The discussion of greenhouse effects have usually focused on the possibility of Earth getting warmer and to what extent it might,
- (E) The discussion of greenhouse effects has usually focused on whether Earth would grow warmer and the extent that is,

SC02102

787. In the seventh century B.C., the Roman alphabet was adapted from the Etruscan alphabet, which in turn had been adapted in the previous century from a western Greek alphabet, which itself had been adapted earlier in the same century from the Phoenician alphabet.

- (A) which itself had been adapted earlier
- (B) adapting itself earlier
- (C) itself being adapted earlier
- (D) having been earlier adapted itself
- (E) earlier itself having been adapted

SC09185

788. The foundation works to strengthen local and regional agricultural markets and cooperating with governments, improving access for farmers for productive resources such as land and credit.
- (A) cooperating with governments, improving access for farmers for
- (B) cooperates with governments to improve access for farmers to
- (C) cooperate with governments for improvements of access for farmers to
- (D) cooperate with governments and improve accessibility for farmers for their
- (E) in cooperation with governments to improve access for farmers for

SC07338

789. A professor at the university has taken a sabbatical to research on James Baldwin's books that Baldwin wrote in France while he was living there.
- (A) on James Baldwin's books that Baldwin wrote in France while he was living there
- (B) about the books James Baldwin wrote in France
- (C) into James Baldwin's books written while in France
- (D) on the books of James Baldwin, written while he lived in France
- (E) the books James Baldwin wrote while he lived in France

SC12710.01

790. When working with overseas clients, an understanding of cultural norms is at least as important as grasping the pivotal business issues for the global manager.
- (A) When working with overseas clients, an understanding of cultural norms is at least as important as grasping the pivotal business issues for the global manager.
- (B) When they work with overseas clients, understanding cultural norms is at least of equivalent importance to grasping the pivotal business issues for the global manager.
- (C) For global managers working with overseas clients, understanding cultural norms is at least as important as grasping the pivotal business issues.
- (D) For global managers working with overseas clients, an understanding of cultural norms is at least as important to them as grasping the pivotal business issues.

- (E) Global managers working with overseas clients find an understanding of cultural norms to be equally important to grasping the pivotal business issues.

SC87460.01

791. Often major economic shifts are so gradual as to be indistinguishable at first from ordinary fluctuations in the financial markets.
- (A) so gradual as to be indistinguishable
- (B) so gradual they can be indistinguishable
- (C) so gradual that they are unable to be distinguished
- (D) gradual enough not to be distinguishable
- (E) gradual enough so that one cannot distinguish them

SC01506

792. Researchers now regard interferon as not a single substance, but it is rather a biological family of complex molecules that play an important, though not entirely defined, role in the immune system.
- (A) as not a single substance, but it is rather a biological family of complex molecules that play
- (B) as not a single substance but as a biological family of complex molecules playing
- (C) not as a single substance but as a biological family of complex molecules that play
- (D) not to be a single substance but rather a biological family of complex molecules playing
- (E) not as a single substance but instead as being a biological family of complex molecules that play

SC01018

793. The remarkable similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region can, in part, be explained as a very rapid movement of people from one end of North America to the other.
- (A) The remarkable similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region can, in part, be explained as
- (B) Thule artifacts being remarkably similar throughout a vast region, one explanation is
- (C) That Thule artifacts are remarkably similar throughout a vast region is, in part, explainable as
- (D) One explanation for the remarkable similarity of Thule artifacts throughout a vast region is that there was
- (E) Throughout a vast region Thule artifacts are remarkably similar, with one explanation for this being

SC12841.01

794. Regulators are likely to end what are, in effect, long-standing exemptions permitting pilots of small turboprop aircraft at small carriers to fly as much as 20 percent more hours per month than pilots at larger airlines fly, with the consequence that some carriers could be forced to hire additional pilots.
- (A) as much as 20 percent more hours per month than pilots at larger airlines fly, with the consequence that
- (B) as many as 20 percent more hours per month as pilots at larger airlines, and
- (C) more hours per month, as much as 20 percent, than pilots at larger airlines; consequently
- (D) as much as 20 percent more hours per month as larger airlines' pilots, so
- (E) as many as 20 percent more hours per month than pilots at larger airlines do, and consequently

SC24751.01

795. Self-compassion is made up of mindfulness, the ability to manage thoughts and emotions without being carried away or repressing them, common humanity, or empathy with the suffering of others, and self-kindness, a recognition of your own suffering and a commitment to solving the problem.
- (A) away or repressing them, common humanity, or empathy with the suffering of others,
- (B) away, or repression of them, and common humanity, or empathy with the suffering of others,
- (C) away, or repressing them, common humanity, empathy with the suffering of others;
- (D) away or repressing them; common humanity, an empathy with the suffering of others;
- (E) away or repress them; common humanity, to empathize with the suffering of others

SC83751.01

796. According to the laws of this nation, individuals are minors until they reach the age of eighteen, although this is less in some countries and more in others.
- (A) although this is less in some countries and more in others
- (B) but this age is lower in some countries; higher in others
- (C) although in some countries, it is lower and in others it is higher

- (D) although it is less than that in some countries and more than that in others
- (E) but the relevant age is lower in some countries and higher in others

SC32261.01

797. Rather than ignore a company that seems about to fail, investment analysts should recognize that its reorganization and recent uptick in revenue, combined with its dynamic new leadership, indicate that the firm's prospects must be taken seriously.
- (A) Rather than ignore a company that seems about to fail,
- (B) Rather than ignoring a company that is about to seemingly fail,
- (C) Instead of a company that is seemingly about to fail being ignored,
- (D) Instead of ignore a company that seems about to fail,
- (E) In place of ignoring a company's imminent failure seemingly about to occur,

SC01490

798. Between 14,000 and 8,000 B.C. the ice cap that covered northern Asia, Europe, and America began to melt, uncovering vast new areas that were to be occupied by migrating peoples moving northward.
- (A) began to melt, uncovering vast new areas that were to be occupied
- (B) began melting, to uncover vast new areas to be occupied
- (C) began, by melting, to uncover vast new areas for occupation
- (D) began, after melting, uncovering vast new areas which are to be occupied
- (E) would begin to uncover, through melting, vast new areas for occupation

SC01472

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

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

SC04704

800. Traffic safety officials predict that drivers will be equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as the current one.

- (A) equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as
- (B) equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as they are
- (C) equally likely that they will exceed the proposed speed limit as
- (D) as likely that they will exceed the proposed speed limit as
- (E) as likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as they are

SC04562

801. Written early in the French Revolution, Mary Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the Rights of Man (1790) and A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792) attributed Europe's social and political ills to be the result of the dominance of aristocratic values and patriarchal hereditary privilege.

- (A) Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Man* (1790) and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792) attributed Europe's social and political ills to be the result of
- (B) Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Man* (1790) and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792) attributed Europe's social and political ills to result from
- (C) Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Man* (1790) and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792) attributed Europe's social and political ills to
- (D) in *A Vindication of the Rights of Man* (1790) and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), Mary Wollstonecraft attributed Europe's social and political ills to have been the result of
- (E) Mary Wollstonecraft, in *A Vindication of the Rights of Man* (1790) and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), attributed Europe's social and political ills to

SC01498

802. Using study groups managed by the principal popular organizations and political parties, the Swedish public was informed by the government about energy and nuclear power.

- (A) the Swedish public was informed by the government about energy and nuclear power
- (B) the government informed the Swedish public about energy and nuclear power
- (C) energy and nuclear power information was given to the Swedish public by the government
- (D) information about energy and nuclear power was given to the Swedish public by the government
- (E) the public of Sweden was given energy and nuclear power information by the government

SC07446

803. The use of the bar code, or Universal Product Code, which was created in part to enable supermarkets to process customers at a faster rate, has expanded beyond supermarkets to other retail outlets and have become readily accepted despite some initial opposition when it was first introduced in 1974.

- (A) have become readily accepted despite some initial opposition when it was first introduced in 1974
- (B) has become readily accepted despite some initial opposition when they were first introduced in 1974
- (C) have become readily accepted despite some initial opposition when first introduced in 1974
- (D) has become readily accepted despite some initial opposition when the bar code was first introduced in 1974
- (E) bar codes have become readily accepted despite some initial opposition when it was first introduced in 1974

SC01595

804. Normally a bone becomes fossilized through the action of groundwater, which permeates the bone, washes away its organic components, and replaces them with minerals.

- (A) which permeates the bone, washes away its organic components, and replaces them
- (B) which permeates the bone, washes away its organic components, and those are replaced
- (C) which permeates the bone, washing away its organic components, to be replaced

- (D) permeating the bone, washing away its organic components, to be replaced
- (E) permeating the bone, washing away its organic components and replacing them

SC04416

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

- (A) year, but only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were to trim output
- (B) year, but only if the output of non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, is trimmed
- (C) year only if the output of non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, would be trimmed
- (D) year only if non-OPEC nations, which includes Norway, Mexico, and Russia, were trimming output
- (E) year only if non-OPEC nations, including Norway, Mexico, and Russia, trim output

SC01507

806. Over the past ten years cultivated sunflowers have become a major commercial crop, second only to soybeans as a source of vegetable oil.

- (A) second only to soybeans as a source of vegetable oil
- (B) second in importance to soybeans only as a source of vegetable oil
- (C) being second in importance only to soybeans as a source of vegetable oil
- (D) which, as a source of vegetable oil, is only second to soybeans
- (E) as a source of vegetable oil only second to soybeans

SC00985

807. Not trusting themselves to choose wisely among the wide array of investment opportunities on the market, stockbrokers are helping many people who turn to them to buy stocks that could be easily bought directly.

- (A) stockbrokers are helping many people who turn to them to buy stocks that could be easily

- (B) stockbrokers are helping many people who are turning to them for help in buying stocks that they could easily have
- (C) many people are turning to stockbrokers for help from them to buy stocks that could be easily
- (D) many people are turning to stockbrokers for help to buy stocks that easily could have been
- (E) many people are turning to stockbrokers for help in buying stocks that could easily be

SC01007

808. In the 1940s popular magazines in the United States began to report on the private lives of persons from the entertainment industry, in spite of the fact that they previously had featured individuals in business and politics.

- (A) in spite of the fact that they previously had featured individuals
- (B) in spite of the fact previously that these publications featured articles on those
- (C) whereas previously there were those individuals featured in articles
- (D) whereas previously those individuals they featured were
- (E) whereas previously these publications had featured articles on individuals

SC04770

809. In the early part of the twentieth century, many vacationers found that driving automobiles and sleeping in tents allowed them to enjoy nature close at hand and tour at their own pace, with none of the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the formalities, expenses, and impersonality of hotels.

- (A) with none of the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the
- (B) with none of the restrictions of passenger trains, railroad timetables, nor
- (C) without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables nor
- (D) without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the
- (E) without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or the

SC04760

810. Over the next few years, increasing demands on the Chattahoochee River, which flows into the Apalachicola River, could alter the saline content of Apalachicola Bay, which would rob the oysters there of their flavor, and to make them decrease in size, less distinctive, and less in demand.

- (A) which would rob the oysters there of their flavor, and to make them decrease in size,
- (B) and it would rob the oysters there of their flavor, make them smaller,
- (C) and rob the oysters there of their flavor, making them decrease in size,
- (D) robbing the oysters there of their flavor and making them smaller,
- (E) robbing the oysters there of their flavor, and making them decrease in size,

SC01469

811. Elizabeth Barber, the author of both *Prehistoric Textiles*, a comprehensive work on cloth in the early cultures of the Mediterranean, and also of *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on textiles in ancient societies.

- (A) also of *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority on
- (B) also *Women's Work*, a more general account of cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about
- (C) of *Women's Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an authority on
- (D) of *Women's Work*, a more general account about early cloth manufacture, is an expert authority about
- (E) *Women's Work*, a more general account of early cloth manufacture, is an authority on

SC00994

812. Digging in sediments in northern China, evidence has been gathered by scientists suggesting that complex life-forms emerged much earlier than they had previously thought.

- (A) evidence has been gathered by scientists suggesting that complex life-forms emerged much earlier than they had
- (B) evidence gathered by scientists suggests a much earlier emergence of complex life-forms than had been

- (C) scientists have gathered evidence suggesting that complex life-forms emerged much earlier than
- (D) scientists have gathered evidence that suggests a much earlier emergence of complex life-forms than that which was
- (E) scientists have gathered evidence which suggests a much earlier emergence of complex life-forms than that

SC01521

813. Employing many different techniques throughout his career, Michelangelo produced a great variety of art works, including paintings, for example, in the Sistine Chapel, to sculpture, for example, the statue of David.

- (A) including paintings, for example, in the Sistine Chapel, to sculpture, for example,
- (B) including paintings, for example, in the Sistine Chapel, to sculpture, like
- (C) including paintings, such as those in the Sistine Chapel, and sculpture, as
- (D) ranging from paintings, such as those in the Sistine Chapel, to sculpture, such as
- (E) ranging from paintings, such as in the Sistine Chapel, and sculpture, such as

SC04422

814. According to a recent study of consumer spending on prescription medications, increases in the sales of the 50 drugs that were advertised most heavily accounts for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, the remainder of which came from sales of the 9,850 prescription medicines that companies did not advertise or advertised very little.

- (A) heavily accounts for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, the remainder of which came
- (B) heavily were what accounted for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year; the remainder of the increase coming
- (C) heavily accounted for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, the remainder of the increase coming
- (D) heavily, accounting for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, while the remainder of the increase came
- (E) heavily, which accounted for almost half of the \$20.8 billion increase in drug spending last year, with the remainder of it coming

SC00971

815. Technically, “quicksand” is the term for sand that is so saturated with water as to acquire a liquid’s character.
- (A) that is so saturated with water as to acquire a liquid’s character
 - (B) that is so saturated with water that it acquires the character of a liquid
 - (C) that is saturated with water enough to acquire liquid characteristics
 - (D) saturated enough with water so as to acquire the character of a liquid
 - (E) saturated with water so much as to acquire a liquid character

SC07232

816. At the end of 2001, motion picture industry representatives said that there were about a million copies of Hollywood movies available online and expected piracy to increase with high-speed Internet connections that become more widely available.
- (A) online and expected piracy to increase with high-speed Internet connections that become more widely available
 - (B) online and expect the increase of piracy with the wider availability of high-speed Internet connections
 - (C) online, and they expect more piracy to increase with the wider availability of high-speed Internet connections
 - (D) online, and that they expected the increase of piracy as high-speed Internet connections would become more widely available
 - (E) online, and that they expected piracy to increase as high-speed Internet connections became more widely available

SC14066

817. Making things even more difficult has been general market inactivity lately, if not paralysis, which has provided little in the way of pricing guidance.
- (A) has been general market inactivity lately, if not paralysis, which has provided
 - (B) there is general market inactivity, if not paralysis, lately it has provided
 - (C) general market inactivity, if not paralysis, has lately provided
 - (D) lately, general market inactivity, if not paralysis, has provided
 - (E) is that lately general market inactivity, if not paralysis, which provides

SC01946

818. Ryūnosuke Akutagawa’s knowledge of the literatures of Europe, China, and that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as the content of his fiction.
- (A) that of Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing his literary style as much as
 - (B) that of Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, and it informed both his literary style as well as
 - (C) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style and
 - (D) Japan was instrumental in his development as a writer, as it informed his literary style as much as
 - (E) Japan were instrumental in his development as a writer, informing both his literary style in addition to

SC24321.01

819. Many stock traders in the United States have set out to become global investors, convinced that limiting their investments to the U.S. stock market, even though it is certainly home to the stocks of some of the world’s great corporations, restricted their gains.
- (A) even though it is certainly
 - (B) which, while it is certainly
 - (C) despite that that market is certainly
 - (D) which, though certainly
 - (E) although, certainly as

SC01973

820. According to scientists who monitored its path, an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking out a communications satellite.
- (A) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, which brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocking
 - (B) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun was what recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, and it brightened the Northern Lights and also possibly knocked

- (C) an expanding cloud of energized particles ejected from the Sun recently triggered a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, brightening the Northern Lights and possibly knocking
- (D) a large storm in the magnetic field that surrounds Earth, recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightened the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked
- (E) a large storm in the magnetic field surrounding Earth was recently triggered by an expanding cloud of energized particles, brightening the Northern Lights and it possibly knocked

SC01033

821. Because many of Australia's marsupials, such as the koala, are cute and cuddly, as well as being biologically different than North American marsupials, they have attracted a lot of attention after their discovery in the 1700s.

- (A) being biologically different than North American marsupials, they have attracted a lot of attention after
- (B) being biologically different from North American marsupials, they attracted a lot of attention since
- (C) biologically different than North American marsupials, they attracted a lot of attention since
- (D) biologically different than North American marsupials, they have attracted a lot of attention after
- (E) biologically different from North American marsupials, they have attracted a lot of attention since

SC02448

822. Having been named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, the asteroid named Ida, in the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered in 1884.

- (A) Having been named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, the asteroid named Ida, in the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered in 1884.
- (B) Discovered in 1884, the asteroid Ida, named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, is in the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter.

- (C) In the middle of the belt of asteroids that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, the asteroid Ida, discovered in 1884 and named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter.
- (D) The asteroid Ida, named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter and discovered in 1884, is in the middle of the belt of asteroids to orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter.
- (E) Ida, an asteroid discovered in 1884 and which was named for a mythological nymph who cared for the infant Jupiter, is in the middle of the belt of asteroids to orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter.

SC20121.01

823. Custodian fees and expenses, as described in the statement of operations, include interest expense incurred by the fund on any cash overdrafts of its custodian account during the period.

- (A) include interest expense incurred by the fund on any cash overdrafts of its custodian account during the period
- (B) are to include interest expenses on any cash overdrafts of its custodian account the fund incurred during the period
- (C) includes interest expense the fund incurred during the period on any cash overdrafts of its custodian account
- (D) may include interest expense during the period that the fund was to incur on any cash overdrafts of its custodian account
- (E) including interest expense on any cash overdrafts of its custodian account incurred by the fund during the period

SC36241.01

824. Although some had accused Smith, the firm's network manager, of negligence when the crucial data went missing, the CEO defused a situation that was quite tense with her public statement that the debacle was not Smith's fault.

- (A) a situation that was quite tense with her public statement that the debacle was not Smith's fault
- (B) a situation that was quite tense, by publicly stating that the debacle was not Smith's fault
- (C) a situation, which was quite tense, by stating publicly that Smith was not responsible for the debacle

- (D) a quite tense situation with a public statement about the debacle not being Smith's fault
- (E) a quite tense situation by publicly stating the debacle not to have been Smith's fault

SC01077

825. Many utilities obtain most of their electric power from large coal and nuclear operations at costs that are sometimes two to three times higher as that of power from smaller, more efficient plants that can both make use of waste heat and take advantage of the current abundance of natural gas.
- (A) two to three times higher as that of power from smaller, more efficient plants that can both
 - (B) higher by two to three times as that from smaller, more efficient plants that both can
 - (C) two to three times higher than those for power from smaller, more efficient plants that can both
 - (D) between two to three times higher as those for power from smaller, more efficient plants that both can
 - (E) between two to three times higher than from smaller, more efficient plants that they can both

SC01523

826. When viewed from the window of a speeding train, the speed with which nearby objects move seems faster than that of more distant objects.
- (A) the speed with which nearby objects move seems faster than that of
 - (B) the speed that nearby objects move seems faster than for
 - (C) the speed of nearby objects seems faster than
 - (D) nearby objects' speeds seem to be faster than those of
 - (E) nearby objects seem to move at a faster speed than do

SC41451.01

827. Ramón pointed out that food high in whole-grain fiber creates the energy we need to fight illnesses—as do vegetables and lean proteins.
- (A) fiber creates the energy we need to fight illnesses—as do vegetables and lean proteins
 - (B) fiber in addition to vegetables and lean proteins, create the energy we need to fight illnesses
 - (C) fiber creates the energy we need to fight illnesses, along with vegetables and lean proteins

- (D) fiber, vegetables, and lean proteins creates the energy we need to fight illnesses
- (E) fiber, as vegetables and lean proteins, create the energy we need to fight illnesses

SC01487

828. The English physician Edward Jenner found that if experimental subjects were deliberately infected with cowpox, which caused only a mild illness, they are immune from smallpox.
- (A) which caused only a mild illness, they are immune from
 - (B) causing only a mild illness, they become immune from
 - (C) which causes only a mild illness, they are immune to
 - (D) causing only a mild illness, they became immune from
 - (E) which caused only a mild illness, they would become immune to

SC00989

829. The final decades of the twentieth century not only saw an explosion of the literary production among women, but there was also an intense interest in the lives and works of women writers.
- (A) not only saw an explosion of the literary production among women, but there was also
 - (B) not only saw an explosion of literary production in women, but there was also
 - (C) saw not only an explosion of literary production among women, but also
 - (D) saw not only an explosion of the literary production by women, but it also saw
 - (E) saw not only an explosion of literary production by women, but also saw

SC01070

830. Covering 71 percent of Earth's surface, the oceans play an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, moderating temperature by the absorption of heat and carbon dioxide, and giving pure water back to the atmosphere through evaporation.
- (A) Covering 71 percent of Earth's surface, the oceans play an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, moderating

- (B) Covering 71 percent of Earth's surface and playing an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, the oceans moderate
- (C) The oceans cover 71 percent of Earth's surface and play an essential role in maintaining conditions for human existence on land, and by moderating
- (D) The oceans cover 71 percent of Earth's surface, play an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, and moderate
- (E) The oceans cover 71 percent of Earth's surface, playing an essential role in maintaining the conditions for human existence on land, and they moderate

SC11850.01

831. Although the rise in the Producer Price Index was greater than expected, most analysts agreed that the index was unlikely to continue going up and that inflation remained essentially under control.
- (A) that the index was unlikely to continue going up and that inflation remained
 - (B) that it was unlikely for the index continuing to go up and for inflation to remain
 - (C) that the index was unlikely to continue to go up, with inflation to remain
 - (D) on the unlikelihood that the index would continue going up and that inflation remained
 - (E) on the unlikelihood that the index would continue to go up and for inflation to remain

SC17041.01

832. Severely hindered by problems with local suppliers, the fact that the AQ division also had a new management team to adapt to was not seen by the board of directors as a legitimate excuse for such low productivity.
- (A) Severely hindered by problems with local suppliers, the fact that the AQ division also had a new management team to adapt to
 - (B) Though severely hindered by local supply problems, the fact that the AQ division also had a new management team to which to adapt
 - (C) Severely hindered by problems with local suppliers, the AQ division also had to adapt to a new management team, but this

- (D) Severely hindered by local supply problems, that the AQ division also had to adapt to a new management team
- (E) Though severely hindered by problems with local suppliers, the AQ division's also having a new management team to which it had to adapt

SC01037

833. The Eastern State Penitentiary was established in 1822 by reformers advocating that prisoners be held in solitary confinement and hard labor so as to reform them.
- (A) advocating that prisoners be held in solitary confinement and hard labor so as to reform them
 - (B) who were advocating prisoners to be held in solitary confinement and hard labor for their reform
 - (C) advocating solitary confinement and hard labor as the means to reform prisoners
 - (D) who advocated solitary confinement and hard labor for the means of prisoner reform
 - (E) advocating as the means for prisoner reform solitary confinement and hard labor

SC03288

834. Some anthropologists believe that the genetic homogeneity evident in the world's people is the result of a "population bottleneck"—at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event, greatly reducing their numbers and thus our genetic variation.
- (A) at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event, greatly reducing their numbers
 - (B) that at some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event that greatly reduced their numbers
 - (C) that some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event so that their numbers were greatly reduced,
 - (D) some time in the past our ancestors suffered an event from which their numbers were greatly reduced
 - (E) some time in the past, that our ancestors suffered an event so as to reduce their numbers greatly,

SC01493

835. Through experimenting designed to provide information that will ultimately prove useful in the treatment of hereditary diseases, mice have received bone marrow transplants that give them a new gene.

- (A) Through experimenting designed to provide information that will ultimately prove
- (B) Through experiments designed to provide information ultimately proving
- (C) In experimentation designed to provide information that ultimately proves
- (D) In experimenting designed to provide information ultimately proving
- (E) In experiments designed to provide information that will ultimately prove

SC48420.01

836. Linking arrangements among secondary schools and the workplace never evolved in the United States as they have in most other developed countries.

- (A) among secondary schools and the workplace never evolved in the United States as they have
- (B) in the United States among secondary schools and the workplace never evolved as they did
- (C) between secondary schools and the workplace never evolved in the United States as
- (D) in the United States between secondary schools and the workplace never evolved as they have
- (E) between secondary schools and the workplace never evolved in the United States as they did

SC01603

837. The United Parcel Service plans to convert its more than 2,000 gasoline-powered trucks in the Los Angeles area to run on cleaner-burning natural gas.

- (A) to convert its more than 2,000 gasoline-powered trucks in the Los Angeles area to
- (B) to convert its more than 2,000 trucks in the Los Angeles area that are powered by gasoline to
- (C) on converting its more than 2,000 gasoline-powered trucks in the Los Angeles area that will
- (D) for its more than 2,000 gasoline-powered trucks in the Los Angeles area to convert to
- (E) that its more than 2,000 trucks in the Los Angeles area that are powered by gasoline will convert to

SC02443

838. Foraging at all times of the day and night, but interspersing their feeding with periods of rest that last between one and eight hours, a sperm whale could eat so much as a ton of squid a day.

- (A) between one and eight hours, a sperm whale could eat so
- (B) between one and eight hours, sperm whales can eat as
- (C) between one to eight hours, sperm whales could eat as
- (D) from one to eight hours, sperm whales could eat so
- (E) from one to eight hours, a sperm whale can eat so

SC14796

839. In some types of pine tree, a thick layer of needles protects the buds from which new growth proceeds; consequently they are able to withstand forest fires relatively well.

- (A) a thick layer of needles protects the buds from which new growth proceeds; consequently they are able to withstand forest fires relatively well
- (B) a thick needle layer protects buds from where new growth proceeds, so that they can withstand forest fires relatively well
- (C) a thick layer of needles protect the buds from which new growth proceeds; thus, they are able to withstand relatively well any forest fires
- (D) since the buds from which new growth proceeds are protected by a thick needle layer, consequently they can therefore withstand forest fires relatively well
- (E) because the buds where new growth happens are protected by a thick layer of needles, they are able to withstand forest fires relatively easily as a result

SC08577

840. The tourism commission has conducted surveys of hotels in the most popular resorts, with the ultimate goal of reducing the guests who end up expressing overall dissatisfaction with the service in the hotels.

- (A) with the ultimate goal of reducing the guests who end up expressing overall dissatisfaction with the service in the hotels
- (B) with the goal to ultimately reduce the number of guests who end up expressing overall dissatisfaction with the hotels' service

- (C) ultimately with the goal to reduce expressions of overall dissatisfaction by the guests with the hotel service
- (D) in an ultimate attempt to reduce the number of guests that ends up expressing overall dissatisfaction with the hotels' service
- (E) with the ultimate goal of reducing the number of guests who express overall dissatisfaction with the hotels' service

SC01607

841. A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make sense of speech.

- (A) it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make
- (B) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make
- (C) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, the result of this, they are unable to make
- (D) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words, and results in not making
- (E) as to hamper the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words, resulting in being unable to make

SC07035

842. The nineteenth-century chemist Humphry Davy presented the results of his early experiments in his "Essay on Heat and Light," a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a new chemistry that Davy hoped to found.

- (A) a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a
- (B) a critique of all chemistry following Robert Boyle and also his envisioning of a
- (C) a critique of all chemistry after Robert Boyle and envisioning as well
- (D) critiquing all chemistry from Robert Boyle forward and also a vision of
- (E) critiquing all the chemistry done since Robert Boyle as well as his own envisioning of

SC02280

843. To attract the most talented workers, some companies are offering a wider range of benefits, letting employees pick those most important to them.

- (A) benefits, letting employees pick those most important to them
- (B) benefits, letting employees pick the most important of them to themselves
- (C) benefits and letting employees pick the most important to themselves
- (D) benefits and let employees pick the most important to them
- (E) benefits and let employees pick those that are most important to themselves

SC01583

844. Many of the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India date from the time of the Kushan Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or Gandharan grey schist.

- (A) Empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
- (B) Empire, fashioned from either the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
- (C) Empire, either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
- (D) Empire and either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
- (E) Empire and were fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

SC01051

845. Tides typically range from three to six feet, but while some places show no tides at all, some others, such as the Bay of Fundy, have tides of at least thirty feet and more.

- (A) some others, such as the Bay of Fundy, have tides of at least thirty feet and more
- (B) the others, such as the Bay of Fundy, that have tides of more than thirty feet
- (C) others, such as the Bay of Fundy, have tides of more than thirty feet
- (D) those at the Bay of Fundy, which has tides of more than thirty feet
- (E) the ones at the Bay of Fundy have tides of at least thirty feet and more

SC01028

846. A leading figure in the Scottish Enlightenment, Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what Marx's *Das Kapital* is to socialism.

- (A) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what
- (B) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism like
- (C) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism just as
- (D) Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism similar to
- (E) Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism what

SC04331

847. Researchers studying the brain scans of volunteers who pondered ethical dilemmas have found that the basis for making tough moral judgments is emotion, not logic or analytical reasoning.

- (A) the brain scans of volunteers who pondered ethical dilemmas have found that the basis for making tough moral judgments is
- (B) the brain scans of volunteers who pondered ethical dilemmas and found the basis to make tough moral decisions to be
- (C) the brain scans of volunteers pondering ethical dilemmas and found that the basis for making tough moral decisions is
- (D) volunteers' brain scans while pondering ethical dilemmas have found the basis to make tough moral judgments to be
- (E) volunteers' brain scans while they pondered ethical dilemmas have found that the basis for making tough moral judgments is

SC02060

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

- (A) the army of terra-cotta warriors created to protect Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in his afterlife is more than 2,000 years old and took 700,000 artisans more than 36 years to complete

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

SC03675

849. In California, a lack of genetic variation in the Argentine ant has allowed the species to spread widely; due to their being so genetically similar to one another, the ants consider all their fellows to be a close relative and thus do not engage in the kind of fierce intercolony struggles that limits the spread of this species in its native Argentina.

- (A) due to their being so genetically similar to one another, the ants consider all their fellows to be a close relative and thus do not engage in the kind of fierce intercolony struggles that limits
- (B) due to its being so genetically similar, the ant considers all its fellows to be a close relative and thus does not engage in the kind of fierce intercolony struggles that limit
- (C) because it is so genetically similar, the ant considers all its fellows to be close relatives and thus does not engage in the kind of fierce intercolony struggles that limits
- (D) because they are so genetically similar to one another, the ants consider all their fellows to be close relatives and thus do not engage in the kind of fierce intercolony struggles that limit
- (E) because of being so genetically similar to one another, the ants consider all their fellows to be a close relative and thus do not engage in the kind of fierce intercolony struggles that limits

SC07758

850. Next month, state wildlife officials are scheduled to take over the job of increasing the wolf population in the federally designated recovery area, the number of which will however ultimately be dictated by the number of prey in the area.
- (A) area, the number of which will however
 (B) area; the size of the population, however, will
 (C) area, however the number of wolves will
 (D) area; the number of which will, however,
 (E) area, when the size of the population will, however,

SC02710

851. About 5 million acres in the United States have been invaded by leafy spurge, a herbaceous plant from Eurasia with milky sap that gives mouth sores to cattle, displacing grasses and other cattle food and rendering rangeland worthless.
- (A) States have been invaded by leafy spurge, a herbaceous plant from Eurasia with milky sap that gives mouth sores to cattle, displacing grasses and other cattle food and rendering
 (B) States have been invaded by leafy spurge, a herbaceous plant from Eurasia, with milky sap, that gives mouth sores to cattle and displaces grasses and other cattle food, rendering
 (C) States have been invaded by leafy spurge, a herbaceous plant from Eurasia having milky sap that gives mouth sores to cattle and displacing grasses and other cattle food, rendering
 (D) States, having been invaded by leafy spurge, a herbaceous plant from Eurasia with milky sap that gives mouth sores to cattle, displaces grasses and other cattle food, and renders
 (E) States, having been invaded by leafy spurge, a herbaceous plant from Eurasia that has milky sap giving mouth sores to cattle and displacing grasses and other cattle food, rendering

SC01445

852. While it costs about the same to run nuclear plants as other types of power plants, it is the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants that makes it more expensive for them to generate electricity.
- (A) While it costs about the same to run nuclear plants as other types of power plants, it is the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants that makes it more expensive for them to generate electricity.

- (B) While the cost of running nuclear plants is about the same as for other types of power plants, the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants make the electricity they generate more expensive.
 (C) Even though it costs about the same to run nuclear plants as for other types of power plants, it is the fixed costs that stem from building nuclear plants that makes the electricity they generate more expensive.
 (D) It costs about the same to run nuclear plants as for other types of power plants, whereas the electricity they generate is more expensive, stemming from the fixed costs of building nuclear plants.
 (E) The cost of running nuclear plants is about the same as other types of power plants, but the electricity they generate is made more expensive because of the fixed costs stemming from building nuclear plants.

SC03207

853. The 32 species that make up the dolphin family are closely related to whales and in fact include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is famous for its aggressive hunting pods.
- (A) include the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and is
 (B) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing as big as 30 feet long and
 (C) include the animal known as the killer whale, growing up to 30 feet long and being
 (D) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow as big as 30 feet long and is
 (E) includes the animal known as the killer whale, which can grow to be 30 feet long and it is

SC06611

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

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

SC02317

855. Companies are relying more and more on networked computers for such critical tasks as inventory management, electronic funds transfer, and electronic data interchange, in which standard business transactions are handled via computer rather than on paper.

- (A) in which standard business transactions are handled via computer rather than on paper
- (B) where computers handle standard business transactions rather than on paper
- (C) in which computers handle standard business transactions instead of on paper
- (D) where standard business transactions are handled, not with paper, but instead via computer
- (E) in which standard business transactions are being handled via computer, in place of on paper

SC07231

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

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

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

SC02135

857. To map Earth's interior, geologists use a network of seismometers to chart seismic waves that originate in the earth's crust and ricochet around its interior, most rapidly traveling through cold, dense regions and slower through hotter rocks.

- (A) interior, most rapidly traveling through cold, dense regions and slower
- (B) interior, which travel most rapidly through cold, dense regions, and more slowly
- (C) interior, traveling most rapidly through cold, dense regions and more slowly
- (D) interior and most rapidly travel through cold, dense regions, and slower
- (E) interior and that travel most rapidly through cold, dense regions and slower

SC02470

858. Prices at the producer level are only 1.3 percent higher now than a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South are hurting crops and therefore raised corn and soybean prices.

- (A) than a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South are hurting crops and therefore raised
- (B) than those of a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South are hurting crops and therefore raising
- (C) than a year ago and are going down, despite floods in the Midwest and drought in the South, and are hurting crops and therefore raising
- (D) as those of a year ago and are going down, even though floods in the Midwest and drought in the South hurt crops and therefore raise
- (E) as they were a year ago and are going down, despite floods in the Midwest and drought in the South, and are hurting crops and therefore raising

SC07117

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

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

SC01550

860. Recently physicians have determined that stomach ulcers are not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but a bacterium that dwells in the mucous lining of the stomach.

- (A) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but
- (B) not caused by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but are by
- (C) caused not by stress, alcohol, or rich foods, but by
- (D) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but
- (E) caused not by stress, alcohol, and rich foods, but are by

SC05848

861. The eyes of the elephant seal adapt to darkness more quickly than any other animal yet tested, thus allowing it to hunt efficiently under the gloomy conditions at its feeding depth of between 300 and 700 meters.

- (A) The eyes of the elephant seal adapt to darkness more quickly than any other animal yet tested, thus allowing it
- (B) The eyes of the elephant seal adapt to darkness more quickly than does any other animal yet tested, allowing them
- (C) The eyes of the elephant seal adapt to darkness more quickly than do those of any other animal yet tested, allowing it

- (D) Because they adapt to darkness more quickly than any other animal yet tested, the eyes of the elephant seal allow it
- (E) Because the eyes of the elephant seal adapt to darkness more quickly than do those of any other animal yet tested, it allows them

SC01068

862. A mutual fund having billions of dollars in assets will typically invest that money in hundreds of companies, rarely holding more than one percent of the shares of any particular corporation.

- (A) companies, rarely holding more than one percent
- (B) companies, and it is rare to hold at least one percent or more
- (C) companies and rarely do they hold more than one percent
- (D) companies, so that they rarely hold more than one percent
- (E) companies; rarely do they hold one percent or more

SC08083

863. Positing an enormous volcanic explosion at the end of the Permian period would explain the presence of a buried crater, account for the presence of the element iridium (originating deep within the earth), and the presence of quartz having been shattered by high-impact shock waves.

- (A) account for the presence of the element iridium (originating deep within the earth), and the presence of quartz having been
- (B) of the element iridium (originating deep within the earth), and of quartz
- (C) the element iridium (originating deep within the earth), and explain the presence of quartz having been
- (D) the presence of the element iridium (originating deep within the earth), and explain the presence of quartz
- (E) explain the element iridium (originating deep within the earth), and the presence of quartz

SC01561

864. The 19-year-old pianist and composer performed his most recent work all over Europe, Asia, and North America last year, winning prestigious awards in both London as well as Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, and he is hoping to continue composing now that he has returned to Chicago.

- (A) winning prestigious awards in both London as well as Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, and he is hoping
- (B) winning prestigious awards both in London and Tokyo for his achievement at such a young age, and hoping
- (C) having won prestigious awards both in London and Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, hoping
- (D) winning prestigious awards in both London and Tokyo for his achievement at such a young age, and he hopes
- (E) having won prestigious awards both in London as well as Tokyo for his achievement at so young an age, and he hopes

SC01474

865. Starfish, with anywhere from five to eight arms, have a strong regenerative ability, and if one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and growing an extra one or two.

- (A) one arm is lost it quickly replaces it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating and
- (B) one arm is lost it is quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating and
- (C) they lose one arm they quickly replace it, sometimes by the animal overcompensating,
- (D) they lose one arm they are quickly replaced, with the animal sometimes overcompensating,
- (E) they lose one arm it is quickly replaced, sometimes with the animal overcompensating,

SC04249

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

- (A) a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing

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

SC05393

867. Similar to other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, the music of Robert Johnson arose from an oral tradition beginning with a mixture of chants, fiddle tunes, and religious music and only gradually evolved into the blues.

- (A) Similar to other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, the music of Robert Johnson arose from an oral tradition beginning with
- (B) Similar to that of other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, Robert Johnson made music that arose from an oral tradition that began with
- (C) As with other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, Robert Johnson made music that arose from an oral tradition beginning as
- (D) Like other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, Robert Johnson's music arose from an oral tradition beginning with
- (E) Like the music of other early Mississippi Delta blues singers, the music of Robert Johnson arose from an oral tradition that began as

SC03805

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

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

- (D) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work that was rooted
- (E) Jazz pianist and composer Thelonious Monk produced a body of work rooted both

SC06898

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

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

SC08719

870. Although a number of excellent studies narrate the development of domestic technology and its impact on housewifery, these works do not discuss the contributions of the women employed by manufacturers and utility companies as product demonstrators and publicists, who initially promoted new and unfamiliar technology to female consumers.

- (A) by manufacturers and utility companies as product demonstrators and publicists,
- (B) to be product demonstrators and publicists by manufacturers and utility companies,
- (C) to demonstrate and publicize their products by manufacturers and utility companies
- (D) by manufacturers and utility companies to be demonstrators and publicists of their products
- (E) by manufacturers and utility companies to demonstrate and publicize their products

SC01577

871. The absence from business and financial records of the nineteenth century of statistics about women leave us with no record of the jobs that were performed by women and how they survived economically.

- (A) from business and financial records of the nineteenth century of statistics about women

leave us with no record of the jobs that were performed by women and

- (B) from business and financial records of statistics about women from the nineteenth century leave us with no record of what jobs women performed or
- (C) of statistics for women from business and financial records in the nineteenth century leaves us with no record of either the jobs that women were performing and of
- (D) of statistics on women from business and financial records in the nineteenth century leave us with no record of the jobs that women performed or of
- (E) of statistics about women from business and financial records of the nineteenth century leaves us with no record of either what jobs women performed or

SC02138

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

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

SC01443

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

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

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

SC04408

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

SC06740

875. According to recent studies comparing the nutritional value of meat from wild animals and meat from domesticated animals, wild animals have less total fat than do livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat they think is good for cardiac health.
- (A) wild animals have less total fat than do livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat they think is
 - (B) wild animals have less total fat than livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat thought to be
 - (C) wild animals have less total fat than that of livestock fed on grain and have more fat of a kind thought to be
 - (D) total fat of wild animals is less than livestock fed on grain and they have more fat of a kind thought to be
 - (E) total fat is less in wild animals than that of livestock fed on grain and more of their fat is of a kind they think is

SC03292

876. Yellow jackets number among the 900 or so species of the world's social wasps, wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of females—the queen and her sterile female workers.
- (A) wasps living in a highly cooperative and organized society where they consist almost entirely of
 - (B) wasps that live in a highly cooperative and organized society consisting almost entirely of
 - (C) which means they live in a highly cooperative and organized society, almost all
 - (D) which means that their society is highly cooperative, organized, and it is almost entirely
 - (E) living in a society that is highly cooperative, organized, and it consists of almost all

SC02539

877. Before 1988, insurance companies in California were free to charge whatever rates the market would bear, needing no approval from regulators before raising rates.
- (A) needing no approval from regulators before raising
 - (B) and it needed no approval by regulators before raising
 - (C) and needing no approval from regulators before they raised

- (D) with approval not needed by regulators before they raised
- (E) with no approval needed from regulators before the raising of

SC01022

878. Marconi's conception of the radio was as a substitute for the telephone, a tool for private conversation; instead, it is precisely the opposite, a tool for communicating with a large, public audience.

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

SC02611

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

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

- (E) Because even tiny islets can be the basis for claims to the fisheries and oil fields of large sea areas under provisions of the new maritime code, which is already stimulating

SC02576

880. Unlike the automobile company, whose research was based on crashes involving sport utility vehicles, the research conducted by the insurance company took into account such factors as a driver's age, sex, and previous driving record.

- (A) company, whose research was based on
- (B) company, which researched
- (C) company, in its research of
- (D) company's research, having been based on
- (E) company's research on

SC12131

881. Gusty westerly winds will continue to usher in a seasonably cool air mass into the region, as a broad area of high pressure will build and bring fair and dry weather for several days.

- (A) to usher in a seasonably cool air mass into the region, as a broad area of high pressure will build and
- (B) ushering in a seasonably cool air mass into the region and a broad area of high pressure will build that
- (C) to usher in a seasonably cool air mass to the region, a broad area of high pressure building, and
- (D) ushering a seasonably cool air mass in the region, with a broad area of high pressure building and
- (E) to usher a seasonably cool air mass into the region while a broad area of high pressure builds, which will

SC02008

882. With the patience of its customers and with its network strained to the breaking point, the on-line service company announced a series of new initiatives trying to relieve the congestion that has led to at least four class-action lawsuits and thousands of complaints from frustrated customers.

- (A) the patience of its customers and with its network strained to the breaking point, the on-line service company announced a series of new initiatives trying to relieve

- (B) the patience of its customers and its network strained to the breaking point, the on-line service company announced a series of new initiatives that try to relieve
- (C) its network and the patience of its customers strained to the breaking point, the on-line service company announced a series of new initiatives to try to relieve
- (D) its network and with the patience of its customers strained to the breaking point, the on-line service company announced a series of initiatives to try relieving
- (E) its network and its customers' patience strained to the breaking point, the on-line service company announced a series of new initiatives to try relieving

SC02094

883. November is traditionally the strongest month for sales of light trucks, but sales this past November, even when compared with sales in previous Novembers, accounted for a remarkably large share of total vehicle sales.

- (A) but sales this past November, even when compared with sales in previous Novembers,
- (B) but even when it is compared with previous Novembers, this past November's sales
- (C) but even when they are compared with previous Novembers, sales of light trucks this past November
- (D) so that compared with previous Novembers, sales of light trucks this past November
- (E) so that this past November's sales, even compared with previous Novembers' sales,

SC05760

884. Most of the country's biggest daily newspapers had lower circulation in the six months from October 1995 through March 1996 than a similar period a year earlier.

- (A) a similar period
- (B) a similar period's
- (C) in a similar period
- (D) that in a similar period
- (E) that of a similar period

SC01714

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

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

SC04853

886. Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year—they are often green and striped, or have plenty of bumps and bruises—heirlooms are more flavorful and thus in increasing demand.

- (A) Although appearing less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year
- (B) Although heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
- (C) Although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins, heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year
- (D) Grown from seeds saved during the previous year, heirloom tomatoes appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins
- (E) Heirloom tomatoes, grown from seeds saved during the previous year, although they appear less appetizing than most of their round and red supermarket cousins

SC01987

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

- (A) a phenomenon most scientists agree to be caused by human beings in burning fossil fuels,
- (B) a phenomenon most scientists agree that is caused by fossil fuels burned by human beings,

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

SC02216

888. The largest of all the planets, not only is Jupiter three times so massive as Saturn, the next larger planet, but also possesses four of the largest satellites, or moons, in our solar system.

- (A) not only is Jupiter three times so massive as Saturn, the next larger
- (B) not only is Jupiter three times as massive as Saturn, the next largest
- (C) Jupiter, not only three times as massive as Saturn, the next largest
- (D) Jupiter not only is three times as massive as Saturn, the next largest
- (E) Jupiter is not only three times so massive as Saturn, the next larger

SC01587

889. While many of the dinosaur fossils found recently in northeast China seem to provide evidence of the kinship between dinosaurs and birds, the wealth of enigmatic fossils seem more likely at this stage that they will inflame debates over the origin of birds rather than settle them.

- (A) seem more likely at this stage that they will inflame debates over the origin of birds rather than
- (B) seem more likely that it will inflame debates over the origin of birds at this stage than
- (C) seems more likely to inflame debates on the origin of birds at this stage rather than
- (D) seems more likely at this stage to inflame debates over the origin of birds than to
- (E) seems more likely that it will inflame debates on the origin of birds at this stage than to

SC01622

890. Found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, hummingbirds' range extends from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, from sea-level rain forests to the edges of Andean snowfields and ice fields at altitudes of 15,000 feet.

- (A) Found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, hummingbirds' range extends
- (B) Found only in the Western Hemisphere, hummingbirds survive through extremes of climate, their range extending
- (C) Hummingbirds, found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, with their range extending
- (D) Hummingbirds, found only in the Western Hemisphere and surviving through extremes of climate, their range extends
- (E) Hummingbirds are found only in the Western Hemisphere, survive through extremes of climate, and their range extends

SC01761

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

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

SC02259

892. Scientists have recently found evidence that black holes—regions of space in which matter is so concentrated and the pull of gravity so powerful that nothing, not even light, can emerge from them—probably exist at the core of nearly all galaxies and the mass of each black hole is proportional to its host galaxy.

- (A) exist at the core of nearly all galaxies and the mass of each black hole is proportional to
- (B) exist at the core of nearly all galaxies and that the mass of each black hole is proportional to that of

- (C) exist at the core of nearly all galaxies, and that the mass of each black hole is proportional to
- (D) exists at the core of nearly all galaxies, and that the mass of each black hole is proportional to that of
- (E) exists at the core of nearly all galaxies and the mass of each black hole is proportional to that of

SC02346

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

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

SC04213

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

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

SC01957

895. Most efforts to combat such mosquito-borne diseases like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating mosquitoes with pesticides.

- (A) like malaria and dengue have focused either on the vaccination of humans or on exterminating
- (B) like malaria and dengue have focused either on vaccinating of humans or on the extermination of

- (C) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or on exterminating
- (D) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating of humans or on extermination of
- (E) as malaria and dengue have focused on either vaccinating humans or exterminating

SC02344

896. Among the Tsonga, a Bantu-speaking group of tribes in southeastern Africa, dance teams represent their own chief at the court of each other, providing entertainment in return for food, drink, and lodging.

- (A) the court of each other, providing entertainment in return for
- (B) the court of another and provide entertainment in return for
- (C) the court of the other, so as to provide entertainment as a return on
- (D) each other's court, entertainment being provided in return for
- (E) another's court and provide entertainment as a return on

SC06633

897. Almost like clones in their similarity to one another, the cheetah species' homogeneity makes them especially vulnerable to disease.

- (A) the cheetah species' homogeneity makes them especially vulnerable to disease
- (B) the cheetah species is especially vulnerable to disease because of its homogeneity
- (C) the homogeneity of the cheetah species makes it especially vulnerable to disease
- (D) homogeneity makes members of the cheetah species especially vulnerable to disease
- (E) members of the cheetah species are especially vulnerable to disease because of their homogeneity

SC04330

898. As sources of electrical power, windmills now account for only about 2,500 megawatts nationwide, but production is almost expected to double by the end of the year, which would provide enough electricity for 1.3 million households.

- (A) almost expected to double by the end of the year, which would provide
- (B) almost expected that it will double by the end of the year, thus providing

- (C) expected that it will almost double by the end of the year to provide
- (D) expected almost to double by the end of the year and thus to provide
- (E) expected almost to double by the end of the year, which would thus be providing

SC03154

899. While most of the earliest known ball courts in Mesoamerica date to 900–400 B.C., waterlogged latex balls found at El Manati and representations of ballplayers painted on ceramics found at San Lorenzo attest to the fact that the Mesoamerican ballgame was well established by the mid-thirteenth century B.C.

- (A) waterlogged latex balls found at El Manati and representations of ballplayers painted on ceramics found at San Lorenzo attest
- (B) waterlogged latex balls found at El Manati and the painting of representations of ballplayers on ceramics found at San Lorenzo attests
- (C) waterlogged latex balls found at El Manati and ceramics painted with representations of ballplayers found at San Lorenzo attests
- (D) the finding of waterlogged latex balls at El Manati and the painting of representations of ballplayers on ceramics found at San Lorenzo attests
- (E) the finding of waterlogged latex balls at El Manati and of representations of ballplayers painted on ceramics at San Lorenzo attest

SC04899

900. As criminal activity on the Internet becomes more and more sophisticated, not only are thieves able to divert cash from company bank accounts, they can also pilfer valuable information such as business development strategies, new product specifications, and contract bidding plans, and sell the data to competitors.

- (A) they can also pilfer valuable information such as business development strategies, new product specifications, and contract bidding plans, and sell
- (B) they can also pilfer valuable information that includes business development strategies, new product specifications, and contract bidding plans, and selling
- (C) also pilfering valuable information including business development strategies, new product specifications, and contract bidding plans, selling

- (D) but also pilfer valuable information such as business development strategies, new product specifications, and contract bidding plans to sell
- (E) but also pilfering valuable information such as business development strategies, new product specifications, and contract bidding plans and selling

SC05785

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

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

SC03752

902. A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church, as indicated in its eastward orientation and by its overall plan, as well as artifacts, such as glass oil-lamp fragments, found at the site.

- (A) A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church, as indicated in its eastward orientation and by its overall plan, as well as
- (B) A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, once probably being a church, was indicated by its eastward orientation, overall plan, and
- (C) Indicating that a ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church were its eastward orientation and overall plan, but also the
- (D) A ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church, as indicates its eastward orientation and overall plan, as well as the
- (E) That a ruined structure found at Aqaba, Jordan, was probably a church is indicated by its eastward orientation and overall plan, as well as by the

SC04343

903. In the major cities of industrialized countries at the end of the nineteenth century, important public places such as theaters, restaurants, shops, and banks had installed electric lighting, but electricity was in less than 1 percent of homes, where lighting was still provided mainly by candles or gas.

- (A) electricity was in less than 1 percent of homes, where lighting was still
- (B) electricity was in less than 1 percent of homes and lighting still
- (C) there had been less than 1 percent of homes with electricity, where lighting was still being
- (D) there was less than 1 percent of homes that had electricity, having lighting that was still
- (E) less than 1 percent of homes had electricity, where lighting had still been

SC02965

904. By 1999, astronomers had discovered 17 nearby stars that are orbited by planets about the size of Jupiter.

- (A) had discovered 17 nearby stars that are orbited by planets
- (B) had discovered 17 nearby stars with planets orbiting them that were
- (C) had discovered that there were 17 nearby stars that were orbited by planets
- (D) have discovered 17 nearby stars with planets orbiting them that are
- (E) have discovered that 17 nearby stars are orbited by planets

SC01647

905. Although she was considered among her contemporaries to be the better poet than her husband, later Elizabeth Barrett Browning was overshadowed by his success.

- (A) Although she was considered among her contemporaries to be the better poet than her husband, later Elizabeth Barrett Browning was overshadowed by his success.
- (B) Although Elizabeth Barrett Browning was considered among her contemporaries as a better poet than her husband, she was later overshadowed by his success.
- (C) Later overshadowed by the success of her husband, Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry had been considered among her contemporaries to be better than that of her husband.

- (D) Although Elizabeth Barrett Browning's success was later overshadowed by that of her husband, among her contemporaries she was considered the better poet.
- (E) Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry was considered among her contemporaries as better than her husband, but her success was later overshadowed by his.

SC01618

906. In no other historical sighting did Halley's Comet cause such a worldwide sensation as did its return in 1910–1911.

- (A) did its return in 1910–1911
- (B) had its 1910–1911 return
- (C) in its return of 1910–1911
- (D) its return of 1910–1911 did
- (E) its return in 1910–1911

SC04836

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

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

9.8 Answer Key

759. A	797. A	835. E	873. A
760. D	798. A	836. E	874. E
761. B	799. B	837. A	875. B
762. B	800. E	838. B	876. B
763. D	801. C	839. A	877. A
764. C	802. B	840. E	878. C
765. D	803. D	841. B	879. B
766. D	804. A	842. A	880. E
767. D	805. E	843. A	881. E
768. B	806. A	844. E	882. C
769. B	807. E	845. C	883. A
770. D	808. E	846. E	884. C
771. C	809. E	847. A	885. C
772. E	810. D	848. A	886. B
773. E	811. E	849. D	887. C
774. A	812. C	850. B	888. D
775. D	813. D	851. B	889. D
776. E	814. C	852. B	890. B
777. C	815. B	853. A	891. C
778. B	816. E	854. E	892. B
779. C	817. D	855. A	893. A
780. D	818. C	856. B	894. E
781. E	819. A	857. C	895. E
782. B	820. C	858. B	896. B
783. B	821. E	859. D	897. E
784. E	822. B	860. C	898. D
785. C	823. A	861. C	899. A
786. C	824. B	862. A	900. A
787. A	825. C	863. B	901. B
788. B	826. E	864. D	902. E
789. E	827. A	865. B	903. A
790. C	828. E	866. B	904. A
791. A	829. C	867. E	905. D
792. C	830. A	868. D	906. C
793. D	831. A	869. A	907. E
794. E	832. C	870. A	
795. D	833. C	871. E	
796. E	834. B	872. A	