1. Less than 35 years after the release of African honeybees outside Sao Paulo, Brazil, their descendants, popularly known as killer bees, had migrated as far north as southern Texas.

A) Less than 35 years after the release of African honeybees outside Sao Paulo, Brazil,

B) In less than 35 years since releasing African honeybees outside Sao Paulo, Brazil,

C) In less than the 35 years since African honeybees had been released outside Sao Paulo, Brazil,

D) It took less than 35 years from the release of African honeybees outside Sao Paulo, Brazil, when

E) It took less than the 35 years after the time that African honeybees were released outside Sao Paulo, Brazil, and then

现在完成时的标记：

for/ since/ so far/ever/ never/ just/ yet/ until/ up to now/ in past years

'less than 35 years after blah blah' is a TIME modifier, and, as such, must therefore be regarded as an ADVERBIAL modifier.

adverbial modifiers modify the entire action of a clause, not just a single noun. so, this modifier gives the time frame for the entire action described - which is of course exactly what we want to do.

C&D中the 35 years表示确切的时间，表示从release到migrate刚好35年，这与less than矛盾

Q: #1 since + present time, have done

 #2 since + past time/action, had done>>>correct?

A: #2 is fine, if there is enough context.

e.g. *Yesterday I ate pork and beans, a dish I hadn't eaten for over twenty years.* (If I were sitting at the table, I'd say "I haven't eaten this dish in over twenty years.")

2. To meet the rapidly rising market demand for fish and seafood, suppliers are growing fish twice as fast as their natural growth rate, cutting their feed allotment by nearly half and raising them on special diets

A) their natural growth rate, cutting their feed allotment

B) their natural growth rate, their feed allotment cut

C) growing them naturally, cutting their feed allotment

D) they grow naturally, cutting their feed allotment

E) they grow naturally, with their feed allotment cut

1) **if you see an AMBIGUOUS PRONOUN that is REPLACED BY THE CORRECT NOUN in OTHER ANSWER CHOICES, then ELIMINATE the ambiguous pronoun and keep the specific noun.**

HOWEVER,

2) **if you see an ambiguous pronoun that is NOT replaced by the correct noun in any of the other answer choices, then DON'T eliminate!**

ALSO

in general, **OBJECTS OF PREPOSITIONS are very rarely the antecedents of pronouns.** (i won't say never -- but rarely enough that, if you have to make a random guess, this is probably a pretty good standard by which to make such a guess.)

for instance:

if you have "the cat in the box", then it is very unlikely that a pronoun will be able to stand for "box".

3. As the honeybee’s stinger is heavily barbed, staying where it is inserted, this results in the act of stinging causing the bee to sustain a fatal injury.

A. As the honeybee’s stinger is heavily barbed, staying where it is inserted, this results in the act of stinging causing

B. As the heavily barbed stinger of the honeybee stays where it is inserted, with the result that the act of stinging causes

C. The honeybee’s stinger, heavily barbed and staying where it is inserted, results in the fact that the act of stinging causes

D. The heavily barbed stinger of the honeybee stays where it is inserted, and results in the act of stinging causing

E. The honeybee’s stinger is heavily barbed and stays where it is inserted, with the result that the act of stinging causes

1/ the construction (preposition) + NOUN + VERBing is WRONG, unless the preposition refers directly to the NOUN. (that isn't usually the case, so, if you're in doubt, you should strike choices with this sort of construction.)

for instance:

*I've never heard of bees stinging dogs*

--WRONG. this is not an issue of whether you've heard of bees themselves; it's an issue of whether you've heard of their stinging dogs.

*I have a picture of my cousin playing hockey.*

--CORRECT. this time, the picture is actually of my cousin, so we're good.

2/ When you have "no comma + \_\_ing", it sticks to the closest noun, whether you like it or not.

4. Unlike most severance packages, which require workers to stay until the last day scheduled to collect, workers at the automobile company are eligible for its severance package even if they find a new job before they are terminated.

(A) the last day scheduled to collect, workers at the automobile company are eligible for its severance package

(B) the last day they are scheduled to collect, workers are eligible for the automobile company's severance package

(C) their last scheduled day to collect, the automobile company offers its severance package to workers

(D) their last scheduled day in order to collect, the automobile company's severance package is available to workers

(E) the last day that they are scheduled to collect, the automobile company's severance package is available to workers

比较结构中比较双方概念要对等：在比较结构中，比如in contrast with, in contrast to, compared with, compare to等类似的结构，比较的双方必须概念对等，但要注意contrary to放在句首，后面必须加上idea，belief等抽象名词修饰主句，不存在比较双方的问题。例：Contrary to popular belief, vectors in the ancient Greek Olympic Games received cash prizes in addition to their laurel wreaths.

5. The financial crash of October 1987 demonstrated that the world's capital markets are integrated more closely than never before and events in one part of the global village may be transmitted to the rest of the village—almost instantaneously.

A. integrated more closely than never before and

B. closely integrated more than ever before so

C. more closely integrated as never before while

D. more closely integrated than ever before and that

E. more than ever before closely integrated as

As an analogy, here's a pair of sentences in which the comparable difference in meaning is much starker.

(1) Legal disputes in the field have been resolved satisfactorily more than ever before.

(2) Legal disputes in the field have been resolved more satisfactorily than ever before.

You can probably see the difference: #1 says that increasing numbers of legal disputes are being resolved *in a manner that is truly satisfactory*. #2, on the other hand, says that the degree to which the disputes' resolutions are satisfactory has been on the rise, but *the resolutions still may not be truly satisfactory*.

6. The infant mortality rate has decreased steadily over the past decades and is now at a lower rate than ever before.

A. now at a lower rate than

B. now lower than

C. now a lower rate than

D. presently lower than it was

E. presently lower than the rate was

Adverbs that refer to AN INDEFINITE TIME IN THE PAST (ever, never, already, yet) typically require the PRESENT PERFECT:

John is hungrier than he HAS EVER BEEN before.

My family HAS NEVER VISITED France.

Mary HAS ALREADY SEEN the movie.

Sally HASN'T FINISHED the book YET.

Thus, in D, WAS ever before is incorrect.

The OA implies the following:

**The rate is now lower than [IT HAS] ever [BEEN] before.**

The words in brackets are omitted, but their presence is understood.

7. The typical size difference between males and females has lessened since the origins of the human species because the size increase in males has been slight while the size increase in females has been great.

A. the size increase in males has been slight while the size increase in females has been great

B. the male size increase has been slight and because it has been great in females

C. the size increase had been slight for males but great for females

D. of the size increase being slight for males for females it was great

E. of slightly increasing the male size while greatly increasing it in females

8. Since the start of space age, more and more littering has occured in orbits near Earth, often because of the intentional discarding of lens caps, packing material , fuel tanks and payload covers.

a) same

b) orbits near Earth have become more and more littered , often from

c) orbits near Earth became littered more and more, often resulting from

d) there have been more and more littering of orbits near Earth, often because of

e) there had been littering more and more of orbits near Earth, often with

Choice A doesn't convey the right meaning. If I say that littering occurred 'because of' the intentional discarding of those items, that implies that the intentional discarding WASN'T the actual littering. Instead, it means that the intentional discarding set into motion a chain of events that LED to the littering.

*For instance:*

*'The U.S. entered World War II because of the bombing of Pearl Harbor.' -- Correct: the bombing was an event that then LED to the U.S. decision to enter the war, but did not constitute the war itself.*

*'The U.S. destroyed Hiroshima because of dropping a nuclear bomb.' -- Incorrect: this sentence wrongly implies that the dropping of the bomb LED to some future event in which the U.S. destroyed Hiroshima, rather than that the dropping of the bomb WAS the actual event that destroyed Hiroshima.*

In #C there's no NOUN that serves as the focus of the modifier 'resulting from...' (an adjective-type modifier). It's intended to modify the general idea that the orbits have become littered, but there's no NOUN that signifies the littering.

**"X because of Y" means that action Y was the cause of action X, but IS NOT THE SAME THING as action X.**

for instance,

1/

*more littering has occurred because of the lax enforcement of laws against littering* --> this makes sense.

*more littering has occurred because people have been throwing bottles along the side of the road* --> doesn't make sense (these are two descriptions of the SAME action - they are not cause and effect).

2/

\* *I am no longer fatter than my brother, because I lost weight.*

*\* I am no longer fatter than my brother, because, even though we both lost weight, I lost more of it.*

*\* I am no longer fatter than my brother, because he gained weight.*

these are clearly not all saying the same thing. in fact, none of them are saying the same thing. (you can make the appropriate analogies to the "size increase" sentence.)

**'resulting from' is an adjective modifier, and can only be used in describing nouns (or noun phrases).**

**you can have it as an adjective modifier, without a comma - as in the following sentence:**

the flooding **resulting** from the abnormally strong storms had left six inches of standing water in the street.

note that the boldface is an adjective modifier, modifying 'flooding'.

**it appears that on the gmat, as well as in standard written English in general, 'resulting from' after a comma is generally considered unacceptable.**

**"resulting in", on the other hand, can perfectly well describe an action, since actions themselves have all sorts of resultant consequences**

类似的题：

1/

A study of food resources in the North Pacific between 1989 and 1996 revealed that creatures of the seabed were suffering from dwindling food supplies, possibly resulting from increasing sea surface temperatures during the same period.

a) that creatures of the seabed were suffering from dwindling food supplies, possibly resulting from increasing

b) that creatures of the seabed were suffering because food supplies were dwindling, possibly as a result of an increase in

c) that creatures of the seabed were suffering because of food supplies, which were dwindling possibly as a result of increasing

d) creatures of the seabed that were suffering from food supplies that were dwindling, possibly resulting from an increase in

e) creatures of the seabed that were suffering because food supplies were dwindling, which possibly resulted from increasing

2/

Poor weather in early 14th-century Europe created meager harvests, causing the result of mass starvation in some areas and the elimination of as many as 15 percent of the population.

A. causing the result of mass starvation in some areas and the elimination as many as

B. causing the result of mass starvation in some areas and eliminating as much as

C. resulting in mass starvation in some areas and the elimination of as much as

D. and resulted in mass starvation in some areas and the elimination of as many as

E. causing mass starvation in some areas and the elimination of as many as

9. According to one expert, the cause of genetic irregularities in many breeds of dog is not so much that dogs are being bred for looks or to meet the other narrow criteria as that the breeds have relatively few founding members.

A. the cause of genetic irregularities in many breeds of dog is not so much that dogs are being bred for looks or to meet the other narrow criteria

B. the cause of genetic irregularities in many breeds of dog is not as much their being bred for looks or meeting other narrow criteria as much

C. it is not so much the cause of genetic irregularities in many breeds of dog that they are being bred for looks or meeting other narrow criteria as much

D. it is not so much that the cause of genetic irregularities in many breeds of dog is their being bred for looks or meeting other narrow criteria so much

E. it is not so much the cause of genetic irregularities in many breeds of dog to be bred for looks or to meet other narrow criteria

BEING is accepted when performs as an helping verb in the passive form. See the thread you linked to me.

when BEING + noun or adj (= modifier), 'being' should be omitted, unless you're referring to something that is ongoing in the timeframe of the sentence.

E.g.,

*Zoe, being stubborn just to annoy her parents, refused to eat the vegetables.*

--> Here, you can't take out "being" without changing the meaning. (Right now, the sentence just says that Zoe *was being* stubborn at this one point. If you take out "being", you're saying Zoe was a stubborn child in general.)

10. On account of a law passed in 1933, making it a crime punishable by imprisonment that a United States citizen hold gold in the form of bullion or coins, immigrants found that on arrival in the United States they had to surrender all of the gold they had brought with them.

A. On account of a law passed in 1933, making it a crime punishable by imprisonment that a United States citizen hold

B. With a law passed in 1933 that makes it a crime punishable by imprisonment that a United States citizen hold

C. A law passed in 1933 that made it a crime punishable by imprisonment for a United States citizen holding

D. Because of a law passed in 1933 making it a crime punishable by imprisonment for a United States citizen to hold

E. Due to a law being passed in 1933 that makes it a crime punishable by imprisonment for a United States citizen to hold

the dreaded **"because of X VERBing..."** construction:

this construction is *incorrect* if the causal agent (i.e., the thing that the "because" is attributed to) is the VERB.

for instance,

\* *we laughed all day because of tony walking into the girls' bathroom* --> incorrect, because the verb (walking into the bathroom) is the reason why we were laughing all day.

the correct version of this sentence would read *we laughed all day because of Tony's walking into the girls' bathroom*. in other words, if the causal agent is the *action* (which appears in -ing form), then it must be preceded by a *possessive*.

\**Estelle was afraid to move because of a spider sitting on the wall* --> correct, because Estelle is afraid because of the spider itself, not because of the spider's sitting on the wall.

this sentence should be read as an instance of the latter: it's the *law* itself that caused the immigrants' problems.

同位语

11. More than 300 rivers drain into Siberia's Lake Baikal, which holds 20 percent of the world's fresh water, more than all the North American Great Lakes combined.

(A) More than 300 rivers drain into Siberia's Lake Baikal, which holds 20 percent of the world's fresh water, more than all the North American Great Lakes combined.

(B) With 20 percent of the world's fresh water, that is more than all the North American Great Lakes combined, Siberia's Lake Baikal has more than 300 rivers that drain into it.

(C) Siberia's Lake Baikal, with more than 300 rivers draining into it, it holds more of the world's fresh water than all that of the North American Great Lakes combined, 20 percent.

(D) While more than 300 rivers drain into it, Siberia's Lake Baikal holds 20 percent of the world's fresh water, which is more than all the North American Great Lakes combined.

(E) More than all the North American Great Lakes combined, Siberia's Lake Baikal, with more than 300 rivers draining into it, holds 20 percent of the world's fresh water.

"more than all the North American Great Lakes combined" is actually a MODIFIER of "20% of the world's fresh water", which is WITHIN the first MODIFIER. therefore, it's a SUB-modifier, so to speak.

let me try to illustrate it graphically:

More than 300 rivers drain into Siberia's Lake Baikal(, which holds 20 percent of the world's fresh water(, more than all the North American Great Lakes combined)).

the blue modifier modifies stuff that's inside the orange modifier, so it falls within the orbit of the orange modifier; it MUST be removed if the orange modifier is removed (because it has nothing left to modify).

12. The continental United States receives an average of 30 inches of precipitation a year; transpiration from soil and from plants returns approximately 21 of the 30 inches to the atmosphere, while the balance of 9 inches contributes to the flow of streams and rivers.

(A) transpiration from soil and from plants returns approximately 21 of the 30 inches to the atmosphere, while the balance of 9 inches contributes to the flow

(B) even though transpiration from soil and from plants returns approximately 21 of the 30 inches to the atmosphere, the remainder of 9 inches contribute to the flowing

(C) although transpiration from soil and from plants return approximately 21 of the 30 inches to the atmosphere, the balance of 9 inches contribute to the flowing

(D) with transpiration from soil and from plants to return approximately 21 inches to the atmosphere, the rest of the 9 inches contributes to the flow

(E) as transpiration from soil and from plants return approximately 21 of the 30 inches to the atmosphere, the rest of the 9 inches contribute to the flow

**Quote: Nearly two tons of nuclear-reactor fuel have already been put into orbit around the Earth.[from GMATPrep]**

13. Many teenagers undergo stress, but results of a recent study indicate that the patterns of stress that girls experience are more likely to result in depression than are those that boys experience.

(A) are those that boys experience

(B) what boys experience

(C) boys' experience would

(D) boys' stress patterns do

(E) stress patterns of boys

关于B中的"what"--

this construction is idiomatically ok: what + SUBJ + VERB is a perfectly good way to generalize the object of that particular verb. for instance, *what you eat* means, basically, "the things that you eat".

the reason why this construction is problematic has nothing to do with idioms; it's problematic because the construction is way too general and doesn't adequately specify that we are talking about stress patterns. in other words, "what boys experience" actually means everything that boys experience -- so, with that construction, the sentence doesn't adequately convey a proper comparison.

likely的比较用法：

here's another set of examples:

I am more likely to eat cheese than my wife

I am more likely to eat cheese than my wife is

--> both correct.

no information here about the relative quantities of cheese that we might consume; there's just a greater chance that i'll eat (an unspecified quantity of) cheese.

I am likely to eat more cheese than my wife

I am likely to eat more cheese than my wife does

I am likely to eat more cheese than my wife will

I am likely to eat more cheese than my wife can

--> all fine.

now we're talking about the quantity of cheese, not the likelihood.

I am more likely to eat cheese than my wife does/will/can

--> nonsense.

if you want to quantify why it's nonsense, think about the fact that the left side would be measured as 50% likely, 70% likely, etc., whereas the right side would be measured as 8 ounces of cheese, 100 grams of cheese, etc.

14. It is unclear whether chimpanzees are unique among nonhuman species in their ability to learn behaviors from one another, or if, when other animals are studied in as much depth, similar patterns would be found.

(A) if, when other animals are studied in as much depth, similar patterns would be found

(B) if other animals were studied with as much depth they would exhibit similar patterns

(C) would similar patterns be found in other animals if they were studied in as much depth

(D) whether similar patterns would be exhibited in other animals that were studied with as much depth

(E) whether other animals would exhibit similar patterns if they were studied in as much depth

15. 遇到which和that连在一起的选项不要急于排除！

Although the fear last year that the trade zone might break apart had receded, the risk now could be prolonged stagnation of the kind that has plagued Argentina for the past two decades.

A. had receded, the risk now could be prolonged stagnation of the kind that has plagued Argentina for the past two decades

B. had receded, the risk now could be prolonged stagnation as it has plagued Argentina for the past two decades

C. receded, the risk now could be prolonged stagnation, just as it has plagued Argentina for the past two decades

D. has receded, the risk now could be prolonged stagnation, like it has plagued Argentina for the past two decades

E. has receded, the risk now could be prolonged stagnation, like that which has plagued Argentina for the past two decades

16. Whereas the use of synthetic fertilizers has greatly expanded agricultural productivity in many parts of the world, an increase in their use can create serious environmental problems such as water pollution, and their substitution for more traditional fertilizers may accelerate soil structure deterioration and soil erosion.

(A) an increase in their use can create serious environmental problems such as water pollution, and their substitution for more traditional fertilizers

(B) an increase in their use can create serious environmental problems like water pollution, and if substituted for more traditional fertilizers, it

(C) if these fertilizers are used increasingly, they can create serious environmental problems such as water pollution, and if used as substitutions for more traditional fertilizers, they

(D) the increased usage of these fertilizers can create serious environmental problems such as water pollution, while if substituted for more traditional fertilizers, this substitution

(E) the increased usage of these fertilizers can create serious environmental problems like water pollution, while their substitution for more traditional fertilizers

*X was replaced by/with Y* <"”> *Y was substituted for X*

*the replacement of X by/with Y* <"”> *the substitution of Y for X*

*X's replacement by/with Y* <"”> *Y's substitution for X*

17. Some scientists suggest the moon had been formed out of part of the Earth, which was dislodged perhaps by a meteor.

A)the moon had been formed out of part of the Earth, which was dislodged perhaps

B)that the moon was formed from part of the Earth that had perhaps been dislodged

C)that part of the Earth formed the moon, which was dislodged perhaps

D)the moon was formed out of part of the Earth, having perhaps been dislodged

E)that the moon had been formed from part of the Earth, which perhaps had been dislodged

18. Among lower-paid workers, union members are less likely than nonunion members to be enrolled in lower-end insurance plans imposing stricter limits on medical services and requiring doctors to see more patients, and spend less time with each.

(A) imposing stricter limits on medical services and requiring doctors to see more patients, and spend

(B) imposing stricter limits on medical services, requiring doctors to see more patients, and spending

(C) that impose stricter limits on medical services, require doctors to see more patients, and spend

(D) that impose stricter limits on medical services and require doctors to see more patients, spending

(E) that impose stricter limits on medical services, requiring doctors to see more patients and spending

*Among lower-paid workers, union members are less likely than nonunion members to be enrolled in lower-end insurance plans [that impose stricter limits on medical services and require doctors [to see more patients]], spending...*

in this case, the COMMA -ING modifier could grammatically modify either the blue clause or the purple clause (which is nested within the blue one). from context, it should be clear that the modifier is meant to modify the purple clause.

(this is normally what happens in this type of situation with nested clauses: an attached COMMA -ING modifier will normally modify the embedded, smaller clause. there is no need to memorize the statistical rule for this, however -- in most cases, such as this one, the context will make quite clear what is being modified and what is not.)

the COMMA -ING modifier modifies the action of the purple clause, and also applies to the subject of the purple clause -- namely, the relative pronoun "that". this relative pronoun, in turn, refers to "lower-end insurance plans". so the rule still works.

19. 语意题的典型代表(From Manhattan CAT5)

The javelin has a sharp point, which is more obviously dangerous than the discus; moreover, the discus is actually more likely to injure bystanders because, especially when wet, it can slip out of the thrower's hand and fly in a random trajectory.

A. javelin has a sharp point, which is more obviously dangerous than the discus; moreover,

B. javelin has a sharp point and is obviously more dangerous than the discus; however,

C. javelin's sharp point is obviously more dangerous than the discus, even though

D. javelin's sharp point makes it obviously more dangerous than the discus, even though

E. javelin, with its sharp point, is more obviously dangerous than the discus; however,

This sentence describes a contrast between appearance and reality: the javelin seems more dangerous than the discus, because of its physical appearance, but the discus is actually more likely to injure bystanders. The sentence must express this contrast with an appropriate transition. Additionally, the adverb obviously must be placed with care: if obviously is placed in front of more dangerous, then the resulting sentence contradicts itself. The intended meaning is not that the javelin is actually more dangerous, but, rather, that the danger posed by the javelin is more obvious than that posed by the discus; therefore, obviously should be placed directly in front of dangerous.

(A) The relative pronoun which refers to a sharp point, thus setting up a comparison between a sharp point and the discus. This comparison is nonparallel; the sentence should compare the discus with the javelin itself, not with the javelin's point. The connector moreover, while acceptable from the standpoint of pure grammar, is illogical, since the following observation does not reinforce the preceding one.

(B) This sentence is self-contradictory: it begins by stating that the javelin is "obviously more dangerous" than the discus, but then describes the discus as more dangerous. Additionally, the connector and illogically suggests that the obviousness of the danger posed by the javelin is independent of its having a sharp point.

(C) This version sets up a comparison between the javelin's sharp point and the discus. This comparison is nonparallel; the sentence should compare the discus with the javelin itself, not with the javelin's point. Also, this sentence is self-contradictory: it begins by stating that the javelin is "obviously more dangerous" than the discus, but then describes the discus as more dangerous.

(D) This sentence is self-contradictory: it begins by stating that the javelin is "obviously more dangerous" than the discus, but then describes the discus as more dangerous. This version also sets up a comparison between the javelin's sharp point and the discus. This comparison is nonparallel; the sentence should compare the discus with the javelin itself, not with the javelin's point.

(E) CORRECT. This choice places obviously in front of dangerous, correctly conveying the intended idea that the danger posed by the javelin is more obvious than that posed by the discus. The modifier with its sharp point is correctly used to explain why the javelin is so obviously dangerous. Finally, the second clause is introduced by however, a transition that correctly indicates the contrast between the two clauses.

20. Many daring vacationers who participate in guided boat tours on the Tarcoles River encounter native crocodiles lurking in the shallows, whose eyes and noses are peeking out from the surface of the murky water.

A. encounter native crocodiles lurking in the shallows, whose eyes and noses are peeking out

B. encountered native crocodiles lurking in the shallows, whose eyes and noses peek out

C. had encountered native crocodiles lurking in the shallows, whose eyes and noses peek out

D. encounter native crocodiles lurking in the shallows, with eyes and noses peeking out

E. encounter native crocodiles lurking in the shallows, with eyes and noses that are peeking out

In the original sentence, the modifier “whose eyes and noses are peeking out…” incorrectly refers to “shallows.” When used to introduce a noun modifier, “whose” always refers to the immediately preceding noun. In this case, the author intends to refer to the “crocodiles,” not the “shallows.”

(A) This choice is incorrect as it repeats the original sentence.

(B) The modifier “whose eyes and noses peek out…” incorrectly refers to “shallows.” When used to introduce a noun modifier, “whose” always refers to the immediately preceding noun. In this case, the author intends to refer to the “crocodiles,” not the “shallows.” Further, the past tense “encountered” is inconsistent with the present tense “participate.” When there is no compelling reason to change tenses, consistency is preferred. Also, the past tense “encountered” seems to imply that these encounters have already happened. However, it is clear from the original sentence that the encounters are ongoing occurrences for “vacationers who participate in guided boat tours.”

(C) The modifier “whose eyes and noses peek out…” incorrectly refers to “shallows.” When used to introduce a noun modifier, “whose” always refers to the immediately preceding noun. In this case, the author intends to refer to the “crocodiles,” not the “shallows.” Further, the past perfect “had encountered” is used incorrectly. The past perfect tense should only be used to specify the first of two past events. Here, there are no past events.

(D) **CORRECT**. The adverbial modifier “with eyes and noses peeking out” correctly modifies the verb "lurking." As this example shows, adverbial modifiers do not need to be placed adjacent to the verbs they modify. Further, the present tense “encounter” is consistent with the present tense “participate.”

(E) While the adverbial modifier “with eyes and noses that are peeking out” correctly modifies the verb "lurking," this phrasing is unnecessarily wordy. The more concise “with eyes and noses peeking out” is preferred.

21. Though Frank Lloyd Wright is best remembered today because of bold designs like the Guggenheim Museum in New York City, most of his buildings were intended to blend into their surroundings.

A. because of bold designs like the Guggenheim Museum

B. for bold designs such as the one for the Guggenheim Museum

C. because of bold designs such as the Guggenheim Museum

D. because of bold designs such as that for the Guggenheim Museum

E. for bold designs like the Guggenheim Museum's

22. Based on recent box office receipts, the public's appetite for documentary films, like nonfiction books, seems to be on the rise.

A. like nonfiction books

B. as nonfiction books

C. as its interest in nonfiction books

D. like their interest in nonfiction books

E. like its interest in nonfiction books

23. According to a 1996 study published in the Journal of Human Resources, Americans of Middle Eastern descent were twice as likely as was the national average to be self-employed.

(A) as ~~was~~ the national average to be self-employed

(B) as the average American to be self-employed

(C) as the national average that they would be self-employed

(D) to be self-employed than was the average American

(E) that they would be self-employed than was the national average

24. Although it claims to delve into political issues, television can be superficial such as when each of the three major networks broadcast exactly the same statement from a political candidate.

(A) superficial such as when each of the three major networks

(B) superficial, as can sometimes occur if all of the three major networks

(C) superficial if the three major networks all

(D) superficial whenever each of the three major networks

(E) superficial, as when the three major networks each

25. However much United States voters may agree that there is a waste in government and that the government as a whole spends beyond its means, it is difficult to find broad support for a movement towards a minimal state.

a) However much United States voters may agree that

b) Despite the agreement among United States voters to the fact

c) Although United States voters agree

d) Even though United States voters may agree

e) There is agreement among United States voters that

The easiest way to decide this question, though, is to notice the meaning of the original: the original sentence doesn't indicate in any way that there IS agreement among the voters. rather, it says simply that it is difficult to find broad support regardless of the extent of the voters' agreement.

BCD agree后缺that；BCE改变句意，没有may agree；the agreement to the fact不对；E run-on

26. Legislation in the Canadian province of Ontario requires of both public and private employers that pay be the same for jobs historically held by women as for jobs requiring comparable skill that are usually held by men.

A. that pay be the same for jobs historically held by women as for jobs requiring comparable skill that are

B. that pay for jobs historically held by women should be the same as for a job requiring comparable skills

C. to pay the same in jobs historically held by women as in jobs of comparable skill that are

D. to pay the same regardless of whether a job was historically held by women or is one demanding comparable

skills

E. to pay as much for jobs historically held by women as for a job demanding comparable skills

In choices B, D, and E, the wording illogically describes the **comparable skills** rather than the **jobs** as being **"usually held by men."**

Choices C, D, and E produce the ungrammatical construction **requires of... employers to pay**, in which of makes the phrase incorrect.

27. Until recently, the Inuit people led a nomadic existence, sheltering in igloos, the ice-block domes that are peculiar to north-central Canada, and in structures made of stones, bones, driftwood, and skins.

A Until recently, the Inuit people led a nomadic existence, sheltering

B During recent times, the Inuit people lead a nomadic existence, sheltering.

C In the times that are recent, the Inuit people led a nomadic existence, sheltered

D Up until recently, the Inuit people, leading a nomadic existence, have sheltered

E Until recent times, leading a nomadic existence, the Inuit people were sheltered

关于C

Q: Because we need a "and" before "sheltered..."? But, Can I interpret "sheltered..." as a modifier that has a "comma + Ved" structure?

A: you *can* read it that way ... but then it doesn't make sense.

if you read the modifier that way, the previous sentence (= the stuff that it's modifying) has to describe something that the inuit people do *while sheltered in igloos*.

e.g.,

*Amaqjuaq was safe from the bitter Arctic cold, sheltered in an igloo for the night.*

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

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

B. Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, which they admit they lack, many people are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak.

C. Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, analytical skills bring out a disinclination in many people to recognize that they are weak to a degree.

D. Many people, willing to admit that they lack computer skills or other technical skills, are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak.

E. Many people have a disinclination to recognize the weakness of their analytical skills while willing to admit their lack of computer skills or other technical skills.

语法大全：

Whether

作不管...还是...讲时，whether & despites & in spite of的区别

1. In assessing the problems faced by rural migrant workers, the question of whether they are better off materially than the urban working poor is irrelevant.

(A) In assessing the problems faced by rural migrant workers, the question of whether they are better off materially than the urban working poor is irrelevant.

(B) The question of whether the rural migrant worker is better off materially than the urban working poor is irrelevant in assessing the problems that they face. 介词+ ing分词逻辑主语等于主句主语

(C) A question that is irrelevant in assessing the problems that rural migrant workers face is whether they are better off materially than the urban working poor.

(D) In an assessment of the problems faced by rural migrant workers, the question of whether they are better off materially than the urban working poor is irrelevant.（D）

(E) The question of whether the rural migrant worker is better off materially than the urban working poor is irrelevant in an assessment of the problems that they face. [A]觉得是assessing，就排除了assessment

**LES:**

“介词+分词，主句。”结构中，**主句的主语必需是分词的逻辑主语**；

而“介词+名词，主句”结构中就没有这个问题，即不用考虑逻辑主语的问题。

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

(A) did not doubt whether the body recovered from the river was

(B) have no doubt whether the body recovered from the river was

(C) had not doubted that the body recovered from the river was

(D) have no doubt whether the body recovered from the river was that of（E）

(E) had no doubt that the body recovered from the river was that of [E]

have no doubt表示肯定，后面不接whether

1. Some biographers have not only disputed the common notion that Edgar Allan Poe drank to excess but also questioned whether he drank at all.

(A) have not only disputed the common notion that Edgar Allan Poe drank to excess but also questioned whether he drank

(B) not only have disputed the common notion that Edgar Allan Poe drank to excess but also over whether he drank

(C) have disputed not only the common notion that Edgar Allan Poe drank to excess but also whether he may not have drunk

(D) not only have disputed the common notion that Edgar Allan Poe drank to excess but also questioned whether or not he had drunk

(E) have disputed the common notion not only that Edgar Allan Poe drank to excess but also questioned whether he may not have drunk

答案是A，错选D

CD上热议A&C，从平行角度看，A好于C

at all

-used in negative statements and questions to emphasize what you are saying

e.g.

They've done nothing at all to try and put the problem right.

He's not looking at all well.

'Do you mind if I stay a little longer?' 'No, not at all.'

Has the situation improved at all?

Gabby found herself wondering how Jane put up with them at all.

本题中，A 里面是有 question whether.... at all , 就像 wondering how Jane put up with them at all.

而且 C 里面的 may not have xxx 感觉语气上很委婉的样子 但是 at all 似乎语气上比较强硬的，放在一起不伦不类的

1. Industrialization and modern methods of insect control have improved the standard of living around the globe while at the same time they have introduced some 100,000 dangerous chemical pollutants, having gone virtually unregulated since they were developed more than 50 years ago.

A. while at the same time they have introduced some 100,000 dangerous chemical pollutants, having

B. while at the same time introducing some 100,000 dangerous chemical pollutants that have

C. while they have introduced 100,000 dangerous chemical pollutants at the same time, and have

D. but introducing some 100,000 dangerous chemical pollutants at the same time that have

E. but at the same time introduce some 100,000 dangerous chemical pollutants, having

OA: B

while作“同时”讲时，和at the same time重复；In the current problem, the use of both "while" and "at the same time" is not redundant, because "while" is used to indicate contrast rather than to mean "at the same time".

A: 语法正确，但是语意不正确。

1/

Industrialization isn't something that "was developed". Thus, "since they were developed..." means we aren't talking about "industrialization and modern methods of insect control". (We could say that modern methods of insect control "were developed""”but not industrialization.)

2/

Even if we allow this interpretation, the modifier doesn't make sense. If "comma + \_\_ing" is used for cause and effect, the \_\_ing has to describe the effect, not the cause.

E.g., we could write

The country's food industry is tightly regulated; its drug industry, on the other hand, is almost completely unmonitored, often producing contaminated products that sicken or kill thousands of patients.

You can see what's going on here: "producing contaminated products" is presented as the result of the industry's going "almost completely unmonitored", and so belongs in the comma + \_\_ing part.

The structure of choice A effectively reverses cause and effect.

having修饰industrialization and modern methods，

D: "but" is a coordinating conjunction. it's in the same category as "and" and "yet".

this type of conjunction demands PARALLELISM between the things that appear on either side of it.

29. Twenty-two feet long and 10 feet in diameter, the AM-1 is one of the many new satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces to detailed scrutiny from space.

A. satellites that is a part of 15 years effort of subjecting the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces

B. satellites, which is a part of a 15-year effort to subject how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces interact

C. satellites, part of 15 years effort of subjecting how Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces are interacting

D. satellites that are part of an effort for 15 years that has subjected the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces

E. satellites that are part of a 15-year effort to subject the interactions of Earth's atmosphere, ocean, and land surfaces

effort to do

that从句一般就近修饰，逗号+短语可以跳跃修饰

？that从句和which从句区别

that从句有特指意味，如the atmosphere that...意味着有很多atmosphere，不对

注意从句单复数，how从句的意思

We wore NOT ONLY boots BUT sandals.

 Note: The GMAT has used this construction in correct answers.

concern of不对，concern that正确

***becoming*** is preferable to ***being*** for describing an unfolding pattern of events

句子要注意主次之分

which +verb ... and which + verb...中两个verb都可以指代同一个

30.

31. The Anasazi settlements at Chaco Canyon were built on a spectacular scale, with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were connected by a complex regional system of roads.

A. with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each, were

B. with more than 75 carefully engineered structures, of up to 600 rooms each,

C. of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms, each that had been

D. of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms and with each

E. of more than 75 carefully engineered structures of up to 600 rooms each had been

OA: B

choice a is a run-on

choice b is correct: it uses a **nonessential modifier** set off by commas ('of up to 600 rooms each'), which, if eliminated, yields the intact and legitimate sentence ...carefully engineered structures, connected by... (with another nonessential modifier).

choice c:

- '**scale of'** doesn't make sense: the only acceptable usage of "a scale of" is in describing the mathematical particulars of the scale itself.

e.g., during the tryouts, coaches rate players' athletic and cognitive abilities on a scale of 1 to 10.

- you can't say '**each that had**...' (can't follow 'each' with a relative pronoun - if you're going to use a relative pronoun, it has to come directly after the thing it's trying to modify)

- no justification for using the past perfect ('had been') - that verb, if there's a verb there at all, should be in the simple past (the same tense as everything else in the sentence, because everything described in the sentence is contemporaneous)

- it doesn't make sense to use 'each' AFTER the comma, because it's not true that each structure was connected with a road system. instead, the road system connected **all** of the structures with **each other**, which is nowhere close to the same thing. it implies that the settlements themselves were connected by a system of roads. it's the structures that were thus connected. (having 'each' BEFORE the comma makes sense, because it's actually true that each of the structures comprised up to 600 rooms.)

analogy:

the USA comprises 50 states, each of which is united by a federal government --> wrong (the implication is that each state has its own federal government)

the USA comprises 50 states, all of which are united by a federal government --> correct

the USA comprises 50 states, (all) united by a federal government --> correct, whether you have 'all' or not

choice d:

- 'scale of' doesn't make sense

- the use of AND sets up ostensible parallelism, but the two structures given aren't parallel (one starts with of and the other with with)

choice e is also a run-on sentence (you'll see this if you reduce it to its 'skeleton', a la choice a)

32. A recent review of pay scales indicates that CEO’s now earn an average of 419 times more pay than blue-collar workers, compared to a ratio of 42 times in 1980.

A. that CEO’s now earn an average of 419 times more pay than blue-collar workers, compared to a ratio of 42 times

B. that, on average, CEO’s now earn 419 times the pay of blue-collar workers, a ratio that compares to 42 times

C. that, on average, CEO’s now earn 419 times the pay of blue-collar workers, as compared to 42 times their pay, the ratio

D. CEO’s who now earn on average 419 times more pay than blue-collar workers, as compared to 42 times their pay, the ratio

E. CEO’s now earning an average of 419 times the pay of blue-collar workers, compared to the ratio of 42 times

本题最大的制胜点是平行：the EXTREMELY strong logical parallelism between '42 times their pay' and '419 times the pay of blue-collar workers'. that absolute parallelism compels the pronoun and antecedent to be parallel as well.



33. Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February, 1968.

(A) Although the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, it had not been announced until February, 1968.

(B) Although not announced until February, 1968, in the summer of 1967 graduate student Jocelyn Bell observed the first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted.

(C) Although observed by graduate student Jocelyn Bell in the summer of 1967, the discovery of the first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, had not been announced before February, 1968.

(D) The first pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, to be sighted was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell, but the discovery was not announced until February, 1968.

(E) The first sighted pulsar, or rapidly spinning collapsed star, was not announced until February, 1968, while it was observed in the summer of 1967 by graduate student Jocelyn Bell.

Gellar wrote:

The OA is D. Is "sighted plusar" better than "to be sighted", since the pulsar has alreadly been sighted?

Ron answer:

'to be sighted' is better  for at least two reasons.

(1) 'first NOUN to be VERBed' is generally the preferred form in discussing the results of human efforts/actions/interference/perception/etc., while 'first VERBed NOUN' is generally used to indicate inherent qualities of the noun.

for instance, the following sentence is preferred:

henry bishop was the first musician to be knighted by a british monarch. --> knighting is performed by humans

the following is NOT preferred:

henry bishop was the first knighted musician in britain. --> this makes it seem as though being 'knighted' is an inherent quality with which henry bishop was born, or that he acquired it naturally/accidentally in some other way

(2) the word 'sighted' means 'having the sense of sight', so this sentence also contains the amusing alternative interpretation of referring to a pulsar that can actually see.

tathagat wrote:

To be sighted is not redundant because "the first pulsar to be sighted was observed"  has a different meaning from "first pulsar was observed"

Reread and you will know :-)

Ron answer:

yes.  it's essential to state that this is the first pulsar to be sighted; there were certainly lots and lots of pulsars before it, but none of those pulsars had the good luck to be sighted.  if you just say "the first pulsar", then you mean that it's literally the first one.