

Got 740

Hey all....

*These r d rules/examples tht I've shortlisted from various sources 4 GMAT, generally from scoretop, testmagic, our very own pagalguay and from OG SC series....there might b repetitions coz I have just added on to another set of notes...only the initial few pages r mine (no copyright act broken...hope so...heh heh heh...)  
Best of luck,..*

-Rajat\_nda

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### **Rote these idioms.....by heart....**

- Debate over
- Think of X as Y (not to be)
- That X is called for is indicated by X and **by** Y
- Just as...so too...
- Ignorant of
- Concur in a decision
- Worried about (not over)
- \*\*\*'Nor' can be used sans neither also....
- Allergy to (not of)
- Whether- choice and IF- condition...ergo, whether>>if
- Crucial in
- Prohibit X from doing Y
- Sales of
- Regarded as
- Considered to be
- Prefer a to b
- Exchange a for b
- Afflicted with

- Warned of
- Contrast A with B
- Hopefully almost always wrong
- Refuse A **for** B...not in favour of...
- targeted at
- Due to means caused by not because of
- So as to.... almost always wrong
- Compare to- unlike
- Compare with- like
- Allocated to
- Not in x but in y
- X requires that y be z
- Have + ed + ing wrong
- If \_\_\_were\_\_\_would
- As long as –comparison eg. time
- So long as- provided that
- Broadcast-plural
- Like- similarity & such as- example
- Like- compare people/things & as- compare clauses
- In that preferred to because
- Would- wish, possibility
- Damage to
- Will, future, certainty
- X has half the chance that Y has (not than)
- No sooner X than Y not that()
- Each + plural- singular
- Plural + each- plural
- which- inanimate objects
- whom- objective form of who
- possessive + ing- wrong
- lay, laid- put something down
- lie. Lain- be in horizontal position
- person agrees with another person
- person agrees to a proposal
- X ordered Y to be Z'ed
- X ordered that Y be Z'ed
- Believe X to be Y
- Each other- two
- One another- two plus....
- Is usual-compared to subgroup

- Usual-compared with itself
- Same as X as to Y
- From X to Y(not upto)
- Acclaimed as (not to be)
- Distinguish between X and Y- unlike
- Distinguish X from Y- like
- X forbids Y to do Z
- Negativity + so much as = wrong
- Both X and Y (not as well as)
- Demand that X bring back Y
- Mistake X for Y
- Contend that X be Y
- Not X but rather Y
- So X that Y
- Estimated to be
- Like >>> Just like

I mean it...looks colossal...it won't happen in a day...u'll have to slog over it...but mk sure u get these straight...at least...

### My strategies....

You can devise ur own formulae...this is wht I used....

### “RAK C(see) U(you) TIP TRASH”

(consider RAK to b a name, so I say--RAK, see you tip trash!! Heh heh...poor RAK)

### expln:

**R**--Run on- for short sentences, mk sure ur option doesn't produce a run-on

**A**- check out the antecedent of pronouns n see their tense,num, person

**K**- keywords

**C**- Comparison rules...

- Between like

- like for people/things, as for clauses

- ‘as long as’ for comparison of duration, ‘so long as’ for provided that

- ‘Like’ similarity n ‘Such as’ for examples

- ‘contrast A with B’

- ‘compare to’-unlike n ‘compare with’ - like

**U**- universal truth is always in present

T- Tense of the entire sentence should be same  
I- Idiomatic expression  
P- parallelism error  
T- Terse option always wins if it expresses d idea  
R- Repetition of unnecessary words..  
A- Ambiguity  
S- semantics(spelling errors..)  
H- Hypothetical situation tks verb in past

-You can make ur own codes n incorporate more ground rules for elimination...  
What I did was, I wrote this list in the first minute, n then onwards referred the same for all d options....

### Misc

@@@ if three option are grammatically **correct** and make sense, the one that is succinct wins the race.

@@@ **No sooner...than** (**not that**)  
He had no sooner sat in the bathroom **that** the phone began to ring.(X)  
He had no sooner sat in the bathroom **than** the phone began to ring

@@@ **Due to = caused by** eg. The postponement was caused due to rain  
**= not 'because of'** eg. The game was postponed **due to** rain.(X)

@@@ **Require that....be**  
eg. Normal English **requires that** "require that" **be** followed by "be"

@@@ **Hoping's** is the **right** usage for "**hoping is**"

@@@ **Pare away/down,** not --"pare **up**"

@@@ **Mistake X for Y** . not X **as** Y or X **to be** Y

@@@ **Among-** between more than two

**Between-** between two

@@@ **Between X and Y** ...not X **or** Y

@@@ **fewer-** specific number, eg. Fewer children

**less than-** continuous quantity, eg. Less devastation...

@@@ "Reason For" is correct "Reason of" is wrong

@@@ 'It' must always follow a noun, not an action.

Eg. **Wrong** : Frank says I took his cookies, but I didn't do **it**.

Right : Frank says I took his cookies, but I didn't take them.

The following are excerpts from scoretop collected by somebody on that site.....these r just d ones I consulted out of a plethora of others.....

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the correct form of the expression, one attributes x, an effect, to y, a cause; or, if a passive construction is used, x is attributed to y  
x as the cause of y is unidiomatic.

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- 1) Answer choices in which the word "**being**" is a verb are rarely correct. Pay special attention to where and how "being" is used at the end of the answer choices. This is a Kaplan takeaway strategy
- 2) "There" constructions are rarely correct. If you see "**there**" **WITH a comma** before it, it's probably wrong
- 3) If you see "**which**" **WITHOUT a comma before it**, it's probably wrong.
- 4) Consider, regard....as, think of.....as: there is no *as* after *consider*, while both *regard* and *think of* need the *as*.
- 5) **To be/Being**: In general, **avoid** the construction to be/being because they are usually **passive**. To be/being are commonly used in junk answer choices.
- 6) "after when" is WRONG
- 7) From x to Y - CORRECT, From x **up to** Y - INCORRECT
- 8) Rates for - CORRECT, Rates **of** – INCORRECT
- 9) If "**who**" is present it should refer to one before the comma.
- 10) "**so much.....as**" is preferred if it is preceded by a negative. Ex: **She left not so much as a trace.**
- 11) Have + verb (-ed) + present participle (-ing) is WRONG ex: "**have elected**

**retiring” should be “have elected to retire”**

12) A **relative pronoun** (**which, that or who**) refers to the word preceding it. If the meaning is unclear, the pronoun is in the wrong position. The word "which" introduces non-essential clauses and "that" introduces essential clauses. "Who" refers to individuals; "that" refers to a group of persons, class, type, or species.

Wrong: The line at the bank was very slow, which made me late.

Right: I was late because of the line at the bank OR The line at the bank made me late.

13) “Less” and “amount” refer to non-countable things and answer: “How much?” [soup].

14) "Fewer" and "number" refer to countable things and answer: "How many?" [people].

15) "if" vs. "whether" vs "whether or not". if these are being tested in one sentence choose "whether" almost 100% of the time!!

16) **Disinterested vs Uninterested**

**Disinterested: neutral, unbiased**

Ex: The best judges are disinterested.

**Uninterested: bored, not interested**

Ex: Uninterested in his homework, Martin nodded off.

17) **Who vs Whom**

If you can't get who and whom straight, try this trick: rephrase the sentence to get rid of who or whom.

If you find you've replaced who/whom with *he, she, or they*, then "who" is correct.

If you find you've replaced who/whom with *him, her, or them*, then "whom" is correct.

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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

First of all, each, if it's a pronoun (as it is in A), is singular. In fact, each is almost always singular, but there's at least one exception, which we will see in just a minute. So, A can be faulted for using a plural verb, broadcast, with a singular subject, each.

What I really like about A is that it uses such as, which we use to give examples. All the other incorrect answer choices use words that mean something different from for example.

The best answer, E, maintains the same meaning as A, and corrects the subject/verb agreement problem. Please note that one of the accepted meanings of as is for instance, and with this meaning, as is an adverb and can therefore be followed by parts of speech other than simply nouns.

B is not only awkward, it also incorrectly uses if in the subordinate clause connected with can in the main clause.

I think this is the part that is confusing people (it certainly is what has confused TestMagic students in the past), so let's flip the sentence around to see a bit more clearly that it's not correct to use if with can:

If all of the three major networks broadcast the same statement, television can be superficial.

This sentence should read:

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If all of the three major networks broadcast the same statement, television will be superficial.

In other words, it's not correct to use can after if (in the context of what we've been talking about). Let's look at a simpler example:  
If the temperature drops below 0 degrees celsius, distilled water can or will freeze.

This question tests one use of "each" which most of us ignore. The traditional rule still holds true i.e. "the subject of a sentence beginning with each is grammatically singular".

But there is another rule which says that: When each follows a plural subject, the verb and subsequent pronouns remain in the plural: e.g. the apartments each have their own private entrances (not has its own private entrance)

1. Three cats each eat ...
2. Three cats, each of which eats ...,

In 1, each is postpositive Adj, whereas in 2, it is distributive determiner.  
Television can be superficial, as when three major networks each broadcast exactly the same.  
Adverb clause of manner with temporal adverb clause:  
Television can be superficial, as [TV is superficial] when three networks each broad cast the same

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**Wrong** : A has half the chance **than** B has.

**Right** : A has half the chance **that** B has.

Difficult to digest?? I know... See paraphrase n it'll b clear. It becomes- The chance that A has, B has only half... obviously it can't be 'than'.  
Subtle nuances.....

### **Like vs As**

'Like' is used to compare people or things (nouns)

Ex: Jack and Jull, like Humpty Dumpty, are extremely stupid.

'As' is used to compare clauses. A clause is any phrase that includes a verb

Ex: Just as jogging *is* a good exercise, swimming *is* a great way to burn calories.

**Right:** Think of X **as** Y

**Wrong:** Think of X **to be** Y

### Each other vs One another

Each other - used when two persons are involved

Ex: Ross and Rachel love each other.

One another - used when there are more than 2 people

Ex: The three brothers love one another.

2. All the firms have a panel of brokers through whom they transact deals and build databases.

(a) brokers through whom they

(b) brokers, through whom they

(c) brokers through which they

(d) brokers, through which they

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Ans 2. (a) Subject- Ask the question---“Who/What?? - “panel of brokers” Also the antecedent of the pronoun ‘whom’ is ‘brokers’. Now “**whom**” is a relative pronoun and it’s d **objective** form of “who”,so thtz correct. Secondly, “which” is **always** used for inanimate objects. Ergo...(a)

**Wrong** : Curfew has been lifted up

**Right** : **The** curfew has been lifted up

‘Curfew’ is a singular count noun, requires determiner- ‘**the**’

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## As Long As vs So Long As

**As long as** - deals with physical comparison, eg time, length

Ex: The baseball bat was as long as the club

**So long as** - deals with a condition (provided that)

Ex: So long as you maintain your cool, the meeting should be fine.

## Equal vs Equivalent

Equal should be used only in its strict sense.

Ex:  $4+3$  is equal to  $5+2$

Equivalent is preferable when we are saying that two things are not entirely identical, but are almost equal.

Ex: Country X spent \$xx on something, equivalent to the GDP of country Y.

## Use of semicolons

Semi Colons are used to separate different clauses in a statement. This is something we are all aware of in GMATland.

Another use and eg. of semi colon.

*When the items in a **series** themselves contain commas, separate the items with semicolons.*

***Incorrect:** We visited Erie, Pennsylvania, Buffalo, New York, and Toronto, Ontario.*

*(Confusing. Semicolons needed to make clear distinctions.)*

***Correct:** We visited Erie, Pennsylvania; Buffalo, New York; and Toronto, Ontario.*

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## Tip of the day - 0824

### Use of colons

Colons appear rarely on GMAT land, but there is no harm in equipping yourself with something extra.

Usages:

- Colons with lists - Use a colon **before a list** when the list is preceded by a complete independent clause. Eg. John has all the ingredients: minced clams, milk, potatoes, and onions
- Colons introduce quotations that are formal or lengthy. Eg. Dickens wrote: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times."
- Colons **may** be used to separate independent clauses that are not separated by a conjunction or any other connecting word or phrase. Semi colons may also be used in such cases. Eg. Grapes are not squeezed: The pulp is pressed.

Note for 3 >> The second clause begins with a capital letter.

#### Tip of the day – 0825

“So as” is **never** correct in GMAT land.

Some usages:

**Incorrect: He runs everyday so as to build his stamina.**

Correct: He runs everyday in an effort to build his stamina

Correct: Her debts are so extreme as to threaten the future of the company

#### Tip of the day – 0826

“Compared to” is used when unlike things are compared and is used to stress the resemblance

Eg. *Caliban is compared to a beast in Shakespeare's The Tempest.*

“Compared with” is used when like or similar things are compared and is used to stress the resemblance or difference (usually difference)

Eg. *Compared with you, I cannot sing well at all.*

#### Tip of the Day – 0827

If two nouns are combined, a conjunction is required to make it plural. In the absence of a conjunction, the two nouns take a singular form.

Eg. Two nouns combined with a conjunction

My father and myself **ARE** going to the market

Two nouns combined, without a conjunction

The teacher together with the student **IS** going to the market.

#### Tip of the day – 0828

“During” used with time period without an intermediate mention of the timing of the period is wrong.

Wrong: During two hours, I felt sleepy

Right: During the last two hours, I felt sleepy

#### Tip of the day – 0829

“Broadcast” is plural

“Decided to stage the work himself” is an idiomatic expression

#### Tip of the day – 0830

“Native To”

*Penguins are native to the Antarctic.*

“A native of”

*Steve is a native of Canada.*

#### Tip of the day – 0831

“Save For”

*Save for that inconvenience, the trip was a success.*

#### Tip of the day – 0901

“Being” is usually wrong in GMAT land, except in two kinds of SCs

- In addition to being one of the finest restaurants...
- There are many reasons to get an MBA, with increased career prospects being the most important..



## Such as vs Like

Such as is used to indicate examples

Like is used to indicate similarities

- Can you buy me some fruit **like** oranges or grapefruit?

In GMATLand, this sentence would mean that you do NOT want oranges or grapefruit; instead, you'd prefer some fruit similar to oranges and grapefruit. For example, you may want pomelo, lemons, or limes. Yes, I know this sounds a little crazy, but our goal is to understand what GMAT is looking for, not what is "correct" English.

- Can you buy me some fruit **such as** oranges or grapefruit?

Yes, this is what we're supposed to say in GMATLand -- oranges and grapefruit are examples of the type of fruit we want.

## If...Then Construction

Sentences that use the word 'if' to describe hypothetical conditions require a conditional verb construction.

These sentences have two parts: if clause, and the then clause.

The word 'if' does not always signal a conditional sentence.

Only when the sentence has a 'then' clause, then the sentence is considered a conditional sentence.

Also note would/could never appears in the 'if' clause.

The actual word then is frequently omitted

### **If Clause ; Then Clause**

Present Tense ; Will + Base Verb

Past Tense ; Would/Could + Base Verb

Past Perfect Tense ; Would/Could + Have + Past Participle

## Subjunctive Mood

In GMATland, subjunctive mood can be seen in two types of sentences.

1) IF clauses, when the IF clause expresses a condition contrary to reality.

E.g. If i were a rich man, i would have bought some horses. (*in reality, i am not a rich man*)

2) When Hopes, proposals, desires, and requests are followed by "that".  
The government requires that every man be prepared for the onslaught of the hurricane. (*notice the basic verb form "be" without the "to" in infinitive.*)

I also wanted to add to Score800's last point on passive voice.  
In Gmatland, whenever the emphasis is not on the "doer" of the action, passive voice form is correct. For example, *The victim was carried to a nearby hospital.*  
(Here "who" carried the victim is not important)

### **Possesive + participle**

It is a strict NO NO. Never choose a choice that has this formation. For example, "Organization's trying" is wrong.

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**Because v/s. In That:** When ETS puts 'because' and 'in that' in a sentence, more often than not, 'in that' would be correct. 'In that qualifies' the previous sentence, while 'because' is just used to show a simple causal relationship. Ex

Teratomas are unusual forms of cancer because they are composed of tissues such as tooth and bone not normally found in the organ in which the tumor appears.

- A. because they are composed of tissues such as tooth and bone
- B. because they are composed of tissues like tooth and bone that are
- C. because they are composed of tissues, like tooth and bone, tissues
- D. in that their composition , tissues such as tooth and bone, is
- Correct E. in that they are composed of tissues such as tooth and bone, tissues

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**Usual v/s. Is Usual:** He is faster than is usual for any human being – Is correct.  
He is faster than usual today – is correct

A Mercedes is more expensive than usual for a car – Incorrect  
A Mercedes is more expensive than is usual for a car – Correct

When something is compared to a subgroup to which it belongs, is usual should be used.

When something is compared to itself, usual is fine.e.g. He is nicer than usual.

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Native to Vs Native of:

**Native of v/s. Native to:** Native of can be used when referring to human beings.  
Native to usage is otherwise correct.

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## CHIEF of WHICH v/s. CHIEF among which:

Jamieson's proposal was rejected for several reasons, the chief among which was cost.

- (A) the chief among which was cost
- (B) among which the chief was its cost
- © the main one was cost
- (D) the chief reason of which was its cost
- (E) the chief of which was cost

chief means main or principal, and all three words mean the top one. And when we refer to a member of a group, we use of. For example, if we want to name our best friend, we'd say He is the best of my friends, but not He is the best among my friends.

Now, run these through your head to see how they sound:

- The main reason of all the reasons.
- The main reason among all the reasons.

I think the first sounds better and is more precise.

Also A can be rephrased to main reason among which was cost. Which does not refer to all the reasons and hence A is wrong

E can be rephrased to main reason of which was cost. Here which refers to rejection of the proposal.

### 1. Which Vs That:

But first, a testmagic tip: GMAT almost always (I say almost always because I've seen two questions that did not follow this rule, but the rule was violated in all five answer choices) wants you to put a comma before which. In other words, if you see which without a comma before it, it's probably wrong. After this explanation, you should understand why, but for those of you who want only the most important information, this is what you need to know. Both of these sentences are correct in GMAT land:

- Please go into the room and get me the big book, which is mine.
- Please go into the room and get me the big book that is mine.restrictive

Yes, in GMATland, these two sentences have two different meanings.

Both of these sentences would be incorrect in GMAT land:

- X Please go into the room and get me the big book

which is mine. X

- X Please go into the room and get me the big book, that is mine. X

Notice the commas--that's what makes all the difference.

### The Explanation

Okay, we have in English this weird idea that we need to use different grammar in an adjective clause (a.k.a. relative clause) depending on whether the information in the adjective clause is necessary to specifically identify which noun we are referring to.

For example, imagine you have one sister, and you are telling a friend that your sister is coming to visit you. Since this person is your friend, we can presume that he knows that you have only one sister.

You utter a sentence like this to your friend in GMATland:

- "My sister, who just graduated from college, is coming to see me."

In GMATland, since your friend (we presume) knows you well and knows that you have only one sister, this extra bit of information is considered unnecessary to identify which sister it is you are talking about. It is a sort of "by the way" information--"My sister is coming to see me, and oh, by the way, she just graduated from college."

Now imagine you have two, three, or even more sisters. Let's imagine that one is a college professor, another is a webmaster, and this one who is coming to visit you just graduated from college. If you're talking to your friend, and you say only "my sister," and you do not mention her name, your friend might not know which sister you are talking about. So you add that extra bit of information--my sister who just graduated from college--to identify which sister it is you are referring to.

In this situation, we have just correctly employed a very important grammar rule. Read on.

So, if the person you're talking to, or the person who's reading what you've written, needs that extra bit of information to know which noun you're referring to, we say that that extra information is non-restrictive. This word doesn't really describe the function clearly, so many teachers say that this information

is "extra."

On the other hand, if you need that information to know which noun you are talking about, we say that the information is restrictive. Again, this word is not really a good choice for clarity, and many teachers use the term "necessary information" instead.

*Finally, just to make English a bit more difficult, we have a rule that says we should use a comma before or after "extra information clauses and phrases," but not with "necessary information clauses or phrases." The idea here is that the comma represents the slight pause in speech or change in intonation that a native speaker might use when making such an utterance.*

I should point out that both that and which are relative pronouns, i.e., they are grammatically the same, but their meanings are slightly different.

Now, let's return to our original example sentences:

- Please go into the room and get me the big book, which is mine.

In this sentence, the clause which is mine is "extra" because the information "the big book" is enough to identify which book it is that you want. We can assume that there is only one big book in the room.

- Please go into the room and get me the big book that is mine.

In this sentence, the clause that is mine is "necessary" because the information "the big book" is NOT enough to identify which book it is that you want--it is probably the case that there are several big books in the room, so I need to add the information "that is mine" to identify which book it is that I want.

More Examples

A few more examples may help:

- I met with Bill Clinton, who is a lawyer.

The name Bill Clinton is enough to identify which person I'm talking about--who is a lawyer is therefore extra information.

- I met with the man who is a lawyer.

In this case, "the man" is not enough information to identify which person I'm talking about--who is a lawyer is therefore necessary information.

- The Sun, which is the only star in our solar system, is the source of heat for Earth.

Again, the name "the Sun" already clearly identifies the noun; therefore, the information in the adjective clause "which is the only star in our solar system" is extra.

- The star that is at the center of our solar system is called what?

In this case, since we don't have a name here, we don't know which star it is that we are referring to. Therefore, the information in the adjective clause "that is at the center our solar system" is necessary.

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Neither the advocate's eloquent arguments, nor the mountains of incriminating evidence were (not **was**) sufficient to....

"verb agrees with the subject after **or** in either or and **nor** in neither nor."

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Pg 4, sahil's notes- Compare with/to

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To show **ability or inability**, we can use these phrases:

{**such**} + {noun phrase} + {**that**}

He is **such a good player that** he will play for the national team.

It was **such bad weather that** they canceled the excursion.

{so} + {adjective} + {a/an} + {non-countable noun phrase} + {that}

He is so good a player that he will play for the national team.

They are so bad a team that they will all be sacked

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“so as to” **wrong** usage, eg. He worked hard, **so as to** earn some money. **X**

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**1. Credited with:**

Carthagians are still commonly **credited with** having salted Roman fields during the war.

Wrong: Credited **as**, credited **for**

**2. Subjunctive:**

Procedure requires that he + verb in subjunctive form.

**3. Regarded as:**

Brady is **regarded as** one of the greatest 19<sup>th</sup> century photographers.

Wrong: Regarded **to be**.

**4. Consider to be or considered**

Destruction of rain forests is **considered** a major threat to environment.

Wrong: Considered **as**

If the Object complement is far away from object, **use \*consider to be\***

Eg.

**5. Prefer A to B:**

I prefer Korean food to Japanese.

Wrong: Prefer A **over** B.

**6. Exchange A for B**

He hopes to exchange money to mind.

Wrong: Exchange **with**.

**7. Afflicted with:**

He is afflicted with common cold.

Wrong: Afflicted **from**.

**8. each other/One another**

When **two sides are involved then use each other** or other, as in “refusal of each side to acknowledge the other as legitimate party is the core of the problem”.

**Use one another when more than two things involved.**

9. Just as...so

**10. Warned of**

Patients should be warned of the potential risk of medicine.

Wrong: Warned **about**.

**11. Believe X to be Y**

After seeing the flying saucer, I believe UFOs to be a real phenomenon.

Wrong: believe X **as** Y.

**12. Care about:**

Do not care about problems.

**13. Contrast A with B:**

If you contrast my proposal **with** your's then you will find that there is not much similarity.

**14. Compare A to B:**

For dissimilar things

**15. Compare A with B:**

For similar things

**16. Decide to/Decide on**

Decide **to** + **verb**:

We decided to continue.

Decide **on** + **noun**:

We decided on the new format.

**17. Different from:**

New paper format is different from old one.

Wrong: Different **than**.

**18. That Aim to + verb:**

Rules that aim to identify causes.

**Aimed at** + **noun**:

I am aiming at my target.

**19. Debate over:**

A debate over adequacy of current law.

Wrong: Debate **About**

**20. Just as...**

just as polio vaccine is given to every person to protect the few who might actually contract polio, mass dietary change is needed to protect the significant number who are susceptible to the life-threatening effects of press eating habits

## **@@HARDLY NEVER/HARDLY EVER**

The expression is "**hardly ever**."

### **21. Ignorant of**

He is ignorant of the fact.

Wrong; ignorant **to**.

### **22. So ...as to be**

Wrong **Such** ... as to be

1. Several years ago the diet industry introduced a variety of appetite suppressants, but some of these drugs caused stomach disorders severe enough to have them banned by the Food and Drug Administration.
  - (A) stomach disorders severe enough to have them
  - (B) stomach disorders that were severe enough so they were
  - (C) stomach disorders of such severity so as to be
  - (D) such severe stomach disorders that they were
  - (E) such severe stomach disorders as to be

D is correct answer.

### **23. Combine A with B**

24. The exhibition of art from Nubians, the site of a Black civilization that goes back to the fourth millennium B.C., makes clear the Nubians combined artistic elements from Egypt to that of sub-Saharan Africa.

- (A) the Nubians combined artistic elements from Egypt to that
- (B) that the Nubians combined artistic elements from Egypt to that
- (C) the Nubians combined artistic elements from Egypt with that
- (D) that the Nubians combined artistic elements from Egypt with those
- (E) that Nubians combined artistic elements from Egypt and those

D is correct answer

### **25. Concur in a decision**

Concur **with** is wrong

26. **Directive** and **order** do not take **that** to connect the next clause.

As in directive prohibiting is correct but directive **that** prohibited is wrong.

Order to do is correct but order **that** is wrong.

**27. Situation in which is better than situation where...**

Sartre believed each individual is responsible to choose one course of action over another one, that it is the choice that gives value to the act, and that nothing that is not acted upon has value.

- (A) each individual is responsible to choose one course of action over another one
- (B) that each individual is responsible for choosing one course of action over another
- (C) that each individual is responsible, choosing one course of action over another
- (D) that each individual is responsible to choose one course of action over the other
- (E) each individual is responsible for choosing one course of action over other ones

**28. Worried about:**

Worried **over** is wrong

Administration is worried over the impact of new policy on the workforce set up a committee to look the matter in details.

**29. Crucial in**

The debate over bilingual education centers on the issue of whether the United States should foster the idea of single common language, an idea, some believe, that has in the past been crucial in binding diverse constituencies together.

- (A) **been crucial in binding diverse constituencies together**
- (B) been crucial **as** a binding together of diverse constituencies
- (C) been crucial **to** bind together constituencies that are diverse
- (D) become crucial in binding together diverse constituencies
- (E) become crucial **to** bind together constituencies that are diverse

A is correct answer.

**30. Prohibiting A from doing B**

Wisconsin, Illinois, Florida, and Minnesota have begun to enforce statewide bans prohibiting landfills to accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings.

- (A) prohibiting landfills **to** accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings
- (B) prohibiting that landfills accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings

- (C) prohibiting landfills from accepting leaves, brush, and grass clippings
- (D) that leaves, brush, and grass clippings cannot be accepted in landfills
- (E) that landfills cannot accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings

### 31. Sales of

Q32:

At the annual stockholders meeting, investors heard a presentation on the numerous challenges facing the company, including among them the threat from a rival's multibillion-dollar patent-infringement suit and the declining sales for the company's powerful microprocessor chip.

- A. including among them the threat from a rival's multibillion-dollar patentinfringement suit and the declining sales for
  - B. which includes the threat of a rival's multibillion-dollar patent-infringement suit and declining sales of
  - C. included among these the threat from a rival's multibillion-dollar patentinfringement suit as well as a decline in sales for
  - 20
  - D. among them the threat of a rival's multibillion-dollar patent-infringement suit and the decline in sales of
  - E. among these the threat from a rival's multibillion-dollar patent-infringement suit as well as the decline in sales for
- B is correct

Neither (A or B), nor C !!! also, not (A or B), nor C is fine too.

32. Concerned for/Concerned with

Concerned for = worried or anxious.

Concerned with = related to.

so the correct one should be **"He is concerned for investor relations "**

**This is concerned with investor relations** is probably the right usage.

33. Crisis is singular whereas crises is plural

**Crises is the plural of crisis**

34. x forbids y to do z

35. Not x but rather y

36. Distinguish between X and Y for two very dissimilar items

37. Distinguish X from Y for similar items

38. Blame A on B

Analysts blamed May's sluggish retail sales on unexciting merchandise as well as the weather

39. As likely as

40. During particular time period

41. Noun + was + adjective

- 42. As such
- 43. X has half the chance that Y has
- 44. Afraid of is correct and afraid by is wrong.
- 45. Met with
- 46. Integrate A into B

**A:** An idiom is a word or phrase—especially a prepositional phrase—that is grammatically acceptable as a result of its widespread use over time. Here are a few related examples:

The ship will arrive *in due time*.

*Before long* the ship will arrive.

Without question the ship will arrive *on time*.

If you're unfamiliar with a certain idiom you might be tempted to eliminate a response that contains that idiom. Conversely, you might overlook an improper idiom that you've never encountered, or that you've used improperly before—believing it to be proper. For instance:

*Idiomatically proper:* The airplane flights differed *as to* their arrival times.

*Idiomatically improper:* The airplane flights differed *as regards* their arrival times.

Many GMAT-prep books contain long lists of idioms that purportedly appear with high frequency on the GMAT. Although there's no harm in committing such lists to memory, doing so should not be a high-priority task for GMAT prep. Idiom errors do not appear nearly as frequently in GMAT Sentence Correction as grammatical errors and problems of effective expression do. Besides, there are many thousands of idiomatic phrases in the English language, and despite what the GMAT-prep books might claim, it's impossible to predict which few will appear on the fourteen Sentence Correction questions on your particular GMAT.

Just try to remember the idioms with their endings so u'll be able to recollect, even if u dont know the meaning of the idioms, u can judge the correct usage of the idiom

(later update this list with meanings )

## Idioms and their usage:

### A

access to The company has access to large capital reserves.

act as The poison pill in the contract acts as a preventative measure against hostile takeovers.

allows for The design of the robot arm allows for great flexibility.

as....as Chocolate tastes as good as ice cream.

As a means to: More and more in recent years, cities are stressing the arts as a means to greater economic development and investing millions of dollars in cultural activities, despite strained municipal budgets and fading federal support

associate with He associates beer with potato chips.

attribute to The poor first quarter results are attributed to the restructuring.

a responsibility to The CEO has a fiduciary responsibility to all shareholders.

a result of The recent Nasdaq decline is a result of higher interest rates.

a sequence of The Sumerian text was a sequence of incomprehensible symbols.

agree with The Teamsters do not agree with the Republicans on many issues.

among Used when discussing more than two items. He was the finest policeman among the hundreds of rookies.

as good as/or better than The new software is as good as or better than anything on the market .

as great as The new house looks as great as I had hoped.

attend to (someone) The emergency room doctor attended to the injured victim.

attribute X to Y/X We attribute the results to the new management.

attributed to Y The extinction of the dinosaurs has been attributed to an asteroid Collision.

### B

based on The results are based on a comprehensive ten year study.

begin to He will begin to study twelve hours before the test.

believe X to be Y After seeing the flying saucer, I believe UFOs to be a realphenomenon.

between Used when discussing two things (if there are more than two, then use among instead). He could not decide between Corn Flakes or Raisin Bran.

### C

care about How much do business schools care about your score?

centers on + noun The GMAT centers on the knowledge of basic math and writing/reading skills.

choose to The number of students who choose to go to business school has increased in the last ten years.

consistent with Your grades are not consistent with your abysmal GMAT scores.

contend that He contends that the GMAT has a cultural bias.  
consider + noun How important do you consider the test?  
continue + to If you continue to study, you will succeed.  
contrast A with B If you contrast A with B, you can see the difference.  
convert to You may convert muscle to fat if you study too much.  
compare A to B (compare to stresses similarities).  
The music critic favorably compared him to Bob Dylan.  
compare A with B (compare with stresses differences).  
Broccoli is good for you compared with ice cream.  
count on + noun He counts on management support.  
concerned with They are concerned with investor relations more than actual profitability.  
conform to When you work at a new company, you should try to conform to its corporate culture.

## **D**

decide to We decided to continue.  
decide on We decided on the new format.  
depend on The global economy depends on improving productivity.  
different from The CAT is very different from the paper and pencil GMAT.  
difficult to Many students find the CAT difficult to take. (Different than) is wrong usage.  
distinguish between X and Y Distinguish between domestic and international production.  
distinguish X from Y Juries must attempt to distinguish truth from falsehood.  
depends on whether Our place in the playoffs depends on whether we win tonight.  
Disproportionate to: (Disproportionate with is wrong)

## **E**

to be + essential to + noun Speed is essential to success in the Internet marketplace.  
except for He did well on the GMAT, except for the sentence correction questions.

## **F**

flee from The convict fled from the country.

## **G**

grow from Dell Computer grew from a start-up to a Fortune 500 company in less than fifteen years.

grow out of Needless to say, they quickly grew out of their first office.

## H

help + noun + to Their direct business model helped them to grow rapidly.

## I

indicate that Dell's recent stock trouble may indicate that their growth will not continue to be as rapid.

invest in He is too risk-averse to invest in the stock market

identical with His DNA is identical with his twin's.

in contrast to The candidate claims to support tax cuts, in contrast to his prior statements.

independent of The Federal Reserve Board is supposed to be independent of political considerations. (Independent from is wrong usage).

indifferent towards Some countries are indifferent towards human rights. (Identical to is wrong usage).

In Contrast to (In contrast with is wrong idiom)

In contrast to his bad friend, he never takes any bribes.

## L

leads to Rapid growth often leads to problems.

like Usually only used for direct comparison: He walks like Joe walks.

localized in Most Internet venture capital is localized in a few areas of the world.

## M

mistake + noun + for I mistook you for an old friend.

modeled after The judicial building is modeled after the Parthenon.

more than ever Companies demand MBA graduates now more than ever.

## N

native to There is a unique business culture native to the U.S.

a native of It infects those who are not even a native of America.

need to Living in New York City is an experience everyone needs to try.

to be + necessary + to It is necessary to get a high GMAT score to get into Stanford.

neither...nor Neither Tom nor Sam has the necessary skills to finish the job.

not only...but also Stanford not only has the highest GMAT average, but also the highest GPA.

## P

prohibit from + gerund You are prohibited from using a calculator on test day.  
potential to A graduate of a top business school has the potential to make over \$100,000.

## **R**

range from X to Y The GMAT scores at top business schools will range from 650 to 770.

refer to If you have any more questions, you should refer to a grammar book.

regard as Wharton's finance program is regarded as the finest in the world.

require + noun + to You require a GMAT score to go to most U.S. business schools.

rivalry between X and Y The rivalry between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Yankees is one of the most celebrated in professional sports.

responsible for The manager is responsible for seven entry level employees.

retroactive to The tax policy change is retroactive to last year.

regret doing something V/s regret to do something

regret doing something - feel sorry to have done smth.:

I don't regret leaving my last job at all.

regret to do something - be sorry that one must do smth.:

Dr. Wimpole regrets to say that he cannot answer readers' letters.

remember doing something V/s remember to do something

remember doing something - keep in mind smth. that one has done:

We remembered seeing many little country churches with ancient horse sheds still at the rear.

remember to do something - bear in mind smth. that one has to do:

They kept the Ford out in the street in front of the house. It worked all right if they remembered to get it filled with anti-freeze.

## **S**

save for Save for William, no one else passed the exam.

save from Many people use business school to save them from dull jobs.

so that So should not be used as an adjective: GMAT preparation is so... boring.

Use it with "that." This guide is designed so that you may raise your score.

subscribe to Business school students should subscribe to the Wall Street Journal.

stop doing something V/S stop to do something

stop doing something - cease or give up doing smth.:

The teachers had stopped attending to pupils who would certainly pass or certainly fail and were concentrating on the borderline cases.  
stop to do something - pause in order to do smth.: He stopped to watch a half-dozen of the boys playing blackjack

## **T**

tie to The contract should be tied to concessions.  
transmit to The communications system will transmit to anyone within range.

## **U**

used + infinitive Japan used to be the model industrial economy.  
to be + used to + gerund After five practice tests, he was used to the GMAT CAT format.

People who study for GMAT for a while quickly learn that *being* is usually wrong.

So I'm guessing you already know that *being* in an answer choice is wrong more often than it is right.

This is a good strategy to get you started, but to get over 700 on the GMAT, you really need to know some of the finer points of GMAT Sentence Correction that relate to the use of the word *being*.

There are at least two different situations in which *being* is often the right answer.

Here is the first example of when *being* is correct:

### **When the grammar requires it.**

Yes, I'm trying to simplify things here, but the idea is this--many ideas can be expressed in more than one way. For example, I can say:

*I'm afraid of being late.*

*I'm afraid that I'll be late.*

Each has its own emphasis, but the point is that these two structures exist. (If I know my members here, I know that they will have questions about the difference, but please, let's start a separate thread for this.)

Whether we can express ideas in one or more structures is really related to the word used; in other words, it is idiomatic.

But some idioms allow only one structure. For example:

*In addition to being one of the first restaurants to combine Mediterranean and American tastes*, Chez Panisse in Berkeley is also one of the Bay Area's most established restaurants.

The idiomatic structure *in addition to* does not have a counterpart that uses a subject and a verb, so our only option here is to use *being*, which is grammatically a noun, but is derived from a verb.

The second example of when *being* is correct is shown in this example:

There are many reasons to get an MBA, *with increased career prospects being* the most important for many MBA applicants.

Technically this part here:

*with increased career prospects being* the most important for many MBA applicants

is an absolute phrase, but I think it's also helpful just to memorize the pattern:

***with + NOUN + being + NOUN COMPLEMENT***

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## Like vs. Such As

Question: What's the difference between like and such as?

Example of the "mistake" that we make in everyday speech:

Can you buy me some fruit like oranges or grapefruit?

How the GMAT Official Guide would explain this mistake: Using like in this answer choice mistakenly suggests that the utterer of the request does in fact not want oranges or grapefruit, but rather some other kind of fruit that is similar to oranges or grapefruit.

In normal English: In GMATLand, like means similar to, and such as means for example. Take a look at these examples:

- Can you buy me some fruit like oranges or grapefruit?

In GMATLand, this sentence would mean that you do NOT want oranges or grapefruit; instead, you'd prefer some fruit similar to oranges and grapefruit. For example, you may want pomelo, lemons, or limes. Yes, I know this sounds a little crazy, but our goal is to understand what GMAT is looking for, not what is "correct" English.

- Can you buy me some fruit such as oranges or grapefruit?

Yes, this is what we're supposed to say in GMATLand -- oranges and grapefruit are examples of the type of fruit we want.

- I would like you to buy such fruit as oranges and grapefruit for me, if you don't mind.

This is simply a variation -- notice how such and as are separated. Separating the two elements tends to make this pattern a bit harder to see.

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#### **4. If/Whether**

**Whether** is correct when you're discussing two options (whether to get chocolate or strawberry ice cream) and **if** is correct for more than two options (if she should get ice cream, frozen yogurt, or a cookie).

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