

# SENTENCE CORRECTION STRATEGIES

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

Alison

Amica

Ankur (Me)

anp003

Ari

Arijit

Ayako

Barack Obama

Blesal

Bryce

cal

49 Participants

Chat

Show All

God's anger

Vishal: losiana residents believe that

roshin: i hit the ball

Kurt: the part comes after that modifies the ball the book

Sying: the noun is the object

roshin: the noun is the obj

Vishal: good one - i never thought that way

roshin: wow.. never caught that

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Audio - Ron Purewal

Teleconference available

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 124%)

Public Screen 9

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23. 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. What is "unlike ... severance package"?

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

X 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

"The NOUN (that) SUBJ VERB":  
 The ball (that) I hit ...  
 --> I hit the ball.  
 The book (that) I read ...  
 --> I read the book.  
 The test (that) I took ...  
 --> I took the test.

Don't confuse with  
 "idea that ..."  
 "notion that ..."  
 etc

The idea that you can jump 10 feet in the air is ridiculous.

The last day (that) they are scheduled to collect ...  
 --> They collect days. (!!)

The idea that you can jump 10 feet in the air is absurd.  
 This IS the idea.

The idea that you mentioned in class yesterday is absurd.  
 You mentioned the idea. ("idea" is the object)

In session for 1 hour, 55 minutes.

x that y \_ y refers to x

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

alpa

Aris

Ash

babu

cc

Dilp

dkittlejohn

holdino

Jay

Jsheng

Kamna

Karen

Kathryn

LS

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 124%)

Public Screen 2

Follow Moderator

5. The Achaemenid empire of Persia reached the Indus Valley in the fifth century B.C., bringing the Aramaic script with it, from which was derived both northern and southern Indian alphabets.

A the Aramaic script with it, from which was derived both northern and southern Indian alphabets. SING

B the Aramaic script with it, and from which deriving both the northern and the southern Indian alphabets. SING

C. with it the Aramaic script, from which derive both the northern and the southern Indian alphabets. PL

D. with it the Aramaic script, from which derives both northern and southern Indian alphabets. SING

E with it the Aramaic script, and deriving from it both the northern and southern Indian alphabets. PRIORITYZE! Don't miss obvious splits!

the "and" implies independence.

These things are not independent -- the second part (the northern and southern Indian alphabets come from here) is a DESCRIPTION / ADD'L INFORMATION about the Aramaic script.

So, "and" doesn't make sense.

If you have "from which", "to which", "according to whom", etc., you actually need a legitimate CLAUSE (with a subj + verb)

On the counter is a large box, in which found most of my store coupons. NO SUBJ INCORRECT

Incorrect	21/30 (70%)
Correct	2/30 (6%)
Ninguno	7/30 (23%)

On the counter is a large box, in which are found most of my store coupons.

(correct)

Incorrect	12/31 (38%)
Correct	15/31 (48%)
Ninguno	4/31 (12%)

On the counter is a large box, in which you can find most of my store coupons.

(correct)

REVERSE CONSTRUCTION (subject after verb)

There is one car in the driveway.      On the beach was a single pigeon hunting for food.

There are two cars in the driveway.      On the beach were two pigeons hunting for food.

Public Screen 5    1:23:25    In session for 2 hours, 33 minutes.

and independent clauses

File Session View Tools Window Help

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- Chirag 2
- chitrangada Somaiya
- chris 1
- Cristiane Vasconcelos 1
- DD
- DIANA
- Dinesh

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Public Screen 13

Follow Moderator

**APPOSITIVE MODIFIERS** \* set off by commas  
\* consist of just a NOUN (or a NOUN + MODIFIERS)

My cousin, an accountant, works in Texas.

**SIX CORRECT SENTENCES:**

I went to the bar with Mr. Smith, a consultant from Fresno.

The plover gets its food by cleaning the mouth of the crocodile, a reptile that could eat the bird at any time.

I went to the bar with Mr. Smith, an outing that was far more fun than staying at work.

The plover gets its food by cleaning the mouth of the crocodile, a relationship that benefits both animals.

If the appositive is ABSTRACT, it can modify the WHOLE IDEA OF THE PRECEDING CLAUSE.

---- \*BUT\* if the PRECEDING NOUN is ALSO an abstraction, then these can also modify the preceding noun.

On Sunday our company will hold its annual field day, an outing at which employees drink beer, play softball, and relax.

Today's math lesson introduces the direct proportion, a relationship in which one variable is a constant multiple of another.

Chat

Show All

Gokul: noun  
akash: night  
Seth Taylor: meant "due to presentation"  
Heather Rae Martin: the translation is wrong  
Seth Taylor: thanks  
Heather Rae Martin: "caused by" not "on account of" right?

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Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 13 1:19:34

In session for 2 hours, 36 minutes.

appositive modifiers

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Participants

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Public Screen 6

78. As it is with traditional pharmacies, online drugstores rely on prescriptions to be successful, since it is primarily prescriptions that attract the customers, who then also buy other health-related items.

A. As it is with traditional pharmacies, online drugstores rely on prescriptions to be successful

B. As with the case of traditional pharmacies, online drugstores rely on prescriptions to have success

C. As is the case with traditional pharmacies, prescriptions are the cornerstone of a successful online drugstore

D. As traditional pharmacies, so online drugstores rely on prescriptions to be successful

E. Like traditional pharmacies, the cornerstone of a successful online drugstore is prescriptions

WHAT IS COMPARED?  
Traditional pharmacies VS online drugstores

The pronoun "it" in (a) doesn't stand for anything.  
"with" in (b) doesn't make literal sense.

"As" in comparisons:  
... should be followed by a CLAUSE or by a PREP PHRASE

Joe gave 10% of his salary to charity this year. ~~AS he did~~ last year.

The weather is hot and dry in Nevada, as it is in Arizona.

As it is in Nevada, the weather is hot and dry in Nevada.  
This sentence refers to something that is literally "in" Arizona.

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

Ali

Amir (Away)

Andrew

antonio

cheng

Cre

crystal

Damon

Farah

Ishh

JayC

Kurt

Lavi

Maria

Chat

Show All

Farah: oh yeah one of the deadly 5! how could i forget that satsh: "It is likely to rain" -> what does IT stand for in this sentence? Maxim: what are deadly 5? Naresh: As in the case of? Farah: it, its, they them and their Maxim: great, thanks Farah: it, its, they, them and their Naresh: is this comparisons class?

Audio - Ron Purewal

1:20:37

In session for 2 hours, 17 minutes.

as in comparison must be followed by a clause or by a prep phrase

**you can't say "the stinger results in..."**

"results in..." can only be used when it's LITERALLY TRUE. for instance, you could say that *the attempt resulted in failure*, since the attempt ITSELF ended in failure.

if you understand this literal meaning, then it goes without saying that you can't use this sort of construction for physical objects.

**TAKEAWAY:**

**you can only say "X results in Y" when X is an ACTION. if X is an OBJECT, you can NEVER say that X "results" in anything.**

this kills choices (c) and (d), in which "stinger" is the subject of the verb "results".

--

choice (b) misuses the connector "as".

**the connector "as" connects two independent clauses BY ITSELF. if "as" is used to connect two independent clauses, it should NOT be used in conjunction with any other connector words.**

in choice (b), "as" and "with" are used together. the use of either of these prohibits the use of the other, so this choice is wrong.

as\_with\_results\_in

The screenshot shows a whiteboard application window titled "Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Session, View, Tools, Window, Help), a toolbar, a Participants list on the left, a Chat window, and an Audio control section. The main whiteboard area displays the following text:

Starting a sentence with "that", "who", "why", etc.

Sunsets are beautiful.  
Beautiful are sunsets.

The gold standard is no less arbitrary than paper money.  
No less arbitrary than paper money is the gold standard.

We couldn't believe that she was only thirty years old.  
That she was only thirty years old we couldn't believe.

It is a mystery who poisoned the applesauce.  
Who poisoned the applesauce  
noun

At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar showing "Public Screen 27", the time "8:24", and "In session for 1 hour, 4 minutes."

backward construction example

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

- Ron Purewal (Moderator)
- L.L.
- raj

3 Participants

Chat

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Joined on January 22, 2010 at 12:20 PM

Moderator: Jesus.

Moderator: at least i can do this sort of stuff faster

L.L.: wrong!

L.L.: right?

L.L.: idk i just started paying attention

L.L.: either or!

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Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 124%)

Public Screen 2

Follow Moderator

Basic mechanical principle of parallelism:


- \* The parallel structures are indicated by PARALLEL TAGS ( or "SIGNAL WORDS" or "MARKERS")


The TAGS are the words that REQUIRE parallel structures  
 ... either / or in this case.  
 i.e., if you have "either X or Y", then the "X" and the "Y" MUST be parallel.


BASIC MECHANICAL PRINCIPLE:


The words that FOLLOW these tags are AUTOMATICALLY INCLUDED in the parallel structures. you cannot omit words that FOLLOW one of these tags!

These following words must have PARALLEL GRAMMAR.

 Most fossils of species X were found either in Tennessee or Kentucky.

 Most fossils of species X were found either in Tennessee or in Kentucky.

 Most fossils of species X were found in either Tennessee or in Kentucky.

 Most fossils of species X were found in either Tennessee or Kentucky.

13:30

In session for 4 hours, 6 minutes.

basic parallelism

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

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- chandra
- chitragada Somaiya
- chris 1
- Cristiane Vasconcelos 1
- DD
- DIANA
- Dinesh
- frances spencer

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Public Screen 4

Follow Moderator

BECAUSE OF vs. DUE TO

"Due to" modifies a NOUN.

From the helicopter, I saw a six-mile traffic jam due to an overturned truck. (correct)

"Because of" modifies an ENTIRE CLAUSE.

I was late to the meeting because of the traffic. (correct)

Because of this difference -- one modifies a clause, while the other modifies a noun -- it is IMPOSSIBLE to write a sentence in which both "due to" and "because of" could mean the same thing.

Chat

Show All

Thursdays with Ron: so "due to" is not a synonym of "because of", right?

Victoria: yes

chitragada Somaiya: whats the difference between the two? because of and due to?

chitragada Somaiya: wow, thanks.. i thought they were almost synonyms

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Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 11 53:40

In session for 2 hours, 10 minutes.

because of due to

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants	Audio	Video	Chat	Share
Ron Purewal (Moderator)	🔊	📺	💬	📄
ab	🔊	📺	💬	📄
angelo.lozano	🔊	📺	💬	📄
Ashwin	🔊	📺	💬	📄
Dilp	🔊	📺	💬	📄
Holdino	🔊	📺	💬	📄
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Kathryn	🔊	📺	💬	📄
Kool	🔊	📺	💬	📄
Kurt	🔊	📺	💬	📄
Lisette Fernandez	🔊	📺	💬	📄
Me	🔊	📺	💬	📄

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 2

Follow Moderator

The Chicago and Calumet Rivers originally flowed into the St. Lawrence by way of Lake Michigan, but having been redirected by constructing canals so that the water now empties into the Mississippi by way of the Illinois River.

(A) Rivers originally flowed into the St. Lawrence by way of Lake Michigan, but having been redirected by constructing

(B) Rivers had originally flowed into the St. Lawrence by way of Lake Michigan, but they have been redirected by constructing

(C) Rivers, which originally flowed into the St. Lawrence by way of Lake Michigan but have been redirected by the construction of

(D) Rivers, originally flowing into the St. Lawrence by way of Lake Michigan, but having been redirected by the construction of

(E) Rivers, originally flowing into the St. Lawrence by way of Lake Michigan, have been redirected through the construction of

*I have dedicated my career to the exposure of injustice in the court system.*  
 --> I am somehow involved with the exposure of injustice, but not necessarily directly (e.g., maybe I donate \$ to a charity that does this)

*I have dedicated my career to exposing injustice in the court system.*  
 --> I am the one who has actually been exposing injustice.

Jay #2: Second is the one where the person is doing the action of "exposing"

Verbal nouns (like "the exposure") are IMPERSONAL: they \*don't\* convey the idea that the subject is directly involved. Gerunds generally \*do\* convey the idea that the subject is directly involved in the process.

In this sentence, the impersonal option -- "the construction of..." -- is better, because we are talking about the process from a detached standpoint (i.e., there's no mention of a subject who is directly involved).

vs.  
*The Army Engineering Corps redirected the rivers by constructing canals.*  
 (also correct)

Chat

Show: All

sai.y9.gmat: there has to be other mooniners

satish: before jumping into finding grammar errors

Ashwin: parallelism works only when you are comparing/talking about two similar set of actions

Junaid Vali: i got it

Junaid Vali: Thank you

Ashwin: can we not begin with the splits using the verb tenses of 'flow' ?

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Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 4 33:13 In session for 1 hour, 1 minute.

by verbing or by the constructing of

two problems with that choice:

1) when you use a COMMA -ING modifier after a clause\*\*, you should actually satisfy TWO requirements:

-- the modifier should **modify the action of the preceding clause**, as you have stated;

AND

-- the **subject** of the preceding clause should also make sense as the **agent of the -ING action**.

examples:

*Joe broke the window, angering his father.* --> this sentence makes sense, because it correctly implies that joe "angered his father".

*the window was broken by Joe, angering his father.* --> this sentence doesn't make sense, because it implies that the window (i.e., not joe himself) angered joe's father.

*my brother tricked me, disappointing Dad* --> implies that dad is disappointed in my brother for tricking me (and not necessarily disappointed in me for being tricked).

*i was tricked by my brother, disappointing Dad* --> implies that dad is disappointed in me because i fell for my brother's trick (and not that he's disappointed in my brother for tricking me).

comma\_ing

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

alpa

Aris

Ash

babu

Carly

cc

Dilip

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Jay (Away)

Jsheng

Kamna

Karen

Whiteboard - Man Room (Scaled 124%)

Public Screen 5

Follow Moderator

26. The electronics company has unveiled what it claims to be the world's smallest network digital camcorder, the length of which is that of a handheld computer, and it weighs less than 11 ounces.

A. to be the world's smallest network digital camcorder, the length of which is that of a handheld computer **and** it weighs

B. to be the smallest network digital camcorder in the world, which is as long as a handheld computer, weighing **and** it weighs

C. is the smallest network digital camcorder in the world, which is as long as a handheld computer, **and** it weighs

D. is the world's smallest network digital camcorder, which is as long as a handheld computer **and** weighs

E. is the world's smallest network digital camcorder, the length of which is that of a handheld computer, weighing **and** it weighs

modifier

*Question:* What is the highlighted construction in (b) and (e)?

Kamna: it tells us about two different characteristics of the device

This is exactly what this construction DOES NOT do.  
This is what "AND" does!

COMMA -ING modifiers: bare-bones summary

These modifiers describe, in some reasonably direct way, the PREVIOUS ACTION (previous CLAUSE).

The modifier doesn't work in (b) and (e), because weight is not a description (or an inevitable consequence) of length.

Separate dimensions --> Use "AND"

Chat

Show All

Kamna: it tells us about two different characteristics of the device

Ash: subordinate action i meant..

Dilip: it weighs 11 ounces because it is the smallest cam

Siyng: comma+v-ing modifier

Kamna: ok

ra: ing modifier

Kamna: i got the question wrong

Dilip: or 11 ounces is the result of making the smallest cam

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Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 14 24:19

In session for 1 hour, 34 minutes.

comma\_ing\_describes\_the previousclause

COMMA + -ING modifiers must modify the preceding clause, but the -ING participle must also apply to the subject of the preceding clause. therefore, the use of that comma+ing modifier would imply that *the islets themselves* are stimulating disputes. that's not true.

comma\_ing\_must\_make\_sensewithsubject\_

How do you use "compared to" / "compared with" / etc?

Compared to GMAT, GRE is much easier incorrect

This year's interest rate is four times compared to last year incorrect

John is better code compared to me incorrect

this year population rate is more compared to last year incorrect

Stanford's average Gmat is higher as compared with that of Harvard's incorrect

Stanford's average Gmat score is higher as compared to that of Harvard incorrect

"Compared to/with" should be used with ...

... the TWO THINGS that are INTENDED TO BE COMPARED

... NO OTHER COMPARISON INDICATOR

The unemployment rate in Country X is 4%, compared to 2% in country Y. correct



compared to \_ with\_ no other comparison indicators must be there

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

Ali

Amir (Away)

Andrew

cheng

Cre

crystar

Damon

Farah

Ishh

JayC

Kurt

Lassi

Maria

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 3

Follow Moderator

Direct comparison -- only makes sense if the other thing is also some type of severance package

23 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

A	1/21 (4%)
B	5/21 (23%)
C	3/21 (14%)
D	4/21 (19%)
E	5/21 (23%)
Ninguno	3/21 (14%)

(a) and (b) compare a severance package to workers.

(c) compares a severance package to a company.

Only (d) and (e) have a sensible comparison.

in (c): "the last day that they are scheduled to collect" implies that people are collecting days.  
the last song that I am scheduled to sing

Chat

Show All

Maria: The auto co's severance package

Maxim: auto company package

Farah: ohh

Maria: So is the last song that I'm scheduled to sing wrong?

Vikram: so answer is D

Farah: yes D

Ishh: Good explanation 😊

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Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 4 41:03

In session for 1 hour, 38 minutes.

direct comparison meaning grammar similar \_ the song that i like to sing \_ the days that i am scheduled to collect

File Session View Tools Window Help

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Patrick Tyrrell (Moderator)  
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Jean  
JJ  
John  
Key  
Maria  
Mariam  
Nayme  
Prabhakar

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 26

"Because of" vs. "Due to"

adverb                      adjective

modify verbs/adjectives      modify nouns

She had a terrible scar, due to her motorcycle crash.

She was very cautious, because of her motorcycle crash.

A

B

He screamed because of the loud noise.

Chat

Show: All

Mariam: verbs  
Mariam: other adverbs?  
Nayme: Adverb modify Adjective, Verb and other adverb  
Mariam: scar  
Rjui: scar  
gistoby@aol.com: the scar  
Mariam: was cautious

Audio - Patrick Tyrrell

4:46

In session for 1 hour.

due to \_ because of \_ due to is adjective modifies only noun while because of \_ adverb modifies verb \_ adjective

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants


Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)


Public Screen 2


Follow Moderator

Basic mechanical principle of parallelism:  
 \* The parallel structures are indicated by PARALLEL TAGS  
 ( or "SIGNAL WORDS" or "MARKERS")  
 The TAGS are the words that REQUIRE parallel structures  
 ... **either / or** in this case.  
 i.e., if you have "either X or Y", then the "X" and the "Y" MUST be parallel.

BASIC MECHANICAL PRINCIPLE:  
 The words that FOLLOW these tags are AUTOMATICALLY INCLUDED in  
 the parallel structures. you cannot omit words that FOLLOW one of these tags!  
 These following words must have PARALLEL GRAMMAR.

 Most fossils of species X were found **either** in Tennessee **or** Kentucky.

 Most fossils of species X were found **either** in Tennessee **or** in Kentucky.

 Most fossils of species X were found in **either** Tennessee **or** in Kentucky.

Most fossils of species X were found in **either** Tennessee **or** Kentucky.

Chat

Show All

Moderator: Jesus.  
 Moderator: at least i can do this sort of stuff faster  
 L.L.: wrong!  
 L.L.: right?  
 L.L.: idk i just started paying attention  
 L.L.: either or!

Send to This Room

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

13:19

In session for 4 hours, 6 minutes.

either or basic parallelism

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

angelo.lozano

Ashwin

Dilip

Holdino

Jay #2

Julien.dauria@gmail.com

Junaid Vali

Kathryn

Kelly

kool

Kurt

Mo

nemi

Chat

Show: All

satish: parallelism

sai.99.gmat: either to or to

sai.99.gmat: cant hear?

satish: parallelism

Kathryn: Is there an explicit subject doing the action of comparing?

satish: the non-underlined portion uses COMPARISONS

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 7

Follow Moderator

George Washington Carver dedicated his life to the economic strengthening of the South with improvement of soil and diversification of crops.

(A) the economic strengthening of the South with improvement of soil and diversification of crops

(B) ~~strengthening the economy in the South with soil improvement and the diversification of crops~~

(C) strengthening the economy of the South through soil improvement and crop diversification

(D) ~~the strengthening of the economy of the South through improving soil and crop diversifying~~

(E) the economic strengthening in the South with improving soil and diversifying crops

A	1/21 (4%)
B	1/21 (4%)
C	16/21 (76%)
D	
E	1/21 (4%)
Ninguno	2/21 (9%)

On the right -- parallelism between two ways of strengthening the economy.

Meaning:

GWC worked directly to strengthen the South ... but he wasn't actually a planter (of soil) or a crop worker.

Remember:

- \* ING's are personalized -- they convey the direct involvement of the subject.  
GWC was directly involved to strengthening the economy, so use the ING.
- \* Verbal nouns are not -- they are general ideas/notions.  
GWC didn't actually improve the soil, etc., so you should use verbal nouns for these.

Public Screen 5 1:19:50 In session for 1 hour, 48 minutes.

gerund needs a personalized subject or a process

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Intro to HELPING VERBS IN PARALLEL CONSTRUCTIONS

Follow Moderator

Though less obviously visible, termites does significantly more damage to homes than **branches from trees.**

~~termites does~~ significantly more damage to homes than ~~branches from trees.~~ **branches from trees.** noun + following mod.

(from the MGMAAT CAT tests)

A	2 / 34 (59%)
B	1 / 34 (29%)
C	1 / 34 (29%)
D	1 / 34 (29%)
E	10 / 34 (29%)
None	4 / 34 (11%)

DO WE NEED THE HELPING VERB?

yes

(d) is ambiguous:

- \* termites do more damage to homes than they do to branches?
- or
- \* termites do more damage to homes than branches do (to homes)?

WE NEED THE HELPING VERB

(e) ... the helping verb is placed BEFORE "branches + from trees", as required.

a choice saying "... than branches from trees do" would be considered fatally awkward.

29 Participants

Chat

Show All

John: both  
shanthi: and  
John: and  
Joe: and  
Anand Krishnan: Both and  
manju: and  
snnhi\_rbec: both\_and

Send to This Room

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

1:44:07

In session for 1 hour, 59 minutes.

helping verbs\_than does my brother\_than my brother does

57. Whereas scientists, because of random fluctuations in the weather, can not determine the transition from one season to the next by monitoring temperatures on a daily basis, so they cannot determine the onset of global warming by monitoring average annual temperatures.

just as ... so ... is a way of writing longer comparisons of clauses

A. Whereas scientists "Whereas" indicates that things are OPPOSITES.

B. Just as scientists

C. Like scientists who "Like scientists" would mean that scientists are compared to someone or something else. That's not what the sentence is doing.

D. Inasmuch as a scientist "Inasmuch as" means "limited to the following" or "to this extent"

E. In the same way a scientist

As usual ... MEANING FIRST

What is compared?

When you see a comparison, your first task is to identify exactly what is compared.

heel289: the way a scientist can't determine things

The whole idea that scientists can't predict changes in seasons is compared to the whole idea that scientists can't predict global warming.

These whole ideas / whole clauses should be compared.

If you see comparison words that MEAN DIFFERENT THINGS, then you should think very carefully about the nature of the comparison.

ALWAYS pay attention to pronouns!

To this extent / If we limit discussion to this angle .... I can't help you

Inasmuch as private tutoring is concerned, I can't help you, but I can answer some of your questions on the forum.

in as much as \_ to this extent \_ limited to the following

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface with a whiteboard titled "Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)". The whiteboard content is as follows:

Though now eaten in large quantities around the world and harmless, the tomato is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, including belladonna, and was once thought to be poisonous itself as a result.

Though now eaten in large quantities around the world and harmless, the tomato is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, including belladonna, and was once thought to be poisonous itself as a result.

The tomato, though now eaten in large quantities around the world and harmless, is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, which includes belladonna, and it was therefore once thought to be poisonous itself.

Once thought to be poisonous itself, the tomato is harmless and now eaten in large quantities around the world, and is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, including belladonna.

Though now eaten in large quantities around the world and known to be harmless, the tomato was once considered poisonous because it is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, which includes belladonna.

**The GMAT doesn't like to parallel a really wordy modifier "now eaten in large quantities around the world" and a really concise modifier "harmless".**

**Known to be harmless is better.**

**Including Belladonna is a dangling modifier.**

The interface also shows a list of participants on the left, a chat window with messages from "satish" and "Ananth Poolla", and an audio control bar at the bottom. The status bar at the very bottom indicates "Public Screen 7" and "In session for 3 hours, 6 minutes."

including refers to main noun preceding\_member does not include

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 12

Follow Moderator

### "INCLUDING"

The following is a correct use of "including":

The National Fitness Test consists mostly of body-weight exercises, including sit-ups, push-ups, and chin-ups.

How "comma + INCLUDING" is used:

- \* It modifies the preceding NOUN

note: this looks like "comma + -ing" modifier, but DOESN'T work like one. e.g. modifies whole clause

"John scored 100 on his most recent exam, bringing his average up to 94."

- \* It should give a list of SOME, BUT NOT ALL, of that NOUN.

The gym teacher asked us to do three body-weight exercises including sit-ups, push-ups, and chin-ups.

this is incorrect here, since we are listing ALL THREE of them.

The gym teacher asked us to do ten body-weight exercises, including sit-ups, push-ups, and chin-ups. --> correct this time, since we're only listing 3 of the ten exercises.

Example in OG12: #120 (in non-underlined part)  
Several examples in GMAT PREP

Chat

Show All

Victoria: can you give us more examples about "including"?

Moderator: \* go the forum

Moderator: \* search "including"

Moderator: \* find a thread on "including"

Moderator: \* look at the examples

Moderator: \* if you want to see additional examples, post

Audio - Ron Purewal

1:06:50

In session for 2 hours, 23 minutes.

including

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)			
A Harris			
Aanya 1			
Amir			
ashwin1984.web@gmail.com			
cathy			
charles			
crystar			
curtisjbrennan@gmail.com			
gg			
Inga			
Jason C			
JC			
kinjal vora			

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 5

159. Now that so much data travels via light—i.e., is carried in glass fibers rather than by electrical current—one goal of semiconductor research is to develop a silicon chip that can transmit and receive light signals directly, a development that may one day lead to smaller, faster semiconductors.

A. to develop a silicon chip that can transmit and receive light signals directly, a development that may one day lead

B. to develop a silicon chip with the capability of transmitting and receiving light signals directly, which may one day lead

C. the development of a silicon chip that has the capability of transmitting and receiving light signals directly, a development maybe one day leading not the same timeframe! need a different verb!

D. developing a silicon chip that can transmit and receive light signals directly, which may one day lead

E. developing a silicon chip with the ability to transmit and receive light signals directly, with this development maybe one day leading

What is assumed about the timeframe of these modifiers?

Sid: They take the tense of the surrounding text --> more exactly, they ADOPT the time frame OF THE CLAUSE TO WHICH THEY ARE ATTACHED.

All correct:

Students writing papers 150 years ago used quill pens and bottled ink.

Students writing papers in today's schools use Microsoft Word.

Students writing papers twenty years in the future will use dictation software.

Chat

Show: All

Amir: happens in the past and continuous to present

Aanya 1: tense same as main clause

curtisjbrennan@gmail.com: action that continues

Amir: yes that is what i meant

satish: yup, thats what I meant too...

JC: before you mentioned "which" needs to modify a noun, do you mean it needs to modify a noun that makes sense? because i thought we said that which sort of modifies the silicon chip?

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 3 45:41

In session for 3 hours, 3 minutes.

ing adopt the tense from attached clause

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

Alejandra  
Chandra  
Cyrus  
Haris Hamid  
Istanbul  
Josh  
Junaid Zaheer  
Milan  
Nishant K  
Purnendu 1  
Raj  
Ravi  
RP

Chat

Show All

Zahra Dhala: Modifier is far from the noun

Siddhartha: The blaze was thrown off. It sounds instead of lighted cigg

Sarah 1: modifies blaze instead of the cigarette

Chandra: what is thrown from a passing car is not clear

RP: the cigarette ignited the blaze

Send to This Room

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 2

Protected

SUMMARY SLIDE:

INITIAL MODIFIERS THAT MUST APPLY TO THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT

1) STARTING WITH -ING (or with preposition + -ING)

**1 \* *Coming home from school, the wind blew me off my bike.*** see og12 #135 ... for prep + -ING see og12 #79

2) STARTING WITH PAST PARTICIPLE

**2 \* *Thrown from a passing car, the blaze was ignited by a stray cigarette.***

3) just a NOUN (+ modifiers)

**3 \* *A survivor of the Holocaust, Primo Levi's stories demonstrate a resolute determination in the face of tragedy and adversity.*** ... see og12 #58

4) ADJ (+ modifiers)

**4 \* *Fresh from the tree, it was difficult to eat the mangoes because they were not yet ripe.***

5) "LIKE" / "UNLIKE"

5) Unlike Indian food, large quantities of spices are uncommon in Colombian food.

Public Screen 3 24:31

In session for 4 hours, 12 minutes.

initial modifiers that must apply to subject



The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting window with a whiteboard titled "Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)". The whiteboard content is as follows:

**\*\* THE PASSIVE VOICE IS NOT AN ERROR \*\***

Active = subject is the agent / doer of the action.

*Mike moved to Atlanta.* --> Mike got up and moved to Atlanta all by himself. (or at least for his \*own\* reasons)

Passive = subject is the recipient or target of the action.

*Mike was moved to Atlanta.* --> Mike's company, or employer, or family, or someone else made him move to Atlanta.

from og12~

**33 SPLITS BETWEEN ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE**

--> 17 are decided in favor of PASSIVE

--> 16 are decided in favor of ACTIVE

**There is NO default preference between active and passive. DO NOT use active vs. passive as a GUESSING tool!!**

In OLDER editions of the OG (up to 10th edition), there was a decently sizable balance in favor of the active. Therefore, if your strat guide says "prefer active", DO NOT listen to this anymore -- it's not true anymore.)

The interface also shows a participants list on the left with Ron Purewal as the moderator, a chat window with messages from Dinesh, Homer Simpson, Nishant K, and Gaurav, and an audio control bar at the bottom.

no preference of passive over active

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

alpa

Aris

Ash

babu

cc

Dilp

dkittlejohn

holdino

Jay

Jsheng

Kamna

Karen

Kathryn

LS

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 124%)

Public Screen 6

Follow Moderator

5. The Achaemenid empire of Persia reached the Indus Valley in the fifth century B.C., bringing the Aramaic script with it, from which was derived both northern and southern India alphabets.

A. the Aramaic script with it, from which was derived both northern and

B. the Aramaic script with it, and from which deriving both the northern and the

C. with it the Aramaic script, from which derive both the northern and the

D. with it the Aramaic script, from which derives both northern and

E. with it the Aramaic script, and deriving from it both the northern and

THE #1 PRINCIPLE OF ALL MODIFIERS:

Put the modifier AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE to the stuff that it's talking about.

(A) (B) .... farther away

(C) (D) (E) ... closer

(C) (D) (E) are better.

Saying: What's the difference between "derive" and "are derived"?

-- This is one of VERY few verbs whose meaning isn't very different between active and passive forms.

*X derives from Y* --> Y is the source of X (general statement of fact)

*Sugar derives from sugarcane.*

*Species X derives from species Y* (through evolution)

*X is derived from Y* --> this is actually performed (usually by people)

*Sugar is derived from sugarcane*

--> True (people do this)

*Species X is derived from species Y* --> Doesn't make sense, unless you are talking about literally making species in a lab

Chat

Show All

satish: I think the structure in C,D and E is correct because you have a modifier following the SCRIPT

Saying: put scrip next to comma

Ray: with it the Aramaic script - is a modifier

ttw: A and B are wrong bc "it" means the empire but it should really be the aramaic script

satish: and the modifier modifies the script

Jsheng: "from which" has to touch "script"

Send to This Room

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 6 1:31:39

In session for 2 hours, 42 minutes.

number\_one\_principle\_of\_modifiers

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

A Harris

Aanya I

Amir

ashwin1984.web@gmail.com

cathy

charles

crystar

curtisjbrennan@gmail.com

gg

Inga

Jason C

JC

kinjal vora

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 3

Follow Moderator

6. In the past several years, astronomers have detected more than 80 massive planets, most of them as large or larger than Jupiter, which circle other stars.

A. most of them as large or larger than Jupiter, which circle

B. most of them as large or larger than Jupiter and circling

C. most of them at least as large as Jupiter, circling

D. mostly at least as large as Jupiter, which circle

E. mostly as large or larger than Jupiter, circling

You need both idiomatic constructions:

In choices (a) and (d), "which" points to Jupiter.  
This modification is incorrect for 2 reasons:

- 1) S-V disagreement: "Jupiter" is singular, but verb "circle" is plural
- 2) Wrong meaning: Jupiter isn't circling the other stars.

---

If 2 parallel constructions take different idioms, then BOTH idioms MUST ACTUALLY APPEAR.

For instance:

*X is either bigger or smaller than Y.* (acceptable)  
... bigger than Y or smaller than Y

*X is greater or equal to Y.* (incorrect)

This sentence is incorrect, because the requisite idioms are "greater THAN" and "equal TO".  
You need both:  
*X is greater than or equal to Y.*

Chat

Show All

Pablo: it's wordy

Amir: idiom is "as large as"

Ming-Cheng: should be as.....as

Venchet: comparison as well

Rob: idiom -> as long as

Yannis K: no verb

curtisjbrennan@gmail.com: as...as construction

Send to This Room

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 3 23:13

In session for 2 hours, 41 minutes.

parallel constructions both idioms are required

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

angelo.lozano

Ashwin

Dilip

Holdino

Jay #2

Julien.dauria@gmail.com

Junaid Vali

Kathryn

Kelly

kool

Kurt

Mo

nemi

Chat

Show: All

Mo: parallelism

Kurt: either or

Ashwin: parallelism at the end

satish: parallelism

sai.99.gmat: either to or to

sai.99.gmat: cant hear?

Send to This Room

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 4

Follow Moderator

The majority of scientists believe that to reduce and stabilize atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, emissions must be cut at the source by fossil fuels that are burned more efficiently and, in some cases, by alternatives such as hydrogen fuel cells that can replace fossil fuels altogether.

(A) fossil fuels that are burned more efficiently and, in some cases, by alternatives such as hydrogen fuel cells that can replace fossil fuels altogether

(B) fossil fuels that are burned more efficiently and, in some cases, those that are replaced altogether with alternatives such as hydrogen fuel cells

(C) burning fossil fuels more efficiently and, in some cases, by replacing fossil fuels altogether with alternatives such as hydrogen fuel cells

(D) more efficiency in the burning of fossil fuels and, in some cases, by alternatives such as hydrogen fuel cells that can replace fossil fuels altogether

(E) the more efficient burning of fossil fuels and, in some cases, by fossil fuels that are replaced altogether with alternatives such as hydrogen fuel cells

PARALLELISM: 2 methods of cutting emissions

\* "Fossil fuels" would be parallel to "hydrogen".

(the fuel)

(not a fuel)

Also, this sentence is nonsense -- "Emissions must be cut ... by fossil fuels" doesn't make sense.

Also nonsense -- emissions can't be cut by fuels.

\* Grammatically parallel

\* Both processes that actually cut emissions!

"Efficiency" isn't parallel to "alternative fuel sources".

\* "Fossil fuels" is nonsense.

\* "Efficient burning" (a process) is not parallel to "fossil fuels" (a fuel).

A	1/21 (4%)
B	
C	17/21 (80%)
D	
E	1/21 (4%)
Ninguno	2/21 (9%)

Public Screen 4 1:07:15

In session for 1 hour, 35 minutes.

parallelism

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 124%)

Public Screen 8

WHAT CONSTITUTES TRULY PARALLEL STRUCTURES?  
remember to read the parallel structures from right to left!

1 food <sup>TAG</sup> that is nutritious for cats but that is poisonous for dogs

2 food that is nutritious for cats but is poisonous for dogs ✓

3 food that is nutritious for cats but poisonous for dogs ✓ all three

1 hand signs <sup>"THAT" - subordinate clause modifying "hand signs"</sup> that natives use and that appear in local rituals ✓

2 hand signs that natives use and appear in local rituals ✗  
the only VERB on the left is "use"  
"use" is NOT parallel to "appear" (try writing "natives use and appear" -- this won't work)  
NOTHING that is parallel to the right hand part.  
VERB whose subject is "hand signs"

3 hand signs <sup>participial phrase -- USED AS AN ADJECTIVE, DESCRIBING HAND SIGNS</sup> used by natives and <sup>participial phrase -- USED AS AN ADJECTIVE, DESCRIBING HAND SIGNS</sup> appearing in local rituals ✓  
LIKE OG12 #42 / OG11 #19 / OG10 #210  
(a mushroom SPAWNED... and EXTENDING...)

4 hand signs that natives use and that appear in local rituals ✓

Chat

Show All

L.L.: idk i just started paying attention

L.L.: either or!

L.L.: i think it's e.

L.L.: no

L.L.: d

L.L.: just kidding.

Send to This Room

Audio - Ron Purewal

1:07:15

In session for 4 hours, 59 minutes.

participle present past parallel

**if you have "preposition + NOUN + VERBing", then "VERBing" is just a modifier, and can be dropped without changing the surrounding grammar.**

**therefore, the sentence should still make sense, in context, if you write it as just "preposition + NOUN", without the "VERBing" modifier.**

therefore, the sentence at hand can be reduced to "... results in the act of stinging".

that's incorrect -- the act of stinging is not the result here; the fact that the stinger is heavily barbed does not cause the actual act of stinging.

go ahead and apply this principle to the examples above:

*i've never heard of bees stinging dogs*

--> *i've never heard of bees*

doesn't make sense anymore. wrong.

*..results in the act of stinging causing...*

--> *..results in the act of stinging*

doesn't makes sense anymore. wrong.

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

--> *i have a picture of my cousin.*

still makes sense, so this one is ok.

prep\_noun\_verbing

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

Alejandra  
Chandra  
Chirag  
Cyrus  
Haris Hamid  
Istanbul  
Josh  
Junaid Zaheer  
Mayank  
Milan  
Nishant K  
Raj  
Ravi

Chat

Show All

consumption  
tomato: per capita-per person  
Ravi: annual per capita  
Tushar: per person is redundant  
Josh: it says annual per capita and per person  
Nishant K: it can mean different things

Send to This Room

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 4

Protected

65. (A decade after initiating the nation's most comprehensive and aggressive antismoking program, per capita consumption of cigarettes in California declined from over 125 packs annually per person to about 60, a drop more than twice as great as in the nation as a whole.

~~A) per capita consumption of cigarettes in California declined from over 125 packs annually per person to about 60, a drop more than twice as great as~~

~~B) annual per capita consumption of cigarettes in California declined from over 125 packs to about 60, more than twice as great as that~~

~~C) California's annual per capita consumption of cigarettes declined from over 125 packs per person to about 60, more than twice as great as the drop~~

D) California has seen per capita consumption of cigarettes decline from over 125 packs annually to about 60, a drop more than twice as great as that

E) California has seen annual per capita consumption of cigarettes decline from over 125 packs per person to about 60, more than twice as great as that

A		1/22 (4%)
B		4/22 (18%)
C		12/22 (54%)
D		4/22 (18%)
E		1/22 (4%)
Ninguno		

Choice (e) is also REDUNDANT  
... just like saying "annual salary was \$x per year"

Meaning should be that the \*\*drop\*\* was "more than twice as great" ... that's not conveyed here

Public Screen 4 1:26:33 In session for 5 hours, 14 minutes.

preposition\_ing\_starting modifier must apply to subject

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 8

Follow Moderator

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

Akanksha

am

Biren (Away)

Chandra

Cyrus Chan 1

Danielle 2

Dinesh

Gaurav

Homer Simpson

Joe Geiss

Manas

Meera

Neel

Chat

Show All

Nishant K: it is singular

Dinesh: so2 is the sub & it is also the subject

Dinesh: ok thank you sir

singh181: 21. in B --> "their" is ambiguous?

Gaurav: nope..

singh181: ok

Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 8 1:17:22

In session for 2 hours, 37 minutes.

The **\*ONLY\*** time when you should pay attention to pronoun ambiguity is when the pronoun is **REPLACED WITH AN ACTUAL NOUN** in **OTHER ANSWER CHOICES**.

In **THAT** case, you should eliminate ambiguous pronouns.

21. While **depressed property values** can hurt **some large investors**, **they are potentially devastating for homeowners, whose** equity—in many cases representing a life's savings—can plunge or even disappear. **= correct answer**

**VS**

(A) **they** are potentially devastating for homeowners, whose

(B) **they** can potentially devastate homeowners in that their

(C) for homeowners **they** are potentially devastating, because their

(D) for homeowners, it is potentially devastating in that their

(E) it can potentially devastate homeowners, whose

**Pronoun is never actually REPLACED by a NOUN (i.e., you don't ever see "they" VS "those values")**

**--> IGNORE THE AMBIGUITY. it's fine.**

By offering lower prices and a menu of personal communications options, such as caller identification and voice mail, the new telecommunications company **has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them** to offer competitive prices.

(A) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced **them**

(B) has not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also forced **them**

(C) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced **these companies**

(D) not only has captured customers from other phone companies but also **these companies** have been forced

(E) not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also has forced **them**

**This ambiguous pronoun is actually REPLACED by a NOUN ... so, \*IN THIS CASE\*, you can eliminate on ambiguity.**

pronoun ambiguity exists still answer is right two examples

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting window with a whiteboard titled "Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)". The whiteboard content is as follows:

A QUICK SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS SLIDE:

- \* If you JUST SEE AN AMBIGUOUS PRONOUN  
--> your response should be "I don't care"
- \* If you see AMBIGUOUS PRONOUN \*\*VS\*\* specific NOUN  
--> then go ahead and kill the ambiguous pronoun

The interface also includes a "Participants" list on the left with "Ron Purewal (Moderator)" at the top, and a "Chat" window below it showing a conversation. At the bottom, there is a "Public Screen 4" control bar and a session timer indicating "In session for 2 hours, 40 minutes."

pronoun ambiguity is okay

File Session View Tools Window Help

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 7 Protected

Participants

Thomas Wallach (Moderator)

Aarti

abi700

Ananth Poola

Ari

charella

discountsae

Jannetta

JayC

Katie #2

Keyur

Mo Yang

Rijul

sam

Chat

Show All

JayC: B

Sherral: D

Aarti: d

Keyur: yeap

Rjui: 😊

Mo Yang: should we automatically look for paralelsm when we see "and"?

Send to This Room

Audio - Thomas Wallach

Talk

Public Screen 7 1:06:00 In session for 3 hours, 4 minutes.

Though now eaten in large quantities around the world and harmless, the tomato is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, including belladonna, and was once thought to be poisonous itself as a result.

Though now **eaten in large quantities around the world** and **harmless**, the tomato is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, including belladonna, and was once thought to be poisonous itself as a result.

The tomato, though **now eaten in large quantities around the world** and **harmless**, is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, which includes belladonna, and it was therefore once thought to be poisonous itself.

Once thought to be poisonous itself, the tomato is **harmless** and **now eaten in large quantities around the world**, and is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, including belladonna.

Though now **eaten in large quantities around the world** and **known to be harmless**, the tomato was once considered poisonous because it is a member of the generally toxic nightshade family, which includes belladonna.

The GMAT doesn't like to parallel a really wordy modifier "**now eaten in large quantities around the world**" and a really short modifier "**harmless**".

Member of the generally toxic nightshade family, including belladonna, the tomato was once considered poisonous even though it is **harmless** and **now eaten in large quantities around the world**.

Known to be harmless is better.

really wordy modifier and short modifier not in parallel

Abi750: Figuring out meaning, then applying grammar, takes longer time than usual.

### What IS grammar?

Rashmi: a tool that allows us to express meaning unambiguously

Pronouns ... grammatical elements that stand for an **INTENDED noun**  
This is impossible without meaning.

Rachel cut the vegetables until she was exhausted.

--correct, if you mean that she cut vegetables until she got really tired.

Rachel cut the vegetables until they were exhausted.

--correct, if you mean that she cut vegetables until the vegetables ran out.

Modifiers ... grammatical elements that describe **SOMETHING ABOUT WHICH WE WISH TO SAY MORE**

"What **SHOULD** the modifier modify" is a meaning issue.

Parallelism ... If you have two things that are presented similarly, then they should be presented with similar grammatical form  
"What **SHOULD** be parallel" is a question of meaning.

steps figure out meaning first \_ pronouns \_ modifiers \_ parallelism

you can't just memorize a 1-1 correspondence between verbs and subjunctive/not subjunctive. it depends on CONTEXT.

**if a verb represents a DEMAND, COMMAND, REQUEST, or STATEMENT OF IMPORTANCE\***, then you should use the subjunctive.

(\*there could be a couple of other categories -- but this is the general idea)

if not, then you don't.

often, the same word straddles both categories.

"suggest" is one of these words.

*james suggested that the meeting **be** postponed.*

--> since this takes the form of a request, you use the subjunctive.

*the scientist suggested that evolution **occurs** by sudden, drastic change rather than by gradual, incremental change.*

--> this is clearly not a suggestion (i.e., the scientist is not submitting a request to his favorite deity). instead, the scientist is putting forward a hypothesis about what may or may not be true.

no subjunctive.

this problem conforms to the second of these, and not to the first. hence, no subjunctive.

suggest\_but\_no\_subjunctive

The screenshot shows a virtual meeting interface with a whiteboard and a chat window. The whiteboard contains the following text:

By Monday, you will be fired.

When you get home, I will be there.

When you look closely at the house, it is on fire.

The house isn't on fire UNLESS you look closely at it.  
NO! It's ALWAYS ON FIRE!

When you look closely at him, the ant runs away.

The ant doesn't run away UNLESS you look closely at him.

That makes sense.

The chat window shows the following messages:

Keyur: to the store  
abi700: store ..  
Sree: first  
Sree: went  
Rjul: first  
Trish L: first  
abi700: now its store ..  
satish: still 'first'

The interface also includes a participants list, a menu bar (File, Session, View, Tools, Window, Help), and a status bar at the bottom indicating the session duration (52:14) and total time (2 hours, 50 minutes).

when modifier causal effect

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Thomas Wallach (Moderator)	
Aarti	
abi700	
Ananth Poola	
Ari	
charella	
Jannetta	
JayC	
Katie #2	
Keyur	
Mo Yang	
Praveen	
Rijul	
sam	

Chat

Show: All

Keyur: to the store  
 abi700: store ..  
 Sree: first  
 Sree: went  
 Rijul: first  
 Trish L: first  
 abi700: now its store ..  
 satish: still 'first'

Send to This Room

Audio - Thomas Wallach

Talk

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 6 Protected

up close.

Though viewed from a distance, Saturn's main rings may appear to be smooth and continuous, they **are in fact composed** of thousands of separate icy ringlets **when viewed up close**.

Though Saturn's main rings may appear smooth and continuous when viewed from a distance, they **are in fact composed** of thousands of separate icy ringlets **when viewed up close**.

Saturn's main rings, **when viewed from a distance**, **may appear** to be smooth and continuous, though **when viewed up close** they **are in fact composed** of thousands of separate icy ringlets.

**When viewed from a distance**, Saturn's main rings **may appear** smooth and continuous, but closer viewing reveals them to be composed of thousands of separate icy ringlets.

Though composed of thousands of separate icy ringlets if viewed up close, the main rings of Saturn may appear smooth and continuous when they are viewed from a distance.  
**"When Viewed Up Close" should not modify ARE COMPOSED,**  
**because it implies that the viewing is what does that!**

Public Screen 4 56:59 In session for 2 hours, 55 minutes.

when modifier example may appear are appear is always true thus when is incorrect

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 3

Follow Moderator

Participants

Participants					
Ron Purewal (Moderator)					
aaanchal					
Amir					
crystar					
gg					
Inga					
Jason C					
Jay c					
JC					
Michael Liu					
Ming-Cheng					
Nz					
Pablo					
Prabhakar					

Chat

Show: All

weird

Ming-Cheng: Is there any difference between "the sole intent of :  
"the sole intent to sell" ?

Prabhakar: to seek requires to sell doesn't it

Prabhakar: how come there is no parallel construction

sss: So in A, noun, allowing ,---> allowing can not modify noun, rig  
I think perhaps, I saw Verbing modify a noun (noun, verbing..)

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Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 3 1:33:47

In session for 3 hours, 51 minutes.

The proliferation of so-called cybersquatters, people who register the Internet domain names of high-profile companies in hopes of reselling the rights to those names for a profit, led to passing the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act in 1999, allowing companies to seek up to \$100000 in damages against those who register domain names with the sole intent of selling them later.

A passing the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act in 1999, allowing companies to seek up to \$100000 in damages against those who register domain names with the sole intent of selling

B the passage of the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (in 1999) which allows companies to seek up to \$100000 in damages against those who register domain names with the sole intent that they will sell

C the passage in 1999 of the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act, which allows companies to seek up to \$100000 in damages against those who register domain names with the sole intent of selling

D the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act, which was passed in 1999, and it allows companies to seek up to \$100000 in damages against those who register domain names with the sole intent to sell

E the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act, passed in 1999, and it allows companies to seek up to \$100000 in damages against those who register domain names with the sole intent of selling

A	2/32 (6%)
B	8/32 (25%)
C	14/32 (43%)
D	3/32 (9%)
E	3/32 (9%)
Nothing	4/32 (12%)

(B) is a lot like "I took pictures in 1995, which were..."  
--> this prep phrase is a \*separate\* description, so you can't jump it.

Some things that are wrong with the other choices:

(a) "led to passing..." -- not idiomatic  
COMMA + ING modifier isn't used correctly (comma + "allowing") -- this needs to modify the preceding ACTION ("led to the..."). that doesn't make sense here.

(d) (c) "led to the Act" doesn't work (you can't "lead to" a concrete object)  
*This breakthrough led to cell phones --> incorrect*  
*This breakthrough led to the development of cell phones --> ok ("development" is an abstraction)*

which modifier\_took pictures in 1995

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Whiteboard - Main Room (Scaled 119%)

Public Screen 5

Follow Moderator

**MORE ACCURATELY:**

A "which" modifier can modify:

- \* the **NOUN** that IMMEDIATELY PRECEDES THE COMMA;
- OR --
- \* the **NOUN + PREP PHRASE** that immediately precedes the comma.

-- you're going to have to use **CONTEXT** to figure out which of these is the case.

this one modifies the **NOUN ONLY**

The old capitol building in **Benicia**, which was the capital city of California for a few years in the 19th century, is a historic landmark.

this one refers to the **NOUN + PREP PHRASE**

The old **capitol building in Benicia**, which was built in under a year when the city was designated capital of California, is now a historic landmark.

**BOTH CORRECT**

"which" modifiers and **COMMAS**:

- \* "WHICH" BY ITSELF **\*\*MUST\*\*** follow a **COMMA**.
- \* "prep + WHICH" may or may not follow a comma.

On the table is a box, which contains all my paperwork. (acceptable)

On the table is a box which contains all my paperwork. (not acceptable)

On the table is a box that contains all my paperwork. (acceptable)

On the table is a box in which I keep all my paperwork. acceptable

On the table is a box, in which I keep all my paperwork. also acceptable

Participants

Ron Purewal (Moderator)

Akanisha Rawat

am

Biren

Chandra

Cyrus Chan 1

Danielle 2

Dinesh

Gaurav

Homer Simpson

Joe Geiss

KB

Manas

Meera

Chat

Show All

singh181: nice

Cyrus Chan 1: thar

Manas: THAT

singh181: that

Dinesh: that

shubh: that

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Audio - Ron Purewal

Talk

Public Screen 7 43:19

In session for 2 hours, 3 minutes.

which\_in which\_comma required

## Public Screen 2

Despite the growing number of people who purchase plane tickets online, airline executives are convinced that, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers to automatic teller machine, many travelers will still use travel agents

A) growing number of people who purchase plane tickets online, airline executives are convinced that, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers to automatic teller machines, many travelers will

~~B) growing number of people who purchase plane tickets online, airline executives are convinced, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers to automatic teller machines, that many travelers would~~

~~C) growing number of people purchasing plane tickets online, airline executives are convinced, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers as compared to automatic teller machines, many travelers will~~

~~D) fact that the number of people purchasing plane tickets online is growing, airline executives are convinced, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers as compared to automatic teller machines, that many travelers would~~

~~E) fact that the number of people who purchase plane tickets online are growing, airline executives are convinced that, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers compared with automatic teller machines, many travelers would~~

WILL vs WOULD:

WILL is used to discuss the actual/probable/reasonably possible future.

WOULD is used for two reasons:

\* Past tense of "will"

(Statement in 1996) I will go to graduate school.

In 1996, I thought that I \*would\* go to graduate school.

\* Hypothetical actions in some situation contrary to reality

If I were rich,



10

/ 17



harmonic.

What is compared?

The sentence compares the PREFERENCES of two groups of consumers.

The sentence does \*not\* imply direct similarity between the groups of consumers themselves.

This sentence is about what the executives believe will happen in the probable, real future.

is the indicator convinced here?  
convinced that

for reasonably future prediction

will vs would\_past tense\_OR\_hypothetical in some way