

Miscellaneous Topics

Connecting Words

- For grammatical correctness, ensure that there are no errors relating to (i) subject-verb agreement, (ii) parallelism, (iii) pronouns, (iv) modifiers, (v) verb tense, mood, and voice, (vi) comparisons, and (vii) idioms.
- Besides these, connecting words, connecting punctuation, and quantity are also important to ensure that the sentence is error-free.
- Connecting Words are important for linking phrases and clauses so as to form a grammatically correct sentence.
- A correct sentence contains at least one main clause (makes complete sense on its own). If a correct sentence has more than one main clause, the correct punctuation and/or connecting words should be used to join the clauses.

Connecting Words – Run-on Sentences

- If two main clauses are to be joined, a comma is not sufficient. If a sentence does use only a comma to join two main clauses, it is called a 'Run-on Sentence'.
- A run-on sentence can be corrected by adding a connecting word that makes sense in the given context.
- Coordinating Conjunctions- 'and', 'but', 'or', 'for', 'nor', 'yet', 'so'- are connecting words that can suitably link two main clauses. The comma should be retained.
- Please see examples on the next slide.

Connecting Words – Run-on Sentences

- *Ravi wants to take up this job, his father is not happy with his decision to not join the family business.*
 - The given sentence is a run-on. A connecting word that makes sense has to be added.
- *Ravi wants to take up this job, **but** his father is not happy with his decision to not join the family business.*
- *John Milton was appreciated by many for having done good for Christianity through 'Christianizing' the epic in 'Paradise Lost', the Romantics saw in his masterpiece elements of subversion.*
- *John Milton was appreciated by many for having done good for Christianity through 'Christianizing' the epic in 'Paradise Lost', **but** the Romantics saw in his masterpiece elements of subversion.*

Connecting Words – 'And' and a Comma

- Whenever 'and' is used after a comma, there can be two possibilities: (i) it is placed before the last element in a list, or (ii) it is used to join two main clauses.
- On the GMAT, a main clause may be linked to a fragment (lacks a main clause) with a comma followed by 'and'. One of the ways in which such a sentence can be corrected is by changing the fragment into a main clause.
- Please find an example on the next slide.

Connecting Words – 'And' and a Comma

- Correct the following sentence:

- *This dagger, once owned by the King whose grave this is, and used in the killing of one who had been his most trusted servant, and since the moment of that killing, it has not been used by anyone else.*
 - The fragment must be changed into a main clause.
- *This dagger, once owned by the King whose grave this is, was used in the killing of one who had been his most trusted servant, and since the moment of that killing, it has not been used by anyone else.*

Connecting Words – Subordinators

- A subordinator is a connecting word that reduces one of the clauses to a subordinate clause (when a coordinating conjunction is used, the two main clauses remain equal). The subordinate clause can be attached to the main clause using a comma.
- Some examples of subordinators: 'although', 'because', 'before', 'after', 'since', 'when', 'if', 'unless', 'that', 'though', 'while'.
- Subordinators can be used to fix run-on sentences.
 - Please find an example on the next slide.

Connecting Words – Subordinators

- Correct the following sentence:

- *John Milton was appreciated by many for having done good for Christianity through 'Christianizing' the epic in 'Paradise Lost', the Romantics saw in his masterpiece elements of subversion.*

- From the intended meaning of the sentence, it is clear that 'although' is required as a subordinator.

- ***Although*** John Milton was appreciated by many for having done good for Christianity through 'Christianizing' the epic in 'Paradise Lost', the Romantics saw in his masterpiece elements of subversion.

Connecting Words – Subordinators

- Only one connecting word should be used at one time.
 - *Although the woods were dark, yet we could see the ferocious animal, probably waiting to catch its next prey.*
 - ***Although** the woods were dark, **we** could see the ferocious animal, probably waiting to catch its next prey.*
- Or
 - *The woods were dark, **yet** we could see the ferocious animal, probably waiting to catch its next prey.*

Connecting Words – Meaning

- The connecting word must contribute to conveying the intended meaning.
 - *Rose loves her aunts dearly, but she visits them often.*
 - If she loves her aunts, she can be expected to visit often to enjoy being in their company. The use of “but” (suggesting contrasting information) is not appropriate.
 - *Rose loves her aunts dearly, so she visits them often.*
- Or
- *Because Rose loves her aunts dearly, she visits them often.*

Connecting Words – Separating Clauses

- In some cases, a main clause may be linked to what should be but is not a clause. The sentence has to be suitably modified to make appropriate sense.
- *The party in power has been worried about the increasing discontent among the general public caused by disagreement with party's policies may harm its prospects in the next elections.*
 - In the given sentence, “The party...policies” is the main clause. The verb phrase “may harm its prospects in the next elections” has no subject. “increasing discontent” that seems to be the subject cannot play two roles simultaneously- object of the preposition “about” and subject of the verb “may harm”. If “about” is replaced by “that”, what follows “that” becomes the subordinate clause (what is before “that” is the main clause), within which “increasing discontent” becomes the subject of “may harm”.
- *The party in power has been worried that the increasing discontent among the general public caused by disagreement with party's policies may harm its prospects in the next elections.*

Connecting Punctuation

- To connect parts of a sentence, four major punctuation marks are used:
 - comma(,)
 - semicolon(,;)
 - colon(:)
 - dash(-)

Connecting Punctuation - Comma

- On the GMAT, the usage of comma is not the sole determining factor in finalizing an answer choice.
- Yet, it is important to look at commas. This is so because they do perform important roles - they act as important signals, and can separate modifiers and items that make up a list.
- The use of commas is important for separating non-essential modifiers.
 - *This play, **scripted by St Peter's college**, is an adaptation of "All's Well That Ends Well".* (the modifier is non-essential)
 - *The play **scripted by St Peter's college** is an adaptation of "All's Well That Ends Well".* (the modifier is essential)

Connecting Punctuation - Comma

- When there is a singular subject, a comma should not be used before 'and' to separate two verbs. Either the comma should be removed or a subject must be added for the second verb (thus, creating another main clause).

- *David bought vegetables, and later cooked them.*

- *David bought vegetables and later cooked them.*

Or

- *David bought vegetables, and he later cooked them.*

Connecting Punctuation - Comma

- While a comma is not sufficient to connect two main clauses, it is sufficient to connect the two parts of a certain category of sentences.
- *The higher the risk, the greater the reward.*
 - Here, the use of the comma is seen as grammatically correct.

Connecting Punctuation - Semicolon

- The semicolon is used to connect two closely related statements, each of which can stand alone as an independent sentence.
 - *David bought vegetables; he later cooked them.*
- Correct the following sentence:
 - *The leader has promised to bring in reform; saying he will 'demolish' corrupt structures of governance.*
 - In the given sentence, the second part cannot stand as an independent sentence. The two parts can be connected by a semicolon only if each can stand alone.
 - *The leader has promised to bring in reform; he has said he will 'demolish' corrupt structures of governance.*

Connecting Punctuation - Semicolon

- When a semicolon is used, the two parts of a sentence must be related. The original intent must be preserved. For instance, if one part was meant to be subordinate to the other, it should be kept that way.
 - *The Commander-in-Chief has asked for a memorial to be erected, where the soldiers achieved martyrdom.*
 - The intended meaning is that he wants the memorial to be erected at the place the soldiers laid down their lives. The sentence is acceptable. However, if a semicolon is used and the sentence is changed...
 - *The Commander-in-Chief has asked for a memorial to be erected; the soldiers achieved martyrdom.*
 - The intended meaning is lost. Therefore, the use of semicolon is not appropriate here.

Connecting Punctuation - Semicolon

- The equal relationship that is implied by the use of a semicolon can be modified by the use of Conjunctive Adverbs or other transitional elements (after the semicolon).
- A Conjunctive Adverb can join two main clauses. It functions like a coordinating conjunction in that it connects two complete ideas.
- Remember that these transitional elements are not true conjunctions and so, semicolons (not commas) should be used to join the sentences.
- Some examples of such elements- 'therefore', 'thus', 'consequently', 'however', 'nevertheless', 'furthermore', 'in addition'.

Connecting Punctuation - Semicolon

- Correct the following sentence:

- *The friendship between Anna and Victoria had soured, nevertheless, it was Victoria who looked after Anna when Anna fell seriously ill.*
- *The friendship between Anna and Victoria had soured; nevertheless, it was Victoria who looked after Anna when Anna fell seriously ill.*

Connecting Punctuation - Semicolon

- In cases wherein the items in a list themselves contain commas, semicolons (not commas) are used to separate the items.
- *Buy pancakes, bread, and biscuits from the bakery, chicken from the butcher's shop, and capsicums and potatoes from the vegetable stall.*
- *Buy pancakes, bread, and biscuits from the bakery; chicken from the butcher's shop; and capsicums and potatoes from the vegetable stall.*

Connecting Punctuation - Colon

- The colon is used to add to or further explain what precedes it. For instance, in equating a list with its components, the colon can be used.
- Remember that when you use a colon, it should be possible to follow it with the word 'namely' or the phrase 'that is'.
- Always keep in mind that what precedes the colon must be able to stand alone as a complete sentence. However, what follows the colon does not need to stand alone as a complete sentence.
- Please see examples on the next slide.

Connecting Punctuation - Colon

- Correct the following sentence:

- *Last year, I visited: London, Newcastle, Greenwich, Bath, and Canterbury.*

- In the given sentence, what is preceding the colon cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. Hence, the part before the colon must be modified such that it can stand alone as a sentence. The words that follow the colon provide additional information. 'Namely' can be inserted after the colon in the corrected sentence.

- *Last year, I visited a number of places in England: London, Newcastle, Greenwich, Bath, and Canterbury.*

Connecting Punctuation - Colon

- The part that is needed to be explained should be placed as close as possible to the colon.

Correct the following sentence:

- *Five basic elements form all things in nature: earth, water, fire, air, and space.*
 - The use of passive voice is justified here. What is to be explained should be placed as close as possible to the colon.
- *All things in nature are formed by five basic elements: earth, water, fire, air, and space.*

Connecting Punctuation - Colon

- A main clause can be used after the colon provided that this clause explains what precedes the colon (perhaps the entire preceding clause).
 - *Shakespeare did not dream of becoming the legend that he actually did become: his intention, at least the initial impulse, was to make writing a source of livelihood.*
- Remember that when two related independent clauses are connected by a semicolon, the second does not necessarily have to explain the first. The colon connects an independent clause with an explanation; that explanation may or may not be an independent clause.
 - *The Commander was fearful for he had a weakness: his dark secret.*

Connecting Punctuation - Dash

- There is much flexibility in the use of a dash. A dash can be used as an emphatic comma, semicolon, or colon.
- *The King adopted the new religion to project a change of heart and took great pains to popularize it, but the real purpose remained the same - he wanted to rule people, if not through military, then through mental conquest.*
 - Here, the dash can be replaced by a colon.

Connecting Punctuation - Dash

- At times, the use of a dash is preferred. For example, a dash is preferred when an appositive is to be separated from an item in a list.
- *The brothers, Frank and Joe, and Nancy solved the mystery that a number of detectives had lately been preoccupied with.*
 - With the commas, it might be wrongly assumed that five people – two brothers, Nancy, Frank, and Joe – solved the mystery.
- *The brothers- Frank and Joe- and Nancy solved the mystery that a number of detectives had lately been preoccupied with.*
 - Use of dashes removes the ambiguity.

Connecting Punctuation - Dash

- The dash can be used in cases wherein you want to emphasize, restate, or explain what appears earlier in the sentence. The dash, unlike the colon, need not be immediately preceded by the part needing explanation.
- *The newly developed machine greatly reduced the manhours required to finish the project – by as much as 40%.*
 - The word “greatly” is emphasized through the phrase after the dash (the use of “greatly” is justified). In such sentences, the use of a dash is preferred over the use of a colon.

Quantity

- In English, nouns can be countable or uncountable.
 - Some examples of countable nouns are boy, city, chair, feeling(s), snowstorm.
 - Some examples of uncountable nouns are milk, loyalty, sleep, snow.
- If you are confused about whether a noun is countable or uncountable, test through using numbers before it.
 - You will know that 'one table, two tables...' is possible, so 'table' is countable. But 'one confidence, two confidences...' is not possible, so 'confidence' is uncountable.

Quantity

- Different words and expressions are used to modify things that are countable and things that are not. Certain words and expressions can be used for both.
- Examples of countable modifiers include 'many', 'not many', 'few', 'fewer', 'fewest', 'number of', 'fewer than', 'numerous', 'more numerous'.
- Examples of uncountable modifiers include 'much', 'not much', 'little', 'less', 'least'.
- 'More', 'most', 'enough', and 'all' can be used with countable (plural) as well as uncountable (singular) nouns.
 - Example: 'enough chairs', 'enough confidence'.

Quantity

- It is important to keep in mind that while common in everyday speech, the use of 'less' with countable nouns is incorrect.
 - *There were less guests than expected.*
 - Since 'guests' are countable, 'fewer' should be used instead of 'less'.
- *There were fewer guests than expected.*
- Unit nouns such as 'dollars' and 'gallons' are countable (one dollar, one gallon, etc.) and so most of the countable modifiers can be used with them. But the quantities that these unit nouns indicate- 'money' and 'volume' -are uncountable (the nouns themselves are uncountable- you cannot say 'one money'). So, 'less' should be used with unit nouns.
 - See examples on the next slide.

Quantity

Example:

- *At the moment, we have less than a thousand rupees in our possession.*
 - The meaning of this sentence is that the total money, in whatever form, in “our possession” is less than a thousand rupees. If “less” is replaced by “fewer”, the meaning changes. In that case, we are referring to 'countable form of thousand rupees' i.e. the notes etc.

Correct the following sentence:

- *This cat is given fewer than five liters of milk per week by its owner.*
- *This cat is given less than five liters of milk per week by its owner.*

Quantity - Comparisons

- The words used to relate two things are different from those used to relate three or more things.
- Comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs must be used while comparing two things or people, and superlative forms must be used while comparing three or more things or people.
 - *Many consider Ovid the _____ poet of the Augustan Age in Rome. (better/best)*
 - Since the comparison is with all the poets of the Augustan Age in Rome, the superlative form will be used.
 - *Many consider Ovid the best poet of the Augustan Age in Rome.*

Quantity – Number

- The way the word 'number' is used may lead to different meanings. It is important, therefore, to keep in mind certain rules.
- While 'The number of' is singular, 'A number of' is plural.
 - *A number of theories _____ in circulation about the possible reason(s) for the disappearance of dinosaurs. (is/are)*
 - *A number of theories are in circulation about the possible reason(s) for the disappearance of dinosaurs.*
 - *The number of theories proposed about the possible reason(s) for the disappearance of dinosaurs _____ huge. (is/are)*
 - *The number of theories proposed about the possible reason(s) for the disappearance of dinosaurs is huge.*

Quantity – Number

- 'The numbers of' is usually considered incorrect. 'The number of' is the correct usage.
 - *The numbers of players competing for selection to the final team are considerably more than last year.*
 - *The number of players competing for selection to the final team is considerably more than last year.*
- The word 'numbers' can be used in certain contexts. When using 'numbers', 'greater than' (not 'more than') must be used for comparison.
 - *The tiger is not as endangered now; its numbers are much more than what they were some years ago.*
 - *The tiger is not as endangered now; its numbers are much greater than what they were some years ago.*

Quantity – 'Increase'/'Decrease' Vs 'Greater'/'Less'

- **'Increase'** and **'decrease'** suggest the change in a thing occurring over a period of time.
- **'Greater'** and **'less'** are used when comparing two things.

Fill in the blanks:

- *The rate of production has _____ considerably over the last one year. (increased/greater)*
- *The rate of production has increased considerably over the last one year.*
- *The rate of production is considerably _____ than what it was last year. (increased/greater)*
- *The rate of production is considerably greater than what it was last year.*

Quantity – Redundancy

- It is important to be alert to possible redundancy in sentences containing the words 'increase' and 'decrease'.
- For instance, words such as 'fell' are redundant in a sentence containing 'decrease', since 'decrease' implies falling or lowering. Similarly, words such as 'rise' and 'growth' are redundant in a sentence containing 'increase', since 'increase' implies rising or growing.
- Please see examples on the next slide.

Quantity – Redundancy

Examples:

- *One of the causes of the anger that found vent in the French Revolution was an increase in the price of bread which rose to the extent that the average daily wage worker had to spend 88% of his wages on bread, way higher than the previous 50%.*
 - The use of “rose” with “increase” is redundant, since both intend to convey the same meaning. Therefore, the sentence should be:
- *One of the causes of the anger that found vent in the French Revolution was an increase in the price of bread to the extent that the average daily wage worker had to spend 88% of his wages on bread, way higher than the previous 50%.*

Or

- *One of the causes of the anger that found vent in the French Revolution was a rise in the price of bread to the extent that the average daily wage worker had to spend 88% of his wages on bread, way higher than the previous 50%.*

Number Words

- It is important to understand the use of number words as different ones are used for countable and uncountable elements.
- Some examples of number words used for countable elements are
 - many, number, fewer, quantity, greater
- Some examples of number words used for uncountable elements are
 - much, amount, less, little, more

Number Words

- Fill in the blanks:

- *Jersey cows produce _____ milk than other cows. (greater)*
- *Jersey cows produce more milk than other cows.*
- *Other cows produce _____ liters of milk than Jersey cows. (lesser)*
- *Other cows produce fewer liters of milk than Jersey cows.*
- Milk is uncountable while liters of milk is countable.

Number Words

- Fill in the blanks:
 - *He has _____ to be happy about. (many)*
 - *He has much to be happy about.*
 - *His joys are _____. (much)*
 - *His joys are many.*
- While qualities, ideas, and states of mind are uncountable, there are some like joys, sorrows, dreams with which words treated as countable can be used, as per the intended meaning.
 - For example, in the second sentence above, the intended meaning is on the lines of 'number of reasons for joy'.

'Where' and 'When'

- **'Where'** is used only while referring to a particular location.
- **'When'** is used only while referring to a particular point in time.

Choose the better option:

- *A golden era begins when a great ruler comes to power.*
- *A golden era began when Octavius Caesar (Augustus) came to power.*
- Option B
 - 'when' is used to refer to a particular time period.

'Where' and 'When'

- Choose the better option:

- *The towns where rivers flow have good chances of prospering.*
- *The town of Greenwich where the River Thames flows has good chances of prospering.*

- Option B

- 'where' is used to refer to a particular location.

'Each Other' Vs 'One Another'

- **'Each other'** is used when referring to two persons/things.
- **'One another'** is used when referring to more than two persons/things.
- Fill in the blanks:
 - *The two brothers absolutely love _____. (each other/one another)*
 - *The two brothers absolutely love each other.*
 - *As children of God, we are all brothers and should love _____. (each other/one another)*
 - *As children of God, we are all brothers and should love one another.*

'Whether' Vs 'If'

- **'If'** is used while expressing a conditional idea or an idea with a single possibility.
- **'Whether'** is used while expressing alternative possibilities for a given situation/condition. 'Or not' is usually implied or explicitly stated in the sentence.
- Fill in the blanks:
 - _____ *you do well in life is contingent on a number of factors. Yet, _____ you work hard for it, you stand greater chances of achieving success. (whether/if in each blank)*
 - Whether *you do well in life is contingent on a number of factors. Yet, if you work hard for it, you stand greater chances of achieving success.*

'Everyday' Vs 'Every Day'

- 'Everyday' means ordinary or commonplace. It is an adjective.
 - *This is an everyday occurrence.*
- 'Every day' indicates the frequency of something taking place. It is an adverbial phrase.
- Fill in the blanks:
 - *Gambling, for Jack, is an _____ affair. (everyday/ every day)*
 - *Gambling, for Jack, is an everyday affair.*
 - *Jack gambles _____. (everyday/every day)*
 - *Jack gambles every day.*

Prepositions or Conjunctions?

- At times, the same word can be used as a preposition and a conjunction.
- Both prepositions and conjunctions are connectors. But there is an important difference. While prepositions connect a noun to a sentence, conjunctions connect two verbs (i.e., they can connect two sentences).
- Words such as 'for' and 'but' can act as both preposition and conjunction.

Prepositions or Conjunctions?

- First, divide a given sentence into two parts-one that precedes and the other that follows the preposition/conjunction.
- If the two parts into which the sentence is divided make sense on their own, it means they are two different sentences. As conjunctions are used to join sentences, the word must be a conjunction.
- If, therefore, the two parts are not making sense on their own, the word is a preposition.

Prepositions or Conjunctions?

- Point out the function 'after' is performing in the given sentences:
 - *We went home after he left the office.*
 - “after” is used as a conjunction.
 - *We went home after office hours.*
 - “after” is used as a preposition.
- “We went home” and “he left the office” make complete sense while “office hours” does not.

Ending a Sentence with a Preposition

- Just because a sentence ends with a preposition does not necessarily mean that it is incorrect.
- Shorter sentences are preferred on the GMAT. So, if a shorter sentence effectively conveys the meaning, it will be preferred, even if it ends with a preposition.
- Choose the better option:
 - *Prepositions are words not meant to be used at the end of sentences.*
 - *Prepositions are words not meant to end sentences with.*
 - Option B
 - It is shorter and conveys the meaning appropriately.

'Compare With' Vs 'Compare To'

- 'Compare with' is used for comparison- for pointing out the similarities as well as differences between two similar things.
- 'Compare to' is used to compare two dissimilar things. It generally emphasizes one particular person or thing.
- Hence, if two things are similar (in qualities, purposes, etc.), using 'compare with' is recommended and if they are dissimilar, using 'compare to' is recommended.

'Compare With' Vs 'Compare To'

- Fill in the blanks:

- *The sonneteers' beloveds were _____ the things of beauty in nature by the sonneteers. (compare to/ compare with)*
- *The sonneteers' beloveds were compared to the things of beauty in nature by the sonneteers.*
 - Two dissimilar things are being compared. Here, the beauty of the beloveds is emphasized. There is no 'absolute comparison'.
- *Jane was _____ her mother by Tim. (compare to/ compare with)*
- *Jane was compared with her mother by Tim.*
 - Here, Jane is actually being compared with her mother. There is 'absolute comparison'.

'Due to' Vs 'Because of'

- 'Due to' cannot replace 'because of'.
- 'Due to' can only replace 'caused by'.
- Thus, meaning is important in deciding the correct usage.
- Correct the following sentence:
 - *Andre was paralyzed due to the accident.*
 - *Andre was paralyzed because of the accident.*

Or

- *Andre's paralysis was due to the accident.*
 - i.e. Andre's paralysis was caused by the accident.

'Agree to' Vs 'Agree with'

- For the purpose of the GMAT, remember this simple rule:
 - *One agrees 'with' a noun and agrees 'to' a verb.*
 - In other words, one agrees 'with' something but agrees 'to' do something.
- Fill in the blanks:
- *I _____ (agree to/ agree with) your father. You should have _____ (agree to/ agree with) do the job.*
- *I agree with your father. You should have agreed to do the job.*

'Will' Vs 'Would' Vs 'Should'

- Use 'will' to talk about an event that will happen in the future in relation to the present.
- Use 'would' to talk about the future in the past.
- Use 'should' to give recommendations or suggestions.

'Will' Vs 'Would' Vs 'Should'

- Fill in the blanks:

- *I know you _____ build your house close to the sea. (will/would)*

- *I know you will build your house close to the sea.*

- *I knew you _____ build your house close to the sea. (will/would)*

- *I knew you would build your house close to the sea.*

- 'Will' is used to refer to some event that will happen in the future in relation to the present. 'Would' is used to refer to the future in the past.

'Will' Vs 'Would' Vs 'Should'

- Fill in the blank:
 - *You _____ practice singing every day. (will/would/should)*
 - *You should practice singing every day.*
 - 'Should' is used to give recommendation or suggestion.
 - Correct the error in the following sentence:
 - *I recommend that you should take up exercising.*
 - *I recommend that you take up exercising.*
- Or
- *You should take up exercising.*
 - 'Should' is never to be used with verbs such as 'recommend' and 'suggest'.
 - That would be redundant.

'Between' Vs 'Among'

- 'Between' is to be used for two options.
- 'Among' is to be used for more than two options.
- **Note:** Always 'and' (not 'or') is used with 'between' and 'among'.
- Fill in the blanks:
 - *Distribute the toffees _____ Jane and Jennifer. (between/among)*
 - *Distribute the toffees between Jane and Jennifer.*
 - *Distribute the toffees _____ all the students. (between/among)*
 - *Distribute the toffees among all the students.*

'Between' Vs 'Among'

- Correct the following sentence:

- *Elizabeth could not choose between the pink or the red gown.*

- *Elizabeth could not choose between the pink and the red gown.*

- 'And'-not 'or'- is used with 'between' and 'among'.

'Farther' Vs 'Further'

- 'Farther' is used when referring to actual measurable distance.
- 'Further' is used when referring to degree, quantity, time, or another such quality that cannot be or is not being precisely measured.
- Fill in the blanks:
 - *They went _____ into the woods. (farther/further)*
 - *They went farther into the woods.*
 - *The bad weather _____ delayed their return. (farther/further)*
 - *The bad weather further delayed their return.*

'Differ From' Vs 'Differ With'

- 'Differ from' is used to imply that one thing is different from the other.
- 'Differ with' is used to imply disagreement with a point of view.
- Fill in the blanks:
 - *They _____ each other in their dressing styles. (differ with/ differ from)*
 - *They differ from each other in their dressing styles.*
 - *They _____ each other in their opinions on adherence to societal norms. (differ with/ differ from)*
 - *They differ with each other in their opinions on adherence to societal norms.*

'Rather Than' Vs 'Instead Of'

- To express preference of one thing over another, 'rather than' is a more appropriate usage than 'instead of'.
 - If you were to say '*I want to eat a pizza rather than a burger.*', you mean you would prefer eating a pizza but a burger would do too.
- Also, since 'rather than' is a conjunction, it can be followed by anything- noun, phrase, or clause.
- Use 'instead of' if you want to suggest 'replacement'.
 - If you were to say '*I want to eat a pizza instead of a burger.*', you mean you want to replace pizza with a burger, a meaning that may be awkward.
- Since 'instead of' is a preposition, it can be followed only by nouns.

'Rather Than' Vs 'Instead Of'

- Correct the following sentence:

- *It will be better to discuss things over the phone instead of going all the way.*
- *It will be better to discuss things over the phone rather than going all the way.*
 - 'Rather than' is used to express preference of one thing over another.

- Fill in the blanks:

- *I will see a live performance _____ see a movie. (rather than/instead of)*
- *I will see a live performance rather than see a movie.*
- *I will see a live performance _____ a movie. (rather than/instead of)*
- *I will see a live performance instead of/rather than a movie.*
 - 'Rather than' can be followed by noun, phrase, or clause. 'Instead of' can be followed only by nouns.

'Advice' Vs 'Advise'

- 'Advice' is a noun. It means a recommendation given regarding some behavior.
- 'Advise' is a verb. It means the act of providing some recommendation to someone.
- There is a difference in the pronunciation too. For 'advice', the last consonant sound is 'sss' while for 'advise', it is 'zzz'.
- Fill in the blanks:
 - *You always give sound _____. (advice/advise)*
 - *You always give sound advice.*
 - *I want you to _____ me on the future course of action. (advice/advise)*
 - *I want you to advise me on the future course of action.*

Coordination and Subordination

- Coordinating conjunctions are used to place equal emphasis on two parts of a given sentence, or to coordinate them.
 - Examples of coordinating conjunctions- 'and', 'but'.
- Subordinating conjunctions are used to subordinate one part of a sentence to the other (in other words, one part is emphasized).
 - Examples of subordinating conjunctions- 'although', 'while', 'since'.
- Correct the error in the following sentence:
 - *My mother is cooking food and listening to music.*
 - *My mother is listening to music while cooking food.*
 - The primary activity is cooking. Therefore, a subordinating conjunction is used.

thank you!



support@expertsglobal.com

[+91-8800-2828-00](tel:+91-8800-2828-00)