

## Contents

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# VA - 25

**CEX-V-0261/18****Number of Questions :** 55

### Test Drive

**Time Limit: 5 Minutes**

**Directions for questions 1 to 5:** Following are questions that test your logical ability skills. Read each one carefully and answer it by marking the appropriate option.

1. If it is false that "Wives are docile", then which one of the following statements conveys the same meaning?  
(1) All wives are sometimes docile.  
(2) At least one wife is not docile.  
(3) At least one wife is docile.  
(4) No wife is sometimes not docile.
2. If it is true that "Truth can never hurt", then which of the following statements is definitely true?  
(1) Truth can sometimes hurt.  
(2) Truth can seldom hurt.  
(3) Lack of truth hurts.  
(4) No truth can ever hurt.
3. From among the given options, identify the statement which means the same as the statement "The origin of the universe remains a mystery".  
(1) The debate regarding the universal creator is getting more intense with each passing day.  
(2) There are many theories explaining the origin of the universe.

- (3) No one can ever know the origin of the universe.
- (4) There seems to be a lack of knowledge regarding the creation of the universe.
4. If it is true that "All Games are Thrones" and "Some thrones are iron", then which of the following definitely doesn't follow:  
(1) Some iron are games.  
(2) No iron is game.  
(3) No game can be iron.  
(4) Some thrones are not game.
5. If it is false that "No Hotchner is Prentis" then which of the following is not logically probable?  
(1) Some Hotchner is not Prentis.  
(2) No Prentis is Hotchner.  
(3) Some Hotchner is Prentis.  
(4) All Prentises are Hotchners.

### Class Exercise

**Directions for questions 6 to 15:** Point out the adjectives and adverbs in the following sentences.

6. We saw many wonderful sights on our trip.
7. I usually wake up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
8. There are a few chairs in the hall.
9. I always take a dip in the river when I visit my hometown.

10. The dog has a furry tail.
11. He has been treated shamefully.
12. Mount Everest is the tallest peak of the Himalayan range.
13. The doctor put the patient on a wholesome diet.
14. She seldom visits her friends.
15. The package looked very enticing, so I eagerly opened it.

**Directions for questions 16 to 25:** In the following sentences, correct the errors if any.

16. A wind swept strong through the countryside.
17. Sue sat throughout the meal silently.
18. We completed with minimum difficulty the task.
19. He performed though even he didn't feel well.
20. Joan left her new wallet at her friend's home, which she had bought yesterday.
21. Exercising on the treadmill every day, his stamina was built up.
22. Being a travelling salesman, my mother received exciting gifts from different places from my father.
23. Sitting in the park, the vandalism of public property was clear to me.
24. Walking through the market, the smell of fish assaulted my nostrils.
25. Around the age of ten, the boarding school became my home.

**Directions for questions 26 to 35:** Select the best option based on the rules of grammar and usage.

26. (1) When he was being a connoisseur and collector of some note, to which fact the house on Curzon Street with its fine furnishings and elegant appointments amply attested, he was frequently away on foraging expeditions.  
(2) As a connoisseur and collector of some note, he was frequently away on foraging expeditions, to which fact the house on Curzon Street with its fine furnishings and elegant appointments amply attested.  
(3) As a connoisseur and collector of some note, to which fact the house on Curzon Street with its fine furnishings and elegant appointments amply attested, he was frequently away on foraging expeditions.  
(4) He was frequently away on foraging expeditions, to which fact the house on Curzon Street with its fine furnishings and elegant appointments amply attested, as a connoisseur and collector of some note.
27. (1) With a view to expediting tax assessments, the revenue department proposes to make it mandatory for tax payers to file IT returns as well as revised returns by March end of the assessment year.  
(2) The revenue department proposes to make it mandatory for tax payers to file IT returns as well as revised returns by March end of the assessment year with a view to expedite tax assessments.  
(3) The revenue department, with a view to expediting tax assessments proposes to make it mandatory for tax payers to file IT returns as well as revised returns by March end of the assessment year.  
(4) The revenue department proposes to make it mandatory for tax payers with a view to expediting tax assessments, to file IT returns as well as revised returns by March end of the assessment year.

28. (1) We could not function at all, without the ability to categorise either in the physical world or in our social and intellectual lives.  
 (2) We could not function at all, either in the physical world or our social and intellectual lives without the ability to categorise.  
 (3) Without the ability to categorise, we could not function at all, either in the physical world or in our social and intellectual lives.  
 (4) We could not function at all, without the ability to categorise in either the physical world or in our social and intellectual lives.
29. (1) No longer recognizing the validity of each individual idea or action, everything is examined by relativists to find its place in an overall framework.  
 (2) No longer recognizing the validity of each individual idea or action, relativists examine everything to find their place in an overall framework.  
 (3) Relativists examine everything to find its place in an overall framework, no longer recognizing the validity of each individual idea or action.  
 (4) No longer recognizing the validity of each individual idea or action, to find its place in an overall framework, relativists examine everything.
30. (1) The cows are usually not brought back to the farm before 6 o' clock.  
 (2) The cows are not brought back to the farm before 6 o' clock usually.  
 (3) The cows are not brought back to the farm usually before 6 o' clock.  
 (4) The cows are not brought back to the usually farm before 6 o' clock.
31. (1) I like to take my tea in an English, small, tea cup.  
 (2) I like to take my tea in a small, English tea cup.  
 (3) I like to take my tea in a tea cup, English, small.  
 (4) I like to take my tea in an English, tea cup, small.
32. (1) To stem the loss of spotfin chub in the Tennessee River system, CFI spent years introducing hatchlings, which are now reproducing in the wild.  
 (2) CFI spent years introducing hatchlings, to stem the loss of spotfin chub in the Tennessee River system, which are now reproducing in the wild.  
 (3) To stem the loss of spotfin chub in the Tennessee River system, which are now reproducing in the wild, CFI spent years introducing hatchlings.  
 (4) CFI spent years introducing hatchlings, which are now reproducing in the wild, to stem the loss of spotfin chub in the Tennessee River system.
33. (1) The courting male will preen, shake and flash those feathers to entice the duller-hued female to mate, through the winter.  
 (2) Through the winter, the duller-hued female, the courting male will preen, shake and flash those feathers to entice to mate.  
 (3) Through the winter, the courting male will preen, shake and flash those feathers to entice the duller-hued female to mate.  
 (4) The courting male will preen, shake and flash those feathers through the winter, to enticing the duller-hued female to mate.
34. (1) I spilled bright red nail polish over all the formal dress I had borrowed in my haste.  
 (2) I spilled bright red nail polish I had borrowed in my haste all over the formal dress.  
 (3) In my haste, I spilled bright red nail polish all over the formal dress I had borrowed.  
 (4) I spilled bright red nail polish over the formal dress I had borrowed all in my haste.
35. (1) Before our eyes, the mountain disappeared behind the threatening cloud, that had the ski tow on it.  
 (2) Before our eyes, the mountain, which had the ski tow on it, disappeared behind the threatening cloud.

- (3) The mountain disappeared behind the threatening cloud which had the ski tow on it, before our eyes.
- (4) The mountain disappeared behind the threatening cloud, before our eyes, that had the ski tow on it.

**Directions for questions 36 to 45:** For each question, choose the option which best substitutes the given sentence by making it grammatically correct. Keep in mind the Standard English usage rules.

36. Boiled and creamed, the children will eat vegetables, but not raw or fried.
  - (1) Boiled and creamed, the children will eat vegetables, but not raw or fried.
  - (2) Boiled and creamed but not raw or fried, the children will eat vegetables.
  - (3) Not raw or fried, boiled and creamed, but the children will eat vegetables.
  - (4) The children will eat vegetables, boiled and creamed, but not raw or fried.
37. Suffering the ambivalence of finding several consistent and acceptable alternatives, the need for means of managing it and diversity overwhelm them.
  - (1) Suffering the ambivalence of finding several consistent and acceptable alternatives, the need for means of managing it and diversity overwhelm them almost.
  - (2) Suffering the ambivalence of finding several consistent and acceptable alternatives, diversity and the need for means of managing it almost overwhelm them.
  - (3) They, suffering the ambivalence of finding several consistent and acceptable alternatives, are almost overwhelmed in diversity and need means for managing it.
  - (4) Suffering the ambivalence of finding several consistent and acceptable alternatives, they are almost overwhelmed by diversity and need means for managing it.
38. Having also shed their primary wing feathers, their drab looks serve as helpful camouflage

from would-be predators, so they're temporarily flightless.

- (1) Having also shed their primary wing feathers, their drab looks serve as helpful camouflage from would-be predators, so they're temporarily flightless.
  - (2) Having also shed their primary wing feathers, they're temporarily flightless, so their drab looks serve as helpful camouflage from would-be predators.
  - (3) Having also shed their primary wing feathers, being temporarily flightless, so their drab looks serve as helpful camouflage from would-be predators.
  - (4) They're temporarily flightless, so their drab looks serve as helpful camouflage from would-be predators having also shed their primary wing feathers.
39. Known for its numerous native species, the richest collection of flora and fauna it has in Central America.
    - (1) Known for its numerous native species, the richest collection of flora and fauna it has in Central America.
    - (2) Known for its numerous native species, it had had the richest collection of flora and fauna in Central America.
    - (3) Known for its numerous native species, the richest collection of flora and fauna in Central America it has been having.
    - (4) Known for its numerous native species, it has the richest collection of flora and fauna in Central America.
  40. Funded by a National Geographic Society/Waitt grant, their calls were recorded with audio equipment, and nets and traps to capture the bats for study were used by the research group that explored the tropical forests for a month.
    - (1) Funded by a National Geographic Society/Waitt grant, their calls were recorded with audio equipment, and nets and traps to capture the bats for study were used by the research group that explored the tropical forests for a month.

- (2) Funded by a National Geographic Society/ Waitt grant, nets and traps to capture the bats for study, and audio equipment to record their calls were used by the research group who explored the tropical forests for a month.
- (3) Funded by a National Geographic Society/ Waitt grant, the research group explored the tropical forests for a month and used nets and traps to capture the bats for study, and audio equipment to record their calls.
- (4) The research group explored the tropical forests for a month and used nets and traps to capture the bats for study, and audio equipment to record their calls, funded by a National Geographic Society/ Waitt grant.
41. Many Greeks found jobs in the early 2000s, as the government, improved infrastructure and went on a hiring spree, flush with cash from the cheap loans.
- (1) Many Greeks found jobs in the early 2000s, as the government, improved infrastructure and went on a hiring spree, flush with cash from the cheap loans.
- (2) The government, improved infrastructure and went on a hiring spree, flush with cash from the cheap loans as many Greeks found jobs in the early 2000s.
- (3) The government, from the cheap loans flush with cash as many Greeks found jobs in the early 2000's improved infrastructure and went on a hiring spree.
- (4) Many Greeks found jobs in the early 2000s, as the government, flush with cash from the cheap loans, improved infrastructure and went on a hiring spree.
42. The plains and the prairie sharp-tail populations are relatively strong in the north because of habitat loss, according to the North American Grouse Partnership, but the Columbian sharptail, ranging from the Rockies to the Pacific Northwest, is under siege.
- (1) The plains and the prairie sharp-tail populations are relatively strong in the north because of habitat loss, according to the North American Grouse Partnership, but the Columbian sharptail, ranging from the Rockies to the Pacific Northwest, is under siege.
- (2) The plains and the prairie sharp-tail populations are relatively strong in the north, according to the North American Grouse Partnership, but the Columbian sharptail, ranging from the Rockies to the Pacific Northwest, is under siege because of habitat loss.
- (3) Ranging from the Rockies to the Pacific Northwest, according to the North American Grouse Partnership, the plains and the prairie sharp-tail populations are relatively strong in the north, but the Columbian sharptail is under siege because of habitat loss.
- (4) According to the North American Grouse Partnership, the plains and the prairie sharp-tail populations are relatively strong in the north, but the Columbian sharptail, ranging from the Rockies to the Pacific Northwest, is under siege because of habitat loss.
43. A serpentine flow barely six inches wide and 50 feet long meanders through formations of smooth *pahoehoe lava* and rough *aa lava*, the same forms common in *basalt lavas*.
- (1) A serpentine flow barely six inches wide and 50 feet long meanders through formations of smooth *pahoehoe lava* and rough *aa lava*, the same forms common in *basalt lavas*.
- (2) A serpentine flow six inches wide and 50 feet long barely meanders through formations of smooth *pahoehoe lava* and rough *aa lava*, the same forms common in *basalt lavas*.
- (3) The same forms common in *basalt lavas*, barely a serpentine flow six inches wide and 50 feet long meanders through formations of smooth *pahoehoe lava* and rough *aa lava*.
- (4) A serpentine flow barely six inches wide and 50 feet long meanders through formations, the same forms common in *basalt lavas*, of smooth *pahoehoe lava* and rough *aa lava*.

44. As the information age flexed its modems and suburban sprawl began to frazzle the human spirit, some demographers predicted that rural communities would soon experience a reverse migration, once upon a time, say about 10 to 20 years ago.

- (1) As the information age flexed its modems and suburban sprawl began to frazzle the human spirit, some demographers predicted that rural communities would soon experience a reverse migration, once upon a time, say about 10 to 20 years ago.
- (2) Once upon a time, say about 10 to 20 years ago, as the information age flexed its modems and suburban sprawl began to frazzle the human spirit, some demographers predicted that rural communities would soon experience a reverse migration.
- (3) Some demographers predicted that rural communities would soon experience a reverse migration once upon a time, say about 10 to 20 years ago, as the information age flexed its modems and suburban sprawl began to frazzle the human spirit.
- (4) Once upon a time, some demographers predicted that rural communities would soon experience a reverse migration as the information age flexed its modems and suburban sprawl began to frazzle the human spirit, say about 10 to 20 years ago.

45. Hanoi felt as much like home as any place I'd lived in since childhood, but, bringing with it breathless heat and humidity that opened every pore, by the time my first summer arrived.

- (1) Hanoi felt as much like home as any place I'd lived in since childhood, but, bringing with it breathless heat and humidity that opened every pore, by the time my first summer arrived.
- (2) Bringing with it breathless heat and humidity that opened every pore, Hanoi felt as much like home as any place I'd

lived in since childhood but by the time my first summer arrived.

- (3) But, by the time my first summer arrived, bringing with it breathless heat and humidity that opened every pore, Hanoi felt as much like home as any place I'd lived in since childhood.
- (4) But, Hanoi felt as much like home as any place I'd lived in since childhood, bringing with it breathless heat and humidity that opened every pore, by the time my first summer arrived.

**Directions for questions 46 to 50:** In each question given below, five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph are given. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are incorrect in terms of grammar and usage. Then choose the most appropriate option.

46. A. According to usage and conventions, which are at last being questioned, by no means but have been  
B. overcome, the social presence of a woman is different in kind from that of a man. A man's presence is  
C. dependent upon the promise which he embodies of power. If the promise is large and credible, his presence is striking.  
D. If it is small or incredible, he is found to have little presence. The promised power may be moral, physical, temperamental,  
E. economic, social, sexual – but its object is always exterior to the man.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) B & D | (2) C & E |
| (3) D & E | (4) A & C |

47. A. Given the context of social change in the early 1960s, Negro history was now the object of  
B. unprecedented attention among wide segments black and white of the American population. In academe,  
C. nothing demonstrated this growing legitimacy of black history better than the way in which certain scholars of both races,

D. now reversed themselves, who had previously been ambivalent about being identified as specialists in the field.

E. Thus, Frenise Logan, returning to an academic career, decided to attempt to publish his doctoral dissertation on blacks in late nineteenth-century North Carolina.

- (1) C & E                      (2) only A  
(3) B & D                      (4) A, B & E

48. A. Given the persistent and intransigent nature of the American race system, Du Bois in his speeches and writings, which proved quite impervious to black attacks,  
B. moved from one proposed solution to another, and the salience of various parts of philosophy changed  
C. as his perceptions of the needs and strategies of black America shifted over time. Aloof and autonomous in his personality,  
D. to depart markedly from whatever was the current mainstream of black thinking, Du Bois did not hesitate when he perceived  
E. that the conventional wisdom being enunciated by black spokesmen was proving inadequate to the task of advancing the race.

- (1) A & C                      (2) A & D  
(3) B & E                      (4) D & E

49. A. Hunted by generations of humans hungry to sell their fins  
B. – including some hammerhead, mako and tiger – certain shark populations have nearly collapsed over the past three decades. But, according to a new report by the  
C. wildlife advocacy group Wildaid, the tide may be turning for these top ocean predators, the world's leading shark fin consumer as demand declines in China.  
D. Spurred by global outcry, many countries have banned  
E. 'finning', the practice of catching a shark, severing its fins, and tossing the animal back to die.

- (1) B, D & E                      (2) B & D  
(3) C & E                      (4) A & C

50. A. Attached to a building, a *mirador* is a window, turret or tower, a vantage point for an extensive view.  
B. In Portugal, which give a bird's eye view of a city, there are designated 'miradouros', and before we set forth,  
C. a Portuguese friend, Raquel, told me to go to Sao Pedro de Alcantara, in Lisboa.  
D. There's a garden with a panoramic view across to St. George's Castle and Central Lisbon. The lower garden has busts of  
E. and when you look up and out, heroes and gods from Greek and Roman myth the city is laid out as if for your pleasure.

- (1) B, C & D                      (2) C & D  
(3) A & E                      (4) A, B & E

**Directions for questions 51 to 55:** In each question given below, five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph are given. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then choose the most appropriate option.

51. A. Wild and picturesque, a 76-mile-long stretch of California coast runs west of Santa Barbara,  
B. then bends north around Point Conception past Jalama Beach(opposite) to Point Sal.  
C. Called Gaviota Coast, the shore and inland areas take in a variety of land uses from national forest  
D. to ranches to satellite launch sites at Vandenberg Air Force Base. The area's beaches, mountains and  
E. other habitats harbour 525 plant species, representing half the families that grow in California.

- (1) B & D                      (2) A & C  
(3) All of the above                      (4) None of the above

52. A. As I wandered through the pink-hue passageways that wind from one church to the next,  
 B. ancient Geez echoed around me, still the liturgical language. The heavy scent of frankincense, one of Aksum's earliest exports,  
 C. billowed through cross-shape windows in gusts so thick that the churches seemed to be burning. Inside, the cool stone floors were slick  
 D. from the friction of centuries of bare feet worshippers. Before slipping off my shoes to enter Bieta Medhane Alem,  
 E. a hermit hunched over a small prayer book was spoken to by me, the world's largest monolithic church.
- (1) All of the above (2) None of the above  
 (3) A, B & E (4) B & C
53. A. In his first shipment, after vanquishing the Aztec, Cortes sent back to Spain,  
 B. treasure that was including two gold necklaces – one studded with 185 emeralds, the other with 172 emeralds  
 C. and 10 pearls. That was the beginning of Spain's system for acquiring New World gold: steal it, stamp it,  
 D. ship it. The crown at first took half the gold and silver. The royal share later dropped to 30 percent, then 20 percent  
 E. and in a few cases 10 percent. Not all gold went to the king.
- (1) A & B (2) C, D & E  
 (3) B & D (4) A, C & D
54. A. By most accounts, nothing moved the suburbs so efficient towards sprawl as a certain  
 B. stroke of President Eisenhower's pen, which launched a 41000-mile  
 C. interstate highway system, signing into law the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.  
 D. The interstates would grease the skids for commerce, industry, and a burgeoning roster of fast-food emporiums  
 E. to roll off the exit ramps into a countryside previously reserved for corn, among other things.
- (1) D & E (2) C & D  
 (3) A, B & D (4) A, B & C
55. A. Kollam, a modest city in Kerala state, is strung on a low ridge between the Arabian Sea  
 B. and a labyrinth of lagoons and streams. In Marco's day, as he spelled it, Coilum boomed.  
 C. I looked out on a lagoon from a palm-shaded bluff that had sheltered junks from China and  
 D. dhows from Arabia and Persia. They came especially for the 'spicery' to use a Polo term.  
 E. It meant not only flavourings such as pepper, nutmeg, cloves and ginger that Europeans craved to pep up their bland food or to preserve it, but also medicines, perfumes and dyes.
- (1) A, D & E (2) B, C, D & E  
 (3) only B (4) only E

Visit "Test Gym" for taking Topic Tests / Section Tests on a regular basis.

\* MB – Memory Based



# VA - 25 : Grammar - 5

## Answers and Explanations

CEX-V-0261/18

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | 2 | 2  | 4 | 3  | 4 | 4  | 3 | 5  | 2 | 26 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 30 | 1 |
| 31 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 33 | 3 | 34 | 3 | 35 | 2 | 36 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 38 | 2 | 39 | 4 | 40 | 3 |
| 41 | 4 | 42 | 4 | 43 | 1 | 44 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 47 | 3 | 48 | 2 | 49 | 4 | 50 | 4 |
| 51 | 3 | 52 | 2 | 53 | 2 | 54 | 1 | 55 | 1 |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |

### Test Drive

1. 2 The given statement can be false under two circumstances. Either No wife is docile or Some wives are not docile. Only 2 is part of this. The other statements are not the same as the given statement.
2. 4 By clear deduction, only 4 is logically certain.
3. 4 Only the fourth statement is logically valid according to the given statements. 1 is irrelevant. 2 contradicts the statement. 3 is a farfetched conclusion.
4. 3 By clear deduction, 3 can't be true. Game and iron can have common elements.
5. 2 By clear deduction, all the other statements are probable. But the second one is contradictory to the given statement.

### Class Exercise

6. many, wonderful – adjectives – modify the noun 'sights'
7. usually – adverb – modifies the verb 'wake'
8. a few – adjective – modifies the noun 'chairs'
9. always – adverb – modifies the verb 'take'
10. furry – adjective – modifies the noun 'tail'
11. shamefully – adverb – modifies the verb 'has been treated'
12. tallest – adjective – modifies the noun 'peak', Himalayan – adjective – modifies the noun 'range'
13. wholesome – adjective – modifies the noun 'diet'
14. seldom – adverb – modifies the noun 'visits'
15. very – adverb – modifies 'enticing' – the verbal-adjective (participle), eagerly – adverb – modifies the verb 'opened'

16. A strong wind slept through the countryside. 'Strong' modifies 'wind'.
17. Sue sat silently throughout the meal. Order of adverbs dictates that adverb of manner (silently) come before the adverb of time (through).
18. We completed the task with minimum difficulty. The verb (completed) and object (the task) must come together in this case.
19. He performed even though he didn't feel well. The wrong placement of the adverb 'even' can change the meaning of the sentence.
20. Joan left her new wallet, which she had bought yesterday, at her friend's place. It is the 'wallet' that she had bought, not the 'house'.
21. Exercising on the treadmill every day, he built up his stamina. 'His stamina' cannot exercise on the treadmill.
22. Being a travelling salesman, my father brought exciting gifts from different places for my mother. 'My mother' is not a travelling salesman.
23. Sitting in the park, I could clearly see the vandalism of public property. 'Vandalism' would not be sitting in the park.
24. As I walked through the market, the smell of fish assaulted my nostrils. 'The smell of fish' would not be walking through the market.
25. When I was around the age of ten, the boarding school became my home. 'The boarding school' cannot be around the age of ten.
26. 3 There are two clause modifiers in the sentence: As a connoisseur and collector of some note and to which fact the house on Curzon Street with its fine furnishings and elegant appointments amply attested. In 1, the form of one modifier has been changed by the use of 'when' in place of 'as'. This changes the meaning. In 1, the present continuous tense is used, which is also incorrect. 2 and 4 misplace one modifier.

27. 1 The modifier in the sentence is '*with a view to expediting tax assessments*'. The subject that it modifies is '*The revenue department*', so the best placement of the modifier is before the subject, as in option 1. In 2, there is an additional mistake in the form of the verb after the preposition 'to'. The correct form is '*expediting*'.
28. 3 There are two modifiers in the sentence. One '*without the ability to categorise*' applies to the subject '*we*', and so, must be placed before it. The other modifier '*either....lives*' tells us where we function, so, it must be placed at the end of the sentence.
29. 3 The modifier '*No longer...action*', modifies the subject '*relativists*'. It is only in option 3 that it is appropriately placed before the subject.
30. 1 The modifier here is the adverb '*usually*'. The adverb modifies the verb '*brought*', so, is best placed as in option 1.
31. 2 There are two adjective modifiers in this sentence - '*small, English*'. When there is more than one adjective in a sentence, they obey a certain order. In this case, '*small*', which describes the size should come first and then the Proper adjective (formed from a Proper noun), '*English*'. The noun '*tea cup*' should be at the end of the sentence.
32. 1 There are two modifiers in the sentence - '*To stem....river system*', and '*which are now reproducing in the wild*'. The first one talks about the purpose of the subject '*CFI*' and so, should be placed before it. The second one applies to the '*hatchlings*' and must be placed after it.
33. 3 The modifier '*through the winter*' is best placed at the beginning of the sentence, because it states the time frame. In 2, the object '*the duller-hued female*' has incorrectly been placed before the subject '*the courting male*'.
34. 3 There are two modifiers in this sentence. '*In my haste*' modifies the subject '*I*' and so must be placed before it. '*I had borrowed*' refers to '*the dress*' and must be placed after it.
35. 2 There are two modifiers in this sentence. '*Before our eyes*' is best placed at the beginning of the sentence, as the meaning changes if it is placed anywhere else. '*Which had the ski tow on it*' describes '*the mountain*' and must be placed after it.
36. 4 The phrase modifiers '*boiled and creamed*', '*but not raw or fried*' describe the vegetables and are best placed at the end of the sentence.
37. 4 There are two modifiers in this sentence. '*Suffering... alternatives*' modifies the subject '*they*' and so, must be placed before it. The adverb '*almost*' modifies the verb '*overwhelmed*'. The correct placement of both is present only in option 4.
38. 2 There are two modifiers in this sentence. '*Having also shed....feathers*' modifies the subject '*they*' and so, must be placed before it. The clause modifier '*so their drab....predator*' state the result of their being '*flightless*', so it must be placed at the end of the sentence.
39. 4 The appropriate subject for the phrase modifier '*Known for....species*' can only be '*it*'. Options 2 and 4 begin with '*it*', but in 2, the past perfect tense is used unnecessarily. So, 4 is the correct answer. 3 is also incorrect because it has the verb '*have*' in the present perfect continuous tense.
40. 3 Only '*the research group*' can be funded by a '*National Geographic society/Waite grant*'. None of the other options contain an appropriate subject for the modifier.
41. 4 The phrase modifier '*flush....loans*' modifies '*the government*'. It is only in option 4 that the modifier is placed appropriately.
42. 4 There are two modifiers in this sentence. '*According to.... Partnership*' is best placed at the beginning of the sentence because it sets the context. '*Ranging from... Northwest*' modifies '*the Columbian sharptail*' and so, must be placed after it.
43. 1 There are two modifiers in this sentence. The adverb '*barely*' describes the adjectives '*long*' and '*wide*' and should be placed before them. The phrase modifier '*the same....basalt lavas*' modifies '*pahoehoe lava*' and '*aa lava*' and must be placed after them.
44. 2 The modifiers '*Once...time*' and '*as the information....spirit*', set the context, and must be placed at the beginning of the sentence.
45. 3 The modifier '*bringing....every pore*' modifies '*the summer*'. It is only in option 3 that it is placed appropriately.
46. 4 In A, the modifier '*by no means*' is misplaced. It should be placed after the conjunction '*but*', not before it. In C, the modifier '*which he embodies*' must be placed at the end of the sentence and must be separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma (... *promise of power, which he embodies*.).
47. 3 B has a misplaced modifier. '*Black and white*' refers to the '*American population*' and must be placed after the phrase. D also has a misplaced modifier. The modifier '*who had....the field*' refers to the '*scholars of both races*' and must be placed after the phrase.

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| <p>48. 2 Part A has a misplaced modifier. 'Which proved....black attacks' refers to the race system and must be placed next to it. In D, <i>Du Bois</i> is the one that is 'aloof and autonomous...', so D must begin with <i>Du Bois</i>. The correct version is – <i>Aloof and...., Du Bois did not hesitate to depart markedly from whatever was the current mainstream of black thinking when he perceived....</i></p> <p>49. 4 There is a misplaced modifier in A. The modifier 'hunted by....fins' modifies the subject 'certain shark populations'. So, the correct version is – <i>Hunted by.... certain shark populations – including some Hammerhead, mako and tiger – have nearly....decades</i>. C also has a misplaced modifier. The modifier 'the world's leading shark fin consumer' refers to <i>China</i>.</p> <p>50. 4 There are misplaced modifiers in A. The correct version is – <i>A vantage point for an extensive view, a mirador is....a building</i>. In B also, there is a misplaced modifier. The modifier 'which give...a city' should be placed after 'miradours'. In E, the modifier 'and when you look up and out' must be placed after 'myth'.</p> <p>51. 3 All the parts are correct.</p> <p>52. 2 In A, the form of the adjective modifier is incorrect. It should be 'pink-hued passageway'. In B, the phrase modifier 'still the liturgical language,' is misplaced. Since it modifies 'ancient Geez', it must be placed after the subject. In C, the adjective modifier is incorrect. It should be 'cross-shaped'. In D, also, the adjective modifier is again incorrect. The correct form is 'barefoot'. In E, there is both a misplaced and dangling modifier. The phrase 'the world's largest Monolithic Church' refers to <i>Bieta Medhane Alem</i> and must be placed at the beginning of E. There is also a dangling modifier. The sentence should read – 'Before slipping...Alem', I spoke to a hermit hunched over a small book.</p> | <p>53. 2 In A, the phrase 'in his first shipment' should come after Spain, because it is what he sent. In B, there is an error of tense. 'Include' should not be used in the continuous tense here. So the correct form is – <i>treasure that included....</i></p> <p>54. 1 In A, the adjective 'efficient' has been used instead of the adverb 'efficiently'. It describes how the suburbs are moved, so it must be in the adverb form. In B &amp; C, there are misplaced modifiers. The phrase 'signing...1956' refers to 'the pen' and must be placed after it. The clause 'which launched...system' refers to the 'Highway act of 1956' and must be placed after that subject. The correct version is – <i>By most accounts, nothing moved the suburbs so efficiently towards sprawl as a certain stroke of President Eisenhower's pen, signing into law the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, which launched a 41000-mile interstate highway system.</i></p> <p>55. 1 In B, the phrase 'as he spelled it' must be placed in between <i>Coilum</i> and <i>boomed</i>. 'In Marco's day, Coilum, as he spelled it, boomed'. In C, it is not 'the bluff' that had sheltered junk and dhows. So the phrase 'from a palm-shaded bluff' must be placed at the beginning of the sentence. A bluff is a steep cliff and cannot shelter boats. <i>From a palm-shaded bluff, I looked out on a lagoon that had sheltered junks from China and dhows from Arabia and Persia.</i></p> |
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