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# Absolute phrase gmat

Mousumi Chatterjee Content Writer at Study Abroad GMAT verbal section contains three categories: reading comprehension, critical reasoning, and sentence correction. The test-takers need to answer 36 questions in 65 minutes. The GMAT verbal section assesses the reading and comprehension, reasoning, and critical thinking skills of the aspirants. You will need a strong vocabulary to answer the questions accurately, especially the sentence correction questions need a good knowledge of GMAT grammar rules. Solving the GMAT sentence correction questions becomes easy when you can identify and resolve the errors by eliminating options within time. Also check GMAT IR Along with proper verbal preparation, following GMAT grammar rules can help you to answer questions more efficiently and accurately. Also check GMAT Syllabus Subject-verb Agreement Each sentence contains at least one verb that needs to agree with the number of the noun. For example: Incorrect: The children is going on a trip. Correct: The children are going on a trip. Since 'children' is plural, the verb that suits the sentence is 'are'. Incorrect: Bread and butter are my favorite. Correct: Bread and butter is my favorite. If we consider bread and butter separately, then the plural form of 'be' verb is used. But over here, bread and butter together is being considered as one, thus 'is' is more suited. If the given answer options vary are based on choices of verbs, you know that the question is testing the subject-verb agreement. Also check GMAT Time Management Tips Clauses and Phrases In GMAT sentence correction, the answers are much dependent on the relative clause used in the sentence. So, a closer look is needed. The tone of the sentences also gets changed due to these. The sentence will contain more than one clause and thus more than one verb in a complex sentence. Also, learn to distinguish between phrases and clauses. Although both of them make complete sense, a clause contains a finite verb whereas a phrase does not. GMAT grammar tests often involve appositive and absolute phrases. Also check GMAT verbal Preparation Meaningless comparison In GMAT grammar questions, while comparing, make sure you are comparing between the same category of things, i.e., between things, people or places. Incorrect: I love shopping, but Pantaloons' dresses are better than Biba. Correct: I love shopping, but Pantaloons' dresses are better than Biba's. The first sentence is incorrect because the comparison becomes between dresses from a shop (Pantaloons') and a shop (Biba). Whereas in the second sentence, the added apostrophe makes the comparison between the dresses from two places. Thus, make sure you compare and contrast things to things and people to people. You can use words like 'other' or 'else' while comparing one member to other members of the same group. Incorrect: Mohit runs faster than Tuhin. Correct: Mohit runs faster than Tuhin. The first sentence is incorrect because it contains a double comparison. The word 'more' is not required as 'faster' is already the comparative form of the adjective fast and is enough to show the comparison between two people. Also check GMAT AWA Parallelism Parallelism in English grammar refers to a similar structure of sentences: placement of nouns and adjectives, use of similar verb forms, and also use of same parts of speech during the comparison. Here are given two examples of GMAT sentence correction parallelism. Incorrect: She completed her homework, taken a bath, and went to bed. Correct: She completed her homework, took a bath, and went to bed. Incorrect: She prefers singing to dance. Correct: She prefers singing to dancing. Also check GMAT Algebra Syllabus Pronoun Control A common mistake in terms of pronouns is number. Learn the singular pronouns and plural pronouns to apply these accurately. Also check GMAT Grammar Subject-Verb Agreement Idioms or idiomatic expressions are very common in the GMAT sentence correction exercises, which normally involve prepositions. These are utterly confusing for the test-takers to understand and fixing the original error becomes more problematic. Daily practice of GMAT grammar from the high-school level books helps to understand these accurately. Also check GMAT Integrated Reasoning Avoid Dangling Modifiers GMAT sentence correction modifiers are often put in the passage, questions as well as in the answer options to make these more confusing. Modifiers are used in a sentence as descriptive words. Example: The day is hot. Here, the word 'hot' describes the day and thus is a modifier. If the sentence had begun as " The hot day..." here 'hot' still describes the day, but it is an adjective. While answering GMAT sentence correction questions, remember that modifier simply adds some extra information, and removal of a modifier does not change the meaning of a sentence. To keep the sentence grammatically correct, keep the modifier as close as possible to the subject, otherwise, it can be misplaced. Also check GMAT Verbal Practice Papers More focus on Meaning GMAT English grammar rules advise test-takers to not waste time in understanding whether the sentence is grammatically correct or not, because understanding the meaning is more important. The meaning will lead you towards the correct answer and grammatical knowledge will lead you towards the proper meaning of the sentence. So, beware of it but don't give much time to it. Also check GMAT Vocabulary Consult GMAT Verbal Books for more information on how to solve grammar questions. To avoid grammatical mistakes, the following GMAT ultimate grammar rules can help the test-takers: Using flashcards to learn idioms Go through the school level books for a clear idea of the basics Avoid gerunds used in the answer choices Lessen the use of passive voice Don't make the sentences too wordy or complex ~ try to keep them simple to make them grammatically correct Follow GMAT grammar tips and practice GMAT grammar exercises daily for a good grip on the concepts. \*The article might have information for the previous academic years, which will be updated soon subject to the notification issued by the University/College. Retired Moderator Joined: 23 Sep 2015 Posts: 1636 My Notes - Absolute Phrases [#permalink] 13 Oct 2018, 23:45 Absolute Phrases:An absolute phrase is a modifier (quite often a participle), or a modifier and a few other words, that attaches to a sentence or a noun, with no conjunction. An absolute phrase cannot contain a finite verb.Simple structure:An absolute phrase has the form [noun] + [noun modifier]Properties:Quote:1. Absolute phrases are optional in sentences, i.e., they can be removed without damaging the grammatical integrity of the sentence, this means that if you remove this part, rest will be a complete sentence, stand firm.2. Since absolute phrases are optional in the sentence, they are often set off from the sentence with commas or, less often, with dashes.3. We normally explain absolute phrases by saying that they modify entire sentences, rather than one word.4. Notice that the absolute phrases themselves do NOT contain verbs, nor are they connected to the main sentence with a conjunction.Examples:Joan looked nervous, her fears creeping up on her.noun/subject: her fearsparticiple: creepingmodifier: up on herTom paled when he came home, his mother standing in the doorway.noun/subject: his motherparticiple: standingmodifier: in the doorwayabsolute phrase: his mother standing in the doorwayTraps:1. presented in the form of two independent clauses, connected with ';' or FANBOY.such as this problem. Do read all the comments, a lot of knowledge is there.2. Mixed with Noun/Appositive phrase, but the difference is that Noun/Appositive phrase modifies preceding noun while absolute phrase modifies whole sentence.How to tackle?Use meaning to distinguish between appositives and absolute phrases, this way one will not get mixed up. In general what is modified by what is going to help you.Example 1 - The car fell into the lake, the cold water filling the compartment.It is possible for "the lake" and "the cold water filling the compartment" to be the same thing, so we could interpret this as an appositive. However, since a lake is something everyone should be familiar with, it makes more sense to read this as an absolute phrase. The second portion of the sentence does not modify the word "lake," but rather describes the result of the event mentioned in the first half of the sentence. See meaning is your friendExample 2 - The defense lawyer and witnesses portrayed the accused as a victim of circumstance, his life uprooted by the media pressure to punish someone in the case.Again what phrase after ',' is doing? is it for "a victim of circumstance". well, its modifying whole sentence before comma, in other words absolute.Other resources to read on:1. A Closer Look at Absolute Phrases on the GMAT2. Absolute Phrases on the GMAT3. GMAT Tuesday: Sentence Correction - Absolute Phrases4. GMAT Tuesday: Sentence Correction - Absolute vs Appositive Phrases5. Absolute PhrasesSome Questions for practice>Note: Try to be reasonable, while solving them. its better to leave a comment on respective question with your understanding. while writing that, you will uncover new layers. ... 68489.html ... 42439.html ... 13111.html ... 47111.html ... 13500.html ... 76039.html ... 51730.html ... 76856.html ... 53507.html ... 51272.html Manager Joined: 14 May 2020 Posts: 59 Re: My Notes - Absolute Phrases [#permalink] 04 Oct 2020, 11:22 aragonn wrote:Absolute Phrases:An absolute phrase is a modifier (quite often a participle), or a modifier and a few other words, that attaches to a sentence or a noun, with no conjunction. An absolute phrase cannot contain a finite verb.Simple structure:An absolute phrase has the form [noun] + [noun modifier]Properties:Quote:1. 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Absolute Phrases on the GMAT3. GMAT Tuesday: Sentence Correction - Absolute Phrases4. GMAT Tuesday: Sentence Correction - Absolute vs Appositive Phrases5. Absolute PhrasesSome Questions for practice>Note: Try to be reasonable, while solving them. its better to leave a comment on respective question with your understanding. while writing that, you will uncover new layers. ... 68489.html ... 42439.html ... 13111.html ... 47111.html ... 13500.html ... 76039.html ... 51730.html ... 76856.html ... 53507.html ... 51272.htmlI googled Absolute Phrase/ Absolute Modifiers, no guesses where I found it most aptly explained, once again it's GMATCLUB!!Thanks aragonn Manager Joined: 22 Nov 2019 Posts: 132 Schools: Stanford MSx "22, HBS GPA: 4 Re: My Notes - Absolute Phrases [#permalink] 24 Nov 2020, 22:14 Thanks. That was really useful. Had a couple of queries here~ Can an absolute modifier ever start with a pronoun or would it become a non-restrictive clause in that case? In the examples in this post it does start with a pronoun, but is followed by a noun so I wonder if that's a requirement. i.e. if it starts with a pronoun it has to be followed by a pronoun? I am trying to differentiate between a "Noun Phrase Modifier" Vs. an "Absolute Phrase Modifier (Noun + Noun modifier) and wonder if my understanding below is correct and if there are any other differences between the two?• Use of Prepositions: A noun phrases may use prepositions like "Of which", for e.g. "The Bike, the use of wich was not allowed" whereas a N+N Modifier will never have a preposition as a "Noun modifier" as a preposition can either modify a noun or an action and hence is not exclusively a noun modifier. nly the exclusive noun modifiers such as that, which, verb-ing/verb-ed modifier make the Noun Modifier in this versatile modifier knows as Noun + Noun Modifier.• Noun Modifier Vs. Noun + Action Modifier: A Noun phrase modifier can only modify nouns, whereas a N+N Modifier can be both a noun and adverbial modifier.• Ability to Jump over a VERB: A Noun phrase modifier UNLIKE a N+N modifier CANNOT jump over a Verb (but can jump over another noun) to modify the action in the sentence.EducationAisle, egmat, AndrewN, GMATNinjaTwo and other experts. Would really appreciate your input on this.ThanksHello, TargetMBA007. The real question is whether such knowledge would allow you to increase your accuracy on SC questions. It is not that I discourage the pursuit of knowledge (as it may relate to the test), but that I think it is more important not to lose sight of the task at hand. Are there questions in which you have seen both modifiers side by side and selected the wrong one? Are you lackluster at spotting either type of phrase in what turns out to be the correct answer? I enjoy applying rules and conventions more than I do discussing hypotheticals. In the interest of offering more assistance, though, I think you may find this thread to be of interest.Happy studies. Thank you for thinking to ask me about the above.- Andrew Re: My Notes - Absolute Phrases [#permalink] 25 Nov 2020, 16:35

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