11.

Correct

Choice A is correct.

Scan the choices and note that A & C use “nor” and B & D use “or.”

When used with “neither,” the correct choice is to use “nor.”

This leaves A or C.

If the phrase were written, “Jim and Carla,” it would be considered plural.

As written however, an “or” subject takes on the number of each individual.

So the verb “was” is correct as it is singular, e.g. “he was...” or “Carla was ...”

12

Correct

Choice C is correct.

Scan all the choices first. The first phrase is the same, so concentrate on the second part of the sentence. You can see that the question is asking what is the correct way to connect the two thoughts: (1) Williams arrived...” and (2) “Jenkin arrived...”

These two thoughts are separate topics, meaning that the second phrase does not modify the first in anyway. In such a case, the connector needs to be “and” as shown in Choice C.

An example of a similar sentence where the second phrased does modify the first, could be: “Officer Williams arrived at the scene, gun in hand.” Here the comma would be correct.

13.

Correct

The correct choice is C

Scan all of the choices first. The sentences all say the same thing.

There are no spelling mistakes. Each one sounds grammatically correct.

This is a classic “Clarity” question, asking which sentence is most clearly written.

One of the simplest rules to check for is length of sentence. When multiple sentences express the same thought, the one with the fewest words is probably the best.

Choice A is rejected as “...variety of many reasons...” is unnecessary repetition.

Choice B is rejected for the same reason: “...various different ...” is like saying “different different.”

Choice D has the same error – repeating and adjective unnecessarily.

14.

Correct

Choice B is correct.

Scan all of the choices first. See what is different.

Choice A, B and C use “sold,” instead of “sell.”

Choice D is past tense, by the fact that it is talking about what happened last year. Therefore, the verb tense “sell” is not correct.

Eliminate Choice C for the same mismatch of tense that occurs in the second phrase, “than they sell last year.”

This leaves A and B – “less” or “fewer.” Choice B is correct.

If you want a simple rule, the difference between *less* and *fewer* is straightforward: The traditional advice is that *fewer* is for things you count, and *less* is for things you don’t count.  You can count M&Ms, glasses of water, and potatoes—so you eat fewer M&Ms, serve fewer glasses of water, and buy fewer potatoes for the salad. You can’t count candy, water, or potato salad—so you eat less candy, observe that the lake has less water, and make less potato salad for the next potluck.

15

Correct

Choice D is correct.

Scan all of the choices first. See what is different.

We note that the tenses of “to return” and “to ring” are being compared.

The whole phrase is describing a past tense event, so check that the past tense form is being used for both verbs.

Eliminate Choice C since “returns” is not past tense.

Eliminate Choice A and C because “rang” is the correct past tense for “ring,” not “rung.”

16

Correct

Choice D is correct.

Scan all of the choices first. See what is different.

What is the subject and what is the verb?

The subject is the pair of dogs named Corky and Moe. This is plural subject, so a plural tense is required for the verb. Notice, I said “is the pair of dogs.” Alternatively, I could have said, “... are the two dogs...”

Shorten the sentences to the following and you will see that Choice D is the only one correct.

1. They has sniffed ...” - bad
2. They sniffs ...” - bad
3. They sniffing ...” - bad
4. They sniffed ...” – correct

17

Correct

The correct answer is C.

This is a tough one, because of the use of the word "escape." Here, it is being used as a noun. If you substitute the word "murder" for "escape," you will see how it make sense.

The correct preposition is "of," not "to" as used in Choice A.

The phrase "think that" in choices B and D would require a complete clause with a verb, rather than the phrase used in the sentence. To be clear, there is no verb in these two phrases:

"... the prisoner capable of escaping."

"... the prisoner capable to escape."

18.

Correct

Choice D is correct.

Choice A demonstrates an “ambiguous reference.” It is not clear whether the customers lie down with a growl, or the officer said something with a growl.

Choice B demonstrates an “ambiguous reference.” It is not clear whether the customers remove their jewelry with a growl, or the officer said something with a growl.

Choice C is wrong as the second phrase is as “sentence fragment.”

Remember, a proper sentence needs to have both a subject and a verb.

19.

Correct

Choice B is correct.

This question focuses on the clearest way to say “to be brave.”

A is incorrect as “most bravest” is repetitious.

C is incorrect since “braver” would be used if only two dogs were being compared.

D is incorrect for the same reason that C is wrong. “More” can only be used when comparing two objects.

20.

Correct

Choice A is correct.

I like to first look for “sentence fragments.”

Choices A, C and D all have sentence fragments.

Remember, a proper sentence needs to have both a subject and a verb.

21

Correct

Choice B is correct.

I like to first look for “sentence fragments.”

Choices A, C and D all have sentence fragments.

Remember, a proper sentence needs to have both a subject and a verb.

22

Correct

Choice A is correct.

A quick scan reveals no sentence fragments. So that is not in question.

In order to be clear, the descriptive phrase “a sharpshooter for many years” needs to be close to the noun that it describes, “Kevin Miller.”

B and C fail this test and are wrong.

Similarly, the descriptive phrase “from 70 yards away” need to be close to what it is describing – the act of shooting a pea.

Choice D fails this test and is incorrect.

23

Correct

Choice B is correct.

Choice A “most toughest” is redundant.

Choice C “most fairly” is redundant.

Choice D the word “tough” needs to be “toughest” since the sentence is making a comparison (against other commanders.)

24

Correct

Choice C is correct.

The only differences in the four choices are the words: moreover, meanwhile, however and furthermore. There are two related thoughts – A) Harbaugh wants backup,” and “Sawchenko disagrees.”

Eliminate Choice A. Use “moreover” when you want to prioritize thoughts. This is not the case here as both thoughts are equal in importance.

Eliminate Choice C. Use “meanwhile” when you want to relate topics in the sense of time. This does not apply here, as the two topics are occurring simultaneously.

Eliminate Choice D. Use “furthermore” when a new thought is additive to the preceding thought.

25

Correct

Choice D is correct.

In all cases, it is easiest to mentally reduce the complexity of the sentences by eliminating wordy modifiers. “... the first woman to be ....” is one modifier, and “... by President ....” is the second.

Choice A is wrong as you would never say: “Sandra she was ...”

Choices B and C are wrong because you have two modifiers but no verb in the sentences. This is like saying, “Sandra first appointed...” See Choice D for correct usage.

26

Correct

Choice A is correct.

These are examples of “vague references.”

Choice B is incorrect because you cannot be sure if the action “... would not say ...” refers to the Chief or to the arsonist.

Choice C is incorrect because you cannot be sure if the action “... intend to set ...” refers to the Chief or to the arsonist.

Choice D is incorrect for same reason as Choice B is incorrect.

27

Correct

Choice C is correct.

This is a test of correct usage of modifiers.

The first three words are the same in all cases, “Some people say...”

So focus on the second phrase, “what is said about jury duty.”

There are three modifiers: “nuisance,” “takes time” and “doesn’t pay.”

“Nuisance is the single modifier for “jury duty,” whereas “takes time” and “doesn’t pay” are modifiers of the noun “nuisance.”

Choice C is the only sentence that makes these relationships clear.

28

Correct

Choice D is correct.

This is a test of subject-verb agreement.

Simplify by mentally reducing the complexity. Imagine, for example, that the Choice A says, “Several officers has/have received promo(s).”

Since the subject is plural, the correct verb tense is “have received” and the number for promos needs to be plural as well.

Choice D is the only choice that meets these two criteria.

29

Correct

Choice B is correct.

Notice that he second phrase is the same in all choices, so the structure of the first phrase is what’s critical.

"Contrary" and "opposite" are prepositions (but some people consider them adjectives). Either way, "opposite" means that you place two things (ideas, concepts, elements, etc.) against each other to bring out their contrast, while "contrary" means "contradict," "deny," "reject," "against," etc. Because the sentence states something that's against the Officer’s belief, you should use "contrary.” This eliminates Choice A and D.

Since the word “with” conveys a sense of alignment, and “contrary” conveys the sense of misalignment, the phrase “contrary with” is improper. This eliminates Choice C.

30

Correct

Choice C is correct.

These are examples of verb tense agreement.

The first phrase will be either “past tense” using “were” as in Choices A and B, or will be “present tense” if “are” is used, as in Choice C and D. The second phrase needs to be in the same tense to make sense.

For each of the choices, the second phrase tense is as follows:

1. Present tense – “... is advised ...”
2. Future tense – “... will be advised ...”
3. Present tense – “... is advised ...”
4. Past tense – “... was advised ...”

Choice C is the only one where the tenses agree. That is: “... cries are ...” agrees with “... is advised ...”, both are “present tense.”

31

Correct

Choice B is correct.

These are examples of pronoun case, where each pronoun in a group must agree with the action being described.

Choice A is wrong because you would not say, “Sally ... bought for I”

Choice C is wrong because you would not say, “Sally ... bought for her”

Choice D is wrong because you would not say, “Sally ... bought for myself”

Choice B is correct because either short versions are correct:

1. “Sally bought for herself” and (2) “Sally bought for me”

32

Correct

Choice B is correct.

To solve this question, you need to understand what type of element of grammar the phrase “Once the investigation begins” is. We use “when” as a conjunction meaning “at the time that”. The clause with when is a subordinate clause and needs a main clause to complete its meaning. If the when-clause comes before the main clause, we use a comma. The main clause in this example is “there will be no turning back.”

You should be able to reverse the order of the main clause and the subordinate clause and still maintain the meaning of the phrase. When you do this, you quickly see that choices A, C and D don’t sound right.

None of these sound correct because the first phrase is now clearly a sentence fragment.

1. And there will be no turning back, once the investigation begins.
2. So there will be no turning back, once the investigation begins.
3. Thus there will be no turning back, once the investigation begins.

33.

Correct

Choice B is correct.

Choice A, C and D all have “sentence fragments.”

Remember, a proper sentence needs to have both a subject and a verb.

“When not on duty.” is a fragment.

“Where he ... learned to make ...” is a fragment.

34

Correct

Choice B is correct.

These are examples of run-on sentences. Two sentences that could stand alone, need some sort of punctuation, like a comma, period or semicolon. When the two sentences are very closely related, the semicolon is the best choice.

35

Correct

Choice C is correct.

All of these sentences say the same thing, so why do some use so many words?

The shortest, Choice C, is the most clearly written.

36

Correct

Choice A is correct.

Eliminate choices C and D because the word upset by itself is used for the past tense. For example, “He upset his mother yesterday.” Therefore, Choices C and D are incorrect. “Upsettted” is not a proper word.

In Choices A and B, the subject is plural – “officers.” Therefore, the verb must be “were” as shown in Choice A.

37

Correct

Choice D is correct.

There are lots of word here that need to be mentally simplified.

It is best to write in direct tense, and not use indirect references.

The phrase “pictured on the coin is the bird ...” is an example of an indirect phrase.

To be clear, you need to be direct, simply say, “The bird is pictured on the coin.”

Modifiers, like the phrase “New Zealand’s national emblem” should be as close to the subject they are modifying as possible.

Choice D meets these criteria most clearly.

38

Correct

Choice D is correct.

I hope this is obvious.

Choices A and B are wrong because “Where are you at?” doesn't need the preposition at the end. If you say “Where are you?” it means the same thing. So the "at" is unnecessary. You should leave it off.

Choice C is wrong because if you reverse the phrases, you quickly see that “You is where?” does not sound right compared to “You are where?”

39

Correct

Choice B is correct.

The subject is “clothes.” Clothes is already plural and does not need an additional “es” as shown in Choice C.

Choice D is incorrect since the proper past tense for plural is “were.” For example, “The toys were ...”

So Choices A and B come down to what is the correct punctuation for a plural possessive.

Since the word “children” means a singular set, even though there are multiple members of the set, you do need to add a customary apostrophe-s to form the proper possessive. Therefore, Choice B is correct.

40

Correct

Choice D is correct.

These are examples of pronoun case, where each pronoun in a group must agree with the action being described. If you only used the word for “I” or “me,” ignoring the word “partner,” you see how these following phrases sound.

1. “I we did not like ...” Obviously wrong.
2. “I did not like each other ...” Also wrong.
3. “Me we did not like ...” is terrible.
4. “I did not like ...” sounds good.