ACT-U20 / SEE THE CONCEPT

Edit for meaning. Then make every sentence work.

Read the visual model, then test the reasoning.



WHO IS EXAMINING?

a volunteer

→

noticed the cable

Actor → subject

9 of 15 repaired

Keep the honest limit.

Keep the actor, the purpose and the honest limit aligned.

A repair-clinic notice helps residents decide whether to attend. Repair the grammar and organization while preserving its honest limit: volunteers repaired 9 of 15 lamps, not every item.

ACT-U20 / WORK THE CASE

Edit for meaning. Then make every sentence work.

Follow the stated conditions. Check the answer against the original case.

BEFORE / A MISPLACED MODIFIER

“Examining the broken lamp, the loose cable was noticed by a volunteer.”

The subject names a cable, but a volunteer examined the lamp.

→

AFTER / THE ACTOR IS THE SUBJECT

“Examining the broken lamp, a volunteer noticed the loose cable.”

The subject now names the person doing the examining.

PURPOSE | SENTENCE FUNCTION | GRAMMAR

1 **NAME THE ACTOR**

An opening modifier must attach to the person doing the action. The volunteer examines the lamp; the cable does not.

2 **CHECK THE BOUNDARY**

Collection is the singular subject, so use is. Join the complete clauses with a semicolon before however.

3 **KEEP THE PURPOSE**

Keep the bounded 9-of-15 evidence. Remove the organizer’s photography hobby because it does not help the resident’s decision.

TEST YOUR REASONING

Does a grammatical sentence always belong in the paragraph?

No. A sentence may be correct yet irrelevant or misplaced. Check purpose, sentence function and grammar in that order.

Concision must preserve the condition that makes the claim accurate. However signals contrast; it does not supply a clause boundary.