

Grammar

Chapter 24

Practice #1

1. you
2. holiday
- 3.

Practice #2

Subject	Prepositional phrase
1. Angel	From 6 A.M. until 10 A.M.,
2. buses	for Newark

Practice #3

1. exposes
2. spies
- 3.

Practice #4

Subject	Verb	Prepositional phrase
1. you	Do think	Of baseball
2. lacrosse	Takes	In fact

Chapter 25

- Clause: a group of words that includes a subject and a verb.
- Independent clause: can stand alone as a complete idea (simple sentence).
- Join two clauses together using a comma and coordinating conjunction.

FANBOYS



For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

(For = because)

Practice #1

1. , but/yet
2. , so
- 3.

Ch. 25

Part B Subordination

Two clauses can be joined with a subordinating conjunction. The clause following the subordinating conjunction is called the subordinate or dependent clause. It depends on an independent clause to complete its meaning.

Subordinating Conjunctions:

After	because	since	When(ever)
Although	before	unless	Whereas
As (if)	if	until	while

Practice 3

1. Because
2. While

Practice 4

1. Correct
2. Venezuelans, Abreu
- 3.
- 4.

Practice 5

1. This cactus has flourished **because** I talk to it every day.
2. **Because** I talk to it every day, this cactus has flourished.
3. **Whenever** Ralph takes the train to Philadelphia, he likes to sit by the window.
4. Ralph likes to sit by the window **whenever** he takes the train to Philadelphia.
5. **If** I had known you were coming, I would have vacuumed the guest room.
 - i. I would have vacuumed the guest room **if** I had known you were coming.

Chapter 25, Part C

Semicolons

You can join two independent clauses by placing a **semicolon** between them. The semicolon takes the place of a conjunction.

Practice 6

1. . . . usual; no one . . .
2. . . . conference; he . . .
- 3.

Chapter 25 Part D

Conjunctive Adverbs

A conjunctive adverb placed after a semicolon can help clarify the relationship between two clauses.

A comma follows a conjunctive adverb.

Examples:

Consequently	In fact	nevertheless
Furthermore	Indeed	Then
However	Moreover	therefore

Practice 8

1. . . . windows; nevertheless, . . .
2. . . . chess; however, . . .

Practice 9

1. . . .long; however, . . .
. . . long, consequently. . .
2. . . . paint; therefore, . . .
. . . paint, consequently, . . .
3. . . . music; furthermore, . . .
- 4.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Chapter 26:

Part A: Run-ons and Comma Splices

Run-on runs two independent clauses together without a conjunction or punctuation.

Fused sentence if there is no punctuation.

Comma Splice incorrectly joins two independent clauses with a comma.



1. Fanboy (For, and , nor, but, or, yet, so) and a comma
2. Two sentences (.)
3. Subordinating conjunction (although,)
4. Semicolon (;)
5. Conjunctive adverb and a semicolon (; however,)

Subordinating conjunctions turn independent clauses into dependent ones.

~~After~~ his sister was diagnosed with anorexia.

Watch out for fragments that begin with **who, which or that** or an **-ing** verb form.

Practice #1

1. . . . exhibit. The . . .
2. . . . ponytails, and . . .
3. Correct
4. . . . velocipede, but . . .

Part B: Avoiding Fragments

A sentence must contain a **subject** and a **verb** and must be able to stand alone as a **complete idea**. A **sentence fragment** is incomplete.

Run-on – incorrectly runs together two independent clauses without a conjunction or punctuation.

Comma splice – incorrectly joins two independent clauses with a comma but no conjunction.

Practice #4

1. When Sandra completes her commercial jet training, she will apply for a job with an airline.
2. Correct
3. Rome is a city that I've always wanted to visit.
4. Correct
- 5.

Practice #5

1. John worked at Starbucks to earn money for college.

1. Malcolm worked at Starbucks to earn money for college.

She got a job to earn money for college.

She wanted to earn money for college.

2. Terrence, a graphic designer at Sports Illustrated, loves his job.

Terrence, a graphic designer at Sports Illustrated, lost his job.

Terrence is a graphic designer at Sports Illustrated.

3. The black horse raced across the railroad tracks and down

the riverbank.

Chapter 27

Singular subjects take singular verbs.

Plural subjects take plural verbs.

Boy runs Girl runs is

Boys run Girls run are

Practice #1

Subject	Present Tense Verb
1. helmet	brings
2. Bill Gates	pays
3.	

Part B – three troublesome verbs – to be, to do and to have.

Practice #2

To be	To have	To do
I am	We have	It does
We are	She has	They do
He is	He	She
You	They	You
It	I	He

They	It	We
She	you	I

Practice #3

1. is/has

2.

3.

Part C Special Singular Constructions

Either (of)	Each (of)	Every one (of)
Neither (of)	One (of)	Which one (of)

When two subjects are joined by neither/either OR nor/or the verb agrees with the subject closest to it.

Neither nor

Either or

Practice #4

Subject	verb
1. Each	needs
2. One	forgets
3. One	Goes
4. One	Costs
5.	
6. Either	Contains
7.	

Part D – Separation of Subject and Verb

Practice 5

Subject	Phrase	verb
1. Plums	In the bowl	taste
2.		
3. center	which has a ...	keeps
4.		
5.		

6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Part E

Sentences beginning with here and there

Subject	Verb
1. Tom Hanks	Goes
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

9.	
10.	

Part F Agreement in Questions

Practice #7

Subject	Verb
1. Engine	Does
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Part G

Agreement in Relative Clauses

Practice 8

Antecedent	Verb
1. Doctors	Spend
2.	
3.	
4.	

Grammar

Chapter 35: The Comma

Part A

- Use commas to separate items in a series

Oxford Comma

- **Example:** *My estate goes to my husband, son, daughter-in-law, and nephew.*
- **Note:** When the last comma in a series comes before *and* or *or* (after *daughter-in-law* in the above example), it is known as the **Oxford comma**. Most newspapers and magazines drop the Oxford comma in a simple series, apparently feeling it's unnecessary. However, omission of the Oxford comma can sometimes lead to misunderstandings.
- **Example:** *We had coffee, cheese and crackers and grapes.*
- Adding a comma after *crackers* makes it clear that *cheese and crackers* represents one dish. In cases like this, clarity demands the Oxford comma.
- *We had coffee, cheese and crackers, and grapes.*
- SAT ALWAYS REQUIRES THE COMMA BEFORE AND.

Practice #1

1. tomatoes, lettuce,
2. Medication, wounds,

Grammar Section

Chapter 35: The Comma

Part B

- Use a comma after introductory phrases of more than two words.
- Use commas to set off transitional expressions.
- Use commas - (,always,)- to set off parenthetical elements.

Practice 2

1. Frankly,
2. Jurors, by the way,

Grammar

Chapter 35: The Comma

Part C

Practice #3

1. Rock, actor,
2. novels, plots

Grammar

Chapter 35: The Comma

Part E

Practice #5

1. Correct
2. Canada,

3. Correct
4. Saturday, 28, 2002,
Odessa,
5. 8, 2002, Manistique,
Michigan, Redding,
6. Center, Bartlesville,
Oklahoma, 13, 14, 15,

Grammar

Chapter 35: The Comma

Part F

Practice #6

1. Yes,

2. Well,

3. Defendant, Jury,

4. Cynthia,

5. No,

6. Oh,

Grammar

Chapter 39: Look Alikes and Sound Alikes

Practice #1

1. An, a

2. An, and

Practice #2

1. Except
- 2.

Grammar

Chapter 39: Look Alikes and Sound Alikes

Practice #11-14

* Use table below to finish.

Practice 15	Practice 16	Practice 17	Practice 18	Practice 19	Practice 20	Practice 21	Practice 22
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.

Grammar Jeopardy

https://jeopardylabs.com/browse/?q=grammar&sort_by=score&submit=Search

grammar review

<https://jeopardylabs.com/play/grammar-review-high-school-16?scrlybrkr=52642342>