

Writing Skill

GRAMMATICAL TERMS

- 1) _____: a word that names a person, place, thing, quality, or idea (examples: *Maggie, Alabama, clarinet, satisfaction, socialism*).
A. Noun B. Pronoun C. Verb D. Preposition

- 2) _____: a word used in place of a noun (examples: *he, she, they, ours, somebody*).
A. Noun B. Pronoun C. Verb D. Preposition

- 3) _____: a word or group of words indicating the action or state of being of a subject(examples: *jump, hop, skip, run, is, are, were, will be, will have been*).
A. Article B. Adjectives C. Adverb D. Verb

- 4) _____: a word that starts a prepositional phrase. In the following examples of prepositional phrases, the first word is a preposition: *around the house, under the car, in the back, through the roof*.
A. Conjunction B. Article C. Preposition D. Noun

- 5) _____: the words *a, an, and the*.
A. Adverb B. Adjective C. Antecedent D. Articles

- 6) _____: a word used to modify a noun (example: *the red wagon*) or pronoun(example: *ordinary one*).
A. Adverb B. Adjective C. Preposition D. Articles

- 7) _____: a word used to modify a verb (*warmly greet*), an adjective (*only three people*),or another adverb (*quite seriously damaged*).
A. Adverb B. Adjective C. Article D. Preposition

- 8) _____: a word that links parts of a sentence to each other.
A. Conjunction B. Article C. Preposition D. Noun

- 9) _____: is a group of words that lacks a subject, a complete verb, or both.
A. Phrase B. Clause C. Sentence D. Simple Sentence

- 10) _____: is a group of related words with both a subject and a predicate (verb).
A. Phrase B. Clause C. Sentence D. Simple Sentence

11) _____ : (also called a main clause) is a group of words that has a subject and a verb and does not start with a subordinating conjunction.

A. Phrase B. Clause C. Independent Clause D. Dependent Clause

12) _____ : (also called a subordinate clause) is a group of words that has a subject and a verb and starts with a subordinating conjunction. It cannot stand alone as a sentence.

A. Phrase B. Clause C. Independent Clause D. Dependent Clause

13) _____ : It consists of one independent clause.

A. Simple Sentence
B. Compound Sentence
C. Complex Sentence
D. Compound Complex

14) _____ : It consists of two or more independent clauses separated by a comma and a coordinating conjunction or by a semicolon.

A. Simple Sentence
B. Compound Sentence
C. Complex Sentence
D. Compound Complex

15) _____ : It consists of at least one dependent clause and one independent clause.

A. Simple Sentence
B. Compound Sentence
C. Complex Sentence
D. Compound Complex

16) _____ : It consists of at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

A. Simple Sentence
B. Compound Sentence
C. Complex Sentence
D. Compound Complex

17) _____ : It does not refer to a definite person, place, object, idea, or emotion.

Most indefinite pronouns are singular, so they require a third-person singular verb. A pronoun that refers to an indefinite pronoun is also singular.

- A. Definite Pronouns
- B. Indefinite Pronouns
- C. Antecedent
- D. Modifiers

18) _____ : is the noun or pronoun to which a pronoun refers.

- A. Definite Pronouns
- B. Predicate
- C. Antecedent
- D. Modifiers

19) _____ : is a word that “describes” another word. It may be a single word or a phrase.

- A. Definite Pronouns
- B. Indefinite Pronouns
- C. Antecedent
- D. Modifiers

20) _____ : is a form of a verb which is used as an adjective (descriptive word) or is part of a verb phrase. It cannot function alone as a main verb of a sentence or a clause. Verbs have two participles: present and past. The present form of it ends in *-ing*. (*loving, helping*). The past form of most verbs ends in *-d*, or *-ed* (*loved, helped*). The past form of it of irregular verbs has different patterns (*taken, been, ridden*).

- A. Definite Pronouns
- B. Particles
- C. Antecedent
- D. Modifiers

21) _____ : is the part of the sentence or clause, including the verb, that explains what the subject is or does.

- A. Predicate

- B. Indefinite Pronouns
- C. Antecedent
- D. Modifiers

22) _____ : is a word that begins a dependent (subordinate) clause.

- A. Subordinating Conjunction
- B. Coordinating Conjunction
- C. Conjunctive Adverb
- D. Correlative Conjunction

23) _____ : connects words or word groups of the same kind: nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, phrases, clauses, or whole sentences.

- A. Subordinating Conjunction
- B. Coordinating Conjunction
- C. Conjunctive Adverb
- D. Correlative Conjunction

24) _____ : is a transitional word or phrase that begins a sentence. It is part of the sentence it begins. Conjunctive adverbs are *not* conjunctions: they *are* adverbs. Conjunctive adverbs show relationships such as addition, cause and effect, comparison, contrast, emphasis, or time.

- A. Subordinating Conjunction
- B. Coordinating Conjunction
- C. Conjunctive Adverb
- D. Correlative Conjunction

25) _____ : is a two-part conjunction.

- A. Subordinating Conjunction
- B. Coordinating Conjunction
- C. Conjunctive Adverb
- D. Correlative Conjunction

