

Writing Skill

GRAMMARITICAL 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

