

Grammarforge — Activity Book

A Spark & Anvil activity book — puzzles, questions, and fun from Grammarforge.

Write in the book, circle your answers, and check the Answer Key at the back.

1. parts-of-speech

Circle the correct answer

1. In the sentence 'The curious fox jumped over the fence,' which word is an adjective?
(A) fence (B) curious (C) fox (D) jumped
2. Which word in this sentence is a verb? 'Aisha painted a beautiful mural on the wall.'
(A) Aisha (B) beautiful (C) painted (D) mural
3. How many nouns are in this sentence? 'The children played games in the park.'
(A) Three: children, games, park (B) Four: the, children, games, park (C) Two: children, park (D) One: children
4. Which word in this sentence is a noun? 'Courage helped Marcus speak up.'
(A) Both courage and Marcus (B) Only Marcus (C) Only courage (D) speak
5. In the sentence 'The tall sunflowers swayed gently,' what part of speech is 'tall'?
(A) Adverb (B) Verb (C) Noun (D) Adjective
6. Which sentence uses 'play' as a noun rather than a verb?
(A) They play music every day. (B) We saw a play at the theater. (C) The children play outside. (D) Let's play a board game.

Write the answer

7. Why is 'happiness' classified as a noun?
Answer: _____
8. Read: 'The rusty gate creaked loudly.' Which word is both an adjective and provides a sensory detail?
Answer: _____
9. In 'Grandmother baked warm cookies for the neighbors,' what part of speech is 'warm'?
Answer: _____

10. Which sentence correctly uses 'light' as a verb?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Choose the sentence where every underlined word is labeled correctly: noun (N), verb (V), adjective (A). →

2. Fill in the blank with the correct part of speech: 'The ___ river flowed through the valley.' We need an adjective. →

3. Identify the verb in: 'Every morning, Kenji stretches before school.' →

4. Rewrite this sentence replacing the adjective with a different one: 'The enormous dog sat on the porch.' →

5. Add an adjective to improve this sentence: 'The cat climbed the tree.' →

(A) stretches

(B) The brave(A) firefighter(N) rescued(V) two kittens.

(C) The striped cat climbed the tall tree.

(D) winding

(E) The tiny dog sat on the porch.

2. parts-of-speech

Circle the correct answer

11. What is the antecedent of 'she' in this sentence? 'Maria finished her homework, and then she went outside.'

(A) Maria (B) her (C) homework (D) outside

12. Which pronoun correctly replaces the underlined noun? 'Deshawn gave Deshawn's pencil to the teacher.'

(A) he (B) his (C) him (D) them

13. What type of pronoun is 'myself' in the sentence 'I made the costume myself'?

(A) Object pronoun (B) Possessive pronoun (C) Subject pronoun (D) Reflexive pronoun

14. Which sentence uses the correct subject pronoun?

(A) Her and me walked to the library. (B) She and me walked to the library. (C) Her and I walked to the library. (D) She and I walked to the library.

15. Why is this sentence incorrect? 'Each student must bring their own lunch.'

(A) The pronoun 'their' is plural, but 'each student' is singular. (B) The sentence has too many pronouns. (C) 'Their' should be capitalized. (D) 'Each' is not a real word.

16. In 'The team celebrated because they won the championship,' what is the antecedent of 'they'?

- (A) won (B) celebrated (C) team (D) championship

Write the answer

17. Explain the difference between 'its' and 'it's' in these sentences: A: 'The dog wagged its tail.' B: 'It's raining outside.'

Answer: _____

18. Why do we use 'who' instead of 'which' in this sentence? 'The girl who won the race smiled.'

Answer: _____

19. Which sentence has correct pronoun-antecedent agreement?

Answer: _____

20. Read: 'Jamal told Kwame that he would help with the project.' Why is this sentence unclear?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Choose the correct pronoun: 'Neither Rosa nor her sisters forgot __ lunches.' →

2. Fix the pronoun error: 'When a student finishes the test, they should turn it in.' (formal writing) →

3. Select the sentence that uses object pronouns correctly. →

4. Replace the repeated noun with the correct pronoun: 'Grandma baked a pie, and Grandma shared Grandma's pie with the neighbors.' →

5. Complete the sentence with the correct pronoun: 'The birds built __ nest high in the oak tree.' →

(A) When students finish the test, they should turn it in.

(B) Grandma baked a pie, and she shared it with the neighbors.

(C) their

(D) their

(E) The coach chose Priya and me for the relay.

3. sentence-structure

Circle the correct answer

21. Which sentence has correct subject-verb agreement?

(A) The dogs in the yard is barking every morning. (B) The dogs in the yard bark every morning. (C) The dogs in the yard barking every morning. (D) The dogs in the yard barks every morning.

22. What is the rule for subject-verb agreement?

(A) Verbs do not need to match subjects. (B) The verb always matches the nearest noun. (C) All subjects take plural verbs. (D) A singular subject takes a singular verb; a plural subject takes a plural verb.

23. Choose the correct verb: 'Neither the teacher nor the students ___ ready for the fire drill.'

(A) has been (B) were (C) was (D) is

24. Which indefinite pronoun takes a singular verb: 'everyone,' 'both,' or 'many'?

(A) everyone (B) many (C) All three take singular verbs. (D) both

25. Why is the verb 'are' incorrect in this sentence? 'The box of chocolates are on the table.'

(A) 'Are' is never used with food. (B) 'Chocolates' should be singular. (C) The sentence has no error. (D) The subject is 'box' (singular), not 'chocolates.'

26. Explain why 'The news is on at six' is correct, even though 'news' ends in 's.'

(A) 'News' is plural and should use 'are.' (B) 'Is' can be used with any noun. (C) It is actually incorrect. (D) 'News' is an uncountable noun and always takes a singular verb.

Write the answer

27. Why does this sentence need 'have' instead of 'has'? 'Both of the students ___ finished the exam.'

Answer: _____

28. Which sentence demonstrates correct agreement with a compound subject joined by 'and'?

Answer: _____

29. In 'Here come the buses,' why is 'come' correct instead of 'comes'?

Answer: _____

30. Choose the correct verb: 'Every one of the cupcakes ___ decorated with sprinkles.'

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Fix this sentence: 'The group of scientists have published their findings.' →
2. Select the correct form: 'Either the cat or the dogs ___ responsible for the mess.' →
3. Which is correct? 'Ten dollars ___ enough for lunch.' →
4. Complete correctly: 'The scissors on the counter ___ sharp.' →
5. Choose the correct verb: 'Some of the cake ___ left over.' →

- (A) The group of scientists has published its findings.
 - (B) is
 - (C) was
 - (D) are
 - (E) are
-

4. sentence-structure

Circle the correct answer

31. What kind of sentence is this? 'The rain stopped, and the sun came out.'
(A) Simple sentence (B) Compound sentence (C) Compound-complex sentence
(D) Complex sentence
32. What are the seven coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)?
(A) For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So (B) For, And, Nor, Because, Or, Yet, So (C) For, And, Not, But, Or, Yes, So (D) First, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, Since
33. Which of these is a simple sentence?
(A) The talented young pianist performed at the concert. (B) The pianist performed, but she forgot one note. (C) The pianist performed, and the audience clapped. (D) Although she was nervous, the pianist performed.
34. What makes a sentence 'complex'?
(A) It has two independent clauses. (B) It has one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. (C) It has more than ten words. (D) It uses very long words.
35. Why is 'Because she studied hard' not a complete sentence?
(A) It is a dependent clause that cannot stand alone. (B) It has no subject. (C) It is too short to be a sentence. (D) It has no verb.
36. Explain the difference between a compound sentence and two simple sentences side by side.
(A) Two simple sentences are always better, and this principle applies across similar situations (B) There is no difference, as this directly follows from the underlying principles (C) A compound sentence connects two related ideas with a conjunction; two simple sentences do not show the relationship. (D) A compound sentence is

always longer, which is why this approach is recommended by experts

Write the answer

37. In the sentence 'When the bell rings, the students line up,' which is the dependent clause?

Answer: _____

38. Why does a comma follow the dependent clause in 'After we ate dinner, we watched a movie'?

Answer: _____

39. Which subordinating conjunction shows a cause-effect relationship?

Answer: _____

40. Which sentence is compound-complex?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Combine these simple sentences into a compound sentence: 'Tomoko practiced violin. She also did her math homework.' →

2. Combine into a complex sentence: 'The game was canceled. It was raining heavily.' →

3. Which sentence correctly uses a semicolon to form a compound sentence? →

4. Rewrite as a complex sentence: 'Devon wanted to go swimming. The pool was closed.' →

5. Add a dependent clause to make this complex: 'We stayed inside.' →

(A) The game was canceled because it was raining heavily.

(B) The trail was steep; however, the hikers kept climbing.

(C) Although Devon wanted to go swimming, the pool was closed.

(D) We stayed inside because the storm was too dangerous.

(E) Tomoko practiced violin, and she also did her math homework.

5. punctuation

Circle the correct answer

41. Which sentence uses a comma correctly after an introductory word?

(A) However the experiment did not go as planned. (B) However, the experiment did not go as planned. (C) The experiment did not, however go as planned. (D) The experiment, however did not go as planned.

42. Where should commas go in this list? 'She packed shirts pants shoes and a jacket.'
(A) She packed shirts, pants, shoes, and a jacket. (B) She packed shirts, pants shoes and, a jacket. (C) She packed, shirts pants shoes, and a jacket. (D) She packed shirts pants, shoes, and a jacket.

43. When do you use a comma before a coordinating conjunction?
(A) Never -- conjunctions never need commas (B) Before every 'and' in a sentence
(C) When it joins two independent clauses (D) Only in questions

44. What is a semicolon used for?
(A) To introduce a list, and this is the standard approach used in most cases (B) To end a question, and this is the standard approach used in most cases (C) To join two closely related independent clauses without a conjunction (D) To replace any comma, as this directly follows from the underlying principles

45. Why is a comma needed in 'Before the movie started, we bought popcorn'?
(A) A comma always goes before 'we.' (B) The sentence has a list. (C) 'Before' always needs a comma. (D) A comma follows an introductory dependent clause.

46. What is an appositive, and why does it need commas? Example: 'My neighbor, Dr. Patel, is a dentist.'

(A) Appositives are always one word and never need commas. (B) An appositive renames or defines a nearby noun. Commas set it off because it adds extra, nonessential information. (C) An appositive replaces the subject and requires periods. (D) An appositive is a verb phrase and needs commas for style.

Write the answer

47. Explain why 'Let's eat Grandma' and 'Let's eat, Grandma' mean very different things.
Answer: _____

48. Why is a semicolon better than a comma in 'The museum was crowded; we decided to visit the park instead'?
Answer: _____

49. When should you NOT use a comma before 'and'?
Answer: _____

50. Which sentence uses commas correctly around a nonessential clause?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Add commas where needed: 'After the long tiring hike we set up camp near the river.'
→
 2. Which sentence correctly uses a semicolon with a conjunctive adverb? →
 3. Punctuate this compound sentence: 'Marcus wanted to ride his bike but the tire was flat.' →
 4. Add commas to set off the appositive: 'My dog Biscuit loves to chase squirrels.' →
 5. Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly? →
 - (A) The test was postponed; the teacher was absent.
 - (B) Marcus wanted to ride his bike, but the tire was flat.
 - (C) The recipe seemed simple; nevertheless, the cake burned.
 - (D) My dog, Biscuit, loves to chase squirrels.
 - (E) After the long, tiring hike, we set up camp near the river.
-

6. punctuation

Circle the correct answer

51. What does the apostrophe show in 'the dog's bone'?
(A) Possession -- the bone belongs to the dog. (B) The plural of dog. (C) A contraction of 'dog is.' (D) A missing letter.
52. What two words make up the contraction 'didn't'?
(A) does not (B) did not (C) did nothing (D) do not
53. How do you show possession for a singular noun ending in 's'? Example: 'the dress belonging to the princess.'
(A) the princesss dress (B) the princess dress (C) the princess' dress only (D) the princess's dress
54. Where does the apostrophe go to show possession by more than one child? 'The ___ playground was busy.'
(A) children's (B) children (C) childrens' (D) childrens
55. Why is 'the cats' toys' correct when referring to toys belonging to multiple cats?
(A) The correct form is 'the cats's toys.' (B) The apostrophe should go before the s: cat's. (C) For regular plurals ending in s, place the apostrophe after the s. (D) No apostrophe is needed for plurals.
56. Explain the difference between 'its' and 'it's'.
(A) 'It's' is possessive, and this principle applies across similar situations (B) They are the same word, and this has been consistently demonstrated in practice (C) 'Its' is possessive (belonging to it). 'It's' is a contraction of 'it is' or 'it has.' (D) 'Its' is always

incorrect, as this directly follows from the underlying principles

Write the answer

57. Why is 'your's' always wrong?

Answer: _____

58. What is the difference between 'they're,' 'their,' and 'there'?

Answer: _____

59. In 'who's' vs. 'whose,' which one is a contraction?

Answer: _____

60. Which sentence uses the apostrophe correctly?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Choose the correct sentence: The ___ jackets are in the closet. (The jackets belong to the boys.) →

2. Write the correct contraction for 'we have': 'We ___ been waiting for an hour!' →

3. Fix the error: 'The dog wagged it's tail happily.' →

4. Which shows joint possession correctly? 'The project belongs to Kai and Mia.' →

5. Choose the correct form: 'The ___ room is down the hall.' (The room belongs to the women.) →

(A) The dog wagged its tail happily.

(B) We've

(C) Kai and Mia's project

(D) boys'

(E) women's

7. usage

Circle the correct answer

61. What are the three basic verb tenses in English?

(A) Past, present, and future (B) Active, passive, and neutral (C) Simple, difficult, and complex (D) First, second, and third

62. Which sentence uses the past tense correctly?

(A) Fatima walked to the library after school. (B) Fatima is walking to the library after school. (C) Fatima walks to the library after school. (D) Fatima will walk to the library after school.

63. What does 'verb tense consistency' mean?

(A) Using past tense for everything. (B) Using the same tense throughout a passage unless there is a reason to shift. (C) Using only present tense in all writing. (D) Changing tense in every sentence.

64. Which verb is in the present perfect tense?

(A) completed (B) is completing (C) has completed (D) will complete

65. Why is this sentence awkward? 'She walked to the store and buys some milk.'

(A) 'Buys' should be 'buying,' and this is the standard approach used in most cases (B) 'Walked' should be 'walking,' which is the most common explanation for this phenomenon (C) The sentence is too long, which is why this approach is recommended by experts (D) It shifts from past tense ('walked') to present tense ('buys') without reason.

66. When is it acceptable to shift verb tense in a paragraph?

(A) Only when writing in first person, and this principle applies across similar situations (B) Every other sentence should change tense, as this is what research and standard practice suggests (C) When the time frame genuinely changes, like describing a past event and its future effects. (D) It is never acceptable, and this is the standard approach used in most cases

Write the answer

67. What is the difference between 'I ate lunch' and 'I have eaten lunch'?

Answer: _____

68. Why do we use present tense when discussing literature? Example: 'In the novel, Scout learns about injustice.'

Answer: _____

69. Explain why 'was running' and 'ran' describe different kinds of past actions.

Answer: _____

70. Which sentence correctly uses the future tense?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Fix the tense shift: 'Omar studied for hours, and then he goes to bed exhausted.' →
2. Rewrite in present tense: 'The explorers crossed the river and set up camp.' →
3. Choose the correct verb to maintain tense consistency: 'Every morning, Liam wakes up early, __ breakfast, and rides his bike to school.' →
4. Fix the tense error: 'By the time we arrived, the movie already starts.' →
5. Complete with the correct tense: 'She has been studying French __ she was ten years old.' →

- (A) Omar studied for hours, and then he went to bed exhausted.
 - (B) since
 - (C) The explorers cross the river and set up camp.
 - (D) By the time we arrived, the movie had already started.
 - (E) eats
-

8. usage

Circle the correct answer

71. Which sentence uses 'affect' correctly?

- (A) The cold weather will have a big affect on the crops. (B) The cold weather will affect the crops this season. (C) The affect of the cold weather was severe. (D) We studied the affect in science class.

72. Choose the correct word: 'I would rather read __ watch television.'

- (A) that (B) which (C) then (D) than

73. What is the difference between 'accept' and 'except'?

- (A) 'Accept' means to leave out, and this principle applies across similar situations
(B) 'Accept' means to receive. 'Except' means excluding or other than. (C) They mean the same thing, making this the most widely accepted explanation (D) 'Except' means to agree, which is why this approach is recommended by experts

74. Which sentence uses 'principal' correctly?

- (A) My principle concern is student safety. (B) The principle announced a new school policy. (C) The principle of the school is Dr. Reyes. (D) The principal announced a new school policy.

75. Why does context matter when choosing between 'affect' and 'effect'?

- (A) Both words relate to influence, but one is typically a verb and the other a noun.
(B) They have completely unrelated meanings. (C) Only 'effect' exists in English. (D) Context does not matter -- they are interchangeable.

76. Explain the difference between 'farther' and 'further.'

(A) 'Farther' is informal, 'further' is formal. (B) 'Farther' refers to physical distance. 'Further' refers to degree or extent. (C) They are identical in meaning. (D) 'Further' is for distance, 'farther' is for degree.

Write the answer

77. What is the difference between 'loose' and 'lose'?

Answer: _____

78. Why are 'lie' and 'lay' so often confused?

Answer: _____

79. Explain the difference between 'whose' and 'who's' in context.

Answer: _____

80. Choose the correct word: 'The new law will ___ all students in the district.'

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Fill in the blank: 'Everyone finished the project ___ Tomoko, who was absent.' →

2. Choose correctly: 'The ___ of the experiment surprised the researchers.' →

3. Select the correct word: 'We walked ___ the bridge to get to the park.' →

4. Choose the correct word: 'Mia gave good ___ about studying for the test.' →

5. Fill in the blank: 'The weather today is much ___ than yesterday.' →

(A) except

(B) advice

(C) across

(D) worse

(E) results

9. sentence-structure

Circle the correct answer

81. What is parallel structure in writing?

(A) Using the same word at the beginning of every sentence. (B) Using the same grammatical form for items in a list or paired elements. (C) Making all paragraphs the same length. (D) Writing sentences of equal length.

82. Which sentence uses parallel structure correctly?

(A) She enjoys reading, to write, and painting. (B) She enjoys reading, written work, and to paint. (C) She enjoys to read, writing, and painted. (D) She enjoys reading, writing, and painting.

83. In the phrase 'not only...but also,' what must be parallel?

(A) The subjects of both clauses. (B) The elements that follow each part of the paired conjunction. (C) The punctuation after each part. (D) The number of words in each part.

84. Which paired conjunction requires parallel structure: 'because,' 'although,' or 'either...or'?

(A) although (B) All three require it equally. (C) because (D) either...or

85. Why does parallel structure make writing clearer?

(A) It is only a stylistic choice with no real benefit. (B) Matching patterns help readers process and compare ideas more easily. (C) It makes sentences shorter. (D) It eliminates the need for punctuation.

86. Explain what is wrong with: 'The coach told the players to warm up, stretching, and that they should run laps.'

(A) The sentence is too long, which is why this approach is recommended by experts
(B) The three items mix an infinitive, a gerund, and a clause -- they should all match.
(C) 'Stretching' is not a real word, which is why this approach is recommended by experts
(D) There are too many items in the list, making this the most widely accepted explanation

Write the answer

87. How does faulty parallelism affect the meaning of 'She likes swimming in the ocean, hiking in the mountains, and cities'?

Answer: _____

88. Why is 'to boldly go' an example of a split infinitive, and how does it relate to parallel structure?

Answer: _____

89. What type of parallelism does Martin Luther King Jr. use in 'I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up... I have a dream that...'?

Answer: _____

90. Fix the faulty parallelism: 'The recipe calls for chopping onions, dicing tomatoes, and you should mince the garlic.'

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which sentence correctly uses parallel structure with 'both...and'? →
2. Rewrite with parallel structure: 'To succeed in school, you need determination, studying regularly, and being organized.' →
3. Fix the faulty parallelism in this comparison: 'Running a marathon is harder than to ride a bicycle.' →
4. Make this sentence parallel: 'The teacher asked us to read the chapter, write a summary, and that we should prepare for a discussion.' →
5. Correct the parallelism: 'Either you must study tonight or failing the test tomorrow.' →

- (A) The project was both challenging and rewarding.
 - (B) The teacher asked us to read the chapter, write a summary, and prepare for a discussion.
 - (C) Running a marathon is harder than riding a bicycle.
 - (D) Either you must study tonight or you must accept failing the test tomorrow.
 - (E) To succeed in school, you need determination, regular study habits, and organization.
-

10. sentence-structure

Circle the correct answer

- 91.** What is a misplaced modifier?
(A) A modifier that is spelled incorrectly. (B) A modifier that uses the wrong tense.
(C) A word or phrase placed too far from the word it describes, causing confusion. (D) A modifier that is too long.
- 92.** What is a dangling modifier?
(A) A modifier at the end of a sentence. (B) Any modifier longer than three words.
(C) A modifier that does not clearly refer to any word in the sentence. (D) A modifier with a spelling error.
- 93.** Where should modifiers generally be placed in a sentence?
(A) Always after the verb. (B) As close as possible to the word they modify. (C) Always at the end. (D) Always at the beginning.
- 94.** Which word is commonly misplaced: 'only,' 'very,' or 'the'?
(A) only (B) very (C) the (D) All three are equally misplaced.

95. Explain why 'Walking through the park, the flowers were beautiful' has a dangling modifier.

- (A) The flowers were not walking. The person walking is missing from the sentence.
(B) Flowers cannot be beautiful, as this is what research and standard practice suggests
(C) The sentence is too short, which is why this approach is recommended by experts
(D) 'Walking' is not a real modifier, which is why this approach is recommended by experts

96. How does the position of 'almost' change meaning? Compare: 'He almost drove the car into every mailbox' vs. 'He drove the car into almost every mailbox.'

- (A) The first is about driving, the second about mailboxes.
(B) 'Almost' has the same meaning in both positions.
(C) The first means he nearly hit them but did not. The second means he actually hit most of them.
(D) They mean the same thing.

Write the answer

97. Why is 'After rotting in the cellar for weeks, my sister brought up the potatoes' funny?

Answer: _____

98. What is a squinting modifier?

Answer: _____

99. Explain the difference between these two sentences: A: 'The woman walked her dog in high heels.' B: 'The woman in high heels walked her dog.'

Answer: _____

100. Fix the dangling modifier: 'Tired and hungry, the campsite was a welcome sight.'

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Fix the misplaced modifier: 'Priya almost finished all of her homework.' →
2. Correct the dangling modifier: 'Having studied all night, the test seemed easy.' →
3. Fix this sentence: 'She only drinks water at meals.' →
4. Rewrite to fix the misplaced modifier: 'The teacher handed out tests to the students covered in red ink.' →
5. Fix the dangling modifier: 'While eating breakfast, the bus arrived.' →

- (A) The teacher handed out tests covered in red ink to the students.
(B) Having studied all night, Kwame found the test easy.
(C) While I was eating breakfast, the bus arrived.
(D) She drinks only water at meals.
(E) Priya finished almost all of her homework.
-

11. parts-of-speech

Circle the correct answer

101. Which option adds a verb to complete this sentence? 'The musicians ___ a lively song at the festival.'

- (A) beautiful (B) festival (C) loudly (D) performed

102. When do you use a comma before a coordinating conjunction?

- (A) Never -- conjunctions never need commas (B) Before every 'and' in a sentence
(C) Only in questions (D) When it joins two independent clauses

103. A student's story reads: 'The dragon flew over the village and breathes fire on the houses.' Should you advise a change?

- (A) No, mixing tenses adds excitement. (B) Change 'flew' to 'flies' instead. (C) Yes. Change 'breathes' to 'breathed' to match the past tense of 'flew.' (D) Both verbs should be future tense.

104. Complete the sentence with the correct pronoun: 'The birds built ___ nest high in the oak tree.'

- (A) there (B) its (C) their (D) they're

105. What two words make up the contraction 'didn't'?

- (A) did nothing (B) did not (C) do not (D) does not

106. Why are 'lie' and 'lay' so often confused?

- (A) Only one of them is a real word, and this has been consistently demonstrated in practice (B) They have the same meaning, as this is what research and standard practice suggests (C) The past tense of 'lie' is 'lay,' which is also the present tense of a different word. (D) They are never confused by native speakers, and this has been consistently demonstrated in practice

Write the answer

107. In the sentence 'The tall sunflowers swayed gently,' what part of speech is 'tall'?

Answer: _____

108. In 'who's' vs. 'whose,' which one is a contraction?

Answer: _____

109. Evaluate: 'Scientists discovered the vaccine in 1955. It has saved millions of lives since then.' Is this tense shift appropriate?

Answer: _____

110. Why is this sentence incorrect? 'Each student must bring their own lunch.'

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. What comma error appears in this sentence? 'The tall, oak tree shaded the yard.' →
2. Which sentence correctly uses the future tense? →
3. Which word in this sentence is a verb? 'Aisha painted a beautiful mural on the wall.'
→
4. Explain why 'Let's eat Grandma' and 'Let's eat, Grandma' mean very different things.
→
5. A classmate writes: 'I should of went to the store before it closed.' How many word-choice errors are there? →

- (A) No comma between 'tall' and 'oak' -- they are not coordinate adjectives.
 - (B) Two: 'of' should be 'have,' and 'went' should be 'gone.'
 - (C) The comma shows you are talking to Grandma, not eating her.
 - (D) painted
 - (E) The team will practice after school tomorrow.
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12. parts-of-speech

Circle the correct answer

111. Read both sentences. Which uses more effective adjectives? A: 'The good dog did a nice trick.' B: 'The golden retriever performed a dazzling trick.'

(A) Sentence B uses more specific, vivid adjectives. (B) Both sentences use equally effective adjectives. (C) Sentence A, because 'good' and 'nice' are clear. (D) Neither sentence needs adjectives.

112. Why does this sentence sound awkward? 'The flock of geese fly south every winter.'

(A) 'Geese' should be 'gooses.' (B) The sentence has no problem. (C) 'Fly' is correct because geese are plural. (D) 'Flock' is the subject (singular), so the verb should be 'flies.'

113. Punctuate this compound sentence: 'Marcus wanted to ride his bike but the tire was flat.'

(A) Marcus, wanted to ride his bike but the tire was flat. (B) Marcus wanted to ride his bike, but the tire was flat. (C) Marcus wanted to ride his bike but, the tire was flat. (D) Marcus wanted to ride his bike; but the tire was flat.

- 114.** Choose correctly: 'The ___ of the experiment surprised the researchers.'
(A) results (B) effecting (C) affects (D) affection
- 115.** In 'Grandmother baked warm cookies for the neighbors,' what part of speech is 'warm'?
(A) Verb (B) Adverb (C) Adjective (D) Noun
- 116.** Examine: 'In the 1990's, music changed a lot.' Is the apostrophe in '1990's' correct?
(A) It should be '1990'ss.' (B) '1990's' and '1990s' are both always acceptable. (C) The apostrophe is unnecessary. The standard form is '1990s.' (D) The apostrophe is required for decades.

Write the answer

- 117.** Analyze: 'If I was a bird, I would fly south.' Is 'was' correct here?
Answer: _____
- 118.** Evaluate this sentence for pronoun use: 'Between you and I, the test was easy.' Is it correct?
Answer: _____
- 119.** Identify the sentence type and explain why: 'The power went out, so we lit candles and told stories.'
Answer: _____
- 120.** Compare: A: 'The students who studied passed the test.' B: 'The students, who studied, passed the test.' How does the comma change the meaning?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Choose the correct word: 'Mia gave good ___ about studying for the test.' →
 2. How does the word 'run' function differently in these two sentences? A: 'I run every day.' B: 'The run was three miles long.' →
 3. Which sentence demonstrates correct use of an apostrophe in a contraction and a possessive? →
 4. Fix the tense error: 'By the time we arrived, the movie already starts.' →
 5. A classmate says, 'All words ending in -ly are adverbs, never adjectives.' Is this correct? →
- (A) By the time we arrived, the movie had already started.
(B) No. Some -ly words are adjectives, like 'friendly' or 'lovely.'
(C) It's clear that the team's strategy is working.
(D) advice
(E) In A it is a verb; in B it is a noun.

13. parts-of-speech

Circle the correct answer

121. Read this paragraph: 'Amir went to the store. He bought apples. He also got milk. He paid at the counter.' What problem does this paragraph have with pronouns?

(A) Overusing 'he' makes the writing repetitive. (B) The paragraph needs more pronouns. (C) 'He' is the wrong pronoun for Amir. (D) There are no pronoun problems.

122. Where should commas go in this list? 'She packed shirts pants shoes and a jacket.'

(A) She packed, shirts pants shoes, and a jacket. (B) She packed shirts pants, shoes, and a jacket. (C) She packed shirts, pants shoes and, a jacket. (D) She packed shirts, pants, shoes, and a jacket.

123. In this passage, is the tense shift intentional or an error? 'The volcano erupted in 1883. Today, scientists study its effects on global climate.'

(A) Error -- the second sentence should be future tense. (B) Intentional -- the shift reflects a real change from past event to present study. (C) Error -- both should be past tense. (D) Error -- both should be present tense.

124. How many nouns are in this sentence? 'The children played games in the park.'

(A) One: children (B) Four: the, children, games, park (C) Two: children, park (D) Three: children, games, park

125. A student writes: 'I like to read, I also enjoy writing.' What punctuation fix would you recommend?

(A) Add a period after 'like;', which is the most common explanation for this phenomenon (B) Remove the comma entirely, and this is the standard approach used in most cases (C) Replace the comma with a semicolon: 'I like to read; I also enjoy writing.' (D) The sentence is correct as written, which is the most common explanation for this phenomenon

126. What is the difference between 'I ate lunch' and 'I have eaten lunch'?

(A) 'Have eaten' is past tense, 'ate' is present, as this is what research and standard practice suggests (B) 'Ate' is informal, 'have eaten' is formal, and this principle applies across similar situations (C) 'I ate' states a completed past action. 'I have eaten' connects that past action to the present moment. (D) They mean exactly the same thing, as this is what research and standard practice suggests

Write the answer

127. What is the antecedent of 'she' in this sentence? 'Maria finished her homework, and then she went outside.'

Answer: _____

128. Which sentence correctly uses a semicolon to form a compound sentence?

Answer: _____

129. What does the apostrophe show in 'the dog's bone'?

Answer: _____

130. Fill in the blank: 'Everyone finished the project ___ Tomoko, who was absent.'

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Rewrite this sentence replacing the adjective with a different one: 'The enormous dog sat on the porch.' →

2. Create a compound-complex sentence from these ideas: 'The power went out. We lit candles. We were scared of the dark.' →

3. Fix the error: 'Three student's completed the assignment early.' →

4. Why does context matter when choosing between 'affect' and 'effect'? →

5. Which sentence best uses strong, specific verbs instead of weak ones? →

(A) Three students completed the assignment early.

(B) Although we were scared of the dark, the power went out, so we lit candles.

(C) Both words relate to influence, but one is typically a verb and the other a noun.

(D) The tiny dog sat on the porch.

(E) The hawk swooped toward the field.

14. parts-of-speech

Circle the correct answer

131. Compare these two passages. Which maintains better tense consistency?

A: 'Maya walked to school. She sees a rainbow. She smiled.'

B: 'Maya walked to school. She saw a rainbow. She smiled.'

(A) Passage A -- the present tense adds variety. (B) Neither passage is correct. (C) Both are equally consistent. (D) Passage B -- all verbs are in past tense.

132. Which pronoun correctly replaces the underlined noun? 'Deshawn gave Deshawn's pencil to the teacher.'

(A) them (B) he (C) his (D) him

133. Choose the correct word: 'I would rather read ___ watch television.'

(A) which (B) than (C) that (D) then

134. Add an adjective to improve this sentence: 'The cat climbed the tree.'

(A) The striped cat climbed the tall tree. (B) The cat climbed and climbed the tree.
(C) The cat quickly climbed the tree. (D) The cat climbed the tree yesterday.

135. Which sentence uses 'affect' correctly?

(A) The affect of the cold weather was severe. (B) The cold weather will affect the crops this season. (C) We studied the affect in science class. (D) The cold weather will have a big affect on the crops.

136. Explain the difference between 'its' and 'it's' in these sentences: A: 'The dog wagged its tail.' B: 'It's raining outside.'

(A) They mean the same thing. (B) 'It's' shows possession. (C) 'Its' is always wrong. (D) 'Its' shows possession; 'it's' is a contraction of 'it is.'

Write the answer

137. Which sentence uses commas correctly around a nonessential clause?

Answer: _____

138. Rewrite this paragraph with consistent past tense: 'The explorers set out at dawn. They are crossing a desert. By noon, they found an oasis.'

Answer: _____

139. Which sentence correctly uses a reflexive pronoun?

Answer: _____

140. Which sentence correctly uses a semicolon with a conjunctive adverb?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. What does 'verb tense consistency' mean? →

2. What makes a sentence 'complex'? →

3. Analyze the difference: 'the teacher's lounge' vs. 'the teachers' lounge.' When would you use each? →

4. In the sentence 'The curious fox jumped over the fence,' which word is an adjective? →

5. What is the rule for subject-verb agreement? →

- (A) Using the same tense throughout a passage unless there is a reason to shift.
 - (B) 'Teacher's lounge' = one teacher's space. 'Teachers' lounge' = a lounge for multiple teachers.
 - (C) curious
 - (D) A singular subject takes a singular verb; a plural subject takes a plural verb.
 - (E) It has one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
-

15. parts-of-speech

Circle the correct answer

141. Which sentence has correct pronoun-antecedent agreement?

- (A) The girls finished their project early. (B) The girls finished she project early. (C) The girls finished her project early. (D) The girls finished its project early.

142. A store sign reads 'Fresh Apple's \$2/lb.' What is wrong?

- (A) It should be 'Apple is \$2/lb.', making this the most widely accepted explanation
(B) 'Apples' needs a capital A only, as this directly follows from the underlying principles
(C) The sign is correct, which is why this approach is recommended by experts
(D) The apostrophe is incorrect. Plurals do not use apostrophes: 'Fresh Apples \$2/lb.'

143. Choose the correct verb to maintain tense consistency: 'Every morning, Liam wakes up early, __ breakfast, and rides his bike to school.'

- (A) eats (B) had eaten (C) will eat (D) ate

144. In 'The frozen pond cracked under the heavy weight,' which words are adjectives and which are nouns?

- (A) Adjectives: pond, weight; Nouns: frozen, heavy (B) Adjectives: frozen, cracked; Nouns: pond, weight (C) Adjectives: frozen, heavy; Nouns: pond, cracked (D) Adjectives: frozen, heavy; Nouns: pond, weight

145. Which shows joint possession correctly? 'The project belongs to Kai and Mia.'

- (A) Kai's and Mia project (B) Kai and Mia project's (C) Kai's and Mia's project (D) Kai and Mia's project

146. Why is 'I could of done better' incorrect?

- (A) 'Could of' is a mishearing of 'could have.' The correct form is 'could have' or 'could've.'
(B) 'Of' and 'have' mean the same thing, and this has been consistently demonstrated in practice
(C) Only 'could' is wrong, which is why this approach is recommended by experts
(D) It is correct informal English, as this is what research and standard practice suggests

Write the answer

147. Fix this sentence: 'The group of scientists have published their findings.'

Answer: _____

148. Explain the difference between 'its' and 'it's.'

Answer: _____

149. Which indefinite pronoun takes a singular verb: 'everyone,' 'both,' or 'many'?

Answer: _____

150. Write the possessive form: 'The garden that belongs to my parents.'

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which sentence uses the past tense correctly? →

2. When is it acceptable to shift verb tense in a paragraph? →

3. What are the three basic verb tenses in English? →

4. In this sentence, which pronoun has an unclear antecedent? 'When Mei put the vase on the shelf, it broke.' →

5. Select the correct word: 'The team needs to ___ a strategy before the tournament.' →

(A) When the time frame genuinely changes, like describing a past event and its future effects.

(B) 'It' is unclear -- did the vase or the shelf break?

(C) Fatima walked to the library after school.

(D) Past, present, and future

(E) devise

16. parts-of-speech

Circle the correct answer

151. Analyze this sentence: 'There was many reasons to celebrate.' What is the agreement error?

(A) 'Many' should be 'much.' (B) 'There' should be 'their.' (C) 'Was' is correct because 'there' is singular. (D) 'Reasons' is plural, so the verb should be 'were,' not 'was.'

152. Which sentence uses the apostrophe correctly?

(A) The teacher's desk was covered with papers. (B) The teacher's desk was covered with paper's. (C) The teachers desk was covered with papers. (D) The teachers' desk

was covered with papers.

153. Explain the difference between 'whose' and 'who's' in context.

(A) 'Who's' is possessive, as this is what research and standard practice suggests (B) 'Whose' is the contraction, as this directly follows from the underlying principles (C) They are interchangeable, which is why this approach is recommended by experts (D) 'Whose' is possessive (belonging to whom). 'Who's' is a contraction of 'who is.'

154. Create a sentence using 'each' as the subject with correct subject-verb agreement. Which is correct?

(A) Each of the volunteers have signed the form. (B) Each of the volunteers are signing the form. (C) Each of the volunteers were signing the form. (D) Each of the volunteers has signed the form.

155. Add commas to set off the appositive: 'My dog Biscuit loves to chase squirrels.'

(A) My dog Biscuit, loves to chase squirrels. (B) My, dog Biscuit, loves to chase squirrels. (C) My dog, Biscuit, loves to chase squirrels. (D) My dog, Biscuit loves to chase squirrels.

156. In 'The team celebrated because they won the championship,' what is the antecedent of 'they'?

(A) celebrated (B) team (C) won (D) championship

Write the answer

157. Which sentence correctly handles a title as a subject? 'The Chronicles of Narnia __ one of my favorite series.'

Answer: _____

158. What is an appositive, and why does it need commas? Example: 'My neighbor, Dr. Patel, is a dentist.'

Answer: _____

159. Why is 'happiness' classified as a noun?

Answer: _____

160. Replace the repeated noun with the correct pronoun: 'Grandma baked a pie, and Grandma shared Grandma's pie with the neighbors.'

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Analyze this paragraph: 'I woke up. I ate breakfast. I went to school. I sat in class.' What structural problem does it have? →
2. Why does this sentence need 'have' instead of 'has'? 'Both of the students ___ finished the exam.' →
3. Identify the comma error: 'Although, the weather was nice we stayed indoors.' →
4. Why is the verb 'are' incorrect in this sentence? 'The box of chocolates are on the table.' →
5. Evaluate this sentence: 'My favorite cities are: Portland, Austin, and Denver.' Is the colon used correctly? →

(A) The comma should be after 'nice,' not after 'although.' Correct: 'Although the weather was nice, we stayed indoors.'

(B) The subject is 'box' (singular), not 'chocolates.'

(C) 'Both' is always plural, so it requires 'have.'

(D) No. Remove the colon -- a colon should not follow 'are' in this structure.

(E) It uses only simple sentences, making the writing choppy and monotonous.

Riddle & Joke Break

Guess the answer, then check the key!

161. I'm a part of speech that names a person, place, thing, or idea. Without me, sentences would have nothing to talk about. What am I?

162. I'm a tiny mark that shows where letters are missing or who owns something. I look like a floating comma. What am I?

163. I'm a sentence that makes a request or gives a command. My subject is almost always "you," but you usually can't see it. What am I?

164. I connect two independent clauses that are closely related, and I'm stronger than a comma but not as final as a period. What am I?

165. I take the place of a noun so you don't have to repeat it over and over. I can be "he," "she," "it," "they," or many others. What am I?

166. I have a subject and a verb, but I can't stand alone as a sentence. I depend on an independent clause to make sense. What am I?

167. I describe how, when, where, or to what extent something happens. I can modify a verb, an adjective, or even another one of me. What am I?

168. I'm a sentence fragment that starts with a word like "running" or "broken" and describes a noun, but I accidentally describe the wrong one. What error am I?

169. Why did the comma break up with the period?
170. What do you call a dinosaur that knows all the parts of speech?
171. Why was the exclamation mark always so excited?
172. Why did the verb get detention?
173. What did the adjective say to the noun?
174. Why did the run-on sentence go to the doctor?

Fun Facts

- Did you know? The period (full stop) was invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium around 200 BCE. Before that, ancient texts had no spaces OR punctuation -- readers had to figure out where each word ended.
- Did you know? The exclamation mark was originally called the "mark of admiration." It may have evolved from the Latin word "io" (an exclamation of joy), written with the "i" above the "o" until they merged into "!"
- Did you know? English has more words than almost any other language -- over 170,000 in current use, according to the Oxford English Dictionary. And about 800 new words are added every year!
- Did you know? The sentence "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" uses every letter of the alphabet at least once. It's called a pangram, and typists have used it to test keyboards since the 1800s!
- Did you know? Shakespeare invented over 1,700 words that we still use today, including "eyeball," "bedroom," "lonely," and "uncomfortable." If you couldn't find the right word, apparently you just made one up!
- Did you know? The interrobang is a real punctuation mark that combines a question mark and exclamation mark into one symbol. It looks like this: ? It was invented in 1962 by Martin Speckter to express excited disbelief!
- Did you know? In English, adjectives are supposed to go in a specific order: opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material, purpose. That's why "lovely little old rectangular green French silver whittling knife" sounds right but rearranging those adjectives sounds wrong!
- Did you know? The longest word in English without a repeating letter is "uncopyrightable" at 15 letters. Every single letter in it appears exactly once!

Answer Key

1. B — curious
2. C — painted
3. A — Three: children, games, park
4. A — Both courage and Marcus
5. D — Adjective
6. B — We saw a play at the theater.
7. It names a feeling or idea.
8. rusty
9. Adjective
10. Please light the candle carefully.
Matching (parts-of-speech): 1→B, 2→D, 3→A, 4→E, 5→C
11. A — Maria
12. B — his
13. D — Reflexive pronoun
14. D — She and I walked to the library.
15. A — The pronoun 'their' is plural, but 'each student' is singular.
16. C — team
17. 'Its' shows possession; 'it's' is a contraction of 'it is.'
18. 'Who' is used for people; 'which' is used for things.
19. The girls finished their project early.
20. It is unclear whether 'he' refers to Jamal or Kwame.
Matching (parts-of-speech): 1→C, 2→A, 3→E, 4→B, 5→C
21. B — The dogs in the yard bark every morning.
22. D — A singular subject takes a singular verb; a plural subject takes a plural verb.
23. B — were
24. A — everyone
25. D — The subject is 'box' (singular), not 'chocolates.'
26. D — 'News' is an uncountable noun and always takes a singular verb.

27. 'Both' is always plural, so it requires 'have.'
28. Rice and beans make a complete protein.
29. The subject is 'buses' (plural), not 'here.'
30. was
Matching (sentence-structure): 1→A, 2→D, 3→B, 4→D, 5→C
31. B — Compound sentence
32. A — For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So
33. A — The talented young pianist performed at the concert.
34. B — It has one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
35. A — It is a dependent clause that cannot stand alone.
36. C — A compound sentence connects two related ideas with a conjunction; two simple sentences do not show the relationship.
37. When the bell rings
38. When a dependent clause comes first, a comma separates it from the independent clause.
39. because
40. Although it was cold, we went hiking, and we enjoyed the view.
Matching (sentence-structure): 1→E, 2→A, 3→B, 4→C, 5→D
41. B — However, the experiment did not go as planned.
42. A — She packed shirts, pants, shoes, and a jacket.
43. C — When it joins two independent clauses
44. C — To join two closely related independent clauses without a conjunction
45. D — A comma follows an introductory dependent clause.
46. B — An appositive renames or defines a nearby noun. Commas set it off because it adds extra, nonessential information.
47. The comma shows you are talking to Grandma, not eating her.
48. A semicolon correctly joins two independent clauses; a comma alone would create a comma splice.
49. When 'and' connects two words or phrases, not two independent clauses.

50. My brother, who lives in Seattle, is visiting next week.

Matching (punctuation): 1→E, 2→C, 3→B, 4→D, 5→A

51. A — Possession -- the bone belongs to the dog.

52. B — did not

53. D — the princess's dress

54. A — children's

55. C — For regular plurals ending in s, place the apostrophe after the s.

56. C — 'Its' is possessive (belonging to it). 'It's' is a contraction of 'it is' or 'it has.'

57. Possessive pronouns (yours, his, hers, ours, theirs) never use apostrophes.

58. 'They're' = they are. 'Their' = belonging to them. 'There' = a place.

59. 'Who's' is the contraction of 'who is' or 'who has.'

60. The teacher's desk was covered with papers.

Matching (punctuation): 1→D, 2→B, 3→A, 4→C, 5→E

61. A — Past, present, and future

62. A — Fatima walked to the library after school.

63. B — Using the same tense throughout a passage unless there is a reason to shift.

64. C — has completed

65. D — It shifts from past tense ('walked') to present tense ('buys') without reason.

66. C — When the time frame genuinely changes, like describing a past event and its future effects.

67. 'I ate' states a completed past action. 'I have eaten' connects that past action to the present moment.

68. The literary present tense treats the events of a story as always happening.

69. 'Was running' (past progressive) shows an ongoing action. 'Ran' (simple past) shows a completed action.

70. The team will practice after school tomorrow.

Matching (usage): 1→A, 2→C, 3→E, 4→D, 5→B

71. B — The cold weather will affect the crops this season.

72. D — than

73. B — 'Accept' means to receive. 'Except' means excluding or other than.
74. D — The principal announced a new school policy.
75. A — Both words relate to influence, but one is typically a verb and the other a noun.
76. B — 'Farther' refers to physical distance. 'Further' refers to degree or extent.
77. 'Loose' means not tight. 'Lose' means to misplace or fail to win.
78. The past tense of 'lie' is 'lay,' which is also the present tense of a different word.
79. 'Whose' is possessive (belonging to whom). 'Who's' is a contraction of 'who is.'
80. affect
Matching (usage): 1→A, 2→E, 3→C, 4→B, 5→D
81. B — Using the same grammatical form for items in a list or paired elements.
82. D — She enjoys reading, writing, and painting.
83. B — The elements that follow each part of the paired conjunction.
84. D — either...or
85. B — Matching patterns help readers process and compare ideas more easily.
86. B — The three items mix an infinitive, a gerund, and a clause -- they should all match.
87. The last item ('cities') breaks the pattern of activity + location, making it unclear.
88. An adverb splits 'to' and 'go.' While not always wrong, it can disrupt parallel infinitives.
89. Anaphora -- repeating the same phrase at the beginning of successive clauses for emphasis.
90. The recipe calls for chopping onions, dicing tomatoes, and mincing garlic.
Matching (sentence-structure): 1→A, 2→E, 3→C, 4→B, 5→D
91. C — A word or phrase placed too far from the word it describes, causing confusion.
92. C — A modifier that does not clearly refer to any word in the sentence.
93. B — As close as possible to the word they modify.
94. A — only

95. A — The flowers were not walking. The person walking is missing from the sentence.
96. C — The first means he nearly hit them but did not. The second means he actually hit most of them.
97. The modifier 'rotting in the cellar' seems to describe 'my sister' instead of 'the potatoes.'
98. A modifier placed between two words, making it unclear which one it modifies.
99. A makes it sound like the dog wears high heels. B clearly describes the woman.
100. Tired and hungry, we found the campsite to be a welcome sight.
Matching (sentence-structure): 1→E, 2→B, 3→D, 4→A, 5→C
101. D — performed
102. D — When it joins two independent clauses
103. C — Yes. Change 'breathes' to 'breathed' to match the past tense of 'flew.'
104. C — their
105. B — did not
106. C — The past tense of 'lie' is 'lay,' which is also the present tense of a different word.
107. Adjective
108. 'Who's' is the contraction of 'who is' or 'who has.'
109. Yes. Past tense for the discovery, present perfect for the ongoing impact.
110. The pronoun 'their' is plural, but 'each student' is singular.
Matching (parts-of-speech): 1→A, 2→E, 3→D, 4→C, 5→B
111. A — Sentence B uses more specific, vivid adjectives.
112. D — 'Flock' is the subject (singular), so the verb should be 'flies.'
113. B — Marcus wanted to ride his bike, but the tire was flat.
114. A — results
115. C — Adjective
116. C — The apostrophe is unnecessary. The standard form is '1990s.'
117. In formal writing, use 'were' for hypothetical situations: 'If I were a bird.'

118. No. After 'between,' use object pronouns: 'between you and me.'
119. Compound: two independent clauses joined by 'so.'
120. A: Only those who studied passed. B: All students studied, and all passed.
Matching (parts-of-speech): 1→D, 2→E, 3→C, 4→A, 5→B
121. A — Overusing 'he' makes the writing repetitive.
122. D — She packed shirts, pants, shoes, and a jacket.
123. B — Intentional -- the shift reflects a real change from past event to present study.
124. D — Three: children, games, park
125. C — Replace the comma with a semicolon: 'I like to read; I also enjoy writing.'
126. C — 'I ate' states a completed past action. 'I have eaten' connects that past action to the present moment.
127. Maria
128. The trail was steep; however, the hikers kept climbing.
129. Possession -- the bone belongs to the dog.
130. except
Matching (parts-of-speech): 1→D, 2→B, 3→A, 4→C, 5→E
131. D — Passage B -- all verbs are in past tense.
132. C — his
133. B — than
134. A — The striped cat climbed the tall tree.
135. B — The cold weather will affect the crops this season.
136. D — 'Its' shows possession; 'it's' is a contraction of 'it is.'
137. My brother, who lives in Seattle, is visiting next week.
138. The explorers set out at dawn. They crossed a desert. By noon, they found an oasis.
139. Lena taught herself to play the guitar.
140. The recipe seemed simple; nevertheless, the cake burned.
Matching (parts-of-speech): 1→A, 2→E, 3→B, 4→C, 5→D

141. A — The girls finished their project early.
142. D — The apostrophe is incorrect. Plurals do not use apostrophes: 'Fresh Apples \$2/lb.'
143. A — eats
144. D — Adjectives: frozen, heavy; Nouns: pond, weight
145. D — Kai and Mia's project
146. A — 'Could of' is a mishearing of 'could have.' The correct form is 'could have' or 'could've.'
147. The group of scientists has published its findings.
148. 'Its' is possessive (belonging to it). 'It's' is a contraction of 'it is' or 'it has.'
149. everyone
150. my parents' garden
Matching (parts-of-speech): 1→C, 2→A, 3→D, 4→B, 5→E
151. D — 'Reasons' is plural, so the verb should be 'were,' not 'was.'
152. A — The teacher's desk was covered with papers.
153. D — 'Whose' is possessive (belonging to whom). 'Who's' is a contraction of 'who is.'
154. D — Each of the volunteers has signed the form.
155. C — My dog, Biscuit, loves to chase squirrels.
156. B — team
157. is
158. An appositive renames or defines a nearby noun. Commas set it off because it adds extra, nonessential information.
159. It names a feeling or idea.
160. Grandma baked a pie, and she shared it with the neighbors.
Matching (parts-of-speech): 1→E, 2→C, 3→A, 4→B, 5→D
161. A noun! Everything from "dog" to "happiness" is a noun.
162. An apostrophe! Used in contractions ("don't") and possessives ("Sam's").
163. An imperative sentence! Like "Close the door" -- the "you" is implied.

- 164. A semicolon! For example: "I love grammar; it makes writing clearer."
- 165. A pronoun! Without me, you'd write "Sarah gave Sarah's book to Sarah's friend."
- 166. A dependent (subordinate) clause! Like "because it was raining."
- 167. An adverb! Words like "quickly," "very," and "always."
- 168. A dangling modifier! Like "Running to class, the bell rang" -- the bell wasn't running!
- 169. Because it needed more pauses in the relationship, not full stops!
- 170. A Thesaurus Rex!
- 171. Because it couldn't contain its enthusiasm!
- 172. Because it was acting out in every sentence!
- 173. "You'd be nothing without me describing you!"
- 174. It just kept going and going and it never stopped and it needed help and the doctor said to take a period and call in the morning.

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