

Week 9: Midterm Study Guide

Use your notes from weekly instruction videos, printed handouts and links, and quizzes taken so far to study for the midterm assessment. The midterm assessment will cover the following:

Week 2

- Find the subject and verb in sentences. Remember to cross out prepositional phrases first to locate subjects and verbs. Use preposition handout to review prepositional phrases.

Examples:

1. The dentist appointment had not been scheduled in advance.

Subject _____ Verb _____

Answer: appointment/had not been

2. The bucket in the backyard contained a collection of rocks and bugs.

Subject _____ Verb _____

Answer: bucket/contained

Write 2 of your own examples and underline the subject and verb:

- Use the Irregular Verbs handout to fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs

Examples:

1. (Break) He _____ his arm. His arm was _____. Answer:
broke/broken

2. (Choose) She _____ to shoplift. She was _____ for the team. Answer:
chose/chosen

Write 2 of your own examples from the list of irregular verbs.

- List and describe the 5 steps in the writing process.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Week 3: Subject/Verb Agreement

- Subjects and verbs must agree: singular subjects need singular verbs; plural subjects need plural verbs.
- Indefinite pronouns are singular. They include the following:
Each, either, neither, the “bodies” (everybody, nobody, somebody, anybody), the “ones” (someone, no one, anyone, etc.), and the “things” (anything, something, nothing, everything).

Examples (circle correct form of the verb):

Note: cross out prepositional phrases first.

1. Each of you (is, are) in big trouble! Answer: is

2. Everyone in the whole world (deserves, deserve) love and affection. Answer: deserves

Write 2 of your own examples using indefinite pronouns.

- Compound subjects joined by “and” are plural

Examples:

Lemon, sugar, and water (make, makes) lemonade. Answer: make

Write 2 of your own examples of compound subjects joined by “and” using the plural form of the verb.

- Compound subjects joined by “or” “either/or” “neither nor.” The verb agrees with the part of the subject closest to it.

Example:

Neither you nor your friends (sing/sings) very well. Answer: sing because “friends” is closest and is plural.

Write 2 of your own examples:

- Review topic sentences and how to write a topic sentence with appropriate scope for one paragraph.

Week 4: Verb Shifts

- Know how to fix incorrect verb shifts

Example: The policeman pulled me over, then says I was speeding. (change “says” to “said” to stay consistent in past tense).

Write 2 examples of incorrect verb shifts, then show the corrected versions:

- Fix incorrect shifts from active to passive voice

Example:

I sat down at my desk, then my homework was completed. (change to “I sat down at my desk, then I completed my homework to eliminate passive voice).

Write two of your own examples of incorrect shifts to passive voice, then show the corrected versions.

Week 5: Run-on Sentences and Comma splices.

- Identify and correct run on sentences and comma splices using each of the 3 methods discussed.

Example of a comma splice:

A cub scout is thrifty and loyal, he is also kind.

Method 1 (period and start new sentence): A cub scout is thrifty and loyal. He is also kind.

Method 2 (comma and FANBOYS): A cub scout is thrifty and loyal, and he is also kind.

Method 3 (semi colon): A cub scout is thrifty and loyal; he is also kind.

Example of a run on sentence:

I told my girlfriend I wanted to break up I need my space.

Fix run-on using the three methods

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Week 5 Continued: Using Transitions

Review transitions handout from week 5

Week 6: Sentence Fragments

- Fix the following sentence fragments

I became exhausted. Walking to the store. (ing verb at beginning of dependent clause)

I was not allowed into the movie theater. Because I am under seventeen. (Because is one of those words that signals a dependent clause. See other words in lesson).

The teacher clearly explained everything that was going to be on the test. Then handed out the exam. (The second sentence is missing a subject).

We are going to have a ton of food for Thanksgiving. Including turkey, stuffing, mashed potatoes, rolls, and salad. (this is an "example" fragment).

Week 7: Capitalization

- Review Capitalization handout from Purdue website.

Commonly Confused Words:

Review the following words and know how to use them correctly:

There/Their/They're/all right/a

lot/allot/its/it's/your/you're/knew/new/know/no/to/too/two/loose/lose/then/than

Write sentences that correctly use each of the commonly confused words: