

DAILY PRACTICE EXERCISES IN BASIC ENGLISH RULES

1	Proper and Common Nouns A common noun names any person, place, or thing. A proper noun names a particular person, place, or thing.
2	Collective Nouns A collective noun is one that is singular in form but plural in meaning.
3	Concrete Nouns A concrete noun is one that refers to something we can see or touch.
4	Abstract Nouns An abstract noun is one that refers to an idea or quality which cannot be seen or touched.
5	Recognizing Different Kinds of Nouns Nouns may be classified as common, proper, collective, concrete, or abstract.
6	Plural in Form — Singular in Meaning (Nouns) Some words that end in "s" look plural but are singular in meaning.
7	Looking for Noun Determiners A noun determiner is a word that signals the coming of a noun.
8	Definite and Indefinite Articles "The" is a definite article. "A" and "an" are indefinite articles.
9	Using Pronouns Pronouns are noun substitutes.
10	Demonstrative Pronouns "This," "that," "these," and "those" are demonstrative pronouns. "This" and "that" are singular. "These" and "those" are plural.
11	Personal Pronouns Personal pronouns refer to people.
12	Indefinite Pronouns An indefinite pronoun does not refer to anything or anyone in particular.
13	Recognizing Different Kinds of Pronouns Three classifications of pronouns are personal, demonstrative, and indefinite.
14	Pronouns Used as Subjects A pronoun may serve as the subject of a sentence.
15	Pronouns Used as Objects Pronouns may serve as direct objects, indirect objects, or objects of the preposition.
16	Antecedents An antecedent is the word or group of words to which a pronoun refers.
17	Making Clear Pronoun Reference Never use a pronoun reference unless the antecedent is clearly understood.
18	Recognizing Main Verbs The main verb of a sentence shows what action takes place within the sentence.
19	Recognizing Auxiliary Verbs Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs. They come before the main verb.
20	Recognizing Linking Verbs A linking verb shows a relationship between the subject and the subject's complement.
21	Recognizing Different Kinds of Verbs Three kinds of verbs are main, auxiliary, and linking verbs.
22	Transitive Verbs Transitive verbs require direct objects.
23	Intransitive Verbs An intransitive verb does not require a direct object. A linking verb is intransitive.
24	Recognizing Transitive and Intransitive Verbs Verbs may be either transitive or intransitive.
25	The Compound Verb A compound verb exists when two verbs share the same subject.
26	Progressive Verbs Progressive verbs show a continuous action. They are formed by adding "ing" to the verb form.
27	Double Negatives Never use two negatives in the same sentence.
28	Adding Adjectives An adjective is a word that tells which one, what kind, or how many. Usually it comes before a noun.
29	Adding Adverbs An adverb is a word that tells when, where, why, and how. Usually it comes near the verb.
30	Comparative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs (er) Adjectives and adverbs of one or two syllables form the comparative degree by adding "er."
31	Superlative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs (est) Adjectives and adverbs of one or two syllables form the superlative degree by adding "est."
32	Comparative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs (More) Adjectives and adverbs of two or more syllables form the comparative degree by adding the word "more."
33	Superlative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs (Most) Adjectives and adverbs of two or more syllables form the superlative degree by adding the word "most."
34	Proper Adjectives Proper adjectives are taken from proper nouns. They function as other adjectives do except that they are capitalized.

35	Conjunctions Conjunctions are connecting words.
36	Recognizing and Punctuating Interjections Interjections are words that express strong feelings. Strong interjections are followed by exclamation points. Mild interjections are followed by commas.
37	Prepositions Prepositions show relationships between words.
38	Recognizing the Object of the Preposition The object of the preposition is the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition. (An adjective may come between the preposition and its object.)
39	Prepositional Phrases Used as Adjectives A prepositional phrase may tell which one, what kind, or how many. It usually follows the word it describes.
40	Prepositional Phrases Used as Adverbs A prepositional phrase may tell when or where.
41	Positions of Nouns as Subjects The subject usually comes before the verb. However, it may follow the verb. In a command the subject is understood.
42	Finding the Subject The subject of a sentence tells who or what the sentence is about.
43	Subject — Verb Agreement Singular subjects take singular verbs. Plural subjects take plural verbs.
44	Subjects Joined by "And" When two or more subjects are joined by "and," the verb is plural.
45	Subjects Joined by "Or," "Nor," "Either — Or," "Neither — Nor" When singular subjects are joined by "or," "nor," "either or," "neither...nor," the verb is singular.
46	The Compound Subject A compound subject exists when two or more subjects share the same verb.
47	Using Expletives "There" and "it" are expletives when they are used as introductory words or fillers.
48	S-V Agreement When Using Expletives An expletive is not the subject of the sentence. It does not determine the verb.
49	Adding Appositives An appositive is a noun or noun substitute which follows another noun and renames, explains, or identifies the first noun. The appositive is set off with commas.
50	Recognizing a Sentence A sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought.
51	Avoiding Fragments A fragment does not express a complete thought.
52	Correcting Run-Ons Run-ons occur when two or more sentences are joined without any punctuation.
53	How Word Order Affects Meaning The meaning of a sentence depends on the word order.
54	The Independent Clause An independent clause contains a subject and a verb. It expresses a complete thought.
55	The Dependent Clause A dependent clause contains a subject and a verb. However, it does not express a complete thought and depends on the independent clause.
56	Recognizing a Declarative Sentence A declarative sentence makes a statement.
57	Punctuating a Declarative Sentence A period is used at the end of a declarative sentence.
58	Recognizing an Interrogative Sentence An interrogative sentence asks a question.
59	Punctuating an Interrogative Sentence A question mark is used at the end of an interrogative sentence.
60	Recognizing an Imperative Sentence An imperative sentence makes a command.
61	Punctuating an Imperative Sentence A period is used at the end of an imperative sentence.
62	Recognizing an Exclamatory Sentence An exclamatory sentence expresses a strong emotion.
63	Punctuating an Exclamatory Sentence An exclamation point is used at the end of an exclamatory sentence.
64	Recognizing Different Kinds of Sentences Declarative sentences make statements. Interrogative sentences ask questions. Imperative sentences make commands. Exclamatory sentences show feelings.
65	Correctly Punctuating the Different Kinds of Sentences Declarative and imperative sentences end with periods. Interrogative sentences end with question marks. Exclamatory sentences end with exclamation points.

66	The Compound Sentence The compound sentence consists of two related sentences joined by a conjunction.
67	N-V The N-V pattern consists of a subject and its predicate.
68	Recognizing Direct Objects Direct objects follow an action verb and answer the question "who" or "what."
69	The Compound Direct Object The compound direct object occurs when two or more direct objects share the same subject and verb.
70	N-V-N The N-V-N sentence pattern consists of a subject, its verb, and the direct object.
71	Recognizing Indirect Objects An indirect object comes between the action verb and the direct object. It answers the question "to whom" or "for whom."
72	N-V-IO-DO The N-V-IO-DO sentence pattern contains a subject, an action verb, an indirect object, and a direct object.
73	Recognizing Predicate Nouns A predicate noun follows the linking verb and renames the subject.
74	N-LV-N The N-LV-N sentence pattern consists of a subject, a linking verb, and a noun that renames the subject.
75	Recognizing Predicate Adjectives A predicate adjective follows the linking verb and describes the subject.
76	N-LV-ADJ The N-LV-ADJ sentence pattern consists of a subject, a linking verb, and an adjective which describes the subject.
77	Basic Sentence Patterns Five basic sentence patterns are N-V, N-V-N, N-V-IO-DO, N-LV-N, and N-LV-ADJ.
78	Punctuating Words in a Series The comma is used to separate words in a series.
79	Using the Colon with Lists The colon is used before formal lists or lengthy appositives.
80	"Effect" and "Affect" "Effect" is either a verb or a noun. As a verb it means "to bring about, to make happen." As a noun it means "the result." "Affect" is a verb. It means "to influence."
81	"Here" and "Hear" "Here" refers to place. "Hear" is a verb which means "to take in sounds through the ear."
82	"Learn" and "Teach" "Learn" means "to receive instruction." "Teach" means "to give instruction."
83	"Lie" and "Lay" "Lie" means "to recline." It is an intransitive verb. (principal parts: lie, lay, lain, lying) "Lay" means "to cause to lie." It is a transitive verb. (principal parts: lay, laid, laid, laying)
84	"Lose" and "Loose" "Lose" is a verb. It means "to stop having." "Loose" is either a verb or an adjective. As a verb it means "to set free." As an adjective it means "not fastened."
85	"Sit" and "Set" "Sit" means "to be seated." It is an intransitive verb. (principal parts: sit, sat, sat, sitting) "Set" means "to put." It is a transitive verb. (principal parts: set, set, set, setting)
86	"Then" and "Than" "Then" refers to time. "Than" is used for comparisons.
87	Adding Transitional Words Transitional words and phrases help sentences flow more smoothly. They may show contrast, comparison, addition, or result.
88	Punctuating Sentences with Transitional Words Transitional words or phrases are set off by commas.
89	Hyperbole A hyperbole is an exaggerated statement used for effect and not meant to be taken literally.
90	Personification Personification is giving human characteristics to nonhuman objects or animals.
91	Simile A simile is a comparison between two things of different qualities. The word "like" or "as" introduces the simile.
92	Metaphor A metaphor is an implied comparison between unlike things. A form of the verb "to be" is used most often.
93	Prefixes Prefixes are added to the beginnings of words. They have definite meanings and change the meanings of the words to which they are added.
94	Suffixes Suffixes are added to the ends of words. They have definite meanings and change the meanings of the words to which they are added.
95	Antonyms Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning.
96	Synonyms Synonyms are words that are similar in meaning.

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