



DAILY PRACTICE EXERCISES IN BASIC ENGLISH RULES

1 Nouns Defined A noun names a person, place, or thing. Nouns may be common or proper, concrete or abstract, or collective.
2 Pronouns Defined Pronouns are noun substitutes. They may be personal, indefinite, interrogative, or demonstrative.
3 Reflexive Pronouns A reflexive pronoun shows the action of the verb returning to the subject instead of passing to some other object.
4 Intensive Pronouns An intensive pronoun emphasizes the word which it follows.
5 The Antecedent — Pronoun The antecedent is the word to which a pronoun refers.
6 Active Voice A verb is active when the subject does the acting.
7 Passive Voice A verb is in passive voice when the subject receives the action. To form the passive, use a form of the verb "be" plus the past participle.
8 Adjectives Defined An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It tells which one, what color, what kind, or how many.
9 Distinguishing Between Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives When "this," "that," "these," and "those" appear before a noun, they are demonstrative adjectives. When "this," "that," "these," and "those" do not appear before a noun, they are demonstrative pronouns.
10 Adverbs Defined An adverb is a word that tells when, where, why, or how.
11 Conjunctions Defined A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses.
12 Coordinating Conjunctions Coordinating conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses.
13 Correlating Conjunctions Correlating conjunctions are two coordinating conjunctions used as a pair.
14 The Conjunctive Adverb The conjunctive adverb introduces main clauses; it allows for smoother transition.
15 Punctuating the Conjunctive Adverb The conjunctive adverb is set off by commas.
16 The Preposition A preposition shows a relationship between words; it introduces the prepositional phrase.
17 The Object of the Preposition A prepositional phrase begins with the preposition and ends with its object.
18 Interjections Defined An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses an emotion. It may be mild, followed by a comma, or strong, followed by an exclamation point.
19 Identifying the Eight Parts of Speech The Eight Parts of Speech 1. Noun — names a person, place, or thing 2. Pronoun — noun substitute 3. Verb — shows action or state of being 4. Adjective — word that describes a noun 5. Adverb — tells when, where, why, or how 6. Conjunction — connecting word 7. Preposition — shows relationship between words; introduces prepositional phrase 8. Interjection — expresses feeling
20 The Independent Clause The independent clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a verb and can stand by itself as a simple sentence.
21 The Dependent Clause The dependent clause contains a subject and a predicate; however, it depends on the independent clause for completeness of meaning.
22 The Restrictive Clause The restrictive clause is necessary to the sentence's meaning.
23 The Nonrestrictive Clause The nonrestrictive clause is not necessary to the sentence's meaning.
24 Punctuating a Nonrestrictive Clause A comma is used to set off the nonrestrictive clause.
25 The Subordinate Clause A subordinate clause is a dependent clause.
26 Subordinating Conjunctions Subordinating conjunctions introduce subordinate clauses.
27 The Noun Clause The noun clause is a dependent clause which functions the same as a noun.
28 The Noun Clause Used as a Subject The noun clause may function as the subject of a sentence.
29 The Noun Clause Used as the Direct Object The noun clause may function as the direct object of a sentence.
30 The Adjective Clause The adjective clause is a subordinate clause which modifies a noun or noun substitute.
31 Introducing an Adjective Clause An adjective clause is usually introduced by a relative pronoun.
32 Antecedent of an Adjective Clause The antecedent of an adjective clause is the word to which the clause refers.
33 Distinguishing Between Noun and Adjective Clauses The noun clause is a dependent clause which functions the same as a noun. The adjective clause is a dependent clause which modifies a noun or noun substitute.
34 The Adverb Clause The adverb clause is a subordinate clause which functions the same as an adverb.

35 The Introductory Adverbial Clause When the adverb clause introduces a sentence, it is followed by a comma.
36 Distinguishing Between Adjective and Adverb Clauses The adjective clause is a subordinate clause which modifies a noun or noun substitute. The adverb clause is a subordinate clause which modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
37 The Infinitive The infinitive is the present form of the verb preceded by "to."
38 The Infinitive Phrase The infinitive phrase includes the infinitive; it also includes either a modifier or a complement or both.
39 The Object of the Infinitive The infinitive may take its own object.
40 The Split Infinitive For clarity in meaning, it is best to avoid splitting the infinitive.
41 The Infinitive Used as the Subject The infinitive or infinitive phrase may function as the subject of the sentence.
42 The Infinitive Used as the Direct Object The infinitive or infinitive phrase may function as the direct object of the sentence.
43 The Infinitive Used as an Adjective The infinitive or infinitive phrase may function as an adjective.
44 The Infinitive Used as an Adverb The infinitive or infinitive phrase may function as an adverb.
45 The Gerund The gerund is the present form of the verb plus "ing." It functions as a noun.
46 The Gerund Phrase The gerund phrase includes a gerund; it also includes either a modifier or a complement or both and functions as a noun.
47 The Object of a Gerund The gerund may take its own object.
48 The Gerund Used as a Subject The gerund or gerund phrase may function as the subject of a sentence.
49 The Gerund Used as the Direct Object The gerund or gerund phrase may function as the direct object of the sentence.
50 The Gerund Used as the Object of the Preposition A gerund or gerund phrase may function as the object of the preposition.
51 The Participle The participle is a verb form which can function as an adjective. The present participle ends in "ing." The past participle is the third principal part of the verb.
52 The Participial Phrase The participial phrase includes a participle; it also includes either a modifier or a complement or both and functions as an adjective.
53 The Object of the Participle The participle can take its own object.
54 Words Participles Modify The antecedent of the participle is the word to which the participle refers.
55 Punctuating Introductory Participial Phrases Introductory participial phrases are set off by commas.
56 Distinguishing Between Gerunds and Participles Gerunds are verb forms used as nouns. Participles are verb forms used as adjectives.
57 Verbals Verbals are verb forms used as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.
58 The Fragment A fragment is an incomplete sentence.
59 The Run-On Sentence The run-on sentence is a cluster of sentences fused together through a lack of punctuation.
60 The Negative Transformation Any sentence can be changed from a positive statement to a negative statement by adding a no-word.
61 S-V Agreement The subject and verb of a sentence must agree in person and number.
62 Prepositional Phrases Between Subject and Verb Prepositional phrases between the subject and the verb do not affect the subject-verb agreement.
63 Expletives — S-V Agreement Expletives can not be used as subjects. They do not affect subject-verb agreement.
64 The Declarative Sentence The declarative sentence makes a statement. It ends with a period.
65 The Interrogative Sentence The interrogative sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.
66 The Imperative Sentence The imperative sentence makes a command. It ends with a period.

67 The Exclamatory Sentence The exclamatory sentence expresses strong emotion. It ends with an exclamation point.
68 Kinds of Sentences The four kinds of sentences are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.
69 The Simple Sentence The simple sentence is an independent clause.
70 The Compound Sentence The compound sentence consists of two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction.
71 The Complex Sentence The complex sentence contains an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.
72 The Compound-Complex Sentence The compound-complex sentence must contain at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
73 Types of Sentences The four types of sentences are simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.
74 N-V Pattern The N-V pattern consists of a subject and a verb.
75 The Direct Object The direct object receives the action of the verb. It answers the question "who" or "what."
76 The Retained Object The retained object follows a passive verb.
77 Distinguishing Between Direct and Retained Objects The direct object follows an active verb. The retained object follows a passive verb.
78 N-V-N Pattern The N-V-N sentence pattern consists of the subject, the verb, and direct object.
79 The Predicate Adjective The predicate adjective follows the linking verb and describes the subject.
80 N-LV-ADJ Pattern The N-LV-ADJ sentence pattern consists of a subject, a linking verb, and a predicate adjective.
81 The Predicate Noun The predicate noun follows a linking verb and renames the subject.
82 N-LV-N Pattern The N-LV-N sentence pattern consists of a subject, a linking verb, and a predicate noun.
83 The Indirect Object The indirect object is positioned between the verb and the direct object. It answers the question "to whom" or "for whom."
84 N-V-IO-DO Pattern The N-V-IO-DO sentence pattern consists of a subject, a verb, an indirect object, and a direct object.
85 The Objective Complement The objective complement is a noun or adjective that follows the direct object and refers back to the direct object.
86 N-V-DO-OC Pattern The N-V-DO-OC sentence pattern consists of a subject, a verb, a direct object, and an objective complement.
87 Identify the Complement 1. Direct objects answer the question "who" or "what." 2. Predicate adjectives describe the subject. 3. Predicate nouns rename the subject. 4. Indirect objects answer the question "to whom" or "for whom." 5. Objective complements refer back to the direct object.
88 Identifying Sentence Patterns Six basic sentence patterns are N-V, N-V-N, N-LV-N, N-LV-ADJ, N-V-IO-DO, and N-V-DO-OC.
89 Knowing When to Capitalize Capitalize the following: a. proper nouns and adjectives b. the first word of a sentence c. the word "I" d. titles when used before names e. titles of books, poems, and songs f. "North," "South," "East," and "West" when referring to the country
90 Knowing When to Use a Comma Commas are used as follows: a. to divide words in a series b. to separate main clauses in a compound sentence c. to set off introductory phrases d. to set off nonrestrictive clauses e. to separate day from year or city from state f. to prevent misreading
91 End Punctuation Statements and commands end with periods. Questions and with question marks. Interjections and exclamations end with exclamation points.
92 Using the Apostrophe The apostrophe shows where letters have been omitted in a contraction. The apostrophe is used to show possession.
93 Hyphenation Hyphenate words only between syllables.
94 Affixes Affixes are prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes come in front of the word, and suffixes come at the end of a word. All affixes have a definite meaning and change the meaning of the word to which they are added.
95 Synonyms Synonyms are words that have similar meanings.
96 Antonyms Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

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