**Final Exam 2014 Quick Grammar Review**

Run-on sentences are usually written in one of two ways: with a comma (called a comma splice) or with no punctuation (run-on).

Examples

**Run-on**: The skis were too large for my feet **they had to be returned**.

Here you have two complete sentences that “run into” each other.

**Comma splice**: Laurie arrived on time**,** everyone else came fifteen minutes late.

Here you have two complete sentences that are separated by a comma – must contain a conjunction to be correct!

Phrases (phrases DO NOT have a subject and a verb) – ALL phrases contain 2 or more words…making it a phrase!

**Prepositional phrase** – begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun**.**

**Ex. *On Monday*** we will ride ***around the stadium*** when we get ***out of school*.**

**Participial phrase –**a verb form that is ***used as an adjective***

***Ex. Flying low,*** the plane circled the airport.

**Gerund phrase –** a verb that is ***used as a noun***

***Ex. Exercising daily*** is important for everyone***.***

**Infinitive phrase –** a verb form that ***usually begins with to***. It is used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb (an infinitive is to plus a verb form. A prepositional phrase is to plus a noun or pronoun).

**Ex**. Haley went to the library ***to get a book***. (infinitive) Ex. You should take this ***to the performance***. (preposition)

Objects/predicates

**Direct object –** noun or pronoun that ***receives the action of the verb*.**

**Ex**. The bear **caught** a ***fish*** and **ate** ***it***.

**Indirect object –** answers the questions To or For Whom? or To or For What? ***after and action verb***.

**Ex**. Susie **gave** her **report** a *title*.

**Predicate nominative** – follows a linking verb (remember = sign) and identifies or renames the subject

**Ex**. **Retrievers** **are** the most popular **dogs**. (Dogs=retrievers) Ex. **Charlie** ***is*** ***one*** of the best dogs. (Charlie = one)

**Predicate adjective –** is an ***adjective that follows a linking verb*** and modifies the subject.

**Ex**. The **surfer** was ***confident***. (confident describes the surfer)

**Subject/verb agreement –** a verb must agree with its subject in number

**Ex. Singular present tense:** *I* **am, have, do -** *you* **are, have, do –** *he, she, it* **is, has, does**

 **Plural present tense:** *we* **are, have, do –** *you* **are, have, do –** *they* **are, have, do**

 **Past Tense:** Singular: *I* **was –** *you* **were –** *he, she, it* **was** Plural: *we* **were –** *you* **were –** *they* **were**

**Pronoun/antecedent agreement -** A pronoun and its ***antecedent***, *the word that the pronoun replaces*, must agree in number and gender

**Ex**. Every **student** must turn in **his or her** painting on Friday. All **students** must turn in **their** paintings on Friday.

Punctuation

**Colon – introduces a list**

**Semicolon – takes the place of a coordination conjunction (FANBOYS) and its comma**

 **- breaks up two closely related independent clauses**

**Comma – Comes after a subordinate clause – comes in front of a FANBOYS**

**Quotation marks**

**“What is the point of studying?” asked Napoleon Dynamite.**

**“The point of studying,” said Alan Wolf, “Is to get a good grade on the exam.”**