

ACT - Quiz Questions with Answers

English

English

1.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The town is located near Clarksdale, Mississippi which is considered the birthplace of the blues.

Clarksdale, Mississippi,

No change

Clarksdale Mississippi

Clarksdale Mississippi;

*The town is located near **Clarksdale, Mississippi**, which is considered the birthplace of the blues.*

Commas are used between a city and a state, and also following the state in a sentence.

2.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

As a child, I was never good at climbing trees; I was too afraid of falling and breaking a bone.

No change

climbing trees:

climbing trees

climbing, trees

*As a child, I was never good at **climbing trees**; I was too afraid of falling and breaking a bone.*

This sentence consists of two independent clauses. Independent clauses are joined by using a semicolon.

3.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The woman to whom you were speaking is a well-known writer.

No change

The woman to who

The woman to which

The woman what

The woman to whom you were speaking is a well-known writer.

In this case, the relative pronoun "whom" is the object (receiving the action), therefore the objective case must be used.

4.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I recently reconnected with my old friend, and he is glad to hear from me again.

he was glad

No change

he are glad

he will be glad

*I recently reconnected with my old friend, and **he was glad** to hear from me again.*

Multiple verbs in one sentence should be in the same tense, unless there is a logical reason for them to be in different tenses.

5.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

A famous writer speaking at the college commencement next spring.

will be speaking

No change

is speak

speak

*A famous writer **will be speaking** at the college commencement next spring.*

As it is written, the sentence is a fragment. Additional words need to be added to make the fragment a complete sentence.

6.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The person whom rear-ended my car should have to pay for the damages.

who

No change

whoever

whose

*The person **who** rear-ended my car should have to pay for the damages.*

The subject, "person" is singular. Therefore, the singular form of the verb "who" must be used. In this case, "who" is the correct usage.

7.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

It's often difficult for me to make up my mind when there are to many choices.

too many choices

No change

two many choices

too choices

*It's often difficult for me to make up my mind when there are **too many choices**.*

The words "to, two, and too" are often confused. "To" is usually used as a preposition, while "too" can indicate too many of something, or also. In this case, "too many choices" is the correct usage.

8.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Ken Burns, who is famous for his documentaries, is an excellent filmmaker.

No change

who is famous, for his documentaries

who is famous for his documentaries;

who is famous for his documentaries

*Ken Burns, **who is famous for his documentaries**, is an excellent filmmaker.*

*The phrase "who is famous for his documentaries" is a parenthetical phrase.
Parenthetical phrases are always set off by commas.*

9.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

With a shiny new coat of red paint, my mother drove the convertible through town.

My mother drove the convertible, with a shiny new coat of red paint, through town.

No change

With a shiny new coat of red paint; my mother drove the convertible through town.

With a shiny new coat of red paint: my mother drove the convertible through town.

My mother drove the convertible, with a shiny new coat of red paint, through town.

The phrase "with a shiny new coat of red paint" is an appositive phrase which refers to the car. The way the sentence is written it sounds like the writer's mother has a shiny new coat of red paint rather than the car.

10.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I don't know how to install the software, it didn't come with a manual.

software; it

No change

software it,

software it:

*I don't know how to install the **software; it** didn't come with a manual.*

This sentence consists of two independent clauses, which should be joined using a semicolon. As it is written, it contains a comma splice, which is incorrect.

11.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Kelly and Gerald are married and he has been married for fifteen years.

they have been

No change

she has been

we have been

*Kelly and Gerald are married and **they have been** married for fifteen years.*

"Kelly and Gerald" is plural, but "he" is singular. Therefore, the correct usage would be "they have been."

12.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Neither Carla nor Jessica had completed their applications by the deadline.

No change

had completed theirs

had completed his

had completed its

*Neither Carla nor Jessica **had completed their** applications by the deadline.*

"Carla nor Jessica" is plural, therefore a plural pronoun must be used in order for it to agree with the antecedent. In this case, the correct pronoun is "their."

13.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

A refund was given to me by the store manager.

The store manager gave me a refund.

No change

The refund was given unto me by the store manager.

A store refund was given to me by the manager.

The store manager gave me a refund.

As it is written, the sentence is in the passive voice and is unnecessarily wordy. The correct usage should be "The store manager gave me a refund."

14.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Although she majored in English, Chloes dream was to be a veterinarian.

Chloe's dream

No change

Chloes' dream

Chloes's dream

Although she majored in English, **Chloe's dream** was to be a veterinarian.

An apostrophe is used to show possession. Therefore, "Chloe's dream" is the correct usage.

15.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Not wanting to offend anyone, Leslie always chooses her words carefully.

No change

careful

more careful

most careful

*Not wanting to offend anyone, Leslie always chooses her words **carefully**.*

Because "careful" describes the action of "choosing," it functions as an adverb, and -ly is added.

16.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I couldn't hardly believe my eyes when I saw how expensive that restaurant was.

I could hardly

No change

I could not hardly

I can't hardly

I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw how expensive that restaurant was.

Both "couldn't" and "hardly" are negative constructions. Using both of them makes this phrase a double negative. The correct usage should be "I could hardly."

17.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Bridget can't answer the phone right now because she's waiting on a customer.

No change

waiting to a customer

waiting of a customer

waiting about a customer

*Bridget can't answer the phone right now because she's **waiting on a customer**.*

Although Bridget is obviously not actually on a customer, the preposition "on" is idiomatically correct usage.

18.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Each of the students was prepared to give a speech.

No change

All of the students

Each of the student

All of the student

Each of the students was prepared to give a speech.

The subject, "each," is singular. Therefore, to ensure subject-verb agreement, the verb phrase "was prepared" must be used.

19.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Riding in the car with my father, a historian, can be interesting as he stops to read every historic marker along the highway.

No change

a historian;

a historian

a historian:

*Riding in the car with my father, **a historian**, can be interesting as he stops to read every historic marker along the highway.*

Commas are used to set off a phrase that interferes with the flow of a sentence. In this case, "a historian" should be set off by commas.

20.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

To raise money for charity, the principal wore a chicken costume for an entire day.

No change

wore a chicken costume, for an entire day

wore a chicken costume for an entire, day

wore a chicken costume; for an entire day

*To raise money for charity, the principal **wore a chicken costume for an entire day**.*

There is no need for punctuation in this phrase. The correct usage should be "wore a chicken costume for an entire day."

21.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The store is discounting broken men's watches.

men's broken watches

No change

broke men's watches

men's broke watches

*The store is discounting **men's broken watches**.*

The phrase "broken men's watches" includes a misplaced modifier, making the sentence sound like men are broken, rather than watches.

22.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I found myself getting sleepy, dozing, and, waiting for the day to be over.

getting sleepy, dozing, and waiting

No change

getting sleepy dozing and waiting

getting sleepy, dozing and, waiting

*I found myself **getting sleepy, dozing, and waiting** for the day to be over.*

Commas are used to separate items in a series. In this sentence, "and" is a conjunction and not part of the series. Therefore, "getting sleepy, dozing, and waiting" is the correct usage.

23.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Box jellyfish, are said to be the most venomous creatures in the ocean.

Box jellyfish

Box, jellyfish

Box jellyfish;

Box jellyfish:

***Box jellyfish** are said to be the most venomous creatures in the ocean.*

There is no need for additional punctuation in this sentence.

24.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Kimberly studied history because she was fascinated by the way people lived in the passed.

in the past

No change

in the paste

in the passing

*Kimberly studied history because she was fascinated by the way people lived **in the past**.*

Although "passed" and "past" sound the same, "passed" is actually the simple past tense of the verb "to pass." The correct usage is "past."

25.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Both Kerry and Robyn graduated from nursing school.

No change

has graduated

graduate

done graduated

*Both Kerry and Robyn **graduated** from nursing school.*

Because the subject, "Kerry and Robyn" is plural, it must take a plural verb. In this case, "graduated" is the correct usage.

26.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Thomas found his keys crawling on the floor.

While crawling on the floor, Thomas found his keys.

No change

Thomas found his keys, crawling on the floor.

Crawling on the floor, the keys were found.

While crawling on the floor, Thomas found his keys.

As the sentence was originally written, it sounds as if the keys were crawling on the floor. This is an example of a misplaced modifier. It can be corrected by adding additional words or reversing the order the words.

27.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

There is a very high rate of unemployment in Detroit Michigan.

Detroit, Michigan

No change

Detroit; Michigan

Detroit-Michigan

*There is a very high rate of unemployment in **Detroit, Michigan**.*

A comma is used to separate a city and a state.

28.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Let me know how it goes, he said and quickly walked away.

it goes, he said,

No change

it goes he, said

it goes; he said

*Let me know how **it goes, he said,** and quickly walked away.*

Commas are used to set off expressions that interrupt the flow of sentence. In this case, "he said" should be set off by commas.

29.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

In the mid-1800s, New England has become a center of American literature.

became

No change

become

had become

*In the mid-1800s, New England **became** a center of American literature.*

Sentences that include a date in the past or that reference a historical period will always use the simple past. In this case, "became" is the correct usage.

30.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

This is my favorite quote from Dr. King "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice anywhere."

from Dr. King:

No change

from Dr. King,

from, Dr. King,

*This is my favorite quote **from Dr. King:** "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice anywhere."*

A colon is used to introduce a direct quote.

31.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

All four of the Beatles were talented, but in my opinion, John Lennon was the creativest.

most creative

No change

more creative

mostest creative

*All four of the Beatles were talented, but in my opinion, John Lennon was the **most creative**.*

When forming superlatives, multi-syllable adjectives use "more" or "most" rather than adding -er. Therefore, when comparing the four Beatles, the correct usage would be "most creative."

32.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Diana is the faster swimmer I have ever seen.

fastest

No change

fast

more faster

*Diana is the **fastest** swimmer I have ever seen.*

Because this is a comparison of all the swimmers the writer has ever seen, the superlative must be used. The correct usage would be "fastest."

33.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The runners who train regularly are more likely to complete the marathon.

No change

who train regularly,

, who train regularly,

: who train regularly,

*The runners **who train regularly** are more likely to complete the marathon.*

Commas are not used to set off phrases that are essential to a sentence's meaning.

34.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Each of us has taken the required coursework.

No change

Each of us have taken

Each of us is taken

Each of us are taken

Each of us has taken the required coursework.

The sentence is correct as written. The subject, "each," is singular. Therefore, to ensure subject-verb agreement, the verb phrase "has taken" must be used.

35.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

He is telling a brazen lie, I thought, as I listened to his unbelievable story.

No change

I thought

I thought;

I thought:

*He is telling a brazen lie, **I thought**, as I listened to his unbelievable story.*

Commas are used to set off phrases that interfere with the flow of a sentence. In this case, "I thought" should be set off by commas.

36.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

You cannot drive down that road, the bridge is washed out.

road; the bridge

No change

road the bridge

road the bridge,

*You cannot drive down that **road; the bridge** is washed out.*

This sentence consists of two independent clauses, which should be joined using a semicolon. As it is written, it contains a comma splice, which is incorrect.

37.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

By the late 1960s the Republican party was beginning to dominate the South.

By the late 1960s,

No change

By the late 1960s;

By the late, 1960s

***By the late 1960s,** the Republican party was beginning to dominate the South.*

A comma is always used following a date or a period in time.

38.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Switch cable providers, he said; and you'll see savings immediately.

he said, and

No change

he said and:

he said and

*Switch cable providers, **he said, and** you'll see savings immediately.*

Commas are used to set off expressions that interfere with the flow of a sentence. In this case, "he said" would be set off by commas.

39.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

A champion of animal rights, Yvonne has created a foundation to protect baby pandas.

No change

A champion of animal rights

A champion of animal rights;

A champion, of animal rights

A champion of animal rights, Yvonne has created a foundation to protect baby pandas.

An introductory phrase, such as "a champion of animal rights," is always followed by a comma.

40.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Carly is not used to driving on ice, so she drove slow on her way to work.

she drove slowly

No change

she drove more slow

she drive slow

*Carly is not used to driving on ice, so **she drove slowly** on her way to work.*

Adverbs are used to describe a verb, in this case "drive." As it is used in the sentence, "slow" is an adjective. "Ly" should be added, making it an adverb, which is the correct usage.

41.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

She plans to spend a semester abroad in Madrid, Spain, next year.

Madrid, Spain

No change

Madrid Spain,

Madrid; Spain

*She plans to spend a semester abroad in **Madrid, Spain** next year.*

Commas are used to separate both the city and the country in a sentence.

42.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The car was driven by me to the beach for a day in the sun.

I drove the car to the beach for a day in the sun.

No change

I driven the car to the beach for a day in the sun.

The car was drove by me to the beach for a day in the sun.

I drove the car to the beach for a day in the sun.

The phrase "The car was driven by me" is in the passive voice and is unnecessarily wordy. The correct usage is much more simple: "I drove."

43.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The president, aware of his unpopularity, took a moderate position.

No change

aware of his unpopularity;

aware of his unpopularity

aware, of his unpopularity

*The president, **aware of his unpopularity**, took a moderate position.*

The phrase "aware of his unpopularity" is a parenthetical phrase. Parenthetical phrases are always set off by commas.

44.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Caleb and Chandler want to become engineer when they grow up.

want to become engineers

No change

wants to become engineers

wants to become engineer

*Caleb and Chandler **want to become engineers** when they grow up.*

Nouns must agree in number when joined by a linking verb.

45.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The sign outside the market announced that tangerine's were on sale.

tangerines were on sale

No change

tangerines' were on sale

tangerines is on sale

*The sign outside the market announced that **tangerines were on sale**.*

In this sentence, "tangerines" is plural, but is not possessive. There is no need for an apostrophe.

46.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Unstable after many years of poor government; the country is on the verge of revolution.

government,

No change

government

government;

*Unstable after many years of poor **government**, the country is on the verge of revolution.*

This sentence consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause. "Unstable after..." is dependent on the information after the comma, which is the independent clause. "...the country is on the verge of revolution" is a complete sentence and can stand alone; therefore, it is the independent clause.

We show the relationship between a dependent and independent clause with a comma.

47.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

My cat a Siamese is terrified of thunder and hides under the bed when it storms.

My cat, a Siamese,

No change

My cat a Siamese,

My cat, a Siamese

My cat, a Siamese, is terrified of thunder and hides under the bed when it storms.

The phrase "a Siamese" is an appositive phrase. Appositive phrases are always set apart with commas.

48.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I am going to speak at the neighbors about their constant loud music.

speak to

No change

speak on

speak for

*I am going to **speak to** the neighbors about their constant loud music.*

Certain expressions require certain prepositions. In this case, "speak to" is the correct choice. An option which is not a choice but would also be correct is "speak with."

49.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Neither Cass nor Alex met the deadline for the scholarship application.

No change

Neither Cass or Alex

Neither Cass and Alex

Neither Cass but Alex

Neither Cass nor Alex met the deadline for the scholarship application.

"Neither" is paired with "nor," and "either" is paired with "or."

50.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Most people recognize Dr. King as a civil rights leader, but he was also an opponent of the war in Vietnam.

No change

leader; but he

leader but he

leader but, he

*Most people recognize Dr. King as a civil rights **leader, but he** was also an opponent of the war in Vietnam.*

This sentence consists of two independent clauses, which are joined by a coordinator. When a coordinator (in this case, "but") is used to join two independent clauses, it is always preceded by a comma.

51.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Dinah Washington, a famous jazz singer; had a very distinct voice.

a famous jazz singer,

No change

a famous, jazz singer

a famous jazz singer:

*Dinah Washington, **a famous jazz singer**, had a very distinct voice.*

The phrase "a famous jazz singer" is an appositive phrase, and should be set off by commas.

52.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The car, which was my mother's birthday present, and it is something she's wanted her entire life.

is something

No change

and is something

it is something

*The car, which was my mother's birthday present, **is something** she's wanted her entire life.*

A verb follows a non-essential clause. Thus, the correct usage should be "is something."

53.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

David, along with his students, is going to the museum.

No change

are going

be going

am going

*David, along with his students, **is going** to the museum.*

The subject, David, is singular. Therefore, to ensure subject-verb agreement, the verb must also be singular, in this case, "is going."

54.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Students must meet with his advisers at least once a semester.

their advisers

No change

her advisers

them advisers

*Students must meet with **their advisers** at least once a semester.*

The antecedent "students" is gender neutral, while the pronoun "his" refers only to male students. Therefore, it is necessary to use a plural, gender neutral pronoun. This means that "their advisers" is the correct usage.

55.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The mayor stated two things: he is responsible for enforcing city planning, and the final decision for the park's location rests with him.

No change

two things;

two things

too things

*The mayor stated **two things**: he is responsible for enforcing city planning, and the final decision for the park's location rests with him.*

A colon is used after a complete sentence to introduce a series of items.

56.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

If I was a wealthy person, I would spend all of my free time visiting foreign countries.

If I were a wealthy person,

No change

If I be a wealthy person,

If I is a wealthy person,

If I were a wealthy person, I would spend all of my free time visiting foreign countries.

When a sentence is about a non-true situation (which will often involve the word "if), the verb "to be" will always be written as "were."

57.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

We'd lived within miles of each other for years; but never met until we were in college.

for years, but

No change

for years but,

for years: but

*We'd lived within miles of each other **for years, but** never met until we were in college.*

A semicolon links two independent clauses. The presence of the conjunction "but," which can also link two independent clauses, makes the semicolon unnecessary. A comma is the correct punctuation.

58.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

We were amazed to find that, Emily was such a talented painter.

find that Emily

No change

find that Emily,

find, that Emily

*We were amazed to **find that Emily** was such a talented painter.*

There is no need for punctuation in this phrase. The correct usage should be "We were amazed to find that Emily."

59.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

After being washed, the shirt lost some of his bright color.

lost some of its

No change

lost some of it's

lost some of their

*After being washed, the shirt **lost some of its** bright color.*

Use of the possessive pronoun "his" makes the sentence sound like the shirt is male. For a gender-neutral noun like "shirt", the correct possessive pronoun "its" is correct.

60.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Never has I seen such an amazing collection of artwork.

Never have I seen

No change

Never does I seen

Never do I seen

Never have I seen such an amazing collection of artwork.

The subject and verb are inverted in this sentence. Try reversing the order to see if it is correct. In the phrase "I has never seen," the subject and verb are not in agreement. The correct usage is "Never have I seen."

61.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I failed to see the sign, and stopped short in the intersection.

No change

stopped shortly

stopped more short

stopped shorter

*I failed to see the sign, and **stopped short** in the intersection.*

Although "short" looks like an adjective because it lacks -ly, it actually functions as an adverb in this instance. Thus, the correct usage would be "stopped short."

62.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Rachels garden is filled with wildflowers and a large variety of roses.

Rachel's

No change

Rachel is

Rachels'

Rachel's garden is filled with wildflowers and a large variety of roses.

This is a simple case of the possessive. Because the sentence is discussing Rachel's garden, an apostrophe should be added, and the correct usage is "Rachel's."

63.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Mound Bayou, in the Mississippi Delta, is an African-American town incorporated in the late 1800s.

No change

in the Mississippi Delta;

in the Mississippi Delta:

in the Mississippi Delta

*Mound Bayou, **in the Mississippi Delta**, is an African-American town incorporated in the late 1800s.*

The phrase "in the Mississippi Delta" is a parenthetical phrase. Parenthetical phrases are always set off by commas.

64.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Marie Antoinette is the French queen which was known for her lavish spending.

who

No change

what

or

*Marie Antoinette is the French queen **who** was known for her lavish spending.*

The word "which" is not used to refer to people. "Who" and "that" are used to refer to people.

65.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I went to the store I got ingredients to make salsa for the party.

I went to the store and got ingredients to make salsa for the party.

No change

I went to the store I got ingredients to make salsa, for the party.

I went to the store, I got ingredients to make salsa for the party.

I went to the store and got ingredients to make salsa for the party.

As it was written, the sentence was a run-on sentence. By adding the coordinator "and," preceded by a comma, the sentence is corrected.

66.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Now that she has a steady income, Margaret plans to begin saving for a house.

No change

Now that she has a steady income

Now that she has a steady income;

Now, that she has a steady income,

Now that she has a steady income, Margaret plans to begin saving for a house.

The phrase "Now that she has a steady income," is an introductory phrase. When beginning a sentence with an introductory phrase, it must always be followed by a comma.

67.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Thomas is busy recording his music, I haven't seen him much lately.

his music, and I haven't

No change

his music and, I haven't

his music I haven't

*Thomas is busy recording **his music, and I haven't** seen him much lately.*

In a compound sentence made up of two independent clauses. The clauses should either be joined by a coordinator, or separated by a semicolon. If a coordinator, such as "and" is used, it is always preceded by a comma. Therefore, "his music, and I haven't" is the correct usage.

68.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Hank Aaron were a famous baseball player.

Hank Aaron was

No change

Hank Aaron be

Hank Aaron am

Hank Aaron was a famous baseball player.

In this case, because the subject, "Hank Aarron" is singular, the singular verb "was" must be used.

69.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I used to watch that show, but I quit because it gets too far-fetched for my tastes.

because it got

No change

because it will get

because it has got

*I used to watch that show, but I quit **because it got** too far-fetched for my tastes.*

When multiple verbs are used in a sentence, they must be in the same tense, unless there is a logical reason for them to be in different tenses.

70.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I would have been too tired to stay up watching movies after working all day.

No change

I would has been

I would had been

I will have been

I would have been too tired to stay up watching movies after working all day.

This sentence uses the present-perfect form of the verb. Therefore, the correct usage would be "I would have been."

71.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Irelands summers are mild and pleasant; that may be the best time to visit.

Ireland's

No change

Ireland is

Irelands's

Ireland's summers are mild and pleasant; that may be the best time to visit.

This is a straightforward case of using the possessive. As it is written, "Irelands" is plural. To indicate possession, it should be written "Ireland's."

72.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Adam broke his leg in a skiing accident, and this does not mean he is incapacitated.

but

No change

so

when

*Adam broke his leg in a skiing accident, **but** this does not mean he is incapacitated.*

This sentence consists of two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction. Conjunctions must be used logically. In this case, because an idea is being contradicted, "but" should be used.

73.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

No one has time for all of the additional paperwork this job requires.

No change

No one have

No one do have

No one is having

No one has time for all of the additional paperwork this job requires.

"No one" is an indefinite pronoun. Indefinite pronouns should always be followed by a singular verb.

74.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The song being banned on many radio stations because of its controversial lyrics.

The song was banned

No change

The song been banned

The song be banned

The song was banned on many radio stations because of its controversial lyrics.

As it was written, the sentence was a fragment. To correct the sentence, the verb "to be" should be conjugated. Thus, the correct usage should be "The song was banned."

75.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Rushing out into the rain, Alicia forgot its raincoat.

her raincoat

No change

their raincoat

his raincoat

*Rushing out into the rain, Alicia forgot **her** raincoat.*

Because the name "Alicia" refers to a woman, the pronoun which refers to it must also be female. In this case, "her raincoat" is the correct usage.

76.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Memphis has numerous attractions, such as Graceland, Sun Studios, and the famous Peabody Hotel.

No change

Graceland Sun Studios and the famous Peabody Hotel

Graceland, Sun Studios and the famous, Peabody Hotel

Graceland Sun Studios; and the famous Peabody Hotel

*Memphis has numerous attractions, such as **Graceland, Sun Studios, and the famous Peabody Hotel.***

Commas are used to separate a series of items. Thus, the correct usage should be "Graceland, Sun Studios, and the famous Peabody Hotel."

77.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Their planning a big surprise party for Zoe next week.

They're planning

No change

There planning

There are planning

***They're planning** a big surprise party for Zoe next week.*

"Their" is commonly confused with "there" (which identifies a place) and "they're" (which is a contraction of "they are." Without the contraction, this sentence would be read as "they are," making "they're" the correct usage.

78.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Raymond feeled like exercising, so he went for a swim at the YMCA.

Raymond felt

No change

Raymond have feeled

Raymond has feeled

Raymond felt like exercising, so he went for a swim at the YMCA.

"To feel" is an irregular verb, and the simple past tense is "felt." "-Ed" is not added to irregular verbs.

79.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The family are staying at a hotel while the house is painted.

is staying

No change

am staying

be staying

*The family **is staying** at a hotel while the house is painted.*

In this case, the collective noun "family" is singular. However, the verb "are staying" is plural. The correct usage, therefore, would be "is staying."

80.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Elizabeths birthday is at the end of the month, and she is planning a trip out of town.

Elizabeth's

No change

Elizabeth is

Elizabeths'

Elizabeth's birthday is at the end of the month, and she is planning a trip out of town.

This is a straightforward case of using the possessive. Because the subject, Elizabeth, is singular, add apostrophe and an s. Thus, the correct usage would be Elizabeth's.

81.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Those shoes were a birthday gift to me from Helen; she always buys thoughtful gifts.

No change

Helen, she always

Helen she always

Helen she always;

*Those shoes were a birthday gift to me from **Helen; she always** buys thoughtful gifts.*

This sentence includes two independent clauses. Two independent clauses should be joined by a semicolon, or divided into two separate sentences.

82.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Rosemary, Andrew, and Claudia each participated in the fundraiser.

No change

Rosemary Andrew and Claudia

Rosemary, Andrew and, Claudia

Rosemary, Andrew, and Claudia;

Rosemary, Andrew, and Claudia each participated in the fundraiser.

Commas are used following items in a series.

83.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The majority of students in Alabama are accustomed to hot weather.

is accustomed

are accustomed

be accustomed

am accustomed

*The majority of students in Alabama **is accustomed** to hot weather.*

The subject of the sentence is "majority," which refers to a group of people. However, because it is a collective noun, "majority" will use the singular form "is."

84.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

We rushed across town to get to the civic center; but found that the concert started late anyway.

civic center,

No change

civic center

civic center:

*We rushed across town to get to the **civic center**, but found that the concert started late anyway.*

This sentence consists of two independent clauses, which are joined by a coordinator. When a coordinator (in this case, "but") is used to join two independent clauses, it is always preceded by a comma.

85.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

You will need to get cilantro basil and onion powder for the recipe.

cilantro, basil, and onion powder

No change

cilantro, basil and onion powder

cilantro, basil, and, onion powder

*You will need to get **cilantro, basil, and onion powder** for the recipe.*

Commas are used to separate items in a series. Therefore, the correct usage would be "cilantro, basil, and onion powder."

86.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The college's students have a long history of political involvement.

No change

The colleges students

The college is students

The college's student's

The college's students have a long history of political involvement.

This is a straightforward case of using the possessive. Because the subject, college, is singular, add apostrophe and s. Thus, the correct usage would be "college's."

87.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Carlos, who is on the swim team, swam six days out of last week.

No change

swum

swimmed

has swum

*Carlos, who is on the swim team, **swam** six days out of last week.*

"To swim" is an irregular verb. The simple past tense is written as "swum."

88.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The house, with the bright, red roof, is easy to spot from a distance.

with the bright, red roof

No change

with the bright, red roof:

with the bright, red roof;

*The house, **with the bright, red roof** is easy to spot from a distance.*

Commas are not used to set off phrases that are essential to a sentence's meaning.

89.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The driver, frustrated by heavy traffic; switched his car off and began walking down the highway.

frustrated by heavy traffic,

No change

frustrated by heavy traffic:

frustrated by heavy traffic

*The driver, **frustrated by heavy traffic**, switched his car off and began walking down the highway.*

The phrase "frustrated by heavy traffic" is a parenthetical phrase. Parenthetical phrases are always set off by commas.

90.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

It must have been incredibly moving, we thought, to have heard Dr. King speak.

No change

we thought:

we thought;

we thought

*It must have been incredibly moving, **we thought**, to have heard Dr. King speak.*

Commas are used to set off phrases that interfere with the flow of a sentence. In this case, "we thought" should be set off by commas.

91.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I go to work every day after class and left the office at 5.

leave the office

No change

leaving the office

has left the office

*I go to work every day after class and **leave the office** at 5.*

"I go" is present tense, while "left the office" is past tense. The tenses in each clause need to be the same. Thus, the correct usage would be "leave the office."

92.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

In hindsight, I should have prepared more for the chemistry exam.

No change

In hindsight

In hindsight;

In hindsight.

In hindsight, I should have prepared more for the chemistry exam.

The phrase "In hindsight" is an introductory clause. Introductory clauses are always set off by a comma.

93.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

According to scientific research, that particular species is extremely rare and not at all common.

extremely rare

No change

extremely rare and uncommon

very extremely rare

*According to scientific research, that particular species is **extremely rare**.*

The phrase "extremely rare and not at all common" is redundant.

94.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

Her brother just took a job in New Orleans Louisiana.

New Orleans, Louisiana

No change

New Orleans; Louisiana

New, Orleans Louisiana

*Her brother just took a job in **New Orleans, Louisiana**.*

A comma is always used between a city and a state.

95.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

At some point in my life, I hope to visit Rome, Paris and, Athens.

Rome, Paris, and Athens.

No change

Rome Paris and Athens.

Rome Paris and, Athens.

*At some point in my life, I hope to visit **Rome, Paris, and Athens.***

Commas are used when listing a series of items.

96.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I would of preferred to spend my weekend relaxing rather than studying.

I would have preferred

No change

I would has preferred

I will have preferred

I would have preferred to spend my weekend relaxing rather than studying.

Although "would've" is a legitimate verb contraction, it sounds like "would of," which is incorrect. The correct usage is "would have."

97.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

My hobbies are gardening, reading, and to paint.

and painting

No change

and I like painting

and to be painting

*My hobbies are gardening, reading, **and painting**.*

The items in a list should all be in the same format. Thus, the correct usage should be "and painting."

98.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

The purple boy's shirt made him stand out against the crowd.

The boy's purple shirt made him stand out against the crowd.

No change

The purple boy's shirt made him stand out, against the crowd.

The purple boy's shirt, made him stand out against the crowd.

The boy's purple shirt made him stand out against the crowd.

As it is originally written, the sentence sounds like the boy is purple. This is an example of a misplaced modifier. To correct the sentence, it is necessary to either add words or change the order of the words.

99.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

I visited the National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis, Tennessee last summer.

Memphis, Tennessee,

No change

Memphis Tennessee

Memphis Tennessee,

*I visited the National Civil Rights Museum in **Memphis, Tennessee**, last summer.*

When both the city and state are given in a sentence, a comma is used after both.

100.

Choose the option that represents the **best** way to write the underlined portion of the sentence below.

When the wind increased, the women's scarves fluttered in the breeze.

No change

womans'

womens's

womens

*When the wind increased, the **women's** scarves fluttered in the breeze.*

"Women" is an irregular possessive. Therefore, the correct usage is "women's."
