

ENGL 0989 Final Exam Study Guide

Citations

- Know how to cite a book in the correct format:
Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book in Italics*. Publisher, Publication Date.
- Know how to cite an article/essay/book chapter/short story in a book in the correct format
Last name, First name. "Title of Essay or Short Story in Quotation Marks." *Title of Collection in Italics*, edited by Editor's Name(s), Publisher, Year, Page range of entry.
- Review week 14 and 15 PowerPoints

Modifiers

- Understand how to recognize and correct dangling, misplaced, and squinting modifiers. You do not need to be able to explain the difference between these types, but you need to be able to know when a modifier is used correctly and rewrite the sentence so that it is correct.
- Dangling modifiers occur when the modifier is not actually connected to the subject.
Example: **Coming out of the market**, the bananas fell on the pavement. Who is coming out of the market? The bananas? Does that make sense?
- Example: **Thinking about the best band**, it's definitely Metallica. Who is thinking? Make sure the modifier is connected to a subject.
- Misplaced and squinting modifiers occur when the modifier is technically properly connected to the subject, but its placement in the sentence makes the sentence difficult to understand. Example: My cousin lent me the CD **who lives in Detroit**.
- Review week 14 PowerPoint

Fused Sentences

- Understand that fused sentence occurs when two or more independent clauses are joined without proper punctuation or conjunctions. Example: My favorite band is Metallica they have the best songs.
- Understand that to correctly join two complete sentences, you need a comma **and** a conjunction. One or the other on its own is not sufficient.

- Understand the difference between independent and dependent clauses. Independent clauses can be complete sentences on their own. Dependent clauses cannot, often because they begin with a word that makes the clause dependent on another part of the sentence.
- Example of an **independent** clause: Running for class president was fun for Charlotte.
- Example of a **dependent** clause: Even though she did not think she would win.
- Review Week 6 and 7 PowerPoints

Comma Splices

- Understand that a comma splice occurs when two independent clauses are joined only by a comma. A comma and a conjunction (or some other form of revision) is necessary to make the sentence correct.
- Example of a comma splice: I like Metallica, they have the best songs.
- Review Week 6 and 7 PowerPoints

Sentence Fragments

- Understand that a sentence fragment occurs when the sentence is missing a subject or a predicate OR if it begins with a word that makes it a dependent clause.
- Example: Thinking about who's really the best band.
- Review Week 6 and 7 PowerPoints

Subjects

- Know how to recognize and label simple subjects, complete subjects, and compound subjects.
- A simple subject is the one noun or pronoun that is performing an action or being described.
- A complete subject includes the simple subject and any other modifying words that are not part of the predicate.

- A compound subject occurs when two or more nouns or pronouns are performing an action or being described. **James and I** went to the park. **Cats, dogs, and snails** make great pets.
- REMEMBER: Gerunds can be subjects, even though they look like verbs. **Kayaking** is my favorite activity. **Choosing the best band** is a difficult task.

Predicates

- Know how to recognize and label simple predicates, complete predicates, and compound predicates.
- The predicate is the part of the sentence that tells what action the subject is performing or describes the subject.
- The simple predicate is the one verb that is the most important part of the predicate.
- The complete predicate is the entire predicate including helping verbs and any other complements or modifiers.
- A compound predicate occurs when ONE subject is performing two or more actions or is given two or more descriptions.
- Review week 4 PowerPoints

Parts of Speech

- Be able to identify nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, conjunctions, and prepositions.
- Pay special attention to nouns and verbs. All parts of speech will be on the test, but nouns and verbs are the most important.
- Review week 3 PowerPoint