When you have completed your exam and reviewed your answers, click Submit Exam. Answers will not be recorded until you hit Submit Exam. If you need to exit before completing the exam, click Cancel Exam.

Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page break, so be sure that you have seen the entire question and all the answers before choosing an answer.

1. The term ______ refers to a construction in which two or more independent causes are joined by a comma but lack a coordinating conjunction.
   A. complementary sentence
   B. prepositional clause
   C. comma splice
   D. sentence fragment

2. What is the difference between abstract nouns and concrete nouns?
   A. Abstract nouns are specific, but concrete nouns aren't.
   B. Abstract nouns describe something, but concrete nouns don't.
   C. Concrete nouns can be identified by the senses, but abstract nouns can't.
   D. There is no difference.

3. How can you tell the difference between a compound sentence and a complex sentence?
   A. A compound sentence can be separated into two parts that can each stand alone.
   B. Clauses in a complex sentence are always independent.
   C. A compound sentence isn't made of stand-alone clauses.
   D. Complex sentences contain coordinating conjunctions that separate the clauses.

4. Which of the following sentences demonstrates the correct use of pronoun and compound antecedent agreement?
   A. Either Jim or his sisters will eat their dinner after nine o'clock.
   B. Every boy and girl was on time for their class.
   C. Felicia and Carla have misplaced her cell phones.
   D. Neither Nicky, Phil, nor Gil have answered his emails.

5. In college-level, academic writing, you can expect to
   A. always write in the first person.
   B. have all your writing published.
   C. write in different forms or genres.
   D. use slang and idioms in all of your writing.
6. When two or more subjects are joined by *and*, a _______ verb form must be used in order to ensure subject-verb agreement.
A. infinitive
B. plural
C. participial
D. singular

7. What is the difference between a clause and a phrase?
A. A phrase always contains a preposition.
B. A phrase has a subject and a verb, but a clause doesn't.
C. A clause always contains a preposition.
D. A clause has a subject and a verb, but a phrase doesn't.

8. Choose the sentence in which the italicized pronoun agrees in number with its italicized antecedent or antecedents.
A. The waiter refilled their glasses as *they* emptied it.
B. Maureen called the children for *her* meal.
C. The boys want *their* dessert now.
D. Mary and Jill won't eat *her* vegetables.

9. When the independent clauses of a run-on sentence are closely connected in meaning, the sentence can be corrected by joining the two clauses with a
A. adjective.
B. comma.
C. preposition.
D. semicolon.

10. Which of the following is an example of an indefinite pronoun?
A. Each
B. You
C. This
D. Which

11. When the subject of a sentence is a collective noun, a/an _______ verb form must be used.
A. gerund
B. infinitive
C. plural
D. singular

12. Which of the revisions below is the most appropriate way to correct the following sentence fragment?
Jacquie doesn't travel very much. Because she is afraid of flying.
A. Jacquie doesn't travel very much, afraid of flying.
B. Jacquie doesn't travel very much; because she is afraid of flying.
13. What is doublespeak?
A. Language used to sugarcoat an unpleasant reality
B. Comparing two items using like or as
C. Using one thing to represent something else
D. The set of additional meanings or associations that a word has taken on

14. In analyzing a piece of writing, take care to notice whether the author includes _______, ideas or principles expressed as fact without providing evidence to support it
A. assumptions
B. omissions
C. quotations
D. denotations

15. Unless directed otherwise by an instructor, the best approach to writing a response paper is to
A. focus on a key idea or a question raised by the essay to which you're responding.
B. critique the author's writing style.
C. prepare by reading related essays.
D. begin by reading responses other people have written.

16. Which of the following correctly describes connotation?
A. The pronunciation of a word
B. An implied meaning of a word understood by language users
C. A new word added to the dictionary
D. The meaning of a word that has never changed

17. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the difference between fact and opinion?
A. Opinions rely on the associations and meanings of words, while facts depend on words' connotations.
B. Facts put forward a particular position or agenda while opinion express feelings and beliefs.
C. Facts make comparisons to create striking impressions, while opinions can't be established definitely as true or false.
D. Facts can be verified while opinions can't be proven true or false.

18. When analyzing an author's ideas, one way to proceed is by making reasonable guesses, or _______, based on what the author states directly or implies indirectly.
A. assumptions
B. annotations
C. inferences
D. assessments

19. Denise is required to write a summary of an essay she read for her English Literature class. In her summary, she should include
A. her personal responses or opinions.
B. the main ideas the author presented to support his or her thesis.
C. little information so that people who haven't read the essay must read it in order to understand it.
D. the author's thesis, exactly as it appears in the text.

20. Previewing an essay or an article is a helpful way to
A. create a mental outline of the content.
B. distinguish between facts and misrepresentations.
C. answer any questions you might have about the material.
D. determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.

End of exam