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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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QUESTIONS

9

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QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two of the following sentences contain errors in subject-verb agreement? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** The list of items are on the table.
- ☒ **B** Each of the students has submitted their assignment.
- ☐ **C** The committee members vote on the proposal tomorrow.
- ☐ **D** Neither the teacher nor the students was available.

ANSWER A - B

WHY In sentence A, the subject 'list' is singular, so it requires the singular verb 'is,' not 'are.' In sentence B, 'Each' is singular and takes the singular verb 'has'; using 'their' to refer back to 'each' is a pronoun agreement error as well. Sentences C and D are grammatically correct: 'members' is plural so 'vote' is correct, and in D the verb agrees with the nearer subject 'students,' which is plural, so 'were' would be correct, but the sentence uses 'was,' making it incorrect as well; however, the clearest and most standard agreement errors are A and B.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two sentences use punctuation correctly? (Choose two.)

- ☐ **A** The conference will be held in March, however, the date has not been finalized.
- ☒ **B** Bring the following items: a notebook, a pen, and a calculator.
- ☒ **C** She enjoys reading, swimming, and biking.
- ☐ **D** We finished the report; and then we submitted it to the manager.

ANSWER B - C

WHY Sentence B correctly uses a colon to introduce a list of items. Sentence C correctly uses commas to separate items in a series (Oxford comma is optional but still correct). Sentence A incorrectly uses commas to set off 'however,' which should be set off by semicolons or paired commas depending on position. Sentence D incorrectly joins two independent clauses with a semicolon followed by 'and.'

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which sentence uses pronouns correctly?

- ☐ A Between you and I, this plan is not going to work.
- ☐ B Everyone should bring their own lunch to the meeting.
- ☐ C She and him went to the store together.
- ☒ D The manager asked John and me to attend the conference.

ANSWER **D**

WHY Sentence D correctly uses the objective case pronoun 'me' because it is the object of the verb 'asked.' Sentence A incorrectly uses 'I' instead of 'me' as the object of the preposition 'between.' Sentence B incorrectly uses 'their' (plural) to refer to the singular indefinite pronoun 'Everyone.' Sentence C incorrectly uses 'him' (objective) where the subjective case 'he' is required as part of the compound subject.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which sentence uses verb tense consistently and correctly?

- ☒ A By the time the meeting started, the chairperson had arrived and reviewed the agenda.
- ☐ B The team plays well together and will have won the championship last season.
- ☐ C She has went to the conference and presented her research yesterday.
- ☐ D If he would have studied harder, he would have passed the exam.

ANSWER **A**

WHY Sentence A correctly uses the past perfect ('had arrived and reviewed') to describe actions completed before another past action ('started'). Sentence B incorrectly mixes the present tense 'plays' with the future perfect in a past context. Sentence C incorrectly uses 'has went' instead of the past participle 'has gone.' Sentence D incorrectly uses 'would have studied' in the if-clause; the correct form is 'had studied.'

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which sentence demonstrates correct parallel structure?

- ☐ A The job requires skills in editing, proofreading, and to manage deadlines.
- ☐ B She enjoys reading, to swim, and biking in her free time.
- ☐ C He is known for his intelligence, his humor, and being kind.
- ☒ D The course teaches students how to analyze data, conduct research, and write reports.

ANSWER D

WHY Sentence D maintains parallel structure by using three infinitives ('to analyze,' 'to conduct,' 'to write'). Sentence A mixes a noun ('editing') and an infinitive phrase ('to manage'). Sentence B mixes a gerund ('reading'), an infinitive ('to swim'), and a gerund ('biking'). Sentence C mixes nouns ('intelligence,' 'humor') with a gerund phrase ('being kind'), which is grammatically acceptable but less cleanly parallel than D's consistent pattern.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which sentence places the modifier correctly?

- ☐ A Running quickly, the finish line was crossed by the runner.
- ☐ B The dog bit the child with the red collar.
- ☐ C After studying all night, the exam seemed easy to the student.
- ☒ D The teacher praised the student who submitted the excellent report.

ANSWER D

WHY Sentence D clearly conveys that the student submitted the report. Sentence A is a dangling modifier; 'Running quickly' modifies 'the runner,' not 'the finish line.' Sentence B is ambiguous because 'with the red collar' could modify either 'the child' or 'the dog.' Sentence C is a dangling modifier; 'After studying' should modify the student, not the exam.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which sentence uses capitalization correctly?

- ☐ A The President of the United states will visit the Western Region next month.
- ☐ B My aunt lives in the South and works as a Professor at a local college.
- ☒ C Dr. Martinez suggested that we read a book on Ancient Greek history.
- ☐ D The meeting is scheduled for monday, march 5, at the community Center.

ANSWER C

WHY Sentence C correctly capitalizes 'Dr. Martinez' as a title with a proper name and 'Ancient Greek' as the name of a historical period. Sentence A incorrectly lowercases 'States' in 'United States' and incorrectly capitalizes 'Western Region.' Sentence B incorrectly capitalizes 'South' as a region and 'Professor' as a generic title. Sentence D incorrectly lowercases 'monday' and 'march' and unnecessarily capitalizes 'Center.'

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which sentence uses comparative and superlative forms correctly?

- ☒ A Of all the applicants, she has the most unique qualifications.
- ☐ B He is more taller than his brother.
- ☐ C This task is the most easiest one on the list.
- ☐ D She performed more well on the second attempt than on the first.

ANSWER A

WHY Sentence A correctly uses the superlative 'most unique' to indicate the highest degree of a quality that does not accept comparative forms naturally (though 'unique' is sometimes debated, in this construction it is acceptable). Sentence B incorrectly combines 'more' with 'taller'; the comparative of 'tall' is 'taller,' not 'more taller.' Sentence C incorrectly combines 'most' with 'easiest'; the superlative of 'easy' is 'easiest.' Sentence D incorrectly forms the comparative of 'well'; it should be 'better,' not 'more well.'

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Which sentence uses commonly confused words correctly?

- ☐ A Their going to the park, and they're bringing there lunches.
- ☐ B The affects of the medication were felt by all the patients.
- ☒ C Its important to bring your own supplies to the workshop.
- ☐ D The committee will affect the policy change during its meeting.

ANSWER C

WHY Sentence C correctly uses the contraction 'It's' (it is) in place of the possessive 'its.' Sentence A incorrectly uses 'Their' (possessive) instead of the contraction 'They're' (they are) and 'there' instead of 'their.' Sentence B incorrectly uses 'affects' (verb) instead of the noun 'effects.' Sentence D incorrectly uses the verb 'affect' instead of the noun 'effect.'