



Structure Session



STRUCTURE & WRITTEN EXPRESSION

GENERAL STRATEGIES

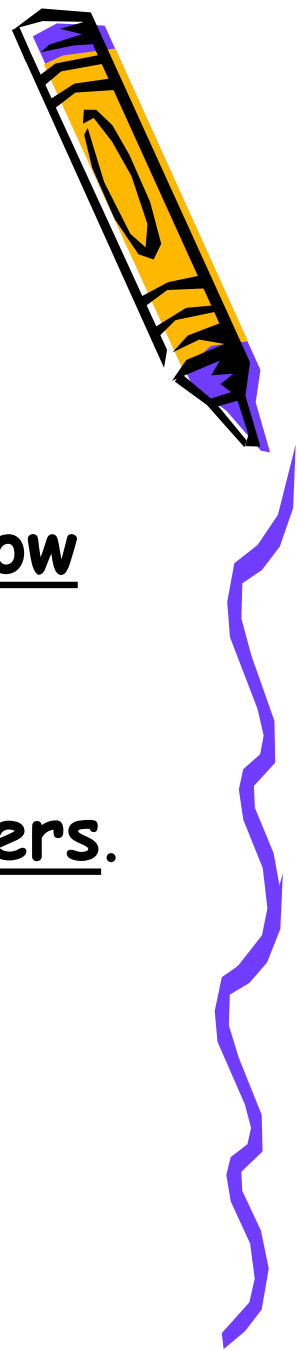
- Be familiar with the directions.
- Begin with questions 1 through 15.
- Continue with questions 16 through 40.
- If you have time, return the questions 11 through 15.
- Guess to complete the section before time is up.

THE STRUCTURE QUESTIONS

- **Example:**
- Pepsin _____ an enzyme that is used in digestion.
- (A) that
- (B) is
- (C) of
- (D) being



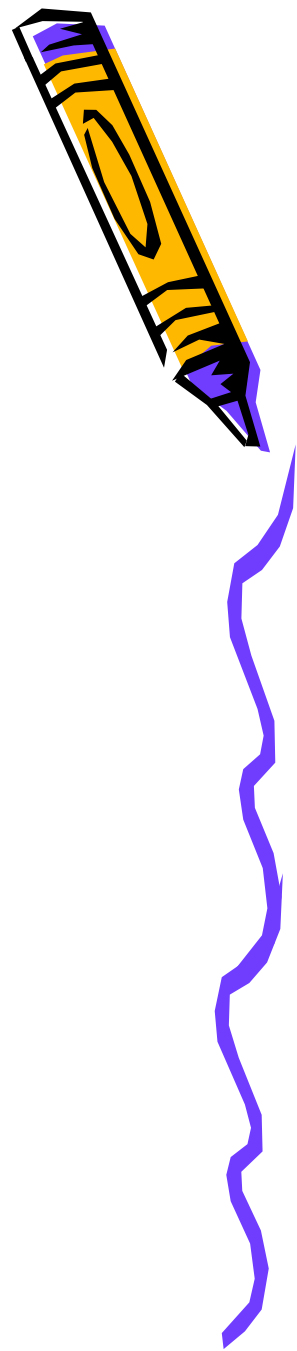
STRATEGIES FOR THE STRUCTURE QUESTIONS



- First study the sentence.
- Then study each answer based on how well it completes the sentence.
- Do not try to eliminate incorrect answers by looking only at the answers.
- Never leave any answers blank.
- Do not spend too much time on the Structure questions.



SKILL 1: SUBJECTS AND VERBS



Example

_____ was ringing continuously
for hours.

- (A) Loudly
- (B) In the morning
- (C) The phone
- (D) The bells



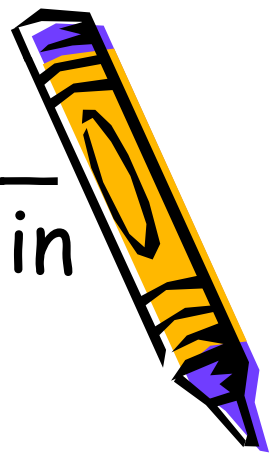
- During the Precambrian period, the Earth's crust formed, and life _____ in the seas.



- (A) First appeared
- (B) First to appear
- (C) Is first appearing
- (D) Appearing

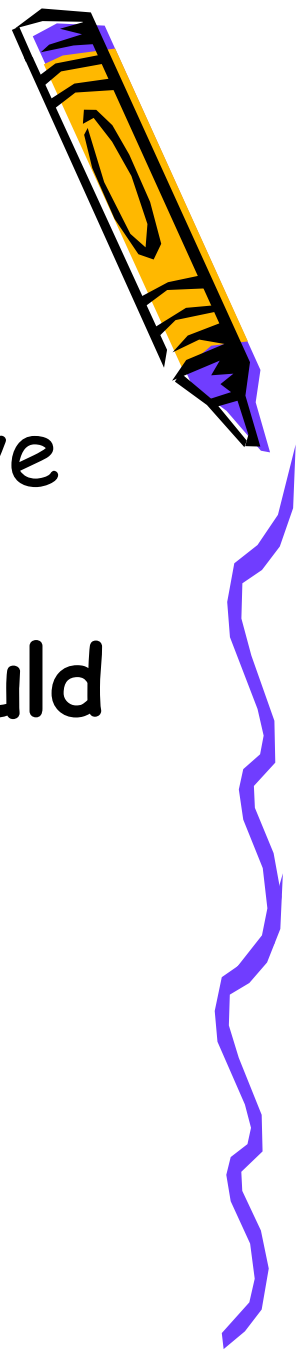


- Diane Feinstein of California _____
to the House or Representatives in
1986 and to the Senate in 1996.



- (A) when elected
- (B) Elected
- (C) who was elected
- (D) was elected



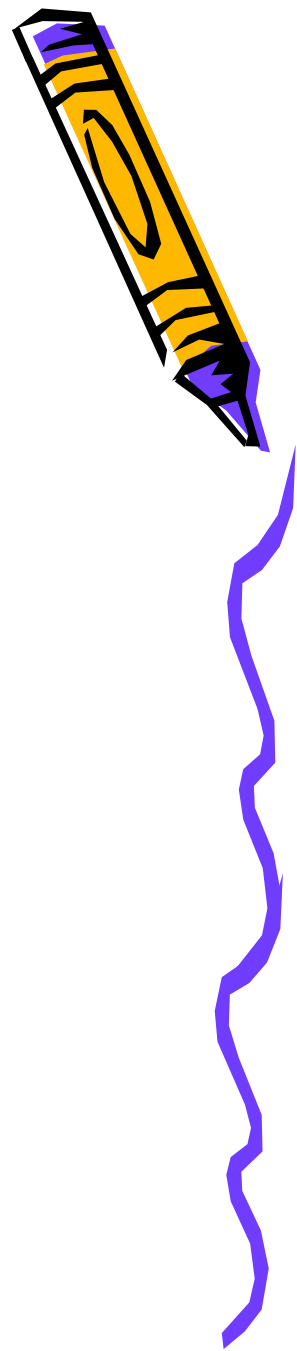


SUBJECTS AND VERBS

A sentence in English must have at least one *subject* and one *verb*. The first thing you should do as you read a sentence in the structure section of the TOEFL test is to find the *subject* and the *verb*.



SKILL 2 : OBJECTS OF PREPOSITION



Example

To Mike _____ was a big surprise.

- (A) really
- (B) the party
- (C) funny
- (D) when



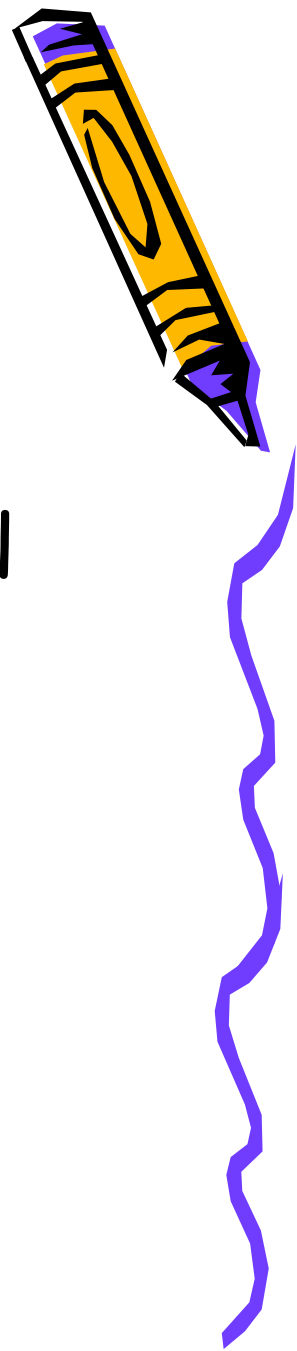
OBJECTS OF PREPOSITIONS



A *preposition* is followed by a noun or pronoun that is called an *object of the preposition*. If a word is an *object of a preposition*, it is not the *subject*.



SKILL 3 : PRESENT PARTICIPLES



Example:

The film _____ appearing at the local theater is my favorite.

(A) now

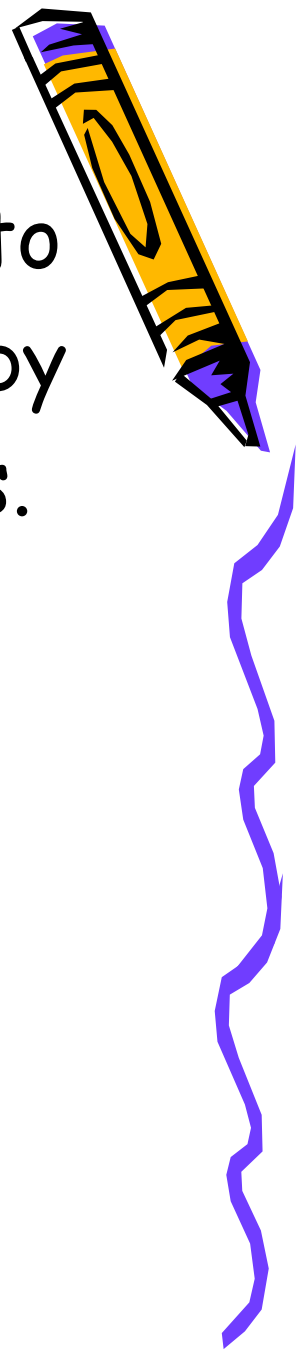
(B) is

(C) it

(D) was



Humans living at high elevations ___ to the lower level of oxygen in the air by producing more red blood corpuscles.

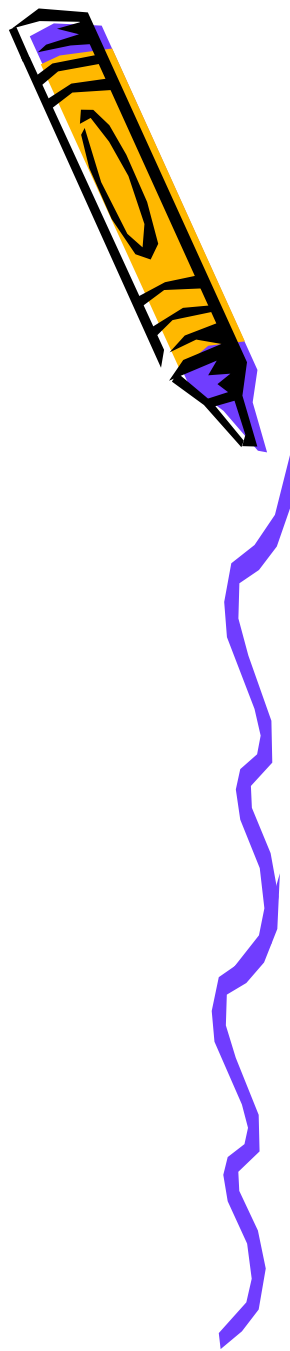


- (A) adjust
- (B) to adjust
- (C) the adjustment
- (D) adjusting

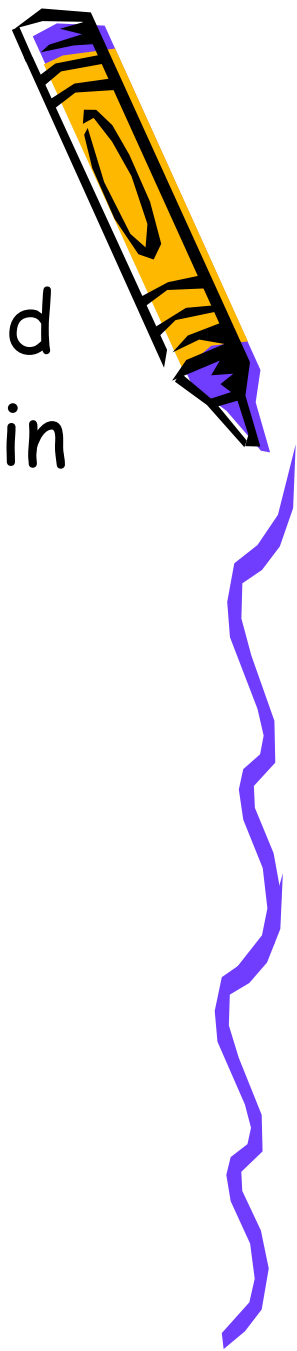


The radiation piercing the
atmosphere ___ of tanning or
burning in humans

- (A) it is the cause
- (B) causing it
- (C) is the cause
- (D) the cause



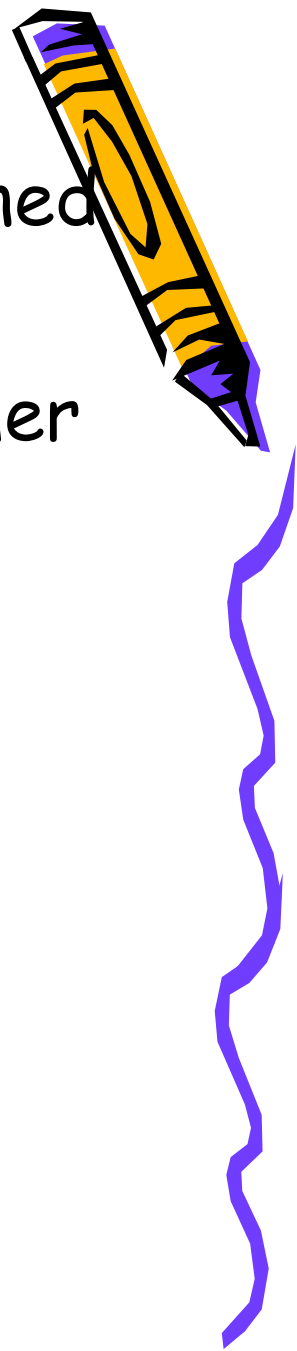
On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln, speaking from notes on an old ___ the famous Gettysburg Address in only two minutes time.



- (A) gave the envelope
- (B) envelope giving
- (C) envelope, gave
- (D) gift of an envelope



Thomas Jefferson, ___ a personally designed and constructed lap-top desk, wrote the Declaration of Independence in the summer of 1776.



- (A) he used
- (B) had used
- (C) the use of
- (D) using





PRESENT PARTICIPLES

A *present participle* is the *-ing* form of the verb. The **present participle** can be (1) **part of the verb** or (2) an **adjective**. It is part of the verb when it is accompanied by some form of the verb *be*. It is an *adjective* when it is not accompanied by some form of the verb *be*.

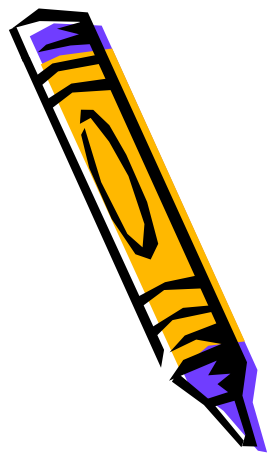


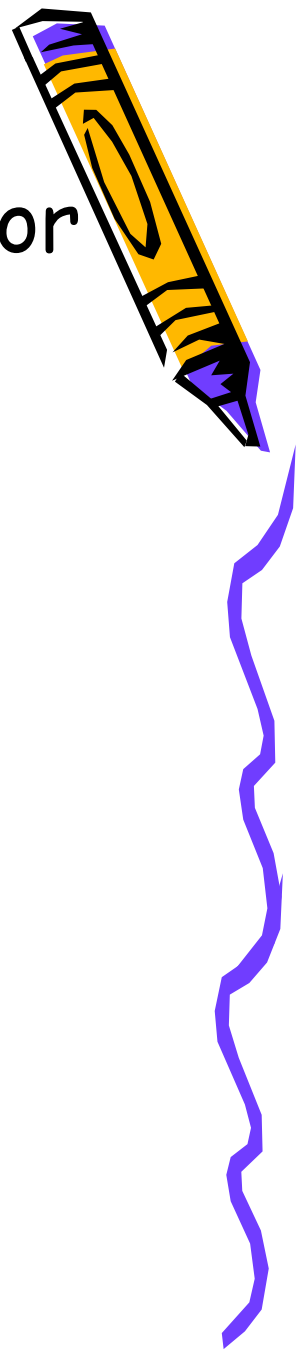
SKILL 4: PAST PARTICIPLES

Example:

The reactor core of a nuclear reactor is housed in a steel vessel ____ by a thick layer of concrete.

- (A) is surrounded
- (B) it surrounds
- (C) surrounds
- (D) surrounded





The reactor core of a nuclear reactor is housed in a steel vessel ____ by a thick layer of concrete.

(A) is surrounded

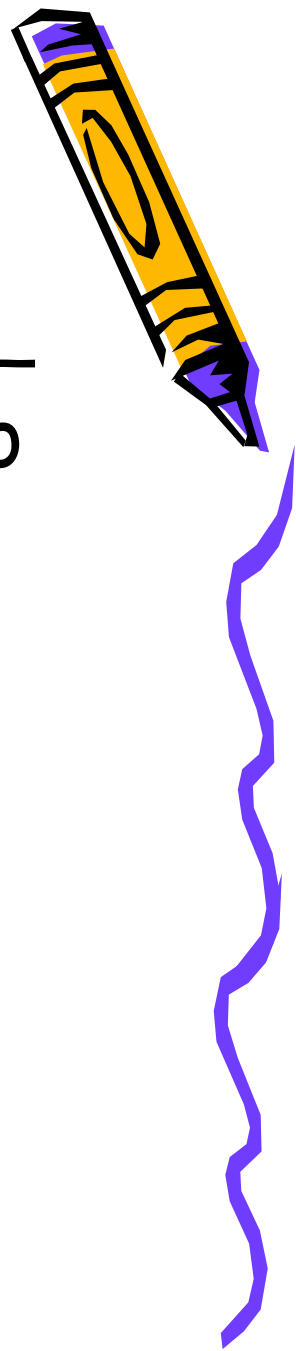
(B) it surrounds

(C) surrounds

(D) surrounded



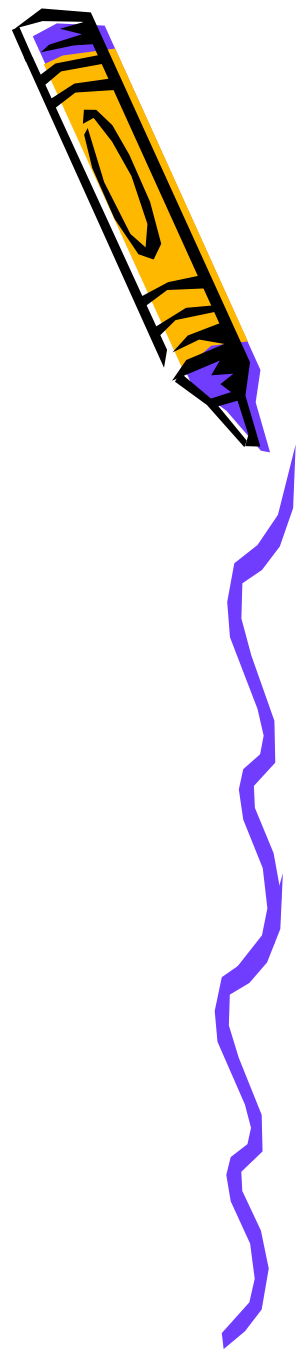
The tea plant, an evergreen shrub pruned to three to five feet high, _____ mild, semitropical climate in which to grow.



- (A) the need for
- (B) it needs
- (C) to need
- (D) needs a



The tea **plant**, an evergreen shrub **pruned** to three to five feet high, ____ mild, semitropical climate in which to grow.



(A) the need for

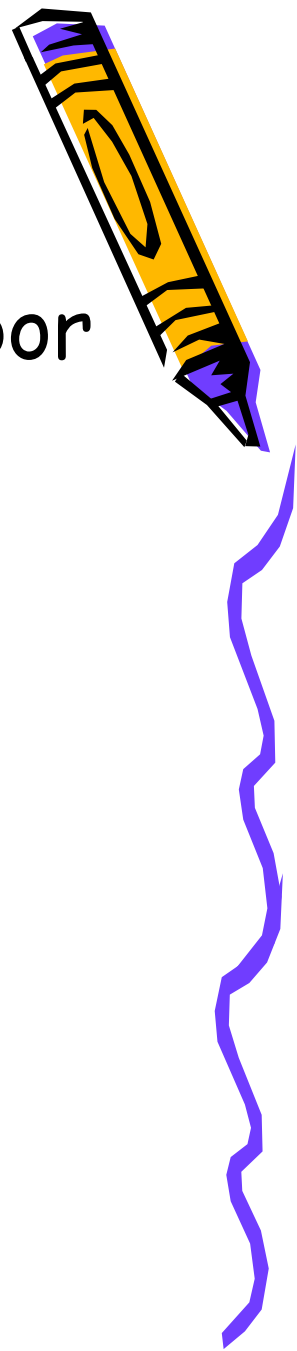
(B) it needs

(C) to need

(D) needs a



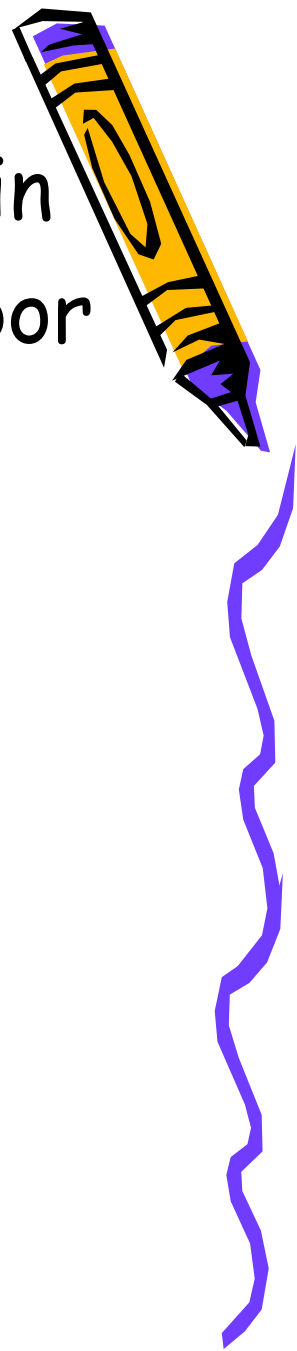
The Statue of Liberty, completed in Paris in 1884, _____ in New York Harbor in 1886.



- (A) the unveiling
- (B) to unveil
- (C) it unveiled
- (D) was unveiled



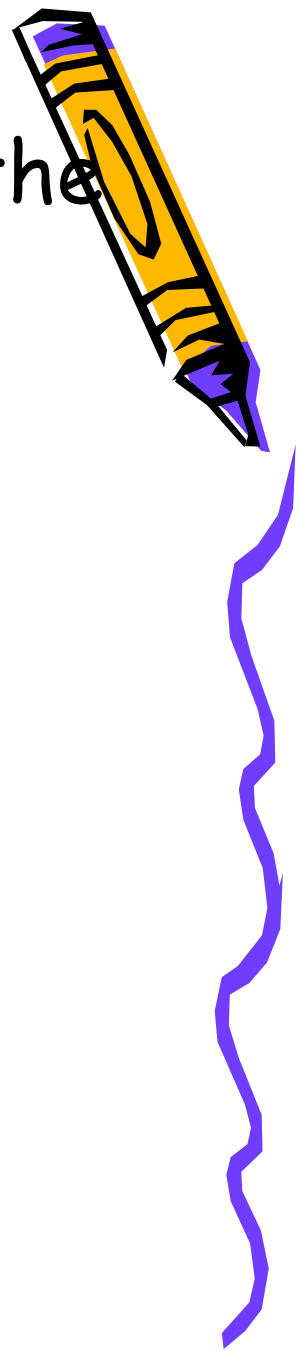
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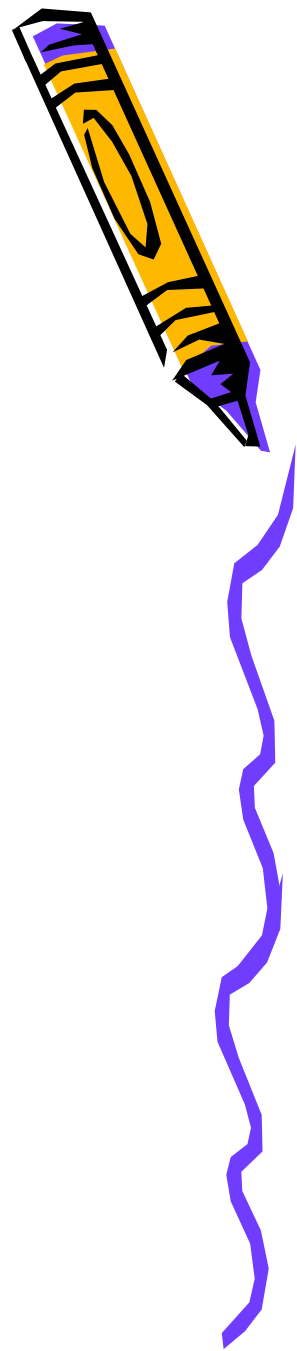
The Mayflower Compact, signed by the Pilgrims upon their arrival in Massachusetts in 1620, ___ their political and religious beliefs.



- (A) the statement of
- (B) stating
- (C) with a statement of
- (D) stated



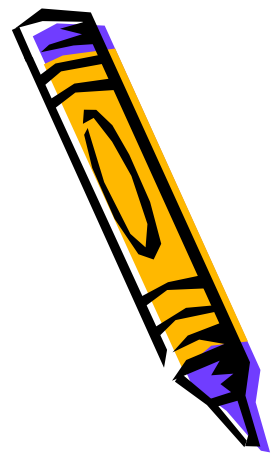
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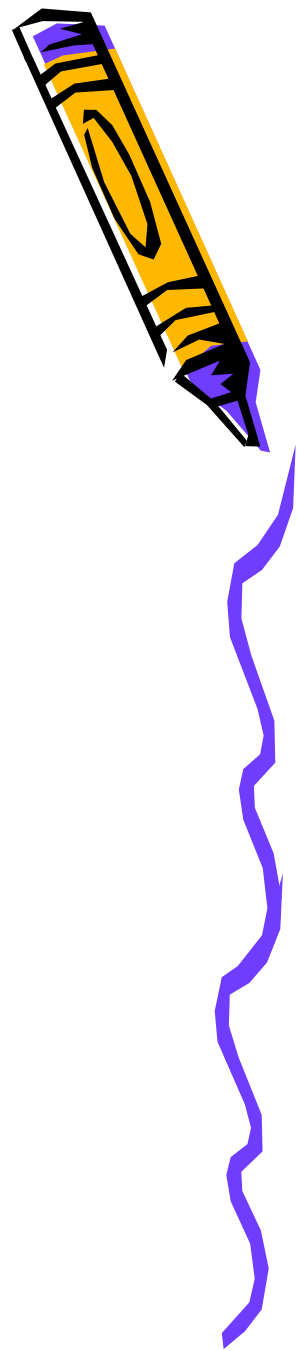
PAST PARTICIPLES



A *past participle* often ends in *-ed*, but there are also many irregular past participles. For many verbs, including *-ed* verbs, the *simple past* and the *past participle* are the same and can be easily confused. The *-ed* form of the verb can be (1) the *simple past*, (2) the *past participle* of a verb, or (3) an *adjective*.



SKILL 5: COORDINATE CONNECTORS



Example:

The ear is a flexible organ, ___ simply was not designed to withstand the noise of modern living.

(A) but it.

(B) it

(C) but

(D) its



Like a mountain, the Empire State Building creates its own updrafts, _____ have been observed to fall up.



(A) and snow and rain

(B) snow and rain

(C) of snow

(D) but snow



Like a mountain, the Empire State
Building creates its own updrafts,
_____ have been observed to fall up.



(A) and snow and rain

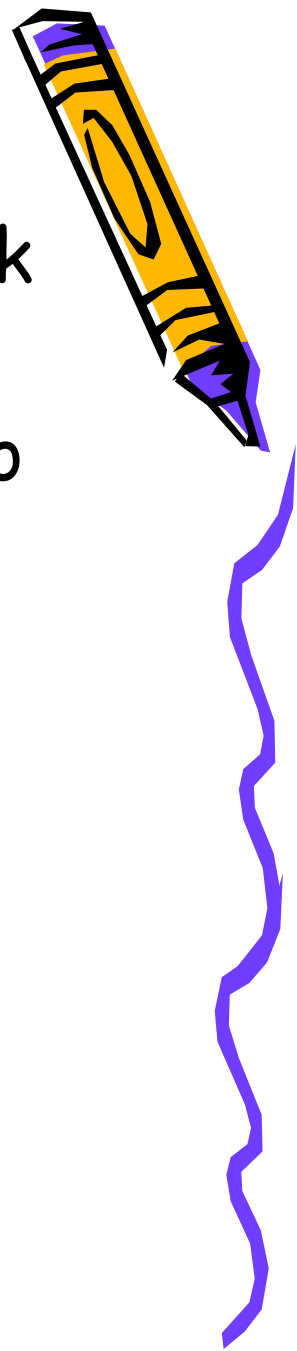
(B) snow and rain

(C) of snow

(D) but snow



Using robot Super Achilles, a driverless' submersible, ___ can photograph shipwreck up to 2,000 feet deep, and they can also deploy parachutes to bring artifacts up to the surface.



- (A) for archeologists to be underwater
- (B) underwater archeologists
- (C) archeologists are underwater
- (D) with archeologists underwater



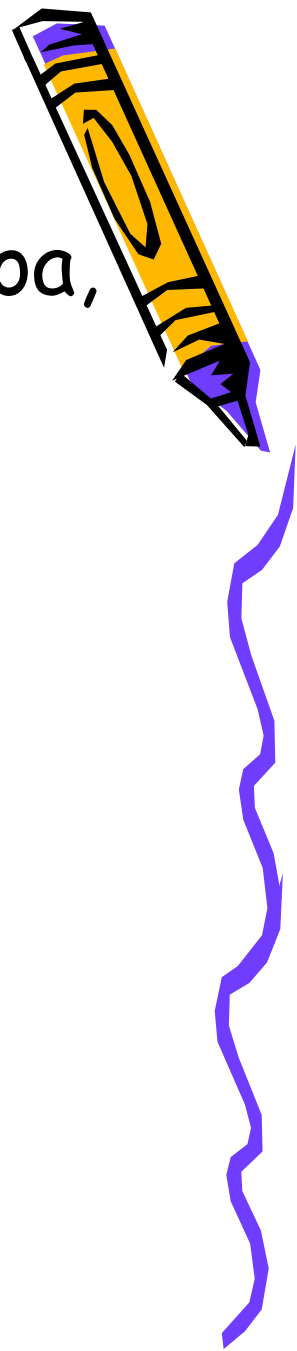
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- (A) for archeologists to be underwater
- (B) underwater archeologists
- (C) archeologists are underwater
- (D) with archeologists underwater



Caffeine is primarily consumed in coffee and tea, ___ also found in cocoa, cola, and other soft drinks.



- (A) but
- (B) but it
- (C) but it is
- (D) it is



Caffeine is primarily consumed in coffee and tea, ___ also found in cocoa, cola, and other soft drinks.

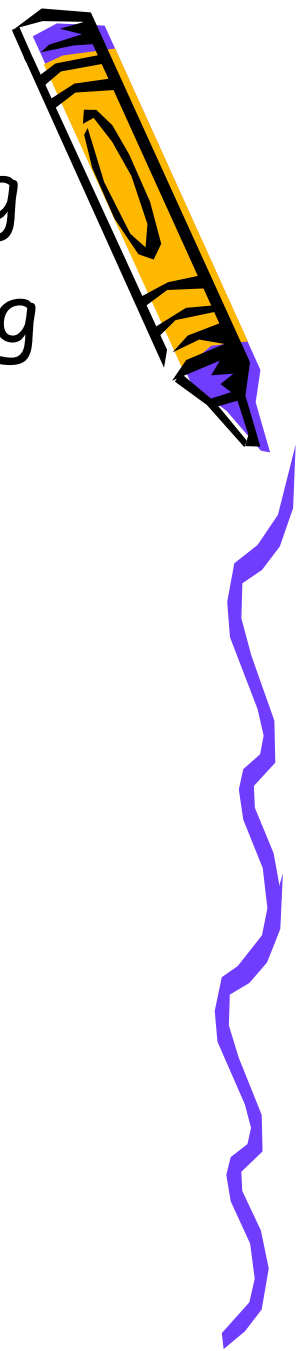


- (A) but
- (B) but it
- (C) but it is
- (D) it is



Gustave Eiffel is famous for building the Eiffel Tower, _____ for designing the framework of the Statue of Liberty.

- (A) he is remembered
- (B) is remembered
- (C) yet he is seldom remembered
- (D) yet remembered



Gustave Eiffel is famous for building the Eiffel Tower, _____ for designing the framework of the Statue of Liberty.



- (A) he is remembered
- (B) is remembered
- (C) yet he is seldom remembered
- (D) yet remembered



COORDINATE CONNECTORS



and

but

or

so

S V coordinate connector

It was raining , but

S V

Bill went out to play.



SKILL 6: ADVERB CLAUSE CONNECTORS

Example:

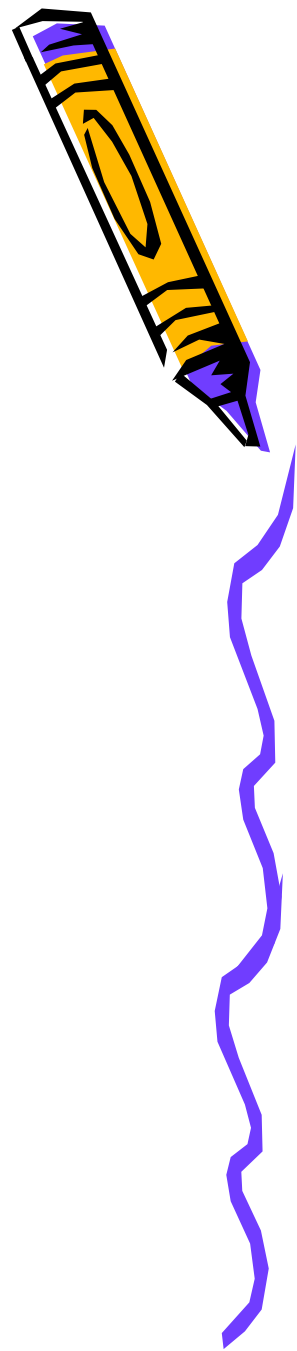
Prior to the discovery of anesthetics in 1846, surgery was done ____ was still conscious.

- (A) while the patient
- (B) the patient felt
- (C) during the patient's
- (D) while patiently



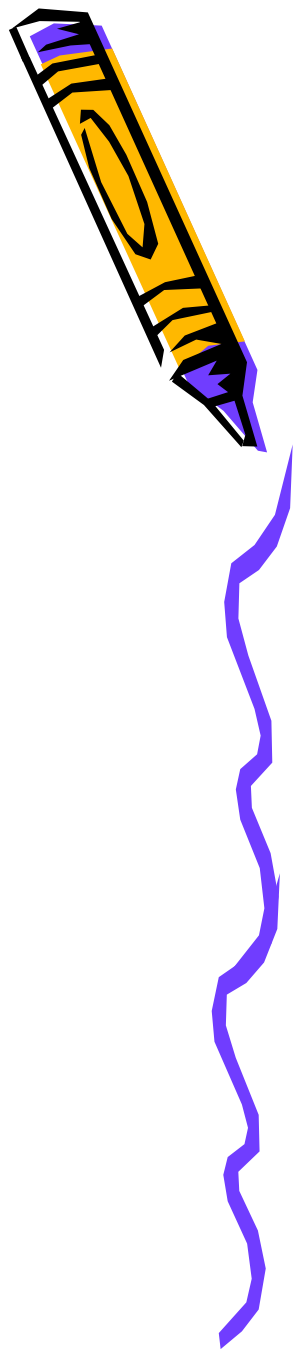
Parent flamingos lose their intense pink coloring until ____

- (A) weaning young
- (B) their youths
- (C) they wean their young
- (D) young

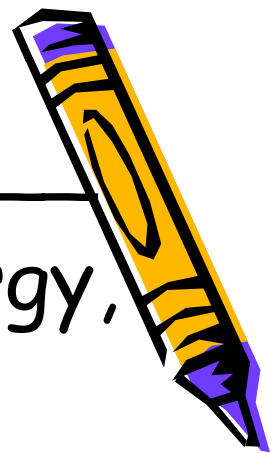


Parent flamingos lose their
intense pink coloring until ____

- (A) weaning young
- (B) their youths
- (C) they wean their young
- (D) young



A little fat is essential for humans____
retain body heat, gives muscles energy,
and keeps skin soft.



- (A) as it helps
- (B) although it
- (C) it helps
- (D) in helping



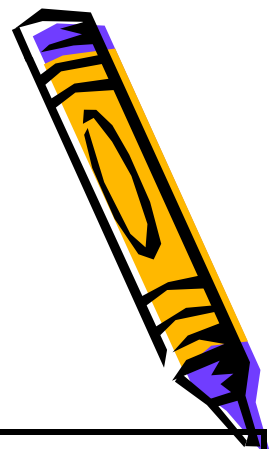
A little fat is essential for humans _____
retain body heat, gives muscles energy,
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- (A) as it helps
- (B) although it
- (C) it helps
- (D) in helping



ADVERB CLAUSE CONNECTORS



TIME		CAUSE	CONDITION	CONTRAST
after as before since	until when while	because since	if whether	although even though though while



SKILL 7: NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTORS



I don't know why he said such things.

NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT OF VERB

I am thinking about why he said such things.

NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT OF PREPOSITION



NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTORS



Example:

The properties of every protein depend on how ___ are arranged in the molecular chain.

- (A) all the amino acids
- (B) all of the amino acid
- (C) all of the aminos acidify
- (D) of all the amino acids



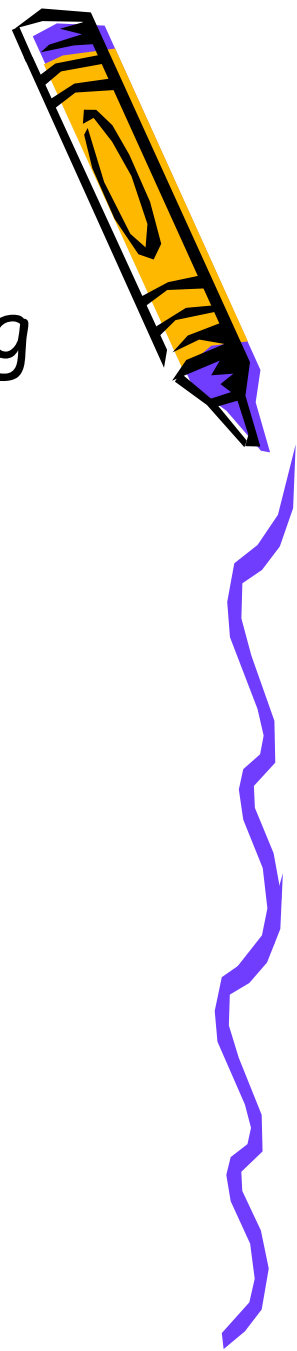
Historical records ___ were used in China for centuries before spreading to Europe.



- (A) suggesting that fireworks
- (B) fireworks
- (C) that fireworks
- (D) suggest that fireworks



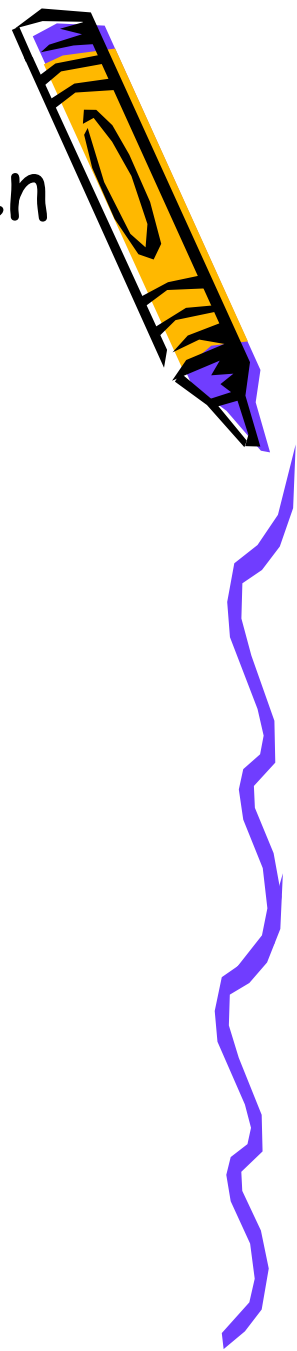
Historical records ____ were used in China for centuries before spreading to Europe.



- (A) suggesting that fireworks
- (B) fireworks
- (C) that fireworks
- (D) suggest that fireworks



___ global climate is warming has been well documented.



(A) There is the

(B) It is the

(C) The

(D) That the



___ global climate is warming has been well documented.



(A) There is the

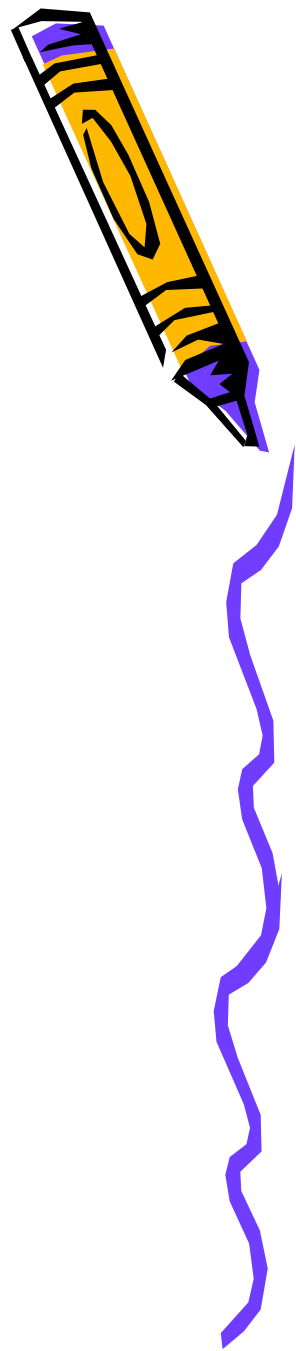
(B) It is the

(C) The

(D) That the



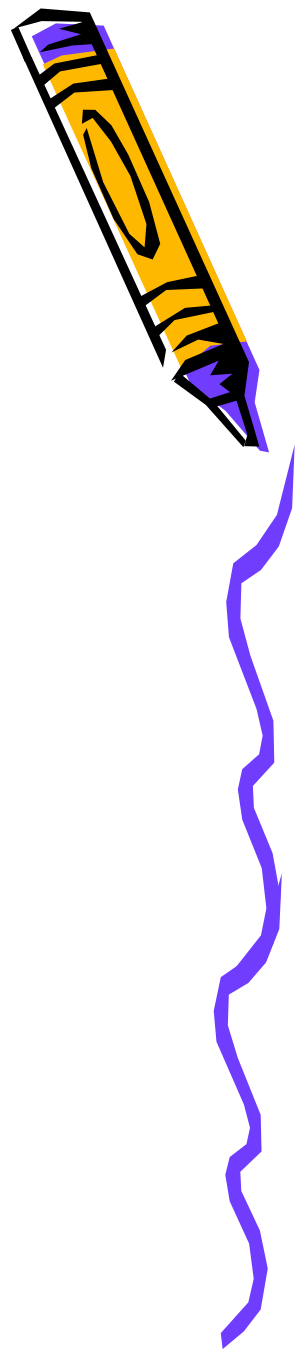
___ floats or sinks is determined by its density rather than its weight.



- (A) Whether an object
- (B) An object if it
- (C) Because an object
- (D) An object



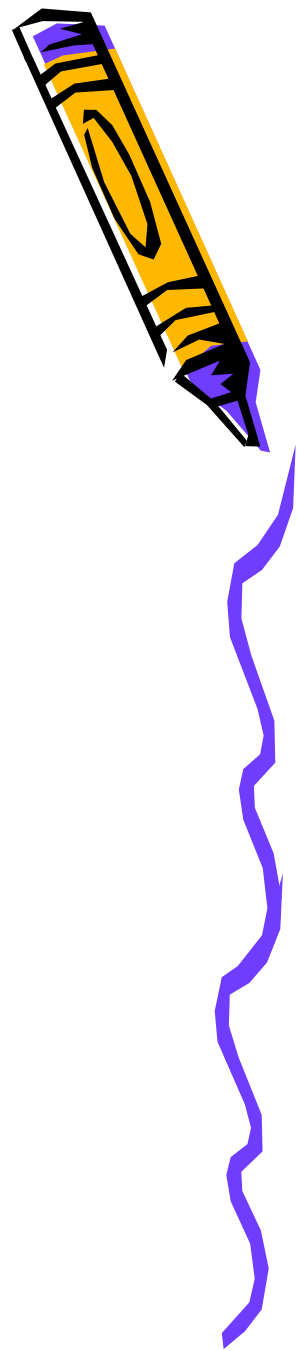
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- (A) Whether an object
- (B) An object if it
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- (D) An object



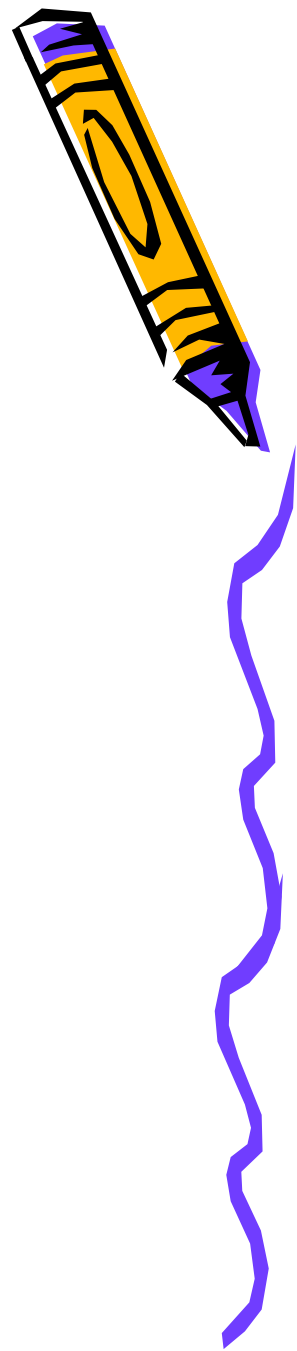
___ in so perfectly with their environment is what makes Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture so distinctive.



- (A) That the buildings blend
- (B) The buildings blend
- (C) Since the buildings blend
- (D) Build and blend



___ in so perfectly with their environment **is** what makes Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture so distinctive.



- (A) That the buildings blend
- (B) The buildings blend
- (C) Since the buildings blend
- (D) Build and blend



NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTORS



- *what, when, where, why, how*
- *whether, if*
- *that*



SKILL 8: NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTOR/SUBJECTS



I know what happened yesterday

NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT OF VERB

We are thinking about what happened yesterday.

NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT OF PREPOSITION

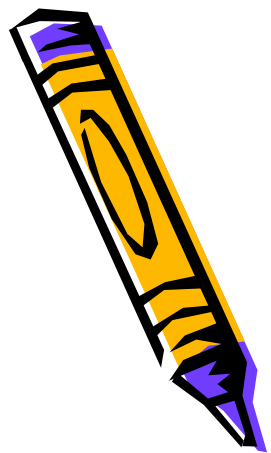


NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTOR/SUBJECTS

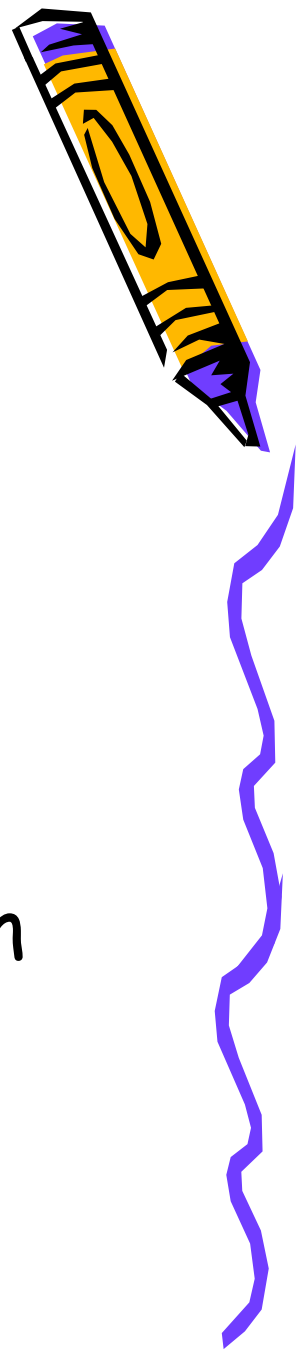
Example:

The drastic decline of the beaver helps to illustrate what ___ to the ecosystems of the North American continent.

- (A) happening
- (B) the happening
- (C) has happened
- (D) about happening



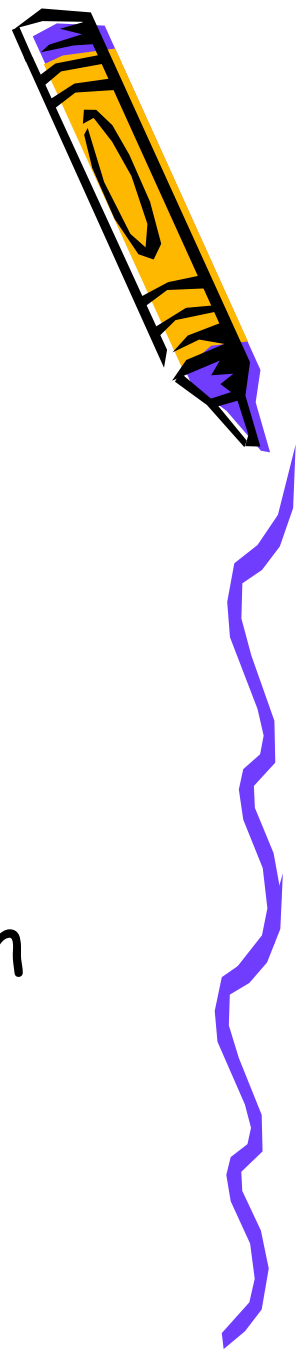
Environmentalists are earnestly trying to determine ____ of the ozone layer over the poles.



- (A) is causing the deterioration
- (B) what the cause of the deterioration
- (C) what is causing the deterioration
- (D) the deterioration is causing



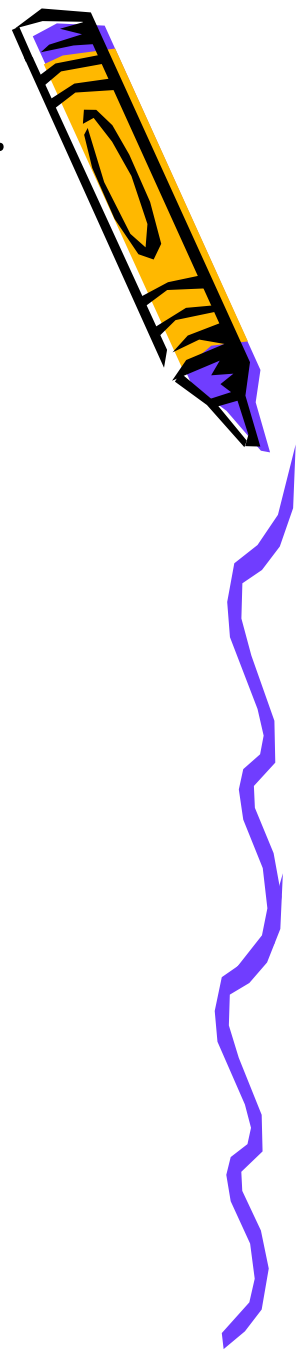
Environmentalists are earnestly trying to determine ____ of the ozone layer over the poles.



- (A) is causing the deterioration
- (B) what the cause of the deterioration
- (C) **what is causing** the deterioration
- (D) the deterioration is causing



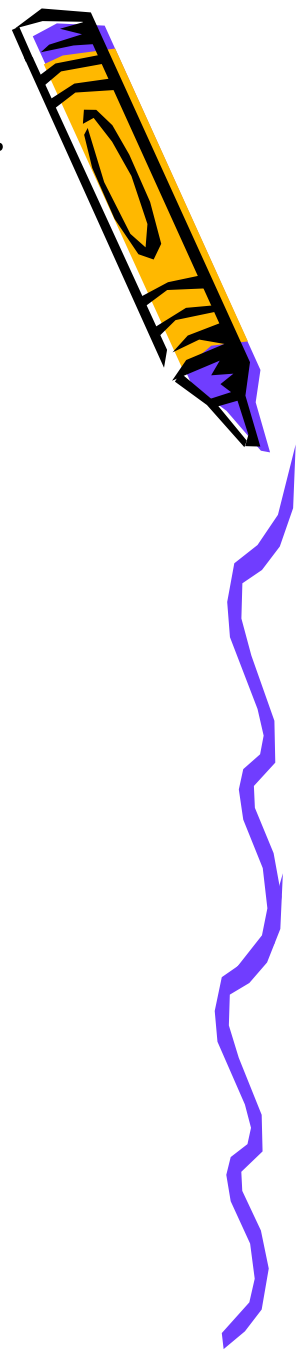
___ such a challenging science is that all theory is based on observations that cannot be replicated in a controlled environment.



- (A) It is astronomy
- (B) Astronomy is
- (C) What makes astronomy
- (D) Why is astronomy



___ such a challenging science **is** that all theory is based on observations that cannot be replicated in a controlled environment.



(A) It is astronomy

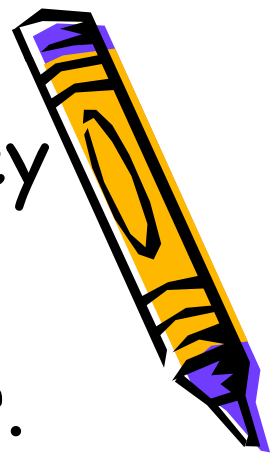
(B) Astronomy is

(C) What makes astronomy

(D) Why is astronomy



Although seismologists know ___, they are unable to predict with accuracy when or where a tremor might occur.



(A) what causes earthquakes

(B) What earthquakes

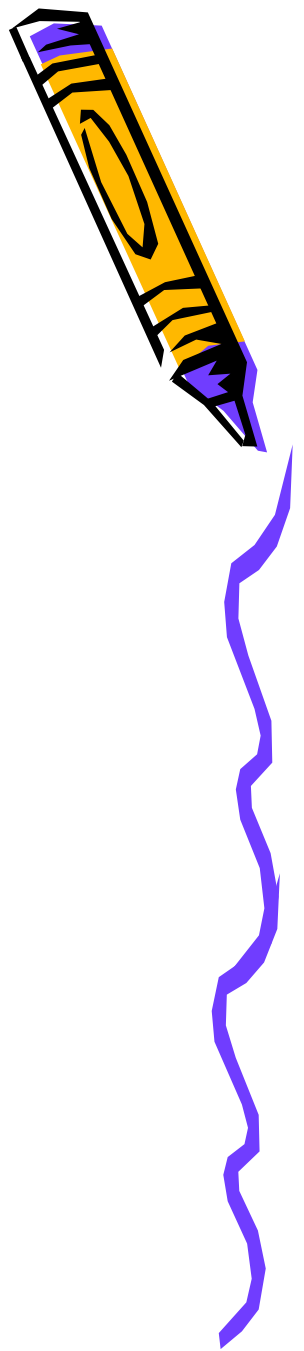
(C) causes earthquakes

(D) That the quaking of the Earth



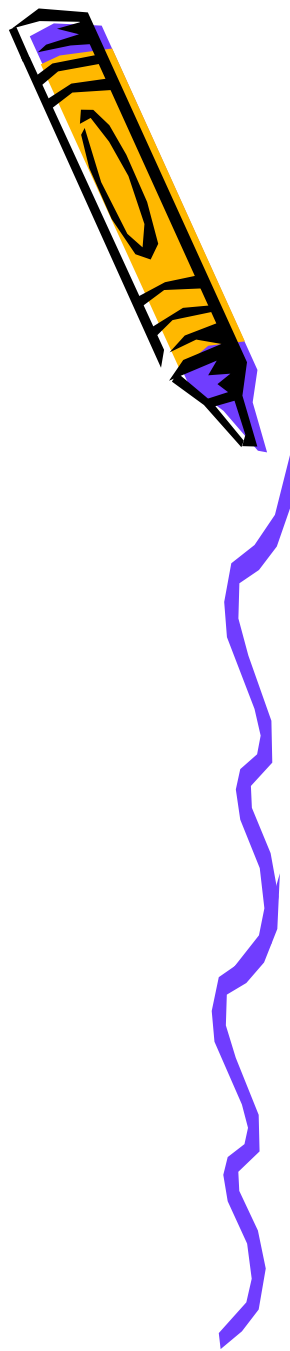
Although seismologists know ____, they are unable to predict with accuracy when or where a tremor might occur.

- (A) what causes earthquakes
- (B) what earthquakes
- (C) causes earthquakes
- (D) that the quaking of the Earth

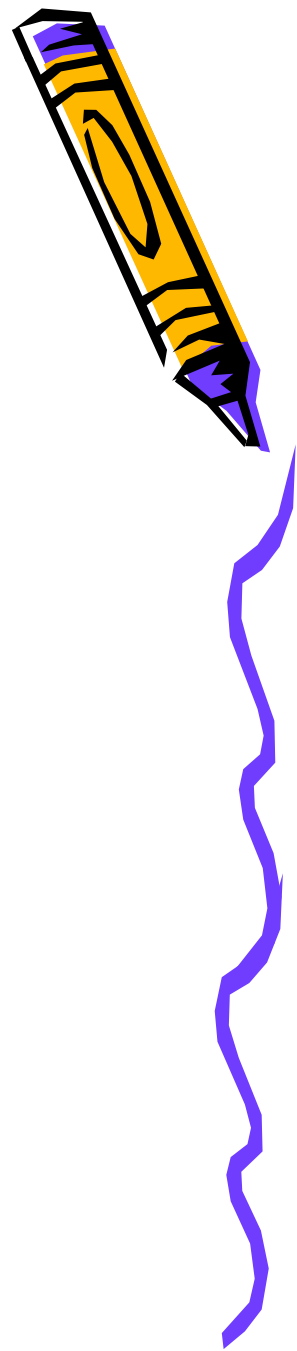


___ in the atmosphere is the temperature falling below freezing.

- (A) Frost is produced
- (B) Frost produces
- (C) What produces frost
- (D) What is frost



___ in the atmosphere **is** the temperature falling below freezing.



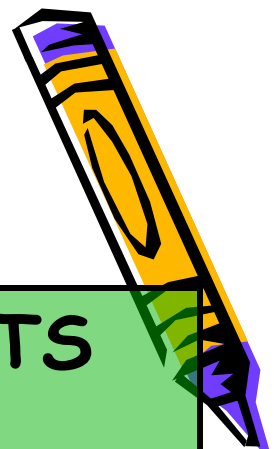
(A) Frost is produced

(B) Frost produces

(C) What produces frost

(D) What is frost





NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTOR/ SUBJECTS

who

what

which

S V

noun clause connector/subject

V

Al told me

what

happened

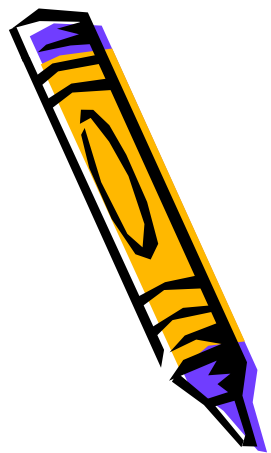


SKILL 9: ADJECTIVE CLAUSE CONNECTORS

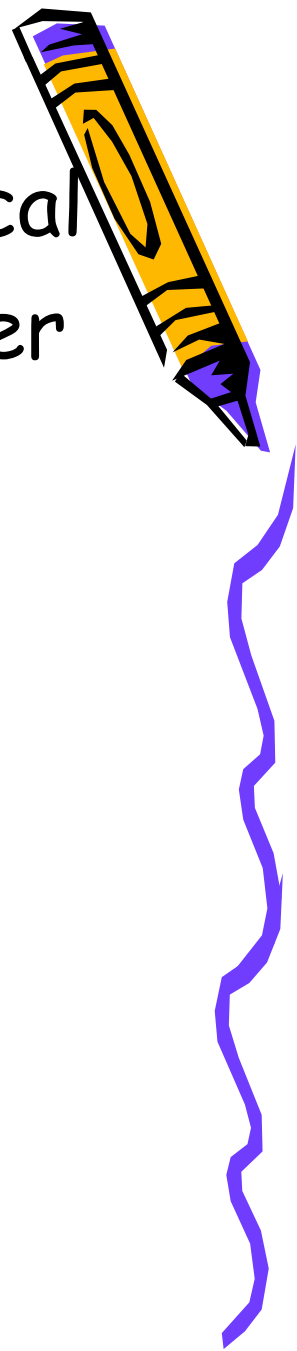
Example:

Genes control all of the physical ____ we inherit.

- (A) that traits
- (B) that are traits
- (C) traits that.
- (D) traits are that



Skin color is determined by a chemical called melanin, ___ in greater or lesser amounts.



- (A) which human skin contains
- (B) human skin contains
- (C) in human skin contains
- (D) there is in human skin



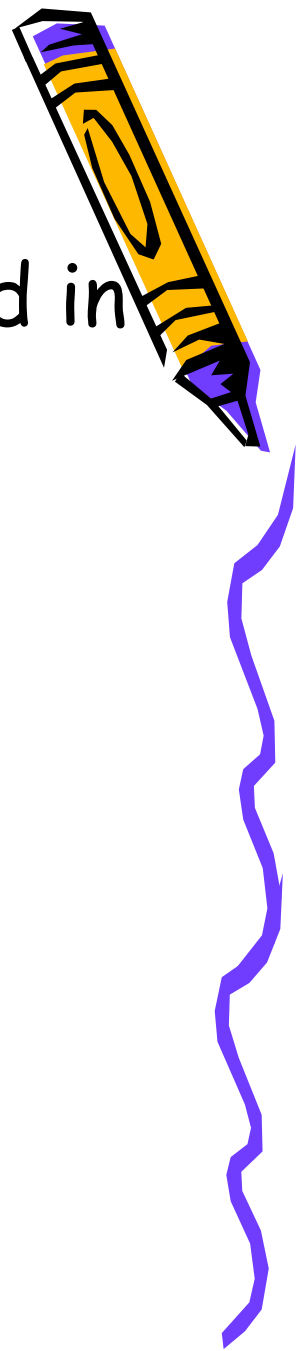
Skin color is determined by a chemical called melanin, ___ in greater or lesser amounts.



- (A) which human skin contains
- (B) human skin contains
- (C) in human skin contains
- (D) there is in human skin



Some radioisotopes which ___ as radioactive waste are now being used in experimental cancer therapies.



- (A) Once discarded by scientists
- (B) Scientists discarded
- (C) To discard by scientists
- (D) Were discarded scientists



Some radioisotopes which ___ as radioactive waste are now being used in experimental cancer therapies.



(A) Once discarded by scientists

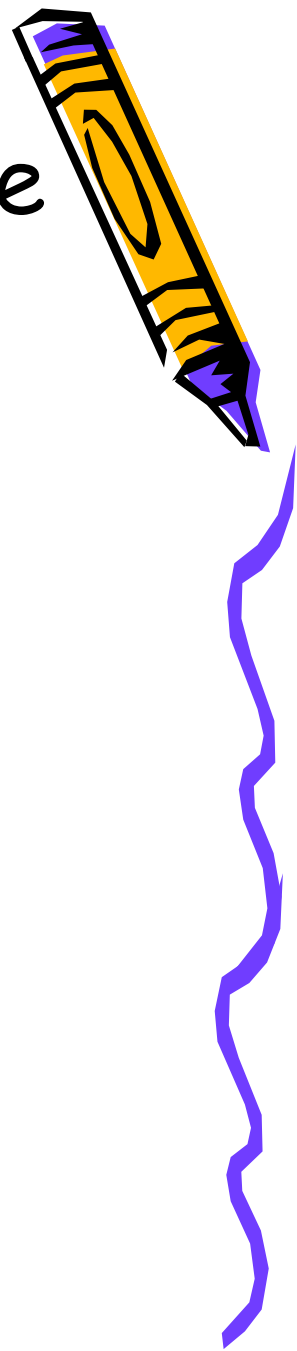
(B) Scientists discarded

(C) To discard by scientists

(D) Were discarded scientists



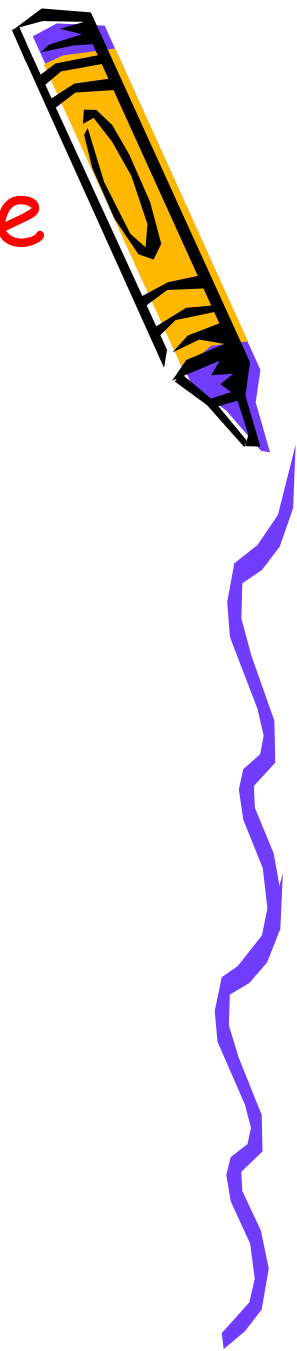
Subduction is the process ____ the ocean floor recycles itself.



- (A) that
- (B) which is
- (C) by which
- (D) how



Subduction is the process ____ the ocean floor recycles itself.



- (A) that
- (B) which is
- (C) by which
- (D) how



ADJECTIVE CLAUSE CONNECTORS



<i>Whom</i> (for people)			<i>Which</i> (for things)		<i>That</i> (for people or things)	
<i>S</i>	<i>V</i>		adjective clause connector		<i>S</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>the dress</i>	<i>that</i>		<i>you</i>	<i>are wearing.</i>
	<i>S</i>		adjective clause connector		<i>S</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>The dress</i>		<i>that</i>		<i>you</i>	<i>are wearing</i>	<i>is beautiful.</i>

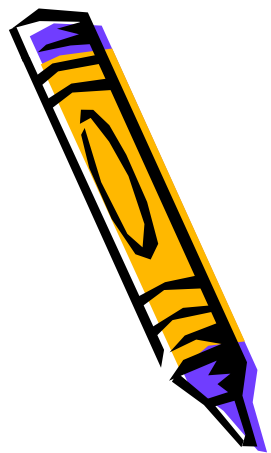


SKILL 10: ADJECTIVE CLAUSE CONNECTOR/ SUBJECTS

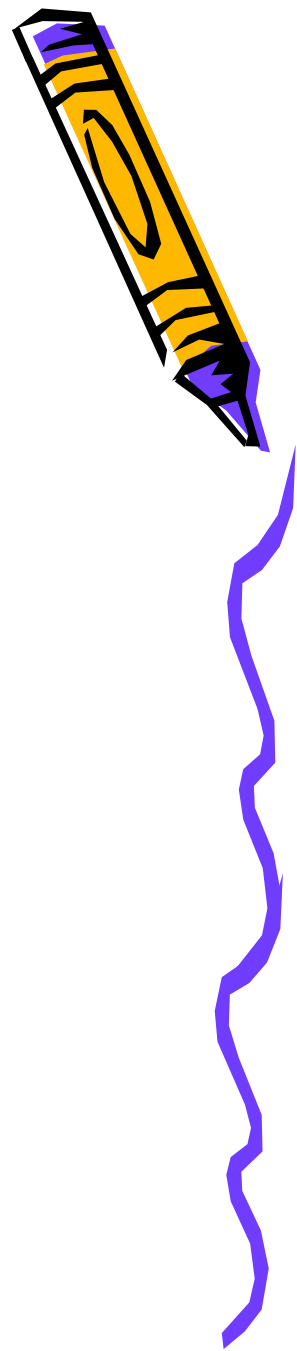
Example:

Yeast is an organic catalyst ____ known to prehistoric humanity.

- (A) was
- (B) which was.
- (C) which it
- (D) which



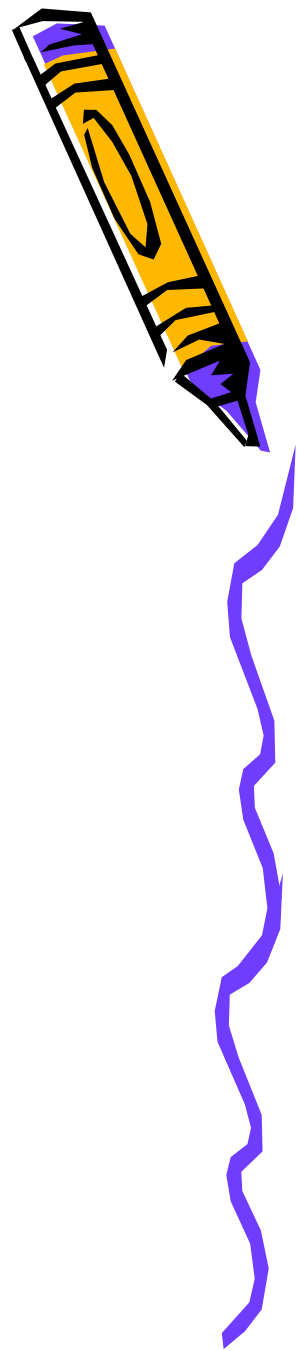
The first mention of the cultivation of tea ___ in a Chinese dictionary which dates about the year 350.



- (A) finding
- (B) to be found
- (C) it is found
- (D) can be found



The first mention of the cultivation of tea ___ in a Chinese dictionary which dates about the year 350.

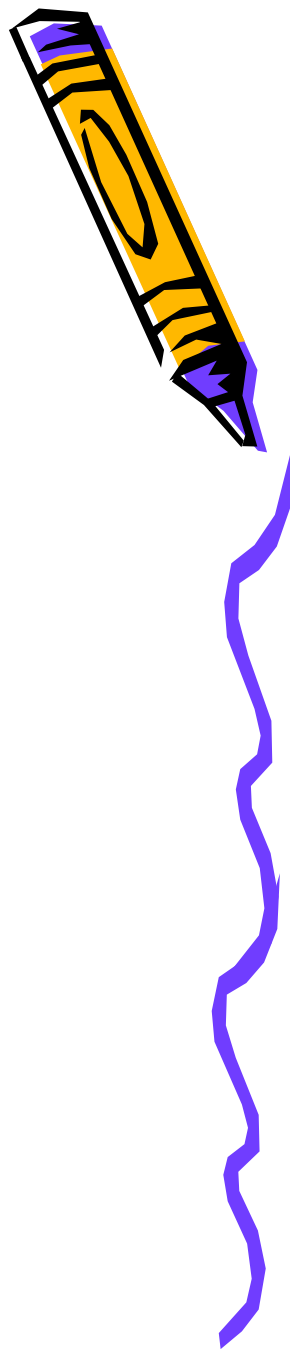


- (A) finding
- (B) to be found
- (C) it is found
- (D) can be found

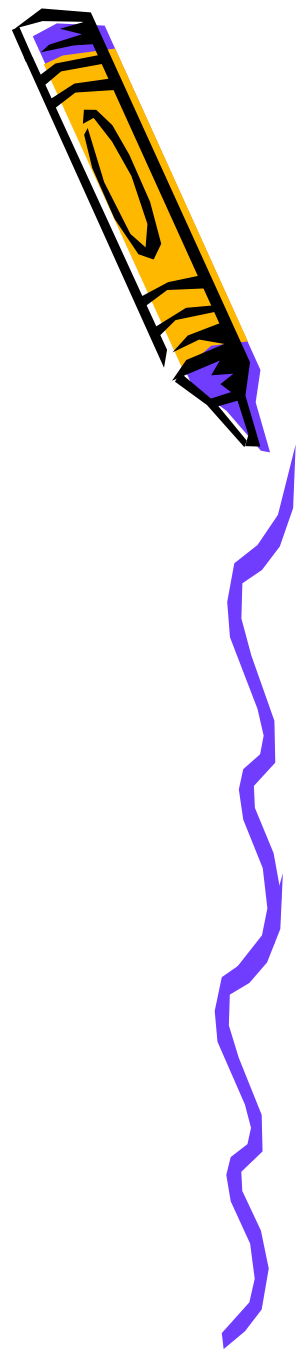


Bank employees collect worn-out dollar bills, ___ to a central office to be destroyed in a furnace.

- (A) who send them
- (B) which are sent
- (C) who are sent
- (D) are sent



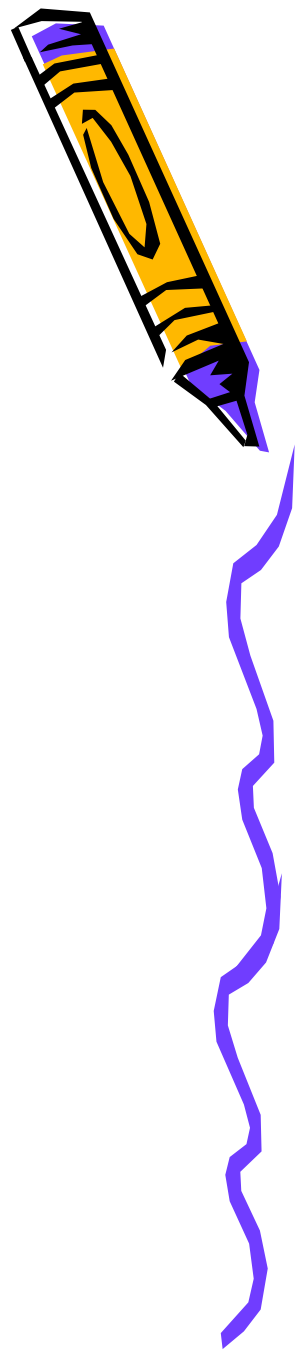
Bank employees collect worn-out dollar bills, ___ to a central office to be destroyed in a furnace.



- (A) who send them
- (B) which are sent
- (C) who are sent
- (D) are sent



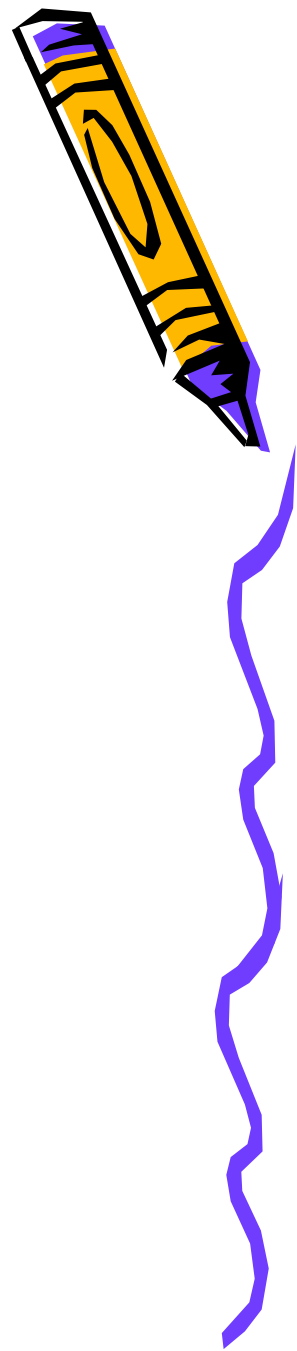
Bees perform a complex dance —
other bees about the location of a
good source of nectar.



- (A) tells
- (B) tell
- (C) it tells
- (D) that tells



Bees perform a complex dance —
other bees about the location of a
good source of nectar.



- (A) tells
- (B) tell
- (C) it tells
- (D) that tells



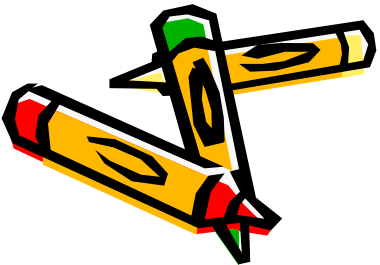
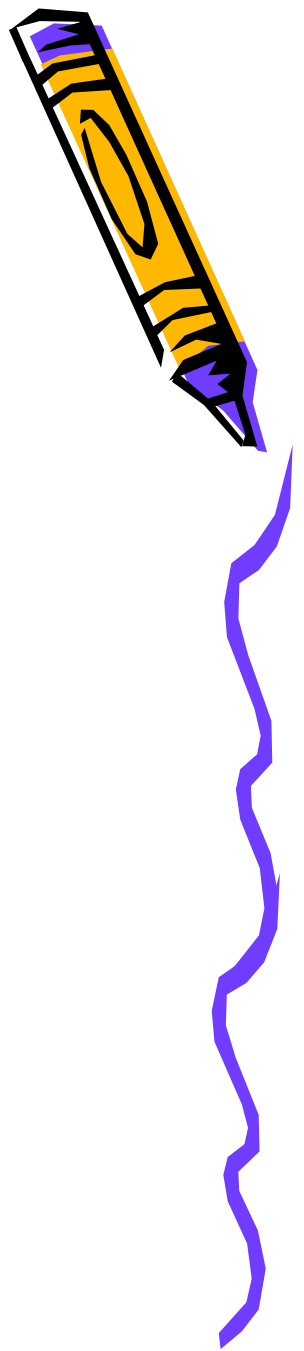
Seabirds lay elongated eggs,
_____ less likely to be blown
out of rocky nests.

(A) are

(B) which are

(C) they are

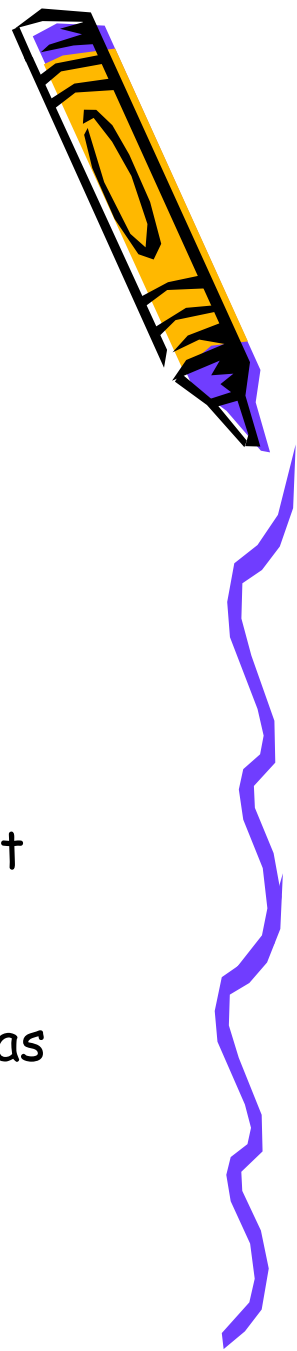
(D) therefore, they are



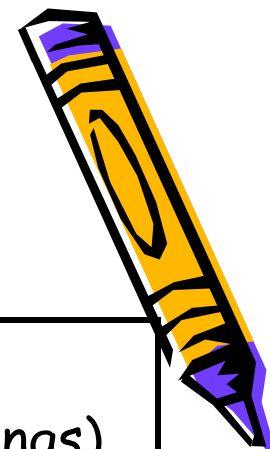
Seabirds lay elongated eggs, _____ less likely to be blown out of rocky nests.

- (A) are
- (B) which are
- (C) they are
- (D) therefore, they are

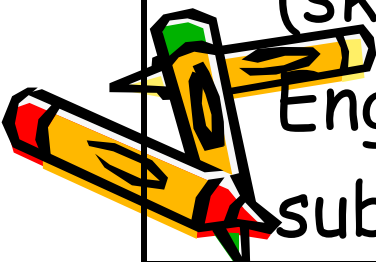
This sentence has a main clause **Seabird lay**... and an incomplete adjective clause ... **less likely**... The adjective clause needs a connector, a subject, and a verb to be complete. The second answer is the best answer because it contains the connector/subject **which** and the verb **are**. The first answer is missing a connector and a subject, the third answer is missing a connector, and the last answer has an adverb transition with incorrect punctuation.



SKILL 10: ADJECTIVE CLAUSE CONNECTOR/ SUBJECTS



Who (for people)	Which (for things)	That (for people or things)
S I bought the dress	Adjective clause connector/Subject that	V was on sale.
S The dress	Adjective clause connector/Subject that	V was beautiful.
<p>NOTE: Although adjective clause connectors (skill 9) can be omitted in informal English, adjective clause connector/ subjects (skill 10) can never be omitted.</p>		



THE WRITTEN EXPRESSION QUESTIONS



STRATEGIES FOR THE WRITTEN EXPRESSION QUESTIONS

- First look at the underlined word or groups of words.
- If you have been unable to find the error by looking only at the four underlined expressions, then read the complete sentence.



Never leave any answers blank.



SKILL 11: AGREEMENT AFTER PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

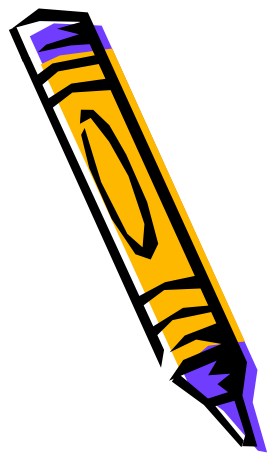
Example:

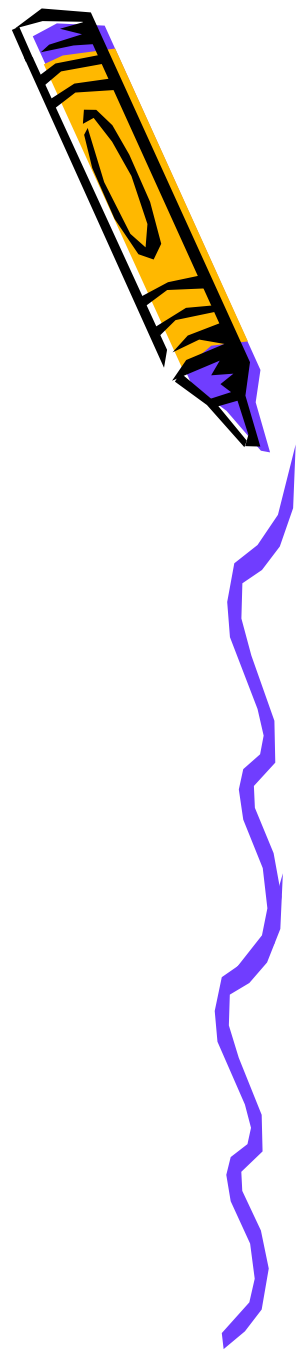
The largest of all the herd animals are the musk ox.

A B C D

Nothing living on the earth are capable of outrunning a cheetah.

A B C D





The leaflike sepals of a flower

protects the tender petals before

A

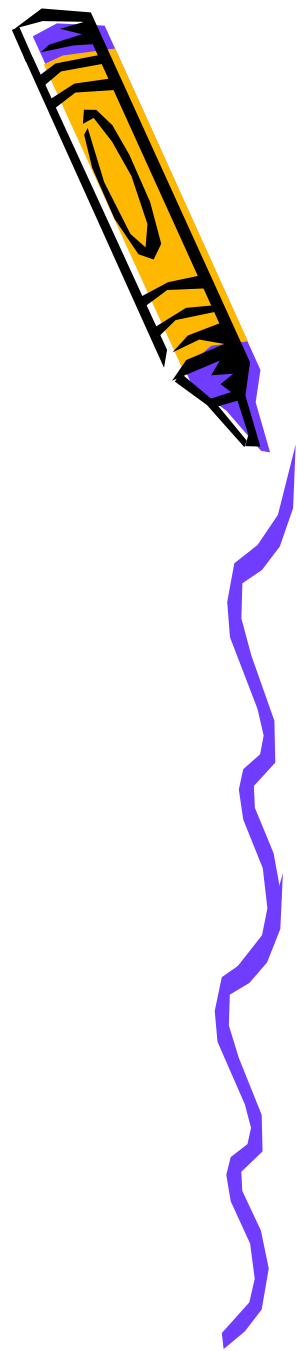
B

C

the bud opens.

D





The leaflike **sepals** of a flower

protects the tender petals before

A

B

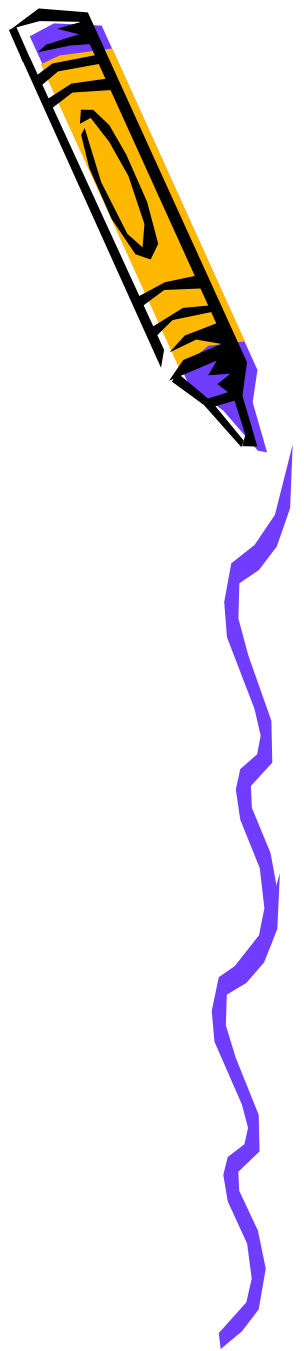
C

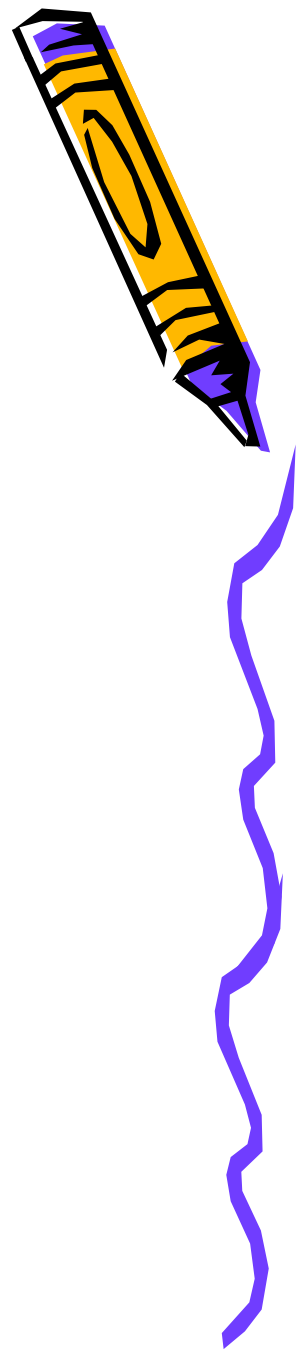
the bud opens.

D



The age of aquatic fossils are
A
determined by the Varvae method,
which is based on counting annual
B
layers of sand and clay deposited in
C
a body of water.
D





The **age of aquatic fossils** are

A

determined by the Varvae method,

which is based on counting annual

B

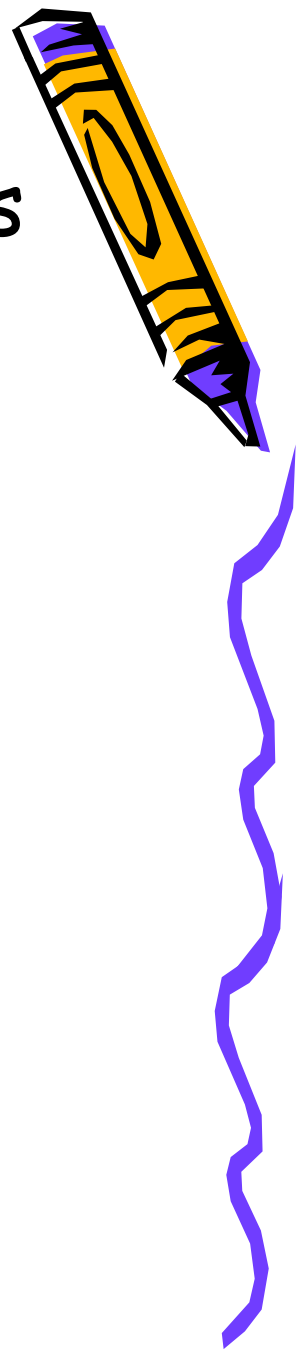
layers of sand and clay deposited in

C

a body of water.

D





A factor in the formation of deserts

are high mountains, which shield the

A

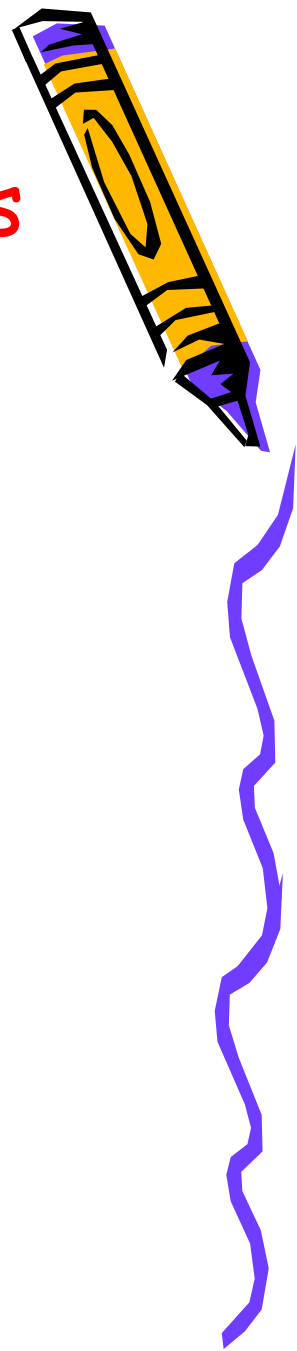
B

desert region from rainfall.

C

D





A factor in the formation of deserts

are high mountains, which shield the

A

B

desert region from rainfall.

C

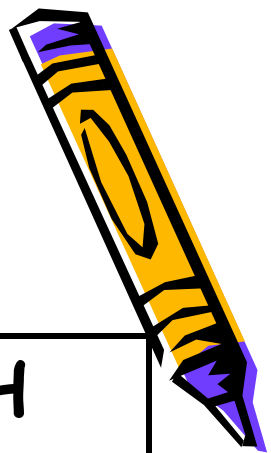
D



SUBJECT/ VERB AGREEMENT WITH PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

S (prepositional phrase) V

When a *prepositional phrase* comes between the *subject* and the *verb*, be sure that the *verb* agrees with the *subject*.



SKILL 12: AGREEMENT AFTER EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY



Example:

All of the hoofed mammals walks on the tips of their toes.

A B C D

Most of the world's great mountain ranges has been
created by the folding of the earth's crust.

A B C D



SKILL 12: AGREEMENT AFTER EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY



Example:

All of the hoofed **mammals** walks on the tips of their toes.
A B C D

Most of the world's great mountain **ranges** has been
A B C
created by the folding of the earth's crust.



Not very much of the earth's land

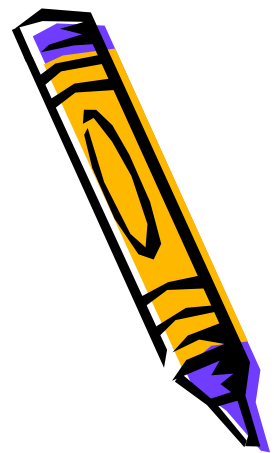
A

B

surface are covered by glaciers.

C

D



Not very much of the earth's land

A

B

surface are covered by glaciers.

C

D



Most of the bones of a bird is hollow,

A

B

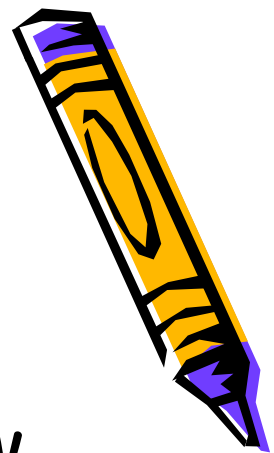
C

with the interior honeycombed to give

D

added strength.





Most of the bones of a bird is hollow,

A

B

C

with the interior honeycombed to give

D

added strength.

change *is* to *are*



SUBJECT/ VERB AGREEMENT AFTER EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY



all

most

some

half

part

of the (object)

V

When an expression of quantity using *of* is the subject, the verb agrees with the object.



SKILL 13: AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS



Example:

No one are quite sure how the electricity that causes
 A B C
lightning builds up.
 D

Most pulsars are so faint that nobody are able to see
 A B C
them without a very powerful telescope.
 D



SKILL 13: AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS



Example:

No one are quite sure how the electricity that causes
lightning builds up.

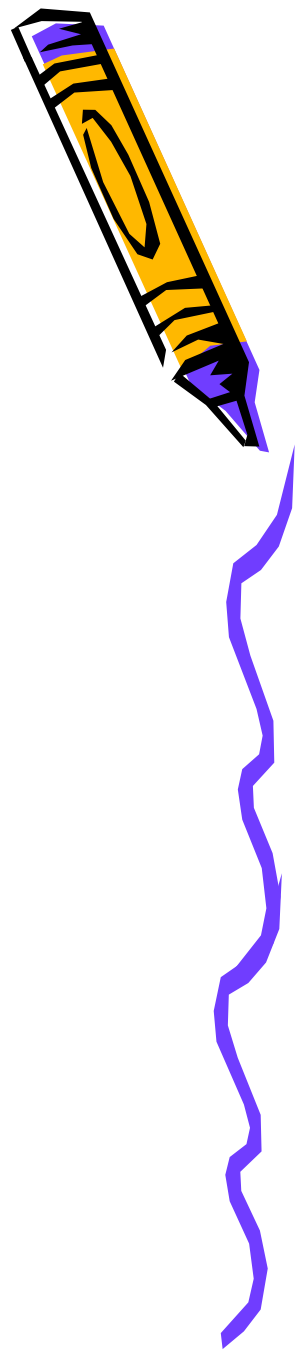
A B C D

Most pulsars are so faint that nobody are able to see
them without a very powerful telescope.

A B C D



SKILL 13: AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS



In spite of the abundance of less
expensive fabrics, nothing have

A

replaced silk as the first choice for

B C

elegant clothing.

D



SKILL 13: AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS

In spite of the abundance of less

expensive fabrics, **nothing** have

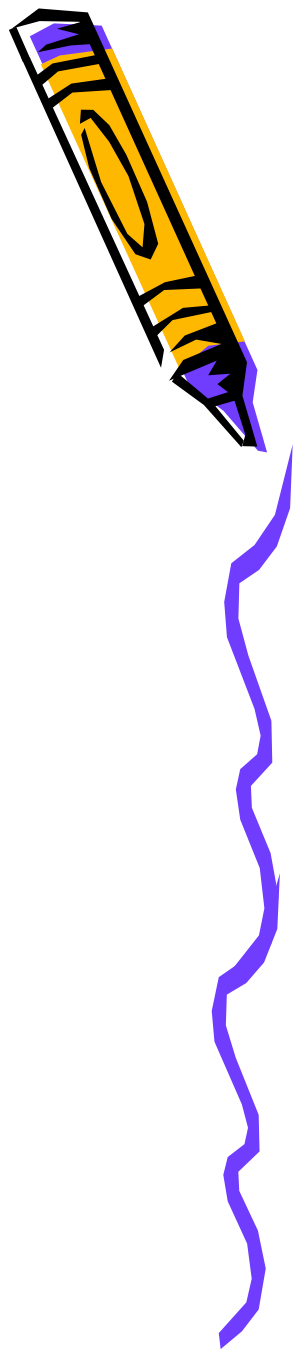
A

replaced silk as the first choice for

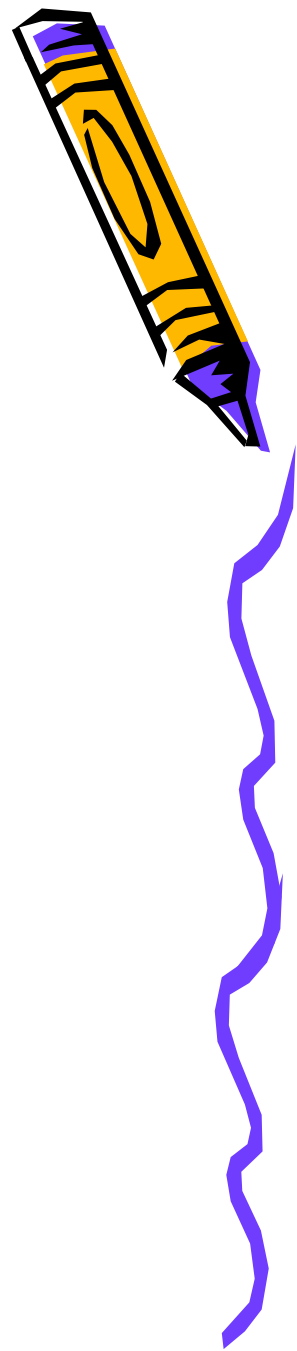
B **C**

elegant clothing.

D



SKILL 13: AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS



Every period of growth in trees are
A B C
marked by an annual growth ring.
D



SKILL 13: AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS



Every period of growth in trees are

A

B

C

marked by an annual growth ring.

D



SKILL 13: AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS



Nothing from any of the space probes

A

B

have indicated that intelligent life

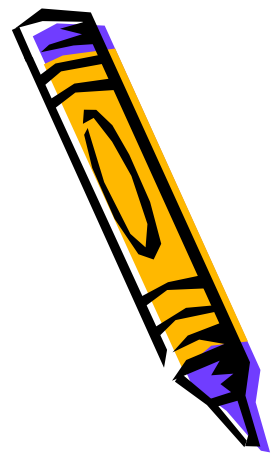
C

exists elsewhere in the universe.

D



SKILL 13: AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS



Nothing from any of the space probes
A B

have indicated that intelligent life
C

exists elsewhere in the universe.
D



SUBJECT/ VERB AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS



These words or expressions are grammatically singular, so they take singular verbs:

<i>anybody</i>	<i>everybody</i>	<i>nobody</i>	<i>somebody</i>	<i>each (+ noun)</i>
<i>anyone</i>	<i>everyone</i>	<i>no one</i>	<i>someone</i>	<i>every (+ noun)</i>
<i>anything</i>	<i>everything</i>	<i>nothing</i>	<i>something</i>	



SKILL 14: PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS



The job of the coordinate conjunctions (*and*, *but*, *or*) is to join together equal expressions. These conjunctions can join **nouns**, or **verbs**, or **adjectives**, or **phrases**, or **clauses**; they just must join together the same structures.



SKILL 14: PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS



Example:

The skin protects the human body

A

from infectious, injury, and harmful

B

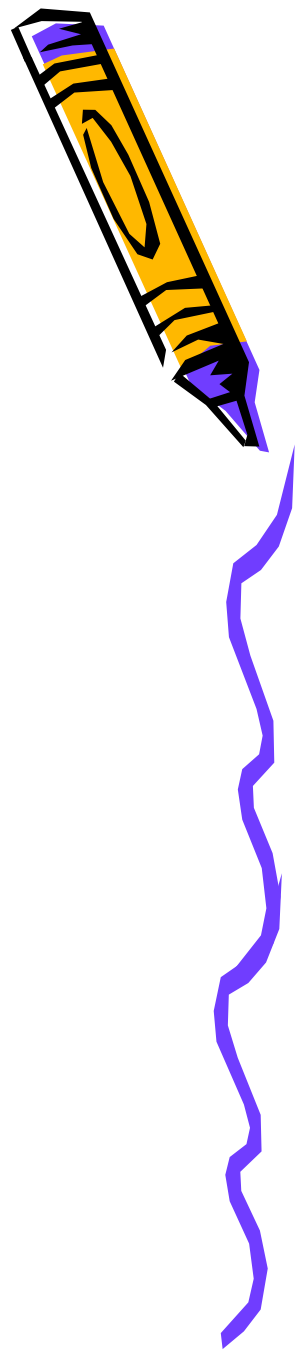
C

sunlight.

D



SKILL 14: PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS



Example:

The skin protects the human body

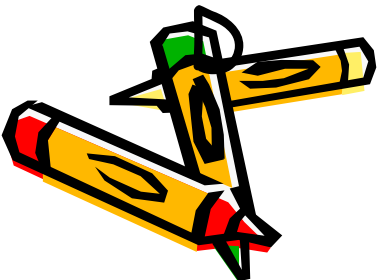
A

from infectious, injury, and harmful

B

C

sunlight.



SKILL 15: PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS



The paired conjunctions *both... and*, *either...or*, *neither...nor*, and *not only...but also* require parallel structures.

- The lecture was *both* informative *and* enjoyable.
- *Either* the history exam *or* the physics exam is on Tuesday.
- The missing papers are *neither* on his desk *nor* in the file.
- He visited *not only* his cousin *but also* his grandmother.



SKILL 15: PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS



Example:

Many of the great mountain ranges of
A B C
the world are neither dead nor die.
D



Many of the great mountain ranges of

A

B

C

the world are neither dead nor die.

D

The verb *die* is not parallel to the adjective *dead*.

The correct answer is *dying*



SKILL 16: PAST PARTICIPLES AFTER *HAVE*



Example:

The popular board games chess,

A

checkers, and backgammon have all

B

C

exist for many centuries.

D



SKILL 17: PRESENT PARTICIPLES OR PAST PARTICIPLES AFTER *BE*



Example:

In Texas in the 1830s, thousands of

A

Longhorn cattle were ran wild on the

B

C

D

plains.



SKILL 18: BASE FORM VERBS AFTER MODALS



Example:

A wave may struck the shore with a

A

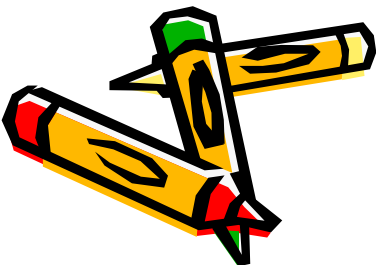
force equal to the pressure of 6,000

B

pounds per square foot.

C

D



SKILL 19: SINGULAR & PLURAL NOUNS



Example:

In the fifteenth century, Leonardo da Vinci drew several rough sketch of a

A

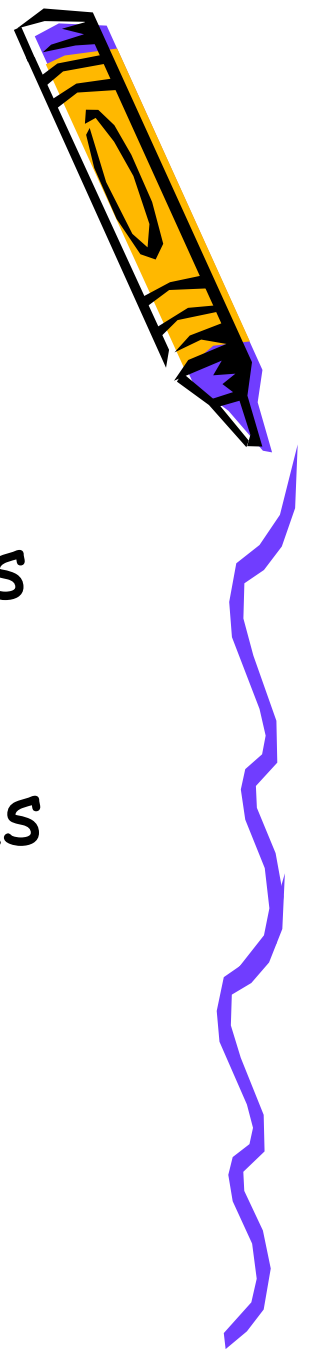
B

contraption that looked like a bicycle.

C

D





SKILL 20: COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Example:

Great amounts of cells of many kinds

A

B

C

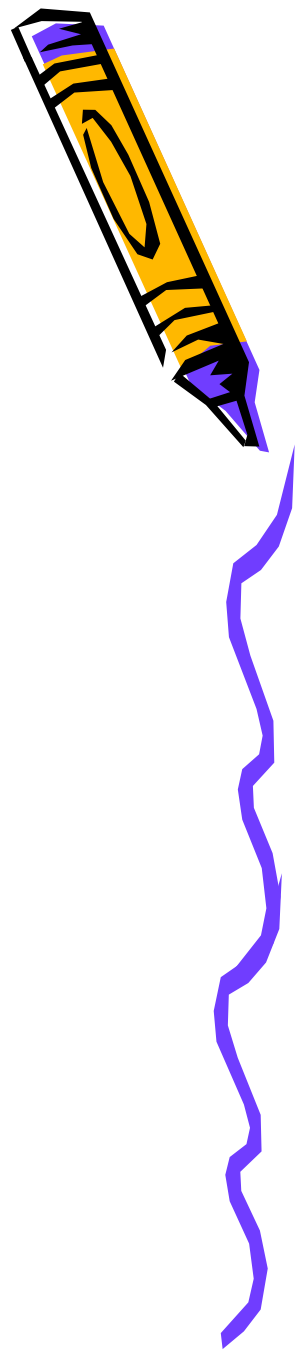
form the bodies of such creatures as

D

insects and mammals.



SKILL 21: SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS



Example:

When a bighorn sheep ewe is about to

A

give birth, her leaves the band for a

B

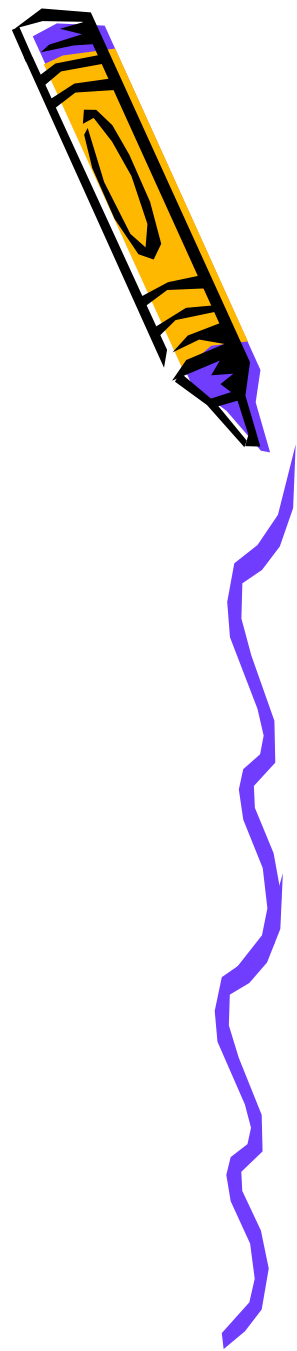
C

secluded ledge.

D



SKILL 22: POSSESSIVES



Example:

Carpenter bees tunnel into wood

A

B

in order to build theirs nests.

C

D



SKILL 23: PRONOUN REFERENCE



Example:

When you look into a mirror, it seems

A

B

as if one is standing behind the glass

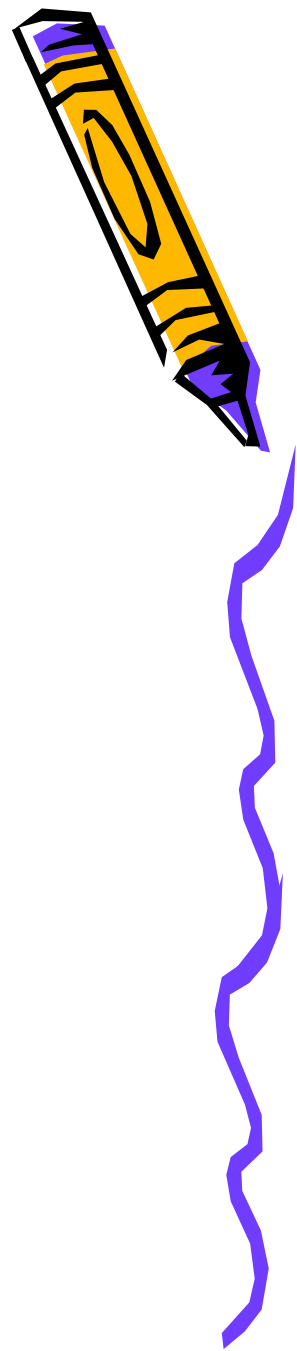
C

D

looking out.



SKILL 24: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS



Example:

Unlike soaps, detergents are

A

synthetics that do not form easy

B

C

D

biodegradable waste products.



SKILL 24: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Folding fans arrived in Europe in the

A

sixteenth century from China, where

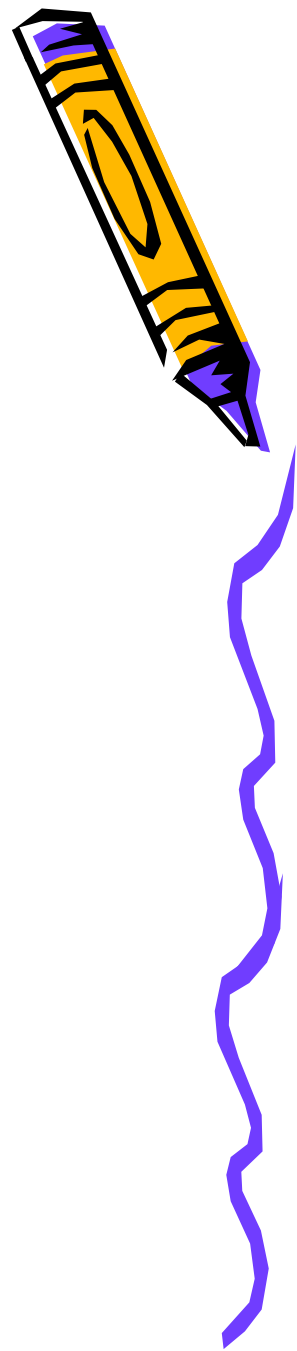
they had been common used for more

B

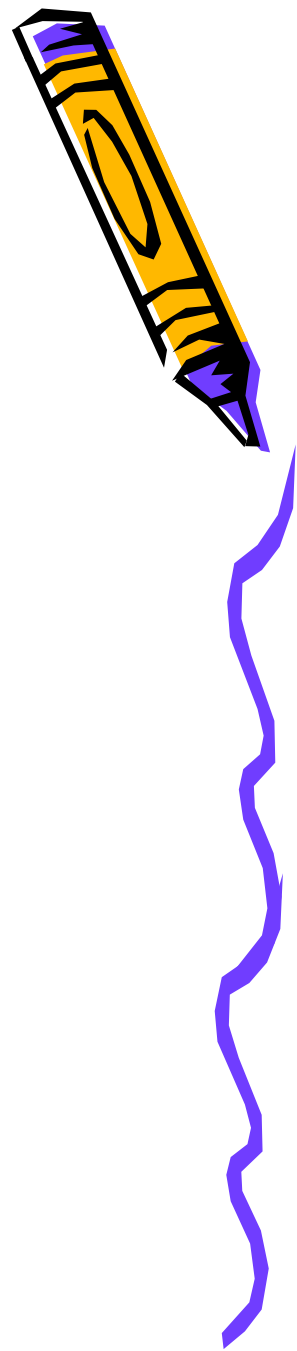
C

D

than 500 years.



SKILL 24: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS



Folding fans arrived in Europe in the

A

sixteenth century from China, where

they had been common used for more

B

C

D

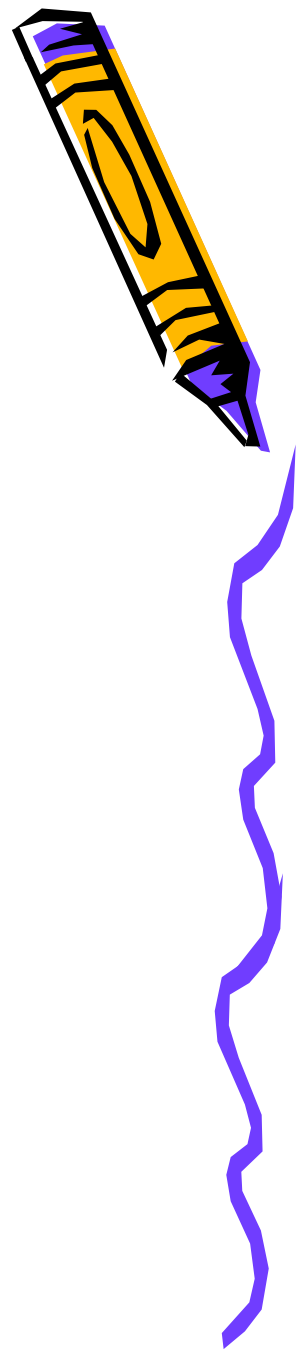
than 500 years.

An adverb should be used to describe a verb.

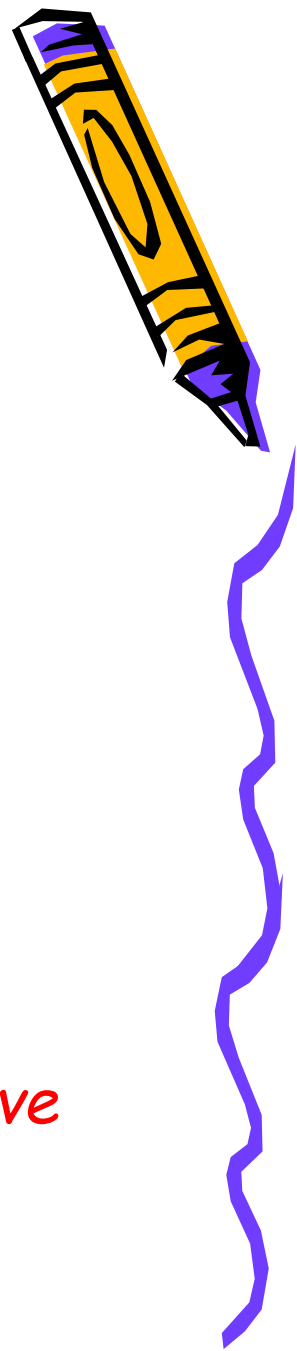


SKILL 24: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Carlsbad Caverns, a national park in
A
Carlsbad, New Mexico, has extreme
B
large underground caverns with
C
magnificent limestone formations.
D



SKILL 24: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS



Carlsbad Caverns, a national park in
A

Carlsbad, New Mexico, has extreme
B

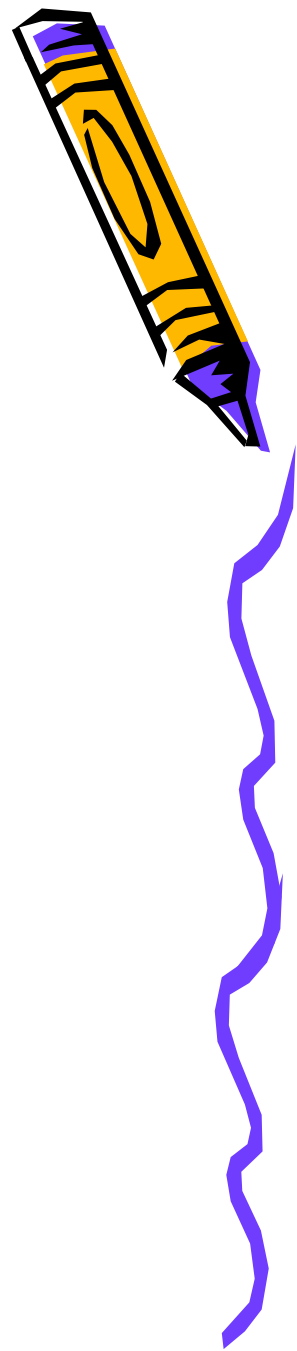
large underground caverns with
C

magnificent limestone formations.
D

An adverb should be used to describe an adjective



SKILL 25: ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS



Example:

Perfumes are generally alcoholic

A

B

solutions of substances that smell

C

pleasantly when combined.

D



ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS



Example:

If a virus enters the throat and

A

infects it, the throat will feel inflamed

B

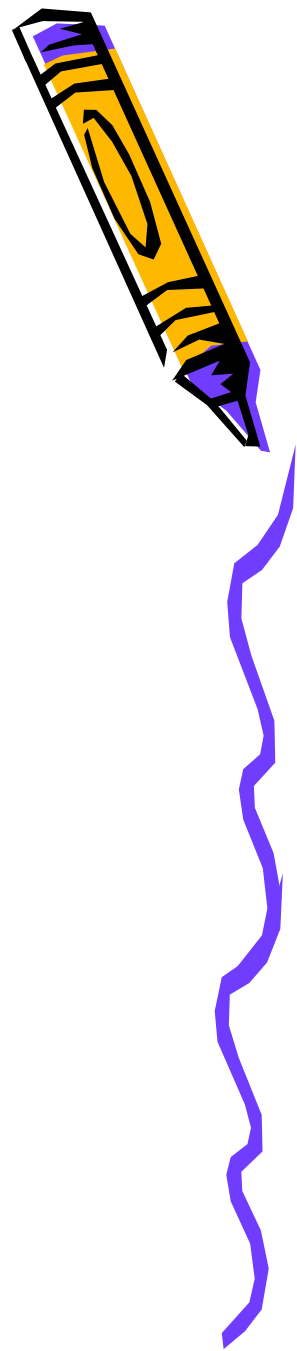
C

and uncomfortably.

D



ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS



Antarctica seems coldly and

A

foreboding to first-time visitors

B

when they see the wind-blown ice and

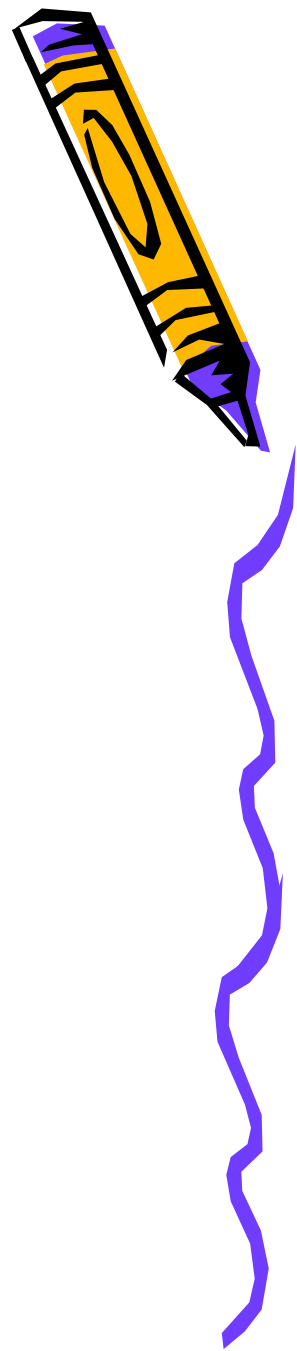
C

D

snow.



ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS



Antarctica **seems** coldly and

A

foreboding to first-time visitors

B

when they see the wind-blown ice and

C

D

snow.



ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS



Although the earth appears

A

spherically, it is actually pear-shaped.

B

C

D



ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS



Although the earth **appears**

A

spherically, it is actually pear-shaped.

B

C

D



ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS



The pantelgraph, which was invented in

A

1856 in France, proved quite

B

successfully as the forerunner of the

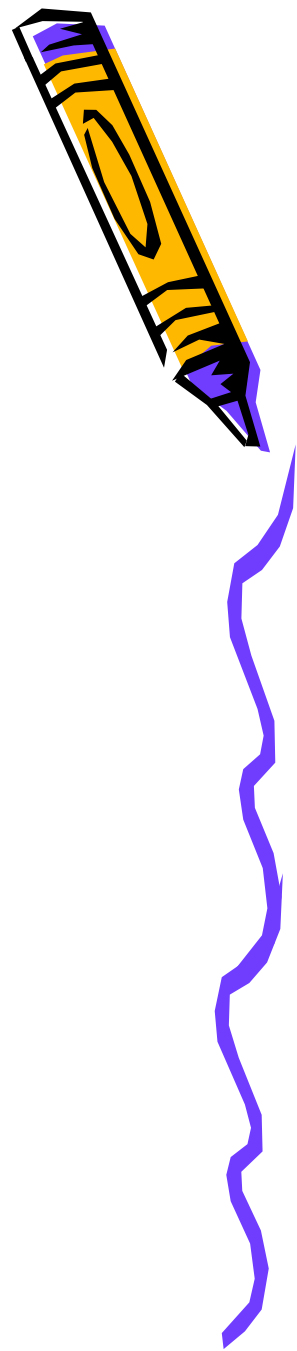
C

modern-day fax machine.

D



ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS



The pantelgraph, which was invented in

A

1856 in France, **proved** quite

B

successfully as the forerunner of the

C

modern-day fax machine.

D

