ACT Grammar Test Study Guide

1. Identify examples of parts of speech
2. What are the 3 main ways to separate complete sentences from one another?
3. What does FANBOYS stand for?
4. What is a comma splice? What is one way to fix them?
5. Why will the ACT never ask you to choose between a period, a semicolon, and “comma + FANBOYS” as answers?
6. What are the 3 ways commas SHOULD be used on the ACT?
7. What are the 7 ways commas should NOT be used on the ACT?
8. No commas should ever be used after the word \_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. What are two ways to test if a comma is needed between two adjectives?
10. How can you test to see if “comma + and” is being used correctly?
11. What are the two major uses for colons?
12. What must a colon follow?
13. What are the 3 uses for dashes?
14. What is the difference between “number” & “tense” when assessing verbs?
15. What is subject-verb disagreement?
16. How do you make a verb plural?
17. Identify is a question is focusing on verb number or verb tense based on the answer choices.
18. What are the 3 steps to answer a subject-verb agreement question?
19. What are two structures the ACT will put between a subject and verb to distract you?
20. What is the one rule the majority of verb tense questions follow on the ACT?
21. Which are singular and which are plural: has, have, had?
22. What is the main rule for *you* and *one*?
23. What is a missing or ambiguous antecedent? What do you look for in the answer choices?
24. What is a dangling modifier?
25. What is a misplaced modifier?
26. What do you look for to answer a dangling modifier question?
27. How do you avoid a misplaced modifier?
28. When all of the answer choices are grammatically acceptable and express the same essential information, what option will usually be correct? \*except with pronoun agreement
29. What is passive voice?
30. What is the trend for answer choices in the passive voice?