

NTI Cover Sheet – English II & Honors English II

Day 1 – Review Capitalization Notes and construct a sentence using correct capitalization for each rule

Day 2 – Complete practice capitalization questions

Day 3 – Review notes & complete practice questions for Fragments, Run-ons, and Comma Splices

Day 4 – Review Notes & complete practice questions for Frequently Confused Words

Day 5 – Review Notes & complete practice questions for Multiple Meaning Words

*NOTE – If you are in Honors English II, you need to read in your novel or outside reading at least one chapter or one ACT (drama) each day as well.

Capitalization – Grammar 1 NTI

Question 1 .



(1) As Coleman International bank closed its doors for the evening, a caravan of police cars filled the parking lot. (2) The tellers inside the building were told by the officers to stay indoors. (3) Many were worried that the bank was being robbed.

(4) Suddenly, a long, dark limousine pulled forward, blocking off most of fleet St. (5) A group of men with hand-held radios and dressed in black made their way out of the limousine. (6) They surrounded a man who exited the limousine and made his way into the bank. (7) The bank manager went to greet the man who ended up being the President of Mexico, who had some last-minute international banking to take care of before the day ended. (8) Someone in his party called out, "president Duran, this is Boston Brand. He should be able to help you out." (9) All in all, for the bank's Employees, it was a very exciting end to an otherwise boring Monday afternoon.

Which of the following is a capitalization error in sentence 7?

A.

There is no capitalization error.

B.

The word *president* should be lowercase.

C.

The word *international* should be capitalized.

D.

The title *bank manager* should be capitalized.

Question 2 .

Which of the following sentences is capitalized correctly?

A.

My science teacher, Professor Daniel Miller, supports the political organization known as save the Earth.

B.

My science teacher, professor Daniel Miller, supports the political organization known as Save the Earth.

C.

My science teacher, Professor Daniel Miller, supports the political organization known as Save the Earth.

D.

My Science teacher, Professor Daniel Miller, supports the political organization known as Save the Earth.

Question 3 .

Which of the following sentences is capitalized correctly?

A.

My favorite part of the united states is the northeast.

B.

My favorite part of the United States is the Northeast.

C.

My favorite part of the United states is the NorthEast.

D.

My favorite part of the United States is the northeast.

Question 4 .



(1) During the last 20 years, few have made as large an impact on the world of comic books as Alan Moore. (2) Alan Moore's works include *the League of Extraordinary Gentlemen*, *V for Vendetta*, and *Watchmen*. (3) All three graphic novels have also been turned into feature-length motion pictures.

(4) While his success and influence are envied by many artists and writers in the Comic Book

Industry, his conflict with publishers is not. (5) Moore has been an advocate for artists and writers seeking fair pay in the comic book industry, which has led to him being fired and quitting from both dc Comics and Marvel Comics, the two biggest publishers of comics in the United States. (6) Despite this, his books and popularity continue to find an audience. (7) As proof of his popularity, Moore lent his voice to a 2007 episode of *the Simpsons*, the television show made popular by fellow comic book writer and artist Matt Groening.

(8) In 2005, *TIME Magazine's* list of the 100 best novels of all-time included *Watchmen*. (9) The magazine's book critics, Lev Grossman and Richard Lacayo, picked the 100 best english-language novels from 1923 to the present. (10) *Watchmen* was the only graphic novel, yet it shared space with such works as *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, and *the Lord of the Rings*.

Which sentence contains a capitalization error?

- A.
sentence 3
- B.
sentence 1
- C.
sentence 2
- D.
sentence 6

Question 5 .

Which of the following sentences is capitalized incorrectly?

- A.
Secretary's Day is now called Administrative Professionals' Day.
- B.
Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury for the United States.
- C.
President Bush asked Secretary Rumsfeld about his defense strategies.
- D.
Chad asked his Secretary to send a fax to his client.

Question 6 .

Which of the following sentences is capitalized correctly?

- A.
Kelly and I went to the zoo on saturday to see the newborn tiger.
- B.
kelly and I went to the Zoo on Saturday to see the newborn Tiger.
- C.
Kelly and i went to the zoo on Saturday to see the newborn tiger.
- D.

Kelly and I went to the zoo on Saturday to see the newborn tiger.

Question 7 .



(1) As Coleman International bank closed its doors for the evening, a caravan of police cars filled the parking lot. (2) The tellers inside the building were told by the officers to stay indoors. (3) Many were worried that the bank was being robbed.

(4) Suddenly, a long, dark limousine pulled forward, blocking off most of fleet St. (5) A group of men with hand-held radios and dressed in black made their way out of the limousine. (6) They surrounded a man who exited the limousine and made his way into the bank. (7) The bank manager went to greet the man who ended up being the President of Mexico, who had some last-minute international banking to take care of before the day ended. (8) Someone in his party called out, "president Duran, this is Boston Brand. He should be able to help you out." (9) All in all, for the bank's Employees, it was a very exciting end to an otherwise boring Monday afternoon.

Which sentence contains a capitalization error?

- A.
sentence 1
- B.
sentence 5
- C.
sentence 3
- D.
sentence 6

Question 8 .

We believe in, fight for, and live by virtue words about which we have deep-set ideas. Such words include civilization, christianity, good, proper, right, democracy, patriotism, motherhood, fatherhood, science, medicine, health, and love.

Which word in the reading passage above should be capitalized?

- A. christianity
- B. civilization
- C. patriotism
- D. democracy

Question 9 .



(1) During the last 20 years, few have made as large an impact on the world of comic books as Alan Moore. (2) Alan Moore's works include *the League of Extraordinary Gentlemen*, *V for Vendetta*, and *Watchmen*. (3) All three graphic novels have also been turned into feature-length motion pictures.

(4) While his success and influence are envied by many artists and writers in the Comic Book Industry, his conflict with publishers is not. (5) Moore has been an advocate for artists and writers seeking fair pay in the comic book industry, which has led to him being fired and quitting from both dc Comics and Marvel Comics, the two biggest publishers of comics in the United States. (6) Despite this, his books and popularity continue to find an audience. (7) As proof of his popularity, Moore lent his voice to a 2007 episode of *the Simpsons*, the television show made popular by fellow comic book writer and artist Matt Groening.

(8) In 2005, *TIME Magazine's* list of the 100 best novels of all-time included *Watchmen*. (9) The magazine's book critics, Lev Grossman and Richard Lacayo, picked the 100 best english-language novels from 1923 to the present. (10) *Watchmen* was the only graphic novel, yet it shared space with such works as *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, and *the Lord of the Rings*.

Which of the following is a capitalization error in sentence 4?

- A.

The word *publishers* should be capitalized.

B.

The words *Comic Book Industry* should be lowercase.

C.

The words *artists and writers* should be capitalized.

D.

The word *While* should be lowercase.

Question 10 .

(1) Truck after truck from mounde and Mathers Construction drove into the field near Timsan Park. (2) For months, city council members were in conflict with Mayor Dave Dooley about what to do with feaste Field. (3) The City Council wanted to zone the area so that more apartment complexes could be built on the empty field that flanks Goddard Library. (4) Mayor Dooley, on the other hand, wanted to create a large recreation and convention center for the city.



(5) When it went to a vote, both sides decided to let the citizens vote on whose Plan was more favorable. (6) In an enormous show of support for the mayor, the citizens of the town voted for the Recreation and Convention Center. (7) Mayor Dooley stood proud as the construction trucks drove by. (8) He could hardly wait to cut the ribbon on the grand opening of the Wilson T. Surry Recreation and Convention Center.

Which sentence contains a capitalization error?

A.

sentence 1

B.

sentence 4

C.

sentence 8

D.

sentence 7

Answers

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. A

Explanations

1. The word "president" should not be capitalized unless it's part of the person's name—"President Bush" for example.

Academic titles such as "professor" and "doctor" are capitalized when they precede a name or when a person is addressed by these titles. Names of organizations and groups are also capitalized (note: just like book titles, only the principal words are capitalized). The word "science" would only be capitalized if it referred to the name of a specific course, such as "Earth Science 101."

3. Directions should be capitalized when they indicate particular regions in the country. "United States" should always be capitalized. Therefore, the correct answer is, "My favorite part of the United States is the Northeast."

4. Major words in the titles of books, articles, and songs are considered proper and should be capitalized. In this case "The" is part of the title of the graphic novel *The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen*. Because it comes at the beginning of the title of a work, it should be capitalized.

5. Titles and proper nouns need to be capitalized. In this sentence, "Chad asked his secretary to send a fax to his client," *secretary* is not capitalized because it is not being used as a title or a proper noun. *Secretary of the Treasury* is a high ranking position in the US Government and is capitalized. *Secretary Rumsfeld* is also capitalized because it is a formal title preceding a proper name. *Secretary's Day* and *Administrative Professionals' Day* are capitalized because they are names of holidays.

6. This question addresses several rules of capitalization. First, the pronoun "I" is always capitalized. Second, the days of the week are capitalized. Proper names (Kelly) are capitalized. Finally, one of the choices is wrong because it capitalizes the words "Zoo" and "Tiger," which should not be in capitals unless they are specific names (i.e. the tiger's name is Tiger or the zoo's name is the Green Zoo).

7. In sentence 1, Coleman International is part of the bank's name. Because the bank in question is a specific bank and part of the Coleman International name, it is a proper noun and needs

to be capitalized.

8. The names of religions should be capitalized. Therefore, "christianity," is the correct answer. It should appear as Christianity.
9. "Comic book industry" is a phrase that is not proper. It should be lowercase.
10. "Mounde" is part of the name of the construction company. Company names are considered proper nouns and should be capitalized.

Capitalization Notes/Lesson

There are several uses for capital letters listed here. If you have a question about a particular example you're still not sure about, try checking a dictionary to see if the word is capitalized there. Use capital letters in the following ways:

- **The first word of a sentence**

example: When he tells a joke, he sometimes forgets the punch line.

- **The pronoun "I"**

example: The last time I visited Chicago was several years ago.

- **Proper nouns**

(the names of specific people, places, groups, and sometimes things)

examples:

- Ivy Fabrication Company
- Fort Lauderdale, Florida
- Golden Gate Bridge
- Atlantic Ocean
- Supreme Court
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving

Family relationships

(when used as proper names)

examples: I sent a thank-you note to Aunt Annie, but not to my other aunts. Here is a present I bought for Mother.

The names of God, specific deities, or religious figures, and holy books

(but not the non-specific use of the word "god")

examples:

- God the Father
- Moses
- the Virgin Mary
- Shiva
- the Bible
- Buddha
- the Greek gods
- Zeus

Titles preceding names, but not titles that follow names

examples: She worked as the assistant to Mayor Golden. I was able to interview Karen Willis, mayor of Lawrenceburg.

Directions that are names

(North, South, East, and West when used as sections of the country, but not as compass directions)

example: The Simpsons have moved to the Northwest. Jim's house is two miles north of Southfield.

The days of the week, the months of the year, and holidays

(but not the seasons used generally)

examples:

- Halloween
- Friday
- October
- spring
- winter
- The Fall 2009 semester

The names of countries, nationalities, and specific languages

examples:

- Costa Rica
- French
- Spanish
- English

The first word in a sentence that is a direct quote

example: Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote, "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds."

The major words in the titles of books, articles, and songs

(but not short prepositions or the articles "the," "a," or "an," if they are not the first word of the title)

example: One of John's favorite books is *The Catcher in the Rye*.

Members of national, political, racial, social, civic, and athletic groups

examples:

- Green Bay Packers
- Democrats
- African Americans
- Friends of the Wilderness
- Knights of Columbus
- Chinese

Periods and events

(but not century numbers)

examples:

- Victorian Era
- Constitutional Convention
- Great Depression
- sixteenth century

Trademarks

examples:

- Pepsi
- IBM
- Honda
- Microsoft Word

Words for and abbreviations of specific names

(not things that came from proper nouns)

examples:

- ATM
- CD
- UN
- NBC

Fragments/ Run-On Sentences Grammar 2

Question 1 .

The freshman band will play its first competition on Friday it would be great if people came to support the band members.

This sentence is a run-on sentence. Which sentence is the correct version?

A.

The freshman band will play its first competition on Friday, and it would be great if people came to support the band members.

B.

The freshman band will play its first competition on Friday, it would be great, if people came to support the band members.

C.

The freshman band will play its first competition it would be great if people came to support the band members on Friday.

D.

The freshman band will play its first competition on Friday and it would be great if people came to support the band members.

Question 2 .

¹The sun set fast over the crowd as they filed into the ball park. ²The players were nervous they seemed to be on pins and needles waiting to head out on the field. ³The chants from the crowd outside could be heard in the locker room. ⁴Their echoes and cheers. ⁵Like a dangerous storm on the horizon. ⁶Betty asked the other members of the softball team if they were ready to go out and give their all.



⁷The team suddenly focused their nervous energy melted out of them like a cup of ice gathering heat. ⁸As they filed out onto the field to play ball They could hear their team being announced to the crowd. ⁹A sense of deep pride ran through the team's veins.

¹⁰The outfield grass looked like a beautiful flowing pasture. ¹¹Suddenly. ¹²The players had one last moment to reflect on what they had to do to win. ¹³"Play ball," the umpire called out; it was finally game time.

Which is the best revision to make sentence 7 a complete sentence?

A.

The team, suddenly focused, their nervous energy melted, out of them like a cup of ice gathering heat.

B.

The team suddenly focused, their nervous energy melted, out of them like a cup of ice gathering heat.

C.

The team suddenly focused nervous energy melted out of them like a cup of ice gathering heat.

D.

The team suddenly focused, and their nervous energy melted out of them like a cup of ice gathering heat.

Question 3 .

Which of the following is an example of a **sentence fragment**?

A.

The gusty wind that blew in from the north.

B.

The kids who live in the area always eat at Pepe's.

C.

The beating sun that burns all day is harsh.

D.

The old restaurant on Main Street is the place to eat.

Question 4 .

The school board is deciding whether or not to ban the *Harry Potter* book series from the school library it wants input from the community before it takes action.

This sentence is a run-on sentence. Which sentence is the correct version?

A.

The school board is deciding whether or not to ban the *Harry Potter* book series from the school library and it wants input from the community before it takes action.

B.

The school board is deciding whether or not to ban the *Harry Potter* book series from the school library it wants input, from the community, before it takes action.

C.

The school board is deciding whether or not to ban the *Harry Potter* book series from the school library before it takes action it wants input from the community.

D.

The school board is deciding whether or not to ban the *Harry Potter* book series from the school library, but it wants input from the community before it takes action.

Question 5 .

Marcus wanted to buy a brand new car he had saved up money for the last few months to help him buy one.

What is the best way to correct this sentence?

A.

The sentence is correct as is.

B.

Marcus wanted to buy a brand new car saving up money for the last few months to help him buy one.

C.

Marcus wanted to buy a brand new car and he had money saved up for the last few months so to help him buy one.

D.

Marcus wanted to buy a brand new car, and he had saved up money for the last few months to help him buy one.

Question 6 .

¹The sun set fast over the crowd as they filed into the ball park. ²The players were nervous they seemed to be on pins and needles waiting to head out on the field. ³The chants from the crowd outside could be heard in the locker room. ⁴Their echoes and cheers. ⁵Like a dangerous storm on the horizon. ⁶Betty asked the other members of the softball team if they were ready to go out and give their all.



⁷The team suddenly focused their nervous energy melted out of them like a cup of ice gathering heat. ⁸As they filed out onto the field to play ball They could hear their team being announced to the crowd. ⁹A sense of deep pride ran through the team's veins.

¹⁰The outfield grass looked like a beautiful flowing pasture. ¹¹Suddenly. ¹²The players had one last moment to reflect on what they had to do to win. ¹³"Play ball," the umpire called out; it was finally game time.

Which is the best revision to make sentence 2 a complete sentence?

A.

The players were nervous, they seemed to be on pins and needles, waiting to head out on the field.

B.

The players were nervous they seemed to be, on pins and needles, waiting to head out on the field.

C.

The players were nervous seeming to be on pins and needles waiting to head out on the field.

D.

The players were nervous; they seemed to be on pins and needles waiting to head out on the field.

Question 7 .

Losing to the team from Bakersfield.

What is the best way to correct this sentence?

A.

It was difficult to accept losing to the team from Bakersfield.

B.

Losing to the team from Bakersfield in front of our own fans.

C.

The sentence is correct as is.

D.

During the game when we were losing to the team from Bakersfield.

Question 8 .

Which of the following is an example of a **sentence fragment**?

A.

Make sure to turn off your computer before leaving work.

B.

When the buzzer sounds, it signals that the game is over.

C.

As the weather gets worse, be prepared for gusty winds.

D.

Behind the concession stands in Max Goldsmith Stadium.

Question 9 .

Which of the following is an example of a **run-on sentence**?

A.

The food was served cold, but it was still good.

B.

The movie was fantastic, and I really loved the acting.

C.

The traffic drove me crazy, but I finally calmed down.

D.

The movie had already started I was running late.

Question 10 .

After the bell rang and signaled that class was over.

This sentence is a sentence fragment. Which sentence is the correct version?

A.

After the bell rang and signaled that class was over and that summer vacation was upon us.

B.

After the bell rang and signaled that class was over for all of the students taking the test.

C.

After the bell rang and signaled that class was over while the teacher was in the middle of her lesson.

D.

After the bell rang and signaled that class was over, I had to hurry to make basketball practice.

Answers

1. A
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. D

Explanations

There are two independent clauses in the sentence. However, the lack of punctuation makes the sentences run together. One way to fix this is to add a comma and a coordinating conjunction ("and") to separate the clauses. Anytime you join two independent clauses together with a coordinating conjunction, there must be a comma before the conjunction.

1. The sentence should read: "The freshman band will play its first competition on Friday, and it would be great if people came to support the band members."

Another quick fix is to use a semicolon to separate the clauses so that it reads, "The freshman band will play its first competition on Friday; it would be great if people came to support the band members."

This is a run-on sentence. In order for this sentence to be complete, it needs some punctuation to separate the independent clauses. It can be changed one of three ways:

Add a semicolon in between the independent clauses (it takes the places of a comma and a coordinating conjunction): "The team suddenly focused; their nervous energy melted out of them like a cup of ice gathering heat."

2. Another way to revise this from a run-on sentence is to separate the independent clauses with a period and make two sentences: "The team suddenly focused. Their nervous energy melted out of them like a cup of ice gathering heat."

Finally, to revise this from a run-on sentence, you could add a comma and a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) in between the independent clauses: "The team suddenly focused, and their nervous energy melted out of them like a cup of ice gathering heat."

3. "The gusty wind that blew in from the north" is a subject and needs a predicate to make it a real sentence.

For example: "The gusty wind that blew in from the north caused severe damage to the area."

There are two independent clauses in the sentence. However, the lack of punctuation makes the sentences run together. One way to fix this is to add a comma and a coordinating conjunction ("but") to separate the clauses. Anytime you join two independent clauses together with a coordinating conjunction, there must be a comma before the conjunction.

4. The sentence should read: "The school board is deciding whether or not to ban the *Harry Potter* book series from the school library, but it wants input from the community before it takes action."

Another quick fix is to use a semicolon to separate the clauses so that it reads, "The school board is deciding whether or not to ban the *Harry Potter* book series from the school library; it wants input from the community before it takes action."

5. "Marcus wanted to buy a brand new car he had saved up money for the last few months to help him buy one" is a run-on sentence. It joins two independent clauses together without any punctuation.

It should read: "Marcus wanted to buy a brand new car, and he had saved up money for the last few months to help him buy one."

This is a run-on sentence. In order for this sentence to be a complete sentence, it needs some punctuation to separate the independent clauses. It can be changed one of three ways:

Separate the independent clauses with a period and make two sentences: "The players were nervous. They seemed to be on pins and needles waiting to head out on the field."

6. Another way to revise this from a run-on sentence is to add a comma and a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) in between the independent clauses: "The players were nervous, and they seemed to be on pins and needles waiting to head out on the field. "

Finally, to revise this from a run-on sentence, you could add a semicolon in between the independent clauses (it takes the places of a comma and a coordinating conjunction): "The players were nervous; they seemed to be on pins and needles waiting to head out on the field."

7. "Losing to the team from Bakersfield" is a sentence fragment. It needs an independent clause to make it a real sentence.

"Behind the concession stands in Max Goldsmith Stadium" is a dependent clause and needs an independent clause attached to it to make it a real sentence.

8. For example: "The parking lot is located behind the concession stands in Max Goldsmith Stadium."

9. "The movie had already started I was running late" is a run-on sentence because it has two independent clauses joined together, and it lacks punctuation to split up the clauses.

One way to fix this is to make both clauses independent sentences: "The movie had already started. I was running late."

Another way to fix this is to add a comma and a coordinating conjunction between the independent clauses: "The movie had already started, and I was running late."

Also, you can use a semicolon in the place of using a comma and a coordinating conjunction: "The movie had already started; I was running late."

10. For a sentence to be an actual sentence, it must have two parts: the subject (who/what the sentence is about) and the predicate (the act or action that the subject is engaged in). This sentence fragment doesn't have either. It's a dependent clause and needs an independent clause to make it a real sentence.

Fragments, Run-Ons, and Comma Splices Notes/Lesson

To be a good writer, express your thoughts with clear and complete sentences. Sometimes writers break a thought into too many parts. This can cause incomplete sentences. Other times, writers will string too many clauses together within a sentence. This can make writing difficult for the reader to understand.

Run-On Sentence

A run-on sentence happens when two or more sentences are joined together without correct punctuation. A run-on sentence must be split into two or more separate sentences.



Run-On:

Mr. Dyson sent me to the principal's office for making fart noises with my hands if the principal is in a good mood, I may not get in too much trouble.

Correction:

Mr. Dyson sent me to the principal's office for making fart noises with my hands. If the principal is in a good mood, I may not get in too much trouble.

Comma Splice

A comma splice occurs when you include the comma between two independent clauses without a conjunction. There are different ways to correct this. You could include a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) when joining two main clauses with a comma. If you'd rather not use a conjunction, eliminate the comma and use a semicolon. You could also make the independent clauses separate sentences.



Comma Splice:

Captain Adare tricked out her police bug, I find it strangely attractive.

Correction:

Captain Adare tricked out her police bug, and I find it strangely attractive.

Correction:

Captain Adare tricked out her police bug; I find it strangely attractive.

Correction:

Captain Adare tricked out her police bug. I find it strangely attractive.

Sentence Fragment

A fragment is an incomplete sentence. It is often created when a writer incorrectly breaks a sentence in two. Using end punctuation and capitalization carefully will help you avoid sentence fragments.



Fragment:

Trying hard to pull off some sweet dance moves. Jay discovered that he had no rhythm.

Correction:

Trying hard to pull off some sweet dance moves, Jay discovered that he had no rhythm.

Commonly Confused Words – Grammar 3

Question 1 .

Choose the sentence that uses their, they're, or there correctly.



A.

Claudia likes how there so friendly to new kids.



B.

Drake thinks that they're presentation is next.



C.

Badi's coach wanted to practice drills there.



D.

Alicia needed to move their for the project.

Question 2 .

Which word best replaces the underlined part of the sentence?

Dean said, "I wish you had told me that your not coming to my baseball game."



A.

you'r



B.

make no change



C.

your'e



D.

you're

Question 3 .

Which sentence uses its or it's correctly?



A.

I think it's a great idea!



B.

Its almost finished drying.



C.

The hamster is out of it's cage.



D.

Then, its ready to ride.

Question 4 .

Which word best replaces the underlined part of the sentence?

Lena is the class president whose hoping to make some big changes to the school.

- A.
whos'
- B.
who's
- C.
who'se
- D.
make no change

Question 5 .

Which word best replaces the underlined part of the sentence?

My cable company is replacing it's wires in my neighborhood.

- A.
its
- B.
its's
- C.
make no change
- D.
its'

Question 6 .

Which sentence uses their, they're, or there correctly?

- A.
Valerie asked her parents why they had to move all the way over they're.
- B.
When did Sayid say that their meeting us for the big rivalry game?
- C.
The Cardinals could use some help with there pitching coaches.
- D.
Eric heard the Kendricks say that they're going to get another dog.

Question 7 .

Which word belongs on the blank line?

Peterson Construction is building a new shopping center on the land _____ the old high school used to be.



- A.
ware
- B.
where
- C.
were
- D.
wear

Question 8 .

Which sentence correctly uses the word stationary or stationery for the sense of the sentence?

- A.
The unemployment rate remained stationary at 4.5 percent for six months.
- B.
Riding a stationery bike is the most boring exercise because you don't get to go anywhere.
- C.
The old car must have broken down because it has become a stationery fixture in my neighbor's backyard.
- D.
Mrs. Jenkins handed me a colorful envelope from her personal stationary.

Question 9 .

Choose the sentence that uses its or it's correctly.

- A.

Mr. Villagomez told his class, "And now, it's time for presentations."

B.

Soraya shouted, "I think its starting without us, so please hurry up!"

C.

The Hutchinson family decided to go to the mountains for it's vacation.

D.

Xander told me its hard work to make a new Web site from scratch.

Question 10 .

Which sentence uses affect or effect correctly?

A.

The drought affected the price of produce because the demand stayed high while the supply dropped.

B.

The amount of effort that you put into your work will have an affect on your final grade.

C.

I could tell that the opera effected Lisa even though she tried to hide her tears during the mournful aria.

D.

Some people don't realize that their choice in clothing will effect the outcome of the interview.

Answers

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A

Explanations

1. "Their" shows possession. "They're" is the contraction for "they are." "There" shows a location. The correct sentence uses "there" to show the location of the drills.
"Your" shows possession. "You're" is the contraction for "you are." In this sentence, the contraction for "you are" should be used, since Dean says "you are not coming." The corrected sentence reads: Dean said, "I wish you had told me that you're not coming to my baseball game."
2. "Its" shows possession. "It's" is the contraction for "it is." The correct sentence uses the contraction to show that "it is a great idea."
3. "Whose" shows possession. "Who's" is the contraction for "who is." In this sentence, the contraction for "who is" should be used because it is the president "who is hoping." The corrected sentence reads: Lena is the class president who's hoping to make some big changes to the school.
4. "Its" shows possession. "It's" is the contraction for "it is." The possessive form of "it" fits best in this sentence because it shows that the wires belong to the cable company. The corrected sentence reads: My cable company is replacing its wires in my neighborhood.
5. "Their" shows possession. "They're" is the contraction for "they are." "There" shows a location. The correct sentence uses the contraction for "they are" to show that the Kendricks are going to get a new dog.
6. "Where" is used when talking about a location. The sentence is trying to describe the location of the new shopping center.
7. "Wear" can mean "having clothing on" or "rubbing away." "Were" is the plural past tense form of the verb "be." "Ware" is a type of merchandise.
8. "Stationary" means "standing still" or "not moving." "Stationery" is writing material such as

paper, pencils, and envelopes. In the correct sentence, the unemployment rate has held still for six months.

9. "Its" shows possession. "It's" is the contraction for "it is." The correct sentence uses "it's" as the contraction to show that it is time.

10. "Affect" is a verb that means "to act on" or "to produce a change." "Effect" is a noun that means "result." In the correct sentence, the drought produces a change in the price of produce.

Frequently Confused Words

Notes/Lesson

*Writers often confuse words that sound alike but have different meanings or words that have similar meanings. Below are some of these **frequently confused words**. You need to be able to select the appropriate word based on the context. Below is a list of frequently confused words and example sentences.*

a lot: a considerable quantity or extent (noun)

allot: to assign (verb)

- I have a lot of socks.
- The teacher has allotted 20 minutes for the test.

accept: to receive (verb)

except: excluding (preposition)

- I accept your apology.
- Everyone is going to the store except me.

adapt: to change or to make suitable for a purpose (verb)

adopt: to accept with approval or to take into one's family (verb)

- The ideal candidate should be able to adapt to change quickly and easily.
- The legislature has yet to adopt the committee's recommendations.

advice: an opinion or a recommendation about what could or should be done (noun)

advise: to recommend, suggest, or counsel (verb)

- I never asked for your advice.
- His lawyer advised him not to talk.

affect: to influence (verb)

effect: a result (noun)

- The snowstorm has affected the city.
- The effect of the snowstorm is school closings.

aisle: a pathway between rows of seats (noun)

ail: to be sick (verb)

isle: an island (noun)

I'll: "I will" (contraction)

- The bride walked up the aisle with her father.
- Melissa needs to take care of her ailing father.
- We are taking a trip to the British Isles.
- I'll wash my car tomorrow.

allude: to make an indirect reference to an idea, place, person, or text (verb)

elude: to escape capture or to be incomprehensible (verb)

- Jacob hasn't even so much as alluded to liking me.
- The bank robber could elude the police for only so long before getting caught.

allusion: a reference to something (noun)

illusion: a false perception of reality (noun)

- The story has an allusion to Arachne, a character from Greek mythology.
- The illusion kept the audience entranced for hours.

aloud: with the speaking voice (adverb)

allowed: permitted (verb)

- The teacher read aloud to her students.
- The teacher allowed her students to read outside.

apart: separate one from another; in pieces or parts (adverb)

a part: one piece of a whole (noun)

- Their family was torn apart by the war.
- Henri wants to be a part of our volunteer team.

ascent: an act of rising (noun)

assent: an act of agreeing to something (noun)

- Her ascent into the mountains was tiring.
- Her assent gave us permission to close the deal.

assure: to remove doubt or anxiety (verb)

ensure: to guarantee an event or condition (verb)

insure: to protect from financial liability with insurance (verb)

- Lecrae tried to assure Thomas that he knew what he was doing.
- Thomas just wanted to ensure that their undertaking would be successful.
- Whatever happens, be sure to insure your car before you let them borrow it.

award: to bestow based on merit (verb)

reward: to give wages or recompense (verb)

- Ryan was awarded a medal for his bravery.
- Adele rewarded the puppy for his obedience.

between: in the middle of (preposition used when talking about distinct, individual items)

among: in the middle of (preposition used when talking about items that are not distinct)

- I am stuck between a rock and a hard place.
- I am among people who understand me.

breath: inhaled or exhaled air (noun)

breathe: to exhale and inhale (verb)

- The ring was so beautiful that it took my breath away.
- Ronnie was so excited to see her favorite singer that she forgot to breathe and passed out.

capital: a city serving as a seat of government (noun)

capitol: a building in which a legislative body meets (noun)

- Austin is the capital of Texas.
- The U.S. Congress meets at the Capitol.

censor: to forbid the public distribution of a piece of information (verb)

censure: to give a formal rebuke (verb)

sensor: an object that detects stimuli such as heat, light, or movement (noun)

- The university censored its campus newspaper before it was published.
- The lawyer was censured due to her improper conduct during the case.
- The sensor in my smoke detector is very sensitive.

cite: to quote (verb)

site: a position or place (noun)

sight: vision (noun)

- The essay cites several different authors.
- Meet me at the construction site.
- Please get that bug out of my sight.

coarse: rough (adjective)

course: a path (noun)

- The coarse sand hurts my feet.
- Kimi ran along the course.

conscience: the sense of moral goodness of one's conduct, intentions, or character (noun)

conscious: capable of or marked by thought, will, design, or perception (adjective)

- Rumi had a guilty conscience, so she turned herself in.
- It was a conscious decision to do the right thing.

complement: to make complete or whole (verb)

compliment: to give praise (verb)

- The lemon juice complements the flavor of the fish.
- Danielle complimented John on his courage.

counsel: to advise (verb)

council: an assembly or a group working to legislate or advise (noun)

- My lawyer counseled me to get the company to sign a contract.
- The council will meet tonight to elect officers.

discreet: judicious in one's conduct or speech (adjective)

discrete: separate or distinct (adjective)

- Try to be discreet when you slip him the note.
- Cut the brownies into nine discrete pieces.

elicit: to call forth or evoke or to deduce (verb)

illicit: morally wrong or illegal (adjective)

- Jackie is trying to elicit sympathy because she is in trouble.
- He said he was arrested for illicit activity.

eminent: of high status or prominent (adjective)

imminent: about to happen, occur, or take place (adjective)

- Whoever becomes president will hold an eminent position.
- The destruction of the building seems imminent.

farther: to greater distance or extent (adverb used to express physical distance)

further: to greater distance or extent (adverb used to express advancement to a greater degree, as in time and other concepts)

- Pamela ran farther than I did.
- I will further my education by attending college.

fewer: smaller amount (adjective used when referring to something that can be counted)

less: smaller amount or degree (adjective used when referring to something that cannot be counted)

- I have fewer apples than Daniel.
- There was less pollution last year.

here: in this place (adverb)

hear: to perceive sounds (verb)

- When will you get here?
- I hear the train coming.

incidence: rate, extent, or frequency of occurrence (noun)

incident: a definite and separate occurrence or action (noun)

- There is a high incidence of robbery in that neighborhood.
- I'd rather not talk about that incident.

its: belonging to something (adjective)

it's: "it is" or "it has" (contraction)

- Its weakness is in its legs.
- It's going to be a rainy day.

knew: past tense form of "know," which means to hold information in mind (verb)

new: appearing, thought of, or made for the first time (adjective)

- At two years old, Cathleen already knew her alphabet.
- Shondra went to the dealership to pick up her new car.

lead: a kind of metal or the graphite in pencils (noun)

led: past tense form of "lead," which means to guide (verb)

- My mechanical pencil needs more lead.
- The dog led me to the injured child.

lease: to rent for money (verb)

least: the smallest amount or degree (adjective)

- She leased the car.
- That option will cost the least amount of money.

lose: to fail to keep or maintain (verb)

loose: not tight or secure (adjective)

- Do not lose this expensive bracelet.
- This bracelet is loose on me.

passed: the past tense form of "pass," which means to undergo a test or a course of study successfully (verb)

past: having taken place in a period before the present (adjective)

- Raj barely passed his algebra class.
- Don't judge me by my past mistakes.

patience: the quality of being patient (noun)

patients: the plural form of "patient" (noun)

- Daryl is testing my patience.
- The patients had to reschedule their appointments.

poor: lacking resources (adjective)

pore: to gaze intently or to read or study attentively (verb)

- Carly has always desired to care for those who are poor.
- Roman pored over the contract trying to find a loophole.

precede: to go before or to introduce (verb)

proceed: to move forward or to continue an action or process (verb)

- His reputation preceded him.
- We must proceed with the ceremony.

principal: a head of a school or organization (noun)

principle: a basic law or truth (noun)

- The principal will make an important announcement this morning.

- A principle of healthy eating is to eat fresh and natural foods.

quiet: an absence of noise or activity (noun)

quite: to a degree or to an extent (adverb)

- I enjoyed the peace and quiet.
- The strawberries were quite delicious.

stationary: fixed or unchanging (adjective)

stationery: paper used for writing (noun)

- A stationary bike allows people to watch television while exercising.
- Cindy likes to use unique stationery for her letters.

their: belonging to them (adjective)

there: in or to that place (adverb)

they're: "they are" (contraction)

- Their house is impressive.
- I will walk there.
- They're working hard to meet this deadline.

then: after that (adverb)

than: (preposition used in comparisons)

- Andy passed the football to Edward and then ran to the end zone.
- Andy runs faster than Edward.

through: into or out of (preposition)

threw: past tense form of "throw" (verb)

- The ball went through the hoop on her first try.
- She threw the ball as hard as she could.

to: (preposition)

too: very or also (adverb)

two: 2 (noun)

- They both rushed to the door.
- Amelia was too tired.
- There are two apples left.

wear: to have something on; to damage something by using or rubbing (verb)

where: in or to what place (adverb)

ware: a manufactured article or product; goods (noun)

- The weather is wearing away at the bridge.
- Where is my favorite mug?
- The artist peddled his wares door to door.

which: (pronoun used to refer to things in nonrestrictive or nonessential clauses)

that: (pronoun used to refer to things in restrictive or essential clauses)

who: (pronoun used to refer to a person or people)

whom: (pronoun used to refer to a person or people when it functions as an object of a verb or preposition in the sentence)

- We have the meeting this Wednesday, which is my birthday.
- The television that Stacey broke will cost \$2,000 to replace.
- Tamara, who won the award last year, will be a presenter.
- With whom will you be going to the dance?

whole: total, all, or complete (adjective)

hole: an opening or a hollowed-out place (noun)

- Billy ate the whole cake.
- There is a hole in my jeans.

whose: belonging to who or which (pronoun)

who's: "who is" or "who has" (contraction)

- Whose phone is ringing?
- Who's at the door?

write: to put words on paper (verb)

rite: a ceremonial act (noun)

- I need to write an essay for my history class.
- The initiation rites are simple to perform.

your: belonging to you (adjective)

you're: "you are" (contraction)

- Your essay was entertaining to read.
- You're hilarious.

Multiple Meaning Words – NTI Grammar 4

Question 1 .

When Jay constructed his marble science project, he used pieces of cotton balls as **buffers**. They would slow down the marble's speed when it went down a steep incline. Jay had **invested** many hours in the project with no help from his supposed partner, Billy. Jay had spent every weekend meticulously arranging the pieces, and now, he was nearly complete.

Based on the context of the passage, the meaning of the word **invested** is

- A.
endowed with authority or power.
- B.
committed money in order to earn a financial return.
- C.
covered something completely.
- D.
spent or devoted for future advantage or benefit.

Question 2 .

(1) The sweltering heat enveloped all of the runners who were standing on the starting line. (2) Neil already had beads of sweat forming at the brim of his hairline. (3) He wiped the sweat away in anticipation of the starting gun. (4) He leaned forward like the other runners, and when he heard the gun, he surged forward. (5) Neil flew past Hank and Kyle, who lumbered forward from their racing **stance**. (6) Around the first curve, he overtook Jay and Ryan and finally **surpassed** Paul, who had always been the fastest on the team. (7) After that, Neil surprised himself when he discovered that he was in the lead for the first time.

Based on the context of the passage, what does the word **stance** mean in sentence 5?

- A.
challenging manner
- B.
attitude toward something
- C.
place of waiting
- D.
way of standing

Question 3 .

Wyatt Incorporated had taken great lengths to keep its industry secrets from being leaked to its competitors. However, much to its dismay, a company insider decided to reveal the formula for Wyatt's famous meatloaf to the press. The local newspapers pounced on the story and began to **circulate** it. They wanted to dissect the recipe in

order to understand what made it so tasty. From the local newspapers, the story went nationwide with everyone trying to re-create the meatloaf. Wyatt Incorporated did its best to **suppress** the secret formula but found that it was too late—it was everywhere. Based on the context of the passage, the meaning of the word **circulate** is

- A.
talk from person to person.
- B.
put into the hands of readers.
- C.
move freely in an enclosed space.
- D.
move in a circular route.

Question 4 .

Which word correctly completes both the sentences below?

The _____ flavors of the soup were enhanced by the fresh ingredients.

Anthony's health was in question because he was not as _____ as he once was.

- A.
robust
- B.
appetizing
- C.
athletic
- D.
brawny

Question 5 .

To **measure** the difficulty of the science experiment, Dr. Kitts and Dr. Hughes had to look over all the factors that would affect it. They wanted to figure out what chemicals made up the latest plastic. To conduct the experiment, they had to make sure that each piece of the equipment could withstand the activity that was going to happen. In addition, Dr. Kitts checked if they had enough of the material to get all of the information necessary from it. After all of this, Dr. Kitts and Dr. Hughes determined that they were finally prepared for the **rigors** of the experiment.

Based on the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the word **rigors**?

- A.
unrelenting toughness
- B.
challenging life conditions

- C.
tremors caused by a chill
- D.
severe weather or climate

Question 6 .

(1) After the initial drafts of her research paper were rejected, Callie needed some **guidance**. (2) It was disheartening to see her hard work, from front to back, **littered with red ink** and returned with little fanfare. (3) She had to seek some comfort and advice with her mentor, Hannah, but unfortunately, Hannah was off on her study-abroad adventure. (4) Therefore, Callie found herself utterly alone. (5) She had to **wallow** in her own misery until Hannah returned. (6) Callie became fully committed to her despair until she came up with a brilliant idea for revising her paper. (7) This time no professor in his or her right mind would turn down her manuscript.

Based on the context of the passage, what does the word **guidance** mean in sentence 1?

- A.
process of providing leadership
- B.
systems controlling the course
- C.
supervised care or assistance
- D.
advice about educational matters

Question 7 .

The worst of the illness had finally **subsided**. The fever had stayed, but the discomfort that came along with it was gone. Lyra lay limp on the bed, exhausted from the strange exertion that she had to endure. She felt lucky that the medicine that Dr. Mills had prescribed was **potent** enough for the strain of virus. He had tried all sorts of medicinal methods to relieve Lyra's pain, but none of them were effective. Dr. Mills had to develop a new drug to treat her individual case. Now, all Lyra had to do was to take it easy because Dr. Mills was adamant about no strenuous activity.

Based on the context of the passage, the word **potent** means

- A.
wielding authority.
- B.
possessing physical strength.
- C.
powerfully persuasive.
- D.
chemically effective.

Question 8 .

Select all the correct answers.

Read the following sentence.

The callous remarks of the military leader led to a revolt by the oppressed minority whom he described as "useless."

In which of the following sentences does callous have the same meaning as in the sentence above?

- The workplace safety survey showed that employees exhibited callous hands due to using hammers for long periods without wearing protective gloves.
- The judge found the doctor guilty of malpractice because she left the patient alone during the surgery, which showed a callous disregard for the patient's safety.
- As a protective measure, the epidermis, or outer layer of skin, can develop callous areas when exposed to constant friction and pressure.
- The anthropology professor advised his students to develop a callous attitude toward the people they were studying to prevent bias in their research.
- During the research study, scientists observed that all three hamsters developed callous feet when they ran on a metal wheel for long periods of time.

Question 9 .

Steven was not about making lists because he didn't want to follow a particular order. He wanted things to be **organic**, to take their own course. Therefore, Steven was always late in turning in his research papers and projects.

Based on the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the word **organic**?

- A.
forming an integral element of a whole
- B.
relating to a bodily organ
- C.
involving the use of food produced without chemicals
- D.
developing in the manner of a living plant or animal

Question 10 .

The notes that **drifted** from the phonograph upstairs wafted down to Amber, who was sitting on the porch. She was rocking back and forth in the lone rocking chair while listening to the pristine voice of Ella Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald, in her collaboration with Duke Ellington, sang with an engaging cadence and rhythm. Likewise, Ellington gave her a perfect backdrop with his compositions filled with notes **slurred** together seamlessly. Listening to Fitzgerald and Ellington's music, Amber appreciated each lyric and note that she took in.

Based on the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the word **drifted**?



A.

deviated from a set course



B.

became piled up in heaps



C.

moved along a line of least resistance



D.

floated smoothly and effortlessly

Answers

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. --
9. D
10. D

Explanations

- The word **invested** has more than one meaning. In this case, the word shows the amount of
1. time Jay devotes to the project so that he can get a good grade. This suggests that **invested** means "spent or devoted for future advantage or benefit."

- The word **stance** has more than one meaning. In this case, the word shows how the runners,
2. Hank and Kyle, are positioned before they start their run. This suggests that **stance** means "way of standing."

- The word **circulate** has more than one meaning. In this case, the word shows how the
3. newspapers passed on the information to their readers. This suggests that **circulate** means "put into the hands of readers."

- Based on the context of the sentences, the word **robust** fits in both sentences because it has
4. more than one meaning. In the first sentence, the definition is "full-flavored." In the second sentence, the definition is "strong and healthy."

- The word **rigors** has more than one meaning. In this case, the word shows that the
5. experiment is very demanding and tough. This suggests that **rigors** means "unrelenting toughness."

- The word **guidance** has more than one meaning. In this case, the word shows that Callie
6. needs advice from her mentor, Hannah, in order to feel better. This suggests that **guidance** means "advice about educational matters."

- The word **potent** has more than one meaning. In this case, the word shows how effective the
7. medicine is in saving Lyra. This suggests that **potent** means "chemically effective."

- The word "callous" has multiple meanings. It can mean "having a hardened and thickened area" or "feeling or showing no concern for others." The context of the word is helpful when determining its meaning. The word "callous" means "feeling or showing no concern for others" in the sentence "The callous remarks of the military leader led to a revolt by the oppressed minority whom he described as 'useless.'" The correct answer choices also use this meaning of the word.
- 8.

The word **organic** has more than one meaning. In this case, the word shows that Steven
9. wants things to take their own course. This suggests that **organic** means "developing in the manner of a living plant or animal" because organisms grow naturally.

The word **drifted** has more than one meaning. In this case, the word shows in what manner
10. that the notes came down to Amber. This suggests that **drifted** means "floated smoothly and effortlessly."

Multiple Meaning Words

Notes/Lesson

Multiple meaning words are words that have various meanings. You have to use context clues to figure out which definition of the word is being used in the given sentence.

The word **cram** is a familiar word; however, it has multiple meanings that could confuse the reader. Look at the dictionary entry below to learn all the meanings of **cram**.

cram (kram) v.

1. to pack tight
2. to eat quickly
3. to prepare hastily for an exam
4. to force or stuff something into a small space

Definition 1: Erin **crammed** her suitcase full of clothes for her trip to Europe.

Definition 2: Jacob was in a hurry, so he **crammed** his sandwich and left.

Definition 3: The night before the test, Jonah and Ivan **crammed** for the test.

Definition 4: Ava **crammed** tissue paper into her nose when she had a bloody nose.

Examples

How many meanings can you think of for the words in bold?

- The decisive battle for the Second Punic War was the Battle of Zama. During the war, the Romans fought against the **forces** of Hannibal from Carthage. At Zama, the

Romans were able to **gain** the upper hand when they defeated the exhausted Carthaginians. The victory left the Carthaginians vulnerable.

- *Citizen Kane* is considered one of the best movies of all time. The main character of the movie is based upon the American newspaper **giant** William Randolph Hearst. The movie follows the life of the character as he pursues **power** and wealth.

Context Clues

*A key to reading well is being able to understand what you read. Sometimes, this is easier said than done. Some vocabulary words can be confusing, odd, or unknown. When this happens, it helps if you can at least understand the other words in the paragraph you are reading. The information in the paragraph can be a clue to help you understand the words you don't know. This is called a **context clue**. **Context clues** are the words around the unknown word. It is also the information that makes up the rest of the paragraph.*

These are some things to look for when using **context clues**:



- Punctuation marks - a comma or dash may show you something about the unknown words. They can also give a clue to the new word's definition.

- *example:* Jorge was **vexed** at the referee's decision—he yelled until his coach had to calm him down.
- Key words, such as "or" and "that is," may give you a hint to a definition.
- *example:* The restaurant said that removing one's hat during the show was **obligatory**, or necessary.
- Make sure to read the entire passage. An unknown word may make more sense after you read the entire paragraph or passage.
- *example:* Roger Kerrington had an **insatiable** hunger for knowledge. He was the library's best patron, checking out at least ten new books a week. Whether it was about history, art, literature, math, or science, Roger wanted to know everything.