

Grammar Worksheet 1

For each question, determine the correct answer and also write down the specific grammar/English rule utilized in that particular question.

1. Clouds are actually very heavy though they look soft and feathery, the average cumulus cloud weighs over a million pounds.

A) NO CHANGE
B) heavy, though
C) heavy; though

Rule: _____

2. The director of the movie *Fight Club* included a Starbucks cup—in every scene not to support Starbucks, but to mock the chain for its ubiquity in modern society.

A) NO CHANGE
B) Cup in—every scene not
C) Cup in every scene—not

Rule: _____

3. Twitter's bird logo actually has a name: Larry.

A) NO CHANGE
B) Twitters'
C) Twitters

Rule: _____

4. Medieval England had "flytings", events similar to rap battles, in which individuals exchanged clever insults in front of a crowd.

A) NO CHANGE
B) "flytings" events similar to rap battles
C) "flytings" events similar to rap battles,

Rule: _____

5. Fried maple leaves are unheard of in the United States but they're actually a popular snack in Japan.

A) NO CHANGE
B) States, but
C) States. But

Rule: _____

6. The official bird of the city of Redondo Beach, CA, residents are often surprised to learn, is being the Goodyear blimp.

A) NO CHANGE
B) is
C) are

Rule: _____

7. The cruise ship *Norwegian Dream* had so many accidents in the first few years after construction that the ship's owners renamed them to escape the negative publicity.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it
- C) theirs

Rule: _____

8. According to some researchers, there is a specific borderline between jogging and running: 6 miles per hour.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) running;
- C) running,

Rule: _____

9. There is a species of jellyfish, *Turritopsis dohrnii*, that lives forever and is essentially immortal.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) lives forever without dying.
- C) is immortal.

Rule: _____

10. The writers of *Back to the Future* originally made its time machine not a DeLorean but a refrigerator.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it's
- C) its'

Rule: _____

Use the links below and other resources from your binder and online to study and practice the rules/concepts behind any questions that you missed.

1. C [Semicolons](#) join 2 complete sentences.
2. C [Dashes](#) replace commas, but only in certain circumstances.
3. A [Apostrophes](#) come after the owner. It belongs to Twitter, so Twitter's.
4. A [Descriptive phrases](#) are offset by commas from the rest of the sentence.
5. B A comma and conjunction together [join 2 complete sentences](#).
6. B [Subject-verb agreement](#): bird → is
7. B [Pronoun agreement](#): ship → it
8. A A [colon](#) goes after a complete sentence and acts like an = sign.
9. C [Avoid repetition](#). "Immortal" means "lives forever".
10. A [Possessive pronouns](#). Its is possessive and means "belongs to it".