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When you plan your approach to learning ACT English, it's important to know where to spend your time. Which grammar rules are really the most important to learn? What can help you make the greatest improvement in your account? What are the questions in ACT English? ACT English is a passing test. There are 5 multipoint passages and 75 questions to go with them. ACT creators break the test into two main sections: use and mechanics and rhetorical skills. The use and mechanics cover questions about punctuation (including internal and end sentence punctuation and avoiding ambiguity), grammar and use (including subject-verb agreement, pronoun-previous agreement, verb formation, pronoun case, comparative and superior adjectives and adverbs, and idiomatic uses), and the structure of the sentence (including the placement modifier and the relationship between the provisions). In the past, these questions accounted for about 53% of test questions. The second main category is rhetorical skills. These questions will be asked about strategy (including understanding when to add or delete information and how best to review writing for a particular audience), organization (including choosing effective openings, transitions and conclusions), and style (including choosing the right words, tone, style, and avoiding wordiness). Also grouped with rhetorical skills are the questions that are asked about the author's goal. These questions test your ability to recognize basic ideas and understand what a passage is and understand the scope of the passage. These questions usually account for about 47% of test questions. Since the act's recent updates, test makers don't stick as strictly to these percentages, but they are still good guidelines. What concepts are being tested? And why should you care? Almost as predictable as the types of questions are the rules of grammar and the style by which ACT English will test you. ACT English greatly promotes a few basic grammar and style rules, and slightly touches on many others. Why should this matter to you? This means that especially if you aim for a mid-range score, you should focus your training on the basic grammar and style rules that are covered. But if you aspire to high marks, you should make sure that you know all the concepts listed here. Since ACT English has so many issues, even concepts that appear low time percentage will almost certainly be better and can affect your score. How did I find out? I analysed more than 500 ACT English questions from seven official ACT tests that have been given in the past, and recorded the grammar and style concepts tested in each. It was usually easy to find the answer to the question simply by knowing one style or Rules. But several issues required knowledge of several rules. For The For questions, I considered them for both concepts. And the winners... Using and Mechanics For Use and Mechanics matters, the overwhelming winner of the frequency test is correctly forming and attaching sentences to 20.5% of grammar questions. This covers all concepts related to understanding what is the right sentence, including both fragments and runs. This topic also covers the correct use of commas when attaching sentences. Not far behind in second place are questions concerning the correct use of commas, dash and colon. These questions account for 17.7% of grammar questions. Following in the third and fourth places correctly used inconsequential positions and relative pronouns with 10.2% of the questions, and the correct verb tense and form, with 9.6% grammar questions. This theme includes, among other things, knowing that tension is necessary, and shaping the time correctly. So if you master these four concepts, you'll have all the information you need to answer almost 60% of the GRAMMAR questions in ACT English. Here's the full breakdown of this is my analysis of the most commonly tested grammar concepts in ACT English, along with brief explanations of what each grammar rule means. #1: Correct sentence formation: 20.5% Recognition of fragments Recognizing run-ons, including commas splicing attachment sentences correctly misused commas #2: Use of commas, Dash, and colon: 17.7% No comma between the subject and the verb No comma before or after the preposition When to use commas for individual adjectives No comma between adjectives and noun commas are used after the introductory words No commas between composite objects or objects no comma around the decisive pronouns of the Colony, used for list or explanations Dashes is used with non-existent positions, as an intro for the list, and with a deliberate pause #3: Properly formed inconsequential positions and relative pronouns: 10.2% Inconsequential reservation should be surrounded by commas Correct use of which against this; Who is against which; who is against whom #4: The verb is tense and form: 9.6% Correct and consistent tense use When to use the past tense instead of the past participle Past participle needs the help of the verb Incorrectly formed past participle Will be against will when to use the gerund and when to use the infinitive #5: Inappropriate and ragged modifiers and words placement: 9.2% Descriptive phrases should be next to the word. Will the word make more sense elsewhere in the sentence? #6: Use of the apostrophe: 7.5% Correct formation of the plural noun The formation of the attractive form of nouns Common abbreviations and their meanings (such as this) #6: Pronoun Use: 7.5% Consistent use of pronouns pronouns pronoun-pre-agreement (including singular or multiple pronouns) Pronoun case present and clear predecessors #8: Idioms: 5.1% Idiomatic use of excuses #9: Parallel structure and pairs of words: 4.1% Use of relevant prepositions Elements in the match list Such as neither ... neither, or ... or, not just ... But also, from... to like... as #10: Subject-verb agreement: 3.8% of singular objects need special verbs; Multiple objects need multiple verbs Theme - inconsequential provisions - verb building theme - preposition phrase - verb building verb in front of the subject #11: Adjectives against. Adverbs: 2.4% Adjectives are used to describe nouns used to describe adjectives, adverbs, and verbs Correct use of comparative and superior forms of #11: Word comparison: 2.4% Correct use of words, such as more/less, less vs. less, much against many, and that/those of rhetorical strategy These questions are based on that to make the passages more smooth and logical to read. As in the grammar section, the ACT is heavily in favour of some rules in relation to others. Big winners of rhetorical strategy ... Logical transitions. Unsurprisingly, the section is all about making passages more logical, transitions reign. More than 18% of questions will test your ability to build logical bridges within and between sentences and paragraphs. In second place - the addition of information with 16.7%. These questions test your ability to see if new information is relevant to the item in question, and ask students to explain how these items are changing with the addition of new information. And tied in third with 15.5% each laconic and replacement and re-wording of the information. As in the above concepts, the substitution of information questions asks the student to indicate whether the information is relevant to the relevant item, and if not, to replace it with other information. The brief questions test the ability of students to see when the author was unnecessarily verbose. Repetitive words, circular conversation, and passive voice are all put to the test in these matters! Let's break it completely #1. Logical transitions: 18.4% Includes transitions in sentences, between sentences and between paragraphs The word transition has logical meaning for the context of the #2. Adding information: 16.7% Determining whether new information is relevant to the item Understanding why new information is up to date Re-switch or replace information: 15.5% Replacing a word or phrase to add some emphasis to the passage Replacing irrelevant information with relevant information #3. Brevity: 15.5% Not using repetitive words to describe something common wordiness There is no passive voice when the active voice is also correct and #5. Removal of information: 11.7% Is the information irrelevant? If so, remove it. What information will be lost if the offer is deleted? #6. Diction: 8.4% Usually confusing words such as after that/than, have/#7. Sentencing/Placement and paragraph: 6.7% Makes sense in the context of the proposal? Is it logical for one sentence/paragraph to follow from the latter? Does the new paragraph start with a theme change? #8. Writer's Goal: 5.4% Recognizing the Main Ideas in the Passage Recognizing Specific and Common #9. Formality: 1.5% Is the wording of the response too random or formal to fit the rest of the sentence? So what would the perfect test look like? If you took ACT English and it broke down exactly according to these statistics, here's what you'd expect to see: 8 questions on forming the correct sentences of 7 questions about commas, dash, and Colons 7 questions on logical transitions 6 questions about adding information 5 questions about the replacement or re-wording of Information 5 questions about the brevity of 4 questions on Verb Tense and Form 4 questions on deletion of information 4 questions on inconsequential clauses and relative pronouns 4 questions about Dangling and Inappropriate Modifiers and Posting words 3 questions about Diction 3 questions on Apostrophe Use 3 questions on pronouns 2 questions on Idioms 2 questions about the parallel structure and word Pairs 2 questions on the order of the proposal / Item Organization 2 questions on the author of the goal/intention 1 question on the subject-Verb Agreement 1 issue of adjectives vs. Adverbs 1 question about comparing the word 1 issue of formality ... a total of 75 questions. Of course, it is unlikely that any test will accurately follow these statistics, so don't be surprised if you see a few additional (or less) questions of a certain type! How should you use this information? Now that you know exactly what you can expect to find in English ACT, use this information to guide your learning. Here is a research plan that will help you do most of your research time to give you the best chance of improving your score. Take a diagnostic test. To do this, you need to sell this ACT English test, as it is best to work with realistic questions. You can find official ACT tests online, or you can get them from the real ACT Prep guide. After taking the test, score it to see how you did. For every question you either got got or had to guess, make a note of why you got it wrong, and what the grammar concept is testing. Compare your list of grammatical errors with the Perfect Test list above. Which of your mistakes seems to be the highest on the list? Focus your training on a concept that is highest on the list. You will probably see such an issue the most, and so mastering that grammar concept will give you a chance to improve your score by a few points. When you are sure that you have mastered the highest concept on the list, move on to the next one. Keep working your way down the list. As you take these steps, you should also consider what your ACT score goal is. For example, if you just want to increase the average score (about 20) a little higher (and 24), you want to focus on the first 10 to 12 grammatical concepts. If you can get these concepts down, you'll have a great chance of hitting your target score, and you won't need to worry about many of the less often tested concepts. On the other hand, if you aspire to a high or ideal score, you should pay attention to every grammar and rhetorical moment on the list. Missing even a few points can hurt your chances of getting the score you want. What's next? Now you know exactly what's in English ACT. Use the above links to master each topic. Know the concept but not sure how to attack the questions? Read the best way to get closer to the English passages. Before you get your training, read our top 5 secrets of learning ACT English. Not sure what ACT English is for you? Read our comparison of ACT English and SAT Writing to see what is most appropriate! Want to improve your ACT score by 4 points? Check out our best-in-class online ACT training program. We guarantee your money back if you don't improve your ACT score by 4 points or more. Our program is completely online and it customizes what you are learning to your strengths and weaknesses. If you like this English lesson, you will love our program. Along with more detailed lessons, you'll get thousands of practical challenges organized by individual skills, so you learn most effectively. We will also give you a step-by-step program to follow, so you will never be confused about what to learn next. Check out our 5-day free trial: [trial: either or neither nor grammar rules pdf](#). [either or neither nor grammar rules in hindi](#)

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