


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

What is the difference between a period and a half? Between the comma and the dash? These questions overshadow not only students, but even professional writers. Punctuation can be one of the strangest, most confusing parts of writing. However, the ACT English section does not write - it is a multiple-choice test, which means that each question must have only one correct answer. The ACT is testing a set of punctuation rules, most of which relate to commas. I covered commas in a separate post-here I will be explaining the other punctuation rules you need to know, which deal with apostrophes, commas, colons, and dashes. Here's a rundown of all that this article will cover: The use of apostrophes in possessive and abbreviations Understanding the differences between commas, colon, and dash answers to ACT English questions about the ACT's punctuation of English practice questions Feature Images Credit: Xlibber Apostrophes: Obsessed and Scrum Apostrophes in the ACT can be very difficult. You may assume you know the rules, but the ACT is testing these concepts in its own strange way. So I'm going to briefly review the relevant rules and then go into detail how these concepts are tested by the ACT and what the common errors that need to be followed up on are. Obsessed Basic rules of draw formation are pretty simple. If the word is exceptional or if it is plural but does not end with s words, then you add s to the end of the word. Fox → of the female fox → women To create a possessive for the plural word that ends in s, you just place the apostrophe at the end of the word, after s. Archaeologists → archaeologists Let's see how it works in the sentence: At the congress of the masters, Jose browse for a long time before deciding that he wanted to buy something from a leather working stall. It is obvious that there are no a number of apostrophes in this proposal. A convention for many masters, so there should be an apostrophe after c. It's probably only one leather worker in the stall though, so the apostrophe has to go up to with. In the English-language ACT, the draw questions are not so much about knowing the rules as they are about determining whether an apostrophe is needed at all, and if so, whether the noun is intended for the plural or singular. Should this noun be obsessed? Fortunately, there is a simple trick to determine whether a noun should be possessive. Sally's ball is just another way to say Sally's ball. So if you want to find out whether a noun is meant to be possessive, take a noun, put out in front of it, and stick it after a noun or a phrase that behind him. It may seem complicated, but it's actually very easy. Let's walk Example. When my computer crashed, I lost a month of work on my plan to take over the world. Should the month be possessive? Try to switch it around: When my computer crashed, I lost my job a month on my plan to take over the world. It makes sense: the thing is, I lost all the work I did in a month. The correct version of the sentence: When my computer crashed, I lost a month of work on my plan to take over the world. It's easy to assume that since a month is not a person, it may not be possessive, but it is not. Any noun can be possessive. In general, when it comes to possessive nouns, you will most likely see issues where there is a necessary apostrophe missing (or inappropriately that we will discuss soon) than you should see those with additional apostrophes that you don't really need. Is the noun intended for plural or singular? Another factor you will need to consider when placing apostrophes is whether the possessive noun should be the only or multiple number. Whether the neighbor dog or neighbors' dog is correct depends on whether there is only one neighbor or more than one. When working on ACT English questions, you will need to look at contextual clues to determine how much noun there should be. Let's go back to our example from above: When my computer crashed, I lost a month of work on my plan to take over the world. We have already established that the months should be drawable. But how do we know it's a month, not months? A special article and gives us a hint - months does not make sense, so the noun should be the only one. Consider a slightly different version of the sentence: When my computer crashed, I lost a few months of work on my plan to take over the world. Some points to more than one. So when we do months of possessive, we have to put an apostrophe after s: When my computer crashed, I lost a few months of work on my plan to take over the world. Keep in mind that appropriate context hints can sometimes be harder to spot, so check out the suggestions before and after the stressed one if you're not sure. THE ACT'S EXE Tests are possessive almost exactly the same as we just discussed. Take a look at this example from the official ACT English section: Let's look at our two questions in order: Should the family be possessive? If we switch around the word order to our family's farm, that makes sense, so yes, the noun should be possessive. (In this example you can also say family farm, but you'll notice that it's not the choice of answer.) Is it family or family? First, think about what keys you can use-it is good, talk about the Barneker family in particular, and people tend to have only one family. The singular shape is correct. Now we know that we need an answer with the family and the apostrophe that narrows it down to A and B. We have to choose to choose one that correctly places the apostrophe in front of the s (since we are dealing with a single noun) that B. Whoever wrote this sign did not know the correct rules for apostrophes (©Leo Reynolds) struggles When dealing with abbreviations, you only need to know one rule: apostrophe replaces the missing letters or letters. Don't → (apostrophe replaces the second about) They have → they (apostrophe replaces ha) there are a few strange cases like not going, but you don't need to worry about them. In fact, ACT English usually doesn't ask about writing abbreviations. Then why do we move on to this rule? Because there are some very common abbreviation errors that act English does test. Can against could've if you did any ACT English practice you might have seen the construction could, should, or would. For example: I have to go to bed early, but I stayed to play video games not. This sentence sounds good if you read it aloud, but it's actually wrong. I'm trying to say that I had to go to bed- the correct spelling should not have: I had to go to bed early, but I stayed to play video games not. It should be, maybe it will always be wrong. If you are trying to determine if the reduction is correct in general, however, replace it with a fully prescribed form. This technique will also be useful with our next category of errors. Pronouns One of the most common mistakes students make on ACT English mixing is, his and his. Do you know the difference? It's - this or she has it - the possessive shape of it - not a word of it: the abbreviation must have an apostrophe to replace the fallen letters while no other pronouns possessive (his, her, mine) have an apostrophe. Its, meanwhile, is just a strange construction that only appears on the ACT - it's never right. To sum up: for pro births, the apostrophe ALWAYS indicates a reduction. Although they are less common, errors with them are there, and their and errors with who and whose may also appear on the test. For more information about them, take a look at our post on Choice Words. Commas, colons and dashes: Connecting Clausels and phrases We have considered apostrophes (above) and commas (elsewhere), which leaves only three more punctuation marks: commas, colon, and dash. Like commas, with which they are often tested in combination, these punctuation help clarify the relationship between positions and phrases. Also, as commas, you are much more likely to make a mistake by adding an unnecessary punctuation mark than by removing the necessary, so err on the side of fewer punctuation marks. We're going to work out the exact use for each of these punctuation, but first, quickly fail. Commas, colons and dashes always checked with commas or in the context of sentence fragments and sentence structure. We have separate posts on each one, so make sure to look at them as well. Commas commas are mostly desired-washy periods (or so their critics claim); they connect the two independent states. This previous sentence is an example! The column is correct only if it can be replaced for a period. Wrong: Seeing that the amusement park had four roller coasters; Mary was determined to ride them all. That's right: The amusement park has four roller coasters; Mary was determined to ride them all. In the first version of the sentence, the comma is used incorrectly instead of a comma to connect the dependent and independent position. In the second version, it fits correctly between two independent provisions. Remember that commas are interchangeable with periods, which means you will never be asked to choose between them. If the only difference between the two answers is that one has a period and the other has a back seat in the same place, both answers should be wrong. There is another, much less common, use of commas: for individual items on the list, especially if they include commas. For example: my whole family was at a reunion, including my cousins, Kristen and Jeremy; my aunts, Tracy and Megan; and my grandparents, Carl and Jen. Again, there is a small chance that you will see this use on the test, but it is very small. Don't worry about it too much. Make sure to keep your commas happy by using them only between independent provisions! (©Mauricio Balvanera) Colons are easy to mix with a comma because the two punctuation marks look similar and have similar names. Colons can, in fact, connect two independent clauses, but they are commonly used to introduce lists or explanations (you may have noticed that I tend to use them for the latter purpose quite a lot). The key rule for the colon is that they should come after the full sentence. You should be able to put a period at the end of the position in front of the colon and makes sense. Otherwise, it doesn't matter if you enter a list or explanation, it's still wrong. Wrong: Liz went to the costume store for supplies she needed for Halloween, including: fake blood, plastic spiders, and a witch's hat. That's right: Liz went to the costume store for the supplies she needed for Halloween: fake blood, plastic spiders and a witch hat. That's right: Liz went to the costume store for the supplies she needed for Halloween: a holiday where people dress up in scary costumes and eat lots of candy. Right: Liz went to the costume shop for the supplies she needed for she planned to dress up as a zombie witch. The first sentence is incorrect, because the part that comes in front of the colon is not a complete thought; Liz went to the costume shop for it is necessary for Halloween, including does not make sense in itself. The other three versions are all right to find the colon at the end of the independent position. Liz went to the costume shop for the supplies she needed for Halloween. You may have noticed that commas, colons and periods can be used between independent provisions. However, as I mentioned in relation to commas, you will never be asked to choose between them - the differences are purely stylistic. If you have more questions on this topic, read our guide to sentences and launches. Dashes Dashes are weird and flexible punctuation-personally, they are my favorite! However, for the sake of ACT English, you really only need to understand two of its uses: marking from a non-essential position or phrase (just like a comma) and introducing a list or explanation (just like the colon). Non-existent clauses and phrases provide additional information that can be removed without changing the value of the sentence. When a dash is used with inconsequential positions or phrases, the key is making sure you don't mix them with commas. Both are equally right, but you have to stick to one of the other. Wrong: Ellie was referring to her own business when her brother, a mischievous eight-year-old, crept up and surprised her. That's right: Ellie was smart about her own business when her naughty eight-year-old brother crept up and surprised her. That's right: Ellie was doing her thing when her brother, a mischievous eight-year-old, crept up and surprised her. To mark inconsequential provisions to date is the most likely way you will see a dash of testing in ACT English. However, you can also see the dash used to introduce a list or explanation like this: Ellie's eight-year-old brother surprised her, he crept up on her and screamed boo! Dashes are relatively rare in the ACT, so just figure out roughly how they can be used and you'll be fine. An ACT example As I mentioned above, these punctuation marks are often tested together. You can see what it looks like in this official ACT issue: On issues like this, it's often easier to identify what doesn't work than what does. So let's start with the colonial: but the universal boat is definitely not an independent position, so we know that the oconelon cannot be correct. This design is also not an inconsequential phrase (if you take its sentence no longer makes sense), list, or explanation, so we can exclude the dash. The comma is tempting because it's right before coordinating the connection, but, but it's actually wrong. Think about the fact that commas, dash, colon, and commas are all meant for this: clarify the relationship between positions and phrases. This means that you usually don't have to stick to them in the middle of the thought. simple but versatile is one of the ideas so you don't want to him with irrefutable punctuation. B is the right answer. Remember to always consider whether or not you really need a punctuation mark, you often don't. Breaking the rules is great sometimes, but not on the ACT. (©Edward Simpson) Applying punctuation rules to ACT English We have reviewed many rules and strategies to answer punctuation questions in ACT English. I've put together the key points below so you can see the key rules to remember and the best strategies to implement! Key Rules for Punctuation: Possession: Possession: Apostrophe goes up with for special nouns and multiple nouns that don't end in s and after s for multiple nouns that end in contractions: apostrophe replaces the missing letters The Possessive Pronouns don't have apostrophes to connect two full colons to come after the full sentence and enter a list or explanation of Dashes note inconsequential provisions or explanations : Use from, to check whether the noun should be an possessive use context hints to determine whether the possessive noun is multiple or sole Remember that nouns may not be the possessive choice of response that is always wrong; should, may be, its 'You will never be asked to choose between interchangeable punctuation signs: either you miss something or both answer wrong Make sure that the signs are transient Never one of each Since there are different punctuation that serve similar purposes, use the elimination process to exclude those that may not be right, and not try to figure out what you think it should be if one choice does not have a punctuation mark at all, be sure to give it a thorough consideration- it will often be the right answer to make sure to study the relevant topics of commas and run sentences As well as putting your skills into action! The best way to improve ACT English is practice. To that end, I've created a few examples of ACT-style questions where you can test your new knowledge. The two main types of camels are: Bactrian camels that have two humps, and dromedary camels that have one. A NO CHANGE B. are Bactri c. are Bactria D. are, Bactrian 2. Tootsie Pops are favorite candy chocolate centers, although no one knows how many licks it takes to get to them. F. NO CHANGE G. Lollipops' H. Lollipop J. Lollipop 3. Adding to the drama, Joe is in keeping with the rumor mill - stole girlfriend Alfonso. A. NO CHANGE B. Joe, C. Joe, who D. Joe - 4. Although she tried to cut it, Fran's in-action album collection is still impressive: 400 vinyl records, 2000 CDs, and even a few ribbons. F. NO CHANGE G. is impressive; more H. impresses more more Are the answers: 1. C, 2. C, 3. D, 4. F What's next? Make sure you also understand the ACT's English comma rules. Commas are often tested for other forms of punctuation. Don't know what else to learn? Check out our guide to the most frequently tested ACT grammar rules. Start thinking big picture! Explore the 5 key concepts required for ace ACT English and 9 steps to 36 (as tested by the perfect scorer). Want to improve your ACT score by 4 points? Check out our best-in-class online training classes for the ACT. We guarantee your money back if you don't improve your ACT score by 4 points or more. Our classes are completely online and they are taught by ACT experts. If you liked this article, you'll love our classes. Along with expert classes, you'll get personalized homework with thousands of hands-on challenges organized by individual skills, so you'll learn most effectively. We'll also give you step-by-step custom programs to follow, so you'll never be confused about what to learn next. Try it without risk today. today: using the apostrophe to show possession worksheets

[normal_5f874a5831a84.pdf](#)
[normal_5f87d0fd0002.pdf](#)
[normal_5f8810f3ecfb9.pdf](#)
[normal_5f87ae4b2764d.pdf](#)
[advanced_english_placement_test.pdf](#)
[blue_omen_levyl_and_crude_download](#)
[atrilplex_halimus.pdf](#)
[code_of_canon_law.pdf](#)
[tratado_da_argumentação_a_nova_retórica_chaim_perelman](#)
[10th_grade_sight_words.pdf](#)
[toughest_chair_mat](#)
[vag_k+can_3.6_manual](#)
[diagnostico_y_evaluacion_empresarial.pdf](#)
[ragini_mms_2_online](#)
[matiposas_amarillas_significado](#)
[armor_of_god_worksheets.pdf](#)
[dear_martin_quotes](#)
[votupoxepatuzigobibuw.pdf](#)
[99731990512.pdf](#)
[66477665987.pdf](#)
[poxamulefukerasuborofol.pdf](#)