

ENGL 1101 NOTES FOR GRAMMAR QUIZ # 2

General: Eliminate the following incorrect words from your writing. They are not words.

Incorrect

alright
conversate
could of/would of
hisself/ourself/theirself
irregardless

Correct

all right
converse
could have/would have
himself/ourselves/themselves
regardless

1. *A* is an article used before words beginning with a consonant or consonant sound.
An is an article used before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h*.
And is a conjunction that joins words and ideas together.
2. *Accept* means to receive.
Except means other than or excluding.
3. *Affect* is a verb; it means to have an influence on or to change.
Effect as a noun means result or consequence.
Effect as a verb means to cause or bring about.
4. *Alright* is not a word (gets flagged by spell-check).
All right means everything is OK.
5. Use *between* when speaking of two.
Use *among* when speaking of more than two.
6. *Breath* is a noun (rhymes with death).
Breathe is a verb (rhymes with leave).
7. *By* is a preposition (Go by the store).
Buy is to purchase (Buy bonds).
Bye is short for goodbye (The baby waved bye bye).
8. *Capitol* refers to a building.
Capital is for all other uses (money, capital city, letter, idea).
9. *Converse* means to carry on a conversation.
Conversate is not a word (flagged by spell-check).
10. *Could of* and *would of* are not words (flagged by spell-check).
Use *could have* or *could've*, *would have* or *would've*.

11. *e.g.* means for example.
i.e. means that is or that is to say.
12. *Farther* refers to actual distance.
Further means to further oneself or to investigate further.
13. Use *fewer* for individual, countable items (We write fewer papers).
Use *less* for other applications (We have less homework).
14. *Hissself/ourself/theirself* are not words (flagged by spell-check).
Use *himself/ourselves/themselves*, respectively.
15. *It's* is a contraction for it is or it has.
Its is possessive and shows ownership.
16. *Imply* refers to the speaker.
Infer refers to the hearer.
17. *Regardless* means in spite of everything.
Irregardless is not a word (flagged by spell-check).
18. *Lie* means to recline. Past tense = lay. Past participle = lain.
I lie here often. I lay here yesterday. I have lain here all day long.
Lay means to place or put. Past tense = laid. Past participle = laid.
I lay my keys here often. I laid them here yesterday. I have always laid them here.
19. *Lose* means to misplace or to not win.
Loose means not tight.
20. *I* is a subject (I like grits).
Me is an object – never a subject (Call me. Give attention to me).
Myself is intensive (The teacher herself missed that one) or reflexive (I hurt myself).
21. Use *many* for individual, countable items (We have many enemies).
Use *much* for other applications (We have much opposition).
23. Use *number* for individual, countable items (A large number of accidents occurs).
Use *amount* for other applications (A large amount of carelessness occurs).
24. *Past* means a time before the present (That happened in the past)
or to go by or beyond (He drove past the school).
Passed is the past tense of pass (She passed the test).

25. Do not use *plus* as a connector.
Do **NOT** use "She is intelligent; plus, she is attractive."
Use "She is intelligent; moreover, she is attractive."
26. *Principal* means chief or most important (Tolerance is the principal idea).
Principle is a moral or ethical rule (She adheres strictly to her principles of morality).
27. *Quiet* means silent.
Quite means very or exactly.
Quit means to stop.
28. *Supposed*, meaning ought to or should, always ends with "d." "To" always follows.
29. *Than* is used for comparison (She is taller than her sister).
Then means afterward or at that time (Study; then you'll pass).
30. *Who* applies to people (The one who studies will pass).
That applies to things (The food that tempts me is chocolate).
31. *Their* is possessive; it shows ownership (Is this their address?).
There indicates a direction or place (Don't go there).
There also introduces a thought (There is always a way).
They're is a contraction for they are (They're my friends).
32. *Through* means in one side and out the other, finished, by means of.
(He ran through the building)
(By 9 a.m. I was through exercising)
(We excel through much hard work)
Threw is the past tense of throw (she threw the clothes in the dryer).
33. *To* is a preposition (Hand that to me).
To is also used with infinitives (To err is human).
Too means also (We live there too).
Too also means excessively (The soup is too hot).
Two is the number 2 (I have two favors to ask).
34. *Used*, meaning accustomed to or in the past always ends with "d." "To" always follows
(I used to live there) or (I am not used to sleeping late).
35. *Where* implies place or location (Where have you been?).
Were is the past tense of are (We were there all night).
We're is a contraction for we are (We're already tired).

36. Use *who* for the subject case (Who is going?).
Use *whom* for the object case (He fired whom?).
Since *who* and *whom* sound so much alike, it is sometimes helpful to try substituting *he* (subject case) versus *him* (objective case). We would never say, "Him is going" or "He fired he."
37. *Whose* implies ownership (Whose book is that?).
Who's is a contraction for who is or who has (Who's calling? or Who's been calling?)
38. *Your* is possessive, shows ownership (Your grades are very high).
You're is a contraction for you are (You're making great grades).