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2025 GrammarBook.com Material created by Jane Straus and GrammarBook.com. Copyright by GrammarBook.com. AboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC Which of the following is correct?My pin number has two 5's. It's easy to remember.My pin number has two 5s. It's easy to remember. The _____ was a period of great achievements. It followed the _____ and lasted from the 14th _____ until 1600. Renaissance, Middle Ages, CenturyRenaissance, Middle Ages, centuryRenaissance, middle ages, centuryrenaissance, middle ages, century Which of the following is correct?The weather this winter has been: windy, wet, and unpredictable.The weather this winter has been windy, wet, and unpredictable. Which of the following is correct?Waiting for the storm to stop I was anxiously looking out the window.Waiting for the storm to stop, I was anxiously looking out the window. Which of the following is correct?The table was set – knives, forks, candlesticks – all were set up correctly.The table was set-knives, forks, candlesticks all were set up correctly. Which of the following is correct?A friend of mine works as a translator for U.N..A friend of mine works as a translator for U.N.A friend of mine works as a translator for UN. Semicolons and colons should always be placed outside the closing quotation marks. Which of the following is correct?Harvey is a good driver, moreover, he is a very friendly one.Harvey is a good driver; moreover, he is a very friendly one. Is this sentence correct?Quantum mechanics is a branch of physics, it was initially developed to explain atoms.This sentence has a comma splice.This is a sentence fragment.This is a run-on sentence. Is this sentence correct?Mary came home from work early she had been feeling ill all morning.This sentence has a comma splice.This is a run-on sentence.This is a sentence correct?Since you drew the short straw. You must walk to the gas station while we stay here.This sentence has a comma splice.This is a sentence fragment.This is a run-on sentence. homesitemappgames & tests punctuation test Test your knowledge of apostrophes, brackets, colons, commas, dashes, hyphens, semicolons, and speech marks. This test is linked to the entry on punctuation in Grammar Monster's glossary. Your score: Click on a highlighted area and then name the missing punctuation. You might also like... overview used incorrectly with plurals (e.g. two cat's.) in time expressions (e.g. year's salary) to replace letters (e.g. can't) to show the plural of abbreviations (e.g. SOS's) to show possession (e.g. dog's dinner) test overview of round brackets overview of square brackets replaced by commas or dashes to extend a sentence (e.g. ...one trait: bravery.) in references (e.g. Para. 4; Section 2)for introductions (e.g. ...the following: A and B.) with bullet pointsbefore quotations after 'setting the scene' (e.g. At 4 o'clock, I went...) after a transitional phrase (e.g. However, it is...) after an interjection (e.g. Yes, I know...) before a conjunction (e.g. ...the end, but only when...) to replace brackets (e.g. Simon, the last man, saw...) in lists (e.g. egg, milk and butter) with a long subject (e.g. A, B and C, are required...) with numbers (e.g. 2,232) with speech marks (e.g. He yelled, 'Get out!') when addressing someone (e.g. That's true, Simon.)test to extend a sentence (e.g. ...one trait - bravery.) to replace brackets (e.g. Simon - the last man - saw...) in compound adjectives (e.g. two-seater aircraft) in compound nouns (e.g. cooking-oil) in prefixes (ex-President) alternatives to hyphens (e.g. a "come here" look) before conjunctions (e.g. ...is true; but the other one...) before transitional phrases (e.g. ...he knew; as a result, I was...) in lists (e.g. the master, aged 81; the servant, aged 19) to extend a sentence (e.g. It was serious; I broke a toe.) with colons or commas and three dots (ellipsis) and punctuation (inside or outside) for ships, plays and books doubles (") or singles (') meaning alleged or so-called test Help us improve... Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Decide on how to punctuate the sentence: capitalization, commas, periods, semi-colons, colons, and so on. Select the response from the list that best completes the sentence. Compare your response to the feedback by clicking the "Check" or the "Check 1-15" button. Due to the fact that underlining is reserved for links on Internet, italics are used on web pages in place of underlining.However, several electronic environments do not support formatting such as italics and underlining. Please note the list-menus below cannot display formatting such as italics or underlining. For this reason, underlining will be represented as a line before and after the word(s) instead: The Godfather, (indicates underlining or italics for the enclosed words) If used properly, punctuation marks can greatly enhance the overall structure, organization, and clarity of writing. However, when used improperly, punctuation marks can become cumbersome, inhibiting the reader's ability to understand the material and establish order and flow. Moreover, an excess of punctuation marks can lead to the creation of run-on sentences - sentences in which two or more independent clauses (i.e., complete sentences) are joined without appropriate punctuation or conjunction. For these reasons, it is beneficial to learn how to properly use punctuation marks. Punctuation marks are symbols that indicate the structure and organization of written language, as well as intonation and pauses to be observed when reading aloud. In written English, punctuation is vital to disambiguate the meaning of sentences. For example, "woman, without her man, is nothing" (emphasizing the importance of men) and "woman: without her, man is nothing" (emphasizing the importance of women) have greatly different meanings, as do "eats shoots and leaves" (to mean "consumes plant growths") and "eats, shoots and leaves" (to mean "eats firstly, fires a weapon secondly, and leaves the scene thirdly"). "King Charles walked and talked; half an hour after, his head was cut off" is less surprising than "King Charles walked and talked half an hour after his head was cut off". (For English usage, see the articles on specific punctuation marks.) The rules of punctuation vary with language, location, register and time and are constantly evolving. Certain aspects of punctuation are stylistic and are thus the author's (or editor's) choice. Tachygraphic language forms, such as those used in online chat and text messages, may have wildly different rules. Below you'll find our complete list of printable punctuation worksheets outlining the most important aspects of English punctuation. These punctuation worksheets are clear, colorful, and of the highest quality. Scroll down this page to view specific descriptions of each punctuation exercise presented in this section. Below you'll find our complete list of punctuation worksheets. These worksheets are great for use in school or at home. We hope you find them useful. We appreciate your interest and support! Commas Worksheet Commas Worksheet Answers Commas Quiz Quotation Marks Worksheet Quotation Marks Quiz Apostrophes Worksheet Apostrophes Quiz Colons Worksheet Colons Worksheet Answers Semicolons Worksheet Semicolons Quiz Punctuation questions are a common component of the language arts or English grammar section of standardized tests. Complete English Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Course Hundreds of interactive practice questions, with detailed answer key, solutions and explanations Try a FREE Quiz 1. All of the people at the school, including the teachers and _____ were glad when summer break came a. students;b. students;c.students;d. students2. Sit up straight ____ a. ;b. ?c. d. ;3. They asked what time the department store would open ____ a. ?b. c. d. ;4. Who do you think will win the contest ____ a. ;b. ;c. ;d. ;5. Choose the sentence below with the correct punctuation a. Ted and Janice, who had been friends for years, went on vacation together every summer.b. Ted and Janice, who had been friends for years, went on vacation together every summer.c. Ted, and Janice who had been friends for years, went on vacation together every summer.d. Ted and Janice who had been friends for years went on vacation together every summer.6. To _____, Anne was on time for her math class.a. everybodys surpriseb. every bodys surprisec. everybodys surprised. everybodys surprise7. In Edgar Allen Poes _____ Edgar Allen Poedescribes a man with a guilty conscience.a. a short story, The Tell-Tale Heart,b. short story The Tell-Tale Heart,c. short story, The Tell-Tale Heart,d. short story, the Tell-Tale Heart,8. Billboards are considered an important part of advertising for big business, _____ by their critics.a. but, an eyesore;b. but, an eyesore,c. but an eyesored. but-an eyesore9. I can never remember how to use those two common words, sell, meaning to trade a product for money, or _____ meaning an event where products are traded for less money than usual.a. sale;b. sale,c. saled. to sale,10. The class just finished reading _____ a short story by Carl Stephenson about a plantation owners battle with army ants.a. -Leinengen versus the Ants,b. Leinengen versus the Ants,c. Leinengen versus the Ants,d. Leinengen versus the Ants11. This is absolutely incredible ____ a. ;b. .c. d. ;12. Watch out for the broken glass ____ a. ;b. ?c. d. !1. BThe comma separates a phrase.2. CA period or an exclamation mark is used to end an imperative sentence, that is, at the end of a direct question which requires an answer.5. AUse a comma to separate phrases.6. APossessive pronouns ending in s take an apostrophe before the s: ones; everyone's; somebody's, nobody else's, etc.7. ATitles of short stories are enclosed in quotation marks.8. CNo additional punctuation is required here.9. BHere the word sale is used as a word and not as a word in the sentence, so quotation marks are used.10. CTitles of short stories are enclosed in quotation marks, and commas always go inside quotation marks. Use an exclamation mark to end an exclamatory sentence, that is, at the end of a statement showing strong emotion.11. AUse an exclamation mark after an imperative sentence if the command is urgent and forceful.12. DUse an exclamation mark after an imperative sentence if the command is urgent and forceful. Written by, Brian Stocker MA., Complete Test Preparation Inc. Date Published: Thursday, March 27th, 2014 Date Modified: Wednesday, June 26th, 2024

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