

Benchmark 3

Review

Rule #1

- You will never find the subject in a prepositional phrase.
- Do not mistake a word in the prepositional phrase or in an **intervening phrase** as the
subject.

Rule #2- Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns as subjects-there are some indefinite pronouns that are singular, plural or can be either. Know those pronouns.

Indefinite pronouns

Singular

anybody

anyone

anything

everybody

everyone

everything

nobody

no one

nothing

somebody

someone

something

Each

Either

Neither

one

Indefinite pronouns

Plural or can be either

Both
Few
Many
Several

Can be either singular or plural depending on how it is used:

All	Most
Some	None
Any	More

Rule # 3

- Compound subjects
 - Compound subjects joined by “and” take a plural verb
 - Exception to the rule: Unless it refers to one thing.
 - Compound subjects joined by “or” or “nor”- look at noun closest to the verb
- **When “Many a”, “Every”, or “Each”** precedes a compound subject , the subject is singular.

Rule #4-Collective Nouns

- Collective Noun-names a group
 - EX. Family, class, team
- Singular-when referred to as ONE unit.
- Plural-when members of group referred to as individuals.

Rule #5- “special nouns”

• SINGULAR NOUNS ENDING IN -S

- Most nouns that end in –s are plural however there are a few that end in –s but are singular.
- Singular nouns that end in “S”-mumps, measles, mathematics, politics

– NOUNS OF AMOUNT

- if the amount is referring to a SINGLE unit- it is singular
- If the amount is referring to several in individual units-plural

-Titles

Always singular.

Rule #6-Inverted Sentence

- INVERTED SENTENCE-a sentence in which the verb comes before the subject.
 - Questions
 - Starts with “here” or “there”
 - Starts with a prepositional phrase

Reading Passage

- 1. Skim the MC section in a minute. Decide which passage is the easiest for you and start there! Save the MEANY for last. If you run out of time, at least you will have accumulated more points. (If you go out of numerical order, however, double-check your answers carefully to make certain that you don't fill in the wrong slots!)
- 2. Read for the whole context first. Try reading the first one or two sentences and the last one or two to get an idea of the scope of the passage. Skim over the wording looking for TEXTURE--places where you will find such things as REPEATED DICTION, SYNTAX CLUMPS and/or an abundance of IMAGERY.
- 3. After you skim read and annotate briefly, quickly move through the questions, making temporary guesses.
- 4. Eliminate, marking through the answers that do NOT fit.
- 5. Refer back to the passage if needed.

Writing Essays

- Introduction-
- Body- what's included

Literary terms

- Foil
- Metaphor
- Oxymoron
- Allusion
- Irony: verbal, situational, dramatic
- Personification

Greek Theater

- Tragedy
- Tragic Hero
- Tragic Flaw
- Stage in Greek Theater- Orchestra
- Purpose of chorus