



In Class Exercises Set A

Answers and Explanations

PART I

- 1) The answer is **infinitive**. The phrase is a verbal led by *to*.
- 2) The answer is **prepositional**. The phrase is led by the preposition *of*.
- 3) The answer is **dependent**. The clause is led by the subordinating *After*.
- 4) The answer is **participial**. The phrase begins with a present participle (verb + -ing) and acts as an adjective.
- 5) The answer is **dependent**. The clause is led by the subordinating *Although*.
- 6) The answer is **gerund or gerundive**. The phrase is led by a gerund (verb + -ing) and acts as a noun (the subject).
- 7) The answer is an **independent clause**. The subject-verb pairing *she ...found out* is preceded by the coordinating conjunction *but* (and a comma).
- 8) The answer is **add a comma after done**. A dependent clause that comes before an independent clause must be separated using a comma.
- 9) The answer is **add a comma after school**. When using a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS) to join two independent clauses, a comma is needed before the coordinating conjunction. The semicolon is chiefly used with independent clauses and
- 10) Answers may vary. One correct answer changes the second clause to a participial phrase. **The case Brown v. Board of Education was a historical landmark, resulting in the integration of public schools in America.**
- 11) Answers may vary. One correct answer changes the second clause into an appositive phrase. **Harriet Beecher Stowe's father, a preacher, advocated against slavery.**
- 12) Answers may vary. One correct answer changes the first clause into a gerund phrase. **He always found swimming in the ocean relaxing.**
- 13) Answers may vary. This is not a sentence: *flailing* is used as a participial instead of as a verb. A sentence similar to *the baby seal flailed in the ocean* would be correct.
- 1) The answer is **semicolon, or a colon**. None of the other options do this, so the only choice is to break it up into two sentences.
- 2) The answer is **B**. The sentence is a fragment: there's just a subject, no verb. B) is the only choice that adds a predicate. The other choices add unnecessary and erroneous punctuation: separating the subject and predicate with a colon or semicolon is not correct. (Meanwhile, using a colon to join two independent clauses as was done in the previous sentence of the explanation is fine).
- 3) The answer is **D**. The sentence references 'this desire,' which is brought up for the first time in sentence 5, meaning that it must come at the end of the paragraph.
- 4) The answer is **C**. The appositive phrases all sound awkward and are unnecessarily long. Convert one type of phrase to another: choice C), a participial phrase, is concise and sounds good while still conveying that the homesteaders were the ones who couldn't grow much.
- 5) The answer is **C**. The emus putting up a fight contrasts with the Australian's desire to wipe them out quickly. 'Consequently' and 'therefore' both build on the previous point rather than contrast to it. The use of the coordinating conjunction 'but' (with a comma!) is the most correct combination here.
- 6) The answer is **A**. The sentence sounds fine just where it is: it references the previous sentence's assumptions and introduces the topics discussed after it. Remember that on the SAT, you really shouldn't be searching for what you would do if you were the author. If there is no specific stylistic or grammatical error made, there's no need to change.
- 7) The answer is **D**. Just as in question one, the only way to join two independent clauses is with a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS) and a comma, a semicolon, or a colon. None of the other answer choices do this, so D, which converts the second clause into a participial phrase, is best.
- 8) The answer is **B**. A dependent clause is joined to an independent clause with a comma (and without a coordinating conjunction).
- 9) The answer is **A**. The sentence is fine the way it is: appositive phrases must be surrounded by commas (or dashes), but prepositional phrases shouldn't (with the exception being customary usage at the beginning of a sentence).

PART II

- 1) The answer is **D**. The only way to join two independent clauses is with a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS) and a comma, a