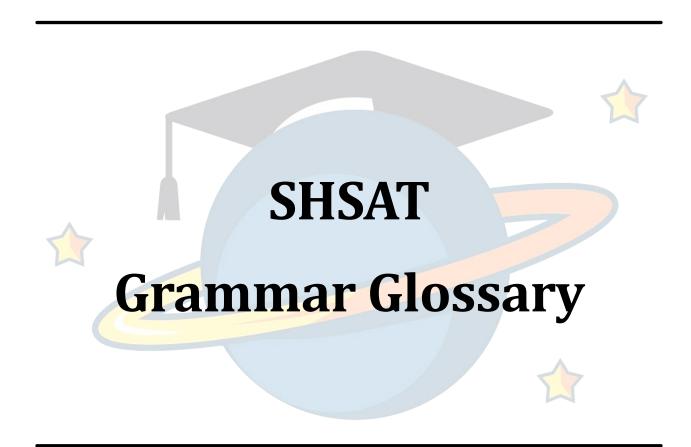
NEED ANSWER EXPLANATIONS?

All answer keys and answer explanations for our SHSAT workbooks are printed in the workbook itself. Flip to the table of contents, or to the back of the workbook, to find the explanations.



Grammar Glossary

- Sentence a sentence must have a predicate (most generally, a verb) and a subject (of that predicate/verb). It may also have other words that help to form a complete thought.
 - Subject usually a noun or pronoun; the person, place, or thing that the sentence is actually about
 - Predicate what the subject of the sentence is doing
- Clause a group of words that has a predicate and subject
 - Independent clause a clause that can also stand alone as a sentence (a clause that also contains a complete thought)
 - Dependent (subordinated) clause a clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence (a clause that does not contain a complete thought)
- Phrase a group of words that does not contain the sentence's verb or subject
 - Prepositional phrase a group of words beginning with a preposition but ends with a noun (acts like an adjective, or adverb)
 - Participial phrase phrase beginning with a participle (a verb that ending in –ing, which acts like an adjective or adverb)
- Fragment a group of words that lacks any one or more of the three elements that form a sentence; sometimes a dependent clause written as if it was an independent clause.
- Run-on two independent clauses joined together without appropriate or sufficient punctuation and/or conjunctions
 - Fused sentence a run-on sentence resulting from the lack of any punctuation
 - Spliced comma a run-on sentence resulting from the inappropriate use of a comma to join two independent clauses
- Compound sentence two independent clauses joined together with appropriate or sufficient punctuation and/or conjunctions
 - © Conjunction a word that joins two clauses together; frequently preceded by punctuation
 - Coordinating conjunction connects two clauses of equal importance (i.e. two independent clauses); and, but, or, so, for, nor, yet
 - Subordinating conjunction connects a dependent clause to an independent clause; after, before, if, since, while, etc.
 - © Correlative conjunction pairs of words that signal a relationship between two elements in a clause (i.e. either/or, both/and, neither/nor)
- Verb Tense at its most basic, the different forms of a verb that indicate when an action takes place (i.e. in the past, present, or future; whether something continues to happen)
- Verb Mood indicate the author's attitude in terms of what the intention is: to show a statement of fact (indicative), issue a command (imperative), or propose a statement contrary to fact (subjunctive)
- Number (verb, noun) indicates whether a verb or noun is singular or plural
- Preposition a word that links a noun to another word, often describes the position of that noun (i.e. in, etc.)
- Voice refers to the way a sentence is written where the subject performs the action indicated by the verb (active) or where the verb acts upon the subject (passive)