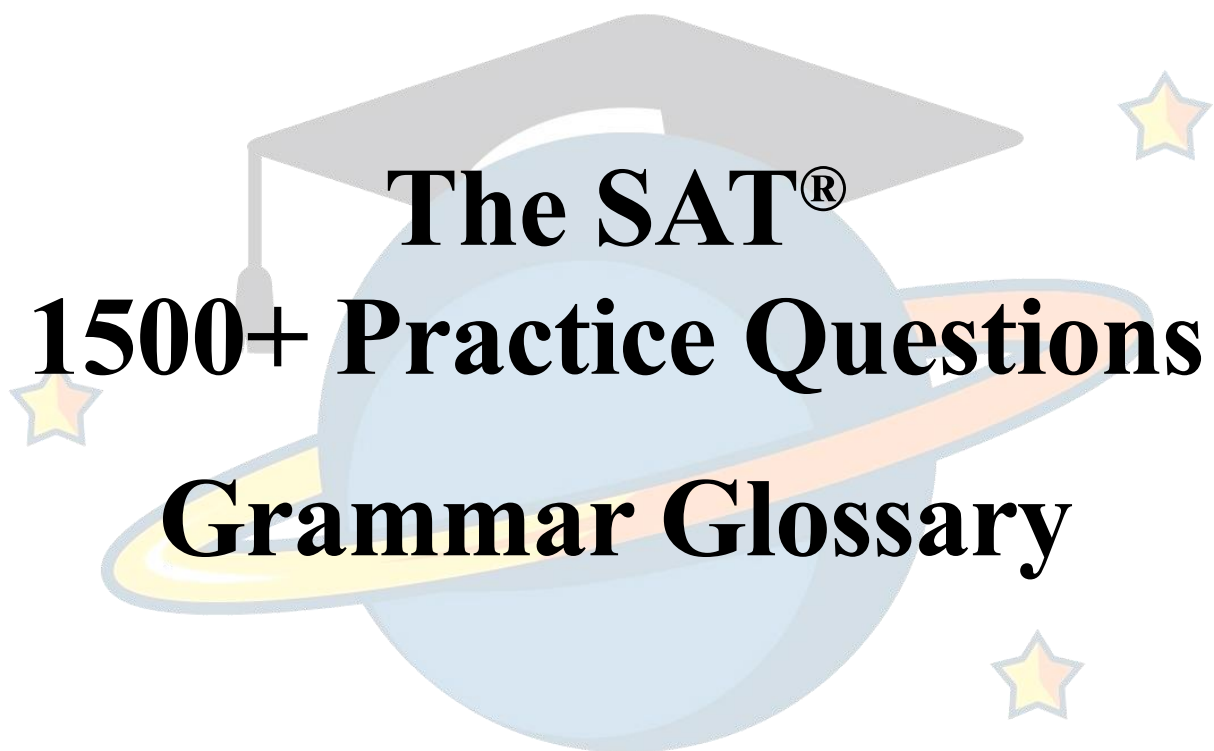


NEED ANSWER EXPLANATIONS?

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(SCROLL DOWN FOR OUR GRAMMAR GLOSSARY)



The SAT[®]
1500+ Practice Questions
Grammar Glossary

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)