GRAMMAR PRACTICE 4

In many cases, students do better when they study frequently and for short intervals of time. Everyone has their own study style but it can be helpful to learn new techniques. The use of mnemonics, memory triggers, are quite helpful to most people, however, a person then does need to remember the mnemonic.

T  F    1. There are six clauses.

T  F    2. The introductory phrase in the first clause is a prepositional phrase.

T  F    3. There should be a comma between *frequently* and *and*.

T  F    4. The third clause has a subject verb agreement problem.

T  F    5. The clause beginning with the words but it has three main verbs and one infinitive.

T  F    6. The subject to the clause that begins with *the* is mnemonics.

T  F    7. The last two clauses are a run-on.

T  F    8. In the last clause, the word then should be than.

T  F    9. There are three infinitives in this passage.

SCROLL DOWN FOR ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS.GRAMMAR PRACTICE 4 – ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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T  1. There are six clauses.

In many cases, students do better

when they study frequently and for short intervals of time.

Everyone has their own study style

but it can be helpful to learn new techniques.

The use of mnemonics, memory triggers, are quite helpful to most people

however, a person then does need to remember the mnemonic.

T  2. The introductory phrase in the first clause is a prepositional phrase.

In many cases is a prepositional phrase because it begins with in, which is a preposition. An airplane can be *in* a cloud.

F  3. There should be a comma between frequently and and.

Do not put a comma between two equal things. Studying frequently and for short intervals of

time are two equal things; each addresses how one should study.

F  4. The third clause has a subject verb agreement problem.

*Everyone has their own study style*

The is an “agreement in number” problem. Everyone is singular and their is plural.

The subject *Everyone* and the verb *has* are in agreement.

F  5. The clause beginning with the word but it has three main verbs and one infinitive.

           V   V             infinitive

*but it can be helpful to learn new techniques.*

F 6. The subject to the 5th clause is mnemonics.

*The use of mnemonics, memory triggers, are quite helpful to most people*

The subject is *use*. The word mnemonics is part of a prepositional phrase of mnemonics, so it

is not the subject. Disregard the prepositional phrase when indentifying the subject.

The words memory triggers make up an appositive, so they are also not the subject.

An appositive positively identifies the previous noun. It will usually be surrounded by two

commas but sometimes none at all.

S Prepositional phrase

The use ~~of mnemonics~~, memory triggers, is quite helpful to most people.

   BTW – Mnemonics are memory triggers; they provide a way to remember.

T  7. The last two clauses are a run-on.

The first line below is one independent clause. The second line is another. The word however is a conjunctive adverb. There needs to be a period or a semicolon between people and however.

*The use of mnemonics, memory triggers, are quite helpful to most people, however, a person then does need to remember the mnemonic.*

These two clauses properly punctuated would look like this:

*The use of mnemonics, memory triggers, are quite helpful to most people; however, a person*

*then does need to remember the mnemonic.*

Here is another option:

*The use of mnemonics, memory triggers, are quite helpful to most people. However, a person*

*then does need to remember the mnemonic.*

BTW – *However* can be surrounded by commas when it interrupts a single clause.

Consider this option: She did not, however, wish to join them at the party.

Some people would omit the commas: She did not however wish to join them at the party.

When something is parenthetical (an aside), consider that the commas are like parenthesis.

Use two or none. You would never use just the opening or closing parenthesis, would you?

F  8. In the last clause, the word then should be than.

*however, a person then does need to remember the mnemonic.*

The word then is for time sequence, which is appropriate here. The word than is for

comparison. Nothing is being compared in this clause.

 F  9. There are three infinitives in this passage.

There are two infinitives: to learn and to remember. The words to most do not make an

infinitive despite the to. The word most is not a verb.

*to most*

*I most we most*

*you most*

*he/she/it mosts, they most*

You cannot conjugate this word.