**1. Answer Key**

Because she chose to go to the store at the end of the day, everyone of the very best sale items were gone. Since there was nothing left that we wanted when we arrived, we left.  A shopper must be more dedicated, so they can take advantage of the sales.

**T**  F   1.  There are 8 clauses.

Because she chose to go to the store at the end of the day, everyone of the very best sale items were gone. Since there was nothing left that we wanted when we arrived, we left.  A shopper must be more dedicated, so they can take advantage of the sales.

T  **F**   2.  The first clause contains 4 prepositions.

Because she chose **to go** to the store at the end of the day

The *to* with the word *go* belongs to an infinitive, so it isn’t a preposition.

**T**   F   3.  In the 2nd clause, the subject is *one*.

everyone of the very best sale items were gone

The subject is *one*; the word *everyone* should be *every one*. I’m not writing about *everyone*: as in all the people in the group. I’m writing about each *one* of the sale items. *Everyone* isn’t always one word.

**T** F   4.  The 2nd clause has a subject verb agreement problem.

Since the word *everyone* is supposed to be 2 words and the subject is *one*, the verb should be *was*, not *were*.

The subject is not *items*; *items* is inside a prepositional phrase: *of the items*.

*One was*, not *one* *were*

T   **F**  5.  The subject in the 3rd clause is *there*.

Remember that the words *here* and *there* generally indicate that you should look on the other side of the verb for the subject.

*Here is a pen* vs. *Here are several pen*. See? The word *here* does not control the verb.

**T**  F   6  The clause that begins with *That* is dependent.

The word *that* is a condition word. Think about this example: *That she is going*. Could that stand alone as a sentence? Now watch what happens when I add an independent clause: *She told me* that she is going. I no longer have a fragment.

T   **F**  7.  There should be a comma between the words *wanted* and *when*.

that we wanted when we arrived

These two clauses are both dependent. Add a comma when you get to the independent clause.

**T**  F   8.  The sixth clause is only two words.

we left

**T** F   9.  The last sentence has an agreement in number problem.

A shopper must be more dedicated, so they can take advantage of the sales.

A *shopper* cannot become *they*. It should be *Shoppers must be more dedicated, so they can take advantage of the sales*.

You could also make this change: *A shopper must be more dedicated, so he/she can take advantage of the sales*. But I think that’s ugly.

T   **F**  10.  There must be a semicolon between the words *dedicated* and *so*.

A shopper must be more dedicated, so they can take advantage of the sales.

Technically speaking, you may use a semicolon after a DC that is followed by an ID since a semicolon and a period are interchangeable. But a comma is better. And you certainly are not **required** to put a semicolon there, which makes this statement false.

T   **F** 11.  There are 2 infinitives.

Because she chose *to go* to the store at the end of the day

There is only one infinitive: *to go* in Practice 1.