Answers to the Benchmark #1 Study Guide – Spring 2016

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. comma
10. semicolon
11. colon
12. A colon is used to introduce a list, in a formal greeting/salutation, to indicate time, and to introduce a quote when appropriate. (Also in ratios, scripture, etc.)
13. A semi-colon separates two independent clauses that relate to one another. You will also use a semi-colon between two independent clauses when the second begins with a conjunctive adverb.
14. J.K. Rowling (The Chicago Handbook of Style does not require that you capitalize profession names immediately before a name unless it is actually used as a title).
15. Pillow Talk Court
16. Southeast
17. Psychology, Dr.
18. An independent clause is a group of words, containing both a subject and verb, that expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a sentence.
19. A dependent clause is a group of words, containing both a subject and a verb, that does not express a complete thought. It relies on an independent clause to give it full meaning.
20. A phrase is a group of words that does NOT contain both a subject and a verb (it may have one or the other, or neither), and it acts as a particular part of speech.
21. Independent Clause
22. Phrase
23. Phrase
24. Phrase
25. Independent Clause
26. Dependent Clause
27. These are the connections we make with words. They can be either positive or negative.
28. This is the dictionary definition of a word.

Answers will vary on 29 – 34, but I have given some examples

 Positive negative

1. Full-figured fat
2. petite runt-like
3. naïve stupid
4. odorous repulsive
5. delicate lazy
6. smart cunning
7. b
8. answers will vary
9. a
10. b
11. c
12. a