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The water cycle worksheet answers key

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Sometimes incorrect answers are made to sound great in context, even if they do not meet the stated purpose. H is the only choice of answer that fulfills the purpose that is stated in the question because it is the only one that discusses the rhythm in any way. Beware of incorrect answers, it would be J, who use a word or words from the stated purpose, but in no way achieve the goal. 3) A) Whenever a verb is underlined, it is wise to match its simple subject to check for agreement, remembering that this word cannot be found in a phrase because phrases can only change the relevant word. In this case, the subject is singular view, so you need the verb singular rewards. The subject cannot be shapes because the shapes is part of the prepositional phrase that begins with the preposition. Putting a plural noun between a singular subject and what should be a singular verb is a common way the act tries to trick you on verb agreed questions. See the agreement of the verb. 4) G) This is a matter of idiomatic language, which means that there is no broad rule governing this situation; instead, you just need to know the correct expression or be able to use your ear to figure it out. Here, the expression is typical of. G is correct over F because more word is useless. 5) D) The underlined part must be orid because it is redundant. Over many weeks I already involves as time goes on. The other options are equally redundant. When you are given the option to OMIT the underlined portion, you should think carefully about this, as this option is correct about half the time it is Ask yourself if there is any possibility that the underlined portion may be considered unnecessary, unnecessary, or redundant. If there's any chance it is, it should be omitted. 6) H) The original sentence incorrectly binds two independent clauses with only one comma. G is incorrect for the same reason, and J just doesn't make any sense. H is correct because it transforms the second part of the sentence into an appositive sentence that renames the oven. Therefore, it is able to be connected to the first part of the sentence using only a comma. 7) B) This phrase should be preserved because it helps to develop the discussion of the passage of how ovens are used to make ceramics, as it describes one of the key functions of ovens in the process. A does not work because the phrase makes no mention of time. C does not work because the design does not specifically focus on the operation of ovens. D is incorrect because this level of detail is appropriate; in general, the ACT loves the details, as long as they are relevant. 8) F) The passage has already stated that it is going to curl up, so it is redundant to assert that it bends or bends. When you notice that one response choice (including NO CHANGE option) is shorter than the others, I recognize that you are given the option not to include something that has been included in the others. Verify that what is included in the other response options might be considered unnecessary, irrelevant, or redundant. If there's any chance it is, choose the shortest one. It is important to use the question structure to tip you off to look for possible redundancy; because we often use redundant language in speech, we can't count on it to necessarily sound bad. 9) B) Using twigs to ignite is a non-essential element of this sentence, which means that if you were to remove it, the sentence would still make good sense. Therefore, you must compensate it from the rest of the sentence with a comma before it and a comma after it. A and D are incorrect because the commas are not around the entire non-essential element. C is incorrect because it has a semicolon, which can only be used between two independent clauses, and the first part of this sentence is not an independent clause because it does not express a complete thought. See the use of the comma. 10) F) This is a purpose question, so you should pay primary attention to the prescribed purpose and minimal attention to the context or to which you would personally use it. Here, the answer to the F choice best fulfills the purpose that is stated in the question. Some students are hesitate to choose F because they worry that controlled indicates that it is not extremely intense, but controlled simply indicate sits in the oven and not about to burn the building. An inferno, by definition, is extremely intense. G and H are because they simply compare fire to a certain point in the past; maybe the fire simply went from extremely small to not so small. J is incorrect because the kind is a qualifier that goes against the prescribed purpose. 11) D) Watch out for NO. Choice D answer does not work because the expression requires the word and rather than even. This is a matter of idiomatic language, which means that there is no broad rule governing this situation; instead, you just need to know the correct expression or be able to use your ear to figure it out. 12) F) Watch out for NO. F does not work because, although it forms a correct grammatical sentence, it completely muzzles the desired meaning, erroneously indicating that the sparks are shooting at some chimney that floats around in the air. It is much more logical that, in reality, sparks leave the chimney and enter the sky, and this sense is precisely captured by the answer options G, H and J. 13) C) This is an end question, so it should pay primary attention to the prescribed purpose and minimal attention to the context or to which one would personally use. Here, the stated goal is twofold, so the correct answer must meet both goals. A and B both fail to provide the specifics, and D is uselessly wordy in a way that is at odds with the style of the ede, so C is the only answer that works. 14) J) F contains a misplaced modifier. Although the phrase at the beginning of the original sentence is clearly intended to alter the fire, because it is next to it, which is who is technically modifying it. Therefore, they say Ellen died down. G is incorrect because it creates two independent clauses united by a comma and no conjunction. H is incorrect because it implies that she is using the dying fire to [brick] up the firebox, which makes no sense. See the use of the comma. 15) A) What is revealed (ceramics) is the result of two things: 1) of her work and 2) of the magic of fire. Because this is a list of two items, the two items are linked by one and without the use of a comma. B is incorrect, because her work and the magic of fire are not the same thing. C is incorrect because it is wordy and really makes no sense. D is incorrect because, although grammatically correct, it fails to capture the intended meaning of the sentence. Passage II 16) J) The highlighted part should be oised because F, G, and H are all redundant, given that her father is going on what has already been mentioned as a journey of When offering the option to OMIT you should think carefully about doing so, because this option is correct about half the time it is offered. Ask yourself if there is any possibility that the underlined portion may be considered unnecessary, irrelevant or redundant. If there's any chance it is, it should be omitted. 17) C) Watch out for NO. C is unacceptable because the expression requires the word as instead of after. This is an idiomatic language problem, so there is no rule involved. You just need to know the expression or be able to use your ear to figure it out. 18) F) This sentence is indirectly quoted because it does not use quotation marks, which are used in direct quotation marks. In the indirect quote, a comma is not used between the introduction and what has been said. J is incorrect because a semicolon is used between two independent clauses, and the first part of this sentence is not an independent clause because it does not express a complete thought. 19) B) The gift of a turtle is a stark contrast to the objects the author expected to receive. C is difficult because it does not discuss her proximity to her aunt in any way. 20) F) The expression is must have no must of. When you think you're saying mash of, you're actually saying you have to be, a contraction of the must have. The same is true for should have, could have, would, etc. Past participation of a verb is preceded by have or had, not preposition. 21) C) Watch out for NO. C is unacceptable because it leaves you with two independent clauses joined by a comma and no conjunction. The other options work because they add dependency markers at the beginning of the clause, which turns the clause into a dependent clause. A dependent clause can then be associated with the independent clause with a comma. See the use of the comma. 22) F) This sentence must go between sentences 1 and 2, because sentence 1 speaks of a turtle (so obviously it has not yet been to be entered by name), and sentence 2 refers to the turtle as Rosie, as it had already been introduced. If you put G, you may have been thinking right, but thought the question said before instead of after. Be careful, because they like to mix this up. 23) B) It seems to be a non-essential element of that sentence, which means that if you were to remove it, the sentence would still make good sense. Therefore, you must compensate it from the rest of the sentence with comma before it and a comma after See the use of the comma. 24) H) Watch out for NO. This is an idiomatic language problem, so there is no rule involved. You just need to know the expression or be able to use your ear to figure it out. Choosing the H answer is not a correct form of this expression; the others all work. 25) B) The other answers, although all grammatically correct, make no sense in the context of the sentence, since they all imply that the writer's aunt has not yet checked with the writer's parents, while the second part of the sentence indicates that both parents have already agreed. B is the only choice that correctly implies that the aunt has already checked with the writer's parents. 26) G) This is an end question, so you should pay primary attention to the prescribed purpose and minimal attention to the context or to which you would personally use it. Here, you must choose the option that leads to the information in the rest of the paragraph. Note that because the purpose is context-dependent, you should consult the context in this case. However, consulting the context to gain insight into the specific purpose is much different from the dangerous strategy of reading all the responses in context and seeing which one sounds best. Essentially, the question is to ask for a good subject sentence for this paragraph. Because the rest of the paragraph details how to take care of a turtle, G is appropriate. The paragraph is not primarily about Rosie's age, where turtle species are found, or how much some of them can weigh. 27) D) When you notice that one choice answer is shorter than the others, I admit that you are given the option not to include something that has been included in the others. Verify that what is included in the other response options might be considered unnecessary, irrelevant, or redundant. If there's any chance it is, choose the shortest one. It is important to use the question structure to tip you off to look for possible redundancy; because we often use redundant language in speech, we can't count on it to necessarily sound bad. In this case, the satisfaction of thanks is redundant in A.B is incorrect because it is too wordy. C is incorrect because the sentence is about what they eat, not what types of foods keep them extremely happy. In addition, C's tone is incompatible with the factual tone of the paragraph. D accurately expresses meaning without unnecessary words or redundancy. 28) F) This is an end question, so you should pay primary attention to the prescribed purpose and minimal attention to the context or to which you would personally use it. Here, you need details, and F is more specific than any of the other 29) A) As far as the apostrophe questions are concerned, you must consider two questions: (1) it is plural or singular and (2) it is or not possessive. Here, parents is plural because she's talking about both of their courts. It is also possessive of courts, so you need the possessive plural form, which correctly places the apostrophe after s. 30) G) Plural families is necessary instead of the singular family, because among it implies that it is about more than one family. You need to use the instead of in simply because that's how the expression goes. This is usually the case when tested on preposition use. This is a case of idiomatic language, so there is no rule involved. You must either know the expression or be able to use your ear to figure it out. Passage III 31) B) In the apostrophe questions, you must consider two questions: (1) it is plural or singular and (2) it is possessive or not possessive. Here, the family must be singular because it is a family, and it is possessive, because the family is in possession of the farm. Therefore, it is necessary to use the singular possessive family. 32) F) Watch out for NO. F makes no sense because it does not explain who or what was limiting its access to formal education. In fact, the structure of the sentence implies that Banneker himself limits his access to formal education, because phrases change whatever is next to them. Obviously, this sense cannot make sense in the context of the passage. 33) B) Who is correct, because who is the subject form of the pronoun, and is the subject of the bought verb. Which is only used for objects. A very simple test to handle is that you use which, if not preceded by a preposition and is followed by a verb, while using whom, if preceded by a preposition or followed by a noun or pronoun. In this case, it does not take into account after the completion of the term of its contract in the application of that test, since that phrase is a non-essential element of the sentence. See the pronoun case. 34) J) This information should not be included as it is not necessary and relevant. Suffice it to say that she was an engaged maid; it is not necessary, in view of the purpose of the e.g., to give details of the conditions of servitude. Instead, it makes more sense to continue the discussion about their daughter, Benjamin's mother. 35) C) Watch out for NO. C is an unacceptable option because it incorrectly joins two independent clauses without punctuation. A, C, and D are all grammatically correct, because a semicolon, a comma-conjunction, and a period are all acceptable options between two independent clauses. 36) H) F is incorrect because it places these three acts in a list, which erroneously implies that they were separate acts. The list itself is not exactly grammatically correct, the display is not the same voltage as built and displayed, thus constituting a parallel construction error. Similarly, G is incorrect because it makes it sound like he displayed his interest in mechanical skills as part of a separate act from [building] a watch. J is incorrect because it implies that his interest in learning was something the watch was built from, in addition to hand-carved pieces of wood. H is the only answer that puts all parts of the sentence in their appropriate places. 37) C) You need its possessive, because the components belong to the watch. It can only mean that it is, which clearly doesn't work in this case, and they're not even a word. Theirs does not work because it is a plural pronoun, which does not agree with the previous singular clock. See the pronoun agreement. 38) H) Both G and H are grammatically correct in this sentence. However, G's tense verb implies a past action that continues to this day – in other words, that the clock has been going for 40 years and still going strong. This clearly makes no sense, given that the watch was built in 1753. The tense verb used in H correctly implies that the four-decade clock of precision occurred in the past and are now over. 39) D) When you notice that one choice answer is shorter than the others, I admit that you are given the option not to include something that has been included in the others. Verify that what is included in the other response options might be considered unnecessary, irrelevant, or redundant. If there's any chance it is, choose the shortest one. In this case, the additions to A, B and C are simply unnecessary. There is no need to inject such emotion into the piece, and this is incompatible with the factual tone of the tissue. 40) F) This is a transitional question, so you should read the previous sentence and the error sentence is in without reading any of the transition words, so you can clearly think about how they are related. Here, the first sentence describes one thing that boneker did, and the second sentence describes something else he did, so F and H provide a proper transition. There is no cause and effect relationship, so the transition in G and J does not work. The answer to choice F is correct, as a period is required to separate the two independent clauses. The transition is simply a prepositional phrase added at the beginning of the second independent clause and correctly separated from that independent one-point clause. See the transition words. 41) A) This last part of the sentence gives yet another example of Banneker's endless desire to continue to learn. If the correct answer is not immediately to you on this type of question (and this will case), the process of using the disposal. B does not work because the previous paragraph has nothing to do with music. C is incorrect because it's not in any way funny. D might be tempting because it mentions music, but this mention of music is not a digression, as it is relevant for the representation of the Banneker passage of a man who does not tire learning new things. 42) G) Whenever a pronoun is underlined, they match its antecedent. If there is no clear and recent antecedent, use a noun instead of a pronoun. There would be no clear and recent antecedent for them or those, so it is offered in the response options F and H, respectively. Therefore, it makes sense to specify the subject of the sentence using a noun instead, so it is done in G. J does not work, because things is a term, which does not

