

W.C.E. EXPLANATIONS OF ANSWERS

1. C Commas are properly used here to set off the two names.
2. C This is a proper use of a comma, setting off a dependent clause from the independent clause that follows.
3. I The proper spelling is "agencies."
4. I The apostrophe is incorrect here. "De Leons" is plural and not possessive.
5. I The correct spelling is "bear."
6. C No commas are needed to set off "therefore." The word is part of the flow of the sentence, not a parenthetical. Review commas.
7. I Since the sentence begins in the past tense (note the word "changed"), it must remain in the past tense. The word "decide" should be "decided."
8. C In a series of items in a sentence, a comma goes after the second to last item, before the connector (here, "and").
9. C The comma is properly used to set off the introductory word "generally."
10. I The word should be "contravenes."
11. I Periods always go inside quotation marks. Review quotation marks.
12. C A quotation within a quotation is properly set off with apostrophes as shown here.
13. I Since "parents" are plural in this sentence, the plural form "their" should be used rather than the singular "his or her."
14. I Contractions are not properly used in formal writing. "Would not" should be spelled out.
15. I The phrase "being that" is always incorrect when used as a substitute for "because" as is the case here. Review word usage.
16. C A hyphen is correctly used here to tie two nouns together to describe a certain type of relationship. Review hyphen usage.
17. I There is no verb in this sentence. Without a verb, we have a sentence fragment.
18. C This is an acceptable alternate spelling of "insuring."
19. I The phrase "both of them" is out of place and ungrammatical as it is used here. Since "both of them" refers to the husband and wife,

the sentence might be corrected to read, "The court nonetheless found that both the husband and wife plainly paid for the opportunity to adopt the baby" or "The court nonetheless found that the husband and wife plainly paid for the opportunity for both of them to adopt the baby."

20. I The introductory phrase, "In the present case" requires a comma following it. Review commas.

21. C The problem here is whether "suggest" should be singular or plural. Since "suggest" refers back to the "questions" (plural), "suggest" is the correct verb form.

22. I "Must of" is how many of us mispronounce "must have." The latter is correct.

23. I Since "Kentucky" is singular, the possessive form is written "Kentucky's," not as it is shown.

24. C There is nothing wrong with the use of "that" here.

25. C Two independent clauses connected with a connector such as "and" must be divided with a comma. Review commas.

26. C Correct placement of comma here.

27. C The correct way to indicate an omission from a quote is with an elipsis as shown here: three periods separated with spaces.

28. I Formal writing does not allow the use of an ampersand (&) as a substitute for the word "and."

29. I While a "four-dot" elipsis is correct when deleting words from the end of a quoted sentence, the sentence here is not quoted. An elipsis is only used to delete portions of quoted material.

30. I This "sentence" contains no verb; it is, therefore, a sentence fragment.

31. I "Companionship to" should be "companionship with." Problem here is with word usage.

32. C A comma correctly separates these two descriptive terms.

33. I The problem here is with a misplaced modifier. It was not the Vasquez case that used "a surrogate mother to give birth to their child," but the married couple. "Using a surrogate mother to give birth to their child" should follow "a married couple" to convey the correct meaning. Review misplaced modifiers.

34. C "Parties" (plural) is correctly made possessive by simply adding an apostrophe after the "s": "parties'."

35. I See #8 above.

36. I The word "meaning" is superfluous here; it should be omitted entirely. The writer's intent is clearly to name a public policy, not to explain the "meaning" of an already-identified public policy. If left as is, the reader would be left to wonder which public policy the writer is attempting to explain.

37. I A semicolon may be used to divide two sentences, but the words following the semicolon here do not comprise a complete sentence.

38. I The word "woman" should be "women" as the sentence clearly indicates it is women in general, and not a particular woman, who are the subjects here.

39. I "Promises" are not people, so the word "who" may not be used to describe them. "That" or "which" would be correct substitutes for "who."

40. C The period is correctly within the parentheses since the words within the parentheses are self-contained. Review parentheses.

I 41. A comma is needed here to separate the introductory phrase at the beginning of the sentence from that which follows.

42. I Since the sentence is speaking of "a child" (singular), the plural "their" is incorrect. "His or her" should be substituted for "their."

43. C "De Leons" (plural) is correctly shown here.

44. C A comma is properly used here to set off the second part of the sentence that acts as an explanation of the first part.

45. I The fact that "Matsuda also needed money for her own children" is one circumstance (singular), not "circumstances" (plural).

46. C Proper use of colon. Review colons.

47. C No grammatical problem here. A sentence may begin with "whether" as long as a verb follows--here, "contemplates."

48. C Commas properly set off "however" which is used in a parenthetical sense here.

49. I "Otherwise" is misplaced here. The phrase should read "otherwise childless couples."

50. ~~C~~ In formal writing, numbers over ten should be expressed with numerals as was done here with "12."

51. I A period should be here instead of a comma since we have two complete sentences. As it is, we have a run-on sentence.

52. I The possessive form of "it" is "its," without an apostrophe.

53. C "Nonenforcement" is a proper word.
54. C A semicolon is correctly shown here as it divides two complete sentences.
55. C This is a complete sentence. Subject = lack of enforcement. Verb = hamper. Object = the state's efforts . . . .
56. I The correct spelling is "innovative."
57. C Dashes (two hyphens when typing) are correctly shown here, separating parenthetical information in the middle of the sentence.
58. I "Cannot" is one word, not two.
59. C The correct spelling is shown here.
60. I The form of the verb "asking" does not parallel the form of the verb "request" earlier in the sentence. "Asking" should be changed to "ask."
61. C Brackets are correctly used to indicate a change in quoted text: either adding text, deleting text, or changing a capital letter to a small letter or vice versa.
62. I Here, a comma improperly separates an independent clause from a dependent clause.
63. C Parentheses can properly be used in the middle of a sentence to set off explanatory or "parenthetical" information. The comma is also proper here because it separates two independent clauses.
64. C A colon is properly shown here as it sets up a definition of the "remainder of the contract."
65. C The correct spelling is shown here.
66. C A dash (two hyphens when typing) as well as a comma can set off a phrase in a sentence to add emphasis.
67. I "Partly" is a dangling modifier. It should be linked with the verb "alleviate" to convey the correct meaning: "partly alleviate." Review sentence structure.
68. I The sentence is speaking of the De Leons (plural). In order to form the plural possessive, an apostrophe should be added after the "s": "De Leons'."
69. C "Only" is properly placed here.
70. I Since the writer is referring to people (the De Leons), the word "who" should be used instead of "which." "Which" and "that" are only used for objects.
71. I This sentence has no verb; it is a sentence fragment.

72. C The semicolon is correctly used here to separate two complete sentences. The comma is correct to set apart the introductory word "thus" from the remainder of the sentence.
73. I The phrase should read "an object," not "a object."
74. I A comma is needed here to set off the introductory phrase at the beginning of the sentence.
75. I The problem here is with the word "to." It should be spelled "too" because it is meant to convey amount or quantity, whereas "to" conveys direction.
76. I A misspelling of "mishandling" is shown here.
77. I The verb in this sentence should be "is" rather than "being."
78. I "From" is a dangling modifier. The phrase should read, ". . . because they involve commercial transactions from which the public expects a high standard of professional care."
79. C Commas always go inside quotation marks.
80. I The semicolon is improperly used here because ". . . and not running a surrogate mother business" is not a complete sentence in and of itself.
81. I Grammatical problem here. The phrase either needs to read "a new exception" or "new exceptions."
82. C Proper spelling is shown and proper meaning is conveyed.
83. C No error here.
84. I As in #77, the proper verb form here is "is" rather than "being."
85. C No error here.
86. I The added quote does not grammatically flow with the rest of the sentence. A verb is needed between the words "is" and "by"--a verb such as "offset," for example.
87. C "Disallowing" is a proper word.
88. I A semicolon always goes on the outside of a closing quotation mark.
89. I "Unjust enrichment" does not parallel the other items listed in this sentence. The other three items in the sentences are given as complete sentences in and of themselves. Making the fourth item a sentence fragment--"unjust enrichment"--breaks the overall grammatical flow of the sentence.

90. C Placement of "clearly" in this sentence is acceptable. (Note: the same meaning could have been achieved if "clearly" had preceded the word "applies.")
91. C No error here.
92. I Since the clause that follows the word "or" is a dependent clause rather than an independent clause, no comma is needed to separate them. Review comma usage and sentence structure.
93. C Both punctuation marks are correct here. The semicolon separates two complete sentences. The comma sets off the introductory phrase "in fact."
94. I This is a nonsensical word as used in this sentence. To "transcend" means to rise above. More likely than not, the writer meant to say "transgression."
95. I The adverb "likely" should precede the verb "deny." It is a dangling modifier at the end of the sentence.
96. C This is the correct spelling and usage of the word.
97. I The word "women" is plural in and of itself; therefore, to create the possessive form of "women," an apostrophe and an "s" simply need to be added: "women's."
98. I The possessive form of the name Matsuda is "Matsuda's."
99. I A comma is needed here to set off the condition "if the contract is enforced" from the consequence "the court probably will not grant specific performance." Review commas.
100. C The correct spelling is shown here.