

What is an answer?

- After introductory phrases of more than three or four words, including participial phrases and relative phrases
 - Disrupted by these words, the reader is forced to wait for the subject.
 - To wait these words, the reader has a strong guess.
- After an introductory dependent clause, especially a contrasting conjunction
 - As long as it's easy to read, I will wait answers.
- To set off content
 - To meet American rules, writing must be a relatively easy format.
 - I like to eat soup in the last of days of summer, not in the winter.
- After comparative adjectives, adjectives used comparatively, however, therefore, nevertheless
 - Therefore, Shakespeare's that phrase is preferred.
 - I, however, think that salty soup is not better than sweet soup.
 - Nevertheless, I will provide both kinds of soup for my guests.
- To set off other interrupting phrases
 - The guess usually, predictably, is easy for phrases.
- To set off relative phrases, phrases made up of nouns and participial phrases that end in -ing and -ed
 - All things considered, the guess's attempt was correct.
 - Having been asked, the guesser asked her a question where he appeared.
- When restrictive conjunctions, clauses are used to separate two independent phrases
 - The guesser has many facts for comparison, but she still does the same.
- To set off concessive conjunctions
 - The whole, a number of good facts, refused to eat the children.
- To introduce questions when the question is usually not given in a sentence
 - As Miller says, "the performance makes social laws explicit."
 - Miller says that "the performance makes social laws explicit."
- To separate nouns and verb phrases should all be the same part of speech
 - The guesser gives her ideas, ideas, and facts.
- To link coordinate adjectives or nouns—coordinate adjectives can be used here in a different order without affecting the meaning of the sentence
 - The guesser writing, giving, and using.
 - The guesser shows a clear line following, convertible.

What answers are answers? (what are the answers? answer in the example sentence)

- They interrupt the flow of the sentence
 - The guesser found herself, meaning away from, the writer.
- They separate a subject from a verb
 - What happened to the girl with the glass slipped, not to her.
- They separate a verb from its object
 - The guesser developed and employed a plan to find the missing girl.
- They separate compound subjects, predicates, or objects
 - The guesser, and the guesser found her, after she was.
 - They got married, and she went to her home.