TEAS ENGLISH AND LANGUAGE USAGE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://teasenglangusage.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following sentences has a misplaced modifier?

A. The toddler ate the cake that was baked by her grandmother.
B. Running late, the car was stuck in traffic.
C. She swiftly completed her homework.
D. The sun set behind the mountains.

2. Which of the following is an example of a grammatically correct sentence?

A. I cannot remember who I lent the book to.
B. I cannot remember to who I lent the book.
C. I cannot remember to whom I lent the book.
D. I cannot remember whom lent me the book.

3. What is an appropriate use of a colon in a sentence?

A. To separate two independent clauses
B. To introduce a list
C. To end a statement
D. To indicate a question

4. Which of these sentences contains a misplaced modifier?

A. She nearly drove her kids to school every day.
B. He quickly finished his assignment.
C. The dog chased the ball eagerly.
D. I painted the fence red yesterday.

5. Which sentence is an example of a complex sentence?

A. I enjoy reading books.
B. When it rains, I like to stay indoors.
C. The dog barked loudly.
D. He finished his work quickly.

6. Which of the following is typically true about adverbs?

A. They modify nouns
B. They describe actions or adjectives
C. They are always found at the beginning of a sentence
D. They denote a subject

SAMPLE

7. Which of the following is an example of a simple sentence?

A. The young boy in the white T shirt had cried for 10 minutes but was silenced with a stale piece of gum from the bottom of my purse.

B. The young boy in the white T shirt had cried for 10 minutes, but he was silenced when I offered him a stale piece of gum from the bottom of my purse.

C. The young boy in the white T shirt had cried for 10 minutes until I offered him a stale piece of gum from the bottom of my purse.

D. The young boy in the white T shirt had cried for 10 minutes, although I offered him a stale piece of gum from the bottom of my purse.

8. What is the function of an introductory clause in a sentence?

A. To conclude the main idea

B. To introduce a counterargument

C. To provide context or background information

D. To end the statement with emphasis

9. Which phrase correctly follows the capitalization rules?

A. English language

B. professor Henry

C. History class

D. Christmas day

10. Determine the mood of the sentence: "The haunting melody filled the empty hall."

A. Joyful

B. Somber

C. Excited

D. Neutral

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following sentences has a misplaced modifier?

A. The toddler ate the cake that was baked by her grandmother.

B. Running late, the car was stuck in traffic.

C. She swiftly completed her homework.

D. The sun set behind the mountains.

A misplaced modifier occurs when a descriptive word or phrase is placed too far away from the word it is meant to modify, causing confusion or lack of clarity. In the chosen option, the phrase "Running late" is intended to describe a person who is late; however, because it is positioned next to "the car," it misleadingly implies that the car is the one that is running late. This creates an awkward and unclear sentence. The intended meaning likely was to indicate that a person was running late due to being stuck in traffic, but as written, it does not convey that meaning clearly. The other sentences do not have this issue. In those cases, the modifiers clearly describe the subjects without causing confusion. For instance, in the first option, "the cake that was baked by her grandmother" specifies the cake without ambiguity, and in the final two options, the actions are clearly attributed to the correct subjects.

2. Which of the following is an example of a grammatically correct sentence?

A. I cannot remember who I lent the book to.

B. I cannot remember to who I lent the book.

C. I cannot remember to whom I lent the book.

D. I cannot remember whom lent me the book.

The choice highlighting "I cannot remember to whom I lent the book" is grammatically correct due to its proper use of the word "whom," which serves as the object of the preposition "to." In English grammar, "who" is used as a subject, while "whom" is used as an object. Therefore, in this context, where the sentence is referencing the recipient of the action (lending the book), "whom" is appropriate. Additionally, the structure of the sentence is correct as it maintains clarity and follows the conventional syntax expected in formal writing. This contributes to effective communication, ensuring the reader understands that the speaker is referring to the person receiving the book. The other sentences contain errors in the use of "who" and "whom," or they present awkward or non-standard constructions that deviate from grammatical norms. In particular, using "to who" in option A misapplies the pronoun, and option D incorrectly utilizes "whom" as a subject. Therefore, option C stands out as the only sentence that adheres to the rules of English grammar appropriately.

3. What is an appropriate use of a colon in a sentence?

A. To separate two independent clauses

B. To introduce a list

C. To end a statement

D. To indicate a question

A colon is appropriately used to introduce a list, which is why the chosen answer is correct. When you want to provide examples or specify elements that relate to what was stated before the colon, using it helps to cue the reader that further details or items will follow. For instance, in a sentence like, "You will need the following items for the trip: a backpack, a tent, and a sleeping bag," the colon effectively indicates that a list of items is coming next. In contrast, separating two independent clauses with a colon is not correct, as colons do not typically link complete sentences without conjunction or appropriate context. Ending a statement with a colon or indicating a question is also incorrect since colons serve a specific grammatical function that does not align with these uses. Using a colon mainly for lists or explanations helps clarify the relationship between the introductory statement and the following information, enriching the reader's understanding of the text.

SAMPLE

4. Which of these sentences contains a misplaced modifier?

A. She nearly drove her kids to school every day.

B. He quickly finished his assignment.

C. The dog chased the ball eagerly.

D. I painted the fence red yesterday.

The sentence "She nearly drove her kids to school every day" contains a misplaced modifier because the adverb "nearly" is positioned in a way that creates ambiguity about what it modifies. The phrase suggests that she almost drove them to school but does not clarify whether she completed the action of driving or if her efforts were incomplete. This confusion arises from the placement of "nearly," which could imply she almost drove them but instead suggests uncertainty regarding whether she actually did so. In contrast, the other sentences present their modifiers clearly. "He quickly finished his assignment" clearly indicates the speed at which he completed the task. "The dog chased the ball eagerly" effectively describes how the dog performed the action of chasing, and "I painted the fence red yesterday" unambiguously communicates both the action and its specifics without any ambiguities regarding modifiers. Each of these sentences works cohesively without causing confusion for the reader.

5. Which sentence is an example of a complex sentence?

A. I enjoy reading books.

B. When it rains, I like to stay indoors.

C. The dog barked loudly.

D. He finished his work quickly.

A complex sentence is one that contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. In this case, the chosen sentence "When it rains, I like to stay indoors" features a dependent clause ("When it rains") that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, combined with the independent clause "I like to stay indoors," which can. This structure clearly demonstrates the complexity that distinguishes it from simpler sentences. The other sentences provided are examples of simple sentences, which consist of a single independent clause without any additional dependent clauses.

6. Which of the following is typically true about adverbs?

A. They modify nouns

B. They describe actions or adjectives

C. They are always found at the beginning of a sentence

D. They denote a subject

Adverbs are words that primarily modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing more detail about how an action is performed or to what extent a quality is present. For example, in a sentence like "She runs quickly," the adverb "quickly" modifies the verb "runs," giving us more insight into the manner of the action. Additionally, adverbs can modify adjectives, such as in "The very tall building," where "very" intensifies the meaning of the adjective "tall." The other options do not accurately describe the function of adverbs: the first option incorrectly states that adverbs modify nouns, which is a role reserved for adjectives. The third option suggests that adverbs must be at the beginning of a sentence, but adverbs can appear in various positions. Finally, the last option pertains to subjects, which are typically nouns or pronouns rather than adverbs. Hence, option B best captures the essence of what adverbs do in language.

SAMPLE

7. Which of the following is an example of a simple sentence?

A. The young boy in the white T shirt had cried for 10 minutes but was silenced with a stale piece of gum from the bottom of my purse.

B. The young boy in the white T shirt had cried for 10 minutes, but he was silenced when I offered him a stale piece of gum from the bottom of my purse.

C. The young boy in the white T shirt had cried for 10 minutes until I offered him a stale piece of gum from the bottom of my purse.

D. The young boy in the white T shirt had cried for 10 minutes, although I offered him a stale piece of gum from the bottom of my purse.

A simple sentence is defined as a sentence that contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. It typically has just one independent clause and does not include any dependent clauses. In the given choices, the first option represents a simple sentence because it features a single independent clause: "The young boy in the white T shirt had cried for 10 minutes." This clause conveys a complete idea by stating what the subject (the young boy) did (cried) and includes relevant information, such as the duration of the action (for 10 minutes). Although it includes additional descriptive elements, it does not contain conjunctions or other clauses that would complicate it into a compound or complex structure. The other options consist of sentences that contain either coordinating conjunctions or subordinating conjunctions, which introduce additional clauses. These constructions make them compound or complex sentences rather than simple sentences. In contrast, the selected option remains straightforward and undiluted, successfully meeting the criteria for a simple sentence.

8. What is the function of an introductory clause in a sentence?

A. To conclude the main idea

B. To introduce a counterargument

C. To provide context or background information

D. To end the statement with emphasis

An introductory clause serves to provide context or background information, which establishes the setting for the main point of the sentence. By beginning with an introductory clause, the sentence can clarify what the main idea will be about, giving the reader a better understanding of how the details that follow relate to that initial context. This helps to guide the reader's comprehension and prepares them for the main clause that follows. For example, in the sentence, "Although it was raining, we decided to go for a hike," the introductory clause "Although it was raining" sets up context for why the decision might seem surprising or noteworthy. It enhances the reader's understanding of the situation. In contrast, options that suggest the introductory clause functions to conclude the main idea, introduce a counterargument, or end with emphasis do not accurately reflect its primary role in constructing meaningful and coherent sentences.

SAMPLE

9. Which phrase correctly follows the capitalization rules?

A. English language

B. professor Henry

C. History class

D. Christmas day

The phrase "English language" correctly follows the capitalization rules because "English" is a proper adjective derived from the proper noun "England," thus it is capitalized. In the context of language and national identities, proper adjectives are always capitalized to indicate their significance and origin. The term "language" itself does not require capitalization in this context, as it is a common noun. The other phrases do not adhere to the standard capitalization rules. For instance, "professor Henry" should have "Professor" capitalized as it is a title used before a person's name. "History class" is not capitalized because "history" is a common noun in this context and does not refer to a specific course name. Lastly, "Christmas day" should be written as "Christmas Day," with both words capitalized since it refers to a specific holiday.

10. Determine the mood of the sentence: "The haunting melody filled the empty hall."

A. Joyful

B. Somber

C. Excited

D. Neutral

The mood of the sentence "The haunting melody filled the empty hall" is best described as somber. The word "haunting" connotes something eerie or ghostly, suggesting an emotional weight or a sense of melancholy. The description of the hall as "empty" further enhances this mood, implying loneliness or a sense of absence. Together, these elements create an atmosphere that is reflective and possibly sorrowful rather than joyful, excited, or neutral. "Somber" captures this emotional depth, aligning with the imagery and feelings conveyed in the sentence.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://teasenglangusage.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE