

**ATI TEAS 7 ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXAM
PREPARATIONS WITH QUESTIONS AND
ANSWERS**

ATI TEAS 7 English Language Study Guide.

ENGLISH & LANGUAGE Section:

V-Verb S-Subject HV-Helping Verb MV-Main Verb VP-
VerbPhrase SV-Singular Verb PV-Plural Verb LV- Linking Verb

CLAUSE- A group of related words that do have a Subject & a Verb
EXAMPLE of Clauses: The ball flew over the fence.

S V
Wanda ran home and played in the yard.
S V
Although I jumped over the hurdles.....
S V

PHRASE- Lack a subject & predicate (verb)

VERB PHRASES- A group of words working together to create the verb. Consist of a helpingverb(s) and a main verb.

[Helping Verb(s) + Main Verb]= Verb Phrase

helping verb "helps" the main verb to complete a verb phrase

Common helping verbs

<u>"To be"</u>	<u>"to do"</u>	<u>"to have"</u>	<u>modals</u>
Am, are, is	do	have	could, would,
Was, were	does	has	should
			may, might,
			must
Be, been	did	had	can, will, shall

VP

EXAMPLE: Dana [was sleeping] on the couch.

HV MV

VP

Dana [might have been sleeping] on the couch.

HV HV HV MV

A VERB PHRASE CAN BE INTERRUPTED BY AN ADVERB.

EXAMPLE: Arnav was preparing for his test.

Arnav was not preparing for his test. Arnav was eagerly preparing for his test.
 Arnav was not eagerly preparing for his test.

ADVERB- Modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, determiner, noun phrase, clause, or sentence.

LINKING VERBS-Linking verbs connect the subject of the verb to additional information about the subject (or state of being). A linking verb is a verb that links (connects) the subject of the sentence to information about that subject. Linking verbs include the verbs: be, become, and seem. Examples: He is a minister. She seems very nice. The night became darker.

EXAMPLE: Jermaine was washing his car.

S LV V

Fahim may have arrived this morning.

S LV LV V

Rachel could have been practicing in the backyard.

S LV LV LV V

Present Tense

Past Tense

I am	we are	I was	we
were	You are	you (y'all) were	you (y'all)
were	He is, she is, it is they are	he was, she was, it was	were

VERB- Action in a sentence or state-of-being.

COMPOUND PREDICATES/ VERBS- 2 or more Predicates (verbs)

in a sentence **EXAMPLE:** Tyler read and studied.

Tyler read, studied and slept.

-A Note on Three Problem Verbs-

Three common irregular verbs that confuse many writers are *be*, *do*, and *have*. Here are the correct present tense and past tense forms of these three verbs.

Present Tense

Past Tense

Be	I am	we are	I was	we were
	You are	you are	you were	you were
	He, she, it is	they are	he, she, it was	they wer

Do

I do

we do

I did

e

we did

You do

He, she, it

does

you

do

they

do

you did

you did

he, she, it did

they did

Have I have	we have	I had	we had
You have	you have	you had	you had
He, she, it has	they have	he, she, it had	they had

SIMPLE & COMPLETE SUBJECTS & PREDICATES/ VERBS: SIMPLE SUBJECT

Dog

SIMPLE PREDICATE/ VERB

Barked

COMPLETE SUBJECT

COMPLETE PREDICATE/ VERB

A cute little dog with a purple collar barked very loudly at

themailman. **SUBJECT**- Noun in a sentence that is doing

the action.

COMPOUND SUBJECT- 2 or more Subjects in a sentence. **EXAMPLE:** Billy and Kim ate pizza.

Billy, Kim, and Sam ate pizza.

COMPOUND SUBJECTS USING "OR"

When "or" combines 2 subjects, use the subject closest to the verb to determine whether the verb is singular or plural.

EXAMPLE: The waiters **or** the manager serve dinner to the guests.

PV

The managers **or** the waiters serve dinner to the guests.

SV

Your teacher **or** your parents are making sure you study.

PV

Your parents **or** your teacher is making sure you study.

SV

What three ingredients does a complete sentence need?

- A) Subject
- B) Verb
- C) Complete thought

Define a "Fragment": An incomplete sentence; A group of words that does not express a complete thought.

EXAMPLE: on the baseball field
could have slept
later the boy in the
baggy pants after
we left the pool

What are the two ways to fix a fragment?

- A) Add missing ingredients, such as: subject, verb, complete thought
- B) Attach or connect it to the sentence before or after

Define a "Run-On": A sentence that has 2 or more sentences smashed together without anything between them

EXAMPLE: I was hungry I ate lunch. (run-on)
 I was hungry; I ate lunch. (correction #1)
 I was hungry, so I ate lunch. (correction #2)
 I ate lunch. (correction #3)

Define a "Comma-Splice": Like a run-on, 2 or more sentences that only has a comma in between them, which is not enough

EXAMPLE: I was tired, I went to bed. (comma-splice)
 I was tired, so I went to bed. (correcting comma-splice = complete sentence)

What are the four ways to fix a run-on or comma-splice?

- A) Period + Capitalization
- B) Semi-colon
- C) Comma + FANBOYS
- D) Dependent word

COORELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS- Pairs of conjunctions that join or relate similar words. Either....Or Not only....But also

Neither.....

Nor

Both.....An

d

EXAMPLE: You may either eat this ice cream or drink this milk shake.
 Neither Jason nor Julio are ready to leave.
 Tonya ate not only her peas but also her carrots.
 We will need both fruit and vegetables for our smoothie.

List all seven of the "FANBOYS" words: Coordinating Conjunctions (connects 2 independent clauses). For

An

d

No

r

Bu

tOr

Yet

So

EXAMPLE: Griffin or Sam will be the leader.

Zach played, sand, and swam after school. We arrived late, so we skipped dinner.

They were not hungry, for they had already eaten. (Comma + FANBOYS)

Subordinating Conjunctions- Joins a dependent clause to a main (independent) clause. If an AA^AWWU^UBB^BISS is the first word in a sentence, it causes a comma. After

Althou

gh As

When

While

Until

Unless

Before

Be caus

e If

Sin

ce

So

More words: As though, So that, Than, Whenever, As if, Even though, Though, As soon as.
***Subordinating Conjunctions come at the beginning of "Subordinate (dependent) clause"

Dependent clause: subject, verb, does not complete a thought, cannot stand on its own (not a sentence). **EXAMPLE**: Even though I cried, I felt better.

After I left the movies, I went home.

Be caus	After	Unless	While
If	Although	Until	As if
When	As	What	Which
Where	Even though	Wheneve	Since
Who	Even when	Wherever	That

Begins with a subordinating conjunction

Dependent words:

Fancy Transition Words (transitional
expression): Therefore Then

Thus

In

additio

nIn fact

Indeed