Test instructions

- This test has 3 sections: Form, Meaning, and Use sections
- There are a total of 87 questions
- You cannot go back and change your answers
- You must choose an answer that is most likely to be correct if you don’t know it
- There are no penalties for wrong answers
1. **Form Section**
   - In order to use word part knowledge, you need to be able to recognise word parts.
   - In this section, you are asked to choose a word part, a group of letters that change the meaning or the part of speech of a word.
   - Wrong answers are a string of letters that occur in English words but do not change the meaning or the part of speech of a word.
   - Here is an example.

   - **1** - ing  (2) - nge  (3) - eld  (4) - kle

   In this example, (1) - ing is correct because it changes the part of speech of a word such as walk (verb => noun). (2) - nge is wrong because it appears in words like change and orange but does not change the meaning or the part of speech of cha and or. There are no such words as cha and or!

   The first part of this section is about prefixes (word parts that attach to the beginning of a word).

   1. (1) sal- (2) cau- (3) lin- (4) dis-
   2. (1) yogh- (2) shee- (3) brea- (4) fore-
   3. (1) micro- (2) cerem- (3) sheph- (4) pecul-
   4. (1) co- (2) fi- (3) zi- (4) lo-
   5. (1) non- (2) kno- (3) spo- (4) orn-
   6. (1) vulne- (2) guara- (3) dedic- (4) multi-
   7. (1) hyper- (2) thund- (3) colla- (4) orche-
   8. (1) bac- (2) sub- (3) bir- (4) fla-
   9. (1) moun- (2) asto- (3) anti- (4) lubr-
  10. (1) trun- (2) semi- (3) stru- (4) chee-
  11. (1) stra- (2) figu- (3) voca- (4) post-
  12. (1) pu- (2) ci- (3) re- (4) vu-
  13. (1) wal- (2) peo- (3) bla- (4) mid-
  14. (1) va- (2) im- (3) os- (4) ki-
  15. (1) mante- (2) squir- (3) kitch- (4) trans-
  16. (1) ir- (2) ea- (3) ja- (4) yi-
  17. (1) un- (2) vo- (3) ca- (4) ux-
  18. (1) meas- (2) elab- (3) blan- (4) auto-
  19. (1) treme- (2) coali- (3) rando- (4) inter-
  20. (1) ridi- (2) simp- (3) mois- (4) mono-
The second part of this section is about suffixes (word parts that attach to the end of a word):

21. (1) glo- (2) sca- (3) mis- (4) quo-
22. (1) pre- (2) sav- (3) thi- (4) apa-

23. (1) -rse (2) -ack (3) -ful (4) -uin
24. (1) -onse (2) -inge (3) -ound (4) -ness
25. (1) -ly (2) -ma (3) -ra (4) -na
26. (1) -aw (2) -gh (3) -ug (4) -er
27. (1) -ift (2) -ong (3) -ess (4) -nge
28. (1) -oud (2) -eep (3) -ant (4) -pse
29. (1) -og (2) -zy (3) -or (4) -zz
30. (1) -ook (2) -oup (3) -ech (4) -ary
31. (1) -unn (2) -uge (3) -orm (4) -ist
32. (1) -ke (2) -ee (3) -xt (4) -ct
33. (1) -acle (2) -ague (3) -inth (4) -able
34. (1) -lour (2) -ment (3) -loth (4) -ign
35. (1) -ent (2) -ead (3) -rol (4) -gue
36. (1) -le (2) -an (3) -oo (4) -ue
37. (1) -che (2) -ish (3) -ume (4) -enn
38. (1) -ian (2) -pon (3) -obe (4) -umb
39. (1) -zle (2) -irt (3) -ese (4) -ugh
40. (1) -f (2) -y (3) -h (4) -g
2. Meaning Section

- This section is about word part meanings.
- For each item, a word part is presented with two example words. (The word part may also appear in other words.)
- You must choose the meaning of the word part from four choices.
- Here is an example.

-ed (walked; played)
1. past
2. not
3. many
4. person

The first part of this section is about prefixes (word parts that attach to the beginning of a word).

1. fore- (forewarn; foresee)
   1. bad
   2. in advance
   3. person
   4. many

2. co- (co-worker; co-exist)
   1. person/thing
   2. direction
   3. together
   4. main

3. non- (non-existent; non-stop)
   1. number
   2. not
   3. person/thing
   4. the furthest

4. re- (replay; rebuild)
   1. person
   2. again
   3. female
   4. before

5. multi- (multinational; multicultural)
   1. opposite
   2. person/thing
   3. many
   4. small

6. pre- (pre-war; pre-school)
   1. direction
   2. bad
   3. before
   4. person/thing

7. un- (unable; unlikely)
   1. the furthest
   2. not
   3. a state of
   4. female
8. mono- (monotone; monoculture)
   (1) person/thing
   (2) not
   (3) one
   (4) into another state/place

9. dis- (disappear; disorder)
   (1) not
   (2) person
   (3) new
   (4) main

10. inter- (international; interface)
    (1) not
    (2) between
    (3) new
    (4) person/relation to

11. auto- (autobiography; autopilot)
    (1) not
    (2) too much
    (3) direction
    (4) self

12. mis- (misuse; mislead)
    (1) wrongly
    (2) person/thing
    (3) around
    (4) together

13. anti- (anti-social; anti-government)
    (1) toward
    (2) a state of
    (3) against
    (4) person

14. im- (impossible; impersonal)
    (1) not
    (2) two
    (3) person
    (4) a state of

15. ir- (irregular; irrelevant)
    (1) around
    (2) one
    (3) not
    (4) direction

16. semi- (semi-final; semi-skilled)
    (1) person/thing
    (2) direction
    (3) beyond
    (4) half

17. mid- (midnight; midsummer)
    (1) halfway
    (2) opposite
    (3) in advance
    (4) person/thing

18. hyper- (hypertension; hyperactive)
    (1) supporting
    (2) too much
    (3) connected with
    (4) again

19. micro- (microcomputer; microfilm)
    (1) wrongly
    (2) person/thing
    (3) small
    (4) times
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<tr>
<td>20. trans- (transform; transplant)</td>
<td>21. post- (postwar; postmodern)</td>
<td>22. sub- (sub-committee; subgroup)</td>
<td>23. -ary (secretary; commentary)</td>
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<td>(3) into another state/place</td>
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<td>(3) person</td>
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<td>(4) too much</td>
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<td>(4) person/thing</td>
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The second part of this section is about suffixes (word parts that attach to the end of a word)

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<tr>
<th>24. -ent (president; respondent)</th>
<th>25. -ess (actress; princess)</th>
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<td>(1) person/thing</td>
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<td>(3) theory of</td>
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<td>(4) can be</td>
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<th>26. -ese (Japanese; Vietnamese)</th>
<th>27. -or (editor; governor)</th>
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<td>(1) again</td>
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<td>(4) person/relating to</td>
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<th>28. -ist (specialist; artist)</th>
<th>29. -able (acceptable; predictable)</th>
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<th>30. -ee (trainee; employee)</th>
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<td>(3) person</td>
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<td>(4) earlier</td>
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31. -er (manager; leader)
   (1) small
   (2) person/thing
   (3) not
   (4) under

32. -ant (consultant; servant)
   (1) not
   (2) between
   (3) toward
   (4) person/thing

33. -an (European; American)
   (1) person/relating to
   (2) against
   (3) too much
   (4) small

34. -ian (musician; Egyptian)
   (1) beyond
   (2) person/relating to
   (3) small
   (4) new
3. Use Section

- Some affixes have the function of changing the part of speech of a word. For example, some word parts change a noun to a verb.
- For each item, a word part is presented with two example words. (The word part may also appear in other words.)
- You must choose the part of speech of the two example words from noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.
- Here are examples of the four parts of speech.

1. Noun: house (My house is old.); water (They drink water.)
2. Verb: know (I know her.); talk (They talk a lot.)
3. Adjective: young (He is young.); new (This is a new book.)
4. Adverb: too (She likes it too.); often (He often plays football.)

Here is an example of this section.

-ed (walked; played)

(1) Noun
(2) Verb
(3) Adjective
(4) Adverb

The example words walked and played are verbs because these words are used in sentences such as She walked home and He played soccer yesterday.

1. -ment (development; management)
   (1) Noun
   (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb

3. -ary (secretary; commentary)
   (1) Noun
   (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb

2. -ness (awareness; illness)
   (1) Noun
   (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb

4. -y (lucky; healthy)
   (1) Noun
   (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb
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<td>-er (manager; leader)</td>
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<td>-able (acceptable; predictable)</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>-ly (clearly; finally)</td>
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<td>-ent (president; respondent)</td>
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