Test instructions

- This test has 3 sections: Form, Meaning, and Use sections
- There are a total of 79 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) ka-	(2) ze-	(3) de-	(4) ti-
2.	(1) ba-	(2) oa-	(3) lu-	(4) ab-
3.	(1) po-	(2) bu-	(3) wa-	(4) en-
4.	(1) na-	(2) gi-	(3) em-	(4) ya-
5.	(1) fe-	(2) qu-	(3) ra-	(4) bi-
6.	(1) uni-	(2) dwe-	(3) haz-	(4) bal-
7.	(1) vacat-	(2) super-	(3) stipu-	(4) schoo-
8.	(1) pro-	(2) civ-	(3) roc-	(4) cha-
9.	(1) il-	(2) ha-	(3) fa-	(4) ug-
10.	(1) daught-	(2) circum-	(3) carica-	(4) maneou-
11.	(1) sa-	(2) za-	(3) ex-	(4) ut-

The second part of this section is about suffixes (word parts that attach to the end of a word)

12.	(1) -ous	(2) -ney	(3) -ope	(4) -ime
13.	(1) -ism	(2) -ike	(3) -nda	(4) -arf
14.	(1) -ible	(2) -ight	(3) -oach	(4) -inue
15.	(1) -ent	(2) -ead	(3) -rol	(4) -gue
16.	(1) -rse	(2) -ack	(3) -ful	(4) -uin
17.	(1) -oud	(2) -eep	(3) -ant	(4) -pse

18.	(1) -kout	(2) -atic	(3) -bour	(4) -olve
19.	(1) -alia	(2) -wise	(3) -nana	(4) -amel
20.	(1) -f	(2) -y	(3) -h	(4) -g
21.	(1) -lf	(2) -ss	(3) -en	(4) -mp
22.	(1) -lt	(2) -ut	(3) -al	(4) -mb
23.	(1) -mme	(2) -oom	(3) -oad	(4) -ive
24.	(1) -rove	(2) -ulse	(3) -some	(4) -ribe
25.	(1) -eche	(2) -eech	(3) -ungr	(4) -ence
26.	(1) -ition	(2) -lause	(3) -chool	(4) -oards
27.	(1) -ward	(2) -vern	(3) -zzle	(4) -vere
28.	(1) -hy	(2) -ne	(3) -ty	(4) -rb
29.	(1) -ol	(2) -th	(3) -wn	(4) -ak
30.	(1) -uit	(2) -und	(3) -eak	(4) -eer
31.	(1) -ate	(2) -rph	(3) -yme	(4) -uff
32.	(1) -aedia	(2) -olors	(3) -ation	(4) -aight
33.	(1) -ways	(2) -ause	(3) -oice	(4) -ript
34.	(1) -oard	(2) -ogue	(3) -laim	(4) -most
35.	(1) -ly	(2) -ma	(3) -ra	(4) -na
36.	(1) -hood	(2) -ough	(3) -erve	(4) -inct
37.	(1) -ique	(2) -less	(3) -eeve	(4) -itle

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. ex- (ex-wife; ex-member)
   (1) earlier
   (2) person
   (3) bad
   (4) can be

2. ab- (abuse; abnormal)
   (1) person/thing
   (2) times
   (3) small
   (4) away from

3. il- (illegal; illogical)
   (1) between
   (2) around
   (3) person/thing
   (4) not

4. circum- (circumpolar; circumnavigate)
   (1) person/relating to
   (2) small
   (3) around
   (4) beyond

5. uni- (unisex; unicycle)
   (1) one
   (2) person/thing
   (3) not
   (4) under

6. bi- (biplane; bisexual)
   (1) person/thing
   (2) two
   (3) away from
   (4) in advance

7. de- (decompose; decode)
   (1) opposite
   (2) person/thing
   (3) together
   (4) small

8. pro- (<u>pro</u>-democracy; <u>pro</u>-life)
   (1) supporting
   (2) against
   (3) one
   (4) too much

9. super- (<u>super</u>natural; <u>super</u>human)
   (1) person
   (2) half
   (3) can be
   (4) beyond

The second part of this section is about suffixes (word parts that attach to the end of a word)

10. -ism (social<u>ism</u>; national<u>ism</u>)
   (1) into another state/place
   (2) theory of
   (3) one
   (4) small

11. -hood (child<u>hood</u>; mother<u>hood</u>)
   (1) one
   (2) halfway
   (3) bad
   (4) a state of

12. -th (four<u>th</u>; six<u>th</u>)
   (1) person
   (2) number
   (3) not
   (4) small

13. -ways (side<u>ways</u>; length<u>ways</u>)
   (1) not
   (2) person/thing
   (3) wrongly
   (4) direction

14. -ful (hand<u>ful</u>; mouth<u>ful</u>)
   (1) not
   (2) person
   (3) small
   (4) amount

15. -wise (clock<u>wise</u>; step<u>wise</u>)
   (1) person
   (2) direction
   (3) new
   (4) one

16. -en (wood<u>en</u>; gold<u>en</u>)
   (1) one
   (2) beyond
   (3) opposite
   (4) made of

17. -ible (access<u>ible</u>; convert<u>ible</u>)
   (1) can be
   (2) person/relating to
   (3) after
   (4) times

18. -less (end<u>less</u>; use<u>less</u>)
   (1) before
   (2) without
   (3) the furthest
   (4) person

19. -ward (up<u>ward</u>; back<u>ward)</u>
    (1) direction
    (2) person
    (3) self
    (4) without

20. -eer (mountain<u>eer</u>; engin<u>eer)</u>
    (1) not
    (2) after
    (3) amount
    (4) person

21. -most (top<u>most</u>; upper<u>most)</u>
    (1) the furthest
    (2) half
    (3) person
    (4) opposite

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

- Here is an example of this section.

-ed (walk<u>ed</u>; play<u>ed</u>)
(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.   en- (ensure; enable)
   (1)   Noun
   (2)   Verb
   (3)   Adjective
   (4)   Adverb

2.   em- (<u>em</u>power; <u>em</u>body)
   (1)   Noun
   (2)   Verb
   (3)   Adjective
   (4)   Adverb

3.   -y (difficult<u>y</u>; honest<u>y</u>)
   (1)   Noun
   (2)   Verb
   (3)   Adjective
   (4)   Adverb

4.   -ent (differ<u>ent</u>; excell<u>ent</u>)
   (1)   Noun
   (2)   Verb
   (3)   Adjective
   (4)   Adverb

5. -atic (system<u>atic</u>; problem<u>atic</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

6. -ation (consider<u>ation</u>; present<u>ation</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

7. -ate (formul<u>ate</u>; activ<u>ate</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

8. -en (wood<u>en</u>; gold<u>en</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

9. -ition (add<u>ition</u>; oppos<u>ition</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

10. -al (propos<u>al</u>; approv<u>al</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

11. -ence (differ<u>ence</u>; exist<u>ence</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

12. -ly (live<u>ly</u>; friend<u>ly</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

13. -less (end<u>less</u>; use<u>less</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

14. -some (trouble<u>some</u>; fear<u>some</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

15. -al (person<u>al</u>; tradition<u>al</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

16. -ive (act<u>ive</u>; effect<u>ive</u>)

    (1) Noun

    (2) Verb

    (3) Adjective

    (4) Adverb

17. -ant (result<u>ant</u>; pleas<u>ant</u>)

    (1)   Noun

    (2)   Verb

    (3)   Adjective

    (4)   Adverb

18. -ible (access<u>ible</u>; convert<u>ible)</u>

    (1)   Noun

    (2)   Verb

    (3)   Adjective

    (4)   Adverb

19. -ous (danger<u>ous</u>; continu<u>ous)</u>

    (1)   Noun

    (2)   Verb

    (3)   Adjective

    (4)   Adverb

20. -ate (passion<u>ate</u>; fortun<u>ate</u>)

    (1)   Noun

    (2)   Verb

    (3)   Adjective

    (4)   Adverb

21. -ty (safe<u>ty</u>; uncertain<u>ty)</u>

    (1)   Noun

    (2)   Verb

    (3)   Adjective

    (4)   Adverb