

## Test instructions

- This test has 3 sections: Form, Meaning, and Use sections
- There are a total of 78 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) in-      | (2) ul-      | (3) ow-     | (4) wi-      |
| 2. (1) sha-     | (2) mal-     | (3) auc-    | (4) daz-     |
| 3. (1) x-       | (2) a-       | (3) w-      | (4) u-       |
| 4. (1) gre-     | (2) neo-     | (3) fre-    | (4) rou-     |
| 5. (1) nour-    | (2) pyra-    | (3) arch-   | (4) shep-    |
| 6. (1) be-      | (2) zu-      | (3) ga-     | (4) ch-      |
| 7. (1) mademoi- | (2) counter- | (3) demons- | (4) conglom- |
| 8. (1) sla-     | (2) sco-     | (3) sur-    | (4) hal-     |

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

- |                |            |            |            |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 9. (1) -nel    | (2) -ize   | (3) -ord   | (4) -ult   |
| 10. (1) -cript | (2) -shold | (3) -atory | (4) -ghter |
| 11. (1) -unt   | (2) -ity   | (3) -dle   | (4) -ute   |
| 12. (1) -irl   | (2) -ion   | (3) -ign   | (4) -ood   |
| 13. (1) -ame   | (2) -dom   | (3) -eem   | (4) -ust   |
| 14. (1) -fold  | (2) -nale  | (3) -eive  | (4) -etch  |
| 15. (1) -cy    | (2) -ow    | (3) -ef    | (4) -af    |
| 16. (1) -gle   | (2) -ite   | (3) -ort   | (4) -ank   |
| 17. (1) -lf    | (2) -ss    | (3) -en    | (4) -mp    |

18. (1) -ol (2) -th (3) -wn (4) -ak
19. (1) -gn (2) -ud (3) -ic (4) -oe
20. (1) -oze (2) -ege (3) -dge (4) -age
21. (1) -ulum (2) -unch (3) -ster (4) -ange
22. (1) -ory (2) -erb (3) -int (4) -tch
23. (1) -nct (2) -que (3) -let (4) -uid
24. (1) -icane (2) -esque (3) -ibute (4) -harge
25. (1) -eeze (2) -eign (3) -ency (4) -hter
26. (1) -elch (2) -erse (3) -ette (4) -ipse
27. (1) -ook (2) -oup (3) -ech (4) -ary
28. (1) -ple (2) -eal (3) -ery (4) -ght
29. (1) -dren (2) -ancy (3) -cest (4) -eath
30. (1) -ling (2) -reat (3) -bute (4) -tute
31. (1) -pe (2) -rn (3) -ar (4) -te
32. (1) -u (2) -i (3) -p (4) -w
33. (1) -rew (2) -uch (3) -ise (4) -nue
34. (1) -uck (2) -han (3) -ify (4) -ond
35. (1) -pate (2) -oint (3) -eave (4) -ship
36. (1) -nse (2) -mph (3) -oke (4) -ure
37. (1) -ob (2) -io (3) -ht (4) -et
38. (1) -apse (2) -ault (3) -ulty (4) -ance

## 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. a- (ahead; aside)
  - (1) small
  - (2) toward
  - (3) person/thing
  - (4) main
2. a- (atypical; asexual)
  - (1) too much
  - (2) theory of
  - (3) person/relating to
  - (4) not
3. counter- (counteract; counter-productive)
  - (1) in advance
  - (2) earlier
  - (3) person/thing
  - (4) opposite
4. mal- (malfunction; malnutrition)
  - (1) a state of
  - (2) toward
  - (3) made of
  - (4) bad
5. arch- (archbishop; arch-rival)
  - (1) two
  - (2) supporting
  - (3) main
  - (4) earlier
6. sur- (surpass; surreal)
  - (1) theory of
  - (2) number
  - (3) beyond
  - (4) small
7. neo- (neo-classical; neo-Gothic)
  - (1) amount
  - (2) a state of
  - (3) new
  - (4) person/relating to

8. in- (independent; informal)

- (1) a state of
- (2) can be
- (3) person/relating to
- (4) not

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

9. -et (packet; owlet)

- (1) new
- (2) supporting
- (3) small
- (4) not

10. -ship (leadership; friendship)

- (1) a state of
- (2) not
- (3) supporting
- (4) earlier

11. -fold (twofold; threefold)

- (1) times
- (2) under
- (3) over
- (4) self

12. -let (booklet; droplet)

- (1) female
- (2) self
- (3) small
- (4) not

13. -ling (weakling; underling)

- (1) direction
- (2) together
- (3) opposite
- (4) connected with

14. -i (Israeli; Iraqi)

- (1) supporting
- (2) opposite
- (3) person/relating to
- (4) direction

15. -dom (freedom; boredom)

- (1) a state of
- (2) together
- (3) between
- (4) away from

16. -ite (Israelite; socialite)

- (1) person
- (2) not
- (3) under
- (4) direction

17. -ster (youngster; gangster)

- (1) halfway
- (2) wrongly
- (3) beyond
- (4) person

18. -ette (kitchenette; cigarette)

- (1) made of
- (2) small
- (3) before
- (4) beyond

### 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. a- (ahead; aside)

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adjective

(4) Adverb

3. -ar (circular; angular)

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adjective

(4) Adverb

2. be- (belittle; befriend)

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adjective

(4) Adverb

4. -th (warmth; growth)

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adjective

(4) Adverb

5. -ance (performance; assistance)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
6. -age (shortage; coverage)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
7. -ure (pressure; failure)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
8. -ise (specialise; generalise)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
9. -ancy (expectancy; consultancy)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
10. -atory (preparatory; exploratory)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
11. -ify (classify; simplify)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
12. -ery (cookery; robbery)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
13. -ency (tendency; dependency)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
14. -ic (strategic; historic)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
15. -ory (sensory; contradictory)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb
16. -cy (bankruptcy; accuracy)  
(1) Noun  
(2) Verb  
(3) Adjective  
(4) Adverb

17. -ary (revolutionary; parliamentary)

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

18. -ion (discussion; action)

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

19. -esque (picturesque; statuesque)

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

20. -ize (specialize; generalize)

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

21. -ity (majority; reality)

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

22. -en (tighten; weaken)

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