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) conglomer-
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/thing
   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

2. be- (belittle; befriend)
   (1) Noun
   (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb

3. -ar (circular; angular)
   (1) Noun
   (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb

4. -th (warmth; growth)
   (1) Noun
   (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb
5. -ance (performance; assistance) 11. -ify (classify; simplify)
   (1) Noun  (1) Noun
   (2) Verb  (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective  (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb  (4) Adverb

6. -age (shortage; coverage) 12. -ery (cookery; robbery)
   (1) Noun  (1) Noun
   (2) Verb  (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective  (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb  (4) Adverb

7. -ure (pressure; failure) 13. -ency (tendency; dependency)
   (1) Noun  (1) Noun
   (2) Verb  (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective  (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb  (4) Adverb

8. -ise (specialise; generalise) 14. -ic (strategic; historic)
   (1) Noun  (1) Noun
   (2) Verb  (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective  (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb  (4) Adverb

9. -ancy (expectancy; consultancy) 15. -ory (sensory; contradictory)
   (1) Noun  (1) Noun
   (2) Verb  (2) Verb
   (3) Adjective  (3) Adjective
   (4) Adverb  (4) Adverb

10. -atory (preparatory; exploratory) 16. -cy (bankruptcy; accuracy)
    (1) Noun  (1) Noun
    (2) Verb  (2) Verb
    (3) Adjective  (3) Adjective
    (4) Adverb  (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