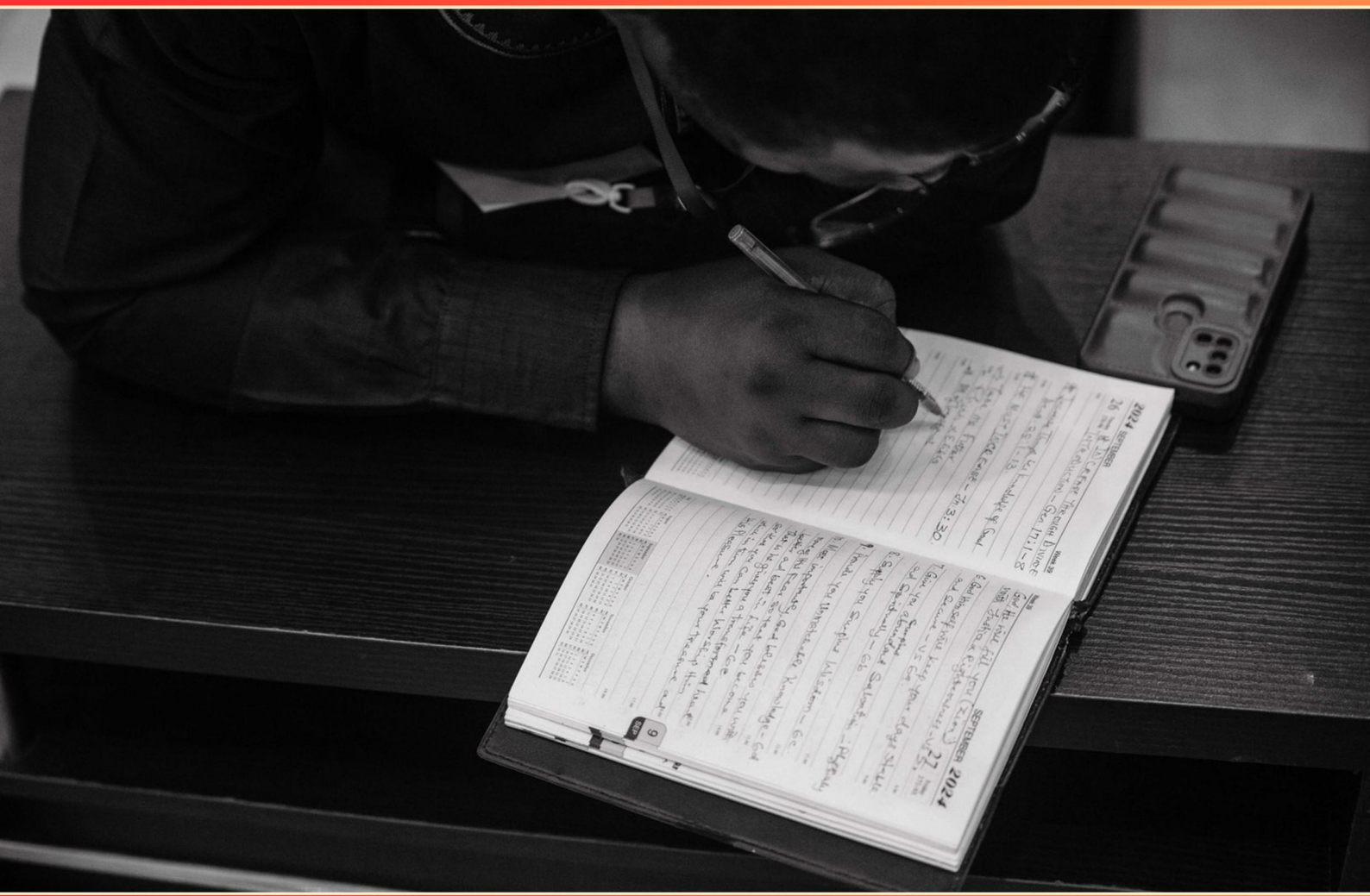
MORPHEMES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://morphemes.examzify.com

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Break down 'keyboard' into morphemes and classify.

A. Key (free root); Board (free root); Open compound

B. Key (free root); Board (bound root); Closed compound

C. Key (bound root); Board (free root); Closed compound

D. Key (free root); Board (free root); Combined as a closed compound

2. Which prefix means 'before or in front of'?

A. fore-

B. re-

C. de-

D. mis-

3. Which prefix means Before or in front of?

A. Fore-

B. Inter-

C. Re-

D. a/ab/an

4. Which of the following is an example of a root in a word?

A. read in reading

B. -ing in reading

C. un- in unhappy

D. -ness suffix

5. Which statement best describes how derivational and inflectional morphemes affect word class?

A. Inflectional morphemes can change word class; derivational morphemes generally do not.

B. Both types always change word class.

C. Neither type changes word class.

D. Derivational morphemes can change the word class; inflectional morphemes generally do not.

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6. Which morpheme is the suffix that means 'full of or having' as shown with examples (-eous, ious)?

A. -al/ial

B. Ous (-eous, ious)

C. -Ist

D. -s/-es

7. Which suffix forms a noun from a verb or adjective?

A. -able, -ful, -ish

B. -ness, -ment, -tion

C. -er, -ing, -ed

D. -ance, -ous, -ed

8. What is the difference between a root and a stem in the context of English morphology?

A. Root is the core morpheme that carries the primary lexical meaning; stem is the form to which affixes attach (and may include bound morphemes).

B. Root is the base word without inflection; stem is always the same across words.

C. Root is the entire word; stem is the prefix.

D. Root is a suffix; stem is a prefix.

9. In the Turkish word evlerimizden, which morpheme denotes 'from'?

A. -ler

B. -imiz

C. -den

D. ev

10. Which word demonstrates a derivational suffix forming a noun from an adjective?

A. Joyful

B. Dog

C. Brightness

D. Brave

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Answers

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1. D
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Break down 'keyboard' into morphemes and classify.

A. Key (free root); Board (free root); Open compound

B. Key (free root); Board (bound root); Closed compound

C. Key (bound root); Board (free root); Closed compound

D. Key (free root); Board (free root); Combined as a closed compound

This item tests how to split a word into morphemes and how to classify how those morphemes combine. In keyboard, you can see two meaningful pieces: key and board. Each can stand alone as a word, so both are free morphemes (free roots). When you join them without a space, they form a single word built from two roots—that makes it a closed compound. So keyboard is made of two free roots joined together with no space, forming a closed compound. If one part were a bound morpheme, it wouldn't stand alone; if there were a space between the parts, it would be an open compound.

2. Which prefix means 'before or in front of'?

A. fore-

B. re-

C. de-

D. mis-

Prefixes change the meaning of a base word. fore- means before or in front of, which is why it appears in words like forecast (to tell what will happen in the future), foreword (something placed at the front), and forefront (the frontmost part). This sense of preceding time or position is exactly what the prompt asks for. In contrast, re- means again or back (redo, rewind), de- means reverse or remove (deactivate, descend), and mis- means wrongly (misread, misplace). Because fore- directly conveys the idea of preceding or being in front, it fits best.

3. Which prefix means Before or in front of?

A. Fore-

B. Inter-

C. Re-

D. a/ab/an

Prefixes modify the meaning of a base word, and for something that happens before or is in front of another thing, fore- is the one that fits. Fore- shows up in words like forecast (to tell ahead of time), foresee (to see beforehand), and forehead (the front part of the head), all conveying the idea of in front of or prior in time. The other prefixes don't carry that sense: inter- means between or among, re- means again or back, and a/ab/an signals away from or not. So fore- is the best match for the idea of before or in front of.

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4. Which of the following is an example of a root in a word?

A. read in reading

B. -ing in reading

C. un- in unhappy

D. -ness suffix

Root morpheme identification: the base part of a word that carries its main meaning. In the word reading, it breaks down as read + -ing. The part read is the root because it conveys the core action of the word, while -ing is a suffix that changes how the root functions (here, forming a participle or gerund). The other options point to affixes rather than the root: -ing is a suffix, un- is a prefix that adds negation, and -ness is a suffix that turns an adjective into a noun. So the example that shows the actual root within the word is read in reading.

5. Which statement best describes how derivational and inflectional morphemes affect word class?

A. Inflectional morphemes can change word class; derivational morphemes generally do not.

B. Both types always change word class.

C. Neither type changes word class.

D. Derivational morphemes can change the word class; inflectional morphemes generally do not.

The key idea is how morphemes change the role a word plays in grammar. Derivational morphemes can create a new word with a different class. For example, adding -er to a verb gives a noun that names a person or thing associated with the action (teach teacher). Adding -ness to an adjective turns it into a noun (happy happiness). These changes shift how the word behaves in sentences, not just its meaning. Inflectional morphemes, on the other hand, tweak a word's grammatical features without changing its class. They mark things like number, tense, or possession while keeping the same part of speech (cat cats; walk walked; the book's pages). Because they don't reclassify the word, they're about grammar rather than creating new word kinds. So, derivational morphemes can change word class, while inflectional morphemes generally do not.

6. Which morpheme is the suffix that means 'full of or having' as shown with examples (-eous, ious)?

A. -al/ial

B. Ous (-eous, ious)

C. -Ist

D. -s/-es

The suffix that means "full of or having" forms adjectives that describe a quality possessed by something. The -ous suffix does exactly that, turning a root into a word that means full of that quality. The spellings -eous and -ious are two common ways this suffix appears, depending on the root, and they're essentially two spellings of the same morpheme. So, dangerous means full of danger, curious means full of curiosity, and delicious, while its spelling highlights the -ious variant, also ties back to the same idea of "full of." The other endings serve different roles: -al/ial relate to or pertain to something, -ist names a person who practices or specializes in something, and -s/-es marks plural or third-person singular. The -ous family is the one that conveys the sense of "full of or having."

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7. Which suffix forms a noun from a verb or adjective?

A. -able, -ful, -ish

B. -ness, -ment, -tion

C. -er, -ing, -ed

D. -ance, -ous, -ed

Forming nouns from other parts of speech uses suffixes that name a thing, a state, or a process. -ness turns an adjective into an abstract noun describing a quality or condition (happiness, brightness). -ment attaches to a verb to name an action or its result (development, movement). -tion also yields nouns that name the action or its outcome, often from a verb (creation, information). These are classic noun-forming suffixes that consistently convert a verb or adjective into a noun. The other suffixes here mainly produce adjectives or relate to verb forms in different ways. -able, -ful, -ish create adjectives (capable, beautiful, childish). -er can form agent nouns from verbs, but -ing and -ed are tied to verb forms (gerunds or participles) rather than stable noun formation from a verb or adjective. So the -ness, -ment, -tion group best fits the idea of turning a verb or adjective into a noun.

8. What is the difference between a root and a stem in the context of English morphology?

A. Root is the core morpheme that carries the primary lexical meaning; stem is the form to which affixes attach (and may include bound morphemes).

B. Root is the base word without inflection; stem is always the same across words.

C. Root is the entire word; stem is the prefix.

D. Root is a suffix; stem is a prefix.

In English morphology, the key idea is that the root is the core morpheme that carries the main meaning of a word, while the stem is the form that affixes attach to. The stem is the base you actually add prefixes or suffixes to, and it can be just the root or it can be the root plus derivational material. A helpful way to see this is with an example like unhappiness. The root is happy, the part that carries the core meaning. To form a larger base, the derivational suffix -ness is added, giving happiness. Then the prefix un- attaches to that whole form, producing unhappiness. Here, affixes attach to the stem happiness, which contains the root plus a derivational morpheme. This shows how the stem can be longer than the root because it includes additional material that modifies meaning or part of speech. Other choices smooth over this distinction. They might imply the root is merely the base word without any inflection, or that the stem is always the same across related forms, or that the root and stem map to prefixes or suffixes in fixed ways. But the correct idea is that the stem is the form to which affixes attach (and it may include bound morphemes), while the root is the core meaning that underlies the word.

9. In the Turkish word evlerimizden, which morpheme denotes 'from'?

A. -ler

B. -imiz

C. -den

D. ev

The idea being tested is how Turkish uses suffixes to express origin. In evlerimizden, the piece that means "from" is the ablative suffix -den. Break it down like this: ev (house) + -ler (plural) + -imiz (our) + -den (from). So evlerimizden literally means "from our houses." The other suffixes convey plural and possession, not origin, while -den carries the meaning of "from."

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10. Which word demonstrates a derivational suffix forming a noun from an adjective?

A. Joyful

B. Dog

C. Brightness

D. Brave

A noun-forming suffix that comes from turning an adjective into a noun is being tested. The suffix -ness is used to convert adjectives into nouns that name a state or quality. Bright is an adjective, and adding -ness gives brightness, a noun meaning the state or quality of being bright. This shows the derivational process of forming a noun from an adjective. Joyful is formed with -ful, which makes an adjective from a noun (joy joyful), not a noun from an adjective. Dog is a base noun with no suffix, and brave is an adjective without a suffix to create a noun.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://morphemes.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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