

AICE LANGUAGE LEXIS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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!

Questions

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1. To cast your eyes quickly over a text to get the general 'gist' or overall sense of what it is about is to?
 - A. Context
 - B. Scan
 - C. Skim
 - D. Audience
2. Which term is represented by words used to express a personal appraisal or judgement (e.g., 'clearly' or 'this is a very effective way of ..')?
 - A. Limited Narrator
 - B. Fallible Narrator
 - C. Evaluative Lexis
 - D. Infer
3. Which term refers to special words used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand?
 - A. Anecdote
 - B. Less common lexis
 - C. Jargon
 - D. List of three
4. Which statement about lexical field is true?
 - A. A It uses only synonyms
 - B. B It concerns phonology
 - C. C It relates to word choices within a domain and its semantic connections
 - D. D It applies to metaphor across texts
5. What is semantic shift? Provide an example of a word whose meaning has changed over time.
 - A. The spelling of a word changing over time.
 - B. Change in meaning over time; example: awful meaning awe-inspiring; now terrible.
 - C. The difference between denotation and connotation.
 - D. A metaphor used to clarify.

- 6. Which term refers to the grammar of sentence construction and word order?**
- A. Evidentiary logic
 - B. Formal language
 - C. Syntax
 - D. Informal language
- 7. Which statement correctly distinguishes polysemy from homonymy?**
- A. Polysemy describes two unrelated words
 - B. Polysemy describes one word with related meanings; Homonymy describes two unrelated words that sound alike
 - C. Polysemy describes multiple spellings
 - D. Polysemy and homonymy are the same
- 8. What term describes a sentence that makes a statement?**
- A. Interrogative
 - B. Declarative
 - C. Exclamatory
 - D. Minor sentence
- 9. Which words like 'under', 'by', and 'near' describe relationships between things?**
- A. Conjunctions
 - B. Prepositions
 - C. Pronouns
 - D. Adverbs
- 10. Which term means direct or surface meaning?**
- A. Subject
 - B. indirect/reported speech
 - C. literal
 - D. simile

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. To cast your eyes quickly over a text to get the general 'gist' or overall sense of what it is about is to?

- A. Context
- B. Scan
- C. Skim**
- D. Audience

Skimming is the quick reading approach used to grasp the overall meaning of a text. When you skim, you move through rapidly, focusing on features that signal the main idea—titles and headings, topic sentences, opening and closing paragraphs, and any concluding ideas. The goal is to get a sense of what the text is about, its purpose, and its general structure without reading every word. This makes it a handy first step to decide whether to read more closely or to extract a gist quickly for study or planning. In contrast, scanning is about locating specific details once you know the text might contain them; context refers to the surrounding text that helps interpret a term or idea; audience means the intended reader for whom the text is written.

2. Which term is represented by words used to express a personal appraisal or judgement (e.g., 'clearly' or 'this is a very effective way of ..')?

- A. Limited Narrator
- B. Fallible Narrator
- C. Evaluative Lexis**
- D. Infer

Evaluative lexis is about language that shows a speaker's or writer's judgment or attitude toward what they're describing. Words like clearly or this is a very effective method signal a stance, guiding the reader to view the situation in a particular light and often shaping persuasion or bias. This type of wording reveals how the writer feels about the topic, beyond simply stating facts. The other ideas describe who is telling the story or how reliable they are, not the words used to express judgment. A limited narrator refers to a restricted point of view in the narrative, while a fallible narrator highlights unreliability in the teller. Inferring or inferring something is a reading action, not a feature of the language used to express judgment. So the term that best fits the description of expressing personal appraisal through specific words is evaluative lexis.

3. Which term refers to special words used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand?

- A. Anecdote
- B. Less common lexis
- C. Jargon**
- D. List of three

Specialized language used by a profession or group that others struggle to understand is called jargon. It includes technical terms, abbreviations, and shorthand that insiders use to communicate efficiently. This question points to that exact idea—a word in everyday use wouldn't capture the sense of a whole set of terms tied to a field, so jargon is the best fit. For example, in medicine you might hear terms like hypertension or ECG, which aren't part of everyday vocabulary. Anecdote refers to a short personal story, not a type of language. Less common lexis simply means uncommon vocabulary in general, not necessarily tied to a specific profession. A list of three is unrelated to language at all.

4. Which statement about lexical field is true?

- A. A It uses only synonyms
- B. B It concerns phonology
- C. C It relates to word choices within a domain and its semantic connections**
- D. D It applies to metaphor across texts

Lexical field is a set of words that belong to the same topic and share related meanings. It's about how writers pick vocabulary within a domain and how those words connect semantically. The best statement captures this by saying it relates to word choices within a domain and its semantic connections. For example, when a writer talks about the sea, they might use terms like tide, harbor, ship, buoy, and reef—not because they are all exact synonyms, but because they belong to the same topic and relate in meaning, creating a cohesive field. Other options miss the mark because they focus on aspects outside meaning and topic. Using only synonyms is too narrow—lexical field includes related terms that aren't strict synonyms. Phonology deals with sounds, not the semantic connections between words in a topic. Metaphor across texts is a stylistic device that can involve many fields, but it isn't what defines a lexical field.

5. What is semantic shift? Provide an example of a word whose meaning has changed over time.

- A. The spelling of a word changing over time.
- B. Change in meaning over time; example: awful meaning awe-inspiring; now terrible.**
- C. The difference between denotation and connotation.
- D. A metaphor used to clarify.

Semantic shift is when a word's sense changes as language evolves over time. For example, awful once meant something awe-inspiring or worthy of reverence, a positive sense. Today it typically means terrible or very bad. This kind of change shows how attitudes and usage shift the meaning attached to a word, sometimes moving toward the negative (pejoration) or the opposite (amelioration). The other ideas describe different linguistic phenomena: changing how a word is spelled relates to spelling/orthography rather than meaning; the distinction between denotation and connotation is about literal meaning versus associations, not how meanings drift over time; and using a metaphor is a figure of speech, not a historical shift in meaning.

6. Which term refers to the grammar of sentence construction and word order?

- A. Evidentiary logic
- B. Formal language
- C. Syntax**
- D. Informal language

Syntax is the area of language study that deals with how sentences are constructed and why word order matters. It covers the rules for combining words into phrases and sentences, how subjects, verbs, and objects relate, and how different languages can have different typical orders. For example, in English the usual order is subject-verb-object, as in "The cat chased the mouse." If you scramble the order without changing the grammar, you can create awkward or ungrammatical sentences. The other terms don't fit: evidentiary logic is about using evidence in reasoning, informal language describes casual speech with looser rules, and formal language refers to systems of symbols and rules used in logic or computer languages, not the everyday grammar of sentence construction.

7. Which statement correctly distinguishes polysemy from homonymy?

- A. Polysemy describes two unrelated words
- B. Polysemy describes one word with related meanings; Homonymy describes two unrelated words that sound alike**
- C. Polysemy describes multiple spellings
- D. Polysemy and homonymy are the same

Polysemy is about one word that takes on several related senses, all linked by a common idea or concept. Homonymy, on the other hand, refers to two distinct words that happen to share the same form but have unrelated meanings. The statement aligns with that distinction: polysemy describes one word with related meanings, while homonymy describes two unrelated words that share the same form and often sound alike. For context, think of a word like mouth. It can mean the body opening (human mouth), the opening of a cave, or the opening of a bottle—these senses all trace back to a common idea of an opening, so they're related meanings of a single word. In contrast, a pair like bat (the animal) and bat (the sports implement) share the same spelling and pronunciation but have no related meanings; they're separate words that look and sound alike. So the described statement captures the essential distinction: related senses within one word versus unrelated meanings in two words that look or sound alike. The other options misstate or oversimplify this difference.

8. What term describes a sentence that makes a statement?

- A. Interrogative
- B. Declarative**
- C. Exclamatory
- D. Minor sentence

A sentence that makes a statement is called a declarative sentence. Declaratives convey facts or opinions and end with a period, presenting information rather than asking something or showing strong emotion. This contrasts with an interrogative, which asks a question and ends with a question mark, and with an exclamatory, which expresses strong emotion and ends with an exclamation point. A minor sentence is a fragment that lacks a complete independent clause, so it doesn't fulfill the function of stating information. For example: "The sun is shining." is declarative; "Is the sun shining?" is interrogative; "What a wonderful day!" is exclamatory; "Running late." is a minor sentence.

9. Which words like 'under', 'by', and 'near' describe relationships between things?

- A. Conjunctions
- B. Prepositions**
- C. Pronouns
- D. Adverbs

The main idea here is recognizing words that show how two things relate to each other, especially in space. Those small words—under, by, near—are prepositions. A preposition links its object (the noun or pronoun that follows it) to another word in the sentence, creating a prepositional phrase that tells where something is or how it relates to something else. For example, in "The cat is under the table," under describes the cat's position relative to the table. In "The lamp sits by the sofa," by conveys proximity, and in "The park is near the river," near shows closeness. These phrases answer questions about location or relationship. This differs from other parts of speech. Conjunctions connect parts of sentences (like and, but). Pronouns replace nouns (he, she, it). Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs and can indicate how, when, or to what extent, but they don't establish spatial relationships between nouns. So the words given fit best as prepositions.

10. Which term means direct or surface meaning?

- A. Subject
- B. indirect/reported speech
- C. literal**
- D. simile

Direct or surface meaning is captured by the term literal. Literal language sticks to the ordinary, dictionary-like sense of the words, without reading in figurative interpretations or hidden motives. It's the message as it appears on the page or in speech, not what the speaker might imply or what a metaphor would suggest. The other options don't fit as well: a subject is about who or what is being talked about, not the meaning of the words themselves; indirect or reported speech describes conveying someone's words without quoting them directly; and a simile is a figure of speech that compares something using like or as, signaling figurative meaning rather than surface meaning.

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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://aicelanglexis.examzify.com>

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

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