

FCE / B2 FIRST WORD FORMATION 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. In a debate, it is crucial to be _____ in your arguments to be persuasive.
- A. Rational
 - B. Rationality
 - C. Rationalize
 - D. Irrational
2. What is the noun form of "rich"?
- A. Richness
 - B. Riches
 - C. Richful
 - D. Richity
3. I didn't agree with his _____ at all regarding the future of the ship-building industry.
- A. Decision
 - B. Conclusion
 - C. Argument
 - D. Statement
4. What is the verb form of "comfort"?
- A. Comforting
 - B. Comfy
 - C. Comfortable
 - D. Comfort
5. What is the noun form of the verb "create"?
- A. Creation
 - B. Creator
 - C. Creative
 - D. Creativity

- 6. What is the noun form of "educate"?**
- A. Education
 - B. Educating
 - C. Educator
 - D. Educative
- 7. Which type of course provides students with additional learning opportunities beyond core subjects?**
- A. Optional
 - B. Elective
 - C. Mandatory
 - D. Supplemental
- 8. What is the adjective form of "perform"?**
- A. Performance
 - B. Performing
 - C. Perforated
 - D. Performer
- 9. I don't care if you didn't hear what I said. That is your problem: a total _____ to listen to anything I say to you.**
- A. Ability
 - B. Inability
 - C. Capable
 - D. Possibility
- 10. Which term refers to the individuals who are involved in scientific investigation to improve medicine?**
- A. Researchers
 - B. Developers
 - C. Practitioners
 - D. Specialists

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In a debate, it is crucial to be _____ in your arguments to be persuasive.

- A. Rational
- B. Rationality
- C. Rationalize
- D. Irrational

The adjective "rational" is the correct choice here because it describes a quality that is essential for effectively presenting arguments in a debate. When someone is rational, they are using logic and reason to support their viewpoints, which enhances the persuasiveness of their arguments. In debates, where clear and logical reasoning is pivotal for convincing an audience, being rational allows a debater to articulate their points more effectively and respond to counterarguments with sound reasoning. The other options do not fit the required form or meaning for the sentence. "Rationality" is a noun and would not appropriately modify the noun "arguments." "Rationalize" is a verb that suggests the act of attempting to justify or explain something, but it does not describe the nature of the arguments themselves. "Irrational," which means lacking reason or logic, would imply the opposite of what is needed for persuasive arguments. Hence, "rational" stands out as the term that correctly captures the necessary quality for effective debate.

2. What is the noun form of "rich"?

- A. Richness
- B. Riches
- C. Richful
- D. Richity

The noun form "richness" is derived from the adjective "rich." It refers to the quality of being rich, encompassing various aspects including abundance, prosperity, and even the depth of flavor or color in certain contexts. This term captures the essence of richness in both material wealth and more abstract terms, such as emotional or experiential richness. In contrast, while "riches" also relates to wealth, it specifically refers to valuable possessions or abundant wealth rather than the state or quality of richness itself. The term "richful" is not a standard word in English, and "richity" does not exist in common usage. Hence, "richness" is the most appropriate choice as it represents the concept of richness in a broader and more qualitative sense.

3. I didn't agree with his _____ at all regarding the future of the ship-building industry.

- A. Decision
- B. Conclusion
- C. Argument
- D. Statement

The correct answer is "conclusion." In the context of the sentence, "conclusion" refers to the final judgment or inference drawn by someone based on evidence or reasoning. When someone expresses a viewpoint about the future of an industry, they typically arrive at a conclusion from the data or arguments presented. Therefore, not agreeing with the "conclusion" indicates that there was a disagreement on the assessment or interpretation of the situation concerning the ship-building industry. The other options can be considered in their meanings: "decision" implies a choice made, which isn't directly fitting as the speaker is disagreeing with an interpretative or analytical stance rather than a decision made. "Argument" refers to the reasoning behind a viewpoint; however, in this case, the sentence implies disagreement is with the final point made, not the process leading to it. "Statement," while a general term that could apply, lacks the specificity associated with drawing a conclusion based on an argument or evidence, making it a less appropriate choice.

4. What is the verb form of "comfort"?

- A. Comforting
- B. Comfy
- C. Comfortable
- D. Comfort**

The correct answer is "comfort," which serves as the base or infinitive form of the verb. In this case, it directly represents the action of providing solace, support, or ease to someone experiencing discomfort or distress. In contrast to the other choices, "comforting" is the present participle and gerund form of the verb, indicating an ongoing action. "Comfy" is an informal adjective that describes something as being comfortable, while "comfortable" is also an adjective that describes a state of ease or relaxation. Thus, "comfort" as the base verb is the appropriate form needed in this case.

5. What is the noun form of the verb "create"?

- A. Creation**
- B. Creator
- C. Creative
- D. Creativity

The correct noun form of the verb "create" is "creation." This term specifically refers to the act of bringing something into existence or the result of that act. For example, when someone creates a piece of art, the artwork itself can be referred to as a creation. The other options represent related concepts, but they do not serve as straightforward noun forms of the verb "create." "Creator" refers to a person who creates, highlighting the individual rather than the act or product. "Creative" is an adjective that describes a quality or characteristic of being inventive or imaginative. "Creativity," meanwhile, refers to the quality or ability to create, focusing on the thought process rather than the results. Each of these alternatives is connected to the concept of creation but serves different grammatical functions and meanings.

6. What is the noun form of "educate"?

- A. Education**
- B. Educating
- C. Educator
- D. Educative

The noun form of "educate" is "education." This term refers to the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially in a school or university setting. It encompasses the overall concept of learning and teaching, and it reflects the broader field of knowledge acquisition and skill development. In this context, "education" captures the essence of what it means to educate, making it the most appropriate noun choice. While "educating" is a verb form that describes the action of teaching, and "educator" is a noun that refers to a person who educates, these do not serve as the general noun form of "educate" itself. "Educative," on the other hand, is an adjective that describes something that is intended to educate or impart knowledge, which again does not fit the requirement for a noun.

7. Which type of course provides students with additional learning opportunities beyond core subjects?

- A. Optional**
- B. Elective
- C. Mandatory
- D. Supplemental

The choice that accurately describes a type of course that offers additional learning opportunities beyond core subjects is "Elective." Electives allow students to choose subjects based on their interests, enabling them to explore areas outside of the required curriculum. This can include topics such as art, music, technology, or foreign languages. While "Optional" might seem relevant, it does not specifically denote the educational context as directly as "Elective" does. "Mandatory" refers to courses that all students must take, which is the opposite of offering a choice. "Supplemental" typically refers to additional resources or materials provided to enhance learning but does not indicate a course in itself. Therefore, "Elective" best captures the idea of courses that enhance learning opportunities beyond the essential subjects.

8. What is the adjective form of "perform"?

- A. Performance
- B. Performing**
- C. Perforated
- D. Performer

The adjective form of "perform" is "performing." This form is derived from the verb and is commonly used to describe something that is currently in the process of performing or related to performing. For instance, one might refer to a "performing artist" or "performing arts," emphasizing that these relate to the action of performing. The other choices do not serve as adjectives. "Performance" is a noun referring to the act of performing or the result of an action. "Perforated" is an adjective describing something that has been pierced or has holes in it, which is unrelated to the action of performing. "Performer" is also a noun that identifies a person who performs, rather than describing the act or quality of performing. Thus, "performing" is the only option that appropriately functions as an adjective.

9. I don't care if you didn't hear what I said. That is your problem: a total _____ to listen to anything I say to you.

- A. Ability
- B. Inability**
- C. Capable
- D. Possibility

The correct answer is "inability," which denotes a lack of ability to do something. In this context, the speaker is expressing frustration about the listener's failure to engage or listen. The term conveys a complete absence of the capability to listen, effectively highlighting the listener's problem in a clear and straightforward manner. The word "ability" suggests having the power, skill, or means to do something but does not imply the issue of not being able to listen in this context. "Capable" is an adjective that describes someone who possesses the required skills or qualities but does not fit grammatically in the sentence, as it does not convey the idea of failure or lack in the same way. Lastly, "possibility" refers to the chance or likelihood of something happening, which does not align with the intended meaning of the inability to listen. Hence, "inability" is the most appropriate choice, as it accurately reflects the sense of not being able to listen.

10. Which term refers to the individuals who are involved in scientific investigation to improve medicine?

A. Researchers

B. Developers

C. Practitioners

D. Specialists

The term "Researchers" is the most appropriate choice to refer to individuals engaged in scientific investigation aimed at improving medicine. Researchers are individuals who systematically explore, investigate, and study various medical topics, often conducting experiments, trials, and analyses to discover new information or enhance existing knowledge. Their primary goal is to produce new insights that can lead to better medical practices, treatments, and technologies, thereby significantly contributing to advancements in healthcare. The other options, while related to the medical field, do not specifically capture the essence of conducting scientific investigations. Developers may focus on creating medical technology or applications but do not necessarily engage in research. Practitioners are more commonly associated with the application of medical knowledge in clinical settings rather than conducting research. Specialists possess advanced knowledge in specific areas of medicine, but this term does not imply participation in research endeavors. Thus, "Researchers" is the term that most accurately describes the individuals focused on scientific investigation in medicine.

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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://fceb2firstwordformation.examzify.com>

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

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