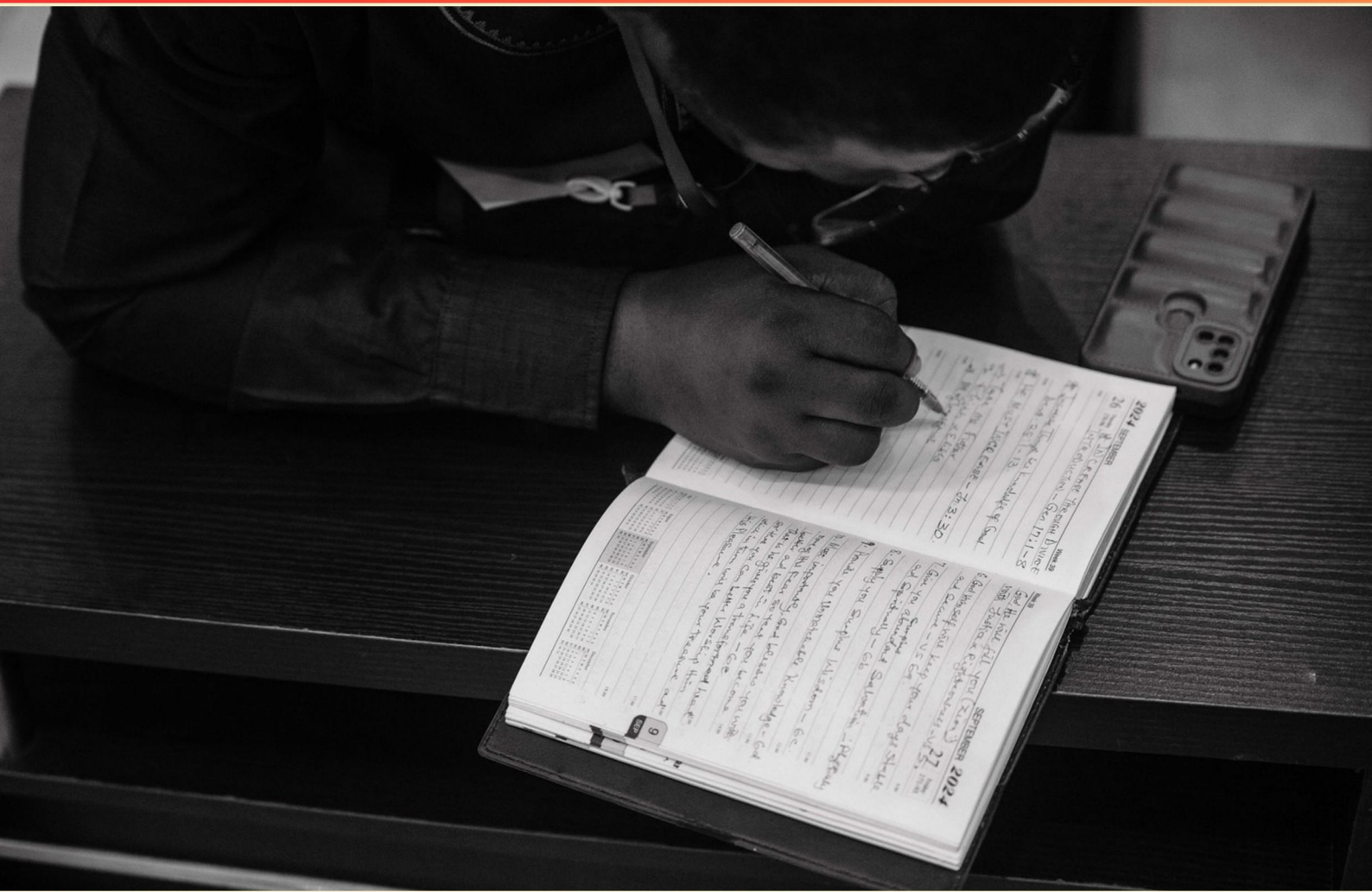


MORPHEMES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://morphemes.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. The suffix -ion most commonly forms a word that expresses**
 - A. act of, state of, result of (noun)
 - B. like or manner of (adverb or adjective)
 - C. full of or full
 - D. not or negative
- 2. Which prefix means not or opposite of; to undo or reverse?**
 - A. un-
 - B. in- (il-/im-/ir-)
 - C. dis-/dif-
 - D. fore-
- 3. Which prefix corresponds to meaning 'on or in; to, from or away, not or'?**
 - A. a/ab/an
 - B. Un-
 - C. In-
 - D. Fore-
- 4. Break down 'rebuild' into morphemes and classify.**
 - A. Re- (free prefix, derivational); Build (bound root)
 - B. Re- (bound prefix, inflectional); Build (free root)
 - C. -re (bound suffix); Build (free root)
 - D. Re- (bound prefix, derivational); Build (free root)
- 5. In unbelievers, which morpheme is the bound inflectional suffix?**
 - A. Un- (prefix)
 - B. belief
 - C. -er
 - D. -s
- 6. What is a morpheme? Provide one example.**
 - A. The smallest spoken sound unit.
 - B. A syllable.
 - C. A word root.
 - D. The smallest meaningful unit.

7. Define productive vs non-productive affixes and give examples.

- A. Productive affixes widely form new words (e.g., -ness, -er, -able); Non-productive affixes are rarely productive (e.g., -th, -fold in modern use)
- B. Productive affixes are used less often; Non-productive affixes are used to create many words
- C. Productive affixes are only derivational; Non-productive affixes are only inflectional
- D. There is no difference between productive and non-productive affixes

8. In the word unbelievably, which segmentation into morphemes is correct?

- A. Un- + believe + -able + -ly
- B. Un- believe + -able + -ly
- C. Un + believe + -able + -ly
- D. Un- belief + -able + -ly

9. Which suffix forms a noun from a verb? Example: move -> movement.

- A. -ness
- B. -able
- C. -ment
- D. -ize

10. Explain the concept of morphological productivity and give an example.

- A. The frequency with which a morpheme occurs in the language.
- B. The ease with which a morpheme can form new words; Example: the suffix -ness is highly productive.
- C. The number of syllables in a morpheme.
- D. The historical age of a morpheme.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. The suffix -ion most commonly forms a word that expresses

- A. act of, state of, result of (noun)**
- B. like or manner of (adverb or adjective)
- C. full of or full
- D. not or negative

Using the suffix -ion turns a verb into a noun that names the action, the state, or the result of that action. So words ending in -ion are usually describing what was done, the process involved, or what comes from it. For example, action is the act of acting, creation is the act of making something, and decision is the act or result of deciding. This pattern is why -ion most clearly expresses act of, state of, or result of. The other ideas—being like or in the manner of (adjective or adverb), meaning full of or full, or meaning not or negative—are handled by other endings or word parts (such as -ish/-like for likeness, -ful for full of, or -less/-un for negation), not by -ion.

2. Which prefix means not or opposite of; to undo or reverse?

- A. un-**
- B. in- (il-/im-/ir-)
- C. dis-/dif-
- D. fore-

Negation and undoing are signaled by prefixes that flip meaning. The prefix un- directly marks not or opposite and even literally means to undo something, as in undo, unlock, or untie. That direct sense makes it the best fit for this prompt, since the focus is on a prefix that means not or opposite and can also imply reversing an action. Other negation forms exist: in- (with il-, im-, ir-) also creates opposites (incomplete, illegal, impossible, irregular), but they can carry extra nuances and sometimes relate to interior or other senses depending on the root. The prefix dis- similarly negates or reverses in many words (disappear, disconnect), yet it often emphasizes separation rather than a straightforward opposite. Fore- means before, not negation, so it doesn't align with the idea of negation or undoing.

3. Which prefix corresponds to meaning 'on or in; to, from or away, not or'?

- A. a/ab/an**
- B. Un-
- C. In-
- D. Fore-

The main idea here is that some prefixes carry several related ideas, depending on the word they form. The a/ab/an group is especially versatile because it threads three broad meanings through English derivatives. First, a- can signal being on or in a certain state or place, as in awake, aboard, ashore, or asleep. Second, ab- (often realized as abs- before some consonants) points to movement away from or off from something, as in abduct or absent. Third, the forms an- or a- carry not or without, as in amoral, anemia, or anarchy. Because this single prefix family naturally covers on/in, away/from, and not, it's the best fit for the meanings described. The other prefixes listed don't consistently convey all of these senses across words.

4. Break down 'rebuild' into morphemes and classify.

- A. Re- (free prefix, derivational); Build (bound root)
- B. Re- (bound prefix, inflectional); Build (free root)
- C. -re (bound suffix); Build (free root)
- D. Re- (bound prefix, derivational); Build (free root)**

The key idea is breaking a word into meaningful pieces called morphemes and identifying how they attach to form a new word. In *rebuild*, the segment *re-* is a prefix that attaches to the verb *build*. It cannot stand alone, so it's a bound morpheme. It's also derivational because it changes the meaning of the base word to express doing something again, rather than signaling grammatical information like tense or number. The base word *build* is a free root because it can stand by itself as a complete word with its core meaning. So the best classification is: *re-* as a bound prefix, derivational; *build* as a free root. The other descriptions mislabel *re-* (as free or as a suffix) or misstate whether *build* is bound or free.

5. In *unbelievers*, which morpheme is the bound inflectional suffix?

- A. Un- (prefix)
- B. belief
- C. -er
- D. -s**

Inflectional morphemes add grammatical information like number and do not create a new word. In *unbelievers*, the final *-s* marks plurality, indicating more than one believer. It's bound (it can't stand alone) and inflectional (it changes number but not meaning or category). The other pieces are different: *un-* is a prefix that negates, *-er* is a derivational suffix that forms an agent noun from a verb, and *belief* is the base root in a related form but not the suffix here. So the bound inflectional suffix is the final *-s*.

6. What is a morpheme? Provide one example.

- A. The smallest spoken sound unit.
- B. A syllable.
- C. A word root.
- D. The smallest meaningful unit.**

A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in a language. It can be a whole word or a piece added to a word to change its meaning. For example, in the word *"cats,"* there are two morphemes: *"cat"* and *"s."* *"Cat"* carries the basic meaning of the animal, while *"s"* is a bound morpheme that marks plural, and it can't stand alone. This shows how morphemes can be free (stand alone as a word) or bound (attach to a word to modify meaning). By contrast, phonemes are the smallest sound units, and a syllable is a unit of pronunciation, not necessarily tied to meaning. The word root is a kind of morpheme, but morphemes also include prefixes and suffixes that alter meaning, like the *"un-"* in *"unhappy"* or the *"-ness"* in *"happiness."*

7. Define productive vs non-productive affixes and give examples.

- A. Productive affixes widely form new words (e.g., -ness, -er, -able); Non-productive affixes are rarely productive (e.g., -th, -fold in modern use)
- B. Productive affixes are used less often; Non-productive affixes are used to create many words
- C. Productive affixes are only derivational; Non-productive affixes are only inflectional
- D. There is no difference between productive and non-productive affixes

Productive vs non-productive affixes focus on whether an affix can form new words in current usage. A productive affix readily creates new vocabulary when attached to many bases, which is why you can see words like happiness, teacher, and readable built with the same suffixes across different roots. This shows how the affix contributes to expanding the language by coinage of new terms as needed. Non-productive affixes, on the other hand, tend not to form new words in everyday use. They appear only in a limited set of established words or are largely historical remnants, so they don't reliably create new terms today. That's why -th and -fold are cited as examples—they aren't actively generating new words in modern English as broadly as the productive affixes do. The other statements mix up how productivity works. Productivity isn't about how often an affix is used, and affixes can be productive in different roles beyond a single type (derivational vs. inflectional). The key idea is about the ability to coin new words: productive affixes widely form new words, while non-productive ones do not.

8. In the word unbelievably, which segmentation into morphemes is correct?

- A. Un- + believe + -able + -ly
- B. Un- believe + -able + -ly
- C. Un + believe + -able + -ly
- D. Un- belief + -able + -ly

The idea being tested is how to split a word into its meaningful pieces (morphemes) and what each piece does. In unbelievably, you have a prefix, a base, and two suffixes that work in sequence to build the final form and meaning. The prefix un- negates, so it starts the meaning as "not" The next piece is believe, the verb that carries the core action. Then the suffix -able attaches to a verb to form an adjective meaning "capable of being ...," so believe + -able gives believable (something that can be believed). Finally, -ly turns an adjective into an adverb, so unbelievable + -ly becomes unbelievably (in an unbelievable manner). Writing the parts as Un- + believe + -able + -ly aligns with how the word is built and why it means unbelievable in an unbelievably manner. Using belief as the base would lead to a nonstandard form like beliefable, which isn't how the word is actually formed, and the segmentation without the proper prefix boundary wouldn't reflect the real morpheme structure.

9. Which suffix forms a noun from a verb? Example: move -> movement.

- A. -ness
- B. -able
- C. -ment
- D. -ize

The idea is turning a verb into a noun by adding a suffix that names the action or its result. The suffix -ment is a common nominalizer that does exactly that: it takes a verb and forms a noun like movement from move, naming the act of moving or the state of being moved. The other suffixes work differently. -ness makes nouns from adjectives (kindness, darkness), not from verbs. -able creates adjectives meaning capable of (movable), not nouns. -ize changes a word into a verb meaning to cause to become or to make (realize, organize), not a noun from a verb. So -ment best fits the idea of forming a noun from a verb in this set.

10. Explain the concept of morphological productivity and give an example.

- A. The frequency with which a morpheme occurs in the language.
- B. The ease with which a morpheme can form new words; Example: the suffix -ness is highly productive.**
- C. The number of syllables in a morpheme.
- D. The historical age of a morpheme.

Productivity in morphology means how easily a morpheme can form new words by attaching to a wide range of bases. A highly productive morpheme can be used to coin many new words that feel natural in the language, not just a few fixed instances. A clear example is the suffix -ness, which commonly turns adjectives into nouns that express a state or quality: happiness from happy, darkness from dark, kindness from kind, readiness from ready, and so on. This broad applicability shows why -ness is considered highly productive. Keep in mind that productivity isn't about how often a morpheme appears in the language, how many syllables it has, or how old it is. It's about the potential to generate new, usable words with a wide variety of bases.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE