

MORPHOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. The suffix -ial means?

- A. Relating to, characterized by
- B. Able to
- C. Like or pertaining to
- D. Before

2. What is an allomorph? Choose the correct description.

- A. An allomorph is a phonological or allophonic variant of a morpheme; e.g., plural allomorphs.
- B. An allomorph is a lexeme with multiple senses.
- C. An allomorph is a suffix with a fixed form.
- D. An allomorph is a root that changes meaning.

3. Which morpheme means "one"?

- A. Uni-
- B. Tri-
- C. Rupt
- D. Spec(t)

4. Break down the word 'microorganisms' into its morphemes.

- A. micro- (small) + organism (root) + -s (plural).
- B. micro- (small) + organ- + -isms.
- C. macro- (large) + organism + -s.
- D. micro- + organism + -ed.

5. Which suffix means 'to be, to cause, to make'?

- A. Ize
- B. Able
- C. Ful
- D. Ment

6. Which root means 'to lead'?

- A. Duct/Duce
- B. Dict
- C. Act
- D. Cede/cess

7. In the word telecommunication, which morpheme is the root (base stem)?

- A. Tele-
- B. -lon
- C. Communicat(e) (root)
- D. -Graph

8. Which prefix means 'two'?

- A. Bi-
- B. A-
- C. Con-/Com-
- D. Cede/cess

9. Which description best captures a step in a basic morphological analysis of a word?

- A. Morphological analysis identifies morphemes and their functions.
- B. It focuses on the syntactic structure of sentences rather than individual words.
- C. Step-by-step approach: split into root and affixes; classify each as derivational or inflectional; determine order and meaning.
- D. It only concerns historical language change.

10. Describe infixation and give a Tagalog example.

- A. Infixation is not used in any language.
- B. Infixation adds a suffix.
- C. Infixation adds a prefix.
- D. Infixation inserts a morpheme inside a word; Tagalog uses -um- in sulat sumulat.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The suffix -ial means?

- A. Relating to, characterized by
- B. Able to
- C. Like or pertaining to
- D. Before

The suffix -ial forms adjectives that mean relating to or having the nature of the base noun. It turns a noun into a word that describes a connection or characteristic: industrial relates to industry, familial relates to family, national relates to a nation. So the best match is "relating to, characterized by," since that captures the idea that the word is describing a relationship or inherent quality. The other options point to different affixes or meanings, not the relation-name sense of -ial.

2. What is an allomorph? Choose the correct description.

- A. An allomorph is a phonological or allophonic variant of a morpheme; e.g., plural allomorphs.
- B. An allomorph is a lexeme with multiple senses.
- C. An allomorph is a suffix with a fixed form.
- D. An allomorph is a root that changes meaning.

The concept being tested is that an allomorph is a phonological variant of a morpheme. The same morpheme can surface with different sounds depending on the phonological environment, while keeping the same grammatical function. For example, the plural morpheme in English is realized as three different sounds: [s], [z], or [z], as in cats, dogs, and buses. These different pronunciations are allomorphs of the plural morpheme because they realize the same grammatical meaning (plural) in different contexts. The other descriptions miss this core idea: they describe meanings changing (polysemy), or claim a suffix has a fixed form, or refer to a root changing meaning—none capture the notion of one morpheme having multiple phonetic realizations.

3. Which morpheme means "one"?

- A. Uni-
- B. Tri-
- C. Rupt
- D. Spec(t)

Think about morphemes that carry number. uni- means one, as in unique, unicorn, or unicycle, signaling a single entity. The other options point to different ideas: tri- for three (triangle), rupt for break (rupture), spect for look (inspect, spectator). So uni- is the morpheme that means "one."

4. Break down the word 'microorganisms' into its morphemes.

A. micro- (small) + organism (root) + -s (plural).

B. micro- (small) + organ- + -isms.

C. macro- (large) + organism + -s.

D. micro- + organism + -ed.

Morpheme analysis looks at the smallest units that carry meaning in a word. In microorganisms you can see a prefix, a base, and a suffix: micro- means small, organism is the base word referring to a living being, and -s is a plural suffix. So micro- + organism + -s shows a small living things plural. Here micro- is a bound morpheme (needs a base to attach to), organism is a free morpheme (it can stand alone as a word), and -s is a bound morpheme that marks plurality. That's why this breakdown is the correct one. The other options misidentify parts of the word: using organ- as the root ignores that the actual base is organism; adding -isms would create a completely different meaning; using macro- changes the meaning to large, which is opposite of the actual prefix; and -ed is a past-tense ending, not a plural marker.

5. Which suffix means 'to be, to cause, to make'?

A. Ize

B. Able

C. Ful

D. Ment

Suffixes that express making or becoming turn a base word into a verb that means to cause to be or to transform into a state. The ending -ize (or -ise in British spelling) does exactly that. It creates verbs from adjectives or nouns to indicate causing that quality or bringing about that condition: realize (to become aware), organize (to cause to be in an organized state), baptize (to perform the rite that initiates the act). So -ize is the one that conveys "to be, to cause, to make." The other suffixes don't carry that same meaning. -able adds the sense of capability or worthiness (able to be), not the act of causing. -ful means "full of" and is an adjective-forming ending. -ment turns a verb or adjective into a noun, indicating the action or result, not the act of making something into a new state.

6. Which root means 'to lead'?

A. Duct/Duce

B. Dict

C. Act

D. Cede/cess

The meaning "to lead" is carried by the Latin root duct/duce. This root shows up in many English words that involve guiding or bringing something forward, such as conduct (to lead together), produce (to bring forth), and induce (to lead toward a result). That direct sense of guiding fits the question best. The other roots point to different ideas: dict means to say or speak (as in dictate or verdict), act means to do or perform, and cede/cess means to go or yield.

7. In the word telecommunication, which morpheme is the root (base stem)?

- A. Tele-
- B. -ion
- C. Communicat(e) (root)**
- D. -Graph

The base meaning of the word is the action of communicating, so the root is communicate (shown in its root form as communicat(e)). The prefix tele- adds the idea of distance, and the suffix -ion turns the verb into the noun communication. The -graph ending isn't part of this word. So the core morpheme carrying the main meaning is communicate.

8. Which prefix means 'two'?

- A. Bi-**
- B. A-
- C. Con-/Com-
- D. Cede/cess

Bi- is a prefix that means two or twice. It blends with a base to show there are two of something. For example, bicycle refers to two wheels, and bilingual describes someone who uses two languages. A related idea is that binary describes something made of two parts or two possible values (like 0 and 1). The other prefixes here don't convey the idea of two: a- generally means not or without; con-/com- means with or together; and cede/cess come from a root meaning to go or yield, not to indicate two.

9. Which description best captures a step in a basic morphological analysis of a word?

- A. Morphological analysis identifies morphemes and their functions.
- B. It focuses on the syntactic structure of sentences rather than individual words.
- C. Step-by-step approach: split into root and affixes; classify each as derivational or inflectional; determine order and meaning.**
- D. It only concerns historical language change.

A step-by-step method that breaks a word into its root and affixes, then classifies each affix as derivational or inflectional and determines the order and overall meaning, is the best description of a basic morphological analysis. This captures the practical procedure learners use: decompose the word to its morphemes, identify what each piece contributes (such as changing meaning or part of speech with derivational affixes, or marking tense, number, etc., with inflectional ones), and then see how those pieces combine to form the final word. The other descriptions touch on related ideas but aren't the actual step-by-step approach: simply identifying morphemes and functions is part of the task but lacks the procedural flow; focusing on sentence structure ignores word formation; and historical language change isn't about analyzing a current word's structure.

10. Describe infixation and give a Tagalog example.

- A. Infixation is not used in any language.
- B. Infixation adds a suffix.
- C. Infixation adds a prefix.
- D. Infixation inserts a morpheme inside a word; Tagalog uses -um- in sulat sumulat.**

Infixation involves inserting a morpheme inside a word to change its meaning or grammatical function, rather than attaching something at the beginning or the end. This internal insertion alters the word's shape and often marks a specific tense, aspect, voice, or category. A Tagalog example shows this clearly. The root sulat means "to write." Infixing the morpheme -um- inside after the initial consonant turns sulat into sumulat, which is a verb form of "to write" with a particular focus/aspect. This demonstrates the defining feature: the extra piece is placed inside the word, not at the edges.

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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://morphology.examzify.com>

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

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