

READING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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. Which term describes a sentence that expresses a complete thought and is made up of a subject and predicate (verb)?**
 - A. Declarative Statement
 - B. Noun Phrase
 - C. Simple Sentence
 - D. Compound Sentence
- 2. A theory that is coherent is described as being**
 - A. randomly organized
 - B. logically consistent and well-organized
 - C. fragile and uncertain
 - D. partially connected
- 3. Which term describes selecting a smaller group from a larger population for study?**
 - A. Qualitative
 - B. Quantitative
 - C. Collocation
 - D. Sampling
- 4. Which data type would you classify customer satisfaction as?**
 - A. Non-numeric, Descriptive Data
 - B. Numeric, Measurable Data
 - C. Frequency Data
 - D. Ordinal Data
- 5. Which term is a story about how the world was created and why certain things happen?**
 - A. Plot
 - B. Theme
 - C. Legend
 - D. Myth

- 6. Which term describes the shortened form of a word or phrase formed by omitting letters and adding an apostrophe?**
- A. Acronyms
 - B. Abbreviations
 - C. Contractions
 - D. Ellipses
- 7. Which term best matches the definition: a cause or explanation for an action, opinion, or belief?**
- A. Main Idea
 - B. Topic
 - C. Facts
 - D. Reasons
- 8. Which word means 'to indicate or designate'?**
- A. depict
 - B. derive
 - C. denote
 - D. initiate
- 9. What does the verb collocates mean?**
- A. The habitual pairing of words that co-occur.
 - B. Place near or together; pair words that commonly occur together.
 - C. A common error in statistics.
 - D. A method of data collection.
- 10. Which term matches the definition 'something that happens in the story'?**
- A. Setting
 - B. Character
 - C. Resolution
 - D. Event

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which term describes a sentence that expresses a complete thought and is made up of a subject and predicate (verb)?

- A. Declarative Statement
- B. Noun Phrase
- C. Simple Sentence**
- D. Compound Sentence

A simple sentence is a sentence that expresses a complete thought and consists of one independent clause with a subject and a predicate. The subject is who or what the sentence is about, and the predicate contains the verb and what is said about the subject. Because there is only one independent clause, it presents a single idea in one clear line. For example: The sun rises in the east. It has a subject (The sun) and a predicate (rises in the east), and it conveys a complete thought. A noun phrase alone cannot express a complete thought because it lacks a verb. A declarative statement describes the function of the sentence (it makes a statement) but doesn't specify its structure. A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses, so it expresses more than one complete thought. This description matches a simple sentence.

2. A theory that is coherent is described as being

- A. randomly organized
- B. logically consistent and well-organized**
- C. fragile and uncertain
- D. partially connected

Coherence means internal consistency and a unified, logical structure where every part fits with the others. A theory that is coherent is logically consistent and well-organized because its definitions, assumptions, and conclusions support one another without contradictions, and the reasoning flows in a clear, orderly way. That's why the description fits best: it captures both the logical reliability and the orderly arrangement that coherence implies. An idea that is randomly organized would lack this harmony; something described as fragile and uncertain implies instability, not coherence; and something only partially connected isn't fully integrated, so it isn't truly coherent.

3. Which term describes selecting a smaller group from a larger population for study?

- A. Qualitative
- B. Quantitative
- C. Collocation
- D. Sampling**

The main idea here is the act of choosing a subset to study. This is called sampling. By selecting a smaller group from a larger population, researchers can investigate manageable data and make inferences about the whole group. Random or stratified sampling, for example, helps reduce bias so the results can generalize beyond just the individuals studied. The other terms don't fit the action described. Qualitative describes the type of data—descriptive, non-numeric—rather than the process of selecting people or cases. Quantitative involves numeric data and measurement, not the act of choosing a subset. Collocation is a linguistic term about how words tend to occur together in language.

4. Which data type would you classify customer satisfaction as?

A. Non-numeric, Descriptive Data

B. Numeric, Measurable Data

C. Frequency Data

D. Ordinal Data

This question is about how we classify data by type. Customer satisfaction is often captured as descriptions or categories expressed in words (for example, "very satisfied," "satisfied," or general comments) rather than as numerical measurements. Those kinds of responses are qualitative and non-numeric, which is why they fit non-numeric, descriptive data. If satisfaction were collected with a numeric rating on a scale, that would move into numeric data, and depending on the scale, it could be considered ordinal data because you can rank the ratings but the intervals aren't guaranteed to be equal. Frequency data would involve counting how many responses fall into each category, which is a different type of data altogether.

5. Which term is a story about how the world was created and why certain things happen?

A. Plot

B. Theme

C. Legend

D. Myth

Stories that explain how the world began and why things happen are myths. A myth is a traditional story that offers explanations for origins and natural phenomena, often involving gods, supernatural beings, or sacred forces. This type of narrative is meant to answer big questions about creation, the meaning of life, and why natural events occur, which is exactly what the question describes. In contrast, a plot is simply the sequence of events in a story, a theme is the central idea or message, and a legend is a traditional tale about historical people or places that may be accepted as true but doesn't necessarily explain cosmic origins. So the term that fits a creation story and explanations for why things occur is myth.

6. Which term describes the shortened form of a word or phrase formed by omitting letters and adding an apostrophe?

A. Acronyms

B. Abbreviations

C. Contractions

D. Ellipses

Shortening a word or phrase by omitting letters and inserting an apostrophe to show the missing letters is called a contraction. It's the form we use in everyday writing to mirror spoken language, like don't for do not or it's for it is. The apostrophe signals the letters that were left out, helping keep the familiar pronunciation. This differs from acronyms, which are built from initial letters to form a new word (like NASA), and from abbreviations, which are shortened forms that may include periods or not form a new spoken word. Ellipses are just three dots indicating missing text, not a shortened word with an apostrophe. So the described term is contractions.

7. Which term best matches the definition: a cause or explanation for an action, opinion, or belief?

- A. Main Idea
- B. Topic
- C. Facts
- D. Reasons**

This question tests your understanding of a word that means the cause or explanation for an action, opinion, or belief. A reason explains why someone did something or holds a certain view, giving the motivation or justification behind it. In reading and writing, identifying the reasons helps you understand the logic or motives driving the statements. The other terms describe different parts of a text or argument: the main idea is the central point the author wants you to take away; the topic is what the piece is about; facts are statements that can be proven true. Because reasons directly name the explanations or causes behind actions or beliefs, they are the best match for the definition.

8. Which word means 'to indicate or designate'?

- A. depict
- B. derive
- C. denote**
- D. initiate

Understanding which verb means to indicate or designate. Denote is used when you want to mark or name something in a precise or formal way, often with a sign, symbol, or label. It's the word you'd use in academic writing when a term or symbol stands for or designates a particular concept, category, or item. For example, The symbol denotes the variable x, or The term denotes the boundary of the city. This differs from depict, which is about showing or portraying something, usually visually; derive, which means to obtain or originate from something; and initiate, which means to start or begin. So denote is the best fit because it directly expresses marking or designating.

9. What does the verb collocate mean?

- A. The habitual pairing of words that co-occur.
- B. Place near or together; pair words that commonly occur together.**
- C. A common error in statistics.
- D. A method of data collection.

Collocate is about placing things together or, in language, about words that regularly appear together. When you collocate words, you pair them because they tend to occur side by side in natural usage. The best choice captures both ideas: to place near or together, and to pair words that commonly occur together. For example, in English we often say "make a decision" or "strong tea"—these word pairings are natural collocations. The other options miss the verb sense or refer to unrelated ideas like statistics or data collection.

10. Which term matches the definition 'something that happens in the story'?

- A. Setting
- B. Character
- C. Resolution
- D. Event**

In narrative terms, an event is a happening or incident that occurs within the plot and often pushes the story forward—like a decision a character makes, a conflict arises, or a discovery occurs. That fits the definition "something that happens in the story." The setting is about where and when the story unfolds, not an action. A character is the person involved in the story, not an occurrence. The resolution is how the main problem is resolved or the ending, not the events themselves. So the term that best matches the definition is the event.

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://readingacademicvocab.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE