

READING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY PRACTICE TEST (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. Which term describes a verb that expresses possibility when paired with another verb?**
 - A. Auxiliary Verb
 - B. Modal Auxiliary
 - C. Tense Marker
 - D. Linking Verb

- 2. Which term describes a certain type of literature (for example, fiction or fantasy)?**
 - A. Genre
 - B. Plot
 - C. Theme
 - D. Legend

- 3. Which term means to describe in detail?**
 - A. Cause
 - B. Description
 - C. Chronological or Sequence
 - D. Text Structure

- 4. 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

- 5. What term describes a series of steps that must be taken in order to do something?**
 - A. Procedure
 - B. Cause and Effect
 - C. Homograph
 - D. Description

- 6. Annotate a text means to ...**
- A. Delete sections
 - B. Add notes or comments for explanation
 - C. Print a copy
 - D. Highlight only
- 7. The property of being practical and focused on real-world applications is called...**
- A. Pragmatic
 - B. Theoretical
 - C. Abstract
 - D. Hypothetical
- 8. 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
- 9. The word 'congruent' conveys what kind of relationship?**
- A. unrelated
 - B. varying widely
 - C. agreement or compatibility; corresponding
 - D. contradictory
- 10. Which term describes 'something that happens in the story'?**
- A. Setting
 - B. Event
 - C. Resolution
 - D. Story elements

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes a verb that expresses possibility when paired with another verb?

- A. Auxiliary Verb
- B. Modal Auxiliary**
- C. Tense Marker
- D. Linking Verb

Modal auxiliary verbs express modality, such as possibility, when they sit with a main verb. When you say “she might come” or “they could arrive,” the word with the main verb signals that the event is possible rather than certain. This use of modal verbs—can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must and others—is what marks them as expressing possibility or other attitudes toward the action. That’s why this term is the best choice. A general auxiliary verb covers helpers in forming tenses or aspects (like be for continuous forms, have for perfects, or do for questions and emphasis), but it doesn’t inherently convey possibility. A tense marker focuses on time rather than mood, and a linking verb connects the subject to a noun or adjective rather than modifying the main verb to express modality.

2. Which term describes a certain type of literature (for example, fiction or fantasy)?

- A. Genre**
- B. Plot
- C. Theme
- D. Legend

In literature, genre is the broad category that groups works by shared conventions, such as style, setting, and purpose. Saying fiction or fantasy points to the genre, not to the specific events or ideas inside the story. The plot is the sequence of events, the theme is the underlying message, and a legend is a traditional folk tale. So the term that best describes a type of literature like fiction or fantasy is genre. For example, Harry Potter is in the fantasy genre.

3. Which term means to describe in detail?

- A. Cause
- B. Description**
- C. Chronological or Sequence
- D. Text Structure

The concept being tested is identifying vocabulary that means giving a detailed account. The word that fits best is description, which is the act of providing a detailed portrayal of something—its features, appearance, and characteristics. This goes beyond just naming or summarizing; it aims to convey specifics so the reader can clearly visualize or understand what is being described. The other terms point to different ideas. A cause explains why something happens, not the detailed portrayal of what something is like. Chronological or sequence refers to the order of events in time, and text structure concerns how a text is organized. So description is the term that directly captures the idea of describing in detail.

4. 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.

5. What term describes a series of steps that must be taken in order to do something?

- A. Procedure**
- B. Cause and Effect
- C. Homograph
- D. Description

A procedure is a series of steps required to complete a task. It describes the exact order and actions you must follow to do something, like a lab protocol or a recipe. This focus on the "how-to" sequence is what makes it the best fit for describing steps you must take in order to accomplish a task. For contrast, think of the other terms: cause and effect explains why something happens, not the steps to do it; a homograph is a word that looks the same as another but has a different meaning; a description tells you what something is like. Because the prompt is asking for the term that names the sequence of actions to perform, procedure is the precise match.

6. Annotate a text means to ...

- A. Delete sections
- B. Add notes or comments for explanation**
- C. Print a copy
- D. Highlight only

Annotating a text means engaging with it by adding notes, explanations, or questions in the margins or alongside the text. This helps you clarify meaning, explain terms, and connect ideas as you read. That's why adding notes or comments for explanation is the best description. Deleting sections isn't part of annotation, printing a copy is unrelated to the act, and highlighting alone doesn't include the explanatory notes that annotation typically involves.

7. The property of being practical and focused on real-world applications is called...

- A. Pragmatic
- B. Theoretical
- C. Abstract
- D. Hypothetical

Pragmatic describes a focus on practicality and real-world usefulness. When something is pragmatic, the emphasis is on workable solutions, efficiency, and outcomes you can apply directly. For example, a pragmatic approach to solving a problem might favor methods that can be implemented with the resources you actually have, even if they're not the most elegant theoretically. Theoretical refers to ideas and principles in a more abstract sense, not necessarily tied to how things work in practice. Abstract points to concepts that aren't concrete or specific. Hypothetical concerns imagined scenarios that may not occur in real life. Because the term here highlights practicality and real-world applications, pragmatic is the best fit.

8. 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.

9. The word 'congruent' conveys what kind of relationship?

- A. unrelated
- B. varying widely
- C. agreement or compatibility; corresponding
- D. contradictory

Congruence describes a matching relationship where two things fit together exactly. In geometry, that means they have the same shape and size, so you can place one over the other perfectly; their corresponding sides and angles match precisely. Outside of geometry, congruent is used to express agreement or compatibility—two ideas, beliefs, or pieces of information that line up and correspond with each other. This is why the best choice captures agreement or compatibility, or the idea of corresponding parts. The other options describe no relation (unrelated), major differences (varying widely), or opposition (contradictory), which run counter to what congruent communicates.

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

- A. Setting
- B. Event**
- C. Resolution
- D. Story elements

The main idea here is identifying the term that names a specific happening within the plot. An event is a concrete occurrence or action that takes place in the story and moves the plot forward—for example, a character deciding to run away, a battle beginning, or a discovery being made. Setting, in contrast, describes where and when the story happens, not the action itself. Resolution refers to how the central problem is resolved or the outcome at the end, not an event that occurs along the way. "Story elements" is a broad category that covers parts of the story (like characters and setting) rather than a single happening. So, a specific happening in the plot is best described as an event.

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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://readingacademicvocab.examzify.com>

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

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