

Succeed at CLC: Prepare | Study | Connect

PREPARE  WORKSHOP

Test Taking Strategies



Test Readiness Exam

Name _____

Date: _____

Workshop: _____

Part I: Instructions: *Draw a star in front of the best answer.*

#1. The best daily strategy to retain information from each class period, for future tests, is to:

- a. Ask your professor for study guides
- b. Review notes after each class and use them to create study guides
- c. Study the night before the exam

#2. How does not getting enough sleep impact your test-taking?

- a. Sleep is not a factor when it comes to test taking
- b. You should sleep 8 hours a night
- c. It restricts the oxygen flow to your brain which impacts your ability to recall information

#3. What is the first thing you should do when you get your test (after writing your name)?

- a. Say a prayer
- b. Jot down any information that has been consuming your mind. Then look over the whole test
- c. Write the date

#4. If a true/false question contains “sometimes, usually, or generally” would it be more likely true or false?

- a. It's more likely false
- b. It's more likely true
- c. It's not true or false

#5. Which questions should you answer first?

- a. Answer the easy questions first
- b. Answer the hard questions first
- c. You don't have to answer if you are unsure

Part II Instructions: *Underline whether the statement is true or false.*

#6. Going over notes, using previous tests, and speaking with your professor is a good way to predict the questions that may be on the test.

True False

#7. Being hungry during a test has no effect on your test taking abilities.

True False

#8. It's always best to delve right into the test.

True False

#9. If you are feeling worried, it is a good idea to write down your worries to alleviate stress, before taking your test.

True False

#10. Feeling stressed out before a test helps you think better.

True False

Part III Instructions: *Fill in the blank.*

#11. One way to improve your odds at getting the right multiple choice answer is to _____ any obviously wrong answers.

#12. One way to ensure you have read test directions carefully is to _____ the critical steps in the test directions, and if there are several steps _____ them.

#13. If you don't understand the instructions, you should _____ your professor for clarification.

#14. A great way to prepare for _____ questions, on your test, is to make an outline.

#15. Eliminating any obviously wrong answers on a multiple choice question increases your chance of getting the answer _____.

PART IV. Instructions: *Draw a square behind the right answer.*

#16. If you are having difficulties with a question, what should you do?

- a. Skip it! But be sure to circle it so you'll come back to it later
- b. Take an educated guess
- c. Both a and b

#17. Sometimes students start writing the answer to an essay question and then realize they should have included something sooner. What can you do to address this?

- a. Budget your time
- b. Make an outline before writing the essay and leave spaces in your essay in case you have to add anything later.
- c. Keep it short

#18. What should you do the day of the test?

- a. Arrive to class early
- b. Eat breakfast
- c. Both a and b

#19. What type of food is the worst "brain food," before a test? (and what is the best?)

- a. Worst: Sugar and High Fat; Best: Proteins (Dairy, Meat, Nuts)
- b. Worst: Proteins (Dairy, Meat, Nuts); Best: Sugar and High Fat
- c. Worst: McDonalds and Chic- Fil- A ; Best: Taco Bell and Subway

#20. What should you do when you've finished your test?

- a. Change your answers.
- b. Go back and review everything: the instructions, the questions and your answers—especially for Essay Questions. For Multiple Choice—Check that you read the question correctly and all possible answers.
- c. Nothing

Part V Instructions: Match the question to the right answer.

_____ #21. If I freeze during the test, I should:

_____ #22. What should you do if you feel your stress level increasing?

_____ #23. What is the best way to reduce test taking anxiety, avoid common pitfalls, increase your confidence, and maximize the likelihood of doing well on a test?

_____ #24. How can you use past tests to reduce your anxiety about future tests?

- a. Consciously relax and write down what I already know.
- b. Use stress reduction techniques- deep breathing, use positive affirmations.
- c. Be prepared, review notes daily and test yourself often.
- d. Re- read instructions and ask professor to clarify instructions.
- e. See where professor pulled questions from on last test and analyze what you did wrong on last test to avoid any mistakes.

Boost Your English Vocabulary with These 50 Greek and Latin Root Words

How to identify root words in everyday language

The Roots of Words

Source: <https://www.thoughtco.com/common-word-roots-in-english-1692793>

Most words in the English language are based on words from ancient Greek and Latin. The root of the word "vocabulary," for example, is *voc*, a Latin root meaning "word" or "name." This root also appears in such words as "advocacy," "convocation," "evocative," "vocal," and "vowel." By dissecting words such as these, etymologists can study how a word has evolved over time and tell us about the cultures they came from.

In some cases, root words might be slightly transformed en route to becoming part of words that we're familiar with. In the above example, "vowel" is a word that's clearly related to the *voc* root and its family of derivative words, and yet the "c" in "voc" is not present. There are several reasons for this sort of pattern, and the changes often depend on what language each individual word comes from, but it serves as a reminder that not every word with the same root will look exactly the same.

Root words are also useful for creating new words, especially in technology and medicine, where new innovations occur frequently. Think of the Greek root word *tele*, which means "far," and inventions that traverse long distances, such as the telegraph, telephone, and television. The word "technology" itself is a combination of two other Greek root words, *techne*, meaning "skill" or "art," and *logos*, or "study."

Because several modern languages share some of the same ancestor languages, it's not entirely uncommon for several related languages to share root words. For instance, the Latin root *voc*, described above, is shared by several Romance languages. Connections between languages can be found in the shared roots between them, although one always has to be wary of false cognates - that is, words that sound like they have the same roots (and thus related meanings) but actually don't.

Understanding the meanings of the common word roots can help us deduce the meanings of new words that we encounter. But be careful: root words can have more than one meaning as well as various shades of meaning. In addition, words that look similar may derive from different roots.

In addition, a handful of root words can stand on their own as whole words in and of themselves. This list includes words such as *photo*, *kinesis*, *chrome*, *port*, and *script*. Words like this tend to have related meanings on their own, then can also act as roots for longer, more complex words.

Greek Root Words

The table below defines and illustrates 25 of the most common Greek roots.

Root	Meaning	Examples
anti	against	antibacterial, antidote, antithesis
ast(er)	star	asteroid, astronomy, astronaut
aqu	water	aquarium, aquatic, aqualung
auto	self	automatic, automate, autobiograph
biblio	book	bibliography, bibliophile
bio	life	biography, biology, biodegradable
chrome	color	monochromatic, phytochrome
chrono	time	chronic, synchronize, chronicle
doc	teach	document, docile, doctrinal
dyna	power	dynasty, dynamic, dynamite
geo	earth	geography, geology, geometry
gno	to know	agnostic, acknowledge
graph	write	autograph, graphic, demographic
hydr	water	dehydrate, hydrant, hydropower
kinesis	movement	kinetic, photokinesis
logos	word, study	astrology, biology, theologian
narc	sleep	narcotic, narcolepsy
path	feel	empathy, pathetic, apathy
phil	love	philosophy, bibliophile, philanthropy
phon	sound	microphone, phonograph, telephone
photo	light	photograph, photocopy, photon
schem	plan	scheme, schematic
syn	together, with	synthetic, photosynthesis
tele	far	telescope, telepathy, television
tropos	turning	heliotrope, tropical

Latin Root Words

The table below defines and illustrates 25 of the most common Latin roots.

Root	Meaning	Examples
ab	to move away	abstract, abstain, aversion
acer, acri	bitter	acid, acrimony, exacerbate
audi	hear	audible, audience, auditorium
bene	good	benefit, benign, benefactor
brev	short	abbreviate, brief
circ	round	circus, circulate
dict	say	dictate, edict, dictionary
duc	lead, make	deduce, produce, educate
fund	bottom	founder, foundation, funding
gen	to birth	gene, generate, generous
hab	to have	ability, exhibit, inhabit
jur	law	jury, justice, justify
lev	to lift	levitate, elevate, leverage
log, logue	thought	logic, apologize, analogy
luc, lum	light	lucid, illuminate, translucent
manu	hand	manual, manicure, manipulate
mis, mit	send	missile, transmit, permit
omni	all	omnivorous, omnipotent, omniscient
pac	peace	pacify, pacific, pacifist
port	carry	export, import, important
quit	silent, restive	tranquil, requiem, acquit
scrib, script	to write	script, proscribe, describe
sens	to feel	sensitive, sentient, resent
terr	earth	terrain, territory, extraterrestrial
tim	to fear	timid, timorous
vac	empty	vacuum, vacate, evacuate
vid, vis	to see	video, vivid, invisible