

STUDY GUIDE: ENGLISH 4 – FOURTH QUARTER FINAL EXAMINATION

School Year 2026-2027 | Asia Academic Integrated School, Inc.

I. WORD STRUCTURE: PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, AND ROOTS

Understanding word construction helps determine specific meanings and grammatical functions.

1. Prefixes (Added to the front)

A prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a root word to change its meaning.

- **Uni- (One):** A **unicycle** has one wheel.
- **Bi- (Two):** **Bi-weekly** means happening every two weeks.
- **Tri- (Three):** A **triangle** has three sides.
- **Quad- (Four):** A **quadrilateral** is a four-sided shape.
- **Poly- (Many):** A **polygon** has many sides.
- **Anti- (Against):** **Anti-bacterial** soap fights against bacteria.
- **Semi- (Half):** A **semicircle** is half of a circle.
- **Sub- (Under/Below):** A **submarine** travels under the water.
- **Pre- (Before):** A **pretest** is taken before the actual lesson.
- **Post- (After):** **Post-war** refers to the period after a war.

2. Suffixes (Added to the end)

A suffix is added to the end of a word to change its state, condition, or grammatical role.

- **-ful (Full of):** **Powerful** (Full of power).
- **-less (Without):** **Careless** (Without care).
- **-able / -ible (Capable of):** **Trainable** (Capable of being trained).
- **-ness (State/Condition):** **Sadness** (The state of being sad).
- **-en (Made of):** A **wooden** fence (Made of wood).

3. Root Words

The base part of the word that remains after prefixes and suffixes are removed.

- **Disappearance** - Root: *appear*
- **Unhelpful** - Root: *help*

II. GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE

1. Sentence Types

- **Simple Sentence:** Expresses a single complete thought with one subject and one predicate.
Ex: The cat slept.
- **Complex Sentence:** Contains an independent clause and a dependent clause, often linked by "because," "although," or "since."
Ex: We stayed inside because it was raining.
- **Compound Subject:** Consists of two or more subjects sharing the same verb.
Ex: Maria and Juan went to the park.

2. Parts of Speech (Adverbs & Prepositions)

- **Adverbs of Manner (How):**
Ex: The robot moved slowly.
- **Adverbs of Frequency (How often):**
Ex: I always do my homework.
- **Adverbs of Place (Where):**
Ex: Please put the box there.
- **Between:** Used when referring to **two** people or things. (*Ex: Sit between Mom and Dad.*)
- **Among:** Used when referring to **more than two** people or things. (*Ex: He was among friends.*)
- **Prepositional Phrase:** Begins with a preposition and ends with a noun/pronoun. (*Ex: Under the table.*)

III. LITERACY AND MEDIA SKILLS

1. Point of View (POV)

- **First Person:** The narrator is a character (Uses: **I, Me, My, We**).
- **Second Person:** The narrator speaks to the reader (Uses: **You, Your**).
- **Third Person:** The narrator is an observer (Uses: **They, He, She**, or names).

The Basic Comparison

- **First Person:** *Ex: "I ate the last cookie."*
- **Second Person:** *Ex: "You ate the last cookie."*
- **Third Person Limited:** *Ex: "He ate the last cookie and felt guilty."*

Why it changes:

- **First Person** is a confession.
- **Second Person** is an accusation.
- **Third Person** is a report.

2. Fact vs. Opinion

- **Fact:** Can be proven true with data/history. (*Ex: Facebook launched in 2004.*)
- **Opinion:** A personal belief. (*Ex: Social media is the best invention.*)
- **Non-fact Image:** An image that is fictional or digitally altered.

3. Literary Devices (Sound Patterns)

- **Assonance:** The repetition of **vowel sounds** within nearby words.
Example: "The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain."
- **Consonance:** The repetition of **consonant sounds** within or at the end of words.
Example: "He struck some luck with the ticket."

4. Interpreting Information

- **Medical Prescriptions:** Read to understand **dosage** and **instructions**.
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** is best described as: Machines mimicking human cognitive functions.