

First name: _____ Last name: _____ Mark: _____

Vocabulary Words

1. The suspect gave a *plausible* explanation for his presence at the scene, so the police decided to look elsewhere for the perpetrator of the crime.
a. unbelievable b. credible c. insufficient d. apologetic
2. He based his conclusion on what he *inferred* from the evidence, not on what he actually observed.
a. predicted b. imagined c. surmised d. implied
3. The neighborhood-watch group presented its *ultimatum* at the town board meeting: Repave the streets or prepare for protests.
a. earnest plea b. formal petition c. solemn promise d. non-negotiable demand
4. The editor of the newspaper needed to be sure the article presented the right information, so his review was *meticulous*.
a. delicate b. painstaking c. superficial d. objective
5. The general public didn't care about the trial and was *apathetic* about the verdict.
a. enraged b. indifferent c. suspicious d. saddened
6. The doctors were pleased that their theory had been *fortified* by the new research.
a. reinforced b. altered c. disputed d. developed
7. The captain often *delegated* responsibility to his subordinates, so as to have time to do the important tasks himself.
a. analyzed b. respected c. criticized d. assigned
8. The news about toxic waste dumping *aroused* the anger of the many listeners of a news broadcast.
a. informed b. appeased c. provoked d. deceived
9. The spokesperson must *articulate* the philosophy of an entire company so that outsiders can understand it completely.
a. trust b. refine c. verify d. express
10. The new shipping and receiving building is an *expansive* facility, large enough to meet our growing needs.
a. obsolete b. meagre c. spacious d. costly
11. The attorneys were now certain they could not win the case, because the ruling had proved to be so *detrimental* to their argument.
a. decisive b. harmful c. worthless d. advantageous
12. My brother drives us crazy by *crooning* in the shower.

a. hooting b. bellowing c. crying d. shouting

13. The emotional *fallout* from a natural disaster can adversely affect the residents in a community for years.

a. conflict b. issues c. relationship d. consequences

14. The air in the rainforest was *humid*, making the heat seem even more smothering than before.

a. hot b. damp c. hazy d. volatile

15. The balloon, loose from its string, rose up into the sky, a shiny purple *sphere*.

a. circle b. globe c. ovoid d. nodule

16. After the storm caused raw sewage to seep into the ground water, the Water Department had to take measures to *decontaminate* the city's water supply.

a. refine b. revive c. freshen d. purify

17. The mayor *tailored* his speech to suit the crowd of homeless people gathered outside his office.

a. intoned b. expanded c. altered d. shortened

18. The volcano lays *dormant* now, but we feel sure it will erupt again within the year.

a. inactive b. slack c. elevated d. inattentive

19. Because of his disregard for the king's laws, the prince was punished by being *banished* from the kingdom.

a. apart b. kidnapped c. exiled d. spirited

20. I *relinquished* my place in line to go back and talk with my friend Diane.

a. defended b. yielded c. delayed d. remanded

21. I wrote in my *journal* every day, hoping in the future to author a book about my trip to Paris.

a. notebook b. chapbook c. diary d. ledger

22. The thief *jostled* me in a crowd and was thus able to pick my pocket.

a. mugged b. bumped c. assailed d. hindered

23. While we traveled in Italy, we stayed in an inexpensive *hostel*.

a. inn b. compound c. home d. four-star hotel

24. My friend asked me to lie for her, but that is against my *philosophy*.

a. principles b. regulations c. personality d. introspection

Reading Comprehension

Rhesus monkeys use facial expressions to communicate with each other and to enforce social order. For example, the “fear grimace,” although it looks ferocious, is actually given by a _____ monkey who is intimidated by a _____ member of the group.

1. What is the meaning of the underlined word *grimace* as it is used in the passage?

- a. wrinkle b. contortion c. shriek d. simper

2. Which pair of words, if inserted into the blanks in sequence, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?

- a. calm . . . aggressive
b. dominant . . . subordinate
c. confident . . . fearless
d. subordinate . . . dominant

Scientists have known for a long time that vitamin D is essential for humans. If children have a vitamin D or calcium deficiency, they can develop rickets, a softening of the bones. New studies are showing that people of all ages need vitamin D to help them fight off diseases by keeping their immune systems strong.

3. The main idea of this paragraph is that vitamin D _____.

- a. is found in milk b. has been studied by scientists
c. is no secret d. is important for good health

4. If something is essential, it is _____.

- a. harmful b. expensive c. dreadful d. needed

5. When you have a deficiency of something, you _____.

- a. have all you need b. do not have enough
c. look like an onion d. are rich

Our bodies can make vitamin D when our skin is exposed to sunlight. However, it’s best to eat a diet that is rich in the vitamin.

6. The remainder of the above incomplete paragraph probably goes on to _____. (Remember that every paragraph should have a single main idea.)

- a. say why vitamin C is also important
b. explain why you should brush your teeth after eating
c. give some examples of foods that are rich in vitamin D
d. say which diseases might be prevented by vitamin D

7. Which statement is false?

- a. Some foods contain vitamin D.
- b. Our bodies can use sunlight to make vitamin D.
- c. Some people don't have to get vitamin D from food.
- d. Children can produce more vitamin D than adults.

As the summer sun sent scattered rays through the maple and oak leaves overhead, the young deer stood **frozen**, making it almost impossible for the hikers to see her.

8. In the above passage, the word "frozen" means _____.

- a. very cold b. visible c. not moving d. not melted

Christmas is a time when Dad **reverts** to his childhood. I really think he looks forward to Santa's visit more than any other member of the family. Mom says that he'll always be a child during this season.

9. What does "reverts" mean in the above passage?

- a. stands up straight
- b. peeks at presents
- c. thinks about the time when he was young
- d. goes back to being what he was

Fortunately, the explosion **diverted** the asteroid from a course that would have sent it hurdling into our planet.

10. To *divert* is to _____.

- a. change the direction of b. look for really high waves
- c. jump into a dry river d. look through a telescope

A wonderful 98 year old woman is working day and night to knit scarves to send as gifts for the troops. What a **selfless** person she is!

11. A *selfless* woman _____.

- a. is selfish b. has no name
- c. likes to wear scarves d. cares more about others than herself

Analogies

1. FOOT : SKATEBOARD

- a. tire : automobile
- b. lace : shoe
- c. ounce : scale
- d. walk : jump
- e. pedal : bicycle

2. STRETCH : EXTEND

- a. tremble : roll
- b. thirsty : drink
- c. shake : tremble
- d. stroll : run
- e. stitch : tear

3. KANGAROO : MARSUPIAL

- a. salmon : mollusk
- b. zebra : horse
- c. rhinoceros : pachyderm
- d. beagle : feline
- e. grasshopper : rodent

4. STARVING : HUNGRY

- a. neat : thoughtful
- b. towering : cringing
- c. progressive : regressive
- d. happy : crying
- e. depressed : sad

5. DERMATOLOGIST : ACNE

- a. psychologist : neurosis
- b. child : pediatrician
- c. ophthalmologist : fracture
- d. oncologist : measles
- e. allergies : orthopedist

6. FRAME : PICTURE

- a. display : museum
- b. shelf : refrigerator
- c. mechanic : electrician
- d. nail : hammer
- e. fence : backyard

7. SEARCH : FIND

- a. sleep : wake
- b. explore : discover
- c. draw : paint
- d. think : relate
- e. walk : run

8. PHARMACY : DRUGS

- a. mall : store
- b. doctor : medicine
- c. bakery : bread
- d. supermarket : discount store
- e. toys : games

9. LAYER : TIER

- a. section : segment
- b. dais : speaker
- c. curtain : stage
- d. chapter : verse
- e. cotton : bale

10. METROPOLITAN : URBAN

- a. bucolic : rural
- b. sleepy : nocturnal
- c. agricultural : cow
- d. autumn : harvest
- e. agrarian : generous

Complete

1. Noise is to irritate as

- (A) music is to calm
- (B) cacophony is to appease
- (C) singing is to singer
- (D) speech is to text
- (E) sound is to wave

3. Glorious is to exalted as

- (A) esteemed is to serious
- (B) trivial is to unimportant
- (C) fatal is to mortal
- (D) insufferable is to kindly
- (E) tired is to vigilant

5. Barter is to commodities as

- (A) arbitrate is to disputes
- (B) invade is to boundaries
- (C) debate is to issues
- (D) correspond is to letters
- (E) promote is to ranks

7. Blooming is to rose as

- (A) withered is to vine
- (B) prolific is to weed
- (C) fertile is to field
- (D) edible is to corn
- (E) ripe is to tomato

9. Autobiography is to author as

- (A) autograph is to signature
- (B) self-sufficiency is to provision
- (C) automation is to worker
- (D) self-portrait is to artist
- (E) autopsy is to doctor

2. Silk is to worm as

- (A) honey is to bee
- (B) corn is to pop
- (C) bread is to wheat
- (D) egg is to chicken
- (E) frog is to croak

4. Pack is to suitcase as

- (A) jump is to plane
- (B) fuel is to car
- (C) read is to magazine
- (D) eat is to restaurant
- (E) buy is to groceries

6. Lily is to flower as pine is to

- (A) oak
- (B) needle
- (C) forest
- (D) winter
- (E) wood

8. Scalpel is to razor as surgeon is to

- (A) barber
- (B) gardener
- (C) chef
- (D) patient
- (E) engineer

10. Flag is to country as

- (A) Dialect is to region
- (B) Handshake is to greeting
- (C) Trademark is to company
- (D) Patent is to product
- (E) Souvenir is to vacation