

NAME _____

MARK : _____

VERBAL

30 QUESTIONS

Directions: Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

1. DISCOVER

- (A) detect
- (B) botch
- (C) verify
- (D) falsify
- (E) assure

2. FIDELITY

- (A) pleasantness
- (B) purity
- (C) faithlessness
- (D) sympathy
- (E) loyalty

3. HOSTILE

- (A) kind
- (B) friendly
- (C) sorry
- (D) antagonistic
- (E) generous

4. PROMPT

- (A) organized
- (B) timely
- (C) distant
- (D) tardy
- (E) tidy

5. AFFIRMATIVE

- (A) unwise
- (B) relevant
- (C) ancient
- (D) positive
- (E) negative

6. POTENT

- (A) powerful
- (B) disorderly
- (C) resentful
- (D) brave
- (E) clumsy

7. STEADFAST

- (A) faithful
- (B) slow
- (C) disloyal
- (D) immovable
- (E) arrogant

8. PASSIVE

- (A) unfriendly
- (B) doubtful
- (C) narrow
- (D) participate
- (E) active

9. HAPHAZARD

- (A) lucky
- (B) clever
- (C) aimless
- (D) planned
- (E) instant

10. LUSTROUS

- (A) dull
- (B) wicked
- (C) inaccurate
- (D) candid
- (E) glossy

11. ASSESSMENT

- (A) total
- (B) tax
- (C) evaluation
- (D) bill
- (E) due

12. CHANGE

- (A) alter
- (B) church
- (C) complete
- (D) decide
- (E) agree

13. BOUNTIFUL

- (A) miserly
- (B) considerate
- (C) faulty
- (D) lovely
- (E) generous

14. DREAM

- (A) hope
- (B) vision
- (C) demand
- (D) wealth
- (E) scared

15. VIRTUE

- (A) relationship
- (B) marriage
- (C) prosperity
- (D) happiness
- (E) goodness

Directions: The following questions ask you to find relationships between words. For each question, select the answer that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

16. Song is to recital as episode is to

- (A) bibliography.
- (B) series.
- (C) team.
- (D) agile.
- (E) prose.

17. Bald is to hirsute as anemic is to

- (A) tiny.
- (B) fat.
- (C) robust.
- (D) loud.
- (E) redundant.

18. Remove is to out as

- (A) abbreviate is to in.
- (B) annotate is to out.
- (C) interpolate is to in.
- (D) duplicate is to out.
- (E) emulate is to in.

19. Oblivious is to awareness as

- (A) comatose is to consciousness.
- (B) serene is to composure.
- (C) erudite is to knowledge.
- (D) adroit is to skill.
- (E) palpitate is to ignorance.

20. Explain is to clarity as

- (A) illuminate is to light.
- (B) deracinate is to precision.
- (C) invigorate is to energy.
- (D) refine is to purity.
- (E) coagulate is to gel.

- 21.** Poltroon is to pusillanimous as
 (A) jester is to lachrymose.
 (B) dynamo is to supine.
 (C) optimist is to sanguine.
 (D) progressive is to hidebound.
 (E) cower is to coward.
- 22.** Gold is to Midas as wisdom is to
 (A) eagle.
 (B) Satan.
 (C) conquest.
 (D) Athena.
 (E) Shakespeare.
- 23.** Tone is to deaf as
 (A) arm is to lift.
 (B) touch is to smell.
 (C) paint is to brush.
 (D) sight is to sound.
 (E) color is to blind.
- 24.** Radius is to diameter as
 (A) 3 is to 8.
 (B) 4 is to 6.
 (C) 12 is to 15.
 (D) 5 is to 10.
 (E) 9 is to 13.
- 25.** Oak is to acorn as
 (A) stable is to barn.
 (B) tree is to branch.
 (C) tulip is to bulb.
 (D) library is to book.
 (E) ruler is to line.
- 26.** $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ is to $\frac{1}{8}$ as
 (A) decade is to century.
 (B) 100% is to 1.
 (C) $\frac{10}{6}$ is to $\frac{1}{2}$.
 (D) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ is to $\frac{2}{3}$.
 (E) second is to minute.
- 27.** Bibliophile is to library as
 (A) dog is to biscuit.
 (B) neutron is to scientist.
 (C) philatelist is to post office.
 (D) machinist is to repair.
 (E) infant is to adult.
- 28.** Galley is to kitchen as
 (A) fabric is to yarn.
 (B) teeth is to stomach.
 (C) ship is to house.
 (D) box is to package.
 (E) roof is to walls.
- 29.** Retina is to eye as
 (A) wagon is to car.
 (B) chair is to leg.
 (C) sun is to earth.
 (D) piston is to engine.
 (E) spur is to horse.
- 30.** Ballet is to choreographer as
 (A) paper is to ream.
 (B) people is to elect.
 (C) pistol is to trigger.
 (D) play is to director.
 (E) dove is to peace.

Directions: Read each passage carefully and then answer the questions about it. For each question, decide on the basis of the passage which one of the choices best answers the question.

Passage 1

Line Although the special coloring of moths will
hide them from most other insects and birds
that want to eat them, it will not protect
them from bats, since bats locate their prey
5 by hearing rather than by sight. Bats
continually make high-pitched noises that
reflect off a moth's body as echoes. These
echoes inform the bats of their prey's
location, and hunting bats follow these
10 echoes until they find the moth. To protect
themselves from bats, some species of moths
have developed defenses based on sound.
These moths have ears that allow them to
hear the sounds the bat makes. If the bat is
15 far enough away, the moth will hear it, but
the bat is too far from it to receive the echo
from the moth. The moth can then simply
swerve out of the bat's path. But if the bat is
closer to the moth, the moth is in immediate
20 danger. In order to avoid the bat, it flies
wildly, moving in many directions and
avoiding any ordered pattern. This tactic
tends to confuse the bat. Other species of
moths use sound to avoid the bats by
25 producing high-pitched sounds of their own.
The many echoes from these sounds make it
difficult for the bats to find the moths.

1. According to the passage, some moths escape from bats by
 - (A) secreting a substance with a distracting odor.
 - (B) making their own high-pitched sounds.
 - (C) hiding in small crevices.
 - (D) gathering under bright lights.
 - (E) flying in circles.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about insects and birds that eat moths?
 - (A) They hunt by sight rather than sound.
 - (B) They are confused by the moths' sounds.
 - (C) They have no need to protect themselves.
 - (D) They fly in circles to find the moths.
 - (E) They are often colorful.
3. The sounds bats hear when hunting are
 - (A) made by the flapping of the moths' wings.
 - (B) echoes of the sounds they make themselves.
 - (C) echoes of the sounds made by the moths.
 - (D) echoes of the sounds of other bats.
 - (E) created by the movement of the air and wind.
4. Moths trying to escape from bats
 - (A) always fly in the same direction.
 - (B) may not know in which direction to fly.
 - (C) do not always use the same strategy.
 - (D) fly in an orderly pattern.
 - (E) get as far from the bat as they can.

READING COMPREHENSION

5. According to the passage, bats and some moths are alike because they rely on which of the following to help them survive?
- (A) Sight
 - (B) Color
 - (C) Odor
 - (D) Sound
 - (E) Taste

Passage 2

Line One day, a thirsty fox fell into a well as she was getting a drink of water. She could not find a way to climb back up. After a short time, a thirsty goat came to the edge of the well, and seeing the fox below him, he

5 asked if the water was safe to drink. Thinking quickly, the fox said the water was pure and delicious and suggested that the goat come down to have a drink. The goat

10 immediately jumped into the well. After he had enough to drink, he asked the fox how he could get back up and out of the well. The fox replied, "I have a plan. Put your front legs against the wall, and hold your

15 horns up. I will climb up your back, onto your horns, and then I will jump out of the well. Once I'm out, I'll help you get out." The goat agreed, and the fox quickly got out of the well. The goat called out to her: "Oh,

20 Ms. Fox, you said you would help me get out of the well." The fox called down to the goat, "Friend, if you had half as many brains as you have hairs on your chin, you would not have jumped into the well without first

25 thinking about how you would get out."

6. The fox told the goat the water was pure and delicious because
- (A) she had tasted it and knew that it was good.
 - (B) she wanted to be kind to the goat.
 - (C) she was lonely and wanted company.
 - (D) she was afraid the goat would not drink it if she said it was bad.
 - (E) she had thought of a plan to get out of the well.
7. The fox's last words suggest that she thinks the goat is
- (A) angry.
 - (B) amused.
 - (C) unintelligent.
 - (D) clumsy.
 - (E) uncomfortable.
8. All of the following describe the fox EXCEPT which word?
- (A) Clever
 - (B) Helpful
 - (C) Lying
 - (D) Inconsiderate
 - (E) Selfish
9. The fox gets out of the well by
- (A) climbing up the walls.
 - (B) jumping out.
 - (C) using the goat as a ladder.
 - (D) calling for help until someone comes.
 - (E) using a rope.
10. The best way to state the lesson the fox's last words suggest is
- (A) think before you act.
 - (B) take advantage of opportunities.
 - (C) drink before you get too thirsty.
 - (D) never trust a fox.
 - (E) all goats are foolish.

Passage 3

Line The wealthy hunting societies of Europe at
the end of the age of the glaciers did not
have their future under their own control.
The environment would determine their
5 fate, as it would the fate of the animals. But
the humans had an advantage the animals
did not. Although people did not notice it,
the climate had changed. Summers grew
longer and warmer, ice sheets shrank, and
10 glaciers retreated. Because of the changes in
climate, plant and animal life changed. The
mammoth, rhinoceros, and reindeer disap-
peared from western Europe, their going
perhaps hastened by the human hunters
15 themselves. On what had been open
grassland or tundra with dwarf birch and
willow trees, great forests spread, stocked
with the appropriate forest animals—red
deer, aurochs, and wild pigs. Because the
20 great herds of beasts on which they had
preyed disappeared, the economic basis of
the hunting societies was cut away. But this
provided a moment when early humans
were able to prove their advantage over the
25 biological specialization of animals: the
reindeer found his coat too hot to wear and
had to leave; humans merely took their coats
off and readjusted their habits.

11. The title that best expresses the idea of this passage is
- (A) “Humans Conflict With Their Environment.”
 - (B) “Human Adaptation to Climate Change.”
 - (C) “Changes in Plant and Animal Life.”
 - (D) “Primitive Hunting Tribes.”
 - (E) “Extinct Prehistoric Animals.”

12. From the context of the passage, “auroch” (line 19) most likely refers to
- (A) the name of one of the hunting societies.
 - (B) a type of bird.
 - (C) an animal that left Europe.
 - (D) an animal that became extinct.
 - (E) an animal that survived in Europe.
13. The disappearance of certain animals from western Europe was
- (A) caused mostly by human hunting.
 - (B) disastrous to primitive humans.
 - (C) the direct result of humans’ equipment.
 - (D) the immediate result of a more advanced culture.
 - (E) a result of changes in climate.
14. The writer apparently believes that a society’s future course may be determined by
- (A) economic abundance.
 - (B) adapting to changes.
 - (C) the ambitions of the people.
 - (D) cultural enrichment.
 - (E) the clothing worn.
15. In the passage’s last sentence, the word “coat” means
- (A) the same thing both times it is used.
 - (B) different things to different readers.
 - (C) something different each time it is used.
 - (D) to cover with a substance.
 - (E) a thick layer of fur or hair.

Passage 4

Line Although eating too much fat has been
shown to be harmful, some fat is essential in
the human diet. Fat helps in the absorption
of some vitamins, provides our bodies with
5 insulation, and is a source of energy. And
eating some fat in a meal helps people to
feel full for a longer period of time, so they
will not want to snack between meals. But
not all fat is healthy. There are two kinds of
10 fat, saturated and unsaturated. Saturated fat
is the kind of fat that is usually solid at room
temperature. It is found in meat and dairy
products. This kind of fat is very high in
calories, and it raises the blood cholesterol
15 level. High blood cholesterol can clog the
arteries, which may lead to heart attacks.
There are two types of unsaturated fat. One
type, called polyunsaturated, or “essential
fatty acid,” is found in fish, sunflower seeds,
20 corn oil, and walnuts. Some research
suggests that essential fatty acids help to
prevent heart disease and aid in healthy
brain function and vision. Monounsaturated
fat is found in foods like olives, avocados,
25 and peanuts. Diets high in monounsaturated
fat can lower cholesterol levels. However,
even though some fat is needed, dietary
guidelines suggest that no more than 30% of
calories in a person’s diet should come
30 from fat.

16. According to the passage, essential fatty acids
- (A) can be eaten in unrestricted amounts.
 - (B) raise the level of cholesterol in the blood.
 - (C) may aid in having good vision.
 - (D) lower cholesterol levels.
 - (E) are found in peanuts.

17. The best title for this passage is
- (A) “The Role of Fat.”
 - (B) “Types of Fat.”
 - (C) “Foods High in Saturated Fat.”
 - (D) “Why Fat Is Harmful.”
 - (E) “Benefits of Eating Fat.”
18. Saturated fats could be found in all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) a grilled cheese sandwich.
 - (B) tuna fish salad.
 - (C) hamburgers and butter.
 - (D) a pepperoni pizza.
 - (E) sausages and bacon.
19. Monounsaturated fat
- (A) is an essential fatty acid.
 - (B) helps to prevent heart disease.
 - (C) is found in sunflower seeds and walnuts.
 - (D) can lower cholesterol levels.
 - (E) is solid at room temperature.
20. According to the passage,
- (A) all fats contain the same amount of calories.
 - (B) monounsaturated fat has the smallest number of calories.
 - (C) saturated fats are very high in calories.
 - (D) calories from fat are always harmful.
 - (E) counting calories is not important.