

• **Antonyms 1** Level 2

Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. EXCITING

- A. boring
- B. uncommon
- C. lively

2. DIFFICULT

- A. simple
- B. complex
- C. challenging

3. PLAYFUL

- A. horrible
- B. funny
- C. serious

4. DELIGHT

- A. please
- B. upset
- C. blame

5. BLAND

- A. raw
- B. flavorless
- C. tasty

6. ALWAYS

- A. sometimes
- B. never
- C. rarely

7. HANDSOME

- A. ugly
- B. pretty
- C. gorgeous

8. ENORMOUS

- A. tiny
- B. heavy
- C. tall

9. STIFF

- A. hard
- B. flexible
- C. frozen

10. ARRIVE

- A. enter
- B. welcome
- C. depart

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

The word *exciting* means thrilling or causing great enthusiasm, interest, or eagerness. For example, a game played during recess might be exciting. The opposite of exciting is dull or unable to cause enthusiasm or excitement. Because *boring* means not interesting or exciting, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *uncommon* means out of the ordinary or not occurring often. This is not the opposite of *exciting*, since something can be both uncommon and exciting. Uncommon things usually are exciting, in fact, because they are unfamiliar breaks in routines that can otherwise be dull.

(C) is incorrect because *lively* means full of energy. This is not the opposite of *exciting*, since someone who is lively might also be exciting.

2) **A**

The word *difficult* means hard to accomplish or needing much effort or work to accomplish or understand. For example, becoming a doctor is a difficult task, since it means you have to go to school for a very long time and complete lots of hard work. The opposite of difficult is easy. Because *simple* means easily understood or done, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *complex* means not easy to understand. This is almost the same as *difficult*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *challenging* means demanding or not easy to accomplish. This is almost the same as *difficult*, not the opposite of it.

3) **C**

The word *playful* means lighthearted or fond of games and amusement. A kitten that is constantly pawing at balls of yarn and other toys would be described as playful. The opposite of playful is somber or depressing in manner. Because *serious* means somber and thoughtful in manner, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *horrible* means shocking or causing horror. This is not the opposite of *playful*, because it is too extreme. The opposite of a playful person is not someone who causes horror or fear.

(B) is incorrect because *funny* means causing laughter or amusement. This is almost the same as *playful*, not the opposite of it.

4) **B**

The word *delight* means to please someone greatly. A fun trip to the zoo might delight everyone in your family. The opposite of delight is to cause displeasure. Because *upset* means to make someone unhappy, angry, or displeased, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *please* means to cause someone to feel happy and satisfied. This is almost the same as *delight*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *blame* means to assign responsibility to someone for a wrong act. This is not the opposite of *delight*, because blaming is not the same as displeasing.

5) **C**

The word *bland* means flavorless. Pasta without any sauce or cheese is a bland food. The opposite of bland is flavorful. Because *tasty* means having a pleasant, distinct flavor, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *raw* means uncooked. This is not the opposite of *bland*, because a food can be both raw and flavorful. For example, an apple is raw, but it still tastes sweet.

(B) is incorrect because *flavorless* means having no flavor or taste. This is the same as *bland*, not the opposite of it.

6) **B**

The word *always* means at all times or occasions. For example, the sun always rises in the sky, since it does so every single day. The opposite of always is at no times or occasions. Because *never* means at no times or occasions, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *sometimes* means occasionally. This is not the opposite of *always*, because it is not extreme enough. Something that happens sometimes happens from time to time, whereas the opposite of something that happens always is something that happens on no occasions.

(C) is incorrect because *rarely* means not often. This is not the opposite of *always*, because it is not extreme enough. Something that happens rarely happens from time to time, whereas the opposite of something that happens always is something that happens on no occasions.

7) **A**

The word *handsome* means good-looking. Any man that is attractive or pleasant to look at would be described as handsome. The opposite of handsome is unattractive or unpleasant in appearance. Because *ugly* means unpleasant in appearance, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *pretty* means good-looking. This is the same as *handsome*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *gorgeous* means very attractive. This is almost the same as *handsome*, not the opposite of it.

8) **A**

The word *enormous* means very large in size. For example, an elephant is an enormous animal. The opposite of enormous is very small in size. Because *tiny* means very small in size, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *heavy* means of great weight. This is not the opposite of *enormous*, since something that is enormous is likely also heavy.

(C) is incorrect because *tall* means of great height. This is not the opposite of *enormous*, because something that is enormous is likely also tall.

9) **B**

The word *stiff* means not easily bent. A brick is stiff, since it is hard to bend or shape it. The opposite of stiff is easily bent. Because *flexible* means easily bent without breaking, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *hard* means not easily bent, broken, or pierced. This is almost the same as *stiff*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *frozen* means very cold or turned into ice. This is not the opposite of *stiff*, since something that is frozen is likewise hard to bend.

10) **C**

The word *arrive* means to reach one's destination after traveling. When your bus gets to school, you have arrived at school. The opposite of arrive is to leave. Because *depart* means to leave in order to start a journey, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *enter* means to come or go into a place. This is almost the same as *arrive*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *welcome* means to be glad to receive a visitor. This is not the opposite of *arrive*, because welcoming is not the same as leaving.

• **Antonyms 2** Level 2

Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. CLOSED

- A. empty
- B. fastened
- C. open

2. BEGIN

- A. start
- B. finish
- C. avoid

3. TERRIBLE

- A. wonderful
- B. awful
- C. beautiful

4. SHORT

- A. little
- B. brief
- C. long

5. FIX

- A. break
- B. repair
- C. mend

6. GUEST

- A. visitor
- B. host
- C. traveler

7. BUY

- A. sell
- B. give
- C. purchase

8. ANNOY

- A. irritate
- B. confuse
- C. calm

9. IMPORTANT

- A. grand
- B. weighty
- C. worthless

10. CATCH

- A. drop
- B. capture
- C. receive

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

The word *closed* means not open. When your eyes are closed, you cannot see. The opposite of closed is unclosed. Because *open* means not closed so as to allow passage or view, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *empty* means containing nothing. This is not the opposite of *closed*, because closed is not the same as filled or full.

(B) is incorrect because *fastened* means closed securely. This is almost the same as *closed*, not the opposite of it.

2) **B**

The word *begin* means to start. When you begin work on a school project, you have just started working on it. The opposite of begin is to end or complete. Because *finish* means to end or complete, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *start* means to cause something to begin to happen. This is the same as *begin*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *avoid* means to keep away from. This is not the opposite of *begin*.

3) **A**

The word *terrible* means extremely bad. A terrible movie is one that is not even close to being good. The opposite of terrible is extremely good. Because *wonderful* means extremely good, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *awful* means very bad. This is the same as *terrible*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *beautiful* means very good-looking or attractive. This is not the opposite of *terrible*, because terrible is not the same as ugly. Beautiful refers to appearances only.

4) **C**

The word *short* means not great in distance from end to end. For example, it is probably a short walk to your neighbor's home, since your neighbor lives near you. The opposite of short is great in distance from end to end. Because *long* means measuring a great distance from end to end, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *little* means small in size. This is almost the same as *short*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *brief* means not long-lasting. This is not the opposite of *short*.

5) **A**

The word *fix* means to repair or make something that has been damaged better. For example, if your watch breaks and you get it fixed, your watch will work again. The opposite of fix is to harm or damage. Because *break* means to damage or make unable to function, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *repair* means to fix something or make something that has been damaged work well. This is the same as *fix*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *mend* means to repair or sew up. This is the same as *fix*, not the opposite of it.

6) **B**

The word *guest* means a person who is invited into someone else's home. When your friend comes over to your house, he or she is your guest. The opposite of a guest is a person who welcomes others into his or her home. Because a *host* is someone who welcomes others into his or her home, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *visitor* is a person who is in a place he or she does not live. This is the same as *guest*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because a *traveler* is someone who travels or is journeying away from his or her home. This is not the opposite of *guest*, because a traveler might also be a guest in someone else's home.

7) **A**

The word *buy* means to acquire or get something by paying money for it. You might buy a candy bar with your allowance money. The opposite of buy is to get rid of something in exchange for money. Because *sell* means to give someone something in exchange for money, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *give* means to hand something over to someone else for free. This is not the opposite of *buy*, because giving does not involve money.

(C) is incorrect because *purchase* means to get something by paying for it. This is the same as *buy*, not the opposite of it.

8) **C**

The word *annoy* means to make someone a little angry. You might get annoyed by a mosquito or fly buzzing in your ear. The opposite of annoy is to make someone content or not angry. Because *calm* means to make someone satisfied or not angry, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *irritate* means to make someone angry, annoyed, or impatient. This is almost the same as *annoy*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *confuse* means to make someone feel puzzled or unable to understand something. This is not the opposite of *annoy*, since someone who is confused might also be annoyed.

9) **C**

The word *important* means of great significance or value. An important event is one that you cannot miss. The opposite of important is unimportant or of little value or significance. Because *worthless* means having no real value or use, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *grand* means magnificent in appearance, size, or style. This is not the opposite of *important*, because something that is grand might also be important.

(B) is incorrect because *weighty* means of great significance or value. This is the same as *important*, not the opposite of it.

10) **A**

The word *catch* means to take control of. If you catch a pass in football, you have taken possession of the ball. The opposite of catch is to fail to take control of. Because *drop* means to fail to take control of something and instead let it fall to the ground, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *capture* means to take into possession or control by force. This is almost the same as *catch*, since both involve taking something.

(C) is incorrect because *receive* means to get or be given something. This is not the opposite of *catch*, since both involve taking or getting something.

• **Antonyms 3** Level 2

Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. TRUST

- A. suppose
- B. know
- C. doubt

2. AGREE

- A. differ
- B. discuss
- C. attack

3. ACCOMPLISH

- A. surrender
- B. fail
- C. overcome

4. SHY

- A. meek
- B. quiet
- C. outgoing

5. SOFT

- A. unkind
- B. limp
- C. firm

6. AFRAID

- A. scared
- B. fearless
- C. peaceful

7. PLEASURE

- A. boredom
- B. pain
- C. comfort

8. INJURE

- A. heal
- B. harm
- C. hate

9. ENJOY

- A. disrupt
- B. dislike
- C. dispute

10. PLAIN

- A. fancy
- B. simple
- C. basic

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

The word *trust* means to believe in the reliability or truth of something or someone. For example, you should trust what your teachers tell you, since it is likely the truth. The opposite of trust is to question the reliability or truth of someone or something. Because *doubt* means to question or feel uncertain about something, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *suppose* means to assume without definite proof that something is the truth. This is not the opposite of *trust*, since both supposing and trusting involve believing in something, not questioning it.

(B) is incorrect because *know* means to be absolutely certain about something. This is almost the same as *trust*, not the opposite of it.

2) **A**

The word *agree* means to have the same opinion about something. Two people who agree on something are not likely to argue about it. The opposite of agree is to disagree or to have a different opinion about something. Because *differ* means to disagree, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *discuss* means to talk about something with another group or people. This is not the opposite of *agree*, because discussing is not the same as disagreeing.

(C) is incorrect because *attack* means to take action against someone. This is not the opposite of *agree*, since attacking is not the same as disagreeing.

3) **B**

The word *accomplish* means to achieve or to complete successfully. The winner of a game has accomplished the goal of winning it. The opposite of accomplish is to be unsuccessful at completing something. Because *fail* means to be unsuccessful in achieving one's goals, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *surrender* means to quit fighting and submit to another's authority or rule. This is not the opposite of *accomplish*, because it is too limited in meaning. Accomplishments are not limited to winning a fight or war, so the correct choice is likewise not limited to losing a fight or war.

(C) is incorrect because *overcome* means to succeed in dealing with a problem. This is almost the same as *accomplish*, not the opposite of it.

4) **C**

The word *shy* means bashful or easily frightened away. Someone who is shy would not be likely to talk to people he or she does not already know. The opposite of shy is friendly and socially confident. Because *outgoing* means friendly and very sociable, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *meek* means quiet, gentle, and easily dominated. This is not the opposite of *shy*, since a shy person is also likely meek.

(B) is incorrect because *quiet* means not loud. This is not the opposite of *shy*, since one who is shy is typically also quiet.

5) **C**

The word *soft* means not firm or hard to the touch. For example, pillows are soft. The opposite of soft is firm or hard to the touch. Because *firm* means having a solid, almost hard, surface that is difficult to form or shape, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *unkind* means not nice or friendly. This is not the opposite of *soft*, since soft is not the same as kind or friendly.

(B) is incorrect because *limp* means not stiff or hard. This is almost the same as *soft*, not the opposite of it.

6) **B**

The word *afraid* means frightened or feeling fear. You might become afraid while watching a scary movie. The opposite of afraid is feeling no fear. Because *fearless* means lacking fear, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *scared* means frightened. This is the same as *afraid*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *peaceful* means free from disturbance. This is not the opposite of *afraid*, because having no disturbances is not the same as having no fear.

7) **B**

The word *pleasure* means a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment. One might feel pleasure while doing an activity he or she enjoys with people he or she loves. The opposite of pleasure is displeasure or discomfort. Because *pain* is physical discomfort or suffering, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *boredom* is the state of feeling uninterested. This is not the opposite of *pleasure*, because boredom is not the same as displeasure or discomfort.

(C) is incorrect because *comfort* is a state of physical ease or freedom from pain. This is almost the same as *pleasure*, not the opposite of it.

8) **A**

The word *injure* means to do physical harm or damage to someone or something. If you fall off a bicycle and skin your knee, you have injured your knee. The opposite of injure is to cause someone or something to be healthy again. Because *heal* means to cause a wound or person to become healthy again, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *harm* means to hurt or damage someone. This is the same as *injure*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *hate* means to dislike greatly. This is not the opposite of *injure*.

9) **B**

The word *enjoy* means to take pleasure in. Anything you like doing is something you enjoy. The opposite of enjoy is to not like something. Because *dislike* means to feel distaste for or not like something, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *disrupt* means to interrupt. This is not the opposite of *enjoy*.

(C) is incorrect because *dispute* means to argue about something. This is not the opposite of *enjoy*, since enjoying is not the same as agreeing.

10) **A**

The word *plain* means simple or undecorated. A white wall with no posters or decorations on it would be considered plain. The opposite of plain is decorated. Because *fancy* means elaborately decorated, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *simple* means without much decoration. This is the same as *plain*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *basic* means simplest or lowest in level. This is almost the same as *plain*, not the opposite of it.

• Reading Comprehension 1 Level 2

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage

My father is a construction worker. He builds houses. He builds schools. He builds houses and schools. He uses a hammer and a saw.

My brother is an engineer. He designs buildings. He designs bridges. He designs buildings and bridges. He uses a pencil and a calculator.

My son is an athlete. He plays soccer. He plays tennis. He plays soccer and tennis. He uses a racket and a ball.

My daughter is an artist. She draws pictures of animals. She draws pictures of people. She draws pictures of animals and people. She uses a pencil and a piece of paper.

Questions

- 1) Who is a construction worker?
 - A. my father
 - B. my daughter
 - C. my son
- 2) What does my brother do?
 - A. He is a construction worker.
 - B. He is an engineer.
 - C. He is an artist.
- 3) Who uses a saw?
 - A. my father
 - B. my brother
 - C. my son
- 4) Who uses a racket?
 - A. my daughter
 - B. my brother
 - C. my son
- 5) Who uses a pencil?
 - I. my brother
 - II. my daughter
 - III. my father
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III
- 6) Who probably uses an eraser?
 - A. my daughter
 - B. my brother
 - C. my son

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

In paragraph 1 the passage says, "My father is a construction worker." Choice **(A)** is correct.

2) **B**

In paragraph 2 the passage says, "My brother is an engineer." Choice **(B)** is correct.

3) **A**

In paragraph 1 the passage talks about my father. It says, "He uses a hammer and a saw." Choice **(A)** is correct.

4) **C**

In paragraph 3 the passage talks about my son. It says, " He uses a racket and a ball." Choice **(C)** is correct.

5) **B**

In paragraph 2 the passage talks about my brother. It says, "He uses a pencil and a calculator." This lets us know that my brother uses a pencil. This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 4 the passage talks about my daughter. It says, "She uses a pencil and a piece of paper." This lets us know that my daughter uses a pencil. This means **option (II)** is true. In paragraph 1 the passage talks about my father. It says, "He uses a hammer and a saw." This lets us know that my father does not use a pencil. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(B)** is correct.

6) **A**

In paragraph 4 the passage talks about my daughter. It says, "My daughter is an artist. Then it says, "She uses a pencil and a piece of paper." This lets us know that my daughter draws. If she makes a mistake, then she probably uses an eraser to correct it. Choice **(A)** is correct.

• Reading Comprehension 2 Level 2

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage

James wants a dog. He walks to the pet store. James sees the animals at the pet store.

He sees the cats. He sees the rabbits. He sees the birds. He sees the mice. He sees the dogs.

“How much does the dog cost?” James says.

“Twenty dollars,” the man says.

James gives the man twenty dollars. James buys the dog. The dog walks home with James. Now James has a pet.

Questions

- 1) What kind of pet does James want?
 - A. a bird
 - B. a cat
 - C. a dog
- 2) What kinds of animals does James see at the pet store?
 - I. rabbits
 - II. mice
 - III. lizards
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III
- 3) James does not see the
 - A. Mice
 - B. fish
 - C. cats
- 4) What pet does James buy?
 - A. a bird
 - B. a rabbit
 - C. a dog
- 5) How much does the dog cost?
 - A. 15 dollars
 - B. 20 dollars
 - C. 30 dollars
- 6) What is the best title for this passage?
 - A. James Sees the Cats
 - B. James Buys a Pet
 - C. Twenty Dollars

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

In the beginning of the passage, it says "James wants a dog." Choice **(C)** is correct.

2) **B**

James goes to the pet store. The passage says, "He sees the rabbits." This means **option (I)** is true. James goes to the pet store. The passage says, "He sees the mice." This means **option (II)** is true. James goes to the pet store. The passage does not say that he sees the lizards. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(B)** is correct.

3) **B**

James goes to the pet store. The passage says, "He sees the cats. He sees the rabbits. He sees the birds. He sees the mice. He sees the dogs." The passage does not say that James sees the fish. Choice **(B)** is correct.

4) **C**

At the end of the passage, it says, "James buys the dog." Choice **(C)** is correct.

5) **B**

James asks the man how much the dog costs. The man says "twenty dollars." James gives the man twenty (20) dollars. Choice **(B)** is correct.

6) **B**

A good title describes the main idea of the passage. In this passage, James goes to the pet store, looks at the pets, and buys a dog. So, James buys a pet. This is the main idea of the passage. Choice **(B)** is correct. James sees the cats, but this is only one kind of animal that he sees. So, this is a detail, not the main idea. Choice **(A)** is incorrect. James pays twenty dollars for the dog. But this is also a detail, not the main idea. Choice **(C)** is incorrect.

• Reading Comprehension 3 Level 2

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage

Rebecca likes to make cookies. She makes chocolate cookies. She makes nut cookies. Rebecca makes chocolate and nut cookies.

Rebecca likes to make cakes. She makes yellow cakes. She makes white cakes. Rebecca makes yellow and white cakes.

Rebecca likes to make pies. She makes apple pies. She makes lemon pies. Rebecca makes apple and lemon pies.

Questions

- 1) What kinds of cookies does Rebecca make?
 - A. chocolate and nut
 - B. fudge and nut
 - C. chocolate and oatmeal
- 2) What color are Rebecca's cakes?
 - A. white and brown
 - B. yellow and blue
 - C. yellow and white
- 3) What kind of pie does Rebecca make?
 - I. lemon pie
 - II. cherry pie
 - III. chocolate pie
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III
- 4) Rebecca does not make
 - A. cakes
 - B. bread
 - C. pies
- 5) Rebecca makes
 - I. cakes
 - II. cookies
 - III. muffins
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III
- 6) Rebecca makes
 - A. nut pies and apple cakes
 - B. chocolate pies and lemon cookies
 - C. yellow cakes and chocolate cookies
- 7) Rebecca is a
 - A. waiter
 - B. baker
 - C. chef
- 8) Rebecca probably also makes
 - A. bread
 - B. eggs
 - C. candy

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

In paragraph 1, the passage says "Rebecca makes chocolate and nut cookies." Choice **(A)** is correct.

2) **C**

In paragraph 2, the passage says that "Rebecca makes yellow and white cakes." Choice **(C)** is correct.

3) **A**

In paragraph 3, the passage says "Rebecca makes apple and lemon pies." This means **option (I)** is true. The passage does not say that Rebecca makes cherry pies. This means **option (II)** is not true. The passage does not say that Rebecca makes chocolate pies. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(A)** is correct.

4) **B**

In paragraph 2, the passage says that "Rebecca likes to make cakes." In paragraph 3, the passage says that "Rebecca likes to make pies." The passage does not talk about bread. Choice **(B)** is correct.

5) **B**

In paragraph 2, the passage says, "Rebecca likes to make cakes." This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 1, the passage says "Rebecca likes to make cookies." This means **option (II)** is true. The passage does not say that Rebecca makes muffins. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(B)** is correct.

6) **C**

In paragraph 2, the passage says that Rebecca "makes yellow cookies." In paragraph 1, the passage says that Rebecca "makes chocolate cookies." Using this information, we know that Rebecca makes yellow cakes and chocolate cookies. Choice **(C)** is correct.

7) **B**

In paragraph 1, we learn that "Rebecca likes to make cookies." In paragraph 2, we learn that "Rebecca likes to make cakes." In paragraph 3, we learn that "Rebecca likes to make pies." So, we know that Rebecca likes to make cookies, cakes, and pies. These are all foods that you bake. A baker is someone who makes these things. Choice **(B)** is correct.

8) **A**

In paragraph 1, we learn that "Rebecca likes to make cookies." In paragraph 2, we learn that "Rebecca likes to make cakes." In paragraph 3, we learn that "Rebecca likes to make pies." So, we know that Rebecca likes to make cookies, cakes, and pies. These are all foods that you bake. Bread is another food that you bake. You do not bake eggs. You do not bake candy. Choice **(A)** is correct.

• Reading Comprehension 4 Level 2

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage

Yoshi is hungry. Yoshi wants to eat.

Yoshi walks to the store. Yoshi walks to the grocery store. Yoshi walks to the grocery store because he wants something to eat.

Yoshi arrives at the grocery store. It is late. The sky is dark.

Yoshi buys an orange, an apple, a banana, and a mango.

The orange costs 50 cents. The apple costs 60 cents. The banana costs 10 cents. The mango costs 90 cents.

Questions

1) Yoshi walks to the grocery store because

- A. he wants something to buy
- B. he wants something to eat
- C. he cannot sleep

2) What time does Yoshi arrive at the store?

- A. at night
- B. in the morning
- C. in the afternoon

3) Yoshi buys

- A. a pineapple
- B. a tomato
- C. a banana

- 4) Yoshi does not buy
- A. a mango
 - B. a plum
 - C. an apple
- 5) What kind of food does Yoshi buy?
- A. fruit
 - B. meat
 - C. vegetables
- 6) How much does the orange cost?
- A. 50 cents
 - B. 60 cents
 - C. 70 cents
- 7) What is the most expensive thing at the store?
- A. the orange
 - B. the mango
 - C. the banana
- 8) What is the least expensive thing?
- A. the mango
 - B. the apple
 - C. the banana
- 9) How much money does Yoshi spend at the store?
- A. 2 dollars
 - B. 2 dollars and 10 cents
 - C. 2 dollars and 20 cents

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**

In the beginning of the passage, it says "Yoshi walks to the grocery store because he wants something to eat." Choice **(B)** is correct.

2) **A**

In the middle of the passage, it says "Yoshi arrives at the grocery store. It is late. The sky is dark." This means that Yoshi arrives at night. Choice **(A)** is correct.

3) **C**

In the middle of the passage, it says "Yoshi buys an orange, an apple, a banana, and a mango." This lets us know that Yoshi buys a banana. Choice **(C)** is correct.

4) **B**

In the middle of the passage, it says "Yoshi buys an orange, an apple, a banana, and a mango." This lets us know that Yoshi does not buy a plum. Choice **(B)** is correct.

5) **A**

In the middle of the passage, it says "Yoshi buys an orange, an apple, a banana, and a mango." These are all kinds of fruit. Choice **(A)** is correct.

6) **A**

At the end of the passage, it says "The orange costs 50 cents." Choice **(A)** is correct.

7) **B**

At the end of the passage, it says "The orange costs 50 cents. The apple costs 60 cents. The banana costs 10 cents. The mango costs 90 cents." The most expensive thing is the mango, because the mango costs 90 cents. The mango is more expensive than all others. Choice **(B)** is correct.

8) **C**

At the end of the passage, it says "The orange costs 50 cents. The apple costs 60 cents. The banana costs 10 cents. The mango costs 90 cents." The least expensive thing is the banana, because the banana costs 10 cents. The banana is less expensive than all others. Choice **(C)** is correct.

9) **B**

Yoshi buys an orange. The orange costs 50 cents. Yoshi buys an apple. The apple costs 60 cents. Yoshi buys a banana. The banana costs 10 cents. Yoshi buys a mango. The mango costs 90 cents. $50+60+10+90 = \$2.10$ Yoshi spends 2 dollars and 10 cents. Choice **(B)** is correct.

• Reading Comprehension 5 Level 2

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage

Tom is going on a trip to the mountains.

Tom needs to take his bag. The bag is brown. The bag is small. The bag is small and brown.

Tom opens the bag. Tom wants to put things in the bag. Tom wants to **pack** his bag.

Tom puts a toothbrush in the bag.

Tom puts a map in the bag.

Tom puts boots in the bag.

Tom puts a camera in the bag.

Tom puts a book in the bag.

Tom closes the bag. But the bag cannot close!

Tom takes the boots out of the bag. He puts them on his feet.

Snap! Snap!

Now the bag can close. Tom is ready to go!

Questions

1) Where is Tom going?

- A. He is going on a trip to the city.
- B. He is going on a trip to the beach.
- C. He is going on a trip to the mountains.

2) Tom has a bag. His bag is

- I. small
 - II. brown
 - III. old
-
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III

- 3) What does Tom put in the bag?
- A. a map
 - B. money
 - C. a jacket
- A. I only
B. I and II only
C. I, II, and III
- 4) Tom does not put _____ in the bag.
- A. boots
 - B. a camera
 - C. a hat
- 5) If you **pack** a bag, this mean you
- A. take things out of it
 - B. put things into it
 - C. open and close it
- 6) Using the things in the bag, Tom can _____ on the trip.
- A. go fishing
 - B. take pictures
 - C. make a tent
- 7) After Tom puts his things in the bag, he _____ the bag.
- A. puts
 - B. closes
 - C. opens
- 8) What does Tom take out of the bag?
- A. boots
 - B. a camera
 - C. a toothbrush
- 9) What is the best title for this passage?
- A. A Trip to the Mountains
 - B. Tom Packs His Bag
 - C. Tom Puts a Camera in the Bag

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

In the beginning of the passage, it says "Tom is going on a trip to the mountains." Choice **(C)** is correct.

2) **B**

In the beginning of the passage, it says " The bag is brown." This means **option (I)** is true. In the beginning of the passage, it says " The bag is small." This means **option (II)** is true. The passage does not say that the bag is old. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(B)** is correct.

3) **A**

In the middle of the passage, it says "Tom puts a map in the bag." Choice **(A)** is correct.

4) **C**

In the middle of the passage, it says, "Tom puts boots in the bag. Tom puts a camera in the bag." The passage does not say that Tom puts a hat in the bag. **(C)** is correct.

5) **B**

In the middle of the passage, it says, "Tom wants to put things in the bag. Tom wants to pack his bag." Tom continues to put things into his bag. This lets us know that pack means to put things into a bag. Choice **(B)** is correct.

6) **B**

In the middle of the passage, it says, "Tom puts a camera in the bag." Tom can use the camera to take pictures on the trip. Choice **(B)** is correct.

7) **B**

First, Tom opens the bag. Tom wants to put things in the bag. After Tom puts things in the bag, Tom closes the bag. Choice **(B)** is correct.

8) **A**

At the end of the passage, it says "Tom takes the boots out of the bag." Choice **(A)** is correct.

9) **B**

A good title describes the main idea of the passage. In the beginning, middle, and end of the passage, it talks about Tom as he packs his bag. This is the main idea. So choice **(B)** is correct. In the beginning of the passage, it says "Tom is going on a trip to the mountains." But the passage does not talk about his trip. So this is only a detail. It is not the main idea. Choice **(A)** is incorrect. In the middle of the passage, it says " Tom puts a camera in the bag." But the passage does not talk about his camera. So this is only a detail. It is not the main idea. Choice **(C)** is incorrect.

• Sentence Completion 1 Level 2

Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Right now, James _____ dinner.
A. is talking
B. is cooking
C. is helping
D. is doing
2. Right now, she _____ on the phone.
A. is talking
B. is wearing
C. is having
D. is doing
3. Right now, I _____ how to drive.
A. am being
B. am watching
C. am turning
D. am learning
4. Right now, you _____ English.
A. are studying
B. are listening
C. are watching
D. are eating
5. Right now, it _____ outside.
A. is warming
B. is raining
C. is talking
D. is making
6. Oscar _____ the laundry right now.
A. is making
B. is being
C. is doing
D. is having
7. Emily _____ me with my homework right now.
A. is thinking
B. is helping
C. is working
D. is making
8. Right now, Dad _____ a movie.
A. is watching
B. is helping
C. is speaking
D. is having
9. Mark _____ to India right now.
A. is buying
B. is making
C. is doing
D. is traveling
10. Henry _____ a picture right now.
A. is drawing
B. is thinking
C. is writing
D. is having

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**

Right now, James is cooking dinner. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because James cannot talk dinner.

(C) is incorrect because James cannot help dinner.

(D) is incorrect because James cannot do dinner.

2) **A**

Right now, she is talking on the phone. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because she cannot wear on the phone.

(C) is incorrect because she cannot have on the phone.

(D) is incorrect because she cannot do on the phone.

3) **D**

Right now, I am learning how to drive. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because you cannot be how to drive.

(B) is incorrect because you cannot watch how to drive.

(C) is incorrect because you cannot turn how to drive.

4) **A**

Right now, you are studying English. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because you cannot listen English.

(C) is incorrect because you cannot watch English.

(D) is incorrect because you cannot eat English.

5) **B**

Right now, it is raining outside. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because it cannot warm outside.

(C) is incorrect because it cannot talk outside.

(D) is incorrect because it cannot make outside.

6) **C**

Oscar is doing the laundry right now. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Oscar cannot make the laundry.

(B) is incorrect because Oscar cannot be the laundry.

(D) is incorrect because Oscar cannot have the laundry.

7) **B**

Emily is helping me with my homework right now. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Emily cannot think me with my homework right now.

(C) is incorrect because Emily cannot work me with my homework right now.

(D) is incorrect because Emily cannot make me with my homework right now.

8) **A**

Right now, Dad is watching a movie. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because Dad cannot help a movie.

(C) is incorrect because Dad cannot speak a movie.

(D) is incorrect because Dad cannot have a movie.

9) **D**

Mark is traveling to India right now. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Mark cannot buy to India right now.

(B) is incorrect because Mark cannot make to India right now.

(C) is incorrect because Mark cannot do to India right now.

10) **A**

Henry is drawing a picture right now. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because Henry cannot think a picture right now.

(C) is incorrect because Henry cannot write a picture right now.

(D) is incorrect because Henry cannot have a picture right now.

• Sentence Completion 2 Level 2

Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Andrew _____ right now. He wants to pass his test tomorrow.
 - A. is sleeping
 - B. is teaching
 - C. is studying
 - D. is eating
2. Kline _____ a letter to his parents right now.
 - A. is studying
 - B. is writing
 - C. is speaking
 - D. is singing
3. Right now, William _____ dinner for his family.
 - A. is reading
 - B. is talking
 - C. is doing
 - D. is cooking
4. Teresa and Jon _____ soccer right now.
 - A. are talking
 - B. are writing
 - C. are playing
 - D. are making
5. Right now, Marion _____ a new car.
 - A. is running
 - B. is sleeping
 - C. is buying
 - D. is watching
6. Right now, Natasha and I _____. The water feels good!
 - A. are running
 - B. are studying
 - C. are helping
 - D. are swimming
7. Right now, Marcel _____ with his dog.
 - A. is trying
 - B. is playing
 - C. is making
 - D. is having
8. Tommy and I _____ to a party on Saturday.
 - A. are dancing
 - B. are having
 - C. are going
 - D. are making
9. The baby _____ right now. Don't wake her up!
 - A. is sleeping
 - B. is walking
 - C. is speaking
 - D. is crying
10. You _____ English now.
 - A. are drawing
 - B. are studying
 - C. are eating
 - D. are having

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

Andrew is studying right now. He wants to pass his test tomorrow. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because sleeping will not help Andrew pass his test.

(B) is incorrect because teaching will not help Andrew pass his test.

(D) is incorrect because eating will not help Andrew pass his test.

2) **B**

Kline is writing a letter to his parents right now. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Kline cannot study a letter to his parents.

(C) is incorrect because Kline cannot speak a letter to his parents.

(D) is incorrect because Kline cannot sing a letter to his parents.

3) **D**

Right now, William is cooking dinner for his family. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because William cannot read dinner to his family.

(B) is incorrect because William cannot talk dinner for his family.

(C) is incorrect because William cannot do dinner for his family.

4) **C**

Teresa and Jon are playing soccer right now. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Teresa and Jon cannot talk soccer.

(B) is incorrect because Teresa and Jon cannot write soccer.

(D) is incorrect because Teresa and Jon cannot make soccer.

5) **C**

Right now, Marion is buying a new car. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Marion cannot run a new car.

(B) is incorrect because Marion cannot sleep a new car.

(D) is incorrect because Marion cannot watch a new car.

6) **D**

Right now, Natasha and I are swimming. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Natasha and I cannot run in the water.

(B) is incorrect because Natasha and I cannot study in the water.

(C) is incorrect because Natasha and I cannot help in the water.

7) **B**

Right now, Marcel is playing with his dog. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Marcel cannot try with his dog.

(C) is incorrect because Marcel cannot make with his dog.

(D) is incorrect because Marcel cannot have with his dog.

8) **C**

Tommy and I are going to a party on Saturday. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Tommy and I cannot dance to a party on Saturday.

(B) is incorrect because Tommy and I cannot have to party on Saturday.

(D) is incorrect because Tommy and I cannot make to a party on Saturday.

9) **A**

The baby is sleeping right now. Don't wake her up! Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because you cannot wake up a walking baby.

(C) is incorrect because you cannot wake up a speaking baby.

(D) is incorrect because you cannot wake up a crying baby.

10) **B**

You are studying English now. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because you cannot draw English.

(C) is incorrect because you cannot eat English.

(D) is incorrect because you cannot have English.

• Sentence Completion 3 Level 2

Directions: Complete the sentence using the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Esteban _____ to the playground yesterday.
A. went
B. had
C. made
D. cried
2. Rachel _____ a new computer yesterday.
A. taught
B. learned
C. bought
D. learned
3. Molly _____ waffles for breakfast yesterday.
A. read
B. ate
C. took
D. talked
4. Yesterday, Connor _____ a new word.
A. bought
B. took
C. learned
D. ate
5. Last week, Kerry _____ pasta for dinner.
A. cooked
B. spoke
C. learned
D. took
6. Casey _____ a dog when he was a little boy.
A. ate
B. was
C. made
D. had
7. I _____ to go to the beach yesterday.
A. was
B. watched
C. wanted
D. listened
8. Emily's cat _____ away last month.
A. had
B. studied
C. ran
D. talked
9. It _____ a lot during last week's storm.
A. rained
B. talked
C. learned
D. took
10. Yesterday, Will _____ to his mother on the telephone.
A. was
B. had
C. walked
D. talked

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

Esteban went to the playground yesterday. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because Esteban cannot have to the playground yesterday.

(C) is incorrect because Esteban cannot make to the playground yesterday.

(D) is incorrect because Esteban cannot cry to the playground yesterday.

2) **C**

Rachel bought a new computer yesterday. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Rachel cannot teach a new computer.

(B) is incorrect because Rachel cannot sell a new computer.

(D) is incorrect because Rachel cannot learn a new computer.

3) **B**

Molly ate waffles for breakfast yesterday. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Molly cannot read waffles.

(C) is incorrect because Molly cannot take waffles.

(D) is incorrect because Molly cannot talk waffles.

4) **C**

Yesterday, Connor learned a new word. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Connor cannot buy a new word.

(B) is incorrect because Connor cannot take a new word.

(D) is incorrect because Connor cannot eat a new word.

5) **A**

Last week, Kerry cooked pasta for dinner. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because Kerry cannot speak pasta for dinner.

(C) is incorrect because Kerry cannot learn pasta for dinner.

(D) is incorrect because Kerry cannot take pasta for dinner.

6) **D**

Casey had a dog when he was a little boy. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Casey cannot eat a dog.

(B) is incorrect because Casey cannot be a dog.

(C) is incorrect because Casey cannot make a dog.

7) **C**

I wanted to go to the beach yesterday. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because you cannot be to go to the beach.

(B) is incorrect because you cannot watch to go to the beach.

(D) is incorrect because you cannot listen to go to the beach.

8) **C**

Emily's cat ran away last month. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Emily's cat cannot have away.

(B) is incorrect because Emily's cat cannot study away.

(D) is incorrect because Emily's cat cannot talk away.

9) **A**

It rained a lot during last week's storm. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because it cannot talk a lot during last week's storm.

(C) is incorrect because it cannot learn a lot during last week's storm.

(D) is incorrect because it cannot take a lot during last week's storm.

10) **D**

Yesterday, Will talked to his mother on the telephone. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Will cannot be to his mother on the telephone.

(B) is incorrect because Will cannot have to his mother on the telephone.

(C) is incorrect because Will cannot walk to his mother on the telephone.

• **Word Definition 1** Level 2

Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

1) NECKLACE

- A. a type of jewelry
- B. a type of clothing
- C. a type of food

6) CENTER

- A. the end
- B. the start
- C. the middle

2) GLASSES

- A. help you walk
- B. help you see
- C. help you talk

7) EQUAL

- A. a large amount
- B. the same amount
- C. a small amount

3) FLOWER

- A. a type of book
- B. a type of food
- C. a type of plant

8) AID

- A. to help
- B. to go
- C. to see

4) ENGLISH

- A. is a language
- B. is a country
- C. is a food

9) COFFEE

- A. a candy
- B. an evening meal
- C. a warm drink

5) AGREE

- A. to say no
- B. to say yes
- C. to be unsure

10) BIND

- A. to make new
- B. to cook
- C. to tie up

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

necklace (*noun*): a piece of jewelry worn around the neck. *Mary has a diamond necklace she wears on special occasions.*

2) **B**

glasses (*noun*): an optical instrument with lenses worn on the head to help people see better. *Matthew has poor eyesight and needs glasses to see things far away.*

3) **C**

flower (*noun*): a type of plant that blossoms. *Marlowe's favorite flowers are roses.*

4) **A**

English (*adjective*): of or relating to the English people or English language. *Maria is learning to speak English.*

5) **B**

agree (*verb*): to consent to as a course of action, to give consent. *Julia said she would agree to allow her kids to go to the party.*

6) **C**

center (*noun*): the point around which a circle can be described, the middle part. *Nancy needed to be in the center of the stage to begin the performance.*

7) **B**

equal (*adjective*): of the same measure, quantity, amount, or number. *Michelle wants an equal amount of money for her job as her male coworkers.*

8) **A**

aid (*verb*): to provide necessary or useful help to achieve an end. *Tommy requested aid with moving all the boxes into the new house.*

9) **C**

coffee (*noun*): a drink made from coffee beans, usually served warm. *Celia has coffee with her breakfast every morning.*

10) **C**

bind (*verb*): to make secure by tying. *Melissa had to bind the balloons together so they would not float away.*

• **Word Definition 2** Level 2

Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

1) BREAD

- A. a kind of food
- B. a kind of drink
- C. a kind of meal

6) HEAVY

- A. not strong
- B. not big
- C. not light

2) CLEAR

- A. something dirty
- B. something see through
- C. something old

7) TINY

- A. very big
- B. very heavy
- C. very small

3) GIANT

- A. very small
- B. very large
- C. very clean

8) REMOVE

- A. to begin
- B. to take away
- C. to end

4) CHINESE

- A. is a state
- B. is a flag
- C. is a language

9) MALL

- A. a place to shop
- B. a place to pray
- C. a place to play

5) JANUARY

- A. a month
- B. a year
- C. a week

10) CHEF

- A. someone who drives
- B. someone who teaches
- C. someone who cooks

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

bread (*noun*): a baked food made of flour or meal. *Margot likes the bread on sandwiches to be warm.*

2) **B**

clear (*adjective*): bright, easily seen through. *The glass was so clear you could see every detail of the garden outside.*

3) **B**

giant (*adjective*): something unusually large or powerful. *My sister has a giant tree in her yard, it leans over her house.*

4) **C**

Chinese (*noun*): a person of China, or the language(s) used by the people of China. *Mandarin Chinese is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world.*

5) **A**

January (*noun*): the first calendar month of the year. *Tammy's birthday is in January.*

6) **C**

heavy (*adjective*): having great weight. *An elephant is a very heavy animal.*

7) **C**

tiny (*adjective*): being very small. *The ant is a tiny bug.*

8) **B**

remove (*verb*): to get rid of. *I had to remove the flowers from the table because they were rotting.*

9) **A**

mall (*noun*): a shopping center featuring a variety of shops. *Margaret needs to go to the mall to buy a birthday present for her friend.*

10) **C**

chef (*noun*): someone who cooks and prepares meals for a job. *Jorge wants to be a chef when he grows up because he likes to cook a lot.*

• **Word Definition 3** Level 2

Directions: Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

1) THEATER

- A. a place to watch movies
- B. a place to read
- C. a place to shop

2) VANILLA

- A. a drink
- B. a flavor
- C. a game

3) TOSS

- A. to drive
- B. to go
- C. to throw

4) SOUR

- A. a taste
- B. a smell
- C. a food

5) DECEMBER

- A. a week
- B. a day
- C. a month

6) STREET

- A. where you drive
- B. where you cook
- C. where you teach

7) ABOVE

- A. in a lower place
- B. in a higher place
- C. in the middle

8) BELOW

- A. in a lower place
- B. in a higher place
- C. in the middle

9) BARN

- A. where animals live
- B. where plants grow
- C. where people live

10) STICK

- A. a piece of a flower
- B. a piece of a tree
- C. a piece of food

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

theater (*noun*): a public building or area for showing films. *Michelle likes to watch movies in the theater on the weekends.*

2) **B**

vanilla (*noun*): an extract of the vanilla bean used as a flavoring. *My favorite flavor of ice cream is vanilla.*

3) **C**

toss (*verb*): to fling or throw with a light motion. *Ginny tossed the ball across the room.*

4) **A**

sour (*adjective*): one of the four basic taste sensations. *The fruit tasted sour to me.*

5) **C**

December (*noun*): the last month of the calendar year. *My favorite month is December because I can't wait for the start of the new year.*

6) **A**

street (*noun*): a thoroughfare, like a road, in a city, town or village occupied by vehicles. *You should look both ways before crossing the street.*

7) **B**

above (*adverb*): in or to a higher place. *If you want to ask a question in class, you raise your hand above your head.*

8) **A**

below (*adverb*): in or to a lower place. *Myra's apartment is one floor below mine.*

9) **A**

barn (*noun*): a large building for storage of farm products and housing of farm animals. *Ava has to go milk the cows living in the barn.*

10) **B**

stick (*noun*): a woody piece of a tree or shrub. *I need to collect the sticks that have fallen off the tree for the fire.*