

• **Antonyms 1** Level 3

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

1. CLING

- A. detach
- B. clutch
- C. hug
- D. slice

2. CONTAIN

- A. exclude
- B. accept
- C. unite
- D. remove

3. PREVENT

- A. avoid
- B. interrupt
- C. stop
- D. cause

4. COMMON

- A. standard
- B. unusual
- C. scary
- D. super

5. SCHEDULED

- A. assigned
- B. prepared
- C. unplanned
- D. late

6. ARCTIC

- A. chilly
- B. tropical
- C. frozen
- D. melted

7. PREDATOR

- A. prey
- B. buyer
- C. hunter
- D. farmer

8. CLEVER

- A. splendid
- B. smart
- C. sassy
- D. stupid

9. CONSIDER

- A. think
- B. ignore
- C. finish
- D. study

10. ATTRACT

- A. depend
- B. delight
- C. disgust
- D. disable

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

The word *cling* means to hold on tightly. A piece of tape could cling your arm. The opposite of cling is to separate from or let go. Because *detach* means to remove or separate from, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *clutch* means to hold or grasp eagerly. This is almost the same as *cling*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *hug* means to hold tightly. This is almost the same as *cling*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because *slice* means to cut into smaller pieces. This is not the opposite of *cling*, since separating is not the same as cutting.

2) **A**

The word *contain* means to include or have something inside. For example, a box of cereal contains cereal. The opposite of contain is to keep something outside. Because *exclude* means to keep something out of a place, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *accept* means to agree to receive something. This is almost the same as *contain*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *unite* means to join as one. This is not the opposite of *contain*.

(D) is incorrect because *remove* means to take something away from the position it is in. This is not the opposite of *contain*, since something can be removed without ever being contained inside of something.

3) **D**

The word *prevent* means to keep something from happening. You wear a helmet when riding a bike to prevent a head injury. The opposite of prevent is to make something happen. Because *cause* means to make something happen, choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *avoid* means to stop oneself from doing something. This is almost the same as *prevent*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *interrupt* means to stop something from continuing. This is almost the same as *prevent*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *stop* means to cause an action to come to an end. This is almost the same as *prevent*, not the opposite of it.

4) **B**

The word *common* means ordinary or occurring often. Going to school might be a common activity for you, since you go to school most days. The opposite of common is unusual, rare, or uncommon. Because *unusual* means not common or ordinary, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *standard* means typical or ordinary. This is almost the same as *common*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *scary* means frightening. This is not the opposite of *common*, since something can be unusual without being scary.

(D) is incorrect because *super* means very good. This is not the opposite of *common*, since common does not mean very bad.

5) **C**

The word *scheduled* means planned. If a meeting is scheduled for the afternoon, then that meeting is supposed to happen in the afternoon. The opposite of scheduled is unscheduled or not planned. Because *unplanned* means not planned or scheduled, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *assigned* means designed for a specific duty or purpose. This is not the opposite of *scheduled*.

(B) is incorrect because *prepared* means made ready for use. This is not the opposite of *scheduled*.

(D) is incorrect because *late* means not done on time. This is not the opposite of *scheduled*, because scheduled is not the same as on time.

6) **B**

The word *arctic* means relating to a very cold climate like that found at the North or South Pole. For example, most of Alaska has an arctic climate. The opposite of arctic is relating to a warm climate. Because *tropical* means relating to a hot and humid climate, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *chilly* means cold. This is almost the same as *arctic*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *frozen* means turned to ice. This is almost the same as *arctic*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because *melted* means turned to water. This is not the opposite of *arctic*, because melted is not the same as hot or warm.

7) **A**

The word *predator* means an animal that hunts or preys on other animals. For example, a lion is a predator because it hunts and eats other animals for food. The opposite of predator is an animal that is hunted. Because *prey* is an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal, choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because a *buyer* is someone who purchases something. This is not the opposite of *predator*, because a predator is not the same as a seller.

(C) is incorrect because a *hunter* is a person or animal that chases and kills an animal for food. This is almost the same as *predator*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because a *farmer* is a person who grows crops or animals for food or money. This is not the opposite of *predator*, because a farmer is not hunted.

8) **D**

The word *clever* means smart or intelligent. A clever remark is one that is insightful or smart. The opposite of clever is unintelligent or dumb. Because *stupid* means unintelligent or dumb, choice (D) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *splendid* means magnificent or very impressive. This is not the opposite of *clever*.

(B) is incorrect because *smart* means intelligent. This is the same as *clever*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *sassy* means sarcastic, cheeky, or saucy. This is not the opposite of *clever*.

9) **B**

The word *consider* means to think about carefully. To make a good decision, one should consider all the possible consequences of the decision. The opposite of consider is to fail to consider or fail to think about. Because *ignore* means to fail to consider or fail to think about, choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *think* means to actively put one's mind toward something. This is the same as *consider*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *finish* means to complete or end something. This is not the opposite of *consider*.

(D) is incorrect because *study* means to devote time and attention to gaining knowledge. This is almost the same as *consider*, not the opposite of it.

10) **C**

The word *attract* means to cause someone to have a liking or interest in something. For example, the smell of a fresh-baked pie might attract a hungry person to the kitchen. The opposite of *attract* is to cause someone to dislike something. Because *disgust* means to repulse or cause someone to feel disapproval of something, choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *depend* means to rely on. This is not the opposite of *attract*.

(B) is incorrect because *delight* means to please greatly. This is almost the same as *attract*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because *disable* means to incapacitate or make less capable or powerful. This is not the opposite of *attract*.

• **Antonyms 2** Level 3

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

1. BRIEF

- A. long
- B. stable
- C. strong
- D. short

2. BLINDNESS

- A. handicap
- B. vision
- C. scent
- D. alertness

3. UNLIKE

- A. different
- B. reverse
- C. similar
- D. separate

4. FAN

- A. performer
- B. friend
- C. follower
- D. critic

5. AMBITIOUS

- A. hopeful
- B. lazy
- C. aimless
- D. spirited

6. ORIGIN

- A. reason
- B. detour
- C. understanding
- D. destination

7. CERTAIN

- A. convinced
- B. unsure
- C. calm
- D. false

8. DARK

- A. shady
- B. dim
- C. brilliant
- D. colorful

9. METHODICAL

- A. random
- B. orderly
- C. organized
- D. crazy

10. OPPONENT

- A. observer
- B. enemy
- C. ally
- D. rival

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

The word *brief* means lasting for a short time. A quick dip in the pool would be a brief swim. The opposite of brief is lasting a great amount of time. Because *long* means lasting a great amount of time, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *stable* means not likely to change. This is not the opposite of *brief*, because brief is not the same as changing or unstable.

(C) is incorrect because *strong* means having great power or force. This is not the opposite of *brief*, because brief is not the same as weak.

(D) is incorrect because *short* means lasting a small amount of time. This is the same as *brief*, not the opposite of it.

2) **B**

The word *blindness* means the inability to see. One who does not have sight is experiencing blindness. The opposite of blindness is the ability to see. Because *vision* is the ability to see, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *handicap* is a condition that restricts a person's ability to function. *Blindness* is a type of handicap, so handicap is not the opposite of blindness.

(C) is incorrect because *scents* is the ability to smell. This is not the opposite of *blindness*, because being able to smell is not the opposite of being unable to see.

(D) is incorrect because *alertness* is the quality of being awake or quick to notice something. This is not the opposite of *blindness*, because one could be both blind and alert at the same time.

3) **C**

The word *unlike* means different from or not similar to. For example, two dogs that look nothing like each other are unlike each other. The opposite of unlike is alike. Because *similar* means alike or resembling without being identical, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *different* means not the same as each other. This is the same as *unlike*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *reverse* means going in the opposite direction or backwards. This is not the opposite of *unlike*.

(D) is incorrect because *separate* means distinct or apart. This is not the opposite of *unlike*, because unlike does not mean together or united.

4) **D**

The word *fan* means a person who admires or likes something. For example, a baseball fan is someone who enjoys watching baseball games. The opposite of a fan is a person who dislikes or expresses disapproval for something or someone. Because a *critic* is a person who expresses an unfavorable opinion of something or someone, choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *performer* is someone who entertains an audience. This is not the opposite of *fan*, since a performer can also be a fan. For example, an actor might also be a fan of a more famous actor.

(B) is incorrect because a *friend* is a person who supports another person or cause. This is almost the same as *fan*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because a *follower* is a person who is devoted to particular cause, activity, or person. This is almost the same as *fan*, not the opposite of it.

5) **B**

The word *ambitious* means having a strong desire to succeed. A hardworking person who wants to move ahead in life is ambitious. The opposite of ambitious is unwilling to work or lacking a desire to succeed. Because *lazy* means unwilling to work or lacking in motivation, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *hopeful* means feeling optimism about the future. This is not the opposite of *ambitious*.

(C) is incorrect because *aimless* means without purpose. This is not the opposite of *ambitious*, because ambitious is not the same as purposeful.

(D) is incorrect because *spirited* means full of life. This is not the opposite of *ambitious*.

6) **D**

The word *origin* means the source of something. For instance, the origin of a word is the language in which it is first used. The opposite of origin is the end of something's existence or travels. Because a *destination* is an end goal or final stop, choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *reason* is a cause or explanation for an action. This is not the opposite of *origin*.

(B) is incorrect because a *detour* is a long or roundabout route. This is not the opposite of *origin*.

(C) is incorrect because an *understanding* is the mental comprehension of something. This is not the opposite of origin.

7) **B**

The word *certain* means known for sure. If one is certain about something, then he or she has no doubts about it. The opposite of certain is uncertain or full of doubt. Because *unsure* means not certain or known for sure, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *convinced* means made to believe in the truth of something. This is almost the same as *certain*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *calm* means not nervous or angry. This is not the opposite of *certain*.

(D) is incorrect because *false* means not true. This is not the opposite of *certain*, since being untrue is not the same as knowing for sure.

8) **C**

The word *dark* means with little or no light. When it is night, it is dark outside. The opposite of dark is well lit. Because *brilliant* means very bright, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *shady* means poorly lit or in the shade. This is almost the same as *dark*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *dim* means not shining brightly or clearly. This is almost the same as *dark*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because *colorful* means having many and varied colors. This is not the opposite of *dark*, because colorful is not the same as well lit.

9) **A**

The word *methodical* means done by a systematic or established procedure. When someone follows a step-by-step procedure, he or she is being methodical. The opposite of methodical is done without a method or organization. Because *random* means done without a method, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *orderly* means neatly arranged. This is almost the same as *methodical*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *organized* means structured. This is almost the same as *methodical*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because *crazy* means insane or not mentally sound. This is not the opposite of *methodical*, because methodical is not the same as sane.

10) **C**

The word *opponent* means someone who competes against someone else in a contest or game. The team that plays against your team in a sport is your opponent. The opposite of an opponent is someone who competes alongside someone else or someone who helps out someone else. Because an *ally* is a person or group that helps or cooperates with another in a particular activity, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because an *observer* is someone who watches something. This is not the opposite of *opponent*.

(B) is incorrect because an *enemy* is a person who is actively hostile or opposed to someone or something. This is the same as *opponent*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because a *rival* is a person competing against another for the same goal. This is almost the same as *opponent*, not the opposite of it.

• **Antonyms 3** Level 3

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

1. ADVANTAGE

- A. blessing
- B. fortune
- C. problem
- D. illness

2. MISERY

- A. trouble
- B. pleasure
- C. suffering
- D. luck

3. SOLUTION

- A. doubt
- B. result
- C. theory
- D. dilemma

4. MOIST

- A. humid
- B. cold
- C. dry
- D. gassy

5. STEER

- A. drive
- B. follow
- C. extend
- D. cease

6. RESIDENT

- A. visitor
- B. owner
- C. company
- D. citizen

7. MAGNIFICENT

- A. ugly
- B. gorgeous
- C. normal
- D. thrilling

8. DIFFERENT

- A. other
- B. unchanged
- C. opposite
- D. identical

9. DOWNSTAIRS

- A. below
- B. above
- C. beside
- D. atop

10. OBSERVE

- A. inspect
- B. deny
- C. glance
- D. witness

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

The word *advantage* means a benefit or a favorable or desirable circumstance. Being tall is an advantage to playing basketball. The opposite of advantage is a disadvantage or unfavorable circumstance. Because a *problem* is an unwelcome or unfavorable circumstance that needs to be overcome, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *blessing* is a beneficial thing. This is the same as *advantage*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *fortune* is good luck. This is almost the same as *advantage*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because *illness* is a disease or period of sickness. This is not the opposite of *advantage*, because it is too specific in meaning. An illness is a type of disadvantage, but there are other types of disadvantages too.

2) **B**

The word *misery* means a feeling of great discomfort or distress. When one experiences misery, he or she is not enjoying something. The opposite of misery is a feeling of great comfort or enjoyment. Because *pleasure* is a feeling of enjoyment or happy satisfaction, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *trouble* is a difficulty. This is not the opposite of *misery*, since trouble might cause misery.

(C) is incorrect because *suffering* is a feeling of discomfort or distress. This is almost the same as *misery*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because *luck* is something brought on by chance. This is not the opposite of *misery*, since luck can be either good or bad.

3) **D**

The word *solution* means the way to solve a problem or deal with a difficult situation. The solution to a math equation is its answer. The opposite of solution is a problem. Because a *dilemma* is a difficult situation or problem, choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *doubt* is a feeling of uncertainty. This is not the opposite of *solution*, since solution is not the same as certainty.

(B) is incorrect because a *result* is an outcome of something. This is not the opposite of *solution*, since a solution might lead to a result.

(C) is incorrect because a *theory* is an idea used to account for a course of action. This is not the opposite of *solution*.

4) **C**

The word *moist* means slightly wet or damp. The ground might be moist after a light rain. The opposite of moist is free from moisture or wetness. Because *dry* means free from moisture or liquid, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *humid* means containing a high amount of water or water vapor. This is almost the same as *moist*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *cold* means having little or no warmth. This is not the opposite of *moist*, since moist is not the same as warm.

(D) is incorrect because *gassy* means full of air or gas. This is not the opposite of *moist*, since moist is not the same as airless.

5) **B**

The word *steer* means to guide or control the movement of something. When a person drives a car, he or she steers it through traffic. The opposite of steer is to be led or guided. Because *follow* means to come after a person or be led by a person, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *drive* means to operate and control the direction and speed of a vehicle. This is almost the same as *steer*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *extend* means to make longer or wider. This is not the opposite of *steer*.

(D) is incorrect because *cease* means to stop. This is not the opposite of *steer*, because steering is not the same as starting.

6) **A**

The word *resident* means a person who lives in a certain place. For example, you are a resident of your home. The opposite of resident is a guest or person who does not live in a certain place. Because a *visitor* is someone who is temporarily in a certain place, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because an *owner* is someone who owns or has something. This is not the opposite of *resident*, because a resident might also be an owner.

(C) is incorrect because *company* is a number of people gathered together for a particular purpose. This is not the opposite of *resident*, because a company of people could include either residents or guests.

(D) is incorrect because a *citizen* is an inhabitant of a certain town or city. This is almost the same as *resident*, not the opposite of it.

7) **A**

The word *magnificent* means extremely pretty or impressive. A beautiful painting might be magnificent. The opposite of magnificent is unattractive or unimpressive. Because *ugly* means unpleasant or unattractive in appearance, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *gorgeous* means very pretty. This is almost the same as *magnificent*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *normal* means typical or expected. This is not the opposite of *magnificent*, because magnificent is not the same as unexpected.

(D) is incorrect because *thrilling* means exciting. This is not the opposite of *magnificent*, because magnificent is not the same as boring.

8) **D**

The word *different* means not the same as another. For example, a cat is different from a dog. The opposite of different is similar. Because *identical* means similar in every detail or exactly alike, choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *other* means different from one already mentioned. This is almost the same as *different*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *unchanged* means not altered or modified. This is not the opposite of *different*, because different is not the same as modified.

(C) is incorrect because *opposite* means completely unlike another. This is almost the same as *different*, not the opposite of it.

9) **B**

The word *downstairs* means on a lower level. The basement of a house is downstairs from the rest of the house. The opposite of downstairs is upstairs or on a higher level. Because *above* means at a higher level or layer, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *below* means at a lower level. This is the same as *downstairs*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *beside* means next to. This is not the opposite of *downstairs*.

(D) is incorrect because *atop* means on the top or peak of. This is not the opposite of *downstairs*, because it is too extreme. Something can be at a higher level than something else without being at the very top.

10) **C**

The word *observe* means to watch carefully. A scientist might observe the behavior of a snake by videotaping its movements and watching the tapes closely. The opposite of observe is to watch carelessly. Because *glance* means to take a brief, hurried, or careless look, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *inspect* means to look at closely. This is almost the same as *observe*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *deny* means to refuse to admit the truth of. This is not the opposite of *observe*, because observe does not mean the same thing as confirm.

(D) is incorrect because *witness* means to see something take place. This is not the opposite of *observe*, because one could witness an event carefully or carelessly.

• Reading Comprehension 1 Level 3

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

Passage

Seagulls live on the beach. They eat small fish, bread, and seaweed. Seagulls run quickly on the sand and fly quickly in the sky. Seagulls will run or fly away if you try to catch them. There are many seagulls on the beach.

Crabs also live on the beach. They eat shrimp, ocean plants, and small fish. Crabs crawl quickly on the sand and in the ocean. Crabs will crawl away if you try to catch them. There are many crabs on the beach, but it is not always easy to see them.

Starfish live on the beach, too. They eat clams, oysters, and small fish. Starfish move slowly on the sand and in the ocean. Starfish will not move away if you try to catch them. There are few starfish on the beach.

Questions

- 1) Seagulls, crabs, and starfish all eat
 - A. clams
 - B. bread
 - C. fish

- 2) Which animal does not move quickly?
 - A. starfish
 - B. seagulls
 - C. crabs

- 3) Based on information in the passage, which sentence is false?
 - A. Starfish are hard to catch.
 - B. Crabs eat shrimp and ocean plants.
 - C. Seagulls move quickly on the sand and in the air.

- 4) The passage does not talk about
 - A. what starfish eat
 - B. how crabs catch food
 - C. how fast beach animals move

- 5) According to the passage, seagulls
- I. live on the beach
 - II. move quickly in the ocean
 - III. eat bread only
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III
- 6) Based on information in the passage, which animal would you be most likely to see at the beach?
- A. crabs
 - B. seagulls
 - C. starfish
- 7) Based on information in the passage, we can understand that
- A. the beach is not as nice as the mountains
 - B. the beach is a good place to vacation
 - C. many animals live at the beach

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

In paragraph 1 the passage says, "Seagulls live on the beach. They eat small fish, bread, and seaweed." So, seagulls eat fish. In paragraph 2 the passage says, "Crabs also live on the beach. They eat shrimp, ocean plants, and small fish." So, crabs eat fish. In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Starfish live on the beach, too. They eat clams, oysters, and small fish." So, starfish eat fish. Using this information, we know that seagulls, crabs, and starfish all eat fish. Choice **(C)** is correct.

2) **A**

In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Starfish move slowly on the sand and in the ocean." If starfish move slowly, that means that they do not move quickly. *Slowly* is the opposite of *quickly*. Choice **(A)** is correct.

3) **A**

In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Starfish will not move away if you try to catch them." Using this information, we can understand that starfish are easy to catch because they do not move away. Choice **(A)** is correct.

4) **B**

The passage does not talk about how crabs catch food. Choice **(B)** is correct. In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Starfish live on the beach, too. They eat clams, oysters, and small fish." Using this information, we can understand that the passage talks about what starfish eat. Choice **(A)** is incorrect. In paragraph 1 the passage says, "Seagulls run quickly on the sand and fly quickly in the sky." In paragraph 2 the passage says, "Crabs crawl quickly on the sand." In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Starfish move slowly on the sand and in the ocean." Since seagulls, crabs, and starfish all live at the beach, we can understand that the passage talks about how fast beach animals move. Choice **(C)** is incorrect.

5) **A**

In paragraph 1 the passage says, "Seagulls live on the beach." This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 1, the passage says that seagulls "move quickly on the sand and in the sky." However, the passage does not say that seagulls move quickly in the ocean. This means **option (II)** is not true. In paragraph 1, the passage says that seagulls "eat small fish, bread, and seaweed." Because the passage says that seagulls eat two foods in addition to bread (small fish and seaweed), this means that seagulls do not eat bread only. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(A)** is correct.

6) **B**

In paragraph 1 the passage says, "There are many seagulls on the beach." This means you will be very likely to see a seagull at the beach. Choice **(B)** is correct. In paragraph 2 the passage says "There are many crabs on the beach, but it is not always easy to see them." This means you will be unlikely to see a crab at the beach. Choice **(A)** is incorrect. In paragraph 3 the passage says "There are few starfish on the beach." This means you will be unlikely to see a starfish at the beach. Choice **(C)** is incorrect.

7) **C**

In paragraph 1 the passage talks about the seagulls that live at the beach. In paragraph 2 the passage talks about the crabs that live at the beach. In paragraph 3 the passage talks about the starfish that live at the beach. This passage talks about animals that live at the beach. Moreover, the passage says that these animals eat other animals like "clams, oysters, and small fish." This lets us know that many animals live at the beach. Choice **(C)** is correct. The passage does not talk about the mountains. Choice **(A)** is incorrect. The passage does not talk about whether or not the beach is a good place to vacation at. The passage only talks about animals that live at the beach. Choice **(B)** is incorrect.

• Reading Comprehension 2 Level 3

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

Passage

There are many kinds of boats.

One kind of boat is called a sailboat. A sailboat uses the wind to move. Wind makes a sailboat move in the water. The wind pushes the sailboat. Wind fills the sails. The sailboat moves when the wind blows.

One kind of boat is called a motorboat. A motorboat uses a motor to move. The motor gives power to the boat. The motorboat moves when the motor is running. The motorboat makes a loud noise.

One kind of boat is called a rowboat. A rowboat needs people to move it. People make a rowboat move in the water. People use oars to move a rowboat. Oars are long and flat. Oars go into the water. A rowboat moves when people use the oars.

As you can see, there are many kinds of boats.

Questions

- 1) Which boat uses the wind to move?
 - A. a sailboat
 - B. a rowboat
 - C. a motorboat

- 2) Which boat makes a loud noise?
 - A. a sailboat
 - B. a motorboat
 - C. a rowboat

- 3) What is used to move a rowboat?
 - A. wind
 - B. a motor
 - C. oars

- 4) According to the passage, oars are
 - A. short and fat
 - B. long and flat
 - C. big and heavy

- 5) This passage is mainly about
- A. different kinds of boats
 - B. where to use a rowboat
 - C. how to make a boat
- 6) Which boat(s) can still move if there is no wind?
- I. a motorboat
 - II. a rowboat
 - III. a sailboat
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III
- 7) Tom doesn't like loud noises. Which boat(s) does he probably like to ride in?
- I. a sailboat
 - II. a rowboat
 - III. a motorboat
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III
- 8) What would be the best title for this passage?
- A. Boats that Make Noise
 - B. The Sailboat and the Motorboat
 - C. Three Kinds of Boats

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

In paragraph 2 the passage says, "A sailboat uses the wind to move." Choice **(A)** is correct.

2) **B**

At the end of paragraph 3 the passage says, "The motorboat makes a loud noise." Choice **(B)** is correct.

3) **C**

In paragraph 4 the passage says, "People use oars to move a rowboat." Choice **(C)** is correct.

4) **B**

In paragraph 4 the passage says, "Oars are long and flat." Choice **(B)** is correct.

5) **A**

The passage talks about three different kinds of boats. In paragraph 2, the passage talks about the sailboat. In paragraph 3, the passage talks about the motorboat. In paragraph 4, the passage talks about the rowboat. Using this information, we can understand that the passage is mainly about different kinds of boats. Choice **(A)** is correct.

6) **B**

In paragraph 3 the passage says, "A motorboat uses a motor to move." A motorboat can still move if there is no wind. This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 4 the passage says, "A rowboat needs people to move it." A rowboat can still move if there is no wind. This means **option (II)** is true. In paragraph 2 the passage says, "A sailboat uses the wind to move." A sailboat cannot move if there is no wind. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(B)** is correct.

7) **B**

In paragraph 2, we learn that wind moves a sailboat. So, a sailboat is probably very quiet. Tom would probably like to ride in a sailboat. This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 4, we learn that people move a rowboat using oars. So, a rowboat is probably very quiet. Tom would probably like to ride in a rowboat. This means **option (II)** is true. In paragraph 3 the passage says, "The motorboat makes a loud noise." So, Tom would not like to ride in a motorboat because it makes a loud noise. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(B)** is correct.

8) **C**

A good title describes the main idea of the passage. In paragraph 2 the passage talks about one kind of boat: the sailboat. In paragraph 3 the passage talks about another kind of boat: the motorboat. In paragraph 4 the passage talks about another kind of boat: the rowboat. Using this information, we can understand that the main idea of the passage is to talk about three kinds of boats. Choice **(C)** is correct. In paragraph 3 the passage says, "The motorboat makes a loud noise." However, this is only one of the three boats that are discussed in the passage. The other two boats, the sailboat and the rowboat, do not make any noise. This means choice **(A)** is incorrect. In paragraphs 2 and 3 the author talks about the sailboat and the motorboat. However, this is only two of the three boats that are discussed in the passage. The other boat, the rowboat, is not included in this title. Therefore **(B)** is incorrect.

• Reading Comprehension 3 Level 3

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

Passage

Christmas is my favorite holiday. My grandmother makes ham, salad, and cupcakes on Christmas. I also get a present on Christmas! Last year I got a new set of paint brushes. This year I hope to get new pencils and a drawing pad. I always have fun on Christmas.

Halloween is another good holiday. My grandmother makes candy corn and cupcakes on Halloween. People wear costumes during Halloween. Last year I wore a skeleton costume. This year I am going to wear a zombie costume.

July 4 is a good holiday. July 4 is the birthday of the United States of America. My grandmother makes hot dogs and salad on July 4. I don't have to go to school on July 4. But I don't get any presents either. If I got presents on July 4 it would be my favorite holiday.

Questions

- 1) When does the author's grandmother make cupcakes?
 - I. Christmas
 - II. Halloween
 - III. July 4
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III

- 2) Which holiday does the author like most?
 - A. Christmas
 - B. Halloween
 - C. Easter

- 3) Based on the things the author gets for Christmas, we can understand that he likes
 - A. sports
 - B. art
 - C. music

- 4) What is the author's favorite thing about holidays?
- A. not going to school
 - B. eating candy
 - C. getting presents
- 5) What costume did the author wear for Halloween last year?
- A. a skeleton costume
 - B. a zombie costume
 - C. a pumpkin costume
- 6) Based on what you know about the author, what costume will he probably wear next year?
- A. a pumpkin costume
 - B. a flower costume
 - C. a ghost costume
- 7) This story is mainly about
- A. why the author likes some holidays
 - B. how someone can get out of school
 - C. which foods are the best to eat on different holidays
- 8) What is the best title for this passage?
- A. The Holidays I Like
 - B. Why Christmas is Best
 - C. Hot Dogs and Salad

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**

In paragraph 1, the author says "My grandmother makes ham, salad, and cupcakes on Christmas." This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 2, the author says "My grandmother makes candy corn and cupcakes on Halloween." This means **option (II)** is true. In paragraph 3 the author says "My grandmother makes hot dogs and salad on July 4." This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(B)** is correct.

2) **A**

In paragraph 1, the author writes, "Christmas is my favorite holiday." Choice **(A)** is correct.

3) **B**

In paragraph 1 the author says, "Last year I got a new set of paint brushes. This year I hope to get new pencils and a drawing pad." Paint brushes, pencils, and a drawing pad are all used to make art. This means that the author must like art. Choice **(B)** is correct.

4) **C**

In paragraph 1, the author says that Christmas is his or her favorite holiday. This is because the author gets "a present on Christmas!" In paragraph 3, the author says "If I got presents on July 4 it would be my favorite holiday." This lets us know that the author's favorite thing about the holidays is getting presents. Choice **(C)** is correct.

5) **A**

In paragraph 1 the author says "Last year I wore a skeleton costume." Choice **(A)** is correct.

6) **C**

In paragraph 1 the author says "Last year I wore a skeleton costume. This year I am going to wear a zombie costume." Using this information, we can understand that the author likes dark and scary costumes. A ghost costume is dark and scary. Therefore the author will probably wear a ghost costume next year. Choice **(C)** is correct. Neither a pumpkin costume nor a flower costume are dark and scary. This means **(A)** and **(B)** are incorrect.

7) **A**

The author writes about three different holidays: Christmas, July 4, and Easter. The author explains what happens these holidays, and what he likes about each one. Choice **(A)** is correct. In paragraph 3 the author says, "I don't have to go to school on July 4." However, this is only a detail of the passage. It is not what the passage is mainly about. Therefore **(B)** is incorrect. In paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 the author tells about the food he eats on each holiday. However, these are only details of the passage. They are not what the passage is mainly about. Therefore **(C)** is incorrect.

8) **A**

A good title describes the main idea of the passage. In paragraph 1 the author talks about why he likes Christmas. In paragraph 2 the author talks about why he likes Halloween. In paragraph 3 the author talks about why he likes July 4. The main idea of this passage is the holidays the author likes. Choice **(A)** is correct. In paragraph 1 the author says, "Christmas is my favorite holiday." However, why Christmas is best is only one part of this passage. It is not the main idea. Choice **(B)** is incorrect. In paragraph 3 the author says, "My grandmother makes hot dogs and salad on July 4." However, hot dogs and salad is only a detail of this passage. It is not the main idea. Choice **(C)** is incorrect.

• Reading Comprehension 4 Level 3

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

Passage

On Monday, Robert works at the bank. He plants three bushes. He plants eight yellow flowers. He plants three trees.

On Tuesday, Robert works at the school. He plants five red flowers. He digs a hole with a shovel.

On Wednesday, Robert works at the hospital. He plants twelve bushes.

On Thursday, Robert works at the school. He plants two trees. He plants sixteen white flowers. He digs four holes with a shovel.

On Friday, Robert works at the grocery store. He plants two bushes. He plants one tree.

Questions

- 1) Where does Robert work on Wednesday?
 - A. at the hospital
 - B. at the school
 - C. at the grocery store

- 2) What does Robert do on Tuesday?
 - A. He plants twelve purple bushes.
 - B. He plants five red flowers and digs a hole with a shovel.
 - C. He plants two trees, plants sixteen white flowers, and digs four holes with a shovel.

- 3) How many holes does Robert dig during the week?
 - A. one
 - B. three
 - C. five

- 4) How many yellow flowers does Robert plant?
 - A. five
 - B. eight
 - C. sixteen

- 5) How many bushes does Robert plant during the week?
- A. twelve
 - B. fifteen
 - C. seventeen
- 6) Where does Robert plant white flowers?
- A. at the bank
 - B. at the school
 - C. at the hospital
- 7) Robert works at the school on
- I. Tuesday
 - II. Thursday
 - III. Friday
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III
- 8) Robert plants bushes at the
- I. bank
 - II. hospital
 - III. grocery store
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I, II, and III
- 9) Based on information in the passage, we can understand that Robert is a
- A. doctor
 - B. teacher
 - C. landscaper

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

In paragraph 3, the author writes, "On Wednesday, Robert works at the hospital." Choice **(A)** is correct.

2) **B**

In paragraph 2, the author writes, "On Tuesday, Robert works at the school. He plants five red flowers. He digs a hole using a shovel." Choice **(B)** is correct.

3) **C**

In paragraph 2, we learn that Robert "digs a hole using a shovel." This is one hole. In paragraph 4, we learn that Robert "digs four holes with a shovel." This is four holes. One plus four equals five. ($1+4=5$) Choice **(C)** is correct.

4) **B**

In paragraph 1, we learn that on Monday Robert plants "eight yellow flowers." Choice **(B)** is correct.

5) **C**

In paragraph 1, we learn that Robert "plants three bushes." In paragraph 3, we learn that Robert "plants twelve bushes." In paragraph 5, we learn that Robert "plants two bushes." Three plus twelve plus two equals seventeen. ($3+12+2=17$) Choice **(C)** is correct.

6) **B**

In paragraph 4, we learn that Robert works at the school. He "plants sixteen white flowers" there. Choice **(B)** is correct.

7) **B**

In paragraph 2, the author writes, "On Tuesday, Robert works at the school." This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 4, the author writes, "On Thursday, Robert works at the school." This means **option (II)** is true. In paragraph 5, the author writes, "On Friday, Robert works at the grocery store." This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(B)** is correct.

8) **C**

In paragraph 1, the author writes, "On Monday, Robert works at the bank. He plants three bushes." This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 3, the author writes, "On Wednesday, Robert works at the hospital. He plants twelve bushes." This means **option (II)** is true. In paragraph 5, the author writes, "On Friday, Robert works at the grocery store. He plants two bushes." This means **option (III)** is true. Choice **(C)** is correct.

9) **C**

In this passage, Robert plants bushes, flowers, and trees. He also digs holes. This describes the job of a landscaper. A landscaper is someone who works in the garden. Choice **(C)** is correct.

• Reading Comprehension 5 Level 3

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

Passage

Ann rides her bicycle. Ann rides her little bicycle to work. Ann rides her little, red bicycle to work every day.

Nina rides the bus. Nina rides the big bus to work. Nina rides the big, slow bus to work every day.

Luis rides the train. Luis rides the big train to work. Luis rides the big, fast train to work every day.

Carlos walks. Carlos walks to work. Carlos walks on the crowded sidewalk to work every day.

Questions

- 1) Where do Ann, Nina, Luis, and Carlos go every day?
 - A. They go to work.
 - B. They go to the bus stop.
 - C. They go to the bicycle store.

- 2) Who rides a bicycle to work?
 - A. Ann
 - B. Nina
 - C. Luis

- 3) What does Nina ride to work?
 - A. the train
 - B. her bicycle
 - C. the bus

4) Who rides to work?

- A. Ann, Nina, and Luis
- B. Nina, Luis, and Carlos
- C. Ann and Luis

5) According to the passage, what is big?

- I. the train
- II. the bus
- III. the bicycle

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. I, II, and III

6) According to the passage, what is little?

- I. the bicycle
- II. the bus
- III. the train

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. I, II, and III

7) Who probably uses the most energy to get to work?

- A. Ann
- B. Nina
- C. Luis

8) How is Carlos different than Ann, Nina, and Luis?

- A. Carlos rides the bus to work and the others ride the train.
- B. Carlos walks to work and the others ride a vehicle.
- C. Carlos rides his bicycle and the others ride the bus.

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

In paragraph 1 the passage says, "Ann rides her little, red bicycle to work every day." In paragraph 2 the passage says, "Nina rides the big, slow bus to work every day." In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Luis rides the big, fast train to work every day." In paragraph 4 the passage says, "Carlos walks on the crowded sidewalk to work every day." Using this information, we can understand that Ann, Nina, Luis, and Carlos go to work every day. Choice **(A)** is correct.

2) **A**

In paragraph 1 the passage says, "Ann rides her little bicycle to work." Choice **(A)** is correct.

3) **C**

In paragraph 2 the passage says, "Nina rides the big bus to work." Choice **(C)** is correct.

4) **A**

In paragraph 1 the passage says, "Ann rides her little bicycle to work." In paragraph 2 the passage says, "Nina rides the big bus to work." In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Luis rides the big train to work." Using this information, we can understand that Ann, Nina, and Luis ride to work. Choice **(A)** is correct.

5) **B**

In paragraph 2 the passage says, "Nina rides the big bus to work." This lets us know that the bus is big. This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Luis rides the big train to work." This lets us know that the train is big. This means **option (II)** is true. In paragraph 1 the passage says, "Ann rides her little bicycle to work." This lets us know that the bicycle is little, or small. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(B)** is correct.

6) **A**

In paragraph 1 the passage says, "Ann rides her little bicycle to work." This lets us know that the bicycle is little, or small. This means **option (I)** is true. In paragraph 2 the passage says, "Nina rides the big bus to work." This lets us know that the bus is big, not little. This means **option (II)** is not true. In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Luis rides the big train to work." This lets us know that the train is big, not little. This means **option (III)** is not true. Choice **(A)** is correct.

7) **A**

In paragraph 1 we learn that "Ann rides her little bicycle to work." Ann must pedal the bicycle. So, Ann probably uses a lot of energy to get to work. In paragraph 2 we learn that "Nina rides the big bus to work." Nina sits on the bus. So, Nina probably does not use much energy to get to work. In paragraph 3 we learn that "Luis rides the big train to work." Luis sits on the train. So, Luis probably does not use much energy to get to work. Using this information, we can understand that Ann probably uses the most energy to get to work. Choice **(A)** is correct.

8) **B**

In paragraph 1 the passage says, "Ann rides her little bicycle to work." In paragraph 2 the passage says, "Nina rides the big bus to work." In paragraph 3 the passage says, "Luis rides the big train to work." This lets us know that Ann, Nina, and Luis all ride to work. In paragraph 4 the passage says, "Carlos walks to work." This lets us know that Carlos walks to work. Using this information, we can understand that Carlos is different than Ann, Nina, and Luis because Carlos walks to work. Choice **(B)** is correct.

• Sentence Completion 1 Level 3

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. The _____ man paid for my ticket.
A. simple
B. angry
C. kind
D. funny
2. I cannot sleep because my neighborhood is very _____.
A. happy
B. average
C. fun
D. noisy
3. After John washed his car, it looked very _____.
A. dirty
B. sweet
C. old
D. clean
4. Turtles and snails do not move quickly. They are both _____ animals.
A. quick
B. slow
C. fast
D. small
5. The _____ shirt is too _____.
A. big ... crazy
B. large ... big
C. heavy ... small
D. wet ... rainy
6. I am _____ because I did well on my math test.
A. upset
B. rough
C. happy
D. sad
7. Paul and Marcus are _____. They have the same mother.
A. women
B. friends
C. students
D. brothers
8. The air is very _____, and there is _____ ice on the road.
A. warm ... a large amount of
B. cool ... many
C. cold ... a lot of
D. hot ... much
9. I always arrive to class twenty minutes _____ so that I have time to prepare.
A. late
B. early
C. old
D. after
10. The library is a good place to _____ because it is very _____.
A. study ... quiet
B. eat ... hungry
C. learn ... intelligent
D. read ... open

Answers and Explanations

1) C

The man paid for my ticket. This is a *kind* thing to do. **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *simple* means easy to understand. The man might have been easy to understand, but this does not affect his decision to pay for my ticket.

(B) is incorrect because *angry* means mad or upset. If the man were angry, he probably would not have done something nice like paying for my ticket.

(D) is incorrect because *funny* means amusing or able to make people laugh. The man might have been good at making people laugh, but this does not affect his decision to pay for my ticket.

2) D

It is easy to sleep when it is quiet. It is hard to sleep when it is loud. If your neighborhood (the place where you live) is *noisy* or loud, it is difficult to sleep. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because you would not have trouble sleeping if your neighborhood were *happy*. This does not affect how well you sleep.

(B) is incorrect because you would not have trouble sleeping if your neighborhood were *average*. This does not affect how well you sleep.

(C) is incorrect because you would not have trouble sleeping if your neighborhood were *fun*. This does not affect how well you sleep.

3) D

John washed his car. When you wash something, you make it look *clean*. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *dirty* is the opposite of clean. When you wash something, you make it clean, not dirty.

(B) is incorrect because *sweet* means tasting like sugar or candy. Washing a car would not make it taste like sugar. It only makes it clean.

(C) is incorrect because *old* is the opposite of new. Washing the car does not make it new or old. It only makes it clean.

4) B

The opposite of to move quickly is to be *slow*. Turtles are slow. Snails are slow. Turtles and snails are both *slow* animals. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *quick* is the opposite of slow. Snails and turtles are not quick animals.

(C) is incorrect because *fast* means quick or the opposite of slow. Snails and turtles are not fast animals.

(D) is incorrect because snails and turtles may be *small* animals, but this has nothing to do with the speed at which they move.

5) B

In this question, we need to find words that mean the same thing, since the word *too* in the sentence indicates that the two blanks are close in meaning. *Large* and *big* are the only words that mean the same thing. The *large* shirt is *too big*. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *big* and *crazy* do not mean the same thing. A big shirt would not be too crazy.

(C) is incorrect because *heavy* and *small* do not mean the same thing. A heavy shirt would probably not be small.

(D) is incorrect because *wet* and *rainy* do not mean the same thing. They are related, but they usually do not both describe shirts. They usually describe the weather. A shirt can be wet, but it cannot be rainy.

Remember that “**too**” can mean something that is excessive, or something that goes beyond what is right or what is needed.

For example:

The food is **too** hot. I cannot eat it.

The car is **too** expensive. I cannot buy it.

The rock is **too** heavy. I cannot lift it.

6) C

In English, sometimes you need to say “well”. Other times, you need to say “good.” For example:

John speaks English **well**.
You play tennis **well**.
We did **well** on the test.

Sometimes you need to say “good.” For example:
John is **good** at soccer.
Oranges are **good**.
You did a **good** job.

The question says that I did well on the test. This means I did a good job on the test. When I do a good job, it makes me *happy*. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *upset* means angry or sad. This is not how I would feel if I did a good job. I would feel good or happy.

(B) is incorrect because *rough* means the opposite of smooth. This does not describe a kind of emotional feeling. The prompt talks about how I feel emotionally, not whether my skin feels rough or smooth to the touch.

(D) is incorrect because *sad* means unhappy or depressed. This is not how I would feel if I did a good job. I would feel good or happy.

7) D

When two people have the same parents, they are either sisters or *brothers*. Sisters are girls or women with the same parents, and brothers are boys or men with the same parents. Paul and Marcus are usually boys’ names, so they are brothers. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Paul and Marcus are *women*. Even if you did not know that Paul and Marcus are boys’ names, this still would not be the best choice. Not all women have the same parents.

(B) is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Paul and Marcus are *friends*. They might be friends, but not all friends have the same parents.

(C) is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Paul and Marcus are *students*. They might be students, but not all students have the same parents.

8) C

If there is a *lot* of ice on the road, it must be *cold* outside. Ice only forms in very cold conditions. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because ice cannot form if it is *warm* outside. It must be cold for there to be ice on the road.

(B) is incorrect because ice cannot form if it is *cool* outside. Even though cool is close in meaning to “cold,” mere coolness is not a condition in which ice can form. It must be very cold in order for ice to form on the ground. Cold is more extreme than cool.

(D) is incorrect because ice cannot form if it is *hot* outside. It must be cold for there to be ice on the road.

9) B

When you arrive *early*, you have time to prepare. For example, if you arrive to work early, you can get your desk organized before you have to start work. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *late* is the opposite of early. If you arrive late, you will not have extra time to prepare.

(C) is incorrect because *young* describes a person or animal that is not old. This word does not make sense in the context of the question. This word describes age, but not time.

(D) is incorrect because *old* describes a person or animal that is not young. This word does not make sense in the context of the question. This word describes age, but not time.

10) A

The library is a place where you can go to study or read. If the library is *quiet*, then this makes it a good place to *study*. This is because there is no noise to distract you. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because you should not *eat* at a library. Eating at a library is usually not allowed.

(C) is incorrect because although you can *learn* at a library, a library cannot be *intelligent*. Things that are not alive cannot be intelligent. A library is not alive, so it cannot be intelligent.

(D) is incorrect because if the library is *open*, that does not help you *read* better. Even though you can read at a library, you can also read somewhere else if the library is not open.

• Sentence Completion 2 Level 3

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. The rope is hard to cut because it is so _____.
A. new
B. weak
C. sad
D. thick
2. The food tastes _____. It was prepared by _____ chef.
A. great ... an excellent
B. delicious ... a bad
C. terrible ... a good
D. bad ... an excellent
3. Mary and Laura are _____ because they have the same father and mother.
A. women
B. friends
C. sisters
D. men
4. After she completed the hard exercise class, Angie felt _____.
A. strange
B. angry
C. tired
D. old
5. After working on it for days, Xavier finally finished the _____ puzzle. It was hard.
A. easy
B. difficult
C. dangerous
D. wise
6. Elephants are _____. Ants are _____.
A. big ... large
B. small ... big
C. tiny ... small
D. huge ... tiny
7. John got very _____ because Marcy broke his toy.
A. hungry
B. upset
C. sleepy
D. slow
8. Although Margo tries to be on time for her class, she still arrives _____.
A. late
B. great
C. silly
D. noisy
9. The _____ recipe has _____ ingredients.
A. simple ... a lot
B. difficult ... few
C. complicated ... many
D. sweet ... bitter
10. When I said the correct answer, the teacher told me that I was _____.
A. right
B. wrong
C. bad
D. close

Answers and Explanations

1) D

A *thick* rope is difficult to cut because it has more material than a thin rope. It is usually more difficult to cut something that is thick versus something that is thin. Choice (D) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *new* rope can be thin and easy to cut.

(B) is incorrect because a *weak* rope is easy to cut.

(C) is incorrect because a rope cannot feel *sad*. Only living creatures can feel emotions like sadness, and ropes are not living creatures.

2) A

For this sentence to make sense, we need to find words that have the same quality or feeling. *Great* and *excellent* are both positive words. If your food is great, the person who cooked it (the chef) is excellent. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *delicious* is a positive word, while *angry* is a negative word. Also, there is no direct relationship between an angry chef and delicious food.

(C) is incorrect because *terrible* is a negative word, but *good* is a positive word.

(D) is incorrect because *boring* is a negative word, but *interesting* is usually a positive word. Also, "boring" is not a word that usually describes food.

3) C

When two people have the same parents, they are either *sisters* or brothers. Sisters are girls or women with the same parents, and brothers are boys or men with the same parents. Mary and Laura are usually girls or women names, so they are sisters. Choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because although Mary and Laura could be *women*, not all women have the same parents. Therefore, the fact that Mary and Laura are women is not related to the fact that they have the same father and mother.

(B) is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Mary and Laura are *friends*. They might be friends, but not all friends have the same parents.

(D) is incorrect because it Mary and Laura are almost always the names of women or girls, not the names of men. Furthermore, if they were men, it would not have anything to do with the fact that they have the same father and mother.

4) C

Angie completed a hard exercise class. If you exercise hard, you feel tired afterward. Therefore, Angie must feel *tired* after her workout. Choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because there is no reason why Angie would feel *strange* after doing exercise. This feeling has no direct relationship to exercising.

(B) is incorrect because there is no reason why Angie would feel *angry* after doing exercise. This feeling has no direct relationship to exercising.

(D) is incorrect because *old* is not typically used to describe how one feels after completing a hard exercise class. *Old* is usually used to describe age, which does not have a direct relationship to exercising.

5) B

Difficult is another way to say "hard." If the puzzle was hard, it was also difficult. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *easy* means not difficult, the opposite of "hard."

(C) is incorrect because *dangerous* means involving risk or likely to cause harm, which does not mean the same thing as "hard."

(D) is incorrect because *wise* means having knowledge from experience. This does not mean the same thing as "hard."

6) D

Huge means very large. Tiny means very small. *Huge ... tiny* is correct because it means that elephants are very large and ants are very small, which is true. Choice (D) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because although elephants are *big*, ants are not *large*.

(B) is incorrect because elephants are not *small* and ants are not *big*.

(C) is incorrect because ants are *small*, but elephants are not *tiny*.

7) B

Because Marcy broke John's toy, he feels angry or sad. *Upset* is another word for angry or sad. Therefore it explains how John feels. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because John would not feel *hungry* as a result of someone breaking your toy. The desire to eat food is not related to having one's toys broken.

(C) is incorrect because John would not feel *sleepy*, or the need to sleep, as a result of someone breaking your toy. The desire to sleep is not related to having one's toys broken.

(D) is incorrect because John would not feel *slow* as a result of someone breaking your toy. The speed of one's motion is not related to having one's toys broken.

8) A

The word "although" means that two things are related in a negative or opposite way. Mary tries to be on time, but she is not on time. If you are not on time, you are either early or late. "Early" is not an answer choice, so *late* must be correct. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *great* does not form an opposite relationship with "on time." Only "early" and "late" are opposites of "on time."

(C) is incorrect because *silly* does not form an opposite relationship with "on time." Only "early" and "late" are opposites of "on time."

(D) is incorrect because *noisy* does not form an opposite relationship with "on time." Only "early" and "late" are opposites of "on time."

9) C

If something is complicated, it has many parts or is difficult to understand. A *complicated* recipe is probably difficult because it has *many* ingredients. Choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *simple* recipe would not have *a lot* of ingredients. Having too many ingredients would make it complicated.

(B) is incorrect because a *difficult* recipe would probably not have only a *few* ingredients. A difficult recipe would probably have a lot of ingredients.

(D) is incorrect because the number of ingredients does not affect whether a recipe is *sweet* or *bitter*.

These answer choices involve words that talk about counting and numbers. Here are more examples of words that talk about numbers.

- 1 = one, a, an, single
- 2 = two, a couple, a pair, double
- 3 = three, a few, several, a triple
- 4 = a few, several, multiple
- 5 = many, a few, some, multiple
- 6 = many, some
- Small numbers = few, a little, some
- Large numbers = many, a lot, a bunch

Also, remember the importance of context. Eight ingredients is a lot of ingredients for one recipe, but eight pages is not a lot of pages for one book.

10) A

Right is another way to say "correct." If you say the correct answer to a question, you are right. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *wrong* does not mean the same thing as "correct." In fact, it means not right, the opposite of correct.

(C) is incorrect because *bad* means below an acceptable standard, unskillful, or morally unacceptable. It does not mean the same thing as "correct."

(D) is incorrect because *close* means near in space or time. It does not mean the same thing as "correct."

• Sentence Completion 3 Level 3

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. The letter A is the _____ letter of the English alphabet.
A. last
B. first
C. second
D. third
2. The _____ woman has gray hair and many wrinkles. She was born many years ago.
A. strong
B. young
C. old
D. kind
3. Oranges and apples are _____. They are both _____.
A. similar ... fruits
B. special ... red
C. identical ... different
D. bad ... healthy
4. Jim _____ brings a hammer to work. He uses it every day.
A. never
B. always
C. rarely
D. sometimes
5. While walking together at night, the children hear a loud noise and get _____. They run away in search of a place to hide.
A. angry
B. excited
C. scared
D. tired
6. The _____ man is the only one who can lift the heavy rock.
A. silly
B. tall
C. proud
D. strong
7. Timothy is _____. He always gets good grades. He studies hard and always does his homework.
A. smart
B. funny
C. tall
D. popular
8. The animal looks _____. Tom has never seen one like it before.
A. calm
B. embarrassed
C. strange
D. disgusting
9. When the sun goes down, the sky gets _____.
A. warm
B. dark
C. bright
D. cloudy
10. We were driving east, but we needed to go the opposite way. So we turned around and drove _____.
A. west
B. north
C. left
D. right

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**

The English alphabet starts with the letter *A*. Therefore, *A* is the *first* letter of the alphabet. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because the letter *Z* is the *last* letter of the alphabet.

(C) is incorrect because the letter *B* is the *second* letter of the alphabet.

(D) is incorrect because the letter *C* is the *third* letter of the alphabet.

2) **C**

When some people get *old*, their hair turns gray and their skin becomes wrinkled. This is a natural part of aging. Also, the prompt tells us that the woman was born many years ago. Given this information, we can understand that she is probably old. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because although the woman might be *strong*, we cannot tell from the question. We only know from the question that she has gray hair and wrinkled skin and that she was born many years ago.

(B) is incorrect because *young* is the opposite of old. We only know from the question that the woman has gray hair and wrinkled skin and that she was born many years ago.

(D) is incorrect because although the woman might be *kind*, we cannot tell from the question. We only know from the question that she has gray hair and wrinkled skin and that she was born many years ago.

3) **A**

If two things are *similar*, they have something in common. Apples and oranges are similar because they are both *fruits*. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because there is nothing in particular that make oranges and apples *special*. Also, oranges are not *red*.

(C) is incorrect because *identical* means that two things are exactly alike, but apples and oranges are *different* from each other.

(D) is incorrect because fruit is not *bad*. If they were bad, they would not be considered *healthy*, but would instead be unhealthy for you. The opposite is true. Fruit is good and healthy for you.

4) **B**

If Jim needs to use something every day, it makes sense for him to *always* bring it to work. This means that he brings it every day or all the time. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *never* means that something doesn't happen at all. This is the opposite of "every day" or "always."

(C) is incorrect because *rarely* means that something happens very seldom or not often.

(D) is incorrect because *sometimes* means that something doesn't happen all the time, only some of the time.

5) **C**

The children are walking alone at night and hear a loud noise. When you are alone at night, loud noises can be scary. Using this information, we can understand that the children are *scared* of the noise, as they away in search of a place to hide. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because you do not run away and hide if you are *angry*.

(B) is incorrect because you do not run away and hide if you are *excited*.

(D) is incorrect because you do not run away and hide if you are *tired*.

6) **D**

Someone who is *strong* can lift a lot of weight. If something is very heavy, only a strong person can lift it. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *silly* person, or someone who is funny, may able to lift a lot of weight, but this characteristic does not directly affect whether or not he or she is able to do so. Only a person's strength determines whether or not he or she can lift a weight.

(B) is incorrect because a *tall* person may able to lift a lot of weight, but this characteristic does not directly affect whether or not he or she is able to do so. Only a person's strength determines whether or not he or she can lift a weight, which may be independent of their height.

(C) is incorrect because a *proud* person, or someone who is very pleased with himself or herself, may be able to lift a lot of weight, but this characteristic does not directly affect whether or not he or she is able to do so. Only a person's strength determines whether or not he or she can lift a weight.

7) **A**

Smart students usually perform well in school. If Timothy gets good grades, studies hard, and always does his homework, then it makes sense to say that he is smart. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because although Timothy might be *funny*, or have a sense of humor, we cannot make this inference from the information in the sentence.

(C) is incorrect because although Timothy might be *tall*, we cannot make this inference from the information in the sentence.

(D) is incorrect because although Timothy might be *popular*, or liked by many people, we cannot make this inference from the information in the sentence.

8) **C**

Something that is *strange* has a different, unexpected, or out-of-the-ordinary characteristic that sets it apart from other things. If the animal looks different from any creature Tom has seen before, then it probably looks *strange*. Choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because the sentence does not provide information to make us think that the animal looks *calm* (not violent or without strong emotion).

(B) is incorrect because we do not generally assume that animals other than humans can feel embarrassment. To look *embarrassed* means to appear self-conscious or ashamed. Even if Tom thought that the animal looked embarrassed, there is not information in the sentence to make this inference.

(D) is incorrect because the sentence does not provide information to make us think that the animal looks *disgusting* (gross, sickening, or unacceptable).

9) **B**

The sun makes the sky light up. When the sun goes down, part of the sky no longer receives light. Therefore, when the sun goes down the sky gets *dark*. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because the sky does not necessarily get *warm* when the sun sets.

(C) is incorrect because the sky does not necessarily get *bright* when the sun sets.

(D) is incorrect because the sky does not necessarily get *cloudy* when the sun sets.

10) **A**

The word *but* means that two things are related in a negative or opposite way. East is the opposite of *west*. If you are traveling east and you turn around, you will be traveling west. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *north* is a direction word, but it is not the opposite of "east."

(C) is incorrect because *left* is a direction word, but it is not the opposite of "east."

(D) is incorrect because *right* is a direction word, but it is not the opposite of "east."

• **Word Definition 1** Level 3

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

1) NERVOUS

- A. scared or uneasy
- B. having many colors
- C. sleepy or tired
- D. strong or physically fit

6) ANCIENT

- A. very, very old
- B. beautiful or pretty
- C. unusual or strange
- D. unable to be seen

2) CHEAT

- A. to move very quickly
- B. to hurt someone
- C. to break the rules
- D. to end something

7) LIE

- A. to laugh at someone
- B. to say something that is not the truth
- C. to move at a slow pace
- D. to cast a vote

3) QUICKLY

- A. with thought
- B. with happiness
- C. with fear
- D. with speed

8) GRADUAL

- A. being very smart
- B. showing kindness
- C. behaving well
- D. taking place slowly

4) HALF

- A. the biggest part of something
- B. one of two equal parts
- C. all of something
- D. nothing

9) PREPARE

- A. to invent something new
- B. to hurt someone's feelings
- C. to get ready
- D. to eat food

5) GROW

- A. to become bigger or taller
- B. to erase or take away
- C. to stop living or die
- D. to become smaller or shorter

10) CONFESS

- A. to save money
- B. to argue or fight
- C. to misbehave
- D. to tell the truth

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

nervous (*adjective*): scared, shy or uneasy; a bad feeling: *Before taking an important test, I always feel nervous and afraid of getting a bad score.*

2) **C**

cheat (*verb*): to break the rules: *In order to win the board game, Quyn cheated by moving the other players' pieces when they were not looking.*

3) **D**

quickly (*adverb*): with speed; fast: *If you want to win the race, you must run very quickly.*

4) **B**

half (*noun*): one of two equal parts; fifty percent: *After Annan broke his cookie into two equal parts, he gave me one half.*

5) **A**

grow (*verb*): to become bigger or taller: *At age 11, Felix was only five feet tall, but he would grow to be six feet tall by the time he was an adult.*

6) **A**

ancient (*adjective*): very, very old: *The dinosaur bones at the museum are ancient; they are older than anything else I have ever seen.*

7) **B**

lie (*verb*): to say something that is false, or not the truth: *Marcel lied when he said he only ate one cupcake—I know he really ate three.*

8) **D**

gradual (*adjective*): taking place slowly: *It is better to learn at a slow, gradual pace than to learn too much too soon.*

9) **C**

prepare (*verb*): to get ready: *I think I will do well on the quiz because I prepared for it for a long time.*

10) **D**

confess (*verb*): to tell the truth, to admit: *Eva confessed that she broke the window, and her neighbor thanked her for finally telling the truth.*

• **Word Definition 2** Level 3

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

1) DOZE

- A. to build something
- B. to fall into a light sleep
- C. to make a loud noise
- D. to completely destroy

6) GIFT

- A. a party
- B. a guest
- C. a present
- D. an invitation

2) TERRIFIC

- A. very ugly
- B. very heavy
- C. very hard
- D. very good

7) WEALTHY

- A. having lots of friends
- B. knowing a lot of information
- C. being very clean
- D. having a lot of money

3) TINY

- A. very small
- B. very angry
- C. very fast
- D. very bright

8) OFFER

- A. to become very hot
- B. to try to give something to someone
- C. to take something that is not yours
- D. to fix a problem or answer a question

4) DESSERT

- A. a sweet dish served after a main meal
- B. a place where doctors help sick people
- C. a tree with long, flexible branches
- D. a very sad poem or song

9) ACTIVE

- A. changing colors or brightness
- B. exciting or interesting
- C. collecting or seeking
- D. moving or energetic

5) SECRET

- A. something that is hard to understand
- B. something worn outside
- C. something only a few people know
- D. something used to keep warm

10) HORRIBLE

- A. very bad
- B. very fancy
- C. very pretty
- D. very quiet

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**

doze (*verb*): to sleep lightly or fall into a light sleep: *My grandpa dozes off a lot on the couch; he's awake one minute then asleep the next!*

2) **D**

terrific (*adjective*): very good: *I thought the movie was terrific, and my sister agreed that it was great.*

3) **A**

tiny (*adjective*): very small: *The tiny insect is so small that you cannot see it without a microscope.*

4) **A**

dessert (*noun*): a sweet dish served after a main meal: *After eating meatloaf for dinner, we ate cake for dessert.*

5) **C**

secret (*noun*): something only a few people know: *I have never told anyone who I have a crush on; that is my secret.*

6) **C**

gift (*noun*): a present: *Julian gave me a gift for my birthday—it was a toy I had always wanted but did not want to buy myself.*

7) **D**

wealthy (*adjective*): having a lot of money; or being rich: *Thomas became a wealthy man early in life, and he continued to be rich forever after.*

8) **B**

offer (*verb*): to try to give something to someone: *Yamuna looked very cold, so I offered her my jacket, but she did not accept it.*

9) **D**

active (*adjective*): energetic; moving or tending to move about a lot: *My cat runs around constantly and is far more active than most other cats.*

10) **A**

horrible (*adjective*): very bad: *Everything went poorly today, and I had horrible day.*

• **Word Definition 3** Level 3

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

1) RESPECT

- A. honor and good feelings for someone
- B. something that has happened in the past
- C. pride in one's own success
- D. feelings of sadness

2) POPULAR

- A. having an illness
- B. being well liked
- C. being poor
- D. feeling pain

3) GUIDE

- A. to damage
- B. to remove
- C. to stop or pause
- D. to show the way

4) COIN

- A. a piece of paper that serves as money
- B. a large box where money is kept safe
- C. a person who manages money for others
- D. a small piece of metal that serves as money

5) ILL

- A. cold
- B. sick
- C. wonderful
- D. trustworthy

6) VOTE

- A. to finish school
- B. to do badly on an exam
- C. to help decide an election
- D. to be jealous

7) LOVELY

- A. impossible or difficult
- B. beautiful or attractive
- C. reserved or saved
- D. sweet or flavorful

8) STURDY

- A. strong enough not to break
- B. causing harm to one's health
- C. having bad weather
- D. not growing properly

9) DELICIOUS

- A. repeating over again
- B. sharing things with others
- C. controlling or bossy
- D. tasting very good

10) HOPEFUL

- A. causing severe damage or pain
- B. having positive thoughts about the future
- C. too small to be seen without a microscope
- D. related to the army or military

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

respect (*noun*): a feeling of honor or good consideration for someone or something: *Our teacher has earned our respect, and none of us will be rude to him.*

2) **B**

popular (*adjective*): liked by many people: *The most popular show on TV is watched by almost everyone I know.*

3) **D**

guide (*verb*): to lead or show the way: *So that we could better see the city, Carla guided us around Sao Paulo when we went to Brazil on vacation.*

4) **D**

coin (*noun*): a small piece of metal that serves as money: *A quarter is a type of coin worth twenty-five cents.*

5) **B**

ill (*adjective*): sick: *George took his daughter to the doctor because she was ill.*

6) **C**

vote (*verb*): to cast a ballot in an election or help decide an election: *We had an election to choose class president, and each of us got to vote for the person we liked best.*

7) **B**

lovely (*adjective*): beautiful: *Marie is a very lovely girl; I find her to be beautiful.*

8) **A**

sturdy (*adjective*): strong enough not to break: *This bridge does not look sturdy enough; I am afraid it will fall down if we walk on it.*

9) **D**

delicious (*adjective*): tasting good: *My grandmother's delicious pie is the best food I have ever tasted.*

10) **B**

hopeful (*adjective*): having good wishes for the future: *Celine is hopeful that next year will be better than last year.*