

Verbal Review

This chapter reviews the questions on the COOP and HSPT exams. Read the directions for each type of question carefully. Knowing the directions and being familiar with the types of questions saves time when you take the exam and makes it easier to answer the questions. The review tests help you see how much you have learned and which types of questions require more study and practice.

Analogies

The COOP exam has 20 analogy questions. COOP items use pictures to form the questions instead of words. The HSPT has 10 analogy questions, which are part of the Verbal Skills test.

Answering Analogy Questions

Analogy questions are about seeing the relationships between two words and then applying that relationship to other words. To answer these questions, you need to figure out how to describe the connection between the first two words. What is their relationship to each other? After you have determined that, look at the third word and the answer choices. Which of the answer choices has the same relationship to the third word that the second word has to the first word?

Some general relationships appear frequently in analogy questions. They includes synonyms, antonyms, part to whole or whole to part, function or purpose, association, location, characteristic of, cause to effect or effect to cause, and degree.

The answer is always the same part of speech as the third word in the analogy. Here is an example.

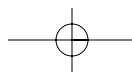
Sick is to healthy as poor is to:

- A. money
- B. wealthy
- C. poverty
- D. injured

It is clear that the first two words are antonyms. Thus, choice **C**, a synonym for being poor can be eliminated, as can **D**, which is related to the first pair of words. Choice **A** is tempting; if you have money, you aren't poor. But money is a noun, not an adjective, so **B**, wealthy (an adjective), is the better choice.

When answering analogy questions, if the relationship of the first pair of words isn't obvious, try to think of a descriptive sentence using the words. A person who is sick isn't healthy; a person who is poor isn't wealthy.

After defining the relationship of the first pair of words, eliminate obviously incorrect answer choices. From the remaining choices, choose the best answer.



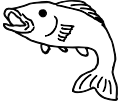







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Sample Questions

COOP Analogies Directions: Choose the picture that should go in the empty box so that the bottom two pictures are related in the same way as the top two.

1.

 **A**
  **B**
  **C**
  **D**

HSPT Analogies Directions: Mark one answer—the answer you think is best—for each problem.

2. Rare is to scarce as familiar is to:

- A. unusual
- B. friendly
- C. common
- D. excessive

3. Punch is to bruise as tickle is to:

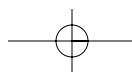
- A. scar
- B. annoy
- C. funny
- D. laugh

4. Lemon is to sour as flea is to:

- A. gnat
- B. tiny
- C. bite
- D. bitter

Answers and Explanations

1. **B.** This is a relationship based on use or function. A baseball is caught in a baseball glove; a fish is caught with a hook. The baseball bat, **A**, is associated with the first pair of words. Choices **C** and **D** are related to water and fishing, but they do not have the same relationship to fish as a baseball glove does to a baseball.
2. **C.** The first two words are synonyms. Of the possible answers, *common* is the closest in meaning to familiar. *Unusual*, choice **A**, is similar in meaning to the first pair of words. Choice **B**, *friendly*, is a word you might associate with *familiar*, but it is not a synonym. *Excessive*, choice **D**, means more than enough, so it is almost opposite in meaning to the first pair of words, but it is not a synonym for *familiar*.
3. **D.** The relationship is cause to effect. A punch causes a bruise; tickling someone causes the person to laugh. Choice **A** is associated with the first pair of words. Choice **B** might be associated with being tickled, but it is not the effect of tickling. Choice **C** is the cause of laughter, not the effect of tickling.
4. **B.** The relationship is between a word and a characteristic of that word. As lemons are sour, fleas are tiny. If you think of the first two terms as a sentence, lemons are bitter, choice **A** can be quickly eliminated. A flea is not a gnat. Choice **D** is another word that could be used to describe a lemon, not a flea. Choice **C** is something a flea does; it is a verb. It is not an adjective describing a characteristic of a flea.



Reading Comprehension

Both exams have 40 reading comprehension questions. The COOP exam has 9 passages with 4 or 5 questions about each passage. The HSPT has 4 passages with 10 questions about each passage. The questions on both exams are very similar, although the wording of the questions might be slightly different.

Answering Reading Comprehension Questions

These questions demonstrate your ability to understand what you have read. Sometimes they ask you about the content of the passage, and the correct answer repeats words or phrases from the passage. Some questions have an answer that repeats the content of the passage in different words. For these questions, the correct answer is a paraphrase of material in the passage. Sometimes a question asks you to make an inference. To infer is to make a conclusion based on the information in the passage, although the passage itself does not state this conclusion. Some questions are about the meaning of words in the passage, but you are not expected to know the meaning of the word before reading the passage. You can determine the correct answer by seeing how the word is used. For all the questions, the correct answer is based on something in the passage. Some answers might be true statements, but if they are not in the passage, they are not the correct choice. It might even happen that you know something in the passage is untrue. Even so, if that statement is given as an answer choice, it might be correct according to the passage.

As you read the passage to get a general idea of the subject, focus on the first and last sentence of each paragraph. These sentences often contain the most important idea in the paragraph, and one of them might state the paragraph's main idea. Look for words indicating how ideas are related. Words like *but* or *however* indicate contrasts. Often, words and phrases relating to causes and effects (such as *because*, *therefore*, and *as a result*) indicate material that questions will focus on.

Read each question and all four answer choices. Eliminate any choices that seem obviously incorrect. If one answer seems to be correct, reread the portion of the passage that it is about, and if this still seems to be the correct choice, select that answer. If none of the answers seems appropriate, reread the passage to see if you can eliminate choices or find information to determine the correct answer.

If you still are uncertain about an answer, do not spend more time on that question. Because no deduction is taken for wrong answers, choose the answer that seems most likely, even if you are unsure. You can return to these questions if you have time to do so.

Some people find it easier to skim over the questions before reading the passage. This gives them an idea of what to look for while they read. As you take the practice tests in this book, try this method to see if it makes it easier for you to answer the questions.

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Sample Questions

Essentially the reading comprehension tests on both exams are similar. Following are the two different sets of directions for both the COOP and HSPT exams. You should memorize them so that you don't have to waste time rereading them when you take the actual tests.

COOP Reading Comprehension Directions: For questions 1–40, read each passage and the questions following that passage. Find the answers.

HSPT Reading Comprehension Directions: Read each passage carefully. Then mark one answer—the answer you think is best—for each item.

Passage for questions 1–5:

Scientists have discovered the bones of what might be the largest meat-eating dinosaur ever to walk the earth. The discovery was made by a team of researchers in a desert on the eastern slopes of the Andes in South America. Besides the fact that the dinosaur was huge, more astounding was the fact that the bones of a number of the dinosaurs were found together. This discovery challenges the earlier theory that the biggest meat eaters lived as loners and instead indicates that they might have lived and hunted in packs. The Tyrannosaurus Rex, a previously known giant meat eater, lived in North America and was believed to hunt and live alone.

The newly discovered meat eater appears to be related to the Giganotosaurus family. It is as closely related as a fox is to a dog. It is actually not of the same family as the Tyrannosaurus Rex; they are as different as a cat and a dog.

The fossilized remains indicate that the animals lived about 100 million years ago. With needle-shaped noses and razor-sharp teeth, they were larger than the Tyrannosaurus Rex, although their legs were slightly shorter, and their jaws were designed to be better able to dissect their prey quickly and precisely.

1. The newly discovered dinosaur remains are evidence that it might be the largest:
 - A. dinosaur ever
 - B. meat-eating dinosaur
 - C. plant eating dinosaur
 - D. North American meat eater
2. According to the passage, the most amazing fact about the find is that this dinosaur:
 - F. lived and hunted in packs
 - G. had a powerful jaw and sharp teeth
 - H. was found in the Andes
 - J. was larger than Tyrannosaurus Rex
3. The scientists were astounded because before this discovery, they thought:
 - A. meat-eating dinosaurs were small in stature
 - B. no meat-eating dinosaurs lived in the Andes
 - C. Tyrannosaurus Rex lived in the Andes
 - D. meat-eating dinosaurs lived alone
4. The newly discovered meat-eating dinosaur is:
 - F. closely related to Tyrannosaurus Rex
 - G. not closely related to Tyrannosaurus Rex
 - H. not closely related to Giganotosaurus
 - J. closely related to the large cat family
5. The word dissect as used in this passage most nearly means:
 - A. take apart
 - B. swallow
 - C. chew up
 - D. escape from

Answers and Explanations

- 1. B.** This answer is stated in the first sentence of the passage. The bones are the evidence. Choice **D** is incorrect because the passage states that the bones were discovered in a desert in South America.
- 2. F.** Notice that all the other choices are statements that are made in the passage. But the question asks which is the most amazing fact about the find. In the passage, that the bones were found together is described as *astounding*, which means the same as the word *amazing* in the question.
- 3. D.** In this question, choices **A** and **C** are contradicted by information in the passage. No information in the passage indicates whether or not it was believed that meat-eating dinosaurs lived in the Andes, so **B** cannot be a correct answer.
- 4. G.** The correct answer is a paraphrase of the statement, "It is actually not of the same family as Tyrannosaurus Rex."
- 5. A. D** clearly does not make sense because the sentence indicates that the jaws help the creatures. **C** seems possible, but teeth, not jaws, are used to chew on something. Similarly, while **B** might be an answer, according to the passage, the jaws make them able to *dissect* quickly and precisely. Swallowing is not an act that involves precision. Therefore, *take apart*, what the creature does to its prey with its jaws, is the best choice.

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Verbal Reasoning Questions (Logic Questions)

The COOP exam has 20 questions in the Verbal Reasoning tests, and these sections are broken into two separate tests—Verbal Reasoning: Words and Verbal Reasoning: Context. Four types of questions are used. One type asks you to choose a word that names a necessary part of an underlined word. Another lists three words in a top row and asks you to add a third word to a bottom row of two words so that the words in the bottom row are related in the same way as the words in the top row. This is similar to but more complicated than an analogy question. The third type of question presents a short paragraph and asks which of the statements beneath it is true according to the information given in the paragraph. The last type of question involves words in an artificial language. It provides definitions of three words and then asks which of a list of four words in the artificial language means the same as a given English word.

On the HSPT, two types of questions involve logical reasoning. The Verbal Skills test includes 10 questions involving a series of three statements. You are asked to determine whether the third statement is true, false, or uncertain if the first two statements are true. Only three answer choices, **A**, **B**, and **C**, are given. The test also includes 16 questions asking which word in a group of four does not belong with the other three words. These are called verbal classification questions.

Answering COOP Verbal Reasoning Questions

The first type of logic question on the COOP Verbal Reasoning: Words test asks you to choose the word that names a necessary part of a given word.

For example:

- 1.** Find the word that names a necessary part of a house?
- A.** car
 - B.** barn
 - C.** roof
 - D.** apartment

The logical answer is the roof, choice **C**. It is a part of the house, itself. Remember, the questions are not asking you for a synonym.

Another form of this question asks you to find a word that is most like a series of underlined words. For example:

- 2.** Find the word that is most like the underlined words.
- lake, ocean, bay
- F.** fish
 - G.** pond
 - H.** weeds
 - J.** boats

The correct answer is pond—choice **G**. While the other choices are somehow related, only a pond is a body of water, as are the underlined words.

A third type of question is similar to the preceding one, except that it requires you to select the word that *does not* belong.

3. Which of the following words does not belong?

- A. car
- B. truck
- C. bus
- D. submarine

Which one of these choices does not run on wheels, does not travel on roads—only the submarine. Choice **D** does not belong.

Next, you're given two rows of words that are related to each other in some pattern. The first row is complete, but the row beneath it is missing a word. That missing word should satisfy the pattern. For example:

4. big, bigger, biggest

small, smaller, _____

- F. tiny
- G. smallest
- H. elfin
- J. microscopic

It should be obvious that the missing word is smallest. Try one more.

5. train, plane, car

engineer, _____, driver

- A. horse
- B. airport
- C. passenger
- D. pilot

The correct answer is **D**. An engineer drives a train; a pilot flies a plane; and a driver drives a car.

The next type of question is a logic question and requires you to deduce information from a short paragraph and select the statement that is supported by the passage. This is a Verbal Reasoning: Context type of question. For example:

6. Emily always enjoys going to school. Her best subject is mathematics. She also enjoys social studies because she likes her teacher. She did not do so well in science, however. She always does better in subjects when she likes her teacher.

- F. Emily does not like her mathematics teacher.
- G. School is easy for Emily.
- H. Emily does not enjoy her science teacher.
- J. School is enjoyable for Emily because she like her teachers.

Let's analyze this. Choice **F** is not supported by the passage. It doesn't mention whether she likes her mathematics teacher or not, but because the passage says she does better in subjects when she likes her teacher and her best subject is mathematics, you can deduce that she probably likes her math teacher. Choice **G** is also not supported. No information is provided about how easy or difficult school is for Emily. Choice **J** is also not supported by the passage. While it is true she enjoys school and some of her teachers, it's possible that she enjoys school because she's with her friends.

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Or she might enjoy school because she gets good grades. Perhaps she likes lunch. You can see that choice **H** is the only likely answer. Why? The last sentence is the clue: “She always does better in subjects when she likes her teacher.” Because she does not do well in science, it’s likely that she doesn’t like her teacher.

These are not really difficult questions. You just need to check each choice step by step and make sure the concepts appear—and are supported—in the passage.

The final logic question involves artificial language. You are given three made-up words and their definitions. Although these are nonsense words, some things about them are similar—perhaps the sound, the stem, the root and so on. It’s up to you to identify this similarity. Then, the question asks you to select a definition for a different word. To do so, you must use the similarity that you identified and apply it to the definition.

Let’s try one.

Stigbotoma means prevent.

Starbotoba means precede.

Stambotolala means predict.

Which word means preview?

- A. *stilboomama*
- B. *steelbenlola*
- C. *stelbornora*
- D. *stewbotarca*

If you look at the given words, you see a common root—*bot*. The words given as the meaning for all the nonsense words contain a similar prefix—*pre*. Thus, if you look at the word preview, you see that it also contains the prefix *pre*. Of the four choices, the only word with the common root *bot* is choice **D**. Don’t be misled by all the letters in the given words. Some are just to distract you. Try to focus on repetitive letters, combinations of letters, similar roots, and so on.

Now try the following questions and check your answers.

Sample Questions

Directions: In the following questions, select that choice that best answers the question. There are several different types of questions and directions, so read each of them carefully before answering.

For questions 1–3, choose the word that names a necessary part of the underlined word.

1. squadron

- A. march
- B. train
- C. fly
- D. jet plane

2. yardstick

- F. inches
- G. meter
- H. measure
- J. length

3. orchard

- A. oranges
- B. leaves
- C. apples
- D. trees

For question 4, find the word that is most like the underlined words.

4. book, magazine, journal

- F. collections
- G. readings
- H. newspaper
- J. charts

5. Three of the following words belong together. Select the word that does not belong.

- A. lens
- B. album
- C. flash
- D. camera

In questions 6–10, the words in the top row are related in some way. The words in the bottom row are related in the same way. For each item, choose the word that completes the bottom row of words.

6. Coke, Pepsi, Sprite
skier, snowboarder

- F. hockey
- G. toboggan
- H. bobsled
- J. speed skater

7. red, yellow, blue
red, blue

- A. brown
- B. green
- C. orange
- D. purple

8. plane, boat, train
plot, character

- F. setting
- G. detail
- H. main idea
- J. fact

9. Breyers, Edy's, Ben & Jerry's
Twix, Snickers

- A. wintergreen
- B. spearmint
- C. M&Ms
- D. peppermint

10. Acadia, Grand Canyon, Zion
Magic Kingdom, Epcot

- F. San Juan, Capistrano
- G. Seattle
- H. Disneyland
- J. San Francisco

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For questions 11–15, choose the statement that is true according to the given information.

- 11.** John's family got a computer so that his schoolwork would be easier and more pleasant. The computer had several games as well as word processing and graphic programs preloaded when they brought it home. John's teacher has taught her students how to use word processing to write stories and reports. She also showed them how to use a graphics program to draw or import pictures. In addition John is able to use the Internet for his research projects. His parents have placed the computer in the dining room so that they are able to monitor John's activities.
- A.** John's grades on his reports have improved greatly because he spends more time on research and is more creative in his work.
 - B.** Even though he knows how to use the computer for homework, he prefers to play games on it.
 - C.** His parents don't want him using the computer so much.
 - D.** John spends most of the time on the computer in chat rooms and sending Instant Messages to his friends.
- 12.** Sally went to college in a city far away from home. Her boyfriend went to college in a town approximately 150 miles away from her. Sally's parents gave her a telephone card and a credit card, to be used only in an emergency. The telephone card was used almost immediately to pay for calls to her boyfriend. When the bill for the credit card came, Sally's parents discovered that her idea of an emergency was not the same as theirs.
- F.** Sally's parents think she should break up with her boyfriend.
 - G.** Sally's parents should just send another telephone card and pay the credit card bill.
 - H.** Sally should do her work and not spend money.
 - J.** Sally's parents should put a set amount of money on the credit card each month. When the money has been spent, the card can no longer be used until the next month.
- 13.** Nicole is a school librarian. Because of financial changes in her district, a librarian's salary is no longer in the budget. She would like to continue working in some similar type of job. Instead of increasing services provided by the city libraries, the mayor has reduced them. It is not likely that she will be able to find a job with a city library.
- A.** She should sue the city to make them change the budget.
 - B.** She might look for a job with a children's book publisher, giving book talks to promote sales.
 - C.** Nicole should try writing a book.
 - D.** She should retire and spend her time with friends and her hobbies.
- 14.** Nearly every family on Betty's block has a dog. They bark at all times of the day, often in the early evening as well. When she comes out on her porch, the neighbor's dogs bark loud and long, as though they don't recognize her. The barking disturbs her when she goes to her backyard to work in her flowerbed. There seems to be no place where she can have peace and quiet.
- F.** Betty should speak to her neighbors about the barking and try to make friends with the neighbor's dogs.
 - G.** She should move to another neighborhood.
 - H.** She should avoid going outside her house.
 - J.** Betty should speak to her councilman about passing a law against excess noise.
- 15.** Dave has neighbors on both sides of his house. Each put up a fence surrounding his yard. They put gates on the fences so that neighborhood children can't get into their yard. Now all the neighborhood children play in Dave's driveway. He is afraid one of them will get hurt.
- A.** Dave should ignore the children when they play in his driveway.
 - B.** Dave should complain to the parents of the children.
 - C.** Dave should increase his insurance in case someone gets hurt and they sue him.
 - D.** Dave should put a gate across his driveway to keep the children from playing there.

For questions 16–20, select the correct answer.

- 16.** Here are some words translated from an artificial language:

Mixplicker means cereals.

Trixplorker means fruits.

Stixplanker means eggs.

Which word means breakfasts?

- F.** rixpranker
- G.** yinxlonker
- H.** mankerlink
- J.** conpraiko

- 17.** Here are some words translated from an artificial language:

Kgihyrab means flowers.

Prhihyash means bush.

Oerihytss means tree.

Which word means plant?

- A.** gnihsur
- B.** sedgiklad
- C.** wehrabti
- D.** oerdokfo

- 18.** Here are some words translated from an artificial language:

Strgasæet means drive.

Glnvartet means walk.

Nvivgotet means run.

Which word means ride?

- F.** tienmrip
- G.** dsehyan
- H.** rrelctrav
- J.** ninamsæet

- 19.** Here are some words translated from an artificial language:

Loknir means store.

Stkalokneg means market.

Hgriblokn means stand.

Which word means shopping center?

- A.** fublbre
- B.** viart
- C.** crklokten
- D.** reslbrun

- 20.** Here are some words translated from an artificial language:

Ndurar means path.

Vendur means road.

Bldndrag means street.

Which word means highway?

- F.** ctsudrg
- G.** shrndakg
- H.** ycelbew
- J.** storfpum

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Answers and Explanations

1. **D.** A squadron is a collective noun for a group of planes, soldiers, or vessels. Pilot is singular. Fly is what planes or pilots do. Pilots also train. March is to move with a measured step.
2. **H.** A yardstick is a tool used to measure the length, width, height, or depth of something. Meter and inches are units of measurement.
3. **D.** An orchard is a group of trees, usually some type of fruit, not oranges, however. They grow in a grove.
4. **H.** Books, magazines, journals, and newspapers are publications to be read.
5. **B.** Lens, flash, and camera are all related. An album might be used to hold photographs, but might also be for a scrapbook.
6. **J.** The items in the top row are brands of soda. The items in the bottom row are athletes who participate in winter sports. Skiers and snowboarders, along with speed skaters all perform alone. The other answers are sports that require more than one person to participate. The bobsled can either be a team or a single person's sport.
7. **B.** The items in the top row are names of primary pigments of color. The items in the bottom row are primary colors of light.
8. **F.** The items in the top row all have to do with methods of transportation on air, water, and land. The items in the bottom row are elements in a story.
9. **C.** The items in the top row are brands of ice cream. The items in the bottom row are brand names of candy bars. The other three answers are flavors found in gum and/or candy.
10. **H.** The items in the top row are all national parks. The items in the bottom row are well-known theme parks. The remaining answers are names of cities.
11. **A.** John was able to make good use of the time spent on his computer. It paid off in improved grades. The other choices show the bad habits that might develop. The fact that John's parents are able to monitor his activities is very helpful as well.
12. **J.** Sally cannot be turned loose with a credit card in her hand. She has to understand how to budget her money. A credit card with a specific amount of money on it will help her.
13. **B.** It would be ridiculous as well as expensive for Nicole to sue the city. No indication is given as to whether or not Nicole would enjoy writing a book. That choice is out. Retirement is also not a choice. We do not know whether she can retire. She wants to continue working, so it seems a good idea to search for work in a related field.
14. **F.** To remain a prisoner inside her house or to move to another neighborhood seems extreme. The most sensible solution is to try to explain to the neighbors that the barking is a great annoyance. Perhaps if she makes friends with the dogs they will stop barking at her. To expect a councilman to do something about a barking dog problem is asking something outside his or her area of influence.
15. **D.** Dave needs to take preventive measures. He can do this by putting a gate across the driveway. To ignore the problem is dangerous because someone might get hurt. Complaints to parents work sometimes, but not all the time. Increasing his insurance might be a good idea, but it would be expensive.
16. **F.** All the words have the stem, *ixp*, that probably is an indication of food. In addition they all have the same suffix, *ker*. Some of the words have the stem and some the root, but not together.
17. **A.** All example words have the same stem, *ihy*. This is the only answer choice with the same stem.
18. **J.** All example words have the same suffix, *et*. Where an individual is active, the suffix is *tet*. In the activities that involve something else, a car, the suffix is *aet*; therefore, the suffix for *ride* matches the suffix for *drive*.
19. **C.** All example words have the same stem, *lok*. The answer choice is the only one with that same stem.
20. **G.** All example words have the same stem, *nd*, indicating a similarity. The answer word needs that same stem.

Answering HSPT Logic Questions

To answer the questions involving three statements, carefully consider the information in each statement. Think about how the statements are related to each other. The information in the first two statements might not provide enough information to be sure whether the third statement is true. In that case, the correct answer choice is **C**, uncertain. The information in the third statement might be contradicted either by one of the first two statements, or by the first two statements, taken together, contradicting the third statement. In that case, the correct answer is **B**, false. If the first two statements taken separately or together do not contradict the third statement, and if they provide enough information to confirm the statement, the correct answer is **A**, true.

When answering verbal classification questions, look for what three of the four items on the list might have in common or how they are related. They might be synonyms. They might all have the same use or function. Sometimes, three of the items are general terms, and the term that doesn't belong is a specific term. Sometimes this is reversed, with three specific terms and one general term. The items might share a characteristic, like color or size. Other possibilities also exist.

Sample Questions

Directions: Mark one answer—the answer you think is best—for each problem.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. On state highways in California, the exit signs have white lettering on a green background. Mark is traveling on a state highway, and he sees an exit sign with white lettering on a green background. He is in California. If the first two statements are true, the third is:</p> <p>A. true
B. false
C. uncertain</p> <p>2. Farmer Mac grows more apples than Farmer Jonathan. Farmer Jonathan grows more apples than Farmer Gala. Farmer Mac grows fewer apples than Farmer Gala. If the first two statements are true, the third is:</p> <p>A. true
B. false
C. uncertain</p> | <p>3. Which word does <i>not</i> belong with the others?</p> <p>A. knife
B. fork
C. plate
D. spoon</p> <p>4. Which word does <i>not</i> belong with the others?</p> <p>A. slim
B. skinny
C. thin
D. chubby</p> <p>5. Which word does <i>not</i> belong with the others?</p> <p>A. vegetable
B. carrot
C. beet
D. cucumber</p> |
|--|---|

Answers and Explanations

- C.** Mark might be in California, but the information in the first two statements does not tell us whether any other state uses the same color scheme for its highway signs. Therefore, Mark might or might not be in California.
- B.** If Mac grows more than Jonathan, and Jonathan grows more than Gala, Mac must also grow more than Gala.
- C.** All the choices are things associated with eating food, but the first three are utensils used to eat food, and a plate is what food is served on.
- D.** The first three words are synonyms; the last word means the opposite of the other three.
- A.** The other choices are specific; the word vegetable is general.

Part I: Subject Reviews

Usage, Grammar, and Spelling

The COOP tests your ability to make and recognize correct sentences. The HSPT has 40 questions about grammar and usage and 10 spelling questions in the Language Skills test.

Answering Usage, Grammar, and Spelling Questions

Most of these questions ask you to choose the correctly written sentence from the possible answers or to choose the one sentence that contains an error. When answering these questions, if you immediately recognize one of the choices as the best answer, test that possibility by looking at the other choices. If you are uncertain about which choice is the best answer, first eliminate choices you think are least likely. Of the remaining choices, see if you can identify which parts of the answer choice are related to what the question is asking about. For example, some COOP questions ask about correct use of verbs. Therefore, focus on the verbs in the sentence. Similarly, HSPT questions about punctuation and capitalization should have you focusing on those areas. In HSPT spelling questions, each choice contains a word that is frequently misspelled. The correct answer contains the misspelled word. In the other answers, an often-misspelled word is spelled correctly. HSPT questions in this test always have “No mistakes” as choice **D**. Choose **D** if you find no errors in choices **A**, **B**, and **C**.

COOP Sample Questions

Directions: In the following questions, select the answer choice that best satisfies the question.

For questions 1–3, choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Nadia was the _____ of the five gymnasts on the team.</p> <p>A. talenteder
B. more talented
C. talentedest
D. most talented</p> | <p>3. Last week Sarah _____ her horse in a jumping competition.</p> <p>A. rides
B. ridden
C. rided
D. rode</p> |
| <p>2. I didn't see the movie "Freddie and Jason" _____ I don't like horror films.</p> <p>F. being that
G. because
H. as if
J. therefore</p> | |

For questions 4–7, choose the sentence that is correctly written.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>4.</p> <p>F. The city having several ramps built a skateboard park.
G. Having several ramps, the city built a skateboard park.
H. The city built a skateboard park that had several ramps.
J. The city it built a park that had skateboard ramps.</p> | <p>5.</p> <p>A. Reporters on television often appear at crime scenes.
B. Appearing at crime scenes often, reporters on television.
C. Often, reporters on television appear at crime scenes.
D. At crime scenes reporters on television often appears.</p> |
|---|---|

- 6.**
- F.** My neighbor complained about my dog's barking because she is a writer who needs quiet to work.
 - G.** Because my neighbor is a writer who needs quiet to work, she complained about my dog's barking.
 - H.** Needing quiet to work because she is a writer, my dog barking caused my neighbor to complain.
 - J.** Because my neighbor needs quiet to work since she's a writer. She complained about my barking dog.
- 7.**
- A.** Tony enjoys the Harry Potter books, and he recommends them to his friends.
 - B.** Enjoying the Harry Potter books Tony recommends them to his friends.
 - C.** Tony enjoys the Harry Potter books and he recommends them to his friends.
 - D.** While Tony enjoys the Harry Potter books and recommends them to his friends.

For questions 8–10, choose the sentence that uses verbs correctly.

- 8.**
- F.** The meanings of words in foreign languages are not always clear to learners.
 - G.** The pronunciation of words that are unfamiliar are hard to learn.
 - H.** The idioms in American English creates difficulties for people learning to speak it.
 - J.** When Laura studied Russian, because it uses a different alphabet, it gives her problems.
- 9.**
- A.** After I finish this project, I was able to relax.
 - B.** Having worked on it for several weeks, I near the conclusion.
 - C.** I will feel a sense of accomplishment when it is complete.
 - D.** I expect that the money I earn for the work was spent on new clothes.
- 10.**
- F.** The candy was so good I could have eaten the whole box.
 - G.** Whenever Tod eats chocolate, he developed a rash.
 - H.** Both candy bars are made of nougat covered with caramel and coats with chocolate, but this one also contains peanuts.
 - J.** It was a well-known fact that President Reagan's favorite candy is jelly beans.

For questions 11–15, choose the underlined word that is the simple subject of the sentence.

- 11.** Spending most of their time in water, seals are descended from land animals.
- [A] [B]
[C] [D]
- 12.** The breeding grounds of seals are called rookeries.
- [F] [G] [H] [J]
- 13.** A diving seal can hold enough air in its lungs to stay under water for several minutes.
- [A] [B] [C]
[D]
- 14.** Their flippers help them to swim and are also used like legs when they are on land.
- [F] [G]
[H] [J]
- 15.** There are several different species of seals.
- [A] [B] [C] [D]

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For questions 16–20, choose the underlined word or group of words that is the simple predicate (verb) of the sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>16. <u>Straining</u> with effort, the little engine <u>said</u>,
[F] [G]
“I <u>think</u> I <u>can</u>.”
[H] [J]</p> <p>17. <u>Because</u> it <u>was confident</u> and <u>persisted</u>, the engine
[A] [B] [C]
<u>succeeded</u>.
[D]</p> <p>18. Before <u>replacing</u> a lightbulb, you <u>need</u> to be sure
[F] [G]
you <u>have turned</u> the lamp <u>off</u>.
[H] [J]</p> | <p>19. Dorothy and her friends <u>follow</u> the yellow brick
[A]
<u>road</u> while <u>trying to reach</u> Oz.
[B] [C] [D]</p> <p>20. <u>Wanting to return</u> home safely, she <u>asked</u> the
[F] [G] [H]
wizard for <u>help</u>.
[J]</p> |
|---|--|

For questions 21–23, choose the sentence that best combines the two given sentences into one.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>21. Louis Chevrolet was a famous race-car driver in the early 1900s. The Chevrolet automobile was named for him.</p> <p>A. The Chevrolet automobile was named for Louis Chevrolet, a famous race-car driver in the early 1900s.</p> <p>B. Being that he was a famous race-car driver in the early 1900s, the Chevrolet automobile was named for Louis Chevrolet.</p> <p>C. Named after Louis Chevrolet, the Chevrolet automobile was a famous race-car driver in the early 1900s.</p> <p>D. In the early 1900s, the famous race-car driver and automobile were named Chevrolet.</p> <p>22. Some chimney sweeps use dead trees for roosting and nesting. Most of these birds rely on chimneys to avoid predators.</p> <p>F. Although some chimney sweeps nest and roost in dead trees, most of these birds avoid predators by relying on chimneys as homes.</p> <p>G. Using dead trees for roosting and nesting, most chimney sweeps avoid predators in chimneys.</p> <p>H. Most chimney sweeps rely on chimneys to avoid predators, and they also roost and nest in dead trees.</p> <p>J. Avoiding predators, some chimney sweeps used dead trees to roost and nest and avoid predators and rely on chimneys.</p> | <p>23. Sherlock Holmes, the fictional detective, was created by Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle. He was a doctor and a writer.</p> <p>A. Sherlock Holmes, the fictional detective, created by Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle, a doctor and a writer.</p> <p>B. Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle was a doctor and a writer and he created the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes.</p> <p>C. Created by Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle was a doctor and a writer.</p> <p>D. Sherlock Holmes, the fictional detective, was created by Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle who was a doctor and a writer.</p> |
|--|--|

Answers and Explanations

1. **D.** Because more than two things are compared, the superlative form is needed. *Talented* is an adjective that uses *more* or *most* for comparative and superlative rather than adding *-er* or *-est*.
2. **G.** The sentence presents a reason in the second clause. *Being that*, **F**, is nonstandard usage to mean because.
3. **D.** Because the event occurred last week, the simple past tense is needed. The simple past tense of ride is rode.
4. **H.** In **F** and **G**, the city, not the park, has ramps. When a noun is the subject of the main verb, there is no need to use a pronoun to also refer to the subject, so the *it* in **J** is unnecessary.
5. **C.** This is the only choice with a clear meaning. In **A**, does *often* describe reporters who are on television or does it describe how frequently they appear at crime scenes? **B** is a sentence fragment. In **D**, the subject and verb do not agree.
6. **G.** **F** and **H** state that the dog is a writer. **J** begins with a sentence fragment.
7. **A.** **B** requires a comma after *books*. **C** requires a comma before *and*. **D** is a sentence fragment.
8. **F.** In **G** and **H**, the subject and verb do not agree. **J** shifts from past tense in the opening clause to present tense in the last clause.
9. **C.** Each of the other choices has a sequence of verb tenses that is not logical.
10. **F.** **G** shifts verb tenses. The verb *coats*, in **H**, has no subject; it should be *are coated*. **J** shifts from past to present tense, suggesting that the fact is no longer well known, when the meaning of the sentence is that when he was president, his favorite candy was jelly beans.
11. **B.** What is descended from land animals? Seals, not water.
12. **G.** The subject is never part of a prepositional phrase, so **H** is incorrect. **F**, *breeding*, is an adjective describing the subject.
13. **B.** **A** is an adjective describing the subject.
14. **G.** *Flippers* is the subject of both main verbs: *help* and *are used*.
15. **C.** In sentences starting with *there is* or *there are*, the subject follows the verb.
16. **G.** The main verb of a sentence cannot be in the object. *Think* and *can* are verbs in the clause that is the object of the verb *said*.
17. **D.** The main verb is in an independent clause, not in a subordinate or dependent clause.
18. **G.** A word ending in *-ing* cannot be a verb by itself, so **F** is incorrect. **H** is part of the object, and **J** is an adverb.
19. **A.** Because neither the *-ing* form nor the infinitive (*to* followed by the root verb) can be a verb by itself, **C** and **D** are incorrect.
20. **H.** In **J**, *help* is used as a noun, not a verb.
21. **A.** In choices **B** and **C**, the automobile is described as a race-car driver. In **D**, the relationship between the man and the name of the automobile is not explained.
22. **F.** **G** makes it appear that the predators live in the chimneys. **H** puts the most important idea first but does not explain its relationship to the second idea. **J** strings all the details together without explaining how they are related to each other.
23. **D.** **A** is a sentence fragment. **B** requires a comma after *writer*, but even if the comma was inserted, the sentence would merely put information in list form rather than explaining who did what. In **C**, The fictional detective created the writer, which obviously doesn't make sense.

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HSPT Sample Questions

Directions: In the following questions, select the choice that best answers the question.

*In questions 1–5, look for errors in capitalization or punctuation. If you find no errors, mark **D** on your answer sheet.*

1.
 - A. Why do the winners say “I’m going to Disneyland”?
 - B. Do you think professional athletes really want to meet Mickey Mouse?
 - C. Is winning a bigger thrill than a ride on the Matterhorn?
 - D. No mistakes.
2.
 - A. Lisa Simpson plays a saxophone.
 - B. “Homer,” Marge said, “what did you do with the box of doughnuts?”
 - C. Bart the middle Simpson child is very mischievous.
 - D. No mistakes.
3.
 - A. Few people shop in the old section of town, and many of the stores have closed.
 - B. “Isnt that your aunt I see across the street?”
 - C. Believe it or not, the bakery was owned by Ms. Baker.
 - D. No mistakes.
4.
 - A. “What’s for lunch” Simon asked?
 - B. You’ll find it hard to believe the story of that poorly done film.
 - C. The three flavors in Neapolitan ice cream are vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry.
 - D. No mistakes.
5.
 - A. Why is the Notre Dame football team called The Fighting Irish?
 - B. A college in California uses the banana slug as its mascot.
 - C. Do the Boston Red Sox actually wear Red socks?
 - D. No mistakes.

*In questions 6–10, look for errors in usage. If you find no errors, mark **D** on your answer sheet.*

6.
 - A. Board games like Monopoly are fun to play.
 - B. Think carefully before you give an opponent an opening for a triple word score when playing Scrabble.
 - C. My friend and me learned to play video games more quickly by practicing.
 - D. No mistakes.
7.
 - A. The choice of brushes for painting are as important as the choice of paints.
 - B. I haven’t seen any of the films nominated for an Academy Award.
 - C. Affected by a lack of rain, the crops dried up.
 - D. No mistakes.
8.
 - A. A flashing red light means the driver must stop.
 - B. The boulder fell to the road as we rounded the curve with a crash.
 - C. After I earned my driver’s license, I was permitted to drive the car myself.
 - D. No mistakes.
9.
 - A. My friend did well on the math test.
 - B. I should have studied Chapter 5, but I skipped over it.
 - C. For me, history is the most interesting subject we study in school.
 - D. No mistakes.

- 10.**
- A. The final match at the U.S. Open Tennis Championship lasted for two hours.
 - B. The title goes to the first player whom wins three sets.
 - C. All the contestants practice for many hours before their matches.
 - D. No mistakes.

For questions 11–15, look for mistakes in spelling only. If you find no errors, mark D on your answer sheet.

- 11.**
- A. A driver was severely injured when his car ran into a telephone pole.
 - B. Neither of the passengers was hurt.
 - C. The class disgust how using the Internet helped with school assignments.
 - D. No mistakes.
- 12.**
- A. The bouncy rhythm of the song made me want to dance.
 - B. Alex preferred hip-hop music.
 - C. Jim cleaned his car thoroughly.
 - D. No mistakes.
- 13.**
- A. A new paint job improved the appearance of the old house.
 - B. Ecu is the name of a color similar to beige.
 - C. The player analysed the chess board before making a move.
 - D. No mistakes.

- 14.**
- A. All residents of the state over the age of 18 are eligible to vote.
 - B. Encyclopedias are available on-line as well as in book form.
 - C. Athletes use weights to develop their strength and endurance.
 - D. No mistakes.
- 15.**
- A. Helen wanted to major in mathematics when she went to college.
 - B. I took my umbrella because the clouds suggested it would probaly rain today.
 - C. Thunder and lightning meant the storm was approaching.
 - D. No mistakes.

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Answers and Explanations

1. D.
2. C. Commas are required around a parenthetical expression: *Bart, the middle Simpson child, is very mischievous.*
3. B. A contraction requires an apostrophe: *isn't.*
4. A. The question mark belongs in front of the closed quote, "What's for lunch?" rather than after the sentence, which is not a question.
5. C. The word *red* should not be capitalized in describing the color of the socks. It should be capitalized for the name of the team, Red Sox.
6. C. Use I as the subject of a verb even when the subject is a compound subject.
7. A. Singular subjects require singular verbs. The subject is *choice*, not *brushes* or *painting*. Those words are each part of a prepositional phrase. The subject is never part of a prepositional phrase.
8. B. Place describing words and phrases as close as possible to the words they describe. As the sentence is written, *with a crash* describes *we rounded the curve*, when it is meant to describe *the boulder fell to the road*.
9. D.
10. B. In the second clause in the sentence, the pronoun is the subject of the verb: *who wins three sets.*
11. C. Discussed
12. D.
13. C. Analyzed
14. D.
15. B. Probably

Composition

The HSPT has 10 questions under the heading Composition in the Language Skills test.

Answering Composition Questions

Composition questions involve the ability to see and recognize the main idea of a passage and to understand how the details of the passage support, prove, or describe the main idea. COOP and HSPT questions are similar. Some questions ask which sentence best represents the main idea or topic sentence of a paragraph, or ask what an appropriate title for the passage might be. Other questions ask which details best develop the topic sentence or which details least support a topic. One type of question asks which sentence does not belong in the paragraph. Still another type of question asks where in a paragraph a specific sentence should be placed or which sentence best fills a blank in a paragraph. Answering these questions requires good reading skills as well as an understanding of the principles of composition.

When answering questions that ask you to supply a topic sentence or title, look for a choice that covers all the details in the passage. But choose an answer that is as closely related as possible to the material. Choose a narrower rather than a broader answer. For example, if the paragraph is about events leading to the Boston Tea Party, a title like “The American Revolution” is too broad.

When answering questions that ask for the best details to develop the topic sentence, be careful not to choose answers that refer to the same subject in a general way. Look for answers that help to make the idea of the topic sentence clearer.

Look for clue words in the sentences and the answer choices to help you decide where in a paragraph a sentence belongs or to decide which sentence does not belong. If a sentence begins with a phrase like “as a result,” it clearly has to follow a sentence stating a cause. If a sentence begins with the word “this,” the previous sentence must contain something that “this” refers to.

Sample Questions

HSPT Directions: These questions deal with the subject of composition. Follow the directions for each question. (Note: The directions for each question are almost identical to the COOP directions in the following questions.)

COOP Directions: For questions 1–3, choose the topic sentence that best fits the paragraph.

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1. Great Arab cities were places where new ideas circulated freely among scholars. Studies in medicine, astronomy, and science influenced European thought. Muslim, Christian, and Jewish scholars worked together in the royal courts.
 - A. The Islamic religion has two major branches, Shia and Sunni.
 - B. The fall of the Roman Empire led to a stagnant era in Europe.
 - C. The city of Mecca is the most important religious site for Muslims.
 - D. In the ninth century, the Islamic world was a center of knowledge and culture.

2. They create so much shade that few other trees grow near them. The tops of the trees are so high that they can't take up water from their roots. Instead, they absorb water from the heavy mists in the area.
 - F. The ancient redwood trees in California coastal forests are extremely tall.
 - G. California redwood trees can live for 2,000 years.
 - H. The forest floor is covered with ferns and leaf mold.
 - J. Some California redwood trees grow in Humboldt Redwoods State Park.

3. The press secretary to the president of the United States is a liaison between the president and reporters. A manufacturing engineer is a liaison between a product's designers and the workers who make the product. An interpreter could be called a liaison between two people who speak different languages.
 - A. Liaison is a word that entered the English language from French.
 - B. The word liaison can refer to a person who communicates information between two individuals or groups.
 - C. The military services frequently use the word liaison to refer to a means of communicating between units.
 - D. A liaison could also be called a connection.

For questions 4–6, choose the pair of sentences that best develops the topic sentence.

4. When our ancestors began to obtain food through farming, farmers in some areas had an advantage.
 - F. Only a few species of wild plants and animals could be domesticated. These species were mostly natives of the Mideast, China, Mexico, the Andes, and Nigeria.
 - G. People who were hunters and gatherers moved about frequently. Farming people began to settle in villages.
 - H. Farmers chose to sow seeds from the wild plants that produced the best crops. They bred the animals with the strongest offspring.
 - J. Because they were more successful at feeding their people, these societies became powerful. Because some of the people were not needed to produce food, they had time to invent new things.

5. Jackrabbits are not rabbits but members of the hare family.
 - A. Some jackrabbits live in desert climates. The tiny blood vessels in their ears are so close to the skin that air blowing across them helps to cool the animal.
 - B. The familiar figure of the Easter bunny is more like a rabbit than a hare. The Easter bunny is a gift giver, like Santa Claus.
 - C. Rabbits were introduced to England in the twelfth century. They originally lived in western Mediterranean countries.
 - D. Hares are larger than rabbits, and they have longer ears. Newborn rabbits are naked and helpless, but infant hares are covered with fur and are aware of their surroundings.

- 6.** Chocolate is not only delicious; it can also be good for you.
- F.** Chocolate was first used as a beverage by ancient people in Central America and Mexico. When the Spanish imported chocolate from those areas, they used it to treat heart disorders.
 - G.** Flavonoids are compounds found in red wine, grapes, apples, and tea. They are also found in chocolate.
 - H.** Recent studies have found that white chocolate and milk chocolate do not have the same health benefits as dark chocolate. So when you buy a candy bar, choose bittersweet or dark chocolate.
 - J.** Chocolate is rich in the minerals magnesium, copper, and manganese, all important in the human diet. Recent studies have shown that it contains flavonoids, compounds that lower blood pressure and protect the heart and arteries.

For questions 7–9, choose the sentence that does not belong in the paragraph.

- 7.** (1) LEDs (light emitting diodes) are becoming common in flashlights and portable lamps. (2) These devices are more efficient than incandescent bulbs. (3) They produce light when an electric current is passed through a semiconductor crystal. (4) Because they last longer than incandescent bulbs, they save money. (5) Producing a strong steady beam of light, they use relatively small amounts of power.
- A.** statement 2
 - B.** statement 3
 - C.** statement 4
 - D.** statement 5
- 8.** (1) If you want to get close enough to wildlife to photograph animals in their natural habitat, you need to become as invisible to them as possible. (2) Everglades National Park, in Florida, is a unique habitat where wildlife can be photographed. (3) Rubbing dirt, ashes, or charcoal on your skin helps you blend into your surroundings. (4) Camouflage clothing, which mimics the random color patterns of foliage, also blends with the background. (5) Looking for animals in the afternoon or in predawn hours makes it possible to keep to the shadows, which makes it more difficult for the animals to see you.
- F.** statement 1
 - G.** statement 2
 - H.** statement 4
 - J.** statement 5

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9. (1) People often stereotype others, judging them based on their supposed association with a certain group. (2) For example, a person wearing glasses might immediately be assumed to be intelligent—or a nerd. (3) Stereotypes are reinforced by jokes, television, movies, and advertisements. (4) Unthinking comments by prejudiced people are another source of stereotypes. (5) One common stereotype of lawyers is that they are greedy and competitive.

- A. statement 1
- B. statement 2
- C. statement 4
- D. statement 5

Answers and Explanations

- 1. D.** The sentences provide examples that show why the Islamic world at that time was a center of knowledge and culture.
- 2. F.** The rest of the paragraph describes consequences arising from the trees' extreme height. While **J** looks like a possible choice, the content of the paragraph is about redwood trees generally. **J** suggests paragraph content related specifically to Humboldt Redwoods State Park.
- 3. B.** The topic sentence defines the term, and the rest of the paragraph provides examples. **A** and **C** are true statements, but the content of the paragraph does not develop them. **D** defines the term, but it is not as clear as **B**.
- 4. F.** These sentences explain what the advantage was and the areas in which it occurred. **G** describes a change that occurred when farming began, but does not give advantages. **H** explains what farmers did. **J** is about the effects of the advantage rather than explaining what the advantage was.
- 5. D.** The topic sentence is a contrast. None of the other choices has information about the differences between hares and rabbits.
- 6. J.** This is the only choice in which both sentences explain how chocolate can be good for your health.
- 7. B.** The paragraph is about why LEDs are efficient. How they produce light is not necessary information.
- 8. G.** The paragraph explains ways to become less visible. This choice gives an example of a place where wildlife can be photographed.
- 9. D.** Although this is an example of stereotyping, it is not connected to the two sentences directly before it. They explain the sources of stereotypes.

Vocabulary

The HSPT has two types of vocabulary questions in the Verbal Skills test. There are 15 questions asking you to choose the best synonym for a word and 9 questions asking you to choose the best antonym for a word. In addition, the Reading—Vocabulary test has 22 questions asking you to select the word that means the same as a word given in the question.

Answering Vocabulary Questions

Before looking at the answer choices, think of your own definition of the word. If you can define the word, choosing the best answer should not be difficult. If you are uncertain about the meaning of a word, looking at the answer choices might remind you of a meaning that you didn't immediately think of. Or you might see answer choices that you know the meaning of and that do not seem to be related to the word in the question. If you have no idea of a word's meaning, you can at least eliminate answer choices that are a different part of speech than the word in the question. You might recognize that three of the answer choices are the same part of speech, and one of the answer choices is a different part of speech. It is probably safe to eliminate that as the best answer. Knowing common prefixes and suffixes is also helpful in trying to figure out the meaning of an unknown word.

Sample Questions

Directions: Select that choice that most nearly means the same as the selected word or phrase in the question.

1. Weird most nearly means:
 - A. electric
 - B. strange
 - C. ordinary
 - D. witch
2. A logical person is:
 - A. thoughtful
 - B. rational
 - C. emotional
 - D. thinking
3. Dawdle most nearly means:
 - A. paint
 - B. disgusting
 - C. hurry up
 - D. waste time
4. Habitat most nearly means:
 - A. home
 - B. natural
 - C. repeated
 - D. burrow
5. A pliable metal is:
 - A. tool
 - B. rigid
 - C. flexible
 - D. useful
6. Meandering is the *opposite* of:
 - A. wandering
 - B. measuring
 - C. direct
 - D. walking
7. Extinct is the *opposite* of:
 - A. aroma
 - B. frequent
 - C. mortal
 - D. living
8. Deplete is the *opposite* of:
 - A. fold
 - B. complete
 - C. full
 - D. increase
9. Agree is the *opposite* of:
 - A. contradict
 - B. predict
 - C. discuss
 - D. concur
10. Incredulous is the *opposite* of:
 - A. skeptical
 - B. believing
 - C. terrible
 - D. hoping

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- 11.** An envoy is an:
- A. assistant
 - B. messenger
 - C. planner
 - D. expert
- 12.** Being boorish is being:
- A. shy
 - B. rude
 - C. thieving
 - D. cunning
- 13.** To encompass is to:
- A. measure
 - B. attempt
 - C. include
 - D. direct
- 14.** To thwart is to:
- A. avoid
 - B. accuse
 - C. suffer
 - D. block
- 15.** To be wary is to be:
- A. sorrowful
 - B. unfriendly
 - C. lazy
 - D. cautious

Answers and Explanations

- 1. B.** Choice **A** means to trick you into misreading *weird* as *wired*. **C** is the opposite of *weird*. While a *witch*, **D**, might be weird, *witch* is a noun, and *weird* is an adjective.
- 2. B.** **A** means considerate. **C** is the opposite of logical. **D** is the wrong part of speech.
- 3. D.** Don't be confused by **C**, the opposite of *dawdle*.
- 4. A.** A habitat is where something lives—its home. A *burrow*, **D**, is an example of a habitat. **C** tries to trick you into confusing *habitat* and *habit*.
- 5. C.** Tools are made of metal, and metal is clearly useful, but neither of these defines the word. Something that is *pliable* can bend; it is *flexible*.
- 6. C.** *Meandering* is an adjective meaning wandering aimlessly from place to place.
- 7. D.** An *extinct* species no longer exists, so it is not alive.
- 8. D.** To *deplete* means to use up something or to reduce the amount of it. To *increase*, to add to something, is the best opposite.
- 9. A.** *Contradict* means to disagree, so it is the best opposite of *agree*.
- 10. B.** *Incredulous* means unable to believe something. Do not confuse it with *incredible*, which means unbelievable, and is often incorrectly used to mean wonderful.
- 11. B.** An envoy is a messenger.
- 12. B.** To be boorish is to be rude.
- 13. C.** To encompass is to include.
- 14. D.** To thwart is to block.
- 15. D.** To be wary is to be cautious.