

Verbal & Reading

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W7 Wizard Sample

Hot Vocab

You are going to master the following vocabulary in this packet.

abominable: disgusting; hateful; detestable.

adroit: skillful; ingenious; clever.

altercate: to argue vigorously; to dispute angrily in words.

approximate: very near; close to.

austere: stern; harsh; somber; grave.

bound: to share a boundary.

chasm: abyss; a deep gorge; a deep hole in the earth's surface.

conceited: having too high an opinion of oneself or one's ability; arrogant.

conveyance: vehicle; transport.

defer: to postpone; to delay or put off to some other time.

devastating: causing widespread destruction.

dispirited: depressed; discouraged; disheartened.

emergent: coming into view.

esplanade: any open, level space used for public walks or drives, especially along a shore.

exploit: an adventure; a bold, unusual act; daring deed.

fluster: to make nervous and excited; to confuse.

gaffe: a social blunder; an embarrassing mistake.

guild: a group or union of people dedicated to common interests or goals.

humiliate: to put to shame.

implication: hint; indication; suggestion.

ineradicable: incapable of being removed or destroyed or eradicated.

intimidation: the act of intimidating; making afraid; the state of being intimidated; being made afraid.

latent: dormant; hidden; submerged; waiting to be aroused; quiescent.

maim: to cut off; to mutilate; to injure.

miserable: very unhappy; unfortunate or uncomfortable.

nauseous: loathsome.

overthrow: to vanquish an established ruler or government.

placate: to pacify; to conciliate; to calm; to appease.

progenitor: an ancestor in the direct line; forefather.

raze: to tear down; to destroy completely; to demolish.

W7 Wizard Sample

Word List 1 * * * * *

- (A) abominable
- (B) adroit
- (C) altercation
- (D) approximate
- (E) austere

Definition Matching:

Choose the closest word from the previous list to match each definition. Spell it correctly!

1. stern. _____
2. very near. _____
3. disgusting. _____
4. skillful. _____
5. to argue vigorously. _____

Sentence Illustration:

Choose the best word from the previous list to fit in the sentences. Correct grammar is required!

6. Shall we give up this monstrous heap of absurd notions, and _____ practices?
7. Jane _____ with her boss since she did not think the decision was fair.
8. Grandfather was a silent, _____ man, very strict with his children.
9. A good teacher is _____ in inspiring students and asking questions.
10. The _____ length is 40 inches; it is 39.5 inches to be exact.

Word List 2 * * * * *

- (A) bound
- (B) chasm
- (C) conceited
- (D) conveyance
- (E) defer

Definition Matching:

11. abyss. _____
12. having too high an opinion of oneself or one's ability. _____
13. vehicle. _____
14. to postpone. _____
15. to share a boundary. _____

Sentence Illustration:

16. The two country _____ a strip of desert hundreds of miles.
17. During the transit strike, commuters used various kinds of _____; some, even tried riding their children's bikes.
18. My bank has agreed to _____ the repayments on my loan while I'm still a student.
19. They could not see the bottom of the _____.
20. We heard no more of the _____ boy's great strength after he lost the fight.

W7 Wizard Sample

Word List 3 * * * * *

- (A) devastating
- (B) dispirited
- (C) emergent
- (D) esplanade
- (E) exploit

Definition Matching:

- 21. an adventure. _____
- 22. coming into view. _____
- 23. causing widespread destruction.

- 24. depressed. _____
- 25. any open, level space used for public walks or drives, especially along a shore.

Sentence Illustration:

- 26. Did she tell you about her _____ during the holiday weekend?
- 27. He returned wet, hungry, and _____.
- 28. If the bomb had exploded in the main shopping area, it would have been _____.
- 29. Western governments should be giving more aid to the _____ democracies of the Third World.
- 30. While strolling along the _____, we watched the rowing teams train for the upcoming regatta.

Word List 4 * * * * *

- (A) fluster
- (B) gaffe
- (C) guild
- (D) humiliate
- (E) implication

Definition Matching:

- 31. a social blunder. _____
- 32. a group or union of people dedicated to common interests or goals.

- 33. to put to shame. _____
- 34. to make nervous and excited.

- 35. hint. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 36. If I understand the _____ of your remark correctly, you do not trust our captain.
- 37. Although she knew it was only a first step, Andrea couldn't help feeling that joining the Screen Actors _____ meant she was on her way to becoming a star.
- 38. How could you _____ me by questioning my judgment in front of everyone like that?
- 39. The teacher's sudden question _____ him and he stammered his reply.
- 40. I made a real _____ -- I called his new wife 'Judy' which is the name of his ex-wife.

W7 Wizard Sample

Word List 5 * * * * *

- (A) ineradicable
- (B) intimidation
- (C) latent
- (D) maim
- (E) miserable

Definition Matching:

- 41. the act of intimidating. _____
- 42. very unhappy. _____
- 43. incapable of being removed or destroyed or eradicated. _____
- 44. dormant. _____
- 45. to cut off. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 46. A ruler who maintains his power by _____ is bound to develop clandestine resistance.
- 47. A sick child is often _____.
- 48. The hospital could not take care all who had been wounded or _____ in the railroad accident.
- 49. Her _____ talent was discovered by accident.
- 50. The subway officials did their best to scrub the graffiti off the trains, but the paint the vandals had used proved to be _____; not even cleaning fluid would remove it.

Word List 6 * * * * *

- (A) nauseous
- (B) overthrow
- (C) placate
- (D) progenitor
- (E) raze

Definition Matching:

- 51. an ancestor in the direct line. _____
- 52. loathsome. _____
- 53. to vanquish an established ruler or government. _____
- 54. to tear down. _____
- 55. to pacify. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 56. Allende's government in Chile was _____ by the armed forces in 1973.
- 57. The psychiatrist had a calming effect on his patients, being able to _____ the most troubled minds.
- 58. The Roth family, whose _____ emigrated from Germany early in the nineteenth century, settled in Peru, Illinois.
- 59. After the great fire in Chicago, most of the buildings and trees were completely _____.
- 60. After only half an hour on the boat she began to feel slightly _____.

W7 Wizard Sample

Review List 1 * * * * *

- (A) abominable
- (B) adroit
- (C) altercation
- (D) approximate
- (E) austere
- (F) bound
- (G) chasm
- (H) conceited
- (I) conveyance
- (J) defer

Definition Matching:

- 61. harsh. _____
- 62. ingenious. _____
- 63. hateful. _____
- 64. transport. _____
- 65. to dispute angrily in words.

- 66. a deep gorge. _____
- 67. close to. _____
- 68. to share a boundary. _____
- 69. arrogant. _____
- 70. to delay or put off to some other time.

Review List 2 * * * * *

- (A) devastating
- (B) dispirited
- (C) emergent
- (D) esplanade
- (E) exploit
- (F) fluster
- (G) gaffe
- (H) guild
- (I) humiliate
- (J) implication

Definition Matching:

- 71. causing widespread destruction.

- 72. to put to shame. _____
- 73. discouraged. _____
- 74. a group or union of people dedicated to
common interests or goals.

- 75. to confuse. _____
- 76. coming into view. _____
- 77. any open, level space used for public
walks or drives, especially along a shore.

- 78. a bold, unusual act. _____
- 79. an embarrassing mistake. _____
- 80. indication. _____

Review List 3 *****

- (A) ineradicable
- (B) intimidation
- (C) latent
- (D) maim
- (E) miserable
- (F) nauseous
- (G) overthrow
- (H) placate
- (I) progenitor
- (J) raze

Definition Matching:

- 81. hidden. _____
- 82. incapable of being removed or destroyed or eradicated. _____
- 83. forefather. _____
- 84. to mutilate. _____
- 85. to destroy completely. _____
- 86. unfortunate or uncomfortable. _____
- 87. loathsome. _____
- 88. making afraid. _____
- 89. to vanquish an established ruler or government. _____
- 90. to conciliate. _____

Reading: I Love the Look of Words

In "I Love the Look of Words," the poet describes an enjoyable experience in an unusual way.

I Love the Look of Words

Popcorn leaps, popping from the floor
of a hot black skillet
and into my mouth.
Black words leap,
snapping from the white
page. Rushing into my eyes. Sliding
into my brain which gobbles them
the way my tongue and teeth
chomp the buttered popcorn.

When I have stopped reading,
ideas from the words stay stuck
in my mind, like the sweet
smell of butter perfuming my
fingers long after the popcorn
is finished.

I love the book and the look of words
the weight of ideas that popped into my mind
I love the tracks
of new thinking in my mind.

— Maya Angelou

91. The speaker in the poem is likely to
- (A) eat popcorn instead of read.
 - (B) enjoy the pleasures of reading.
 - (C) forget many new words.
 - (D) purchase popcorn regularly.
92. In lines 6–9 of the poem, gobble and chomp are both synonyms for the word eat. What does the speaker's use of these words in the poem imply?
- (A) rudeness
 - (B) confidence
 - (C) eagerness
 - (D) cautiousness

93. What is the theme of "I Love the Look of Words"?
- (A) Reading helps you do well in school and in life.
 - (B) Reading stimulates the senses and the mind.
 - (C) Reading needs to be practiced every day.
 - (D) Reading is difficult but worth the struggle.
94. The poem compares eating popcorn to reading a book. Explain how the two are similar. Use relevant and specific evidence from throughout the poem to support your answer.

Reading: Arion and the Dolphin

Not only are dolphins acrobats in the water, they love music, at least according to this legend of ancient Greece. Read the legend below.

Arion and the Dolphin

There was once a musician called Arion, who wandered about the country singing songs, and wherever he sang people stopped to listen.

When the King of Corinth heard his music he invited Arion to live with him in the Royal Palace.

One day Arion received an invitation to compete at the music festival in Sicily.

“You must go,” said the king, “for I am sure you will win the competition, and the prize is a bag of gold.”

“The gold does not interest me,” said Arion, “but I would like to compete and of course I would like to win!”

“You may go in one of my ships,” said the king, “but promise you'll return, for I shall miss your music.”

Arion promised to return, and away he sailed in the king's ship over the sea to the island of Sicily.

All the best musicians in the world were there to compete. One by one they played their instruments and sang their songs, and then it was Arion's turn. He sang so beautifully that the King of Sicily awarded him the first prize, a bag of gold, and all his admirers gave him wonderful gifts of jewels and other treasure. They tried to persuade him to stay on in Sicily, but Arion refused.

“I have promised the King of Corinth I shall return,” said he, “and his ship waits there in the harbour to carry me home.”

So the King of Sicily and all Arion's friends and admirers saw him off and waved him farewell.

Arion stood on the prow waving to them until they were out of sight, but when he turned to go to the cabin, he found himself surrounded by the captain and an angry crew. They had seen the gold and treasure Arion had carried on board, and had plotted among themselves how they would take it from him.

“You must die,” said the captain. “It is the wish of the entire crew.”

“Why, what have I done to hurt you?”

“You are too rich,” said the captain.

“Spare my life, and I will give you the bag of gold and all the other treasures that were given to me,” pleaded Arion.

“No, we cannot do that, for when you reach Corinth you may change your mind, regret your gift and make us return it,” said the captain. “No, it is too dangerous. You must die!”

“Very well,” said Arion, “I see that your minds are made up. But please, grant me my last wish. Allow me to sing one more song before I die.”

“You may do that,” said the captain, “if, when the last note has been sung, you leap overboard into the sea.”

Arion promised to do that and, dressed in his finest clothes, he stood on the prow of the ship and sang more sweetly than he had ever sung before. Then he took a great leap into the sea; and the ship sailed on.

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Now, a school of dolphins had gathered round to listen to Arion's songs, for dolphins are very fond of music. When he leapt from the ship, one of them swam under him, caught him on its back and saved him from drowning. Then the dolphin swam with Arion on its back and reached Corinth long before the ship.

The king was delighted to see Arion, but when he heard how the ship's crew had treated him he was very angry indeed.

“I am astonished my sailors could behave so badly,” he said.

When at last the ship arrived in port, the king sent for the crew.

“Where is Arion?” he asked, pretending he did not know.

“He stayed in Sicily,” said those rascals. “He was enjoying himself so much he refused to return with us, although we waited several days for him.”

“Is that so?” said the king, frowning with anger.

Then Arion himself came into the room. He was wearing the same clothes in which he had leapt from the ship, and when they saw him, the captain and crew were terrified.

“A ghost! A ghost!” they cried out. “Arion was drowned and this must be his ghost!” And in their fright they confessed to the king all that they had done to Arion. The king punished them and ordered them to leave Greece for ever.

As for Arion, he stayed in Corinth and became one of the greatest musicians in all Greece.

95. In the first sentence, which word is a pronoun that refers to Arion?
(A) musician
(B) wherever
(C) he
(D) people
96. Arion thought he should go to the music competition because he wanted to
(A) make the king proud of him by winning.
(B) win the bag of gold.
(C) compete against other fine musicians.
(D) visit Sicily and travel on the king's ship.
97. In refusing to remain in Sicily after the competition, Arion showed that he
(A) was stubborn.
(B) missed his home.
(C) was foolish.
(D) kept his word.
98. The captain and crew of the ship decided to kill Arion because of their
(A) greed and mistrust.
(B) hatred and revenge.
(C) disappointment.
(D) ignorance.
99. What characteristic theme of legends can be found in this story?
(A) A hero is helped or saved by unusual forces or in unexpected ways.
(B) A hero must complete a series of tasks to save his or another's life.
(C) A hero travels under a disguise so that no one can recognize him.
(D) A hero does a kindness for another that later is returned to him.

Reading: One of the tests that are

One of the tests that are basic to chemical analysis involves litmus paper. The name means colored moss, since it is obtained from certain primitive plants called lichens. If litmus paper comes into contact with an acid liquid, it turns reddish. The degree of reddishness depends on the concentration of the acid in the liquid. If litmus paper is dipped into an alkaline liquid, it turns various shades of blue. Many students remember the phrase “in a base, blue litmus” to associate the colors with the correct reactions.

100. Lichens are a type of
- (A) paper
 - (B) litmus
 - (C) moss
 - (D) acid.
101. If the litmus paper turns blue, it has been previously
- (A) wet
 - (B) red
 - (C) white
 - (D) alkaline.

Many folk cures which have been around for centuries may be more therapeutic than previously suspected. A case in point is that of penicillin. Alexander Fleming did not just randomly choose cheese molds to study when he discovered this very important bacteria-killing substance. Moldy cheese was frequently given to patients as a remedy for illness at one time. Fleming just isolated what it was about the cheese which cured the patients.

In parts of South America, a powder obtained from grinding sugar cane is used for healing infections in wounds and ulcers. This usage may date back to pre-Colombian times. Experiments carried out on several hundred patients indicate that ordinary sugar in high concentrations is lethal to bacteria. Its suction effect eliminates dead cells, and it generates a glasslike layer which protects the wound and ensures healing.

Another example of folk medicine which scientists are investigating is that of Arab fishermen who rub their wounds with a venomous catfish to quicken healing. This catfish excretes a gellike slime which scientists have found to contain antibiotics, a coagulant that helps close injured blood vessels, anti-inflammatory agents, and a chemical that directs production of a gluelike material that aids healing.

It is hoped that by documenting these folk remedies and experimenting to see if results are indeed beneficial, an analysis of the substances can be made, and synthetic substances can be developed for human consumption.

102. This passage is mainly about
(A) using folk medicines in place of modern medicines
(B) antibiotics in the field of medicine
(C) the validity of folk remedies and their use for advances in modern medicine
(D) isolating antibiotics in cheese, sugar, and slime
103. It can be inferred from the passage that Alexander Fleming
(A) discovered moldy cheese
(B) isolated infectious patients
(C) suspected medicinal properties of mold
(D) enjoyed eating cheese
104. According to the passage,
(A) bacteria feed on sugar
(B) sugar kills unhealthy cells
(C) glass is formed from sugar
(D) sugar promotes healing
105. The gellike substance which promotes healing comes from
(A) catfish bodies
(B) Arab fishermen
(C) coagulants
(D) catfish venom
106. Which one of the following is NOT an important quality of the catfish slime?
(A) It prohibits inflammation.
(B) It fights bacteria.
(C) It stops bleeding.
(D) It produces mold.

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107. According to the passage, why is it important to study folk medicine?
- (A) to document cultural heritages
 - (B) to perpetuate superstitions
 - (C) to experiment with synthetic substances
 - (D) to advance modern medical practices
108. In what way are cheese molds, sugar, and catfish slime similar?
- (A) They cause blood clots.
 - (B) They fight bacteria.
 - (C) They heal wounds.
 - (D) They eliminate dead cells.

Sentence Completion

Select the best match to complete each of the following sentences.

109. Most members of the drama club, though reserved in real life, are quite _____ once they get on stage.
(A) threatening
(B) dynamic
(C) quarrelsome
110. Once a common and important means of _____, sailing has become more of a sport and a _____ than a primary way of getting around.
(A) conveyance .. profession
(B) relaxation .. business
(C) transportation .. hobby
111. The school used a policy of nepotism, admitting _____ of alumni over other applicants.
(A) relatives
(B) neighbors
(C) friends
112. Many writers associated with the Harlem Renaissance were not originally from Harlem; drawn by the artistic community it provided, they _____ the place as home.
(A) avoided
(B) adopted
(C) neglected
113. Andrew's hunch that Ms. Smith would lose the election was _____ when her opponent won in a landslide, proving Andrew's _____ to be correct.
(A) confirmed .. intuition
(B) rejected .. insolence
(C) substantiated .. endorsement
114. Although she was the daughter of a wealthy slaveholder, Angelina Grimke _____ slavery and _____ her whole life for the cause of abolition.
(A) represented .. fought
(B) hated .. wasted
(C) detested .. worked
115. The guest speaker on Oprah Winfrey's talk show offended the audience by first _____ them and then refusing to moderate these _____ remarks.
(A) flattering .. commendable
(B) praising .. radical
(C) haranguing .. intemperate
116. The newcomer's _____ manner made the girls in the class ask _____, "Who does she think she is?"
(A) cordial .. bitterly
(B) genial .. impatiently
(C) haughty .. indignantly
117. When it comes to ice cream, I admit I am a(n) _____ who can eat huge quantities without ever satisfying my appetite.
(A) glutton
(B) felon
(C) mendicant
118. Although her natural abilities as an athlete are minimal, she has _____ them to the fullest; whereas her brother, who is a natural athlete, has _____ his.
(A) maximized .. squandered
(B) subjugated .. liberated
(C) awed .. slighted

Synonym Replacement

Select the closest meaning to match the underlined word or phrase.

119. Preceding the discovery of America by Europeans, the American Indians found the continent and settled it.
(A) Ahead of
(B) Before
(C) Preventing
120. Pilfering by company employees costs many businesses thousands of dollars each year.
(A) Tardiness
(B) Stealing
(C) Absenteeism
121. Affluent nations have an obligation to help their neighbors.
(A) advanced
(B) wealthy.
(C) industrialized
122. He hurled the statue to the floor with such force that it shattered.
(A) pulled
(B) threw
(C) pushed
123. Teachers despair of training children to have legible handwriting.
(A) readable
(B) graceful
(C) Personal
124. Often parents are more confused by instructions for assembling toys than are the children.
(A) battled
(B) battered
(C) baffled
125. The child groped for the light switch.
(A) stretched up
(B) searched blindly
(C) reached confidently
126. Many people, while not actually vegetarians believe that a diet which excludes red meat is nutritious.
(A) fragrant
(B) nourishing
(C) unusual
127. An oasis is a haven for desert travelers who long for water and succulent fruit.
(A) ripe
(B) juicy
(C) rotten
128. The theory that business could operate totally without the aid of government has proved to be an erroneous belief.
(A) illusion
(B) authentic concept
(C) argument

Synonym

129. AGGRESSIVE may mean
(A) agitated
(B) pushy
(C) jubilant
130. BARBAROUS may mean
(A) savage
(B) feminine
(C) shrewd
131. LAMB may mean
(A) young horse
(B) young sheep
(C) young cow
132. OVERT may mean
(A) seasonal
(B) obvious
(C) preventable
133. CONCILIATORY may mean
(A) advisory
(B) undoing
(C) winning over
134. NOMAD may mean
(A) fool
(B) drifter
(C) cloak
135. CONFORM may mean
(A) perpetuate
(B) harmonize
(C) jar
136. DAZZLE may mean
(A) bewilder
(B) flurry
(C) fizzle
137. CONTAINED may mean
(A) caging
(B) wooden
(C) held
138. CONSTRUCT may mean
(A) type
(B) live in
(C) build

Answer Key

Hot Vocab

1. (E) austere
2. (D) approximate
3. (A) abominable
4. (B) adroit
5. (C) altercation
6. (A) abominable
7. (C) altercation
8. (E) austere
9. (B) adroit
10. (D) approximate
11. (B) chasm
12. (C) conceited
13. (D) conveyance
14. (E) defer
15. (A) bound
16. (A) bound
17. (D) conveyances
18. (E) defer
19. (B) chasm
20. (C) conceited
21. (E) exploit
22. (C) emergent
23. (A) devastating
24. (B) dispirited
25. (D) esplanade
26. (E) exploits
27. (B) dispirited
28. (A) devastating
29. (C) emergent
30. (D) esplanade
31. (B) gaffe
32. (C) guild
33. (D) humiliate
34. (A) fluster
35. (E) implication
36. (E) implications
37. (C) Guild
38. (D) humiliate
39. (A) flustered
40. (B) gaffe
41. (B) intimidation
42. (E) miserable
43. (A) ineradicable
44. (C) latent
45. (D) maim
46. (B) intimidation
47. (E) miserable
48. (D) maimed
49. (C) latent
50. (A) ineradicable
51. (D) progenitor
52. (A) nauseous
53. (B) overthrow
54. (E) raze
55. (C) placate
56. (B) overthrown
57. (C) placate
58. (D) progenitors
59. (E) razed
60. (A) nauseous
61. (E) austere
62. (B) adroit
63. (A) abominable
64. (I) conveyance
65. (C) altercation
66. (G) chasm
67. (D) approximate
68. (F) bound

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- 69. (H) conceited
- 70. (J) defer
- 71. (A) devastating
- 72. (I) humiliate
- 73. (B) dispirited
- 74. (H) guild
- 75. (F) fluster
- 76. (C) emergent
- 77. (D) esplanade
- 78. (E) exploit
- 79. (G) gaffe
- 80. (J) implication
- 81. (C) latent
- 82. (A) ineradicable
- 83. (I) progenitor
- 84. (D) maim
- 85. (J) raze
- 86. (E) miserable
- 87. (F) nauseous
- 88. (B) intimidation
- 89. (G) overthrow
- 90. (H) placate

Reading: I Love the Look of Words

.....

- 91. B
- 92. C
- 93. B
- 94. Answer may vary.

Reading: Arion and the Dolphin

- 95. C
- 96. C
- 97. D
- 98. A
- 99. A

Reading: One of the tests that are

.....

- 100. C

- 101. D

___TFB-T1-S3-54

- 102. C
- 103. C
- 104. D
- 105. A
- 106. D
- 107. D
- 108. B

Sentence Completion

- 109. B
- 110. C
- 111. A
- 112. B
- 113. A
- 114. C
- 115. C
- 116. C
- 117. A
- 118. A

Synonym Replacement

- 119. A
- 120. B
- 121. B
- 122. B
- 123. A
- 124. C
- 125. B
- 126. B
- 127. B
- 128. A

Synonym

- 129. B
- 130. A
- 131. B
- 132. B



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- 133. C
- 134. B
- 135. B
- 136. A
- 137. C
- 138. C