

CogAT Verbal

April 12, 2020

☎: 301-251-7014

🏠 site: <http://www.MathEnglish.com>

By Dr. Li

E-mail : DL@MathEnglish.com

Name: (First)_____ (Last)_____

School: _____ Grade: _____

HOT VOCAB.....	2
SYNONYM REPLACEMENT	8
READING: A FEW YEARS AGO, SPORTS	10
READING: A GIANT GORILLA RUNS THROUGH	11
READING: ONE DAY THE LION, KING OF ALL	12
READING: HALLEY'S COMET	15
READING: HAIRCUTS FROM THE HEART	17

Hot Vocab

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

abstract: theoretical; not concrete; impersonal or detached in attitude.

acquaint: to tell; to furnish (a person) with information; to make aware; to let know; to inform.

advantageous: profitable; helpful.

aghast: terrified; shocked; struck with terror and amazement.

aloof: uninterested; reserved or cool in manner.

archangel: an angel of high rank.

ballad: a poem that tells a story.

block: to prevent the passage; to obstruct; to hinder.

chafe: warm by rubbing; make sore (by rubbing).

compatible: well suited or fit; adaptable.

convince: to make (a person) feel sure; cause to believe; persuade firmly.

dentifrice: dental floss; any substance used to clean the teeth.

dorsal: of the back; on or near the back.

entrapment: to trap; to catch with a trap; to trick; to ensnare.

forebear: an ancestor; a forefather.

graceful: beautiful; pleasing; agreeable.

husky: dry in the throat; hoarse; rough of voice.

instill: to infuse; to put in little by little.

lease: the right to use property for a certain length of time, usually by paying rent.

metric: relating to measurement.

needy: being in need, want, or poverty.

optimistic: inclined to look on the bright side of things.

permanent: everlasting; durable.

prey: to hunt; to kill for food.

resign: to give up a job, office, or position; to yield; to submit.

secular: worldly; of things not religious or sacred.

splinter: to split; to break into splinters.

synonym: a word with a meaning similar or identical to that of another word in a language.

transform: to change in form; to change in appearance.

vex: to annoy; to irritate.

Word List 1 * * * * *

- (A) abstract
- (B) acquaint
- (C) advantageous
- (D) aghast
- (E) aloof

Definition Matching:

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

- 1. profitable. _____
- 2. terrified. _____
- 3. uninterested. _____
- 4. theoretical. _____
- 5. to tell. _____

Sentence Illustration:

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

- 6. Chuck's _____ attitude at our dinner party made us wonder if our usually talkative friend was trying to tell us something.
- 7. The children thought their parents would be thrilled to have breakfast in bed, but both parents were _____ when they woke up to find their blankets soaked with orange juice and coffee.
- 8. To him, hunger was an _____ concept; he had never missed a meal.
- 9. You need to _____ your parents with the happenings in school so that they will not be worried.
- 10. It is more _____ for tax to own a house than to rent one in long term.

Word List 2 * * * * *

- (A) archangel
- (B) ballad
- (C) block
- (D) chafe
- (E) compatible

Definition Matching:

- 11. well suited or fit. _____
- 12. a poem that tells a story. _____
- 13. to prevent the passage. _____
- 14. an angel of high rank. _____
- 15. warm by rubbing. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 16. In the New Testament, the birth of Christ is announced to Mary by the _____ Gabriel.
- 17. The old man sang _____ of the clan's heroes, often to the tune of a folk song.
- 18. The country roads were _____ with snow.
- 19. They were _____ neighbors, never quarreling over unimportant matters.
- 20. Chilled, he _____ his hands before the fire.

Word List 3 * * * * *

- (A) convince
- (B) dentifrice
- (C) dorsal
- (D) entrapment
- (E) forebear

Definition Matching:

- 21. dental floss. _____
- 22. to make (a person) feel sure.

- 23. of the back. _____
- 24. to trap. _____
- 25. an ancestor. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 26. Do not waste your time trying to _____ her that she is wrong, since she is stubborn.
- 27. The spotted _____ fin of a shark caused a great turmoil among the people on the beach.
- 28. Kate's _____ was a famous general in the civil war.
- 29. Dr. Sanchez gave me a lecture on the proper use of _____, and recommended several brands I could purchase in any supermarket.
- 30. _____ is the practice of arresting someone by using unfair or illegal methods.

Word List 4 * * * * *

- (A) graceful
- (B) husky
- (C) instill
- (D) lease
- (E) metric

Definition Matching:

- 31. the right to use property for a certain length of time, usually by paying rent.

- 32. relating to measurement. _____
- 33. dry in the throat. _____
- 34. beautiful. _____
- 35. to infuse. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 36. The farmer gave a _____ on his woodland to a lumber company.
- 37. It is part of a teacher's job to _____ self-confidence into the students.
- 38. The recipe is given in both _____ and imperial measures.
- 39. The sofa is not only a very _____, but also a comfortable piece of furniture.
- 40. When the wind breezed through the bush, I seemed to hear someone, in a _____ and shivering voice, say, "Do you like it?"

Word List 5 * * * * *

- (A) needy
- (B) optimistic
- (C) permanent
- (D) prey
- (E) resign

Definition Matching:

- 41. everlasting. _____
- 42. to hunt. _____
- 43. to give up a job, office, or position.

- 44. being in need, want, or poverty.

- 45. inclined to look on the bright side of things. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 46. She is _____ about her chances of winning a gold medal.
- 47. The manager of the football team _____ after 3 defeats of the season in a row.
- 48. The proceeds from the sale go to help _____ and poor people in the area.
- 49. His work is on _____ display in the gallery.
- 50. Cats _____ upon mice.

Word List 6 * * * * *

- (A) secular
- (B) splinter
- (C) synonym
- (D) transform
- (E) vex

Definition Matching:

- 51. to split. _____
- 52. to annoy. _____
- 53. worldly. _____
- 54. a word with a meaning similar or identical to that of another word in a language.

- 55. to change in form. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 56. The church leaders suggest we stay away from _____ matters, and devote ourselves more to our religion.
- 57. “Masculine” and “male” are _____.
- 58. Although his school friends constantly teased him about his ballet lessons, Ken never allowed their comments to _____ him.
- 59. The edges of the plastic cover had cracked and _____.
- 60. A new hairstyle will _____ your looks.

Review List 1 * * * * *

- (A) abstract
- (B) acquaint
- (C) advantageous
- (D) aghast
- (E) aloof
- (F) archangel
- (G) ballad
- (H) block
- (I) chafe
- (J) compatible

Definition Matching:

- 61. a poem that tells a story. _____
- 62. to furnish (a person) with information.

- 63. to obstruct. _____
- 64. shocked. _____
- 65. make sore (by rubbing). _____
- 66. reserved or cool in manner.

- 67. an angel of high rank. _____
- 68. adaptable. _____
- 69. not concrete. _____
- 70. helpful. _____

Review List 2 * * * * *

- (A) convince
- (B) dentifrice
- (C) dorsal
- (D) entrapment
- (E) forebear
- (F) graceful
- (G) husky
- (H) instill
- (I) lease
- (J) metric

Definition Matching:

- 71. cause to believe. _____
- 72. any substance used to clean the teeth.

- 73. pleasing. _____
- 74. relating to measurement. _____
- 75. to put in little by little. _____
- 76. the right to use property for a certain
length of time, usually by paying rent.

- 77. on or near the back. _____
- 78. hoarse. _____
- 79. to catch with a trap. _____
- 80. a forefather. _____

Review List 3 *****

- (A) needy
- (B) optimistic
- (C) permanent
- (D) prey
- (E) resign
- (F) secular
- (G) splinter
- (H) synonym
- (I) transform
- (J) vex

Definition Matching:

81. being in need, want, or poverty.

82. to change in appearance. _____
83. a word with a meaning similar or identical
to that of another word in a language.

84. durable. _____
85. inclined to look on the bright side of
things. _____
86. to kill for food. _____
87. to irritate. _____
88. of things not religious or sacred.

89. to yield. _____
90. to break into splinters. _____

Synonym Replacement

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

91. Map reading is a skill which is acquired through practice.
 (A) gained
 (B) found
 (C) produced
92. The verdict of the court put the defendant in a jubilant mood.
 (A) respectful
 (B) thoughtful
 (C) joyful
93. Rachmaninoff's stirring music was strongly influenced by his friend Tchaikovsky.
 (A) dramatic
 (B) melodic
 (C) variable
94. Many U.S. businesses have begun to buy goods manufactured abroad because they may be produced more reasonably.
 (A) simply
 (B) economically
 (C) perfectly
95. After several hard lessons, he resolved to act more wisely in the future.
 (A) decided
 (B) consented
 (C) hoped
96. The noise was so faint that it was impossible to be sure what it was or even where it came from.
 (A) indistinct
 (B) loud
 (C) general
97. The history professor gave a synopsis of the events leading to World War I.
 (A) summary
 (B) report
 (C) discussion
98. History is a chronologically arranged mass of confusing information that the historian must interpret.
 (A) by contrast
 (B) according to significance
 (C) according to time sequence
99. The movement of the atmosphere varies at different heights above the earth.
 (A) motion
 (B) temperature
 (C) speed
100. A boa constrictor regularly eats animals the size of small pigs.
 (A) hesitantly
 (B) routinely
 (C) periodically
101. The surgeon general of the United States has warned against the consumption of alcohol and other addictive drugs.
 (A) cautioned
 (B) demonstrated
 (C) guarded
102. Teenagers often have voracious appetites that amaze adults.
 (A) esoteric
 (B) ravenous
 (C) lavish
103. At the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon's forces retreated.
 (A) pursued
 (B) attacked
 (C) withdrew

104. Tigers may become man-eaters when they have hunted fruitlessly due to injury or old age.
(A) in vain
(B) violently
(C) desperately
105. The Green Revolution was supposed to put an end to world hunger.
(A) limit
(B) stop
(C) border

Reading: A few years ago, sports

Line	<p>A few years ago, sports experts might have told you that Mickey Wright was the best female golfer of all time. Before 1978, they might have added that Judy Rankin had won the most money in a single year. Now both those honors have been won by someone else. She is a Mexican-American woman named Nancy Lopez.</p>	Line
5	<p>Nancy’s father raised her to become a champion golfer. Mr. Lopez ran a small car repair shop in Roswell, New Mexico, but his first love was golf. He taught Nancy the game and acted as her coach. When Nancy was just 12 years old, she won her first state tournament. When she was 18, she finished second in the U.S. Women’s Open. Two years later, in 1977, Nancy</p>	5
10	<p>turned professional and was named Rookie of the Year. She also earned more prize money than any other rookie, male or female, ever had before. In August of 1987, Nancy’s score of 287 tied with another player at the LPGA championship held in Palm Beach Garden, Florida. It was the best score recorded in the 30-year history of the tournament.</p>	10
15	<p>On the golf course, Nancy is famous for her powerful swing. She easily whacks the ball 230 yards or more. Her putting is extremely accurate as well. But Nancy is also popular because of her cheerful personality and how she treats the fans who flock to see her. “I love what I’m doing,” she says. “It’s not a job. It’s a game.” And as a member of the LPGA Hall of Fame, Nancy is one of the true greats of the game.</p>	15

106. In 1977, Nancy Lopez _____.
- (A) won no tournaments
 (B) entered college
 (C) earned more money than any other rookie
 (D) won a scholarship
107. Which word in paragraph 2 means “a sports contest”?
- (A) tournament
 (B) golfer
 (C) champion
 (D) pro
108. Which paragraph tells about Nancy’s rookie year?
- (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) none
109. hit : whack = fix :
- (A) coach
 (B) repair
 (C) raise
 (D) add
110. The word “flock” [line 17] can be best replaced by
- (A) crowd around
 (B) group of birds
 (C) overwhelm
 (D) run

Reading: A giant gorilla runs through

A giant gorilla runs through the dense forest. It towers above the trees and tramples everything in its path. A mammoth spaceship flies through outer space. It's chasing an enemy ship. These creations look huge and real when you see them in a movie. But you wouldn't be frightened if you saw them in person. The real King Kong was about the size of a toy bear. The spaceships in Star Wars would be right at home in a group of model airplanes.

How can these things seem so real? Moviemakers use special effects to trick your eyes. One kind they use is called stop-action photography. The moviemakers photograph a model in a series of still pictures. In each one, the position of the model is changed a little. Each picture moves the action ahead just a bit. To fill one second of a movie, 24 still pictures are needed. So hundreds of pictures must be shot to show one movement. When you see the scene on the movie screen, the pictures seem to really move.

Another kind of special effect is called a composite picture. It combines live actors with a painted background. As the actors perform before the cameras, the background is blocked out. Later, a realistic painting is used to fill in the background on the film. So you may see real actors fighting at the edge of a cliff. But the cliff is probably just a picture.

111. Special effects are used to
- (A) travel in outer space
 - (B) build model airplanes
 - (C) make movies
 - (D) none of the above
112. Which word in paragraph 1 means "steps on and hurts"?
- (A) towers
 - (B) tramples
 - (C) zooms
 - (D) runs
113. Which paragraph tells how a composite picture is made?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) none
114. thick : dense = huge :
- (A) mammoth
 - (B) original
 - (C) real
 - (D) model
115. You can probably decide from the article that special effects
- (A) do not look real
 - (B) take a long time to make
 - (C) don't cost much to do
 - (D) none of the above

Reading: One day the lion, king of all

One day the lion, king of all the beasts, was extremely ill. He did not come out of his cave, but instead lay groaning and murmuring faint, barely audible roars whenever anyone came near.

The other animals did not know what to do. For as long as they could remember the lion had made all their decisions. They had long since forgotten how to think for themselves.

After much discussion, they agreed that they must visit him in his cave, for if they stayed away he would certainly be angry and they would suffer. Besides, in his current condition he couldn't harm them.

So one at a time, the animals went to the royal cave. Some took him a gift such as the best bit of their meat. Others just went to inquire about his health. Large and small, each animal in the lion's kingdom all made their way to his dwelling. However, the fox stayed away. Eventually the lion noticed that the fox never visited him. So the king sent his servant, a hyena, to inquire why the fox was being so rude.

"Fox," said the hyena, "You have displeased His Majesty the lion. Although he is desperately ill, you have not come to ask how he is feeling. What excuse do you have for your disrespectful behavior?"

The fox replied, "Hyena, I would like to see the king, for I respect his wisdom. Indeed, I once came right to the mouth of the cave bearing my best piece of meat as a get-well present. Although I was anxious to see the king, when I got there I noticed something that made me too frightened to go in," said the fox.

"And what was that?" asked the hyena.

The fox replied, "I saw many pairs of footprints in the sand from all sorts of animals. But they were all going one way-into the cave. Not a single footprint came out. I did not want to enter a place from which I would never return."

The clever fox had figured out the lion's devious plan. Believing he was sick and harmless, the animals he usually chased down for food came right into his cave, ending up as his next meal.

116. You can tell this is a make-believe story because
- (A) animals don't talk.
 - (B) lions do not get sick.
 - (C) foxes are not that clever.
 - (D) animals do not leave footprints.
117. There is enough information here to tell that
- (A) lion was very tricky.
 - (B) fox was not very smart.
 - (C) the animals didn't believe the lion was sick
 - (D) lions always live in caves.
118. What will probably happen next?
- (A) The lion will get well.
 - (B) The animals will learn about the lion's tricks.
 - (C) Hyena will eat the lion.
 - (D) The fox will go into the cave.
119. Why didn't Fox go into the cave?
- (A) He knew the lion would eat him.
 - (B) He didn't have a present.
 - (C) It doesn't say in the story.
 - (D) Hyena told him about Lions trick.

120. What paragraph tells why the animals wanted to visit Lion?
 (A) paragraph 1
 (B) paragraph 2
 (C) paragraph 3
 (D) It doesn't tell why.
121. How did Fox know Lion was tricking the animals?
 (A) He just knew it.
 (B) Footprints went into the cave, but not out.
 (C) Some of the animals told him.
 (D) He saw the lion eating animals.

More Reading Questions ...

The Maya are one of the most interesting of the advanced civilizations that had developed in the Americas before the Spanish conquerors arrived in the early 1500s. They lived in what are now the countries of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and parts of Mexico. Most of their territory was only 200 to 600 feet above sea level and was covered with dense tropical forest. At the height of the Mayan civilization, from the 300s to the 800s A.D., they may have reached a population of about 2,000,000 people. Today many Mayan ruins still lie buried in the dense growth of the tropical jungles. Not many of their ruins have been excavated and studied, but what we have learned about them tells us a lot about how these people lived. We have learned, for example, that they knew a great deal about astronomy and had developed a complicated calendar based on their study of heavenly bodies. They had also developed an advanced form of writing and a system of arithmetic. Their architecture and art are known and admired around the world.

The Maya were short and stocky with round heads, black hair, and brown skin. The men wore long loincloths, and the women wore long straight skirts. In cold weather they added blankets to their costumes for warmth.

The clothes were often painted with designs and decorated with feathers. The common people lived in log huts that were scattered throughout the countryside and came to the cities when they had business there or to attend religious festivals. They grew and ate corn, beans, squash, sweet potatoes, and chili peppers. Their only domestic animal seems to have been the turkey. They kept bees for their honey.

The Maya built cities that were centers for religious festivals, markets, and government business, but as far as we know, no one lived there on a permanent basis. The temples, built on top of high stone pyramids, were the focus of urban activities. Only the priests mounted the steep stone steps to the tops of these pyramids; the people watched from below. The Maya practiced human sacrifice in these temples but not to the same extent as the Aztecs who lived near what is now Mexico City. Government, science, and art were all in the hands of the Mayan priesthood. It is thought that each large city governed the region around it, somewhat in the manner of the Ancient Greek city-states. A group of priests governed each city-state and these city-states may have banded together in loose federations. The priests were mainly interested in time. They predicted eclipses and decided which days were favorable for everything from starting a war to planting crops. The arts were also connected to the Mayan religion, and elaborate carvings decorated everything. Painters extended their art to common objects such as pottery. It is interesting to note that there was no attempt to include shadow or perspective in art. Almost every city had a ball court. These courts were rectangular, made of stone, and had a hoop on at least one end. The hoops were circles made of stone and were vertical rather than horizontal. We do not know much about the game that was played there, but it is likely that there was a religious significance. During the 800s, the Maya abandoned their great cities one by one, letting them fall into ruin. No one knows why.

In the 900s, a new civilization began to develop. It was heavily influenced by the Toltecs who lived north of Mexico City. This was the civilization that was discovered by the Spanish conquerors who invaded the territory in the 1500s.

122. This passage is mainly about ...
 (A) the Mayan civilization from 300 to 800 A.D.
 (B) the Mayan civilization after the Spanish invasion in the 1500s A.D.
 (C) the Mayan civilization before 300 A.D.
 (D) the Mayan civilization after 900 A.D.
123. The Ancient Mayan civilization was governed by ...
 (A) a group of common people.
 (B) the priesthood.
 (C) the Toltecs.
 (D) the Spanish.
124. Which of these sentences is an opinion?
 (A) The Mayan are one of the most interesting of the advanced civilizations that had developed in the Americas before the Spanish conquerors arrived in the early 1500s.
 (B) They lived in what are now the countries of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and parts of Mexico.
 (C) Most of their territory was only 200 to 600 feet above sea level and was covered with dense tropical forest.
 (D) At the height of the Mayan civilization, from the 300s to the 800s A.D., they may have reached a population of about 2,000,000 people.

125. This story was written to ...
 (A) describe the Spanish conquest of the Maya.
 (B) explore the reasons that made the Maya abandoned their cities.
 (C) give interesting facts about the Maya.
 (D) provide a description of the Mayan calendar.
126. Why do you suppose the common people lived outside of the large cities?
 (A) Living in the city was too expensive.
 (B) They were not interested in either science or art.
 (C) The priests found control easier when the people were outside of the cities.
 (D) The people were afraid that they might be sacrificed in the temple.
127. Which word best describes the part played by the common people during religious ceremonies in the temples?
 (A) participant
 (B) audience
 (C) celebrant
 (D) assistant
128. The word urban means ...
 (A) having to do with religion.
 (B) having to do with government.
 (C) characteristic of the country.
 (D) characteristic of the city.
129. In this selection the word perspective refers to ...
 (A) a specific point of view in understanding or judging things or events.
 (B) the ability to see things in a true relationship to one another.
 (C) the art of picturing things in a way that shows their relative distance or depth.
 (D) the relationship or proportion of the parts of a whole.

Reading: Halley's Comet

Halley's Comet

¹For centuries comets have been one of our biggest mysteries. They are among the most beautiful and interesting sights in the universe. People from all over the world have been surprised—and often scared—by the sight of a comet blazing across the sky. Edmund Halley, an astronomer in the late 1600s, was very interested in comets. He studied them for most of his life.

²Part of Halley's studies involved measuring the paths of comets through the night sky. Halley learned that comets move around the Sun in the path of an ellipse. (An ellipse is like a circle that has been stretched out in one direction.) He ascertained that because comets travel in an elliptical path, the same comet could be seen from Earth again and again. This was a brand new concept during his time.

³In 1682, Halley noticed a comet that was especially bright and

large. He spent a long time studying it. Then it disappeared from view. Based on his calculations, Halley predicted that this bright comet would return in 1758 or 1759. This was about 75 years after he first saw the comet. However, Halley died in 1742. Thus, he was not able to see that he was correct. This same bright comet returned right on time. Not long after that, because Halley had learned so much about it, the comet was named "Halley's comet" in his honor.

⁴Scientists who had been following Halley's work began to look back through history. They learned that for centuries there had been mention of a comet in the sky about every 75 years, going all the way back to 467 B.C. Often, the return of Halley's comet seemed to

coincide with important events in history. For many years people believed that Halley's comet caused catastrophes, from sicknesses to war.

⁵Since then, scientists have learned more about comets. They now know that comets do not cause bad events. They have also learned what comets are like. All comets consist of a head and a tail. Some comet tails are longer than others. The head is made mostly of ice, plus some dust and pieces of rock. U.S. astronomer Fred Whipple coined the phrase "dirty snowballs" to describe comets. Comets move through the sky very quickly. However, their speed depends on how close they are to the Sun. When Halley's comet is farthest from the Sun, or at its aphelion, it moves about 2,040 miles per hour. When it is closest to the Sun, or at its perihelion, it moves at an amazing 122,000 miles per hour!

⁶For a long time scientists wondered where comets came from. Today, most scientists believe that comets come from an unseen cloud of particles called the Oort cloud. This cloud probably surrounds our solar system. It may contain somewhere between 10 and 100 trillion comets.

⁷People today remain fascinated by this celestial time-traveler. The most recent visit from Halley's comet was in 1985-1986. This time, scientists all over the world studied the comet. Two Soviet spacecraft, the Vega 1 and Vega 2, got a close look at the comet as it raced around the Sun. Halley's comet should next return in 2061. Who knows what high-tech equipment will be around to study it then? However, other comets are periodically discovered making a once-in-a-lifetime visit. If you get the chance to study one of these

stellar fireballs, do so. You'll be thrilled!

Timeline

1656	Edmund Halley is born
1682	Halley observes the comet for the first time
1684	Halley visits Isaac Newton to discuss the laws of gravity
1704	Halley focuses on the study of comets
1742	Halley dies
1759	The comet returns to view as Halley predicted

130. Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

Edmund Halley, an astronomer in the late 1600s, was very interested in comets.

The origin of the word astronomer is the Greek word astro meaning

- (A) comet.
- (B) light.
- (C) mystery.
- (D) star.

131. Which of these is an opinion from this passage?

- (A) Halley's comet should return next in 2061.
- (B) Halley's comet returns about every 75 years.
- (C) Comets are made mostly of ice, dust, and rocks.
- (D) You'll be thrilled by the sight of a comet.

132. The timeline helps the reader to

- (A) find out about comets throughout history.
- (B) quickly locate events in Halley's life.
- (C) learn how Halley made his predictions.
- (D) know who Halley's friends were.

133. Which of these is a fact from this passage?

- (A) Comets cause catastrophes.
- (B) Comets are beautiful and interesting.
- (C) People are fascinated by comets.
- (D) Halley's comet last visited in 1985-1986.

Reading: Haircuts from the Heart

Haircuts from the Heart

¹ Rebecca didn't enjoy having long hair. In the swimming pool, her waterlogged hair weighed her head down. If she braided it while it was wet, it took forever to dry. In gymnastics class, it often got in the way. Still, month after month for two and a half years, Rebecca let her hair grow until it nearly reached her waist.

² Even though Rebecca thought long hair was a bother, the fifth grader had a good reason for letting it grow. At the right time, she would donate her beautiful hair to a group in Palm Springs, Florida called Locks of Love. She would have her hair cut and send it to them as a gift.

³ Rebecca first learned about Locks of Love from a television commercial. Locks of Love is a special organization called a charity. The members of this group work to help others in need. The members make no money. Using the healthy cut hair that Rebecca sends them, they will have a wig made for a child who needs it. After seeing the commercial, Rebecca thought for a while, and then decided to give away her hair.

⁴ Children who need wigs are those who lose all their hair because of illness or as a side effect from certain medicines they have to take. Rebecca's hair will be used to help replace the hair that another child has lost. It will also replace some of the bad feelings that child may have from not having hair.

⁵ Through Locks of Love, kids have the opportunity to help other kids. In fact, about 75 percent of the hair sent to this special charity comes from children. As many as twelve ponytails go into the making of each wig. It takes workers about four months to hand-make each hairpiece. If a family had to

buy the hairpiece, it would cost about \$3,000.

⁶ The day finally came to cut her long locks. Rebecca had chosen a beauty shop in her city that gave to the Locks of Love program. The hairstylist who worked there took the time to make sure Rebecca's hair was cut and packaged properly.

⁷ First the hairstylist made sure that Rebecca's hair was clean, dry, and not damaged by chemicals. Since Rebecca had neither a permanent nor dye in her hair, there was no need to worry about that. The hairstylist also made sure that the cut hair would be at least ten inches long. Then, with a few snips of the scissors, he cut Rebecca's hair. Rebecca had chosen to have her cut hair bundled into a ponytail. She took great pride in placing the cut ponytail into a plastic bag and then a padded envelope to be mailed to Locks of Love. Finally, as her reward, Rebecca's short hair was styled.

⁸ Sometimes it was hard for Rebecca to have long hair. It seemed as if it took a long time to grow. Her mother kept encouraging her. Now with short hair, Rebecca made another important decision. She decided to let it grow long again! Again she will give it to Locks of Love. Judging from last time, she predicted it will take about three years. Even though Rebecca no longer has long hair, she certainly

has a big heart.



134. This story is mainly about —
 (A) a girl who is in the fifth grade
 (B) a program that helps people
 (C) children who are ill
 (D) taking care of hair
135. Which question does paragraph 1 answer?
 (A) Where did this story take place?
 (B) What is Rebecca’s last name?
 (C) When did this story take place?
 (D) How long was Rebecca’s hair?
136. Which word in paragraph 3 helps readers know what the word organization means?
 (A) group
 (B) work
 (C) others
 (D) healthy

137. Which idea can be supported with information from paragraph 5?
 (A) More children than adults help the Locks of Love program.
 (B) The hairpieces are made by special machines.
 (C) Not all hairpieces are made from human hair.
 (D) The Locks of Love program was begun in 1997.

138. Which paragraphs in the passage would probably have this heading “Cutting It Just Right”?
 (A) Paragraphs 1 and 2
 (B) Paragraphs 3 and 4
 (C) Paragraphs 5 and 6
 (D) Paragraphs 6 and 7

139. The author used Rebecca’s experience to tell about the Locks of Love program in order to —
 (A) explain how hairstylists become involved in this program
 (B) give some examples of young people’s school activities
 (C) explain the process of making a wig
 (D) show how just one person can help this important program

140. Here are some notes that a student took about this passage. Use them to answer the next question.

Hair Requirements for Locks of Love		
Quality	Preparing	Sending
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean • Dry • Chemical free • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bundle into ponytail or braid • Tie with ribbon • Place in plastic bag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in padded envelope • Mail to Locks of Love

- What important quality did the student leave off the list?
 (A) Hair from children for children
 (B) Ironed smooth
 (C) At least ten inches long
 (D) Cut straight across

Answer Key

Hot Vocab

1. (C) advantageous
2. (D) aghast
3. (E) aloof
4. (A) abstract
5. (B) acquaint
6. (E) aloof
7. (D) aghast
8. (A) abstract
9. (B) acquaint
10. (C) advantageous
11. (E) compatible
12. (B) ballad
13. (C) block
14. (A) archangel
15. (D) chafe
16. (A) Archangel
17. (B) ballads
18. (C) blocked
19. (E) compatible
20. (D) chafed
21. (B) dentifrice
22. (A) convince
23. (C) dorsal
24. (D) entrapment
25. (E) forebear
26. (A) convince
27. (C) dorsal
28. (E) forebear
29. (B) dentifrices
30. (D) Entrapment
31. (D) lease
32. (E) metric
33. (B) husky
34. (A) graceful
35. (C) instill
36. (D) lease
37. (C) instill
38. (E) metric
39. (A) graceful
40. (B) husky
41. (C) permanent
42. (D) prey
43. (E) resign
44. (A) needy
45. (B) optimistic
46. (B) optimistic
47. (E) resigned
48. (A) needy
49. (C) permanent
50. (D) prey
51. (B) splinter
52. (E) vex
53. (A) secular
54. (C) synonym
55. (D) transform
56. (A) secular
57. (C) synonyms
58. (E) vex
59. (B) splintered
60. (D) transform
61. (G) ballad
62. (B) acquaint
63. (H) block
64. (D) aghast
65. (I) chafe
66. (E) aloof
67. (F) archangel
68. (J) compatible
69. (A) abstract
70. (C) advantageous
71. (A) convince
72. (B) dentifrice
73. (F) graceful
74. (J) metric
75. (H) instill
76. (I) lease
77. (C) dorsal
78. (G) husky
79. (D) entrapment

- 80. (E) forbear
- 81. (A) needy
- 82. (I) transform
- 83. (H) synonym
- 84. (C) permanent
- 85. (B) optimistic
- 86. (D) prey
- 87. (J) vex
- 88. (F) secular
- 89. (E) resign
- 90. (G) splinter

- 117. A
- 118. B
- 119. A
- 120. C
- 121. B
- 122. A
- 123. B
- 124. A
- 125. C
- 126. C
- 127. B
- 128. D
- 129. C

Synonym Replacement

- 91. A
- 92. C
- 93. A
- 94. B
- 95. A
- 96. A
- 97. A
- 98. C
- 99. A
- 100. B
- 101. A
- 102. B
- 103. C
- 104. A
- 105. B

Reading: Halley's Comet

- 130. D
- 131. D
- 132. B
- 133. D

Reading: Haircuts from the Heart

- 134. B
- 135. D
- 136. A
- 137. A
- 138. D
- 139. D
- 140. C

Reading: A few years ago, sports

- 106. C
- 107. A
- 108. B
- 109. B
- 110. A

Reading: A giant gorilla runs through

- 111. C
- 112. B
- 113. C
- 114. A
- 115. B

Reading: One day the lion, king of all

- 116. A