

CogAT Verbal

April 12, 2020

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Hot Vocab

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

abridge: to shorten a piece of written material, such as a dictionary.

acclimate: to accustom to; to get used to (the surroundings).

adorn: to decorate; to add beauty to.

aggregate: to amount to; to amass.

allot: to assign; to allocate; to apportion.

append: to add to a larger thing; to attach as a supplement; to subjoin; to affix.

awake: to wake up.

bizarre: strange; incomprehensible.

camouflage: a disguise; a false appearance.

coax: to persuade by flattery; to influence by pleasant ways.

contiguous: joining physically; adjacent to; touching upon.

delay: to make late; to keep waiting; to postpone.

domination: the act of dominating; the exercise of ruling power; control; rule.

enforce: to cause something to be obeyed; to force; to compel.

fluency: smoothness of speech; ready and unhindered expression.

gleam: to flash; to beam.

hulk: a big, clumsy ship; a bulky, clumsy person or thing.

infinity: boundless or immeasurable extension or duration.

lately: recently; a little while ago; not long ago.

meander: to wind or turn in its course; to follow a winding course.

naval: pertaining to ships.

oppose: to be against; to fight against; to hinder; to resist.

pedestrian: a walker; a person who goes on foot.

precise: exact; accurate; definite.

renovate: to restore to good condition; to renew.

scale: a series of steps, from the lowest to the highest.

snug: comfortable and warm; sheltered.

sustenance: means of support, food, nourishment; means of supporting life.

toil: hard work; labor.

variety: difference; variation.

Word List 1 * * * * *

- (A) abridge
- (B) acclimate
- (C) adorn
- (D) aggregate
- (E) allot

Definition Matching:

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

1. to shorten a piece of written material, such as a dictionary. _____
2. to accustom to. _____
3. to assign. _____
4. to amount to. _____
5. to decorate. _____

Sentence Illustration:

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

6. The money collected will _____ \$1,000.
7. The museum is planning to increase the amount of space _____ to modern art.
8. The president of the company asked the secretary to _____ the report.
9. The penguin has _____ itself to Antarctic conditions.
10. Wild flowers _____ the river.

Word List 2 * * * * *

- (A) append
- (B) awake
- (C) bizarre
- (D) camouflage
- (E) coax

Definition Matching:

11. to add to a larger thing. _____
12. to persuade by flattery. _____
13. to wake up. _____
14. strange. _____
15. a disguise. _____

Sentence Illustration:

16. Dad must _____ the children in an early morning since the family is setting forth a hike.
17. I shall _____ this chart to my report.
18. The plot of the novel was too _____ to be believed.
19. Using smoke as a _____, the army advanced up the hill.
20. She _____ her father to let her go to the dance.

Word List 3 * * * * *

- (A) contiguous
- (B) delay
- (C) domination
- (D) enforce
- (E) fluency

Definition Matching:

- 21. to cause something to be obeyed.

- 22. joining physically. _____
- 23. smoothness of speech. _____
- 24. to make late. _____
- 25. the act of dominating. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 26. We will _____ the party for a week and hold it next Saturday.
- 27. The film was about a group of robots set on world _____.
- 28. Policemen and judges will _____ the laws of the city.
- 29. Since he was lucky to be born in a Chinese family, he spoke Chinese with _____ and ease.
- 30. The prize offer is limited to residents of the forty-eight _____ states.

Word List 4 * * * * *

- (A) gleam
- (B) hulk
- (C) infinity
- (D) lately
- (E) meander

Definition Matching:

- 31. boundless or immeasurable extension or duration. _____
- 32. recently. _____
- 33. to flash. _____
- 34. to wind or turn in its course.

- 35. a big, clumsy ship. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 36. Have you been doing anything interesting _____?
- 37. A candle _____ in the dark.
- 38. Many tugboats clustered about the huge oil tanker, pushing the _____ into her berth.
- 39. The numbers continue in this pattern to _____.
- 40. It is difficult to sail up this stream because of the way it _____ through the countryside.

Word List 5 * * * * *

- (A) naval
- (B) oppose
- (C) pedestrian
- (D) precise
- (E) renovate

Definition Matching:

- 41. a walker. _____
- 42. to restore to good condition.

- 43. exact. _____
- 44. pertaining to ships. _____
- 45. to be against. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 46. The proposed new examination system has been vigorously _____ by teachers.
- 47. They claim that they can _____ worn shoes so that they look like new ones.
- 48. I used to dream to become a sailor, and later joined the _____ force.
- 49. _____ have to watch out for automobiles turning corners.
- 50. If you do not give me _____ directions and a map, I will never find your place.

Word List 6 * * * * *

- (A) scale
- (B) snug
- (C) sustenance
- (D) toil
- (E) variety

Definition Matching:

- 51. hard work. _____
- 52. difference. _____
- 53. means of support, food, nourishment.

- 54. a series of steps, from the lowest to the highest. _____
- 55. comfortable and warm. _____

Sentence Illustration:

- 56. The cat has found a _____ cover behind the stove. T
- 57. In the tropics, the natives find _____ easy to obtain, due to all the fruit trees.
- 58. An illegal worker will earn more here in a week than he would in a month of _____ back home.
- 59. The _____ of wages ranges from ten dollars to twenty dollars a day.
- 60. _____ is the spice of life.

Review List 1 * * * * *

- (A) abridge
- (B) acclimate
- (C) adorn
- (D) aggregate
- (E) allot
- (F) append
- (G) awake
- (H) bizarre
- (I) camouflage
- (J) coax

Definition Matching:

- 61. to add beauty to. _____
- 62. to get used to (the surroundings).

- 63. to influence by pleasant ways.

- 64. to amass. _____
- 65. to attach as a supplement. _____
- 66. to wake up. _____
- 67. incomprehensible. _____
- 68. to shorten a piece of written material,
such as a dictionary. _____
- 69. a false appearance. _____
- 70. to allocate. _____

Review List 2 * * * * *

- (A) contiguous
- (B) delay
- (C) domination
- (D) enforce
- (E) fluency
- (F) gleam
- (G) hulk
- (H) infinity
- (I) lately
- (J) meander

Definition Matching:

- 71. to force. _____
- 72. a bulky, clumsy person or thing.

- 73. ready and unhindered expression.

- 74. to beam. _____
- 75. boundless or immeasurable extension or
duration. _____
- 76. the exercise of ruling power.

- 77. a little while ago. _____
- 78. to follow a winding course.

- 79. adjacent to. _____
- 80. to keep waiting. _____

Review List 3 *****

- (A) naval
- (B) oppose
- (C) pedestrian
- (D) precise
- (E) renovate
- (F) scale
- (G) snug
- (H) sustenance
- (I) toil
- (J) variety

Definition Matching:

- 81. labor. _____
- 82. variation. _____
- 83. to renew. _____
- 84. means of supporting life. _____
- 85. accurate. _____
- 86. a series of steps, from the lowest to the highest. _____
- 87. pertaining to ships. _____
- 88. sheltered. _____
- 89. to fight against. _____
- 90. a person who goes on foot.

Synonym Replacement

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

91. Sometimes our reactions to situations are disproportionately related to the event which caused them.
 (A) unequally
 (B) illegally
 (C) ridiculously
92. In the spring when the snow thaws there may be flooding.
 (A) freezes
 (B) melts
 (C) falls
93. Grain is stored in large circular buildings called elevators.
 (A) placed
 (B) found
 (C) sold
94. He will abide by his promise if he gives it.
 (A) renew
 (B) stick to
 (C) renege on
95. The indecisive man was readily persuaded to change his mind again.
 (A) subtly
 (B) easily
 (C) hardly
96. The patient handed the doctor his fee.
 (A) medicine
 (B) money
 (C) bag
97. Since I have been ill, my appetite has diminished.
 (A) desire for visitors
 (B) desire for sleep
 (C) desire for food
98. The tunnel was so dark and clammy that we became frightened.
 (A) center aisle
 (B) underground passageway
 (C) long corridor
99. One of the most celebrated holidays in the United States is Christmas.
 (A) elaborate
 (B) imitated
 (C) observed
100. When the bell rang, the chemistry student jerked her hand and spilled the acid.
 (A) gently moved
 (B) abruptly pulled
 (C) clapped
101. The initial step is often the most difficult.
 (A) longest
 (B) first
 (C) last
102. Sometimes a haphazard event will stimulate scientific research.
 (A) a chance
 (B) a shocking
 (C) a forbidden
103. It is difficult for an athlete to compete when he is under the weather.
 (A) unconscious
 (B) feeling poorly
 (C) annoyed

104. It is vital to recognize that emotions trigger physiological reactions, and vice versa.

- (A) encounter
- (B) activate
- (C) blunt

105. The 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago started as a convention and ended as a brawl.

- (A) a vote
- (B) a fight
- (C) a lecture

Reading: You probably recognize the

<i>Line</i>	<p>You probably recognize the donkey and the elephant when you see them in cartoons. They are the popular symbols for our country’s main political parties. But the two animals have had this job only for the last 100 years or so.</p>	<i>Line</i>
5	<p>Andrew Jackson helped to found the Democratic party. He became president in 1828 after a hard-fought campaign. His bitter opponents had even pictured him as a jackass in a political cartoon. As time went on, the sturdy donkey came to represent Jackson’s party of the common people.</p>	5
10	<p>But little by little, the donkey symbol dropped out of sight. It was finally revived by the same cartoonist who made up the elephant symbol for the Republicans. This man was Thomas Nast. Nast was horrified at some of the things he saw happening in America. So the bright young artist expressed his views in clever cartoons for Harper’s Weekly, an important magazine. Nast supported the Republican party, which had been founded in the 1850s. In</p>	10
15	<p>1874, he pictured Republican voters as an angry elephant surrounded by frightened, silly animals. The elephant was the only animal not fooled by the sight of the Democratic donkey dressed up as a lion.</p>	15
20	<p>Nast used the two animals in many more political cartoons. Other cartoonists soon picked up the idea. Strangely enough, though, the official party symbols are quite different. The Democrats chose the star in 1852. The Republicans chose the eagle in 1854. Yet most Americans are far more familiar with the symbols made popular by Thomas Nast — the donkey and the elephant.</p>	20

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>106. The official symbol for the Republican party is the
 (A) donkey
 (B) elephant
 (C) lion
 (D) eagle</p> | <p>109. sturdy : weak = teammates :
 (A) symbols
 (B) allies
 (C) opponents
 (D) voters</p> |
| <p>107. Which word in paragraph 3 stands for “brought back to life”?
 (A) expressed
 (B) revived
 (C) supported
 (D) surrounded</p> | <p>110. The word “bitter” [line 6] means
 (A) having an unpleasant taste
 (B) having harsh, angry feeling
 (C) friendly
 (D) sour</p> |
108. Which paragraph tells about the beginning of the donkey symbol?
 (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) 4

Reading: A male deer, or buck, spends

A male deer, or buck, spends all summer growing antlers. They seem strong enough to last forever. Yet the buck will shed its antlers in the winter and start a new set the following spring. Why?

Only male deer grow antlers. Every spring, bony knobs swell from a base of hard bone on a buck's forehead. The sprouting antlers are made of spongy bone. A soft, hairy skin called velvet covers them. The velvet is rich with blood vessels that feed the growing antlers. In late summer, though, the blood supply to the velvet is cut off. The velvet becomes dry and dead. The deer cleans it off by rubbing its antlers against trees. By early fall, the buck has a polished rack of shiny antlers. It will need them.

Fall is mating season for deer. After choosing a doe, or female deer, a buck has to fight to keep other males of the herd away. This makes sure that only the strongest bucks become fathers. The herd's young will then be strong, fit, and able to survive.

When mating season is over, the supply of blood to the buck's antlers changes. The bone at the base of the antlers becomes soft. If the deer brushes against a tree now, the antlers fall off painlessly. Free of this 30-pound weight, the male is better able to survive the long, cold winter.

111. Which word in paragraph 2 means "bumps"?
- (A) knobs
 - (B) bucks
 - (C) vessels
 - (D) rack
112. Which paragraph tells how the herd is kept strong?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
113. A male deer needs antlers _____.
- (A) for good looks
 - (B) for battle in mating season
 - (C) to survive in winter
 - (D) to protect the herd
114. battle : fight = discard :
- (A) shed
 - (B) survive
 - (C) spend
 - (D) grow
115. The word "vessels" means
- (A) large boat
 - (B) tubes
 - (C) pipes
 - (D) ropes

Reading: The Dead Sea is a saltwater

Line	<p>The Dead Sea is a saltwater lake located in Israel and Jordan, not far from Jerusalem. In 1947, an Arab shepherd was searching the area for a stray goat. As he looked inside one cave, he discovered some scrolls wrapped in cloth and placed in jars. The scrolls were covered with writing he did not recognize. They meant nothing to the shepherd, so he sold them.</p>	Line
5	<p>Once scholars saw the scrolls, however, they became very excited. The writings were from long ago. Archaeologists, scientists who study ancient people, began exploring all the caves nearby. More scrolls were found, and scholars came from all over the world to study them. We call these writings the Dead Sea Scrolls. Some are quite long. Most, though, are only fragments, often no larger than postage stamps.</p>	5
10	<p>It is the job of scholars to piece these bits together and make sense of them. The scrolls are mostly religious writings in Hebrew, Greek, and Aramaic, which is an ancient language that is no longer spoken. It's hard to find the dates and authors of the scrolls. We do know that the scrolls were placed in the caves at different times many hundreds of years ago. Among them are the oldest known copies of the Old Testament.</p>	10
15	<p>Not all the scrolls are religious. One is a record of treasure deposited throughout the area. Scientists couldn't tell if this record was meant to fool people, or if it was real. Now, however, the scroll itself is a treasure, along with all the other Dead Sea Scrolls.</p>	15

116. The article does not tell you about
- (A) where the scrolls were found
 (B) when the scrolls were found
 (C) how many scrolls were found
 (D) none of the above
117. Which word in paragraph 2 means "parts broken off and incomplete"?
- (A) fragments
 (B) stamps
 (C) scholars
 (D) scrolls
118. Which paragraph tells about the languages the scrolls are written in?
- (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) 4
119. short : long = searched :
- (A) discovered
 (B) recorded
 (C) deposited
 (D) wrapped
120. The word "sense" [line 12] means
- (A) meaning
 (B) one of the ways we learn
 (C) feeling
 (D) touch

Reading: Zoo Fun (February Issue)

Zoo Fun (February Issue)

¹ Washington, D.C., is well known for its VIPs (very important people). Kings, queens, and even presidents of foreign countries often visit our nation's capital. Recently, however, some visitors of another kind made a big arrival. Make that a giant arrival! These visitors are VIPs, too—very important pandas. Tian Tian (t-YEN t-YEN) and Mei Xiang (may sh-ONG) are giant pandas that traveled thousands of miles from their home in the mountains of China. They will live at the National Zoo for 10 years. They will then be returned to China.



² Tian Tian, or Tian for short, is three years old and weighs about 217 pounds. His name means “more and more.” Mei Xiang, or just Mei, is two years old and weighs about 139 pounds. Her name means “beautiful fragrance.” These young pandas won't stop growing until they're about five years old. By then, Tian will probably weigh around 250 pounds. Mei is expected to weigh about 220 pounds when she reaches maturity.

³ Pandas are such familiar animals that many

people think that there are lots of them in the wild, but the truth is that these animals are now endangered. There are several reasons that there are a small number of pandas left in the world. One reason is that people are taking over many of the areas where pandas live and get their food. Another reason is that pandas are often hunted for their fur. Today there are fewer than 1,000 pandas left. The Wolong Nature Reserve in China is home to about 100 of these pandas. The reserve was created to protect the pandas and other animals. Both Tian and Mei were born there.

⁴ For many years scientists could not decide how to classify giant pandas. For a while scientists thought that pandas were more like raccoons than bears. However, some experts now agree that giant pandas are more like bears. Scientists think pandas are closely linked to a kind of bear that lives in South America. Both the South American bears and pandas have dark markings around their eyes.

⁵ Pandas are unique in more ways than their appearance, though. These rare creatures love to “talk.” They make human-like noises that sound like words. Each sound has a different meaning. For example, pandas make a bleating sound to call to each other. A panda “honks” if it is frightened or gets in trouble. If a panda feels it must defend itself, it makes a chomping sound. To do this, the panda rapidly opens and closes its mouth so that its teeth hit together. It also may bark to scare someone or something away. The sound that no one wants to hear is a squeal. This usually means the panda is in pain.

⁶ In the wild, giant pandas eat mostly bamboo. Besides bamboo, zookeepers feed Tian and Mei special biscuits. Sometimes they are also given other treats, such as carrots, boiled yams, and apples.

⁷ Like people, each panda has its own personality. Tian is very outgoing, but Mei is shy. Tian eats his food as fast as he can and starts looking for more. Zookeepers sometimes call him the vacuum cleaner because he eats so fast. However, Mei takes her time eating. She often smells what she eats. Once she was given a bottle of almond flavoring and poured it all over herself.

⁸ Both Tian and Mei are playful, friendly, and get along well with people. In fact, they are so likable that the people in China hated to see them go. However, as playful as these pandas are, zookeepers do not go inside their pens, because Tian and Mei are large, strong animals.

⁹ The pandas' day begins at 7:00 A.M. By then Tian is pacing back and forth in his sleeping area. He calls for the zookeeper with his bleating sound. He wants to be let out into the main panda area. Mei, however, tends to sleep late. After her door is opened, Tian often goes in to wake her up. A gentle push will sometimes do the job. Other mornings, even when Tian is persistent and continues to bother her, Mei refuses to leave her warm bed.

¹⁰ Thousands of people visit the pandas at the National Zoo each week. So far Tian and Mei seem to have adjusted to their new home. Zookeepers are doing everything they can to make sure that the giant pandas' long visit here will be comfortable.

121. What is this article mainly about?
- (A) Zoos in the United States and other countries
 - (B) The sleeping habits of giant pandas
 - (C) Two new pandas at the National Zoo
 - (D) The Wolong Nature Reserve in China

122. In paragraph 9, the word persistent means —
- (A) determined
 - (B) careful
 - (C) tired
 - (D) thoughtful

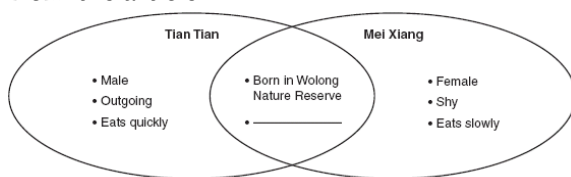
123. Which is the best summary of this article?
- (A) Two giant pandas have arrived at the National Zoo. Their names are Tian Tian, which means “more and more,” and Mei Xiang, which means “beautiful fragrance.”
 - (B) There are fewer than 1,000 pandas left in the world. Many of these pandas live in the Wolong Nature Reserve in China. Some also live in zoos.
 - (C) Two giant pandas from China will live at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., for 10 years. Pandas are related to bears. They “talk,” play, and sometimes act lazy.
 - (D) The two giant pandas at the National Zoo are playful and like people. However, zookeepers do not go into the pandas' living area because the pandas may be dangerous.

124. In paragraph 3, endangered means —
- (A) at risk of disappearing
 - (B) becoming popular
 - (C) very violent
 - (D) being hidden

125. What can the reader tell about giant pandas from information in this article?
- (A) Pandas can live only in warm climates.
 - (B) South American bears are also called pandas.
 - (C) Pandas can be found only in nature reserves.
 - (D) Male pandas probably grow to be larger than female pandas.

126. The reader can tell that Mei Xiang —
 (A) is much smaller than most pandas
 (B) has a name that fits her behavior
 (C) is more outgoing than most pandas
 (D) has visited the United States once before
127. How are some South American bears like giant pandas?
 (A) They are from the same nature reserve.
 (B) There aren't any of them left in zoos.
 (C) They feed mostly on bamboo.
 (D) The markings on their face are similar.
128. Which sentence from this article tells readers that Tian and Mei are separated at night?
 (A) These young pandas won't stop growing until they're about five years old.
 (B) If a panda feels it must defend itself, it makes a chomping sound.
 (C) Tian eats his food as fast as he can and starts looking for more.
 (D) After her door is opened, Tian often goes in to wake her up.

129. Look at this diagram of information from the article.



- Which of these belongs in the blank?
 (A) Will stop growing in about two years
 (B) Will weigh more than 200 pounds when completely grown
 (C) Likes things that smell nice
 (D) Sometimes likes to sleep late in the morning

Reading: The Secret

The Secret

We have a secret, just we three,
The robin, and I, and the sweet cherry tree;
The bird told the tree, and the tree told me,
And nobody knows it but just us three.

But of course the robin knows it best,
Because she built the—I shan't tell the rest;
And laid the four little—something in it—
I'm afraid I shall tell it every minute.

But if the tree and the robin don't peep,
I'll try my best the secret to keep;
Though I know when the little birds fly about
Then the whole secret will be out.

131. According to the poem, what is the speaker afraid of?
- (A) telling the secret
 - (B) the baby birds falling
 - (C) the robin flying away
 - (D) falling from the tree
132. Who told the speaker the secret?
- (A) the baby birds
 - (B) a friend
 - (C) a robin
 - (D) the cherry tree
133. How is this poem organized?
- (A) It is divided into stanzas.
 - (B) Each section has four sentences.
 - (C) It is written like a letter.
 - (D) Each section has a different speaker.
134. Which of these most makes the tree seem like a person?
- (A) The tree tells a secret.
 - (B) The speaker talks to the tree.
 - (C) The speaker calls the tree sweet.
 - (D) The birds live in the tree.
135. What is the secret in the poem?
- (A) The speaker has discovered a robin.
 - (B) A tree and a robin can talk to each other.
 - (C) A robin has laid eggs in the tree.
 - (D) The tree and the robin are really people.
136. How is this poem written?
- (A) Each line is a complete sentence.
 - (B) Each pair of lines rhymes.
 - (C) The title is repeated in each line.
 - (D) The first and last lines are the same.

Answer Key

Hot Vocab

1. (A) abridge
2. (B) acclimate
3. (E) allot
4. (D) aggregate
5. (C) adorn
6. (D) aggregate
7. (E) allotted
8. (A) abridge
9. (B) acclimated
10. (C) adorned
11. (A) append
12. (E) coax
13. (B) awake
14. (C) bizarre
15. (D) camouflage
16. (B) awake
17. (A) append
18. (C) bizarre
19. (D) camouflage
20. (E) coaxed
21. (D) enforce
22. (A) contiguous
23. (E) fluency
24. (B) delay
25. (C) domination
26. (B) delay
27. (C) domination
28. (D) enforce
29. (E) fluency
30. (A) contiguous
31. (C) infinity
32. (D) lately
33. (A) gleam
34. (E) meander
35. (B) hulk
36. (D) lately
37. (A) gleamed
38. (B) hulk
39. (C) infinity
40. (E) meanders
41. (C) pedestrian
42. (E) renovate
43. (D) precise
44. (A) naval
45. (B) oppose
46. (B) opposed
47. (E) renovate
48. (A) Naval
49. (C) Pedestrians
50. (D) precise
51. (D) toil
52. (E) variety
53. (C) sustenance
54. (A) scale
55. (B) snug
56. (B) snug
57. (C) sustenance
58. (D) toil
59. (A) scale
60. (E) Variety
61. (C) adorn
62. (B) acclimate
63. (J) coax
64. (D) aggregate
65. (F) append
66. (G) awake
67. (H) bizarre
68. (A) abridge
69. (I) camouflage
70. (E) allot
71. (D) enforce
72. (G) hulk
73. (E) fluency
74. (F) gleam
75. (H) infinity
76. (C) domination
77. (I) lately
78. (J) meander
79. (A) contiguous

- 80. (B) delay
- 81. (I) toil
- 82. (J) variety
- 83. (E) renovate
- 84. (H) sustenance
- 85. (D) precise
- 86. (F) scale
- 87. (A) naval
- 88. (G) snug
- 89. (B) oppose
- 90. (C) pedestrian

Synonym Replacement

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

Reading: You probably recognize the

.....

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

Reading: A male deer, or buck, spends

.....

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

Reading: The Dead Sea is a saltwater

.....

- 116. C
- 117. A
- 118. C
- 119. A
- 120. A

Reading: Zoo Fun (February Issue)

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- 121. C
- 122. A
- 123. C
- 124. A
- 125. D
- 126. B
- 127. D
- 128. D
- 129. B
- 130. B

Reading: The Secret

- 131. A
- 132. D
- 133. A
- 134. A
- 135. C
- 136. B