

## VOCABULARY AND CONCEPTS: Word Relationships

**Directions:** Read the passage. Fill in the answer circle in front of the correct answer for each question.

As soon as they walked into the party, Tony told his friend Luke that he wanted to mill around a little in the crowd. "I'll see you later when it's time to go home, OK?" Tony said as he walked away. "Some friend," Luke thought to himself. "I don't know anyone here, and now I don't even have Tony to talk to. I'm halfway inclined to leave right now before I change my mind."

1. The word mill in this passage means to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Ⓐ grind into flour
  - Ⓑ cut grooves into a metal surface
  - Ⓒ wander randomly in a crowd of people
  - Ⓓ put a raised edge on a coin
  
2. The word inclined in this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Ⓐ drawn with a straightedge
  - Ⓑ having a slope
  - Ⓒ likely to do something
  - Ⓓ bowed or bent forward



## VOCABULARY AND CONCEPTS: Word Relationships (continued)

**Directions:** Read each sentence. Fill in the answer circle in front of the correct answer for each question.

3. Read the sentence.

**My dad bought himself a new set of golf clubs.**

In which sentence does the word set mean the same thing as in the sentence above?

- (A) The doctor carefully set the broken bone.
- (B) Mom will use her good set of dishes for the party.
- (C) My grandfather says that he is old and set in his ways.
- (D) The couple have yet to set a wedding date.

4. Read the sentence.

**My watch doesn't have batteries, so I must wind it all the time.**

Which of these words in the sentence could be pronounced in two different ways and mean two different things?

- (A) doesn't
- (B) have
- (C) must
- (D) wind

5. In which sentence is the underlined *homophone* used **incorrectly**?

- (A) I had cereal for breakfast this morning.
- (B) We finally had to sell our old car.
- (C) The wind blue all day long.
- (D) The bloodhound has a keen sense of smell.

6. How are the words *gradually* and *rapidly* related?

- (A) They are synonyms.
- (B) They are antonyms.
- (C) They are homophones.
- (D) They are homographs.

**STOP**



**COMPREHENSION:** Text Structure: Compare and Contrast

**Directions:** Read each passage. Fill in the answer circle in front of the correct answer for each question.

In the United States and many other countries, there are two very different kinds of trees. *Coniferous* trees, which are also called "evergreens," grow mostly in colder areas, although they can sometimes be found in warmer places as well. These trees include pine, fir, and spruce. *Deciduous* trees grow in many different places. These trees include oak and maple. Coniferous trees are sometimes called "softwoods," and deciduous trees are sometimes called "hardwoods."

Unlike coniferous trees, deciduous trees have broad leaves, which usually change colors and fall before winter arrives. Coniferous trees, on the other hand, have thin, needle-shaped leaves. They do not change colors or fall off in the autumn the way leaves of deciduous trees do.

Wood from coniferous trees is often used for making paper, for building homes, and for making wooden models. The reasons are as follows: Coniferous trees grow quickly, the lumber from them is easy to cut with tools and is lighter to carry, and the wood is a better insulator than hardwoods. Wood from deciduous trees is often used for furniture, especially fine furniture. The wood is usually more expensive than softwoods. Both kinds of wood can be burned in a fireplace, but hardwood is preferred because it burns longer and does not contain as much tar, which can clog up a chimney.

7. One way in which coniferous and deciduous trees are alike is that they both \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) are called "evergreens"
  - (B) turn colors in the fall
  - (C) grow in the United States
  - (D) lose their leaves each year



**COMPREHENSION:** Text Structure: Compare and Contrast (continued)

8. One difference between hardwood and softwood is that hardwood is better for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ⓐ making paper
  - Ⓑ making models
  - Ⓒ building homes
  - Ⓓ making furniture
9. Compared to the wood from a deciduous tree, the wood from a coniferous tree is likely to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ⓐ softer
  - Ⓑ heavier
  - Ⓒ more expensive
  - Ⓓ harder to cut with tools
10. According to this passage, you can tell the difference between coniferous trees and deciduous trees by looking at their \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ⓐ grain
  - Ⓑ bark
  - Ⓒ leaves
  - Ⓓ roots



**COMPREHENSION:** Text Structure: Compare and Contrast (continued)

Many people think monkeys and apes are the same animal. This is not correct. Monkeys and apes are classified by most scientists in the larger group of mammals known as *primates*. However, the ape family includes chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans. Apes tend to be larger than monkeys. Monkeys are divided into two groups: Old World monkeys and New World monkeys. These two groups look similar to each other, but they are found in different parts of the world. Baboons are Old World monkeys, while howler monkeys and spider monkeys are New World monkeys.

Most primates are good climbers. Their arms are almost always longer than their legs. They also have fingers and toes they can use for climbing and grasping. Apes have larger and more complex brains than monkeys. They are considered to be more intelligent animals. Some apes have even been taught to understand human language. Apes also stand upright some of the time. Unlike monkeys, apes do not have tails. Monkeys, on the other hand, often have long tails that they use for balance and swinging.

Apes are found only in tropical areas of Africa and Asia. They live in jungles, and their main diet is leaves and fruit. Monkeys are found all over the world, from Asia to Africa to Central and South America. Most monkeys live in trees in the forest, although some live in open country on the ground. They, too, eat mostly plants; some monkeys, however, eat insects or small reptiles. Many kinds of apes and monkeys are in danger of extinction as forests and jungles disappear.

11. One way in which monkeys and apes are alike is that both \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) have tails
- (B) understand human language
- (C) may be in danger of extinction
- (D) live only in Africa and Asia



**COMPREHENSION:** Text Structure: Compare and Contrast (continued)

12. One difference between monkeys and apes is that some monkeys \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ⓐ are mammals  
Ⓑ are primates  
Ⓒ can grasp with their fingers  
Ⓓ eat insects or small reptiles
13. Compared to a monkey, an ape is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ⓐ have greater intelligence  
Ⓑ spend more time in trees  
Ⓒ be much smaller in size  
Ⓓ swing more gracefully
14. According to the passage, orangutans are classified in the same family as \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ⓐ New World monkeys  
Ⓑ Old World monkeys  
Ⓒ gorillas  
Ⓓ baboons

**STOP**

