

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: _____

SYNONYM REPLACEMENT	2
VERBAL CLASSIFICATION	4
ANALOGIES.....	6
SENTENCE COMPLETION	7
ASTRAL BODIES.....	9
READING COMPREHENSION	13
READING COMPREHENSION	14

Synonym Replacement

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

1. The onset of some diseases come without warning.
 - A) termination
 - B) beginning
 - C) infection
 - D) spread
2. People often marvel over the intense colors in tropical sunsets.
 - A) penetrating
 - B) harsh
 - C) vivid
 - D) glowing
3. Everyone would like a panacea for health problems.
 - A) protection against
 - B) a cure-all for
 - C) a decrease in
 - D) advice for
4. Alaska makes up the greater portion of the total area of the United States.
 - A) creates
 - B) requires
 - C) constitutes
 - D) indicates
5. Such odious practices as the debasement of currency increase widespread discontent among the citizens of struggling nations.
 - A) hateful
 - B) ridiculous
 - C) odd
 - D) scandalous
6. New machines have made duplication an easy job.
 - A) filing
 - B) writing
 - C) copying
 - D) typing
7. A sealed bottle thrown into the ocean often floats aimlessly before it reaches land.
 - A) sinks
 - B) leaks
 - C) disintegrates
 - D) drifts
8. It is futile to argue with him once he has made up his mind.
 - A) unpleasant
 - B) encouraging
 - C) useless
 - D) helpful
9. A member of a religious order may be sequestered in a monastery, but a hermit seeks seclusion for its own sake.
 - A) recluse
 - B) fugitive
 - C) heretic
 - D) monk
10. The sculptor, Lorenzo Ghibeni, blended medieval grace with Renaissance realism.
 - A) invented
 - B) discovered
 - C) combined
 - D) produced
11. Tigers may become man-eaters when they have hunted fruitlessly due to injury or old age.
 - A) violently
 - B) at length
 - C) in vain
 - D) desperately

12. In the 1970's, many governments' efforts to curb inflation were unsuccessful.
- A) control
 - B) resist
 - C) sustain
 - D) induce
13. Where did she acquire all her wealth?
- A) hide
 - B) lose
 - C) steal
 - D) gain
14. George Washington resolutely turned down suggestions that he become a king.
- A) irritably
 - B) haughtily
 - C) surprisingly
 - D) firmly
15. It is ridiculous to become angry about such an insignificant matter.
- A) unpardonable
 - B) absurd
 - C) sinful
 - D) tragic
16. She is a contemporary writer who has received much critical acclaim.
- A) realistic
 - B) colorful
 - C) modern
 - D) witty
17. The popularity of Japanese products has caused some American industries to call for restrictive import quotas.
- A) dangerous
 - B) illegal
 - C) limiting
 - D) ineffective
18. U.S. car manufacturers have frequently recalled defective models over the past decade.
- A) discarded
 - B) abandoned
 - C) rejected ,
 - D) flawed
19. The occurrence of water rushing over rocks in a river renders it too dangerous for recreational rafting.
- A) boulders
 - B) storm
 - C) landslide
 - D) rapids
20. The U.S. government has special funds to offer to destitute people after major catastrophes.
- A) sad
 - B) poor
 - C) lonely
 - D) sick

Verbal Classification

21. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) biology
B) chemistry
C) theology
D) zoology
22. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) evaluate
B) assess
C) appraise
D) instruct
23. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) defendant
B) prosecutor
C) trial
D) judge
24. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) aorta
B) heart
C) liver
D) stomach
25. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) mayor
B) lawyer
C) governor
D) senator
26. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) excite
B) flourish
C) prosper
D) thrive
27. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) seat
B) rung
C) cushion
D) leg
28. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) area
B) variable
C) circumference
D) quadrilateral
29. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) eel
B) lobster
C) crab
D) shrimp
30. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A) two
B) three
C) six
D) eight
31. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Inch
B) Kilogram
C) Centimeter
D) Yard
32. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Steering wheel
B) Engine
C) Tyre
D) Car
33. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Rose
B) Lotus
C) Marigold
D) Petal

34. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Violin
B) Guitar
C) Flute
D) Mandolin
35. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Lion
B) Elephant
C) Leopard
D) Tiger
36. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Book
B) Pencil
C) Pen
D) Eraser
37. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Sun
B) Star
C) Moon
D) Universe
38. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Eye
B) Heart
C) Kidney
D) Ear
39. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Carpenter
B) Tailor
C) Barber
D) Blacksmith
40. Which word does not belong to others?
A) Arc
B) Diameter
C) Radius
D) Diagonal

Analogies

Select the best match for each of the following analogies.

Analogies

Sentence Completion

41. Dr. Greenberg _____ a cat.
 A) has
 B) is
 C) is having
 D) was
42. Jeff and Laura live in _____.
 A) a hospital
 B) a school
 C) an apartment
 D) an office
43. Yesterday, Paul _____ eggs for breakfast.
 A) is having
 B) to have
 C) ate
 D) eats
44. Ryan and Anita like _____ to the pool.
 A) to go
 B) went
 C) to swim
 D) are swimming
45. Kimberly _____ new shoes right now.
 A) wore
 B) is buying
 C) bought
 D) sold
46. Jonathan and I _____ to play basketball.
 A) like
 B) are playing
 C) are liking
 D) were
47. Stephen and Marco _____ to New York last weekend.
 A) traveled
 B) visit
 C) go
 D) are traveling
48. Portuguese is a _____.
 A) country
 B) language
 C) flag
 D) city
49. Ricardo wants _____ to music.
 A) listened
 B) to listen
 C) heard
 D) is hearing
50. Aunt Millie _____ me a birthday card every year.
 A) is writing
 B) sends
 C) to send
 D) to write
51. German and Chinese are _____.
 A) languages
 B) words
 C) countries
 D) people
52. Right now, Margaret _____ dinner.
 A) cooked
 B) ate
 C) to eat
 D) is cooking
53. Annie and Courtney are _____.
 A) men
 B) brothers
 C) sisters
 D) countries
54. Samuel is tired. He wants _____ to sleep.
 A) to go
 B) went
 C) to be
 D) fell

55. Mr. and Mrs. Wong _____ from China.
A) are
B) is
C) to be
D) was
56. Mr. Daly talks to Mrs. Daly on the _____.
A) television
B) language
C) word
D) telephone
57. Mario _____ a book last week.
A) reads
B) to read
C) read
D) to write
58. Moscow and Buenos Aires are _____.
A) cities
B) languages
C) countries
D) boys
59. Gloria _____ a ring every day.
A) to wear
B) bought
C) to buy
D) wears
60. Uncle Arthur _____ my mother's brother.
A) to be
B) has
C) is
D) were

Astral Bodies

By Kirsten Weir

Astronauts are heroes, brave men and women who take giant leaps for humankind. No matter how great the leap, though, their bodies remain stubbornly terrestrial, adapted for life on solid ground. Mary Roach takes a look at the personal challenges of space travel in her book, *Packing for Mars: The Curious Science of Life in the Void*. What does it take to stay healthy and happy in the depths of space? The answers, Roach says, are surprising, inspiring, and often pretty gross.

Space Sanitation

Consider, for instance, basic hygiene. On Earth we take bathing for granted. In a cramped space capsule—not so much. The first spacecraft had no bathtubs or showers. And as astronauts ventured farther into space, the trips got longer and stinkier. NASA’s Gemini VII mission in 1965 involved “two men, two weeks, no bathing, same underwear,” writes Roach. By day four, the astronauts described the stench wafting from their spacesuits as “absolutely horrible.”

The first spacecraft had no toilets, either. Astronauts pooped in plastic bags. When bacteria break down human waste, they release gas as a by-product. To prevent gas from building up and bursting the bags, the astronauts had to massage a *germicide* (a solution that kills bacteria) into the waste. They found the whole process “distasteful,” Roach writes. Fortunately for today’s astronauts on the International Space Station, a toilet is on board.

One of the biggest challenges in space is coping with weaker gravity. This is called microgravity. Gravity is a force of attraction between two objects that have mass. On Earth, the planet’s massive gravity pulls you toward it. In space, tools float away and water droplets drift off, making it almost impossible

to perform everyday tasks. Roach explains, “Everything you build for space has to be rethought.”

Roach got a taste of microgravity aboard a NASA plane nicknamed the “Vomit Comet.” It’s designed to fly in parabolas (U-shaped curves). On the downward path of each curve, gravity weakens, and riders free fall. At this point, riders experience weightlessness.

The sensation of weightlessness was surprising, Roach says. Your arms don’t pull down on your shoulders. Your hair doesn’t sit on your scalp. Your organs float up beneath your rib cage instead of hanging heavily in your gut. “It’s like you’re unburdened from something you didn’t know was weighing you down,” Roach told *Current Science*. “It’s so comfortable, you just feel giddy. Plus just to fly across the room like Superman—it’s a dream!”

Falling Apart

Life with weaker gravity isn’t all fun and games. On Earth, working muscles counteract gravity and enable you to walk and lift objects. With weaker gravity, astronauts’ muscles get no workout. They *atrophy* (waste away). Space travel also weakens the skeleton. On Earth, every time you run or pick up a heavy object, your bones experience tiny amounts of damage.

Cells called *osteocytes* sense that damage and send in cells to patch it like road crews fixing potholes. “The repaving strengthens the bones,” Roach writes. In space, astronauts don’t experience that minute damage. Their bones aren’t “repaved,” so they weaken and become brittle.

Muscles recover a few weeks after astronauts return to Earth, Roach writes. It can take months, however, for bones to build up again. Some studies suggest that an astronaut’s weakened bones never completely recover. That’s a concern for NASA, which plans to

send astronauts to Mars. The round-trip journey will take two or three years. No human has ever been weightless for so long.

High Costs

A Mars expedition raises other health concerns too. Earth's atmosphere protects us from high-intensity radiation. Too much radiation can cause *mutations* (random changes) in DNA that trigger abnormal cell growth. Cancer results. The longer you're in space, the greater the risk of DNA mutations.

For that reason, NASA will probably send older astronauts to Mars. It takes 10 to 20 years for radiation damage to result in cancer. So astronauts in their 60s would be nearing the end of their natural life spans by the time cancer showed up. "There are a lot of astronauts who would sign up to go to Mars, even knowing full well the dangers," says Roach.

To succeed, a Mars mission would have to be totally sustainable. Practically everything would have to be recycled. Roach tested one of NASA's sustainability solutions: recycled urine. The foul chemicals in it had been filtered by *osmosis*, a process in which water molecules pass through a membrane, leaving dissolved particles behind. The resulting liquid was safe to drink—and surprisingly sweet and tasty, she writes.

A mission to Mars would cost about \$500 billion. To Roach, it would be worth every penny, in part because the lessons learned from it might solve problems related to waste, energy production, and water shortages on Earth.

"I think we can do it," she says. "I think you'll be seeing someone go to Mars."

61. How can weaker gravity in space negatively affect an astronaut's health?
- A) An astronaut's bones are repaved in space and become brittle.
 - B) An astronaut's muscles get no workout and may waste away.
 - C) An astronaut is not exposed to radiation that can prevent abnormal cell growth.
 - D) An astronaut's organs may float around in his/her body and become damaged.
62. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A) It is important for astronauts to stay healthy, so they should limit their space travel.
 - B) There is nothing more worthwhile than space travel, so many astronauts are willing to risk their lives to participate.
 - C) The mission to Mars will solve the major challenges of all space travel.
 - D) There are several major challenges associated with human beings traveling through space.
63. How does the author's use of subheadings contribute to the overall structure of this passage?
- A) The first two sections describe the problems; the third section describes the solution.
 - B) The three sections describe the space shuttle improvements in chronological order.
 - C) Each section describes a different problem faced by space astronauts.
 - D) Each section considers the negative and positive effects of space travel.

64. Based on the passage, which statement is true about the dangers of cancer-causing radiation during extended space travel to Mars?
 A) Many NASA astronauts would risk radiation, which can lead to cancer, for the chance to travel to Mars.
 B) Astronauts of all different age groups are less willing to go to Mars because of the threat of radiation and cancer.
 C) NASA is committed to saving the lives of its astronauts, especially those willing to travel to Mars.
 D) NASA is not committed to saving the lives of any of its older astronauts.
65. Choose the answer that best completes the following sentence: “A trip to Mars _____ may be “worth every penny” because it may solve problems related to waste, energy production, and water shortages on Earth.”
 A) No longer
 B) initially
 C) ultimately
 D) never
66. According to the passage, one of the biggest challenges in space is:
 A) gas by-products
 B) massive gravity
 C) fatigue
 D) microgravity
67. In the sentence, “Life without gravity isn’t all fun and games,” the author means:
 A) Along with the fun of being weightless and floating around, there are also serious health risks that could occur.
 B) The astronauts are on a mission and must complete the work the set out to do.
 C) Weightlessness makes you vomit.
 D) You cannot play games in space.
68. The subhead, “High Costs” refers to:
 A) the amount of money it will cost to send a mission to Mars
 B) the amount of money it will cost to send astronauts to Mars and the potential health risks involved
 C) the cost of recycling in space
 D) the cost to build a spacecraft that can travel far enough to reach Mars
- Define each following vocab word in the context. Use synonyms as much as possible.*
69. terrestrial
70. adapted
71. hygiene
72. wafting
73. unburdened
- Briefly answer the following questions in a sentence or two.*
74. Name two challenges that astronauts going to Mars will face that previous astronauts did not face.

75. When Astronaut Roach described the feeling of weightlessness as “giddy”, she means:

76. What happens to your muscles in space without gravity, or if you don't use them regularly?

Elaborate the following questions in a paragraph.

77. Discuss why, even though there are many risks involved, astronauts would be willing to sign up for a mission to Mars. Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.

78. According to the passage, discuss the process of how astronauts might have an adequate water supply for two to three years during a Mars mission.

Reading Comprehension

The first dogs were wild. They had no one to feed them. So they had to catch their own meat. The wild dogs were good at hunting. But sometimes food was hard to find. The dogs often went hungry.

Sometimes the wild dogs caught a big animal. They could not eat it all right away. They left part of it lying around. Then some dogs began to dig holes to hide the meat and bones. They came back later when they were hungry.

Those dogs were smart. They had more food to eat than the others. They lived longer. Their puppies also learned to hide food. Hundreds of years went by. Wild dogs hid food as part of their way of life.

People made dogs pets. But the animals kept some of their old ways. Today, even a well-fed dog likes to bury a bone. The tame dog still has a little bit of the wild dog in it.

79. Even today, all dogs try to save
 (A) water
 (B) people
 (C) food
 (D) fur
80. Which word in Paragraph 4 means “put in the ground and cover up”?
 (A) bury
 (B) make
 (C) kept
 (D) bit
81. The story does not tell about the _____ of a wild dog.
 (A) pups
 (B) hunting
 (C) looks
 (D) food
82. Which paragraph tells why wild dogs had to catch their own food?
 (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) 4
83. *First* is the opposite of *last*. *Wilde* is the opposite of _____.
 (A) wild
 (B) ancient
 (C) more
 (D) tamed
84. *Lying* means _____ in Paragraph 2.
 (A) placed on the ground
 (B) saying something that is not true
 (C) cheating
 (D) setting up

Reading Comprehension

Only one kind of dog does not bark. This dog is the basenji. It comes from Africa. The basenji can make a strange sound. But it never barks.

The basenji belongs to the hound family. A hound's job is to find an animal for a hunter. Some hounds find the animal by using their eyes. Other hounds find the animal by smelling. The basenji is one that uses its nose. In Africa, it hunts with a bell around its neck.

Most hounds have long ears that hang down. The basenji's short ears are panted and stand up straight. Its coat is black and white or tan and white. The basenji has a curled-up tail and lines, or wrinkles, above its eyes. These wrinkles give the basenji a puzzled look. Maybe it is wondering why it can't bark.

85. The basenji cannot
 (A) hunt
 (B) smell
 (C) bark
 (D) hear
86. Which word in Paragraph 3 means "very light brown"?
 (A) black
 (B) tan
 (C) white
 (D) tail
87. The story does not tell about the _____ of a basenji.
 (A) food
 (B) color
 (C) tail
 (D) job
88. Which paragraph tells where the basenji has wrinkles?
 (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) None of the above
89. *Big* is the opposite of *little*. *Long* is the opposite of.
 (A) strange
 (B) kind
 (C) short
 (D) puzzled
90. The story does not say, but you can decide that in Africa the basenji wears a bell to _____.
 (A) scare animals
 (B) tell hunters where it is
 (C) look pretty
 (D) nests

Answer Key

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. B | is an artery, not an organ. | car, so they are related to each other. |
| 2. C | | |
| 3. B | 25. B | 33. D |
| 4. C | The mayor, governor, and senator are all persons elected to government offices; the lawyer is not an elected official. | Rose, lotus, and marigold are different types of flowers and petal is a part of the flower. |
| 5. A | | |
| 6. C | 26. A | 34. C |
| 7. D | Flourish, prosper, and thrive are all synonyms; excite does not mean the same thing. | Violin, Guitar, and Mandolin have strings; string instruments. But, the flute is a wind instrument. |
| 8. C | | |
| 9. A | 27. C | 35. B |
| 10. C | Seat, rung, and leg are all parts of a chair. Not all chairs have cushions. | Lion, Tiger, and Leopard are carnivores; animals who feed on other animals. But, the Elephant is a herbivore; an animal who feeds on plants. |
| 11. C | | |
| 12. A | 28. B | 36. A |
| 13. D | Area, circumference, and quadrilateral are all terms used in the study of geometry. Variable is a term generally used in the study of algebra. | Except for book, all other items are stationery items. |
| 14. D | | |
| 15. B | 29. A | 37. D |
| 16. C | The lobster, crab, and shrimp are all types of crustaceans; an eel is a fish. | Sun, Star, and Moon are parts of the universe. |
| 17. C | | |
| 18. D | 30. B | 38. B |
| 19. D | Two, six, and eight are all even numbers; three is an odd number. | All organs, except the heart, are present in a pair in the human body. |
| 20. B | | |
| 21. C | 31. B | 39. C |
| Biology, chemistry, and zoology are all branches of science. Theology is the study of religion. | A kilogram measures weight and the other units are used to measure length. | All require raw material to work except barber. |
| 22. D | | |
| Evaluate, assess, and appraise are all synonyms; instruct does not mean the same thing. | 32. D | 40. D |
| 23. C | Steering wheel, engine, and tyre are parts of a | All terms are related to circle except diagonal. |
| Verbal classification would say: Defendant, prosecutor, and judge are all persons involved in a trial. A trial is not a person. | | |
| 24. A | | 41. A |
| The heart, liver, and stomach are all organs of the body. The aorta | | 42. C |
| | | 43. C |

44. A radiation since it takes
 45. B 10 to 20 years to result
 46. A in cancer
 47. A -to be part of something
 48. B that is so beneficial to
 49. B mankind as a whole
 50. B -to help NASA discover
 51. A how to make everything
 52. D completely sustainable
 53. C -part of the lessons
 54. A learned from a Mars
 55. A mission may help solve
 56. D waste, energy and water
 57. C problems on Earth
 58. A 78. *Students should note*
 59. D *something similar to the*
 60. C *following:*
 61. B -NASA is already
 62. D testing sustainability
 63. C solutions for water that
 64. A include recycled urine
 65. C -chemicals in the urine
 66. D are filtered out by
 67. A osmosis
 68. B -osmosis filters water
 69. Earthly; connected to molecules through a
 the ground membrane creating
 70. Suitable; fitting; liquid that is safe to
 adjusted drink
 71. Cleanliness; sanitation 79. C
 72. Drifting; floating 80. A
 73. Free of; unencumbered; 81. C
 relieved of 82. A
 74. -being weightless in 83. D
 space for two to three 84. A
 years 85. C
 -exposure to more 86. B
 radiation and the risk of 87. A
 cancer/mutating genes 88. C
 75. -silly; excited; dizzy; 89. C
 lighthearted; fun 90. B
 76. -they atrophy or waste
 away
 77. *Students should discuss the*
following:
 -older astronauts may
 never feel the effects of