**Student Team Literature**  
**Standardized Reading Practice Test**  

**Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl**  
(Bantam Paperbacks, 1993)

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### Reading Vocabulary

**DIRECTIONS**  
Choose the word that means the same, or about the same, as the underlined word. Circle the letter for the answer you have chosen.

**SAMPLE A**

**Emigrated** means

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>vacationed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>moved to a different country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>went into hiding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>became Dutch citizens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. **Something trivial** is

   | A | vague |
   | B | untrue |
   | C | unimportant |
   | D | tedious |

2. **A superficial person** is

   | F | shallow |
   | G | strong |
   | H | boisterous |
   | J | shrewd |

3. **Clandestine** means the same as

   | A | absurd |
   | B | ample |
   | C | exposed |
   | D | secret |

4. **An irrevocable decision** is

   | F | explicit |
   | G | final |
   | H | hasty |
   | J | valid |

5. **To be **humane** is to be**

   | A | compassionate |
   | B | ardent |
   | C | coherent |
   | D | greedy |

6. **Intuition** is

   | F | school fees |
   | G | insight not based on knowledge or logic |
   | H | a payment to make up for hardship |
   | J | anger over great injustice |

7. **A commotion** is

   | A | a prediction |
   | B | a tactless remark |
   | C | a noisy disturbance |
   | D | a promise that cannot be broken |

8. **Surpluses are**

   | F | shortages of supplies |
   | G | exuberant feelings |
   | H | secondhand clothes |
   | J | extra quantities |

9. **Insurmountable problems cannot be**

   | A | overcome |
   | B | counted |
   | C | understood |
   | D | ignored |

10. **An impeccable performance** is

    | F | laborious |
    | G | ingenious |
    | H | flawed |
    | J | perfect |
DIRECTIONS
Read the sentence in the box, then choose the answer in which the underlined word is used in the same way. Circle the letter for the answer you have chosen.

SAMPLE B

Yes, we are luckier than millions of people. It is quiet and safe here, and we are, so to speak, living on **capital**.

In which sentence does the word **capital** mean the same thing as in the sentence above?
A. During the war, The Hague was the **capital** of Holland.
B. The committee thought Paul’s proposal was a **capital** idea.
C. Karl had inherited a large sum of **capital** and never thought of looking for a job.
D. Many people oppose **capital** punishment.

11.

I can’t tell you how oppressive it is never to be able to go outdoors, also, I am very afraid that we shall be discovered and shot. That is not exactly a pleasant **prospect**.

In which sentence does the word **prospect** mean the same thing as in the sentence above?
A. The **prospect** of seeing Peter in the evening helped Anne cheerfully endure the long hours of daily labor.
B. The **prospect** from the top of Mt. Washington is the most beautiful in New England; you can see for miles in any direction.
C. Many men left their families behind in the East to **prospect** for gold in California.
D. Since he had lost two elections, Bryant was not a good **prospect** for a third run for president.

12.

I am surrounded by too great a **void**. I never used to feel like this, my fun and amusements, and my girl friends, completely filled my thoughts.

In which sentence does the word **void** mean the same thing as in the sentence above?
F. The higher court ruled the defendant’s first trial **void** because his rights had been violated.
G. Gran’s death left a **void** in our family circle.
H. Sometimes I think Harry is completely **void** of judgment.
J. I asked the sales clerk to **void** my purchase when I realized that I didn’t have enough money.

13.

A bottle of preserved **sole** has gone bad: gala dinner for Mouschi and Boche, the cats.

In which sentence does the word **sole** mean the same thing as in the sentence above?
A. One **sole** child remained on the playground as the sky grew dark.
B. Lee is the **sole** heir named in his uncle’s will.
C. The loose **sole** on Monty’s boot made a slapping sound when he walked.
D. The main course for dinner is **sole** with lemon sauce.

14.

By no means everyone thinks the English **bluff** a masterly piece of strategy, oh no, the people want to see deeds at last, great heroic deeds.

In which sentence does the word **bluff** mean the same thing as in the sentence above?
F. Sir John, a **bluff**, brusque character, is always the center of attention.
G. Cole’s **bluff** did not get him out of his tight situation, so he just turned and ran.
H. From the top of the **bluff**, we could see ships on the horizon.
J. Crawley’s **Bluff** is a landmark on this coastline.
DIRECTIONS
As you read each sentence, use the other words in the sentence to help you figure out what the underlined word means. Circle the letter for the answer you have chosen.

SAMPLE C
It is awfully nice never to have to keep a check on myself as I would have to do with other boys, whenever we get on to precarious ground.
Precarious means--
A familiar
B secret
C dangerous
D unknown

15 There is a saying that “paper is more patient than man”; it came back to me on one of my slightly melancholy days, while I sat chin in hand, feeling too bored and limp even to make up my mind whether to go out or stay at home.
Melancholy means --
A sad
B livid
C frightened
D crazy

16 Mummy and Daddy always defend me stoutly. I’d have to give up if it weren’t for them...If Daddy wasn’t so patient, I’d be afraid I was going to be a terrific disappointment to my parents and they are pretty lenient with me.
Lenient means --
F strict
G thrilled
H easygoing
J critical

17 Miep and Elli had made us very inquisitive by whispering all the time with Daddy, so naturally we guessed that something was on.
Inquisitive means --
A indignant
B congenial
C curious
D dejected

18 Later on, when you are older, you won’t enjoy anything, then you’ll say: “I read that in books twenty years ago.” ... You are already proficient in the theory, it’s only the practice that you lack.
Proficient means --
F capable
G incompetent
H ignorant
J ardent

19 Then Peter said very softly, “If I had only known, I would have come to you long before!” I turned around brusquely because the emotion was too much for me.
Brusquely means --
A cheerfully
B cleverly
C vaguely
D suddenly

20 An attempt has been made on Hitler’s life... A few officer and generals who were with him have been killed and wounded. The chief culprit has been shot.
Culprit means --
F dictator
G hero
H wrongdoer
J spy
**Reading Comprehension**

**DIRECTIONS**
Read each passage, then read each question about the passage. Decide which is the best answer to the question. Circle the letter for the answer you have chosen.

**SAMPLE**

**Saturday, 20 June, 1942**

After May 1940 good times rapidly fled: first the war, then the capitulation, followed by the arrival of the Germans, which is when the suffering of us Jews really began. Anti-Jewish decrees followed each other in quick succession. Jews must wear a yellow star, Jews must hand in their bicycles, Jews are banned from trams and are forbidden to drive. Jews are only allowed to do their shopping between three and five and then only in shops which bear the placard “Jewish shop.” Jews must be indoors by eight o’clock and cannot even sit in their own gardens after that hour. Jews are forbidden to visit theaters, cinemas, and other places of entertainment. Jews may not take part in public sports. Swimming baths, tennis courts, hockey fields, and other sports grounds are all prohibited to them. Jews may not visit Christians. Jews must go to Jewish schools, and many more restrictions of a similar kind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 The anti-Jewish decrees were meant to</th>
<th>2 From this passage, you can infer that before May 1940, Jews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A make the Dutch surrender to the Germans.</td>
<td>F were banned from public places of entertainment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B separate the Jews from the rest of the population.</td>
<td>G had to shop in only “Jewish shops.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C bring a swift end to the war.</td>
<td>H had about the same rights as other Dutch citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D promote public transportation.</td>
<td>J fled from Holland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monday evening, 8 November, 1943

This evening, while Elli was still here, there was a long, loud penetrating ring at the door. I turned white at once, got a tummy-ache and heart palpitations, all from fear. At night, when I’m in bed, I see myself alone in a dungeon, without Mummy and Daddy. Sometimes I wander by the roadside, or our “Secret Annexe” is on fire, or they come and take us away at night. I see everything as if it is actually taking place, and this gives me the feeling that it may all happen very soon! Miep often says she envies us for possessing such tranquility here. That may be true, but she is not thinking about our fears. I simply can’t imagine that the world will ever be normal for us again. I do talk about “after the war,” but then it is only a castle in the air, something that will never really happen. If I think back to our old house, my girl friends, the fun at school it is just as if another person lived it all, not me.

1. Anne’s reaction to the ring at the door included
   A physical symptoms.
   B clinging to Elli.
   C running to hide.
   D a long, loud, penetrating scream.

2. Among Anne’s night fears is that
   F the war will never end.
   G Miep will stop coming out of envy.
   H she will never return to school.
   J the “Secret Annexe” will catch fire.

3. Miep thinks that the people in the annexe
   A have more peaceful lives than people outside.
   B will be taken away in the night.
   C have fears worse than hers.
   D put her and other helpers in danger.

4. Anne remembers her old life before hiding as
   F the only normal life.
   G a castle in the air.
   H a life lived by someone else.
   J something that never really happened.

5. Anne feels that because “I see everything as if it is actually taking place,”
   A she will be separated from her parents.
   B all her fears may come true very soon.
   C she will soon see her girl friends.
   D Miep will understand her fears.

6. “I do talk about ‘after the war,’ but then it is only a castle in the air...” is an example of
   F a vision.
   G a simile.
   H a metaphor.
   J a prediction.

7. Anne thinks that “after the war”
   A everything will return to normal.
   B she will return to her old house.
   C will never really happen.
   D she will be freed from the dungeon.
Wednesday, 23 February, 1944

We miss so much here, so very much and for so long now: I miss it too just as you do. I am not talking of outward things, for we are looked after in that way; no, I mean inward things. Like you, I long for freedom and fresh air, but I believe now that we have ample compensation for our privations. I realized this quite suddenly when I sat in front of the window this morning. I mean inward compensation.

When I looked outside right into the depth of Nature and God, then I was happy, really happy. And Peter, so long as I have that happiness here, the joy in nature, health and a lot more besides, all the while one has that, one can always recapture happiness.

Riches can all be lost, but happiness in your own heart can only be veiled, and it will still bring you happiness again as long as you live. As long as you can look fearlessly up to the heavens, as long as you know that you are pure within, and that you will still find happiness.

8. According to this passage, what does Anne realize cannot be lost?
   F riches
   G fresh air
   H inward happiness
   J freedom

9. Anne considers herself looked after with respect to
   A her view of the heavens.
   B outward things.
   C freedom and fresh air.
   D happiness in her heart.

10. The mood of this passage is
    F congenial.
    G disheartened.
    H boisterous.
    J hopeful.
Wednesday, 3 May, 1944

As you can easily imagine, we often ask ourselves here despairingly: “What, oh, what is the use of the war? Why can’t people live peacefully together? Why all this destruction?”

The question is very understandable, but no one has found a satisfactory answer to it so far. Yes, why do they make still more gigantic planes, still heavier bombs and, at the same time, prefabricated houses for reconstruction? Why should millions be spent daily on the war and yet there’s not a penny available for medical services, artists, or poor people?

Why do some people have to starve, while there are surpluses rotting in other parts of the world? Oh, why are people so crazy?

11. This passage lists several contradictions of war. Which item fits best in the box marked A in the graphic organizer below?

- F They can live peacefully together.
- G They make prefabricated houses for reconstruction.
- H They spend millions daily on war.
- J They ask, “What is the use of war?”

12. Which item fits best in the box marked B?

- A People act crazy.
- B People cannot find satisfactory answers.
- C There is not a penny available for artists or poor people.
- D Some people have to starve.

They make still more gigantic planes, still heavier bombs... but at the same time

Millions are spent daily on war.... but at the same time

There is not a penny available for medical services.

There are surpluses rotting in other parts of the world.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
Friday, 21 July 1944

Dear Kitty,

Now I am getting really hopeful, now things are going well at last. Yes, really, they’re going well! Super news! An attempt has been made on Hitler’s life and not even by Jewish communists or English capitalists this time, but by a proud German general, and what’s more, he’s a count, and still quite young. The Führer’s life was saved by Divine Providence and, unfortunately, he managed to get off with just a few scratches and burns. A few officers and generals who were with him have been killed and wounded. The chief culprit was shot.

13. According to Anne, the good news about the attempt on Hitler’s life is that
   A he got off with just a few scratches and burns.
   B the attempt was not successful.
   C the attempt was made by a German general.
   D the chief culprit was shot.

14. From this passage, you can infer that
   F no past attempts had been made on Hitler’s life.
   G the Führer is a religious person.
   H some Germans would like to see Hitler dead.
   J Hitler is impossible to kill.

15. Anne implies that the death of Hitler would
   A be a good thing for those in hiding.
   B be a good thing for Hitler’s officers.
   C be brought about by Jewish communists.
   D bring English capitalists to power.