



CU-AAT

VERBAL

Preparation

- *Theme-Based Vocabulary*
- *Strategies for Writing & Reading Sections*
- *20 Practices*
- *3 Mock tests*

CU-AAT Verbal

Test Preparation

คำนำ

หนังสือ *CU-AAT Verbal Test Preparation* เล่มนี้จัดทำขึ้นเพื่อเตรียมความพร้อมให้นักเรียนที่ต้องการสอบ CU-AAT ในส่วนของ Verbal อย่างครอบคลุม โดยเนื้อหาภายในเล่มประกอบด้วยคำศัพท์ตามหัวข้อ (Theme-Based Vocabulary) และเทคนิค รวมถึงกลยุทธ์ที่ครอบคลุมทั้งสองส่วนของข้อสอบ คือ ส่วนการเขียน (Writing) และการอ่าน (Reading) พร้อมแบบฝึกหัดจำนวนมาก รวมถึงแบบทดสอบเสมือนจริง (3 mock Tests) เพื่อให้นักเรียนสามารถฝึกฝนและประเมินตนเองได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

ผู้จัดทำหวังว่าหนังสือเล่มนี้จะเป็นแนวทางที่ดีในการเตรียมสอบ ช่วยเพิ่มความมั่นใจ และพัฒนาทักษะภาษาอังกฤษของผู้อ่านให้พร้อมสำหรับการสอบอย่างเต็มที่

ขออวยพรให้ผู้อ่านประสบความสำเร็จในการสอบ CU-AAT และบรรลุเป้าหมายทางการศึกษาในอนาคต

ด้วยความปรารถนาดี

ผู้จัดทำ

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CU-AAT Verbal

Test Preparation

Overview of CU-AAT Verbal

The CU-AAT Verbal Section is a standardized English test used for admission to Chulalongkorn University's international programs. It assesses reading comprehension, vocabulary, and sentence structure skills, similar to the SAT Verbal Section.

Test Structure

- Total Score: 800
- Number of Questions: 55 multiple-choice questions
- Time Limit: 70 minutes

Test Breakdown

Section 1 : Critical Reading (33 items)

- Sentence Completion (10 items)
- Passage-based Reading (23 items)

Section 2 : Writing (22 items)

- Improving sentences (10 items)
- Identifying sentence errors (8 items)
- Improving paragraphs (4 items)

Steps to Ace the CU-AAT Verbal Section

- Expand your vocabulary
- Learn key grammar rules
- Learn Tips and Strategy
- Practice

Section I: Vocabulary

Theme-Based Vocabulary I

Education and Learning

1. **Pedagogy** – The method and practice of teaching.
2. **Didactic** – Intended to teach or instruct.
3. **Erudite** – Having or showing great knowledge.
4. **Cognizant** – Being aware or knowledgeable.
5. **Inept** – Lacking skill or competence.
6. **Rudimentary** – Basic or undeveloped.
7. **Pedantic** – overly concerned with rules/details
8. **Esoteric** – Intended for or understood by only a small group.
9. **Ineffable** – Indescribable or so profound that it cannot be expressed in words.

Literature and Writing

11. **Eloquence** – Fluent and persuasive speaking or writing.
12. **Rhetoric** – The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing.
13. **Verbose** – Using more words than needed.
14. **Metaphor** – A figure of speech comparing two unlike things.
15. **Anecdote** – A short amusing or interesting story.
16. **Satire** – The use of humor or exaggeration to criticize.
17. **Allegory** – A story with a hidden moral or political meaning.
18. **Candid** – Truthful and straightforward.
19. **Ambiguous** – Having more than one meaning or unclear
20. **Subtle** – Not obvious or easily noticed; delicate or precise.

Science and Technology

21. **Hypothesis** – A proposed explanation for a phenomenon.
22. **Paradigm** – A typical example or pattern of something.
23. **Anomaly** – Something that deviates from what is normal or expected.
24. **Viable** – Capable of working, functioning, or succeeding.

Society and Culture

26. **Ubiquitous** – Present everywhere at the same time.
27. **Benevolent** – Well-meaning and kindly.
28. **Pervasive** – Spreading widely throughout an area or group.
29. **Secular** – Not related to religion; worldly rather than spiritual.
30. **Iconoclast** – A person who goes against established beliefs or traditions.

Emotions and Behavior

33. **Apathetic** – Showing no interest or enthusiasm.
34. **Empathy** – The ability to understand and share others' feelings.
35. **Cynical** – Believing that people are motivated by self-interest.
36. **Optimistic** – Hopeful and confident about the future.
37. **Pessimistic** – Tending to see the worst in things.
38. **Resilient** – Able to recover quickly from difficulties.
39. **Ambivalent** – Having mixed feelings about something.
40. **Indifferent** – Having no particular interest or sympathy.
41. **Melancholy** – A deep feeling of sadness or sorrow.
42. **Euphoric** – Extremely happy, joyful, and excited.

Argument and Debate

43. **Consensus** – General agreement among a group.
44. **Dissent** – Holding or expressing opinions that differ from others.
45. **Contradiction** – A combination of statements that oppose each other.
46. **Coherent** – Logical and consistent.
47. **Fallacy** – A mistaken belief or error in reasoning.
48. **Refute** – To prove a statement or theory wrong.
49. **Substantiate** – To provide evidence to support a claim.
50. **Concede** – To admit something is true after first denying it.
51. **Rebut** – To argue against or prove that something is false or incorrect.
52. **Assert** – To state or declare something confidently.

Nature and Environment

- 53. **Pristine** – In its original condition; unspoiled.
- 54. **Arid** – Extremely dry or lacking in moisture.
- 55. **Flourish** – To grow or develop successfully; to thrive.
- 56. **Habitat** – The natural environment where a living organism resides.

Business and Economics

- 58. **Lucrative** – Producing a great deal of profit.
- 59. **Monopoly** – Exclusive control of a market.
- 60. **Inflation** – The increase in prices over time.
- 61. **Recession** – A period of economic decline.
- 62. **Commodity** – A raw material or product that can be traded.
- 63. **Subsidy** – Financial aid or support, often given by the government.
- 64. **Merger** – The combining of two companies or organizations into one.

Politics and Government

- 66. **Democracy** – A system of government by the whole population.
- 67. **Autocracy** – A system of government by one person with absolute power.
- 68. **Bureaucracy** – A system of government with many officials.
- 69. **Impeach** – To charge a public official with misconduct.
- 70. **Coup** – A sudden overthrow of a government.
- 71. **Partisan** – Strongly supporting a particular party or cause.
- 72. **Anarchy** – A state of disorder due to the absence of government or authority.

Time and Change

- 74. **Ephemeral** – Lasting for a very short time.
- 75. **Transient** – Lasting only for a short time.
- 76. **Progressive** – Happening gradually over time.
- 77. **Revolutionary** – Involving or causing dramatic change.
- 78. **Perennial** – Lasting for a long time or recurring repeatedly.
- 79. **Nascent** – Just beginning to develop or exist.

Practice 1: Matching the meaning of the word.

Direction: Match the words to their definitions by writing the correct letter next to each number.

1. ___ Pedagogy	a. The method and practice of teaching.
2. ___ Euphoric	b. Too great to be expressed in words.
3. ___ Didactic	c. Present everywhere at the same time.
4. ___ Eloquence	d. Showing no interest or enthusiasm.
5. ___ Cynical	e. A feeling of deep sadness.
6. ___ Ubiquitous	f. Intended to teach or instruct.
7. ___ Concede	g. Lasting for a very short time.
8. ___ Apathetic	h. Fluent and persuasive speaking or writing.
9. ___ Partisan	i. Believing that people are motivated by self-interest.
10. ___ Ephemeral	j. Intensely happy or confident.
11. ___ Melancholy	k. Strongly supporting a particular party or cause.
12. ___ Ineffable	l. To admit something is true after first denying it.

Practice 2: Choose a word from below to complete the sentence.

empirical

flourish

esoteric

altruistic

pragmatic

extinct

legislation

pristine

eloquence

fallacious

1. The professor's _____ approach to teaching focused on practical applications rather than theoretical concepts.
2. Her _____ speech moved the audience to tears, as she spoke with such fluency and persuasion.
3. The scientist's findings were based on _____ evidence, gathered through careful observation and experimentation.
4. Despite the challenges, the small business managed to _____ and grow into a successful enterprise.
5. The politician's _____ arguments were filled with logical errors, making it easy for his opponent to counter them.
6. The artist's work was so _____ that only a few people could truly understand its deeper meaning.
7. After the storm, the beach was restored to its _____ condition, untouched and unspoiled.
8. The _____ of the new law sparked widespread debate, with some supporting it and others strongly opposing it.
9. His _____ nature made him a great leader, as he always prioritized the well-being of others over his own interests.
10. The _____ of the ancient civilization remains a mystery, as no one knows exactly why it disappeared.

Theme-Based Vocabulary II

Philosophy & Abstract Thinking

1. **Trite** – overused, lacking originality
2. **Derivative** – copied, unoriginal
3. **Skeptical** – doubting or questioning

Positive & Negative Tone Words

✔ Positive Words:

4. **Laudatory** – expressing praise
5. **Affable** – friendly, approachable
6. **Sanguine** – optimistic, cheerful
7. **Effusive** – overly expressive of emotions

✘ Negative Words:

8. **Caustic** – sarcastic, bitter
9. **Acerbic** – Sharp, bitter, and harsh in tone.
10. **Vitriolic** – harsh, scathing criticism
11. **Derisive** – mocking, ridiculing
12. **Supercilious** – arrogant, condescending
13. **Acrimonious** – angry, bitter
14. **Sardonic** – grimly mocking or cynical
15. **Disparage** – to belittle or criticize harshly

Argument & Persuasion

14. **Cogent** – convincing, well-reasoned
15. **Contentious** – argumentative, controversial
16. **Polemical** – strongly opinionated, aggressive in debate
17. **Incontrovertible** – undeniable, unquestionable
18. **Compelling** – convincing

19. **Circumstantial** – based on indirect evidence
20. **Evasive** – avoiding direct response
21. **Dubious** – questionable, uncertain

Economics & Money

23. **Frugal** – careful with money, thrifty
24. **Prodigal** – wasteful, spending recklessly
25. **Mercenary** – motivated by money rather than ethics
26. **Affluent** – wealthy, having a lot of money
27. **Destitute** – extremely poor, lacking resources
28. **Pecuniary** – related to money

Law, Politics & Ideology

29. **Bipartisan** – supported by two political parties
30. **Subjugate** – to dominate or control
31. **Egalitarian** – believing in equality
32. **Mandate** – an official order or commission
33. **Conciliatory** – intended to pacify
34. **Radical** – extreme or revolutionary
35. **Inflammatory** – provocative, inciting anger
36. **Divisive** – causing disagreement
37. **Liberal** – progressive, open to change
38. **Judicious** – showing good judgment or sense

Arts & Literature

39. **Prosaic** – dull, lacking imagination
40. **Poignant** – deeply emotional or touching
41. **Muted** – softened, toned down
42. **Aesthetic** – concerned with beauty or appearance
43. **Bombastic** – overly inflated language, pretentious
44. **Resplendent** – dazzling, brilliantly shining

Personality, Emotions & Human Behavior

45. **Prudent** – careful with decision making
46. **Impetuous** – acting without thinking
47. **Capricious** – unpredictable, changing suddenly
48. **Reticent** – reserved, quiet
49. **Stoic** – showing no emotion
50. **Fervent** – passionate, intense
51. **Indignant** – angry at injustice
52. **Jovial** – cheerful, friendly
53. **Boisterous** – loud and energetic
54. **Arduous** – difficult, strenuous
55. **Assiduous** – hardworking and attentive
56. **Gregarious** – sociable and fond of company
57. **Taciturn** – quiet and reserved in speech
58. **Dispassionate** – Not influenced by strong emotions, impartial.
59. **Mendacity** – Dishonesty; the tendency to lie or be untruthful.
60. **Humility** – Modesty; a lack of pride or arrogance, having a humble attitude.
61. **Veracity** – Truthfulness; conformity to facts, accuracy, or honesty.

Complexity & Understanding

58. **Lucid** – clear, easy to understand
59. **Pellucid** – clear in meaning, easy to understand
60. **Succinct** – brief and to the point
61. **Opaque** – unclear, difficult to understand
62. **Convolutd** – complex, difficult to follow
63. **Abstruse** – obscure, difficult to understand
64. **Obfuscate** – to make something unclear or confusing
65. **Cursory** – hasty, not thorough
66. **Perfunctory** – done without care or interest

Miscellaneous

67. **Surreptitious** – secretive, stealthy
68. **Inundate** – to overwhelm (often with water or information)
69. **Onerous** – burdensome, difficult
70. **Mollify** – to soothe or calm
71. **Deter** – Discourage or prevent
72. **Compel** – Force or pressure someone to do something
73. **Stifle** – To suppress or hold back.
74. **Superfluous** – Unnecessary or excessive