

★ SET 31

CLASSWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow using complete sentences.

A DOLLAR A DAY

Sweatshop kids pay hefty price for glamour garments

By Angus McDonald

In a grimy room at the top of four flights of narrow stairs, **10-year-old Manu focuses with tired eyes on the task at hand.** Holding a needle between blistered fingertips he **painstakingly** attaches a sparkling crystal to a brightly-coloured stretch of silk, adding to a **delicate pattern.** He will do this for 12 hours today, as will the dozen or so other boys sharing the cramped, blazingly hot workshop.

Manu is one of thousands of child labourers caught up in India's newest boom industry – producing crystal-encrusted garments for the country's increasingly affluent élite. Saris decorated with exclusive crystals from leading international brand Swarovski have become the latest must-have status symbols at society weddings and glittering functions.

Social workers say that children as young as eight are being exploited because, with their nimble fingers, they are perfect for the work. They are paid as little as a dollar a day and hit adulthood without skills or an education.

But they are invisible to the glitterati who frequent the plush stores of New Delhi. The sweatshops, of which we visited more than a dozen, are hidden away in some of the poorest parts of the capital, in the top floors of squalid buildings, with poor lightings, minimal ventilation and no sanitation.

Child labour is illegal in India, but authorities struggle to crack down on the tiny factories, which can close and relocate within hours. Although raids by Delhi police have rescued hundreds of child labourers in recent months, Manoj Kumar Singh of the Bonded Labour Liberation Front says is just the tip of the iceberg.

'The popularity of these sparkling adornments sold on by the firm has created a life of **servitude**, a living nightmare for tens of thousands of children who are forced to sew them into saris or cushions or jeans and men's suits.

Demand for Swarovski-encrusted saris is insatiable, not just in India but among Indians living in Britain and the US, where the garments can sell for \$2,000 or more. Swarovski has expanded rapidly to build a network of 31 retailers since setting up shop in India five years ago, with 14 more in the pipeline, and has spawned a flood of imitations.

'Swarovski has become synonymous with all that glitters in the garment industry and there are many copies on the market,' says Sanjay Sharma, head of Swarovski India. 'We cannot control our goods being sold on to third parties and ending up in sweatshops. The government has to be responsible for dealing with this problem, not us.'

Argus, 12 January 2009

1. What does the term 'glamour' in the title suggest about those who buy the garments?

People who buy the clothes want beautiful, alluring, stylish clothes that reflect their wealth, or project an image of wealth.

2. In line 2, what effect is the focus on an individual intended to have on the audience?

This focus on an individual personalises the story and is intended to evoke sympathy from the audience for the poor children who are being exploited in this way.

3. What does the term 'painstakingly' mean?

'Painstakingly' means done with great care and precision. This word implies it is a difficult and demanding job.

4. What is the contrast between the sweatshop conditions and the fineness of the garment trying to show?

This contrast is used to show how the rich and the company are exploiting the poor by not offering the workers sanitary and safe conditions suitable for their employment.

5. Provide an example of emotive language/phrasing used to convey the plight of the children being exploited.

'a living nightmare for tens of thousands of children who are forced to sew' (answers may vary)

6. In line 16, what does 'invisible to the glitterati who frequent the plush stores of new Delhi' imply?

This line implies the exploitation of the employees is hidden away because it is ugly and unacceptable and most likely because the rich will not want to see it.

7. From line 20-23, what evidence in the passage suggests the problem is large and threatening?

Manoj Kumar Singh of the Bonded Labour Liberation Front is an authority in this field who is quoted as reporting that 'Although raids by Delhi police have rescued hundreds of child labourers in recent months, ... {it} is just the tip of the iceberg.' This factual evidence and the idiom work together to demonstrate that the problem is widespread and even too enormous for the police to solve.

8. Who are the 'glitterati' who frequent the plush stores in new Delhi looking for these glamorous items?

The 'glitterati' are people who belong to India's growing population of wealthy élité (best).

9. Why are these garments particularly popular among Indian communities, regardless of the country the Indian communities are living in?

Because they are worn for weddings (which are very important in Indian culture) and social functions, and are seen as desirable and fashionable, as they are considered beautiful and a status symbol.

10. What is the effect of ending the article with this quotation?

The writer demonstrates that he has consulted the company he is exposing in the article and has given the company a chance to respond. The final quotation reflects the attitude of the company which is to deflect responsibility onto the government.

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

For each question, choose the word closest in meaning to the bolded words. Write the correct answer in the brackets provided.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. hefty (b) | a. strong | b. heavy | c. massive | d. powerful |
| 2. blistered (b) | a. swollen | b. sore | c. cut | d. beaten |
| 3. exploited (d) | a. utilized | b. achieved | c. developed | d. abused |
| 4. nimble (d) | a. sharply | b. easily | c. clever | d. agile |
| 5. servitude (a) | a. slavery | b. serve | c. attitude | d. labour |

Verbal Reasoning

1. Remove one letter from the word in capital letters to leave a new word. The meaning of the new word is given in the clue.

Example: AUNT an insect ant

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1) CLASH money <u>Cash</u> | 4) WAIVE use hand in greeting <u>Wave</u> |
| 2) STORMY legend <u>Story</u> | 5) KINT equipment <u>Kit</u> |
| 3) BARGE exposed <u>Bare</u> | |

2. Underline the two words which are made from the same letters.

Example: TAP PET TEA POT EAT

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|
| a) PACK | <u>CARE</u> | CARP | RACK | <u>RACE</u> |
|---------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|

b) FIST	SOFT	<u>HOST</u>	THAT	<u>SHOT</u>
c) STEEL	STALL	<u>LEAST</u>	<u>STALE</u>	TEASE
d) ONCE	<u>NONE</u>	CONES	<u>NEON</u>	SCORE
e) <u>ANTLER</u>	ANTHEM	TALENT	<u>LEARNT</u>	THEME

Rhyming word

In each example there are two clues to words that rhyme. You have to write and spell the word on the right whose definition is in bold.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) not sour
number of rooms in hotel _____ <u>SUITE</u> _____ | d) part of tree
the way taken _____ <u>ROUTE</u> _____ |
| b) hurt
window glass _____ <u>PANE</u> _____ | e) sacred or pious
entirely _____ <u>WHOLLY</u> _____ |
| c) look at closely
jetty _____ <u>PEER</u> _____ | f) put faith in
tied up _____ <u>TRUSSED</u> _____ |

Thinking Skills

- Robin Hood and his merry men were outlaws who hid in England's Sherwood forest. They are said to have worn 'Lincoln Green' clothing for the practical reason that:
_____ B _____.
(a) it was Robin's favourite colour. **(b) it acted as camouflage in their forest surroundings.**
(c) green cloth is cheaper than other colours. (d) green clothes are usually very comfortable.
- Just as the Earth orbits the Sun, so too does the Moon orbit the Earth. The Moon is the Earth's: _____ B _____.
(a) spacecraft **(b) natural satellite** (c) crescent (d) revolution
- Oxygen makes up about one fifth of the Earth's atmosphere. Nitrogen makes up most of the remaining: _____ C _____.
(a) half (b) two thirds **(c) four fifths** (d) fifth

SET 31 HOMEWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Government needs to lead the charge on electric cars

The first electric cars went on sale in Australia in 2011. Car manufacturers are predicting that electric vehicles will account for at least 20 percent of their production by 2020.

Sales to date have been relatively **sluggish**, which is disappointing, not only for the manufacturers but for all of us who believe that electric vehicles are the great hope of the future. The chief barrier to uptake is price – a typical electric car might be around \$50,000, while its traditional equivalent could be less than half that.

The solution is obvious. The government, both state and federal, needs to offer **incentives** to both businesses and individuals to offset the cost of buying electric.

Why is this so important? Well, for starters, as we're all aware electric cars are the greenest, most environmentally friendly, practical mode of transport in the world today. Sure walking or cycling everywhere will burn even fewer fossil fuels but very few of us can realistically do that on a regular basis.

Millions of dollars and some of the best minds in the world have been directed towards developing electric cars that are faster, quieter and far smoother to drive than the petrol-powered dinosaurs most of us are still getting around in. The development of lithium-ion batteries means that electric cars can now store more than twice as much energy as earlier models. Recharge are springing up all over the country as **entrepreneurial** companies recognise the direction of the future.

George Papandak is, head of research at the Broadbank school of Science and Development, says that driving an electric car will be up to half as expensive for most motorists. With the fuel crisis and **soaring** petrol prices, this is reason alone to invest in electric.

Then there are the environmental and health benefits. Annually, 2.3% of all deaths in Australia are caused by air pollution. Air pollution costs the NSW Department of Health \$4.7 billion dollars each year. This amounts to a health crisis that could easily be minimised by an investment in electric vehicles. It's in the interests of all of us to accelerate the clean-up of air pollution and reduce the human and health costs associated with poison from petrol-powered vehicle exhausts. The government spends vast sums on such public health issues as accident prevention when in fact air pollution causes more deaths annually.

The climate change debate has progressed to the point that there is little debate remaining – we are all climate change activists committed to a better environmental future, for our children and our children's children. We all want to be part of the solution rather than part of the problem and the only barrier for many of us is affordability. The government needs to act with vision and true leadership by providing decent incentives for consumers looking to plug in to a bright new future.

Megan Flannery, Blacktown, WA

1. What does Flannery argue is the main obstacle to people buying electric cars?

Price.

2. Who are the two main target audiences for this article?

The government, who the writer argues should offer incentives to encourage people to invest in electric cars, and people who are enthusiastic about this kind of new technology and may be interested in purchasing an electric car/consumers.

3. What is the intended effect of the rhetorical question, 'Why is this so important?'

This rhetorical question is intended to position the audience to understand that the writer will outline some extremely serious reasons why it is important to promote this new technology.

4. What is the important reason that the writer makes for why the government should offer incentives to encourage people to buy electric cars.

Because it is better for the environment.

5. What kind of appeal to authority is used by the writer?

The writer quotes George Papandak, who is the head of research at the Broadbank school of Science and Development.

6. In the second last paragraph what kind of evidence does the writer use to support his argument about the environmental and health benefits of electric cars?

- a. anecdotal evidence
- b. expert evidence
- c. statistics & numerical evidence**

7. Identify the inclusive appeal to a better environment in the final paragraph.

'...we are all climate change activists committed to a better environmental future, for our children and our children's children. We all want to be part of the solution rather than part of the problem...'

8. In the concluding sentence of the article what imperative or high modal phrase does the writer uses to command the government to take action?

'needs to act with'

9. What style does this text conform to?

- a. exposition
- b. recount
- c. persuasive**
- d. narrative

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

For each question, choose the word closest in meaning to the bolded words. Write the correct answer in the brackets provided.

1. **sluggish** (**b**)
a. poor **b. inactive** c. dull d. slug
2. **incentive** (**c**)
a. additional b. increase **c. encouragement** d. serving
3. **entrepreneurial** (**a**)
a. enterprising b. successful c. business d. experienced
4. **soar** (**c**)
a. size b. upwards **c. rise** d. glide

Verbal Reasoning

1. Underline one word in the brackets which is most opposite in meaning to the word in capitals.

Example: WIDE (broad vague long narrow motorway)

- a) FOOLISH (wise crazy absurd simple weak)
- b) BOOK (album note register cancel reserve)
- c) SOCIABLE (hostile outgoing approachable organised serious)
- d) FIERCE (cruel aggressive gentle intense grim)
- e) PERFECT (excellent flawed exact ideal entire)

2. Underline the one word in the brackets which will go equally well with both the pairs of words outside the brackets.

Example: rush, attack cost, fee (price, hasten, strike, charge, money)

a) answer, explanation	liquid, mixture	(key, response, blend, <u>solution</u> , settle)
b) register, file	achievement, personal best	(account, <u>record</u> , report, track, performance)
c) issue, concern	important, count	(subject, event, <u>matter</u> , stuff, worry)
d) rub, scrape	bars, fireplace	(burn, fuel, grind, <u>grate</u> , scratch)
e) quick, brisk	cross, irritable	(hasty, lively, sluggish, <u>snappy</u> , snarling)

Rhyming word

In each example there are two clues to words that rhyme. You have to write and spell the word on the right whose definition is in bold.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) type of door
manner of walking ____ GAIT ____ | d) head teacher
basic truth ____ PRINCIPLE ____ |
| b) earthly gases
he inherits ____ HEIR ____ | e) sleep or work
take by force ____ WREST ____ |
| c) it rings
beautiful girl or woman ____ BELLE ____ | f) to row
bones of your head ____ SKULL ____ |

Thinking Skills

- The Bermuda Triangle is a stretch of water between Florida in USA and the islands of Puerto Rico and Bermuda. Many ships and planes have disappeared without a trace in this region. For many, their disappearances cannot be accounted for and remain as unsolved: ____ **C** ____.
 (a) crimes (b) adventures (c) mysteries (d) nonsense
- By 1801 Beethoven had become totally deaf. It was a terrible thing to happen to a musician. Yet it was after this that he wrote some of his most wonderful music, music which: ____ **D** ____.
 (a) made him more deaf (c) only a deaf person could hear
 (b) was inferior to his earlier works (d) he never heard himself
- The saying 'Union is strength' means: ____ **D** ____.
 (a) eating onions makes you strong.
 (b) people should belong to trade unions.
 (c) strength grows the more you exercise.
(d) people can achieve more working co-operatively than by themselves.

★ SET 32

CLASSWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Children aged 5-14 years who participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months before April 2000

Number				Participation rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Swimming	177,000	203,100	380,100	13.1%	15.8%	14.4%
Soccer (outdoor)	265,000	37,300	302,300	19.6%	2.9%	11.4%
Netball	6,400	234,900	241,400	0.5%	18.2%	9.1%
Tennis	124,800	99,100	223,800	9.2%	7.7%	8.5%
Basketball	119,600	80,700	200,300	8.8%	6.3%	7.6%
Australian Rules football	170,300	4,100	174,400	12.6%	0.3%	6.6%
Cricket (outdoor)	113,600	7,300	140,900	9.9%	0.6%	5.3%
Martial arts	72,700	31,900	104,600	5.4%	2.5%	4.0%
Athletics	52,200	51,900	104,100	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%
Rugby League	92,500	2,500	95,100	6.8	0.2%	3.6%

Source: Australian Bureau Statistics, 'Participation in the most popular sports', from *Year Book Australia* 2003, Culture and Recreation: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2000, publication 4901.0. Data used with permission from the Australian Bureau Statistics (www.abs.gov.au).

1. What sport was most played by boys in the 12 months before April 2000?

Soccer

2. What percentage of boys played this sport?

19.6%

3. What sport was most played by girls in the 12 months before April 2000?

Netball

4. What percentage of girls played this sport?

15.8%

5. Did any girls play Rugby League?

0.2% or 2, 500

6. Did any boys play netball?

14% or 6, 400

7. What sport had about the same number of boys and girls participating?

athletics

8. What does the figure 174,400 represent?

The number of boys and girls combined who played Australian Rules Football.

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

For each question, choose the word closest in meaning to the bolded words. Write the correct answer in the brackets provided.

valid (a)

- a. **reliable** b. arguable c. official d. lawful

credible (b)

- a. reputation b. **trustworthy** c. borrow d. confident

verify (d)

- a. ratify b. opinion c. reasonable d. **substantiate**

ambiguous (a)

- a. **obscure** b. implied c. allusion d. claim

derive (b)

- a. surmise b. **extract** c. squeeze d. conclusion

Verbal Reasoning

1. Find the three-letter word which can be added to the letters in capitals to make a new word. The new word will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example: The cat sprang onto the MO. USE

- a) She took her prescription straight to the CIST. HEM
- b) INGIENTS are usually listed at the start of a recipe. RED
- c) Our dad buys ys sweets for a special TR. EAT
- d) Luckily most local INHAANTS were moved to safety before the volcano erupted. BIT
- e) Adequate PREPAION is essential before any exam. RAT

2. Find two letters which will end the first word and start the second word.

Example: rea (c h) air

- a) cra (_S_ _H_) ade b) sha (_M_ _E_) sh c) spa (_D_ _E_) corate
- d) tr (_E_ _E_) rie e) ma (_I_ _N_) side

Prefixes

Can you use the right prefixes? Use 're', 'un' or 'de' with the words from the boxes to complete the sentences correctly.

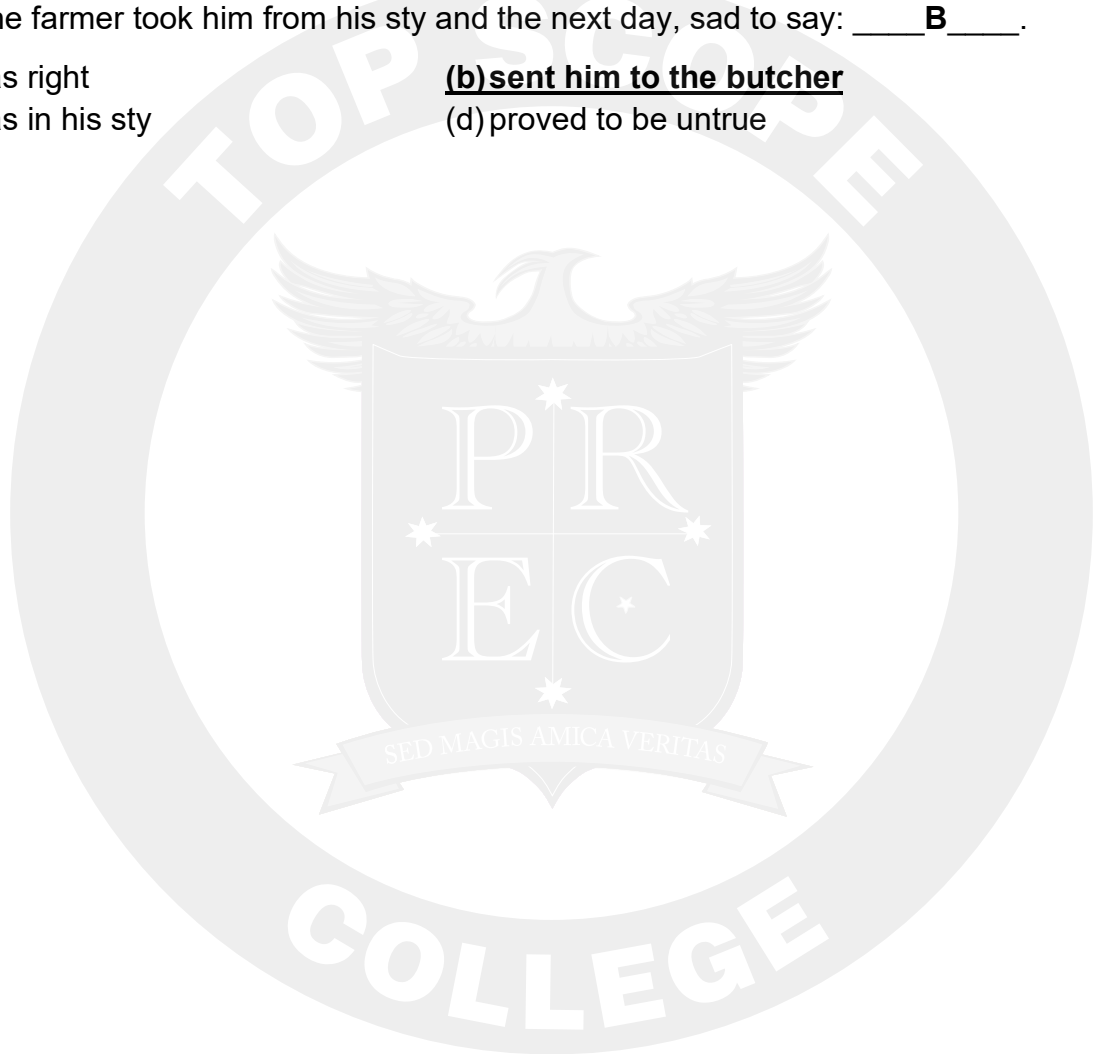
mean	bound	rail	charted	trench
------	-------	------	---------	--------

1. A company that has to cut costs may RETRENCH staff.
2. Captain Cook sailed through UNCHARTED seas.
3. An object on a railway line can DERAIL a train.
4. My old copy of the Bible is falling apart and it needs to be REBOUND.
5. To lower in dignity is to DEMEAN.

Thinking Skills

1. Wayne's father fumbled a cigarette from the packet, lit it, put it into his mouth and drew in its foul air. 'Whatever you do, Son,' he said, 'don't smoke.': D.
- (a) What a fine example he set.
- (b) How health minded he was.
- (c) What a wonderful lesson this was for Wayne.
- (d) How hypocritical he was.**

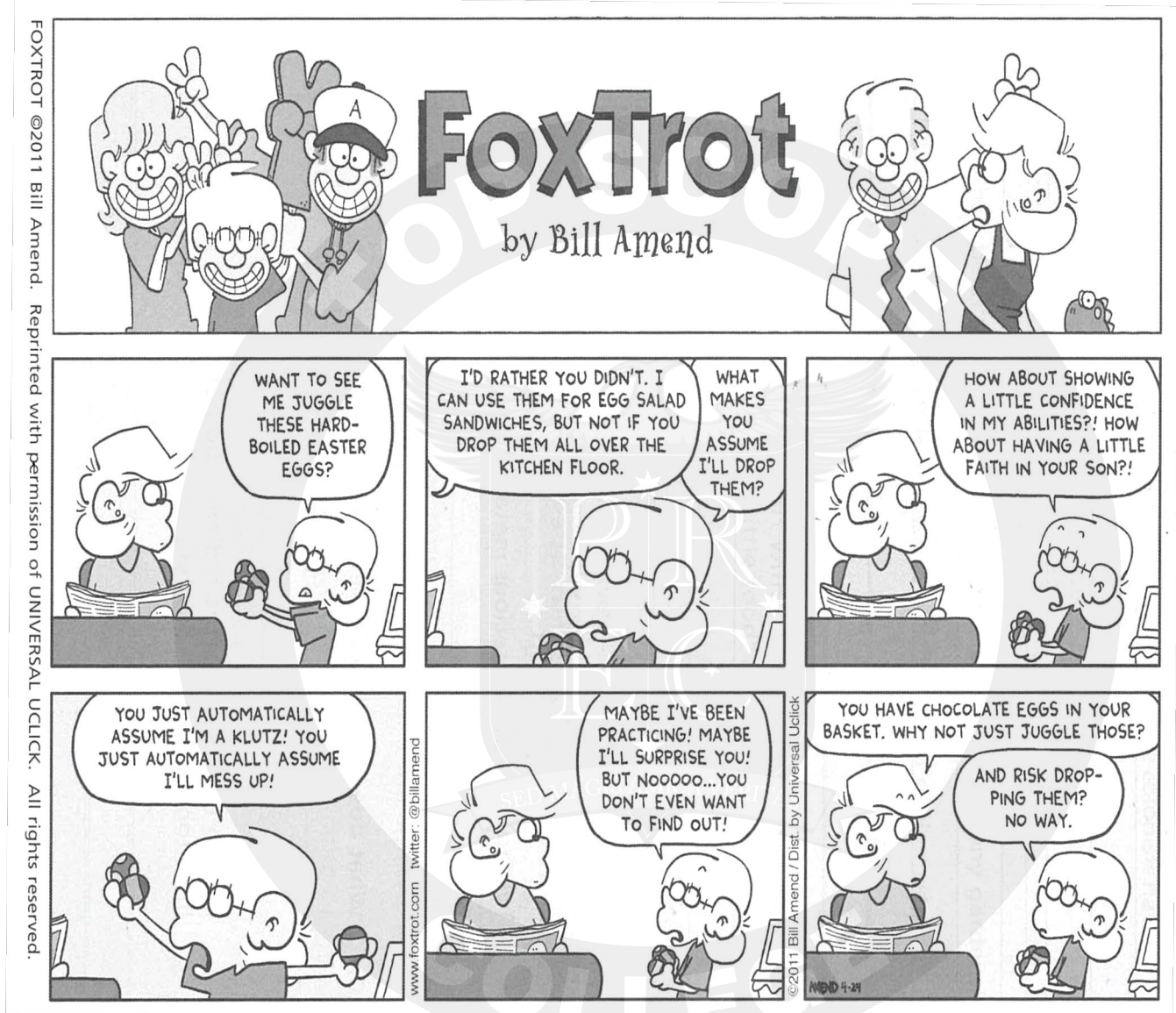
2. People knew about germs long before Louis Pasteur suggested that they made people sick. Using early microscopes, they had observed germs on wounds but thought that they were the result of illness rather than: ____ **C** ____.
- (a) microscopic (b) bacteria **(c) its cause** (d) the product of it
3. A hog was boasting how he was most prized by the farmer. While the horse had to pull a plough, the dog to keep watch, the cow to give up milk which would feed her young and the sheep to part with their warm coats and suffer the cold weather, he was able to do little more than live a life of ease and grow fat. Not long after telling this to the other animals the farmer took him from his sty and the next day, sad to say: ____ **B** ____.
- (a) he was right **(b) sent him to the butcher**
(c) he was in his sty (d) proved to be untrue



SET 32 HOMEWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Study the cartoon below, and answer the question that follow.



1. What did Jason's mother plan to do with the hard-boiled Easter eggs?

She planned to make egg salad sandwiches.

2. Jason accused his mother of having two shortcomings as a parent. Identify any one of these shortcomings.

She shows no confidence in her son's abilities. Or she has no faith in her son.

3. Study panel 4. What do Jason's words and body language reveal about his feelings?

He felt indignant / offended / upset / angry / furious / infuriated / exasperated.

4. Explain the irony in this cartoon.

Jason felt offended that his mother assumed he would drop the hard-boiled Easter eggs if he juggled them, but when she suggested that he juggle his chocolate eggs, he refused to do so because he thought he might drop them.

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

For each question, choose the word closest in meaning to the bolded words. Write the correct answer in the brackets provided.

1. **juggle** (b)

- a. exercise b. perform c. attempt d. deceive

2. **assume** (a)

- a. presume b. think c. accept d. acquire

3. **faith** (d)

- a. trustworthy b. require c. think d. belief

4. **irony** (d)

- a. criticism b. ridicule c. mockery d. humour

5. **confidence** (a)

- a. trust b. esteem c. cynicism d. honest

Verbal Reasoning

Underline the one word in the brackets closest in meaning to the word in capitals.

Example: UNHAPPY (unkind death laughter sad friendly)

- a) ANSWER (reponsible question argue respond tick)
 b) COMMON (grass garden weed unusual ordinary)
 c) PROBLEM (sum hard solution difficulty impossible)
 d) FIND (lose reward discover decision evidence)
 e) PART (divide fracture whole chorus play)

Find a word that can be put in front of each of the following words to make new, compound words.

Example: CAST FALL WARD POUR DOWN

- a) COURT CAST GO GROUND FORE
 b) LIKE BIRTH HOOD MINDER CHILD
 c) BOARD BAND LIGHT STONE HEAD

d) LANCE	WAY	WHEEL	STYLE	___FREE___
e) LETTER	FLASH	PAPER	AGENT	___NEWS___

Prefixes

Use 're', 'un' or 'de' with the words from the boxes to complete the sentences correctly.

gainly	spoil	lawful	build	quest
--------	-------	--------	-------	-------

1. It is ___**UNLAWFUL**___ to carry a handgun without a licence.
2. A clumsy and awkward person is said to be ___**UNGAINLY**___.
3. To rob or plunder is to ___**DESPOIL**___.
4. A wish or a desired favour is a ___**REQUEST**___.
5. After the earthquake, my aunt had to ___**REBUILD**___ her house.

Thinking Skills

1. Alice Cary thought that a person's substance was far more important than their style. In one of her poems this US poet wrote, 'True worth is: ___**B**___
 (a) 'nowhere to be found.'
(b) 'being not seeming.'
 (c) 'having a good image.'
 (d) 'fooling your doubters.'
2. The Merchant Adventurers of England attacked and stole the wealth of cargo bearing galleons from Spain. They shared any booty and also kept a portion for the approving Queen Elizabeth 1 of England. Despite the royal endorsement and heroic title, these men were really just: ___**B**___.
 (a) misunderstood
(b) pirates
 (c) legitimate businessmen
 (d) harmless traders
3. For many years Russia was ruled by monarchs known as Tsars. While a few of these ruled wisely and fairly, by far the greater majority lived lavishly, spending in a wasteful way and holding grand parties while their subjects: ___**A**___.
(a) lived in abject poverty
 (b) looked on admiringly from their hovels
 (c) were affluent
 (d) spent the monarchs' hard-earned wealth

★ SET 33

CLASSWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Mother Teresa, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, died on 5 November 1997 at the age of 87. Born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu in 1910, she lived with her mother and two other siblings. Life was hard, but their door was always open to the poor and needy and they never failed to set aside time to be active members in the church.

From a young age, Agnes was exposed to charity work. Her mother took care of a sick woman and Agnes went to the house to help out when her mother was not free. When the woman died, Agnes and her family welcomed the children into their home. In 1928, Agnes left home and joined the Loreto Sisters where she learnt to speak English and was trained in religious life. She took the name of 'Teresa' after Saint Teresa of Lesiux, the patroness of the missionaries.

Mother Teresa was sent to India for her training. She trained in Dublin and Darjeeling, India, before taking her religious vows in 1937. In 1948 she was granted permission to leave her post at the convent and began helping the 15 sick. That same year, she came across a dying woman in the streets. She stayed with the woman until she died and from then on,

became known as '**Saint of the Gutters**'. Mother Teresa would carry a bar of soap with her as she walked through the slums helping to wash babies and clean their wounds.

In 1952, Mother Teresa founded the Nirmal Hriday Home for the Dying Destitute in a former temple in Calcutta. It was there that she began taking care of dying Indians that were found on the streets. Some frowned on her lack of **prudence** but even more applauded her efforts and marvelled at her **benevolence** and **tenacity**. Every day, numerous people, many who were homeless or abandoned and nearing death, were brought into the home. However, despite the **dreary** place, there was warmth and love in the home and many were able to spend their last days being loved and cared for. It was **irrelevant** to Mother Teresa whether they were dying from AIDS or leprosy. She wanted them to die in peace and with dignity.

At its peak, Mother Teresa's work was extended to more than five continents. However, she was forced to scale down her activities as her health deteriorated. Mother Teresa had built the foundation upon which many more charitable works can now be done. She was indeed a living saint.

All answers must be in complete sentences.

1. How was Mother Teresa recognised for her work?

She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

2. Why might it have been surprising for Mother Teresa and her family to help the poor?

Her family was not well off, but they still helped the poor.

3. Who do you think had a strong influence on Mother Teresa's choice of vocation?

Mother Teresa's mother had a strong influence on Mother Teresa's choice of vocation.

4. Was Mother Teresa determined to be a missionary? How do you know?

Yes, she was. She left home to join the Loreto Sisters, went to India for training and changed her name.

5. Explain why Mother Teresa was known as 'Saint of the Gutters' (line 13).

She was a very kind person who helped those who were very poor in India.

6. Which word tells you that the living conditions were very poor for the people in India?

The word is 'slums'.

7. What evidence is there to show that Mother Teresa did not know how many people she would help every day?

She walked through the slums and helped babies she came across who needed help and when she founded the Nirmal Hriday Home for the Dying Destitute, she helped anyone who walked into the home.

8. Why did those who were dying go to the Nirmal Hriday Home for the Dying Destitute?

They either did not have a home or had been abandoned by their family.

9. How do you think those suffering from AIDS and leprosy were treated by Indian society?

They were shunned by people and were not given any respect.

10. Write a sentence which tells of the extent of Mother Teresa's work.

As its peak, Mother Teresa's work was extended to more than five continents.

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

For each question, choose the word closest in meaning to the bolded words. Write the correct answer in the brackets provided. *From paragraph 4.*

1. **prudence** (**D**)

- a. frugality b. audacity c. vigilance d. circumspection

2. **benevolence** (**C**)

- a. understanding b. cooperation c. altruism d. sympathy

3. **tenacity** (**D**)

- a. courage b. foolishness c. influence d. determination

4. **dreary** (**B**)

- a. dingy b. dismal c. weary d. wasted

5. irrelevant (C)

- a. pointless b. pathetic c. inconsequential d. inappropriate

Verbal Reasoning

1. Complete the following sentences by selecting the most sensible word from each group of words given in the brackets. Underline the words selected.

Example: The (children, books, foxes) carried the (houses, books, steps) home from the (greengrocer, library, factory).

- The (child, children, pupil) argue about (which, what, who) can use the (timetable, outing, computer).
- We can go (by, past, through) train to the (stick, match, burn) next (tomorrow, yesterday, week).
- My dog is losing the (sound, taste, sight) in her (right, correct, wrong) (leg, tail, eye).
- Can I go to (village, country, town) with my (pets, friends, enemies) after (school, dentist, shop)?
- Don't (play, use, mention) the (email, calculator, radio) to do these (sums, pictures, art).

2. Complete the following expressions by underlining the missing word.

Example: Frog is to tadpole as swan is to (duckling, baby, cygnet).

- Sensible is to reasonable as childish is to (family, trusting, immature, perfect, weak).
- Bad is to evil as good is to (fresh, wicked, skilled, worthy, corrupt).
- Glare is to scowl as spot is to (clean, clothes, skin, eye, see).
- Temporary is to permanent as eternal is to (changeable, heaven, airy, endless, undying).
- Rapid is to fast as slow is to (hectic, rushed, quiet, hurried, leisurely).

Anagram

Read each sentence, which gives you a clue to the missing word. The missing word is made up of all the letters in the bold word.

- The patient with a **duodenal** ulcer was UNLOADED from the ambulance and wheeled into the hospital.
- His old **Renault** rolled back down the hill when he left the gear-stick in NEUTRAL and the handbrake off.

3. The Duke of **Lancaster** in England is about to open his **ANCESTRAL** castle to the public.
4. The general who planned and **directed** the campaign was not **CREDITED** with the victory.

Thinking Skills

1. Percival was participating in a race. He overtook the second person. What position was he in after doing this? **B** .
 (a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth
2. Most houses in Iceland are built from concrete. Timber is seldom used. Because of the intense cold: **D** .
 (a) concrete keeps you warm. (c) raincoats are popular
 (b) trees are harvested (d) trees are scarce
3. The packet of pins had broken and now the pins were mixed with the pencils in Jan's pencil case. She separated them quickly and easily: **C** .
 (a) using her fingers (c) using a magnet
 (b) with her tweezers (d) putting on some boxing gloves.

SET 33 HOMEWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

I had read about the place many times before but nothing prepared me for what I was about to face. Some of the things I saw surprised me and I was glad that I had decided on the trip. However, such moments alternated with times when I wished I had not been so adventurous. When the nights turned cold, I would long for a proper bed in a hotel and when the days became too hot, I would long for a cool and refreshing drink at a cafe.

When I first saw the **impressive** looking vehicle that the guide was going to drive, I was sure that I was going to have a smooth and enjoyable ride through the desert. Much to my expectations, the journey was a smooth one and the ride on the **fine** clay silt was a unique experience. It felt like a boat **cruising** on a lake, a **relief** from the turbulence in the plane and the bumpy ride I had to make to the desert. There were no other vehicles around me and the silence in the air might have been deafening for some, but for months, I had yearned for such tranquillity. Nothing **stirred**, there was not even a bird in the sky.

However, a quarter way through the journey, dark clouds began to gather overhead. Sitting in the comfortable vehicle, I was unfazed by the change in the weather. I was about to doze off when the downpour started. The vehicle slowed down, jerked forward once in a while, then it came to a complete stop. The guide turned around and tapped on the divider. Rolling it down, I asked him what had happened. He looked at me sheepishly and said that we would not be able to move until the next day. He had not checked the weather report, assuming that the past sunny days would continue. The tyres had sunk into the ground and we had been cut off from communications for the last hour.

Furious, I demanded that he find a way out of the desert. However, he merely shrugged his shoulders and told me to be patient. There was nothing I could do. To continue the journey on foot would be impossible. Suddenly, the serenity of the place seemed dangerous and the immense stretch of sand in front of me, forbidding.

I sat back and waited. I stared out the window, wondering how the early inhabitants had survived in such a land. I asked the guide and he told me that the inhabitants had learnt to adapt to the environment. They knew when the rains were coming and would stock up on food before then. They knew how to use the leaves and branches of the trees then to shelter themselves from the rain. I began to imagine a time when animals ran freely in the wild and trees grew abundantly.

Luckily, the rain stopped just as quickly as it had arrived. We waited awhile for the sun to come out. When the sand was dry again, we continued forward on our journey. The ride was not as smooth now as the tyres sank into the sand occasionally. Before long, we had reached the town. It was a small town, consisting of less than a thousand people but the place was bustling.

I got down from the vehicle and with the guide carrying the little luggage that I had brought along, I entered the town, curious to learn more about the way of life of the people in this secluded place.

All answers must be in complete sentences.

1. Describe the weather that the writer experienced during the journey?

She experienced cold nights and hot days. OR She experienced cold weather at night and hot weather in the day.

2. Why did the writer think that the ride through the desert would be an enjoyable one?

She was impressed by the vehicle that the guide was going to drive.

3. How was the journey in the desert different from the plane ride there?

The journey in the desert was a smooth one as the vehicle travelled over fine clay silt but the plane ride there was a bumpy one due to the turbulence.

4. Why did the writer like the silence in the air?

She had been longing for such peacefulness and calmness for a long time.

5. When did the rain begin?

It began when the writer was about a quarter way through her journey in the desert.

6. Why was the vehicle unable to move?

The tyres of the vehicle had sunk into the wet ground.

7. What do you think would have happened if the guide had checked the weather report?

The trip across the desert would not have taken place.

8. Which word in the passage describes the guide's indifference about what had happened to the vehicle?

The word is 'shrugged'.

9. Why did the writer's feelings about the desert change after the vehicle stopped?

After the vehicle stopped, the silence around the writer was frightening because it meant that there would be no one to help he, but previously when the vehicle was moving, she felt that the silence was very comforting.

10. How did the people in the past adapt to the environment?

They stocked up on food before the rains arrived and they used the trees and branches to shelter themselves from the rain.

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

For each question, choose the word closest in meaning to the bolded words. Write the correct answer in the brackets provided. *From paragraph 2.*

1. **impressive** (**D**)

- a. proficient b. capable c. large d. imposing

2. **fine** (**A**)

- a. soft b. small c. sharp d. shiny

3. **cruising** (**A**)

- a. drifting b. spinning c. soaring d. breezing

4. **relief** (**B**)

- a. pause b. release c. support d. comfort

5. **stirred** (**C**)

- a. spoke b. replied c. moved d. altered

Verbal Reasoning

1. Rearrange the muddled letters in capitals to make a proper word. The answer will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example: A BEZAR is an animal with stripes. ZEBRA

- (a) A CHEAP is a type of summer fruit. PEACH
 (b) A MASTER is a small river. STREAM
 (c) TRAINS is to stretch or draw tight. STRAIN
 (d) A VIRAL is someone against whom one competes. RIVAL
 (e) STOAT is to brown something, such as a piece of bread. TOAST

2. Underline two words, one from each group, that go together to form a new word. The word in the first group always comes first.

Example: (hand, green, for) (light, house, sure)

- (a) (all, never, ever) (body, less, green)
 (b) (tail, meet, slow) (wag, or, up)
 (c) (all, whole, half) (low, day, way)
 (d) (ship, pay, bread) (role, slip, meant)
 (e) (not, note, cub) (now, able, board)

Correct word

Choose the correct word in the following sentences.

1. My uncle is seeing an (optician, **oculist**) _____ who will operate on his eye.
2. There is a strong (argument, **dispute**) _____ going on between the two countries.
3. (**Regretfully**, Regrettably) _____ we paid our last respects to a dear friend at the funeral.
4. The doctor's (prognosis, **diagnosis**) _____ was that he had a torn ligament.
5. I am not (adverse, **averse**) _____ to having two helpings of ice-cream each day.
6. A (gourmet, **glutton**) _____ will eat almost anything to satisfy his hunger.

Thinking Skills

1. The most used consonant in the alphabet in English writing is: _____ **C** _____.
 (a) the dictionary (b) e **(c) t** (d) u
2. Tankers are cargo ships capable of carrying great loads. They are used to carry various goods including such liquids as: _____ **C** _____.
 (a) coal (b) iron ore **(c) molasses** (d) grain
3. Fairies appear in two kinds of folk stories - fairy tales and legends. Legends take place in the real world but fairy tales take place: _____ **B** _____.
 (a) in ancient times. (c) to teach a moral lesson.
(b) in an imaginary place. (d) in children's books.

★ SET 34

CLASSWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

As a child, I learnt how to make paper masks from newspapers and old magazines. Later I used coloured cardboard. Making masks seemed like a popular art activity. After we made the masks, my classmates and I would put them on and pretend to be people that we were not. By hiding our faces behind the masks, it did not seem ridiculous to pretend to be an old man or a baby. In an instant, the mask helped us **to step into the shoes of** another character. Our faces were the most important and in fact the only part of our bodies that we needed to change in order to transform ourselves.

A mask allows a person to take on different characters, to pretend and make-believe. Have you ever wondered what the actual face of the clown at the circus is like? The clown's mask, painted over his face, gives the impression of a forever jovial person. The fake white smiling mouth and the round red cheeks cover whatever the clown really looks like.

Masks can also be used to **effectively** hide what we do not want people to see. For example, the Phantom of the Opera, tells an **interesting** story of a man who fell in love with a beautiful woman. However, one side of his face was **disfigured** and too hideous to show anyone. Hence, he wore a mask to hide that part of his face. Such physical **defects** are shameful and embarrassing in many cultures today. To avoid being **scorned** by others, masks become a necessity.

Adults, more than children wear different masks every day. These are not **actual masks** like the types that are made in art classes in schools. These masks refer to the person's ability to hide his innermost thoughts and feelings. He will behave in different ways regardless of what he is actually feeling inside. Sometimes, we will put on a happy face even though we are sad. We wear masks because we do not want people whom we do not know well to know what we are actually thinking and feeling inside.

All answers must be in complete sentences.

1. What could a person become after putting on a mask?

He could become another character as shown by the mask he wore.

2. What do you think 'step into the shoes of' (line 5) means?

It means 'become'.

3. Why does a clown wear a mask?

He must always have a happy face.

4. What does a clown's mask look like?

It is painted on his face and has a jovial expression with a white mouth and round red cheeks.

5. What is similar about the masks used by a clown and the man in the Phantom of the Opera?

Both of the masks are used to hide what the actual faces are really like.

6. According to the passage, what does 'actual masks' (line 18) refer to?

It refers to masks made of paper or cardboard.

7. What type of masks do adults wear?

They wear masks that hide their innermost thoughts and feelings and not their faces.

8. Why do people put on these masks?

They do not want to reveal their true feelings to those whom they do not know well.

9. Which word in the passage has the same meaning as 'very ugly'?

The word 'hideous' has the same meaning as 'very ugly'.

10. Which word in the passage has the same meaning as 'illogical'?

The word 'ridiculous' has the same meaning as 'illogical'.

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

For each question, choose the word closest in meaning to the bolded words. Write the correct answer in the brackets provided. *From paragraph 3.*

1. **effectively** (D)

a. rapidly b. easily c. clearly d. **successfully**

2. **interesting** (C)

a. unique b. creative c. **engaging** d. attractive

3. **disfigured** (C)

a. blemished b. adorned c. **deformed** d. paralysed

4. defects (B)

- a. injuries b. imperfections c. birthmarks d. shortages

5. scorned (A)

- a. rejected b. hit c. hated d. criticised

Verbal Reasoning

knuckle	kinetic	kindle	kidney	kettle
---------	---------	--------	--------	--------

- Which word contains the letter nearest to the end of the alphabet? kidney
- Which word has the most vowels in it? kinetic
- Which vowel is used in all the words? e
- Which letter occurs once in KIDNEY and KINDLE and twice in KINETIC? i
- Write the words in alphabetical order. kettle kidney kindle kinetic
knuckle

Fill in the crosswords so that all the given words are included. You have been given one letter as a clue.

sleepy, dispel, number,
people, embers, unused

U		E		P	
N	U	M	B	E	R
U		B		O	
S	L	E	E	P	Y
E		R		L	
D	I	S	P	E	L

Irregular words

The words in the box do not follow a normal phonetic pattern. Can you read them correctly? Use them as answers in the blank spaces.

vinyl	meringue	technique	posture	alibi	worship
-------	----------	-----------	---------	-------	---------

- Plastics and resins are made partly from VINYL.
- The particular method or way of doing something is known as the TECHNIQUE.

3. When someone was somewhere else when a crime was committed, he or she has an ____ **ALIBI** ____.
4. The arrangement or position of the body is known as ____ **POSTURE** ____.
5. A ____ **MERINGUE** ____ is a light dessert made with egg-white.
6. To honour and adore is to ____ **WORSHIP** ____.

Thinking Skills

1. Hermit crabs have very soft abdomens. They use the discarded shells of other sea creatures to protect their vulnerable body parts. Sometimes a ragworm will share a shell with a hermit crab. The worm keeps the shell clean by devouring food particles that stick to the inner shell where the crab cannot reach. In this way the worm repays the crab's: ____ **B** ____.
 (a) meal **(b) hospitality** (c) claws (d) inside
2. A much clearer picture of the Earth's crust can be obtained from cameras stationed in space. This is done using: ____ **C** ____.
 (a) other planets (b) aliens **(c) satellites** (d) science fiction
3. Although I had seen Evan steal the money from my desk, he denied the theft. 'Honesty is the best policy, Ma'am,' he said smugly when questioned by our teacher. While he was able to memorise this old adage and repeat it like a parrot, it was not a rule: ____ **D** ____.
 (a) he remembered (b) of the week (c) for money **(d) he lived by**

SET 34 HOMEWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Every year, millions of people all over the world are dying of starvation and malnutrition. Despite their numbers, their suffering is not apparent to everyone all over the world. Although aid, in the form of food, clothing and healthcare is being provided by the United Nations, this is only able to help a fraction of the population.

- 5 Those who can afford to lend a helping hand donate everything from clothes to stuffed toys and canned food. Some are personal donations whereas some are **surpluses** from organizations. Every year, truckloads of supplies arrive at these third world countries carrying sacks of rice and cartons of canned food. In the event of a natural disaster, even more aid will **pour in**. Some of the **lucky** ones would be able to get a new toy or new clothing. Still, many return empty-handed or with just enough
10 for the next few days. The **miserly** amount is just not enough. Before long, the people return to **scavenging** on the streets.

- Although malnutrition and poverty affect men, women and children, the children are the worst hit. Many of them lack proper care the minute they are born. Parents are not even able to provide for themselves. As a result, many children suffer from diseases like Beri Beri and Rickets which
15 ultimately lead to their death. Those who survive are not much better off. Many end up living their lives on the streets, begging for food and living under bridges.

- Aisha, a five-year old girl from Somalia lost her parents a year ago. A fight had broken out in her village. In the chaos that ensued, the little girl and her older brother were separated from their parents. Without any food or money, the two children wandered the streets eating scraps whenever they could
20 find them. It was difficult getting leftovers as almost every child in the area was on the lookout for them. Once, Aisha's brother had to fend off a stray dog while she grabbed some leftovers from a bin.

- Many children are also deprived of an education even if there are schools for them. Their priority is helping out the family. Tom, a seven-year-old boy has never experienced the joys of going to school. He has been helping his father to make cigarettes for sale by wrapping betal nuts and herbs in leaves.
25 **On a good day**, he will shine shoes as well.

It is the plight of many children like Aisha and Tom that have spurred many to adopt these children. These '**overseas parents**' are a godsend to these children who would then be assured of a regular supply of food and a roof over their heads. Donations are made through agencies that would then ensure that these children are taken care of.

- 30 These children certainly lead a life that is a far cry from most of the children in many developed countries. Education and luxury items like computers which are so common are the last things on their minds.

All answers must be in complete sentences.

1. What two problems are the poor suffering from?

They are suffering from starvation and malnutrition.

2. Has the United Nations been able to do much? Write the phrase which supports your answer.

No, they have not been able to do much. The phrase is 'help a fraction of the population'.

3. What types of items are donated to the poor?

Stuffed toys, canned food, rice and clothing are donated to the poor.

4. Why are children the worst off?

They have to suffer from the time they are born and as they are born in such poor conditions, they suffer diseases from malnutrition, such as Beri Beri, and must continue to live their lives on the streets.

5. What eventually happens to children who suffer from Beri Beri?

They will die from the illness.

6. How did Aisha and her brother become orphans?

They were separated from their parents when a fight broke out in their village and they were consequently not able to reunite with their parents.

7. What competition did Aisha and her brother face when looking for food?

They had to fight for food with other children like them and with stray dogs as well.

8. What does the phrase 'on a good day' (line 25) refer to?

It refers to those days when there is an opportunity for Tom to earn more money than usual because he is able to shine shoes for others.

9. Which word implies that education is important for children?

The word is 'deprived'.

10. Why are 'overseas parents' considered important (line 27)?

Many people from overseas adopt or donate money to help take care of the poor children the same way parents take care of their children, by providing food and shelter.

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

For each question, choose the word closest in meaning to the bolded words. Write the correct answer in the brackets provided. *From paragraph 2.*

1. **surpluses** (A)

- a. extras** b. seconds c. leftovers d. remainders

2. **pour in** (A)

- a. arrive** b. depart c. deliver d. happen

3. **lucky** (D)

- a. eager b. ready c. privileged **d. fortunate**

4. **miserly** (B)

- a. trifle **b. paltry** c. thrifty d. mean

5. **scavenging** (A)

- a. foraging** b. chasing c. pursuing d. seeking

Verbal Reasoning

1. Fill in the crosswords so that all the given words are included. You have been given one letter as a clue.

bikini, adhere, rewind, aspire,
braise, learns

	L		B		A
R	E	W	I	N	D
	A		K		H
B	R	A	I	S	E
	N		N		R
A	S	P	I	R	E

2. Give the missing numbers in the following sequences.

Example 2 4 6 8 10 12

1. 15 15 16 18 21 25
2. 33 36 40 43 47 50
3. 48 9 24 18 12 36

4. 81 64 49 36 25 16
5. 8 16 16 24 24 32

Irregular Words

The words in the box do not follow a normal phonetic pattern. Can you read them correctly? Use them as answers in the blank spaces.

xylophone	bouquet	lingerie	dialogue	lacquer	catalogue
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1. A bunch of flowers usually presented to a person is a BOUQUET.
2. A protective, transparent coating like a varnish is also called a LACQUER.
3. A XYLOPHONE is a musical instrument with wooden bars.
4. A list of names, items or goods is called a CATALOGUE.
5. Women's underwear can be bought in the LINGERIE department of a store.
6. A conversation between two or more people is a DIALOGUE.

Thinking Skills

1. Many years ago people who wanted to learn to swim had to do so in natural waters such as rivers or the sea. The waves and current scared many learners away. As a result not many people were capable swimmers. Nowadays most people learn to swim in the safety of: B.
(a) lifesavers (b) public swimming pools (c) the beach (d) the surf
2. The world's rarest stamp is from British Guiana. It has a face value of just one penny and it was issued in 1856. There is only one known specimen of this stamp so it is: C.
(a) perforated (b) easily damaged (c) unique (d) very old
3. While humans have been on Earth for approximately two million years, only for the last five thousand years have we left written records. For this reason, much of what we know of human history: A.
(a) is guesswork (b) is accurate (c) is evolution (d) tells it like it is

★ SET 35

CLASSWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Read the advertisement below and answer the questions that follow.

An advertisement for Brooks Glycerin 12 running shoes. The background is a vibrant blue sky with white clouds and a rainbow at the bottom. In the center, a large, detailed image of a purple and white Brooks Glycerin 12 shoe is shown from a side profile. Above the shoe, a woman in a light blue sports top and black shorts is captured mid-jump, her legs extended. To the right, a small propeller plane flies across the sky. Below the shoe, a man in a grey t-shirt and red shorts is running, and a dog is jumping up towards him. The text 'RISE ABOVE THE RUN' is written in large, bold, purple letters across the middle. Below this, a paragraph of text describes the shoe's features. The Brooks logo is in the bottom right corner.

RISE ABOVE THE RUN

Defy gravity with the all-new Brooks Glycerin 12, a super-plush trainer that intelligently adapts its cushioning to your unique step through the power of Super DNA. The Glycerin 12 conformable upper hugs your foot for a sublime feel, and its specialised footprint evenly disperses foot pressure for ultimate comfort. Prepare for your cushiest run yet.

brooksrunning.com.au

BROOKS

All answers must be in complete sentences.

1. What product is being advertised?

Runners/jogging shoes

2. What is unusual about the action of the four runners?

They are all off the ground high in the air.

3. How would the runners be feeling?

The impression is given that the runners are feeling light and buoyant, as if they can lift off the ground with ease.

4. What is the slogan 'Rise above the run' saying to potential customers?

The catchy alliterative slogan positions the audience to feel that if they wear these shoes, they won't even feel the hardship of running and they will metaphorically be able to 'rise above' the struggle of gravity.

5. Why has the Brooks' website been included on the ad? Find where it has been incorporated in the advertisement.

It is incorporated after the blurb about the detail of the shoes design features. It is included so that potential consumers may order/purchase the product online or make further enquiries online.

6. How is the viewer positioned in relation to the main photo of the shoe? What impression of the shoe is given?

The viewer is positioned below the runners so that we are looking up at them which creates a sense of envying or of admiring them and gives a vantage point of viewing the shoes clearly. (answers will vary)

7. What enables the Glycerin 12 training shoe to adapt 'its cushioning to your unique step'?

It works intelligently to cushion to one's unique step/foot shape and hug the foot through the power of the super DNA.

8. What is the advantage of the 'specialised footprint'?

It evenly disperses foot pressure.

9. What overall message does this advertisement convey about the Glycerin 12 trainer?

That it will provide the most comfortable running experience possible.

10. What is the dominant colour in this advertisement, and what does it suggest to you?

The dominant colour is purple, like the shoe featured, which is a fashionable colour and it is enhanced by the image of the rainbow in the ad, suggesting it

is one of the wonderful colours of the sky, thus alluding to miracles and the theme of elevation. (answers may vary)

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

Use the dictionary at the back of the book to write down the meaning of the following words.

- plush: luxurious
- conformable: disposed to conform to what is acceptable or necessary
- sublime: overwhelming sense of awe, of great excellence or beauty
- disperse: distribute or spread over a wide area

Verbal Reasoning

If the code for FRAGMENT is PSUWCXZG, what are the codes for the following words?

- GEAR WXUS
- FRAME PSUCX
- GATE WUGX

What do these codes stand for?

- PXUS FEAR
- GUCX TAME
- SUPG RAFT

If A = 4, B = 6, C = 5, D = 8 and E = 3, give the answers to these calculations as letters.

- $A \times B = D \times ?$ E
- $A^2 = E + C + ?$ D
- $(D \times E) + B = ? \times C$ B
- $A + B + E = ? + D$ C
- $B^2 - A^2 = C \times ?$ A

Adjectives

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the words below and use them correctly in the spaces.

excellent	colossal	fabulous	perfect	fantastic	magnificent
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- The dragon in the story was a fabulous creature that breathed fire.
- The wall had been decorated by a highly imaginative artist who painted a fantastic pattern of shapes and lines.

3. The ____ **colossal** ____ tomb or pyramid of King Khufu towered over us in the desert sands.
4. Although the new bridge is not the largest in the world, it is a ____ **magnificent** ____ structure, being graceful in design and beautifully finished.
5. Although Judith did not finish the test, her results were ____ **excellent** ____.
6. The gymnast was awarded 10 out of 10 for her ____ **perfect** ____ execution of the dance.

Thinking Skills

1. Cla - Cla sat on the pillow. Even though her dress was torn, her left arm was missing and the hair that had been cut from her head had never grown back, she was still: ____ **C** ____.
 (a) a happy little budgerigar (b) gone
(c) Jazmin's favourite doll (d) hard to believe
2. Zelco's room was often untidy. Cleaning it up seemed such a big task that he didn't know where to start. He decided he could fix things by devoting an hour a day to doing jobs at home. After two days his room was the cleanest it had ever been and there were thirty minutes left on his stopwatch. He spent the remaining time that day helping his parents around the house and yard. By devoting an hour a day to these tasks, he found: ____ **D** ____.
 (a) a tidy room (b) little progress was made
 (c) disappointment **(d) he could achieve a great deal**
3. There are a number of stories that attempt to explain the origin of the term 'try' for a touchdown in rugby football. One is that the word comes from the three points awarded for scoring in this way. The 'try' was just a misspelling of 'tri' for 'three', just as it means 'three' in such words as: ____ **C** ____.
 (a) triple and trim (b) trip and triceratops
(c) tricycle and triangle (d) tripod and third

SET 35 HOMEWORK

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Who should volunteer with The Santi School Project?

YOU ARE **PERFECT** CANDIDATE IF YOU:

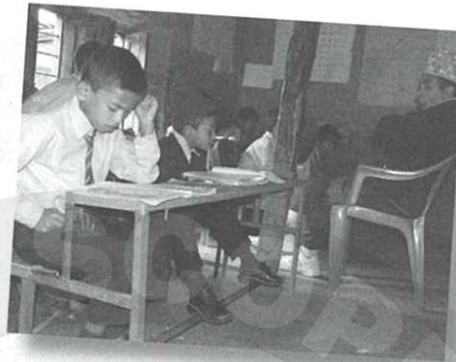
- ✓ Love kids.
- ✓ want to teach English to children who are just starting to learn.
- ✓ have a special interest you would like to share (such as art or sports).
- ✓ have an open mind, lots of patience, and a healthy sense of humor!

We're flexible about how you volunteer. While we expect you to help teach English, there will be plenty of time for you to create your own lessons about whatever topic interests you.

- Teaching or tutoring experience is helpful but not required.
- You don't need to speak Nepali, either, but you'll probably learn some quickly once you're staying in the village.



Images courtesy of Santi School Project's Photos



What are the benefits of volunteering with The Santi School Project?

Immerse yourself in Nepali village life

We offer you the opportunity to work directly with an ethnic Tamang community in the foothills of the Himalayas. Many aspects of life have remained unchanged for generations.

Support our charity work

The modest \$60 that you pay every week stays right in the village. Half of the funds go to paying teacher salaries and buying books for the school; the other half is shared with your host, providing an important extra source of income for local families who otherwise support themselves as farmers and laborers.

Go on a trek or visit a national park

If you would like to go trekking or travel in other parts of Nepal, Rabindra, one of our volunteers in Kathmandu, is an extremely experienced and knowledgeable guide who runs his own company, Experience Outdoors Nepal. He is happy to help.

Cut out the middlemen

We are a non-profit charity run by volunteers in Nepal and the United States. Our only paid employees are our teachers and our project coordinator. We keep the costs down – and pass on the saving to you.

Receive credit for your work

The Santi School Project will provide you with an official letter to verify your volunteer service.

All answers must be in complete sentences.

1. What effect is the use of the pronouns “you” and “your” meant to have on the reader?

It is meant to make the reader feel that the brochure is personally addressed to him/her, or it is meant to make the reader feel personally involved.

2. The final item in the checklist for a perfect candidate is “have an open mind, lots of patience, and a healthy sense of humour!” What does this suggest about the experience that awaits a Santi School volunteer?

It is not easy.

3. Look at the picture at the bottom of the brochure. Which characteristic of a Santi School volunteer does it illustrate?

“love kids” or A Santi School volunteer loves kids/children.

4. What is the purpose of the sub-headings in the right-hand column of the brochure?

They summarise the answers to the question “What are the benefits of volunteering with the Santi School Project?”, which is the heading of that section of the brochure.

5. “You don’t need to speak Nepali either, but you’ll probably learn some very quickly once you’re staying in the village.”

Why do you think a volunteer would probably learn some Nepali very quickly once he or she is staying in the village?

He/she would need to be able to speak Nepali in order to communicate with the local people who are unlikely to speak English.

LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR SKILLS

Vocabulary

For each question, choose the word closest in meaning to the bolded words. Write the correct answer in the brackets provided.

1. flexible (a)

a. pliant b. flexile c. **accommodating** d. limber

2. aspects (c)

a. angles b. perspectives c. **features** d. opinions

3. ethnic (d)

a. ancient b. historical c. familial d. **traditional**

4. official (a)

a. **formal** b. embossed c. ritualistic d. long

5. verify (d)

- a. vindicate b. announce c. proclaim d. certify

Verbal Reasoning

Change the first word of the third pair in the same way as the other pairs to give a new word.

Example bind, hind bare, hare but, hut

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. kink, ink | late, ate | pour, <u>OUR</u> |
| 2. lamb, lame | comb, come | hard, <u>HARE</u> |
| 3. debit, bite | medal, dale | petal, <u>TALE</u> |
| 4. frail, grail | crown, drown | soil, <u>TOIL</u> |
| 5. alter, tear | ember, beer | expel, <u>PEEL</u> |

Read the first two statements and then underline one of the five options below that must be true.

'Fractions are sums. Some children find fractions hard.'

- 1) Fractions are always hard.
- 2) Most children like maths.
- 3) Children should be able to do fractions.
- 4) Children find certain sums hard.
- 5) It's easier to use a calculator for difficult sums.

Adjectives

Write the correct adjective in each sentence from those in brackets.

1. The audience applauded the choir for their (colossal, excellent, fabulous, terrific) _____ performance.
2. The jockey lost the race on the favourite because he rode (badly, awfully, dreadfully, frightfully) _____.
3. When we arrived in Hawaii, a (fantastic, delicious, terrific, fierce) _____ cyclone hit the island.

4. We saw some models showing next season's swimwear and I thought that all the girls looked (terrific, colossal, fantastic, **gorgeous**, perfect) _____.
5. My sister said that she was (awfully, **extremely**, dreadfully, frightfully) _____ sorry that she could not go to the wedding.
6. Moses felt the (**awful**, terrible, dreadful, frightful) _____ power of God as he stood near the burning bush.

Thinking Skills

1. Why ask the teacher or some classmate to solve that mathematics problem? Do it yourself. You might as well let them eat your dinner as 'do your sums' for you. It is in studying as in eating - he that does it gets the benefit, not: ____ **B** ____.

(a) indigestion

(b) he that sees it done by someone else

(c) the student

(d) the winner

2. Thailand has a tropical climate. That is because: ____ **B** ____.

(a) it is popular for tourists

(b) it is close to the equator

(c) it is good for duty free shopping

(d) it is a land of dense forests

3. **Mavis:** This cake tastes delicious. Would you like a slice of it?

Jason: I'd like to but my cholesterol is very high and Doctor Zorba has put me on a special diet.

Jason will probably: ____ **A** ____.

(a) not eat any of the cake

(b) eat a small portion of the cake

(c) phone the hospital

(d) take a slice of cake and give it to Doctor Zorba