

Answer key unit 1

Q1, The loss of a parent at a young age can traumatise a person for the rest of your life.

- a. for the rest of yourself life.
- b. **for the rest of his or her life.**
- c. for the rest of your life.
- d. for the rest of your living.
- e. on the rest of your life.

Ans-b, The use of "your" at the end of the sentence is confusing, as the only reference in the sentence is "a person," and the second person pronoun has no place in the sentence. Changing "your" to a third person possessive pronoun will straighten out this problem. Because we do not know whether the "person" in question is male or female, we should use the phrase "his or her." The correct answer choice, therefore, is "for the rest of his or her life."

Q2. Although the basketball team used their star players, the match was lost.

- a. Although the basketball team used their star players
- b. Although the star players were used by the basketball team
- c. The basketball team used its star players, although
- d. **Although the basketball team used its star players**
- e. The basketball team used their star players

ans- d, Choose a pronoun that properly agrees with the subject. In this case, "basketball team" is singular, although it represents a group of people, and should be accompanied with "its," instead of "their."

Q3 John and Susan runs to the finish line as fast as possible.

- a. are run
- b. runs to the finish line
- c. **run to the finish line**
- d. having run to the finish line
- e. running to the finish line

ans- c, the underlined portion of the sentence contains a verb error with "runs." "John and Susan," while both singular nouns, are together a plural, and need a plural verb form, instead of the singular "runs." "Run to the finish line" is the correct answer choice

Q4, The boy, among many friends, **celebrate** his birthday in lavish style.

- a. having been celebrated
- b. is celebrated
- c. celebrates**
- d. celebrate
- e. is celebrant

Ans-c, The subject of the sentence is singular, "the boy," and not the plural "many friends," meaning the verb needs to be singular as well. Additionally, the sentence must keep the same meaning, that the boy is doing the celebrating. "Celebrates" is the correct answer choice.

Q5, Autocratic styles of leadership frequently annoys the people who must work under such leaders.

- a. frequented annoying
- b. frequent annoy
- c. frequently annoy**
- d. frequent annoys
- e. frequently annoys

ans-c

The verb "annoy" is used with the subject "styles," although the prepositional phrase "of leadership" and the adverb "frequently" come between the two words. Therefore, the verb form must take a singular form to match the subject. "Frequently annoy" is the correct answer form.

Q6, Coming back to the farm, the gruesome scene was seen by everyone in the car.

- a. everyone in the car saw the gruesome scene.**
- b. the gruesome scene being seen by everyone in the car.
- c. the gruesome scene was seen by everyone at the car.
- d. the gruesome scene was seen by everyone in the car.
- e. the gruesome scene saw by everyone in the car.

Ans- a, The sentence is written with a dangling modifier, which makes the sentence read as though the "gruesome scene" was what was "coming back to the farm." The sentence needs to be restructured to clarify this problem. The only answer choice that does this is "everyone in the car saw the gruesome scene."

Q7. Waiting for the crucial trial to begin, the anxiety Neil felt was almost overwhelming.

- a. the anxiety almost overwhelmed Neil.
- b. the anxiety being felt by Neil was almost overwhelming.
- c. the anxiety Neil felt was almost overwhelming.
- d. Neil felt almost overwhelmed with anxiety.**
- e. Neil's anxiety felt almost overwhelming.

Ans-d ,

When a sentence begins with a dangling participle or descriptive phrase, the person or thing described in that phrase (in this case, "Neil") must immediately follow it. Only one answer choice does this correctly. The answer choice that begins "Neil's anxiety" may appear to do so, but it does not, because the possessive "Neil's" is no longer the subject, but is describing the anxiety.

Q8, The vineyards of Napa Valley are at once breathlessly vibrant, symmetrical, and the green is profound.

- a. and profoundly green.**
- b. and the green is profound.
- c. and so profound green.
- d. and it is profoundly green.
- e. and its green is quite profound.

Ans-a

This sentence requires parallelism across all elements. Only "profoundly green" matches "breathlessly vibrant" and "symmetrical."

Q9, The teacher sought new ways of teaching, believing her students would get more from lessons featuring playing, acting, and creativity.

- a. featuring playing, acting, and creativity.
- b. featuring playing, acting, and creating.**
- c. featuring playing, acting, and creative things.
- d. featuring play, act, and creativity.
- e. featuring the playing, acting, and creativity.

Ans-b

The underlined portion of the sentence features a list of verbs, but they are not all in a parallel form. All such lists must feature a parallel structure for the verbs listed; therefore, the correct answer is "featuring playing, acting, and creating."

Q10, Stretching before physical workouts is important to improve flexibility and avoiding injury.

- a. is important to improve flexibility and being injured less.
- b. is important to both improve flexibility and also avoid injury.
- c. is important to improve flexibility and avoid injury.**
- d. is important to improve flexibility and in the avoidance of injury.
- e. are important to improve flexibility and avoiding injury.

Ans-c

Paralellism: in a list of two or more items in a sentence, each should be worded in the same manner for consistency. One choice changes "is" to "are," which is incorrect because the subject is the singular "stretching," not the plural "workouts," which is part of a prepositional phrase.

Q11, Darren spent most of the day sulking alone in his room, but however he came out once to eat dinner with his parents. No error

- a. No error
- b. to eat
- c. most of the day
- d. but however**
- e. spent

ans- d

Using both "but" and "however" is redundant; there is no need for both of those conjunctions here. Only one is necessary (and, for what it's worth, "but" would sound better in this sentence).

Q12, In addition to providing lunch for the children, the camp counselors also gave them dessert and played educational games with them. No error:

- a. them
- b. No error
- c. also**
- d. the children, the
- e. played

ans- c

The error in this sentence is redundancy, which is basically saying more than you need to. Since the beginning of the sentence already established that the counselors were going to provide something else besides lunch ("in addition"), saying "also" later is redundant. The solution for redundancy is almost always just cutting something out so the revised sentence would read "In addition to providing lunch for the children, the camp counselors gave them dessert and played educational games with them."

Q13, Intelligence is a trait that is quite difficult to measure, despite much different attempts to do so.

- a. despite the much different attempts to do so.
- b. despite much different attempts to do it.
- c. despite much different attempts to do so.
- d. despite many different attempts to do so.**
- e. despite much different attempting to do so.

Ans- d

The use of "much" in the sentence is incorrect, as "much" indicates a great amount, but not a large count, and should be used for singular nouns. The correct choice should have the word "many" instead of "much." The only answer choice that makes this change is "despite many different attempts to do so."

Q14, Under normal circumstances, the family would have never driven up to the frighteningly looking motel.

- a. for the frighteningly looking motel.
- b. to a frighteningly looking motel.
- c. to the frighteningly looking motel.
- d. to the frightening looking motel.**
- e. to the frighteningly looked motel.

Ans-d

The use of the word "frighteningly" is absolutely incorrect, as it is an adverb being used to describe a gerund, or a verb that takes the form of a noun, in "looking." Gerunds need to be modified with an adjective. Therefore, "to the frightening looking motel" is the correct answer.

Q15, Questions abounded in the inquiry into illegal payments alleged made by the college to student athletes.

- a. alleged made

- b. alleged making
- c. allegedly made**
- d. allegedly making
- e. made alleged

ans-c

The word "alleged" is modifying the word "made," a verb, which needs an adverb to modify it. The adverb form of "alleged" is "allegedly," which makes the correct answer "allegedly made."

Q16, If seriously mentally ill people do not receive medication, they can grow unable to support themselves, become irrational, and perhaps even threatening the safety of themselves or others.

- a. and perhaps even threatening
- b. and may even threaten**
- c. and even a possible threat to
- d. as well as possibly threatening
- e. as well as a possible threat to

ans- b

This question has to do with parallel structure. The correct structure is 'grow', 'become' and 'threaten'. Only B has this combination.

Q17. Two disabled children, one with crutches and the other one with a wheelchair, enters the class on Monday.

- a. the other one with a wheelchair, enters
- b. the other one a wheelchair, enter
- c. the other with a wheelchair, enters

d. the other with a wheelchair, enter

- e. one with a wheelchair, enters

ans -d

This is a very simple question involving subject/verb agreement. Should it be 'two children enter' or 'two children enters'? They enter (plural). That eliminates choices A, C and E. Choice B implies that one of the children is a wheelchair. Choice D is the correct answer

Q18.

If I had the address, I would have delivered the package myself.

- A. had the address,
- B. had the address;
- C. had the address-
- D. had had the address;
- E. **had had the address,**

Q19. Some of them burned out eons ago, the night sky is spotted with thousands of stars.

- a. Some of them burned out eons ago, the night sky is spotted with thousands of stars.
- b. Burned out eons ago, the night sky is spotted with many thousands of stars.
- c. Thousands of stars, some of them burned out eons ago, are spotting the night sky.
- d. The night sky is spotted with thousands of stars, some of which are burnt out eons ago.
- e. **The night sky is spotted with thousands of stars, some of them burned out eons ago.**

Ans- e

This question involves dangling modifiers. What burned out eons ago? Thousands of stars did. 'Thousands of stars' and not 'the night sky' must therefore come after the comma. Eliminate A and B. C has an incorrect tense. It should be 'spot' and not 'are spotting'. Choice D also has a mistake in tense. The stars are not burnt out at present, they burned out a long time ago. Choice E is the correct answer

Q20. The humidity, air pollution, and noise have affected the children of Maria less drastically than those of her neighbor.

- a. **affected the children of Maria less drastically than those of**
- b. affected the children of Maria less drastically than
- c. affected the children of Maria less dramatically than they have
- d. dramatically affected the children of Maria less than
- e. dramatically affected the children of Maria and

ans-a

What is the comparison being made in this sentence? It is being made between two sets of children: Maria's and her neighbor's. Choices B, C, D and E all imply that the comparison is

being made between Maria's children and her neighbor, not between Maria's children and her neighbor's children. Choice A is the correct answer.

Q21. Poverty is too much with us and its presence across vast stretches of our country disturbed our conscience.

- A. disturbed our consciousness
- B. disturb its conscience
- C. disturbs our conscious
- D. disturbs our conscience
- E. No correction required

Q22. Unlike that of the French, who linger when they eat meals, Americans are so enamored of eating quickly that they have a type of meal called "fast food".

- a. Unlike that of the French, who linger when they eat
- b. Unlike the French, who linger when they eat**
- c. Unlike the French, lingering when eating
- d. Dissimilar to the French, lingering during
- e. Lacking similarity to the French, who linger during

Ans- What is the comparison being made here? It is between the Americans and the French. Choice A does not compare the Americans and the French because it incorrectly adds the word 'that'. 'Unlike' is simpler and shorter than 'dissimilar to' and 'lacking similarity to'. Eliminate D and E. The simple present is necessary to describe a habitual action. 'Lingering' in option C implies the French are lingering now. Choice B is the correct answer

Q23. Certain painkilling drugs such as Oxycotin have recently been shown to be addictive to patients, which may limit their potential to reduce pain.

- a. which may limit their potential to reduce
- b. which may limit their potential for reducing
- c. which may limit such drugs' potential to reduce
- d. an effect that may limit their potential to reduce
- e. an effect that may limit the potential of such drugs to reduce**

ans- Do you pick 'which may limit' or 'an effect that may limit'? The relative pronoun 'which' must refer to the word immediately before it. In this sentence it is meant to refer to the fact that the drugs are addictive. However, it is incorrectly placed next to patients. Eliminate A, B and C. That leaves us with choices D and E. Now another ambiguity arises. In choice D, it is unclear what the 'their' refers to. Choice E is the best answer.

Q24., Books to be added to the high school curriculum should be educational and should have no profanity in them or be lewd.

- a. and should have no profanity in them or be lewd
- b. and should not have profanity in them or not be lewd
- c. and contain no profanity or lewdness
- d. without containing profanity nor be lewd
- e. without having any profanity or no lewdness in them

ans- The second 'not' in option B is unnecessary and incorrect. The 'no' in E is similarly unnecessary and incorrect. Option D is not parallel. Option C is more efficient than option A. C is correct.

Q25. After Georgio's Caf' O got a favorable review in a travel guidebook, the number of tourists eating there were in excess of the number of local customers going regularly.

- a. were in excess of the number of local customers
- b. had an excess over the local customers who were
- c. exceeded the local customers who were
- d. numbered more than the local customers
- e. exceeded the number of local customers

ans- The first thing you have to untangle is a simple grammatical mistake. What does the excess or exceeding refer to? It refers to the number, not the tourists. Number is singular, so you would not say 'the number were' in excess, nor would you say 'number numbered'. That means choices A and D are wrong. What else does number refer to? Does the number of tourists exceed local customers or the number of customers? Remember, you can't compare apples and oranges. Choice C refers to the wrong thing. Also, the numbers didn't have anything, per se, so choice B is incorrect. Choice E is the correct answer.

Q26 All the matches of Cricket World Cup will be broadcasted on Start Cricket.

- A. will broadcast
- B. are going to broadcast
- C. going to be broadcasted
- D. will be broadcast
- E. No correction required

Q27. Montreal, where the tourist industry is larger than any other Canadian city, has neighborhoods entirely composed of souvenir shops and cafes.

- a. where the tourist industry is larger than any other Canadian city
- b. which has a tourist industry larger than that of other Canadian cities
- c. which had a tourist industry larger than any other Canadian city
- d. whose tourist industry is larger than any other Canadian city
- e. whose tourist industry is larger than that of any other Canadian city

ans- Choices A, C and D have incorrect comparisons. They imply that the industry is larger than any other Canadian City, whereas, in fact, the tourist industry in Montreal is larger than the tourist industry in any other Canadian city. C uses the wrong tense. B removes the word 'any' inappropriately. It is necessary to emphasize that the tourist industry in Montreal is larger than the tourist industry of any other Canadian city. Choice E is the correct answer.

Q28. Because Albert is the most experienced and he is therefore the best ballet dancer in the company, he is being increasingly viewed by the director as the best candidate for the role of the Nutcracker.

- a. and he is therefore the best ballet dancer in the company, he is being increasingly viewed
- b. he is therefore the best of ballet dancers, and it has increased the view
- c. and therefore the best ballet dancer, he is being increasingly viewed
- d. and therefore he is the best of ballet dancers, there is an increasing view
- e. therefore being the best of ballet dancers, it is increasingly viewed

ans- Choices A, B and D are all repetitive as they use 'he', which is not needed because it is clear that Albert and only Albert is being referenced. Choice E does not have the correct parallel structure. It also incorrectly uses 'it' to refer to Albert. Choice C is the correct answer

Q29. He did not mention how old he was or what is his gender.

- A. what was his gender
- B. what gender of his was
- C. what his gender was
- D. what the gender of him is
- E. No correction required

Q30. There is nothing quite depressing than low level of unemployment in India.

- A. as depressing
- B. this depressing
- C. **more depressing**
- D. as depressing as
- E. No correction required

UNIT 2 ANSWER KEY

Exercises:

1. Insert the correct word(s) in the sentences below. 1. If we go **to** the beach, would you like to come **too**? (to/ too/ two)

2. I am going **whether** you like it or not. (whether/ weather)

3. I shall put **their** parcels over **there**. (there / their/ they're)

4. I like to come **here** because I always **hear** the latest gossip. (hear/here)

5. There is **no** paper left in the printer, or did you **know** that already?(no/ know)

6. **would** you like to come to the party with me? (would/ wood)

7. You need to go **through** the door at the end of the corridor to get to the exit.(through/ threw)

8. I must **write** a letter to the bank. (write / right)

9. I need to see if he has cashed the **cheque**. (check/ cheque)

10. He **rode** his motorbike along the **road**. (road/ rode/ rowed)

2. Fill in the blanks using 'aw' sound.

- Niagara **falls** is the highest falls in the world.

- The children are playing with the basket ____ball____.
- He got a _____scholar_____ship from his school.
- ____Always_____ walk to your left on the road.
- Roses have ____thorns_____.

3.Unscramble the jumbled words

Liob - Boil

Jyeon - enjoy

Snioe - noise

Oyj - joy

Inoc - coin

Sybo - boys

Ayorl - royal

4.Choose the Correct Response.

- I went to the barber to get a (hair/ hare)cut.
- Sheena is a (fare/ fair) girl.
- On Ridhima's birthday her father gifted her a teddy(bare/ bear).
- Please don't (stare/ stair) at the stranger.
- I bought a (pear/ pair) of scissors for the craft classes.
- I will (ware/ wear) a red dress for the party.

5. Use 'wear', 'where' or 'we're' correctly:

1. Make sure you _____wear_____ a life jacket on the boat.

2. Please put the art supplies back _____ **where** _____ they belong.
3. _____ **we're** _____ going on a road trip next Friday.
4. Mom told me to _____ **wear** _____ a coat, but I didn't listen.
5. I don't know _____ **where** _____ I put those moving boxes.
6. This weekend, _____ **we're** _____ going to the park to play baseball.
7. _____ **where** _____ will you hide the gifts?
8. My sister wants to _____ **wear** _____ the sweater she got for her birthday.
9. John invited us to breakfast, but _____ **we're** _____ not going to make it on time.
10. I will _____ **wear** _____ my red hat to school tomorrow.

6. In English, many written words contain consonant letters that are not pronounced. These letters are referred to as 'silent' letters. Match each word with the appropriate meaning below.

Rhyme	often	listen	island	calm	column	talk
foreign	hour	exhausted	bark			

1. sixty minutes _____ **hour** _____
2. land surrounded by water _____ **island** _____
3. peaceful and quiet _____ **calm** _____
4. words containing the same sounds _____ **rhyme** _____
5. to hear and give attention when someone speaks _____ **listen** _____
6. to speak _____ **talk** _____
7. to be very tired and without energy _____ **exhausted** _____
8. from another country or another place _____ **foreign** _____
9. a strong, tall piece of stone or wood _____ **bark** _____
10. used to support a building _____ **column** _____

7. Read the sentence. Write the correct word on the line.

1. The _____ going around the mountain is very scary. (rode, **road**)
2. _____ not going to believe what I saw today. (your, **you're**)
3. I don't know if I would like _____ soup or not. (**beet**, beat)
4. Stanley ran around two _____ before they threw him out. (**bases**, basis)
5. The huge _____ sat dangerously close to the edge. (bolder, **boulder**)
6. The _____ in our new house will be ten feet tall. (**Ceiling**, sealing)
7. The _____ ripped on the curtain when the cat climbed it. (seem, **seam**)
8. My neighbor delivers the _____ on your _____. (**mail**, male) (rode, **road**)
9. He said the dog was _____ but _____ not. (**theirs**, there's) (its, **it's**)
10. My mom bought us four different kinds of _____ to eat. (**cereal**, serial)
11. An independent _____ is a sentence. (**clause**, claws)
12. We rented a hotel _____ when we went on vacation. (**suite**, sweet)

8. Write sentences for 2 pairs of words, demonstrating the different word class:

1. Conduct

Noun

.....
.....

Verb

.....
.....

2. Digest

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

3. Escort

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

4. Insult

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

5. Produce

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

6. Record

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

7. Access

Noun

.....
..... Verb

.....
.....
8. Address

Noun

.....
..... Verb

.....
9. Auction

Noun

.....
..... Verb

.....
10. Balance

Noun

.....
..... Verb

.....
11. Bargain

Noun

.....
..... Verb

.....
12. Blame

Noun

.....
..... Verb

.....
13. Blast

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

14. Catch

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

15. Cause

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

16. Convict

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

17. Complex

Noun

.....
..... Verb
.....
.....

18. Desert

Noun

.....
..... Verb

.....
.....
19. Segment

Noun
.....
.....

..... Verb
.....
.....

20. Content

Noun
.....
.....

Verb
.....
.....

9. Read the sentence. Write the correct word on the line:

1. _____ **who's** _____ going to be the first to recite **their** _____
poem? (Whose,

Who's) (their, there, they're)

2. The window _____ **pane** _____ needs to be painted white. (pain, pane)

3. The yellow part of an egg is called the **yolk** _____, (yoke, yolk)

4. Cindy makes _____ **pear** _____ salad every time I eat at her house. (pare, pair, pear)

5. Grandma taught me how to _____ **knead** _____ bread _____ **dough** _____.
(need, knead)

(doe, dough)

6. I love going to the county **fair** _____ each year. (fare, fair)

7. My dad always says, "I love you _____ **dear** _____" to my mom. (deer, dear) .

10. How many syllables are there in each word? Choose the correct answer.

1. monkey

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

2. relocation

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

3. magnet

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

4. slob

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

5. characterise

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

6. travelling

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

7. rocket

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

8. trying

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

9. garden

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

10. caterpillar

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

roses.

11. Where is the stress in each of these words? Decide which syllable: 1. reception

a) 1st **b) 2nd** c) 3rd

2. comparison

a) 1st **b) 2nd** c) 3rd d) 4th

3. potato

a) 1st **b) 2nd** c) 3rd

4. bedroom

a) **1st** b) 2nd

5. fourteen

a) 1st **b) 2nd**

6. forty

a) **1st** b) 2nd

7. delicious

a) 1st **b) 2nd** c) 3rd

8. playful

a) **1st** b) 2nd

12. Use underlining to show the correct stress on these compound words which have been given in a sentence to make the word class obvious:

1. I heard a blackbird singing.

2. Put the seedlings in the greenhouse until they are taller.

3. He is a bad-tempered old man.

4. My grandparents are a little old-fashioned. (2 words)

5. I don't understand what you mean.

6. The water will overflow and come out through this overflow pipe. (2 words)

7. I need to go to the supermarket before I leave for the airport. (2 words)

8. He is waiting at the bus-stop on the main highway. (2 words)

9. He came straight out of the swimming-pool and into the living-room to answer the telephone. (3 words)

10. This raincoat isn't waterproof. (2 words)

11. Traffic-lights are confusing because I'm colour-blind. (2 words)

12. What's he like? Well he's easy-going, and good-looking, very self-confident and always well-dressed. (4

words)

13. For each question, the correct choice is the one in which the stressed syllable is capitalized, as in vocabulary:

1. Can you pass me a plastic knife?

a) PLAS-tic

b) plas-TIC

2. I want to be a photographer.

a) PHO-to-graph-er

b) pho-TO-graph-er

3. Which photograph do you like best?

a) PHO-to-graph

b) pho-TO-graph

4. He was born in China.

a) CHI-na

b) Chi-NA

5. Whose computer is this?

a) com-PU-ter

b) com-pu-TER

6. I can't decide which book to borrow.

a) DE-cide

b) de-CIDE

7. Couldn't you understand what she was saying?

a) un-DER-stand

b) un-der-STAND

8. Voting in elections is your most important duty.

a) im-POR-tant

b) im-por-TANT

9. We had a really interesting conversation.

a) con-VER-sa-tion

b) con-ver-SA-tion

10. How do you pronounce this word?

a) PRO-nounce

b) pro-NOUNCE

14 Match the following conversations with the correct sentence stress:

A. Where did you get these flowers from? The cemetery?

B. Yes....

1. **I** asked you to buy me a bunch of white roses.

A. You weren't supposed to steal them! _____4_____	
A. Here are the flowers Bob asked me to get. B. Eh? Bob didn't say anything, _____1_____	2. I asked you to buy me a bunch of white roses.
A. Why do these roses have your mother's name on them? B. I got them for my mother, just like you asked. A. In what world would I ask you to buy your mother flowers on our anniversary? _____5_____	3. I asked you to buy me a bunch of white roses.
A. John, why are there yellow roses on the table? _____7_____	4. I asked you to buy me a bunch of white roses.
A. Oh, lilies, they're beautiful, but _____8_____	5. I asked you to buy me a bunch of white roses.
A. I was kind of busy today, so my secretary did me the favour of ordering you the flowers you wanted. B. What?! _____3_____ Why do I want roses from your secretary?	6. I asked you to buy me a bunch of white roses.
A. Listen, I know a single rose is supposed to be very romantic, but _____6_____	7. I asked you to buy me a bunch of white roses.
A. Susie, you're always bossing me around. Ordering me to buy you flowers is the last straw. B. Fred, honestly, I don't understand what you're talking about. _____2_____, not order!	8. I asked you to buy me a bunch of white roses .

15. Look at each of these words. Decide on which syllable the stress falls?

1. personal

a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd

2. personnel

- a. 1st b. 2nd **c. 3rd**

3. adjective

- a. 1st** b. 2nd c. 3rd

4. enhance

- a. 1st **b. 2nd**

5. Canadian

- a. 1st **b. 2nd** c. 3rd d. 4th

6. Japanese

- a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd

7. psychology

- a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd d. 4th

8. politician

- a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd d. 4th

Answer Key

1.1 Polar bears are in **(1) danger** of dying out. **(2) Unlike** some other endangered animals, it's not hunters that are the problem, it's climate change. Since 1979, the ice cap at the Arctic Circle where polar bears live has **(3) reduced** in size by about 30 per cent. The temperature in the Arctic has slowly been **(4) rising** and this is **(5) causing** the sea ice to melt, endangering the polar bears' home.

The polar bears' main **(6) sources** of food are the different types of seal found in the Arctic. They catch them by waiting next to the air holes the seals have **(7) made** in the ice. **(8) Although** the bears are very strong swimmers, they could never catch seals in the water. This means that the bears **(9) really** do rely on the ice to hunt.

Polar bears also need sea ice to travel. They can **(10) cover** a huge territory and often swim from one part of the ice to another. They have been **(11) known** to swim up to 100km, but when there is less ice, they may have to swim further, and this can **(12) prove** fatal to the bears. A number of bears have drowned in the last few years and scientists believe that it is because they were not able to **(13) reach** more sea ice before they became too tired and couldn't swim any further.

1.2

The Dead Sea is (1) **situated** where the River Jordan ends, just 24 kilometres east of Jerusalem. It is actually a lake. It (2) **extends** for about 74 kilometres and is 16 kilometres wide, so it is quite small but (3) **extremely** deep - about 300 metres.

(4) **Originally**, the Dead Sea was about the same size as today. Then the climate of the area changed and became wetter. This change (5) **caused** the Dead Sea to grow longer. However, after some time, the climate changed again, and the lake returned to its original size and (6) **shape**.

The Dead Sea is one of the saltiest lakes in the world. One litre of seawater may (7) **contain** up to 327 grams of salt. With so much salt in the water, no fish or flora can survive in the Dead Sea. (8) **However**, for people who love swimming, it's the ideal place to (9) **relax**. And the salt in the water makes it easy to swim without any (10) **effort** at all!

There is not much rainfall in this place of the world. It usually rains only between October and March. The temperatures vary (11) **depending** on the area you look at. In the northern parts of the Dead Sea winter temperatures reach only about 14° C; however, in August it can get up to 34 °C in the south. The highest (12) **recorded** temperature for this region is 51 °C.

Nearly twenty years ago there was a (13) **plan** to build a canal between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean. This would make the (14) **level** of the water in the Dead Sea go up.

However, the cost of doing this is so (15) **enormous** that the project cannot go ahead yet.

2.1

1.(b) Biopsy

2. (b) Chronology

3.(c) crusade

4.(b) exonerate

5.(d) recapitulate

6.(c) Panacea

7.(c) pandemic

8.(b) sacrilege

9.(b) utopia

10.(a) verbatim

11.(a) jurisprudence

12.(b) Rhetoric

13.(b) executive

14.(b) ambidextrous

15.(b) arbitrator

16.(c) bohemian

17.(c) chauvinist

- 18.(a) crusader
- 19.(a) gourmet
- 20.(a)Indefatigable
- 3.1
- 1.(a) choke
- 2.(a) corroboration
- 3.(b) intensification
- 4.(a) cogent
- 5.(a) Reconnoitering
- 6.(d) all of these
- 7.(d) aggravate
- 8.(a) inspiring
- 9.(a) bellwether
- 10.(b) disagreement

- 4.1
- 1.(a) workcations
- 2.(c) Assortment
- 3.(b) renounce
- 4.(a) breach
- 5.(b) sanctimonious
- 6.(c) tenacity
- 7.(c)fecundity
- 8.(b) surreptitiously
- 9.(b) masquerade
- 10.(a) suppression
- 11.(a) trajectory

Reading comprehension unit 4 answer key

Q1. It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different schools of thought on the question of education. Some people maintain that pupils of school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefit them directly in their subsequent careers. Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that they not only have the specialized knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will

have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilization are made by those who are expert in their trade or profession. Those on the other side say that, unless they have a broad general education, the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their fellows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole.

(1) Supporters of the first theory would not agree with

- A. experts have contributed most to the progress in the modern world
- B. students should study a few subjects that will help them in their profession
- C. people with broad general education have not contributed much to civilization
- D. students should not undertake any specialized work

Option(D) is correct

First theory talks about a few subjects and specialized knowledge.

(2) According to the second school of thought education will not be very effective, if students

According to the second school of thought education will not be very effective, if students

- A. do not have a wide general education
- B. have inadequate knowledge of their own work
- C. ignore the study of fine arts
- D. concentrate on only a few subjects

Solution:

Option(A) is correct

Wide general education is needed to broaden the outlook.

Passage 2 :

While delivering the Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture on ‘Beyond India @75: Growth, Inclusion and Sustainability’ at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) on Thursday, Prof. Dev said that there are issues like geopolitical challenges with a new bipolar world — USA/China — emerging in the recent past with old bipolar world — USA/Russia, and international trade and protection, and technologies like automation, robotics, 3D printing, digitization and Artificial Intelligence and increasing inequalities.

Explaining various issues that would impact the economic growth of India, Prof. Dev said that the government has mentioned that India would achieve \$ 5 trillion economy by 2024 but it would take another four to five years to reach that. Informing that export of goods has completely

stagnated with annual growth rate of almost 0% during 2012-19 while the growth rate of service exports declined noticeably to 5.9%. “India accounts for less than 2% of the world export manufacturers while the share of China stands at 13%,” he commented.

Referring to credit in the national economy, he said that it was only 50% of GDP compared to 100% in many other countries. He stressed the need to keep credit flowing to all categories of economic agents – firms and households. On agriculture, he said that the current policies are still based on the ‘deficit’ mindset of the 1960s and the procurement, subsidies and water policies are biased towards rice and wheat.

“Diversification of cropping pattern towards millets, pulses, oil seeds and horticulture is needed for more equal distribution of water, sustainable and climate resilient agriculture,” said Prof. Dev, adding that agriculture should change towards high value production, better remunerative prices and farm income.

Q1. Acc. to the paragraph, India faces challenges in all of these fields except:

- A. Geopolitics
- B. Inequalities
- C. Diversification of cropping pattern
- D. **Gun Control**

Q2. The difference in the world exports between China and India is:

- A. 13%
- B. 2%
- C. **11%**
- D. 9%

Q3. What do you understand about the “deficit” mindset of the 1960s?

- A. **There was a shortage of food grains at that time.**
- B. There was an abundance of food grains at that time.
- C. There was neither shortage nor abundance of food grains.
- D. None of these

Q4. Diversification of cropping pattern is required towards:

- A. Horticulture
- B. Millets & Pulses
- C. Oil seeds
- D. **All of the above**

Q5. What was the growth rate of Indian exports from 2012 to 2019?

- A. 1%
- B. 2%
- C. **0%**
- D. 4%

PASSAGE 3

But man is not destined to vanish. He can be killed, but he cannot be destroyed, because his soul is deathless and his spirit is irrepressible. Therefore, though the situation seems dark in the context of the confrontation between the superpowers, the silver lining is provided by the amazing phenomenon that the very nations which have spent incalculable resources and energy for the production of deadly weapons are desperately trying to find out how they might never be

used. They threaten each other, intimidate each other and go to the brink, but before the total hour arrives, they withdraw from the brink.

The main point from the author's view is that

- A. Man's soul and spirit cannot be destroyed by superpowers.
- B. Man's destiny is not fully clear or visible.
- C. Man's soul and spirit are immortal.
- D. Man's safety is assured by the delicate balance of power in terms of nuclear weapons.
- E. Human society will survive despite the serious threat of total annihilation.

The phrase 'Go to the brink' in the passage means

- A. Retreating from extreme danger.
- B. Declare war on each other.
- C. Advancing to the stage of war but not engaging in it.
- D. Negotiate for peace.
- E. Commit suicide.

In the author's opinion

- A. Huge stockpiles of destructive weapons have so far saved mankind from a catastrophe.
- B. Superpowers have at last realised the need for abandoning the production of lethal weapons.
- C. Mankind is heading towards complete destruction.
- D. Nations in possession of huge stockpiles of lethal weapons are trying hard to avoid actual conflict.
- E. There is a silver lining over the production of deadly weapons.

'Irrepressible' in the second line means

- A. incompatible
- B. oppressive
- C. unrestrainable
- D. inspirited

A suitable title for the above passage is

- A. Destruction of mankind is inevitable.
- B. Man's desire to survive inhibits use of deadly weapons.
- C. Mounting cost of modern weapons.
- D. Threats and intimidation between super powers.
- E. Cowardly retreat by man

In the lines, “The *silver lining* is provided by the amazing phenomenon”, What is the synonym for the italicised word?

- A. Despair
- B. Bright side
- C. Disposition
- D. Hopelessness

The word confrontation in the passage means

- A. Discord resulting from a clash of ideas or opinions
- B. A direction opposite to another
- C. An electrical device that resists the flow of electrical current
- D. The state of not being susceptible.

What do we mean by intimidate?

- A. Threaten
- B. Pacify
- C. Love
- D. Call

PASSAGE 4

The Food and Drug Administration has formulated certain severe restrictions regarding the use of antibiotics, which are used to promote the health and growth of meat animals. Though the different types of medicines mixed with the fodder of the animals kills many microorganisms, it also encourages the appearance of bacterial strains, which are resistant to anti-infective drugs. It has already been observed that penicillin and the tetracyclines are not as effective therapeutically as they once used to be. This resistance to drugs is chiefly caused due to tiny circlets of genes, called plasmids, which are transferable between different species of bacteria. These plasmids are also one of the two kinds of vehicles on which molecular biologists depend on while performing gene transplant experiments. Existing guidelines also forbid the use of plasmids, which bear genes for resistance to antibiotics, in the laboratories. Though congressional debate goes on as to whether these restrictions need to be toughened with reference to scientists in their laboratories, almost no congressional attention is being paid to an ill-advised agricultural practice, which produces deleterious effects.

In the present passage, the author's primary concern is with:

- A. The discovery of methods, which eliminate harmful microorganisms without generating drug-resistant bacteria.

- B. Attempting an explanation of the reasons for congressional inaction about the regulation of gene transplant experiments.
- C. Portraying a problematic agricultural practice and its serious genetic consequences
- D. The verification of the therapeutic ineffectiveness of anti-infective drugs
- E. Evaluation of the recently proposed restrictions, which are intended to promote the growth of meat animals.

As inferred from the above passage, the mutual transfer of plasmids between different bacteria can result in which of the following?

- A. Microorganisms, which have an in-built resistance to drugs
- B. Therapeutically useful circlets of genes
- C. Penicillin like anti-infective drugs
- D. Viruses used by molecular biologists
- E. Carriers for performing gene transplant experiments.

According to the above passage the author believes that those who favor the stiffening of restrictions on gene transplant research should logically also.

- A. Approve and aid experiments with any plasmids except those, which bear genes for antibiotic resistance.
- B. Inquire regarding the addition of anti-infective drugs to livestock feeds
- C. Oppose the using of penicillin and tetracyclines in order to kill microorganisms
- D. Agree to the development of meatier live-stock through the use of antibiotics
- E. Approve of congressional debate and discussion regarding science and health issues.

The attitude the author has with reference to the development of bacterial strains that render antibiotic drugs in effective can best be described as

- A. indifferent
- B. perplexed
- C. pretentious
- D. insincere
- E. apprehensive

The Food and Drug Administration has formulated certain *severe* restrictions

- A. Stringent
- B. Dangerous
- C. Terrible
- D. Wicked

Passage 5

Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving memories. Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image in the brain's memory system that constitutes an internal representation of the viewed object. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal representation and thereby recognized. Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a parallel, one-step process or a serial, step-by-step one. Psychologists of the Gestalt school maintain that objects are recognized as wholes in a parallel procedure: the internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation. Other psychologists have proposed that internal representation features are matched serially with an object's features. Although some experiments show that, as an object becomes familiar, its internal representation becomes more familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process correspondingly more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

It can be inferred from the passage that the matching process in visual recognition is

- A. Not a natural activity.
- B. Not possible when an object is viewed for the very first time.
- C. Not possible if a feature of a familiar object is changed in the same way.
- D. Only possible when a retinal image is received in the brain as a unitary whole.
- E. Now fully understood as a combination of the serial and parallel process.

In terms of its tone and form, the passage can best be characterised as

- A. A biased exposition
- B. A speculative study
- C. A dispassionate presentation
- D. An indignant denial
- E. A dogmatic explanation.

The author is primarily concerned with

- A. Explaining how the brain receives images
- B. Examining the evidence supporting the serial recognition hypothesis
- C. Discussing visual recognition and some hypotheses proposed to explain it.
- D. Reporting on recent experiments dealing with memory systems and their relationship to neural activity.

According to the passage, Gestalt psychologists make which of the following suppositions about visual recognition?

- I A retinal image is in exactly the same form as its internal representation
 - II An object is recognized as a whole without any need for analysis into component parts.
 - III The matching of an object with its internal representation occurs in only one step
- II only
III only
I and III only
II and III only

I, II and III

PASSAGE6

Any modern musical performance is almost impossible to countenance without the presence of an electric guitar. Most of the time it is a solid-body electric guitar, and while they seem ubiquitous and obvious now, that was not always the case. First invented in the early 1930s, the first electric guitar simply amplified existing guitars. No one thought of it as a new instrument, but merely a way to put a microphone inside of the guitar. Through the use of electronic pickups that went straight to an amplifier, the sound of the guitar could be broadcast over loud jazz bands with drums and horns. At the time, most everyone believed an electric guitar still had to look like an acoustic guitar, and all models featured a hollow body acoustic shape that would resonate with the sound of the guitar strings. In all actuality, the only necessity for an electric guitar is an electric pickup to capture their small vibrations. An electric guitar does not, and never did, need a space to resonate the sound of the strings. Instead, it could be a simple block, with the fret-board, strings, and a pick up attached to a piece of lumber. This method is exactly what the famous guitar player and maker Les Paul did with his “Log,” but Les Paul's “Log” revealed some of the biases against a solid-body guitar. While the guitar was just one solid piece of wood, Paul would attach two wings to it that made the guitar look like a hollow body.

Despite Les Paul’s innovations, few manufacturers made a marketable solid-body guitar. Rickenbacker and Bigsby were both companies that made limited productions of solid-body electric guitars. Leo Fender was the first luthier to make a popular, mass-market electric solid-body guitar. Leo Fender started his career by working on radios and other small electronic devices, but developed an interest in building guitars. Immediately after World War II, big bands were considered antiquated, and small honky-tonk and boogie-woogie combos wanted cheaper, sturdier, and better intonated guitars, that they could play faster and louder. Leo Fender obliged with his Esquire guitar. Looking completely unlike any guitar made before, and being extremely thin, with no resonating panels, Fender’s guitar was revolutionary. While Fender continued to tweak it through the years, one thing remains the same: the general shape of the guitar. Renamed first the Broadcaster, then the more famous Telecaster, the silhouette of Fender’s Esquire is still a popular choice among musicians today.

Q. It can be inferred from the passage that the Bigsby and Rickenbacker companies _____.

- A. were not highly innovative guitar manufacturers
- B. took many of their ideas from Leo Fender's innovations
- C. helped inspire the creation of Les Paul's "Log" guitar
- D. never had any success in manufacturing guitars
- F. were never as successful as Fender in marketing their guitars

PASSAGE 7

When winding an old clock, it is important not to overwind it. Overwinding occurs when the mainspring is almost fully wound, but the operator continues to turn the winding key. This causes the main spring to coil too tightly, and might even break it.

- Q. what is the main idea of this paragraph
- a. clocks have changed over the years.
 - b. old-fashioned clocks become fragile with age.
 - c. old-fashioned clocks were operated by an internal spring.
 - d. overwinding clocks used to be a common mistake.
 - e. time flies when you're having fun.

Ans- . c. The passage cautions against overwinding, stating that it can break the clock's main spring. From this, one can infer that the clock is run by a spring. The other choices may or may not be true, but they are not addressed in the passage.

PASSAGE 8

Identify the tone of the passage

All registered cyclists have passed an examination covering traffic rules and safety. Those interested in the new BikeShare Program must register their bicycles and provide a major credit card to ensure payment. Call 555-1212 for more information.

- (A) argumentative
- (B) sentimental
- (C) idealistic

(D) **informative**

(E) caustic

Answer:D informative

The passage is straightforward, giving you information without evaluating the content. Choice (D) is a perfect fit. Do you know the meaning of Choice (E)? A caustic tone drips acid all over the reader. You may hear a caustic tone during some arguments.

PASSAGE 9

Identify the tone of the passage

On hot summer nights his family drove to the local ice cream stand, where, for just a few minutes, nothing mattered but the cold, sweet treat. No dessert, before or since, was as delicious as a double-dip cone eaten while he balanced on a log behind the parking lot.

(A) **nostalgic**

(B) biting

(C) irreverent

(D) cynical

(E) satirical

Answer:A nostalgic

You're strolling down a memory lane here, with no potholes in sight. Therefore, nostalgic (yearning for a happy moment in the past) is your answer. Take a second for vocabulary: a biting tone cuts and hurts, an irreverent one mocks something considered holy, and a cynical tone is distrustful and bitter. You've probably seen satirical comedy shows that specialize in ridicule.

PASSAGE 10

Although European decisions during the 16th and 17th centuries to explore, trade with, and colonize large portions of the world brought tremendous economic wealth and vast geographic influence, the enormous success of European maritime ventures during the age of exploration also engendered a litany of unintended consequences for most of the nations with which Europe interacted. Due to their incredible military force, religious zeal, and uncompromising goal of profit, Europeans often imposed their traditions, values, and customs on the people with whom they traded. They frequently acted without regard to the long-term welfare of others as their principal concern was short-term economic gain. Since many nations that traded with Europe placed high value on their historical customs, some natives became deeply disconcerted by the changes that occurred as a result of European power. These factors, coupled with perennial

domestic political instability, caused numerous countries to grow increasingly resistant to European influence.

One potent example of this ideological shift can be seen in the actions of the Tokugawa government of Japan. In its Seclusion Edict of 1636, the government attempted to extricate cultural interactions with Europe from the intimate fabric of Japanese society. The Edict attempted to accomplish this by focusing on three areas. First, it sought to curb cultural exchange by eliminating people bringing European ideas into Japan. The Edict stated, "Japanese ships shall by no means be sent abroad....All Japanese residing abroad shall be put to death when they return home." Second, the Edict focused on limiting trade. Articles 11 through 17 of the Edict imposed stringent regulations on trade and commerce. Third, the government banned Christianity, which it saw as an import from Europe that challenged the long-established and well-enshrined religious traditions of Japan. The government went to considerable lengths to protect its culture. Article eight of the Edict stated, "Even ships shall not be left untouched in the matter of exterminating Christians."

With the example of Japan and the examples of other countries that chose a different response to European influence, it is perhaps not too far of a stretch to conclude that Japan made the right decision in pursuing a path of relative isolationism. As history unfolded during the next 400 years, in general, countries that embraced European hegemony, whether by choice or by force, tended to suffer from pernicious wealth inequality, perennial political instability, and protracted underdevelopment.

Q1. It can best be inferred from the passage that in 1636, the Japanese government:

- A. Saw its citizens living abroad as potential threats
- B. Considered all foreign religions a danger
- C. Disagreed with the European philosophy that trade brought wealth
- D. Foresaw the economic dangers of European trade and imperialism
- E. Believed that ideas coming into Japan via foreign interactions provided no positive impact to Japanese society

Solution:

Option(A) is correct

A. This matches a sentence from the second paragraph: "The Edict stated, 'Japanese ships shall by no means be sent abroad....All Japanese residing abroad shall be put to death when they return home.'" If those living abroad were put to death upon returning, it is safe to conclude that the government saw these individuals as threats.

B. The passage states that actions were taken against Christianity (not all religions): "Third, the government banned Christianity"

- C. The passage makes no mention of Japanese economic philosophy
- D. The passage makes no mention that Japan foresaw the dangers of trade with Europe. Further, the reasons given for Japan's actions are cultural not economic.
- E. The phrase "provided no positive impact" is a strong statement. Although the article is clear that Japan felt that the European influence damaged its culture, this is not enough evidence to claim that absolutely nothing positive came from European "ideas".
- Q2. Which of the following best characterizes the most significant motivation for Europe's behaviour with Japan during the 17th century?

- A. Religious zeal
- B. Long-term political concerns
- C. Short-term economic self-interest
- D. Cultural imperialism
- E. Territorial aggrandizement

Solution:

Option(C) is correct

The section of the passage that is most of interest is: "Due to their incredible military force, religious zeal, and uncompromising goal of profit, Europeans often imposed their traditions, values, and customs on the people with whom they traded. They frequently acted without regard to the long-term welfare of others as their principal concern was short-term economic gain."

- A. Although the passage mentions European "religious zeal," the passage states that the "principal concern was short-term economic gain". Further, the passage devotes almost no attention to elucidating the details of proselytizing efforts.
- B. The passage explicitly contradicts this, stating that Europe "frequently acted without regard to the long-term welfare of others".
- C. This matches the passage, which states: Europe's "principal concern was short-term economic gain".
- D. This was the result of Europe's behavior, not the motivation for the behavior. Further, the passage states that the "principal concern was short-term economic gain".
- E. The passage makes no mention of Europe's attempt to take over Japan's land.

Q3. The author most likely included the quotation from Article Eight of the Edict at the end of the second paragraph to:

- A. Highlight the venomous anger many Japanese leaders felt toward the importation of foreign religions

B. Emphasize the determination of the Japanese government to protect itself from foreign influences it saw as damaging

C. Illustrate how pervasive foreign religious influence had become in Japanese society

D. Emphasize that European economic influence offered no justification for the Edict and the government relied instead on foreign religious influence to justify the Edict

E. Provide an example of Japan's effort to curb cultural and economic exchange

Solution:

Option(B) is correct

In order to understand why the quotation was used, it is essential to examine the broader context. Context: "Third, the government banned Christianity, which it saw as an import from Europe that challenged the long-established and well-enshrined religious traditions of Japan. The government went to considerable lengths to protect its culture."

Immediately before the quote, the author states that Japan "went to considerable lengths to protect its culture." The author proceeds to include the quote in order to provide evidence of the lengths to which Japan went. In other words, the quote serves as evidence of the determination of the Japanese government to root out cultural influences.

A. The article provides no evidence that the Japanese government hated foreign religions (strictly speaking). Instead, the article focuses on the government's dislike of the weakening of Japanese culture at the hands of these religions.

B. Since the "government went to considerable lengths to protect its culture", the quote shows the government's determination.

C. The government's decision to destroy ships associated in any way with Christianity does not mean that Christianity deeply infiltrated the society (ships would have been the first things to have been influenced). Rather, it shows how thorough Japan was in extricating Christianity.

D. European economic influence clearly provided a justification for the Edictas "Articles 11 through 17 of the Edict imposed stringent regulations on trade and commerce"

E. Although there is no doubt that this is an example of Japan's effort to curb cultural exchange, the quote does not deal with efforts to curb economic exchange. Further, the passage already provided multiple other examples of Japan's effort to curb cultural exchange (see earlier: "First, it sought to curb cultural exchange by eliminating people bringing European ideas into Japan.")

Q4. Based upon the passage, the author would likely agree most strongly with which of the following statements:

A. European decisions made during the 16th and 17th centuries in dealing with Japan represent an aberration from the typical pattern of European decisions

B. Japanese rulers who responded with ferocity to European influence bear part of the responsibility for the caustic European-Japanese relationship that ensued

C. With the hindsight of history, Japan likely made the appropriate decision in extricating itself from European influence

D. European religious and cultural values conflicted with European economic behaviour toward Japan

E. The width and breadth of Japan's cultural fabric suffered from its seclusionist policies

Solution:

Option(C) is correct

The correct answer cannot contradict any part of the author's views. An answer that has a text to support it but is later contradicted in the passage cannot be the correct answer. Further, the author summarizes his views in the last paragraph.

A. The first half of the first paragraph and the opening sentence of the second paragraph explicitly contradict this, noting that "numerous countries" resented Europe's imperialism.

B. The passage does not deal with who is to blame for caustic relations, but rather Japan's response and its ramifications.

C. This is the author's summary toward the end of the passage: "it is perhaps not too far of a stretch to conclude that Japan made the right decision in pursuing a path of relative isolationism."

D. The author makes little differentiation between the religious, cultural, and economic values Europe espoused: "Due to their incredible military force, religious zeal, and uncompromising goal of profit, Europeans often imposed their traditions, values, and customs on the people with whom they traded."

E. The author never discusses the cultural ramifications of Japan's policies. The closest the author comes to this is simply to state that Japan likely made the correct decision in implementing seclusionist policies (which would imply that Japan's culture did not suffer severely).

UNIT 5 ANSWER KEY

Interrogative sentence

1. She asked me if I was going with them. OR She asked them if I was coming with them.

2. She asked me if I was unwell.

3. She enquired of him if she was to wait for him till eternity.

4. I asked him whether he had been present at the meeting the day before (or the previous day).

5. The woman asked the stranger whether she should help him.

Simple sentence

1. The girl said, 'It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening.'

Ans- . The girl said that it gave her great pleasure to be there that evening

2. The man said, 'I must go as soon as possible.'

Ans- The man said that he must go as soon as possible

3. The teacher says, 'If you work hard, you will pass.'

Ans- The teacher says that if you work hard you will pass

4. He said, 'I have won.'

Ans- He said that he had won.

5. She said that she worked in an office.

Imperative sentence

1. They requested me to help them.
2. She suggested him to find a job.
3. They said to him not to go there.
4. He ordered to open the door.
5. The teacher advised the students not to make a noise.

Exclamatory sentences

1. He exclaimed with joy that he had got a reward.
2. She exclaimed with sorrow that she failed in the exam.
3. John exclaimed with wonder that it was a nice car.
4. She exclaimed with joy that she was selected for the job.
5. He exclaimed with sorrow that he had missed the bus

Choose the correct

Q1. I said to him, "Will you go to Delhi?"

(1) I asked him will he go to Delhi.

(2) I said to him would he go to Delhi.

(3) I asked him if he would go to Delhi.

(4) I said to him would you go to Delhi.

Q2. He said, 'I have read this novel.'

(1) He said that he has read this novel.

(2) He said that he had read that novel.

(3) He said that he read that novel.

(4) He said that he had read this novel.

Q3. Tania said to her friend, 'Can you lend me an umbrella?'

(1) Please give me an umbrella Tania requested her friend.

(2) Will you lend me your umbrella, Tania asked her friend.

(3) Tania requested her friend to lend her an umbrella

(4) Tania asked her friend to give her an umbrella.

Q4. Sita said, 'I may go there.'

(1) Sita says that she may go there.

(2) Sita says that she is going there.

(3) Sita said that she will go there.

(4) Sita said that she might go there.

Q5. My friend requested me to bring him a sandwich.

(1) He said, 'My friend, please bring me a sandwich.'

(2) My friend said, 'Will you bring me a sandwich.'

(3) 'Please bring me a sandwich', said my friend.

(4) 'Please bring my friend a sandwich', said he.

Q6. Kiran asked me, "Did you see the Cricket match on television last night?"

A. Kiran asked me whether I saw the Cricket match on television the earlier night.

B. Kiran asked me if I had seen the Cricket match on television the earlier night.

C. Kiran asked me did I see the Cricket match on television the last night.

D. Kiran asked me if I had seen the Cricket match on television the last night.

Q7. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."

A. David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.

B. David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.

C. David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.

D. David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day

. Q8. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?"

A. The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening.

B. The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening.

C. The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.

D. The tailor asked him if he will like to the suit ready by the next evening.

Q9. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"

A. He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.

B. He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.

C. He requested the interviewer to repeat the question.

D. He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.

Q10. He said. "Be quite and listen to my words.

A. He urged them to be quite and listen to his words.

B. He urged them and said be quite and listen to his words.

C. He urged they should be quite and listen to his words.

D. He said you should be quite and listen to his words.

Q11. He said to me, I have often told you not to play with fire.

A. He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire.

B. He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire.

C. He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire.

D. He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire.

Q12. Pawan said to me, "If I hear any news, I'll phone you."

A. Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he will phone me.

B. Pawan told me that if he will hear my news, he will phone me.

C. Pawan told me that if he had heard any news, he would phone me.

D. Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me.

Q13. Mohan said, "We shall go to see the Taj in the moonlit night":

A. Mohan said that we shall go to see the Taj in the moonlit night.

B. Mohan told that we shall go to see the Taj in moonlit night.

C. Mohan told that we should go to see the Taj in the moonlit night.

D. Mohan said that they would go to see the Taj in moonlit night

Q14. The teacher said to Ram, "Congratulations ! Wish you success in life."

A. The teacher congratulated Ram and said wish you success in life.

B. The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Ram.

C. The teacher wished congratulations to Ram and wished him success in life.

D. The teacher congratulated Ram and wished him success in life.

Q15. The poor examinee said, "O God, take pity on me."

A. The poor examinee prayed to God to take pity on him.

B. The poor examinee, involving God, implored him to take pity on him.

C. The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him.

D. The poor examinee asked God to take pity on him.

Q16. "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "In case I have to ring you?"

A. I asked where you will be the next day in case I will ring him.

B. I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him.

- C. I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him.
- D. I enquired about his whereabouts the next day in case I would have to ring up.

Q 17. The father warned his son that he should beware of Angad.

- A. The father warned his son, "Beware of Angad!"
- B. The father warned his son, "Watch that chap!"
- C. The father warned his son, "Be careful about Angad."
- D. The father warned his son, "Don't fall into the trap."

Q 18. Farhan asked Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees by tomorrow?"

- A. Farhan asked Geeta if she could lend him a hundred rupees by tomorrow.
- B. Farhan asked Geeta if she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day.
- C. Farhan asked Geeta if she could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
- D. Farhan asked if Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.

Q19. "What about going for a swim," he said, "It's quite fine now."

- A. He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then.
- B. He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine.
- C. He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine.
- D. He advised me to go for a swim as it was quite fine.

Q20. "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "it's very rough."

- A. He told me that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough.
- B. He told me that you couldn't bathe in the sea if it was very rough.
- C. He told me that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough.
- D. He told me that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough.

UNIT 6 ANSWER KEY

CRITICAL REASONING ANSWER KEY

Q1. Thousands of people contract tonsillitis every year, and yet all go on to live normal lives after the operation. We can conclude, from this observation, that the tonsils have no function in the body.

The argument would be most weakened by which of the following, if it were true?

- a) People live normal lives after appendectomies, but the appendix is known to be part of the digestive system.
- b) The tonsils have been shown to have a vital role to play in the physiology of laboratory rabbits and mice.
- c) The human tonsil develops as part of the immune system, a system of vital importance in defense against disease.
- d) Another part of the body can take over the function of the tonsils if they are removed.
- e) Tonsillectomies are performed only when the tonsils become seriously infected.

EXPLANATION - The conclusion states that the tonsils have no function in the body. To weaken this conclusion, we should try to show that the tonsils do in fact have a function, at least at some point in human life. Comparison with another organ is not really useful, as they might be very different from tonsils, and what happens in other animals is also not directly relevant. And discussing where the tonsils develop has nothing to do with their function. Finally, though an organ might develop as part of a system and yet have no function (like the appendix or muscles that wiggle the ear), the only answer left suggests there is a function even though this function can be taken over by another part of the body. This suggestion most weakens the argument posed above.

Q2. According to an article in a nutritional magazine, eating beets significantly lowers the risk of cancer. The article refers to a study that found that people who consumed one or more beets per day were half as likely to be diagnosed with cancer as people who did not.

Which of the following, if true, most weakens the argument in the magazine article?

- a) The study was only conducted in one city.
- b) The participants in the study who ate beets were more likely to exercise regularly than those who did not eat beets.
- c) In another experiment, cancer patients who ate one or more beets per day were no more likely to recover than those who ate no beets.
- d) Participants in the study reported consuming no vegetables other than beets.
- e) Another study found that people who consumed one tablespoon of fish oil per day were more than four times less likely to be diagnosed with cancer as those who did not.

EXPLANATION - Because study participants who ate beets were also more likely to exercise regularly than those who did not eat beets, it is impossible to determine whether beets or regular exercise were more influential in preventing cancer. Thus this is the correct answer.

The average life expectancy for the United States population as a whole is 73.9 years, but children born in Hawaii will live an average of 77 years, and those born in Louisiana, 71.7 years. If a newlywed couple from Louisiana were to begin their family in Hawaii, therefore, their children would be expected to live longer than would be the case if the family remained in Louisiana.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most significantly strengthen the conclusion drawn in the passage?

- A. As population density increases in Hawaii, life expectancy figures for that state are likely to be revised downward.
- B. Environmental factors tending to favour longevity are abundant in Hawaii and less numerous in Louisiana.
- C. Twenty-five percent of all Louisianans who move to Hawaii live longer than 77 years.
- D. Over the last decade, average life expectancy has risen at a higher rate for Louisianans than for Hawaiians.
- E. Studies show that the average life expectancy for Hawaiians who move permanently to Louisiana is roughly equal to that of Hawaiians who remain in Hawaii

. Even though most universities retain the royalties from faculty members' inventions, the faculty members retain the royalties from books and articles they write. Therefore, faculty members should retain the royalties from the educational computer software they develop.

The conclusion above would be more reasonably drawn if which of the following were inserted into the argument as an additional premise?

- A. Royalties from inventions are higher than royalties from educational software programs.
- B. Faculty members are more likely to produce educational software programs than inventions.
- C. Inventions bring more prestige to universities than do books and articles.
- D. In the experience of most universities, educational software programs are more marketable than books and articles.
- E. In terms of the criteria used to award royalties, educational software programs are more nearly comparable to books and articles than to inventions

Q5. A medical degree is necessary for appointment to the hospital's board of directors. Further, no one having more than a five-percent equity stake in a pharmaceutical company can be appointed to the board of directors. Consequently, Dell, a practicing physician with a PhD in bioethics, cannot be appointed the hospital's treasurer, since he owns fifteen percent of PillCo, a pharmaceutical company.

The argument's conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- a) A PhD is not necessary for appointment to the position of treasurer.
- b) PillCo is one of the hospital's pharmaceutical vendors.
- c) If Dell sold his stake in PillCo, he would be appointed treasurer.
- d) Only those eligible for appointment to the hospital's board of directors can be appointed as the hospital's treasurer.
- e) Anyone with a medical degree who does not hold more than a five-percent stake in any pharmaceutical company is eligible for appointment to the hospital's board of directors.

Explanation:

To answer this question, it is necessary to recognize that while appointment criteria are set forth for the board of directors, they are applied to the position of Treasurer. We are never told that a Treasurer is a member of the board of directors. Thus, the conclusion is only warranted if eligibility for appointment to the board is a necessary condition for appointment to the position of Treasurer.

Q6. To prevent some conflicts of interest, Congress could prohibit high-level government officials from accepting positions as lobbyists for three years after such officials leave government service. One such official concluded, however, that such a prohibition would be unfortunate because it would prevent high-level government officials from earning a livelihood for three years.

The official's conclusion logically depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. Laws should not restrict the behaviour of former government officials.
- B. Lobbyists are typically people who have previously been high-level government officials.
- C. Low-level government officials do not often become lobbyists when they leave government service.
- D. High-level government officials who leave government service are capable of earning a livelihood only as lobbyists.

- E. High-level government officials who leave government service are currently permitted to act as lobbyists for only three years.
- Q7. Opponents of laws that require automobile drivers and passengers to wear seat belts argue that in a free society people have the right to take risks as long as the people do not harm others as a result of taking the risks. As a result, they conclude that it should be each person's decision whether or not to wear a seat belt.
- Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion drawn above?
- A. Many new cars are built with seat belts that automatically fasten when someone sits in the front seat.
- B. Automobile insurance rates for all automobile owners are higher because of the need to pay for the increased injuries or deaths of people not wearing seat belts.
- C. Passengers in airplanes are required to wear seat belts during takeoffs and landings.
- D. The rate of automobile fatalities in states that do not have mandatory seat belt laws is greater than the rate of fatalities in states that do have such laws.
- E. In automobile accidents, a greater number of passengers who do not wear seat belts are injured than are passengers who do wear seat belts.

Q8.8. Increase in the level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) in the human bloodstream lower bloodstream-cholesterol levels by increasing the body's capacity to rid itself of excess cholesterol. Levels of HDL in the bloodstream of some individuals are significantly increased by a program of regular exercise and weight reduction. Which of the following can be correctly inferred from the statements above?

- A. Individuals who are underweight do not run any risk of developing high levels of cholesterol in the bloodstream.
- B. Individuals who do not exercise regularly have a high risk of developing high levels of cholesterol in the bloodstream late in life.
- C. Exercise and weight reduction are the most effective methods of lowering bloodstream cholesterol levels in humans.
- D. A program of regular exercise and weight reduction lowers cholesterol levels in the bloodstream of some individuals.

Q9. People are always less happy to accept scientific data they feel contradicts their preconceived beliefs. No surprise here; no human likes to be wrong. But science isn't supposed to care about preconceived notions. Science, at least good science, tells us about the world as it is, and not as some wish it to be. Sometimes what science finds is consistent with a particular religion's wishes. But usually it is not.

What can be inferred about good science? Select from the given options.

- a) Good science is well received by the educated people.
- b) Good science is based on concrete results obtained through testing the hypothesis.
- c) Good science and religion are the same.
- d) A good science will always prove the general populace wrong.

Solution: Answer to the above question is option b and this can be drawn on the basis of the line "But science isn't supposed to care about preconceived notions. Science, at least good science, tells us about the world as it is and not as some wish it to be".

Option 1 is wrong as there is no relevant point in the passage to draw this conclusion.

Option 3 is too far fetched and it may not always be true for science and religion to be the same.

Option 4 is wrong as there is no fact in the passage to support this option.

Q10. Between 1960 and 1970, ivory poachers in the African nation of Zimbabue killed over 6,500 elephants. During that period, the total elephant population in Zimbabue fell from about 35,000 to just under 30,000. In 1970, new anti-poaching measures were implemented in Zimbabue, and between 1970 and 1980 over 800 poachers were arrested and expelled from the country. Nevertheless, by 1980, the elephant population in Zimbabue had fallen to about 21,000.

Which of the following, if true, would best help to explain the apparent paradox presented above?

- a) The poachers arrested in Zimbabue between 1970 and 1980 were rarely sentenced to long prison terms
- b) Because of highly publicized campaigns against the slaughter of elephants, demand for ivory fell between 1970 and 1980
- c) The elephant population in neighbouring Mozambique rose slightly between 1970 and 1980
- d) In Zimbabue, between 1970 and 1980, thousands of acres of forest, the elephant's natural habitat, were cleared for farming

Answer: Option D

Explanation:- The paradox can be explained if an option offers an alternate reason for the decrease of population. Option D does that.

Q11. A survey conducted recently in the city indicated that most college welfare-aid applicants understate the number of luxury items - such as cars and TVs – that their family owned, in an effort to maximize the amount of aid they can claim from the city. Paradoxically, the same study also found that many applicants claimed that they had running water and a gas connection even when they did not.

Which of the following best explains the apparent paradox?

- a) The city does not pay welfare unless the applicants have at least some things working for them.
- b) Claiming that they do not have a car or a TV ensures that the city looks at the applicant more favorably.
- c) While the applicants may be willing to accept that they don't have certain things, they felt embarrassed having to accept that they don't have most things.
- d) Historically, at least 30% of the claims have had people understating what they have while only 22% overstated what they had.
- e) The people who understated what they had were not the same people who overstated what they had.

EXPLANATION Option (A) does not work for a couple of reasons. The option states that the city wants people to already have certain things. That is contrary to the very notion of welfare-aid. Moreover, if the city just wants people to already have certain things, why not just claim that they have a TV? The option does not specify what the city expects the people to already have.

Option (B) explains why candidates for aid would understate the extent to which they have certain things. But why would they claim to have running water when they do not? If option (B) were true, would not their application be treated even more favourably if they do not have water. Essentially, the option repeats one part of what is already given in the argument and provides no justification for the other part.

Option (D) has no impact on the argument. What does the percentage of people understating or overstating matter when attempting to explain WHY they do so?

Option (E) like Option (D), has no impact on the argument. Whether the people were the same or different does not explain WHY they under or overstated what they had.

Option (C) explains why they would overstate certain things such as running water – they were too embarrassed to confide that they did not have necessities. However, they understated other things to maximise aid.

Option C is the correct answer

Q12. At an enormous research cost, a leading chemical company has developed a manufacturing process for converting wood fibers into a plastic. According to the company, this new plastic can be used for, among other things, the hulls of small sailboats. But what does the company think sailboat h Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the author's conclusion?

- a) The wood used in producing the plastic is itself in increasingly short supply.
- b) The plastic produced by the process is considerably lighter, stronger, and more watertight than wood.
- c) The cost of the manufacturing process of the plastic increases the cost of producing a sailboat hull by 10 to 15 percent.
- d) Much of the cost of the research that developed the new process will be written off for tax purposes by the chemical company. ulls used to be made of? Surely the mania for high technology can scarcely go further than this.

Explanation:

The best way to weaken the author's conclusion is to show that there's a distinct advantage to making the wood into plastic before using it to make the boat hulls, rather than simply building boat hulls out of wood.

Q13. A law requiring companies to offer employees unpaid time off to care for their children will harm the economic competitiveness of our nation's businesses. Companies must be free to set their own employment policies without mandated parental-leave regulations.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion of the argument above?

- a) Many businesses in this country already offer employees some form of parental leave.
- b) A parental-leave law will serve to strengthen the family as a social institution in this country.
- c) In most polls, a majority of citizens say they favor passage of a parental-leave law.
- d) Some of the countries with the most economically competitive businesses have strong parental-leave regulations.

Explanation:

The conclusion is that the economic competitiveness of the nation's businesses will be harmed if a law is passed which mandates employeeed to take time off to spend with their children. But if

it is true that in some countries with the most economically competitive businesses have strong parental-leave regulations, then this would seriously weaken the author's argument.

Q14. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

People buy prestige when they buy a premium product. They want to be associated with something special. Mass-marketing techniques and price-reduction strategies should not be used because_____.

- A. affluent purchasers currently represent a shrinking portion of the population of all purchasers
- B. continued sales depend directly on the maintenance of an aura of exclusivity
- C. purchasers of premium products are concerned with the quality as well as with the price of the products
- D. expansion of the market niche to include a broader spectrum of consumers will increase profits

Q 15. Which of the following best completes the passage below? Established companies concentrate on defending what they already have. Consequently, they tend not to be innovative themselves and tend to underestimate the effects of the innovations of others.

The clearest example of this defensive strategy is the fact that_____.

- A. ballpoint pens and soft-tip markers have eliminated the traditional market for fountain pens, clearing the way for the marketing of fountain pens as luxury or prestige items
- B. a highly successful automobile was introduced by the same company that had earlier introduced a model that had been a dismal failure
- C. a once-successful manufacturer of slide rules reacted to the introduction of electronic calculators by trying to make better slide rules
- D. one of the first models of modern accounting machines, designed for use in the banking industry, was purchased by a public library as well as by banks .

16. A researcher discovered that people who have low levels of immune-system activity tend to score much lower on tests of mental health than do people with normal or high immune-system activity. The researcher concluded from this experiment that the immune system protects against mental illness as well as against physical disease.

The researcher's conclusion depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. High immune-system activity protects against mental illness better than normal immune-system activity does.
- B. Mental illness is similar to physical disease in its effects on body systems.
- C. People with high immune-system activity cannot develop mental illness.
- D. Mental illness does not cause people's immune-system activity to decrease.

E. Psychological treatment of mental illness is not as effective as is medical treatment.

Q17. Traditionally, decision-making by managers that is reasoned step-by-step has been considered preferable to intuitive decision-making. However, a recent study found that top managers used intuition significantly more than did most middle-or lower-level managers. This confirms the alternative view that intuition is actually more effective than careful, methodical reasoning.

The conclusion above is based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Methodical, step-by-step reasoning is inappropriate for making many real-life management decisions.
- (B) Top managers have the ability to use either intuitive reasoning or methodical, step-by-step reasoning in making decisions.
- (C) The decisions made by middle-and lower-level managers can be made as easily by using methodical reasoning as by using intuitive reasoning.
- (D) Top managers use intuitive reasoning in making the majority of their decisions.
- (E) Top managers are more effective at decision-making than middle-or lower-level managers

Q18. The ancient city of Cephessa was not buried by an eruption of Mt. Amnos in A.D. 310, as some believe. The eruption in the year 310 damaged the city, but it did not destroy it. Cephessa survived for another century before it finally met its destruction in another eruption around A.D. 415.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's claim that the city of Cephessa was not buried by the eruption of Mt. Amnos in A.D. 310?

- a) The city of Cephessa is mentioned in a historical work known to have been written in A.D. 400.
- b) Coins bearing the image of an emperor who lived there around A.D. 410 have been discovered in the ruins of Cephessa, which were preserved by the cinders and ashes that buried the city.
- c) Geological evidence shows that the eruption of Mt. Amnos in A.D. 415 deposited a 10-foot-thick layer of lava on the city of Cephessa.
- d) A historical work written in A.D. 430 refers to the eruption of Mt. Amnos in A.D. 415.

Explanation:

If the city had been indeed buried in A.D. 310 as some believed, then there would neither be any emperor nor a coin bearing his image dated A.D. 410 that can be found in the ruins.

Q19. Reva: Using extraneous incentives to get teenagers to change their attitude toward school and schoolwork won't work. Take the program in West Virginia, for instance, where they tried to reduce their dropout rate by revoking the driving licences of kids who left school. The program failed miserably.

Anne: It's true that the West Virginia program failed, but many schools have devised incentive programs that have been very successful in improving attendance and reducing discipline problems.

According to Anne, the weak point in Reva's claim is that it

- a) fails to consider the possibility that the majority of potential dropouts in West Virginia do not have driving licences.
- b) doesn't provide any exact figures for the dropout rate in West Virginia before and during the program
- c) ignores a substantial body of evidence showing that parents and employers have been using extrinsic incentives with positive results for years
- d) is based on a single example, the incentive program in West Virginia, which may not be typical

Explanation:

Although Anne agrees with Reva that the West Virginia program failed, she (Anne) does not agree that extraneous incentives won't work in changing teenagers' attitudes. Anne indicates that the weak point in the argument is the fact that the West Virginia issue is a single example and the incentive program proved worthwhile in other places.

Q20. Correctly measuring the productivity of service workers is complex. Consider, for example, postal workers: they are often said to be more productive if more letters are delivered per postal worker. But is this really true? What if more letters are lost or delayed per worker at the same time that more are delivered?

The objection implied above to the productivity measure described is based on doubts about the truth of which of the following statements?

- (A) Postal workers are representative of service workers in general.
- (B) The delivery of letters is the primary activity of the postal service.
- (C) Productivity should be ascribed to categories of workers, not to individuals.

- (D) The quality of services rendered can appropriately be ignored in computing productivity.
- (E) The number of letters delivered is relevant to measuring the productivity of postal workers.