



Nouns referring to the same subject takes a singular verb.

Wrong: The singer and songwriter are famous.

Right: The singer and songwriter is famous.

Note: Jessica is a singer and songwriter.

Each or every before a noun takes a singular verb.

Wrong: Each item weigh a kilo.

Right: Each item weighs a kilo.

Wrong: Every item weigh a kilo.

Right: Every item weighs a kilo.

Each is a noun/determiner which refers to an individual object.

Every is a determiner which refers to a group of individual objects.

Every cannot be used if there are only two objects.

Wrong: Joshua wears socks on every foot.

Right: Joshua wears socks on each foot.

Note: Joshua has only two feet.

Singular Nouns connected by or, neither, and either take a singular verb.

Wrong: Neither Charles nor Tim were seen.

Right: Neither Charles nor Tim was seen.

The plurality/singularity of the noun after nor (neither, nor) and or (either, or) controls the plurality/singularity of the verb.

Wrong: Neither the teachers nor the principal take the chance.

Right: Neither the teachers nor the principal takes the chance.

A complement completes the meaning expressed by a verb or a linking verb.

The complement of a verb is called an object. It receives the action of a transitive verb.

Examples: The boy threw the stones. (object: stones)

We read the book. (object: book)

Note: A transitive verb is a verb that has an action doer and action receiver.

The complement of a linking verb is called a predicate noun/ predicate pronoun/ predicate adjective.

Examples:

My classmate is smart. (predicate adjective: smart)

That is you. (predicate pronoun: you)

She is the principal. (predicate noun: principal)

Do not put To after Need Not and Dare Not.

Wrong: She needs to do it.

Right: She need not do it.

Hand In: to submit something

Hand Out: to appropriate something.

Examples: I handed in my letter of resignation to our boss last week. They handed out the goods to the informal settlers.

Agree On: a course of action.

Agree Upon: a particular stand/ point raised.

Examples: I agree upon your point. Nevertheless, the whole team did not agree on the path the company would take.

Look After: to guard or protect someone Look On: to spectate or watch something.

Examples: Bianca is a cretin. Look after her.

Gretta was just looking on his teammates and did not help at al.

Adapted To: something (situation)

Adapted For: changes are made to something.

Examples: Filipinos are adapted to tropical climate.

The manga was adapted for the movie "Spirited Away".

Good: morality / Well: comfort and satisfaction.

Examples: Do a good turn daily. / His training did go well.

Infer: a conclusion derived from a process Imply: a result not really stated but related.

Examples: From these statistics we can infer that a plague is inevitable.

His actuations imply that he is hiding something from us.

Apply For: a position / Apply To: an institution.

Examples: He applied for a teaching position in Far Eastern University.

He applied to a BPO company for a job.

Make Up: to tell something as an excuse Make Out: make progress.

Examples: He is making up stories that would make us look fools.

They are making out quite well.

Annoyed At: an action or inanimate thing Annoyed With: a living thing.

Examples: I am annoyed at the sight of you.

I am annoyed with our new facilitator.

Doubt That: negative sentences Doubt Whether: positive sentences

Wrong: I never doubt whether you mean it well

Right: I never doubt that you mean it well.

Appeal To: someone Appeal Against: a decision or something.

Examples: He appealed to the Supreme Court to reconsider the case. He appealed against the removal of old employees.

Consist Of: tangible ingredients Consist In: intangible ingredients/result of an action

Examples: The motherboard consists of gold, copper, and iron materials. His vision and mission consist in loving oneself.

Consult With: a person / Consult On: a topic.

Examples: I would visit Ms Lea's office later today. I must consult with her.

He was hesitant to consult on her absences.



A Preposition is placed before a noun or a pronoun to show position or relationship.

Examples: I wil hide under the table.

There si a ceasefire according to the news.

Compound/ Phrasal preposition is a group of words placed before a noun or a pronoun ot show position or relationship.

Examples: America is not the richest country contrary to the popular belief.

Object of preposition is the word after the preposition.

Examples: I will hide under the table. (object of prep: table)

There is a ceasefire according to the news. (object: news)

Prepositional Phrase is the entire group of words of the preposition.

Examples: I will hide under the table. (prep. phrase: under the table)

There is a ceasefire according to the news. (p.p.: according to the news)

Noun or pronoun that acts as the object of a preposition must be in the objective case.

Wrong: He passed because of he.

Right: He passed because of him.



Adverb modifies a Verb, Adverb, and Adjective.

Wrong: They are doing excellent.

Right: They are doing excellently.

Veriest is an intensifier. It means absolute or something to the extreme.

Example: Ronnie is the veriest cretin in our room.

Too and To are partners; So and That are partners.

Wrong: Carl is too shy that he cannot even say hello.

Right: Carl is too shy to say hello.

Wrong: Joshua is so tall to just dunk the ball.

Right: Joshua is so tall that he just dunked the ball.

Too Much is followed by noun; Much Too is followed by unpleasant adjective.

Wrong: Her breakups cause her much too pain.

Right: Her breakups cause her too much pain.

Wrong: Elsha's defeat was too much sorrowful for

US.

Right: Elsha's defeat was much too sorrowful for us.

Quite and All cannot be used together.

Wrong: They are quite all amazed.

Right: They are quite amazed.

They are all amazed.

Fairly: before a pleasant adjective.

Rather: before an unpleasant adjective.

Wrong: His essay was rather a good piece.

Right: His essay was fairly a good piece.

Adverb enough must have a positive degree adjective before it.

Wrong: He is wiser enough to top the exams.

Right: He is wise enough to top the exams.

Double Negatives (words that cancel each other) should not be used.

Wrong: He doesn't get no good grades.

Right: He doesn't get good grades.

Presently means shortly or soon; At Present means at the present time.

Wrong: Do what you must at presently.

Right: Do what you must at present.

Wrong: You wil work with me at present.

Right: You wil work with me presently.

Hard means diligently. Hardly means scarcely. Don't confuse.

Wrong: I could hard breathe.

Right: I could hardly breathe.

Wrong: Carl worked hardly to win this

Right: Carl worked hard to win this.

Much is used before past participles and comparative adjectives and adverbs.

Very is used before present participles and positive adjectives and adverbs.

Examples: Much better/ Much easier/ Very deceiving/ Very well

Present means at this point in time; it is used with present tense. Presently means soon; it is used with future tense.

Wrong: You wil be here at present.

Right: You wil be here presently.

Early means before the usual time; Soon means in a short time from now.

Wrong: Please come soon tonight.

Right: Please come early tonight.

Inverse Structure. The Verb is put after seldom, never, hardly, rarely, scarcely.

Wrong: Never I did do such erroneous move.

Right: Never did I do such erroneous move.

Inverse Structure. Verb is put after here, there, away, out, up, indoor, outdoor, etc.

Wrong: Here Julia comes (Here comes she).

Right: Here comes Julia.

Around means encircling.

Wrong: She ties the rope about her belly.

Right: She ties the rope around her belly.

About means approximately.

Wrong: The laptop costs around \$490.

Right: The laptop costs about \$490.

Agree to a proposal or argument.

Wrong: She agrees with his theory.

Right: She agrees to his theory.

Agree with a person speaking.

Wrong: I agree to him.

Right: I agree with him.

Beside means by the side of; Besides means in addition to.

Wrong: Please sit besides Rea.

Right: Please sit beside Rea.

Wrong: We sent some soldiers to Afghanistan beside

Gen. Lemarque's.

Right: We sent some soldiers to Afghanistan besides

Gen. Lemarque's.

Between: two subjects. Among: three or more subjects.

Wrong: Carl and Tim divided the money among them.

Right: Carl and Tim divided the money between them.

Wrong: They divided the money between them.

Right: They divided the money among them.

Differs with (has different opinion or view); Differs from (is unlike in aspects).

Wrong: Carl differs from his friends on the matter of old wines.

Right: Carl differs with his friends on the matter of old wines.

Wrong: America differs with China in many things.

Right: America differs from China in many things.

In indicates motion in a place; into indicates motion from outside to inside (of a place).

Wrong: She is dancing into the field.

Right: She is dancing in the field.

Wrong: He jumped in the swimming pool.

Right: He jumped into the swimming pool.

Over expresses the idea of place. More than expresses the measure or quantity.

Wrong: It holds over twenty tons of explosives.

Right: It holds more than twenty tons of explosives.

Wrong: She jumps more than the wall.

Right: She jumps over the wall.

In regard to / with regard to is correct. In regards to / with regards to is wrong.

Wrong: In regards to your letter, the team has already sent the results.

Right: In regard to your letter, the team has already sent the results.

Objective case of nouns and pronouns must be used after a preposition.

Wrong: Do not put trust on she.

Right: Do not put trust on her.

Prepositions used must be separate if two words are connected by and. or, and of.

Wrong: He is mindful and engaged in his job.

Right: He is mindful of and engaged in his job.

Verb must be in present participle after words about, at, before, after, from, for, in, on, at.

Wrong: I stopped her from used the code.

Right: I stopped her from using the code.

On, in, at, must not be used before today, tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, the next day etc.

Wrong: They wil visit you at today.

Right: They will visit you today.

Home is a phrase. No preposition is needed before it.

Wrong: Go at home, now!

Right: Go home, now!

No preposition is needed after transitive verbs.

Wrong: She loves in you.

Right: She loves you.



Verbals are forms of verb that do not act as verbs.

Examples: give/giving, take/taking, seek/ sought/ sing/ to sing

We have three kinds of verbals: participles, gerunds, infinitives.

A participle is a verb+ ing (present participle) or verb +ed/d/t/n (past participle) or having +verb +ed/d/t/n (perfect participle)that act as an adjective

Example: She is an outgoing person. (pre. par.)
A hurt heart cannot love again. (pas. par.)
Having cleaned his wardrobe, Steve made a miracle.

Gerund is verb +ing acting as a noun.

Examples: Winning is my hobby.

He bought an expensive painting.

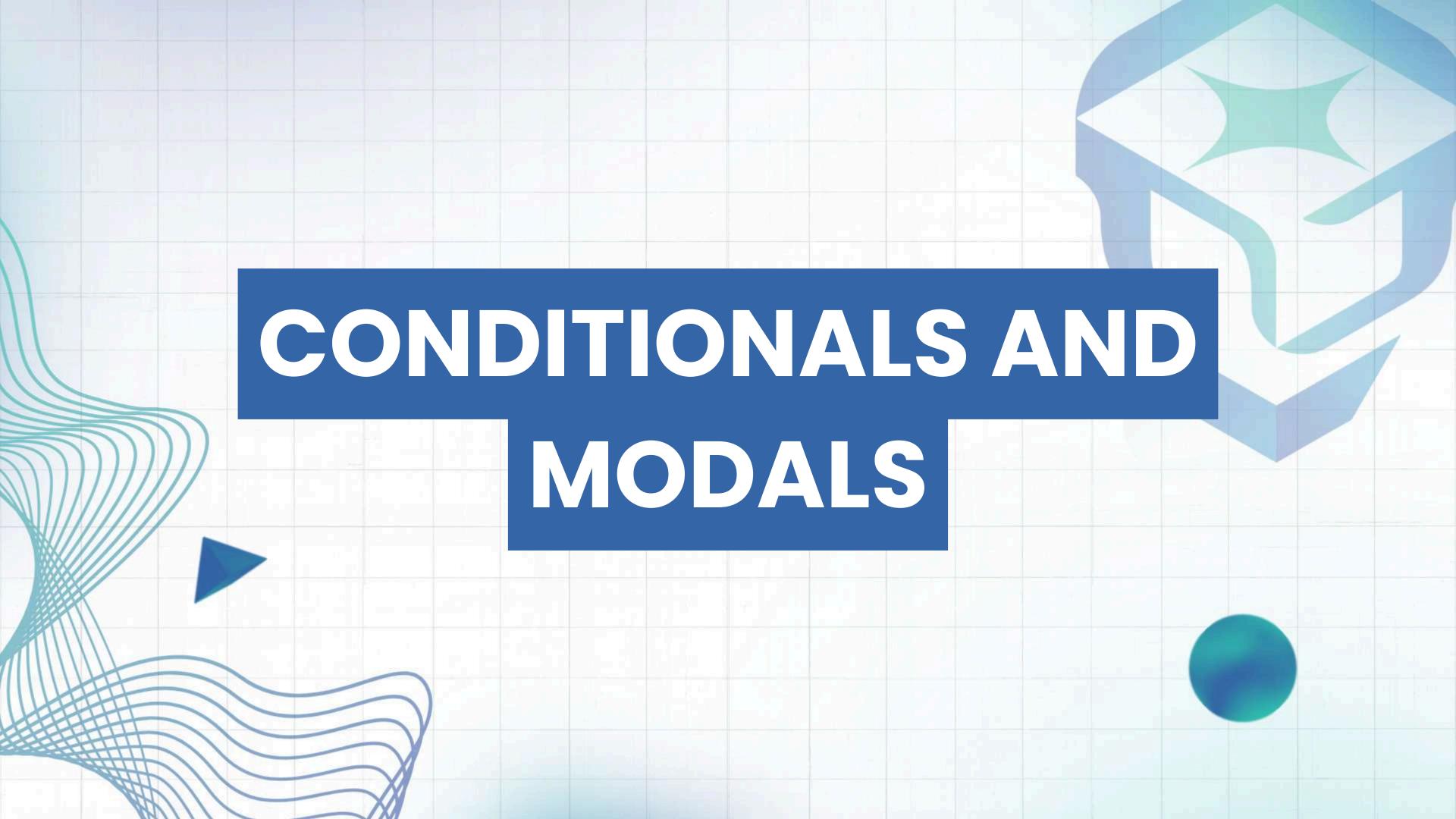
Infinitive is to + verb that functions as noun, adjective, and adverb.

Examples: To write is his passion. (noun)

The mission to save the lives of the soldiers is

successful. (adjective)

She was forced to sing. (adverb)



Conditionals show that if something happens, there will be a result.

First Conditional. Present Tense / will + verb.

Second Conditional. Past Tense/ would+ verb.

Third Conditional. Past Perfect / would have + past participle.

Zero Conditional.

Present Tense/ Present Tense.

Modals supply the context in which the verb that follows it is being used.

Can

Ability: I can make you fall in love with me.

Permission: Can you make me happy?

Could

Possibility: Well, that could be the case! Duterte is China's lapdog!

Past ability: I could read minds and talk to spirits when I was five years old.

Permission: Could I use your laptop?

Requests: Could you hold the class for this section tomorrow?

May

Possibility: I may sue you for your delays.

Permission: May I bring your artwork to our class?

Might

Slight possibility: He might have a crush on you.

Must

Obligation: We must follow the laws of the land. Logical deduction: You must be abeter person now misgiving.

Mustn't

Prohibition: You mustn't look back, Orpheus.

Should

Advice: You should think twice before you mary her. Logical deduction: I was the president's aid so I should win the election.

Ought to

Advice: I ought to stop you from making more infractions.

Shall

Future tense auxiliary: I shall pass the UPCAT.

Will

Future tense auxiliary: I will cook your favorite dish. tomorrow.

Invitation/Offers: Will you mary me?



1.) I will definitely pass the DOST JLSS Examination, if I had enough time to review all the lessons in my Math, Science, and English subjects. No Error.

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Answer: Letter B

2.) If I had all the powers of the President of the Philippines, I will focus

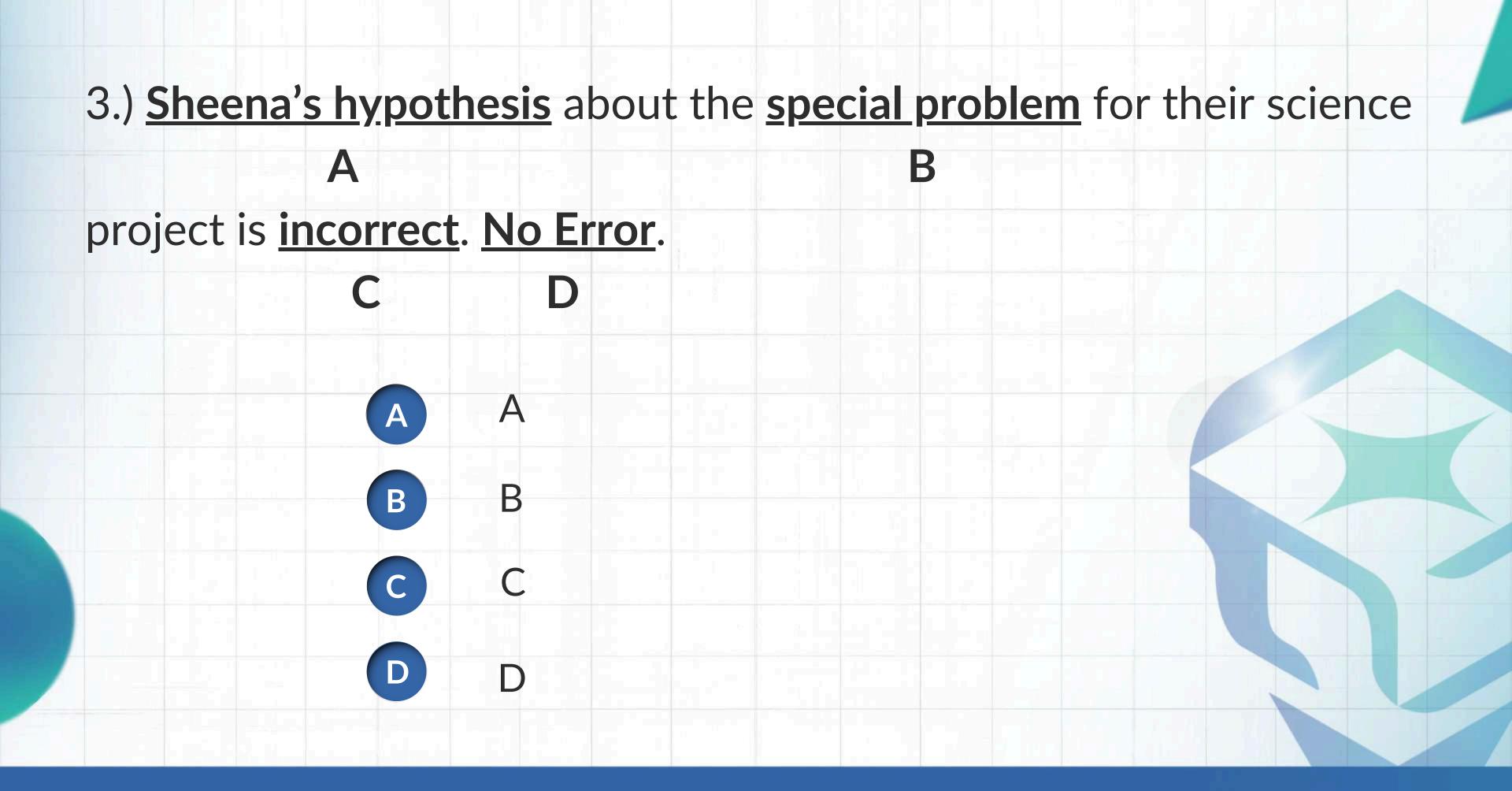
A
B
on developing agriculture to give more farmers better livelihood. No Error.

C
D

C

D D

2.) If I had all the powers of the President of the Philippines, I will focus on developing agriculture to give more farmers better livelihood. No Error. 3.) Sheena's hypothesis about the special problem for their science project is incorrect. No Error.



Answer: Letter D

4.) The old house of the Santos family which had long been abandoned was destroyed by Typhoon Yolanda. No Error.

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5.) The representative from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources was very disappointed upon learning that there were only B little trees left in what was supposed to be a rich tropical rainforest. No Error.

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1.) My dog, Toby, ____ ate his food by the time we got home. all ready al ready already readily

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2.) Just like National Bookstore, Pandayan sells _____and writing tools.

A stationary

B stationery

stationary

stationairy

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A stationary

B stationery

stationatory

stationairy

3.) As one continues to play Arnis, ____ will realize that handling the stick becomes second nature.

A he

B they

one

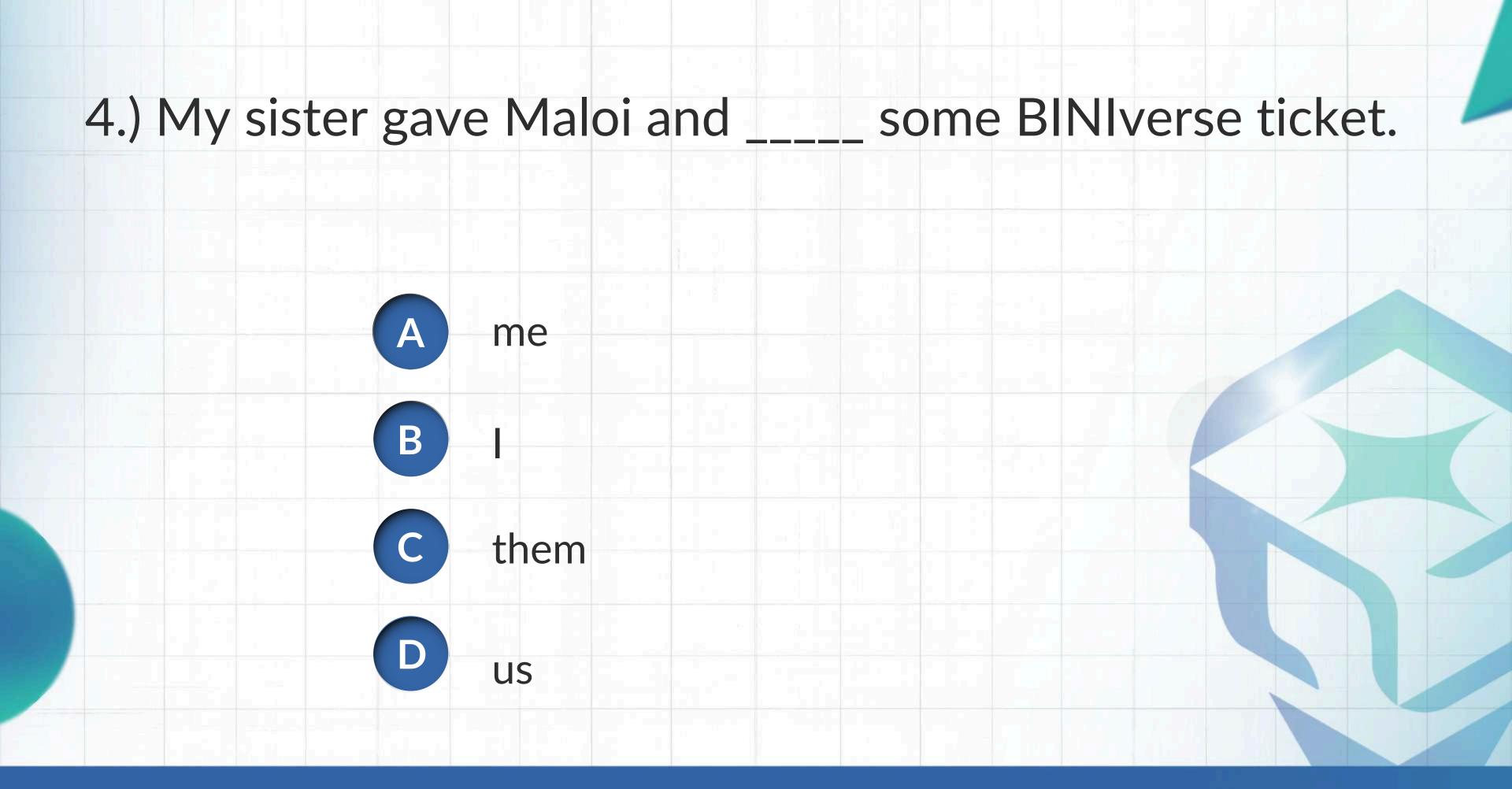
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B they

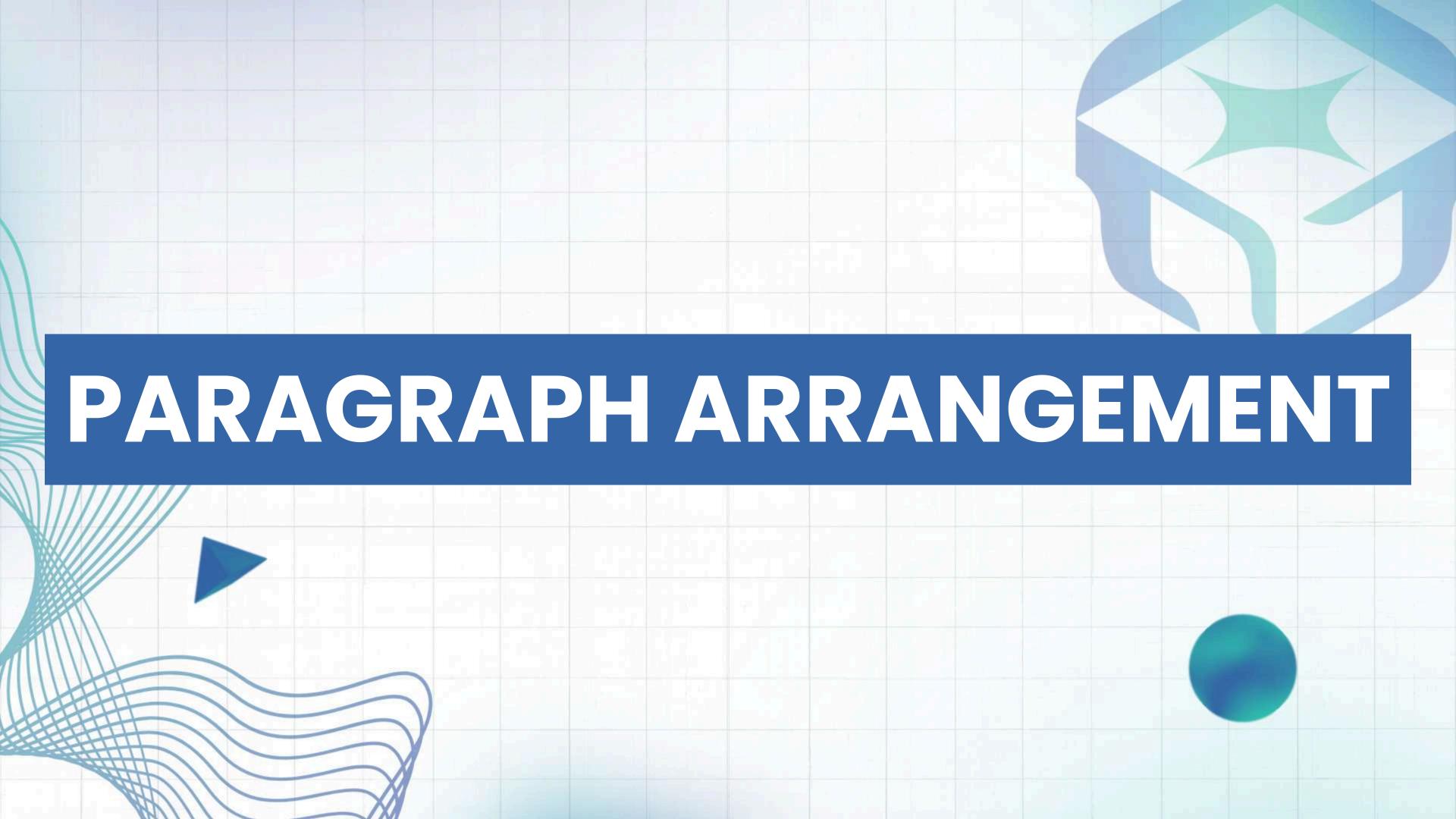
one

4.) My sister gave Maloi and ____ some BINIverse ticket. them



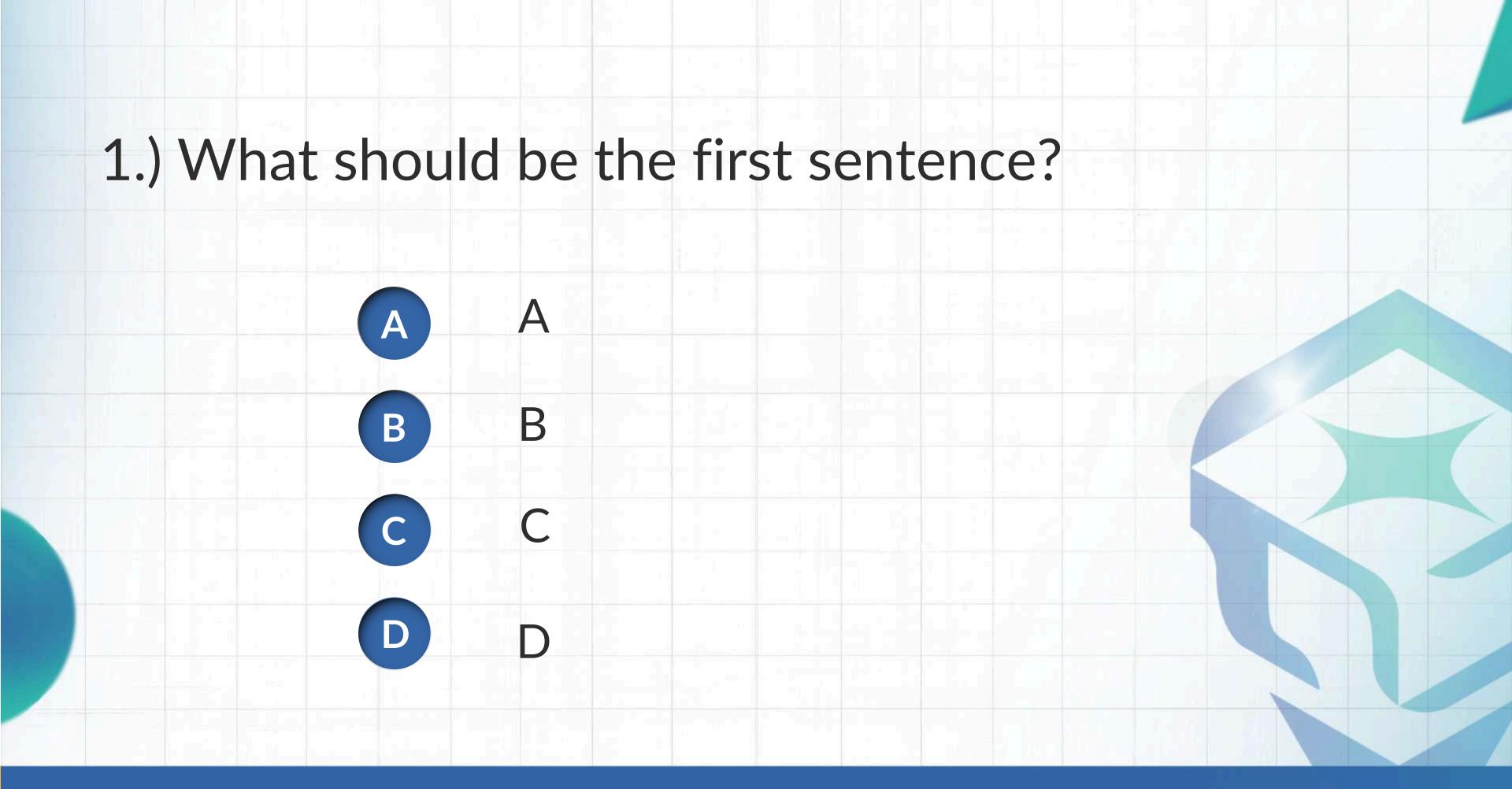
5.) Zedd had ____ over the Kaybiang Tunnel more than once. drove drived driven been driving

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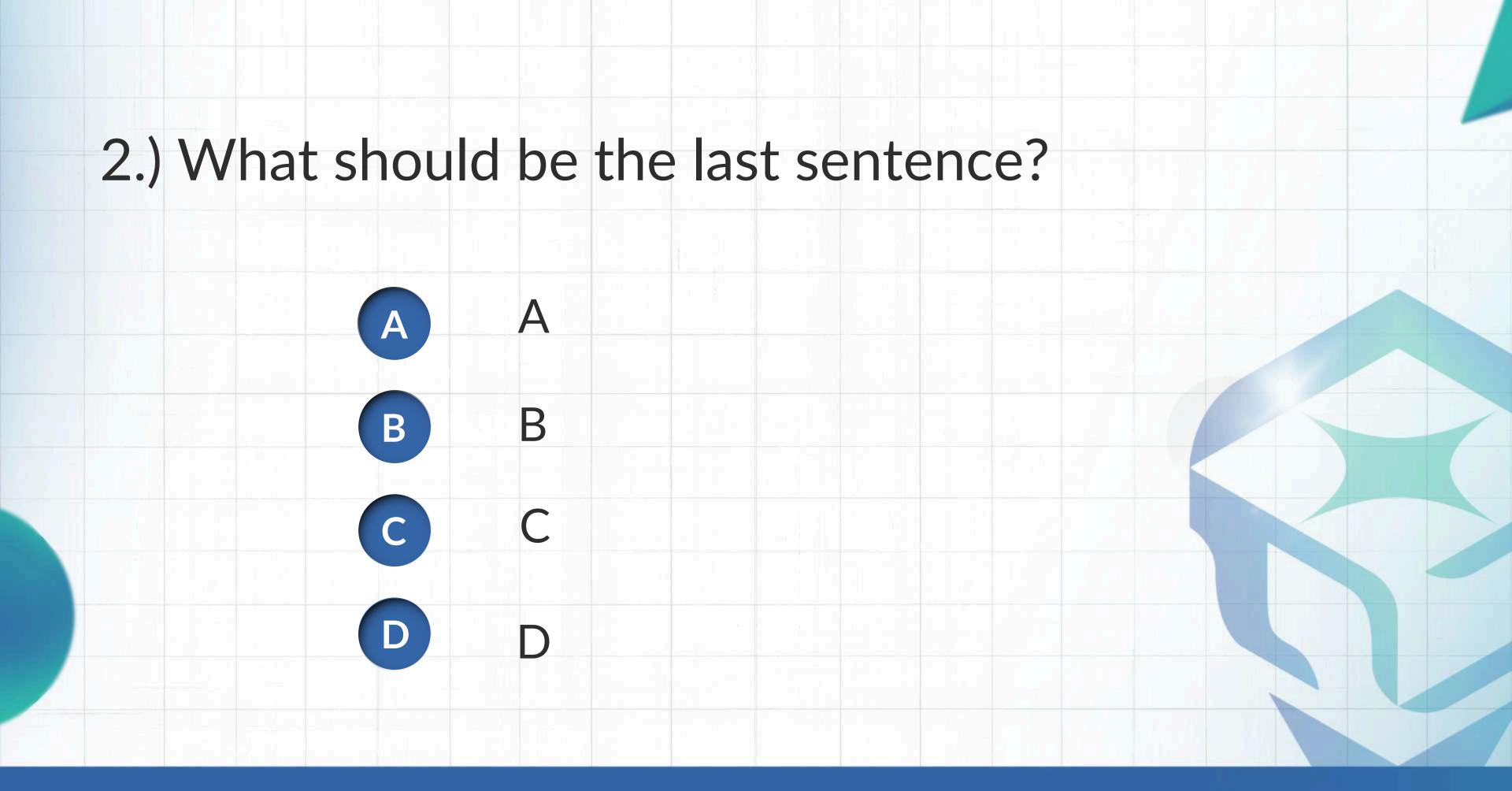
- a. Solar energy is a renewable resource that can be harnessed in various ways, such as through solar panels and solar water heaters.
- b. The use of solar energy has been growing rapidly as technology improves and costs decrease.
- c. It is a clean and sustainable alternative to fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on non-renewable resources.
- d. Many governments are now incentivizing the adoption of solar energy through subsidies and tax credits.

1.) What should be the first sentence?



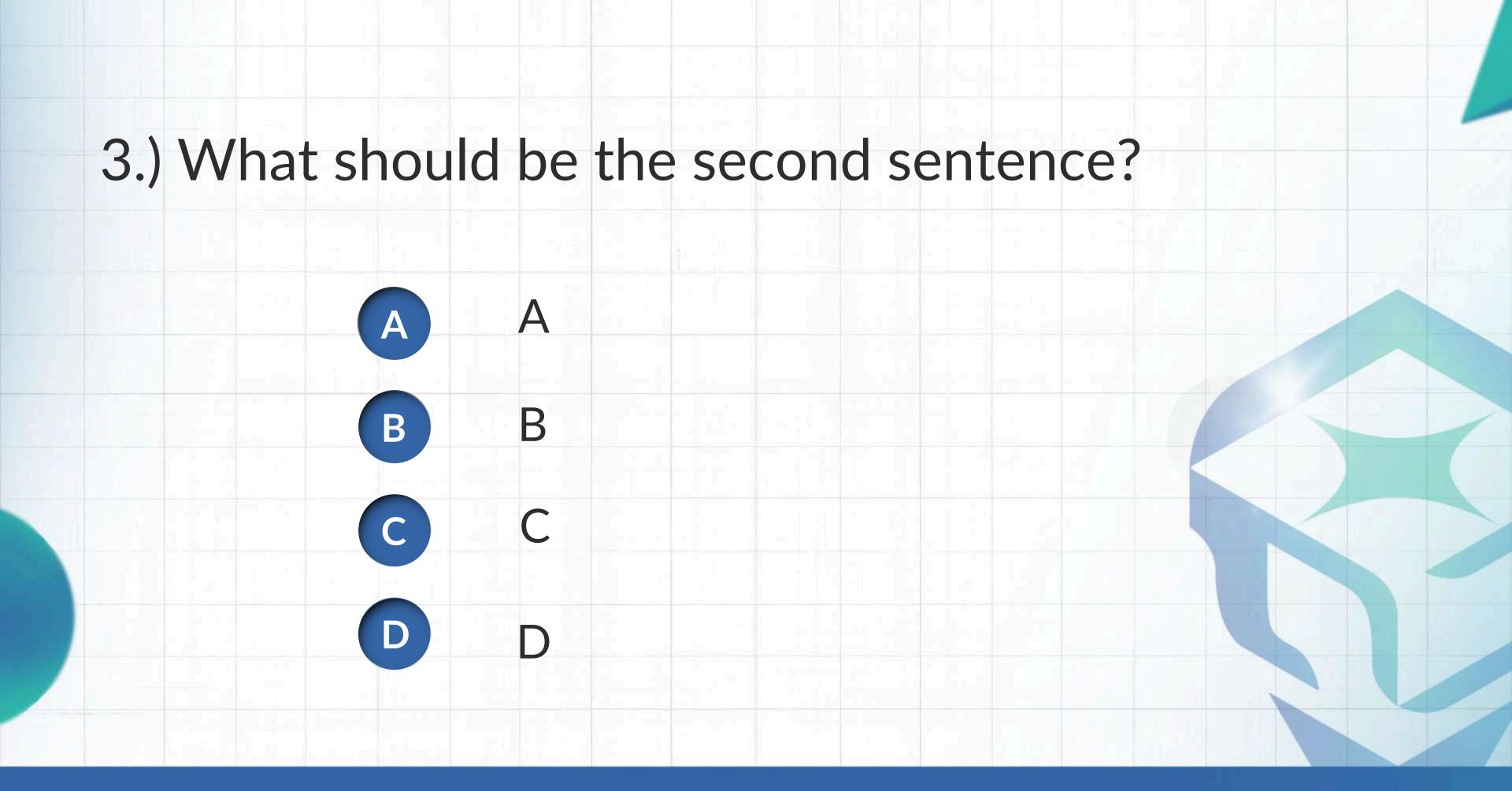
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2.) What should be the last sentence?



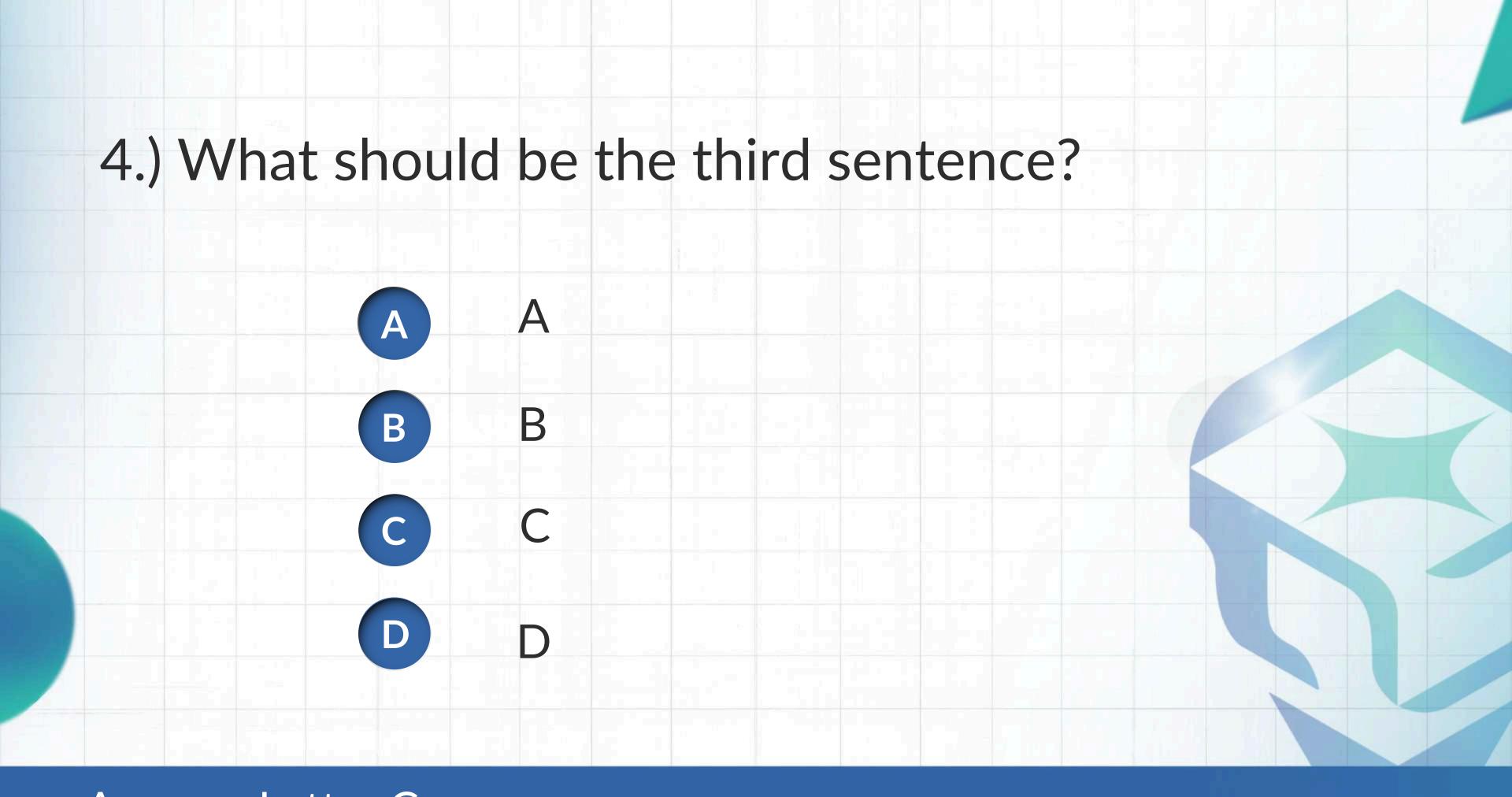
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3.) What should be the second sentence?



- a. Solar energy is a renewable resource that can be harnessed in various ways, such as through solar panels and solar water heaters.
- b. The use of solar energy has been growing rapidly as technology improves and costs decrease.
- c. It is a clean and sustainable alternative to fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on non-renewable resources.
- d. Many governments are now incentivizing the adoption of solar energy through subsidies and tax credits.

4.) What should be the third sentence?



- a. Solar energy is a renewable resource that can be harnessed in various ways, such as through solar panels and solar water heaters.
- b. The use of solar energy has been growing rapidly as technology improves and costs decrease.
- c. It is a clean and sustainable alternative to fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on non-renewable resources.
- d. Many governments are now incentivizing the adoption of solar energy through subsidies and tax credits.

5.) Which sentence explains the environmental benefits of solar energy?







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AAA

ВВ

C

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1.) The project's completion has been <u>delayed due to the</u> <u>fact that</u> several key team members were on vacation.

- A delayed due to the fact that
- B delayed because
- delayed on account of
- delayed owing to

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2.) The book, which was lying on the table, was very interesting.

- which was lying on the table
- B laying on the table
- C lying on the table
- that was lying on the table

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3.) Despite the fact that the weather was bad, the match continued as planned.

- A despite the fact that
- B although the fact that
- in spite of the fact that
- D despite

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4.) Each of the students <u>were given</u> a chance to participate in the competition.

- were given
- B was given
- c have been given
- are given

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5.) The company needs to update its policies so that <u>they</u> <u>reflects</u> the current market conditions.

- A they reflects
- B they reflect
- c it reflects
- it reflect

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1.) The **profligate** spending habits of the government led to a significant increase in the national debt.

- A Conservative
- B Frugal
- C Thrifty
- D Lavish

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2.) After a lengthy debate, the organization decided to acquiesce the Operation Committee's proposal to expedite the project timeline.

- A Oppose
- B Reject
- Consent
- Congratulate

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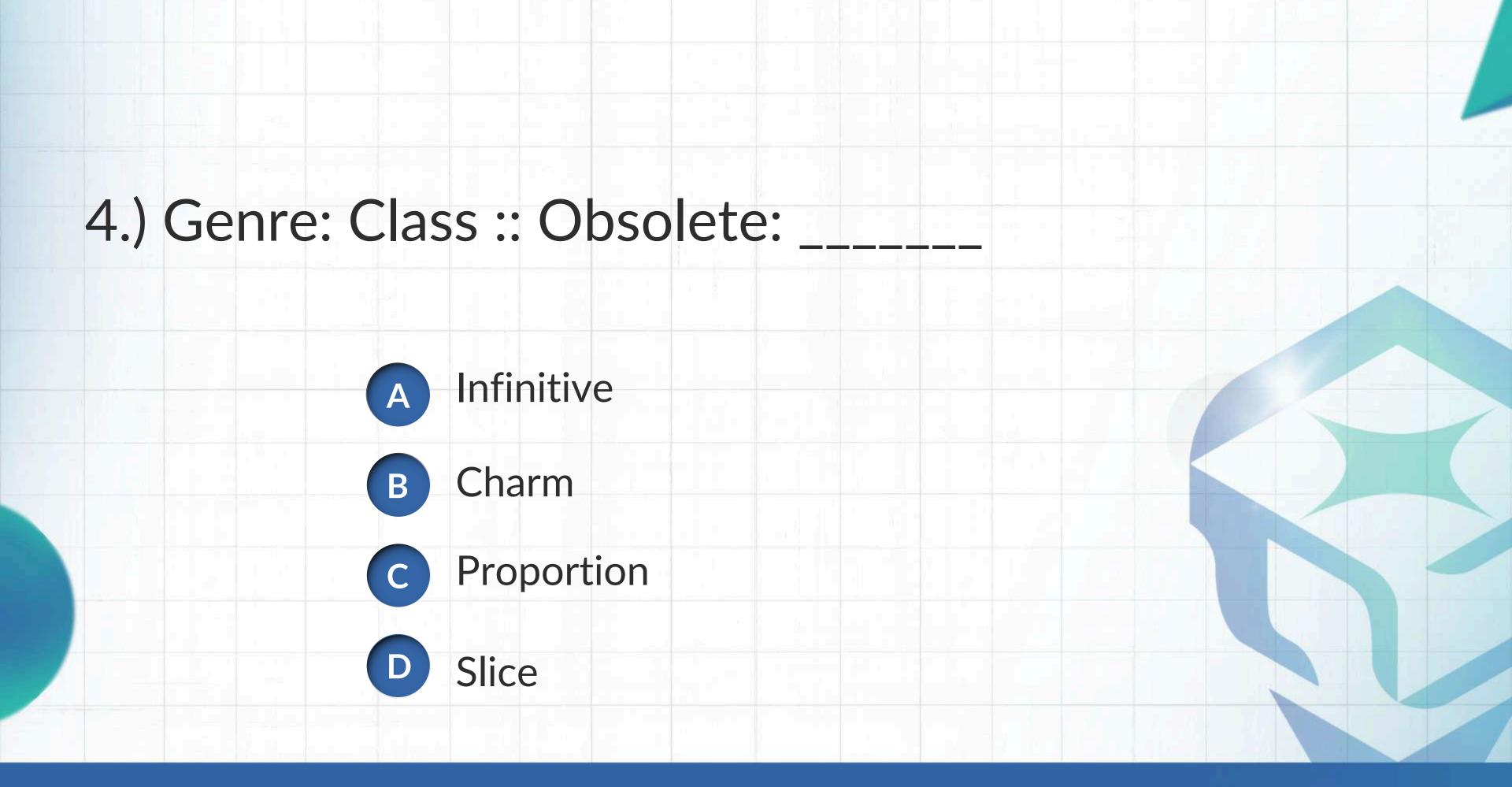
3.) Winmark had a difficult time dealing with a **recalcitrant** member who consistently refused to follow the organization's deadline.

- Obedient
- **B** Cooperative
- Defiant
- Absent

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4.) Genre: Class :: Obsolete: __ Infinitive Charm Proportion Slice



5.) Always be careful not to issue any disparaging remarks against other people.

- A Praising
- B Confusing
- **C** Damaging
- Discouraging

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6.) Mica kept **fumbling** the materials, gathering a few and shuffling them as if they were cards.

- A Playing with
- B Juggling
- Groping for
- Moving clumsily

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7.) Queen could not stand the **gelid** of the mountain near there house.

- A Very cold
- B Very hot
- **C** Humid
- D Tepid

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- A Very cold
- B Very hot
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- D Tepid

8.) I thought they were likely to **bundle** him into a car, but the policemen simply led him back to the road and pointed him towards the town center.

- A Wrap
- B Hustle
- C A lot of things
- Group together

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9.) The tractor-trailer backed away from the smoldering wreck and stopped.

- A Burning steadily
- B Flaming increasingly
- Burning with much smoke
- Exploding

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10.) Kristoff is suffering from asphyxia. Noxious gases during fire have suffocated him.

- An unconscious state
- B A state of trance
- A state of suppression
- Abundant

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12.) After the people voted for the new president of the organization, the trust rating began to plummet rapidly.

- A Decline
- B Rise
- **C** Falter
- Confirm

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13.) Despite months of sobriety, Reinier experienced a relapse after facing a series of personal challenges

- A Recede
- B Progress
- Retreat
- Worsen

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14.) The garrulous girls were distanced from each other.

A Mute

B Talkative

C Behave

Quiet

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- Behave
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15.) The auditors were hired to **scrutinize** the company's financial records to ensure there were no discrepancies.

- Examine
- B Inspect
- **C** Investigate
- Overlook

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16.) Researchers **surmised** that there is a significant association between the average hours of sleep and academic performance.

- A Hypothesized
- B Validated
- Proved
- **D** Guessed

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17.) Ho-ti trembled every joint while he grasped the abominable thing, wavering whether he should not put his son to death for an unnatural young master.

- A Desirable
- B Detestable
- **C** Dangerous
- Humongous

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18.) Horatio said, What art thou that **usurp'st** this time of night, together with that fair and warlike form. In which the majesty of buried Denmark, did sometimes march? By heaven I charge thee speak!

- A Seize
- B Reliquish
- Take control illegitimately
- Forced

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19.) Her hair was full and lightly curled. Filled Thin Voluminous Detailed

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20.) The judge **exculpated** the accused for lack of evidence.

- A Absolved
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21.) Ode: Poetry::

- Theme: Essay
- B Conflict: Short Story
- Fable: Prose
- Tragedy: Drama

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- Theme: Essay
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22.) Herd : Cattle ::

- Colony: Termites
- B Pack : Peacocks
- Swarm: Quail
- Covey: Whales

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23.) Epic : Elegy ::

- A Couplet: Sonnet
- B Sonata: Satire
- Radar: Allegory
- Dissect : Protagonist

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- Dissect : Protagonist

24.) Gun: Holster::

- A Sword : Scabbard
- B Sword: Slay
- Sword: Bayoney
- Sword : Cadet

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- Sword : Scabbard
- B Sword: Slay
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25.) Student: Dormitory::

- A Curtain: Stage
- B Prisoner : Jail
- Alphabet: Letter
- Shirt: Clothing

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26.) Golf: Hole::

- A Baseball : Glove
- B Archery: Bull's eye
- Bowling: Pin
- Tennis: Racket

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- A Baseball : Glove
- B Archery: Bull's eye
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27.) Barangay: Captain :: Provincial Government:

(A) Congressman

B Mayor

Senator

Governor

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(A) Congressman

B Mayor

Senator

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28.) Key: Lock::

A Litter: trash

B Pestle: pound

Table: Desk

Sword : Scabbard

28.) Key: Lock ::

- A Litter: trash
- B Pestle: pound
- C Table : Desk
- Sword : Scabbard

29.) Particular: General :: Speculation:

- A Reality
- B Surmise
- C Hypothesis
- Rumor

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30.) Troupe: Player::

- A Team : Coach
- B Singer: Conductor
- Club: Member
- Flower: Bulb

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31.) Tooth: Orthodontist::

- Surgeon: Doctor
- B Cardiologist: Heart
- Tree: Arborist
- Gardener: Plan

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32.) Breakfast: Dinner::

- A Lark : Nightingale
- B Stone: Wood
- Tent: Tepee
- Radar: Sonar

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- B Stone: Wood
- Tent: Tepee
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33.) Plagiarist: Appropriate::

- Counterinsurgent : Militarize
- B Sentinel: Watch
- Journalist : Report
- Thief: Loot

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- Counterinsurgent : Militarize
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34.) Impromptu: Rehearse :: Audit:

- A Inspect
- B Scrutinize
- c Ignore
- Collect

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35.) Niche: Segment :: Perks:

- A Deductions
- B Benefits
- **C** Taxation
- Residue

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- A Deductions
- B Benefits
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36.) Lugubrious: Doleful::

- A Banal: Insipid
- B Tractable : Recalcirant
- Pensive : Vacuous
- Profligate: Miserlu

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- Banal: Insipid
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- Pensive : Vacuous
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37.) Ethereal: Empyreal::

- A Celestial : Deferential
- B Earnest : Saccharine
- Fastidious : Foolhardy
- Obsequious : Sycophantic

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38.) Essay: Short Story::

- Symphony: Concerto
- Biography: Novel
- Acrylic: Watercolor
- Comedy: Burlesque

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Symphony: Concerto

Biography: Novel

Acrylic: Watercolor

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39.) Aviary: Feather::

- A Chicken: Coop
- B Pen:Zoo
- Penitentiary: Deliquent
- Aquarium : Scale

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40.) Infinitesimal: Bantam::

- A Diaphanous : Obsolete
- B Fatuous : Judicious
- Gargantuan: Immense
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