

## ANSWERS FOR TUTORIAL QUESTIONS

# SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

### 1.1 Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs and verb form

1. Aylin and her sister \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ shopping every weekend.
2. Every man and woman \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for his actions.
3. Ted and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ going to the movies.
4. Randy and Juan \_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_ sports.
5. Cats and dogs \_\_\_\_\_ love \_\_\_\_\_ to run.
6. A small black cat and a large yellow dog \_\_\_\_\_ sit \_\_\_\_\_ on the front stairs.
7. The boss and her secretary \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at the same time.
8. For a delicious salad, fresh ingredients and a large bowl \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ essential.
9. Comfortable shoes and loose-fitting clothing \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_ recommended by the instructor.
10. Macaroni and cheese \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ a favourite dish among children.

### 1.2 Choose the correct option:

1. The pair of gloves \_\_\_\_\_ not mine.  
a) **Is**                      b) Are                      c) Both a & b                      d) Neither a nor b
2. Trousers \_\_\_\_\_ baggy now.  
a) Is                      b) Was                      c) Were                      d) **Are**
3. Scissors \_\_\_\_\_ still on the table.  
a) **Is**                      b) Are                      c) Was                      d) None of the choices
4. One of those socks \_\_\_\_\_ lighter than the other.  
a) Are                      b) **Was**                      c) Were                      d) All are correct
5. A bouquet of yellow roses \_\_\_\_\_ color and fragrance to the room.  
a) Lend                      b) **Lends**                      c) Lendes                      d) Neither of the choices
6. The pants \_\_\_\_\_ good on you.  
a) Look                      b) **Looks**                      c) Looking                      d) Was looking
7. A pair of goggles \_\_\_\_\_ about two dollars today.  
a) Cost                      b) Costed                      c) **Costs**                      d) Costing
8. Binoculars \_\_\_\_\_ in the cupboard.  
a) Has                      b) Have                      c) Is                      d) **Are**
9. The pair of crutches, beside her seat, \_\_\_\_\_ that she has trouble walking.  
a) Showed                      b) Show                      c) **Shows**                      d) Showing
10. Chopsticks \_\_\_\_\_ hard to use.  
a) Is                      b) Have                      c) **Are**                      d) Has

### 1.3 Choose the correct option:

1. Their furniture \_\_\_\_ badly damaged during the flood. **Was/ were**
2. The police \_\_\_\_ always late in films. **Is/ are**
3. The committee \_\_\_\_ formed in 2012. **Was/ were**
4. The committee \_\_\_\_ having sandwiches for lunch today. **Are/ were**
5. My family, who do not see me often, \_\_\_\_ asked me home for Christmas. **Has/ have**
6. The team \_\_\_\_ to win next time. **Hope/ hopes**
7. Our team \_\_\_\_ the best. **Is/ are**
8. The jury \_\_\_\_ when to adjourn. **Decide/ decides**
9. Nearly 25% of the population \_\_\_\_ Muslim. **Is/ are**
10. Our staff \_\_\_\_ on Tuesday mornings to discuss customer complaints. **Meets/meet**

### 1.4 Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs:

1. Mathematics \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_ still hard for many.
2. The news \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_ good today.
3. Generally Measles \_\_\_\_ lasts \_\_\_\_ about two weeks.
4. Politics \_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_ made people do strange things.
5. The statistics \_\_\_\_ show \_\_\_\_ that the candidate will win.
6. Statistics \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_ hard to learn.
7. Mumps \_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_ very serious.
8. Customs \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_ intimidating. I always get nervous when I have to talk to the customs agent at the airport.
9. Japanese customs \_\_\_\_ fascinate \_\_\_\_ me.
10. Physics \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_ difficult for me. I'm failing that class.

### 1.5 Tick the correct verb in the following sentences:

1. All his money **is/ are** in real estate.
2. How much money does/ **do** you earn?
3. Radar equipment **is/ are** used to detect enemy aircraft.
4. Gravity of the situation **needs/ need** to be taken into consideration before deciding anything.
5. Most food **has/ have** always been obtained through [agriculture](#).
6. Other carcinogens identified in food **include/ includes** [heterocyclic amines](#).
7. My advice **will be/ would be** to go by [train](#) now.

8. Research tend/ **tends** to take a lot of time.
9. The latest information give/ **gives** us an idea of the situation.
10. In this town there are only a couple of restaurants that to my knowledge (= judging from my personal experience and information) **serve/ serves** good food.

**1.6 Rewrite the sentences by correcting the errors:**

1. My sister, along with her children, **is** visiting me next month.
2. Justice, as well as mercy, **allows** it.
3. The mother duck, together with her ducklings, **was** crossing the road.
4. English, as well as Japanese, **was** taught there.
5. You are allowed to go as long as you let us **know** when you **arrive**.
6. Silver, as well as Cotton, **has** fallen in price.
7. The President as well as his brother **is** a guest.
8. The house, with its contents, **was** insured.
9. Children, along with their bicycle, **are** missing.
10. Teachers, together with the principal, **have** organized the entire thing.

**1.7 Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs:**

1. Neither of you \_\_is\_\_ suitable for this task.
2. Either Kate or her mother \_\_\_\_has\_\_\_\_ a car. I don't know which one.
3. Neither of the computers \_\_is\_\_ working.
4. Either wine \_\_is\_\_ fine, thank you.
5. The chicken or the beef in the freezer \_\_\_\_\_needs\_\_\_\_\_ to be thawed for dinner tonight.
6. The piano or the book case \_\_\_\_\_has\_\_\_\_\_ to go.
7. The piano or the tables \_\_\_\_\_have\_\_\_\_\_ to go.
8. Neither the pillows nor the curtains \_\_\_\_\_match\_\_\_\_\_ the couch.
9. Neither the pillows nor the blanket \_\_\_\_\_looks\_\_\_\_\_ good in this room.
10. Either the rugs downstairs or the carpet upstairs \_\_\_\_\_has\_\_\_\_\_ been vacuumed.

### 1.8 Tick the correct option:

1. The committee members, not the chair, has/ **have** decided to vote for the proposal.
2. Paul, not his three brothers, plan/ **plans** to cycle across Canada this summer.
3. The students, not the instructor, **report**/ reports the incident to the principal.
4. Bears, not the lions, has/ **have** escaped from the zoo.
5. Few, not all, was/ **were** washed away in floods.

### 1.9 Fill in the blanks with suitable option:

1. One of the Elvis impersonators \_\_\_\_\_ missing. (**is**/ are)
2. Both of the Elvis impersonators \_\_\_\_\_ missing, thank goodness. (is/ **are**)
3. Some people believe that TV rots your brain; others, in contrast, \_\_\_\_\_ that TV can teach us important social lessons. (believes/ **believe**)
4. Both of those cities \_\_\_\_\_ on my vacation route. (**were**/was)
5. Each of the scientists \_\_\_\_\_ experiments. (perform/ **performs**)
6. Several of the experiment results \_\_\_\_\_ doctors treat illnesses. (**help**/ helps)
7. Either of the laboratories \_\_\_\_\_ lasers. (**contains**/ contain)
8. Most of the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ open on weekends. (**remains**/ remain)
9. Some of this cake \_\_\_\_\_ to the nurses. (belong/ **belongs**)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ any of this medicine ready to be picked up? (**is**/ are)
11. All of the blood \_\_\_\_\_ donated by students. (**is**/ are)
12. Most of the patients \_\_\_\_\_ an information form. (**complete**/ completes)
13. Some of our doctors \_\_\_\_\_ the midnight shift. (works/ **work**)
14. Any of the diseases on this floor \_\_\_\_\_ contagious. (**are**/ is)
15. All of the rooms \_\_\_\_\_ clean. (**are**/ is)
16. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ in the shower. (sing/ **sings**)
17. Something \_\_\_\_\_ funny. (**smells**/ smell)
18. One of the keys \_\_\_\_\_ not fit the lock. (do/ **does**)

19. Both of them \_\_\_\_\_ the flute very well. (**play/** plays)
20. Many of our young people \_\_\_\_\_ to larger cities to find work. (**go/** goes)

**1.10 Fill in the blank with suitable verbs:**

1. Playing basketball \_\_\_\_\_ takes \_\_\_\_\_ up too much of her time.
2. Running the correct course and keeping a steady pace \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ necessary in order to win.
3. Creating pizza and eating cake \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ good foods.
4. Getting up early and studying math \_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of patience.
5. Eating good food and exercising regularly \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ essential for health.
6. Collecting stamps and playing the piano \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ my hobbies.
7. Improving the situation of people in cities \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ very important.
8. Donating food at our church \_\_\_\_\_ helps \_\_\_\_\_ the needy.
9. Swimming and running \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ my favorite exercises.
10. To play basketball for UConn \_\_\_\_\_ seems \_\_\_\_\_ like a goal within reach.

**1.11 Choose the correct option:**

1. Ten dollars is the entry fee.
2. Six months is needed to complete the assignment.
3. Ten dollars were tucked in the mattress.
4. Six months have passed since the assignment.
5. Three fourths of my salary goes to taxes.
6. Three fourths of the juniors are going to the dance.
7. The number of musicians signing to record labels increases each year.
8. A number of musicians intend to get a contract deal each year.
9. Ten dollars is a great deal of money to a child.
10. Ten kilometres is too far to walk.
11. Six weeks is not long enough.

12. One-third of this article is taken up with statistical analysis.
13. Much of the book seems relevant to this study.
14. Half of what he writes is undocumented.
15. Fifty percent of the job is routine.
16. All the information is current
17. One-third of the students have graduate degrees.
18. Many researchers depend on grants from industry.
19. Half of his articles are peer-reviewed.
20. Fifty percent of the computers have CD-ROM drives.
21. All the studies are current.
22. The majority holds no strong views.
23. A small minority indicates it supports the proposal.
24. A majority of Canadians have voted for change.
25. A minority of the students are willing to pay more.
26. Three-fourths of the class wants to have a party on Friday night.
27. Two quarters was left in the telephone booth.
28. Five miles is too great a distance to jog.
29. Six from eight leaves two.
30. Three fourths of the house has been painted.
31. Three weeks have passed since I sent the letter.
32. Ten minutes was the time needed to answer each query.
33. Five pennies were lying on the sidewalk.
34. For each patient, 10 mL of whole blood was collected in a clot tube.
35. Seven years was a long time to spend at college.

**1.12 Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs and verb forms**

1. Astronomy club members \_\_help\_\_\_\_ with evening viewings.
2. Someone from the astronomy club \_\_views\_\_\_\_ the telescope.
3. A lot of the people \_\_are\_\_ injured.
4. I need a little more time Sir. Just 5 minutes \_is\_\_\_\_ enough.
5. Most people \_\_are\_\_\_\_ spending a night alone.
6. Some of the girls in our school \_\_are\_\_\_\_ over 18.
7. One of the cities she would like to live \_\_\_\_\_ is\_\_\_\_\_ Toscana.
8. Some of the countries they may have visited \_\_are\_\_\_\_ to be Nigeria and Egypt.
9. Each one of us \_\_has\_\_ our own characteristics.
10. The weather in some African countries \_is\_\_\_\_ boiling hot in August.
11. None of the them \_\_has\_\_\_\_ shoes to wear.
12. There \_are\_\_\_\_ several ways you may solve this problem.
13. There \_is\_\_\_\_ an easy way to solve it. Let me show you.
14. The United States \_\_is\_\_ a rich country.
15. Chinese \_\_\_\_is\_\_ very hard to learn.
16. The Chinese \_are\_\_\_\_ hard to understand.
17. Everybody \_has\_\_ his/her own life.
18. Some of the grain \_\_\_\_has\_\_\_\_ gone bad.
19. Some of the money \_\_is\_\_ missing.
20. Somebody \_\_has\_\_\_\_ forgotten to turn off the TV.
21. Each of the cars in the street \_is\_\_\_\_ new.
22. Twelve miles \_is\_\_\_\_ a long distance to run.
23. The cost of mattresses \_\_\_\_has\_\_\_\_ gone up lately.
24. People often \_\_forget\_\_\_\_ the importance of free time.

25. Brown rice \_\_\_is\_\_\_ nutritious.
26. One of my friends \_\_\_is\_\_\_ from France.
27. Everyone in my family \_\_\_likes\_\_\_ bright colours.
28. Both of those teachers \_\_\_give\_\_\_ a lot of homework.
29. Each of the girls \_\_\_is\_\_\_ wearing her best dress.
30. Nobody \_\_\_knows\_\_\_ that restaurant.
31. Something \_\_\_is\_\_\_ worrying them.
32. On top of the mountain \_\_\_are\_\_\_ two small cabins.
33. Nobody \_\_\_lives\_\_\_ in the cabins.
34. Outside one cabin, \_\_\_is\_\_\_ a table and some chairs.

**1.12 Identify the error**

1. All of the signs along the highway **was** removed.
2. Everyone **are** excited about the party.
3. Sara and Desmond **is** organizing the food.
4. Many of my classmates are arriving early to decorate the party room. – **NO ERROR**
5. The party **start** at 8:00.
6. Each of us **are** bringing a small gift that cost less than \$10 for another person.
7. Mike, like many other students, **have** been trying to decide on the best gift to buy.
8. Mike doesn't want to get something serious; he **like** to make people laugh.
9. Unfortunately, all the funny things **is** too expensive.
10. Soo Min is making a cake, and Moses is buying some special chips. – **NO ERROR**
11. Calcium, which is one of the world's most common elements, **are** important for growing strong bones and teeth.
12. Every animal requires calcium for its health. – **NO ERROR**
13. Calcium **are** also used for many other purposes.
14. As far back as Ancient Egyptian times, historians **tells** us of the use of calcium as a building material.



15. In nature, this important element is always found as a compound such as calcium carbonate and calcium fluoride. – **NO ERROR**
16. Lack of calcium can be a serious problem. – **NO ERROR**
17. Calcium-deficient bones **is** brittle and breaks easily.
18. Older people, especially older women, frequently **gets** osteoporosis.
19. Osteoporosis **are** a condition which cause calcium deficiency in bones.
20. In Canada, one in four women over the age of fifty **suffer** from osteoporosis.
21. She always **offer** her food to the poor and needy.
22. Fishermen **is** spotted catching fish on the bank of the river.
23. The meeting adjourned abruptly by the CEO after about three hours of deliberation. – **NO ERROR**
24. A tie is a very important part of formal dressing for every **men**.
25. It is true that God helps those who **helps** themselves.

**1.14 Circle the correct verb in the following sentences**

1. My friends and my mother **like** / likes each other.
2. The team and the band was / **were** on the field.
3. Building a good marriage and building a good log fire is / **are** similar in many ways.
4. John or Doris write / **writes** to us regularly.
5. Neither Carol nor Ted **is** / are excluded from the meeting
6. Either Patty or Tom **was** / were asked to lead the meeting.
7. Neither the basket nor the apples was / **were** expensive.
8. Neither the apples nor the basket **was** / were expensive
9. Either Maria or you was / **were** late for class.
10. Either you or Maria **was** / were late for class.
11. Hardest hit by the high temperatures and the drought was / **were** the farmers.
12. Neither of them like / **likes** going to the show.
13. Each of them **has** / have a good seat.

14. Everybody in the class **has** / have tickets.
15. Every silver knife, fork, and spoon **has** / have to be counted.
16. Each cat and each dog **has** / have its own toy.
17. The committee **is** / are meeting today.
18. Ten million gallons of oil **is** / are a lot of oil.
19. The jury vote / **votes** today.
20. The number **is** / are very small.
21. A number of students was / **were** absent.
22. Ten million gallons of oil **was** / were spilled.
23. The majority of us is / **are** in favour.
24. Statistics **is** / are an interesting subject.
25. The rhythm of the pounding waves **is** / are calming.
26. All of the dogs in the neighbourhood **were** / was barking.
27. A high tax, not to mention unemployment, influence / **influences** votes.
28. My friends and my mother **like** / likes each other.
29. The team and the band was / **were** on the field.
30. None of the matter discussed, seem/ **seems** to be important.

# Vocabulary

## 1. Add the Prefix

Base word	re-	mis-	un-	in-
<b>match</b>	rematch	mismatch	x	x
<b>take</b>	retake	mistake	x	intake
<b>connect</b>	reconnect	misconnect	x	X
<b>direct</b>	redirect	misdirect	x	indirect
<b>shape</b>	reshape	x	x	x

Base word	dis-	pre-	out-	over-
board	x	X	outboard	overboard
count	discount	X	x	X
take	X	x	outtake	overtake
qualify	disqualify	prequalify	x	X
order	disorder	preorder	X	x

## Choose the correct option

1) What is the meaning of the word prefix?

a) a word within a word

b) a group of letters put before a root word which changes its meaning

c) a group of letters put at the end of a root word which changes its meaning

2) If you take away the prefix from disagree, the root word is agree.

a) True

b) False

3) What do you do if you reread a book?

a) don't read it

b) read it again

c) read it for the first time

4) Which of the following is a suffix?

a) pre

b) un

c) ed

5) Which of the following is not a suffix?

a) ful

b) ing

c) re

6) What does the word tireless mean?

a) always feeling tired

b) never feeling tired

c) feeling less tired than someone else

7) Which of these words means 'not sure'?

a) undone

b) uncertain

c) dissure

8) If you take away the prefix and the suffix, what is left of the word 'unemployed'?

a) unemploy

b) employed

c) employ

9) What prefix would you add to the word 'finished' to show that there is still some work to be done?

a) un

b) dis

c) mis

10) What prefix would you add to the word 'view' to indicate that you see something before other people do?

a) re

b) pre

c) dis

11) What suffix would you add to the word 'blame' to show you have done nothing wrong?

a) ness

b) less

c) ed

12) Which two suffixes have the same meaning?

a) ful and less

b) less and ness

c) s and es

13) Which of these words cannot be made into another word by adding the prefix 'sub'?

a) way

b) marine

c) book

14) Which of these prefixes means below?

a) under

b) pre

c) over

15) Which of the following words cannot use the suffix -ful?

a) color-

b) doubt-

c) hope-

d) value-

16) Which of the following cannot use the suffix -ive?

a) conclus-

b) decis-

c) reveal-

d) reduct-

17) Which of the following cannot use the suffix -ure?

a) clos-

b) depart-

c) fiss-

e) polit-

18) Which of the following cannot use the suffix -ance?

a) vigil-

b) brief-

c) deliver-

d) repent-

19) The prefix meaning away from is:

- a) ante-                      b) anti-                      c) apo-                      d) **ab-**
- 20) The prefix meaning up is:  
a) **ana-**                      b) apo-                      c) sub-                      d) post-
- 21) The prefix meaning against is:  
a) **contra-**                      b) dia-                      c) ex-                      d) peri-
- 22) The prefix meaning outside is:  
a) **ecto-**                      b) hypo-                      c) peri-                      d) infra-
- 23) The prefix meaning external is:  
a) **exo-**                      b) intra-                      c) endo-                      d) post-
- 24) The prefix meaning within is:  
a) supra-                      b) meta-                      c) **intra-**                      d) inter-
- 25) The prefix meaning through is:  
a) **dia-**                      b) ex-                      c) peri-                      d) auto-
- 26) The prefix meaning outside of is:  
a) meta-                      b) para-                      c) **extra-**                      d) meta-
- 27) The prefix meaning many is:  
a) **poly-**                      b) mega-                      c) mono-                      d) post-
- 28) The prefix meaning below normal is:  
a) hyper-                      b) pre-                      c) mesd.                      d) **hypo-**
- 29) The prefix meaning positioned beneath is:  
a) supra-                      b) **infra-**                      c) inter-                      d) re-
- 30) The prefix meaning both is:  
a) co-                      b) **ambi-**                      c) dia-                      d) ana-
- 31) The suffix meaning an instrument is:  
a) -graphy                      b) -metry                      c) -logy                      d) **-scope**
- 32) The suffix meaning expansion is:  
a) **-ecstasis**                      b) -algia                      c) -malacia                      d) -phagy
- 33) The suffix meaning fear is:  
a) -algia                      b) -phoresis                      c) **-phobia**                      d) -philia

**Add the correct prefix to the front of each base word to make a new word.**

- 1) dis-, non-, un-  
i) honest                      ii) stop                      iii) ripe                      iv) pleasant  
i) **dishonest**                      ii) **nonstop**                      iii) **unripe**                      iv) **unpleasant**

**Add the correct suffix to make a new word.**

1) -able , -ment , -ness

i) depend      ii) amaze      iii) manage      iv) soft

i) dependable      ii) amazement      iii) management      iv) softness

**Circle the most likely meaning of the word part that is shared within each set of words.**

1. circulate, circumnavigate, circuit

The root circ / circum probably means

a. around      b. broken      c. fair      d. straight

2. innovative, novel, renovate

The root nov probably means

a. clear      b. old      c. new      d. sweet

3. installation, implement, imprison

The prefix in-/im- probably means

a. aside      b. behind      c. in      d. out

4. animism, animal, animation

The root anima probably means

a. color      b. death      c. many      d. life

5. atheistic, amoral, apathetic

The prefix a probably means

a. not      b. loving      c. excessive      d. surely

**Use the words given in capital letters to form a word that fits into the gap.**

George Lucas's Star Wars transformed 20th century 1) \_\_\_\_\_ entertainment \_\_\_\_\_ (ENTERTAIN) and raised audience 2) \_\_\_\_\_ expectations \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPECT) to alarming heights for film producers. Since Star Wars was made in 1977 special effects have become 3) \_\_\_\_\_ increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ (INCREASING) important in selling a film.

The script of Jurassic Park, for example, was rather 4) \_\_\_\_\_ disappointing \_\_\_\_\_ (DISAPPOINT) but the film was a box office success because the dinosaurs were 5) \_\_\_\_\_ amazingly \_\_\_\_\_ (AMAZING) realistic. However, special effects do not always guarantee 6) \_\_\_\_\_ success. \_\_\_\_\_ (SUCCEED). 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Interestingly \_\_\_\_\_ (INTERESTING), when Lost World came out the technology was far superior, but people had become tired of dinosaurs and were simply not 8) \_\_\_\_\_ motivated \_\_\_\_\_ (MOTIVATE) enough to want to go and see them anymore. The film was not 9) \_\_\_\_\_ nearly \_\_\_\_\_ (NEAR) as successful as its predecessor.

But who is not impressed when they see Jar Jar Binks in The Phantom Menace, the first ever 3D interactive 10) \_\_\_\_\_ digital \_\_\_\_\_ (DIGIT) character seen on film? Computer-generated 11) \_\_\_\_\_ actors \_\_\_\_\_ (ACT) are certainly the way ahead, but you may be 12) \_\_\_\_\_ surprised \_\_\_\_\_ (SURPRISE) to discover that the most expensive special effect was filmed in 1956. The 13) \_\_\_\_\_ parting \_\_\_\_\_ (PART) of the Red Sea in Cecil DeMille's The Ten Commandments cost an 14) \_\_\_\_\_ astonishing \_\_\_\_\_ (ASTONISH) £ 2 million.

But what does the future hold? It is 15) \_\_\_\_\_ fascinating \_\_\_\_\_ (FASCINATE) to think that with computer-generated 16) \_\_\_\_\_ imagery \_\_\_\_\_ (IMAGE) filmmakers may be able to 17) \_\_\_\_\_ recreate \_\_\_\_\_ (create) deceased movie stars , such as James Dean and Marylyn Monroe.

**Change each word in column A to an adjective by adding a suffix and write the new word in column B.**

A	B	A	B
1. Portugal	_____ Portuguese _____	11. Child	_____
2. misery	_____ miserable _____	12. Burma	_____
3. awe	_____	13. Consider	_____
4. move	_____	14. count	_____
5. China	_____	15. Congo	_____
6. remark	_____	16. master	_____
7. Canton	_____	17. speech	_____
8. service	_____	18. wish	_____
9. penny	_____	19. End	_____
10. grate	_____	20. bounty	_____

ANSWERS: 3. awful 9. penniless 15. Congolese 4. moveable 10. grateful 16. masterful 5. Chinese 11. childless 17. speechless 6. remarkable 12. Burmese 18. wishful 7. Cantonese 13. considerable 19. endless 8. serviceable 14. countless 20. bountiful

**Match the prefixes on the left with their meaning(s) on the right. Two of these prefixes have one meaning (although used in different ways).**

Prefixes	Meaning
1. auto-	(a) After or later than.
2. bi-	(b) Between.
3. circum-	(c) Exactly half / partly but not completely.
4. co-	(d) Across / changing / between
5. inter-	(e) Together / sharing.
6. micro-	(f) Single / one.
7. mono-	(g) Before.
8. post-	(h) One small part of a larger thing / below another thing/ smaller or less important than another thing.
9. pre-	(i) Two / twice / double
10. semi-	(j) Around.
11. sub-	(k) Of or by yourself / working by itself.
12. tele	(l) Extremely small.
13. trans-	(m) At or over a long distance.
14. uni-	

1. (k) 2. (i) 3. (j) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (l) 7. (f) 8. (a) 9. (g) 10. (c) 11. (h) 12. m 13. (d) 14. (f)

**Use the prefixes from the left-hand column above, and the base words / roots from the box below, to form words that can complete definitions 1 – 28. One definition can be completed with two words (using the same prefix).**

...annual ...biography ...conference ...determined ...ennial ...ference ...final ...form  
 ...graduate ...habit ...hesion ...ient ...late ...lingual ...mature ...mission ...mutes  
 ...que ...nomy ...ordinate ...organism ...poly ...pone ...precious ...scope ...standard  
 ...tonous ...val ...vent

1. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ student is a student who is studying after receiving an advanced degree such as an M.A. or Ph.D.
2. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ voice or sound is boring and unpleasant because it does not change its loudness or become higher or lower.
3. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ is the same everywhere you find it.
4. When you \_\_\_\_\_ something, you change spoken or written words into another language.
5. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is one of two games, such as football, that are played immediately before the last game in a sports competition.
6. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is a short break in the middle of a play, film, concert, etc.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a situation in which people or things combine well to form a unit.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a meeting held among people who are in different places, using an electronic communication system such as a computer.
9. An event that is \_\_\_\_\_ happens twice every year.
10. An event that is \_\_\_\_\_ happens once every two years.
11. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is the distance measured around the edge of a circle, or the edge of a circle or a round object / area.
12. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is a book about your life that you write yourself.
13. If you \_\_\_\_\_ something, you decide that it will not be done at the time it was planned, but at a later time.
14. If someone finds a way of avoiding a rule or law that limits them, especially by using a clever trick that does not break the law, we can say that they \_\_\_\_\_ it.
15. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of equipment for looking at things that are too small to see normally.
16. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ is very special, unusual, or good, or is not the same as anything or anyone else.
17. If something happens too soon or before its usual time, we can say that it is \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ is not as good as you would normally expect, or not good enough to be accepted.
19. If two people live together in a physical relationship but are not married, we say that they \_\_\_\_\_.
20. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is a living thing that is so small you cannot see without special equipment (such as that in 15 above).
21. If something \_\_\_\_\_, it changes into something completely different.
22. A company that has complete control of the product or service it provides because it is the only company that provides it can be said to be, or have, a / an \_\_\_\_\_.
23. If something is \_\_\_\_\_, it happens or develops in a particular way because of things that have existed, happened, or been decided before.
24. Someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ is able to speak two languages very well.
25. If a country, state, region, organization, etc., has \_\_\_\_\_, it is independent and has the power to govern itself.
26. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ exists, happens or stays somewhere for a short period of time only.
27. If a person is \_\_\_\_\_, he or she has less power or authority than someone else.



28. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ stone is one that is used in jewelry and is fairly valuable, but not as valuable as other stones such as diamonds or rubies.

1. postgraduate 2. monotonous 3. uniform 4. translate 5. semifinal 6. intermission or interval 7. cohesion 8. teleconference 9. biannual 10. biennial 11. Circumference 12. autobiography 13. postpone 14. circumvent 15. microscope 16. unique 17. premature 18. Substandard 19. cohabit 20. microorganism (sometimes written as two words: microorganism) 21. transmutes 22. monopoly 23. predetermined 24. bilingual 25. autonomy 26. transient 27. subordinate 28. semi-precious

## **PERSONALITY AND ATTITUDE**

### Confidence

A person who has TOO much confidence in themselves, and who considers themselves superior to others, is 1 \_\_\_\_\_ – and someone who cares too much about their appearance is \_\_\_\_\_. The opposite of arrogant is 3 \_\_\_\_\_ – someone who is 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and who does not call attention to their own greatness.

People's confidence affects the way they make decisions. Someone who is 5 \_\_\_\_\_ makes strong, firm decisions and is confident in their choices. The opposite is an 6 \_\_\_\_\_ or 7 \_\_\_\_\_ person – someone who feels 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (not confident) and has difficulty making final decisions, or who constantly goes back and forth from one option to another without committing. An 9 \_\_\_\_\_ person may also be rather sensitive (meaning their feelings are easily hurt).

1. Arrogant
2. Vain
3. meek
4. prudent
5. earnest
6. dubious
7. wishy-washy
8. timid
9. precarious

**You will find sentences describing a personality trait or attitude followed by a fill in the blank exercise. Read each sentence carefully and choose the vocabulary word from the list below that best completes the second sentence. Write the correct answer in the blank.**

Audacious, ebullient, facetious, flippant, imperious, insouciant, mettlesome, morose, nonchalant, sanctimonious

1. Even after the rain began, Latisha continued to push forward and finish the marathon. Latisha is a \_\_\_\_\_ person.
2. Though the hurricane was approaching, the surfers thought it would be a great time to go surfing regardless of the risk. The surfers are being \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When friends came to play, Rachel would only let them play the games she selected; she even dictated where her friends would sit and what they could eat. Rachel is being \_\_\_\_\_.

4. At work, Tom boasted that he and his family never missed church on Sunday mornings; he did not mention that they always left services without saying hello to any of their friends or neighbors. Tom's boastful statements are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Having already won two awards, the movie director coolly and calmly walked up to the podium to collect his third award of the evening. The director's manner is very \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Chang has been sulking in her room after learning she wasn't accepted by the college of her choice. She is even saying that she may not go to college at all. Chang is feeling \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Tom shocked the jurors when he stuck his tongue out at the judge during the court proceedings. Tom is being \_\_\_\_\_ toward the judge.
8. Reynaldo was a popular guest at dinner parties because of his ability to turn a phrase and to make funny, witty remarks. Reynaldo is very \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Though she was only an office assistant, Adele marched boldly into the vice president's office and calmly told him she would someday be his boss. Adele is being \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The teenage girls were jumping up and down in the aisles as their favorite band took the stage. The girls are acting in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ manner.

1. Someone who is mettlesome is courageous and high-spirited.
2. To be insouciant is to be unconcerned, carefree, and indifferent.
3. Someone who is imperious is overbearing, bossy; domineering.
4. To be sanctimonious is to be hypocritically pious or devout; excessively self-righteous.
5. To be nonchalant is to be indifferent or cool; not showing anxiety or excitement.
6. To be morose is to be gloomy, sullen, or melancholy.
7. To be flippant is to not show proper seriousness or to be disrespectful.
8. To be facetious is to be humorous and witty; cleverly amusing.
9. To be audacious is to be fearlessly or recklessly daring; bold.
10. To be ebullient is to be bubbling over with enthusiasm, exuberant.

### Star signs- what personality adjectives relate to which star sign? Do you agree?

#### 1. Aries: Mar 21- Apr 20

You won't stand in the corner at the party.  
 You can do the can-can on the table.  
 You tell no lies.  
 You will tell if you don't like somebody's after shave.  
 i) outgoing ii) exuberant iii) veracious iv) candid

#### 2. Taurus: Apr 21-May 20

You never give up without a fight.  
 You know that you are good.  
 You work 18 hours a day and still have the strength for parties.  
 i) mettlesome ii) self-confident iii) ebullient

#### 3. Gemini: May 21-Jun 20

You think you are good and elevated in character and spirit  
 You think you are better than everybody else.  
 You spend half of the day in front of the mirror.  
 i) lofty ii) haughty iii) vain

#### 4. Cancer: Jun 21- Jul 20

You are inflexible.

You love money.

You won't share your presents with anyone.

i) adamant ii) bourgeois iii) pompous

**5. Leo: Jul 21- Aug 21**

You behave like the weather in April.

You can only see one side of things.

You hate losing and complaining at times.

i) adaptable ii) obstinate iii) querulous

**6. Virgo: Aug 22- Sep 22**

You don't show anxiety or excitement.

You are hardworking and showing care.

You give money to charity.

i) nonchalant ii) diligent iii) benign

**7. Libra: Sep 23- Oct 22**

You use your common sense.

You are organized for the purpose of doing well

You are friendly and welcoming

i) pragmatic ii) benevolent iii) hospitable

**8. Scorpio: Oct 23- Nov 22**

You are always in the corner.

You don't mind green hair.

You understand people's problems.

i) timid ii) forbearing iii) perceptive

**9. Sagittarius: Nov 23- Dec 20**

You are fearlessly or recklessly daring or bold.

You want to go to wild places and climb mountains.

You are impulsive, unduly hasty and without thought at times.

i) audacious ii) gutsy iii) impetuous

**10. Capricorn: Dec 21- Jan 19**

You don't like standing in a queue.

Everybody can count on you.

You complain in a rather petulant or whining manner.

i) impatient ii) impeccable iii) querulous

**11. Aquarius: Jan 20- Feb 18**

You are self-assured and dictatorial..

You can change a simple thing into a piece of art.

You are carefree and indifferent.

i) peremptory ii) ingenious iii) insouciant

**12. Pisces: Feb 19- Mar 20**

You are willing to do what pleases others.

You don't have secrets.

People can easily upset you.

i) complaisant ii) overt iii) subtle

**Identify the meaning of the words underlined, write the meaning and frame the same in sentences of your own.**

1. After his girlfriend left him, Johnson was despondent and wouldn't talk to anyone.

Meaning \_\_\_\_\_ Extremely sad and without hope for the future

Sentence \_\_\_\_\_

2. I was caught in a dilemma between traveling by airplane and taking a train, which is slower but more comfortable.

A difficult choice between two things

3. Something about his flippant answer made her think he would be a master at verbal fencing.  
not showing proper seriousness; disrespectful, saucy.

4. My antipathy toward telemarketers is so strong that I am often rude to them.

A strong, long-lasting negative feeling

5. The teacher lost his job because he cruelly berated students who made mistakes.

To say insulting and disrespectful things

6. We forbade ourselves to even discuss our impetuous actions for fear of disturbing Howie so all we could do is cross our fingers and pray.

characterized by sudden, forceful energy or emotion; impulsive, unduly hasty and without thought. 2. marked by violent force.

7. His avidity was insatiable and he could brook no opposition; but, unlike his father, he was morose, silent and unsympathetic

gloomy, sullen; melancholy.

8. My obnoxious neighbor keeps talking to me while I'm trying to read in my backyard.

Bothersome; doing small things that others don't like

9. Cadbury's beard and tattoos stigmatized him as a bad match for Wall Street, so he couldn't find work as a financial analyst.

To mark with a visible feature that makes other people think, perhaps incorrectly, that someone or something is wrong

10. When a piece of art evokes beauty and tranquility, it is an example of art that has a pleasing esthetic.  
concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty.

11. Because of the sparkle in his eye and his confident style, John F. Kennedy was a charismatic leader.

Extremely attractive and charming

12. Your college studies will go on too long if you make capricious jumps from one major to another.

Moving unpredictably from one thing to another

### **Action verbs**

**Write the best word next to each definition. Use each word only once.**

abandon	To leave; to give up
assimilate	To consume and incorporate;
intensify	To increase in power
unleash	To release a thing or an emotion
fortify	To strengthen
persist	To continue to exist
plunge	To go down suddenly
invoke	To call on for support
augment	To make bigger or better

aggravate	To make worse
apprehend	To capture
impoverish	To make a person or group poor
ascertain	To make sure of
evade	To get away from something that tries to catch you
divulge	to disclose

**For questions 11–20, read the sentences below carefully. Decide which vocabulary word best matches the action described in the sentence.**

11. Tammy drastically improved the situation.

- a. evince                      b. demur                      c. ameliorate                      d. rescind

12. Ryan hid his plans to steal Jason’s girlfriend behind a mask of false friendship.

- a. obfuscate                      b. appropriate                      c. dissemble                      d. disconcert

13. Ian attributed the rent increase to the new sports complex downtown.

- a. impute                      b. ameliorate                      c. extenuate                      d. divulge

14. Darlene’s lack of serious injury made the benefits of using a seatbelt very clear.

- a. apprise                      b. evince                      c. dissuade                      d. dither

15. Carson’s problems at home made his boss overlook his sloppy work.

- a. appropriate                      b. divulge                      c. rescind                      d. extenuate

16. The general informed the president of the latest events.

- a. obfuscate                      b. apprise                      c. ameliorate                      d. impute

17. The funds were put aside to build a computer laboratory for the students.

- a. dither                      b. abstain                      c. appropriate                      d. evince

18. Casey’s version of the story only made it even more unclear how the accident happened.

- a. obfuscate                      b. extenuate                      c. stymie                      d. dissemble

19. Carmella told the entire office about the boss’s scandalous affair.

- a. dissuade                      b. divulge                      c. apprise                      d. appease

20. Dina wasn’t sure which class to register for and caused a delay for others waiting in line.

- a. abstain                      b. divulge                      c. obfuscate                      d. dither

11. c. To ameliorate means to make or become better; to improve.

12. c. To dissemble means to disguise or conceal one’s true feelings or motives behind a false appearance.

13. a. To impute means to attribute to a cause or source; to ascribe or credit.

14. b. To evince means to show or demonstrate clearly; to make evident.

15. d. To extenuate means to reduce the strength or lessen the seriousness of; to try to partially excuse.

16. b. To apprise means to inform; to give notice to.

17. c. To appropriate means to set aside for a special purpose. It can also mean to take for one's own use, often without permission.
18. a. To obfuscate means to make obscure or unclear, to muddle or make difficult to understand. It can also mean to dim or darken.
19. b. To divulge means to make known; to make public.
20. d. To dither means to hesitate, to be indecisive or uncertain. It can also mean to shake or quiver.

### Describing things and situations

Look at sentences 1 – 14 and choose a word from the box that has a similar meaning to the words and expressions in bold.

abundant	archaic	chaotic	concise	credible	evident	hypothetical
industrious	integral	rampant	risky	scrupulous	tedious	tenacious

1. His instructions were very brief and clear.
2. Here's an imaginary situation: you are in the desert and you run out of water.
3. Latin is considered by many to be an outdated language, despite the fact that many words from the language are still in use today.
4. From a financial point of view it was a very dangerous plan.
5. There are plenty of opportunities for promotion if you are prepared to work hard.
6. The conference was really disorganized and a complete waste of time.
7. His lectures are boring and I never seem to learn anything useful or interesting.
8. It was obvious that the President had been told what to say by his advisers.
9. Uncontrolled corruption and abuse of power by officials eventually prompted new anti-corruption laws.
10. The setting of the scene in chapter one of the book is essential to the plot.
11. He gained a reputation as an honest and fair dealer, and therefore won the respect of his customers.
12. He was a determined man who believed in fighting for his principles at any cost.
13. She was a serious, hardworking student who achieved excellent grades.
14. The story seemed believable at first, but a bit of research revealed some startling irregularities.

1. concise 2. handsome 3. archaic 4. risky 5. abundant 6. chaotic 7. tedious 8. evident 9. Rampant 10. integral  
11. scrupulous 12. tenacious 13. industrious 14. credible

Choose the answer that best completes the prompt.

11. "Corn is endemic to South America" means
- a. corn was introduced to South America by European settlers.
  - b. corn is a native plant of South America.
  - c. corn caused an epidemic in South America.
  - d. corn is imported into South America.
12. If a boarding school has stringent rules, the rules will be
- a. contemporary and forward thinking.
  - b. outdated and antiquated.
  - c. loose and liberal.

d. strict and rigorous.

13. An ineluctable consequence

- a. cannot be avoided.
- b. is not desirable.
- c. would not be anticipated.
- d. can be avoided.

14. A subliminal message

- a. is easy to identify.
- b. originates from another country.
- c. is received at the subconscious level.
- d. is written in secret code.

15. A resonant sound

- a. echoes through a space.
- b. is harsh and piercing.
- c. is soft and delicate.
- d. cannot be heard by humans.

16. An expedient resolution is

- a. slow and cumbersome.
- b. inappropriate for the situation.
- c. quick and fast-acting.
- d. appropriate for the situation.

17. An exigent medical condition would

- a. affect the extremities.
- b. be slow to develop.
- c. be commonplace and of little concern.
- d. require immediate attention.

18. Stores that sell sundry items

- a. sell items appropriate for long journeys in the sun.
- b. sell items expressly for farming and ranching.
- c. sell an array of miscellaneous items.
- d. sell only food-stuffs.

19. If your boss believes you to be fulsome, you are probably

- a. offending your boss by offering him or her excessive praise.
- b. irritating your boss by being lazy and uncooperative.
- c. pleasing your boss by being an exemplary employee.
- d. inspiring your boss by being courageous and bold.

20. A tumultuous crowd at a sporting event would be

- a. very rowdy and disorderly.
- b. very respectful and honorable.
- c. very quiet and indifferent.

d. very loyal and dedicated.

11. b. Endemic means characteristic of or native to a specific area or culture.
12. d. Stringent means very strict.
13. a. Ineluctable consequences are certain and unavoidable.
14. c. Subliminal messages are beyond the threshold of consciousness.
15. a. A resonant sound echoes through a space.
16. d. Expedient means correct or appropriate for the situation.
17. d. An exigent situation requires immediate attention.
18. c. Sundry means a wide array, or miscellaneous.
19. a. To be fulsome is to offend due to excessiveness especially with flattery or praise.
20. a. Tumultuous crowds are disorderly and noisy.

**Choose the best ending for each of the sentence extracts and complete the sentence**

I like your essay, but I want you to **illustrate**... your points by providing some supporting examples.  
The Channel Tunnel between France and England was **constructed**... at a cost of over £8 billion.  
Many universities now have language centres to **facilitate**... language learning for international students.  
Numbers and results are not particularly useful in themselves; we need to **interpret**... them to understand what they actually mean.  
Advertisers use a variety of **techniques**... to persuade consumers to buy products and services.  
At first, the police viewed the crimes as **random**... events, but realized later that there was a pattern linking them.  
It may be the case that no solution is possible, given the **magnitude**... of this problem.  
Increasingly, universities are being asked to **undertake**... research in order to develop new products on behalf of large companies.  
In Canada, it is a huge advantage to be **fluent**... ..in both French and English.  
Although the lecturer's explanation was very **cogent**,... some students still could not understand the solution to the problem.  
In recent years, some Asian countries have **emerged**... from almost nothing to become major economic players.  
Some analysts think that many customers will **dispense**... with conventional phones altogether and use mobile phones instead.  
New government proposals will increase the **rigour**... of the law by introducing longer prison sentences.  
Although it was particularly radical and **ingenious**,... the design for the Concorde was just too expensive to produce commercially.  
Sometimes articles are **anonymous**,... but in the majority of cases the name of the author appears with the article.

**From the list below, choose one word which could be used in place of the language shown in bold without changing the meaning of the sentence.**

ascribed assent proclaimed sustain Upsurge emancipate embrace allude testify inconsistent interrelate  
outcome saturate Alleged vague Discern Litigation

1. The minister resigned because many people felt that his behaviour was at **variance** with his role in public life.



2. The clear increase in skin cancer has been **attributed** to the fact that more people now take holidays in hot countries.
3. The new law course attempts to **cover** all aspects of international law.
4. Some people argue that robots in the home will **liberate** us from having to do the housework in the not too distant future.
5. The independence of the United States of America was **announced** in 1776.
6. The witness was so nervous that he refused to **give evidence** when the case came to court.
7. In Britain, the Queen must give her **agreement** to a new law before it can come into force.
8. Despite the efforts of the doctors, it was not possible to **notice** any real improvement in the condition of the patient.
9. In the course of a trial, lawyers are forbidden to mention or even **refer** to any previous criminal activity the accused may have been responsible for in the past.
10. A recent survey has found that most people have only an **uncertain** understanding of how and why we study theoretical science.
11. Some students will stay up all night to finish their work, but it is impossible to **maintain** this for very long and so it is not recommended.
12. The prisoner **claimed** that he had been attacked by the police, but there was no evidence to prove this.
13. When the interest in the company **declined**, the value of its shares began to fall.
14. A number of universities are worried about **legal action** in the law courts by students who are dissatisfied with their courses.
15. During the last twenty-five years, there has been a significant **increase** in the number of overseas students in British universities.

1. inconsistent, 2. ascribed, 3. embrace, 4. emancipate, 5. proclaimed, 6. testify, 7. assent, 8. Discern, 9. allude, 10. vague, 11. sustain, 12. Alleged, 13. subsided, 14. Litigation, 15. Upsurge

## **RELIGION AND MYTHOLOGY**

**For numbers 9–20, read the sentences below carefully. Choose the vocabulary word from the list below that best completes the sentence. Write the correct answer in the blank.**

Apostate, apotheosis, blasphemy, desecrate, dogma, hallow, imprecation, infidel, occult, omnipotent, omniscient, sacrilegious

9. In this tale, the young wizard had to battle the evil sorcerer to destroy his \_\_\_\_\_ powers and free the world from his total rule.
10. Although he had been a believer for many years, Anthony became a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ after the church scandals shook the foundation of his faith.
11. Because Zeus was not a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ god, he did not know which of his sons would dethrone him.
12. Despite common belief, most modern-day witches do not really believe in the \_\_\_\_\_; rather, they practice a deep reverence for the earth and the innate spirit of all living things.
13. The main goal of Sunday school is to teach children the \_\_\_\_\_ of the church.
14. Salman Rushdie's prize-winning novel *The Satanic Verses* was considered so \_\_\_\_\_ by authorities that he had to leave his native Iran.
15. The vandals \_\_\_\_\_ (ed) the holy shrine by covering it with spray paint.
16. Long a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, Joshua decided to give religion a try when he fell in love with a woman who was deeply faithful.
17. In the fairy tale, the witch's \_\_\_\_\_ turned the poor shepherd into a toad.

18. In the wedding ceremony, the priest offered a special blessing over the bride and groom to \_\_\_\_\_ their union before God.

19. The sociologist argued that the \_\_\_\_\_ of film stars and athletes is to be expected in a culture that is not firmly grounded in religion.

20. The church accused Galileo of \_\_\_\_\_ when he claimed that the Earth revolved around the sun and that the Earth (and therefore human beings) was not the center of the universe.

**Definitions and Samples: Write the meaning of the words and use them in sentences of your own.**

1. Agnostic
2. Sacrificially
3. Atheist
4. Deify
5. Pious

## ***LOVE, HATE, WAR AND PEACE***

**For questions 1–10, read the sentences below carefully. Decide which vocabulary word best completes the sentence.**

1. A person who owns dozens of Mozart CDs and repeatedly goes to performances of his music is a Mozart \_\_\_\_\_

- a. penchant.
- b. misanthrope.
- c. fervor.
- d. aficionado.

2. Something that is hateful or detestable is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. fervent.
- b. full of ardor.
- c. odious.
- d. an aficionado.

3. A person who seems to dislike and distrust everyone \_\_\_\_\_

- a. suffers from xenophobia.
- b. is a misanthrope.
- c. is full of rancor.
- d. is odious.

4. A person's passionate love for his or her spouse would be called \_\_\_\_\_

- a. ardor.
- b. rancor.
- c. xenophobia.
- d. odious.

5. If you detest or despise something, you \_\_\_\_\_

- a. are fervent.

- b. have a penchant for it.
- c. are a misanthrope.
- d. abhor it.

6. If you have a strong liking for something, you \_\_\_\_\_

- a. abhor it.
- b. have a penchant for it.
- c. feel rancor toward it.
- d. are a misanthrope.

7. If you feel intense passion or zeal for something, you \_\_\_\_\_

- a. abhor it.
- b. feel fervor.
- c. feel rancor.
- d. have a penchant for it.

8. A person who fears or dislikes foreigners \_\_\_\_\_

- a. suffers from xenophobia.
- b. is an aficionado.
- c. has a penchant for other countries.
- d. feels ardor towards foreigners.

9. If you feel a great deal of resentment or ill will towards someone, you feel \_\_\_\_\_

- a. ardor.
- b. odious.
- c. rancor.
- d. xenophobia.

10. A person who is intensely zealous and emotional about something \_\_\_\_\_

- a. is fervent about it.
- b. feels rancor.
- c. is odious.
- d. abhors it.

**For questions 11–20, read the following sentences carefully. Decide which answer best describes the vocabulary word in the prompt.**

11. If you were involved in an *altercation*, you

- a. had an accident.
- b. had a heated argument.
- c. served in a war.
- d. were part of a conspiracy.

12. If you are a *contentious* person, you

- a. are usually right.
- b. believe in “an eye for an eye.”
- c. always try to keep the peace.
- d. are very competitive and quarrelsome.

13. If you are part of a *cabal*, you

- a. are involved in a secret plot.
- b. are participating in a protest.
- c. belong to the majority.
- d. are fighting against the enemy.

14. If you are a *bellicose* leader, you

- a. do everything in your power to avoid war.
- b. are eager to wage war.
- c. remain neutral during international conflicts.
- d. treat all citizens equally.

15. If an *apocalypse* is near, you can expect

- a. a period of extended peace.
- b. a time of anarchy.
- c. total devastation and destruction.
- d. an invasion.

16. If your country suffers an *incursion*, your territory

- a. has been invaded.
- b. is in a depression.
- c. has seceded to form a new state.
- d. has had a natural disaster.

17. If you meet your *nemesis*, you meet

- a. the leader of your country.
- b. your guardian angel.
- c. the cause of your misfortunes.
- d. the person who decides your fate.

18. If you *pillage* a village, you

- a. set it on fire.
- b. destroy it with bombs.
- c. negotiate peace between warring tribes.
- d. ransack it and steal as much as you can.

19. If you are a *placid* person, you

- a. are usually calm and peaceful.
- b. are always trying to pick a fight.
- c. are disloyal.
- d. are not to be trusted.

20. If you plan a *reprisal*, you

- a. plan to surrender.
- b. plan to retaliate.
- c. hope to negotiate a cease-fire.
- d. plan to desert the army.

1. d. An aficionado is a fan or devotee.
2. c. Something odious is contemptible, hateful, or detestable.
3. b. A misanthrope is someone who hates or distrusts humankind.
4. a. Ardor is a fiery intensity of feeling; passionate enthusiasm, zeal.
5. d. To abhor something is to regard it with horror; to detest it.
6. b. A penchant is a strong inclination or liking.
7. b. Fervor means zeal, ardor, or intense emotion.
8. a. Xenophobia is a strong dislike, distrust, or fear of foreigners.
9. c. Rancor is a bitter feeling of ill will; long-lasting resentment.
10. a. Fervent means having or showing great emotion; ardent, zealous. It also means extremely hot, burning.
11. b. An altercation is a heated dispute or quarrel.
12. d. A contentious person is quarrelsome, competitive, and quick to fight. Contentious also means controversial, causing contention.
13. a. A cabal is a scheme or conspiracy; a small group joined in a secret plot.
14. b. A bellicose person is belligerent, quarrelsome; eager to wage war.
15. c. An apocalypse is a cataclysmic event that brings total devastation or the end of the world.
16. a. An incursion is a raid or temporary invasion of someone else's territory.
17. c. A nemesis is a source of harm or ruin; the cause of one's misery or downfall, bane; agent of retribution or vengeance.
18. d. To pillage means to forcibly rob of goods; to plunder.
19. a. Placid means calm and peaceful; free from disturbance.
20. b. A reprisal is an act of retaliation for an injury. It is also the practice of using political or military force without actually resorting to war.

### Answer the following questions

Cody's lip was trembling as he waited for the nurse to stitch up the cut on his arm. What is happening to Cody's lip?

- (A) It is shaking.
- (B) It is dry.
- (C) It is bleeding.
- (D) It is cracked.

Mark is nibbling on a cookie. What is he doing?

- (A) He is taking big bites of the cookie.
- (B) He is baking cookies.
- (C) He is taking small bites of the cookie.
- (D) He is licking the cream off the cookie.

If you crumple up your shirt, what will happen to it?

- (A) it will be clean the next day.
- (B) it will be hanging in your closet.
- (C) it will have a rip in it.
- (D) it will be wrinkled

How can you steer a car?

- (A) by filling up the tank with gas

(B) by turning the car on  
(C) by turning the wheel  
(D) by playing the radio  
Which is the most fragile?

(A) an apple  
(B) an eggshell  
(C) a can of soda  
(D) a brick

Who would be most likely to wear peculiar clothing?

(A) a basketball player  
(B) a clown  
(C) a police officer  
(D) a doctor

Who would most likely live the most solitary life?

(A) a hermit  
(B) a police officer  
(C) a factory worker  
(D) a movie star

Which of these is a way in which someone is usually compensated?

(A) an umbrella  
(B) a paycheck  
(C) the flu  
(D) an excuse

Aaryan is very cordial. He is very

(A) quiet  
(B) talented  
(C) necessary for life  
(D) friendly

Which of the following is the most rigorous?

(A) 20 minutes of free time  
(B) two hours of free time  
(C) an hour of homework  
(D) training of a NCC cadet

When it came to dancing, Jae was reluctant. She was

(A) an expert (B) an amateur  
(C) always the first one on the floor (D) not willing to jump right in

Which of the following is a genre?

(A) New York (B) rain (C) science-fiction (D) a waiter

Where are you most likely to dwell?

- (A) at a bank (B) across the ocean (C) in a church (D) **in a house**

Which of the following is most tangible?

- (A) racism (B) loud music (C) the love a father has for his son (D) **paper**

Tarrell anticipated the concert. He

- (A) avoided it (B) loved it (C) passed out flyers (D) **looked forward to it**

Which of the following demonstrates the meaning of salvage?

- (A) **A diver who rescues a boat from the ocean floor**  
(B) A kid who wins a medal for skateboarding at the X-Games  
(C) A plane that can fly through enemy territory undetected  
(D) A crowd that cannot be controlled

The mad scientist put a human brain into a robust body. The body is

- (A) smart (B) **strong** (C) beautiful (D) admired

Which event would most likely be considered dismal?

- (A) a wedding (B) a climb up a mountain that gets harder and harder  
(C) **the death of a pet** (D) a trip in a submarine that goes deep under the sea

An anonymous gift would

- (A) **come from an unknown person** (B) be unwanted (C) be worth a lot of money (D) be just what you wanted

Cleo was gratified to hear the news, so she

- (A) rolled her eyes and made a joke  
(B) started crying  
(C) **smiled and sat back in her chair**  
(D) was locked in jail for her crime

Which of these events would occur in an abrupt way?

- (A) a date at the movies (B) a babysitting job (C) a political campaign (D) **a car crash**

What type of movie is usually gruesome?

- (A) romantic movies (B) comedies (C) **horror movies** (D) children's movies

Which of these events would be considered a catastrophe?

- (A) a school dance  
(B) **a nuclear war**  
(C) an exciting football game  
(D) a light rainstorm

**In each of the sentences below, decide which word in bold is more suitable:**

1. At first, students were **hostile** / **unfriendly** to the idea of being videoed during their presentations, but they soon realized that this would help them to improve their technique.
2. According to opponents of the death penalty, the idea that executions help to prevent murder is a complete **myth** / **legend**.
3. For health reasons, smoking is restricted if not completely **embargoed** / **prohibited** in many public places.
4. At the end of an essay, students should always **append** / **affix** a bibliography, giving details of the sources of information they have used.
5. After six weeks trapped in the embassy, the hostages were finally **emancipated** / **liberated**.
6. Some students are **reluctant** / **doomed** to ask questions because they are shy.
7. In his book The Plague, Camus uses the disease mentioned in the title as a **metaphor** / **simile** to represent fascism and other extreme political ideas.
8. Increasingly, it seems that politicians who are **dogmatic** / **pragmatic** rather than rigid in their views tend to be more successful.
9. Computer equipment can become **obsolete** / **antique** very quickly because new technology emerges so fast.
10. He is such a powerful boxer that all his opponents are in **awe** / **fright** of him.
11. Years after the accident, she was finally able to **anticipate** / **unleash** her feelings of anger.
12. The **constraints** / **contamination** of being in prison made her hate society even more.
13. In order to stay on schedule, we need to complete this project as **expeditiously** / **innovatively** as possible.
14. The new computers enable us to **intervene** / **retrieve** information more quickly.
15. For years after the earthquake, she was disturbed by the **haunting** / **self-perpetuating** memories of destruction.
16. The bomb squad was called after a **suspicious** / **contrary** package was delivered to the governor's office.
17. With a **subtle** / **residual** nod of his head, the inspector signaled his agents.
18. If I **associate** / **confide** in you, do you promise to keep what I say a secret?
19. The outfits worn by firefighters are **vulnerable** / **cumbersome** and heavy.

### Identify the pairs are either similar or opposite to each other

- abandon – leave \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- able – incompetent \_\_\_\_\_ opposite \_\_\_\_\_
- earmark - label \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- abrupt - expansive \_\_\_\_\_ opposite \_\_\_\_\_
- accustomed - routine \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- active - dormant \_\_\_\_\_ opposite \_\_\_\_\_
- baggy - ill-fitting \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- elegant - unrefined \_\_\_\_\_ opposite \_\_\_\_\_
- enormous - diminutive \_\_\_\_\_ opposite \_\_\_\_\_
- bicker - argue \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- dismal - bright \_\_\_\_\_ opposite \_\_\_\_\_
- bitter - acrid \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- broad-minded - prejudiced \_\_\_\_\_ opposite \_\_\_\_\_
- childish - infantile \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- collapse - fall apart \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- cynical - believing \_\_\_\_\_ opposite \_\_\_\_\_
- combat - battle \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- crisis - dilemma \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_
- crucial - trivial \_\_\_\_\_ opposite \_\_\_\_\_
- envious - resentful \_\_\_\_\_ similar \_\_\_\_\_



evade - confront\_\_\_\_\_ opposite\_\_\_\_\_  
fatal - deadly\_\_\_ similar\_\_\_\_\_  
incredible - astounding\_\_\_ similar\_\_\_\_\_  
hospitable - hostile\_\_\_\_\_ opposite\_\_\_\_\_  
crude - refined\_\_\_\_\_ opposite\_\_\_\_\_  
doomed - condemned\_\_\_ similar\_\_\_\_\_  
dysfunctional - flawed\_\_\_ similar\_\_\_\_\_  
gigantic - puny\_\_\_\_\_ opposite\_\_\_\_\_  
grumble - complain\_\_\_ similar\_\_\_\_\_

By placing sensors in earthquake-prone areas, scientists can **anticipate** some tremors in time to warn the public.

The architect died in a **catastrophic** elevator accident.

His devoutly Christian parents had problems with his **agnostic** beliefs.

Using carrier pigeons, the military commanders exchanged messages **expeditiously**.

The usual **paradigm** for economic growth in developed countries does not apply to some poor nations.

To test car safety, automobile makers study crash **simulations**.

The smell of cooking **permeated** the entire apartment building.

One **tangible** benefit of putting electrical cables underground is a clearer view of the sky.

Many visitors reported seeing a **phantom** that appeared around the lake.

A cigarette **triggered** the explosion.

White tigers get their beautiful coloring from a genetic **anomaly**.

If you **contemplate** each step for so long, we will never complete this project on time.

# Précis writing

## 1.1 Journey from drop to pearl

Once, a drop of water, while falling into the sea, ruminated on its inconsequential existence in the vast ocean. Just then, an oyster swallowed it. The water drop, embedded in the shell, became a pearl in due course. A diver got it. After changing many hands, it now decorates the Persian crown.

## 1.2 TITLE: DISCIPLINE IS IMPORTANT

**PRECIS:** Though discipline seems to be a problem, it is necessary for all. Discipline shapes our mind and regulates our habits. Some want to be free and think that it is not necessary. Discipline and punctuality give enjoyment to athletes.

## 1.3 TITLE: FOREST PRODUCTS

**PRECIS:** Many forest products are useful to man. Timber, rubber, Wood pulp, Lac and Wax are some of them. Timber is used for building activities. Rubber is useful for making many things. Wood pulp is used for making paper. Lac and Wax are used in making paints. There are many industries in India which depend on forest products.

## 1.4 TITLE: MOSQUITOES CAUSES MALARIA

**PRECIS:** Mosquitoes, which cause Malaria, breed in stagnant water. They cannot breed in dry lands. If we use kerosene, the stagnant water is covered with a layer of kerosene, the larva will die. By doing so, we could prevent the spreading of malaria.

## 1.5 Title: World Population and Food Production

**Précis:** During the last fifty years, the world population has increased from 2000 to 3000 million. It is unevenly distributed with millions of people living in a few big cities. Scientists in India and abroad are, therefore, busy with agriculture research to find out new methods of increased food production to feed them all and they have already developed many new strains of paddy and wheat.

## 1.6 Earthquake - The Great Destroyer

Earthquake is the mankind's deadly enemy. Earthquake strikes all without a distinction of nationality or political affiliation. The power of a quake is greater than that of any man made weapon of destruction. An earthquake strikes mankind without a warning. A modern city when struck is reduced - to a nibble. A quake strikes plains, seas and mountains causing all round destruction. The quake struck Lisbon in 1755 killing 450; Peru in 1970 killing 50,000; Alaska in 1968 moving it 80 feet into the Pacific Ocean. Scientists are trying to find out means to combat earthquakes, to predict the origin of the quake so that precaution can be taken to save man and property from destruction.

## 1.7 Precis Summary

Home shelters the young who are weak and inexperienced and unable to face the temptations in life. It is a centre of their elementary education and a nursery of sweet affections and pleasant memories.

Its magic lasts for ever. A weary mind turn to it for rest. Such is the function of a home and in some measure of the university.

### **1.8 Precis Summary**

Teaching is the noblest profession. A teacher himself leading a simple, pure and disciplined life can mould the character of the young children and make them neat and good mannered citizens. Besides he remains every young forgetting his own domestic worries in the constant company of the young.

### **1.9 Precis Summary**

Notwithstanding its various defects English education has done great good to India. The ideas of democracy and self-government are its gifts. Nursed on English education the Indian leaders were inspired by the Western thought, culture and freedom struggles. They fought for and won their motherland's freedom. Being spoken thought-out the world English is necessary for international contact, trade, commerce and science. English is rich in literature; its master mind cannot be neglected.

### **1.10        Precis Summary**

Being social animals, human beings have their actions and desires bound up with society. In matter of food, clothes, knowledge and belief they are interdependent. They use language created by others. Without language their mental power would not grow. They are superior to beast, because they live in human society. An individual life left alone from birth would grow utterly beast like. So human society and not individuality guides man's material and spiritual existence.

### **1.11        Traits of youth**

"The character of those in the prime of life lies midway between that of youth and of age. Neither rash nor timid, neither skeptical nor over trusting, they usually make choices on a true basis. They are not given to excess in desire, nor to lack of feeling or parsimony. They live respecting both honor and expediency. In short, the most useful traits of youth and age are theirs."

### **1.12        1) (i) dead body**

(ii) satisfy

(iii) spring up

2) (i) The panther in the Khulna district of Bangladesh just outside the Sunderbans had killed seven people including the little girl in two months. It had now become so bold that prior to killing the girl, it had attacked a man in broad daylight, while he was working in the fields. It had dragged him to the nearby forest, where his body was found hanging from a tree.

(ii) The panther had terrorized the villagers by killing seven people in two months. The villagers kept a watch all night to catch and kill the panther, but it did not appear. The forest department unable to catch the animal hire a professional hunter to track and kill the beast.

(iii) To catch the panther the hunter spent many nights on a small wooden platform hidden on a tree near a river. A goat was tied to stake nearby as a bait, but the animal failed to appear. The hunter expected the panther to be an old weary male, with worn teeth. Because he was incapable of catching his normal prey, he became a man-eater.

As he lay waiting for the panther, he was surprised to see a sleek female tiger with a single cub that came out into the open.

(iv) The sleek female tiger followed her cub who raced to the river bank to drink water. She too first quenched her thirst, and then turned to attack the goat to satisfy her hunger. This was for thirst was a bigger urge than hunger.

(v) The hunter decided to shoot the tiger with the rifle having a immobilizing dart, even though she was not a man-eater. This was because she had strayed too close to the human habitation. She could at a later date pose a serious threat to the lives of the villagers. Moreover, having a cub to care for, she could easily turn to humans for prey.

(vi) The hunter named the cub 'Thirsty'.

3) Answer will vary.

## Picture perception

4.1 Answers will vary

4.2 Answers will vary

4.3 Answers will vary

4.4 Answers will vary

4.5 Answers will vary

4.6 Answers will vary

4.7 Answers will vary

4.8 Answers will vary

4.9 Answers will vary

4.10 Answers will vary

# VOICE

Change the voice

1. ANS:A 2. ANS:B 3. ANS:D 4. ANS:B 5. ANS:C

## Fill in the blanks

1. The picture \_\_\_\_\_ to a famous museum.  
A) **is being lent** B) is being lended C) is being lend D) are being lent E) are being lended
2. The stolen car \_\_\_\_\_ in the ditch.  
A) will been left B) were left C) were leaved D) **was left** E) had be left
3. John and Ann \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) were not misleaded B) were not mislead C) **were not misled** D) was not mislead E) was not misled
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ for years.  
A) have not been known B) have not be known C) **has not be known** D) had not been known E) had not be known
5. The thing \_\_\_\_\_ secret.  
A) could not kept B) could not been kept C) **could not be kept** D) could not be keeped E) could not be keep
6. Peter and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in an accident yesterday.  
A) will been hurt B) were hurted C) **were hurt** D) is hurted E) is hurt
7. South Florida and Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_ by a hurricane.  
A) is hit B) **have been hit** C) have are hit D) has been hit E) has be hit
8. The treasure \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) must have been hided B) **must have been hidden** C) must have been hid D) must have be hidden E) must had been hidden
9. Everything that \_\_\_\_\_ remained a secret.  
A) would had been overheard B) will had been overheard C) had been overheard D) **had been overheard** E) had be overheard
10. The money \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
A) have not been given B) have not be given C) **has not been given** D) has not been gave E) has not be given
11. The best way \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) will had been found B) will found C) will been found D) **will be found** E) will be finded
12. All bottles \_\_\_\_\_ before transportation.  
A) will been frozen B) **were frozen** C) was frozen D) is frozen E) frozen
13. What he has done to me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) cannot forgiven B) cannot been forgiven C) **cannot be forgiven** D) cannot be forgive E) cannot be forgave
14. Everything \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) were going to be forgotten B) **is going to be forgotten** C) is going to be forgot D) is going be forgotten E) are going to be forgotten
15. The battles for liberation \_\_\_\_\_ for centuries.  
A) will had been fought B) has been fought C) **had been fought** D) had been foughted E) had be fought
16. The mosquito bite \_\_\_\_\_ by him.  
A) could not felt B) **could not be felt** C) could not be fell D) could not be fell E) could not be feel
17. It \_\_\_\_\_ that learning English is easy.  
A) said B) is sayed C) **is said** D) is sad E) are said
18. Our horses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) well fed B) is well feeded C) is well fed D) are well feeded E) **are well fed**

## SOLUTIONS

From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

1. Have the box broken.
  - A. Break the box.
  - B. **Get someone to break the box.**
  - C. Have the broken box.
  - D. They have broken the box.
2. His pocket has been picked.
  - A. **Someone has picked his pocket.**
  - B. Picked has been his pocket.
  - C. They have his pocket picked.
  - D. Picking has been done to his pocket.
3. Why do you waste time?
  - A. **Why is time wasted by you?**
  - B. Why has time been wasted by you?
  - C. Why is time being wasted by you?
  - D. Why is time been wasted by you?
4. People claim to have seen the suspect in several cities.
  - A. **The suspect is claimed to have been seen in several cities.**
  - B. The suspect was seen by people in several cities.
  - C. The suspect has been the people in several cities.
  - D. The suspect is being seen in several cities.
5. A stone struck me on the head.
  - A. My head was struck by a stone.
  - B. I had been struck by a stone on the head.
  - C. **I was struck on the head by a stone.**
  - D. I was struck by a stone on the head.
6. The clown was being laughed at by them.
  - A. They were laughing on the clown.
  - B. **They were laughing at the clown.**
  - C. They laughed at the clown.
  - D. The clown was laughed at by them.
7. Sugana was writing a letter to her father.
  - A. A letter was written to her father by Sugana.
  - B. **A letter was being written by Sugana to her father.**
  - C. A letter was written by Sugana to her father.
  - D. A letter has been written to her father by Sugana.
8. One should keep one's promise.
  - A. **A promise should be kept.**
  - B. One's promise should be kept by us.
  - C. One's promise has to be kept.
  - D. A promise should be keeping.
9. You must look into this matter.
  - A. This matter into looked by you.
  - B. This matter has been looked into by you.
  - C. This matter may be looked into by you.
  - D. **This matter should be looked into by you.**

10. Who teaches you English?  
A. **By whom are you taught English?**  
B. English is taught by whom?  
C. By whom were you taught English?  
D. By whom will you be taught English?
11. It is time to ring the bell.  
A. **It is time for the bell to be rung.**  
B. It is time for the bell to ring.  
C. It is time the bell rings.  
D. It is time the bells ring.
12. Rain disrupted the last day's play between India and Sri Lanka.  
A. **The last day's play between India and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.**  
B. The last day's play between India and Sri Lanka were disrupted by rain.  
C. India and Sri Lanka's play of the last day was disrupted by rain.  
D. The last day's play of India and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.
13. A lion may be helped even by a little mouse.  
A. A little mouse may even help a lion.  
B. Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.  
C. **Even a little mouse may help a lion.**  
D. A little mouse may even help a lion.
14. He teaches us Grammar.  
A. **We are taught Grammar by him.**  
B. We are being taught Grammar by him.  
C. Grammar is taught to us by him.  
D. Grammar is being taught us by him.
15. Who is creating this mess?  
A. **By whom is this mess being created?**  
B. By whom has this mess been created?  
C. Who has created this mess?  
D. By whom this mess is being created?
16. Do you imitate others?  
A. Have others been imitated by you?  
B. Were others being imitated by you?  
C. Are others being imitated by you?  
D. **Are others imitated by you?**
17. The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework?  
A. The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.  
B. The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.  
C. The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.  
D. **The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.**
18. You will have finished this work by tomorrow.  
A. This work will be finished by tomorrow.  
B. This work will finished tomorrow.  
C. **This work will have been finished by tomorrow.**  
D. This work will have been finished tomorrow.
19. Darjeeling grows tea.  
A. Let the tea be grown in Darjeeling.  
B. Tea is being grown in Darjeeling.



- C. Tea grows in Darjeeling.  
D. **Tea is grown in Darjeeling.**
20. I saw him conducting the rehearsal.  
A. I saw the rehearsal to be conducted by him.  
B. He was seen conducting the rehearsal.  
C. **I saw the rehearsal being conducted by him.**  
D. He was seen by me to conduct the rehearsal.
21. We hope that we shall win the match.  
A. We hope that we shall win the match.  
B. **It is hoped that the match will be won by us.**  
C. Match winning is our hope.  
D. The match is hoped to be won.
22. I saw him leaving the house.  
A. He was seen to be leaving the house.  
B. He had been seen leaving the house.  
C. **He was seen leaving the house by me.**  
D. Leaving the house he was seen by me.
23. The French surrendered Quebec to the English in 1759.  
A. **Quebec was surrendered by the French to the English in 1759.**  
B. Quebec was surrendered to the English in 1759 by the French.  
C. Quebec was surrendered in 1759 by the French to the English.  
D. The English were surrendered Quebec in 1759 by the French.
24. My uncle promised me a present.  
A. I was promised by my uncle a present.  
B. A present was promised by my uncle to me.  
C. **I was promised a present by my uncle.**  
D. I had been promised a present by my uncle.
25. The Romans expected to conquer Carthage.  
A. The Romans expected, to have conquered Carthage.  
B. Carthage was expected to be conquered by the Romans.  
C. The Romans were expected to conquer Carthage.  
D. **It was expected by the Romans that they would conquer Carthage.**
26. This house ————— in 1970 by my grandfather.  
A. Built  
B. **Was built**  
C. Was build  
D. Has built
27. The robbers ————— by the police.  
A. Have arrested  
B. **Have been arrested**  
C. Was arrested  
D. Had arrested
28. We ————— for the examination.  
A. Have preparing  
B. **Are preparing**  
C. Had preparing  
D. Have been prepared
29. It ————— since yesterday.

- A. Is raining  
B. **Has been raining**  
C. Have been raining  
D. Was raining
30. I ----- for five hours.  
A. **Have been working**  
B. Has been working  
C. Was working  
D. Am working
31. The students ----- to submit their reports by the end of this week.  
A. Have asked  
B. **Are asked**  
C. Has asked  
D. Are asking
32. She ----- for a while.  
A. Are ailing  
B. Is ailing  
C. **Has been ailing**  
D. Have been ailing
33. The teacher ----- the student for lying.  
A. Has been punished  
B. **Punished**  
C. Is punished  
D. Was punished
34. I ----- to become a successful writer.  
A. **Have always wanted**  
B. Am always wanted  
C. Was always wanted  
D. Am always wanting
35. The inmates of the juvenile home ----- well by their caretakers.  
A. **Were not being treated**  
B. Were not treating  
C. Have not being treated  
D. Was not being treated
36. As the patient could not walk he ----- home in a wheel chair.  
A. Has carried  
B. Has been carried  
C. **Was carried**  
D. Was carrying
37. The injured ----- to the hospital in an ambulance.  
A. Were taking  
B. Was taking  
C. **Were taken**  
D. Have taken
38. Open the door.  
A. The door must be opened.  
B. The door will be opened.  
C. The door is opened

- D. Let the door be opened.
39. I did not trust anybody.
- A. Nobody was trusted by me.
  - B. Anybody had been trusted by me.
  - C. Nobody would be trusted by me.
  - D. Nobody has been trusted by me.
40. Did he remember the date and time?
- A. Are the date and time remembered by him?
  - B. Was he remembering the date and time?
  - C. Were the date and time remembered by him?
  - D. Did the date and time remembered by him?
41. The boys were digging a hole in the ground.
- A. A hole had been dug in the ground by the boys.
  - B. In the ground, the boys dug a hole.
  - C. A hole in the ground has been dug by the boys.
  - D. A hole was being dug by the boys in the ground.
42. We must now deal with these problems.
- A. These problems must be dealt with by us.
  - B. These problems must now be dealing with by us.
  - C. These problems must now deal with by us.
  - D. These problems are to be dealt with by us.
43. The audience loudly cheered the leader's speech.
- A. The leader's speech was loudly cheered by the audience.
  - B. The leader's speech is loudly cheered by the audience.
  - C. The audience loudly cheered the leader for his speech.
  - D. The speech of the leader was loudly cheered by the audience.
44. Someone is following us.
- A. We are followed by someone.
  - B. We are being followed by someone.
  - C. We were being followed by someone.
  - D. We had been followed by someone.
45. He hasn't slept in his bed.
- A. His bed has not been slept in.
  - B. He had not been slept in his bed.
  - C. His bed had been slept in.
  - D. His bed had not been slept in.
46. I was recommended another lawyer.
- A. Some recommended another lawyer.
  - B. Some recommended me to another lawyer.
  - C. Some recommended me another lawyer.
  - D. Some recommends me another lawyer.
47. Many a person has been saved from the man-eaters by the hunters.
- A. These hunters will save many a person from the man-eaters.
  - B. These hunters save many a person from the man-eaters.
  - C. These hunters saved many a person from the man-eaters.
  - D. These hunters have saved many a person from the man-eaters.
48. Must we cut this tree?
- A. Must this tree will cut?

- B. **Must this tree be cut?**  
 C. Must this tree was cut?  
 D. Must this tree is cut?
49. Didn't they tell you to be here by six O'clock?  
 A. **Weren't you told to be here by six O'clock?**  
 B. Haven't they told you to be here by six O'clock?  
 C. You were expected to be here by six O'clock.  
 D. They expected you to be here by six O'clock.
50. Don't touch this switch.  
 A. This switch does not be touched.  
 B. **This switch must not be touched.**  
 C. This switch don't be touched.  
 D. This switch need not be touched.

## ANALOGY

**2.1 Choose the word that best expresses a relationship similar to that of the original pair.**

1. Goal : Aim :: Large : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) **Mammoth**                      b) Miniature                      c) Tiny
2. Suitable : Appropriate :: Expand : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Diminish                      b) Contract                      c) **Elaborate**
3. Connect : Conjoin :: Relevant : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Irrelevant                      b) **Pertinent**                      c) Trivial
4. Normal : Everyday :: Irregular : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) **Disorderly**                      b) Ordinary                      c) Habitual
5. Fluently : Dexterously :: Dubitably : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) **Inconclusively**                      b) Irrevocable                      c) Unambiguous
6. Complex : Complicated :: Abandon : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Very well                      b) **Desertion**                      c) Restraint
7. Acknowledged : Recognized :: Appeal : \_\_\_\_\_

a) Revocation                      b) Disavowal                      c) **Adjuration**

8. Augment : Increase :: Bargain : \_\_\_\_\_

a) **Negotiation**                      b) Rip-off                      c) Disagreement

9. Bland : Uninteresting :: Blatant : \_\_\_\_\_

a) Concealed                      b) **Conspicuous**                      c) Subtle

10. Bleak : Grim :: Commensurate : \_\_\_\_\_

a) Inappropriate                      b) Unfitting                      c) **Compatible**

**2.2 Choose the word that best expresses a relationship similar to that of the original pair.**

1. Deference : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Elaborate : Unelaborate

a) Complaisance                      b) **Obstinacy**                      c) Friendliness

2. Fickle : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Flimsy : Sturdy

a) Capricious                      b) Frivolous                      c) **Reliable**

3. Ostentatious : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Sophisticated : Uncultivated

a) **Modest**                      b) Glittery                      c) Pretentious

4. Pliable : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Allegiance : Disloyalty

a) Malleable                      b) **Inflexible**                      c) Pliant

5. Furtive : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Blunt : Sharp

a) **Forthright**                      b) Clandestine                      c) Disguised

6. Lacklustre : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Brutal : Humane

a) Boring                      b) **Shining**                      c) Drab

7. Chaotic : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Indifferent : Interested

a) Anarchy                      b) Tumultuous                      c) **Harmonized**

8. Imperturbable : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Exasperated : Appease

a) **Jittery**                      b) Complacent                      c) Tranquil

9. Recalcitrant : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Deteriorated : Improved

- a) Obstinate                      b) **Obedient**                      c) Unruly

10. Petulant : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Abandon : Accompany

- a) Cranky                      b) Irritable                      c) **Good-natured**

**1.3 Choose the related pair: (Mix of synonyms and antonyms)**

1. Steward : Stewardess

- a) **Guilty : Innocent**                      b) Handsome : Attractive                      c) Escort : Entourage

2. Righteous : Virtuous

- a) Foe : Friend                      b) **Capability : Efficiency**                      c) Support : Discourage

3. Strength : Weakness

- a) Means : Method                      b) Endure : Brave                      c) **Indictment : Acquittal**

4. Boasting : Bragging

- a) **Gossip : Hearsay**                      b) Fact : Fabrication                      c) Extrinsic : Intrinsic

5. Temporarily : Permanently

- a) Timely : Prompt                      b) **Deliberately : Unintentionally**                      c) Discouraged : Crestfallen

6. Cancel : Call-off

- a) Adjourn : Continue                      b) Unsteadily : Steadily                      c) **Ample : Abundant**

7. Dawdle : Hasten

- a) **Vigilant : Negligent**                      b) Afraid : Scared                      c) Restless : Uneasy

8. Abducted : Kidnapped

- a) Coerce : Yield                      b) **Advice : Suggestion**                      c) Quarrel : Peace

9. Applauded : Criticized

- a) Mislead : Misguide                      b) Conclude : Wind-up                      c) **Forbidden : Allowed**

10. Frown : Grimace

- a) **Arbitrary : Capricious**                      b) Fortune : Misfortune                      c) Squander : Accumulate

**1.4 Fill in the blank with the suitable word:**

1. Leaf is to tree as petal is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Stem                      b) **Flower**                      c) Garden                      d) Bike
2. City is to state as state is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **Country**                      b) Continent                      c) Town                      d) County
3. Child is to family as student is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **Class**                      b) teacher                      c) Parents                      d) Brother
4. Second is to minute as minute is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Week                      b) Season                      c) **Hour**                      d) Year
5. Nigeria is to Africa as France is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Asia                      b) North America                      c) Middle East                      d) **Europe**
6. Corn is to cob as pea is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Green                      b) **Pod**                      c) Can                      d) Bean
7. Classroom is to school as kitchen is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **House**                      b) Cook                      c) Garage                      d) Food
8. Dallas is to the United States as Paris is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Germany                      b) Chile                      c) Mexico                      d) **France**
9. Spoke is to wheel as wheel is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Transportation                      b) Ride                      c) Pavement                      d) **Bike**
10. Violinist is to orchestra as pitcher is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Band                      b) **Baseball team**                      c) Juice                      d) Bang
11. Letter is to word as word is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Envelope                      b) **Sentence**                      c) Mailbox                      d) Homework
12. Claw is to cat as tail is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Wag                      b) Story                      c) Tooth                      d) **Dog**

1.5 **Fill in the blank with the suitable word:**

1. Tree is to trunk as house is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **Room**                      b) Colony                      c) Apartment                      d) Locality
2. Coat is to sleeve as head is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Toe                      b) Finger                      c) **Hair**                      d) Here
3. Song is to lyric as jewelry is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Nail paint                      b) **Necklace**                      c) Comb                      d) Kohl
4. Mammal is to mouse as reptile is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Camel                      b) Pigeon                      c) Butterfly                      d) **Snake**
5. Shoe is to sole as bike is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **Handle**                      b) Car                      c) Road                      d) Travel
6. Book is to chapter as alphabet is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Words                      b) **Letters**                      c) Sentences                      d) Lessons
7. Face is to nose as arm is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Knee                      b) Ankle                      c) **Elbow**                      d) Shoulder
8. Bird is to parrot as vermin is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Poison                      b) Animal                      c) Snake                      d) **Mouse**
9. Ambulance is to tyres as door is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **Knob**                      b) Wall                      c) Window                      d) Vehicle
10. Bread is to flour as soup is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Salad                      b) **Water**                      c) Eat                      d) Drink

**1.6 Find the relation between the given pair and on its basis fill in the blank:**

1. Eye is to see as ear is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Here                      b) Hearing aid                      c) **Hear**                      d) Corn
2. Saw is to cut as hammer is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Screwdriver                      b) **Pound**                      c) Chainsaw                      d) Screw



3. Pencil is to write as spoon is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Fork                      b) Knife                      c) Moon                      d) **Stir**
4. Clock is to time as thermometer is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) **Temperature**              b) Fever                      c) Miles                      d) Late
5. Scissors are to cut as pen is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Cut                      b) Den                      c) Corral                      d) **Write**
6. Pilot is to fly as driver is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Ride                      b) Plane                      c) **Drive**                      d) Insect
7. Conductor is to orchestra as police officer is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) **Traffic**                      b) Arrest                      c) Crime                      d) Jail
8. Scale is to weight as ruler is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Kingdom                      b) **Length**                      c) Long                      d) Weigh
9. Chimney is to smoke as faucet is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) **Water**                      b) Burn                      c) Flow                      d) Cold
10. Car is to drive as boat is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Captain                      b) **Sail**                      c) Swim                      d) Float
11. Tongue is to taste as nose is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Stink                      b) Wrinkle                      c) Sniff                      d) **Smell**
12. Stomach is to digest as muscles are to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Breathe                      b) **Move**                      c) Run                      d) Lift

**1.7 Choose the related pair:**

1. Athlete : Sports  
 a) **Actor : Acting**              b) Coach : Train              c) Trainer : Help              d) Gardener : Farming
2. Astronaut : Spaceship  
 a) Pilot : Ship                      b) **Painter : Painting**              c) Artist : Modelling              d) Dentist : Traffic

3. Musician : Music

- a) Singer : Dance      b) Vet : Plants      c) Tailor : Dentistry      d) **Footballer : Football**

4. Mason : Masonry

- a) Preacher : Prayer      b) Priest : Preach      c) **Teacher : Teach**      d) Doctor : Singing

5. Carpenter : Carpentry

- a) Lecturer : Studying      b) **Potter : Pottery**      c) Florist : Smithy      d) Captain : Player

**1.8 Fill in the blanks with a suitable option:**

1. Feeling is to pride as touch is to \_\_\_\_\_ (physical, **soft**, mental, hand)
2. Toiletry is to shampoo as kitchen is to \_\_\_\_\_ (**gas stove**, basin, cupboard, shoe rack)
3. School is to class as library is to \_\_\_\_\_ (magazines, newspapers, **books**, journals)
4. Accessories is to sunglasses as boutique is to \_\_\_\_\_ (book, sheet, grocery, **dress**)
5. Scientist is to APJ Abdul Kalam as industrialist is to \_\_\_\_\_ (Datsun, Hyundai, Volkswagen, **Ford**)

**1.9 Fill in the blanks with a suitable option:**

1. Aspirin is to medicine as perfume is to \_\_\_\_\_ (**cosmetics**, toiletries, sanitizers, cleansers)
2. Jacket is to apparel as belt is to \_\_\_\_\_ (clothes, **accessories**, wardrobe, trousers)
3. Fork is to cutlery as teapot is to \_\_\_\_\_ (utensils, kitchenware, **crockery**, bone china)
4. Apple is to fruit as chicken is to \_\_\_\_\_ (broiler, mutton, fish, **poultry**)
5. Ray ban is to sunglasses as Bata is to \_\_\_\_\_ (**moccasins**, Hush puppies, comfort, insoles)

**1.10 Pick the right option:**

1. Careless is to accident as careful is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Mistake      b) Safety      c) Luck      d) Satisfaction
2. Earthquake is to tsunami as heavy rain is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **Flood**      b) Hurricane      c) Miserable      d) River
3. Spark is to wildfire as snowflake is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Cold                      b) Cinder                      c) Blaze                      d) **Blizzard**

4. Overspend is to broke as save is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) Bankrupt                      b) Debt                      c) **Prosperous**                      d) Keep

5. Convict is to punishment as acquit is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) Acquire                      b) Incarceration                      c) **Freedom**                      d) Jail

6. Sunrise is to dawn as sunset is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) Beautiful                      b) Orange                      c) Night                      d) **Dusk**

7. Heat is to cooked as cold is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) Chilly                      b) Ice cream                      c) Skating                      d) **Frozen**

8. Pinch is to pain as hug is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) Squeeze                      b) **Comfort**                      c) Massage                      d) Hurt

9. Heat is to scald as cold is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) **Frostbite**                      b) Steam                      c) Ice                      d) Ski

10. Sniff is to smell as lick is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) Eat                      b) **Taste**                      c) Stamp                      d) Stink

11. Tired is to sleep as hungry is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) Drink                      b) Exhausted                      c) Starving                      d) **Eat**

12. Heat is to dry as water is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) Mold                      b) **Wet**                      c) Flood                      d) Flow

**1.11 Choose the correct cause for the given effects:**

Read	Spin	Try	Seek	Fire	Provoke
Injury	Stumble	Virus	Poison	Inexperience	Tornado

1. Dizzy is to \_\_\_\_\_ spin \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Burn is to \_\_\_\_\_ fire \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Learn is to \_\_\_\_\_ read \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Success is to \_\_\_\_\_ try \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Fight is to \_\_\_\_\_ provoke \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Find is to \_\_\_\_\_ seek \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Fall is to \_\_\_\_\_ stumble \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Death is to \_\_\_\_\_ poison \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Destruction is to \_\_\_\_\_ tornado \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Illness is to \_\_\_\_\_ virus \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Errors is to \_\_\_\_\_ inexperience \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Surgery is to \_\_\_\_\_ injury \_\_\_\_\_.

**1.12 Try your hand at these:**

Reduce	Competent	Fear	Thrive	Felony
--------	-----------	------	--------	--------

2. Tan : Brown :: \_\_\_\_\_ competent \_\_\_\_\_ : Expert
3. Hunger : Starvation :: Survive : \_\_\_\_\_ thrive \_\_\_\_\_
4. Decigram : Centigram : \_\_\_\_\_ reduce \_\_\_\_\_ : Eliminate
5. Sad : Tragic :: Misdemeanor : \_\_\_\_\_ felony \_\_\_\_\_
6. Plump : Obese :: \_\_\_\_\_ fear \_\_\_\_\_ : Terror

**1.13 Identify the relationship between the first two words. Then select the word that completes the same relationship:**

1. lettuce : green :: radish : \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. **vegetable**
  - b. small
  - c. red
  - d. leafy
2. ewe : female :: ram : \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. sheep
  - b. **male**

- c. son
- d. father

3. light : aluminum :: heavy : \_\_\_\_

- a. iron**
- b. neon
- c. copper
- d. helium

4. round : circle :: square : \_\_\_\_

- a. oblong
- b. cube**
- c. triangle
- d. volume

5. factual : article :: fictitious : \_\_\_\_

- a. fable**
- b. testimony
- c. magazine
- d. alibi

6. puppy : furry :: goldfish :: \_\_\_\_

- a. yellow
- b. hoofed
- c. cute
- d. scaly**

7. hard : rock :: soft : \_\_\_\_

- a. plateau
- b. glacier
- c. quicksand**
- d. quartz

8. inquisitive : reporter :: \_\_\_\_ : gymnast

- a. tap dancer
- b. emaciated
- c. limber**
- d. determined

**1.14 Which word will be the best choice to fill in the given blank:**

1. Author is to writing as artist is to \_\_\_\_.

- a) **Painting**
- b) Reading
- c) Typing
- d) Beauty

2. Airplane is to flying as sailboat is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Pilot                      b) **Sailing**                      c) Swimming                      d) Fishing
3. Scientist is to experimenting as knitter is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Sweater                      b) **Knitting**                      c) Socks                      d) Chemistry
4. Bed is to sleeping as pool is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Lifeguard                      b) Snoring                      c) **Swimming**                      d) Billiards
5. Actor is to acting as electrician is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Electricity                      b) Plugs                      c) Play                      d) **Wiring**
6. Eye is to seeing as ear is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) **Hearing**                      b) Earring                      c) Music                      d) Listening
7. Minister is to preaching as doctor is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) **Curing**                      b) Medicine                      c) Church                      d) Hospital
8. Salesclerk is to selling as police officer is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Police car                      b) Uniform                      c) **Arresting**                      d) Driving
9. Ballerina is to dancing as vocalist is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Song                      b) **Singing**                      c) Music                      d) Tutu
10. King is to ruling as subject is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Studying                      b) Working                      c) Crown                      d) **Obeying**
11. Fisherman is to fishing as logger is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Forest                      b) Salmon                      c) Chainsaw                      d) **Cutting trees**
12. Chainsaw is to cutting as sewing machine is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Clothing                      b) **Stitching**                      c) Thread                      d) Needle

**1.15 Work them out:**

Type of Analogy	Example
Cause it to Effect	Prosperity : Happiness ::

	Success : Joy
One Important Part is to its Whole	Blade (cutting part) : Knife :: Prong : Fork Thumb : Hand :: Diamond : Ring
The Extreme of one thing is to the Extreme of another	Elation : Depression :: Acuteness : Dullness
An Object is to its Primary Function	Car : Travel :: Read : Learn Gills : Breathing :: Ruler : Measure
A Specific Item is to its General Class "Type Of"	Crab : Crustacean :: Man : Mammal Soccer : Sport :: Jaywalk : Misdemeanor
The Word is a sign of the second Word	Snarl : Anger :: Tear : Sad
An Object is to its Characteristic	Iron : Rigid :: Rubber : Flexible
The Word is to its Synonym	Lugubrious : Sad :: Doleful : Mournful Hyper : Energetic :: Organic : Natural Persuasive : Convincing :: Slim : Slender
The Word is to its Antonym	Destitute : Wealthy :: Deplete : Fill Obese : Thin :: Vulgar : Refined
This Object Hinders this Action	Restrain : Move :: Stutter : Speech Dishonesty : Truth :: Smoking : Health
This Object Assists this Action	Spoon : Soup :: Microphone : Speech

This Object is Composed of this Material	Shoe : Leather :: Coat : Cloth
Job – Related Pairs (The second word is someone who performs the first word)	Cobble : Cobbler :: Baking : Baker
Similarity/Contrast (The relationships are between synonyms or antonyms or words that are nearly the same in meaning)	Happy : Glad :: Dull : Blunt Dearth : Shortage :: Plethora : Excess
Descriptive (Predication) (One term describes something about the other term)	Dog : Bark :: Cat : Meow
Subordination (Classification) (Relationships are those in which an object A is a type of B)	Trout : Fish :: Amphibian : Frog

Coordination (Classification) (The first two terms are one type of thing and the last two are another)	Lettuce : Cabbage :: Pear : Peach
Superordination (Classification) (Relationships are those in which A is a category into which B falls)	Bird : Robin :: Mollusk : Snail Car : Camry :: Motorcycle : Kawasaki
Sound Relationships (Nonsemantic) (Two words are related because they sound similar in	Toe : Row :: Low : Crow Eye : Style :: Bye : Cry



some way; this has nothing to do with the meanings of the words)	
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**2.16 Choose the best option:**

1. d. A **median** divides a highway, and a net divides a court, as in tennis.
2. b. A crumb is a particle of bread, and an **atom** is a particle of a molecule.
3. d. A **countdown** precedes a launch, and breakfast precedes lunch.
4. c. A churn is used to make **butter**, and a press is used to make wine.
5. b. A collar is part of a shirt, and a **visor** is part of a hat.
6. c. Dough becomes bread in the cooking process, and **batter** becomes a pancake.
7. b. **Ice** can cause something to skid, and an obstacle can cause something to swerve.
8. c. Wheat is an antonym of chaff, and quality is an antonym of **inadequacy**.
9. c. An **apology** is used to attain forgiveness, and a bribe is used to attain influence.
10. a. To follow is less intense than to chase, and to nudge is less intense than to **thrust**.
11. b. To cancel is more intense than to delay, and to surrender is more intense than to **yield**.
12. c. A holster holds a pistol, and a **sheath** holds a knife.
13. b. A thicket is a group of shrubs, and a **cluster** is a group of stars.
14. d. A postmortem follows a **death**, and a rainbow occurs after a downpour.
15. c. A rake is used to gather grass, and a **census** is used to gather information.
16. a. A **purist** is fixated on tradition, and a hedonist is fixated on pleasure.
17. c. Swing is an action taken with an ax, and **parry** is an action taken with a sword.
18. c. An elevator is used to transport people, and a rickshaw is used to **carry** people.
19. b. Lightweight is a classification for a **boxer**, and sedan is a classification for an automobile.
20. c. A knave is one who does not exhibit the **truth**, and a coward does not exhibit bravery.
21. c. A **periscope** is used to look for ships, and a telescope is used to look for stars.
22. d. A tarpaulin is used to protect from rain, and an **apron** is used to protect from stains.
23. c. To sniff is less intense than to inhale, and to **snip** is less intense than to lop.
24. a. To outrage is more intense than to peeve, and to strive is more intense than to **attempt**.
25. d. A decrescendo is a reduction in **volume**, and a recession is a reduction in the economy.
26. c. Thrifty describes **avarice**, and hungry describes gluttonous.
27. b. Privy is sharing in a secret, and sympathetic is sharing in **grief**.
28. d. Pallid means lacking in color, and tactless means lacking **diplomacy**.
29. a. Din, or noise, is a word associated with a **crowd**, and odor is a word associated with garbage.
30. c. A **scalpel** is used to make an incision, and a spatula is used for lifting.
31. b. A break is part of a shift, and a minute is part of an **hour**.
32. a. An **inductee** is a person in military service, and a juror is a member of a jury.
33. d. To ratchet means to increase by **stages**, and to grow is to increase by inches.
34. b. A cellar is a lower storage area in a house, and a **hold** is a lower storage area on a ship.
35. b. Economy is a synonym of parsimony, and **fissure** is a synonym of rift.
36. d. To admonish is less intense than to **berate**, and to defeat is less intense than to conquer.
37. d. **Spelt** is a type of wheat, and lentil is a type of legume.
38. a. A mercenary performs a task for wages, and a dilettante does something for **enjoyment**.
39. d. A candle illuminates when in use; a **refrigerator** cools when in use.
40. a. A fop is concerned with **appearance**, and a documentary is concerned with reality.

41. c. A drum is a type of instrument, and drill is a type of **tool**.
42. b. The peak is the top of a mountain, and the **roof** is the top of a house.
43. d. A sheet is a part of a pad of paper, and a flower is part of a **bouquet**.
44. c. Arid describes a desert, and **vast** describes space.
45. d. A **monocle** has one lens while glasses have two lenses, and a unicycle has one wheel while a bicycle has two wheels.
46. d. **Imaginary** is the opposite of real, and hostile is the opposite of friendly.
47. d. A precinct is a division of a city, and a chapter is a division of a **book**.
48. b. A pilgrim can be found on a journey, and a recluse can be found at **home**.
49. a. A vestibule is the entrance to a building, and a **foyer** is the entrance to a home.
50. a. A seal is made of wax, and a **stopper** is made of cork.
51. a. Reconcile is an antonym of fight, and **hurry** is an antonym of procrastinate.
52. c. **Brownies** have cocoa as an ingredient, and an omelet has eggs as an ingredient.
53. c. To **ink** means to sign, and to sink means to dip.
54. b. AC stands for alternating current, and DC stands for **direct current**.
55. b. **Pitch** is a synonym for spiel, and snarl is a synonym for mess.
56. c. An epaulet is worn on the shoulder, and a cravat is worn on the **neck**.
57. d. Rancor is a synonym for enmity, and languor is a synonym for **lethargy**.
58. a. The fibula is a bone in the leg, and the **ulna** is a bone in the arm.
59. d. Babble is garbled language, and static is a garbled **transmission**.
60. a. **Concise** describes an epigram, and sweeping describes an epic.
61. d. To brew means to **contrive**, and to fret means to worry.
62. c. **Sartorial** is a synonym for tailored, and gallant is a synonym for brave.
63. d. **Stock** is the base of soup, and latex is the base of paint.
64. c. A queue is another word for a **line**, and a query is another word for a question.
65. a. Succor means help or **aid**, and ire means anger.
66. b. Mythologize is an antonym of debunk, and exile is an antonym of **welcome**.
67. a. Abate and reduce are synonyms, as are beat and **surpass**.
68. d. A **cinder** is a fragment of ash, and a shard is a fragment of glass..
69. d. A **mynah** is a type of bird, and a terrapin is a type of turtle.
70. c. A bathysphere is used by an **oceanographer**, and a telescope is used by an astronomer.

# READING COMPREHENSION

## 1. ACBACD

2. As the mid-century approached, the women of America were far from being acclimated to their assigned dependent role. In fact, leaders of the growing suffrage movement were seeking equality under the law. Incredible as it seems now, in early nineteenth-century America a wife, like a black slave, could not lawfully retain title to property after marriage. She could not vote, and she could legally be beaten by her master.

1. **One of the goals of the suffrage movement was**

a) dependence on a master    b) **equality with men**    c) recognition of divorce.    d) abolition of slavery.

2. **Which sentence describes American women of the early 19th century?**

a) They were against marriage.    b) They were satisfied with their role in society.  
c) **They were victims of a male-dominated society.**    d) They had many slaves to do their work.

3. Jagir Singh has sold red onions at the market in South Delhi every day for the past half – century.

Perched on an upturned crate, wrapped tight against the chilly air, he offers *pyaz*, a staple for much of Indian cooking, for 60 rupees a kilo, the most he can remember. Business is brisk but most customers pick up only a small handful of onions. That is just as well – wholesale supplies are tight, he says, and the quality is poor. As the Indian economy grows by some 9% a year, food prices are soaring. In late December the commerce ministry judged that food inflation had reached 18.36%, with pricey vegetables mostly to blame. Officials have made some attempts to **temper** the rise in the past month – scrapping import taxes for onions, banning their export and ordering low – priced sales at government run – shops. But, there is no quick fix.

Heavy rain in the west of India brought a rotten harvest. Vegetables from farther afield, including a politically sensitive delivery from a neighbouring country, are costly to move on India's crowded, potholed roads. Few refrigerated lorries and poor logistics mean that much of each harvest is wasted.

Newspapers alleged that collectors are cashing in. The biggest problems are structural. Food producers, hampered by land restrictions, **archaic** retail networks and bad infrastructure, fail to meet extra demand from consumers. It was estimated in October that a 39% rise in income per person in the previous five years might have created an extra 220 million regular consumers of milk, egg, meat and fish. Supplies have not kept up with this potential demand.

The broader inflation rate may be a less eye - watering problem than the onions suggest. The central bank has lifted interest rates steadily in the past year and is expected to do so again later this month.

Headline inflation fell to 7.5% in November, down by just over a percentage point from October, though it is still above the central bank's forecast of 5.5% for March.

1) The usage of the phrase 'cashing in' in the passage can possibly mean –

(a) **Profiting**    (b) Running Away    (c) Bailing Out    (d) Buffering

2) Which of the following is most opposite to the word '**Archaic**' as used in the passage?

(a) Simple    (b) Straightforward    (c) **Modern**    (d) Ancient

3) Which of the following is/are the reason/s for increase in food/vegetable prices?

(1) Bad weather

(2) Land restriction

(3) Poor infrastructure for storage and transportation

(a) Only 2      (b) Only 1 & 3      (c) Only 1 & 2      (d) All 1, 2 & 3

4) Which of the following is most similar in meaning to the word 'Temper' as used in the passage?

(a) Displeasure      (b) Rage      (c) Harness      (d) Control

5) Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?

(a) Food Inflation in India

(b) Food Deficit Worldwide

(c) Food Imports in India

(d) Benefits To Indian Consumers

4. The first step is for us to realise that a city need not be a frustrater of life; it can be among other things, a mechanism for enhancing life, for producing possibilities of living which are not to be realized except through cities. But, for that to happen, deliberate and drastic planning is needed. Towns as much as animals, must have their systems of organs-those for transport and circulation are an obvious example. What we need now are organ systems for recreation, leisure, culture, community expression. This means abundance of open space, easy access to unspoilt Nature, beauty in parks and in fine buildings, gymnasias and swimming baths and recreation grounds in plenty, central spaces for celebrations and demonstrations, halls for citizens' meetings, concert halls and theatres and cinemas that belong to the city. And the buildings must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere; both they and their groupings should mean something important to the people of the place.

1. What does "A city need not be a frustrater of life" in the passage mean?

(city life provides all the essential needs of life.)

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2. What does the "The building must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere" imply in the passage?

(building should be scattered to provide for more of open space.)

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3. The author talks about 'Unspoilt Nature'. In what way can Nature remain unspoilt?

(By building cities with the system of organs like those of animals.)

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4. What is the function of a city according to the author?

(to raise the tone of life and make it more meaningful.)

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5. What does the word 'drastic' in the passage mean? Frame it in a sentence of your own.

(powerful)

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5. Let's say every religion has procedure for the marriage contract or bonding two people in such a relationship that could frame out respect for generations. Traditions and cultures are different. But a bonding aspect, the need of living or the instinctive desires are the same. They could not be negotiated or could not be denied. Now can Muslims say only Nikkah is legitimate factor for the bonding. No. But yes as it is Sunnah of Holy Prophet so it is the right way but repeating Sunnah without the spirit of Sunnah is wrong just to fulfill the need for sake not the respectful worthy values of life. Nowadays this legitimate aspect is equal to lust fulfillment. So when the generation is being raised in such circumstances they neglect the original version of the topic and practical aspect. Whatever is the easier way to fulfill the need they may adopt that. So the young generations though they are in Muslim community or in Muslim countries they are equally doing the same stuff which is legally, morally and religiously not legitimate. They support this ideology because they themselves lack the practice and they didn't watch their times to follow this religiously.

1)What is the tone of the author?

Ans: Jeering, mocking.

2)What cannot be negotiated?

Ans; instincts are universal whereas traditions vary so they cannot be negotiated.

3). When can Sunnah be termed as incorrect?

Ans.: without the spirit of Sunnah is wrong just to fulfill the need for sake not the respectful worthy values of life

4). What does the author mean by ideology?

Ans: The practice of subjectively following their religion

5). Use the phrase 'to follow religiously' in a sentence of your own.

[5x2]

Answers will vary from student to student

6. "The grass so little has to do, —  
A sphere of simple green,  
With only butterflies to brood,  
And bees to entertain,  
**And stir all day to pretty tunes**  
The breezes fetch along,  
And hold the sunshine in its lap  
And bow to everything;  
And thread the dews all night, like pearls,  
And make itself so fine, —  
A duchess were too common  
For such a noticing.  
And even when it dies, to pass  
In odors so divine,  
As lowly spices gone to sleep,  
Or amulets of pine.  
And then to dwell in sovereign barns,  
And dream the days away, —  
The grass so little has to do,  
I wish I were the hay!"

By —

### Emily Dickinson

- 1) The speaker writes that the grasses stir in the breezes. What is the meaning of stir here?
  - a) "to mix"
  - b) "to move"**
  - c) "to make a lot of noise"
  - d) "to notice"
- 2) What do the breezes bring to the grasses?
  - a) thread
  - b) pearls
  - c) pretty tunes**
  - d) bees to entertain
- 3) Why does the speaker say she wants to be the hay?
  - a) It has so little to do.**
  - b) It is a simple green colour.
  - c) It can dream.
  - d) It smells divine.
- 4) What does the grass do at night?
  - a) entertain the bees
  - b) hold the sunshine in its lap
  - c) thread the dews like pearls**
  - d) bow to everything
- 5) What is the main reason that Dickinson wrote this poem?
  - a) to teach readers facts about grass
  - b) to persuade readers to think about grass
  - c) to explain what happens to grass when it dies
  - d) to entertain readers with her thoughts about grass**

7. "Two offenses of a very different nature, and by no means of equal magnitude, you last night laid to my charge. The first mentioned was, that, regardless of the sentiments of either, I had detached Mr. Bingley from your sister, and the other, that I had, in defiance of various claims, in defiance of honour and humanity, ruined the immediate prosperity and blasted the prospects of Mr. Wickham. Wilfully and wantonly to have thrown off the companion of my youth, the acknowledged favourite of my father, a young man who had scarcely any other dependence than on our patronage, and who had been brought up to expect its exertion, would be a depravity, to which the separation of two young persons, whose affection could be the growth of only a few weeks, could bear no comparison. But from the severity of that blame which was last night so liberally bestowed, respecting each circumstance, I shall hope to be in the future secured, when the following account of my actions and their motives has been read. If, in the explanation of them, which is due to myself, I am under the necessity of relating feelings which may be offensive to yours, I can only say that I am sorry. The necessity must be obeyed, and further apology would be absurd."

Text source: Pride and Prejudice, by Jane

### Austen

- 1) According to the writer of the letter, which offense would be considered the worst?
  - a) ruining Mr. Wickham's prospects wantonly**
  - b) separating Mr. Bingley from the letter reader's sister
  - c) continuing dependency through patronage

d) relating feelings that may be offensive to the letter reader

**2) Which of the following characters are the “young persons” mentioned?**

a) Mr. Wickham and the letter reader’s sister

b) the letter writer and the letter reader

**c) the letter reader’s sister and Mr. Bingley**

d) the father’s favourite and the letter reader

**3) Near the end of the passage, the phrase “secured” is used to mean**

a) tightly fastened    **b) safe from being charged**    c) captured or confined    d) accomplished

**4) The letter writer’s purpose in presenting his comments is**

I- to defend his actions against the letter reader’s accusations of wrongdoing

II- to apologize for offending the letter reader’s feelings with his explanation

III- to satisfy himself in retrospect that his actions were appropriate

a) II only    b) III only    c) I and II only    **d) I, II, and III only**

**8.** Of course, in one sense, the first essential for a man’s being a good citizen is his possession of the home virtues of which we think when we call a man by the emphatic adjective of manly. No man can be a good citizen who is not a good husband and a good father, who is not honest in his dealings with other men and women, faithful to his friends and fearless in the presence of his foes, who has not got a sound heart, a sound mind, and a sound body; exactly as no amount of attention to civil duties will save a nation if the domestic life is undermined, or there is lack of the rude military virtues which alone can assure a country’s position in the world. In a free republic the ideal citizen must be one willing and able to take arms for the defence of the flag, exactly as the ideal citizen must be the father of many healthy children. A race must be strong and vigorous; it must be a race of good fighters and good breeders, else its wisdom will come to *naught* and its virtue be ineffective; and no sweetness and delicacy, no love for and appreciation of beauty in art or literature, no capacity for building up material prosperity can possibly *atone* for the lack of the great virile virtues.

**By –Theodore Roosevelt**

1) According to Roosevelt, being manly is

a) Being a good human

b) Being a good citizen

**c) Being a good husband and a father**

d) Being a good father

2) To be a good citizen man has to be

a) Faithful

b) Fearless

c) Honest

**d) All of the above**

3) Antonym of “Naught”

a) Death

b) Prosperity

c) Misery

**d) Entirety**

4) Synonym of “Atone”

**A) Make up**

B) Build up

C) Avail

D) Uphold

5) By virtue Roosevelt summarize

- a) **Manly virtues**
- b) Humanly virtues
- c) Citizenship
- d) All of the above

9. "John has been arrested? I'm afraid he is headed downhill. This is not the first time. Each time it gets worse. I'm worried about him."

The tone of this is

- A. angry.
- B. **fearful.**
- C. sarcastic.
- D. surprised.

10. Go on, John! Soon you'll be able to steal a cookie without your mother knowing it."

The tone of this is

- A. praising.
- B. happy.
- C. sentimental.
- D. **sarcastic.**

11. We sat around the fire in the old house. My brothers and I and our father hadn't all been together for a year. It was a cold November day. Only a year had passed. Mother's shawl still hung over the back of her rocker. It had hung there that night a year ago. It hung there quietly just as her memory hung in our minds. We tried to talk, but silence kept breaking in - the silence of the rocker that creaked no more. We four shared the silence of the rocker.

1. The tone of this passage is

- A. humorous.
- B. hopeless.
- C. satiric.
- D. **sentimental.**

12. **Renee:** Do you have few minutes? This is regarding the booking of a meeting room for our discussion.

**Michelle:** *Fire away!*

**Renee:** We need to book a meeting room. But the meeting rooms are almost booked out. I'm still working on that.

**Michelle:** Please try your best to get us a room ASAP. You know we cannot reschedule the rehearsal. ***Time is ticking away.***

**Renee:** I'll do my best. And I'll make sure all the presentation slides are ready on the computer.

**Michelle:** Good. And don't forget to ***give me the rundown*** on the rehearsal.

**Sam:** No problem. Renee and I will see to it. I have already ***filled in Samira*** too regarding this.

**Michelle:** Then that concludes our meeting today. I hope our meeting ***works wonders.***

1) Choose the correct option

- a) By "Fire away", Michelle wants Renee to not disturb him that moment
  - b) Renee is not bothered about Michelle's mood
  - c) **Michelle is accommodating.**
  - d) Renee is impolite
- 2) Michelle says that "Time is ticking away" because



- a) The meeting is very concise
- b) There is ample time for meeting to be held
- c) The meeting is a prolonged meeting
- d) None of the above**
- 3) By “give me the rundown” Michelle is
  - a) Overconfident about the meeting
  - b) Wants Renee to submit the summary points in the meeting
  - c) Wants Renee to submit the detailed report in the meeting**
  - d) Want all the participants to rehearse before the meeting
- 4) Choose the correct option :
  - a) The paragraph clearly says Samira is unaware of the issue
  - b) Samira will be handling another meeting at the same time
  - c) Samira is aware of the problem**
  - d) Sam has no problem because Samira is in the team
- 5) Which of the following mean the same as it appears in the context above
  - a) Tajmahal is a wonder of the world
  - b) My friend works for a wonderful project
  - c) Scolding works wonders with toddlers**
  - d) None of the above

**13.** What is immediately needed today is the establishment of a World Government or an International Federation of mankind. It is the utmost necessity of the world today, and all those persons who wish to see all human beings happy and prosperous naturally feel it keenly. Of course, at times we feel that many of the problem of our political, social, linguistic and cultural life would come to an end if there were one Government all over the world. Travellers, businessmen, seekers of knowledge and teachers of righteousness know very well that great impediments and obstructions are faced by them when they pass from one country to another, exchange goods, get information, and make an efforts to spread their good gospel among their fellow-men. In the past, religious sects divided one set of people against another, colour of skin or shape of the body set one against the other.

But today when philosophical light has exploded the darkness that was created by religious differences, and when scientific knowledge has flased the superstitions, they have enabled human beings of all religious views and of all races and colours to come in frequent contact with one another . It is the governments of various countries that keep people of one country apart from, those of another. They create artificial barriers, unnatural distinctions, unhealthy isolation, unnecessary fears and dangers in the minds of common men who by their nature want to live in friendship with their fellow-men. But all these evils would cease to exist if there were one Government all over the world.

1. In the passage, what divides people of a country against another?

(Government of various countries)

---

2. What is the world Government be expected to do?

( It is expected to bring about a moral regeneration of mankind)

---

3. What is the urgent heed of the world today in the passage?

(The establishment of a world government.)

- 
4. What problems are mentioned in the passage to be solved with the establishment of world Government?

(Social Problems-Political Problems-Cultural Problems)

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5. What factor, according to the passage, sets one man against another?

(Colour of skin or shape of the body.)

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**14.** the Athenians of the great age. Pericles's funeral speech is undoubtedly the most famous evidence from Athenian literature, that its level was indeed high. However, Pericles was a politician, and it is possible that he was flattering his audience. We know that thousands of Athenians sat hour after hour in the theatre listening to the plays of the great Greek dramatists. The Greek plays, particularly the tragedies, maintained an extremely high intellectual level throughout, with no letdowns, no concessions to the lowbrows or to the demands of "realism", like the gravediggers scene in Shakespeare's Hamlet. The music and dancing seen in these plays were also of an equally high level. The best modern parallel can be seen in the restrained, difficult opera of the 18th century. The comparison is no doubt dangerous, but can you imagine almost the entire population of an American city (in suitable installments, of course) sitting through performances of Mozart's Don Giovanni or Gluck's Orpheus? Perhaps the Athenian masses went to these plays because of a lack of other amusements. They could at least understand something of what went on, since the subjects were part of their folklore. Undoubtedly the theme of grand opera is not part of the folklore of the American people.

1. In the given passage whose sincerity is being questioned by the author ?

Ans.: Politian

2. According to the passage, what is the average thinking of the Americans regarding operas?

Ans.: Is not able to understand grand opera

3. What is the author's attitude towards Greek plays?

Ans.: Partial hostility

4. What is the suggestion of the author regarding Greek plays?

Ans.: They stimulated their audiences.

5. What do you mean by folklore? Use it in a sentence of your own.

Ans.: The unwritten lore (stories and proverbs and riddles and songs) of a culture / traditional knowledge

**15.** With the voices of more animal rights activists being heard and propagated via the social media, animal abuse has gained worldwide recognition as a serious crime punishable by law. Forgetting to periodically feed your pets or even kicking them in anger could land you in jail or see you slapped with a heavy fine. What then about animals who abuse humans ? Should domesticated creatures be penalized for displaying their true nature ? Or is it a mistake of the owners that warrants criminal prosecution ? Despite their life-threatening encounter with a mad hound, both ten-year-old Samuel Ang and thirty-nine-year-old Mr. Tan Kim Wei could not bear to hear of the monster being put down and its young owner, thrown into a cell for ten months !

Perched comfortably, Samuel had been savouring some juicy rambutans. A fierce snarl violently jolted him forward. Slipping, he hung on for dear life. The pit bull terrier propped itself up against the trunk and clawed its fore limbs upward. Samuel's trousers soon dangled in ribbons, blood oozing down his legs. "Somebody help me ! It's ... It's going to kill me !Help !Help !" he yelled, legs flaring aimlessly in a futile attempt to save his feet from the ferocious beast.

Then, without the slightest warning, Samuel came crashing down. That was all the canine needed. It lunged at the boy, sank its teeth into his leg and hung on tight. Samuel hit it in vulnerable areas and one of his punches met its chest. The hound howled with pain. Samuel tried to scramble away but the agitated beast pounced on him within a split second. Though panic-stricken, Samuel **doubled his efforts**, punching and kicking the vicious creature wherever he could.

Seeing the ugly tussle between man and beast, Mr. Tan sprinted over, grabbed the thick branch that had brought Samuel down and rammed it at the savage creature. It leapt and yelped as it landed a few meters away. A good portion of the heavy baton had ripped off. Before he knew it, the animal charged at him with renewed vigour. A second swing and more wood and splinters flew but the pit bull fought back relentlessly. Not long after, it managed to knock Mr. tan over. The sound of snapping and sight of the teeth coming at him terrified Mr. Tan. "Isn't anyone going to help me ?his heart cried out as he tried his best to fend off the animal.

"Rover !" screeched a feminine voice, ending the senseless attack on a helpless victim and his innocent saviour. What became of Rover and its young owner was a heart-wrenching tale indeed.

- 1) According to paragraph 1, \_\_\_\_\_ would land pet owners in jail
  - a) displaying their pets
  - b) pampering their pets
  - c) encountering abused pets
  - d) **forgetting to feed their pets**
- 2) Why had Samuel originally climbed the tree ?
  - a) He had wanted to agitate the dog.
  - b) He had wanted to escape from the dog.
  - c) He had wanted to pick some rambutans for the dog.
  - d) **He had wanted to eat the rambutans growing from it.**
- 3) The phrase "doubled his efforts" suggests that Samuel \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) was in more pain than before
  - b) was feeling better than before
  - c) had less energy to fend the dog off
  - d) **put in more energy to fend the dog off**
- 4) Why had Mr. Tan sprinted over the scene?
  - a) He had wanted to attack the dog.
  - b) **He had wanted to rescue Samuel.**
  - c) He had wanted to threaten the dog.
  - d) He had wanted to pick up the tree branch.
- 5) What happened to the dog in the end?
  - a) Mr. Tan managed to kill the dog.
  - b) The dog was given up for adoption.
  - c) **The dog was ordered to be put down.**
  - d) The dog was ordered to be imprisoned.

16. India is rushing headlong towards economic success and modernization, counting on high-tech industries such as information technology and biotechnology to propel the nation to prosperity. India's announcement that it would no longer produce unlicensed inexpensive generic pharmaceuticals bowed to the realities of

the World Trade Organisation while at the same time challenging the domestic drug industry to compete with the multinational firms. Unfortunately, its weak higher education sector constitutes the **Achilles heel** of this strategy. Its systematic disinvestment in higher education in recent years has yielded neither world-class research nor very many highly trained scholars, scientists or managers to sustain high-tech development.

There was a time when countries could achieve economic success with cheap labour and low-tech manufacturing. Low wages still help, but contemporary large-scale development requires a sophisticated and at least partly knowledge based economy. India has chosen that path but will find a major **stumbling block** in its university system. India has significant advantage in the 21st century knowledge race. It's education sector is the third largest in the world in student numbers after China and the United States. It uses English as the primary language of higher education and research. It has a long academic tradition. Academic freedom is respected. There are a small number of high quality institutions, departments and centres that can form the basis of quality in higher education. The fact that the States, rather than the Central Government, exercise major responsibility for higher education creates a rather **cumbersome** structure, but the system allows for a variety of policies and approaches.

Yet the weaknesses far outweigh the strengths. India educates approximately 10 per cent of its young people in higher education compared with more than half in the major industrialised countries and 15 per cent in China. Almost all of the world's academic systems resemble a pyramid, with a small high quality tier at the top and a massive sector at the bottom. India has a tiny top tier. None of its universities occupy a solid position at the top. A few of the best universities have some excellent departments and centres and there are a small number of outstanding undergraduate colleges. The University Grants Commission's recent major support of five universities to build on their recognised strength is a step forward, recognising a differentiated academic system and fostering excellence. These universities, combined, enroll well under 1 per cent of the student population.

- 1) What does the phrase '**Achilles Heel**' mean as used in this passage?  
(a) **Weakness** (b) Advantage (c) Low quality (d) Quickness
- 2) Choose the word/ group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to **STUMBLING BLOCK**  
(a) argument (b) frustration (c) fallout (d) **hurdle**
- 3) What did India agree to do at the behest of the World Trade Organisation?  
(a) It would ask its domestic pharmaceuticals companies to compete with the international ones.  
(b) It would buy only license drugs from USA  
(c) **It would not manufacture cheap common medicines without a license.**  
(d) None of these
- 4) The world's academic system is compared to a pyramid with a \_\_\_\_\_ at the top and \_\_\_\_\_ at the bottom  
(a) massive substandard sector/ small high quality  
(b) **tiny quality par excellence/huge substandard sector**  
(c) poor substandard sector/ small high quality  
(d) None of the above
- 5) Choose the word/ group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to **CUMBERSOME**  
(a) handful (b) breathtaking (c) **manageable** (d) difficult

**17.** "I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,

*A host, of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.*

*Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.*

*The waves beside them danced; but they  
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company:  
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought:*

*For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.”*

**Wordsworth**

**By -William**

- 1.) The poet is describing the beauty of
  - a) A bright sunny morning
  - b) A particular flower stretched across a bay**
  - c) A type of penguins filled along the shore of a beautiful island
  - d) None of the above
- 2.) In the line “*but they out-did the sparkling waves in glee*” the author implies
  - a) The daffodils are happily flying in a rhythmic wave
  - b) The beauty of the daffodils outweigh that of the waves that touch the shore**
  - c) The daffodils dance along with the rhythmic wave of the shore
  - d) The daffodils are dancing due to the cool breeze flowing out of the bay
- 3.) “Jocund” means
  - a) Joking
  - b) High spirited**
  - c) Intelligent
  - d) Grand
- 4.) “Pensive mood” means
  - a) Happy
  - b) Thoughtful**
  - c) Peaceful
  - d) Worried
- 5.) “*What wealth the show to me had brought*” the poet refers to wealth as
  - a) Power of watching such a scenery

- b) Pride of travelling
- c) **Joy of loneliness**
- d) None of the above

18. True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

1. What does the expression 'customs and ceremonies' means ?

(usual practices and religious rites.)

2. According to the writer, what is the responsibility of the police?

(To protect the privileges of all citizens.

To check violent activities of citizens.

To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.)

3. What reflects the main thrust of the passage?

( It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances.)

4. What is the meaning of the following sentence "They are made to secure die property of citizens against theft and damage"?

(safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost.)

5. What expresses accurately the idea contained in the first sentence?

( It is in exceptional circumstances that the army has to ensure peace in the country. )

19. One of the main reasons of corruption in elections today is the lure of power which haunts the politicians so much that they feel no qualms of conscience in adopting any underhand method to come out successful. The Watergate Scandal in the U.S.A. is an eloquent example to testify to the fact how even the top level politicians can stoop to the lowest level in order to maintain themselves in power. Who does not remember how Adolf Hitler rode roughshod overall canons of electoral pro-priety to capture power ? In India also the record of the various political parties is not clean. Corruption thrives in elections because those in the field play on the

psychology of the electorate. The voters are swayed by the tall promises of the candidates to whose machinations they fall an easy prey. They are also susceptible to fall an easy prey to the adulations of the politicians due to their illiteracy. Besides, in the representative democracies today and particularly in big countries the constituencies are quite extensive obviating the possibility of corrupt practices being discovered. Anti-corruption laws are honored more in their breach than in their observance. Even the code of conduct to be observed by the parties fighting the elections becomes a dead letter in as much as it is jettisoned out of existence and thrown unscrupulously over board by the unfair politicians whose only aim is to maintain themselves in the saddle.

1. Which example of the U.S.A. testifies to the fact that even the top level people can stoop very low in order to maintain themselves in power ?

( The Watergate Scandal )

---

2. How does Adolf Hitler came to power?

(As a result of bungling in elections)

---

3. Why according to the writer do the voters fall an easy prey to the machinations of the politicians ?

(They are illiterate and do not understand what designs the politicians have at the back of their tall promises)

---

4. Why according to the writer, do the corrupt practices indulged in elections go unnoticed ?

( Because the constituencies are so big that it becomes difficult to discover the corrupt practices )

---

5. Give the most appropriate title to the above passage and state the reason for the title.

( Elections and Corruption )

---

20. The announcement that Donna had reached middle age came **stealthily** and without warning.

Donna, at 42 years old, was in perfect health. She was fit, trim, and ate only the healthiest of foods, **eschewing** soda and candy. She was still asked for her identification when buying wine at the grocery store. She ran several miles every day; in local road races, she was known for beating people half her age. "Forty is the new twenty!" her friends would say of Donna's seeming agelessness.

Donna heard the remark so often that a part of her believed that this aging thing was surely only for other people. That all changed during what should have been a fairly **innocuous** event: a trip to the Department of Motor Vehicles to renew her driver's license. "Name?" the clerk asked, without looking up. Donna replied. "Address?" Donna gave it to her. "Look through there, please," The clerk gestured toward an eye-testing machine perched at the edge of the desk. "Read the first four lines," she sighed. Donna pushed her head against the contraption. "Go ahead." Donna was perplexed. Everything was fuzzy. "I think the glass is dirty," Donna said, searching the desk for a tissue to wipe off the lens. "It's not dirty," the clerk said, her voice dripping with **condescension** and sarcasm. "There must be some problem," Donna said, pressing her head against the machine once more. "Ma'am, do you wear glasses?" "No, no, I don't," Donna responded, a little embarrassed now, as other people in the room began turning to see what was going on. The clerk glanced

down at Donna's old license and back up at her. "Welcome to middle age, sweetheart. Come back when you've had an eye exam and gotten glasses."

1) What proverb best fits this story?

- (a) Time marches on.
- (b) Time heals all wounds.
- (c) A stitch in time saves nine.
- (d) There is no time like the present.

2) Which is the best antonym for **stealthily**?

- (a) secretly
- (b) patiently
- (c) blatantly
- (d) sneakily

3) Donna is eschewing candy and soda, she is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) overindulging in them
- (b) avoiding them
- (c) having them in moderation
- (d) having them occasionally

4) Which of the following statements suggest **condescension**?

- I. Peter is a bright student, he simply does not apply himself.
  - II. Ingrid is not invited to the party; she has no sense of style.
  - III. Cindy's not too dumb, for a sixth grader.
- (a) I only
  - (b) I and II
  - (c) II and III
  - (d) I, II, and III

5) Which is the best synonym for **innocuous**?

- (a) inoffensive
- (b) awkward
- (c) stupendous
- (d) dry

21. It was not until sometime after having passed through the course of training in two of our chief schools of art that the author got any idea of what drawing really meant. What was taught was the faithful copying of a series of objects, beginning with the simplest forms, such as cubes, cones, cylinders, &c. (an excellent system to begin with at present in danger of some neglect), after which more complicated objects in plaster of Paris were attempted, and finally copies of the human head and figure posed in suspended animation and supported by blocks, &c. In so far as this was accurately done, all this mechanical training of eye and hand was excellent; but it was not enough. And when with an eye trained to the closest mechanical accuracy the author visited the galleries of the Continent and studied the drawings of the old masters, it soon became apparent that either his or their ideas of drawing were all wrong. Very few drawings could be found sufficiently "like the model" to obtain the prize at either of the great schools he had attended. Luckily there was just enough modesty left for him to realise that possibly they were in some mysterious way right and his own training in some way lacking. And so he set to work to try and climb the long uphill road that separates mechanically accurate drawing from artistically accurate drawing.

The Practice and Science of Drawing by Harold Speed

1) It can be inferred from the passage that the "great schools of art" the author had attended

- a) held drawing contests or other assessments to judge drawings' accuracy
- b) included trips to see the works of the old masters
- c) neglected to teach drawing the human form
- d) did not emphasize sufficient mechanical accuracy in their curricula

2) The author would likely agree with the following statements EXCEPT:



- I It is important to learn to draw simple forms such as cones and cylinders.  
 II The painters represented in the galleries of the Continent produced works of great mechanical accuracy.  
 III Artistically accurate drawing can only be learned from the schools of art such as the ones attended by the author.
- a) I only    b) II only    c) III only    d) II and III only
- 3) The author would be most likely to advise a beginning art student to
- a) avoid copying cubes, cones, and cylinders to begin with  
**b) develop both mechanically accurate and artistically accurate drawing skills**  
 c) attend at least two great schools of art  
 d) focus on copying the human head and figure in various poses

22. *"Come to me in my dreams, and then  
 By day I shall be well again!  
 For so the night will more than pay  
 The hopeless longing of the day.*

*Come, as thou cam'st a thousand times,  
 A messenger from radiant climes,  
 And smile on thy new world, and be  
 As kind to others as to me!*

*Or, as thou never cam'st in sooth,  
 Come now, and let me dream it truth,  
 And part my hair, and kiss my brow,  
 And say, My love why sufferest thou?*

*Come to me in my dreams, and then  
 By day I shall be well again!  
 For so the night will more than pay  
 The hopeless longing of the day."*

**By-**  
**Matthew Arnold**

- 1) The mood of the song is
- a) Whimsical                      b) **Wistful**                      c) Joyful                      d) Detached
- 2) Choose the correct statement
- a) Thou means Your and Thy means You  
 b) Thou means Their and Thy means You  
**c) Thou means You and Thy means Your**  
 d) Thou and Thy mean the same however are used for poetic emphasis
- 3) Choose the correct option
- a) **The poet is pining for the presence of someone**  
 b) The poet wants to have a fortune  
 c) The poet is cajoling his daughter  
 d) None of the above

- 4) "Hopeless longing of the day" means
- a) Bad times during the day
  - b) The day is sultry and hot longing for a cool breeze
  - c) Longing without hope
  - d) Miserably longing with hope**
- 5) "Come to me" expresses the need to be
- a) Physically present
  - b) Feeling the presence**
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of the above

23. It is a strange that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is admired or despised. A successful businessman does nothing to increase his popularity by being careful with his money. He is expected to display his success, to have smart car, an expensive life, and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The paradox remains that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place, he would never have achieved his present wealth. Among the two income groups, a different set of values exists. The young clerk who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he hadn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles- so much for rent, for food, for the children's shoes; she is able to face the milkman with equanimity and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford. As for myself, I fall into neither of these categories. If I have money to spare, I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up, then I am the meanest man imaginable.

1. In the opinion of the writer, what a successful businessman is expected to have?

(is expected to have expensive tastes.)

2. What does the phrase 'lavish with his hospitality' signifies?

extravagance in entertaining guests.

3. What do low paid people should do, according to the author?

feel guilty if they overspend

4. What is the meaning of the word 'paradox'? Frame it in a sentence of your own.

(contrary to received opinion)

5. How does the housewife, described by the writer, feel when she saves money?

(is content to be so thrifty)

24. The next few decades will see great changes in the way energy is supplied and used. In some major oil producing nations, 'peak oil' has already been reached, and there are increasing fears of global warming. Consequently, many countries are focusing on the switch to a low carbon economy. This transition will lead to major changes in the supply and use of electricity. Firstly, there will be an increase in overall demand, as

consumers switch from oil and gas to electricity to power their homes and vehicles. Secondly, there will be an increase in power generation, not only in terms of how much is generated, but also how it is generated, as there is growing electricity generation from renewable sources. To meet these challenges, countries are investing in Smart Grid technology. Although Smart Technology is still in its infancy, pilot schemes to promote and test it are already underway. Consumers are currently testing the new smart meters which can be used in their homes to manage electricity use. Cities are prime candidates for investment into smart energy, due to the high population density and high energy use. It is here where Smart Technology is likely to be promoted first, utilizing a range of sustainable power sources, transport solutions and an infrastructure for charging electrically powered vehicles. The infrastructure is already changing fast. By the year 2050, changes in the energy supply will have transformed our homes, our roads and our behaviour.

1. According to paragraph, what has happened in some oil producing countries?

(They are not producing as much oil as they used to.)

---

2. What is the main idea of the final paragraph?

(To describe how, where and when Smart Technology will be introduced. )

---

3. What can be inferred about the introduction of Smart Grid Technology?

(The technologies which produce most benefits will be introduced first.)

---

4. i) Give the closest meaning of the word ‘underway’.( in progress )

ii) Give an appropriate title to the passage.(Introduction of smart technology)

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25. Loren had been surreptitiously moving money from the accounts of his bank’s wealthiest clients to one he created for himself in the Cayman Islands for over 8 years. He had every reason to believe that no one suspected a thing, and he knew the money would be safe in an offshore account. He had been **prudent** with all the money he had misappropriated from Signet Bank. He wore second hand suits to his job as a bank teller there. He rode his bicycle from Anacostia — the dirty blighted neighborhood he called home —to his Dupont Circle branch each day.

He rarely traveled outside of the Washington, DC area. He did nothing at all **to raise a red flag**. He appeared as nothing more than an 18-dollar-an-hour bank employee in a town where many made millions. No one, he was sure, had ever scrutinized the **myriad** of transactions that had taken place – dozens, sometimes hundreds of small transfers that amounted to \$9,000 every other week. Otherwise, the truth would have surely come to light a long time ago.

“Nine thousand dollars every other week is just **a drop in the bucket** to these rich folks,” Loren reasoned. This relieved his guilt. In Loren’s mind, it was the greedy people who got caught doing these things. It was the ostentatious ones, too. It was the guys who built multi-million dollar homes with 24 rooms on a pauper’s salary.

To him, the bank was fraught with idiots; no one was capable of **unraveling** his master plan.

No –it was too late for them. Today was the day Loren would begin reaping the benefits of all his patience and cunning and begin living in blissful anonymity. After an ordinary day at work, Loren got on his bike and

road over the river to National Airport. As the plane lifted off the runway for the Caribbean, Loren watched intently out the window. He had close to \$2 million collecting interest in the bank and had managed to pull it off, unnoticed. As the plane landed, Loren finally allowed himself to fully dream of the carefree life he was about to begin. He moved down the airplane steps, across the tarmac and headed toward the airport. The pleasant air felt comforting to his skin. He breathed in slowly and deeply with anticipation, and then he was surprised to hear a familiar voice. "Hey, Loren. Not so fast."

1) Which of the options is the best way to rewrite the following sentence from paragraph 2 while keeping its original meaning as used in the story?

"He had been prudent with all the money he had embezzled from Signet Bank."

I. He had been showy with the funds he had taken from Signet Bank.

II. He had saved all the money he had deposited into Signet Bank.

III. He had felt guilty about all the money he had taken from Signet Bank.

IV. He had been discreet with all the money he had stolen from Signet Bank.

2) The expression "to raise a red flag" means to

- (a) be guilty
- (b) appear impoverished
- (c) seem very smart
- (d) give a warning signal

3) Which is the best synonym for **myriad**?

- (a) overflow
- (b) number
- (c) numerous
- (d) shortage

4) What were some of the things Loren did to not raise suspicion?

I. He wore secondhand suits.

II. He rode a bicycle to work.

III. He only made a certain number of transactions per week.

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II
- (c) I and III
- (d) I, II, and III

5) Which is the best antonym for **unraveling**?

- (a) Unrevealing
- (b) Disentangle
- (c) Sorting out
- (d) Disengaging

26. The option in India will soon apply not only to the bags that hold the groceries, but also to the cash used to purchase them. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is preparing to circulate 1 billion plastic notes of 10 rupees (6 fils) in five cities to test their practicability. The purpose of the new notes was to increase the lifespan of the currency and combat counterfeiting. The five cities - Kochi, Mysore, Jaipur, Bhubhaneshwar and Shimla - have been chosen for their geographic disparity and to test the effect of their varying climates on the notes. No date has been announced for the start of the trials. Plastic currency notes - or polymer banknotes, as they are also called - were first issued in Australia in 1988 and have since been adopted in Singapore, Brazil, Mexico and Nigeria, among other countries. Only a handful of nations have switched over entirely to polymer currency. They include Canada, New Zealand, Brunei and Vietnam.

There have been no estimates in India of the cost of printing banknotes on paper versus plastic. But central banks in Canada and New Zealand have said that plastic notes cost twice as much to produce. However, polymer notes have an average lifespan of five years, compared with one year for paper notes. "You can tear paper with your fingers. You can't do that with polymer notes," Mr. Jhunjhunwalla said. "It isn't easy to write on polymer notes or crease them. Paper is affected in climate that is too cold or too warm or too rainy." For the RBI, the durability of plastic cuts the expense of printing replacements for soiled paper notes and disposing of those taken out of circulation. According to the RBI's annual report for the year from 2009 to

2010, 13 billion banknotes - nearly a quarter of all the notes in circulation - had to be destroyed. Until the mid-1990s, retracted banknotes were burnt. Today, as in many other countries, soiled paper notes are shredded. The RBI has tried to recycle shredded notes into novelty paperweights, bricks or cardboard. But Mr. Gandhi said they discovered the paper was so finely shredded that they could not even give it away. The shredded notes now make their way to landfills and land reclamations.

**1.) What's the main reason to introduce plastic currency by the Reserve Bank of India ?**

- a) To improve security features to defeat the efforts of counterfeiters.
- b) For improving the life of bank notes.
- c) Plastic notes are stain proof and don't tear easily.
- d) Other countries i.e. Australia and Singapore have also launched plastic notes.

**2. Why only five selected cities are chosen for trial of plastic currency ?**

- a) Due to varied geographical locations and climatic conditions.
- b) These cities have major complain of counterfeiting.
- c) Security and intelligence agencies are working only in these cities to thwart the illegal activities related to fake Indian currency notes.
- d) None of these

**3. According to the passage, which of the following can be said about the plastic currency ?**

- a) Such notes incorporate many security features not available to paper banknotes.
- b) Plastic currency is made from a polymer.
- c) It is last significantly longer than paper notes.
- d) All of the above

**4) Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage-**

**i) Counterfeiting**

- a) Duplication
- b) Original
- c) Reproduction
- d) Facsimile

**ii). Combat**

- a) Harmony
- b) Skirmish
- c) Struggle
- d) Engagement

**5) Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage-**

**i) Retracted**

- a) Cancelled
- b) Mended
- c) Forged
- d) Emphasized

**ii) Novelty**

- a) Standard
- b) Weird
- c) Horrific
- d) Newness

27. "Did you see that?" Joe said to his friend Bill. "You're a great shooter!"

Bill caught the basketball and bounced it before throwing it again. The ball flew into the net.

"Bill, you never miss!" Joe said admiringly. "Unless I'm in a real game," Bill complained. "Then I miss all the time."

Joe knew that Bill was right. Bill **performed** much better when he was having fun with Joe in the school yard than he did when he was playing for the school team in front of a large crowd.

"Maybe you just need to practice more," Joe suggested. "But I practice all the time with you!" Bill objected. He shook his head. "I just can't play well when people are watching me." "You play well when I'm watching," Joe pointed out. "That's because I've known you since we were five years old," Bill said with a smile. "I'm just not comfortable playing when other people are around." Joe nodded and understood, but he also had an idea. The next day Joe and Bill met in the school yard again to practice. After a few minutes, Joe excused himself. "Practice without me," Joe said to his friend. "I'll be back in a minute."

Joe hurried through the school building, gathering together whomever he could find—two students, a math teacher, two secretaries, and a janitor. When Joe explained why he needed them, everyone was happy to help. Joe reminded the group to stay quiet as they all went toward the school's basketball court. As Joe had hoped, Bill was still practicing basketball. He made five baskets in a row without noticing the silent people standing behind him.

"Hey, Bill!" Joe called out finally. Bill turned. A look of surprise came over his face. "I just wanted to show you that you could play well with people watching you," Joe said. "Now you'll have nothing to worry about for the next game!"

1) What would be the best title for the story?

- a) Joe Joins the Team   b) Practice Makes Perfect   c) Bill Wins the Big Game   d) Bill's Basketball Problem

2) The word **performed** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) acted   b) played   c) moved   d) changed

3) Why does Bill play well when Joe is watching him?

- a) He is comfortable with Joe.   b) Joe tells him how to play better.  
c) He does not know that Joe is there.   d) He wants to prove to Joe that he is a good player.

4) Why does Joe decide to gather a group of people?

- a) Because he wants more players for his team  
b) Because he wants to help Bill feels less nervous  
c) Because he wants to show them his talent  
d) Because he wants more people to see the next game

5) At the end of the story, all of the following people watch Bill practice EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Joe   b) a janitor   c) a math teacher   d) the basketball coach

28. Fans, for the past two weeks you have been reading about a bad break I got. Yet today I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the earth. I have been in **ballparks** for seventeen years and have never received anything but kindness and encouragement from you fans.

Look at these grand men. Which of you wouldn't consider it the highlight of his career to associate with them for even one day? Sure, I'm lucky. Who wouldn't consider it an honour to have known Jacob Ruppert – also the builder of baseball's greatest empire, Ed Barrow – to have spent the next nine years with that wonderful little fellow Miller Huggins – then to have spent the next nine years with that outstanding leader, that smart student of psychology – the best manager in baseball today, Joe McCarthy!

Sure, I'm lucky. When the New York Giants, a team you would **give your right arm** to beat, and vice versa, sends you a gift, that's something! When everybody, down to the groundskeepers and those boys in white coats remember you with trophies, that's something.

When you have a wonderful mother-in-law who takes sides with you in **squabbles** against her own daughter, that's something. When you have a father and mother who work all their lives so that you can have an education and build your body, it's a blessing! When you have a wife who has been a tower of strength and shown more courage than you dreamed existed, that's the finest I know. So I close in saying that I might have had a tough break – but I have an awful lot to live for!

By –

Lou Gehrig, "Farewell to Baseball Address"

- 1) Lou has been in \_\_\_\_\_ for seventeen years

- a) Limelight
- b) Grounds**
- c) Fame
- d) All of the above
- 2) Why does Lou consider him lucky?
- a) He had been in the field for a long time and gained experience
- b) He had got the privilege to meet renowned players
- c) He had been loved by his fans
- d) He had been blessed with everything best in life from career, sport to family**
- 3) The phrase "give your right arm" means
- a) Encourage**
- b) Entertain
- c) Thank
- d) All of the above
- 4) The family members of Lou who were supportive were
- a) Wife and in-law
- b) Parents and father-in-law
- c) Parents, Wife and in-law**
- d) Parents-in-law
- 5) The mood of the speech is
- a) Mirthful                      b) Casual                      c) Blithe                      **d) Thankful**

**29.** *"All the world's a stage,  
 And all the men and women merely players;  
 They have their exits and their entrances;  
 And one man in his time plays many parts,  
 His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,  
 Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;  
 And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel  
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
 Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,  
 Sighing like furnace, with a **woeful ballad**  
 Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,  
 Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,  
 Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
**Seeking the bubble reputation**  
 Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,  
 In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,  
 With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,  
 Full of wise saws and modern instances;  
 And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts  
 Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,  
 With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;  
 His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide  
 For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,  
 Turning again toward childish treble, pipes  
 And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,*

*That ends this strange eventful history,  
Is second childishness and mere **oblivion**;  
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, **sans everything.**"*

**By – William Shakespeare**

- 1) The seventh stage "sans everything" and "oblivion" mean
  - a) Empowered and thoughtful
  - b) Enriched and cheerful
  - c) Emptied and forgetful**
  - d) Enticed and painful
- 2) What does "woeful ballad" mean
  - a) Painful ode**
  - b) Happy poem
  - c) Loving note
  - d) Secret note
- 3) Choose the right sentence
  - a) In the sixth stage of life man tends to grow plump
  - b) A soldier has a face like a lion and is very diplomatic
  - c) The judge will be quick-witted, have abundant experience and lives in tandem with reality**
  - d) The lover will burn with the desire to meet his lady love
- 4) "Seeking the bubble reputation" means
  - a) Getting a magnificent status in society
  - b) Being recognized by all
  - c) Gaining a short lived recognition**
  - d) Gaining a long standing recognition
- 5) What is the tone of the bard?
  - a) Earnest**
  - b) Blithe
  - c) Placid
  - d) Nostalgic

30. Elizabeth was brooding in her room. She had sought asylum there since **spurious** gossip about her began circulating at Seagrove Academy last week. Not that Elizabeth had ever been considered a social butterfly. She preferred to live vicariously through the stories of her more brazen friends: late night partying, fraternizing with boys, childish pranks. Still, she had taken to being more by herself than usual since the allegations surfaced. She was up for consideration for the highly coveted Blauvelt Award, a scholarship recognizing "academic integrity and promise." A student had given headmaster Billings an anonymous "tip" that Elizabeth had cheated on several tests this year.

The accusations were laughable. Elizabeth had long been an ace student at Seagrove. She lacked a natural intelligence – this was true. However, she compensated for this deficit through **diligence** and **perseverance**; she was very thorough in her studies and exhibited an almost relentless determination.

Still, the accusations had given the recommendation committee pause. On Friday Elizabeth had been called to Mr. Billings' grand office, where she was asked copious questions about her recent exams. The experience was quite traumatic. Seagrove was an elite school. Most of its students came from privileged backgrounds. This was not the case for Elizabeth. Her family had little money. She attended Seagrove on a full scholarship. The Blauvelt Award would help her family pay for college. So, it was with the same diligence which she applied to her studies that Elizabeth planned to unmask her accuser. She opened the school directory on her bed and began combing through the names. Seagrove was such a small and insular community. Twenty-one kids would be in her graduating class. Elizabeth knew it was **inevitable** that the person spreading rumors about her would come to light. It was just a matter of time.



1) Which is the best synonym for **spurious**?

- (a) ashamed (b) horrible (c) general (d) **untrue**

2) Which is the best antonym for **inevitable**?

- (a) **Unforeseeable** (b) Unavoidable (c) Certain (d) Anticipated

3) What does the reader learn about the student who accused Elizabeth of cheating?

- I. The student is a former friend of Elizabeth.  
II. The student does not want anyone to know who he or she is.  
III. The student is either lying or mistaken.

- (a) I only (b) I and II (c) **II and III** (d) I, II, and III

4) Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) was naturally clever and hardworking  
(b) had innate talent  
(c) **was determined and meticulous**  
(d) was creepy and sneaky

5) Seagrove Academy was a

- (a) school for gifted students  
(b) **school with many wealthy students**  
(c) school where many kids lied and cheated  
(a) large school where it was hard to get to know people

31. The majority of successful senior managers do not closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to implement the decision. Rather, in their day-by-day tactical manoeuvres, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed “intuition” to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal with ambiguity, inconsistency, novelty, and surprise; and to integrate action into the process of thinking.

Generations of **writers on management** have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality; others view it as an excuse for capriciousness.

Isenberg’s recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers’ intuition is neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. First, they intuitively sense when a problem exists. Second, managers rely on intuition to perform well-learned behaviour patterns rapidly. This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills. A third function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an **“Aha!” experience**. Fourth, some managers use intuition as a check on the results of more rational analysis. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action. Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns. One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that “thinking” is

inseparable from acting. Since managers often “know” what is right before they can analyse and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. Analysis is inextricably tied to action in **thinking/acting cycles**, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analysing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert.

Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking/acting cycles is that action is often part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution.

- 1) According to the passage, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to
  - a) speed up of the creation of a solution to a problem
  - b) identify a problem
  - c) bring together disparate facts
  - d) stipulate clear goals**
- 2) The passage suggests which of the following about the “writers on management”
  - a) They have criticized managers for not following the classical rational model of decision analysis.
  - b) They have relied in drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do.
  - c) They have misunderstood how managers use intuition in making business decisions.**
  - d) They have relied in drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do.
- 3) Which of the following best exemplifies “an ‘Aha!’ experience”?
  - a) A manager performs well-learned and familiar behaviour patterns in creative and uncharacteristic ways to solve a problem.
  - b) A manager suddenly connects seemingly unrelated facts and experiences to create a pattern relevant to the problem at hand.**
  - c) A manager rapidly identifies the methodology used to compile data yielded by systematic analysis.
  - d) A manager swiftly decides which of several sets of tactics to implement in order to deal with the contingencies suggested by a problem.
- 4) It can be inferred from the passage that “thinking/acting cycles” in managerial practice would be likely to result in which of the following?
  - i) A manager analyses a network of problems and then acts on the basis of that analysis.
  - ii) A manager gathers data by acting and observing the effects of action.
  - iii) A manager takes action without being able to articulate reasons for that particular action.
  - a) I only
  - b) II only
  - c) I and II only
  - d) II and III only**
- 5) Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph of the passage?
  - a) An assertion is made and a specific supporting example is given.
  - b) A conventional model is dismissed and an alternative introduced.**
  - c) The results of recent research are introduced and summarized.
  - d) Two opposing points of view are presented and evaluated.

32. Anthropologists have pieced together the little they know about the history of left - handedness and right - handedness from indirect evidence. Though early men and women did not leave written records, they did leave tools, bones, and pictures. Stone Age hand axes and hatchets were made from stones that were carefully chipped

away to form sharp cutting edges. In some, the pattern of chipping shows that these tools and weapons were made by right handed people, designed to fit comfortably into a right hand. Other Stone Age implements were made by or for left-handers. Prehistoric pictures, painted on the walls of caves, provide further clues to the handedness of ancient people. A right - hander finds it easier to draw faces of people and animals facing toward the left, whereas a left - hander finds it easier to draw faces facing toward the right. Both kinds of faces have been found in ancient painting. On the whole, the evidence seems to indicate that prehistoric people were either ambidextrous or about equally likely to be left - or right - handed. But, in the Bronze Age, the picture changed. The tools and weapons found from that period are mostly made for right - handed use. The predominance of right - handedness among humans today had apparently already been established.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

(The development of right - handedness and left – handedness)

---

---

2. What lead to conclusions about whether Store Age people preferred one hand to the other?

( Patterns of stone chipping)

---

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3. In line 13, the words "the picture" refer to?

( People's tendency to work with either hand)

---

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4. Where in the passage does the author mention a type of evidence that was NOT studied by anthropologists researching the handedness of ancient people?

Lines 2-3

Though early men and women did not leave written records, they did leave tools, bones, and pictures. Stone Age hand axes and hatchets were made from stones that were carefully chipped away to form sharp cutting edges.

---

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5. The author implies that which developments occurred around the time of the Bronze Age?

( The prevalence of right-handedness)

---

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33. In spite of the wealth of examples of urban architecture in older cities, both in Europe and in the United States solutions to current problems of the physical decay of cities in the United States have come slowly. The first reaction after the war was to bulldoze and build bright new towers and efficient roadways, but these solutions did not respond to people. By the close of the 1960's it became more common to deal gently with the existing urban fabric and to insert new buildings in such a way as to complement the physical and social environment; in other cases valued buildings have been rehabilitated and returned to economic productivity. A particularly striking example is the rehabilitation of Ghirardelli Square, San Francisco. This, hillside mélange of nineteenth-century commercial buildings clustered around a chocolate plant, was purchased in 1962 by William Roth to forestall wholesale development of the waterfront as a district of high-rent apartment towers. Nearly all of the nineteenth-century buildings were retained and refurbished, and a low arcade was added on the waterside.

There are several levels, dotted with kiosks and fountains, which offer varied prospects of San Francisco Bay. Perhaps most telling is the preservation of the huge Ghirardelli sign as an important landmark; it is such improbable, irrational, and cherished idiosyncrasies which give cities identity and character.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

( characteristics of recent solutions to urban architectural problems in the United States )

---

2. According to the passage, why after the war many of the attempts of urban architects failed?

( the needs of the urban residents were overlooked )

---

3. The author discusses Ghirardelli Square in order to illustrate which procedure?

(The 'restoration of old buildings to make them commercially useful)

---

4. According to the passage, why was the Ghirardelli sign preserved?

(has long-standing importance as a' symbol in the community)

---

5. Replace "most telling" such that the sentence in lines 14-16 would best keep its meaning. Frame a sentence of the same, "most telling" with the same meaning.

(most significant)

---

#### 34. Read the dialogues and choose the most appropriate options to complete the dialogues.

1.Doctor-" Take this medicine for a week and you'll start to feel better."

Patient- " -----"

Doctor-" Are you sure? It's the best on the market."

Patient-" Yes I am. Can you please prescribe another one?"

A) What shall i do if unexpected side effects arise?

B) What is the ideal dosage for my weight?

C) No, it's too early to prescribe another medicine.

**D) But I've used it before and it did not help at all.**

2.Jake-" How did you like the movie you saw last night?"

Karen-" I can't say it was the best I've ever seen. "

Jake -" ----- "

Karen-" Certainly not. Do not waste your time."

A) Did you go alone or with a friend from work?

B) Hadn't you read the reviews before you went to see it?

C) **Then you wouldn't recommend it, would you?**

D) What do you mean by saying it depends?

3. Father- "What? You crashed the car again? "

Son- "----- "

Father- "I'm sure it wasn't. This is the third accident you have had this year."

Son- "You're very angry now, dad. We had better talk about this later on. "

A) I do apologize. I promise it won't happen again.

B) Was the car in good condition?

C) **But it wasn't my fault. You've got to believe me.**

D) Was it worth the money and time you had wasted?

E) Why do you ask? Don't you know it's too late now?

4. Chuck- "----- "

Sue- "Why do you think so? "

Chuck- "Whenever we meet, she pretends not to see me."

Sue- "I don't think it's because she hasn't got over her anger. She's having a bad time at work nowadays.

A) **It seems that Martha is still angry with me.**

B) Martha will never make a good manager.

C) I have never seen a smarter woman than Martha.

D) One thing that I especially like about Martha is her sincerity.

5. Tom- "----- "

Mary- "Are you kidding? We are in June. "

Tom- "So what? What's wrong with June?"

Mary- "The right time to trim your roses is the beginning of winter, when they lose their flowers.

A) Are you going to plant those roses in your garden in June or July?

B) **Can you help me prune the roses in the garden at the weekend?**

C) I didn't know your brother knew so much about gardening.

D) Have you got any idea what the right time is to shorten rose plants?

### 35. Read the dialogues and complete the dialogues.

Reservations clerk:- Northwind Airways, good morning. May I help you?

Mary Jones:—Yes, do you have any flights to Sydney next Tuesday afternoon?

Reservations clerk:—One moment, please... Yes. There's a flight at 16:45 and one at 18:00.

Mary Jones:—That's fine. **Could you tell me how much a return flight costs?** I'll be staying three weeks.

Reservations clerk:—Economy, business class or first class ticket?

Mary Jones:—Economy, please.

Reservations clerk:—That would be €346.

Mary Jones:—OK. Could I make a reservation?

Reservations clerk:—**Certainly. Which flight would you like?**

Mary Jones:—The 16:45, please.

Reservations clerk:—Could I have your name, please?

Mary Jones:—My name is Mary Jones, that's M-A-R-Y J-O-N-E-S.

Reservations clerk:—How would you like to pay, Ms. Jones?

Mary Jones:—Can I pay at the check-in desk when I pick up my ticket?

Reservations clerk:—Yes, but you will have to confirm this reservation at least two hours before departure time.

Mary Jones:—I see.

Reservations clerk:—Now you have been booked, Ms. Jones. The flight leaves at 16:45, and your arrival in Sydney will be at 9:25 a.m., local time. The flight number is NWA 476.

**36. People who listen carefully should be able to pick up on any clues their partners may leave and then ask an appropriate question. Rearrange the words to create questions for these two mini-dialogues.**

John: I'm sorry I didn't call you yesterday. I only got back from my holiday last night.

Susan: That's OK.

**anywhere / year / did / exotic / this / go / you**

a) \_\_\_\_\_ **a) Did you go anywhere exotic this year?** \_\_\_\_\_?

John: Not exactly. We went to Cornwall!

Susan: But I've heard it's beautiful there, especially along the coast.

**before / you / had / there / been**

b) \_\_\_\_\_ **b) Had you been there before?** \_\_\_\_\_?

John: Actually, we go there most summers. My wife is from Cornwall, from a little village called Polperro. Her sister still lives there.

Susan: **drive / how / it / there / normally / you / long / to / take / down / does**

c) \_\_\_\_\_ **c) How long does it normally take you to drive down there (normally)?** \_\_\_\_\_?

John: Much too long. Especially with the children in the car!

37. There was a country long time ago where the people would change a king every year. The person who would become the king had to agree to a contract that he would be sent to an island after one year of his being a king. One king had finished his term and it was time for him to go to the island and live there. The people dressed him up in expensive clothes and put him on an elephant and took him around the cities to say goodbye to all the people. This was a moment of sadness for all kings who ruled for one year. After bidding farewell, the people took the king to a remote island in a boat and left him there. On their way back, they discovered a ship that had sunk just recently. They saw a young man who had survived by holding on to a floating piece of wood. As they needed a new king, they picked up the young man and took him to their country. They requested him to be king for a year. First he refused but later he agreed to be the king. People told him about all the rules and regulations and that how he would be sent to an island after one year.

After three days of being a king, he asked the ministers if they could show him the island where all the other kings were sent. They agreed and took him to the island. The island was covered with a thick Jungle and sounds of **vicious** animals were heard coming out of it. The king went a little bit further to check. Soon he discovered dead bodies of all the past kings. He understood that as soon as they were left on the island, the wild animals had come and killed them. The king went back to the country and collected 100 strong workers. He took them to the island and instructed them to clean the jungle, remove all the deadly animals and cut down all excess trees. He would visit the island every month to see how the work was progressing. In the first month, all the animals were removed and many trees were cut down. In the second month, the whole island was cleaned out. The king then told the workers to plant gardens in various parts of the island. He also took with himself useful animals like chickens, ducks, birds, goats, cows etc. In the third month, he ordered the workers to build big houses and docking stations for ships. Over the months, the island turned into a beautiful place. The young king would wear simple clothes and spend very little from his earnings as a king. He sent all the earnings to the island for storage.

When nine months passed like this, the king called the ministers and told them: "I know that I have to go the island after one year, but I would like to go there right now." But the ministers didn't agree to this and said that he had to wait for another three months to complete the year. Three months passed and now it was a full year. The people dressed up the young king and put him on an elephant to take him around the country

to say goodbye to others. However, this king was unusually happy to leave the kingdom. People asked him, "All the other kings would cry at this moment. Why is it that you are laughing?" He replied, "Don't you know what the wise people say? They say that when you come to this world as a baby, you are crying and everyone else is smiling. Live such a life that when you die, you will be smiling and everyone around you will be crying. I have lived that life. While all the other kings were lost into the luxuries of the kingdom, I always thought about the future and planned for it. I turned the deadly island into a beautiful **abode** for me where I can stay peacefully."

1. What did the young man notice on his visit to the remote island after three days of being king?
  - (a) That the animals on the island were too many to be killed
  - (b) That the island was very big
  - (c) That the jungle on the island was full of animals that had killed all the previous kings placed on the island
  - (d) Not mentioned in the passage
2. What happened to the island in the first month of the young king's tenure?
  - (a) The wild animals were removed from the island.
  - (b) The whole island was cleaned.
  - (c) Many unnecessary trees were cut down.

(a) Only A      (b) Only C      (c) B and C      (d) **A and C**
3. Which of the following describes the young king correctly?
  - (a) He was intelligent
  - (b) He had foresight
  - (c) He was cunning

(a) Only A      (b) **A and B**      (c) B and C      (d) All A, B and C
4. Choose the word/ group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to **VICIOUS**
  - (a) simple      (b) ferocious      (c) tough      (d) **harmless**
5. Choose the word/ group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to **ABODE**
  - (a) stop      (b) mountain      (c) plenty      (d) **dwelling**

38. The assault on the purity of the environment is the price that we pay for many of the benefits of modern technology. For the advantage of automotive transportation we pay a price in smog-induced diseases; for the powerful effects of new insecticides, we pay a price in dwindling wildlife and disturbances in the relation of living things and their surroundings; for nuclear power, we risk the biological hazards of radiation. By increasing agricultural production with fertilizers, we worsen water pollution.

The highly developed nations of the world are not only the immediate beneficiaries of the good that technology can do that are also the first victims of environmental diseases that technology breeds. In the past, the environmental effects which accompanied technological progress were restricted to a small area for relatively short time, the new hazards neither local nor brief. Modern air pollutions cover vast areas of continents: Radioactive fallout from the nuclear explosion is worldwide. Radioactive pollutants now on the earth surface will be found there for generations, and in case of Carbon-14, for thousands of years.

1. What is the use of The widespread insecticides?

**Ans.: caused imbalance in the relationship between living beings and their environment**

2. What does the passage emphasis about modern technology?

**Ans.: has caused serious hazards to life**

3. According to the passage what is the responsibility of the increasing use of fertilizers?

**Ans.: water pollution**

4. What does the passage inform us about the radioactive pollutants?

Ans.: will be on the surface of earth for a very long time

5. Give the meaning of 'beneficiaries' and use it in a sentence of your own. [5x2]

Ans.: The recipient of funds or other benefits/ donees.. Sentences will vary from student to student.

39. Certain scraps of evidence bear out those who hold a very high opinion of the average level of culture among the Athenians of the great age. Pericles's funeral speech is undoubtedly the most famous evidence from Athenian literature, that its level was indeed high. However, Pericles was a politician, and it is possible that he was flattering his audience. We know that thousands of Athenians sat hour after hour in the theatre listening to the plays of the great Greek dramatists. The Greek plays, particularly the tragedies, maintained an extremely high intellectual level throughout, with no letdowns, no concessions to the lowbrows or to the demands of "realism", like the gravediggers scene in Shakespeare's Hamlet. The music and dancing seen in these plays were also of an equally high level. The best modern parallel can be seen in the restrained, difficult opera of the 18th century. The comparison is no doubt dangerous, but can you imagine almost the entire population of an American city (in suitable installments, of course) sitting through performances of Mozart's Don Giovanni or Gluck's Orpheus? Perhaps the Athenian masses went to these plays because of a lack of other amusements. They could at least understand something of what went on, since the subjects were part of their folklore. Undoubtedly the theme of grand opera is not part of the folklore of the American people.

- 1) In the given passage whose sincerity is being questioned by the author ?

Ans.: Politician

- 2) According to the passage, what is the average thinking of the Americans regarding operas?

Ans.: Is not able to understand grand opera

- 3) What is the author's attitude towards Greek plays?

Ans.: Partial hostility

- 4) What is the suggestion of the author regarding Greek plays?

Ans.: They stimulated their audiences.

- 5) What do you mean by folklore? Use it in a sentence of your own.

Ans.: The unwritten lore (stories and proverbs and riddles and songs) of a culture / traditional knowledge