

ECAT Pre General Science English Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	According to Dr.Daniel when the companions of the king.saw (Complete the sentence with suitable words) the king after he had risen from the ground they said ____ and we'll fight again	A. It is him B. It is he C. It is his D. It is himself
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
2	When the machines are not lubricated ____ decreases the speed.putting more load on the lifts	A. Then B. Than C. So D. It
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
3	When the chairman became very ill. his wife began to take a more active role in business activities and may people believed that ____ and the chairman shared his responsibilities	A. Her B. She C. Himself D. Hers
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
4	Although most species of cat are black in color ----- is often pure white	A. The Iranian cat B. Nevertheless the iranain cat C. That the Iranian cat D. But the Iranian cat
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
5	The hotel manager suggested that they arrived on time for their reservation	A. We arrive B. We should arrive C. We arrived D. Were arrive
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
6	After the complete failure of the mission the leader of the guerrilla band realized that it was important that money ____ for the cause.	A. Has been collected B. Is collected C. Be collected D. Was collected
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
7	Is was that ____ is Multan	A. I was living B. I has been living C. I were living D. I am living
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
8	If the applicant for a new IT job in US ____ more on the interview preparation the results of their efforts would have been quite different	A. Have focused B. Had focused C. Focused D. Were focused
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
9	If ____ the match I will go to Lahore to meet the sports board chairman	A. I will win B. I win C. I shall win D. I wins
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
10	If ____ your job what would you do	A. You had lost B. You have lost C. You loss D. You lost
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
11	If I ____ there U would make a speech	A. Had been B. Have been C. Were D. Was
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
12	Unless a student ____ with the college regulation he can removed from the college	A. Will comply B. Had complied C. Complies D. Complied
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	
13	If i ____ form that company I would get a good job	A. Had experience B. Would have experience C. Would has experience D. Would had expericence

14	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) He looks _____	A. In black handsomely B. Handsomely in black C. Handsome in black D. Black handsomely
15	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The songs of new age sound _____ me	A. Badly to B. Badly C. Bad D. Bad to
16	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) He appeared _____ began to take the exam	A. Nervous as he B. Nervously when he C. Nervously as he D. None
17	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) He bought a three _____ suit	A. Hundred-dollars B. Hundred-dollar C. Hundreds-dollar D. Hundreds-dollars
18	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) She liked her students _____ for class	A. To arrive prompt B. To arrive promptly C. To arrive prompt D. To arrive prompt
19	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Is this the bus _____ goes to the Sadar Bazar	A. That B. Which C. Who D. To arrive prompt
20	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Take your air conditioner back to the _____ sold it to you	A. Man who B. Man that C. Man whom D. Man which
21	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Where can one find the leather shop _____ sells school bags at lower price	A. Which B. That C. Who D. Whom
22	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) He is the student _____ always arrives late	A. Which B. Whose C. Who D. Whom
23	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Do you know the police officer whose daughter I teach	A. Which B. Whose C. Who D. Whom
24	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The criminal _____ this cell in 2001.	A. Was brought to B. Be brought to C. Brought to D. Brought
25	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The cure for cancer will probably _____ by some unknown scientist in a laboratory	A. Be discovered B. Be brought to C. Brought to D. Brought
26	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Yaqoob plays the Harmonium and the Sitar is _____ also	A. Played B. Played by he C. Played by him D. Playing by him
27	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) During the war of 1965 thousands of villagers _____ to leave their homes	A. Were force B. Would forced C. Forced D. Were forced
28	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The windows were opened _____ I entered the classroom	A. By me when B. By me C. By I as D. By me as
29	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Student body force the college authorities _____ its curriculum guidelines for newly admitted students	A. Rewriting B. To rewrite C. Rewrite of D. For to rewrite
	(Complete the sentence with suitable words)	A. Provides

30	Some one invented air conditioner _____ luxury of writer in summer	B. For providing C. To have provided D. To provide
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
31	_____ shark hunters swimming for long distances often coat their bodies with a layer of grease	A. Against loss of body that B. To guard against loss of body heat C. Guard against loss of heat D. Guarding the loss of heat against
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
32	_____ prevents you smoke inhalation	A. To keep low ground B. Keeping low to the ground C. Low to the ground keeping D. Keeping low to the ground that
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
33	The counselor decided _____ the application	A. To accept B. Accepting C. Accepts D. To accepts
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
34	When we provided a lot of information regarding the evasion of the enemy they appreciated _____ this information	A. To have B. Having C. Have D. Has
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
35	They are _____ work peacefully	A. Accustomed with B. Accustomed by C. Accustomed of D. Accustomed to
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
36	Wahid is _____ finishing school next year	A. Intent on B. Intent to C. Intent of D. Intent by
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
37	We are not _____ going back to school	A. Looking forward B. Looking forward of C. Looking forward to D. Looking forwarding on
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
38	Both Ruqaya and Rubina _____ going to the game	A. And jamil are B. As well as jamil are C. And jamil is D. None
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
39	They decided not only to start a diet _____ join an exercise class also	A. But to B. But also to C. But D. None
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
40	I rented a building _____ have to stay in the new two	A. So I would to B. So I would C. I would to D. So that i would
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
41	Microsoft Windows xp is popular because it gives the user the ability to multitask and _____ the computer in a friendlier	A. Operating B. To operate C. The operation of D. To the operation of
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
42	Karim was _____ Shela in entrytest	A. Luckier as B. Luckier than C. More luckier than D. More luck than
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
43	Karachi is _____ city in pakistan	A. Larger than any other B. Larger than any C. More large than any other D. Large than any other
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
44	This apartment is _____ that one	A. Expensivier than B. More expensive C. More expensive than D. Expensive than
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
45	Your book is better than her book but our book is the best	A. Best B. The best C. The better D. The best than
(Complete the sentence with suitable words)		
46	_____	A. The most beautifulest B. The most beautiful

	She was _____ woman I had ever seen	C. Most beautiful D. More beautiful
47	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Wheat production in Pakistan	A. Have taken slumps and rises in recent years B. Has been rather erratic recently C. Has been erratically lately D. Are going up and down all the patients
48	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The doctor suggested that his patients _____	A. Take medicine in time B. To take medicine in time C. Took medicine in time D. taking medicine in time
49	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) _____ the best bike to buy is a CD 70.	A. Because of its economy B. Because of it is very economical C. Because of economy wise it is better D. Because of its economical
50	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The villagers of Muzaffargarh were told to evacuate their houses _____	A. As the water rises B. When the water began to rise C. When the water begin to rise D. As the water begin to rise
51	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) He _____ studied the new project	A. Anxiously B. Was anxious after he C. With more anxious D. More anxiously
52	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) After a formal session in the college annual parents day the parents were told to _____	A. Talk in a loud manner B. Speak freely C. Spoke freely D. Have spoken freely
53	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The corporation executives have decided and _____ many inefficient workers	A. They have fired B. Fire C. They fired D. Fired
54	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Notorious killer Sangi killed his uncle	A. When he was sixteen years old B. When sixteen years old C. In the age of sixteen years D. At the age of sixteen
55	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Khalid score on the test is _____ in the class	A. The highest B. More high C. High D. Highest
56	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Shakir would have studied engineering if he _____ to an engineering college	A. Enter B. Had been admitted C. Admitted D. Were admitted
57	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Nouman will not be able to attend the class today because _____	A. He will have watching movie B. He will have be watching a movie C. He is watching a movie D. He watches a movie
58	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The stolen child has not been able to recall where _____	A. Does he live B. He lives C. Did he live D. Lived him
59	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Having been served lunch _____	A. He told the whole story B. He tells the whole story C. He has told the story D. He had told the whole story
60	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) When Basit arrived home after a hard day at factory work _____	A. His children have been sleeping B. His children slept C. His children have slept D. His children were sleeping
61	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) While he was alone in the jungle at the night Tahir scurried away in fright _____	A. When he saw a shadow in the dark B. The shadow in the darkness having been seen by him C. After he was watching shadow in the dark D. When he has seen that something in the dark

62	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The chief organizer was angry because his assistant _____ the children in the auditorium</p>	<p>A. Has allowed B. Allowed C. Allows D. Had allowed</p>
63	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>They wanted to serve some coffee to their guests however _____</p>	<p>A. They hadn't many sugar B. There was not a great amount of the sugar C. They did not have much sugar D. They were lacking in amount of the sugar</p>
64	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>It was not until Mariam arrived in class after a long drive _____ realized she had forgotten her lockers key at home</p>	<p>A. And she B. When she C. She D. That she</p>
65	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The doctor said that _____</p>	<p>A. The patient can turn over his medical test report on the Monday B. The medical test report on Monday could be received from the patient by him C. The patient could hand in the medical test report on Monday D. The patient will on Monday the medical test report turn in</p>
66	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Rabia is a noted dentist _____ is the region</p>	<p>A. However he teaches very good also B. But he teaches very good in addition C. And too a very efficient teacher D. An well as an effective teacher</p>
67	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The student said to their proctor have you some spare money for farewell party</p>	<p>A. A students asked their proctor if he has any spare fund for farewell party B. The student asked their proctor if he had any spare fund for farewell party C. They students asked their proctor if he have any spare fund for farewell party D. The student asked their proctor if he has any spare fund for farewell party</p>
68	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Yaqub says I am ill</p>	<p>A. Yaqub told me that he is ill B. Yaqub said to me that he was ill C. Yaqub asked that he was ill D. Yaqub says that he is ill</p>
69	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The director of sales will say to the supervisor How long have you been serving the company</p>	<p>A. The Director of sales will ask the supervisor that how long he has been serving the company B. The Director of sales asked the supervisor that how long he have been serving the company C. The Director of sales would ask the supervisor that how long you are serving the company D. The director of sales will ask the supervisor that how long he had been serving the company</p>
70	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Sadiq will say to Laila Have you ever been to Congo</p>	<p>A. Sadiq will ask Laila if he has ever been to Congo B. Sadiq will ask Laila if he have ever been to Congo C. Sadiq would ask Laila if he had ever been to Congo D. Sadiq will ask Laila if he had ever been to Congo</p>
71	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The trainee said to the manager I am not supposed to do like this</p>	<p>A. The trainee told the manager that I was not allowed to do like that B. The trainee told the manager that he is not allowed to do like that C. The trainee told the manager that he was not allowed to do like that D. The trainee told the manager that he had not allowed to do like that</p>
72	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>A. The guerilla leader said to his band that they are to protest their country at any cost B. The guerilla leader told his band that they had to protest their country at any cost C. The guerilla leader said to his band that they were to protest their country at any cost D. The guerilla leader told his band that they had to protest their country at any cost</p>

	The guerilla leader said to his band you have to protest your benefits at any cost	<p>C. The guerilla leader told his band that they had to protect their country at any cost</p> <p>D. The guerilla leader told his band that they &nbsp;have to protest their country at any cost</p>
73	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>They say We are the representatives from Egypt</p>	<p>A. They said that they are the representatives from Egypt</p> <p>B. They say that they will be the representatives from Egypt</p> <p>C. They say that they were the representatives from Egypt</p> <p>D. They say that they are the representatives from Egypt</p>
74	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The teacher said to the students There will be no class work today</p>	<p>A. The teacher told the students that there would be no class work that day</p> <p>B. The teacher told the students that there could be no class work that day</p> <p>C. The teacher told the students that there is no class work that day</p> <p>D. The teacher told the students that there will be no class work that day</p>
75	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Noor said to us Khan gives me ten rupees daily</p>	<p>A. Noor told us that Khan gave you ten rupees daily</p> <p>B. Noor told us that Khan gives you ten rupees daily</p> <p>C. Noor told us that Khan given you ten rupees daily</p> <p>D. Noor told us that Khan gives you ten rupees daily</p>
76	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The old woman said to the porter You are a nice boy</p>	<p>A. The old woman told the porter that he has been a nice boy</p> <p>B. The old woman told the porter that he were a nice boy</p> <p>C. The old woman told the porter that he was a nice boy</p> <p>D. The old woman told the porter that he is a nice boy</p>
77	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The teacher made Shahbaz _____ the room</p>	<p>A. Leave</p> <p>B. Left</p> <p>C. Leaved</p>
78	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Khan had his car _____ by an expert mechanic</p>	<p>A. Repair</p> <p>B. Repaired</p> <p>C. Prepaid</p>
79	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Parveen got Mariam _____ her paper</p>	<p>A. Typed&nbsp;</p> <p>B. Type</p> <p>C. To type</p>
80	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Police made the suspect _____ his friends on the telephone</p>	<p>A. Call</p> <p>B. Calling</p> <p>C. Called</p>
81	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>They got our house _____ last week</p>	<p>A. Painting</p> <p>B. Painted</p> <p>C. Paint</p>
82	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Dr.Khawaja is having the students _____ a composition</p>	<p>A. Writed</p> <p>B. Writeing</p> <p>C. Write</p>
83	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>The Police officers made the suspect _____ on the ground</p>	<p>A. Lie</p> <p>B. Lieying</p> <p>C. Lied</p>
84	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Mujahid got his transcripts _____ to the university</p>	<p>A. Gone</p> <p>B. Send</p> <p>C. Sending</p> <p>D. Mail</p>
85	<p>(Complete the sentence with suitable words)</p> <p>Naureen is aetting her hair _____ tomorrow</p>	<p>A. Cut</p> <p>B. Cutting</p>

		C. Cutted
86	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Students will have to get the Dean _____ this form	A. To sign B. Sign C. Signed
87	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Fauzia presents herself as a journalist by asking people in power the kinds of _____ questions that order reporters do not ask	A. Pointed B. Circumnutating C. Abnormal D. Irrelevant
88	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Ozone in the upper layers of Earth s atmosphere _____ animal and plant life from damaging ultraviolet radiation	A. Projects B. Warms C. Reflects D. Absorbs
89	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) So _____ was the sales persons tone about the qualities of the new computer system that Najam nearly missed the _____ in its calculations in his budget	A. Presuasivemistake B. Adopted ... accuracy C. Harsh amount D. Irritating greatness
90	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Despite his illness Inzamam was _____ in winning his team	A. Disappointing B. useless C. Vigorous D. Instrumental
91	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Salmas home looked as though it had been _____ from a rag bin her expensive burner was her sole _____ of luxury	A. Clean expensive B. Computerized cost C. Modernized symbol D. Salvaged sign
92	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The applicant answered tough question with _____ candor winning over many interviewers who had previously supported his rival	A. Planed B. Impatient C. Unintentional D. Disarming
93	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) It was difficult to imagine jameela _____ woman as a psychiatrist listening while other talked was not her style	A. A talkative B. A cheering C. A smiling D. A aggresstive
94	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) A rumor that the corporation was close to the _____ caused panic among its creditors and stockholders	A. New venture B. Bankruptcy C. Dividend declaration D. Annual BDO meeting
95	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate although she found the food practically _____	A. Delicious B. Spicy C. Indible D. Nourishing
96	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Until its defeat by Ireland Pakistani team won most of its test matches by innings and had achieved an _____ series of wins	A. Defeated B. Unbroken C. Difficult D. Aggressive
97	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) The whale shark is found in equatorial deep waters around the world it is _____ encountered by divers	A. Rarely B. Successfully C. Anxiously D. Constantly
98	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Some of the sculptures formerly _____ the Hindu artist are now thought to have been created by one of his Muslim students	A. Denied by B. Attributed to C. Adapted from D. Submitted to
99	(Complete the sentence with suitable words) Because its chief accountant altered figures and completely fabricated other the	A. Hidden B. Spurious C. Transarent

company financial records were entirely

C. Transparent
D. Taxable

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

- 100 As _____ as she is original Tahira has created songs for theaters classical concerts and Pakistani movies

A. Versatile
B. Old fashioned
C. Sophisticated
D. Solo

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

- 101 The benefits of the cooperative program are _____ with both companies acquiring new production techniques

A. Challenging
B. Exclusive
C. Normal
D. Mutual

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

- 102 The author monotonously numerates the _____ points of scientific development while omitting the details that might the reader interest

A. Week sell to
B. Trivial boost
C. Stylistic irritate
D. Essential limit

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

- 103 The final edition of the love and Cheating consists of six volumes however only a small of its full volume has ever been published

A. Edition
B. Volume
C. Fraction
D. Chapter

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

- 104 Muslim alchemists tried to attain wealth by _____ copper and other base metals into gold

A. Placing
B. Coin aging
C. Melting
D. Transforming

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

- 105 An editorial praised the generosity of an anonymous who had donated over a million rupees and several priceless books to the college

A. Donor
B. Benefactor
C. Prometer
D. Rich

(Complete the sentence with suitable words)

- 106 Although officials claimed that its hull was the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg

A. Iron made
B. Impenetrable
C. Prominent
D. Oval

- 107 The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung As the idea of God developed prayers were framed The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another each generation adding something of its own As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which therefore had to be recorded it was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to product ones property by making tools cattle and so on in some distinctive manner so man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers of course among these ancient peoples there were only a very few individuals who learned to write and only a few could read what was written.

A. Literature was passed on by word of mouth
B. Prayers were considered Literature
C. Literature was just singing and dancing
D. There was no literature

Q1. a:- Before man invented writing

- 108 Q.1 The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung As the idea of God developed prayers were framed The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another each generation adding something of its own As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which therefore had to be recorded it was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to product ones property by making tools cattle and so on in some distinctive manner so man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers of course among these ancient peoples there were only a very few individuals who learned to write and only a few could read what was written.

A. Added something of its own to the stock
B. Blindly repeated the songs and prayers
C. Composed its own songs and prayers
D. سوا

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109	<p>measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung As the idea of God developed prayers were framed The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another each generation adding something of its own As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which therefore had to be recorded it was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to produce ones property by making tools cattle and so on in some distinctive manner so man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers of course among these ancient peoples there were only a very few individuals who learned to write and only a few could read what was written.</p> <p>C. The first war-song</p>	<p>A. Was inspired by God B. Developed spontaneously C. Was a song traditionally handed down D. Was composed by leading dancers</p>
110	<p>Q.1 The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung As the idea of God developed prayers were framed The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another each generation adding something of its own As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which therefore had to be recorded it was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to produce ones property by making tools cattle and so on in some distinctive manner so man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers of course among these ancient peoples there were only a very few individuals who learned to write and only a few could read what was written.</p> <p>D. The war song evolved out of</p>	<p>A. Creative inspiration B. There was no literature C. Artistic urge D. Yelling and shouting</p>
111	<p>Q.1 The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung As the idea of God developed prayers were framed The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another each generation adding something of its own As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which therefore had to be recorded it was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to produce ones property by making tools cattle and so on in some distinctive manner so man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers of course among these ancient peoples there were only a very few individuals who learned to write and only a few could read what was written.</p> <p>E. Man invented writing because he wanted</p>	<p>A. To be artistic B. To write war song C. To write literature D. To record and communicate</p>
112	<p>Q.1 The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung As the idea of God developed prayers were framed The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another each generation adding something of its own As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which therefore had to be recorded it was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to produce ones property by making tools cattle and so on in some distinctive manner so man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers of course among these ancient peoples there were only a very few individuals who learned to write and only a few could read what was written.</p> <p>F. The word measure in the context of the passage means</p>	<p>A. Weight B. Rhythm C. Size D. Quantity</p>
113	<p>Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is</p>	<p>A. Mismanagement of food stocks B. Absence of proper public distribution system C. Production of food is less than the demand D. Governments apathy towards the poor</p>

a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy

are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

a. Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest

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Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

- A. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies
- B. Providing enough food to all the citizens
- C. Good standard of living through productive employment
- D. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society

b. What according to the passage is the main purpose of public policy in the long run

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Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

- A. It has improved its effectiveness over the years
- B. It has remained effective only in the cities
- C. It is the unique in the world because of its effectiveness
- D. It had reached the remotest corner of the country

c. Which of the following is true of public distribution system

Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally

- 116 do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.
- d. The word square as used in the passage means
- A. Rich
B. Sumptuous
C. Sufficient
D. Quality

- 117 Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.
- e. Which of the following words is the same in meaning as power as used in the passage
- A. Vigor
B. Energy
C. Influence
D. Capacity

- 118 Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.
- f. What according to the passage is the main concern about the PDS
- A. It has not been able to develop confidence in the people at large
B. It has not been able to utilize the entire food grains stock available
C. It has effectively channelized the food grains to all sectors
D. it has not been able to provide sufficient food to the poorer section of the society

Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to

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masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

g. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective

- A. To make it target group oriented
- B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card
- C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector
- D. To reduce administrative cost

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The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

h. Which of the following according to the passage is compared with dearness allowance

- A. Food for work program
- B. Unemployment allowance
- C. Food subsidy
- D. Procurement price of food grains

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Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS

- A. Sense of insecurity
- B. Increased dependence
- C. Shortage of food grains
- D. Decrease in food grains production

should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

i. Food subsidy leads to which of the following

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Q.2 The public distribution system which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places it remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access the poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out for they generally do not possess ration cards The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas in view of urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security regular income and percent insulation against these gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute disabled widows and the old it is also true dependence and hence is habit-forming killing the general initiative of the people by making PDS target group oriented not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities when the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

j. What according to the passage would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented

- A. It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector
- B. It will remove poverty
- C. It will give food to the poorest without additional cost
- D. It will motivate the target group population to work more

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Q.3 Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong No era of good feeling can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth On the other hand it is obvious that a spirit of self denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth the extent to which Government must interfere with business therefore is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into few hands The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance However with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty the powers of government are unavoidably increased whichever political party may be in office The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science since the Government in our nation must take on more powers to meet its problems there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

a. The advent of science and technology has increase the

- A. Freedom of people
- B. Tyranny of the political parties
- C. Powers of the government
- D. Chances of economic inequality

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b. A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make the less privileged

- A. Unhappy with the rich people
- B. More interested in freedom and security
- C. Unhappy with their lot
- D. Clamorous for absolute equality

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Q.3 Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong No era of good feeling can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth On the other hand it is obvious that a spirit of self denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth the extent to which Government must interfere with business therefore is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into few hands The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance However with the

- A. Make the rich and the poor happy
- B. Curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands
- C. Monitor science and technology

necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty the powers of government are unavoidably increased whichever political party may be in office The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science since the Government in our nation must take on more powers to meet its problems there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

c. The growth of government is necessitated to

C. Monitor science and technology
D. Deploy the police force wisely

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d. Era of good feeling in the paragraph refers to

A. Time of prosperity
B. Time of adversity
C. Time without government
D. Time of police atrocities

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e. Tolerable state of state of balance in the last sentence may mean

A. An adequate level of police force
B. A reasonable level of economic equality
C. A reasonable amount of government interference
D. A reasonable check on economic power

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Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc

a. What is the main thrust of the author

A. Traditional systems should be strengthened
B. Formal education is more important than non-formal
C. One should never cease to learn
D. It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone

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Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some

A. To criticize the present educational system
B. To strengthen the present educational practices
C. To support non-conventional educational organization
D. To present a pragmatic point of view

simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc

b. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author

- 130 Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc
- c. According to the passage the present education structures assume which of the following
- A. All people can be educated as per their needs
B. Present educational planning is very much practical
C. Education is a one time process
D. Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must

- 131 Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.
- d. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system
- A. Different modules with same function
B. Same module for different groups
C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all
D. None of these

- 132 Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.
- e. According to the author educational plan should attempt to
- A. Train the people at the core
B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges
C. Decide a terminal point to education
D. Fulfill the educational needs of everyone

Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to

133	<p>rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.</p> <p>f. According to the author what measures should Open University adopt to meet modern conditions</p>	<p>A. Develop various programs for adult learners</p> <p>B. Open more colleges on traditional lines</p> <p>C. Cater to the needs of those who represent core</p> <p>D. Primary education should be under the control of open universities</p>
134	<p>Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.</p> <p>g. According to the author what should be the basis for awarding credentials</p>	<p>A. Duration of the course</p> <p>B. Competence of the course teachers</p> <p>C. Diversity of the topics covered</p> <p>D. Real grasp of matter or skill</p>
135	<p>Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.</p> <p>h. Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage</p>	<p>A. Lifelong learning is a recent concept</p> <p>B. Workers knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly</p> <p>C. Learning to Be defends that there is a terminal point to education</p> <p>D. Schools and colleges should open extension services</p>
136	<p>Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.</p>	<p>A. As old as traditional education</p> <p>B. Still in formative stages</p> <p>C. In vogue in advanced countries</p> <p>D. Not practical</p>

thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.

i. According to the author the concept of lifetime education is

- 137 Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.
- j. Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with the educational structure would imply
- A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges
B. Longer duration for all formal courses
C. Simple rearrangement of present
D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding

- 138 Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.
- k. In the context of the passage what is the meaning of the sentence the writing is already on the wall
- A. Everything is uncertain now-a-days
B. Changes have already taken place
C. The signs of change are already visible
D. You cannot change the future

- 139 Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.
- l. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word meeting as used in the passage
- A. Approaching
B. Contacting
C. Introducing
D. Satisfying

Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer

140	<p>hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.</p> <p>m. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word integral as used in the passage</p>	<p>A. Essential B. Independent C. Major D. Minor</p>
141	<p>Q.4 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups while the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important Under modern conditions workers need to rewind or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction or improve their skills as much any university professor the retired and the aged have their needs as well Educational planning in their words should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled Learning to be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituent And performance not the period of study should be the basis for credentials the writing is already on the wall In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry For to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education but a good beginning can be made by developing open university programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community municipal recreational programs health services etc.</p> <p>n. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase a far cry as used in the passage</p>	<p>A. A reality B. A theoretical suggestion C. Very funny D. Next to impossible</p>
142	<p>Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and Japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.</p> <p>a. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase holding out as used in the passage</p>	<p>A. Catching B. Expounding C. Sustaining D. Restraining</p>
143	<p>Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more</p>	<p>A. Ignored B. Hotly debated C. Unanswered D. Left to the scientists to decide</p>

advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

b. According to the passage the question of abortion is

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Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

c. Which of the following is true regarding the reasons for progress in genetic engineering

- A. It has become popular to abort female fetuses
- B. Human beings are extremely interested in heredity
- C. Economically sound and scientifically advanced countries can provide the infrastructure for such research
- D. Poor countries desperately need genetic information

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Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

d. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word obliterate as used in the passage

- A. Wipe off
- B. Eradicate
- C. Give birth to
- D. Wipe out

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Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

e. Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word charged as used in the passage

- A. Calm
- B. Disturbed
- C. Discharged
- D. Settled

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Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on

- A. Possibility of abuse
- B. It is confronted by ethical problems
- C. Increased tendency to manipulate gene cells
- D. Acquired ability to detect genetic

this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically

advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

f.Which of the following is not true of the genetic engineering movement

27. Required ability to detect genetic disorders in unborn babies

148 Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

g.Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word feat as used in the passage

- A. Process
- B. Focus
- C. Fact
- D. Goal

149 Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

h.Why according to the author is genetic misinformation severely damaging

- A. The cost involved is very high
- B. Some people are unjustly branded as inferior
- C. Both a and b
- D. Neither a nor b

150 Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

i. In the passage abused means

- A. Insulted
- B. Talked about
- C. Killed
- D. Misused

151 Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in

achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. It can do so only in some cases

sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

C. It can do so only in some cases

j. At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorder is it

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Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

- A. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells
- B. Both A and B
- C. Either A or B

k. Which of the following according to the author are the short-comings of genetics in becoming an exact science

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Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

- A. Rigidly
- B. Firmly
- C. Directly
- D. At right angle

l. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word squarely as used in the passage

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Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

- A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering
- B. Genetic engineers are not able to say some things with certainty
- C. If genetic information is not properly handled it will create problems
- D. Manipulation of genes is presently done only in tissue cell

m. Which of the following is not true according to the passage

Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as

- A. Introspective

155	<p>interiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.</p> <p>n.According to the author the present state of knowledge about heredity has made geneticists</p>	<p>B. Accusative C. Arrogant D. Optimistic</p>
156	<p>Q.5 Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy scientist can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder it is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat they have however acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells However genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically Genetic information may lead to tendency to brand some people as inferiors Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines but on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them it is mainly a societal problem At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced this is why much progress in this area has been Possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A U.K and japan it remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen on will be able to obliterate disease from this world.</p> <p>o.What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage</p>	<p>A. Resignation B. Cautious C. Relief D. Concert</p>
157	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>IRON : BLACKSMITH</p>	<p>A. Cotton : Cloth B. Food : Gourmet C. Clay : Potter D. Silver : Miner E. Gold : Miser</p>
158	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>FISH : SCALES</p>	<p>A. Book : Papers B. Snake : Fangs C. Birds : Feather D. Car : Wheels E. Cat : Claws</p>
159	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>NOSE : SMELL</p>	<p>A. Tongue : Speak B. Foot : Hit C. Hand : Finger D. Teeth : Chew E. Eye : Lid</p>
160	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>COLLAGE : IMAGES</p>	<p>A. Cement : Building B. Medley : songs C. Furniture : Sofa D. Grains : Tree E. Book : Volumes</p>
161	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>SKETCH : ARTIST</p>	<p>A. Secret : confident B. Cell : Prisoner C. Palette : Painter D. Draft : Writer E. Lawyer : Court room</p>
162	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>RIB CAGE : LUNGS</p>	<p>A. Skull : brain B. Appendix : organ C. Sock : foot D. Skeleton : body E. Hair : scalp</p>
163	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>SCIENTIST : LABORATORY</p>	<p>A. Teacher : Classroom B. Dentist : Drill C. Lawyer : Client D. Actor : Playwright E. Chemist : Test tube</p>
164	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>BRITTLE : FRACTURE</p>	<p>A. Rain : Umbrella B. Flammable : Burn C. Perpetual : stop D. Ice : cold E. Opaque : dark</p>
165	<p>Choose Relative Pair Of Word</p> <p>GYMNASIUM : EXERCISE</p>	<p>A. Diseases : diagnose B. Birthday : Celebrate C. Store : Shop D. Army : discharge E. Building : construct</p>

166	Choose Relative Pair Of Word COMPASS : NAVIGATION	A. Clock : dial B. Physician : disease C. Camera : photography D. Pilot : Flight E. Book : reading
167	Choose Relative Pair Of Word KNIFE : CUT	A. Winter : Summer B. Sword : Sharp C. Run : Fast D. Drill : Hole
168	Choose Relative Pair Of Word FISH : TROUT	A. Bird : Aviary B. Ocean : wave C. Antenna : Insect D. Mammal : Cow
169	Choose Relative Pair Of Word GILL : FIN	A. Cockroach : Antenna B. Instrument : pencil C. hard disk : keyboard D. Bread : Butter
170	Choose Relative Pair Of Word FISH : SCHOOL	A. Puppy : Dog B. Novel : Story C. Cocks : Pride D. Ear : Nose
171	Choose Relative Pair Of Word COUNSELOR : ADVICE	A. Artist : musician B. Patron : support C. Honesty : Charity D. Bank : Banker
172	Choose Relative Pair Of Word RACE : FATIGUE	A. Fasting : Hunger B. Round : boxing C. Flower : Color D. Hiking : Gangrene
173	Choose Relative Pair Of Word STRUT : WALK	A. sweating : wrestling B. Hunter : fire C. Speech : stage D. Stammer : talk
174	Choose Relative Pair Of Word INDUSTRIOUS : HARDWORKING	A. Sky : Blue B. Muddy : Unclear C. Book : Reading D. Pond : Take
175	Choose Relative Pair Of Word SCHOLAR : IGNORANT	A. Hardworking : Lazy B. Knife : Sword C. Courage : Bold D. Luxury : Wealth
176	Choose Relative Pair Of Word COOL : FROZEN	A. Sharp : Cut B. Warm : Hot C. Hassock : stool D. Freedom : Liberty
177	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Frown : GROAN	A. Stroll : amble B. Clown : crone C. Strained : Wit D. Grin : Guffaw
178	Choose Relative Pair Of Word BINOCULARS : SEE	A. Spectacle : Notice B. Skeptic : Idea C. Ear trumpet : hear D. Camera : aperture
179	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ANARCHY : ORDER	A. Adore : Loathe B. Sonnet : Medley C. Tent : Shelter D. Finger : Nail
180	Choose Relative Pair Of Word SUGAR : SACCHARIN	A. Slimming : Fattening B. Lace : collar C. Cotton : polyester D. Syrup : molasses
181	Choose Relative Pair Of Word EAGLE : AMERICA	A. Bath : turkey B. John Bull : England C. Oriole : baseball D. Status : liberty
	Choose Relative Pair Of Word	A. Greedy : Money

182	AFFLUENT : LUCKY	B. Charitable : Stingy C. Unsuccessful : Lazy D. Rely : Retort
183	Choose Relative Pair Of Word FOODER : STEER	A. Goddess : Valentine B. Pesticide : beetle C. Slop : hog D. Roe : Cupid
184	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ACT : STAGE	A. Swim : Pool B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout
185	Choose Relative Pair Of Word PILFER : ROB	A. Doctor : Treatment B. Taste : eat C. Affirm : Intimate D. Innuendo : desperado
186	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ARCHIPELAGO : ISLAND	A. Peninsula : Strait B. Cluster : Stars C. Border : Desert D. Sun : Planet
187	Choose Relative Pair Of Word AGENDA : CONFERENCE	A. Teacher : Class B. Agency : Assignment C. Map : Trip D. Man : Woman
188	Choose Relative Pair Of Word MANACLE : MALEFACTOR	A. Juvenile : delinquent B. Suave : Maniac C. Muzzle : dog D. Pinto : tether
189	Choose Relative Pair Of Word AERIE : EAGLE	A. Venom : Rattle Snake B. Viper : Reptile C. Hawk : Falcon D. Lair : Wolf
190	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ALTIMETER : HEIGHT	A. Speedometer : Speed B. Observatory : Constellation C. Racetrack : Furlong D. Vessel : Knots
191	Choose Relative Pair Of Word SLIPSHOD : ORGANIZATION	A. Clever : Shroud B. Cringing : Obsequious C. Prodigal : Generosity D. Phlegmatic : emotion
192	Choose Relative Pair Of Word CRAVAT : NECK	A. Artist : smock B. Bib : dinner C. Muzzle : Biting D. Spats : ankles
193	Choose Relative Pair Of Word DIET : REGIMEN	A. Teasing : Provocation B. Laughter : irrepressible C. Appraisal : army D. Revolutionaries : intrigue
194	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ARCHITECT : BLUE PRINT	A. Mason : Wall B. Knight : rider C. High : Low D. Pugilist : Victory
195	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ALWAYS : NEVER	A. Often : Rarely B. Frequently : Occasionally C. Constantly : Frequently D. Intermittently : Causally
196	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT	A. Monarchy : Republic B. Penury : Wealth C. Verbosity : Words D. Socialism : Custom
197	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ABHOR : DISLIKE	A. Calcify : Petrify B. Rebuke : Ridicule C. Torture : Discomfort D. Fodder : cattle
198	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ARGUMENT : DEBATE	A. Violence : Peace B. Fight : Constat C. Challenge : Opponent D. Doe : Stag

199	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ANGER : INSULT	A. Business : judgment B. Admiration : Happiness C. Conduct : Behavior D. Appreciation : Kindness
200	Choose Relative Pair Of Word AUTHOR : INVENTOR	A. Copy right : patent B. Plot : Machine C. Technology : Gadget D. Book : Factory
201	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ABOLITIONIST : SLAVERY	A. Prohibitionist : Liquor B. Capitalist : Commerce C. Peace : War D. Glass : Jug
202	Choose Relative Pair Of Word HORSE : STEED	A. Offspring : spawn B. Compass : Bore C. Dampness : Mildew D. Girl : damsel
203	Choose Relative Pair Of Word BROOM : SWEEP	A. Rack : Leaves B. Attic : Basement C. Dove : Peace D. Give : Take
204	Choose Relative Pair Of Word LOOM : YARN	A. Vanish : tale B. Wool : sweater C. Smithy : iron D. Admire : Disdain
205	Choose Relative Pair Of Word AUTHOR : ROYALTIES	A. Archive : presidents B. Writer : monarch C. Agent : percentage D. Patron : patronage
206	Choose Relative Pair Of Word TRUCK : LORRY	A. Adobe : brick B. Crane : hoist C. Carriage : pram D. Transport : support
207	Choose Relative Pair Of Word BUTCHER : MEAT	A. Cobbler : Nail B. Juggler : Feats C. Shoes : Cobbler D. Carpenter : Wood
208	Choose Relative Pair Of Word GAUCHE : POLISHED	A. Grow : dwindle B. Warden : tower C. Moat : water D. Thickness : gauge
209	Choose Relative Pair Of Word HYMN : SERENADE	A. Ballade :tango B. Psalm : love poem C. Encore : aria D. Rock : croon
210	Choose Relative Pair Of Word CAT : MOUSE	A. Bird : Worm B. Dog : Tail C. Trap : Attic D. Hide : Seek
211	Choose Relative Pair Of Word SPATTER : SOAK	A. Alarm : whistle B. Desert : Sahara C. Bubble : Ball D. Whisper : Shout
212	Choose Relative Pair Of Word TROWEL : MORTAR	A. Wrench : twist B. Hail : dew C. Salt : recipe D. Spatula : icing
213	Choose Relative Pair Of Word LUMBER : WALK	A. Splinter : fly B. Flounder : swim C. Seed : rind D. Coal : asphalt
214	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Parrot : APE	A. Curve: are B. Wood: Tree C. Crane: boar D. Alarm: fire
215	Choose Relative Pair Of Word	A. Knit: gloves B. Signal: flare

215	Slice: Scalpel	C. Yarn: fiber D. Air: tube
216	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Stage: director	A. Choir: soprano B. Judge: lawyer C. Bank: clarinet D. Meeting: chairman
217	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Scream: whisper	A. Staircase: Elevator B. Pedal: bicycle C. Blaze: spark D. Repel: attract
218	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Beef: cow	A. Venison: Buffalo B. Sheep: Mutton C. Mutton: sheep D. Pork: goat
219	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Energize: active	A. Gourmet: curry B. Sever: reckless C. Antiseptic: infection D. Hone: sharp
220	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Mendicant: Begging	A. Coup: thunder B. Proponent: abstained C. Player: chess D. Charlatan: deception
221	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Botany: Plants	A. Land: sherbs B. Astronomy: Stars C. Anthropology: Thorn D. Philosophy: encyclopedia
222	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Church: Spire	A. Temple: shrine B. Opera: stage C. Courtroom: bench D. Mosque: minaret
223	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Machine Gun: Musket	A. Tank: chain B. Frigate: cruiser C. Autumnal: vernal D. Palace: cottage
224	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given FRAGILE	A. Strong B. Grave C. Weak D. Showy
225	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Likely: Probability	A. Sailor: Mutineer B. Bright: radiance C. Funereal: eulogy D. Defying: enemy
226	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ICE: Swell	A. Escape: manacles B. Cramp: stress C. Antiseptic: infect D. Regicide: ruler
227	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given ESOTERIC	A. Fair B. Popular C. Alluring D. Private
228	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given He used to regale us with anecdotes	A. Flatter B. Bore C. Fix D. Entertain
229	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Theater: Histrionic	A. Slyness: stupid B. Hamlet: populous C. Number: Numerology D. Courtroom: forensic
230	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given He is believed to be a very industrious worker	A. Successful B. Sensible C. Punctual D. Diligent
231	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given He had the nerve to suggest that i was cheating	A. Strength B. Capacity C. Audacity D. Courage

232	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given WANE	A. Decline B. Tired C. Dead D. Shine
233	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BAPTIZE	A. Christen B. Holy C. Dehumanize D. Something that had been ostracized
234	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Vise: Grips	A. Tempers: flare B. Kiln: potter C. Spout: geysers D. Calipers: measure
235	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BENEDICTION	A. Rise B. Blessing C. Curse D. Prayer
236	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Camera: Sight	A. Pictures: anthology B. Type: touch C. Headphone: hearing D. Thirst: water
237	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Parchment: Paper	A. Pity: feeling B. Book: paging C. Trees: lumber D. Quill: pen
238	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given DISCONCERT	A. Sing in harmony B. Pretend C. Cancel program D. Confuse E. Interrupt
239	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given GARRULOUS	A. Laconic B. Strangling C. Ecstatic D. Frozen E. Wordy
240	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Detective: Informer	A. Author: book B. Architect: Draftsman C. Reporter: Source D. Vacancy: empty
241	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given ABOLISH	A. Hate B. End C. Prosper D. Abject
242	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Evade: Question	A. Shirk: malingerers B. Elicit: response C. Parry: blow D. Knowledge: thrust
243	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Riddle: Sphinx	A. Luxury: Limousine B. Love: loathe C. Fire: Prometheus D. Scylla: ore
244	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given ABRUPT	A. Above B. Sudden C. Noisy D. Calm E. Agnation
245	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Flurry: Blizzard	A. Anger: bluster B. Drizzle: downpour C. Draw: doodle D. Simmer: cook
246	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Electron: Nucleus	A. Electric: exciting B. Earth: sun C. Magnet: pole D. Cell: membrane
247	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BEWILDERED	A. Confused B. Bedeviled C. Discarded D. Neglected E. Sabotage

248	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Elicit: Response	A. Religion: ethics B. Crime: arrest C. Answer: question D. Coax: smile
249	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Fastidious: Vulgarity	A. Vacillating: action B. Fade: intensity C. Security: mob D. Speeding: bourgeois
250	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given POSTHUMOUS	A. Grand B. Born after father's death C. Given to enjoyment D. Hard working E. Origin
251	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Appearance: Subpoena	A. Death: fight B. Payment: bill C. Health: game D. Applause: encore
252	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Carpenter: Vise	A. Teller: Bank B. Golfer: Club C. Mike: Speak D. Angler: Fish
253	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given SECULAR	A. Safe B. State owning nor religion C. Religious state D. Powerful personality E. Anarchy
254	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Drama: Stage	A. Disease: relapse B. Commercial: program C. Eclipse: gulf D. Movie: cinema
255	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Caliber: Rifle	A. Army: Ammunition B. Compass: Bore C. Quality: Shoot D. Gauge: Rails
256	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Darn: Needle	A. Mill: grind B. Run: river C. Whip: processor D. Kindling: chain saw
257	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given AVIARY	A. A weighing machine B. A birdbath C. An old measure of weight D. A bird enclosure E. Group of birds
258	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Mumble: Shout	A. Trickle: poke B. Hunger: lunch C. Provoke: tease D. Flipper: swim
259	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Correspondence: Clerk	A. Office: Manager B. Secretary: Stenographer C. Proceeds: Accounts D. Records: Archivist
260	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Stethoscope: Physician	A. Microscope: amoeba B. Psychiatrist: couch C. Wrench: plumber D. Bat: baseball
261	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given ATAVISM	A. Resemblance to remote ancestors B. Ancestor worship C. The science of prolonging human life D. The science of soul E. Survival
262	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Siesta: Nap	A. Lariat: rope B. Farm: plantation C. Sauerkraut: cabbage D. Coin: rug
263	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Slurp: Sip	A. Watch: minute B. Snipe: skirmish C. Guffaw: giggle D. Tiptoe: stumble

264	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Sophist: Truth	A. Quack: medicine B. Director: Plan C. Alarmist: legend D. Actor: Shoot
265	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given CANT	A. Singing through the nose B. A temporary catchword C. Begging D. A penny whistle E. Affected manner of speech
266	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Cat: Feline	A. Fate: Fortune B. Puppet: statue C. Horse: Equine D. Tiger: Lion
267	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Price: Exorbitant	A. Listening: boredom B. Motion: distance C. Fire: overshoot D. Fatigue: exhaustion
268	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given NYMPH	A. Clinch B. Flinch C. Airy D. Fairy E. Cheery
269	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Reticent: Prattle	A. Hedonist: war B. Phlegmatic: emote C. Ascetic: austerity D. Chasten: chide
270	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given SHORTAGE	A. Paucity B. Niggardly C. Wastage D. Hostage E. Foliage
271	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Discredited: Reputation	A. Choleric: heat B. Stronghold: facility C. Stilted: simplicity D. Apprehensive: shyness
272	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given HYPOTHETICAL	A. Methodical B. Based on supposition C. Double faced D. To do with superstition E. Mathematical law
273	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given INCIDENCE	A. Stubbornness B. The range of occurrence C. Anecdotes D. Conclusion E. Drastic
274	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given GARGOYLE	A. Stone spout B. Golden eagle C. Garish D. Vile E. Negation
275	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given TACITURN	A. Sentimental B. Uncommunicative C. Diplomatic D. Calculating E. Bifurcates
276	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given LINEAL	A. Unconnected B. Isolated C. Directly descended D. Wrinkled E. Circular
277	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given ABSTRACT	A. Theoretical B. Confused C. Indefinite D. Unrealistic E. Paintings
278	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BRACKISH	A. Backward B. Having of foul smell C. Salty D. Woody E. Novelty
	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given	A. Doubleful B. Virtual

279	BALEFUL	D. Virtuous C. Deadly D. Headless E. Virtuous
280	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BANAL	A. Philosophical B. Original C. Dramatic D. Headless E. Commonplace
281	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BANEFUL	A. Generous B. Kindly C. Ruinous D. Severity E. Superfluous
282	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BATTER	A. To improve B. To beat C. To finish D. To rise E. Baking
283	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given BEHOLD	A. To hold B. To heat C. To see D. To speak E. sigh
284	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given VOLUBLE	A. Fat B. Loud C. Talkative D. Rambling E. Adore
285	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given FALLACIOUS	A. Quarrelsome B. Superficial C. Vindictive D. Deceptive E. Skeptical
286	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given INEXTRICABLE	A. Unexplainable B. Firm C. Unsolvable D. Inessential E. Deduce
287	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given ENIGMATIC	A. Displeased B. Puzzling C. Learned D. Short-sighted E. Labyrinth
288	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given SPORADIC	A. Epidemic B. Whirling C. Occasional D. Stagnant E. Virus
289	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given COMPENDIUM	A. Summary B. Index C. Reference D. Glossary E. Lawn
290	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given MAWKISH	A. Attempt B. Majority C. Sentimental D. Fiat E. Original
291	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Crochet: Fingers	A. Head: ear B. Rug: gloves C. Bursitis: shoulder D. Tread: feet
292	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Dauntless: courage	A. Unruffled: Composure B. Energetic: Indifferences C. Affordable: Suspicion D. Ruthless: Compassion
293	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Fertilizer: Crop	A. Milk: infant B. Pebbles: crow C. Powder: spices D. Wisdom: brain
294	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Brevity: wit	A. Brevity: wit B. Individuality: multiplicity

	Deceit: Duplicity	C. Melancholy: suspicion D. Determination: tenacity
295	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Alchemy: Chemistry	A. Motorbike: carriage B. Silver: gold C. Joust: shootout D. Violin: lute
296	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Star: Constellation	A. Pupils: school B. Island: archipelago C. Hospital: nurses D. Nova: cosmetology
297	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Dieting: Overweight	A. Food: Gluttony B. Resting: Fatigue C. Spices: Gourmet D. Poverty: Sickness
298	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Putter: Golf	A. Puck: hockey B. Soccer: ball C. Paddle: table D. Pins: bowling
299	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Diffident: Arrogance	A. Confident: ambiguous B. Brazen: modesty C. Benevolent: humanity D. Momentum: inertia
300	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Affluent: Plutocracy	A. Customs: polygamy B. Clever: intricacy C. Noble: aristocracy D. Amazons: matriarchy
301	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Halo: Saint	A. Moses: Commandments B. Rabble: demagogue C. Wings: angel D. Chariot: fire
302	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Founder: Vessel	A. Pioneer: frontier B. Philanthropist: Society C. Saucer: cup D. Crash: plane
303	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Anecdote: Short Story	A. Snack: banquet B. Famine: feast C. Muddy: river D. Sentence: fragment
304	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Book: Chapters	A. Truck: tank B. Handwriting: typing C. Serial: episodes D. Feather: quill
305	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Bulldozer: Excavate	A. Weaver: loom B. Jack: lift C. Knife: fork D. Hammer: bend
306	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Sheep: Flock	A. Pigs: sty B. Fish: school C. Horse: stall D. Buffalo: pond
307	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Disperse: Assemble	A. Atmosphere: clouds B. Anarchy: Order C. Book: Title D. Table: legs
308	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Client: Fee	A. Policeman: fine B. Author: copy rights C. Wholesale: retail D. Tenant: rent
309	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Limpid: Mud	A. Harmonious: discord B. Cool: ice C. Hill: mountain D. Smooth: oil
310	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Sled: Runners	A. Stick: herd B. Wagon: wheels C. Walk: joggers D. Blade: jet

311	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Fearful: Cower	A. Weak: exercise B. Wise: dispute C. Arrogant: strut D. Humble: boast
312	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given PILLAGE	A. Tavern B. Pacify C. Clear D. Predatory E. Binding force
313	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Dusk: Dawn	A. Senility: Childhood B. Necromancy: Magic C. Loquaciousness: Garrulity D. Adolescence: Infancy
314	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given EXQUISITE	A. Elegant B. Stubborn C. Exceptional D. Aesthete E. Poetry
315	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Human: Infant	A. Foal: colt B. Lion: lioness C. Dog: whelp D. Bear: born
316	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Phoenix: Immortality	A. Flag: freedom B. Sphinx: mystery C. Howling: death D. Spring: scales
317	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given UNDUE	A. Undisciplined B. Usurious C. Premature D. Unjustified E. Appreciate
318	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Decibel: Light year	A. Distance: Time B. Sound: Time C. Meter: Dioptre D. Volume: Length
319	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Witness: Crime	A. Game: fan B. Guard: security C. Showman: advertisement D. Critic: performance
320	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given MILITATE	A. To make less severe B. Challenge C. Have weight or influence D. Arbitrate E. Terrorist
321	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Constellation: Stars	A. Grain: Tree B. Island: archipelago C. Flock: herd D. Team: players
322	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given EXTOL	A. To flatter B. Acknowledge C. Deprive of D. Praise E. Tax
323	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Power: Battery	A. Automobile: piston B. Recuperation: Convalescence C. Vitamins: Metabolism D. Light: Candle
324	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Earth: Planet	A. Mars: Earth B. Sun: Galaxy C. Moon: Satellite D. Star: Sun
325	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Explosion: Debris	A. Telecast: programs B. Locusts: Holocaust C. Train: Airplane D. Bruise: Fall
326	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Actor: Role	A. Orchestra: symphony B. Lawyer: evidence C. Ringmaster: acrobats D. Sleeper: clock

327	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Energy: Dissipate	A. Battery: Recharge B. Atom: electron C. Food: bread D. Money: spend
328	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Salt: Shaker	A. Tennis ball: server B. Tape: cassette C. Oil: cruet D. Coal: mine
329	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given PATHETIC	A. Sad B. Patient C. Sick D. Tolerant E. Joyful
330	Choose Relative Pair Of Word ELM: Tree	A. Snake: reptile B. Cart: Horse C. Cloud: Rain D. Painting: Artist
331	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given FILTH	A. Medicine B. Dirt C. Flirt D. harm E. Hygiene
332	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Hybrid: Rose	A. Withering: vine B. Foal: colt C. Gardening: sun D. Cross: Alsatian
333	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given DOCILE	A. Vague B. Gentle C. Stupid D. Stubbed E. Clever
334	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Exercise: Strength	A. Concern: business B. Practice: Skill C. Success: victory D. Sport: Olympic
335	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given HYBRID	A. Crossbred B. Pedigreed C. Hackneyed D. Unusual E. Rose
336	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Violin: Bow	A. Flute: encore B. Reed: woodwind C. Trumpet: mute D. Guitar: pick
337	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Nectar: Flower	A. Ambrosia: food B. Desert: Kwashiorkor C. Honey: hive D. Ore: rock
338	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given INEFFABLE	A. Without effect B. Not feeable C. That cannot be effected D. Too great of words E. Viable
339	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Eternal: Duration	A. Temporary: Time B. Weak: Control C. Harmonious: Music D. Omnipotent: Power
340	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Prick: Stab	A. Point: swift B. Lend: Borrow C. Sip: Gulp D. Thread: Sew
341	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Parody: Imitation	A. Stanza: Verse B. Limerick: Poem C. Novel: Book D. Portrait: Painting
342	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Point: Line	A. Circle: degrees B. Instant: time C. Vertical: horizontal D. Computer: interface

343	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given NUMISMATIC	A. A branch of mathematics B. Of wind or air C. Of numbers D. Of coins of coinage E. Aura
344	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Heat: Calorimeter	A. Centigrade: Fahrenheit B. Distance: Odometer C. Fuel: Tachometer D. Speed: Altimeter
345	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given ALLURING	A. Deceptive B. Contentious C. Sensible D. Enticing E. Repelling
346	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Hospital: Nurse	A. College: Professor B. Theater: Dramatist C. Artist: Studio D. Drug: Pharmacist
347	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Scene: Panoramic	A. Glasses: sun B. Touch: tangible C. Sound: stereophonic D. Act: motivation
348	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Fragile: Break	A. Flexible: Bend B. Vital: differentiated C. Hostile: Invite D. Vivid: Grow
349	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given SOMNAMBULIST	A. Sleepwalker B. Escapist C. Soothsayer D. Hypnotist E. Charismatic
350	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Intrigue: Straightforward	A. Bisection: ruler B. Exertion: devious C. Espionage: secretive D. Guile: candid
351	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given MURAL	A. Writing B. Music C. A painting on wall D. Ancient E. Birth
352	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Flabby: Firmness	A. Brittle: fracture B. Humble: Arrogance C. Solvent: Wealth D. Delicate: fragile
353	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Error: Experience	A. Training: skill B. Skill: Mistake C. Sharp: clever D. Success: victory
354	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given PASTEL	A. Light shades or colors B. Attempt C. Dark shade D. Conflict E. Circular
355	Choose Relative Pair Of Word Garnet: Red	A. Pearl: Round B. Diamond: Solid C. Emerald: Green D. Ivory: Living
356	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given ROOKIE	A. An old man B. A new recruit C. A fighter D. A wrestler E. Hillock
357	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given CATHARSIS	A. Sudden B. Outlet for strong emotions C. Anticlimax D. Informal discussion E. Poem
358	Choose correct word or phrase that is most similar to the word given	A. Dull B. Wonderful C. No longer in existence

358	EXTINCT	C. No longer in existence D. Still in existence E. Extraordinary
359	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Acrimonious	A. Acid B. Bitter C. Clever D. Soothing E. Enervate
360	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Barren	A. Fertile B. Rejecting C. Crater D. Lacking freedom E. Concave
361	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Apathy	A. Enemy B. Love C. Noble D. Temptation E. Lucrative
362	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Outbreak	A. Confined B. Smash C. Reliability D. Tumult E. Burst
363	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Indulgent	A. Active B. Agile C. Squanders D. Oppressive E. Discrete
364	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Precious	A. Honor B. Treasured C. Paltry D. Jewel E. Valuable
365	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Listless	A. Turbulent B. Prolific C. Peace D. Dynamic E. Precious
366	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Indeterminate	A. Calculated B. Conclusive C. Extravagant D. Astonished E. Excavated
367	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Foible	A. Feasible B. Gull C. Luxurious D. Forte E. Powerful
368	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Attract	A. Progress B. Circumnutates C. Magnetic D. Repel E. Shy
369	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Admonish	A. Hypnotic B. Honor C. Encourage D. Scold E. Prepare
370	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Animosity	A. Friendliness B. Anxiety C. Eagerness D. Reliability E. Slender
371	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Portly	A. Briskly B. Vessel C. Slender D. Entirely E. Empty
372	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Impetuous	A. Defensive B. Ardent C. Hobbyist D. Wary E. Squeal
	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.	A. Laud B. Fickle

373	Valid	B. Feedie C. Due D. Dump E. Cogent
374	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Exacerbate	A. Prolific B. Inert C. Insane D. Soothe E. Bronze
375	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Equilibrium	A. Parallel B. Tranquilizer C. Membrane D. Imbalance E. Overseer
376	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Obsolete	A. Hyrum B. Modern C. Act D. Paramount E. Hesitant
377	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Bizarre	A. Fair B. Lottery C. Muddled D. Ordinary E. Lull
378	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. IRK	A. Broad B. Profound C. Delight D. Lofty
379	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Dour	E. Shock A. Implausible B. Cheerful C. Boring D. Portal E. Spotted
380	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Striking	A. Inconspicuous B. Vibrating C. Straight D. Symmetric E. Harmonious
381	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Profusion	A. Penetration B. Abundance C. Scarcity D. Ordinance E. Audacity
382	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Sybarite	A. Childless B. Vascular C. Ascetic D. Imposter E. Veteran
383	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Tear	A. Rectify B. Lacerate C. Rupture D. Lancelets E. Procrastinate
384	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Complacet	A. Notorious B. Normalized C. Extemporaneous D. Distressed E. Mammalian
385	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Wet	A. Parched B. Tempered C. Humid D. Soak E. Dusty
386	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Adapt	A. Approve B. Applaud C. Shed D. Reject E. Fit
387	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Atheist	A. Hypnotic B. Bane C. Believer D. Theorist E. Alarmist
388	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Cruel	A. Cruel

388	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Generous	A. Greedy B. Noble C. Selfish D. Lavish E. Intellectual
389	Identify Error <u>The value</u> of dollar <u>declines as</u> the rate of inflation <u>rises</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
390	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Swagger	A. Drinker B. Livelier C. Grovel D. Actor E. Vessel
391	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Tempt	A. Paramount B. Wish C. Abstemious D. Provoke E. Hoax
392	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Loathing	A. Acrimonious B. Impact C. Elevation D. Craving E. Flirt
393	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Glorify	A. Rectify B. Appraise C. Extol D. Kneel Down E. Exalt
394	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Haphazard	A. Systematic B. Ecstasy C. Linear D. Follower E. Dangerous
395	Identify Error <u>To protect</u> yourself <u>from</u> dangerous exposure to the <u>suns rays</u> <u>using</u> a sun screen <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
396	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Blunt	A. Merciful B. Direct C. Dull D. Insensitive E. Recuperate
397	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Praise	A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn E. Silent
398	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Occult	A. Intelligible B. Crooked C. Sectary D. Medieval E. Society
399	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Resolved	A. Circumnutated B. Normalized C. Decided D. Unstable E. Involved
400	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Capture	A. Confined B. Free C. Apprehend D. Seize E. Dominate
401	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Oblivion	A. Remembrance B. Bounced C. Slaughter D. Sentimentality E. Whirlpool
402	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Erase	A. Purify B. Imprint C. Nip D. Delete E. Eradicate

403	<p>Identify Error</p> <p>Of <u>all</u> the disasters that occurred during <u>the movie s production</u> the death of the two stars who performed their own stunts <u>were</u> surely <u>the worst</u>. <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
404	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Accumulate</p>	<p>A. Proliferate B. Abuse C. Congress D. Rally E. Board</p>
405	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>iLLicity</p>	<p>A. Enlighten B. illusive C. Legal D. Cover up E. Reflect</p>
406	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Brisk</p>	<p>A. Engrossed B. Occupied C. Diligent D. Swift E. Passive</p>
407	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Ebullient</p>	<p>A. Feminine B. Dull C. Oily D. Salient E. Bulwark</p>
408	<p>Identify Error</p> <p>All <u>the scouts</u> got <u>their selves</u> ready <u>for</u> the long <u>camping</u> trip <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
409	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Horrible</p>	<p>A. Sabotage B. Agreeable C. Dogmatic D. Repulsive E. Appealing</p>
410	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Unaffected</p>	<p>A. Defective B. Insincere C. Transparent D. Weird E. Immune</p>
411	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Mentor</p>	<p>A. Lawyer B. Counselor C. Enemy D. Curator E. Compiler</p>
412	<p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>She either was staying</u> at a farm on <u>holiday with a girl friend</u> <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
413	<p>Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.</p> <p>Consequence</p>	<p>A. Effective B. Plan C. Cause D. Retaliation E. Shame</p>
414	<p>Identify Error</p> <p>The government <u>requires</u> that a census <u>be taken</u> every ten years <u>so accurate</u> statistics may be <u>compiled</u>. <u>No erroe</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
415	<p>Identify Error</p> <p>The <u>lion</u> has <u>always</u> been <u>a symbol</u> of strength power and <u>it is very cruel</u> <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
416	<p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>Rice</u> and <u>curry</u> are <u>my</u> favourite <u>dish</u>. <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
417	<p>Identify Error</p> <p>There aren't enough cars for all of us to get. <u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C</p>

	I here <u>aren't enough cars</u> far all <u>or us to get</u> . <u>No error</u>	D. D E. E
418	Identify Error <u>Within a week</u> they were <u>head over heels</u> in love <u>after he could walk without a stick</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
419	Identify Error His <u>performance</u> was <u>for</u> better <u>than that</u> of <u>his</u> cousin. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
420	Identify Error <u>Had</u> he <u>been</u> there he <u>would grappled with</u> the whole situation. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
421	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Stifle	A. Volley B. Encore C. Triplet D. Promote E. Dapple
422	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Brusque	A. Modest B. Central C. Courteous D. Intrigue E. Eliminate
423	Identify Error If I <u>were</u> you I would not <u>mind this</u> thing <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
424	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Becalmed	A. Genrous B. Tranquil C. In motion D. Simulated E. Inquisitive
425	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Blithe	A. Despondent B. Mutinous C. Angelic D. Rigid E. Opaque
426	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Teeming	A. Latent B. Barren C. Individual D. Putting E. Combustible
427	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Tawdry	A. Marble B. Humidity C. Insolvent D. Elegant E. Awestruck
428	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Laud	A. Substantial B. Castigate C. Inferior D. Enormity E. Move apart
429	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Novice	A. Deletion B. Beatitude C. Volley D. Veteran E. Democrat
430	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Eschew	A. Pursue B. Swallow C. Bolt D. Cocoon E. Smooth
431	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Giddy	A. Level-headed B. Mourn C. Portable D. Swirl E. Withdraw
	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.	A. Supplant

432	Impair	B. Enhance C. Extend D. Graceful E. Singly
433	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Tedious	A. Plainspoken B. Refreshing C. Coarse D. Appropriate E. hygienic
434	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Supple	A. Cram B. Rigid C. Theoretical D. Lofty E. Emaciate
435	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Squander	A. Scale B. Rebuff C. Haunt D. Hoard E. Lessen
436	Identify Error <u>Most</u> of teachers <u>at</u> the state university care <u>about</u> their <u>students progress</u> . No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
437	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Tactful	A. Unbound B. Boorish C. Lazy D. Renowned E. Polished
438	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Terse	A. Chattering B. Threefold C. Lean D. Miserly E. Lumped together
439	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Plaintive	A. Pithy B. Quaint C. Accuser D. Merry E. Hardened
440	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Urbane	A. Loitering B. Rustic C. Churlish D. Misguided E. Square
441	Identify Error We <u>don't</u> have time <u>for</u> a large <u>amount</u> of <u>interruptions</u> . No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
442	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Gregarious	A. Posterior B. Outstanding C. Poisonous D. Reclusive E. Congenital
443	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Viable	A. Feasible B. Motionless C. Corrective D. Unworkable E. Nomadic
444	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Soothe	A. Simmer B. Eat greedily C. Excite D. Purify E. Vibrate
445	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Capricious	A. Diminutive B. Sudden C. Immoral D. Steady E. Piteous
446	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Upbraid	A. hurdle B. Praise C. Downcast D. Dishevel E. Clump

447	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Flaccid	A. Dark-haired B. Torpid C. Tactile D. Sinewy E. Soapy
448	Identify Error <u>To be influenced</u> those who are <u>going to grow up</u> and matter <u>to the world</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
449	Identify Error <u>Either</u> she or her parents <u>is</u> opposed <u>to</u> his <u>marriage</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
450	Identify Error <u>No sooner</u> had he <u>begun</u> to speak <u>when</u> an ominous muttering arose from the <u>audience</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
451	Identify Error <u>Within</u> six months <u>the store</u> was <u>operating</u> profitably and <u>efficient</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
452	Identify Error She had <u>cleverer</u> brain <u>than his</u> and <u>he could not confute</u> of her ideas <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
453	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Fickle	A. Entertain B. Resolute C. Compress D. Turn aside E. Resemble
454	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Meager	A. Minimize B. Lavish C. Sensitive D. Recover E. Flexible
455	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Hovel	A. Crowd B. Whisk C. Pudding D. Palace E. Dust
456	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Credulous	A. Gullible B. Skeptical C. Unrewarded D. Humorous E. Indebted
457	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Brazen	A. Red-handed B. Ironical C. Modest D. Trespass E. Fireplace
458	Identify Error Umar <u>had an accident while</u> he was driving <u>the car</u> that his cousin had <u>lent</u> him <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
459	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Devoid	A. Liberty B. Innermost C. Faithless D. Replete E. Cosmos
460	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Loutish	A. Dejected B. Vast C. Urbane D. Pitiful E. Silent
461	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Auspicious	A. Pictorial B. Ill-starred C. trusting D. Blunt

		E. Scions
462	Identify Error Some of <u>these</u> shirts <u>are</u> blue <u>others</u> are green and <u>the rest</u> are white <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
463	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Succinct	A. Helpless B. Overbearing C. Felonious D. Long-winded E. Blemish
464	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Incriminate	A. Exculpate B. Sporadic C. Appropriate D. Exhume E. Subjugate
465	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Paltry	A. Stallion B. mastery C. Significant D. Absent E. Enmity
466	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Pugnacity	A. Adhesion B. Inimical C. Influx D. Mildness E. Domesticity
467	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Paucity	A. Treachery B. Profusion C. Vixen D. Tincture E. Envious
468	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Jaundiced	A. Unprejudiced B. Servile C. Remitted D. Discounted E. Variable
469	Identify Error <u>Let in the forest</u> in a clod night the hunters built <u>a fire</u> to keep <u>themselves</u> warm and to <u>frighten</u> away the wolves <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
470	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Torpor	A. Rankle B. Impeach C. Commentator D. Vigor E. Teetotaler
471	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Bulk	A. Cheat B. Smallness C. Stalk D. Magnetize E. Eyewitness
472	Identify Error <u>Hard work</u> and <u>perseverance</u> is indispensable to <u>success</u> in life <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
473	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Simulated	A. Sequential B. Authentic C. Discouraged D. Mixed E. Depressed
474	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Puerile	A. Mature B. Servile C. Odoriferous D. Petty E. Signify
475	Identify Error What a host of a little incidents all deep buried in the past No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.	A. Fragrant B. Subordinate

476	Rankle	D. Subordinate C. Linear D. Soothe E. Condone
477	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Underling	A. Topcoat B. yearling C. Chief D. Flying E. Bridging
478	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Serrated	A. oily B. Joined C. Smooth D. Greeted E. Indecisive
479	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Antipathy	A. Liking B. Pathetic C. Provocation D. Bluntness E. Venom
480	Identify Error <u>Would you</u> please tell me from where <u>can</u> I get <u>copies</u> of this <u>application form</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
481	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Diaphanous	A. Transitive B. Secular C. Schematic D. Opaque E. Elephantine
482	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Disparage	A. Compare B. Optimism C. Acclaim D. Peerage E. Regroup
483	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Debauch	A. Comment B. Connive C. Edify D. Malinger E. Provenance
484	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Irrate	A. In proportion B. Calm C. Logical D. Wise E. Unconventional
485	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Surly	A. Uncertain B. Good-natured C. Right-handed D. Cannon E. Cautious
486	Identify Error <u>Before you</u> enter the temple you <u>should</u> <u>take out</u> your <u>shoes</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
487	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Bungle	A. Select B. Unpack C. Quarrel with D. Accomplish smoothly E. Trumpet
488	Identify Error Air <u>travel is</u> fast safe <u>and it is</u> convenient <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
489	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Unsung	A. Celebrated B. Trite C. Humdrum D. Sentimental E. Prosaic
490	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Implant	A. Cut out B. Harvest C. Yoke D. Solidify E. Inborn

491	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Absorbed	A. Espoused B. Porous C. Refined D. Distracted E. Tearful
492	Identify Error Everyday <u>the</u> watchman <u>would lock</u> the door and <u>walking</u> around the <u>building</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
493	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Flippant	A. Supine B. Novel C. Serious D. Tricky E. Disqualified
494	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Pungent	A. Erase B. Sugary C. Rare D. Veteran E. Nursing
495	Identify Error I believe Brook field is <u>better than</u> a <u>lot of</u> other schools <u>all the much</u> reason <u>to keep</u> it so. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
496	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Cryptic	A. Spiritual B. Resilient C. Evident D. Filthy E. Reserved
497	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Prone	A. Excessive B. Secret C. Upright D. Cutting E. Visible
498	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Superficial	A. Underdone B. Digital C. Deficient D. Profound E. Spacious
499	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Curtail	A. Lengthen B. Falsify C. Credible D. Fall into E. Determine
500	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Mask	A. Insignificant B. Favorite C. Skeletal D. Tough E. Sluggish
501	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Vanity	A. Self-sacrifice B. Mood C. Weariness D. Modesty E. Blindness
502	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Prize	A. Seize B. Be severe C. Disdain D. Posterity E. Concave
503	Identify Error The police officer <u>noticed</u> the wanted suspect <u>only</u> after <u>be</u> removed his sunglasses and sat down <u>at the counter</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
504	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Feasible	A. Ruthless B. Expensive C. Capable D. Impossible E. Free
505	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given.	A. Supply B. Admit C. Ignore

505	Expel	C. Implore D. Exhibit E. Insist upon
506	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Fidgety	A. Seedy B. Calm C. Fierce D. Momentous E. Evasive
507	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Interment	A. Brevity B. Resurrection C. Vacation D. Fertility E. Satisfaction
508	Identify Error <u>The water</u> released <u>from</u> the dam will <u>further</u> intensify the food <u>situation</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
509	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Hackneyed	A. Mimed B. Surrendered C. Unwounded D. Original E. Sagacious
510	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Fastidious	A. Newfangled B. Tedious C. Obese D. Coarse E. Slow moving
511	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Disburse	A. Fence B. Pocket C. Inter D. Lubricate E. Gain power
512	Choose correct word or phrase that is most opposite of the word given. Profligate	A. Assumed B. Virtuous C. Uneducated D. Routine E. Anti-social
513	Identify Error <u>To expand</u> the <u>newspaper s coverage</u> of local politics <u>they</u> transferred <u>a popular</u> columnist to the city desk. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
514	Identify Error <u>Of the</u> three brothers <u>the elder is the most</u> religious. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
515	Identify Error <u>When he remembered</u> <u>things like this</u> he <u>often</u> <u>felts that</u> he <u>will write</u> them down. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
516	Identify Error <u>Had</u> he followed the <u>directions</u> carefully he <u>would have</u> understood the problem <u>quick</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
517	Identify Error <u>The moon</u> differs <u>from</u> the earth <u>in strange</u> way and these differences <u>create</u> <u>problem</u> for the scientists. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
518	Identify Error <u>I fear</u> that they <u>would have</u> more trouble <u>in reaching</u> there than <u>us</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
519	Identify Error It is <u>the business</u> of the referee <u>neither to favour</u> one side <u>nor the other</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E

520	Identify Error When he was <u>over eighty</u> <u>used to recount</u> that <u>incident with much chuckles</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
521	Identify Error The tragedy is <u>that</u> the patient <u>died</u> before the doctor <u>arrived</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
522	Identify Error <u>Since</u> he is that kind <u>of a</u> boy he cannot <u>be expected</u> to co-operate <u>with us</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
523	Identify Error The daughter <u>parted with</u> her mother <u>with tears</u> but the <u>journey</u> to Karachi <u>amused</u> her. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
524	Identify Error <u>In my opinion</u> based upon long years of research I <u>think</u> the plan <u>offered</u> by my opponents is <u>unsound</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
525	Identify Error Where <u>had they all gone</u> to he often <u>pondered over</u> <u>those threads</u> he had <u>once held</u> together. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
526	Identify Error The price of coffee <u>is</u> low last month <u>but</u> it is <u>going to go up</u> <u>this month</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
527	Identify Error He <u>tried to prove</u> to his own <u>satisfaction</u> that he was <u>as shrewd</u> as <u>she</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
528	Identify Error <u>She is living</u> in town for only two years yet she <u>seems</u> to be <u>acquainted with</u> everyone <u>who</u> comes to the store. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
529	Identify Error <u>By the time</u> I <u>reached</u> the bank the doors <u>were closed</u> I could not have <u>my cheque</u> cashed. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
530	Identify Error I <u>suppose at that age something</u> you say to <u>anybody is all right</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
531	Identify Error He <u>educated not only</u> his nephew but also <u>set him up in</u> business. <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
532	Identify Error He <u>has suffered from</u> a <u>simillar</u> attack but <u>milder</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
533	Identify Error <u>Speaking to his</u> employes the manage <u>praised</u> their accomplishments <u>highly</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E

534	Identify Error Smelling sweetly the <u>bouquet</u> of roses <u>thrilled the young woman</u> .No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
535	Identify Error A person <u>who</u> lived to be more than thirty years of age <u>is</u> indeed <u>fortunate</u> .No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
536	Identify Error <u>Though</u> he was busy <u>yet</u> he spared <u>some time</u> to <u>talk to me</u> . No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
537	Identify Error When the king <u>breathed his last</u> his <u>only</u> child was <u>adopted</u> by his <u>aunt</u> .No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
538	Identify Error He <u>always practices</u> the <u>justice</u> and <u>cares for</u> moral <u>principles</u> . No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
539	Identify Error He <u>has</u> assured <u>me</u> that he <u>will get</u> that work <u>done</u> . No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
540	Identify Error A few lazy bluffers <u>drift in</u> college <u>and usually drift out</u> again.No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
541	Identify Error <u>Besides being</u> an outstanding student he is <u>also</u> a leader <u>in college</u> .No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
542	Identify Error <u>Everyone</u> should be and <u>must</u> remain loyal to <u>one's country</u> <u>come what may</u> .No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
543	Identify Error <u>He can't hardly</u> remember the accident <u>because</u> he was very young <u>at that time</u> .No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
544	Identify Error No sooner <u>did</u> he <u>tear open</u> the envelope <u>than</u> he fell down <u>unconscious</u> .No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
545	Identify Error <u>Walking up</u> in morning <u>with the knowledge</u> that one simply had to <u>get out</u> of bed that there was no possibility of <u>turning on</u> for an extra doze. No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
546	Identify Error What I suffered then and <u>still suffer</u> is not to <u>the pen</u> to <u>write with</u> or for the paper to <u>record</u> .No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
547	Identify Error Azra <u>moved</u> from <u>the dormitory</u> <u>because the</u> <u>noise</u> .No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
548	Identify Error Do you think he is senior to you with respect to service? No error	A. A B. B C. C D. D

		D. D E. E
549	Identify Error Cover <u>your head property</u> lest you <u>may not catch cold</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
550	Identify Error I had <u>come out the cold</u> and <u>come down alone to the river</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
551	Identify Error The roads <u>are wet it must be raining yesterday</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
552	Identify Error <u>Had he invited me I might have attended his marriage</u> <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
553	Identify Error In his <u>earlier</u> days he was a <u>happy - go - lucky</u> fellow <u>but now</u> he prefers working hard <u>to amuse</u> himself <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
554	Identify Error <u>Science comprises</u> of many branches <u>of learning</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
555	Identify Error <u>Let us do this painful thing while the fit is over us</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
556	Identify Error Why <u>don't you wear a</u> national dress? <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
557	Identify Error <u>Adam and eve walked out</u> of paradise <u>hanging</u> their heads in <u>sorrow</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
558	Identify Error The <u>girl</u> said that she <u>preferred</u> the blue <u>gown than</u> the pink <u>one</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
559	Identify Error He <u>generally</u> maintains <u>that</u> the <u>wife bringing</u> a dowry is an evidence of <u>her freedom</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
560	Identify Error <u>The heart of the matter</u> is the <u>need to root out</u> selfishness and <u>bring out existence</u> selfless <u>dedicated men</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
561	Identify Error I must <u>find</u> some <u>means of balancing</u> my <u>budget</u> . <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
562	Identify Error <u>Are you sure</u> Miss Saba <u>knows how use</u> the new <u>equipment</u> ? <u>No error</u>	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
	Identify Error	A. A

	Identify Error	B. B C. C D. D E. E
563	I <u>have not seen</u> my family <u>since</u> five years <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
564	<u>The final will be alike the</u> midterm <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
565	<u>If I had been</u> informed I <u>might</u> reached <u>there.</u> <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
566	We can <u>get some</u> idea <u>of these famines</u> <u>through</u> our <u>folk-lore</u> <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
567	<u>Let us disagree agreeably</u> I am sure and I assure you <u>that that</u> would be the best course and that <u>a better solution</u> to the problem is not possible. <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
568	<u>Let us have</u> dinner <u>together</u> <u>sometimes</u> next week. <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
569	I <u>wish</u> you <u>do not</u> work <u>so hard.</u> <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
570	<u>Yet is was</u> a long hard struggle <u>before they succeeded to produce a practical</u> concentration. <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
571	<u>"It is something"</u> ? She <u>asked</u> <u>suddenly looking out of the window.</u> <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
572	<u>It is a matter of great pity</u> that she <u>became</u> a widow at <u>such an</u> early stage. <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
573	A lot of people <u>has</u> <u>turned up</u> for <u>the show.</u> <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
574	<u>Ali is always</u> more talkative than <u>any student</u> in <u>the class.</u> <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
575	<u>Today the sight of</u> this parchment <u>is</u> odious <u>for</u> me. <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
576	The man <u>who</u> I saw <u>yesterday</u> was a <u>doctor</u> of <u>repute.</u> <u>No error</u>	
	Identify Error	A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E
577	He <u>forget</u> that <u>he had to</u> go to meet <u>his friend.</u> <u>No error</u>	
		F. F

578	<p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>Whole the world mourned the loss of that leader.</u>No error</p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
579	<p>Identify Error</p> <p><u>Truly speaking our next door neighbours are extremely noisy.</u>No error</p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
580	<p>Identify Error</p> <p>This <u>work on</u> spontaneous generation <u>was of great</u> value because it <u>stimulate</u> other scientists <u>to study</u> the habits of germs.<u>No error</u></p>	<p>A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E</p>
581	<p>Q.6 A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude these pressures are brought about in part by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply Because the health nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management in February 1981,for example AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems Some countries such as Senegal India Indonesia and Thailand are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.Because so many government of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development</p> <p>a. Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have</p>	<p>A. Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region B. Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavour C. Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development D. Sough the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation</p>
582	<p>Q.6 A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude these pressures are brought about in part by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply Because the health nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management in February 1981,for example AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems Some countries such as Senegal India Indonesia and Thailand are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.Because so many government of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development</p> <p>b.Technical know-how developed in the USA</p>	<p>A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries</p>
583	<p>Q.6 A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude these pressures are brought about in part by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply Because the health nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management in February 1981,for example AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems Some countries such as Senegal India Indonesia and Thailand are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.Because so many government of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development</p>	<p>A. Rigorous operation of the Malthusian principle B. Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural communities C. Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries D. Large scale deforestation and desertification</p>

c. There has been a pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of

584	<p>Q.6 A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about in part by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance. Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example, AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process. Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.</p> <p>d. The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if</p>	<p>A. There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world.</p> <p>B. Industries based on agriculture are widely developed.</p> <p>C. Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.</p> <p>D. There is an assured supply of food and medical care.</p>
585	<p>Q.6 A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about in part by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance. Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example, AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process. Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.</p> <p>e. How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?</p>	<p>A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.</p> <p>B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.</p> <p>C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world.</p> <p>D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry.</p>
586	Beauty is to ugliness as adversity is to _____.	<p>A. happiness</p> <p>B. prosperity</p> <p>C. misery</p> <p>D. cowardice</p>
587	I never miss a cricket match. I _____ fond of cricket since childhood.	<p>A. Have been</p> <p>B. has been</p> <p>C. will be</p> <p>D. am</p>
588	Through Irum is poor, _____, she is honest.	<p>A. still</p> <p>B. nevertheless</p> <p>C. but</p> <p>D. yet</p>
589	We felt as if the ground were _____ beneath our feet.	<p>A. Bursting</p> <p>B. sinking</p> <p>C. slipping</p> <p>D. smashing</p>
590	The unruly behaviour of the soldiers _____ their commander.	<p>A. incensed</p> <p>B. aggrieved</p> <p>C. impeached</p> <p>D. tempered</p>
591	Saleem was so good at mathematics that his friends considered him to be a _____.	<p>A. profligate</p> <p>B. prodigy</p> <p>C. prodigal</p> <p>D. primeval</p>
592	When Amir heard the news of his selection to the college team he felt _____.	<p>A. effervescent</p> <p>B. enamored</p> <p>C. elated</p> <p>D. embittered</p>

A. handed in

593	This legend has been _____ from father to son.	<p>A. handed in B. handed out C. handed over D. handed down</p>
594	If a man keeps his fingers crossed, he _____	<p>A. hopes for the best B. suspects everybody C. demonstrates peevishness D. welcomes every danger</p>
595	The salaries and perks of the employees were not in _____ with their status in this industry.	<p>A. value B. Conformity C. accordance D. capacity</p>
596	She is so _____ that she easily catches cold.	<p>A. sensible B. sincere C. sensitive D. sober</p>
597	The accused _____ having make any statement.	<p>A. Refused B. denied C. rejected D. declaimed</p>
598	The _____ is working on wood.	<p>A. artifact B. artistic C. artist D. artisan</p>
599	If an indelible inks is used, this will not be _____	<p>A. observed B. obligated C. obliterated D. obviated</p>
600	The boy you met yesterday is in class _____	<p>A. ninth B. the ninth C. nine D. the nine</p>
601	Would you _____ giving your book to me.	<p>A. desires B. mind C. calling D. observe</p>
602	You must bear ____ his rudeness.	<p>A. to B. with C. out D. of</p>
603	You must dispense _____ his services	<p>A. of B. in C. at D. with</p>
604	You must attend ____ the lecture	<p>A. on B. with C. in D. to</p>
605	He deals _____ vegetables these days	<p>A. out B. to C. for D. in</p>
606	The blind man was feeling _____ the table.	<p>A. in B. for C. by D. out</p>
607	Mr. Akram, the cashier, is working _____ a small salary	<p>A. for B. at C. on D. in</p>
608	He does not work with his hands, he works _____ the machine.	<p>A. with B. by C. at D. on</p>
609	At the time of difficulty, do not turn _____ your friend when he seeks your help.	<p>A. into B. upon C. up D. down</p>
610	Do not intrude, they are talking _____ a confidential matter.	<p>A. to B. for C. over D. in</p>

611	They were sitting _____ a gallery at the cinema.	A. into B. on C. in D. under
612	I slept after lunch _____ an armed chair.	A. on B. into C. in D. over
613	They planned to link the various cities one _____ another.	A. over B. with C. under D. into
614	They were talking _____ the UN.	A. into B. about C. with D. in
615	Rapid progress _____ medical science has amazed everyone.	A. in B. of C. about D. with
616	He is unreliable, do not count _____ his help	A. for B. on C. in D. to
617	She was waiting for you _____ the table this morning.	A. on B. at C. for D. with
618	Before going anywhere else, we must go _____ Faisalabad.	A. at B. to C. in D. for
619	You must dispense _____ the services of your gardener, as he is not properly working now.	A. at B. to C. in D. for
620	Ammar is well acquainted _____ him.	A. to B. by C. with D. of
621	She was confined _____ bed due to malaria.	A. on B. to C. in D. into
622	Her face is quite familiar _____ us.	A. for B. to C. On D. with
623	I could not refrain _____ shedding tears.	A. by B. to C. from D. with
624	Abandon	A. give up B. pursue C. accumulate D. hunt
625	Abasement	A. subscription B. taxation C. humility D. humiliation
626	Abate	A. rebate B. lesson C. initial D. obvious
627	Abbreviation	A. short form B. long form C. medium form D. para phrase
628	Abduct	A. kidnap B. subject C. collect

		C. correct D. pickup
629	Abhor	A. absolve B. difference C. hate D. unpleasant
630	Abolish	A. nullify B. demolish C. erase D. disappear
631	Abortive	A. unsuccessful B. consuming C. financing D. supportive
632	Abrogate	A. cancel B. surrogate C. decorate D. explain
633	Abscond	A. conceal one self B. remain C. abstract D. fabricate
634	Absolve	A. discharge B. penalize C. digest D. concentrate
635	Abstemious	A. moderate B. diligent C. indulgent D. sophisticated
636	Abstinence	A. restrained eating or drinking B. vulgar display C. department D. reluctance
637	Abstruse	A. complex B. disgruntled C. stubborn D. obvious
638	Abundance	A. scarcity B. plenty C. penalty D. access
639	Accentuate	A. to speed up B. emphasize C. concur D. act strongly
640	Access	A. reach B. excess C. large surplus D. construct
641	Acclamation	A. declamation B. possession of something new C. amalgamation D. enthusiastic approval
642	Accolade	A. balcony B. garment C. drink D. praise
643	Accomplice	A. friend B. fatalist C. companion in crime D. accomplish
644	Accrue	A. come about by addition B. reach summit C. create a crisis D. process
645	Accumulate	A. choose B. amass C. pile D. stock
		A. aerobic

646	Acerbic	A. desecrate B. bitter C. inane D. ingratiating
647	Acquaintance	A. familiarity B. sustenance C. pretence D. intelligent
648	Acrimonious	A. bitter B. imitative C. expensive D. volatile
649	Acumen	A. cleverness B. obtuseness C. sage D. astute
650	Adamant	A. genteel B. lovely C. harsh D. ugly
651	Addicted	A. habitually dependent B. wrathful C. disturbed D. despairing
652	Addle	A. confuse B. saddle C. swell D. sum
653	Adhere	A. procure B. stick C. criticize D. sphere
654	Adjacent	A. contiguous B. truncate C. sharpened D. sluggish
655	Admiration	A. respect B. disregard C. hate D. flattery
656	Admonitory	A. insulting B. angry C. high handed D. warning
657	Adorable	A. attractive B. boring C. skilful D. amusing
658	Adulterate	A. to cook partially B. to add water C. smoke foods D. to pour the equality by adding another substance
659	Adverse	A. not eager B. to the point C. not connected D. opposite
660	Adversity	A. rival B. hardship C. opening D. agency
661	Aerobic	A. sky diving B. flying C. physical exercise D. self-defense
662	Affectation	A. pretense B. reality C. standing D. adverse effect
663	Affiliate	A. annex B. justify C. antique

		D. support
664	Affluence	A. wealth B. fear C. persuasion D. appreciation
665	Aftermath	A. consequences B. declaration C. solicitous D. predisposition
666	Aghast	A. horrified B. pleased C. happy D. downcast
667	Aggravate	A. to make good B. to make worse C. to advise D. to away
668	Aggression	A. attack B. revenge C. lazy D. hardworking
669	Agitate	A. arouse B. tranquilities C. torture D. pacify
670	Agony	A. anguish B. peace C. injury D. fury
671	Alienate	A. to join with B. sicken C. estrange D. banish from the country
672	Align	A. motivate B. desert C. join D. depart
673	Allegiance	A. obligation B. allegation C. state D. narrate
674	Alleviate	A. mollify B. aggravate C. dissolve D. replace
675	Alliance	A. marriage B. reliance C. depart D. unite
676	Allude	A. traverse B. refer C. limit D. allow
677	Allure	A. respect B. tempt C. seek D. decorate
678	Allusion	A. fantasy B. baseless C. delusion D. reference
679	Ally	A. foe B. colleague C. partner D. companion
680	Altercation	A. adjustment B. repair C. quarrel D. split personality
681	Amalgamate	A. mixture B. confusion

681	Amalgam	B. combination C. orderly D. problem
682	He is an amateur _____ the game of cricket, and a professional player.	A. for B. in C. to D. of
683	Children are the delight _____ a house.	A. for B. of C. to D. with
684	No one has control _____ his tongue.	A. for B. to C. on D. with
685	She was conscious _____ her weakness.	A. in B. for C. of D. by
686	I bade farewell _____ my colleague.	A. for B. to C. with D. of
687	The fans were _____ when their team lost its seventh game in a row.	A. happy B. despondent C. lucid D. didactic
688	She is accustomed _____ doing work under any type of circumstances.	A. in B. with C. of D. to
689	This is not in accordance _____ the standing orders applicable to this Factory.	A. to B. with C. by D. in
690	We must adapt ourselves _____ our circumstances.	A. with B. in C. to D. by
691	Nothing can absolve you _____ the promise you have made.	A. from B. in C. for D. with
692	If it _____ more humid in the deserts the hot temperature would be unbearable.	A. has been B. is C. was D. were
693	Prices for bikes can run _____ 65,000.	A. as high as B. as high to C. so high to D. so high as
694	Ancient civilization such as the Mesopotamians _____ goods rather than use money.	A. use to trade B. is to trade C. used to trade D. was used to trade
695	Most executives do not object _____ item by their first names.	A. that I call B. to my calling C. for calling D. that I do call
696	Travelers _____ their reservations well in advance if they want to travel during the Eid holidays.	A. had better to get B. had to get better C. had better get D. had better got
697	Mr. Waheed _____ his son for breaking the window pane.	A. coerced B. relegated C. promoted D. chastised
698	All of the people at this conference are _____	A. Mathematic teachers B. teachers of Mathematics C. Mathematics teacher D. Mathematic's teacher

A. it is generally believed that

699	_____ Java man , who lived before the first Ice age, is the first man like animal.	<p>A. is generally believed that B. generally believed it is C. believed generally is D. that is a generally believed</p>
700	Only after food has been dried, _____ .	<p>A. that is should be stored for later consumption B. should be stored for later consumption C. it should be stored for later consumption D. should it be stored for later consumption</p>
701	An eighteen year old is _____ to vote in the election as per the constitution of Pakistan.	<p>A. old enough B. as old enough C. enough old D. enough old as</p>
702	The leader's <u>charisma</u> attracted many flowers.	<p>A. candour B. magnetic appeal C. power D. humility</p>
703	He did not succeed in his <u>endeavour</u> .	<p>A. plan B. trick C. effort D. enterprise</p>
704	Man has to <u>encounter</u> many hardships in life.	<p>A. bear B. overcome C. face D. solve</p>
705	She is really a <u>fantastic</u> girl.	<p>A. intelligent B. beautiful C. charming D. wonderful</p>
706	A <u>conscientious</u> worker is always admired by his employer.	<p>A. careful B. skillful C. sincere D. obedient</p>
707	It is a <u>scandal</u> that the murderer was declared innocent.	<p>A. silly notion B. talk C. rumor D. disgraceful action</p>
708	He has <u>propensity</u> for getting into debt.	<p>A. natural tendency B. aptitude C. characteristics D. quality</p>
709	No one will invite her to a tea party for she is so <u>garrulous</u> .	<p>A. talks a lot B. giggles all the time C. laughs a lot D. repeats gossip</p>
710	The invading force had no artillery and was <u>annihilated</u> .	<p>A. dismembered B. reduced C. destroyed D. split</p>
711	<u>Incensed</u> by his rude behaviour, the manager suspended the worker.	<p>A. excited B. inflamed C. enraged D. enthused</p>
712	Lack of occupation is necessarily and was annihilated.	<p>A. easily perceived B. easily acquired C. easily infected D. easily deflected</p>
713	Even today many people are guided by <u>abstruse</u> moral value.	<p>A. dangerous B. impracticable C. obscure D. irrational</p>
714	I wrote to him as <u>lately</u> as last week.	<p>A. immediately B. early C. recently D. delayed</p>
715	When he returned he was accompanied by <u>sprightly</u> young girl.	<p>A. beautiful B. lively C. intelligent D. sportive</p>

716	The recent acts of vandalism in the country cannot be ignored.	A. disturbance B. ravage C. provocation D. violence
717	Driver are fined Rs.100 for careless driving.	A. routine B. reckless C. adept D. aggressive
718	Even as a child Thomas Edison had a very inquisitive mind; at the age of three he performed his first experiment.	A. complex B. brilliant C. mature D. curious
719	Drink only tepid liquids.	A. slightly warm B. very hot C. slightly cool D. very cold
720	Property taxes are based on an estimate of the value of one's property.	A. appraisal B. forecast C. yelp D. purr
721	It is theorized that the universe is expanding at a rate of fifty miles per second per million light years.	A. getting larger B. getting faster C. getting smaller D. getting slower
722	Because light travels faster than sound, lightning appears to go before thunder.	A. prolong B. traverse C. repel D. precede
723	Trees that block the view of oncoming traffic should be cut down.	A. after B. obstruct C. improve D. spoil
724	The remnants of the Roman empire can be found in many countries in Asia, Europe , and Africa.	A. effects B. small pieces C. building D. destruction
725	Rahim had a reputation for being a prudent businessman,	A. clever B. wealthy C. careful D. dishonest
726	The successful use of antitoxins and serums has virtually eradicated threat of malaria, yellow fever, and other insect-borne disease.	A. improved B. removed C. discovered D. announced
727	It is difficult to discern the sample that is on the slide unless the microscope is adjusted.	A. discard B. arrange C. determine D. debate
728	The pact has been in effect for twenty years.	A. monarchy B. treaty C. trend D. lease
729	Relaxation therapy teaches one not to fret over small problems.	A. worry about B. get angry about C. get involved in D. look for
730	If one aids and abets a criminal, he is also considered guilty of the crime.	A. suspicious B. daring C. culpable D. ruthless
731	Many doctors are still general practitioners, but the tendency is towards specialization in medicine.	A. rumor B. trend C. prejudice D. security
732	The representatives of the company seemed very callous concerning the conditions of the workers.	A. liberal B. ignorant C. responsible D. insensitive
733	Phosphorus is used in paints for highway signs and markers because it is bright at night.	A. luminous B. harmless C. adequate D. ..

		D. attractive
734	The supreme court has a reputation for being <u>just</u> .	A. stubborn B. impartial C. humorous D. capricious
735	To <u>look quickly</u> through a book is an important study skill.	A. skim B. summarize C. outline D. paraphrase
736	Einstein's theory of relativity seemed incredible at the time that he first introduced it.	A. unbelievable B. complicated C. brilliant D. famous
737	The <u>perpetual</u> motion of the earth as it turns on its axis creates the change of seasons.	A. ancient B. rhythmic C. leisurely D. constant
738	The development of general anesthetics has allowed doctors to operate without the <u>pain</u> once associated with surgery.	A. fear B. protest C. rage D. anguish
739	In the past, energy sources were thought to be <u>boundless</u> .	A. without limits B. inexpensive C. exasperated D. organised
740	Library cards will <u>expire</u> when they are not used.	A. cost more money B. cease to be effective C. be mailed to the holder's address D. be continued automatically
741	Because of a long drought, farmers are <u>doubtful</u> about the prospect of a good yield.	A. sympathetic B. intrepid C. dubious D. thrilled
742	A compound <u>break</u> is more serious than a simple one because there is more opportunity for loss of blood and infection.	A. bruise B. sprain C. burn D. fracture
743	Madame curie was completely engrossed in her work.	A. disturbed B. absorbed C. fatigued D. successful
744	<u>Strive</u> for excellence.	A. cooperate with others B. be patient C. make efforts D. pay well
745	It is very discourteous to <u>intrude</u> during someone's conversion.	A. find fault B. disagree C. be in the way D. leave quickly
746	In certain types of poisoning, immediately give large quantities of soapy or salty water in order to <u>induce</u> vomiting.	A. control B. clean C. cause D. stop
747	Feeling <u>irritable</u> may be a side effect of too much medication.	A. drowsy B. grouchy C. dizzy D. silly
748	Preservatives are added to bread to keep it from getting <u>stale</u> .	A. small B. flat C. old D. wet
749	The examination will begin <u>precisely</u> at eight-thirty.	A. exactly B. usually C. occasionally D. monthly
750	Most competitions are not open to both professionals and <u>non-professionals</u> .	A. aliens B. juniors C. amateurs D. tutors
751	A balanced diet should include fish and fowl as well as red meat.	A. fruit B. birds

751	A balanced diet should include fish and <u>tofu</u> as well as red meat.	C. vegetables D. cheese and milk
752	Although buses are <u>scheduled</u> to depart at a certain hour, they are often late.	A. listed B. obligated C. requested D. loaded
753	Because of extreme pressure underwater, drivers are often <u>sluggish</u> .	A. slow B. hurt C. careful D. worried
754	Travel agents will <u>confirm</u> your reservations for you free.	A. purchase B. verify C. exchange D. obtain
755	Cricket commentator, Iftikhar , had to yell to be heard above the <u>hubbub</u> .	A. noise and confused B. loud music C. argument D. sports activity
756	In the famous nursery rhyme about jack an jill, jill <u>tumbled</u> down the hill after jack.	A. called B. fell C. ran D. flew
757	Sometimes, while living in a foreign country, one <u>craves</u> a special dish from home.	A. desires B. eats C. prepares D. looks for
758	A good auditorium will assure that the sound is able to be <u>heard</u> .	A. superior B. genuine C. audible D. contained
759	<u>Variations</u> in the colour of sea water from blue to green seem to be caused by high or low concentrations of salt.	A. changes B. descriptions C. measures D. clarity
760	What may be considered courteous in one culture may be interpreted as <u>arrogant</u> in another.	A. clumsy B. sleazy C. surly D. flimsy
761	A <u>clever</u> politician will take advantages of every speaking engagement to campaign for the next election.	A. rasg B. intrepid C. crude D. shrewd
762	Absurd	A. awkward B. unreasonable C. reasonable D. worthless
763	Accomplished	A. over B. done C. difficult D. unfinished
764	Acquit	A. sentence B. convict C. criminal D. thief
765	Acquittal	A. warrant B. condemnation C. punishment D. castigation
766	Admonition	A. warning B. threat C. fear D. request
767	Adroit	A. deterred B. skilful C. foolish D. awkward
768	Alleviate	A. consent to B. aggravate C. bring about D. disparage

A. arument

769	Altercation.	B. concord C. provisions D. necessities
770	Altruism	A. sincerity B. roadmindedness C. prejudice D. selfishness
771	Altruistic	A. disliked B. unpopular C. talkative D. destitute
772	Amalgamate	A. resourceful B. postpone C. integrate D. segregate
773	Amateur	A. arrogant B. humble C. lazy D. expert
774	Ameliorate	A. solidify B. roughen C. aggravate D. progress
775	Amenable	A. receptive B. intractable C. uncaring D. delightful
776	Amiable	A. freindly B. not agreeable C. agreeable D. amicable
777	Amicable	A. dangerous B. criminal C. unfriendly D. compensatory
778	Amorphous	A. lucent B. lucid C. organized D. dense
779	Analogous	A. curse B. infected C. dangerous D. heterogeneous
780	Ancient	A. latent B. raw C. recent D. historical
781	Anormalous	A. large B. fierce C. explicated D. explainable
782	Antecedent	A. anticipate B. dilemma C. secondary D. posterior
783	Apocryphal	A. authentic B. charming C. enthusiastic D. wicked
784	Appease	A. sympathise B. irritate C. peaceful D. apart
785	Applause	A. to make noise B. acclaim C. abuse D. prosper
786	Apposite	A. incongruous B. sheer C. spiteful D. hostile

787	Archaic	A. respectful B. brave C. exciting D. modern
788	Arrogate	A. make undue claim B. suggest C. conceited D. vain
789	Asperity	A. smoothness B. production C. deception D. lethargy
790	Assent	A. put aside B. question C. dislike D. disavow
791	Assert	A. accept B. agree C. contradict D. affirm
792	Assiduously	A. casually B. tirelessly C. without fear D. hopeless
793	Assuage	A. shivering B. cowardice C. brevity D. shortness
794	Autonomous	A. generous B. vague C. exiguous D. dependent
795	Averse	A. loath B. agreeable C. chance D. edible
796	Aversion	A. reprieve B. omen C. affinity D. prophecy
797	Barren	A. dry B. fruitful C. distant D. unfertile
798	Beguile	A. deceive B. enact C. cheat D. persuade
799	Benevolence	A. kindness B. humanely C. unhumanely D. malice
800	Biased	A. costly B. attractive C. normal D. abnormal
801	Bleak	A. cheering B. cheerful C. stout D. fine
802	Blustering	A. clam B. dangerous C. boiling D. risky
803	Brutality	A. criminal B. humanely C. adamant D. without
804	Callous	A. capable B. Soft-hearted C. injured

		<p>C. ingenuous</p> <p>D. confident</p>
805	Catastrophe	<p>A. calamity</p> <p>B. disaster</p> <p>C. blessing</p> <p>D. storm</p>
806	Celerity	<p>A. lack of wisdom</p> <p>B. silence</p> <p>C. victory</p> <p>D. sluggishness</p>
807	Charlatan	<p>A. knowledgeable doctor</p> <p>B. trickster</p> <p>C. comedian</p> <p>D. senior government official</p>
808	Choleric	<p>A. affluent</p> <p>B. brave</p> <p>C. pleasant</p> <p>D. tired</p>
809	Clandestine	<p>A. above ground</p> <p>B. public</p> <p>C. outside</p> <p>D. burnt out</p>
810	Clumsy	<p>A. mercy</p> <p>B. dull</p> <p>C. bright</p> <p>D. dexterous</p>
811	Colligation	<p>A. cultivation</p> <p>B. concurrence</p> <p>C. embracement</p> <p>D. disorientation</p>
812	Commensurate	<p>A. inadequate</p> <p>B. useless</p> <p>C. complex</p> <p>D. multipart</p>
813	Common	<p>A. calm</p> <p>B. scarcity</p> <p>C. pungent</p> <p>D. motivation</p>
814	Complacent	<p>A. content</p> <p>B. pleasant</p> <p>C. spiteful</p> <p>D. querulous</p>
815	Concave	<p>A. vacant</p> <p>B. concrete</p> <p>C. convex</p> <p>D. composite</p>
816	Concomitant	<p>A. assistant</p> <p>B. artificial</p> <p>C. pellucid</p> <p>D. discrete</p>
817	Condign	<p>A. unavoidable</p> <p>B. satisfactory</p> <p>C. guarded</p> <p>D. undeserved</p>
818	Confident	<p>A. reserved</p> <p>B. sky</p> <p>C. timid</p> <p>D. diffident</p>
819	EDUATION : DEVELOPMENT	<p>A. man : speech</p> <p>B. nutrition : health</p> <p>C. game : play</p> <p>D. child : growth</p>
820	HOUSE : ROOM	<p>A. struggle : fight</p> <p>B. transport : car</p> <p>C. school : college</p> <p>D. boy : girl</p>
821	FARMER : CORP	<p>A. fabric : yarn</p> <p>B. cat : kitten</p> <p>C. wish : desire</p> <p>D. editor : newspaper</p>
		<p>A. dastard : coward</p> <p>R. field : farm</p>

822	CONFIDENCE : DIFFIDENCE	C. herd : harm C. house : garbage D. baffle : clarify
823	HE : HIS	A. I : me B. they : these C. he : him D. she : her
824	FROGS : CROAK	A. hare : leveret B. liquor : inoxication C. serpents : hiss D. brake : car
825	REVOLVER : HOLSTER	A. book : bag B. eye : eyelid C. school : class D. string : bead
826	RESTURANT : MENU	A. library : catalogue B. journal : newspaper C. book : encyclopedia D. college : clerk
827	HEART : CADIOLOGY	A. brain : psychology B. history : histrology C. civics : polity D. fossils : plaeontology
828	DONKEY : TROT	A. monkey : waddle B. cat : leap C. mouse : scamper D. eagle : stride
829	HOSPITAL : NURSE	A. college : professor B. theater : dramatist C. artist : studio D. drug : pharmacist
830	ATHLETE : FIT	A. chef : fat B. dog : energetic C. priest : religious D. dancer : intelligent
831	TEPID : HOT	A. cool : frigid B. spotless : clean C. warm : comfortable D. humourous : mature
832	MICROWAVE : HEAT	A. refrigerator : cool B. freezer : cook C. sink : organize D. fireplace : destroy
833	AGENDA : CONFERENCE	A. teacher : class B. agency : assignment C. map : trip D. man : woman
834	TURTLE : REPTILE	A. oak : tree B. leaf : branch C. trout : fish D. snake : rattle
835	COMEDY : FUNNY	A. mystery : boring B. drama : romantic C. tragedy : sad D. newspaper : expensive
836	DISINTERESTED : BIASED	A. pious : gullible B. affluent : impecunious C. ruthless : vicious D. haughty : careless
837	AUTHENTICITY : COUNTERFEIT	A. argument : contradictory B. reliability : erratic C. anticipation : solemn D. reserve : reticent
838	GUILE : INGENUOUS	A. appetite : voracious B. chivalry : natural C. prudence : demanding D. courage : timorous
839	WALK : STUMBLE	A. trot : race B. look : ogle C. hear : ignore D. speak : stammer

840	EMANCIPATE : SLAVERY	A. erase : document B. inveigle : agreement C. exonerate : blame D. ratify : contract
841	SUBMISSIVE : DEFIANCE	A. agile : alertness B. courageous : fear C. doubtful : indecision D. confident : poise
842	TRAIN : RAILROAD	A. boat : mountain B. helicopter : cloud C. truck : highway D. wagon : wheel
843	INFINITE : END	A. spontaneous : occur B. isolated : envision C. buoyant : sink D. parallel : align
844	COERCE : COAX	A. avenge : reform B. suggest : demand C. declaim : argue D. shove : nudge
845	REJUVENATE : YOUTH	A. recuperate : disease B. reelect : provident C. reiterate : item D. reimburse : money
846	SKEPTICAL : BELIEF	A. unpopular : wealth B. homeless : shelter C. polite : power D. nervous : stress
847	SNEER : CONTEMPT	A. stalk : prey B. applaud : approval C. cringe : fear D. grimace : pain
848	ENIGMATIC : CLEAR	A. copious : scarce B. academic : masterful C. lucrative : monetary D. slanderous : illegal
849	DRIZZLE : CLOUDBURST	A. grass : dew B. wind : air C. shore : waves D. flurry : blizzard
850	ENERVATE : STRENGTH	A. encourage : motivation B. conserve : excitement C. persecute : indulgence D. incarcerate : freedom
851	FISH : BIRD	A. rifle : tank B. master : eagle C. submarine : airplane D. aquarium : tree
852	LION : CARNIVOROUS	A. jackal : herbivorous B. invalid : omnipotent C. human : mortal D. man : omnivorous
853	TEACHER : IGNORANCE	A. light : darkness B. wattage : bulb C. lightening : electricity D. stream : current
854	OPTIMISM : PESIMISM	A. success : failure B. food : hunger C. motivation : dedication D. maturity : youth
855	SCISSORS : SEVER	A. scales : average B. barrel : rolls C. stapler : cu D. milestone : grinds
856	DUSK : DAWN	A. senility : childhood B. adolescence : infancy C. loquaciousness : garrulity D. necromancy : magic
857	ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT	A. penury : wealth B. chaos : disorder C. monarch : president D. anarchy : government

		D. verbosity : words
858	SUNSCREEN : SKIN	A. magic : children B. grass : house C. armor : body D. faith : country
859	CHARITY : VIRTUE	A. greed : evil B. avaricious : vicious C. penury : crime D. avarice : vice
860	VINDICATE : CONDEMN	A. charge : accuse B. indict : convict C. judge : jury D. dismiss : indict
861	INDUSTRIOUS : ASSIDUOUS	A. affluent : impoverished B. mendacious : beggarly C. fortuitous : fortunate D. impecunious : poor
862	SOPHISTICATED : URBANE	A. suave : naive B. ingenuous : clever C. callow : rustic D. native : ingenuous
863	PORTER : TERMINAL	A. clerk : store B. cashier : restaurant C. lawyer : court D. waitress : restaurant
864	ENTREPRENEUR : LABOURER	A. profits : wages B. arbitrator : capitalist C. mediator : conflict D. moonlighting : worker
865	SELDOM : FREQUENTLY	A. always : never B. occasionally : intermittently C. occasionally : constantly D. never : always
866	LIAR : HONESTY	A. lawyer : mercy B. mother : children C. fool : wisdom D. soldier : power
867	DENSE : SPARSE	A. Punjab : Balochistan B. Balochistan : N.W.F.P C. stupid : clever D. acute : obtuse
868	GOLD : ORE	A. dear : cheap B. iron : steel C. pearls : oysters D. steel : iron
869	DOWNPOUR : RAIN	A. wave : water B. tornado : clouds C. blizzard : snow D. desert : heat
870	CARELESSNESS : ACCIDENT	A. assiduity : success B. indifference : fruition C. care : avoidance D. writer : blot
871	WIZARD : MAGICAL	A. king : royal B. nun : silent C. teacher : ordinary D. chef : delicious
872	BRAKE : AUTOMOBILE	A. choke : carburetor B. conscience : man C. detergent : society D. stop : horse
873	MANSON : WALL	A. doctor : cure B. magician : magic C. stranger : friendship D. painter : mural
874	ENIGMA : RIDDLE	A. labyrinth : maze B. dilemma : alternatives C. Sphinx : Egyptian D. bull : matador
875	MISFORTUNE : LUCK	A. victory : defeat B. coffee : tea

875	MISFORTUNE : LOOK	C. life : birth D. sugar : salt
876	CONSTELLATION : STARS	A. earth : moon B. center : circle C. archipelago : islands D. rain : water
877	LUBRICANT : FRICTION	A. motor : electricity B. speed : drag C. insulation : heat D. muffler : noise
878	The medical science branch which deals with the problems of the old	A. Endocrinology B. Geriatrics C. Oncology D. Obstetric
879	To mediate between two parties in a dispute	A. Interact B. Interrupt C. Intercede D. Interfere
880	One who is neither intelligent nor dull	A. Diligent B. Commoner C. Mediocre D. Tolerable
881	Something which is not thorough or profound	A. Superstitious B. Superfluous C. Superficial D. Supernatural
882	One who is likeable	A. Amiable B. Ebullient C. Amicable D. Effusive
		A. Admiration

883 To break off proceedings of a meeting for a time

wrap;">Adjourn
B. Terminate
C. Convene
D. Procrastinate

884 Parts of a country behind the coast or a river's bank

A. Isthmus
B. Archipelago
C. Hinterland
D. Swamps

885 One who loves books

A. Bibliophile
B. Bibliophobe
C. Bibliophagist
D. Bibliographer

886 Government by the representatives of the people

A. Diplomacy
B. Autocracy
C. Democracy
D. Socialism

887 To do away with a rule

A. Repeal
B. Cancel
C. Abrogate
D. Obliterate

A. Nap
B. Nap

888	A heavy unnatural slumber	<p>medium; white-space: pre-wrap;"/>Insomnia C. Stupor D. Coma</p>
889	A person who brings good illegally into the country	<p>A. Importer B. Smuggler C. Exporter D. Imposter</p>
890	A person who is made to bear the blame due to others	<p>A. Nincompoop B. Scapegoat C. Innocent D. Ignoramus</p>
891	Member of a band of robbers	<p>A. Pirate B. Brigand C. Dacoit D. Thief</p>
892	Contempt of God	<p>A. Nihilism B. Agnosticism C. Blasphemy D. Atheism</p>
893	A house for storing grains	<p>A. Store B. Godown C. Cellar</p>

		D. Granary
894	A general pardon of political offenders	A. Parole B. Amnesty C. Forgiveness D. Clemency
895	A light sailing boat built especially for racing	A. Canoe B. Yacht C. Dinghy D. Frigate
896	One who plays a game for pleasure and not professionally	A. Player B. Amateur C. Veteran D. Connoisseur
897	One filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm in cause	A. Pedant B. Martyr C. Patriot D. Fanatic
898	The power of reading the thoughts of others	A. Telepathy B. Psychology C. Telecommunication D. Telecommunication

		font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Psychopathy
899	Deriving pleasure from inflicting pain on others	<p>A. Bigotry</p> <p>B. Sadism</p> <p>C. Malevolence</p> <p>D. Masochism</p>
900	A person or thing behind time	<p>A. Lazy</p> <p>B. Indolent</p> <p>C. Sluggish</p> <p>D. Antiquated</p>
901	One who does not care for literature or art	<p>A. Philistine</p> <p>B. Primitive</p> <p>C. Barbarian</p> <p>D. Illiterate</p>
902	Place where birds are kept	<p>A. Zoo</p> <p>B. Apiary</p> <p>C. Aviary</p> <p>D. Armoury</p>
903	Dungeon entered by trapdoor	<p>A. Cellar</p> <p>B. Vault</p> <p>C. Ditch</p> <p>D. Oubliette</p>
		A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0);

904 A small piece of wood

A. Scrap
B. Chip
C. Crumb
D. Splinter

905 Medicine which lessens pain

A. Balm
B. Antibiotic
C. Panacea
D. Anodyne

906 To deprive a thing of its holy characters

A. Desecrate
B. Blasphemy
C. Consecrate
D. Sacrilege

907 One who compiles dictionary

A. Editor
B. Compiler
C. Calligrapher
D. Lexicographer

908 A place where a wild animal lives

A. Forest
B. Stable
C. Sanctuary
D. Lair

A. Chapel
B. Cave

909 A raised place on which offerings to a god are made

D. ">Archive
C. ">Mound
D. ">Altar

910 Short descriptive poem of picturesque scene or incident

A. ">Idyll
B. ">Malady
C. ">Sonnet
D. ">Charade

911 A sudden rush of wind

A. ">Gust
B. ">Typhoon
C. ">Storm
D. ">Gale

912 Study of mankind

A. ">Philology
B. ">Pathology
C. ">Anthropology
D. ">Physiology

913 One who loves mankind

A. ">Philanthropist
B. ">Optometrist
C. ">Anthropologist
D. ">Seismologist

914 Belief or opinion contrary to what is generally accepted

A. ">Heresy
B. ">Superstition
C. ">

		font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Unbelief D. Non conformity
915	One who cannot die	A. Perennial B. Immortal C. Stable D. Perpetual
916	Having no beginning or end to its existence	A. Obscure B. Immeasurable C. Eternal D. Universal
917	A story in which ideas are symbolised as persons	A. Legend B. Fable C. Parable D. Allegory
918	Person who pilots or travels in a ballon, airship or other aircraft	A. Acrobat B. Atronaut C. Aeronaut D. Aerobat
919	A person who claims to have great love for and understanding of what is beautiful in art, nature etc	A. Artist B. Critic C. Aesthete D.

		font-family: monospace; font-size: medium; white-space: pre-wrap;">Connoisseur
920	An assembly of hearers	<p>A. Crowd</p> <p>B. Assemblage</p> <p>C. Audience</p> <p>D. Congregation</p>
921	A person living permanently in a certain place	<p>A. Resident</p> <p>B. Subject</p> <p>C. Native</p> <p>D. Domicile</p>
922	Mania for stealing articles	<p>A. Logomania</p> <p>B. Kleptomania</p> <p>C. Hypomania</p> <p>D. Nymphomania</p>
923	A person or post with no work but high pay	<p>A. Sinecure</p> <p>B. Ex-officio</p> <p>C. Honorary</p> <p>D. Gratis</p>
924	A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good	<p>A. Epicure</p> <p>B. Stoic</p> <p>C. Sensual</p> <p>D. Hedonist</p>

925 One who always runs away from danger

A. Timid
B. Escapist
C. Coward
D. Shirker

926 To send an unwanted person out of the country

A. Deport
B. Exclude
C. Ostracise
D. Expatriate

927 Large scale departure of people

A. Exodus
B. Migration
C. Emigration
D. Immigration

928 A process involving too much official formality

A. Red-tapism
B. Diplomacy
C. Nepotism
D. Bureaucracy

929 An extremely deep crack or opening in the ground

A. Pit
B. Aperture
C. Chasm
D. Ditch

A. Postscript
B. Postscript

930	Anything written in a letter after it is signed	<p>D. Postdiction</p> <p>C. Corrigendum</p> <p>D. Posterity</p>
931	To cause troops to spread out in readiness for battle	<p>A. Disperse</p> <p>B. Align</p> <p>C. Collocate</p> <p>D. Deploy</p>
932	A person who does not believe in any religion	<p>A. Atheist</p> <p>B. Pagan</p> <p>C. Rationalist</p> <p>D. Philatelist</p>
933	To examine one's own thought and feelings	<p>A. Retrospection</p> <p>B. Meditation</p> <p>C. Reflection</p> <p>D. Introspection</p>
934	Choose the correctly spelt word	<p>A. FEASIBEL</p> <p>B. FEASIBLE</p> <p>C. FASCIEBLE</p> <p>D. FEASEBLE</p>
935	Choose the correctly spelt word:	<p>A. DOLOROUS</p> <p>B. DOLUROUS</p> <p>C. DOLOREUS</p> <p>D. DOLORIOUS</p>
936	Choose the correctly spelt word.	<p>A. CONDIUR</p> <p>B. CONDUIT</p> <p>C. CONNUIT</p> <p>D. CONDEUT</p>
937	Choose the correctly spelt word	<p>A. RELIGIAN</p> <p>B. RILIGION</p> <p>C. RELIGION</p> <p>D. RELIGEN</p>
938	Choose the correctly spelt word	<p>A. SEDATE</p> <p>B. SEDOTE</p> <p>C. SCEDATE</p> <p>D. SEEDATE</p>
		A. PARIMETER

939	Choose the correctly spelt word.	B. PERIMETER C. PERIMOTOR D. PARIMETRE
940	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. NAVIJATION B. NAVIGATION C. NAVITATION D. NEVIGATION
941	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. SUGAST B. SUJEST C. SUGGEST D. SUGGAST
942	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. HEBITS B. HABITS C. HABBITS D. HABITTS
943	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. TERRER B. TEROR C. TERROR D. TEEROR
944	Choose the correctly spelt word	A. NECTAR B. NECTOR C. NACTOR D. NACTAR
945	Choose the correctly spelt word...	A. REHYTHEM B. RHYTHM C. RHYTHEM D. RHYTHOM
946	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. FAVOURITE B. FAVOURET C. FAVORETE D. FAVOURIET
947	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. CANINE B. CANNINNE C. CANNINE D. CANINEE
948	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. INTELECT B. INTELLECT C. INTILLECT D. INTELICTE
949	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. CINVECTION B. CONVICTION C. CONVICSHUN D. CONVICTOIN
950	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. AGREEMENT B. AGREMENT C. AGGREMENT D. AGREMINT
951	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. JOVIAL B. JOVEAL C. JOVIEL D. JOIVEL
952	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. ARBETRARY B. ARBITRARY C. ARBETRORY D. ARBITRORY
953	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. GRAGARIOUS B. GREGARIOUS C. GRAGNERIOUS D. GRIGAREOUS
954	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. INTRENSIC B. INTRINSIC C. ENTRENSIC D. ENTRINSEC
955	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. VIOLENCE B. VOILENCE C. VOLENCY D. VIOLANCE
956	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. CRICKETCISM B. CRITICISM C. CRETECISM D. CRITECESM

957	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. HUMORROUS B. HOMOROUS C. HUMOUROUS D. HUMOROUS
958	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. DEMCRATEC B. DOMOCRATC C. DEMECROTIC D. DEMOCRATIC
959	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. ACCOMODATE B. ACCOMODATE C. ACCOMMODATE D. ACCOMMODAT
960	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. PROFESSER B. PROFFESSOR C. PROFESOR D. PROFESSOR
961	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. VEGETERIAN B. VEGETARIAN C. VAGETARIAN D. VAGITAREAN
962	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. IMMENCE B. IMENCE C. IMMENSE D. IMMENSE
963	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. SYMMETRICAL B. SYMMETRICAL C. SYMATRICAL D. SYMMETRICAL
964	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. PRIVELEGE B. PRIVILEGE C. PREVILAGE D. PRIVELAGE
965	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. DISAPOINT B. DISAPPOINT C. DESAPPOINT D. DISAPPOINT
966	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. SUPERSEDE B. SUPERSEED C. SUPERCEDE D. SUPPRESSED
967	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. OCCURENCE B. OCCURANCE C. OCCURRENCE D. ICCURRENCE
968	Choose the correctly spelt word.	A. OCASIONAL B. OCCASIONAL C. OCCASSIONAL D. OCCASSEOL
969	<p>Elephants on the coast of Thailand are acting strange. They stamp their feet and motion toward the hulls. The sea draws back from the beaches. Fish flop in the mud. Suddenly, a huge wave appears. This is no ordinary wave. It is a tsunamiTsunami (pronounced "soo-nah-mee") waves are larger and faster than normal surface waves. A tsunami wave can travel as fast as a jet plane and can be as tall as a ten-story building. Imagine dropping a stone into a pond. The water on the surface ripples. A tsunami is like a very powerful ripple. Tsumais begin when the ocean rises or falls very suddenly. Large amounts of seawater are displaced. This movement causes huge waves.For a tsunami to occur, there must be some kind of force that causes the ocean water to become displaced. Most trunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes. however,volcanoes, landslides, large,icebergs, and even meteorites are capable of causing one of these mighty waves.Trunamis are extremely powerful. Ordinary waves lose power when they break. Tsunami waves can remain powerful for several days. Because tsunami waves are so strong, they can kill people, damage property , and completely ruin an ecosystem in just one hour.Scientist have no way of predicting when a tsunami will hit. However, if a powerful enough earthquake occurs,scientists can issue a warning or a watch. A warning means that a tsunami will very likely hit soon. A watch means that conditions are favorable for a tsunami. When people are notified about a watch or a warning, they have more time to prepare. It is best not to get caught unaware when a tsunami is on the way. In paragraph, the elephants are most likely acting strange because they</p>	<p>A. are not used to seeing fish B. dislike the water C. can sense something out of the ordinary D. see the ocean drawing back from the beaches</p>
	<p>Elephants on the coast of Thailand are acting strange. They stamp their feet and motion toward the hulls. The sea draws back from the beaches. Fish flop in the mud. Suddenly, a huge wave appears. This is no ordinary wave. It is a tsunamiTsunami (pronounced "soo-nah-mee") waves are larger and faster than normal surface waves. A tsunami wave can travel as fast as a jet plane and can be as tall as a ten-story building. Imagine dropping a stone into a pond. The water on the surface ripples. A tsunami is like a very powerful ripple. Tsumais begin when the ocean rises or falls very suddenly. Large amounts of seawater are</p>	<p>A. how to prepare of tsunamis</p>

970	displaced. This movement causes huge waves. For a tsunami to occur, there must be some kind of force that causes the ocean water to become displaced. Most tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes. However, volcanoes, landslides, large icebergs, and even meteorites are capable of causing one of these mighty waves. Tsunamis are extremely powerful. Ordinary waves lose power when they break. Tsunami waves can remain powerful for several days. Because tsunami waves are so strong, they can kill people, damage property, and completely ruin an ecosystem in just one hour. Scientists have no way of predicting when a tsunami will hit. However, if a powerful enough earthquake occurs, scientists can issue a warning or a watch. A warning means that a tsunami will very likely hit soon. A watch means that conditions are favorable for a tsunami. When people are notified about a watch or a warning, they have more time to prepare. It is best not to get caught unaware when a tsunami is on the way. This passage is mostly about	<p>B. scientists who predict tsunami waves</p> <p>C. similarities and differences between wave types</p> <p>D. causes and effects of tsunamis</p>
971	Elephants on the coast of Thailand are acting strange. They stamp their feet and motion toward the hulls. The sea draws back from the beaches. Fish flop in the mud. Suddenly, a huge wave appears. This is no ordinary wave. It is a tsunami. Tsunami (pronounced "soo-nah-mee") waves are larger and faster than normal surface waves. A tsunami wave can travel as fast as a jet plane and can be as tall as a ten-story building. Imagine dropping a stone into a pond. The water on the surface ripples. A tsunami is like a very powerful ripple. Tsunamis begin when the ocean rises or falls very suddenly. Large amounts of seawater are displaced. This movement causes huge waves. For a tsunami to occur, there must be some kind of force that causes the ocean water to become displaced. Most tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes. However, volcanoes, landslides, large icebergs, and even meteorites are capable of causing one of these mighty waves. Tsunamis are extremely powerful. Ordinary waves lose power when they break. Tsunami waves can remain powerful for several days. Because tsunami waves are so strong, they can kill people, damage property, and completely ruin an ecosystem in just one hour. Scientists have no way of predicting when a tsunami will hit. However, if a powerful enough earthquake occurs, scientists can issue a warning or a watch. A warning means that a tsunami will very likely hit soon. A watch means that conditions are favorable for a tsunami. When people are notified about a watch or a warning, they have more time to prepare. It is best not to get caught unaware when a tsunami is on the way. As used in paragraph, 'displaced' most nearly means	<p>A. moved out normal place</p> <p>B. pushed by human force</p> <p>C. sloshed around quickly</p> <p>D. pulled to great heights</p>
972	Elephants on the coast of Thailand are acting strange. They stamp their feet and motion toward the hulls. The sea draws back from the beaches. Fish flop in the mud. Suddenly, a huge wave appears. This is no ordinary wave. It is a tsunami. Tsunami (pronounced "soo-nah-mee") waves are larger and faster than normal surface waves. A tsunami wave can travel as fast as a jet plane and can be as tall as a ten-story building. Imagine dropping a stone into a pond. The water on the surface ripples. A tsunami is like a very powerful ripple. Tsunamis begin when the ocean rises or falls very suddenly. Large amounts of seawater are displaced. This movement causes huge waves. For a tsunami to occur, there must be some kind of force that causes the ocean water to become displaced. Most tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes. However, volcanoes, landslides, large icebergs, and even meteorites are capable of causing one of these mighty waves. Tsunamis are extremely powerful. Ordinary waves lose power when they break. Tsunami waves can remain powerful for several days. Because tsunami waves are so strong, they can kill people, damage property, and completely ruin an ecosystem in just one hour. Scientists have no way of predicting when a tsunami will hit. However, if a powerful enough earthquake occurs, scientists can issue a warning or a watch. A warning means that a tsunami will very likely hit soon. A watch means that conditions are favorable for a tsunami. When people are notified about a watch or a warning, they have more time to prepare. It is best not to get caught unaware when a tsunami is on the way. After reading the passage, we can conclude that a tsunami	<p>A. watch is more serious than a warning</p> <p>B. warning is more serious than a watch</p> <p>C. warning and watch are equally serious</p> <p>D. warning and watch both mean a tsunami has formed</p>
973	Elephants on the coast of Thailand are acting strange. They stamp their feet and motion toward the hulls. The sea draws back from the beaches. Fish flop in the mud. Suddenly, a huge wave appears. This is no ordinary wave. It is a tsunami. Tsunami (pronounced "soo-nah-mee") waves are larger and faster than normal surface waves. A tsunami wave can travel as fast as a jet plane and can be as tall as a ten-story building. Imagine dropping a stone into a pond. The water on the surface ripples. A tsunami is like a very powerful ripple. Tsunamis begin when the ocean rises or falls very suddenly. Large amounts of seawater are displaced. This movement causes huge waves. For a tsunami to occur, there must be some kind of force that causes the ocean water to become displaced. Most tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes. However, volcanoes, landslides, large icebergs, and even meteorites are capable of causing one of these mighty waves. Tsunamis are extremely powerful. Ordinary waves lose power when they break. Tsunami waves can remain powerful for several days. Because tsunami waves are so strong, they can kill people, damage property, and completely ruin an ecosystem in just one hour. Scientists have no way of predicting when a tsunami will hit. However, if a powerful enough earthquake occurs, scientists can issue a warning or a watch. A warning means that a tsunami will very likely hit soon. A watch means that conditions are favorable for a tsunami. When people are notified about a watch or a warning, they have more time to prepare. It is best not to get caught unaware when a tsunami is on the way. Tsunami cause so much destruction because they	<p>A. cannot be predicted by scientists</p> <p>B. break on the coast, unlike normal waves</p> <p>C. are caused by volcanoes, landslides and meteorites</p> <p>D. can be as tall as a ten-story building</p>
974	Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? The same principle that keeps food frozen in the open chest freezers at the grocery store allows hot air balloons to fly. It's very basic principle: Hot air rises and cold air falls. So while the super-cooled air in the grocery store freezer settles down around the food, the hot air in a hot air balloon pushes up, keeping the balloon floating above the ground. In order to understand more about how this principle works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves. A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The basket is usually made of wicker. This ensures that it will be comfortable and add little extra weight. The burner is positioned above the passenger's heads and produced a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colorful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelope is heated, the balloon rises. The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. To ascend, the pilot heats the air in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is	<p>A. moving into a different layer of air</p> <p>B. regulating the air temperature inside the balloon</p> <p>C. adjusting the amount of air in the envelope</p> <p>D. changing the amount of fuel in the burner</p>

allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This make the balloon descend. Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. This means that she has a general idea about which way the balloon will go. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. So even though the pilot can't steer the balloon, she can fly higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the directions of the wind between layers is negligible. But other days the difference is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different direction. According to the passage, balloon pilots control the balloon's altitude by

D. changing the amount of weight contained in the basket

975

Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? The same principal that keeps food frozen in the open chest freezers at the grocery store allows hot air balloons to fly. It's very basic principle: Hot air rises and cold air falls. So while the super-cooled air in the grocery store freezer settles down around the food, the hot air in a hot air balloon pushes up, keeping the balloon floating above the ground. In order to understand more about how this principal works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves. A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The basket is usually made of wicker. This ensures that it will be comfortable and add little extra weight. The burner is positioned above the passenger's heads and produced a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colorful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelope is heated, the balloon rises. The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. To ascend, the pilot heats the air in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This make the balloon descend. Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. This means that she has a general idea about which way the balloon will go. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. So even though the pilot can't steer the balloon, she can fly higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the directions of the wind between layers is negligible. But other days the difference is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different direction. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for 'ascend'?

- A. move
- B. fly
- C. sink
- D. climb

976

Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? The same principal that keeps food frozen in the open chest freezers at the grocery store allows hot air balloons to fly. It's very basic principle: Hot air rises and cold air falls. So while the super-cooled air in the grocery store freezer settles down around the food, the hot air in a hot air balloon pushes up, keeping the balloon floating above the ground. In order to understand more about how this principal works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves. A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The basket is usually made of wicker. This ensures that it will be comfortable and add little extra weight. The burner is positioned above the passenger's heads and produced a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colorful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelope is heated, the balloon rises. The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. To ascend, the pilot heats the air in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This make the balloon descend. Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. This means that she has a general idea about which way the balloon will go. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. So even though the pilot can't steer the balloon, she can fly higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the directions of the wind between layers is negligible. But other days the difference is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different direction. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best antonym for 'descend'?

- A. fall
- B. float
- C. rise
- D. drop

977

Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? The same principal that keeps food frozen in the open chest freezers at the grocery store allows hot air balloons to fly. It's very basic principle: Hot air rises and cold air falls. So while the super-cooled air in the grocery store freezer settles down around the food, the hot air in a hot air balloon pushes up, keeping the balloon floating above the ground. In order to understand more about how this principal works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves. A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The basket is usually made of wicker. This ensures that it will be comfortable and add little extra weight. The burner is positioned above the passenger's heads and produced a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colorful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelope is heated, the balloon rises. The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. To ascend, the pilot heats the air in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This make the balloon descend. Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. This means that she has a general idea about which way the balloon will go. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. So even though the pilot can't steer the balloon, she can fly higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the directions of the wind between layers is negligible. But other days the difference is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different direction. According to the author, wicker is I. Comfortable II. lightweight III. durable

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? The same principal that keeps food frozen in the open chest freezers at the grocery store allows hot air balloons to fly. It's very basic principle: Hot air rises and cold air falls. So while the super-cooled air in the grocery store freezer settles down around the food, the hot air in a hot air balloon pushes up, keeping the balloon floating above the ground. In order to understand more about how this principal works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves. A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The basket is usually made of wicker. This ensures that it will be comfortable and add little extra weight. The burner is positioned above the passenger's heads and produced a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colorful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelope is heated, the balloon rises. The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. To ascend, the pilot heats the air in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This make the balloon descend. Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. This means that she has a general idea about which way the balloon will go. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. So even though the pilot can't steer the balloon, she can fly higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the directions of the wind between layers is negligible. But other days the difference is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different direction. According to the author, wicker is I. Comfortable II. lightweight III. durable

978	<p>the grocery store freezer settles down around the food , the hot air in a hot air in a hot air balloon pushes up, keeping the balloon floating above the ground. In order to understand more about how this principal works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves.<div>A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The basket is usually made of wicker. This ensures that it will be comfortable and add little extra weight. The burner is positioned above the passenger's heads and produced a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colorful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelop is heated, the balloon rises.</div><div>The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. To ascend, the pilot heats the air in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This make the balloon descend.</div><div>Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. This means that she has a general idea about which wau the balloon will go. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. So even though the pilot can't steer the balloon, she can fly higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the directions of the wind between layers is negligible. But other days the difference is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different directionIf the hot air balloon pilot wants to change directions during flight, what might he or she do to accomplish this?</p>	<p>A. head toward a mountain peak B. wait for it to rain C. fly into a cloud D. fly higher</p>
979	<p>Today, Mike and his mom are going to the library. Mike wants to find a book to read. His Mom wants to use a computer there. When they get ot the library. Mike finds a book about detectives. He also finds a book with chapters about a friendly ghost. Finally, he finds a book about a man who lives in the woods without food or water.He puts the books on the front desk and waits for his mom.Mike's mom sit at one of the computers in the library. She checks er email and looks at pictures of flowers on the internet. Then she reads a news article on a website. Mike's mom leaves the computer and walks over to Mike, holding up something out for him. Mike looks at her quizzically, It takes him a moment to recognize w that movie for us to watch tonight, " says Mike's mom"Sure,"Mike says, now holding the movie out in front of him. He reads the cover while walking back to the library entrance. He puts his books and the movie on the front desk to check out.A librarian stands behind the counter holding an electronic scanner. "How long can we keep them?"Mike asks her."Three weeks,"says the librarian."Cool,"says Mike.Suddenly, Mike is surprised. His mother is checking out something else that is too big to put on the desk. It's a picture of the ocean."What is that for?"Mike asks."To put on our wall at home, "says Mike's mom.:You can do that?"Mike asks.Mike's mom smiles at the librarian. "Yes, "she says, " but we have to return it in three months."Based on the books Mike finds to check out, we can tell that he is interested in</p>	<p>A. science B. nature C. mystery D. adventure</p>
980	<p>Today, Mike and his mom are going to the library. Mike wants to find a book to read. His Mom wants to use a computer there. When they get ot the library. Mike finds a book about detectives. He also finds a book with chapters about a friendly ghost. Finally, he finds a book about a man who lives in the woods without food or water.He puts the books on the front desk and waits for his mom.Mike's mom sit at one of the computers in the library. She checks er email and looks at pictures of flowers on the internet. Then she reads a news article on a website. Mike's mom leaves the computer and walks over to Mike, holding up something out for him. Mike looks at her quizzically, It takes him a moment to recognize w that movie for us to watch tonight, " says Mike's mom"Sure,"Mike says, now holding the movie out in front of him. He reads the cover while walking back to the library entrance. He puts his books and the movie on the front desk to check out.A librarian stands behind the counter holding an electronic scanner. "How long can we keep them?"Mike asks her."Three weeks,"says the librarian."Cool,"says Mike.Suddenly, Mike is surprised. His mother is checking out something else that is too big to put on the desk. It's a picture of the ocean."What is that for?"Mike asks."To put on our wall at home, "says Mike's mom.:You can do that?"Mike asks.Mike's mom smiles at the librarian. "Yes, "she says, " but we have to return it in three months."While at the computer, Mike's moml. checks her mailll. looks at picturelll. reads an article</p>	<p>A. I only B. I andII only C. II andIII only D. I ,II andIII</p>
981	<p>Today, Mike and his mom are going to the library. Mike wants to find a book to read. His Mom wants to use a computer there. When they get ot the library. Mike finds a book about detectives. He also finds a book with chapters about a friendly ghost. Finally, he finds a book about a man who lives in the woods without food or water.He puts the books on the front desk and waits for his mom.Mike's mom sit at one of the computers in the library. She checks er email and looks at pictures of flowers on the internet. Then she reads a news article on a website. Mike's mom leaves the computer and walks over to Mike, holding up something out for him. Mike looks at her quizzically, It takes him a moment to recognize w that movie for us to watch tonight, " says Mike's mom"Sure,"Mike says, now holding the movie out in front of him. He reads the cover while walking back to the library entrance. He puts his books and the movie on the front desk to check out.A librarian stands behind the counter holding an electronic scanner. "How long can we keep them?"Mike asks her."Three weeks,"says the librarian."Cool,"says Mike.Suddenly, Mike is surprised. His mother is checking out something else that is too big to put on the desk. It's a picture of the ocean."What is that for?"Mike asks."To put on our wall at home, "says Mike's mom.:You can do that?"Mike asks.Mike's mom smiles at the librarian. "Yes, "she says, " but we have to return it in three months."According to the passage, how long can Mike and his mother use the books and the movie before they must return them to the library?</p>	<p>A. one week B. two weeks C. three weeks D. four weeks</p>
982	<p>Today, Mike and his mom are going to the library. Mike wants to find a book to read. His Mom wants to use a computer there. When they get ot the library. Mike finds a book about detectives. He also finds a book with chapters about a friendly ghost. Finally, he finds a book about a man who lives in the woods without food or water.He puts the books on the front desk and waits for his mom.Mike's mom sit at one of the computers in the library. She checks er email and looks at pictures of flowers on the internet. Then she reads a news article on a website. Mike's mom leaves the computer and walks over to Mike, holding up something out for him. Mike looks at her quizzically, It takes him a moment to recognize w that movie for us to watch tonight, " says Mike's mom"Sure,"Mike says, now holding the movie out in front of him. He reads the cover while walking back to the library entrance. He puts his books and the movie on the front desk to check out.A librarian stands behind the</p>	<p>A. abnormally , strangely , weirdly B. casually , carelessly , indifferently C. passionately , keenly , intensely D. inquisitively , questioningly , curiously</p>

counter holding an electronic scanner. "How long can we keep them?"Mike asks her." I hree weeks, "says the librarian."Cool,"says Mike.Suddenly, Mike is surprised. His mother is checking out something else that is too big to put on the desk. It's a picture of the ocean."What is that for?"Mike asks."To put on our wall at home, "says Mike's mom.:You can do that?"Mike asks.Mike's mom smiles at the librarian. "Yes, "she says, " but we have to return it in three months."Based on its use in paragraph 4, it can be understood that quizzically belongs to which of the following word groups?

curiously

983

Today, Mike and his mom are going to the library. Mike wants to find a book to read. His Mom wants to use a computer there. When they get ot the library. Mike finds a book about detectives. He also finds a book with chapters about a friendly ghost. Finally, he finds a book about a man who lives in the woods without food or water.He puts the books on the front desk and waits for his mom.Mike's mom sit at one of the computers in the library. She checks er email and looks at pictures of flowers on the internet. Then she reads a news article on a website. Mike's mom leaves the computer and walks over to Mike, holding up something out for him. Mike looks at her quizzically, It takes him a moment to recognize w that movie for us to watch tonight, " says Mike's mom"Sure,"Mike says, now holding the movie out in front of him. He reads the cover while walking back to the library entrance. He puts his books and the movie on the front desk to check out.A librarian stands behind the counter holding an electronic scanner. "How long can we keep them?"Mike asks her."Three weeks, "says the librarian."Cool,"says Mike.Suddenly, Mike is surprised. His mother is checking out something else that is too big to put on the desk. It's a picture of the ocean."What is that for?"Mike asks."To put on our wall at home, "says Mike's mom.:You can do that?"Mike asks.Mike's mom smiles at the librarian. "Yes, "she says, " but we have to return it in three months."As used in paragraph 5, the phrase "check out" most nearly means

- A. to see
- B. to rent
- C. find
- D. buy

984

Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make out intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue , the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.
Question:
The best way to win a friend is to avoid

- A. irony in speech
- B. pomposity in speech
- C. verbosity in speech
- D. ambiguity in speech

985

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Question:
While talking to an uneducated person, we should use

- A. ordinary speech
- B. his vocabulary
- C. simple words
- D. polite language

986

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Question:
If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound

- A. flat
- B. boring
- C. foolish
- D. democratic

987

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Question:
A 'slip of the tongue' means something said

- A. wrongly by choice
- B. unintentionally
- C. without giving proper thought
- D. to hurt another person

988

Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make out intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue , the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful

- A. hurt others
- B. lead to carelessness
- C. create misunderstanding
- D. reveal our intentions

handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.

Question:

Speech can be curse, because it can

989

Cindy liked parks. She liked the trees and grass and nature. She liked the birds and squirrels she saw in parks. She also liked walking down wooded trails or riding bikes along gravel paths. Parks were a lot more fun to exercise in than just walking down the street. because there was so much to see. She had been to many kinds of parks. Some were in mountains, with rivers and hiking. Some were open areas with broad stretches of green grass to play on. Others were in the forest, with paths running beneath towering trees with sweeping branches overhead. Cindy's favorite parks were near lakes. There was a lake park not far from her house. It had a boardwalk trail that was set on pilings across a shallow lake. That was the best part. She loved to walk along the brown wood path and stop along the way, looking in the water for frogs and turtles. There were a few pavilions to stop and sit under in the shade. The water was deeper near them, so she could see fish sometimes. Occasionally, she would even see long-legged water birds, like cranes. The fall was the best time to visit the lake parks. With the leaves changing color, it was very beautiful. The sun would be out in the cloudy sky, and then cool breezes would blow through the reeds and water grasses. Spring was nice, too, because all the butterflies were out. The flowers and blossoming trees along the wooded paths were fragrant and beautiful. The lake grasses were tall and green, rustling in the wind. Cattails bobbed among the reeds. It was a good time to visit. Summer was okay. It was still pretty, but too hot. At least in winter things were pretty, if in a stark and cold way. The white dusting of snow that covered everything gave the park a clean look. It was fun to follow other people's footprints in the snow, or to go out on the boardwalk and look at the frozen top of the lake. If Cindy had her way, she would visit the park every day. Come to think of it, she did it was also a great place to do homework or read.

Question:

Which type of park is Cindy's favourite?

- A. Forest Parks
- B. Grassy Parks
- C. Mountain Parks
- D. Lake Parks

990

Cindy liked parks. She liked the trees and grass and nature. She liked the birds and squirrels she saw in parks. She also liked walking down wooded trails or riding bikes along gravel paths. Parks were a lot more fun to exercise in than just walking down the street. because there was so much to see. She had been to many kinds of parks. Some were in mountains, with rivers and hiking. Some were open areas with broad stretches of green grass to play on. Others were in the forest, with paths running beneath towering trees with sweeping branches overhead. Cindy's favorite parks were near lakes. There was a lake park not far from her house. It had a boardwalk trail that was set on pilings across a shallow lake. That was the best part. She loved to walk along the brown wood path and stop along the way, looking in the water for frogs and turtles. There were a few pavilions to stop and sit under in the shade. The water was deeper near them, so she could see fish sometimes. Occasionally, she would even see long-legged water birds, like cranes. The fall was the best time to visit the lake parks. With the leaves changing color, it was very beautiful. The sun would be out in the cloudy sky, and then cool breezes would blow through the reeds and water grasses. Spring was nice, too, because all the butterflies were out. The flowers and blossoming trees along the wooded paths were fragrant and beautiful. The lake grasses were tall and green, rustling in the wind. Cattails bobbed among the reeds. It was a good time to visit. Summer was okay. It was still pretty, but too hot. At least in winter things were pretty, if in a stark and cold way. The white dusting of snow that covered everything gave the park a clean look. It was fun to follow other people's footprints in the snow, or to go out on the boardwalk and look at the frozen top of the lake. If Cindy had her way, she would visit the park every day. Come to think of it, she did it was also a great place to do homework or read.

Question:

What kind of animal CAN'T Cindy see at the lake park near her house?

- A. fish
- B. water birds
- C. alligators
- D. turtles

991

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Question:

What was the best part of the lake park?

- A. the animals
- B. the boardwalk
- C. the pavilions
- D. the trails

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- Question:
Which season was Cindy's most favourite to visit the park?
- A. Spring
B. Summer
C. Fall
D. Winter

- 993 Herschel was a Great Dane, which was a big dog. He was actually a puppy, but he was big enough that he looked like a full-size dog. He was bigger than Todd, his owner. The problem with Herschel was that he wasn't housebroken yet. He was six months old, but his original owner had kept him on a porch, where he could go to the bathroom whenever he wanted. That owner hadn't had a lot of time to take care of a dog, but he'd wanted one anyway. When he'd moved to another state for work, he'd given up his untrained puppy. It was sad story, but it looked like it might have a good end. Todd loved dogs, and he liked to spend time with them. He liked to train them, so he'd adopted Herschel. If it was going to work out, it would take lots of patience, love, and training. So, Todd woke up early every day. He walked Herschel immediately. They went for a long walk so Herschel could empty his bladder and use the bathroom. White Todd was at school, his mother let the dog out in the back yard every hour. When he returned home, Todd walked Herschel again. He'd put in another walk before they went to bed, too. With enough opportunities to go to the bathroom outside, Herschel didn't need to go inside. Still, he had accidents. He wasn't used to going only outside. It took a lot of patience to clean up his messes, but Todd did it anyway. Dedication was needed with an animal. They walked and walked every day, and Herschel started walking better on a leash. He respected his owner. They got along well together, and there were less and less messes inside. After several weeks, Herschel made it through a day without any trouble. Todd gave Herschel a hug and a special treat. Then, they went for another walk. It was great exercise for both of them, and it gave them time together. Todd hoped they would have many years together. His new friend meant a lot to him.
- Question:
What is Todd's problem with Herschel?
- A. Herschel chew his shoes
B. Herschel isn't housetrained
C. Herschel bites people
D. Herschel is a picky eater

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- Question:
Why does Todd have Herschel?
- A. The old owner sold Herschel to Todd
B. The old owner was mean to Herschel
C. Herschel ran away and Todd found him
D. When the old owner gave away Herschel, Todd adopted him

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- A. brother
B. sister
C. mother

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D. father

Question:

Who helps Todd train Herschel?

996

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- A. diligent and responsible
- B. whiny and unpredictable
- C. caring and happy
- D. cruel and scary

Question:

How would you best describe 'Todd'?

997

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- A. with a new collar
- B. with a good brush and nail clipping
- C. with a trip to the vet
- D. with another walk

Question

How does Todd celebrate Herschel's first day without an accident?

998

Where does chocolate come from? Believe it or not, it grows on trees. Not as a sweet chocolate candy bar wrapped in foil, but as a cocoa bean. These cocoa beans grow on a cacao tree, which is found in tropical areas such as Central and South America. The fruit of these are called pods, and they are long and hard. Inside the pods is a soft, white pulp that surrounds the thirty or so seeds. These seeds are what we call cocoa beans. They are very hard and bitter to the taste.To make chocolate, people start by carefully taking the beans out of the pods, still covered in the white pulp,and leaving them in a bucket. The bucket is often covered with banana leaves and left for anywhere from a few days to a few weeks. This process is called fermenting. Then he beans are left to dry in the sun. Fermenting and drying the beans makes them less bitter. Then the beans are shipped to a factory to be turned into chocolate.At the factory, beans are roasted in ovens to bring out their flavor. After roasting, the outer covering of the bean is removed. The inner bean is then crushed to form a paste known as chocolate liquor.From this paste,people can either make cocoa powder or the chocolate we buy in stores. To make cocoa powder,the paste is crushed and pressed repeatedly to remove the fat, leaving behind only a dry, ground powder. To make chocolate, people need to add other ingredients to the paste such as milk, sugar, and cocoa butter. They then mix and heat the concoction several times to create a substance we would recognize as chocolate. It may even have fruit, nuts, or candy added to it before it is molded into a shape.Considering all that must happen t turn a bitter cocoa bean into a chocolate bar,a dollar seems like a small price to pay for such a delicious sweet treat.

- A. leave them in a bucket
- B. roast them in an oven
- C. dry them in the sun
- D. ship them to the factory

Question:

To make chocolate, what is the first thing people must do to the cocoa beans?

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Question:

After reading this passage, what can the reader conclude about chocolate?

- A. Chocolate is only made in Central and South America
- B. People could make their own chocolate at home
- C. There are many steps involved in making chocolate
- D. It is too expensive to make chocolate

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Question:

According to the passage, which of these items is needed to make the chocolate that is available in stores?

- A. fruit
- B. nuts
- C. candy
- D. sugar

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Question:

Which of the following best describes a 'concoction'?

- A. To make the smoothie, Daryl blended strawberries, bananas, yogurt, and juice
- B. When Jenna left the room, the pot of milk boiled for twenty minutes before boiling over
- C. A sprinkle of powdered sugar on top makes everything sweeter
- D. Elaine heated the lasagna, froze it, and then heated it again before serving it two weeks later

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- A. sweet and cocoa beans are bitter
- B. cheap and cocoa beans are expensive
- C. a dry powder and cocoa beans are not
- D. uncooked and cocoa beans are cooked

we would recognize as chocolate. It may even have fruit, nuts, or candy added to it before it is molded into a shape. Considering all that must happen to turn a bitter cocoa bean into a chocolate bar, a dollar seems like a small price to pay for such a delicious sweet treat.

Question:

Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that the chocolate sold in stores is different from cocoa beans because chocolate is

1003

Do you live in a house? You might be surprised to learn that there are many, many kinds of houses. Most people in the United States are used to houses made of wood or bricks. But many people around the world live in houses made of grass, dirt, or cloth. In the Great Rift Valley of Eritrea, the nomadic people who are in the Atr tribe build their houses of straw. Their houses are shaped like domes - half spheres. The homes are small and cool. The people can move their houses when they want to move. Since the people are nomads, they move often. They take their animals to new places in order to find food. People who belong to the Uros tribe of Lake Titicaca, Peru build their houses of reeds. Not only that - they also live on islands that are made of reeds. Their boats are made of reeds too. About 2,000 people live on these man-made islands. They started to build their own islands about 500 years ago. In Andalusia, in the south of Spain, some people live in underground houses. This kind of house is called a cueba. During the winter, the houses stay warm. During the summer, the houses stay cool. In Sana'a, Yemen, some people live in tall houses made of bricks. These bricks are made of clay, straw and soil. The bricks last many years - maybe as long as 500 years. The modern houses in Sana'a are made to look like the older, traditional houses, but they are made of concrete instead of bricks. In Mindadanao in the Philippines, some people still live in tree houses. The tree houses are made of bamboo with grass roofs. The houses are good lookout for snakes and wild animals. The air is cool and the houses stay dry. Now, most people use these tree houses as meeting places. The fisherman of Sabah, Malaysia build their houses on the water. They use wood from mangrove trees. This wood stays strong in the water. The houses receive official addresses from the government. Fujian, China has many townhouses that are made of hard-packed soil. The dirt becomes as strong as bricks when it is packed hard. One large family group lives in a townhouse. The townhouses were built around 300 years ago. A group of townhouses is protected by a thick dirt-packed wall. In the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, some nomadic people live in homes called gels. These homes are made of cloth. The cloth is filled with animal hair. Two poles in the center of the house hold the house up. The people move often to find food for their animals. The houses are easy to move and set up. Some American Indians live in teepees. These homes are made of cloth or buffalo hide. There are wooden poles used to hold the teepee up. Now some people use teepees only for special ceremonies, but people used to live in them all the time. The traditional houses of Chitos, Greece, are made of stone. They have arched doorways and indoor courtyards. They have outdoor dining rooms which are decorated with tile and rock. This means they are ornamented, and made to look more beautiful. The Dayak people of Indonesia build some of their houses on stilts, several feet from the ground. The frame of the house is made of iron. The walls are made of tree bark. The floors are made of wooden planks which are placed side by side. The houses are decorated with pictures of water snakes and rhinoceros birds. These animals are part of the people's story of creation, or how the world was made. People build their houses to fit the needs of their lives. The houses are different, but one thing is the same wherever you go. There's no place like home

Question:

How are the islands and the houses of the Uros tribe the same?

- A. They are both made by machines
- B. They are both made of reeds
- C. They are both made of soil
- D. They are both very modern

1004

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- A. so they could see far
- B. so they could stay cool
- C. so they could stay safe
- D. All of the above

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Question:

Why did people live in tree houses?

1005

Do you live in a house? You might be surprised to learn that there are many, many kinds of houses. Most people in the United States are used to houses made of wood or bricks. But many people around the world live in houses made of grass, dirt, or cloth. In the Great Rift Valley of Eritrea, the nomadic people who are in the Atr tribe build their houses of straw. Their houses are shaped like domes - half spheres. The homes are small and cool. The people can move their houses when they want to move. Since the people are nomads, they move often. They take their animals to new places in order to find food. People who belong to the Uros tribe of Lake Titicaca, Peru build their houses of reeds. Not only that - they also live on islands that are made of reeds. Their boats are made of reeds too. About 2,000 people live on these man-made islands. They started to build their own islands about 500 years ago. In Andalusia, in the south of Spain, some people live in underground houses. This kind of house is called a cueba. During the winter, the houses stay warm. During the summer, the houses stay cool. In Sana'a, Yemen, some people live in tall houses made of bricks. These bricks are made of clay, straw and soil. The bricks last many years - maybe as long as 500 years. The modern houses in Sana'a are made to look like the older, traditional houses, but they are made of concrete instead of bricks. In Mindadanao in the Philippines, some people still live in tree houses. The tree houses are made of bamboo with grass roofs. The houses are good lookout for snakes and wild animals. The air is cool and the houses stay dry. Now, most people use these tree houses as meeting places. The fisherman of Sabah, Malaysia build their houses on the water. They use wood from mangrove trees. This wood stays strong in the water. The houses receive official addresses from the government. Fujian, China has many townhouses that are made of hard-packed soil. The dirt becomes as strong as bricks when it is packed hard. One large family group lives in a townhouse. The townhouses were built around 300 years ago. A group of townhouses is protected by a thick dirt-packed wall. In the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, some nomadic people live in homes called gels. These homes are made of cloth. The cloth is filled with animal hair. Two poles in the center of the house hold the house up. The people move often to find food for their animals. The houses are easy to move and set up. Some American Indians live in teepees. These homes are made of cloth or buffalo hide. There are wooden poles used to hold the teepee up. Now some people use teepees only for special ceremonies, but people used to live in them all the time. The traditional houses of Chitos, Greece, are made of stone. They have arched doorways and indoor courtyards. They have outdoor dining rooms which are decorated with tile and rock. This means they are ornamented, and made to look more beautiful. The Dayak people of Indonesia build some of their houses on stilts, several feet the ground. The frame of the house is made of iron. The walls are made of tree bark. The floors are made of wooden planks which are placed side by side. The houses are decorated with pictures of water snakes and rhinoceros birds. These animals are part of the people's story of creation, or how the world was made. People build their houses to fit the needs of their lives. The houses are different, but one thing is the same wherever you go. There's no place like home

Question:

Which groups have cloth houses?

- A. The Atr and the Uros people
- B. The Dayak and the Greek people
- C. Mongolians and American Indians
- D. Andalusians and the Dayak people

1006

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- A. In Greece
- B. In Malaysia
- C. In Indonesia
- D. In the Philippines

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Question:

Where do houses have outdoor rooms?

1007

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Question:

Why are Dayak houses decorated with pictures of snakes?

- A. The Dayak people are afraid of snakes
- B. The snake pictures scare away other animals
- C. The snakes are part of the Dayak creation story
- D. Both B and C are correct

1008

The hammer may be oldest tool we have record of. Stone hammers-some of the oldest human artifacts ever discovered-date back as early as 2,600,000 BCE. Not only is the hammer the oldest tool, but it is also the greatest. What makes the hammer so great is its simplicity, power, and usefulness. The structure of the hammer is relatively simple-a fact largely responsible for its early invention and widespread distribution across cultures and geographic regions. The hammer is composed of two main parts: a handle and a head. The handle is used to swing the hammer. The head is used to hit other objects. While the hammer is a very simple tool, it is still able to generate tremendous power. This power results from two factors: the weight of the head, and the speed at which the hammer is swung. Every hammer (though some more than other) has a large distribution of weight at the head. When a hammer is swung, this weight pivots about the hand, which acts as a fulcrum. The handle carries the weight at a distance, acting as a lever arm, so a longer handle means increased speed. The weight of the head together with the speed generated by the lever arm is what gives the hammer so much power. The heavier the head and the faster it is swung, the more power a hammer produces. In addition to the hammer's great power, it also has an exceptionally wide range of useful applications. The purpose of the hammer -- to hit -- is a universal action that can accomplish many tasks. Let's start with the obvious: a hammer can be made to pound nails. But a hammer has many other uses as well. It can break apart hard objects such as brick or concrete. It can bend and shape metal or steel. It can gently tap objects to make small adjustments. It can be used to make sculpture or pottery. It can be used in the hot, harsh business of blacksmithing as well as in delicate operations like crafting jewelry. In times of desperation, it can even be used as a weapon. The hammer truly is a great tool. It is simple, powerful, and useful. A quintessential symbol of labor, the hammer has come to represent hard work and embody the spirit of human industry

Question:

The thesis statement is one sentence that clearly communicates what the author plans to discuss in the passage. Based on this information, which of the following sentences from the passage is its thesis statement?

- A. "The hammer may be the oldest tool we have record of"
- B. "Not only is the hammer the oldest tool, but it is also the greatest"
- C. "A quintessential symbol of labor, the hammer has come to represent hard work and embody the spirit of human industry"
- D. "What makes the hammer so great is its simplicity, power, and usefulness."

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hammer, the oldest tool, but it is also the greatest. What make the hammer so great is its simplicity, power, and usefulness. The structure of the hammer is relatively simple-a fact largely responsible for its early invention and widespread distribution across cultures and geographic regions. The hammer is composed of two main parts: a handle and a head. The handle is used to swing the hammer. The head is used to hit other objects. While the hammer is a very simple tool, it is still able to generate tremendous power. This power results from two factors: the weight of the head, and the speed at which the hammer is swung. Every hammer (though some more than other) has a large distribution of weight at the head. When a hammer is swung, this weight pivots about the hand, which acts as a fulcrum. The handle carries the weight at a distance, acting as a lever arm, so a longer handle means increased speed. The weight of the head together with the speed generated by the lever arm is what gives the hammer so much power. The heavier the head and the faster it is swung, the more power a hammer produces. In addition to the hammer's great power, it also has an exceptionally wide range of useful applications. The purpose of the hammer -- to hit-- is a universal action that can accomplish many tasks. Let's start with the obvious: a hammer can be made to pound nails. But a hammer has many other uses as well. It can break apart hard objects such as brick or concrete. It can bend and shape metal or steel. It can gently tap objects to make small adjustments. It can be used to make sculpture or pottery. It can be used in the hot, harsh business of blacksmithing as well as in delicate operations like crafting jewelry. In times of desperation, it can even be used as a weapon. The hammer truly is a great tool. It is simple, powerful, and useful. A quintessential symbol of labor, the hammer has come to represent hard work and embody the spirit of human industry.

Question:

Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?

- A. introduction, supporting paragraphs, conclusion
- B. introduction, examples, supporting paragraphs, conclusion
- C. history, examples, conclusion
- D. history, introduction, supporting paragraphs

1009

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Question:

Based on information in the passage it can be inferred that which of the following hammers is capable of generating the most power?

- A. a claw hammer, because it can be swung very fast
- B. a ball-peen hammer, because it has a medium length handle and a small head
- C. a sledge hammer, because it has a long handle and a heavy head
- D. a bush hammer, because it has a long handle and light head

1010

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Question:

Based on information in the passage, all of the following people might reasonably use a hammer at work except

- A. a sculptor who works in different metals
- B. an artist who makes earrings
- C. the driver of a concrete mixer
- D. a carpenter who frames wooden houses

1011

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Question:

As used in the final paragraph, which of the following describes something quintessential?

- A. Jean-Micheal finds a prize at the bottom of a cereal box. Once he digs it out, he sees that it is a cheap plastic toy car. After playing with it for a few minutes, he throws it in the trash
- B. Veterans agree that there are many songs that accurately depict the struggles faced by U.S. soldiers during the Vietnam War
- C. While the buildings that line the streets in downtown Manhattan are very impressive, what visitors tend to remember most about New York City are the signature yellow taxi cabs that appear nearly everywhere
- D. During the first three months of its life, our newborn baby cried at night. It was only after we implemented a strict routine of feeding, sleeping, and activity time that we finally able to enjoy a soundless night

Gold used in jewelry is mixed with harder metals to add strength and durability. The metals added can also be used to change gold's color, giving it a for the natural yellow tone of pure gold. Mixtures like these, of less costly metals with more valuable ones, are called alloys. Copper and silver are the most common metals mixed with gold to make yellow gold jewelry. White gold is usually made with an alloy of gold and nickel. The measure of is called gold's purity is called a karat. The higher the karat rating, the higher the amount of pure gold. 24 karat is pure gold, 18 karat is 75% pure gold, 14 karat is 58.5% pure gold, and 9 karat is 37.5% pure gold. All other things being equal, the higher the percentage of pure gold used in the alloy, the more valuable and expensive the jewelry will be. Gold jewelry pieces are usually stamped with a marking to identify the karat amount. White gold that is 24K is too soft for jewelry, 18K, 14K and 9K gold are all appropriate for jewelry, and they all make pieces that look great and wear beautifully.

Question:

Which of the following statements best captures the main idea of this passage?

- A. Although gold is very valuable, it is also very expensive
- B. Gold jewelry is stamped with its karat weight
- C. Gold jewelry is made using alloys
- D. Colored gold is more valuable than white gold

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Question:

Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that pure gold is

- A. not used to make rings
- B. stamped with 100K
- C. an alloy of different metals
- D. colorless

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Question:

According to the passage, the use of other metals in gold alloys

I. can be used to make the gold different color

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. I and II and III
- D. I and II and III

- II. makes jewelry more expensive
- III. makes gold more flexible

1016

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Question:

With respect to the relationship between gold and its karat rating, which of the following statements is/are true?

- I. The lower the karat rating, the less pure the gold
- II. The higher the karat rating, the more expensive the gold
- III. The higher the karat rating, the more valuable the gold

size: 18px; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 248);">I only
D. I,I, and II

A. I only
B. I andII only
C. <span style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: "Times New

Roman"; font-size: 18px; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 248);">II andII only

D. I,I, and II

1017	<p>completely foreign to many Americans. Cows milk down busy streets unharmed, 24 different languages are spoken, and people eat two meals of rice and lentils every day. Nepali holidays, many of which are related to the Hindu religion. can seem especially bizarre to Americans unfamiliar with the culture. However, if we look beyond how others celebrate to consider the things they are celebrating, we find surprising similarities to our own culture. The biggest holiday in Nepal is Dashain, a ten-day festival for the Hindu goddess Durga that takes place in September or October. According to Hindu beliefs, Durga defeated the evil demons of the world. To thank the goddess, people visit temples in her honor and sacrifice goats or sheep as offerings. Throughout the year, most Nepalis do not eat much meat because it is expensive, but Dashain is a time to enjoy meat every day. Children fly colorful, homemade kites during Dashain. People also construct enormous bamboo swings on street corners and in parks. Every evening people gather at these swings and take turns swinging. Nepalis is a time for people to eat good food, relax and enjoy themselves. Aside from eating and enjoying themselves, during Dashain people also receive blessings from their elders. Schools and offices shut down so people can travel to be with their families. Reuniting with family reminds people of the importance of kindness, respect, and forgiveness. People also clean and decorate their homes for Dashain. And, like many holidays in the United States, it is a time for shopping. Children and adults alike get new clothes for the occasion. People express appreciation for all that they have, while looking forward to good fortune and peace in the year to come. During American holidays, people may not sacrifice goats or soar on bamboo swings, but we do often travel to be with family members and take time off work or school to relax. No matter how we celebrate, many people around the world spend their holidays honoring family, reflecting on their blessings, and hoping for good fortune in the future.</p> <p>Question: According to the passage, Hindus believe that the goddess Durga</p>	<p>A. sacrifices goats and sheep B. defeated the evil demons of the world C. visits temples D. enjoys meat every day</p>
1018	<p>Nepal, a small, mountainous country tucked between India and China, may seem completely foreign to many Americans. Cows milk down busy streets unharmed, 24 different languages are spoken, and people eat two meals of rice and lentils every day. Nepali holidays, many of which are related to the Hindu religion. can seem especially bizarre to Americans unfamiliar with the culture. However, if we look beyond how others celebrate to consider the things they are celebrating, we find surprising similarities to our own culture. The biggest holiday in Nepal is Dashain, a ten-day festival for the Hindu goddess Durga that takes place in September or October. According to Hindu beliefs, Durga defeated the evil demons of the world. To thank the goddess, people visit temples in her honor and sacrifice goats or sheep as offerings. Throughout the year, most Nepalis do not eat much meat because it is expensive, but Dashain is a time to enjoy meat every day. Children fly colorful, homemade kites during Dashain. People also construct enormous bamboo swings on street corners and in parks. Every evening people gather at these swings and take turns swinging. Nepalis is a time for people to eat good food, relax and enjoy themselves. Aside from eating and enjoying themselves, during Dashain people also receive blessings from their elders. Schools and offices shut down so people can travel to be with their families. Reuniting with family reminds people of the importance of kindness, respect, and forgiveness. People also clean and decorate their homes for Dashain. And, like many holidays in the United States, it is a time for shopping. Children and adults alike get new clothes for the occasion. People express appreciation for all that they have, while looking forward to good fortune and peace in the year to come. During American holidays, people may not sacrifice goats or soar on bamboo swings, but we do often travel to be with family members and take time off work or school to relax. No matter how we celebrate, many people around the world spend their holidays honoring family, reflecting on their blessings, and hoping for good fortune in the future.</p> <p>Question: Which of the following sentences from the passage best indicates why the author thinks Nepal would seem very foreign to many Americans?</p>	<p>A. "Cows walk busy streets unharmed, 24 different languages are spoken, and people eat two meals of rice and lentils every day." B. "Every evening people gather at these swings and take turns swinging." C. "People also clean and decorate their homes for Dashain." D. "During American holidays, people may not sacrifice goats or soar on bamboo swings, but we do often travel to be with family members and take time off work or school to relax."</p>
1019	<p>Nepal, a small, mountainous country tucked between India and China, may seem completely foreign to many Americans. Cows milk down busy streets unharmed, 24 different languages are spoken, and people eat two meals of rice and lentils every day. Nepali holidays, many of which are related to the Hindu religion. can seem especially bizarre to Americans unfamiliar with the culture. However, if we look beyond how others celebrate to consider the things they are celebrating, we find surprising similarities to our own culture. The biggest holiday in Nepal is Dashain, a ten-day festival for the Hindu goddess Durga that takes place in September or October. According to Hindu beliefs, Durga defeated the evil demons of the world. To thank the goddess, people visit temples in her honor and sacrifice goats or sheep as offerings. Throughout the year, most Nepalis do not eat much meat because it is expensive, but Dashain is a time to enjoy meat every day. Children fly colorful, homemade kites during Dashain. People also construct enormous bamboo swings on street corners and in parks. Every evening people gather at these swings and take turns swinging. Nepalis is a time for people to eat good food, relax and enjoy themselves. Aside from eating and enjoying themselves, during Dashain people also receive blessings from their elders. Schools and offices shut down so people can travel to be with their families. Reuniting with family reminds people of the importance of kindness, respect, and forgiveness. People also clean and decorate their homes for Dashain. And, like many holidays in the United States, it is a time for shopping. Children and adults alike get new clothes for the occasion. People express appreciation for all that they have, while looking forward to good fortune and peace in the year to come. During American holidays, people may not sacrifice goats or soar on bamboo swings, but we do often travel to be with family members and take time off work or school to relax. No matter how we celebrate, many people around the world spend their holidays honoring family, reflecting on their blessings, and hoping for good fortune in the future.</p> <p>Question: Bizarre most nearly means</p>	<p>A. unbelievable B. unknown C. awkward D. strange</p>

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languages are spoken, and people eat two meals of rice and lentils every day. Nepali holidays, many of which are related to the Hindu religion, can seem especially bizarre to Americans unfamiliar with the culture. However, if we look beyond how others celebrate to consider the things they are celebrating, we find surprising similarities to our own culture. The biggest holiday in Nepal is Dashain, a ten-day festival for the Hindu goddess Durga that takes place in September or October. According to Hindu beliefs, Durga defeated the evil demons of the world. To thank the goddess, people visit temples in her honor and sacrifice goats or sheep as offerings. Throughout the year, most Nepalis do not eat much meat because it is expensive, but Dashain is a time to enjoy meat every day. Children fly colorful, homemade kites during Dashain. People also construct enormous bamboo swings on street corners and in parks. Every evening people gather at these swings and take turns swinging. Nepalis is a time for people to eat good food, relax and enjoy themselves. Aside from eating and enjoying themselves, during Dashain people also receive blessings from their elders. Schools and offices shut down so people can travel to be with their families. Reuniting with family reminds people of the importance of kindness, respect, and forgiveness. People also clean and decorate their homes for Dashain. And, like many holidays in the United States, it is a time for shopping. Children and adults alike get new clothes for the occasion. People express appreciation for all that they have, while looking forward to good fortune and peace in the year to come. During American holidays, people may not sacrifice goats or soar on bamboo swings, but we do often travel to be with family members and take time off work or school to relax. No matter how we celebrate, many people around the world spend their holidays honoring family, reflecting on their blessings, and hoping for good fortune in the future.

1020

- A. ways people relax and enjoy themselves during Dashain
- B. things people honor and reflect on during Dashain
- C. Offerings to the goddess Durga
- D. Ways people reunite with family during Dashain

Question:

The colorful kites and bamboo swings are both used as examples of

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1021

- A. ask for blessings from their elders during holidays
- B. agree that holidays reveal a lot about a culture
- C. believe that holidays must be celebrated
- D. think of holidays as a time to spend with their families

Question:

The author suggests that although people in different cultures celebrate holidays differently, one similarity is that many people

What do you do with your orange peels and corn cobs after you are done eating? Most people throw them in the trash can. But food leftovers do not have to go into the trash. They are biodegradable, which means that they can be broken down by bacteria into natural materials. People who like to garden often put their fruit and vegetable scraps in a special place known as a compost pile. A compost pile is a spot outdoors where food waste can break down into compost, which gardeners use. This process takes several months. Once the compost is created, people spread this mixture in their gardens to add nutrients to the soil. The compost in the soil helps new plants grow in the garden. How do you take care of a compost pile? It needs air, water, and heat. Bacteria and other microorganisms break down the food waste into more basic elements like water and carbon dioxide. This process requires oxygen, so people use a shovel to turn compost regularly and help air reach all parts of the pile. The pile cannot dry out, so it could be covered to keep moisture in. Finally, heat speeds up the process. This means a compost pile should be in the sun for at least part of the day. Food leftovers are not the only things that turn into compost. You can also add yard waste like grass clippings, dried leaves, and straw. In fact, you should add these things to create a healthy balance in your compost. But do not add any weeds to your compost pile unless you want to grow weeds in your garden. Sometimes seeds are left behind in the compost. This can be a welcome surprise if you find a tomato plant sprouting where you had not planted one. The tomato seed was hiding in the compost, waiting to begin a new life in the garden.

1022

- A. reduce the amount of trash on the planet
- B. break down food waste
- C. add nutrients to the soil
- D. take care of bacteria and other microorganisms

Question:

Gardeners use compost to

- A. >I only
- B. >I only

1023

Question:

I. turn in regularly

III. make sure it is in the sun for least part of the day

1024

Question:

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Roman" ; font-size: 18px;
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"Times New Roman" ; font-
size: 18px; background-color: rgb(255,
255, 224);">I only
C. <span style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34):

A. need compost right away
B. do not like to garden
C. want to put their food waste to good use
D. eat oranges and corn

1025

Question:

Sprouting most nearly means

A. blooming
B. growing
C. appearing
D. hiding

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special place known as a compost pile. A compost pile is a spot outdoors where food waste can break down into compost, which gardeners use. This process takes several months. Once the compost is created, people spread this mixture in their gardens to add nutrients to the soil. The compost in the soil helps new plants grow in the garden. How do you take care of a compost pile? It needs air, water, and heat. Bacteria and other microorganisms break down the food waste into more basic elements like water and carbon dioxide. This process requires oxygen, so people use a shovel to turn compost regularly and help air reach all parts of the pile. The pile cannot dry out, so it could be covered to keep moisture in. Finally, heat speeds up the process. This means a compost pile should be in the sun for at least part of the day. Food leftovers are not the only things that turn into compost. You can also add yard waste like grass clippings, dried leaves, and straw. In fact, you should add these things to create a healthy balance in your compost. But do not add any weeds to your compost pile unless you want to grow weeds in your garden. Sometimes seeds are left behind in the compost. This can be a welcome surprise if you find a tomato plant sprouting where you had not planted one. The tomato seed was hiding in the compost, waiting to begin a new life in the garden.

Question:

The author apparently believes that a tomato plant

- A. is not a weed
- B. should not go in a compost pile
- C. is the best thing a gardener can grow
- D. requires compost to grow

1026

When Greg went to the giant aquarium near his house, he had one type of animal that he loved to watch. He liked dolphins and manatees, but he loved whales. Baluga whales from the arctic were really neat, but it was the Killer Whales especially that had his heart. For hours, from the park opening until closing, he could watch them. Their black-and-white patterned skin reminded him of a tuxedo, a penguin, or even a zebra, but on the whales it seemed even more special. It made them stand out in the water. Their playfulness and intelligence amazed him, too. He liked to watch the trainers coax them through jumps, leaps, and other tricks. They talked and squawked at the trainers. One time the trainer even got launched into the air off the whale's nose. It was an impressive feat. It always surprised him now fast and agile such a massive creature could be. He always expected them to be slow and lumbering, but they were fast like a bullet, darting through their huge tanks and exploding from the water. In the park, they ate fish and other snacks, and lots of them. In the wild, he understood why they had their fierce name. They could eat seals, sea lions, small whales, and just about anything they could catch. Their teeth were sharp and predatory. They were the top of the food chain - even more dangerous than sharks. The Killer Whales were amazing animals. They inspired him to learn more about the sea. He thought that some day he might want to be a marine biologist. Then, he could learn about his favourite animals as a job. For now, he'd have to settle for watching them through the tank's glass and reading about them. However, there was always the future.

Question:

Where is Greg going?

- A. the zoo
- B. the park
- C. the aquarium
- D. the sea

1027

When Greg went to the giant aquarium near his house, he had one type of animal that he loved to watch. He liked dolphins and manatees, but he loved whales. Baluga whales from the arctic were really neat, but it was the Killer Whales especially that had his heart. For hours, from the park opening until closing, he could watch them. Their black-and-white patterned skin reminded him of a tuxedo, a penguin, or even a zebra, but on the whales it seemed even more special. It made them stand out in the water. Their playfulness and intelligence amazed him, too. He liked to watch the trainers coax them through jumps, leaps, and other tricks. They talked and squawked at the trainers. One time the trainer even got launched into the air off the whale's nose. It was an impressive feat. It always surprised him now fast and agile such a massive creature could be. He always expected them to be slow and lumbering, but they were fast like a bullet, darting through their huge tanks and exploding from the water. In the park, they ate fish and other snacks, and lots of them. In the wild, he understood why they had their fierce name. They could eat seals, sea lions, small whales, and just about anything they could catch. Their teeth were sharp and predatory. They were the top of the food chain - even more dangerous than sharks. The Killer Whales were amazing animals. They inspired him to learn more about the sea. He thought that some day he might want to be a marine biologist. Then, he could learn about his favourite animals as a job. For now, he'd have to settle for watching them through the tank's glass and reading about them. However, there was always the future.

Question:

What is Greg's favorite animal at the aquarium park?

- A. seals
- B. manatees
- C. dolphins
- D. killer whales

1028

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- A. their speed and power
- B. their colors
- C. their slowness
- D. their intelligence

1029

predatory. They were the top of the food chain - even more dangerous than sharks. The Killer Whales were amazing animals. They inspired him to learn more about the sea. He thought that some day he might want to be a marine biologist. Then, he could learn about his favourite animals as a job. For now, he'd have to settle for watching them through the tank's glass and reading about them. However, there was always the future.

Question:

Which of these is NOT a reason why Greg likes killer whales?

- 1030 When Greg went to the giant aquarium near his house, he had one type of animal that he loved to watch. He liked dolphins and manatees, but he loved whales. Baluga whales from the arctic were really neat, but it was the Killer Whales especially that had his heart. For hours, from the park opening until closing, he could watch them. Their black-and-white patterned skin reminded him of a tuxedo, a penguin, or even a zebra, but on the whales it seemed even more special. It made them stand out in the water. Their playfulness and intelligence amazed him, too. He liked to watch the trainers coax them through jumps, leaps, and other tricks. They talked and squawked at the trainers. One time the trainer even got launched into the air off the whale's nose. It was an impressive feat. It always surprised him now fast and agile such a massive creature could be. He always expected them to be slow and lumbering, but they were fast like a bullet, darting through their huge tanks and exploding from the water. In the park, they were fast like a bullet, darting through their huge tanks and exploding from the water. In the park, they ate fish and other snacks, and lots of them. In the wild, he understood why they had their fierce name. They could eat seals, sea lions, small whales, and just about anything they could catch. Their teeth were sharp and predatory. They were the top of the food chain - even more dangerous than sharks. The Killer Whales were amazing animals. They inspired him to learn more about the sea. He thought that some day he might want to be a marine biologist. Then, he could learn about his favourite animals as a job. For now, he'd have to settle for watching them through the tank's glass and reading about them. However, there was always the future.
- Question:
- Even though look cool and nice, Greg knows killer whales are what?
- A. fierce predators
B. cute
C. friendly
D. very humorous

- 1031 When Greg went to the giant aquarium near his house, he had one type of animal that he loved to watch. He liked dolphins and manatees, but he loved whales. Baluga whales from the arctic were really neat, but it was the Killer Whales especially that had his heart. For hours, from the park opening until closing, he could watch them. Their black-and-white patterned skin reminded him of a tuxedo, a penguin, or even a zebra, but on the whales it seemed even more special. It made them stand out in the water. Their playfulness and intelligence amazed him, too. He liked to watch the trainers coax them through jumps, leaps, and other tricks. They talked and squawked at the trainers. One time the trainer even got launched into the air off the whale's nose. It was an impressive feat. It always surprised him now fast and agile such a massive creature could be. He always expected them to be slow and lumbering, but they were fast like a bullet, darting through their huge tanks and exploding from the water. In the park, they were fast like a bullet, darting through their huge tanks and exploding from the water. In the park, they ate fish and other snacks, and lots of them. In the wild, he understood why they had their fierce name. They could eat seals, sea lions, small whales, and just about anything they could catch. Their teeth were sharp and predatory. They were the top of the food chain - even more dangerous than sharks. The Killer Whales were amazing animals. They inspired him to learn more about the sea. He thought that some day he might want to be a marine biologist. Then, he could learn about his favourite animals as a job. For now, he'd have to settle for watching them through the tank's glass and reading about them. However, there was always the future.
- Question:
- What does Greg want to do some day?
- A. swim with the killer whales
B. be a marine biologist
C. feed the whales
D. take pictures of the whales

- 1032 Next week I am on vacation. While I am on a vacation, I will work on two projects. First, I will fix the washing machine. The washing machine has been broken for two weeks. To fix it, I will need three tools: a screwdriver, a wrench, and a clamp. It will take one day to fix the washing machine. Next, I will fix our back porch. This is a bigger project. It will probably take about two days to fix the back porch, and will require a screwdriver, a hammer, nails, and a saw. My vacation starts on Monday. I have a lot of work to do, but hopefully I can relax after I finish my work.
- Question:
- Which of these tools will the author use more than once?
- A. a screwdriver
B. a hammer
C. a clamp
D. a saw

- 1033 Next week I am on vacation. While I am on a vacation, I will work on two projects. First, I will fix the washing machine. The washing machine has been broken for two weeks. To fix it, I will need three tools: a screwdriver, a wrench, and a clamp. It will take one day to fix the washing machine. Next, I will fix our back porch. This is a bigger project. It will probably take about two days to fix the back porch, and will require a screwdriver, a hammer, nails, and a saw. My vacation starts on Monday. I have a lot of work to do, but hopefully I can relax after I finish my work.
- Question:
- Which of the following tools does the author not need to fix the back porch?
- A. a screwdriver
B. a wrench
C. nails
D. a saw

- 1034 On which project will the author need to use the most tools?
- A. fixing the washing machine
B. fixing the back porch
C. both projects need the same number of tools
D. neither project needs any tools

Next week I am on vacation. While I am on a vacation, I will work on two projects. First, I will fix the washing machine. The washing machine has been broken for two weeks. To fix it, I will need three tools: a screwdriver, a wrench, and a clamp. It will take one day to fix the

1035	<p>washing machine. Next, I will fix our back porch. This is a bigger project. It will probably take about two days to fix the back porch, and will require a screwdriver, a hammer, nails, and a saw. My vacation starts on Monday. I have a lot of work to do, but hopefully I can relax after I finish my work</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>What is the earliest day that the author can finish both projects?</p>	<p>A. Monday B. Wednesday C. Thursday D. Friday</p>
1036	<p>Next week I am on vacation. While I am on a vacation, I will work on two projects. First, I will fix the washing machine. The washing machine has been broken for two weeks. To fix it, I will need three tools: a screwdriver, a wrench, and a clamp. It will take one day to fix the washing machine. Next, I will fix our back porch. This is a bigger project. It will probably take about two days to fix the back porch, and will require a screwdriver, a hammer, nails, and a saw. My vacation starts on Monday. I have a lot of work to do, but hopefully I can relax after I finish my work</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>According to the passage, fixing the back porch will take longer because</p>	<p>A. the author really doesn't want to do it B. It has been broken longer C. it needs more tools D. it is a bigger project</p>
1037	<p>Next week I am on vacation. While I am on a vacation, I will work on two projects. First, I will fix the washing machine. The washing machine has been broken for two weeks. To fix it, I will need three tools: a screwdriver, a wrench, and a clamp. It will take one day to fix the washing machine. Next, I will fix our back porch. This is a bigger project. It will probably take about two days to fix the back porch, and will require a screwdriver, a hammer, nails, and a saw. My vacation starts on Monday. I have a lot of work to do, but hopefully I can relax after I finish my work</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>The author of this passage can best be described as</p>	<p>A. interesting B. lazy C. constructive D. intelligent</p>
1038	<p>When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's is not. Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more - between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>The main purpose of starting lines is to</p>	<p>A. accept a conclusion B. introduce an argument C. provide a brief history D. deny a common belief</p>
1039	<p>When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's is not. Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more - between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica.</p> <p>These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>The best title for this passage would be</p>	<p>A. Earth's Many Deserts B. Antarctica : The Coldest place on Earth C. A Desert of Ice D. Unusual Blizzards</p>
1040	<p>When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's is not. Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more - between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there</p>	<p>A. low temperature B. high temperature C. frequent blizzards D. low precipitation</p>

permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

Question:

Africa's Sahara Desert is the second largest desert on the earth. Based on the information in the passage what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?

1041

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts. Earth's land with ice: Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation - which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow - on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more-between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert. When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica. Question: Which is the best definition for precipitation?

- A. moisture in the air falls to the ground
- B. any type of weather event
- C. weather events that only happen in very cold areas
- D. a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall

1042

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Question:

The author writes, "And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that

- A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
- B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
- C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor
- D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach

1043

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Question:

It can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of

- A. freezing cold temperatures
- B. large amounts of snowfall
- C. low amount of precipitation
- D. strong winds

It is easy to make delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger? These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible. Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist--a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect--sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds

- A. Convince readers not to eat at fast food restaurants
- B. explain how fast food companies

one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh. So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you are actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin. Are you still hungry?

Question:

The author's primary purpose is to

It is easy to make delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger? These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible. Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are

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Question:

According to the passage, fast food companies use things like glue and glycerin on hamburgers that appear in advertisements because

I. no one actually has to eat the food used in the commercial

II. it is important that people who see advertisement would pay for the food being advertised

III. filming a commercial or a print ad can take a very long time

D. Explain how fast food companies make their food look delicious in commercials

C. teach readers how to make delicious-looking food at home

D. criticize fast food companies for lying about their products in commercials

A. >I only

B. >I and>I>I only

C. >I>I and>I only

D. >I>I and>I only

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Question:

Something is edible of it

- A. can safely be eaten
- B. looks very delicious
- C. seems much smaller in real life
- D. tastes good

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Question:

A food stylist working on a hamburger commercial might use glue to

- A. make sure the meat patty stays attached to the bun
- B. keep the sesame seeds on the bun in perfect order
- C. arrange the lettuce on the tomato
- D. hold the entire hamburger together

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- A. Have a great taste
- B. be the perfect shape and size
- C. appear natural
- D. look fresh

either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh. So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you are actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin. Are you still hungry?

Question:

Based on information in the passage, it is most important for the lettuce and tomato used in a fast food hamburger commercial to

- 1049 It is easy to make delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger? These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible. Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are
- A. disgusting
B. familiar
C. fake
D. delicious

either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh. So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you are actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin. Are you still hungry?

Question:

What is the best synonym for 'delectable'?

- 1050 Let us _____ our heads together to solve this difficult problem.
- A. put
B. join
C. bring
D. combine
- 1051 I took an aspirin to _____ the pain in my knee.
- A. cited
B. deviate
C. alleviate
D. plagiarized
- 1052 I tried to _____ my friend after he got a phone call unjustly accusing him of breaking the neighbour's window
- A. manifest
B. placate
C. impertinent
D. meticulous
- 1053 I tried to draw _____ lines without a ruler, but I couldn't make them straight enough, they would have eventually met.
- A. variables
B. vivid
C. parallel
D. martyrdom
- 1054 I try to avoid making _____ remarks. I don't like hurting people's feelings.
- A. essence
B. derogatory
C. underpinning
D. emblematic
- 1055 I want to bright _____ for the baby's room, such as yellow or pink.
- A. taboo
B. rooster
C. hue
D. exhume
- 1056 I want to paint my bathroom a green _____, but there are so many shades from which to choose that I can't make up my mind.
- A. persecute
B. abstract
C. hue
D. calculate
- 1057 The pilot was _____ injured, he died within half an hour.
- A. seriously
B. fatally
C. fatefully
D. vitally

1058	Yaqoob was the sort of a person who always looked on the _____ side of life.	A. clear B. bright C. broad D. illuminated
1059	I was _____ about answering the phone after I had four bang up calls in a row.	A. wary B. alchemist C. exhumed D. impervious
1060	I was _____ by my boss for publicly disagreeing with company policy.	A. censured B. facility C. paraphrase D. morose
1061	I was _____ by the rush of people and loud noises at the airport, I had to sit down and take a deep breath before I could find my gate	A. humble B. admonish C. hallucinate D. disconcerted
1062	I was delighted when a reviewer _____ my book as "the best novel of the year".	A. hailed B. ritual C. immutable D. barb
1063	I was pleased when my friend said I was a sunflower that brightened his day, I thought that was a kind _____ to use.	A. ascertain B. metaphor C. biographic D. induce
1064	I was so _____ to my sister's feelings that I could tell she was sad just by the way she opened the door.	A. equipoise B. hailed C. attuned D. export
1065	I was surprised to read how many _____ substances there are in most people's medicine cabinets.	A. toxic B. perennial C. pert D. distilled
1066	I went to talk to her to _____ her worries that she might have.	A. quell B. sham C. gambol D. manifest
1067	In certain tropical areas, malaria is an _____ disease.	A. personification B. inherent C. endemic D. posthumously
1068	In some areas, a bride departs her family's home in a _____ borne by means of poles testing on men's shoulders	A. palanquin B. status C. doldrums D. lampoon
1069	Ambiguous	A. dubious B. clear C. arduous D. cordial
1070	Ambition	A. desire B. ordinary C. supplement D. uphold
1071	Amenities	A. accessories B. concession C. agreements D. pleasant qualities
1072	Amicable	A. courteous B. flexible C. reserve D. semblance
1073	Ampere	A. final report B. catalogue C. similar to other D. detailed summary
1074	Anguish	A. confuse B. pain C. torment D. anxiety
1075	Animate	A. gladden B. humiliate C. enliven D. animal storv

1076	Animation	A. cartoons B. mixing C. animals D. hard
1077	Animosity	A. enmity B. turpitude C. disunity D. piety
1078	Annihilation	A. total destruction B. digestion C. insult D. sanitation
1079	Annoy	A. make angry B. demand C. attach D. detach
1080	Anti-oxidant	A. pollution B. vacuum C. preservative D. bully
1081	Antipathy	A. hostility B. disliking C. sympathy D. apathy
1082	Antiquity	A. subsequent B. ancient past C. innovation D. youthfulness
1083	Antithesis	A. conclusion B. opposite C. agreement D. resemblance
1084	Anxiety	A. apprehension B. tranquility C. carelessness D. fury
1085	Anxious	A. concerned B. eager C. negligent D. heedless
1086	Apathy	A. indifference B. climax C. concern D. unease
1087	In order to be issued a passport, one must either present legal documents or call a witness to give <u>evidence</u> concerning one's identity	A. Testify B. Investigate C. Falsify D. Evaluate
1088	It will be necessary for the doctor to <u>widen</u> the pupils of your eyes with some drops in order to examine them	A. Message B. Treat C. Dilate D. Solar
1089	A laser beam is used to <u>penetrate</u> even the hardest substances	A. Light up B. Repair C. Identify D. Pass through
1090	Mr. Latif always <u>speaks out</u> about everything	A. Declares his opinion B. Agrees C. Quarrels D. Has an interest
1091	If the teams were not so evenly matched, it would be easier to <u>foretell</u> the outcomes of the game	A. Argue B. Predict C. Discuss D. Influence
1092	Keep two pencils <u>handy</u> while taking the examination	A. Extra B. Secret C. Near D. Sharp
1093	<u>Unorganized</u> guessing will probably not raise a test score as significantly as choosing one letter as a "guess answer"	A. Haphazard B. Cryptic C. Economical

1094	The thief was apprehended, but his <u>accomplice</u> had disappeared	A. People who saw him B. Guns and knives C. Person who helped him D. Stolen goods
1095	Electrical energy may be divided into two components <u>specified</u> as positive and negative	A. Confused B. Designated C. Accumulated D. Separated
1096	A <u>vacant</u> apartment in Karachi city is very difficult to find	A. Good B. Large C. Empty D. Clean
1097	Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for <u>correct</u> time keeping, navigation, surveying and map making	A. Meticulous B. Incessant C. Accurate D. Ancient
1098	In a <u>search</u> to further his knowledge of the unknown, man has explored the earth, the sea, and now, outer space	A. Quest B. Colloquy C. Fantasy D. Documentary
1099	Raza seemed <u>sure</u> that he would win the election	A. Eager B. Hopeful C. Confident D. Resigned
1100	For your safety and the safety of other, always pay <u>attention</u> to traffic signals	A. Overlook B. Head C. Glance at D. Repair
1101	Neon is an element which does not combine readily with any other element; because of its property. It is called an <u>inactive</u> element	A. Inert B. Adjacent C. Explicit D. Obsolete
1102	Attending a mosque is one way to make <u>agreeable</u> friend	A. Enduring B. Congenial C. Elderly D. Numerous
1103	Primary education in the U.S is <u>compulsory</u>	A. Free of charge B. Required C. Excellent D. Easy
1104	Quaid-e-Azam <u>detested</u> injustice	A. Recognized B. Confronted C. Suffered D. Abhorred
1105	Sometimes items are put on sale because they have imperfection on them	A. Defects B. Mileage C. Signatures D. Installments
1106	A good student is eager to learn and does not need to be <u>warned</u> for being absent too much	A. Admonished B. Punished C. Belittled D. Spanked
1107	Congruous	A. Tedious B. Indecorous C. Vivid D. Dramatic
1108	Consistency	A. Stability B. Harmony C. Dissatisfied D. Discontented
1109	Contentious	A. Conciliatory B. Combative C. Dissatisfied D. Discontented
1110	Controvert	A. Forecast B. Confuse C. Mean D. Agree
		A. Scrupulous B. Pleasant

1111	Contumacious	B. Pensive C. Thoughtful D. Obedient
1112	Contumely	A. Monetary B. Immediacy C. Eminence D. Foretell
1113	Consummate	A. Sluggish B. Imperfect C. Melancholy D. Dull
1114	Copious	A. Grand B. Affluence C. Meager D. Weird
1115	Corpulent	A. Pallid B. Helpful C. Emaciated D. Pioneering
1116	Court	A. Reject B. Expose C. Contaminate D. Issue
1117	Courteous	A. Slack B. Loose C. Insolent D. Meticulous
1118	Covert	A. Delayed B. Unfeeling C. Recline D. Open
1119	Covetous	A. Incomplete B. Uncovered C. Not desired D. Religious
1120	Cowardly	A. Courageously B. Silently C. Secretly D. Timidity
1121	Credulity	A. Parked B. Creditworthy C. Credential D. Cynicism
1122	Cursory	A. Flimsy B. Careful C. Degrading D. Torment
1123	Cynosure	A. Abomination B. Picturesque C. Mundane D. Fertile
1124	Decrepit	A. Research-oriented B. Sprawling C. Intelligent D. Energetic
1125	Desolate	A. Abandon B. Dislocate C. Populated D. Mistake
1126	Diffidence	A. Magnetism B. Discrepancy C. Brashness D. Mistake
1127	ALMOND : NUT	A. Hill : Mountain B. Helicopter : Aircraft C. Sport : Football D. Lamp : Light bulb
1128	WOOL : SHEEP	A. Leather : Cows B. Metal : Trees C. Paper : Rocks D. Wood : Mountains

1129	COMET : TAIL	A. Traffic : Lane B. Missile : Trajectory C. Vessel : Wake D. Engine : Fuel
1130	ADDENDUM : BOOK	A. Signature letter B. Vote : Constitution C. Codicil : Will D. Heading : Folder
1131	PEBBLE : STONE	A. Minnow : Fish B. Car : Truck C. Dictionary : Book D. Tiger : Lion
1132	MERITORIOUS : PRAISE	A. Captious : Criticism B. Kind : Admiration C. Questionable : Response D. Reprehensible : Censure
1133	SNARE : ANIMAL	A. Nest : Bird B. Pouch : Kangaroo C. Net : Fish D. Kennel : Dog
1134	BELLIGERENCE : AGGRESSOR	A. Insensitivity : Boor B. Confidence : Prelate C. Irascibility : Pacifist D. Truculence : Ingrate
1135	INCORRIGIBLE : REFORM	A. Immutable : Speak B. Intractable : Manage C. Impartial : Decide D. Intolerable : Criticize
1136	STOCKING : LEG	A. Waistband : Skirt B. Ankle : Foot C. Button : Lapel D. Glove : Hand
1137	PARK : RECREATION	A. Kitchen : Cooking B. Fence : Sitting C. Tree : Climbing D. Yard : Playing
1138	CREST : WAVE	A. Climax : Action B. Elegy : Memory C. Example : Paradigm D. Milestone : Distance
1139	NOVICE : EXPERIENCE	A. Questioner : Knowledge B. Invader : Bravery C. Narrator : Objectivity D. Rube : Sophistication
1140	ENGINE : CAR	A. Lens : Microscope B. Day : Night C. Picture : Frame D. Club : Member
1141	BUTCHER : MEAT	A. Maid : Chores B. Teacher : Knowledge C. Librarian : Books D. Baker : Bread
1142	DOCTOR : DISEASE	A. Motion : Imbecility B. Pediatrician : Senility C. Psychiatrist : Maladjustment D. Poor man : Poverty
1143	CLOCK : SECOND	A. Calendar : Year B. Calendar : Month C. Calendar : Day D. Watch : Hour
1144	STETHOSCOPE : PHYSICIAN	A. Canvas : Sculptor B. Pestle : Pharmacist C. Scalper : Teacher D. Editor : Author
1145	OBSCENE : INAPPROPRIATE	A. Impossible : Easy B. Polite : Rude C. Tall : Honest D. Spotless : Clean
1146	POSITIVE : NEGATIVE	A. Clean : Filthy B. Angry : Upset C. Friendly : Popular

1147

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The primary purpose of this passage is to

- A. Recount the history of the Iditarod trail and the race that memorialized it
- B. Described the obstacles involved in founding the Iditarod race
- C. Outline the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Iditarod Trail
- D. Re-establish the important place of the Iditarod Trail in Alaska's history

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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following contributed to the disuse of the Iditarod Trail except

- A. More modern forms of transportation
- B. Depleted gold mines
- C. Highway routes to ghost towns
- D. Reduced demand for land travel

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- A. Formula
- B. Way
- C. Preference
- D. Option

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As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for 'mode'?

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- A. Was funded through the sale of musher entrance fees
- B. Was founded by an advocate for Alaskan history
- C. Ended at the ghost town of Iditarod
- D. Boasted a total of 400 entrants

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As used in paragraph-3, the phrase "self-made historian" implies that Dorothy G. Page

- A. Was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive
- B. Was determined to honor the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials
- C. Had pursued the study of Alaska's history out of her own interest
- D. Had personally educated others about Alaska's history

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In 1925, when a diphtheria outbreak threatened the lives of people in the remote town of Nome, the government used the Iditarod Trail to transport medicine nearly 700 miles to the

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 5

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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that because the U.S. Army reopened the Iditarod Trail in 1972,

- A. More people could compete in the Iditarod race
- B. The mushers had to get permission from the U.S. Army to hold the race
- C. The Trail was cleared all the way to Nome
- D. The Iditarod race became a seasonal Army competition

I am writing in response to response to the article "Protecting our public spaces" in issue 14, published this spring in it, the author claims that "all graffiti is public spaces." I would like to point out that many people believe that graffiti is an art from that can benefit our public spaces just as much as sculpture, fountains, or other, more accepted art forms.

People who object to graffiti usually do so more because of where it is, not what it is. They argue, as your author does, that posting graffiti in public places constitutes an illegal act of property damage. But the location of such graffiti should not prevent the images themselves from being considered genuine art.

I would argue that graffiti is the ultimate public art form. Spray paint is a medium unlike any other. Though graffiti, the entire world has become a canvas. No one has to pay admission or travel to a museum to see this kind of art. The artists usually do not receive payment for their efforts. These works of art dotting the urban landscape are available, free of charge, to everyone who passes by.

To be clear, I do not consider random words or names sprayed on stop signs to be art. Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple. However, there is also graffiti that is breathtaking in its intricate detail, its realism, or its creativity. It takes great talent to create such involved designs with spray paint.

Are these creators not artists just because they use a can of spray paint instead of a paintbrush, or because they cover the side of a building rather than a canvas?

To declare that all graffiti is vandalism, and nothing more, is an overly simplistic statement that I find out of place in such a thoughtful publication as your magazine. Furthermore, graffiti is not going anywhere, so might as well find a way to live with it and enjoy its benefits. One option could be to make a percentage of public space, such as walls or benches in parks, open to graffiti artists. By doing this, the public might feel like part owners of these works of art, rather than just the victims of a crime.

- A. Is the only art form that is free
- B. Provides more public benefits than sculpture or fountains do
- C. Is best viewed on public walls rather than canvas
- D. Should be judged on its artistic qualities rather than its location

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According to the writer, random words sprayed on stop signs are not

- A. Vandalism
- B. Art
- C. Illegal
- D. Creative

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Based on its use in paragraph 4, which of the following accurately describes something that is intricate?

- A. Everyone was amazed to see the hot air balloon finally swell with air and lift off over the trees
- B. On the enormous billboard, a painted can of soda stood nearly 12 feet high
- C. The photograph was so sharply focused that you could see the individual eyelashes on the subject's faces
- D. The maze had many different paths that curled around each other in a complicated pattern

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Which sentence from the passage best illustrates the writer's feeling about the graffiti art?

- A. I would like to point out that many people believe that graffiti is an art form that can benefit our public spaces just as much as sculpture, fountains, or other, more accepted art forms
- B. People who object to graffiti usually do so more because of where it is, not what it is.
- C. Spray paint is a medium unlike any other
- D. To declare that all graffiti is vandalism, and not find out of place in such thoughtful publication

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In paragraph 4, the writer states, "Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple." He most likely makes this statement in order to

- A. Agree with the author of "Protect Our Public Spaces"
- B. Clarify the limits of his position
- C. Support his overall argument
- D. Summarize the counterargument to his own position

I am writing in response to response to the article "Protecting our public spaces" in issue 14, published this spring in it, the author claims that "all graffiti is public spaces." I would like to point out that many people believe that graffiti is an art form that can benefit our public spaces just as much as sculpture, fountains, or other, more accepted art forms.

People who object to graffiti usually do so more because of where it is, not what it is. They argue, as your author does, that posting graffiti in public places constitutes an illegal act of property damage. But the location of such graffiti should not prevent the images themselves from being considered genuine art.

I would argue that graffiti is the ultimate public art form. Spray paint is a medium unlike any other. Though graffiti, the entire world has become a canvas. No one has to pay admission or travel to a museum to see this kind of art. The artists usually do not receive payment for their efforts. These works of art dotting the urban landscape are available, free of charge, to everyone who passes by.

1160

To be clear, I do not consider random words or names sprayed on stop signs to be art. Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple. However, there is also graffiti that is breathtaking in its intricate detail, its realism, or its creativity. It takes great talent to create such involved designs with spray paint.

Are these creators not artists just because they use a can of spray paint instead of a paintbrush, or because they cover the side of a building rather than a canvas?

To declare that all graffiti is vandalism, and nothing more, is an overly simplistic statement that I find out of place in such a thoughtful publication as your magazine. Furthermore, graffiti is not going anywhere, so might as well find a way to live with it and enjoy its benefits. One option could be to make a percentage of public space, such as walls or benches in parks, open to graffiti artists. By doing this, the public might feel like part owners of these works of art, rather than just the victims of a crime.

The writer concludes this passage by

- A. Criticizing the magazine
- B. Offering a solution
- C. Restating his position
- D. Identifying the benefits of graffiti

Arrowheads, which are ancient hunting tools, are often themselves 'hunted' for their interesting value both as artifacts and as art. Some of the oldest arrowheads in the United States date back 12,000 years. They are not very difficult to find. You need only to walk with downcast eyes in a field that has been recently tilled for the spring planting season, and you might find one.

Arrowheads are tiny stones or pieces of wood, bone, or metal which have been sharpened in order to create a tipped weapon used in hunting. The material is honed to an edge, usually in a triangular fashion, and is brought to a deadly tip. On the edge opposite the tip is a flared tail. Though designs vary depending on the region, purpose, and era of the arrowhead's origin, the tails serve the same purpose. The tail of the arrowhead is meant to be strapped onto a shaft, which is a straight wooden piece such as a spear or an arrow. When combined, the arrowhead point and the shaft become a lethal projectile weapon to be thrown by arm or shot with a bow at prey.

- 1161 Indian arrowheads are important artifacts that give archeologists (scientists who study past human societies) clues about the lives of Native Americans. By analyzing an arrowhead's shape, they can determine the advancement of tool technologies among certain Native American groups. By determining the origin of the arrowhead material (bone, rock, wood, or metal), they can trace the patterns of travel and trade of the hunters. By examine the location of the arrowheads, archeologists can map out hunting grounds and other social patterns.

A. Wood
B. Glass
C. Bone
D. Stone

Arrowheads are commonly found along riverbanks or near creek beds because animals drawn to natural water sources to sustain life were regularly found drinking along the banks. For this reason, riverbeds were a prime hunting ground for the Native Americans. Now, dry and active riverbeds are prime hunting grounds for arrowhead collectors.

Indian arrowheads are tiny pieces of history that fit in the palm of your hand. They are diary entries in the life of a hunter. They are museum pieces that hide in the dirt. They are symbolic of the eternal struggle between life and death.

According to the passage which of the following is not a material from which arrowheads were made?

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A. Flattened
B. Chopped
C. Dulled
D. Baked

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As it is used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for honed

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1163

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As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for projectile?

- A. Shaped like a triangle
- B. No longer in use
- C. Unsophisticated in form
- D. Designed to be thrown

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Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 3?

- A. Archeologists can determine many things about Native American societies simply by looking at an arrowhead
- B. Archeologists are scientists who study a range of events that have already occurred
- C. Arrowheads represent the only way to determine how Native Americans lived in the past
- D. Archeologists know so much about ancient societies because they have conducted extensive research about them

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Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Native American Foods and Hunting
- B. The Significance of the Arrowhead
- C. How an Archeologist Finds Artifacts
- D. Spring Hobbies: 5 Ways to Spend Your Day Outside

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In the final paragraph, the author writes, "They are museum pieces symbolic of the eternal struggle between life and death." Which of the following is the best way to combine these two sentences, while keeping their original meaning?

- A. They are museum pieces that hide in the dirt, **so** are symbolic of the eternal struggle between life and death.
- B. They are museum pieces that hide in the dirt, **but** are symbolic of the eternal struggle between life and death.
- C. They are museum pieces that hide in the dirt, **or** are symbolic of the eternal struggle between life and death.
- D. They are museum pieces that hide in the dirt, **and** are symbolic of the eternal struggle between life and death.

1167

The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street. It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one story and have been painted a variety of colors. The newer, single story properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards

- A. The tall, thick pine trees in Chloe's yard provide shade for her house
- B. A sun visor is one of Ken's favorite hats, because it help protect his face from harsh rays
- C. After it sopped raining, the sun was barely visible through the gray clouds

mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

barely visible through the gray clouds
D. Because of his favorite, bright red sweatshirt, Anthony is always easy to spot

Based on its use in the passage, which of the following statements accurately describes something that has been 'observed'?

1168

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- A. The other houses have large families living in them
- B. The other houses on the street are a mere one story
- C. The Baxter house is at the end of the street
- D. The Baxter house is almost difficult to see from the road

What makes the other houses on the street stand out visually from the Baxter house?

1169

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- A. Does not, or cannot, take care of the house
- B. Plans on buying a new house soon
- C. Thinks the other people in the neighborhood do not like him or his house
- D. Cannot afford to care for his or her property

In the middle of the passage, the author writes, "[the Baxter] white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy grayish cream color. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two stories tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed." Using this information, it can be concluded

1170

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- A. They have all been painted the same color
- B. They are all situated next to each other on the street
- C. There are no other oak trees on this street
- D. The yards are mostly the same size

Which characteristic makes it clear that the "newer, built around the same time"?

1171

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- A. Rickety, Neglected, Run-down
- B. Ancient, Old, Primitive
- C. Dejected, Crushed, Melancholy
- D. Discarded, Abandoned, Discharged

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Based on its use in passage, it can be understood that 'dilapidated' belongs to which of the following words groups?

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- If this paragraph appeared in a story, it would help develop
- A. Character
B. Setting
C. Plot
D. Conflict

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- The inhabitants of the other houses
- A. Wonder why the owner does not take care of his or her house
B. Wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street
C. Wish their houses were more uniquely designed
D. Wish they had larger yards

- 1174 The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street. It is tall and white.
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- This passage is best described as
- A. Argumentative
B. Descriptive
C. Informative
D. Persuasive

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.

While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. One the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. The saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases

carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.

1175

Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nests can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

According to the author, some people are more afraid of tigers and sharks than mosquitoes because tigers and sharks

- A. Kill more people than mosquitoes
- B. Are big and powerful
- C. Are found all over the world
- D. Have no natural enemies

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Based on the information in paragraph 2, we can understand that

- I male mosquitoes and female mosquitoes have different eating habits
- II male mosquitoes are harmless to humans
- III female mosquitoes are responsible for transmitting disease to humans

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

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In paragraph 2 the author writes, "This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease." The purpose of this statement is to

- A. Oppose a previous argument
- B. Question an upcoming conclusion
- C. Confirm a hypothesis
- D. Support a later statement

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Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nests can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

As used in paragraph 2, minor most nearly means

- A. Insignificant
- B. Deadly
- C. Frustrating
- D. Dangerous

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.

While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male

mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. The saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

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Based on information in paragraph 3, it can be understood that if you get sick with malaria or yellow fever, your chances of survival are

- A. Terrible
- B. Mediocre
- C. Good
- D. Excellent

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It can be understood that the introduction of dragonflies might reduce the number of flies in a given area because dragonflies

- A. Work together with mosquitoes
- B. Kill mosquitoes
- C. Cannot be killed by poisons or sprays
- D. Attract bats

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Which of the following best summarizes the information in paragraph 4?

- A. Mosquito nets provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes
- B. Poisons and sprays provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes
- C. The introduction of the mosquito's natural enemies provides adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes
- D. There is not perfect solution to the mosquito problem

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Which of the following words best described the author's overall attitude towards the prospect of solving the mosquito problem?

- A. Despondent, meaning hopeless or dejected
- B. Exasperated, meaning extremely irritated or annoyed
- C. Equivocal, meaning doubtful or uncertain
- D. Optimistic, meaning hopeful or taking a favorable view

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More than 20 years ago, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program pairing troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city. From this small project, something magical happened. The young people involved helped to create magnificent pieces of art, but there were other, perhaps more important benefits. The young people learned to collaborate and get along with many different kinds of people during the various steps required to paint and design a mural. They learned to be responsible, because they needed to follow a schedule to make sure the murals were completed. They also learned to take pride in their community. It is hard for any resident to see the spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.

Take a walk around some of the poorest neighborhoods in Philadelphia, neighborhoods full of broken windows and littered front steps, and you will find beautiful works of art on the sides and fronts of buildings. Of course the murals are not just in poor neighborhoods, but more affluent ones as well. Special buses take tourists to different parts of the city to see the various murals, which range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes depicting the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home.

As a result of its success, the mural program created by Jane Golden has now become the nation's largest public art program and a model for troubled youth.

The main focus of the passage is

- A. An art program designed to help troubled youth
- B. The many tourists who come to Philadelphia to see murals
- C. The reasons why Philadelphia is a unique city
- D. How Jane Golden came up with the idea to start a mural program

Philadelphia is a city known for many things. It is where the Declaration of independence was signed in 1776, and it was also the first capital of the United States. But one fact about Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to nearly 3,000 murals painted on the sides of homes and buildings around the city. In fact, it is said that Philadelphia has more murals than any other city in the world, with the exception of Rome. How did this come to be?

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As used in paragraph 1, the phrase "it is said" suggests that the author is

- A. Knowingly misleading the reader
- B. Using a quote from someone else
- C. Referring to something that is widely believed, but may be untrue
- D. Referring to something that he or she does not personally believe

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- A. Rome has fewer murals than Philadelphia
- B. Philadelphia has fewer murals than Rome

community. It is hard for any resident to see the spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.

- C. Rome has the most beautiful murals of all
- D. Rome and Philadelphia are the only cities with murals

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As used in paragraph 1, the phrase "with the exception Rome" means that

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- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

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According to the passage, the murals in Philadelphia

I draw tourists who want to see them

II instill responsibility and pride in the people who paint them

III are solely designed by the youth who paint them

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- A. Popular
- B. Clean
- C. Well known
- D. Wealthy

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As used in paragraph 3, which is the best definition of affluent

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Based on information in the passage, the author most likely believes that

- A. There are too many murals in Philadelphia
- B. The mural program was an inspirational idean
- C. All troubled youth should learn how to paint
- D. Every city in the country should adopt the mural program

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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author believes the two best reasons for other cities to adopt the mural programs are to

- A. Beautify their city and draw tourists
- B. Help troubled youth and beatify their city
- C. Have as many murals Philadelphia and help troubled youth
- D. Draw tourists and surpass Philadelphia in terms of number of murals

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In order to make this passage more engaging to readers, the author could have included

I a brief history of Philadelphia

II picture of some of the murals

III an interview with a program muralist

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III only

Lilly loves her town. She loves the mall. She loves the parks. She also loves her school. Most of all, though, Lilly loves the seasons. In her old town, it was hot all of the time.

Sometimes it is cold in Lilly's new town. The cold season is in winter. Once in a while it snows. Lilly has never seen snow before. So far her, the snow is exciting as well as very beautiful. Lilly has to wear gloves to keep her hands warm. She also wear a scarf around her neck.

In spring, flowers bloom and the trees turn green with new leaves. Pollen falls on the cars and windowsills and makes Lilly sneeze. People work in their yards and mow their grass.

1191

In summer, Lilly wears her old shorts and sandals- the same ones she used to wear in her old town. It is hot outside, and dogs lie in the shade. Lilly and her friends go to a pool or play in the water sprinkler. Her father cooks hamburgers on the grill for dinner.

Lilly's favorite season is autumn. In autumn, the leaves on the trees turn yellow, gold, red, and orange. Halloween comes in autumn, and this is Lilly's favorite holiday. Every Halloween, Lilly wears a costume. Last year she wore a mouse costume. This year she will wear a fish costume.

One evening in autumn, Lilly and her mom are sitting together on the porch. Mom tells Lilly that autumn is also called "fall". This is a good idea, Lilly thinks, because in the fall all of the leaves fall down from the trees.

Which of the following words best describes the way Lilly feels about living in her new town

- A. Skeptical, meaning questioning or showing doubt
- B. Apprehensive, meaning anxious or worried
- C. Overjoyed, meaning extremely happy
- D. Content, meaning satisfied with what one is or has

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This passage is mainly about

- A. Lilly's favorite season
- B. Lilly and the four seasons
- C. Lilly's favorite activities during winter
- D. Lilly's favorite Halloween costumes

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One evening in autumn, Lilly and her mom are on sitting together on the porch. Mom tells Lilly that autumn is also called "fall". This is a good idea, Lilly thinks, because in the fall all of the leaves fall down from the trees.

What is Lilly's favorite thing about her new town?

- A. Her school
- B. Going to the pool
- C. The food
- D. The seasons

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- A. In addition, she wears a scarf around her neck
- B. However, she wears a scarf around her neck
- C. Nevertheless, she wears a scarf around her neck
- D. As a result, she wears a scarf around her neck

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In paragraph 2 the author writes, "She also wears a way to rewrite this sentence while keeping its original meaning?"

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One evening in autumn, Lilly and her mom are on sitting together on the porch. Mom tells Lilly that autumn is also called "fall". This is a good idea, Lily thinks, because in the fall all of the leaves fall down from the trees.

Which of the following best describes the structure of this passage?

A. The author talks about Lily's new town, and then talks about how the seasons are changing

B. The author introduces Lilly, and then describes her in relation to the four seasons

C. The author introduces Lilly, and then explains why autumn is her favorite season

D. The author discusses the four seasons, and then describes which one Lilly likes best

Lilly loves her town. She loves the mall. She loves the parks. She also loves her school. Most of all, though, Lilly loves the seasons. In her old town, it was hot all of the time.

Sometimes it is cold in Lilly's new town. The cold season is in winter. Once in a while it snows. Lilly has never seen snow before. So far her, the snow is exciting as well as very beautiful. Lilly has to wear gloves to keep her hands warm. She also wear a scarf around her neck.

In spring, flowers bloom and the trees turn green with new leaves. Pollen falls on the cars and windowsills and makes Lilly sneeze. People work in their yards and mow their grass.

1196

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How is Lilly's new town different from her old town

I it snow in her new town

II Lilly wears different summer clothes in her new town

III Lilly wears a Halloween costume in her new town

A. I only

B. I and II only

C. II and III only

D. I, II, and III

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- A. A princess costume
- B. A fairy costume
- C. A ghost costume
- D. A bird costume

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One evening in autumn, Lilly and her mom are on sitting together on the porch. Mom tells Lilly that autumn is also called "fall". This is a good idea, Lilly thinks, because in the fall all of the leaves fall down from the trees.

Based on information in paragraph 5, which of the following costumes is Lilly most likely to wear next year?

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- A. Spring
- B. Summer
- C. Fall
- D. Winter

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One evening in autumn, Lilly and her mom are on sitting together on the porch. Mom tells Lilly that autumn is also called "fall". This is a good idea, Lilly thinks, because in the fall all of the leaves fall down from the trees.

Based on information in the passage, we can understand that, which season has two names?

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make basic version at home.

When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.

1199

After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.

- A. Describe the history of pizza
- B. Teach a healthier way to make pizza
- C. Outline steps to make a basic pizza at home
- D. Provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious

Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not.

you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients

The author’s main purpose in writing this passage is to

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make basic version at home.

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- A. Difficult
- B. Simple
- C. Easy
- D. Manageable

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As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of “complicated”?

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- A. Forget
- B. Buy
- C. Ask
- D. Cook

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As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for “purchase”?

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1202	<p>After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.</p> <p>Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients</p> <p>In paragraph 3, the author writes, "Many jarred sauce taste almost as good as the kind you make at home." The purpose of this statement is to</p>	<p>A. Clarify a later statement B. Provide an example C. Clarify an earlier statement D. Support the previous paragraph</p>
1203	<p>Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make basic version at home.</p> <p>When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.</p> <p>After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.</p> <p>Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients</p> <p>In paragraph 4, the author asks a series of question in order to</p>	<p>A. Support the idea that most people cannot make homemade cheese B. Reinforce the idea that most people probably live on farms C. Prove that store-bought cheese tastes better than homemade cheese D. Emphasize the superiority of homemade cheese over store bought cheese</p>
1204	<p>Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make basic version at home.</p> <p>When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.</p> <p>After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.</p> <p>Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself. When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients</p> <p>As used I paragraph 5, which is the best definition for "customize"?</p>	<p>A. To make personal B. To prepare for more than one C. To eat while hot D. To desire</p>

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According to the author, which of the following ingredients do you need to have ready before you can add the toppings?

I crust

II sauce

III cheese

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

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Which of the following conclusions would work best at the end of this passage?

- A. Although the crust, sauce, and toppings are all important ingredients in pizza, it is clear that the cheese is most important. Therefore, be sure your cheese is homemade
- B. It can be understood that making your pizza from scratch should be avoided at all costs. Use store bought ingredients and save yourself a heap of trouble.
- C. As you can see, cooking a pizza can be fun, but it can also be very expensive. But, as you can see, the best things are worth paying for
- D. Once you have prepared the crust, sauce, cheese, and toppings you are ready to bake your pizza, I think you will see that making at home can be a good alternative to purchasing it from the store

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

In order to grasp the mysterious nature of the NRTS catastrophe, it help to know a bit about how nuclear reactors work. After all, the generation of nuclear energy may strike many as an esoteric process. However, given its relative simplicity, the way in which the NRTS reactor functions is widely comprehensible. In this particular kind of reactor, a cluster of nine-ton uranium fuel rods are positioned lengthwise around a central control rod. The reaction begins with the slow removal of the control ro, which

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1207

On the morning of January 3, after the machine had been shut down for the holidays, the three men arrived at the station to restart the reactor. The control rod needed to be pulled out only four inches to be reconnected to the automated driver. However, records indicate that Byrnes yanked it out 23 inches, over five times the distance necessary. In milliseconds the reactor exploded. Legg was impaled on the ceiling; he would be discovered last. It took one week and a lead-shielded crane to remove his body. Even in full protective gear, workers were only able to work a minute at a time. The three men are buried in lead-lined coffins under concrete in New York, Michigan, and Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.

- A. Nosy
- B. Talkative
- C. Reserved
- D. Concerned

The investigation took nearly two years to complete. Did Byrnes have a dark motive? Or was it simply an accident? Did he know how precarious the procedure was? Other operators were questioned as to whether they knew the consequences of pulling the control rod out so far. They responded "Of course! We often talked about what we would do if we were at a radar station and the Russians came.

"We'd yank it out."

Official reports are oddly ambiguous, but what they do not explain, gossip does. Rumors had it that there was tension between the men because Byrnes suspected the other two of being involved with his young wife. There is little doubt than he, like the other operators, knew exactly what would happen when he yanked the control rod.

As used in paragraph 1, which is the best antonym for reticent?

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- A. Risky or dangerous
- B. Highly scientific
- C. Kept secret
- D. Understood by few

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As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for esoteric?

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According to the paragraph 2, which of the following is directly responsible for energy production?

- A. The turning of the turbine blades
- B. The escape of pressurized steam
- C. The removal of the control rod
- D. The positioning of the uranium fuel rods

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On the morning of January 3, after the machine had been shut down for the holidays

- A. Not mentioned in any official about the accident

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the incident

- B. Contaminated with toxic elements
- C. Completely annihilated
- D. Honored as a memorial to the tragic incident

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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that, after the explosion and subsequent meltdown, the reactor was

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- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

The investigation took nearly two years to complete. Did Byrnes have a dark motive? Or was it simply an accident? Did he know how precarious the procedure was? Other operators were questioned as to whether they knew the consequences of pulling the control rod out so far. They responded "Of course! We often talked about what we would do if we were at a radar station and the Russians came.

"We'd yank it out."

Official reports are oddly ambiguous, but what they do not explain, gossip does. Rumors had it that there was tension between the men because Byrnes suspected the other two of being involved with his young wife. There is little doubt than he, like the other operators, knew exactly what would happen when he yanked the control rod.

Which of the following literary techniques does the author use in the passage?

I hyperbole, characterized by the use of exaggeration for effect

II foreshadowing, characterized by the use of hints that depict future events in the

narrative or story

III flashback, characterized by the description of a scene set in a time earlier than the main story

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

In order to grasp the mysterious nature of the NRTS catastrophe, it help to know a bit about how nuclear reactors work. After all, the generation of nuclear energy may strike many as an esoteric process. However, given its relative simplicity, the way in which the NRTS reactor functions is widely comprehensible. In this particular kind of reactor, a cluster of nine-ton uranium fuel rods are positioned lengthwise around a central control rod. The reaction begins with the slow removal of the control rod, which starts a controlled nuclear reaction and begins to heat the water in the reactor. This heat generates steam, which builds pressure inside the tank. As pressure builds, the steam looks for a place to escape. The only place this steam is able to escape is through the turbine. As it passes through the turbine on its way out of the tank, it turns the giant fan blades and produces energy.

1212 On the morning of January 3, after the machine had been shut down for the holidays, the three men arrived at the station to restart the reactor. The control rod needed to be pulled out only four inches to be reconnected to the automated driver. However, records indicate that Byrnes yanked it out 23 inches, over five times the distance necessary. In milliseconds the reactor exploded. Legg was impaled on the ceiling; he would be discovered last. It took one week and a lead-shielded crane to remove his body. Even in full protective gear, workers were only able to work a minute at a time. The three men are buried in lead-lined coffins under concrete in New York, Michigan, and Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.

- A. Slow
- B. Difficult
- C. Risky
- D. Involved

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As used in paragraph 4, which is the best synonym for precarious?

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and

subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

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A. Neutral

1213

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- A. Neutral
- B. Dejected
- C. Sarcastic
- D. Ominous

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The tone of the author can best be described as

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

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- A. Vague
- B. Disturbing
- C. Detailed
- D. Strange

The investigation took nearly two years to complete. Did Byrnes have a dark motive? Or was it simply an accident? Did he know how precarious the procedure was? Other operators were questioned as to whether they knew the consequences of pulling the control rod out so far. They responded "Of course! We often talked about what we would do if we were at a radar station and the Russians came.

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As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for ambiguous?

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths

Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

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Based on information in the final paragraph, which of the following statements would the author likely agree with?

- A. Official reports about the disaster were detailed and conclusive
- B. Legg, Byrnes, and McKinley were best friends
- C. Byrnes deliberately yanked the control rod
- D. Rumors about the disaster are dubious and uninteresting

1216

Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.

Which ingredients does Paul use to make beef soup?

I Onions

II Potatoes

III cucumber

- A. I only
- B. I and II
- C. II and III
- D. I, II and III

1217

Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.

Where does Paul get his cookbook?

- A. Paul buys it
- B. His girlfriend gives it to him
- C. His wife gets it for him
- D. Paul's friend buys it for him

- 1218 Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.

- A. Become a chef
B. Grow his own food
C. Cook every recipe in a week
D. Try a new recipe for three days in

What does Paul say he will do?

- 1219 Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.

- A. Sunday
B. Monday
C. Tuesday
D. Wednesday

On what day does Paul make pancakes?

- 1220 Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.

- A. Cubes of beef
B. Blueberries
C. Tomatoes
D. Cucumbers

What does Paul get from the farmer's market?

- 1221 Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.

- A. From his wife
B. From his store
C. From his garden
D. From the farmers' market

What does Paul get cucumbers and tomatoes?

- 1222 Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.

- A. The creamy one
B. Beef soup
C. Tomato salad
D. Blueberry pancakes

Which dish does Paul like best?

- 1223 Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.

- A. He doesn't like it
B. There was none at the store
C. There was none in the garden
D. There was none at the farmers' market

Why doesn't Paul use cream?

1224	<p>Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.</p> <p>What does Paul use instead of cream?</p>	<p>A. Milk B. Onions C. Water D. Butter</p>
1225	<p>Paul's wife knows Paul loves to read cookbooks. She decides to get him one for his birthday. Paul tells her he will try to make a new recipe for three days in a row. On Monday, Paul makes blueberry pancakes for breakfast. He gets the blueberries from the farmers' market. On Tuesday, Paul makes beef soup for dinner. He puts in cubes of beef, carrots, and onions. The recipe calls for cream, but Paul does not cream. He uses water instead. On Wednesday, Paul makes a tomato salad with cucumbers and onions. He picks the cucumbers and tomatoes from his garden. He likes this dish best. It was also the easiest for him to make.</p> <p>Which dish was the easiest for Paul to make?</p>	<p>A. Pancakes B. Beef soup C. Tomato salad D. Chicken tenders</p>
1226	<p>When her grandmother's health began to deteriorate in the fall of 1994, Mary would make the drive from Washington, DC to Winchester every few days.</p> <p>She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and monotonous. She preferred to take meandering back roads to her grandmother's hospital. When she drove through the rocky town of Harpers Ferry, the beauty of the rough waters churning at the intersection of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers always captivated her.</p> <p>Toward the end of her journey, Mary had to get on highway 81. It was here that she discovered a surprising bit of beauty during one of her trips. Along the median of the highway, there was a long stretch of wildflowers. They were thin and delicate and purple, and swayed in the wind as if whispering poems to each other.</p> <p>The first time she saw the flowers, Mary was seized by an uncontrollable urge to pull over on the highway and yank a bunch from the soil. She carried them into her grandmother's room when she arrived at the hospital and placed them in a water pitcher by her bed. For a moment her grandmother seemed more lucid than usual. She thanked Mary for the flowers, commented on their beauty and asked where she had gotten them. Mary was overjoyed by the ability of the flowers to wake something up inside her ailing grandmother.</p> <p>Afterwards, Mary began carrying scissors in the car during her trips to visit her grandmother. She would quickly glide onto the shoulder, jump out of the car, and clip a bunch of flowers. Each time Mary placed the flowers in the pitcher, her grandmother's eyes would light up and they would have a splendid conversation.</p> <p>One morning in late October, Mary got a call that her grandmother had taken a turn for the worse. Mary was in such a hurry to get to her grandmother that she sped past her flower spot. She decided to turn around head several miles back, and cut a bunch. Mary arrived at the hospital to find her grandmother very weak and unresponsive. She placed flowers in the pitcher and sat down. She felt a squeeze on her fingers. It was the last conversation they had.</p> <p>As used at the beginning of the story, which is the best <u>antonym</u> for 'deteriorate'?</p>	<p>A. Improve B. Increase C. Adjust D. Accumulate</p>
	<p>When her grandmother's health began to deteriorate in the fall of 1994, Mary would make the drive from Washington, DC to Winchester every few days.</p> <p>She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and monotonous. She preferred to take meandering back roads to her grandmother's hospital. When she drove through the rocky town of Harpers Ferry, the beauty of the rough waters churning at the intersection of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers always captivated her.</p> <p>Toward the end of her journey, Mary had to get on highway 81. It was here that she discovered a surprising bit of beauty during one of her trips. Along the median of the highway, there was a long stretch of wildflowers. They were thin and delicate and purple, and swayed in the wind as if whispering poems to each other.</p> <p>The first time she saw the flowers, Mary was seized by an uncontrollable urge to pull over on the highway and yank a bunch from the soil. She carried them into her grandmother's room when she arrived at the hospital and placed them in a water</p>	

1227

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- A. Energized
- B. Fascinated
- C. Humbled
- D. Relaxed

Afterwards, Mary began carrying scissors in the car during her trips to visit her grandmother. She would quickly glide onto the shoulder, jump out of the car, and clip a bunch of flowers. Each time Mary placed the flowers in the pitcher, her grandmother's eyes would light up and they would have a splendid conversation.

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As used in the beginning of the story, which is the best definition for 'captivated'?

When her grandmother's health began to deteriorate in the fall of 1994, Mary would make the drive from Washington, DC to Winchester every few days.

She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and monotonous. She preferred to take meandering back roads to her grandmother's hospital. When she drove through the rocky town of Harpers Ferry, the beauty of the rough waters churning at the intersection of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers always captivated her.

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"She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and monotonous."

Which of the following is the best way to rewrite the above sentence, while keeping its original meaning?

- A. She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and tedious
- B. She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and confusing
- C. She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and nerve-wracking
- D. She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and time-consuming

1228

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The first time she saw the flowers, Mary was seized by an uncontrollable urge to pull over on the highway and yank a bunch from the soil. She carried them into her grandmother's room when she arrived at the hospital and placed them in a water pitcher by her bed. For a moment her grandmother seemed more lucid than usual.

- A. Vernacular, suggesting the dialect of a particular geographical area
- B. Assonance, characterized by the repetition of identical or similar vowel

1229

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"They were thin and delicate and purple, and swayed in the wind as if whispering poems to each other."

Which of the following literary techniques is used in the above sentence?

repetition of identical or similar vowel sounds in successive words
C. Foreshadowing, characterized by the use of hints to suggest what is to come
D. Personification, characterized by a thing or object being endowed with human qualities

1230

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A. Monotonous
B. A ritual
C. A regret
D. Torturous

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Which best describes what the act of stopping for flowers on the side of the highway became for Mary?

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A. "The Fall"
B. "On the Road"

1231

She thanked Mary for the flowers, commented on their beauty and asked where she had gotten them. Mary was overjoyed by the ability of the flowers to wake something up inside her ailing grandmother.

- C. "Wildflower Poe"
D. "Living for Tomorrow"

Afterwards, Mary began carrying scissors in the car during her trips to visit her grandmother. She would quickly glide onto the shoulder, jump out of the car, and clip a bunch of flowers. Each time Mary placed the flowers in the pitcher, her grandmother's eyes would light up and they would have a splendid conversation.

One morning in late October, Mary got a call that her grandmother had taken a turn for the worse. Mary was in such a hurry to get to her grandmother that she sped past her flower spot. She decided to turn around head several miles back, and cut a bunch. Mary arrived at the hospital to find her grandmother very weak and unresponsive. She placed flowers in the pitcher and sat down. She felt a squeeze on her fingers. It was the last conversation they had.

What other title would best fit this passage?

When her grandmother's health began to deteriorate in the fall of 1994, Mary would make the drive from Washington, DC to Winchester every few days.

She hated highway driving, finding it ugly and monotonous. She preferred to take meandering back roads to her grandmother's hospital. When she drove through the rocky town of Harpers Ferry, the beauty of the rough waters churning at the intersection of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers always captivated her.

Toward the end of her journey, Mary had to get on highway 81. It was here that she discovered a surprising bit of beauty during one of her trips. Along the median of the highway, there was a long stretch of wildflowers. They were thin and delicate and purple, and swayed in the wind as if whispering poems to each other.

The first time she saw the flowers, Mary was seized by an uncontrollable urge to pull over on the highway and yank a bunch from the soil. She carried them into her grandmother's room when she arrived at the hospital and placed them in a water pitcher by her bed. For a moment her grandmother seemed more lucid than usual. She thanked Mary for the flowers, commented on their beauty and asked where she had gotten them. Mary was overjoyed by the ability of the flowers to wake something up inside her ailing grandmother.

- A. Mary and her grandmother held hand and had a splendid conversation
B. Mary's grandmother was too weak to communicate with Mary
C. Mary and her grandmother communicated through touch
D. Mary's grandmother liked flowers that Mary brought

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In the final paragraph, the author writes. "She felt a squeeze on her fingers. It was the last conversation they had."

Which best describes what the author is trying to communicate in these sentences?

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- A. I only

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up inside her ailing grandmother.

- B. I and II
C. II and III
D. I, II and III

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Which of the following accurately describe Mary's personality?

- I Impatient
II Drawn towards beauty
III Loving

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- A. False
B. Realistic
C. Muddled
D. Determined

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As used in the middle of the story, which is the best antonym for 'lucid'?

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- A. The natural beauty of U.S. highways
B. An opportunity to compose herself before visiting her grandmother
C. A final chance to connect with her
D. A chance to see her grandmother

She thanked Mary for the flowers, commented on their beauty and asked where she had gotten them. Mary was overjoyed by the ability of the flowers to wake something up inside her ailing grandmother.

C. A final chance to connect with her grandmother
D. A way to make the hospital room more pleasant

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What do the flowers come to signify most for Mary?

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A. As a sweet drink
B. As a bitter drink
C. As a chocolate bar
D. In cakes and pastries

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How did people first consume chocolate?

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Why did Linnaeus name the plant Theobroma?

- A. Because he believed it to be a “gift from heaven”
- B. Because he believed it to be “food of the gods”
- C. Because he thought chocolate to be toxic
- D. Because chocolate was so rare

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A. He was an explorer from Mexico

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Who was Montezuma?

- A. He was an explorer from Mexico
- B. He was the emperor of Mexico
- C. He was an explorer from Spain
- D. He was the king of Spain

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- A. Cortez
- B. Linnaeus
- C. Columbus
- D. Van Houten

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Who made the first powdered chocolate?

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- A. The Dutch
- B. The Swiss
- C. The English
- D. The Mexicans

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Which people eat the most chocolate per person?

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- A. A chocolate gift
- B. A gift from God
- C. A delicious gift
- D. A bitter gift

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A divine gift is ..

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- A. Sweet baked goods
- B. Bitter-tasting drinks
- C. Chocolate candy bars
- D. Chocolate candies

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Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine's Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter.

Chocolate is **toxic** to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

What are recipes?

- A. Herbs and Spices
- B. Countries
- C. Machines
- D. Food ingredients

1243

Chocolate – there's nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from?

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The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

Later, people started using chocolate in **pastries**, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cacao beans, and getting to the center of the cacao bean. The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. Van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean. The resulting powder mixed better with water than cacao did. Now, some call van Houten's chocolate "Dutch chocolate."

It was easy to mix Dutch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new **recipes** that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19th century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.

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When you prevent something, you

- A. Do not let it happen
- B. Do not discuss it
- C. Do not allow it
- D. Do not stop it

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- A. Poisonous
- B. Disgusting
- C. Emotional

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C. Emotional
D. Popular

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A. Jefferson
B. Eisenhower
C. Washington
D. Bush

1246

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Which President supported the Interstate Highway System?

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- A. 1946
- B. 1956
- C. 1957
- D. 2000

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When did the interstate Highway System begin?

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- A. In the Eastern U.S.
- B. In the Western U.S.
- C. In the Southern U.S.
- D. In the Northern U.S.

1248

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Where are the highest-numbered East-West Interstate highways located?

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- A. By taking a cross street
- B. By taking a toll road
- C. By taking a freeway

1249

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D. By taking an exit

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How does a driver leave an Interstate highway?

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- A. Massachusetts
- B. Texas
- C. Utah
- D. Both B and C are correct

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Where are the highest speeds allowed on Interstate highways?

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When you preserve something, you

- A. Keep and maintain it
- B. Uphold and exercise it
- C. Strengthen it
- D. Make it more pleasant

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- A. Easier
- B. More complicated
- C. More lengthy
- D. Make it easier

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- A. National
- B. Important
- C. Expensive
- D. Audacious

1253

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Since the Interstate highways are freeways-highways that do not have signs and cross streets – they have the highest speed limits in the nation. Most interstate highways have speed limits between 65 – 75 miles per hour (105 – 120 kilometers per hour), but some areas in Texas and Utah have an 80 mile-per-hour (130 kilometer-per-hour) speed limit.

The federal government primarily funds interstate highways. However, they are owned and operated by the individual states or toll authorities in the states. The federal government generally funds up to 90% of the cost of an Interstate highway, while the states pay the remainder of the cost.

Something vital is very

The year 2006 was the golden anniversary, or the 50th birthday, of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. This system, usually referred to as The Interstate Highway System, is a system of freeways named after the U.S. President who supported it. The system is the largest highway system in the world, consisting of 46,876 miles (75,440 km) of freeways. The construction of the interstate highway system is an important part of American history. It has played a major role in **preserving** and maintaining the American way of life.

The interstate highway system has several major functions. One of its major functions is to **facilitate** the distribution of US goods. Because the interstate passes through many downtown areas, it plays an important role in the **distribution** of almost all goods in the United States. Nearly all products travel at least part of the way to their destination on the Interstate System. Another major function of the interstate is to facilitate military troop movement to and from airports, seaports, rail terminals and other military destinations. The Interstate highways are connected to route in the Strategic Highway Network, which is a system of highways that are **vital** to the U.S. Department of Defense.

Today, most of the Interstate system consists of newly constructed highways. The longest section of the Interstate system runs from Boston, Massachusetts to Seattle, Washington. It covers 3,020.54 miles. The shortest two-digit interstate is from Emery, North Carolina to Greensboro, North Carolina. It covers only 12.27 miles. All state capitals except five are served by the system. The five that are not directly served are Juneau, AK, Dover, DE, Jefferson City, MO, Carson City, NV, and Pierre, SD. The Interstate Highway System serves almost all major U.S. cities.

- A. Traveling
- B. Taking up
- C. Giving out
- D. Producing

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A. Made
B. Saved
C. Required
D. Marked

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If something is designated, it is

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1256

More than 3 million people visit Yellowstone National Park year. During the winter, visitors can ski or go snowmobiling there. There are also snow coaches that give tours. Visitors can see **steam** (vapor water) come from the geysers. During other seasons, visitors can go boating or fishing. People can ride horses there. There are nature trails and tours. Most visitors want to see Old Faithful, a very **predictable** geyser at Yellowstone Visitors can check a schedule to see the exact time that Old Faithful is going to erupt. There are many other geysers and boiling springs in the area. Great Fountain Geyser erupts every 11 hours. Excelsior Geyser produces 4,000 gallons of **boiling** water each minute! Boiling water is 100 degrees Celsius, or 212 degrees Fahrenheit – that’s very hot! People also like to see the Grand Prismatic Spring. It is the largest hot spring in the park. It has many beautiful colors. The beautiful colors are caused by **bacteria** in the water. These are forms of life that have only one cell. Different bacteria live in different water **temperatures**. Visiting Yellowstone National Park can be a week – long vacation or more. It is beautiful and there are activities for everyone.

- A. A park
- B. A geyser
- C. A mountain
- D. A hot spring

What is ‘Yellowstone’?

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- A. River
- B. Trail
- C. Passage
- D. Geyser

Old Faithful is a

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- A. Minutes
- B. Hours
- C. Days
- D. Months

Great Fountain Geyser erupts every 11

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- A. Excelsior
- B. Old Faithful
- C. Great Faithful
- D. Grand Prismatic

The largest hot spring in the park is

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- A. Sunlight
- B. Bacteria
- C. Eruptions
- D. Temperatures

What causes colors in the springs?

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- A. Snow
- B. Running water.
- C. Freezing water
- D. Water in vapor form

Steam is

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Something predict table is something

- A. People enjoy
- B. People talk about
- C. People know in advance
- D. People pay for in advance

1263

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Boiling water is

- A. 0 degrees C. or 32 degrees F
- B. 100 degrees C. or 212 degrees F
- C. Very hot
- D. Both B and C are correct

1264

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What are bacteria?

- A. Forms of life with once cell
- B. Multi-celled organisms
- C. Sunshine
- D. Various types of water

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- A. Levels of heat and cold
- B. Amounts of water

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- C. Levels of rainfall
- D. Colors of water

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Different temperatures are different

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water or a wolf in the woods, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. The bodies of these tiny parasites are extremely hardy and well-suited for their job.

A flea has a very hard exoskeleton, which means the body is covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. The exoskeletons of fleas are also waterproof of fleas are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them.

Little spines are attached to his plate. The spine the flea scurries through an animal’s fur in – search of grooming pet tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro.

Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, or 150 times its own length, either vertically or horizontally. An equivalent jump for a person would be 555 feet, the height of the Washington Monument. Fleas can jump 30,000 times in a row without stopping, and they are able to accelerate through the air at an incredibly high rate – a rate which is over ten times what humans can withstand in an airplane.

- A. Educate the reader about the physical characteristics of fleas
- B. Compare fleas to other members of the animal kingdom
- C. Relate the problems that can result from a flea infestation
- D. Explain why a flea infestation is hard to get rid of

Fleas have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump. They fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein called resilin, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump, similar to the way a rubber band provides momentum to a slingshot. Outward facing claws on the bottom of their legs grip anything they touch when they land.

The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. One flea can lay up to 50 eggs in one day and over 2,000 in her lifetime. Flea eggs can be seen with the naked eye, but they are about the size of a grain of salt. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed adults, and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults. If the flea does not detect appropriate conditions, it can remain dormant in the cocoon state for extended periods. Under ideal conditions, the entire life cycle may only take 3 weeks, so in no time at all, pets and homes can become infested.

Because of these characteristics, fleas are intimidating opponents. The best way to control fleas, therefore, is to take steps to prevent an infestation from ever occurring.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

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The author's tone in the passage is best described as

- A. Concerned
- B. Passionate
- C. Informative
- D. Opinionated

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According to the passage, fleas are resistant to sprays and chemicals because they

- A. Have waterproof sclerites
- B. Are excellent jumpers
- C. Reproduce very rapidly
- D. Can stick to fur like Velcro

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Fleas are difficult to squish because they have

I Sclerites

II Tough spines

III Resilin in their joints

A. I only

B. I and II only

C. II and III only

D. I, II and III

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A. Fleas extend their little spines if threatened

B. Fleas have the ability to jump higher than humans

C. Humans can jump higher if they consume foods containing resilin

D. The resilin found in fleas is used to make rubber bands

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According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

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According to the passage, fleas are able to jump

I with a high rate of acceleration

II up and down and from side to side

III because the blood they eat contains resilin

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

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Based on information in the passage, the reader can understand that

- A. Fleas will die without access to blood
- B. Fleas survive at a higher rate in outdoor habitats
- C. Fleas will die after they produce 2,000 eggs
- D. Newly hatched fleas are the size of a grain of salt

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- A. Estimate the extreme distance that a flea is able to jump
- B. Illustrate a comparison made between fleas and humans
- C. Clarify a point made regarding fleas and acceleration
- D. Demonstrate the superiority of fleas over human

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The author mentions the Washington Monument in order to

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It can be inferred that fleas will emerge from eggs as adults

- A. When they outgrow the cocoon
- B. After a period of 3 weeks
- C. When they sense there is access to blood
- D. If there is too much carbon dioxide in the cocoon

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- A. Humans do not possess the physical characteristics of the flea because they have no use for them
- B. Humans do not pay much attention to fleas because they do not pose a serious threat
- C. Fleas have many physical

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Using the information in the passage as a guide, it can be concluded that

advantages, although these are outweighed by their many disadvantages

D. Fleas are designed in such a way as to give them unique physical advantages in life

First introduced in 1927, The Hardy Boys Mystery Stories are a series of books about the adventures of brothers Frank and Joe Hardy, teenaged detectives who solve one baffling mystery after another. The Hardy Boys were so popular among young boys that in 1930 a similar series was created for girls featuring a sixteen-year-old detective named Nancy Drew. The cover of each volume of The Hardy Boys states that the author of the series is Franklin W. Dixon; the Nancy Drew Mystery Stories are supposedly written by Carolyn Keene. Over the years, though, many fans of both series have been surprised to find out that Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene are not real people. If Franklin W. Dixon and Carolyn Keene never existed, then who wrote The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew mysteries?

The Hardy Boys and the Nancy Drew books were written through a process called ghostwriting. A ghostwriter writes a book according to a specific formula. While ghostwriters are paid for writing the books, their authorship is not acknowledged, and their names do not appear on the published books. Ghostwriters can write books for children or adults, the content of which is unspecific. Sometimes they work on book series with a lot of individual titles, such as The Hardy Boys and the Nancy Drew series.

The initial idea for both The Hardy Boys and the Nancy Drew series was developed by a man named Edward Stratemeyer, who owned a publishing company that specialized in children's book.

Stratemeyer noticed the increasing popularity of mysteries among adult, and surmised that children would enjoy reading mysteries about younger detectives with whom they could identify. Stratemeyer first developed each book with an outline describing the plot and setting. Once he completed the outline, Stratemeyer then hired a ghostwriter to convert it into a book of slightly over 200 pages. After the ghostwriter had written a draft of a book, he or she would send it back to Stratemeyer, who would make a list of corrections and mail it back to the ghostwriter. The ghostwriter would revise the book according to Stratemeyer's instructions and then return it to him. Once Stratemeyer approved the book, it was ready for publication.

- A. 1925
- B. 1927
- C. 1929
- D. 1930

Because each series ran for so many years, Nancy Drew and The Hardy Boys both had a number of different ghostwriters producing books; however, the first ghostwrites for each series proved to be the most influential. The initial ghostwriter for The Hardy Boys was a Canadian journalist named Leslie McFarlane. A few years later, Mildred A. Wirt, a young writer from Iowa, began writing the Nancy Drew books. Although they were using prepared outlines as guides, both McFarlane and Wirt developed the characters themselves. The personalities of Frank and Joe Hardy and Nancy arose directly from McFarlane's and Wirt's imaginations. For example, Mildred Wirt had been a star college athlete and gave Nancy similar athletic abilities. The ghostwriters were also responsible for numerous plot and setting details. Leslie McFarlane used elements of his small C fictional hometown.

Although The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew books were very popular with children, not everyone approved of them. Critics thought their plots were unrealistic and even far-fetched, since most teenagers did not experience the adventures Frank and Joe Hardy or Nancy Drew did. The way the books were written also attracted criticism. Many teachers and librarians objected to the ghostwriting process, claiming it was designed to produce books quickly rather than create quality literature. Some libraries, including the New York Public Library, even refused to include the books

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Regardless of the debates about their literary merit, each series of books has exerted an undeniable influence on American and even global culture. Most Americans have never heard of Edward Stratemeyer, Leslie McFarlane, or Mildred Wirt, but people throughout the world are familiar with Nancy Drew and Frank and Joe Hardy.

According to the passage, the Nancy Drew mystery series was introduced in

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- A. Ghostwriting: A way of Life
- B. Who Were Leslie McFarlane and Mildred A. Wirt?
- C. The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew: Ghostwriting a series
- D. The Dubious yet Profitable Practice of Ghostwriting

Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

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- A. Carolyn Keene
- B. Franklin W. Dixon
- C. Leslie McFarlane
- D. Tom Hardy

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According to the passage, which of the following people was a real writer?

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- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

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According to the passage, a ghostwriter is someone who

I writes about mysterious or strange events

II does not receive credit as the author

III bases his or her books on predetermined guidelines

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- A. Guessed
- B. Questioned
- C. knew
- D. Proved

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As used in paragraph 3, which is the best definition for surmised?

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According to the passage, The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew books were created based on the idea that

I mystery books for adults are popular

II children enjoy reading about characters they can relate to

III girls and boys are not interested in the same things

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- A. Dislike writing according to a specific formula
- B. Respected the art of ghostwriting
- C. Were unsuccessful in their previous occupations
- D. Found it helpful to write from personal experience

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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that Leslie McFarlane and Mildred Wirt

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- A. Disapproved of mystery stories
- B. Thought the books were too expensive
- C. Believed the books were not quality literature
- D. Disliked Edward Stratemeyer's

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According to the passage, some teachers and librarians objected to ghostwritten books such as The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew Mystery Stories because they

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- A. Balanced and respectful
- B. Doubtful and critical
- C. Hostile but forgiving
- D. Overwhelmingly praising

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Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude towards The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew book series?

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- A. Introduction, explanation, history, controversy, conclusion
- B. Introduction, history, controversy, explanation, conclusion
- C. History, explanation, summary, conclusion, controversy
- D. History, controversy, explanation, summary, conclusion

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Which of the following best describes the structure of this passage?

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of relics, a collection of has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils. Right now I am lolling at a shelf full of books. Yes that's right. If you have some spare cash (the doing rate is about \$89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).

If you haven't heard of an e-reader and don't know what it is, then please permit the following explanation. An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book, "but e-book can and do exist without any printed equivalent.

So now you know what an e-reader is. But you still may be wondering why they put printed books to shame. E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space. The average e-reader can store thousands of digital book, providing a veritable library at your fingertips. What is more, being the size and weight of a thin hardback, the e-reader itself is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily. This makes handling ponderous behemoths such as War and Peace, Anna Karenina, and Les Miserables a breeze. Perhaps the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves.

In addition, e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 300,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in a tree, this means it takes almost 4 trees to make these 1000 books. Now, we know that the average bestseller sells about 20,000 copies per week. That means that it takes over 300 trees each month to sustain this rate. And for the super bestsellers, these figures increase dramatically. For example, the Harry Potter book series has sold over 450 million copies. That's about 2 million trees! Upon viewing these figures, it is not hard to grasp the severe impact of printed books on the environment. Since e-reader use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

Finally, e-reader are superior to books because they provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. The typical e-reader allows its user to customize letter size, font, and line spacing. It also allows highlighting and electronic bookmarking. Furthermore, it grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific electronic bookmarking. Furthermore, it grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific location based on that overview. While these are all nice features, perhaps the most helpful of all is the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger. On even the most basic e-reader, users can conjure instant definitions without having to hunt through a physical dictionary.

It can be seen that e-readers are superior to printed books. They save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. So what good are printed books? Well, they certainly make nice decorations.

As used in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that "relics," "has-been old timers, antiques, fossils" are all words that describe something

- A. Ancient
- B. Useless
- C. Outdated
- D. Pathetic

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of relics, a collection of has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils. Right now I am lolling at a shelf full of books. Yes that's right. If you have some spare cash (the doing rate is about \$89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).

If you haven't heard of an e-reader and don't know what it is, then please permit the following explanation. An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book, "but e-book can and do exist without any printed equivalent.

So now you know what an e-reader is. But you still may be wondering why they put printed books to shame. E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space. The average e-reader can store thousands of digital book, providing a veritable library at your fingertips. What is more, being the size and weight of a thin hardback, the e-reader itself is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily. This makes handling ponderous behemoths such as War and Peace, Anna Karenina, and Les Miserables a breeze. Perhaps the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves.

In addition, e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. So, if a novel is printed 1000

times, it will use 300,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in a tree, this means it takes almost 4 trees to make these 1000 books. Now, we know that the average bestseller sells about 20,000 copies per week. That means that it takes over 300 trees each month to sustain this rate. And for the super bestsellers, these figures increase dramatically. For example, the Harry Potter book series has sold over 450 million copies. That's about 2 million trees! Upon viewing these figures, it is not hard to grasp the severe impact of printed books on the environment. Since e-reader use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

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The tone of the author can best be described as

- A. Shrewd
- B. Conniving
- C. Persuasive
- D. Authoritative

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1288

In addition, e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 300,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in a tree, this means it takes almost 4 trees to make these 1000 books. Now, we know that the average bestseller sells about 20,000 copies per week. That means that it takes over 300 trees each month to sustain this rate. And for the super bestsellers, these figures increase dramatically. For example, the Harry Potter book series has sold over 450 million copies. That's about 2 million trees! Upon viewing these figures, it is not hard to grasp the severe impact of printed books on the environment. Since e-reader use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

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According to the author, e-books

I were all once printed books

II may be "born digital"

III are able to display images

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

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As used in paragraph 3, which of the following describes something that has been "put to shame"?

- A. A dog is left outside on a frigid, deary winter night
- B. Team A defeats Team B in a humiliating rout
- C. Martha is caught stealing at the mall and is arrested in front of a crowd of curious bystanders
- D. The machine has countless moving parts and Dustin has trouble assembling it

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- A. Jubilant, euphoric, playful
- B. Compact, diminutive, little
- C. Cute, attractive, charming
- D. Light, airy, spacious

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Based on its use in paragraph 4, it can be inferred that *petite* belongs to which of the following word families?

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- A. Authored by Europeans
- B. Dense and impenetrable
- C. Timeless classics
- D. Awkward or unwieldy

environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. So what good are printed books? Well, they certainly make nice decorations.

Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, and *Les Misérables* are all

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As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for 'sustain'?

- A. Maintain
- B. Allow
- C. Enforce
- D. Yield

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Which of the following, if true, would present the biggest challenge to the author's argument set forth in paragraph 5?

A. Books are not made only from whole trees, but from wood chips and forest waste as well

B. The natural resources required to read an e-book on an e-reader are greater than the natural resources required to make a printed book.

C. The results of a recent survey show that people who read e-books are more likely to be distracted during their reading and remember less of the book

D. Although the printing of the extremely popular Harry Potter book series had significant environmental impact, the Harry Potter movie series cost almost no trees to make and was also very well-liked

1293

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According to the author, which of the following reading tips and tools are offered by the e-reader?

- I line spacing customization
- II the ability to quickly jump to the end of a book
- III access to an online thesaurus at the touch of a finger

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1295

- A. Introduction, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, conclusion
- B. History, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, conclusion
- C. Advertisement, background, introduction, supporting paragraphs

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Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?

introduction, supporting paragraphs, example, conclusion
D. Introduction, background, thesis statement, Supporting paragraphs, conclusion

1296

The history of the modern world is a record of highly varied activity, of incessant change, and of astonishing achievement. The lives of men have, during the last few centuries, increasingly diversified, their powers have greatly multiplied, their powers have greatly multiplied, their horizon been enormously enlarged. New interests have arisen in rich profusion to absorb attention and to provoke exertion. New aspirations and new emotions have come to move the soul of men. Amid all the bewildering phenomena, interest, in particular, has stood out in clear and growing pre-eminence, has expressed itself in a multitude of ways and with an emphasis more and more pronounced, namely, the determination of the race to gain a larger measure of freedom than it has ever known before, freedom in the life of the intellect and spirit, freedom in the realm of government and law, freedom in the sphere of economic and social relationship. A passion that has prevailed so widely, that has transformed the world so greatly, and is still transforming it, is one that surely merits study and abundantly rewards it, its operations constitute the very pith and marrow of modern history.

Not that this passion was unknown to the long ages that proceeded the modern periods. The ancient Hebrews, the ancient Greeks and Roman blazed the way leaving behind them a precious heritage of accomplishments and suggestions and the men who were responsible for the Renaissance of the fifteenth century and the Reformation of the sixteen century contributed their imperishable part to this slow and difficult emancipation of the human race. But it is in modern times the pace and vigour, the scope and sweep of this liberal movement have so increased unquestionably as to dominate the age, particularly the last three centuries that have registered great triumphs of spirit.

What has been the most dominant passion of the human race during the last three centuries?

- A. Emancipation from economic exploitation
- B. Discovery of fresh fields and new pastures in the field of intellect
- C. Philosophical development
- D. Gaining freedom in different spheres of life

1297

The history of the modern world is a record of highly varied activity, of incessant change, and of astonishing achievement. The lives of men have, during the last few centuries, increasingly diversified, their powers have greatly multiplied, their powers have greatly multiplied, their horizon been enormously enlarged. New interests have arisen in rich profusion to absorb attention and to provoke exertion. New aspirations and new emotions have come to move the soul of men. Amid all the bewildering phenomena, interest, in particular, has stood out in clear and growing pre-eminence, has expressed itself in a multitude of ways and with an emphasis more and more pronounced, namely, the determination of the race to gain a larger measure of freedom than it has ever known before, freedom in the life of the intellect and spirit, freedom in the realm of government and law, freedom in the sphere of economic and social relationship. A passion that has prevailed so widely, that has transformed the world so greatly, and is still transforming it, is one that surely merits study and abundantly rewards it, its operations constitute the very pith and marrow

- A. Of incessant conflict among nations
- B. Of clash of economic interests
- C. Of the achievements of the human race in science and technology
- D. Multifarious efforts and

of modern history.

accomplishments of the human race in various fields of life, that are indeed astonishing and of constant change

Not that this passion was unknown to the long ages that proceeded the modern periods. The ancient Hebrews, the ancient Greeks and Roman blazed the way leaving behind them a precious heritage of accomplishments and suggestions and the men who were responsible for the Renaissance of the fifteenth century and the Reformation of the sixteenth century contributed their imperishable part to this slow and difficult emancipation of the human race. But it is in modern times the pace and vigour, the scope and sweep of this liberal movement have so increased unquestionably as to dominate the age, particularly the last three centuries that have registered great triumphs of spirit.

What according to the author, is the history of the modern world a record of?

1298

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- A. In the ancient ages
- B. In the middle ages
- C. In the age of renaissance and reformations
- D. During the last few centuries

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In what period of the history of the world have the lives of men become increasingly diversified?

1299

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- A. In the economic sphere
- B. In larger control of the forces of nature
- C. Increasing accumulation of knowledge in different fields of human activity
- D. All of these

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In what areas do you think have the powers of men greatly multiplied during the last few centuries?

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1300

- A. Men have developed a broad outlook on life
- B. Their intellectual powers have greatly expanded
- C. They have a wider area for the operation of their intellectual powers
- D. The facilities for travel have been multiplied

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The horizon of the lives of men has been greatly enlarged. What does it mean?

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1301

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- A. Social and political freedom
- B. Moral freedom
- C. Freedom to think and act
- D. Freedom of the intellect and spirit, freedom in the realm of government and law, freedom in the sphere of economic and social relation

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What kinds of freedom have been mentioned in the passage?

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1302

- A. On the spirit of revenge
- B. Of the spirit of forgiveness
- C. Of larger scale wars
- D. Of the spirit of freedom

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The operation of which factor constitutes the pith and marrow of modern history?

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- A. The Indians and the Arabs
- B. The Chinese and the Russians
- C. Ancient Hebrews, ancient Greeks and Romans
- D. The Egyptians

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What races, according to the author, have blazed the way of the spirit of freedom?

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- A. The modern age
- B. The time of the French Revolution
- C. The Renaissance and the Reformation
- D. None of these

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In what epochs of modern history have men especially contributed to the emancipation of human race?

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1305

- A. In ancient times
- B. In early middle ages
- C. In later middle ages
- D. In modern times

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At what time history did the liberal movement enjoys its heyday?

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published – between 1811 and 1818 – English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so-called immoral characters so interesting that young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Coleridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that "novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's powers."

These attitudes towards novels help explain why Austen received little attention from early nineteenth-century literary critics. (In any case a novelist published anonymously, as Austen was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention.) The literary response that was accorded to her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth-century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals "outside of ordinary experience," for example. Scott made an insightful remark about the merits of Austen's fiction.

Her novels, wrote Scott, "present to the reader an accurate and exact picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth-century Flemish painting." Scott did not use the word 'realism', but he undoubtedly used a standard of realistic probability in judging novels. The critic Whately did not use the word 'realism', either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austen's 'realistic method' her characters, wrote Whately, are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons "so clearly evoked that we feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own." Moral instruction, explained Whately, is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognizably human and interesting characters than when imparted by a sermonizing narrator. Whately especially praised Austen's ability to create character who "mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled. "Whately concluded his remarks by comparing Austen's art of characterization to Dickens', starting his preference for Austen's.

1306

- A. Demonstrate the nineteenth-century preference for realistic novels rather than romantic ones
- B. Explain why Jane Austen's novel were not included in any academic curriculum in the early nineteenth century?
- C. Urge a reassessment of Jane Austen's novels by twentieth-century literary critics
- D. Describe some of the responses of nineteenth-century critics to Jane Austen's novels as well as fiction in general

Yet, the response of nineteenth-century literary critics to Austen was not always so laudatory, and often anticipated the reservations of twentieth-century literary critics. An example of such a response was Lewes complaint in 1859 that Austen's range of subject and characters was too narrow. Praising her verisimilitude, Lewes added that, nonetheless her focus was too often only upon the unlofty and the commonplace. (Twentieth-century Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty upper middle class.) In any case having being rescued by literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionized by them, Austen steadily reached, by the mid-nineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

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The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

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A. Was Whately aware of Scott’s remarks about Jane Austen’s novel?

B. Who is an example of a twentieth-century Marxist critic?

C. Who is an example of a twentieth-century critic who admired Jane Austen’s novels?

D. What is the author’s judgement of Dickens?

A. Emphasise the need for Jane Austen to create ordinary, everyday characters in her novels

B. Give support to those religious and political groups that had attacked fiction

C. Give one reason why Jane Austen’s novels received little critical attention in the early nineteenth century

D. Suggest the superiority of an informal and un-systematized approach to the study of literature

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The author mentions that English literature “was nor part of any academic curriculum” in the early nineteenth century in order to

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- A. Has little practical use
- B. Has the ability to influence the moral values of its readers
- C. Is of utmost interest to readers when representing ordinary human characters
- D. Should not be read by young readers

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The passage supplies information to suggest that the religious and political groups (mentioned in the third sentence) and Whately might have agreed that a novel.

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The author quotes Coleridge in order to

- A. Refute the literary opinions of certain religious and political groups
- B. Make a case for the inferiority of novel to poetry
- C. Give an example of a writer who was not a literary reactionary
- D. Indicate how widespread the attack on novels was in the early nineteenth century

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The passage suggest that twentieth-century Marxists would have admired Jane Austen’s novels more if the novels, as the Marxists understood them, had

- A. Described the values of upper-middle class society
- B. Avoided moral instruction and sermonizing
- C. Depicted ordinary society in a more flattering light
- D. Portrayed characters from more than one class of society

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published – between 1811 and 1818 – English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so-called immoral characters so interesting that young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Coleridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that “novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's powers.”

These attitudes towards novels help explain why Austen received little attention from early nineteenth-century literary critics. (In any case a novelist published anonymously, as Austen was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention.) The literary response that was accorded to her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth-century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals “outside of ordinary experience,” for example. Scott made an insightful remark about the merits of Austen's fiction.

Her novels, wrote Scott, “present to the reader an accurate and exact picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth-century Flemish painting.” Scott did not use the word ‘realism’, but he undoubtedly used a standard of realistic probability in judging novels. The critic Whately did not use the word ‘realism’, either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austen's ‘realistic method’ her characters, wrote Whately, are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons “so clearly evoked that we feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own.” Moral instruction, explained Whately, is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognizably human and interesting characters than when imparted by a sermonizing narrator. Whately especially praised Austen's ability to create character who “mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled.” Whately concluded his remarks by comparing Austen's art of characterization to Dickens', starting his preference for Austen's.

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It can be inferred from the passage that Whately found Dickens' characters to be

- A. Especially interesting to young readers
- B. Ordinary persons in recognizably human situations
- C. Less liable than Jane Austen's characters to have a realistic mixture of moral qualities
- D. More often villainous in recognizably human situation

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- A. Assurance felt be many people that novels weakened the mind
- B. Certainty shared by many political commentators that the ranges of novels was too narrow
- C. Lack of interest shown by some critics in novels that were published anonymously
- D. Fear exhibited by some religious and political groups that the novel had the power to portray immoral characters attractively

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According to the passage, the lack of critical attention paid to Jane Austen can be explained by all of the following nineteenth-century attitudes towards the novel

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The author would most likely agree to which of the following as the best measure of a writer's literary success?

- A. Inclusion of the writer's work in an academic curriculum
- B. Publication of the writer's work in the writer's own name
- C. Existence of debate among critics about the writers's work
- D. Praise of the writer's work by religious and political groups

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How would you describe the synonym of the word "Verisimilitude"?

1315

- A. False
- B. Wrong
- C. Exaggerated
- D. Appearing true

1316

According to Dr. Daniel, when the companions of the king, saw the king after he had risen from the ground, they said, _____ and we'll fight again

- A. It is him
- B. It is he
- C. It is his
- D. It is himself

1317

When the machines are not lubricated, _____ decreases the speed, putting more load on the lifts

- A. Then
- B. Than
- C. So
- D. It

1318

When the chairman became very ill, his wife began to take a more active role in business activities, and many people believed that _____ and the chairman shared his responsibilities

- A. Her
- B. She
- C. Herself
- D. Hers

1319

Although most species of cat are black in color, _____ is often pure white

- A. The Iranian cat
- B. Nevertheless the Iranian cat
- C. That the Iranian cat
- D. But the Iranian cat

1320

_____, regarded as the world's oldest continuously inhabited city, is the main city of Punjab

- A. The Multan
- B. Multan being
- C. Multan
- D. That Multan

1321

The psychiatrist advised that _____ on diet

- A. I am going
- B. I am to go
- C. I should go
- D. I go

1322

The hotel manager suggested that they arrived on time for their reservation

- A. We arrive
- B. We should arrive
- C. We arrived
- D. Were arrive

1323

The college discipline committee requires that students _____ college 165 days a year

- A. Are in
- B. Be in
- C. Were in
- D. Should in

1324

After the complete failure of the mission the leader of the guerilla band realized that it was important that money _____ for the cause

- A. Has been collected
- B. Is collected
- C. Be collected
- D. Was collected

1325

I wish that _____ in Multan

- A. I was living
- B. I has been living
- C. I were living

		D. I am living ✓
1326	If the application for a new IT job in US _____ more on the interview preparation, the results of their efforts would have been quite different	A. Have focused B. Had focused C. Focused D. Were focused
1327	If _____ the match, I will go to Lahore to meet the sports board chairman	A. I will win B. I win C. I shall win D. I wins
1328	If _____ your job, what would you do?	A. You had lost B. You have lost C. You loss D. You loss
1329	If I _____ there, I would make a speech	A. Had been B. Have been C. Were D. Was
1330	Unless a student _____ with the college regulations, he can be removed from the college	A. Will comply B. Had complied C. Complies D. Complied
1331	A corporation would stand to lose a great deal of money if agreements _____ followed	A. Have not been B. Had not being C. Are not being D. Were not being
1332	If I _____ from that company, I would get a good job	A. Had experience B. Would have experience C. Would has experience D. Would had experience
1333	_____ is a very difficult profession for a lazy person as you are	A. That copper mining B. It is copper mining C. Although copper mining D. Copper mining
1334	She read _____	A. Several chapters in the library last night B. Last night several chapters in the library C. Last night in the library several chapter D. In the library several chapters last night
1335	He is taking some _____ this semester	A. Histories class B. History classes C. History class D. None
1336	The _____ death	A. Wages of sins are B. Wage of sin are C. Wages of sin is D. Wage of sins are
1337	Murtaza scored _____ in his last entry test	A. The least points B. A least points C. The fewest points D. The fewer points
1338	We went to Pace and bought _____ wedding suit for the bride	A. New B. A new C. The new D. An new
1339	Citizens have right that everyone should have _____ opportunity to have a job	A. An equal B. A equal C. The equal D. Equal
1340	They had an accident in _____ car they painted last month	A. An new car B. The new car C. A new car D. New car
1341	_____ is a virtue	A. Honesty B. An honesty C. A honesty D. The honesty
1342	His _____ father is eighty years old, and he still runs fast	A. A B. An C. The

		D. None
1343	Rubina likes _____ violin and her sister plays _____ guitar	A. a, the B. a, a C. The, the D. The, a
1344	Ibrahim crossed _____ Atlantic Ocean many times last year	A. An B. A C. The D. None
1345	Saqib got an opportunity to have fellowship at _____ School of Medicine in Lahore	A. the B. a C. that D. none
1346	Pakistan is a country _____ exports mango all over the world.	A. Who B. Which C. Whom D. That
1347	They worked on the project _____ for its in time completion	A. Which is famous B. What is famous C. Who is famous D. Is famous
1348	There was a surprising story in the paper about the _____ car was stolen	A. Man which his B. Man whose his C. Man that his D. Man whose
1349	Several times during the session the director _____ to tell his success story to the other promotion officers	A. Asked he B. Asked who C. Asked him D. Asked his
1350	When one need career counseling, _____ go to the college career advisor	A. You should B. It should C. He should D. One should
1351	Did anybody do the world _____	A. Themselves B. Himself C. His self D. None
1352	Take you application to the _____ you think can help you	A. Person whom B. Peron C. person who D. Person which
1353	His father congratulated _____ scoring higher grades in the test	A. Us on us B. Us on our C. Us on our's D. Us on we
1354	My mother was angry _____ coming late to home every night	A. At me B. At my C. On me D. At I
1355	They _____ hours to finish this paper	A. Have only four B. Only have four C. Have four only D. Only has four
1356	Mujeeb, _____ who discovered the source of the gas in the town, was a man of many talents	A. The explorer B. Was the explorer C. Who was the explorer D. Is the explorer
1357	The professor _____ students that he could not help them all	A. Had too many B. Too many C. Had so many D. Many
1358	That overhead projector _____ thousand rupees	A. Nearly costs sixty B. Costs sixty nearly C. Costs nearly sixty D. None of these
1359	The lady in the dinning room is an _____ woman	A. Extremely pleasant B. Extreme pleasantly C. Extreme pleasant D. Pleasant extremely
1360	_____ in black	A. In black handsomely B. Handsomelv in black

1360	He looks _____	C. Handsome in black D. Black handsomely
1361	The songs of new age sound _____ me	A. Badly to B. Badly C. Bad D. Bad to
1362	He appeared _____ began to take the exam	A. Nervous as he B. Nervously when he C. Nervously as he D. None
1363	He bought a three _____ suit	A. Hundred-dollars B. Hundred-dollar C. Hundreds-dollar D. Hundreds-dollars
1364	She liked her students _____ for class	A. To arrive prompt B. To arrive promptly C. To arrive prompt D. To arrive prompt
1365	Is this bus, _____ goes to the Sadar bazar?	A. That B. Which C. Who D. To arrive prompt
1366	Take your air conditioner back to the _____ sold it to you	A. Man who B. Man that C. Man whom D. Man which
1367	Where can one find the leather shop, _____ sells school bags at lower price?	A. Which B. That C. Who D. Whom
1368	He is the student _____ always arrives late	A. Which B. Whose C. Who D. Whom
1369	Do you know the police officer whose daughter I teach	A. Which B. Whose C. Who D. Whom
1370	The criminal _____ this cell in 2001	A. Was brought to B. Be brought to C. Brought to D. Brought
1371	The cure for cancer will probably _____ by some unknown scientist in a laboratory	A. Be discovered B. Be brought to C. Brought to D. Brought
1372	Yaqoob plays the Harmonium and the Sitar is _____ also	A. Played B. Played by he C. Played by him D. Playing by him
1373	During the war of 1965 thousands of villagers _____ to leave their homes	A. Were force B. Would forced C. Forced D. Were forced
1374	The widows were opened _____ I entered the classroom	A. By me when B. By me, C. By I as D. By me as
1375	Student body force the college authorities _____ its curriculum guidelines for newly admitted students	A. Rewriting B. To rewrite C. Rewrite of D. For to rewrite
1376	Some one invented air conditioner _____ luxury of winter in summer	A. Provides B. For providing C. To have provided D. To provide
1377	In the days of war, people were terrified of _____ the dices	A. To contract B. Contracting C. Contracted D. Having contract

1378	_____, shark hunters swimming for long distances often coat their bodies with a layer of grease	A. Against loss of body heat B. To guard against loss of body heat C. Guard against loss of heat D. Guarding the loss of heat against
1379	_____ prevents you smoke inhalation	A. To keep low ground B. Keeping low to the ground C. Low to the ground keeping D. Keeping low to the ground, that
1380	The counselor decided _____ the application	A. To accept B. Accepting C. Accepts D. To accepts
1381	When we provided a lot of information regarding the evasion of the enemy, they appreciated _____ this information	A. To have B. Having C. Have D. Has
1382	They are _____ work peacefully	A. Accustomed with B. Accustomed by C. Accustomed of D. Accustomed to
1383	We are not _____ going back to school	A. Looking forward B. Looking forward of C. Looking forward to D. Looking forward on
1384	Both Ruqaya and Rubina, _____ going to the game	A. And Jamil are B. As well as jamil are C. And Jamil is D. None
1385	They decided not only to start a diet, _____ join an exercise class also	A. But to B. But also to C. But D. None
1386	She won the local beauty contest because she had both _____	A. Originality and grace B. Originality as well as grace C. Originality with grace D. Originality of grace
1387	Microsoft Windows xp is popular because it gives the user the ability to multitask and _____ the computer in a friendlier	A. Operating B. To operate C. The operation of D. To the operation of
1388	Karim was _____ Shela in entrytest	A. Luckier as B. Luckier than C. More luckier than D. More lucky than
1389	Karachi is _____ city in Pakistan	A. Larger than any other B. larger than any C. More large than any other D. Large than any other
1390	This apartment is _____ that one	A. Expensivier than B. More expensive C. More expensive than D. Expensive than
1391	Your book is better than her book, but our book is the best	A. Best B. The best C. The better D. The best than
1392	She was _____ woman I had ever seen	A. The most beautifulest B. The most beautiful C. Most beautiful D. More beautiful
1393	Wheat production in Pakistan	A. Have taken slumps and rises in recent years B. Has been rather erratic recently C. Has been erratically lately D. Are going up and down all the time
1394	The doctor suggested that his patients _____	A. Take medicine in time B. To take medicine in time C. Took medicine in time D. Taking medicine in time
1395	_____ the best bike to buy is a CD 70	A. Because of its economy, B. Because of it is very economical, C. Because of economy wise it is

		better, D. Because of its economical,
1396	The villagers of Muzaffargarh were told to evacuate their houses _____.	A. As the water rises B. When the water began to rise C. When the water begin to rise D. As the water begin to rise
1397	He _____ studied the new project	A. Anxiously B. Was anxious after he C. With more anxious D. More anxiously
1398	After a formal session in the college annual parent's day, the parents were told to _____	A. Talk in a loud manner B. Speak freely C. Spoke freely D. Have spoken freely
1399	The corporation executives have decided and _____ many inefficient workers	A. They have fired B. Fire C. They fired D. Fired
1400	Notorious killer Sangi killed his uncle _____	A. When he was sixteen years old B. When sixteen years old C. In the age of sixteen years D. At the age of sixteen
1401	Khalid's score on the test is _____ in the class	A. The highest B. More high C. High D. Highest
1402	Shakir would have studied engineering if he _____ to an engineering college	A. Enter B. Had been admitted C. Admitted D. Were admitted
1403	Nouman will not be able to attend the class today because _____	A. He will have watching movie B. He will be watching movie C. He is watching a movie D. He watches a movie
1404	The stolen child has not been able to recall where _____	A. Does he live B. He lives C. Did he live D. Lived him
1405	Having been served lunch, _____	A. He told the whole story B. He tells she whole story C. He has told the story D. He had told the whole story
1406	When Basit arrived home after a hard day a factory work, _____	A. His children have been sleeping B. His children slept C. His children have slept D. His children were sleeping
1407	While he was alone in the jungle at the night Tahir scurried away in fright _____	A. When he saw a shadow in the dark B. The shadow in the darkness having been seen by him C. After he was watching shadow in the dark D. When he has seen that something in the dark
1408	They wanted to serve some coffee to their guests; however. _____	A. They hadn't many sugar B. There was not a great amount of the sugar C. They did not have much sugar D. They were lacking in amount of the sugar
1409	It was not until Mariam arrived in class after a long drive, _____ realized she had forgotten her locker's key at home	A. And she B. When she C. She D. That she
1410	The doctor said that	A. The patient can turn over his medical test report on the Monday B. The medical test report on Monday could be received from the patient by him C. The patient could hand in his medical test report on Monday D. The patient will on Monday the medical test report turn in
		A. However he teaches very good also

1411	Rabia is a noted dentist _____ in the region	<p>B. But he teaches very good in addition</p> <p>C. And too a very efficient teacher</p> <p>D. As well as an effective teacher</p>
1412	The students said to their proctor, "Have you some spare money for farewell party"?	<p>A. The students asked their proctor if he has any spare fund for farewell party</p> <p>B. The students asked their proctor if he had any spare fund for farewell party</p> <p>C. They students asked their proctor if he have any spare fund for farewell party</p> <p>D. The students asked their proctor whether he had any spare fund for farewell party</p>
1413	Yaqub says, "I am ill."	<p>A. Yaqub told me that he is ill</p> <p>B. Yaqub said to me that he was ill</p> <p>C. Yaqub asked that he was ill</p> <p>D. Yaqub says that he is ill</p>
1414	The Director of sales will say to the supervisor, "How long have you been serving the company?"	<p>A. The Director of sales will ask the supervisor that how long he has been serving the company</p> <p>B. The Director of sales asked the supervisor that how long the have been serving the company</p> <p>C. The Director of sales would ask the supervisor that how long you are serving the company</p> <p>D. The Director of sales will ask the supervisor that how long he had been serving the company</p>
1415	Sadiq will say to Laila, "Hove you ever been to Cango?"	<p>A. Sadiq will ask Laila if he has ever been to Congo</p> <p>B. Sadiq will aks Laila if he have ever been to Congo</p> <p>C. Sadiq would ask Laila if he had ever been to Congo</p> <p>D. Sadiq will ask Laila if he had ever been to Congo</p>
1416	The trainee said to the manager, "I am not supposed to do like this."	<p>A. The trainee told the manager that I was not allowed to do like that</p> <p>B. The trainee told the manager that he is not allowed to do like that</p> <p>C. The trainee told the manager that he was not allowed to do like that</p> <p>D. The trainee told the manager that he had not allowed to do like that</p>
1417	The guerilla leader said to his band, "You have to protect your benefits at any cost."	<p>A. The guerilla leader told his band that they are to protect their country at any cost</p> <p>B. The guerilla leader told his band that they have to protect their country at any cost</p> <p>C. The guerilla leader told his band that they had to protect their country at any cost</p> <p>D. The guerilla leader to told his band that they have to protect their country at any cost</p>
1418	They say, "We are the representatives from Egypt."	<p>A. They said that they are the representatives from Egypt</p> <p>B. They say that they will be the representatives from Egypt</p> <p>C. They say that they were the representatives from Egypt</p> <p>D. They say that they are the representatives from Egypt</p>
1419	The teacher said to the students, "There will be no class work today."	<p>A. The teacher told the students that there would be no class work that day</p> <p>B. The teacher told the students that there should be no class work that day</p> <p>C. The teacher told the students that there is no class work that day</p> <p>D. The teacher told the students that there will be no class work that day</p>
		<p>A. Noor told us that Khan gave you ten rupees daily.</p> <p>B. Noor told us that Khan gives you ten rupees daily</p>

1420	Noor said to us, "Khan gives me ten rupees daily."	<p>C. Noor told us that Khan has given you ten rupees daily</p> <p>D. Noor told us that Khan gives you ten rupees daily</p>
1421	The old woman said to the porter, "You are a nice boy,"	<p>A. The old woman told the porter that he has been a nice boy</p> <p>B. The old woman told the porter that he were a nice boy</p> <p>C. The old woman told the porter that he was a nice boy</p> <p>D. The old woman told the porter that he is a nice boy</p>
1422	<p>The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with person who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools, cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, There were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.</p> <p>Before man invented writing</p>	<p>A. Literature was passed on by word by mouth</p> <p>B. Prayers were considered literature</p> <p>C. Literature was just singing and dancing</p> <p>D. There was no literature</p>
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A. Creative inspiration
B. There was no literature
C. Artistic urge
D. Yelling and shouting

The war song evolved out of

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A. To be artistic
B. To write war song
C. To write literature
D. To record and communicate

Main invented writing because he wanted

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A. Weight
B. Rhythm
C. Size
D. Quantity

The word 'measure' in the context of the passage means

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Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?

- A. Mismanagement of food stocks
- B. Absence of proper public distribution system
- C. Production of food is less than the demand
- D. Government's apathy towards the poor

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What, according to the passage, is be the main purpose of public policy in the long run?

- A. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies
- B. Providing enough food to all the citizens
- C. Good standard of living through productive employment
- D. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society

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- A. It has improved its effectiveness over the years
- B. It has remained effective only in the cities
- C. It is the unique in the world because of its effectiveness
- D. It has reached the remotest corner of the country

1430

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Which of the following is true of public distribution system?

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- A. Rich
- B. Sumptuous
- C. Sufficient
- D. Quality

1431

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The word “square” as used in the passage means

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- A. Vigor
- B. Energy
- C. Influence
- D. Capacity

1432

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Which of the following words is the same in meaning as 'power' as used in the passage?

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- A. It has not been able to develop confidence in the people at large
- B. It has not been able to utilize the entire food grains stock available
- C. It has effectively channelized the food grains to all sector
- D. It has not been able to provide sufficient food to the poorer section of the society

1433

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What, according to the passage, is the main concern about the PDS?

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- A. To make it target group oriented
- B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card
- C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector
- D. To reduce administrative cost

1434

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Which of the following, according to the passage, it compared with dearness allowance?

- A. Food for work program
- B. Unemployment allowance
- C. Food subsidy
- D. Procurement price of food grains

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- A. Sense of insecurity
- B. Increased dependence
- C. Shortage of food grains
- D. Decrease in food grains production

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Food subsidy leads to which of the following

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

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Although the PDS is extensive – it is one of the largest such systems in the world – it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.

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The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so – called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need.

It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit – forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

What, according the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?

- A. It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector
- B. It will remove poverty
- C. It will give food to the poorest without additional cost
- D. It will motivate the target group population to work more

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self – denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used. and on the

- A. Freedom of people
- B. Tyranny of the political parties

necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.

- C. Powers of the government
D. Chances of economic inequality

However, with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government in our nation, must take on more powers to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

The advent of science and technology has increase the

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- A. Unhappy with the rich people
B. More interested in freedom and security
C. Unhappy with their lot
D. Clamorous for absolute equality

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A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make the less privileged

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- A. Make the rich and the poor happy
B. Curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands
C. Monitor science and technology
D. Deploy the police force wisely

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- A. Time of prosperity
B. Time of adversity
C. Time without government
D. Time of police atrocities

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1442 "Tolerable state of balance" in the last sentence may mean

- A. An adequate level of police force
- B. A reasonable level of economic equality
- C. A reasonable amount of government interference
- D. A reasonable check on economic power

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age group. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the age have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

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Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self – learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall.

- A. Traditional systems should be strengthened
- B. Formal education is more important than non-formal
- C. One should never cease to learn
- D. It is impossible to meet he needs of everyone

In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries. Museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

What is the main thrust of the author?

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age group. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the age have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

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- A. To criticize the present educational system
- B. To strengthen the present educational parctices
- C. To support non-conventional educational organizations
- D. To present a pragmatic point of view

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Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?

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According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?

- A. All people can be educated as per their needs
- B. Present educational planning is very much practical
- C. Education is a one time process
- D. Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age group. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the age have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

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What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?

- A. Different modules with same function
- B. Same module for different groups
- C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all
- D. None of these

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According to the author, educational plan should attempt to

- A. Train the people at the core
- B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges
- C. Decide a terminal point to education
- D. Fulfill the educational needs of everyone

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According to the author, what measures should Open University adopt to meet modern conditions?

- A. Develop various programs for adult learners
- B. Open more colleges on traditional lines
- C. Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'
- D. Primary education should be under

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- A. Duration of the course
- B. Competence of the course teachers
- C. Diversity of the topic covered
- D. Real grasp of matter or skill

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According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?

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Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?

- A. Lifelong learning is a recent concept
- B. Workers' knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly
- C. 'Learning to Be' defends that there is a terminal point to education
- D. Schools and colleges should open extension services

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age group. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the age have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

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According to the author, the concept of 'lifetime education' is

- A. As old as traditional education
- B. Still in formative stages
- C. In vogue in advanced countries
- D. Not practical

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Integrating the concept of lifelong learning with the educational structure would imply

- A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges
- B. Longer durations for all formal courses
- C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations
- D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding

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In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence 'The writing is already on the wall'?

- A. Everything is uncertain now-a-days.
- B. Changes have already taken place
- C. The signs of change are already visible
- D. You cannot change the future

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- A. Approaching
- B. Contacting
- C. Introducing
- D. Satisfying

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Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'meeting' as used in the passage?

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- A. A reality
- B. A theoretical suggestion
- C. Very funny
- D. Next to impossible

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Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase 'a far cry' as used in the passage?

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Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

- A. Catching
- B. Expounding
- C. Sustaining
- D. Restraining

Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase 'holding out' as used in the passage?

1457

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- A. Ignored
- B. Hotly debated
- C. Unanswered
- D. Left to the scientist to decide

According to the passage, the question of abortion is

1458

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- A. It has become popular to abort female fetuses
- B. Human beings are extremely interested in heredity
- C. Economically sound and scientifically advanced countries can provide the infrastructure for such research
- D. Poor countries desperately need genetic information

Which of the following is true regarding the reasons for progress in genetic engineering?

1459

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- A. Wipe off
- B. Eradicate
- C. Given birth to
- D. Wipe out

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Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'obliterate' as used in the passage?

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Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word 'charged' as used in the passage?

- A. Calm
- B. Disturbed
- C. Discharged
- D. Settled

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Which of the following is not true of the genetic engineering movement?

- A. Possibility of abuse
- B. It is confronted by ethical problems
- C. Increased tendency to manipulate gene cells
- D. Acquired ability to detect genetic disorders in unborn babies

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present

- A. Process
- B. Focus
- C. Fact
- D. Goal

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Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'feat' as used in the passage?

- 1463
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- A. The cost involved is very high
B. Some people are unjustly branded as inferior
C. Both A and B
D. Neither A nor B

Why, according to the author, is genetic misinformation severely damaging?

- 1464
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- A. Insulted
B. Talked about
C. Killed
D. Misused

- 1465
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- A. Yes
B. No
C. It can do so only in some cases

At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it?

1466

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- A. Rigidly
- B. Firmly
- C. Directly
- D. At right angle

Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'squarely' as used in the passage?

1467

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- A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering
- B. Genetic engineering are not able to say some things with certainty
- C. If genetic information is not properly handled, it will create problems
- D. Manipulation of genes is presently done only in tissue cell

Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?

1468

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- A. Introspective
- B. Accusative
- C. Arrogant
- D. Optimistic

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According to the author, the present state of knowledge about heredity has mad geneticists

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1469

- A. Resignation
- B. Cautious
- C. Relief
- D. Concert

What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?

Although cynics may like to see he government's policy for women in terms of the party's internal power struggles, it will nevertheless be churlish to deny that it represents a pioneering effect aimed at bringing about sweeping social reforms. In its language, scope and strategies, the policy documents displays a degree of understanding of women's needs that is uncommon in government pronouncements. This is due in large part to the participatory process that marked its formulation, seeking the active involvement right from the start of women's groups, academic institutions and non-government organizations with grass roots experience. The result is not just a lofty declaration of principles but a blueprint for a practical program of action. The policy delineates a series of concrete measures to accord women a decision-making role in the political domain and greater control over their economic status. Of especially far-reaching impart are the devolution of control of economic infrastructure to women, notably at the gram panchayat level, and the amendment proposed in the Act of 1956 to give women comparcenary rights.

1470

And enlightened aspect of the policy is its recognition that actual change in the status of women cannot be brought about by the mere enactment of socially progressive legislation. Accordingly, it focuses on reorienting development programs and sensitizing administrations to address specific situations as, for instance, the growing number of households headed by women, which is a consequence of rural-urban migration. The proposal to create an equal-opportunity police force and give women greater control of police stations is an acknowledgement of the biases and callousness displayed by the generally all-male law-enforcement authorities in case of dowery and domestic violence. While the mere enunciation of such a policy has the salutary effect of sensitizing the administration as a whole, it does not make the task of its implementation any easier. This is because the changes it envisages in the political and economic status of woman strike at the root of power structures in society and the basis of man-woman relationship. There is also the danger that reservation for women in public life, while necessary for their greater visibility, could lapse into tokenism or become a tool in the hands of vote seeking politicians. Much will depend on the dissemination of the policy and the ability of elected representatives and government agencies to reorder their priorities.

- A. Most of the government's policies are formulated through participatory process
- B. There is need for stricter legislation
- C. The policy recommends reservation for women
- D. Domestic violence is on the rise

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

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Which of the following is true about the policy?

- A. This is another pronouncement by the government
- B. It is a pioneering effort
- C. It is not based on the understanding of woman's needs
- D. It has made many big declarations

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According to the passage, which of the following is a consequence of rural-urban migration?

- A. Legislation is not enforced properly
- B. Many women migrate to urban areas leaving their family the rural areas
- C. Industries do not get sufficient manpower in rural areas
- D. None of them

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Which of the following is one of the far-reaching impacts of the policy?

- A. Give women comparcenary rights
- B. Reservation for women
- C. Creating an equal-opportunity police force
- D. Accord women a decision making role in political sphere

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According to the passage which of the following is not true?

- A. The policy gives a blue print for program of action
- B. The woman should be given greater control of police stations
- C. There is no law-enforcement bias in case of dowery
- D. For effective implementation, the government agencies will have to order their priorities

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- A. Socially progressive legislation
- B. Policy for women
- C. Coparcenary rights to women
- D. Reservation for women

Which of the following has the danger of becoming a token?

Although cynics may like to see he government's policy for women in terms of the party's internal power struggles, it will nevertheless be churlish to deny that it represents a pioneering effect aimed at bringing about sweeping social reforms. In its language, scope and strategies, the policy documents displays a degree of understanding of women's needs that is uncommon in government pronouncements. This is due in large part to the participatory process that marked its formulation, seeking the active involvement right from the start of women's groups, academic institutions and non-government organizations with grass roots experience. The result is not just a lofty declaration of principles but a blueprint for a practical program of action. The policy delineates a series of concrete measures to accord women a decision-making role in the political domain and greater control over their economic status. Of especially far-reaching impart are the devolution of control of economic infrastructure to women, notably at the gram panchayat level, and the amendment proposed in the Act of 1956 to give women comparcenary rights.

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- A. Sublimated
- B. Humble
- C. Inferior
- D. Undignified

Which of the following is opposite in meaning to 'lofty' as used in the passage?

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party's internal power struggles, it will nevertheless be churlish to deny that it represents a pioneering effect aimed at bringing about sweeping social reforms. In its language, scope and strategies, the policy documents displays a degree of understanding of women's needs that is uncommon in government pronouncements. This is due in large part to the participatory process that marked its formulation, seeking the active involvement right from the start of women's groups, academic institutions and non-government organizations with grass roots experience. The result is not just a lofty declaration of principles but a blueprint for a practical program of action. The policy delineates a series of concrete measures to accord women a decision-making role in the political domain and greater control over their economic status. Of especially far-reaching impart are the devolution of control of economic infrastructure to women, notably at the gram panchayat level, and the amendment proposed in the Act of 1956 to give women comparcenary rights.

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- A. Limited
- B. Half-hearted
- C. Acceptable
- D. Incomplete

Which of the following words is the most opposite in meaning to 'sweeping' as used in the passage?

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- A. Relegation
- B. Succession
- C. Deployment
- D. Decentralization

Which of the following is nearly the same in meaning as the word 'devolution' as used in the passage?

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- A. Suggestion
- B. Formulation
- C. Recommendation
- D. Proclamation

Which of the following words is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'enunciation' as used in the passage?

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- A. Coparcenary right to women
- B. Decision making role in political area
- C. Greater control over economic status
- D. Enactment of socially progressive legislation

According to the passage, which of the following aspects has been identified as, it alone would not bring change in the status of women?

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- A. Prejudice
- B. Insensitivity
- C. Obliquities
- D. Casual

Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning to 'callousness' as used in the passage?

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- A. Discusses
- B. Demarcates
- C. Suggests
- D. Outlines

become a tool in the hands of vote seeking politicians. Much will depend on the dissemination of the policy and the ability of elected representatives and government agencies to reorder their priorities.

Which of the following is nearly the same in meaning to the word 'delineates' as used in the passage?

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- A. After the interim report
- B. From the start
- C. At the final stages
- D. Not mentioned in the passage

At which stage were the grass-root level organizations involved for the policy?

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- A. Prevalent power structure in society
- B. Inadequate legislation
- C. Insensitive administration
- D. Lack of political will

According to the passage, which of the following is the basic block in the effective implementation of the policy?

A great deal of discussion countries as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implicational. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are bought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the healthy, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly depends on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance.

Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resources base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.

Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.

Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have

- A. Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region
- B. Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavour
- C. Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development
- D. Sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of enviornmental degradation

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- A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries
- B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems
- C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation
- D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries

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- A. Rigorous operation of the Malthusian principle
- B. Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural communities
- C. Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries
- D. Large scale deforestation and desertification

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1489	<p>A great deal of discussion countries as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implicational. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are bought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the healthy, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly depends on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance.</p> <p>Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resources base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.</p> <p>Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.</p> <p>How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?</p>	<p>A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry</p>
1490	Frown : Groan	<p>A. Stroll : Amble B. Clown : Crone C. Strained : Win D. Grin : Guffaw</p>
1491	Binoculars : See	<p>A. Spectacle : Notice B. Skeptic : Idea C. Ear trumpet : Hear D. Camera : Aperture</p>
1492	Anarchy : Order	<p>A. Adore : Loathe B. Sonnet : Medley C. Tent : Shelter D. Finger : Nail</p>
1493	Sugar : Saccharin	<p>A. Slimming : Fattening B. Lace : Collar C. Cotton : Polyester D. Syrup : Molasses</p>
1494	Eagle : America	<p>A. Bath : Turkey B. John Bull : England C. Oriole : Baseball D. Statue : Liberty</p>
1495	Affluent : Lucky	<p>A. Greedy : Money B. Charitable : Stingy C. Unsuccessful : Lazy D. Rely : Retort</p>
1496	Fooder : Steer	<p>A. Goddess : Valentine B. Pesticide : Beetle C. Slop : Hog D. Roe : Cupid</p>

1497	Act : Stage	<p>A. Stream : Fish</p> <p>B. Whale : River</p> <p>C. Cat : Dog</p> <p>D. Fish : Trout</p>
1498	Pilfer : Rob	<p>A. Doctor : Treatment</p> <p>B. Taste : Eat</p> <p>C. Affirm : Intimate</p> <p>D. Innuendo : Desperado</p>
1499	Archipelago : Island	<p>A. Peninsula : Strait</p> <p>B. Cluster : Stars</p> <p>C. Border : Desert</p> <p>D. Sun : Planet</p>
1500	Agenda : Conference	<p>A. Teacher : Class</p> <p>B. Agency : Assignment</p> <p>C. Map : Trip</p> <p>D. Man : Woman</p>
1501	Manacle : Malefactor	<p>A. Juvenile : Delinquent</p> <p>B. Suave : Maniac</p> <p>C. Muzzle : dog</p> <p>D. Pinto : Tether</p>
1502	Aerie : Eagle	<p>A. Venom : Rattle snake</p> <p>B. Viper : Reptile</p> <p>C. Hawk : Falcon</p> <p>D. Lair : Wolf</p>
1503	Altimeter : Height	<p>A. Speedometer : Speed</p> <p>B. Observatory : Constellation</p> <p>C. Racetrack : Furlong</p> <p>D. Vessel : Knots</p>
1504	Slipshod : Organization	<p>A. Clever : Shroud</p> <p>B. Cringing : Obsequious</p> <p>C. Prodigal : Generosity</p> <p>D. Phlegmatic : Emotion</p>
1505	Cravat : Neck	<p>A. Artist : Smock</p> <p>B. Bib : Dinner</p> <p>C. Muzzle : Biting</p> <p>D. Spats : Ankles</p>
1506	Diet : Regimen	<p>A. Teasing : Provocation</p> <p>B. Laughter : Irrepressible</p> <p>C. Appraisal : Army</p> <p>D. Revolutionaries : Intrigue</p>
1507	Architect : Blue print	<p>A. Mason : Wall</p> <p>B. Knight : Rider</p> <p>C. High : Low</p> <p>D. Pugilist : Victory</p>
1508	Always : Never	<p>A. Often : Rarely</p> <p>B. Frequently : Occasionally</p> <p>C. Constantly : Frequently</p> <p>D. Intermittently : Causally</p>
1509	Anarchy : Government	<p>A. monarchy : Republic</p> <p>B. Penury : Wealth</p> <p>C. Verbosity : Words</p> <p>D. Socialism : Custom</p>
1510	Abhor : Dislike	<p>A. Calcify : Petrify</p> <p>B. Rebuke : Ridicule</p> <p>C. Torture : Discomfort</p> <p>D. Fodder : Cattle</p>
1511	Argument : Debate	<p>A. Violence : Peace</p> <p>B. Fight : Constant</p> <p>C. Challenge : Opponent</p> <p>D. Doe : Stag</p>
1512	Anger : Insult	<p>A. Business : Judgement</p> <p>B. Admiration : Happiness</p> <p>C. Conduct : Behavior</p> <p>D. Appreciation : Kindness</p>
1513	Author : Inventor	<p>A. Copy right : Patent</p> <p>B. Plot : Machine</p> <p>C. Technology : Gadget</p> <p>D. Book : Factory</p>
1514	Abolitionist : Slavery	<p>A. Prohibitionist : Liquor</p> <p>B. Capitalist : Commerce</p> <p>C. Peace : war</p> <p>D. Glass : Jug</p>

1515	Horse : Steed	A. Offspring : Spawn B. Compass : Bore C. Dampness : Mildew D. Girl : Damsel
1516	Broom : Sweep	A. Rack : Leaves B. Attic : Basement C. Dove : Peace D. Give : Take
1517	Loom : Yarn	A. Vanish : Tale B. Wool : Sweater C. Smithy : Iron D. Admire : Disdain
1518	Author : Royalties	A. Archive : Presidents B. Writer : Monarch C. Agent : Percentage D. Patron : Patronage
1519	Truck : Lorry	A. Adobe : Brick B. Crane : Hoist C. Carriage : Pram D. Transport : Support
1520	Gauche : Polished	A. Grow : Dwindle B. Warden : Tower C. Moat : water D. Thickness : Gauge
1521	Hymn : Serenade	A. Ballade : Tango B. Psalm : Love poem C. Encore : Aria D. Rock : Croon
1522	Cat : Mouse	A. Bird : Worm B. Dog : Tail C. Trap : Attic D. Hide : Seek
1523	Spatter : Soak	A. Alarm : Whistle B. Desert : Sahara C. Bubble : Ball D. Whisper : Shout
1524	Trowel : Mortar	A. Wrench : Twist B. Hail : Dew C. Salt : Recipe D. Spatula : Icing
1525	Lumber : Walk	A. Splinter : Fly B. Flounder : Swim C. Seed : Rind D. Coal : Asphalt
1526	Parrot : Ape	A. Curve : Arc B. Wood : Tree C. Alarm : Fire D. Crane : Boar
1527	Slice : Scalpel	A. Kait : Gloves B. Signal : Flare C. Yarn : Fiber D. Air : Tube
1528	Stage : Director	A. Choir : Soprano B. Judge : Lawyer C. Band : Clarinet D. Meeting : Chairman
1529	Scream : Whisper	A. Staircase : Elevator B. Pedal : Bicycle C. Blaze : Spark D. Repel : Attract
1530	Beef : Cow	A. Venison : Buffalo B. Sheep : Mutton C. Mutton : Sheep D. Pork : Goat
1531	Energize : Active	A. Gourmet : Curry B. Sever : Reckless C. Antiseptic : Infection D. Hone : Sharp
		A. Coup : Thunder B. Pronoun : Abstained

1532	Mendicant : Begging	B. Reporter : Astounded C. Player : Chess D. Charlatan : Deception
1533	Botany : Plants	A. Land : Sherbs B. Astronomy : Stars C. Anthropology : Thorn D. Philosophy : Encyclopedia
1534	Church : Spire	A. Temple : Shrine B. Opera : Stage C. Courtroom : Bench D. Mosque : Minaret
1535	Machine gun : Musket	A. Tank : Chain B. Frigate : Cruiser C. Autumnal : Vernal D. Palace : Cottage
1536	Likely : Probability	A. Sailor : Mutineer B. Bright : Radiance C. Funereal : Eulogy D. Defying : Enemy
1537	Ice : Swell	A. Escape : Manacles B. Cramp : Stress C. Antiseptic : Infect D. Regicide : Ruler
1538	Theater : Histrionic	A. Slyness : Stupid B. Hamlet : Populous C. Number : Numerology D. Courtroom : Forensic
1539	Vise : Grips	A. Tempers : Flare B. Kiln : Potter C. Spout : Geysers D. Calipers : Measure
1540	Camera : Sight	A. Pictures : Anthology B. Type : Touch C. Headphone : Hearing D. Thirst : Water
1541	Parchment : Paper	A. Pity : Feeling B. Book : Paging C. Trees : Lumber D. Quill : Pen
1542	Detective : Informer	A. Author : Book B. Architect : Draftsman C. Reporter : Source D. Vacancy : Empty
1543	Evade : Question	A. Shirk : Mailingerers B. Elicit : Response C. Parry : Blow D. Knowledge : Thrust
1544	Riddle : Sphinx	A. Luxury : Limousine B. Love : Loathe C. Fire : Prometheus D. Scylla : Ore
1545	Flurry : Blizzard	A. Anger : Bluster B. Drizzle : Downpour C. Draw : Doodle D. Simmer : Cook
1546	Electron : Nucleus	A. Electric : Exciting B. Earth : Sun C. Magnet : Pole D. Cell : Membrane
1547	Elicit : Response	A. Religion : Ethics B. Crime : Arrest C. Answer : Question D. Coax : Smile
1548	Fastidious : Vulgarly	A. Vacillating : Action B. Fade : Intensity C. Security : Mob D. Speeding : Bourgeois
1549	Appearance : Subpoena	A. Death : Fight B. Payment : Bill C. Health : game D. Applause : Encore

1550	Carpenter : Vise	A. Teller : Bank B. Golfer : Club C. Mike : Speak D. Angler : Fish
1551	Drama : Stage	A. Disease : Relapse B. Commercial : Program C. Eclipse : Gulf D. Movie : Cinema
1552	Caliber : Rifle	A. Army : Ammunition B. Compass : Bore C. Quality : Shoot D. Gauge : Rails
1553	Darn : Needle	A. Mill : Grind B. Run : River C. Whip : Processor D. Kindling : Chain saw
1554	Mumble : Shout	A. Trickle : Poke B. Hunger : Lunch C. Provoke : Tease D. Flipper : Swim
1555	Correspondence : Clerk	A. Office : Manager B. Secretary : Stenographer C. Proceeds : Accounts D. Record : Archivist
1556	Stethoscope : Physician	A. Microscope : Amoeba B. Psychiatrist : Couch C. Wrench : Plumber D. Bat : Baseball
1557	Siesta : Nap	A. Lariat : Rope B. Farm : Plantation C. Sauerkraut : Cabbage D. Coin : Rug
1558	Slurp : Sip	A. Watch : Minute B. Snipe : Skirmish C. Guffaw : Giggle D. Tiptoe : Stumble
1559	Sophist : Truth	A. Quack : Medicine B. Director : Plan C. Alarmist : Legend D. Actor : Shoot
1560	Cat : Feline	A. Fate : Fortune B. Puppet : Statue C. Horse : Equine D. Tiger : Lion
1561	Prince : Exorbitant	A. Listening : Boredom B. Motion : Distance C. Fire : Overshoot D. Fatigue : Exhaustion
1562	Reticent : Prattle	A. Hedonist : War B. Phlegmatic : Emote C. Ascetic : Austerity D. Chasten : Chide
1563	Discredited : Reputation	A. Choleric : Heat B. Stronghold : Facility C. Stilted : Simplicity D. Apprehensive : Shyness
1564	Crochet : Fingers	A. Head : Ear B. Rug : Gloves C. Bursitis : Shoulder D. Tread : Feat
1565	Dauntless : Courage	A. Unruffled : Composure B. Energetic : Indifference C. Affordable : Suspicion D. Ruthless : Compassion
1566	Fertilizer : Crop	A. Milk : Infant B. Pebbles : Crow C. Powder : Spices D. Wisdom : Brain
1567	Deceit : Diplicity	A. Brevity : Wit B. Individuality : Multiplicity C. Melancholy : Suspicion D. Determination : Tenacity

1568	Alcemy : Chemistry	A. Motorbike : Carriage B. Silver : Gold C. Joust : Shootout D. Violin : Lute
1569	Star : Constellation	A. Pupils : School B. Island : Archipelago C. Hospital : Nurses D. Nova : Cosmetology
1570	Dieting : Overweight	A. Food : Gluttony B. Resting : Fatigue C. Spices : Gourmet D. Poverty : Sickness
1571	Putter : Golf	A. Puck : Hockey B. Soccer : Ball C. Paddle : Table D. Pins : bowling
1572	Diffident : Arrogance	A. Confident : Ambiguous B. Brazen : Modesty C. Benevolent : Humanity D. Momentum : Inertia
1573	Affluent : Plutocracy	A. Customs : Polygamy B. Clever : Intricacy C. Noble : Aristocracy D. Amazons : Matriarchy
1574	Halo : Saint	A. Moses : Commandments B. Rabble : Demagogue C. Wings : Angle D. Chariot : Fire
1575	Founder : Vessel	A. Pioneer : Frontier B. Philanthropist : Society C. Saucer : Cup D. Crash : Plane
1576	Anecdote : Short Story	A. Snack : Banquet B. Famine : Feast C. Muddy : River D. Sentence : Fragment
1577	Book : Chapters	A. Truck : Tank B. Handwriting : Typing C. Serial : Episodes D. Feather : Quill
1578	Bulldozer : Excavate	A. Weaver : Loom B. Jack : Lift C. Knife : Fork D. Hammer : Bend
1579	Sheep : Flock	A. Pigs : Sty B. Fish : School C. Horse : Stall D. Buffalo : Pond
1580	Disperse : Assemble	A. Atmosphere : Clouds B. Anarchy : Order C. Book : Title D. Table : Legs
1581	Client : Fee	A. Policeman : Fine B. Author : Copy rights C. Wholesale : retail D. Tenant : Rent
1582	Limpid : Mud	A. Harmonious : Discord B. Cool : Ice C. Hill : Mountain D. Smooth : Oil
1583	Sled : Runners	A. Stick : Herd B. Wagon : wheels C. Walk : Joggers D. Blade : Jet
1584	Fearful : Cower	A. Weak : Exercise B. Wise : Dispute C. Arrogant : Strut D. Humble : Boast
1585	Dusk : Dawn	A. Senility : Childhood B. Necromancy : Magic C. Loquaciousness : Garrulity

		C. Equanimity : Caninity D. Adolescence : Infancy
1586	Human : Infant	A. Foal : Colt B. Lion : Lioness C. Dog : Whelp D. Bear : Born
1587	Phoenix : Immortality	A. Flag : freedom B. Sphinx : Mystery C. Howling : Death D. Spring : Scales
1588	Decibel : Light year	A. Distance : Time B. Sound : Time C. Meter : Dioptre D. Volume : Length
1589	Witness : Crime	A. Game : Fan B. Guard : Security C. Showman : Advertisement D. Critic : Performance
1590	Constellation : Stars	A. Grain : Tree B. Island : Archipelago C. Flock : Herd D. Team : Players
1591	Power : Battery	A. Automobile : Piston B. Recuperation : Convalescence C. Vitamins : Metabolism D. Light : Candle
1592	Earth : Planet	A. Mars : Earth B. Sun : Galaxy C. Moon : Satellite D. Star : Sun
1593	Explosion : Debris	A. Telecast : Programs B. Locusts : Holocaust C. Train : Airplane D. Bruise : Fall
1594	Actor : Role	A. Orchestra : Symphony B. Lawyer : Evidence C. Ringmaster : Acrobats D. Sleeper : Clock
1595	Energy : Dissipate	A. Battery : Recharge B. Atom : Electron C. Food : Bread D. Money : Spend
1596	Salt : Shaker	A. Tennis ball : Server B. Tape : cassette C. Oil : Cruet D. Coal : Mine
1597	Elm : Tree	A. Snake : Reptile B. Cart : Horse C. Cloud : Rain D. Painting : Artist
1598	Hybrid : Rose	A. Withering : Vine B. Foal : Colt C. Gardening : Sun D. Cross : Alsatian
1599	Exercise : Strength	A. Concern : Business B. Practice : Skill C. Success : Victory D. Sport : Olympic
1600	Violin : Bow	A. Flute : Encore B. Reed : Woodwind C. Trumpet : Mute D. Guitar : Pick
1601	Nectar : Flower	A. Ambrosia : Food B. Desert : Kwashiorkor C. Honey : Hive D. Ore : Rock
1602	Eternal : Duration	A. Temporary : Time B. Weak : Control C. Harmonious : Music D. Omnipotent : Power
		A. Point : Swift

1603	Prick : Stab	B. Lend : Borrow C. Sip : Gulp D. Thread : Sew
1604	Parody : Imitation	A. Stanza : Verse B. Limerick : Poem C. Novel : Book D. Portrait : Painting
1605	Point : Line	A. Circle : Degrees B. Instant : Time C. Vertical : Horizontal D. Computer : Interface
1606	Heat : Calorimeter	A. Centigrade : Fahrenheit B. Distance : Odometer C. Fuel : Tachometer D. Speed : Altimeter
1607	Hospital : Nurse	A. College : Professor B. Theater : Dramatist C. Artist : Studio D. Drug : Pharmacist
1608	Scene : Panoramic	A. Glasses : sun B. Touch : tangible C. Sound : Stereophonic D. Act : Motivation
1609	Fragile : Break	A. Flexible : Bend B. Vital : Differentiated C. Hostile : Invite D. Vivid : Grow
1610	Intrigue : Straightforward	A. Bisection : Ruler B. Exertion : Devious C. Espionage : Secretive D. Guile : Candid
1611	Flabby : Firmness	A. Brittle : Fracture B. Humble : Arrogance C. Solvent : Wealth D. Delicate : Fragile
1612	Error : Experience	A. Training : Skill B. Skill : Mistake C. Sharp : Clever D. Success : Victory
1613	Garnet : Red	A. Pearl : Round B. Diamond : Solid C. Emerald : Green D. Ivory : Living
1614	Acrimonious	A. Acid B. Bitter C. Clever D. Soothing
1615	Barren	A. Fertile B. Rejecting C. Crater D. Lacking freedom
1616	Apathy	A. Enemy B. Love C. Noble D. Temptation
1617	Outbreak	A. Confined B. Smash C. Reliability D. Tumult
1618	Indulgent	A. Active B. Agile C. Squanders D. Oppressive
1619	Precious	A. Honor B. Treasured C. Paltry D. Jewel
1620	Listless	A. Turbulent B. Prolific C. Peace D. Dynamic

1621	Indeterminate	A. Calculated B. Conclusive C. Extravagant D. Astonished
1622	Foible	A. Feasible B. Gull C. Luxurious D. Forte
1623	Attract	A. Progress B. Circumnutates C. Magnetic D. Repel
1624	Admonish	A. Hypnotic B. Honor C. Encourage D. Scold
1625	Animosity	A. Friendliness B. Anxiety C. Eagerness D. Reliability
1626	Portly	A. Briskly B. Vessel C. Slender D. Entirely
1627	Impetuous	A. Defensive B. Ardent C. Hobbyist D. Wary
1628	Valid	A. Laud B. Feeble C. Due D. Dump
1629	Exacerbate	A. Prolific B. Inert C. Insane D. Soothe
1630	Equilibrium	A. Parallel B. Tranquilizer C. Membrane D. Imbalance
1631	Obsolete	A. Hyrum B. Modern C. Act D. Paramount
1632	Bizarre	A. Fair B. Lottery C. Muddled D. Ordinary
1633	IRK	A. Broad B. Profound C. Delight D. Lofty
1634	DOUR	A. Implausible B. Cheerful C. Boring D. Portal
1635	Striking	A. Inconspicuous B. Vibrating C. Straight D. Symmetric
1636	Profusion	A. Penetration B. Abundance C. Scarcity D. Ordinance
1637	Sybarite	A. Childless B. Vascular C. Ascetic D. Imposter
1638	Tear	A. Rectify B. Lacerate C. Rupture

		D. Lancelets
1639	Complacet	A. Notorious B. Normalized C. Extemporaneous D. Distressed
1640	WET	A. Parched B. Tempered C. Humid D. Soak
1641	ADAPT	A. Approve B. Applaud C. Shed D. Reject
1642	Atheist	A. Hypnotic B. Bane C. Believer D. Theorist
1643	Generous	A. Cruel B. Noble C. Selfish D. Lavish
1644	Swagger	A. Drinker B. Livelier C. Grovel D. Actor
1645	Tempt	A. Paramount B. Wish C. Abstemious D. Provoke
1646	Loathing	A. Acrimonious B. Impact C. Elevation D. Craving
1647	Glorify	A. Rectify B. Appraise C. Extol D. Kneel down
1648	Haphazard	A. Systematic B. Ecstasy C. Linear D. Follower
1649	Blunt	A. Merciful B. Direct C. Dull D. Insensitive
1650	Praise	A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn
1651	Occult	A. Intelligible B. Crooked C. Sectary D. Medieval
1652	Resolved	A. Circumnuted B. Normalized C. Decided D. Unstable
1653	Capture	A. Confined B. Free C. Apprehend D. Seize
1654	Oblivion	A. Remembrance B. Bounced C. Slaughter D. Whirlpool
1655	Erase	A. Purify B. Imprint C. Nip D. Delete
		A. Proliferate B. Abuse

1656	Accumulate	C. Congress D. Rally
1657	Illicity	A. Enlighten B. Illusive C. Legal D. Cover up
1658	Brisk	A. Engrossed B. Occupied C. Passive D. Swift
1659	Ebullient	A. Feminine B. Dull C. Oily D. Salient
1660	Horrible	A. Sabotage B. Agreeable C. Dogmatic D. Repulsive
1661	Unaffected	A. Defective B. Insincere C. Transparent D. Weird
1662	Mentor	A. Lawyer B. Counselor C. Enemy D. Curator
1663	Consequence	A. Effective B. Plan C. Cause D. Retaliation
1664	Stifle	A. Volley B. Encore C. Triplet D. Promote
1665	Indulgent	A. Energetic B. Pious C. Brilliant D. Austere
1666	Brusque	A. Modest B. Central C. Courteous D. Eliminate
1667	Becalmed	A. Generous B. Tranquil C. In motion D. Simulated
1668	Blithe	A. Despondent B. Mutinous C. Angelic D. Rigid
1669	Teeming	A. Barren B. Latent C. Individual D. Putting
1670	Tawdary	A. Marble B. Humidity C. Insolvent D. Elegant
1671	Laud	A. Substantial B. Castigate C. Inferior D. Enormity
1672	Novice	A. Deletion B. Beatitude C. Volley D. Veteran
1673	Eschew	A. Pursue B. Swallow C. Bolt D. Cocoon

1674	Giddy	A. Level-headed B. Mourn C. Portable D. Swirl
1675	Impair	A. Supplant B. Enhance C. Extend D. Graceful
1676	Tedious	A. Plainspoken B. Refreshing C. Coarse D. Appropriate
1677	Supple	A. Cram B. Rigid C. Theoretical D. Lofty
1678	Squander	A. Scale B. Rebuff C. Haunt D. Hoard
1679	Tactful	A. Unbound B. Boorish C. Lazy D. Renowned
1680	Terse	A. Chattering B. Threefold C. Lean D. Miserly
1681	Plaintive	A. Pithy B. Quaint C. Accuser D. Merry
1682	Urbane	A. Loitering B. Rustic C. Churlish D. Misguided
1683	Gregarious	A. Posterior B. Outstanding C. Poisonous D. Reclusive
1684	Viable	A. Feasible B. Motionless C. Corrective D. Unworkable
1685	Soothe	A. Simmer B. Eat greedily C. Excite D. Purify
1686	Capricious	A. Diminutive B. Sudden C. Immoral D. Steady
1687	Upbraid	A. Hurdle B. Praise C. Downcast D. Dishevel
1688	Flaccid	A. Dark-haired B. Torpid C. Tactile D. Sinewy
1689	Fickle	A. Entertain B. Resolute C. Compress D. Turn aside
1690	Meager	A. Minimize B. Lavish C. Sensitive D. Recover
1691	Hovel	A. Crowd B. Whisk C. Pudding D. Palace

1692	Credulous	A. Gullible B. Skeptical C. Unrewarded D. Humorous
1693	Brazen	A. Red-handed B. Ironical C. Modest D. Trespass
1694	Devoid	A. Liberty B. Innermost C. Faithless D. Replete
1695	Loutish	A. Dejected B. Vast C. Urbane D. Pitiful
1696	Auspicious	A. Pictorial B. Ill-starred C. Trusting D. Blunt
1697	Succinct	A. Helpless B. Overbearing C. Felonious D. Long-winded
1698	Incriminate	A. Exculpate B. Sporadic C. Appropriate D. Exhume
1699	Paltry	A. Stallion B. Mastery C. Significant D. Absent
1700	Pugnacity	A. Adhesion B. Inimical C. Influx D. Mildness
1701	Paucity	A. Treachery B. Profusion C. Vixen D. Tincture
1702	Jaundiced	A. Unprejudiced B. Servile C. Remitted D. Discounted
1703	Torpor	A. Rankle B. Impeach C. Commentator D. Vigor
1704	Bulk	A. Cheat B. Smallness C. Stalk D. Magnetize
1705	Simulated	A. Sequential B. Authentic C. Discouraged D. Mixed
1706	Puerile	A. Mature B. Servile C. Odoriferous D. Petty
1707	Rankle	A. Fragrant B. Subordinate C. Linear D. Soothe
1708	Underling	A. Topcoat B. Yearling C. Chief D. Flying
1709	Serrated	A. Oily B. Joined C. Smooth D. Crenate

		D. Greeted
1710	Antipathy	A. Liking B. Pathetic C. Provocation D. Bluntness
1711	Diaphanous	A. Transitive B. Secular C. Schematic D. Opaque
1712	Disparage	A. Compare B. Optimism C. Acclaim D. Peerage
1713	Debauch	A. Comment B. Connive C. Edify D. Malinger
1714	Irate	A. In proportion B. Calm C. Logical D. Wise
1715	Surly	A. Uncertain B. Good-natured C. Right-handed D. Cannon
1716	Bungle	A. Select B. Unpack C. Quarrel with D. Accomplish smoothly
1717	Unsung	A. Celebrated B. Trite C. Humdrum D. Prosaic
1718	Implant	A. Cut out B. Harvest C. Yoke D. Solidify
1719	Absorbed	A. Espoused B. Porous C. Refined D. Distracted
1720	Flippant	A. Supine B. Novel C. Serious D. Tricky
1721	Pungent	A. Erase B. Sugary C. Rare D. Veteran
1722	Disparage	A. Repossess B. Deny oneself C. Obstruct D. Over praise
1723	Cryptic	A. Spiritual B. Resilient C. Evident D. Filthy
1724	Prone	A. Excessive B. Secret C. Upright D. Cutting
1725	Superficial	A. Underdone B. Digital C. Deficient D. Profound
1726	Curtail	A. Lengthen B. Falsify C. Credible D. Fall into
		A. Insignificant B. Favorite

1727	Mask	B. Favorite C. Skeletal D. Tough
1728	Brittle	A. Insignificant B. Favorite C. Skeletal D. Tough
1729	Vanity	A. Self-sacrifice B. Mood C. Weariness D. Modesty
1730	Prize	A. Seize B. Be severe C. Disdain D. Posterity
1731	Feasible	A. Ruthless B. Expansive C. Capable D. Impossible
1732	Expel	A. Supply B. Admit C. Implore D. Exhibit
1733	Fidgety	A. Seedy B. Calm C. Fierce D. Momentous
1734	Interment	A. Brevity B. Resurrection C. Vacation D. Fertility
1735	Hackneyed	A. Mimed B. Surrendered C. Unwounded D. Original
1736	Fastidious	A. Newfangled B. Tedious C. Obese D. Coarse
1737	Disburse	A. Fence B. Pocket C. Inter D. Lubricate
1738	Profligate	A. Assumed B. Virtuous C. Uneducated D. Routine
1739	Disconcert	A. Sign in harmony B. Pretend C. Cancel program D. Confuse
1740	Garrulous	A. Laconic B. Strangling C. Ecstatic D. Wordy
1741	Abolish	A. Hate B. End C. Prosper D. Abject
1742	Abrupt	A. Above B. Sudden C. Noisy D. Calm
1743	Bewildered	A. Confused B. Bedeviled C. Discarded D. Neglected
1744	Posthumous	A. Grand B. Born after father's death C. Given to enjoyment D. Hard working

1745	Secular	A. Sare B. State owning nor religion C. Religious state D. Powerful personality
1746	Aviary	A. A weighing machine B. A birdbath C. An old measure of weight D. A bid enclosure
1747	Atavizm	A. Resemblance to remote ancestors B. Ancestor worship C. The science of prolonging human life D. The science of soul
1748	Cant	A. Singing through the nose B. A temporary catchword C. Begging D. A penny whistle
1749	Nymph	A. Clinch B. Flinch C. Airy D. Fairy
1750	Shortage	A. Paucity B. Niggardly C. Wastage D. Hostage
1751	Hypothetical	A. Methodical B. Based on supposition C. Double faced D. To do with superstition
1752	Incidence	A. Stubbornness B. The range of occurrence C. Anecdotes D. Conclusion
1753	Gargoyle	A. Stone spout B. Golden eagle C. Garish D. Vile
1754	Taciturn	A. Sentimental B. Uncommunicative C. Diplomatic D. Calculating
1755	Lineal	A. Unconnected B. Isolated C. Directly descended D. Wrinkled
1756	Abstract	A. Theoretical B. Confused C. Indefinite D. Unrealistic
1757	Brackish	A. Backward B. Having of foul smell C. Salty D. Woody
1758	Baleful	A. Doubtful B. Virtual C. Deadly D. Headless
1759	Banal	A. Philosophical B. Original C. Dramatic D. Commonplace
1760	Baneful	A. Generous B. Kindly C. Ruinous D. Severity
1761	Batter	A. To improve B. To beat C. To finish D. To rise
1762	Behold	A. To hold B. To heat C. To see

		<p>C. To see</p> <p>D. To speak</p>
1763	Voluble	<p>A. Fat</p> <p>B. Loud</p> <p>C. Talkative</p> <p>D. Rambling</p>
1764	Fallacious	<p>A. Quarrelsome</p> <p>B. Superficial</p> <p>C. Vindictive</p> <p>D. Deceptive</p>
1765	Inextricable	<p>A. Unexplainable</p> <p>B. Firm</p> <p>C. Inessential</p> <p>D. Deduce</p>
1766	Enigmatic	<p>A. Displeased</p> <p>B. Puzzling</p> <p>C. Learned</p> <p>D. Short-sighted</p>
1767	Sporadic	<p>A. Epidemic</p> <p>B. Whirling</p> <p>C. Occasional</p> <p>D. Stagnant</p>
1768	Compendium	<p>A. Summary</p> <p>B. Index</p> <p>C. Reference</p> <p>D. Glossary</p>
1769	Mawkish	<p>A. Attempt</p> <p>B. Majority</p> <p>C. Sentimental</p> <p>D. Fiat</p>
1770	Pillage	<p>A. Tavern</p> <p>B. Pacify</p> <p>C. Clear</p> <p>D. Predatory</p>
1771	Exquisite	<p>A. Elegant</p> <p>B. Stubborn</p> <p>C. Exceptional</p> <p>D. Aesthete</p>
1772	Undue	<p>A. Undisciplined</p> <p>B. Usurious</p> <p>C. Premature</p> <p>D. Unjustified</p>
1773	Militate	<p>A. To make less severe</p> <p>B. Challenge</p> <p>C. Have weight or influence</p> <p>D. Arbitrate</p>
1774	Extol	<p>A. To flatter</p> <p>B. Acknowledge</p> <p>C. Deprive of</p> <p>D. Praise</p>
1775	Pathetic	<p>A. Sad</p> <p>B. Patient</p> <p>C. Sick</p> <p>D. Tolerant</p>
1776	Filth	<p>A. Medicine</p> <p>B. Dirt</p> <p>C. Flirt</p> <p>D. Harm</p>
1777	Docile	<p>A. Vague</p> <p>B. Gentle</p> <p>C. Stupid</p> <p>D. Stubbed</p>
1778	Docile	<p>A. Vague</p> <p>B. Gentle</p> <p>C. Stupid</p> <p>D. Stubbed</p>
1779	Ineffable	<p>A. Without effect</p> <p>B. Not feeble</p> <p>C. That cannot be effaced</p> <p>D. Too great of words</p>
		<p>A. A branch of mathematics</p>

1780	Numismatic	B. Of wind or air C. Of numbers D. Of coins or coinage
1781	Alluring	A. Deceptive B. Contentious C. Sensible D. Enticing
1782	Somnambulist	A. Sleepwalker B. Escapist C. Soothsayer D. Hypnotist
1783	Mural	A. Writing B. Music C. A painting on wall D. Ancient
1784	Pastel	A. Light shades or colors B. Attempt C. Dark shade D. Conflict
1785	Rookie	A. An old man B. A new recruit C. A fighter D. A wrestler
1786	Catharsis	A. Sudden B. Outlet for strong emotions C. Anti climax D. Informal discussion
1787	Deterrent	A. Cleansing substance B. Defense C. Restraint of action D. Warning
1788	Kamal's friend had nothing to offer him other than ____ in his grief.	A. Solution B. Consolation C. Friendship D. Kindness E. Happiness
1789	There is no doubt that one has keep ____ with the changing times.	A. Pace B. Himself C. Acide D. Oneself E. Tuning
1790	We lost confidence in Salim because he never _____ the grandiose promises he had made.	A. Tired of B. Delivered on C. Retreated from D. Forgot about
1791	The driver suddenly applied the brakes when he saw a _____ truck ahead of him.	A. Stationary B. Moving C. Static D. Immobile
1792	Knowledge is like a deep fed by _____ springs, and your mind in the little bucket that you drop in it.	A. External B. Perennial C. Immortal D. Inexhaustible
1793	Salma is much too _____ to have anything to do with that obnoxious affair:	A. Noble B. Proud C. Happy D. Difficult
1794	There is no incentive for america to sign the treaty since there is every reason to _____ no other nation intends to honour its provisions:	A. Regret B. Inform C. Believe D. Occupy
1795	A legislation was passed to punish brokers who _____ their clients funds:	A. Defalcate B. Devastate C. Devour D. Embezzle
1796	Normally an individual thunderstorm _____ about 45 minutes:	A. Lasts B. Ends C. Remains D. Continues
1797	The task seemed impossible but somehow Jalil _____ very skillfully in the end.	A. Pulled it up B. Pulled it off C. Pulled it away

D. Pulled it out

1798	The unruly behavior of the children_____their parents:	A. Aggrieved B. Impeached C. Incensed D. Tempered
1799	We were amazed that a man who had been herefore the most_____of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering:	A. Pedestrian B. Accomplished C. Masterful D. Auspicious
1800	The chairperson is a scintillating speaker whose lectures completely_____students:	A. Entertain B. Absorb C. Enthrall D. Alienate
1801	Ali_____force him self to work on till late in the night:	A. Would B. Would be C. Could D. Used to
1802	The officers threatened to take reprisals if the lives of their men were _____by the conquered natives.	A. Destroyed B. Endangered C. Enhanced D. Irritated
1803	His moral decadence was market by _____from the ways of integrity honesty.	A. Obsession B. Declivity C. Departure D. Opprobrium
1804	Her reaction was not the only_____ one.	A. Workable B. Possible C. Likely D. Good
1805	After a period of protracted discus, a muscle will atrophy_____both its strength and the ability to perform its function.	A. Insuring B. Regaining C. Sustaining D. Losing
1806	True health and true success go together for they are inseparably _____ in the thought realm.	A. Intertwined B. Tied up C. Bound up D. Inter-related
1807	If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience you cannot do so by being understand, tentative, for _____,	A. Passionate B. Authoritative C. Impressive D. Irresistible
1808	Although I had pledged not to tell anyone of the previous evening's trauma, the compulsive urge to unburden myself became _____,	A. Preposterous B. Overwhelming C. Impassive D. Irresistible
1809	The _____ arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.	A. Specious B. Intemperate C. Spurious D. Convincing
1810	Some officers have _____ their previous statement denying any involvement on their part with contra aid network.	A. Recanted B. Protracted C. Justified D. Repeated
1811	As the market becomes _____ competitive, some companies will make larger profits.	A. Well B. More C. Less D. Fully
1812	Although the conditions in which Riaz chooses to live suggest that he is miserly, his contributions to worthwhile charities show that he is _____.	A. Intolerant B. Stingy C. Generous D. Thrifty
1813	He suggests that the meeting_____postponed.	A. Be B. Is C. Must D. Would be
1814	Modern architecture has discarded the _____ trimming on buildings emphasises Simplicity of lines.	A. Flamboyant B. Flabbergasting C. Gaudy D. Gaunt
1815	Could you please _____ the _____ of _____ ?	A. Could B. Can C. May D. Must

1815	Can he see his wife again? No, he _____.	A. Can B. Will C. Will not D. Cannot
1816	A man is one of those blessed artists who combine profundity and _____.	A. Fun B. Education C. Depth D. Wisdom
1817	The accused was released on _____ pending hearing of his case.	A. Bond B. Bale C. Bail D. Deposit
1818	Siddiq's _____ in his family's position is great but does not boast about it.	A. Status B. Proud C. Pride D. Presumption
1819	There are many dialects of English with radically different pronunciations of the same word, but the spelling of these words _____.	A. Shortened B. Inconstant C. Contemplated D. Uniform
1820	There is no use _____ going there at this time.	A. At B. In C. On D. Of
1821	He complains _____ headache.	A. Of B. Off C. From D. About
1822	She had three children _____ her first husband.	A. By B. From C. In D. Of
1823	They went to Sialkot _____ bus.	A. In B. On C. Thorough D. By
1824	I am writing this essay _____ blue ink.	A. In B. With C. From D. On
1825	He congratulated you _____ your promotion.	A. In B. Of C. On D. For
1826	I met Asia _____ the way to my office.	A. In B. On C. Upon D. With
1827	She jumped _____ the river.	A. On B. In C. Into D. To
1828	The jug is full _____ milk.	A. Of B. With C. In D. Upon
1829	My wife is good _____ French.	A. In B. On C. With D. At
1830	You ought to abide _____ this discussion.	A. With B. Of C. By D. From
1831	You will have to account _____ his strange behavior.	A. For B. By C. From D. With
1832	No sane person will agree _____ your proposals.	A. With B. To C. Upon D. After

1833	The robbers broke _____ the house and carried away all cash and jewellery with them.	A. In B. On C. Into D. After
1834	The leader broke _____ in the middle of the speech as he was not feeling well.	A. After B. On C. Into D. Off
1835	I cannot agree _____ you in this matter.	A. Of B. With C. To D. On
1836	Asim was accused _____ murder.	A. For B. In C. <div> </div><div>With</div> D. Of
1837	Please attend _____ what i say.	A. To B. For C. With D. Is
1838	Frogs abound _____ This pond.	A. On B. Upon C. In D. With
1839	He was absorbed _____ studies.	A. About B. In C. On D. With
1840	He has great affection _____ his grand children.	A. To B. After C. For D. With
1841	The officer should deal _____ equal justice to all his subordinates.	A. Out B. Of C. On D. in
1842	Reena keeps back nothing _____ her friends.	A. Of B. In C. From D. On
1843	He has been acquitted _____ the charge of murder.	A. To B. With C. From D. Of
1844	He should be alive _____ the consequences of his wrong doings.	A. For B. To C. Of D. With
1845	The peon will answer _____ his misbehavior to the manager.	A. For B. On C. With D. Upon
1846	Everybody is answerable _____ God for his sins.	A. For B. With C. To D. On
1847	She has set _____ as a lawyer.	A. In B. Out C. Up D. on
1848	The servant is attending _____ him.	A. On B. With C. For D. Upon
1849	Athar was addicted _____ drinking.	A. On B. For C. To D. With
1850	A disease or accident which ends with death:	A. Fatal B. Drawn C. Fastidious

		D. Illegal
1851	One of firmly believes in fate or destiny:	A. Gratis B. Loquacious C. Sophist D. Feminist
1852	A supporter of cause of women:	A. Effeminate B. Loquacious C. Sophist D. Feminist
1853	The murder of brother:	A. Genocide B. Fratricide C. Sororicide D. Suicide
1854	Without payment of free of cost:	A. Gratis B. Hedonist C. Stoic D. Precious
1855	One who talks too much:	A. Quit B. Garrulous C. Pregnable D. illogical
1856	Eliminating or killing of a whole race:	A. Homicide B. Genocide C. Suicide D. Germicide
1857	Animals living on plants:	A. Carnivorous B. Herbivorous C. Cliche D. Celibate
1858	A medicine that kills germs:	A. Pesticide B. Homicide C. Regicide D. Germicide
1859	One who is well versed in the science of female ailments:	A. Gynaecologist B. Dentist C. Druggist D. Oculist
1860	The killing of one man by another man:	A. Suicide B. Homicide C. Fillicide D. Insecticide
1861	An office for which no salary is paid:	A. Hospitable B. Free C. Honorary D. Gratis E. <hr id="null">
1862	On who entertains his gusts well:	A. Inhospitable B. Incognito C. Parasitic D. Hospitable
1863	One of has exaggerated anxiety about one's health:	A. Pediatric B. Hypochondriac C. Verbatim D. Petrify
1864	One of lacks knowledge:	A. Intelligent B. Ignorant C. Credulous D. Colleague
1865	That which is contrary to law:	A. Legal B. Imminent C. Legacy D. Illegal
1866	An handwriting which cannot be easily read:	A. Illegible B. Legible C. Lucid D. Edible
1867	One who is unable to read or write:	A. Genius B. Illiterate C. Palisade D. Pulverise
		A. Tourist B. Emigrant

1868	One who comes to settle in country:	B. Emigrant C. Immigrant D. Visitor
1869	That which can not be attacked or taken by force:	A. Pregnable B. Impregnable C. Autopsy D. Anarchy
1870	That which cannot be passed through:	A. Impassable B. Passable C. Passage D. Present
1871	That which cannot be put into practice:	A. Practical B. Impracticable C. Dilettante D. Verbatim
1872	That which can be reduced to dust or powder:	A. Impregnable B. Soft C. Pulverise D. Aristocrat
1873	That which can not be approached or reached:	A. Accessible B. Inaccessible C. Entry D. Anaemia
1874	One who cannot be easily pleased:	A. Flatterer B. Sycophant C. Fastidious D. Reserved
1875	A person who hates women:	A. Misogamist B. Gynaecologist C. Monogamy D. Misogynis
1876	The government run by the mob:	A. Crowed pulled B. Mobocracy C. Charismatic D. Opaque
1877	A drug which produces sleep or stupor, torpor, etc:	A. Narcotic B. Insomnia C. Amulet D. Yawning
1878	That which is outdated or out of use or fashion:	A. Modern B. Obsolete C. Typical D. Homogeneous
1879	One who is all powerful:	A. Embezzle B. Wait C. Effigy D. Omnipotent
1880	All and Sundry:	A. Everybody without distinction B. Only rich people C. Together D. Selected people
1881	At arm's length:	A. Very near B. Insult C. Length of arm D. At a distance
1882	At daggers drawn:	A. Real cause B. To be puzzled C. At enmity D. At friendship
1883	Bag and baggage:	A. All the clothing B. Without any belonging C. Leave D. With all one's belonging
1884	Bed of roses:	A. Very soft bed B. Dull life C. Belong to D. Full of joys
1885	By leaps and bounds:	A. Very fast B. Very slow C. In details D. Aimlessly

1886	In cold blood:	A. In full operation B. Unintentionally C. Deliberately D. To chase
1887	In the teeth of:	A. Real cause B. In the face of C. In the end D. In the beginning
1888	Ins and outs:	A. No details B. Finally C. Major share D. Full details
1889	Lion's share:	A. Look angrily B. Major share C. Minor share D. Heart of the prey
1890	Out of question:	A. Resemble B. Easy C. Impossible D. For the end
1891	Up to the mark:	A. Feel greatly B. Standard C. Extinguish D. Below standard
1892	With open arms:	A. Warmly B. Cold-blooded C. Resemble D. Coldly
1893	A black sheep:	A. Stranger B. On the run C. Scoundrel D. Gentlemen
1894	A bone of contention:	A. Bone of a lion B. A reason for discord C. Cause of friendship D. Continued to bed
1895	A cock and bull story:	A. Interesting story B. A detective story C. An absurd tale D. A relevant story
1896	A gala day:	A. A day of festivity B. A day of grief C. A rainy day D. A relevant story
1897	A hard nut to crack:	A. To be deceived B. Lazy C. An confirm D. A difficult problem
1898	A man of straw:	A. A puppet B. Influential C. One of has no influential D. To struggle in vain
1899	A turncoat:	A. One who changes one's opinion or party B. A wet coat C. A poor man D. Man of principles
1900	A fool's paradise:	A. An underdeveloped country B. Utopia C. In a state of happiness founded on vain hopes D. Object to
1901	A white elephant:	A. Elephants of kerala B. A burdensome possession C. In disguise D. A snobbish person
1902	An axe to grind:	A. Touch life B. An unselfish motive C. Selfish motive D. With by any means
1903	Best a retreat:	A. To retire before the enemy B. To face the enemy

1903	Deal a retreat:	C. To object D. Feel greatly
1904	Be on the horns of a dilemma:	A. Of the first quality B. Be very busy C. To have choice between two equal evils D. To choose between two goods
1905	At the eleventh hour:	A. In danger B. Just in time C. Straightforward D. Before time
1906	In the arm of Morpheus:	A. Sound asleep B. Waking C. Reprimand D. Be submissive
1907	Call a spade a spade:	A. Cordially B. Speak C. To be outspoken D. To speak very plainly
1908	By hook or crook:	A. By fair means B. By fair of foul means C. For ever D. Straightforward
1909	Crocodile tears:	A. Incidentally B. Take a firm stand C. Insincere sorrow D. More than enough
1910	Abandon:	A. Vacate B. Foil C. Lose D. Gain
1911	Abdicate:	A. Give up B. Imperious C. Rude D. Dissent
1912	Abhor:	A. Crave B. Reconcile C. Detest D. Rude
1913	Abnegation:	A. Indulgence B. Rejection C. Compare D. Final
1914	Axiom:	A. Absurdity B. Shirk C. Elude D. Maxim
1915	Authentic:	A. Strive B. Serve C. Genuine D. Spurious
1916	Arrogance:	A. Haughtiness B. Modest C. Servility D. Accord
1917	Astute:	A. Provoke B. Shrewd C. Cognizant D. Hostile
1918	Appellation:	A. Anonymity B. Regard C. Designation D. Pertinent
1919	Amnesty:	A. Pardon B. Penalty C. Justice D. Release
1920	Annihilate:	A. Efface B. Cultivate C. Perpetuate D. Reason

1921	Anomaly:	A. Normality B. Assert C. Irregularity D. Provoke
1922	Allegiance:	A. Treason B. Deprivation C. Sensitive D. Loyalty
1923	Adulation:	A. Praise B. Sarcasm C. Rebuke D. Purity
1924	Adept:	A. Manage B. Adroit C. Divert D. Attach
1925	Ambiguous:	A. Docile B. Pliant C. Uncertain D. Array
1926	Arid:	A. Dry B. Charge C. Accuse D. Apprehend
1927	Avenge:	A. Reluctant B. Oblivious C. Hostile D. Vindicate
1928	Baffle:	A. Taciturnity B. Foil C. Abet D. Enlighten
1929	Balmy:	A. Mild B. Loud C. Discuss D. Pass
1930	Bloated:	A. Privileged B. Emaciated C. Swollen D. Rapture
1931	Blemish:	A. Disgrace B. Eccentric C. young D. Fair
1932	Bizarre:	A. Normal B. Strange C. Logical D. Tense
1933	Bawl:	A. Mulberry B. Mutter C. Vociferate D. Daub
1934	Bequeath:	A. Alienate B. Stab C. Obstruct D. Dispose
1935	Bustle:	A. Hurry B. Indolent C. Delicate D. Above
1936	Bucolic:	A. Urban B. Pastoral C. Office D. Trade
1937	Bucolic:	A. Urban B. Pastoral C. Office D. Trade
1938	Boisterous:	A. Dauntless B. Valiant C. Noisy D. Wan

		Strategy
1939	Booty:	A. Loot B. Lower C. Buxom D. Belittle
1940	Buoyant:	A. Desponding B. Worthy C. Cheerful D. Support
1941	Abbreviate:	A. Abridge B. Expand C. Achieve D. Accept
1942	Adjure:	A. Acknowledge B. Disown C. Deny D. Hate
1943	Absurd:	A. Scarcity B. Adorn C. Rational D. Flourish
1944	Abundant:	A. Ample B. Enough C. great D. Scant
1945	Acerbity:	A. Sweet B. Gentleness C. Tasty D. Account
1946	Acrid:	A. Sour B. Figure C. Acquit D. Smooth
1947	Acute:	A. Obtuse B. Figure C. Astute D. Keen
1948	Active:	A. Animated B. Adjust C. Passive D. Agile
1949	Alleviate:	A. Arrive B. Enervate C. Benevolent D. Aggravate
1950	Awkward:	A. Skillful B. Smooth C. Penalty D. Fame
1951	Amiably:	A. Soft B. Addicted: C. Hateful D. Lovable
1952	Amiably:	A. Soft B. Addicted: C. Hateful D. Lovable
1953	Agile:	A. Slow B. Feeble C. Swift D. Hard
1954	Adroit:	A. Skillful B. Clever C. Love D. Unskillful
1955	Adore:	A. Love B. Hate C. Despise D. Gentle
1956	Adage:	A. Motto B. Harangue C. Proverb

		C. Prosper D. Zenith
1957	Adamant:	A. Flexible B. Abominate C. Adhere D. Awkward
1958	Axiom:	A. Maxim B. Angle C. Absurdity D. Height
1959	Benevolent:	A. Malevolent B. Hard C. Feeble D. Philanthropist
1960	Barbarous:	A. Bloated B. Civilized C. Dreadful D. Conscious
1961	Barbarous:	A. Bloated B. Civilized C. Dreadful D. Conscious
1962	Blooming:	A. Fading B. Flowering C. Quiet D. Mild
1963	Bliss:	A. Merge B. Suffering C. Disseminate D. Dull
1964	Bewitch:	A. Disenchant B. Rapture C. Profit D. Avail
1965	Double:	A. Plaything B. Valuable C. Modest D. Besiege
1966	Busy:	A. Bully B. Curb C. Indolence D. Occupied
1967	Brevity:	A. Prolixity B. Clown C. Rustic D. Spoil
1968	Brawl:	A. Agree B. Polish C. Glaze D. Modest
1969	Blush:	A. Bloom B. Tolerate C. Effrontery D. Beat
1970	Boisterous:	A. Calm B. Roaring C. Toady D. Airy
1971	Bucolic:	A. Rustic B. Pastoral C. Vindictive D. Urban

This is the age of machine. Machines are everywhere, in the fields, in the factory, in the home, In the street, in the city, in the country, everywhere. To fly, it is not necessary to have wings; there are machines. To swim under the sea, it is not necessary to have gills; there are machines. To kill our fellowmen in over-whelming numbers, there are machines. Petrol machines alone provide ten times more power than all human beings in the world. In the busiest countries, each individual has six hundred human slaves in his machines.

- 1972 What are the consequences of this abnormal power? Before the war, it looked as though it might be possible, for the first time in history to provide food and clothing and shelter for

A. Wings
 B. Arms
 C. Feet

the teaming population of the world-every man, woman and child. This would have been the greatest triumphs of science. And yet, if you remember, we saw the world crammed, full of food and people hungry. Today, the leaders are bare and millions, starving. That's more begin to hum, are we going to see again more and more food, and people still hungry? For the goods, it makes the goods, but avoids the consequences.

D. Machines

According to the passage, which of the following is not necessary to fly?

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1973

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D. Machines

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1974

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Petrol machinery is used to provides?

A. Ten times more power than human beings in the world

B. Less power than human beings in the world

C. As muchpower as human beings in the world

D. None of the above is correct

This is the age of machine. Machines are everywhere, in the fields, in the factory, in the home, In the street, in the city, in the country, everywhere. To fly, it is not necessary to have wings; there are machines. To swim under the sea, it is not necessary to have gills; there are machines. To kill our fellowmen in over-whelming numbers, there are machines. Petrol machines alone provide ten times more power than all human beings in the world. In the busiest countries, each individual has six hundred human slaves in his machines.

1975

What are the consequences of this abnormal power? Before the war, it looked as though it might be possible, for the first time in history to provide food and clothing and shelter for the teaming population of the world-every man, woman and child. This would have been the greatest triumphs of science. And yet, if you remember, we saw the world crammed, full of food and people hungry. Today, the leaders are bare and millions, starving. That's more begin to hum, are we going to see again more and more food, and people still hungry? For the goods, it makes the goods, but avoids the consequences.

What would be one of the greatest triumphs of science?

A. To provide food, clothing and shelter to everyone

B. None would get food, clothing and shelter

C. Only rich people would get food, clothing and shelter

D. People would get only clothing

This is the age of machine. Machines are everywhere, in the fields, in the factory, in the home, In the street, in the city, in the country, everywhere. To fly, it is not necessary to have wings; there are machines. To swim under the sea, it is not necessary to have gills; there are machines. To kill our fellowmen in over-whelming numbers, there are machines. Petrol machines alone provide ten times more power than all human beings in the world. In the busiest countries, each individual has six hundred human slaves in his machines.

1976

What are the consequences of this abnormal power? Before the war, it looked as though it might be possible, for the first time in history to provide food and clothing and shelter for the teaming population of the world-every man, woman and child. This would have been the greatest triumphs of science. And yet, if you remember, we saw the world crammed, full of food and people hungry. Today, the leaders are bare and millions, starving. That's more

A. Machine

B. Animal husbandry

C. Agriculture

D. Wars

begin to hum, are we going to see again more and more food, and people still hungry? For the goods, it makes the goods, but avoids the consequences.

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The machine age produces:

- A. Goods
- B. Food
- C. Goods but avoid the consequences
- D. None of above

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The machine age produces:

- A. Goods
- B. Food
- C. Goods but avoid the consequences
- D. None of above

What are good parts of our civilization? First and foremost there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can knock me down. I go to law and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in disputes between man and man. Right has taken the place might. More-over, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may come and break into my house, steal my books or run off with my children. Of course, there are burglars, but they are very rare and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

1979

It is difficult for us to realize how much this safety means. Without safety those higher activities of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence, order and safety, although they are not themselves civilization, are things without which civilization could be impossible. They are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us; and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more than we notice the air.

The first and foremost good parts of civilization are:

- A. Order and insecurity
- B. Only insecurity
- C. Order and safety
- D. Insecurity and lawlessness

What are good parts of our civilization? First and foremost there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can knock me down. I go to law and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in disputes between man and man. Right has taken the place might. More-over, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may come and break into my house, steal my books or run off with my children. Of course, there are burglars, but they are very rare and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

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- A. Right has taken the place of might
- B. Might has taken the place of right
- C. Might is right
- D. None of the above

1981

What are good parts of our civilization? First and fore-most there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can knock me down. I go to law and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in disputes between man and man. Right has taken the place might. More-over, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may come and break into my house, steal my books or run off with my children. Of course, there are burglars, but they are very rare and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

- A. Many
- B. Rare
- C. Found nowhere
- D. Not punished

It is difficult for us to realize how much this safety means. Without safety those higher activates of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence, order and safety, although they are not themselves civilization, are things without which civilization could be impossible. They are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us; and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more than we notice the air.

According to the passage, the burglars are:

1982

What are good parts of our civilization? First and fore-most there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can knock me down. I go to law and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in disputes between man and man. Right has taken the place might. More-over, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may come and break into my house, steal my books or run off with my children. Of course, there are burglars, but they are very rare and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

- A. There is disorder
- B. There is no safety
- C. There is safety
- D. There is neither safety nor order

It is difficult for us to realize how much this safety means. Without safety those higher activates of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence, order and safety, although they are not themselves civilization, are things without which civilization could be impossible. They are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us; and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more than we notice the air.

An artist can create beautiful things only if:

1983

What are good parts of our civilization? First and fore-most there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can knock me down. I go to law and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in disputes between man and man. Right has taken the place might. More-over, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may come and break into my house, steal my books or run off with my children. Of course, there are burglars, but they are very rare and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

- A. He does not notice the air he breathes
- B. He does not notice the food he eats
- C. He does not notice the shelter he needs
- D. None of the above is correct

It is difficult for us to realize how much this safety means. Without safety those higher activates of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence, order and safety, although they are not themselves civilization, are things without which civilization could be impossible. They are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us; and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more than we notice the air.

According to the writer, man does not notice order and safety as:

1984

The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere mudding through lessons and lectures and books and passing examinations are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end-which is excellence in the field chosen.

But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields it is necessary to decide which fields are important ones that a man should know well.

- A. An expert in all fields
- B. An expert in his subject
- C. Only capable of earning
- D. Confident only

It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realized and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering production, commerce and so on-but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.

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The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere mudding through lessons and lectures and books

and passing examinations are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end-which is excellence in the field chosen.

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It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realized and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering production, commerce and so on-but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.

What, according to the writer, is the end?

- A. Excellence in the field chosen
- B. Passing the examination
- C. Earning more and more
- D. Cramming lectures and books

The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere mudding through lessons and lectures and books and passing examinations are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end-which is excellence in the field chosen.

But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields it is necessary to decide which fields are important ones that a man should know well.

It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realized and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering production, commerce and so on-but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.

According to the passage, can a man become an expert in all fields?

- A. Yes
- B. Partially yes
- C. Sometimes
- D. No

The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere mudding through lessons and lectures and books and passing examinations are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end-which is excellence in the field chosen.

But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields it is necessary to decide which fields are important ones that a man should know well.

It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realized and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering production, commerce and so on-but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.

The modern civilization has provided:

- A. Vocational education
- B. Art of conversation
- C. Adult education
- D. Higher education

Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the people of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tried to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.

Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his 'rights'; he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant easy life. The man who is always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties' feels that the individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their view, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.

What type of person is common in every nation?

- A. A person who wants to do little and get more
- B. A person who wants to do more and get little
- C. Each person is different
- D. There is no such type of person that is common in every country

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- A. Is rare everywhere
- B. Is found in our country
- C. Is common in all countries
- D. Is found nowhere

individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their view, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.

A person who doing more and getting little:

- 1990
- Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the people of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tried to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.
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- The man who talks about his 'rights':
- A. Avoids meeting other people
 - B. Avoids hard working
 - C. knows his duties well
 - D. Believes in hard working

- 1991
- Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the people of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tried to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.
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- The man who talks of 'duties':
- A. Is always hard working
 - B. Avoids hard working
 - C. Does not know his duties well
 - D. Always thinks of his 'rights' first

- 1992
- Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the people of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tried to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.
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- Which of the following thinks that the individual is in debt to the society?
- A. A person who talks of his 'rights' only
 - B. A person who always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties';
 - C. Every citizen of the country
 - D. A person who talks of his 'duties' only

- 1993
- But I do recommend some game as a part of recreation. As long as I could see to play and sufficient tennis, I enjoyed immensely the game of real or court skill, a very ancient game, requiring activates as well as some pride, because for the first time, at any rate in the recent history of the game, an amateur is champion of the sometimes criticized for paying too much attention to games. Football is a national game of America as well as in England but I do not suppose that either you or we think that our soldiers fought any worse in the war of having been fond of football. I put games definitely as a desirable part of recreation, and I would say: have one or more games of which you are fond, but let them have any rate in youth be activity of the whole body, as well as skill,
- Sport shall be mentioned next. I have had a liking for more than one form of sport, but an actual passion for salmon and trout fishing. Salmon fishing, as I have enjoyed it, fishing not from a boat but from one's feet, either on the bank or wading deep in the stream, is a glorious and sustained exercise for the whole body, as well as being an exciting-sport; but many of my friends do not care for it. To them, I say, as one who was fond of George Meredith's Novels once said to be man who complained that he should not read them, 'why should you?' if you do not care for fishing, do not fish. Why should you? But if we are to be one equal term and you are be one the same happy level as I hav3e been, then find something for yourself which you like as much as I like fishing.
- According to the writer, games are a part of:
- A. Activity only
 - B. Skill only
 - C. Recreation
 - D. Earning

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Court tennis requires:

- A. Activity only
- B. Skill only
- C. Both activity and skill
- D. Less skill and more activity

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Football is a national game in:

- A. America only
- B. England only
- C. America and England
- D. China

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- A. Stamina
- B. Staying power and activity of the whole body
- C. Skill
- D. All of above

The writer recommends game for the youth which test the:

But I do recommend some game as a part of recreation. As long as I could see to play and sufficient tennis, I enjoyed immensely the game of real or court skill, a very ancient game, requiring activates as well as some pride, because for the first time, at any rate in the recent history of the game, an amateur is champion of the sometimes criticized for paying too much attention to games. Football is a national game of America as well as in England but I do not suppose that either you or we think that our soldiers fought any worse in the war of having been fond of football. I put games definitely as a desirable part of recreation, and I would say: have one or more games of which you are fond, but let them have any rate in youth be activity of the whole body, as well as skill,

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- A. An exciting sport
- B. A dull sport
- C. A terrible sport
- D. Not worth enjoying

Salmon fishing is:

The history of civilization shows how man always has to choose between making the right and wrong use of the discoveries of science. This has never been more true than in our own age. In a brief period amazing discoveries have been made and applied to practical purpose.

1999

It would be ungrateful not to recognize how immense are the boons which science has given to mankind. It has brought within the reach of multitudes benefits and advantages which only a short time ago where the privilege of the few. It has shown how malnutrition, hunger and disease can be overcome. It has not only lengthened life but it has depended to his quality. Fields of knowledge, experience and recreation open in the past only to few, have been thrown open to million. Through the work of science the ordinary man today has been given the opportunity of a longer and fuller life than was ever possible to his grandparents.

- A. In a brief period
- B. In a long period
- C. In our forefather's age
- D. In centuries

Amazing discoveries of science have been made:

The history of civilization shows how man always has to choose between making the right and wrong use of the discoveries science. This has never been more true than in our own age. In a brief period amazing discoveries have been made and applied to practical purpose.

2000

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- A. Few
- B. Found nowhere
- C. Immense
- D. Very few

The boons of science are:

The history of civilization shows how man always has to choose between making the right and wrong use of the discoveries science. This has never been more true than in our own age. In a brief period amazing discoveries have been made and applied to practical purpose.

- A. Malnutrition

2001	<p>It would be ungrateful not to recognized how immense are the boons which science has given to mankind. It has brought within the reach of multitudes benefits and advantages which only a short time ago were the privilege of the few. It has shown how malnutrition, hunger and disease can be overcome. It has not only lengthened life but it has depended its quality. Fields of the work of science the ordinary and fuller life than was ever possible to his grandparents.</p> <p>Which of the following can be overcome with the help of science?</p>	<p>A. Mankind B. Disease C. Hunger D. All of these</p>
2002	<p>The history of civilization shows how man always has to choose between making the right and wrong use of the discoveries science. This has never been more true than in our own age. In a brief period amazing discoveries have been made and applied to practical purpose.</p> <p>It would be ungrateful not to recognized how immense are the boons which science has given to mankind. It has brought within the reach of multitudes benefits and advantages which only a short time ago were the privilege of the few. It has shown how malnutrition, hunger and disease can be overcome. It has not only lengthened life but it has depended its quality. Fields of the work of science the ordinary and fuller life than was ever possible to his grandparents.</p> <p>Science provides a chance:</p>	<p>A. Shorter and fuller life B. Longer and fuller life C. Longer and dull life D. None of these</p>
2003	<p>The history of civilization shows how man always has to choose between making the right and wrong use of the discoveries science. This has never been more true than in our own age. In a brief period amazing discoveries have been made and applied to practical purpose.</p> <p>It would be ungrateful not to recognized how immense are the boons which science has given to mankind. It has brought within the reach of multitudes benefits and advantages which only a short time ago were the privilege of the few. It has shown how malnutrition, hunger and disease can be overcome. It has not only lengthened life but it has depended its quality. Fields of the work of science the ordinary and fuller life than was ever possible to his grandparents.</p> <p>What on the whole, has science done mankind?</p>	<p>A. It has reduced the quality of our life B. It has shortened our life C. It has depended the quality of our life D. It has done a great harm to mankind</p>
2004	<p>The history of civilization shows how man always has to choose between making the right and wrong use of the discoveries science. This has never been more true than in our own age. In a brief period amazing discoveries have been made and applied to practical purpose.</p> <p>It would be ungrateful not to recognized how immense are the boons which science has given to mankind. It has brought within the reach of multitudes benefits and advantages which only a short time ago were the privilege of the few. It has shown how malnutrition, hunger and disease can be overcome. It has not only lengthened life but it has depended its quality. Fields of the work of science the ordinary and fuller life than was ever possible to his grandparents.</p> <p>What on the whole, has science done mankind?</p>	<p>A. It has shortened our life B. It has depended the quality of our life C. It has done a great harm to mankind D. It has reduced the quality of our life</p>